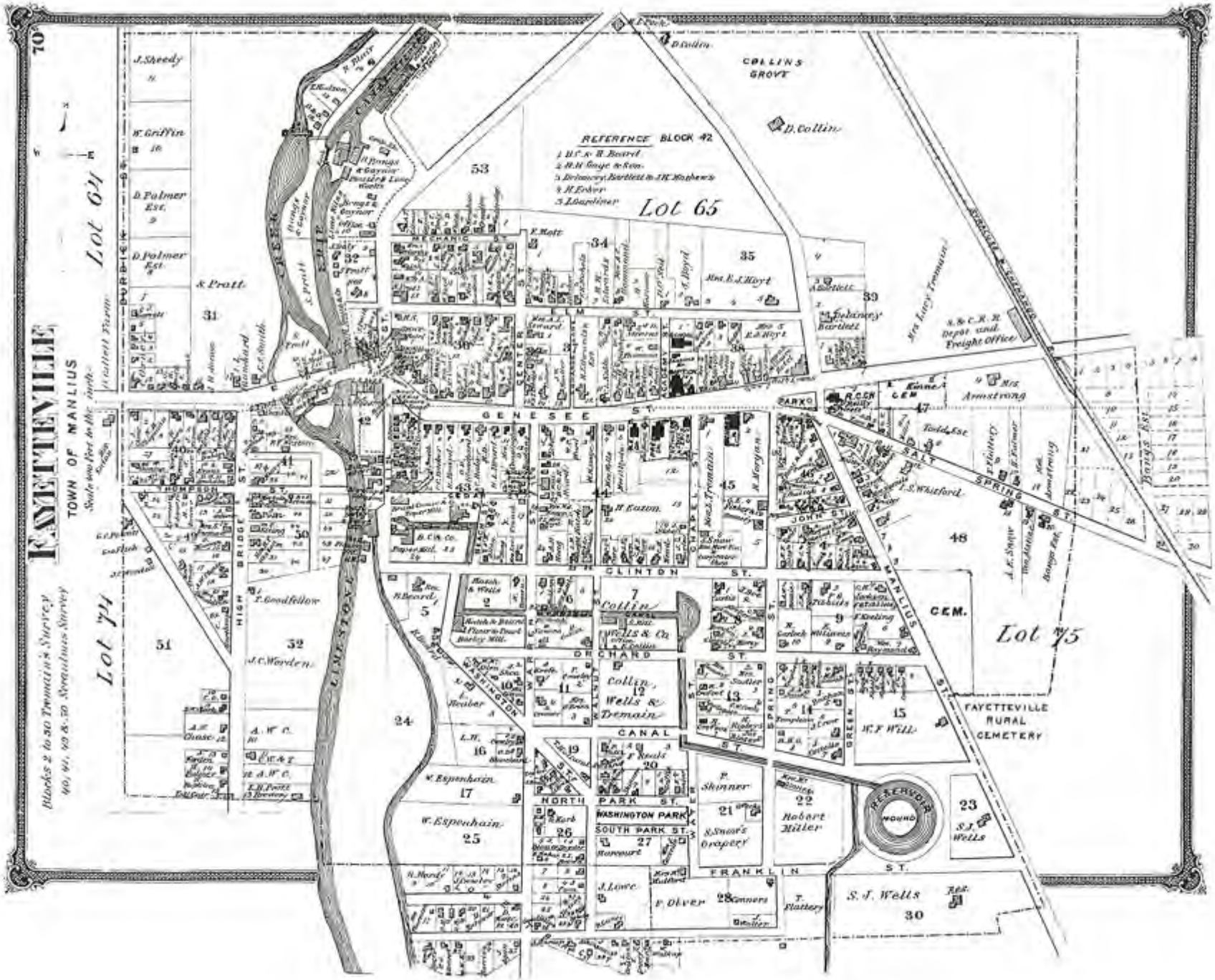
VILLAGE OF FAYETTEVILLE PARKS MASTER PLAN


FAYETTEVILLE
TOWN OF MANLIUS
Blocks 2 to 30 Tremain's Survey
40, 41, 42 & 50 Strauthus Survey
Lot 64
Lot 74
Lot 65
Lot 75
COLLINS GROVE
D. Collin
REFERENCE BLOCK 42
GENESEE ST.
CLINTON ST.
ORCHARD ST.
CANAL
NORTH PARK ST.
WASHINGTON PARK
SOUTH PARK ST.
FRANKLIN ST.
SALT SPRING ST.
MANLIUS ST.
HIGH BRIDGE ST.
LIMESTONE
CEM.
FAYETTEVILLE RURAL CEMETERY
RESERVOIR
MOUND
S. & C. R. R. Depot and Freight Office
Collin, Wells & Tremain
Wells & Co.
Robert Miller
S. J. Wells
W. F. Will
W. Espenhain
J. C. Worden
T. Goodfellow
D. Palmer Est.
W. Griffin
J. Sheedy
S. Pratt
Mrs. E. J. Hoyt
Delancey Bartlett
Mrs. Armstrong
Todd Est.
I. S. Whitford
H. Eaton
S. Snow's Grocery
F. Olver
S. J. Wells
T. Flattery
J. Lowe
A. E. Snow
Bangs Est.
Mrs. Lucy Tremain
Wallett Farm

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View along Ledyard Canal in Fayetteville

CHAPTER 1

FOREWORD

It is recognized that recreation and open space are important contributions to the quality of life and social fabric of a community as well as necessary components of the physical and emotional health of a person. Awareness of this importance has led the Village of Fayetteville to place a high priority on its role in providing for active and passive recreational opportunities.

The Village has a wide range of leisure opportunities provided by the Village, State of New York, Fayetteville-Manlius School District, and various commercial and private organizations. Cooperation between these various groups has resulted in a variety of park lands, facilities, and programs available to people of all age groups in the Village and surrounding area.

The need for this plan has been recognized by the Village Board of Trustees to assure that the existing and proposed system of parks and facilities will continue to properly serve the recreational needs of the Village residents into the future. This plan is a tool to be used to provide guidance to the Village leaders in determining the direction and quantity of future park system changes to meet projected demands. Further, this plan provides the background data for the preparation of various applications for financial assistance.

The current demand for park land, recreation facilities, and open space was determined from data gathered by the Fayetteville Parks Committee from Village staff, Village Tree Commission, Beard Park Committee, Fayetteville Recreation Committee, Fayetteville-Manlius Little League, FM Soccer Club, FM Youth Lacrosse, FM All Sports Booster Association, FM Advisory Committee for Educational Athletics, FM Athletic Director, the Town of Manlius recreation staff and other sources. Levels of participation in specific activities indicate local interest and demand for facilities and parks. Standards for parks and facilities for the Village of Fayetteville have been determined by adjusting State and National standards in response to local demands.

The philosophy of the Parks Committee in preparing this report was to focus recommended improvements close to the Village center, and close to areas of concentrated population. It is the intent of this plan to make recreational facilities accessible to as many residents as possible, using available local resources.

A major emphasis is on providing close to home recreational facilities that can be easily reached by those who are less mobile, such as young children and senior citizens. Genesee Street, North and South Manlius Street, Salt Springs Road, and Limestone Creek have divided the Village into separate neighborhoods. A high priority is to develop parks within these neighborhoods that are within walking and biking distance to a large number of residents, and to reduce the need for automobiles.

The Village of Fayetteville began along Limestone Creek, and its early industry was made possible through the development and use of water power from Ledyard Canal, as well as from Bishops Brook. Limestone Creek goes completely through the Village from south to north, connecting natural areas with residential and business areas. There are several public properties along the creek within the Village, some of which are owned by the Village, and some are owned by New York State. These properties provide an excellent opportunity to develop a recreation corridor along the creek, providing multiple recreational opportunities accessible to all Village residents and business patrons.

The development of this area into the Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor will provide a major community asset at relatively low cost. The trail system proposed here will provide an alternate mode of transportation between neighborhoods, and from neighborhoods to the business district, as well as to a variety of recreational opportunities.

The Ledyard Canal is an existing Village greenway corridor and water source for Beard Park pond. It provides an opportunity to interpret a part of the history of the development of the Village. It is also suitable for future development as a linear park and pedestrian pathway.

Bishops Brook in the eastern end of the Village also provides an opportunity to connect neighborhoods with other neighborhoods and with other recreational facilities and parks. The development of these linear parks is a high priority for the Village of Fayetteville.

Plans that were prepared for Duguid and Golden Parks over 20 years ago are no longer feasible for implementation by the Village. These parks are outside of the Village, and their recreation facilities would be used by the entire community. The improvements by the Village that are proposed in this plan for these parks take advantage of the many natural features available. Any major developments such as tennis courts, indoor swimming pools, or recreation centers would have to be built and operated by an agency other than the Village, that has a wide base of community support and participation.

This report concludes with a priority listing of proposed projects. As always, such proposals are subject to change, but we feel that they most directly reflect the philosophies outlined above. This report provides future planners with a direction for spending local resources to gain the greatest recreational benefit for the residents of the Village of Fayetteville.

Although the recommendations contained herein are specific in nature, we would expect the reader to digest this work, and if necessary to make appropriate comments and suggestions by way of a Parks Commission, the Village Clerk, or elected officials. We hope you read this document with as much enthusiasm as we had in researching and preparing it.

Respectfully submitted

Fayetteville Parks Committee and
David W. Tessier, Landscape Architect

CHAPTER 2 AVAILABILITY OF RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

EXISTING RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

VILAGE PARKS

The Village of Fayetteville has several properties that are partially or completely developed with a variety of recreational facilities.

Fietta Park

Location: Garlock Avenue, between feeder canal and Brooklea Drive properties
Size: 11.40 acres
Recreation opportunities:
- Recreation Building
- Two Little League ballfields
- Open space

Huntington Beard Memorial Park

Location: South Manlius Street from Lincoln Street to Franklin Street
Size: 5.8 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Pond
- Natural ice skating
- Benches
- Concerts
- Special events
- Open space

George Wortley Senior Citizens Campus

Location: East Genesee Street
Size: 3.83 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Fayetteville Senior Citizens Center
- Picnic area
- Open space

Coulter Park

Location: Cashin Drive and Aladdin Drive
Size: 3.00 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Softball
- Basketball
- Open space
- Children's play area
- Picnic area
- Benches

Washington Park

Location: Park Street, Chapel Street to Walnut Street
Size: 1.3 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open play area
- Children's play area
- Picnic area
- Basketball, two half courts

Grover Cleveland Honors Park

Location: Chapel Street, Orchard Street to Clinton Street
Size: 0.40 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space

LaFayette Park

Location: Linden Lane and Collin Avenue
Size: 0.20 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space

Triangle Park

Location: East Genesee Street and South Manlius Street
Size: 0.13 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space
- Benches

Redfield Avenue Triangle

Location: Redfield Avenue and Oakwood Street
Size: 0.11 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space

SCHOOLS

There are four schools in or near the Village that provide outdoor recreation facilities and open space for the residents of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville Elementary School

Location: South Manlius Street, behind Wellwood Middle School
Size: 21.61 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Soccer
- Children's play area
- Nature area
- Picnic area
- Open space (200 year old Oak Tree)
- Basketball, four half courts

Wellwood Middle School

Location: South Manlius Street
Size: 20.48 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Baseball
- Tennis, four courts
- Basketball
- Football
- Open space

Mott Road Elementary School

Location: Mott Road
Size: 20.23 Acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Children's play area
- Nature Trail
- Fitness Trail
- Basketball

Immaculate Conception Elementary School (private)

Location: Salt Springs Road
Size: 36.24 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Little League ballfield
- Basketball
- Children's play area
- Open space

EXISTING RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

VILLAGE PROPERTY UNDEVELOPED

The village owns several pieces of undeveloped land within or adjacent to the Village. These parcels have potential for some park development and they serve to preserve important open space and to contain portions of existing and proposed trails.

Duguid Park

Location: Duguid Road
Size: 29.93 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Three spring houses
- Natural springs
- Hiking trails
- Camping

Golden Park

Location: Duguid Road, East Genesee Street
Size: 24.43 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Hiking trails
- Poolsbrook stream

Manlius Springs

Location: Fayetteville Manlius Road adjacent to Perry Springs Park, Village of Manlius
Size: 12.55 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Hiking trails
- Reservoir

Gramlich Bird Preserve

Location: Highbridge Street, north of the Village line
Size: 10.2 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Hiking trails
- Limestone Creek
- Fishing
- Bird Watching

Fietta Land 3

Location: East of Limestone Creek, north of Village line access from North Street
Size: 8.83 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Hiking trails
- Limestone Creek
- Fishing

Fietta Land 2

Location: East of Limestone Creek, south of Mill Street
Size: 7.83 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space
- Hiking trails
- Limestone Creek
- Fishing

Ledyard Canal Greenway

Location: Clinton Street at Washington Street, east to Walnut Street, Chapel Street east to Beard Park, Wynridge Road south to Clark Lane
Size: 6.71 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Water supply to Beard Park pond
- Historic hydraulic canal

Fietta Land 1

Location: East of Limestone Creek, west of the Feeder Canal, north of the dam to the Village line
Size: 2.00 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Open space, woods
- Hiking trails
- Limestone Creek
- Fishing

North Street Connector

Location: West end of North Street
Size: 0.45 acres
Recreational opportunities
- Pedestrian access to Fietta Land 3 and the Limestone Creek Recreational Corridor

Shady Lane Connector

Location: Shady Lane, between 116 and 118
Size: 10' x 50', 0.01 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Potential pedestrian access to Green Lakes State Park

OTHER VILLAGE PROPERTY

Village Hall and Cleveland Park

Location. Genesee Street and North Manlius Street, Village Hall and Fire Department
Size: 11.70 acres
Recreational opportunities
- Open Space
- Memory Tree

West Elm Street Parking Lot

Location: Brooklea Drive and West Elm Street to Pratts Lane
Size: 0.36 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- Parking lot
- Street trees

Pratts Lane Extension

Location: South end of Pratts Lane, south of West Elm Street
Size: 0.01 acres
Recreational opportunities:
- none

SUMMARY OF EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND LAND

EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BY TYPE

Parks And Open Spaces

		ACRES	
Medians and Triangles	Village Hall and Cleveland Park	1.70	
	Grover Cleveland Honors Park	0.40	
	West Elm Street Parking Lot	0.39	
	Lafayette Park	0.20	
	Triangle Park	0.13	
	Redfield Avenue Triangle	0.11	
	Pratts Lane Extension	0.04	
			2.97
Neighborhood Parks	Coulter Park	3.00	
	Washington Park	1.30	
	George Wortley Senior Citizens Campus*	3.83	
			8.13
Community Parks	Fietta Park ***	11.40	
	Huntington Beard Memorial Park	5.80	
			17.20
Open Space	Duguid Park	29.93	
	Golden Park	24.43	
	Manlius Springs	12.55	
	Gramlich Bird Preserve **	10.20	
	Fietta Land 3 **	8.83	
	Fietta Land 2 **	7.83	
	Fietta Land 1 **	2.00	
	North Street Connector**	0.45	
	Shady Lane Connector	0.01	
			96.23
Linear Park	Ledyard Canal		6.71

Recreational Facilities

	VILLAGE	SCHOOL	TOTAL
Soccer	0	1	1
Football	0	1	1
Softball	1	0	1
Baseball	0	1	1
Little League	2	1	3
Tennis	0	4	4
Basketball	1 full, 2 half	3 full , 4 half	7
Children's Play Area	2	3	5
Natural Rink	1	0	1

- * Includes the Fayetteville Senior Center
- ** Limestone Creek Recreational Corridor properties
- ***Fietta Park includes the Little League ballfields and the recreation building

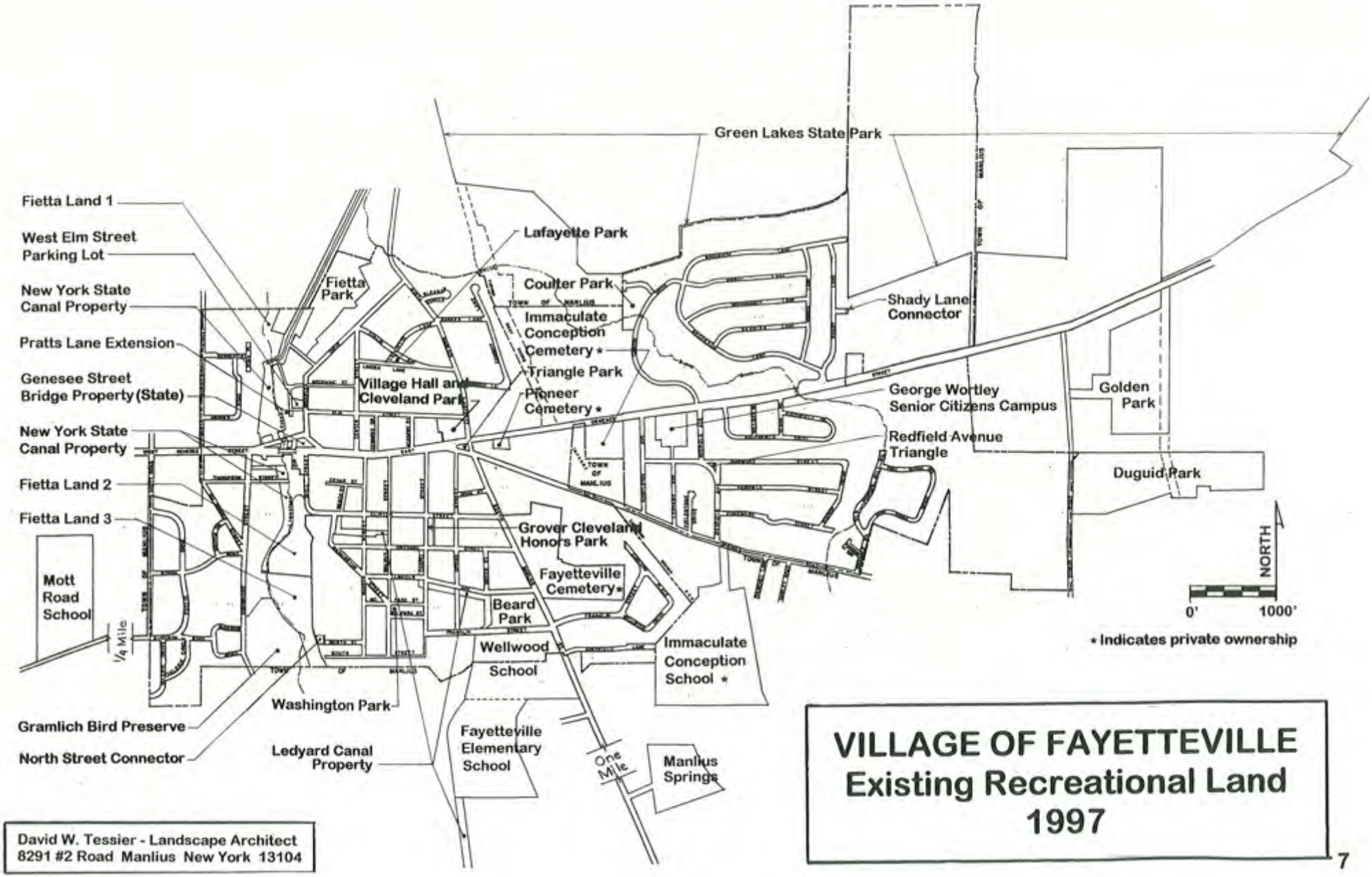
EXISTING RECREATIONAL LAND

Summary of pages 4 and 5, see map page 7

			ACRES	
Village Parks	Fietta Park		11.40	
	Huntington Beard Memorial Park		5.80	
	George Wortley Senior Citizens Campus		3.83	
	Coulter Park		3.00	
	Washington Park		1.30	
	Grover Cleveland Honors Park		0.40	
	LaFayette Park		0.20	
	Triangle Park		0.13	
	Redfield Avenue Triangle		0.11	
				26.17
Village Property Undeveloped	Duguid Park		29.93	
	Golden Park		24.43	
	Manlius Springs		12.55	
	Gramlich Bird Preserve		10.20	
	Fietta Land 3		8.83	
	Fietta Land 2		7.83	
	Ledyard Canal		6.71	
	Fietta Land 1		2.00	
	North Street Connector		0.45	
	Shady Lane Connector		0.01	
				102.94
Other Village Property	Village Hall and Cleveland Park		1.70	
	West Elm Street Parking Lot		0.39	
	Pratts Lane Extension		0.04	
				2.13
Schools	Fayetteville Elementary		21.61	
	Wellwood		20.48	
	Mott Road	20.23		
	Immaculate Conception (private)		36.24	
				98.56

Not listed on pages 4 and 5, see map page 7

Cemeteries (private)	Fayetteville Cemetery Association	19.42	
	Immaculate Conception Cemetery	4.70	
	Fayetteville Pioneer Burial Ground	0.55	
			24.67
New York State Facilities	Green Lakes State Park	1700	
	New York State Canal Property	9.05	
	Genesee Street Bridge Property	2.0	



VILLAGE OF FAYETTEVILLE
Existing Recreational Land
1997

David W. Tessier - Landscape Architect
8291 #2 Road Manlius New York 13104

CHAPTER 3 DEMAND FOR RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL

The demand for recreational facilities and parks in the Village of Fayetteville has been determined through the analysis of current participation in recreation activities, interest expressed by representatives of organized recreation groups and committees, generally recognized standards for lands and facilities, observed attitudes and opportunities, and physical characteristics of the Village.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VILLAGE

The Village of Fayetteville lies completely within the Town of Manlius, and is surrounded generally by commercial on the west, residential on the south, undeveloped land to the east, and Green Lakes State Park with over 1700 acres on the north. The Village has an abundance of steep slopes, limiting the development of recreational land, especially open athletic fields. The slopes end in Bishops Brook and Limestone Creek, which contain largely wooded areas with steep slopes at the edges, and wet areas and flood zones along the stream banks.

The Village is mostly residential with a central commercial core along the Genesee Street corridor.

STANDARDS

Standards are general guidelines to the minimum quantities of those recreational opportunities that can be easily quantified. They are subject to changes in local circumstances and performances. Standards are helpful in determining the general quantities, characteristics, and locations of needed recreational facilities and properties. They aid in identifying current and projected future demands, and are important in documenting eligibility for federal and state financial assistance.

There are three basic approaches to developing recreation standards:

1. Area of recreational land compared to the population, such as acres per 1,000 population.
2. Quantities of facilities compared to the population, such as 1 per 5,000 population.
3. Percentages of land devoted to recreation or open space.

The Standards and Development Guidelines from the New York State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) are useful in identifying needs and priorities. They are particularly important in supporting applications for grants in aid, which incorporate the standards in evaluating eligibility.

The most widely recognized standards are those prepared by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). They are included as a reference point, but as national standards cannot realistically reflect local conditions.

Standards for the Village of Fayetteville have been determined from deviations from the SCORP and NRPA Standards based on the needs of the Village.

The SCORP and NRPA standards on pages 8-13 are reproduced from original documents, and have not been altered or edited.

New York Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
Standards and Development Guidelines- 1989

Recreational Opportunity Standards

Facility Type	Critical Min. Pop. Density	Approx. Size In Acres	Standard Per 1,000 Pop.	Maximum Travel Time	Means of Access	Comments
Playlot	2,500/sq.mi.	1-2	2 acres	10 min.	by foot or bicycle	Combined with residential development or school.
Vest Pocket Park	2,500/sq.mi.	.25-.50	.25 acres	10 min.	by foot or bicycle	For office workers, shoppers, neighborhood residents.
Neigh-borhood Park	2,500/sq.mi.	4-7	1 acre	20 min.	by foot or bicycle	Should contain passive areas with landscaping, as well as active areas such as playfields, court games, tot lots, etc.
District Park	500/sq. mi.	20-100	2 acres	30 min.	automobile, mass transit, bike, hiking, or trail	Should include: comfort station, interests for all ages: 1/3 capacity for winter activities (e.g. ice skating, sledding).
City Park	**	50-100	5 acres	30 min.	automobile, mass transit, bike, hiking, or trail	Should include comfort station, interests for all ages: 1/3 capacity for winter activities (e.g. ice skating, sledding).
Large Regional Parks	**	40+	15 acres	1-2 hours	automobile, charter bus, mass transit, or major trail	Extensive day use areas, camping, picnicking; should include water access and selected winter activities (ski touring, snowmobiling).
Metro-parks	10,000/sq.mi.	25	.125 acres	30 min.	limited auto access or any non-auto mode	Urban parks emphasizing special recreational, cultural, or historical themes and activities: day and evening operation during all seasons.

New York Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
Standards and Development Guidelines - 1989

Facility Development Standards

Facility Type	Instant Maximum User Density	Standard Per 1,000 Population	Comments
Skating Areas (natural)	500 users/acre	1 site/2,500	This category includes non-refrigerated rinks also.
Camping	20 users/acre	N/A	Density figure based on 5 sites per acre, 4 users per site.
Picknicking	35 users/acre	N/A	Density figure based on 10 tables per acre, 3.5 users per table.
Boating	6-8 acres/boat	N/A	This figure is for both power and sail boating. There are generally 3 users in each boat.
Skiing	30 users/acre of developed slope	N/A	
Big Game Hunting	1 hunter/5 acres	200 acres/1,000	There are 770,000 hunters in NYS or 1 in 25 of general population.
Fishing (Stream)	5 users/mile	0.5 mi. stream/1,000	One of 5 people in NYS go fishing.
Boating Access	40 boats/launching ramp	1 ramp/2,500	
Golf Course	8 users/hole	0.5 holes/1000	
Field Games	15 users/acre	3 acres/1000	The following may be provided through off-peak use of school facilities.
Swimming Pool	1 user/25 sq.ft.	750 sq.ft./1,000	The following may be enclosed to extend seasonal use.
Tennis Courts	4 users/court	1 court/2,000	The following can be lighted and converted for ice skating.
Basketball Courts	16 users/court	1 court/1,000	

New York Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
Standards and Development Guidelines – 1989

Recreationway Capacity Standards

Facility Type	Instant Maximum User Density	Comments/Criteria
Hiking Trail "Primitive Area"	5 users/mile	Three foot width, avoid wet areas where possible, build switchbacks on steep slopes, mark trails well, establish lean-tos or primitive tent camping areas for overnight use.
Hiking Trail "Development Area"	30 users/mile	4 - 6 foot tread, bridges necessary to cross streams and wet areas, trails should be less steep than "primitive" and designed for day hiker. Provide for overnight use only if part of long distance trail or system.
Bikeway (Class 1)	40 users/mile	Recommended 10' - 14' height, 8' width completely separate travelway, best surface is asphalt or crushed stone-pavement, gravel and packed earth is generally not acceptable for 10 speed bicycles; minimum of vehicular and pedestrian crossings; rest area/mini-park bubbles should be spaced periodically depending on surface treatment. Walking, jogging, and ski touring, or snowmobiling may be permitted.
Horse Trail	15 users/mile	Minimum 10' height required, parking for trailers must be provided, avoid areas susceptible to erosion.
Snowmobile Trail	15 users/mile	Wildlife wintering areas must be avoided, parking for trailers must be provided and parking area plowed, 6 - 8' width, obstructions below snow should be removed, grooming is desirable.
Ski Touring Trail	Same as hiking	Excessively steep slopes should be avoided, tight turning radii are undesirable, trail must be well marked with marker that stands out against snow.
Trail Bike	15 users/miles	Wildlife areas and recreational day use areas must be avoided, soils susceptible to erosion are undesirable, other types of trail activities are not compatible.

National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Standards

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1000 Population	Desirable Site Characteristics
A. Local/Close -To-Home Space:					
Mini-Park	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens.	less than 1/4 mile radius.	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5A	Within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse development or housing for the elderly.
Neighborhood Park/Playground	Area for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	1/4 to 1/2 mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood).	15+acres	1.0 to 2.0A	Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood population-geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a school-park facility.
Community Park	Area of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes, large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site suitability and community need.	Several neighborhoods. 1 to 2 mile radius.	25+ acres	5.0 to 8.0A	May include natural features, such as water bodies, and area suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood served.

Total Close-to-Home Space = 6.25 - 10.5 A/1,000

NRPA STANDARDS

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1000 Population	Desirable Site Characteristics
B. Regional Space:					
Regional/ Metropolitan Park	Area of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail uses; may include play areas.	Several communities. 1 hour driving time.	200+ acres	5.0 to 10.0A	Contiguous to or encompassing natural resources.
Regional Park Reserve	Area of natural quality for nature oriented outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat, conservation, swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and trail uses. May include active play areas. Generally, 80% of the land is reserved for conservation and natural resource management, with less than 20% used for recreation development.	Several communities. 1 hour driving time.	1,000+ acres; sufficient area to encompass the resource to be preserved and managed.	Variable	Diverse or unique natural resources, such as lakes, streams, marshes, flora, fauna, topography.

Total Regional Space = 15-20 A/1,000

NRPA STANDARDS

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1000 Population	Desirable Site Characteristics
C. Space That May Be Local or Regional and is Unique to Each Community:					
Linear Park	Area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel, such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross country skiing, canoeing and pleasure driving. May include active play areas.	No applicable standard	Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use.	Variable	Built or natural corridors, such as utility rights-of-way, bluff lines, vegetation patterns, and roads that link other components of the recreation system or community facilities such as school, libraries, commercial areas and other park areas.

NRPA STANDARDS

Suggested Facility Development Standards:

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recom'd Orienta-tion	No. of Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Swimming Pools	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1/2 to 2A site.	Teaching-min. 25 yds. x 45' even depth of 3 to 4'. Competitive-min. of 25m x 16m. Min. of 27 sq. ft. of water surface per swimmer. Ratios of 2:1 deck vs. water.	None-although care must be taken in siting of lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.	1 per 20,000 (pools should accommodate 3-5% of total population at a time).	15 to 30 minutes travel time.	Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive and recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards Located in community park or school site.
Beach Areas	N/A	Beach areas should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sq. ft. of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be 3-4 A supporting land per A of beach	N/A	N/A	N/A	Should have sand bottom with slope a maximum of 5% (flat preferable) Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas.
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 A	Baselines-60', Pitching distance-46' min. 40'-women. Fast pitch field radius from plate-225' between foul lines. Slow pitch-275' (men), 250' (women).	Same as baseball.	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)	1/4-1/2 mile.	Slight difference in dimensions for 16" slow pitch May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple Recreation Court (basketball, volleyball, tennis)	9,840 sq. ft	120'x80'.	Long axis of courts with primary use is north-south	1 per 10,000	1-2 miles.	
Trails	N/A	Well defined head maximum 10' width, maximum avg. grade 5% not to exceed 15%. Capacity rural trails-40 hikers/day/mile. Urban trails-90 hikers/day/mile.	N/A	1 system per region	N/A	
Archery Range	Minimum 0.65 A	300' length x minimum 10' wide between targets. Roped clear space on sides of range minimum of 30' clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	Archer facing north + or - 45°.	1 per 50,000.	30 minutes travel time.	Part of a regional/metro park complex.

NRPA STANDARDS

Suggested Facility Development Standards:

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recom'd Orienta-tion	No. of Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Combination Skeet and Trap Field (8 station)	Minimum 30 A	All walks and structures occur within an area approx. 130' wide by 115' deep. Minimum cleared area is contained within two superimposed segments with 100-yd. radii (4 acres). Shot-fall danger zone is contained within two superimposed segments with 300-yd radii (36 acres).	Center line of length runs northeast-southwest with shooter facing northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of a regional/metro park complex
Golf						
1. Par 3 (18 hole)	50-60 A	Avg. length vary-600-1700 yds.	Majority of holes on north-south axis.	--	1/2 to 1 hour travel time	9-hole course can accommodate 350 people/day. 18-hole course can accommodate 500-550 people/day. Course may be located in community or district park, but should not be over 20 miles from population center.
2. 9-hole Standard	Minimum 50A	Ave. length 2250 yds.		1/25,000		
3. 18-hole Standard	Minimum 110 A	Ave. length 6500 yds.		1/50,000		
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 A	195'-225' x 330'-360' with a 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	Same as field hockey.	1 per 10,000	1-2 miles.	Number of units depends on popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to schools or neighborhood parks.
Golf-driving range	13.5 A for minimum of 25 tees	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width for each addtl. tee.	Long axis southwest-northeast with golfer driving toward northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of golf course complex. As a separate unit, may be privately operated.
1/4-mile Running Track	4.3 A	Overall width-276'; length-600.02' Track width for 8 to 4 lanes is 32'.	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest-southeast with finish line at northerly end.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time	Usually part of high school or in community park complex in combination with football, soccer etc.

NRPA STANDARDS

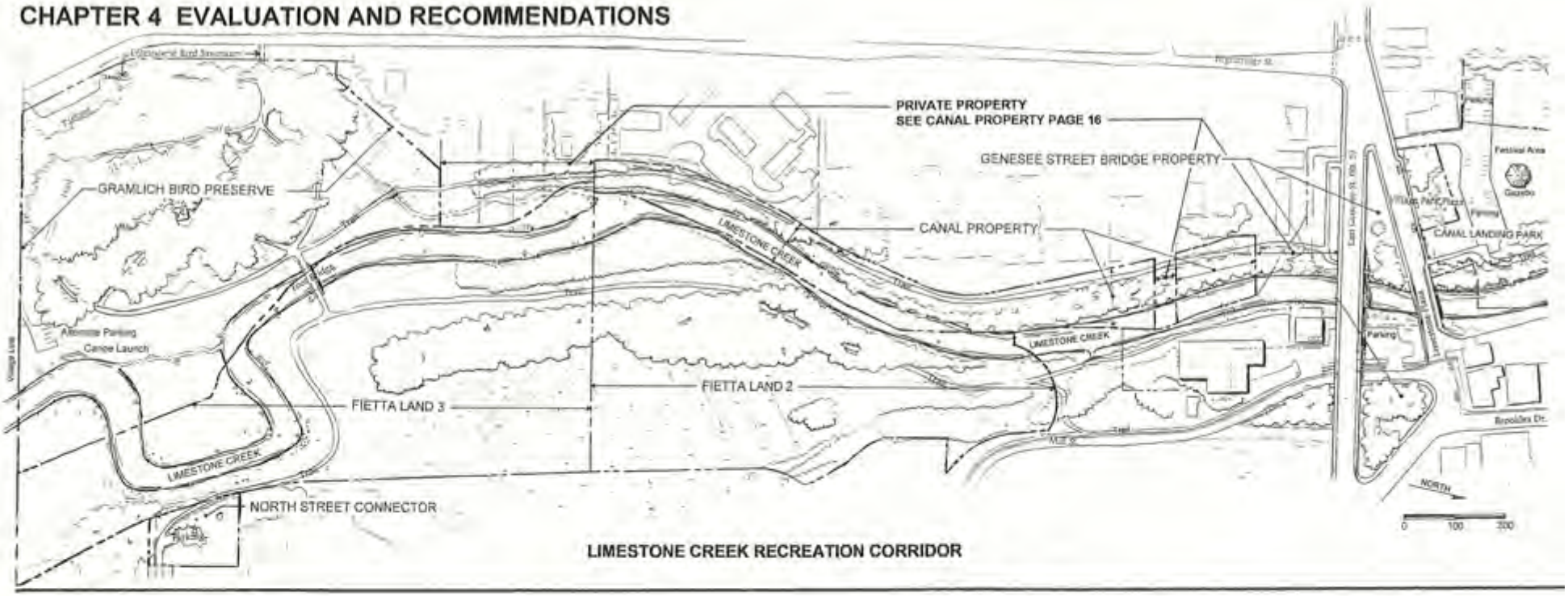
Suggested Facility Development Standards:

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recom'd Orienta-tion	No. of Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Badminton	1620 sq. ft	Singles-17'x44' Doubles-20'x44' with 5' unobstructed area on all sides.Long axis north-south	Long axis north-south	1 per 5000	1/4 to 1/2 mile	Usually in school, recreation center, or church facility. Safe walking or bike access.
Basketball 1. Youth 2. High Sch. 3. Collegiate	2400-3036 sq.ft. 5040-7280 sq. ft. 5600-7980 sq. ft.	46'- 50'x84' 50'x84' 50'x94' with 5' unobstructed space on all sides.	Long axis north-south	1 per 5000	1/4 to 1/2 mile	Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighbor-hood and parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
Handball (3-4 wall)	800 sq. ft. for 4 wall 1000 for 3-wall.	20' x 40' - minimum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance	Long axis north-south front wall at north end	1 per 20,000	15-30 minute travel time.	4-wall usually indoor as part of multi-purpose facility. 3-wall usually outdoor in park or school setting.
Ice Hockey	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Rink 85'x200' (minimum 85'x185'). Additional 5000 sq. ft. support area.	Long axis north-south if outdoor.	Indoor-1 per 100,000 Outdoor-depends on climate.	1/2 to 1 hour travel time.	Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multi-purpose facility
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 sq. ft. single court. (2 acres for complex).	36'x78'. 12' clearance on both sides; 21' clearance on both ends.	Long axis north-south	1 court per 2000	1/4 - 1/2 mile	Best in batteries of 2-4. Located in neighborhood/ community park or adjacent to school site.
Volleyball	Minimum of 4,000 sq. ft.	30'x60'. Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides	Long axis north-south	1 court per 5000	1/4-1/2 mile.	Same as other court activities (e.g. badminton, basketball, etc.)
Baseball 1. Official	3.0 to 3.85 A minimum	Baselines-90', Pitching distance-60-1/2' Foul lines-min. 320' Center field-400'+	Locate home plate so pitcher throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound run east-north-east.	1 per 5000. Lighted-1 per 30,000.	1/4-1/2 mile.	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.

NRPA STANDARDS

Suggested Facility Development Standards:

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recom'd Orienta-tion	No. of Units per Population	Service Radius	Location Notes
Baseball 2. Little League	1.2 A minimum.	Baselines-60', Pitching distance-46', Foul lines-200', Center field 200-250'	Locate home plate so pitcher throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound run east-north-east.	1 per 5000. Lighted-1 per 30,000.	1/4-1/2 mile.	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
Field Hockey	Minimum 1.5 A	180'x300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides	Fall season-long axis northwest to southeast. For longer periods, north to south.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time.	Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
Football	Minimum 1.5 A	160'x360' with a clearance of 6' min. on all sides.	Same as field hockey.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time.	Same as field hockey.



LIMESTONE CREEK RECREATION CORRIDOR

LINEAR PARKS - GENERAL

There are no applicable standards for Linear Parks. The NRPA definition states "area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel, such as hiking, biking...cross country skiing, canoeing...May include active play areas". Further definitions, capacities, and minimum design requirements are listed at the end of the SCORP standards for a variety of recreation trails.

The following three areas in Fayetteville are recommended for development as linear parks:

1. Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor,
2. Ledyard Canal Greenway,
3. Bishops Brook Park.

LIMESTONE CREEK RECREATION CORRIDOR

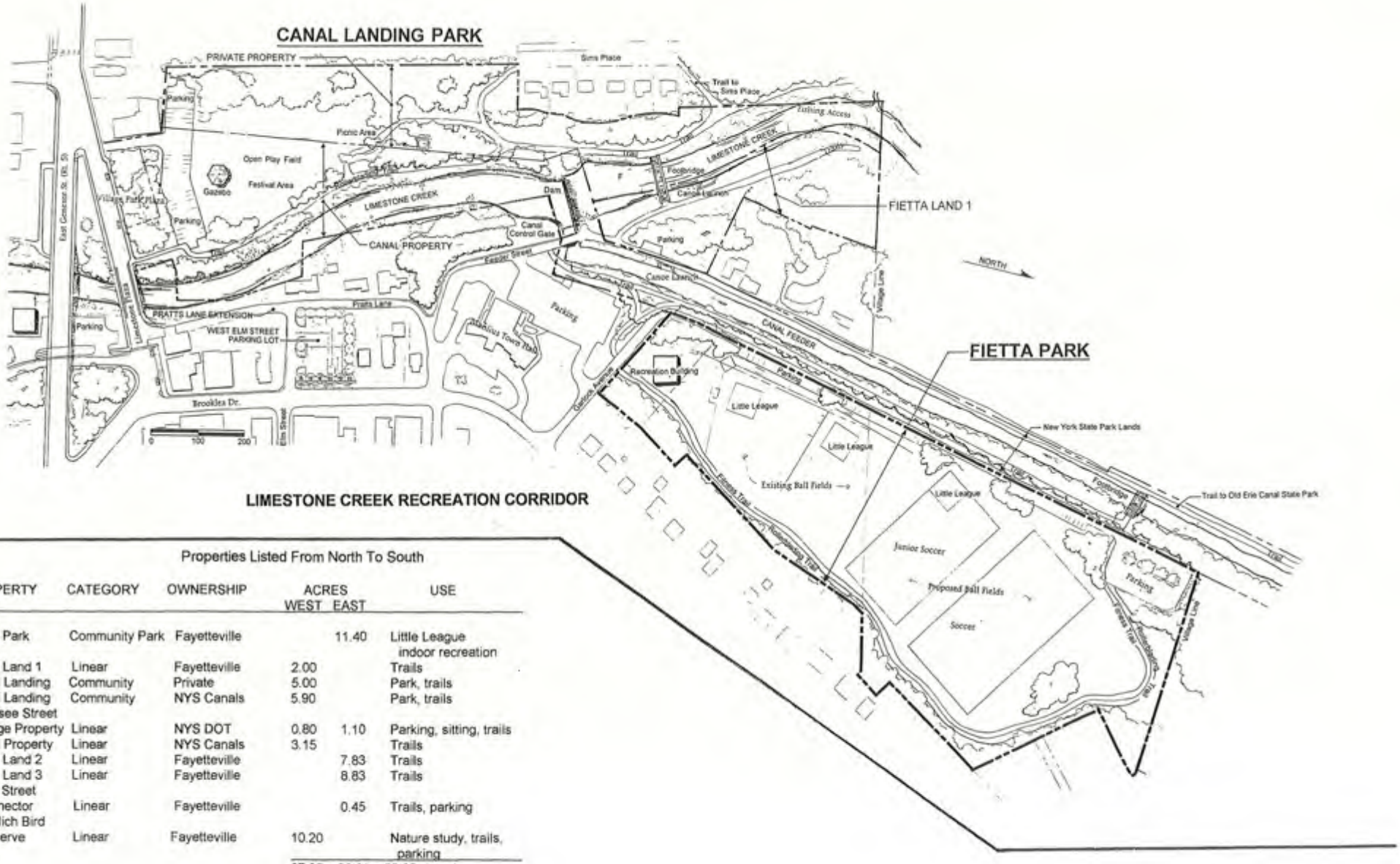
Limestone Creek runs south to north through the Village, under the Genesee Street Bridge, and under the Limestone Plaza bridge. It is bordered on both sides by residential, commercial , and municipal properties. The properties along the creek are owned variously by the Village of Fayetteville, the State of New York Department of Transportation and Canal Corporation, and several private parties. The south end is bordered by Spring Ponds Fishery, and the north by undeveloped land.

Access to the creek is limited by steep slopes on much of the east and west sides. It is visible from both of the highway bridges, and from the Feeder Street bridge near the dam and the Manlius Town Hall.

Most of the property along the creek is in the designated 100 year flood boundary, and is vegetated with native trees, shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers common to such areas in this region. The creek is currently used for fishing by those who have access to it, but it is otherwise underutilized and virtually undiscovered. It has tremendous potential for the development of recreation trails, nature study, fishing access, and canoeing in the heart of Village.

The concept of the **Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor** is to connect the various properties by constructing a recreation trail, to make the entire area available as a Linear Park and to maintain and preserve its character as a green corridor. This recreation corridor is in a prime location to connect to the existing Erie Canal Trail to the north, extending the access and use of the entire trail system.

Each of the parcels in this corridor are listed in the following chart and the proposed recreational development for each parcel is described on the following pages.



LIMESTONE CREEK RECREATION CORRIDOR

Properties Listed From North To South

PROPERTY	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	ACRES WEST	ACRES EAST	USE
Fietta Park	Community Park	Fayetteville		11.40	Little League indoor recreation
Fietta Land 1	Linear	Fayetteville	2.00		Trails
Canal Landing	Community	Private	5.00		Park, trails
Canal Landing	Community	NYS Canals	5.90		Park, trails
Genesee Street Bridge Property	Linear	NYS DOT	0.80	1.10	Parking, sitting, trails
Canal Property	Linear	NYS Canals	3.15		Trails
Fietta Land 2	Linear	Fayetteville		7.83	Trails
Fietta Land 3	Linear	Fayetteville		8.83	Trails
North Street Connector	Linear	Fayetteville		0.45	Trails, parking
Gramlich Bird Preserve	Linear	Fayetteville	10.20		Nature study, trails, parking
			27.05	29.61 = 56.66 acres*	

*22.3 acres of Linear Parks
34.36 acres of Community Parks

LINEAR PARKS, CONTINUED

Fietta Park

This Community Park is mostly developed with Little League fields and a recreation building. A more detailed description of proposed improvements including additional ball fields is included in the section on Community Parks.

Fietta Land 1

This 2-acre parcel lies between Limestone Creek on the west, and the Erie Canal feeder canal on the east. It is between the Limestone Creek dam on the south, and the Village line on the north. It is accessible from Feeder Street, after it crosses the feeder canal, and it is completely within the 100-year floodway.

The best uses for this parcel are walking, hiking, nature study, fishing, canoeing, cross country skiing, and snow shoeing. It is recommended that a trail be built along the creek, beginning at a proposed parking area and canoe launch site.

Canal Landing Park

This new park would combine two adjacent parcels of 5.0 acres owned privately and 5.9 acres owned by the New York State Canal Corporation. A more detailed description of this proposed park can be found in the Community Parks section of this report.

Genesee Street Bridge Property

The New York State Department of Transportation rebuilt the Genesee Street Bridge over Limestone Creek in 1997. The land around the bridge was developed as a part of the project including parking, lawns, trees, shrubs, pavers, and sidewalks. The concrete sidewalks cross both sides of the Genesee Street Bridge and both sides of the Limestone Plaza Bridge. These sidewalks also cross under the Genesee Street Bridge on both sides of Limestone Creek providing critical connections for the proposed recreation trails from the Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor to the Limestone Plaza.

Canal Property

Along the west side of Limestone Creek, south of Genesee Street, there are two properties totaling 3.15 acres that belong to the New York State Canal Corporation. This land is totally undeveloped, and is interrupted by sections of private land between **Gramlich Bird Preserve** and Genesee Street. It is recommended that a right of way be obtained or that property be purchased across these properties to allow the construction of a recreation trail along the west side of Limestone Creek. These two parcels are a natural addition to the Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor.

Fietta Land 2

North of Fietta Land 3, east of Limestone Creek, and south of Mill Street at Clinton Street, this 7.83 acre parcel is totally undeveloped. It is recommended that a trail be built along the east side of Limestone Creek, from the Fietta Land 3 to the south, through this parcel, to Mill Street near Clinton Street, and along Mill Street, under the Genesee Street Bridge to Limestone Plaza.

Easements or rights of way may have to be obtained to complete this trail in the Mill Street area.

Recreational opportunities on this land include walking, hiking, nature study, fishing, canoeing, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing.

Fietta Land 3

This parcel of 8.83 acres is east of the **Gramlich Bird Preserve**, along Limestone Creek. Most of the area is within the 100 year flood boundary but the eastern edge is a steep slope that can be accessed at the end of North Street.

The Village recently purchased a small parcel of land at the west end of North Street for the purpose of providing a small parking area and pedestrian access to this parcel. It is recommended that a nature trail be constructed from this entrance, along the east side of the Creek, north to Fietta Land 2 and Mill Street. Grading and leveling will be required to install the parking area and trail down the steep slope. This trail will connect to the Genesee Street Bridge across Limestone Creek to the **Gramlic Bird Preserve**. This bridge and trail connection to North Street will provide direct pedestrian access between the Audubon neighborhood west of Limestone Creek and the Central neighborhood east of the creek.

Recreational activities on this parcel include bird watching, nature study, hiking, walking, fishing, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, and canoeing.

LINEAR PARKS, CONTINUED

North Street Connector

The Village purchased this small piece of property of 0.45 acres, at the west end of North Street, to provide a public connection to Fietta Land 3, and to the proposed trails along Limestone Creek. It is recommended that a small parking area is built at the end of the street, and that a trail connector is built on the steep wooded slope to meet the proposed trails. This parcel is considered to be a part of the Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor.

Sketch: Mary Ann Corrigan

View of the trail leading to the Creek from the North Street Parking Area.

Sketch: Mary Ann Corrigan

View of a typical trail with interpretive station

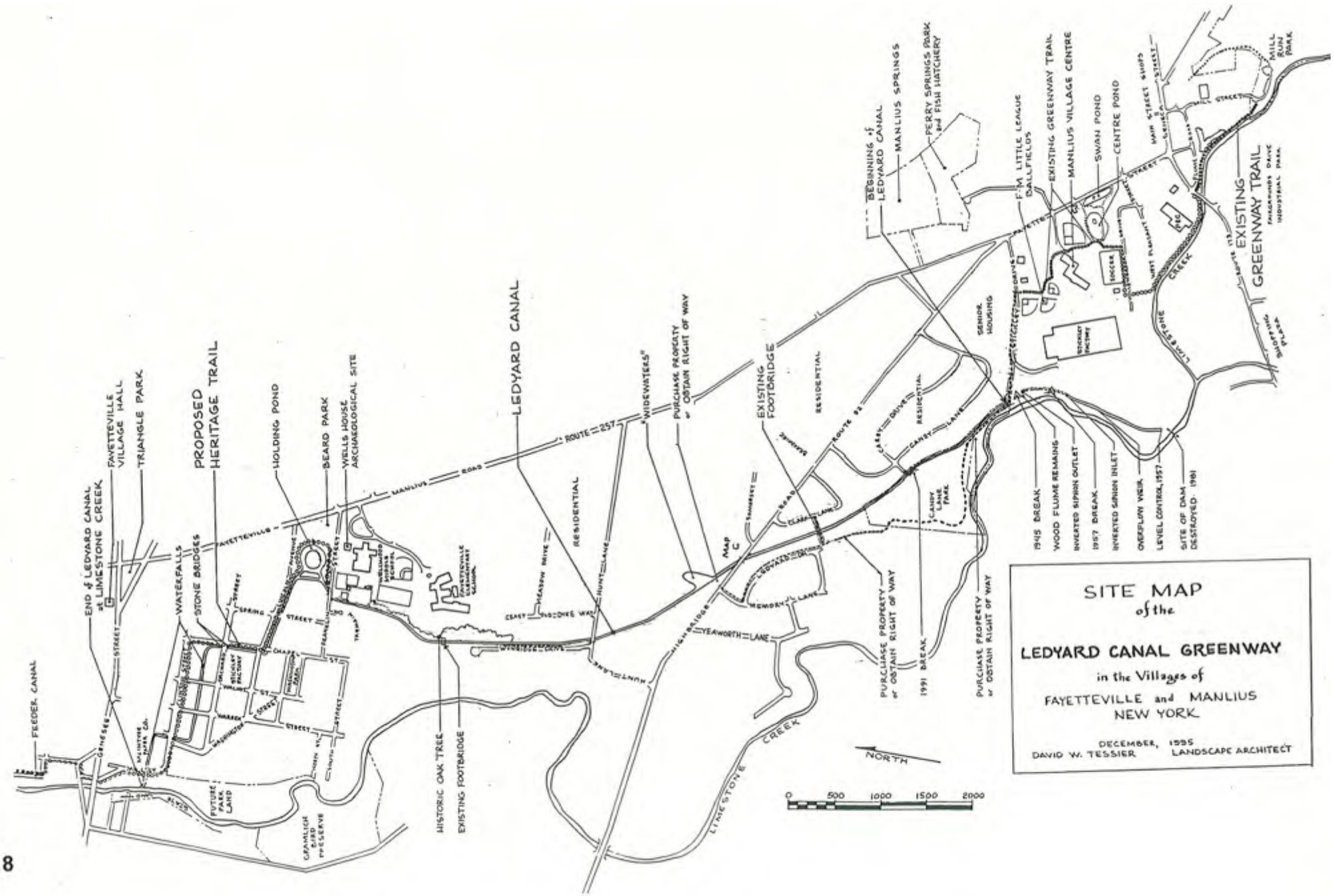
Gramlich Bird Preserve

The Fayetteville Bird Preserve was dedicated to the memory of Frederick Martin Gramlich in 1940, "for use as a bird sanctuary only". This undeveloped 10.2 acre parcel is between Highbridge Street and Limestone Creek at the south Village line, adjacent to the privately owned Spring Ponds Fishery. It is recommended that this property remain essentially undeveloped, and that any facilities to be constructed should have a low environmental impact.

The main uses of this property should be bird watching, nature study, and access to Limestone Creek. Recommended improvements include a parking area along Highbridge Street, and an access stairway down the steep slope from the parking area. An alternate parking area and entrance driveway could be built through the joint use of the Spring Ponds Fishery private road by way of a cooperative agreement. This alternate entry drive could be extended to Limestone Creek to provide a canoe access point.

Nature trails with interpretive signage should be built inside of the boundaries of the property, including a trail along Limestone Creek that will continue to the north across private property to the New York State canal lands. A right of way should be obtained from the private property owners on the north side to continue this trail along the west side of Limestone Creek to the canal lands to the north and under the Genesee Street bridge to Limestone Plaza. It is recommended that a foot bridge be built across Limestone Creek to connect this property to the Fietta property, and to the proposed trail along the east side of Limestone Creek. Improvements to the property should include selective planting of native trees and shrubs to attract birds.

This property will always be a separate parcel of land and will retain its identity as a bird sanctuary by way of the wording of its deed. It is also a natural addition to the properties that compose the Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor.


SITE MAP
of the
LEDYARD CANAL GREENWAY
in the Villages of
FAYETTEVILLE and MANLIUS
NEW YORK
DECEMBER, 1995
DAVID W. TESSIER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
NORTH
0 500 1000 1500 2000
FEEDER CANAL
END of LEDYARD CANAL at LIMESTONE CREEK
FAYETTEVILLE VILLAGE HALL
TRIANGLE PARK
PROPOSED HERITAGE TRAIL
WATERFALLS
STONE BRIDGES
HOLDING POND
BEARD PARK
WELLS HOUSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
LEDYARD CANAL
"WIDEWATERS"
PURCHASE PROPERTY or OBTAIN RIGHT OF WAY
EXISTING FOOTBRIDGE
RESIDENTIAL
MANLIUS ROAD
ROUTE 257
ROUTE 92
HUNT LANE
YEAWORTH LANE
MEMORY LANE
CANDY LANE
CANDY LANE PARK
SENIOR HOUSING
BEGINNING of LEDYARD CANAL
MANLIUS SPRINGS
PERRY SPRINGS PARK and FISH HATCHERY
F.M. LITTLE LEAGUE BALLFIELDS
EXISTING GREENWAY TRAIL
MANLIUS VILLAGE CENTRE
SWAN POND
CENTRE POND
MAIN STREET SHOPS
MILL RUN PARK
EXISTING GREENWAY TRAIL
FAIRGROUNDS DRIVE INDUSTRIAL PARK
SHOPPING PLAZA
LIMESTONE CREEK
1945 BREAK
WOOD FLUME REMAINS
INVERTED SIPHON OUTLET
1957 BREAK
INVERTED SIPHON INLET
OVERFLOW WEIR
LEVEL CONTROL, 1957
SITE OF DAM DESTROYED 1981
PURCHASE PROPERTY or OBTAIN RIGHT OF WAY
1991 BREAK
PURCHASE PROPERTY or OBTAIN RIGHT OF WAY
HISTORIC OAK TREE
EXISTING FOOTBRIDGE
FUTURE PARK LAND
GRAMLICH BIRD PRESERVE
LIMESTONE CREEK
FAYETTEVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
MAP C

LINEAR PARKS, CONTINUED

Ledyard Canal Greenway

The **Ledyard Canal** was built in 1849 to supply waterpower from Limestone Creek in Manlius to mills and factories in Fayetteville. The Limestone Creek source was lost when the dam in Manlius was destroyed by a flood in 1981. Currently most of the water for the canal comes from the Manlius Springs, and the Perry Springs in Manlius, supplemented by some overland runoff along the route. It is the only source of water for **Beard Park** Pond in Fayetteville. On its way to Limestone Creek it passes through a series of falls totaling over 100 feet.

The Village of Fayetteville is now the owner of the canal property. Maintenance of the canal waterway is necessary for the continued use and enjoyment of **Beard Park** Pond. It is intended that the Village embark upon an ongoing maintenance program for this long neglected strip of land.

In 1909, Charles Mulford Robinson, a civic planner from Rochester, reported some of the benefits of the **Ledyard Canal** to the Fayetteville Park Commission. Some quotations from his report are:

> "...I should judge that there was clearly a great opportunity for Manlius and Fayetteville to cooperate in creating, by creek and dyke, a parkway connection that would cost them little, have remarkable charm, and benefit them greatly."
> "I can not emphasize too strongly the need of cooperation in the community...."

He concludes his report with:

> "Today you have a great chance; tomorrow, if you do not act, some of it will certainly be gone."

This concept is shown in the 1990 Village of Manlius Recreation Master Plan as a naturalistic corridor through the center of the Village, where it is called the Greenway Trail. The Village of Fayetteville's 1990 Master Plan recommends improving and maintaining the scenic beauty of the **Ledyard Canal** greenway. It is recommended that the Village of Fayetteville continue to pursue the development of this very important facility through the Village, from **Beard Park** to the Old Erie Canal State Park trail. This will provide an opportunity for interpretation of local history regarding the early manufacturing heritage of Fayetteville.

Bishops Brook Park

The committee recommends further study of a linear park along Bishops Brook north of Genesee Street near the Brookside subdivision. It is recommended that the Village acquire the land or an easement over the land consisting of the undeveloped slopes of Bishops Brook east and west of Coulter Park to secure a greenway corridor for a Village trail network.

East of **Coulter Park**, there is a 12.4 acre parcel of vacant land along Bishops Brook, from Coulter Park to East Genesee Street. This parcel could provide a major section of a trail network, and could also provide some of the neighborhood park features that are lacking in Brookside Area 3, as discussed in the Neighborhood Parks section of this report.

The section of trail to the east of **Coulter Park** could follow Bishops Brook through the proposed **Bishops Brook Park**, to Genesee Street crossing and following Genesee Street on a developed shoulder, to the vacant land at the east end of the Village. As this vacant property becomes developed, a trail connecting the proposed Neighborhood Park discussed in Redfield (Area 5) of the Neighborhood Park section of this report, could continue to the entrance of **Duguid Park**. This trail would provide a safe access for many residents of the east side of the Village, for walking, jogging, biking, or rollerblading to **Duguid Park**.

The trail section to the west of **Coulter Park** could follow a portion of Bishops Brook, and continue along vacant land to the former railroad right of way. Along this former right of way, the trail could lead into the recently purchased extension of Green Lakes State Park. This section of trail could continue along a series of public streets to Feeder Street, and connect to the Old Erie Canal State Park trail system.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE ONONDAGA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

2385

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

GENERAL

Close to home, informal family recreational opportunities are provided in Neighborhood Parks such as open play fields, play equipment, and sitting and gathering areas for adults. Other facilities may include picnic tables and grills for family picnics, barbecues, and neighborhood events.

Intended to serve an individual neighborhood, they should be accessible by walking or biking without crossing major roads. Similar facilities at a school site may substitute for this type of park. Schools can be used as playgrounds only after school hours, on weekends, during the summer, or when the facilities are not scheduled for use by the schools or by other groups.

The Village of Fayetteville currently has 1.6 acres per 1,000 population of existing Neighborhood Park space. However, these parks are not completely developed, and are poorly distributed throughout the Village. They are especially needed near areas of dense population, or where residential development will continue, such as in the east end of the Village between East Genesee Street and Duguid Road. There are several neighborhoods that are lacking in adequate facilities for the activities described.

The SCORP standard for Neighborhood Parks is one acre per 1,000 population with a size of four to seven acres. Considering the description of uses, and the physical characteristics of the Village, it is recommended that neighborhood parks be located within a ¼ mile service radius, and that they have a minimum size of three acres. It is therefore recommended that the Village of Fayetteville use a standard of three acres per 1,000 population.

Refer to map of Proposed Recreational Land and Facilities on page 35 for location.

AUDUBON (AREA 1)

There are no Neighborhood Parks in this area. Lack of a Neighborhood Park is partially offset by the existence of Mott Road School which is outside of the Village, and also by **Gramlich Bird Preserve** which has limited neighborhood use. This is a mature residential subdivision with a high density of housing and a large population of school age children.

The Committee recommends further study of a Neighborhood Park including a children's playground for this area. A survey of the residents needs to be conducted to determine desired facilities and an appropriate location. A potential location includes an open space in the area bordered by Highbridge Road, Audubon Road, Euclid Drive, and Byron Road.

BROOKLEA (AREA 2)

There are no Neighborhood Parks in this area. This deficiency is partially offset by the existence of **Fietta Park**, including the recreation building and the Little League fields. This is a mature residential neighborhood with a high density of housing.

It is recommended that a survey of residents be conducted in this area to determine the desired additional facilities, and appropriate park locations. Potentially **LaFayette Park** could be developed into a small play lot with some playground equipment, a sitting area, a fence along the adjacent private property, and landscape plantings.

The Committee also recommends that the Village develop the **Canal Landing Park** on the west side of Limestone Creek, north of Genesee Street. This proposed park would contain several Neighborhood Park features such as a picnic area, open play field, sitting areas, trails, and an area for neighborhood events. A more detailed description of this proposed park can be found in the Community Parks section of this report.

BROOKSIDE (AREA 3)

Coulter Park

This well developed park at the corner of Cashin Drive and Aladdin Drive in the Brookside neighborhood has nearly all of the requisite features of a Neighborhood Park. Despite its "complete" condition, several areas of maintenance need to be addressed. The steep hill on the west side of the park is seriously eroded, and should be covered with vegetation for erosion control, especially since there will be site development occurring on Aladdin Drive along the west side of the park. A buffer should be established between the park and this proposed residential area.

Considering the relatively high percentage of children and the density of the population of this established residential area, a second Neighborhood Park is needed at the east end of this area. It is suggested that a neighborhood park including a children's play area be developed in the Signal Hill development or on approximately 3 acres of Green Lakes State Park land just to the north of the Signal Hill development. This park facility could be accessed by the Brookside residents by way of the Shady Land pedestrian connector.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS, CONTINUED

CENTRAL (AREA 4)

Washington Park

This park on Park Street, between Walnut and Chapel Streets, at the south end of Washington Street, has all of the features of a Neighborhood Park. Surrounded by a concentrated, homogenous residential neighborhood, this park appropriately provides something for everyone. The only item recommended to be added is a drinking fountain. Otherwise, this park should be maintained as it is.

The Neighborhood Park demand in this area is partially offset by the existence of **Beard Park**, the Fayetteville Cemetery, and the close proximity of Wellwood, Fayetteville Elementary, and Immaculate Conception Schools. However, due to the large geographic size of this area and due to its division by South Manlius Street the Committee recommends further study of an additional neighborhood park, specifically in the area between South Manlius Street and Salt Springs Road. A survey of residents and property owners in this area should be conducted to determine desired additional facilities, and potential park locations. Specifically, it is recommended that a site for a new one acre park be investigated including a children's play area set back from Salt Springs Road.

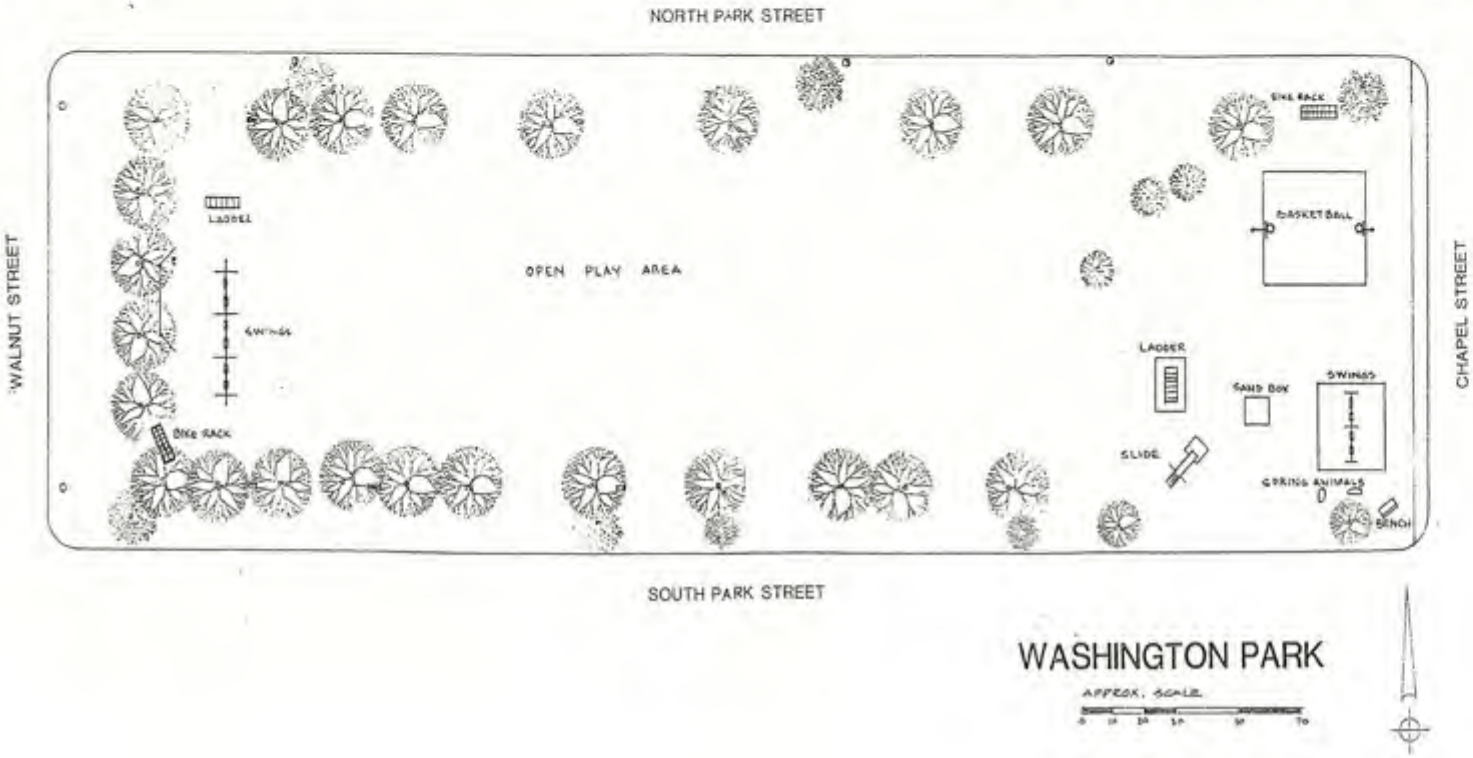
REDFIELD (AREA 5)

George Wortley Senior Citizens Campus

This property currently contains the Fayetteville Senior Citizens Center, storage buildings, lawns, trees and a parking area. It is an appropriate location for a Neighborhood Park in the Redfield area which is a mature neighborhood residential subdivision between Genesee Street and Salt Springs Road. It has pedestrian access along the Genesee Street sidewalks, and access to Oakwood Street to the south. The senior citizens should be consulted to determine if a modest amount of Neighborhood Park facilities and children's play area would be a compatible addition to the Senior Citizen Facility.

There are no other Neighborhood Parks in this area. Some of the demand for this type of facility is partially offset by the existence of the Immaculate Conception Cemetery and the Fayetteville Pioneer Burial Grounds which provide limited open space for passive recreation and for walking.

In addition to the Wortley Senior Campus development, it is recommended that approximately 3 acres of land be set aside for a Neighborhood Park and children's play area in the vacant land area south of East Genesee Street and west of Duguid Road. This should be done in conjunction with future residential development of this vacant property.



COMMUNITY PARKS

GENERAL

Community Parks serve the entire Village with a variety of active facilities and passive recreation opportunities. Although these parks are generally accessed by automobiles, bicycle and pedestrian access is important. Community Parks supplement neighborhood parks by providing facilities for scheduled, organized, or large group activities. They can include natural areas, streams, wetlands, and wooded areas in addition to active facilities, recreation centers, parking, and other ancillary facilities. Since access is generally by car, location in the Village is not as important as it is for neighborhood parks, but a central location is most convenient.

The Village currently has **Fietta Park** and **Beard Park** which are classified as Community Parks because they provide both active and passive recreation for residents of the entire Village. These two parks total 17.25 acres. It is recommended that **Duguid Park** and **Golden Park** be classified and developed as Community Parks. It is further recommended that properties be purchased and developed as **Canal Landing Park**.

The National (NRPA) standard for a community park is 5 to 8 acres per 1,000 population. Most of **Duguid** and **Golden Parks** will remain open space so they will add 7.93 and 12.43 acres respectively, and Canal Landing will add 10.9 acres for a total of 48.51 acres or 11.4 acres per 1,000 population. This quantity is more than adequate, and it is therefore recommended that the Village adopt a standard of 10 aces per 1,000 population for community parks.

Canal Landing Park

The committee also recommends that the Village acquire the private land of approximately 5 acres west of the New York Canal lands to be developed in conjunction with the 5.9 acres of Canal lands as a neighborhood park called **CANAL LANDING**, for a total of 10.9 acres, to include facilities such as: an open play field, festival area, gazebo, picnic area, trails, and a rollerblading trail along Limestone Creek. This property would connect to Sims Place, providing a pedestrian connection for the Warner Road residents. A bridge across Limestone Creek at this location would provide direct pedestrian access to **Feitta Park**, and to the Old Erie Canal State Park trail system.

In 1990, the United States Army Corps of Engineers proposed local flood protection elements for the portion of Limestone Creek along this proposed park. The proposal indicates that a levee from two to twelve feet high be built on the west side of the creek from Limestone Plaza to the drainage channel entering the creek from the Fayetteville Mall area, just north of the Village line. Although not aesthetically pleasing as proposed, there is adequate space available to include this levee or berm, without eliminating any of the proposed facilities. It is recommended that the Village work closely with the Corps of Engineers during the early design phase of this project to incorporate the proposed levee into the concepts shown in this report.

Fietta Park

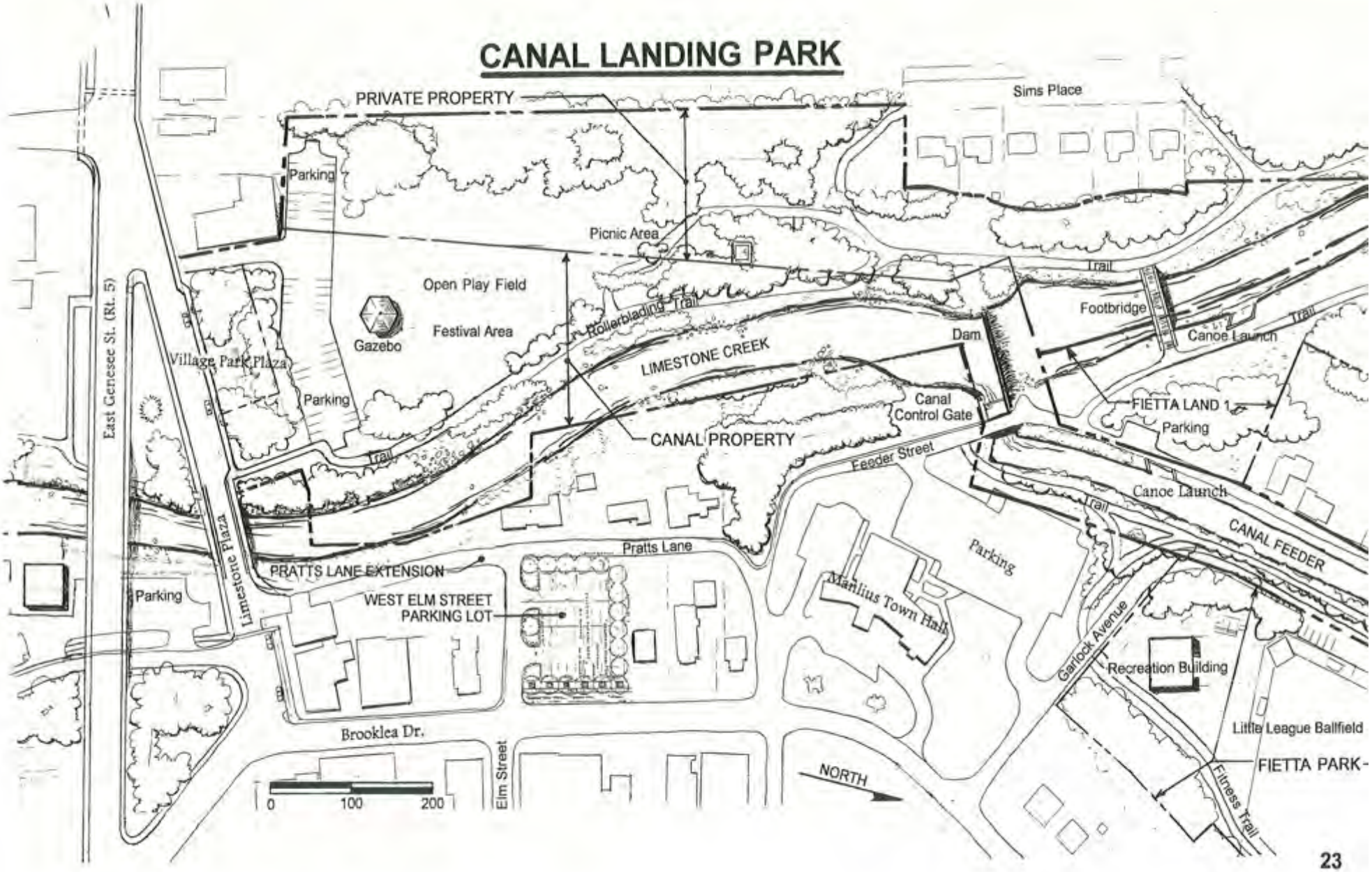
This existing 11.40 acre park includes a recreation building on a 0.52 acre parcel, two Little League ballfields on 3.02 acres, and 7.86 acres of vacant land at the north end of the park. The Committee recommends that all three parcels be considered as one multiple purpose park, which puts it in the category of a Community Park.

Fietta Park is located in the heart of a populated section of the Village, yet by its topography, the heavy use of the ballfields causes minimal neighborhood disturbance. This park is also close to the Feeder Canal, the Old Erie Canal State Park, the **Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor**, and the proposed **Canal Landing Park**.

The Committee further recommends the following for this park

- Retain the existing Little League ballfields
- Retain ownership of the recreation building, but continue to lease it to the town of Manlius, or to another agency, to operate a recreation related program
- Add a canoe launch into the Erie Canal Feeder
- Consider permitting a private concession for rental of canoes and bicycles, and for sale of related supplies
- Add one Little League ballfield and two overlapping soccer fields on the undeveloped land at the north end of the park
- Construct a pedestrian bridge over Limestone Creek to connect this park to the proposed **Canal Landing Park**, and to the Warner Road area through Sims Place
- Improve the connection to the town of Manlius parking area at the Town Hall
- Define a pedestrian pathway along Limestone Creek to Limestone Plaza
- Construct a footpath with fitness trail around the park perimeter
- Construct a paved rollerblading trail around the park perimeter
- Construct a footbridge over the feeder canal at the north west corner of the park to connect to Old Erie Canal State Park.

CANAL LANDING PARK



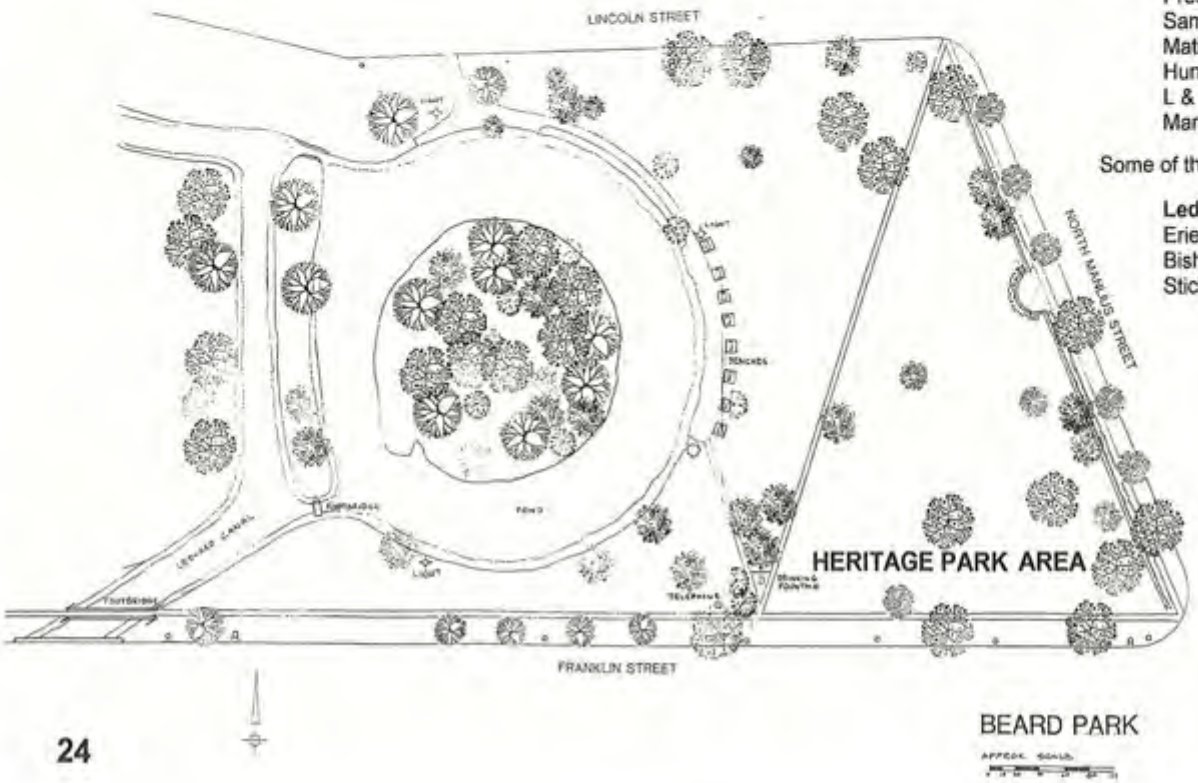
COMMUNITY PARKS, CONTINUED

Huntington Beard Memorial Park

Although **Beard Park** is only 5 acres in size, it functions as a Community Park due to its variety of uses, such as ice skating, summer concerts, and special events. Other activities at the park include walking, in line skating, sunning, picnicking, and pick up sports such as soccer, football, baseball and frisbee. **Beard Park** has on street parking and nearby parking in the Wellwood School parking lot.

Beard Park Pond is fed by the **Ledyard Canal**. Clean up and maintenance of the Canal is necessary for the future use and enjoyment of the pond.

Beard Park is defined here as a Community Park, but it lacks some of the amenities normally associated with a park in this category. It is recommended that the following items be considered for this park:



BEARD PARK

- Construct a foot bridge over the canal to continue the sidewalk along Franklin Street
- Bicycle racks
- More benches
- Upgrade electrical capacity at the stage
- Consider bridges to and the maintenance of the linear island
- Drain and clean pond bottom
- Remove dead vegetation from the center island
- Rebuild Beard Pond inlet and outlet

Heritage Park at Beard Park

The Village of Fayetteville has a rich and valuable history that includes many notable people and a variety of important structures. A few of these people have parks named after them, yet some of those names have been dropped in favor of names related to more recent events or physical features. Some of the people that are important to Fayetteville's history include:

President Grover Cleveland
Samuel J. Wells
Matilda Joslyn Gage
Huntington Beard
L & J G Stickley
Marquis de LaFayette

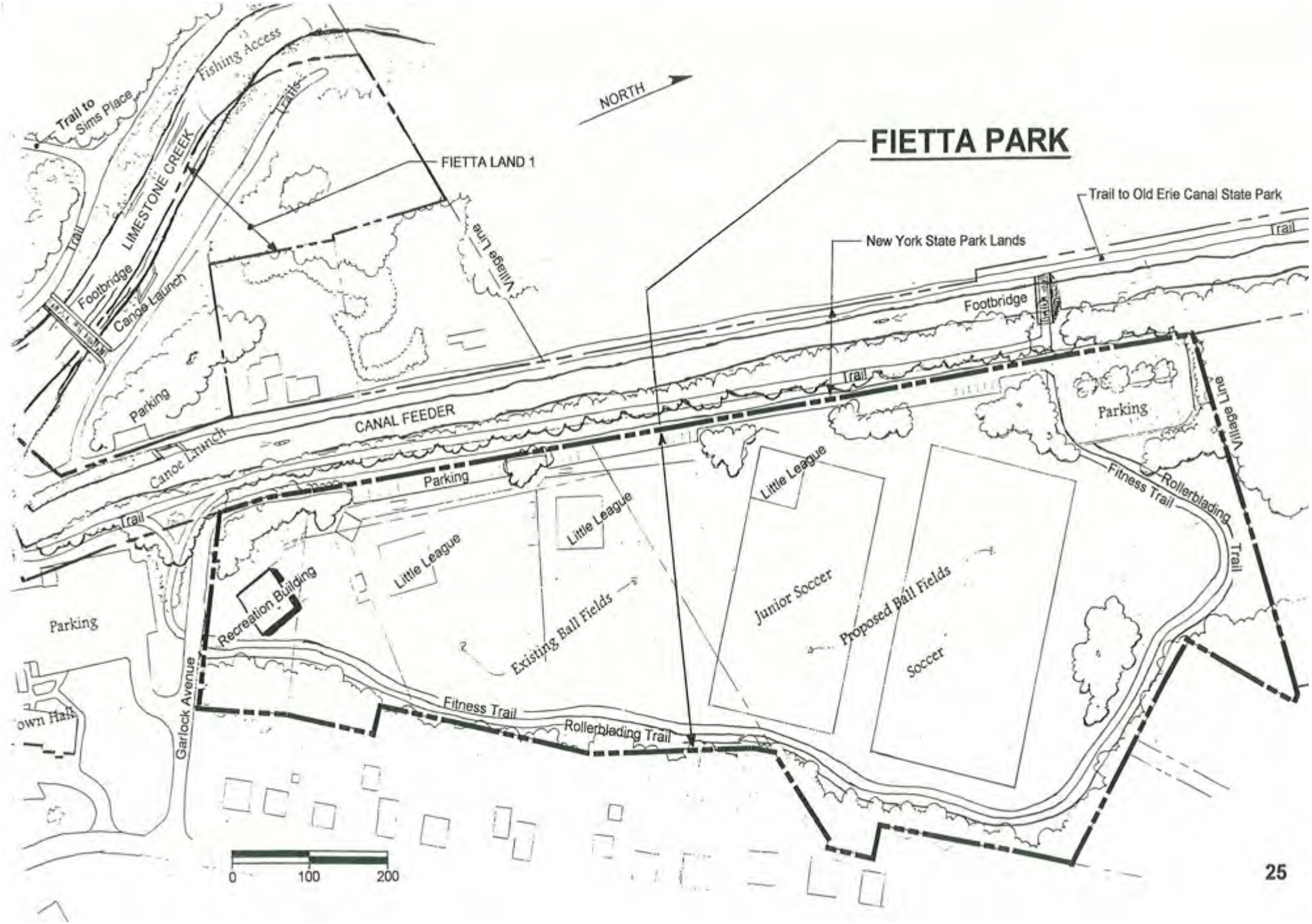
Some of the physical features still in existence that helped shape the Village include:

Ledyard Canal
Erie Canal Feeder
Bishops Brook
Stickley Furniture

Everyone knows of the Erie Canal, but few are aware that the dam in Limestone Creek in **Fietta Park** is for the purpose of channeling water through the Feeder Canal directly to the Erie Canal. The **Ledyard Canal** and Bishops Brook were both used for waterpower to establish the industrial base of the early Village. Bishops Brook has essentially returned to a natural stream. The **Ledyard Canal**, however, still exists and carries water past factory buildings that no longer use its 100-foot drop to Limestone Creek.

All of these people and places should be described and explained in a public display that would preserve their memory for current and future generations to enjoy.

It is recommended that an area in **Beard Park**, rich in its own history, be designated as a Heritage Park. It is intended that an area or areas be set aside within the park in which interpretive information, artifacts, or statues, may be displayed to present these important pieces of our history to the general public.


FIETTA PARK
NORTH
FIETTA LAND 1
Trail to Old Erie Canal State Park
New York State Park Lands
Trail to Sims Place
Fishing Access
LIMESTONE CREEK
Trail
Footbridge
Canoe Launch
Parking
CANAL FEEDER
Canoe Launch
Parking
Trail
Footbridge
Trail
Parking
Village Line
Village Line
Little League
Little League
Little League
Recreation Building
Existing Ball Fields
Junior Soccer
Proposed Ball Fields
Soccer
Fitness Trail
Rollerblading Trail
Fitness Trail
Rollerblading Trail
Parking
Garlock Avenue
0
100
200

COMMUNITY PARKS, CONTINUED

Golden Park

This parcel of approximately 25 acres is completely undeveloped and lies just east of the Village of Fayetteville, just outside of the Village limits. It has frontage on East Genesee Street and Duguid Road. The north section near Genesee Street is a relatively flat area with some open fields, and marsh land, terminating in Poolsbrook Stream along the north border of the property. The south portion of the property is relatively steep and heavily forested. A large open swath cut through the forest contains a power line and water line easement that continues southward through **Duguid Park**.

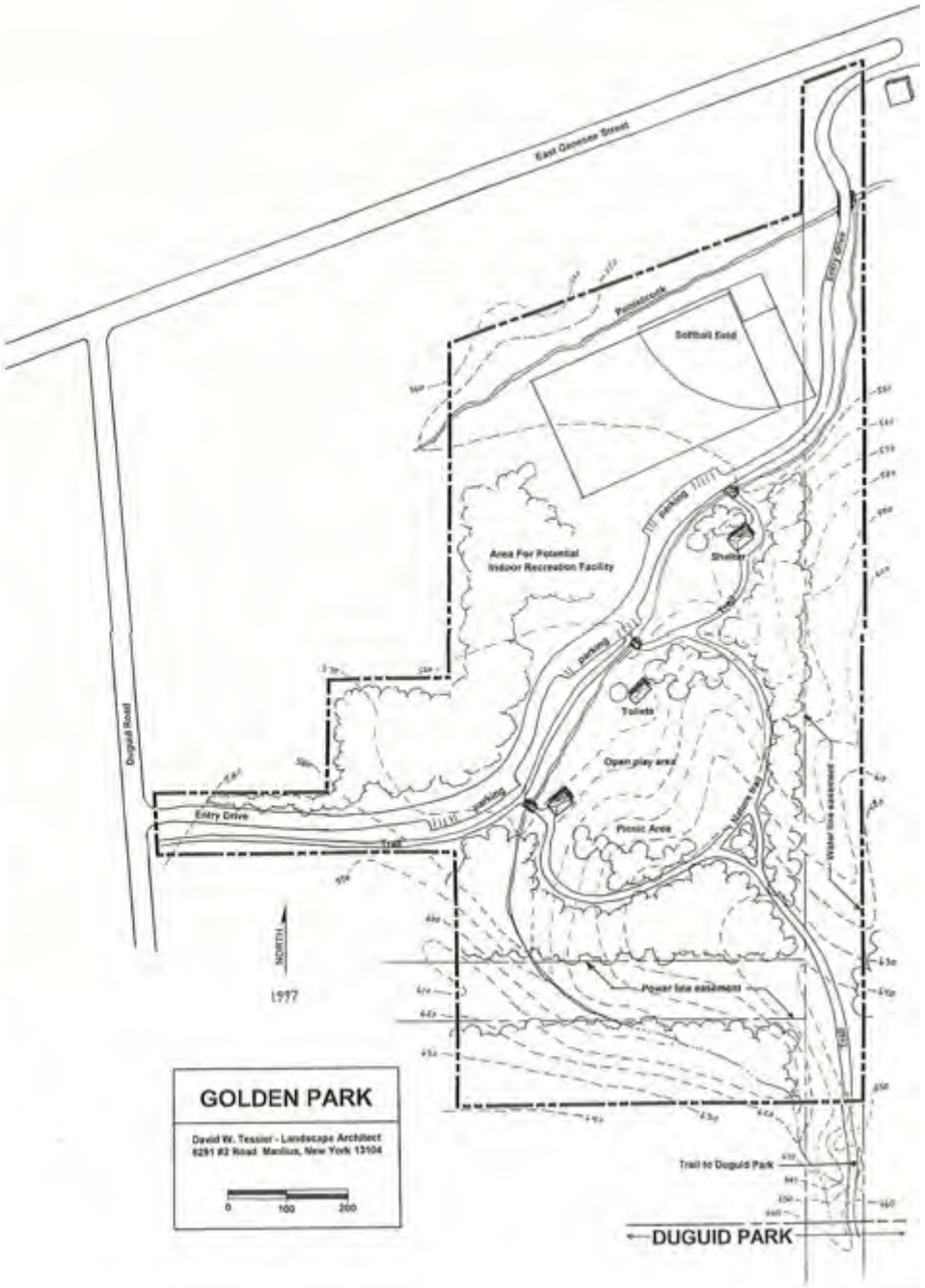
Access to this park would be predominately by car and the recommended facilities to be developed would be used by residents of the entire Village and the surrounding area, qualifying it as a Community Park. Structured facilities should be limited to the north end of the park with access from Genesee Street. Improvements in the wooded area to the south should be low impact, and sensitive to the environment. It is recommended that this park be developed in two stages.

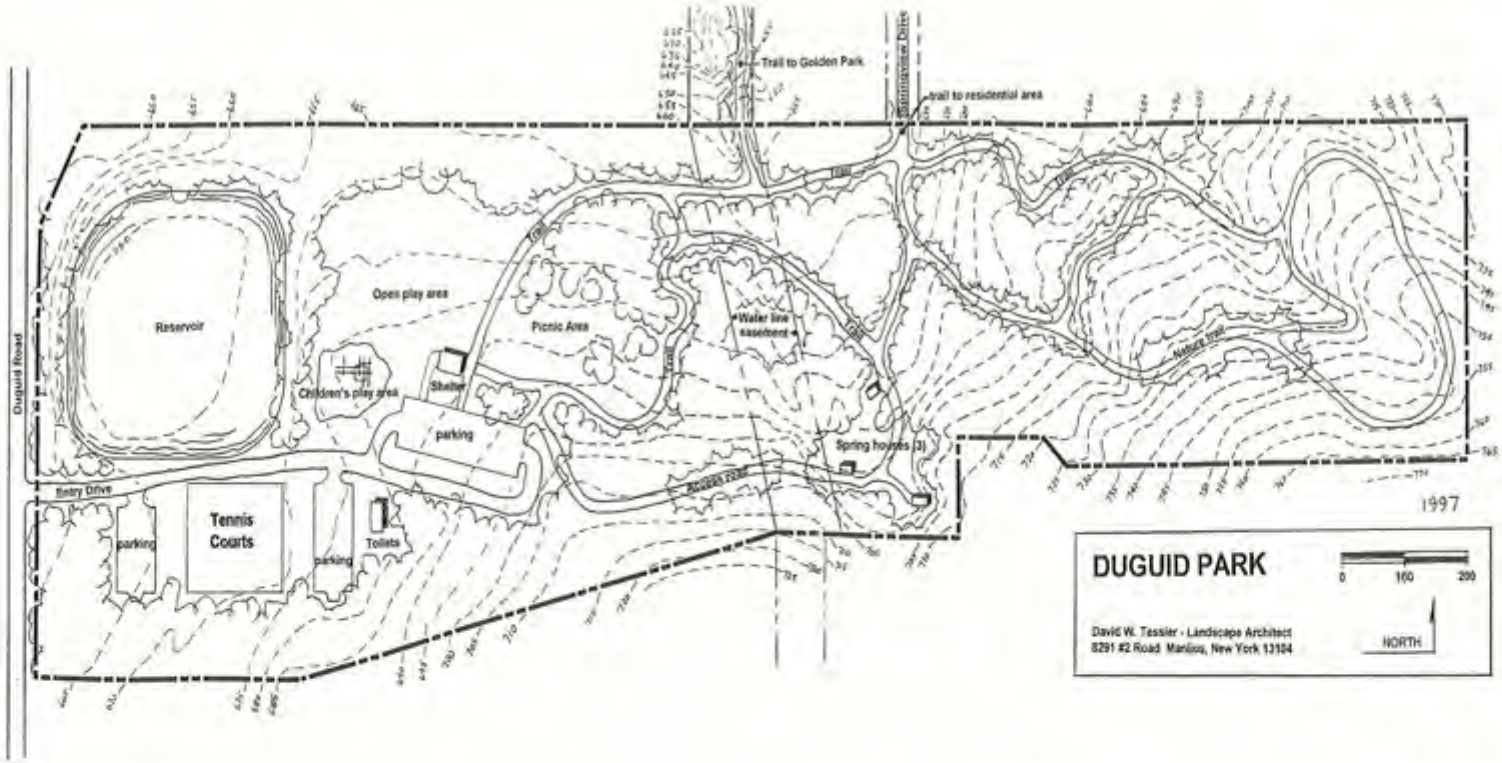
The first stage should include an entrance road from Genesee Street, which should be built as a part of an internal roadway to be shared with the adjacent property users. It is recommended that new facilities include a parking area, and nature trails for hiking, walking, and cross country skiing. A picnic area with a shelter and a softball field is also recommended. The second stage includes an entrance road from Duguid Road, and a parking area. Facilities to be developed include trails for hiking, walking, nature study, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing. A picnic area, shelter, and toilet facilities are also recommended for this area.

The trails in both stages of development can be jointly used with the adjacent private recreation facility through a cooperative agreement. A trail to **Duguid Park** should be constructed on a right of way or on land acquired for that purpose.

At this writing, the Syracuse YMCA is considering **Golden Park** as a location for a satellite recreation facility. This facility would be family oriented, and available for the entire surrounding community. It would include a gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool, and a variety of recreation rooms and programs. The Parks Committee feels that this proposed facility is compatible with the proposed development for this park, and that it is therefore an acceptable location for such a facility, and an acceptable use for this property.

It is therefore recommended that the Village reserve the right to develop **Golden Park**, or a portion thereof, into an active Community Park including an indoor swimming pool and related ancillary recreation facilities, subject to such development being done in partnership with local, public or private organizations or institutions.





Duguid Park

This partially developed parcel of approximately 30 acres is outside of the Village limits in a partly developed residential area. Access to this park would be predominately by car, and recommended facilities would serve the entire Village, as well as residents from the surrounding area, qualifying it as a Community Park.

There are approximately 12 acres of mature forest land, including a significant stand of large maple trees and a large group of mature beech trees near the spring house. There is also a plantation of pine trees, and the park is generally heavily forested. There is an open area around the reservoirs, and a large open swath cut through the forested area to accommodate a power line and a water line easement.

This park also contains natural springs, three spring houses, two reservoirs, various utilities and easements, an access road, various trails, and a lean-to.

Recommended development for this park includes passive use recreation for all age groups, and low impact development and activities. A two stage development is recommended to accommodate the existing work area functions of the Department of Public Works.

First stage improvements include an entry drive from Duguid Road, parking, trails, interpretive signs, and benches. Activities could include hiking, walking, nature study, picnicking, camping by organized groups, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing.

Second stage improvements include relocating the Department of Public Works functions to another site. It is recommended that a picnic facility, picnic shelter, children's play area, toilet rooms, an open play field and tennis courts be constructed. A skateboarding and rollerblading facility could be installed, contingent upon the Village contracting with an organization which will agree to share the costs of construction and to assume the responsibilities for maintenance, liability, and operations.
The parking area will have to be increased to accommodate the projected use of the additional facilities.

It is recommended that a trail to **Golden Park** be constructed on a right of way or on land acquired between the two parks.

MEDIANS AND TRIANGLES

GENERAL

There are no standards available for this type of park. They are generally created from leftover spaces at the intersections of streets. Developed with grass, trees, flowers, sitting areas, and a possible feature or focal point, they become a significant visual feature in a neighborhood. As a passive green space, designed to be viewed by residents and passers by, they are very important and should be retained or improved depending on individual circumstances. Their level of development and maintenance is an indicator of the level of commitment on the part of the Village and the surrounding neighborhood.

There are no new Medians or Triangles proposed in this plan, but opportunities for additional attractive public green spaces should not be overlooked. This report includes a recommendation for each of the existing Village properties in this category.

Triangle Park

This small piece of land between Genesee Street, South Manlius Street and Salt Springs Road is and will continue to be a focal point for the Village of Fayetteville. Any improvements to this park should reflect the historic character of the Village.

Currently, this park has no central focal point, no design theme, little color, and is marginally landscaped. It should not be used as a location for a community sign board. Although much of this park area inside of the existing curb lies within street rights of way, future physical improvements will help assure that this very important green area will not be further encroached upon by future highway expansion projects

The committee has reviewed the concepts put forth by the Tree Commission, as prepared by Bradford G. Sears, Landscape Architect. The Committee finds that with a few additions, these concepts meet the goals and design criteria for this park.

Triangle Park is a main focal point of the Village center and therefore should have a central design theme with a predominant focus that is visually attractive, colorful, and visible from a distance by pedestrians and motor vehicles. An attractive ornamental gazebo could serve as the center of interest for this park, and it could also be a location for historic information. Lighted at night, and painted a light color, this gazebo would be a constant attraction and serve as a focal point and identity for the Village center.

An area with brick pavers and historically appropriate benches will add to the charm of this significant park, and will provide a place of respite for the occasional pedestrian. Flowering shrubs of a moderate height will provide color and a backdrop for the benches. Large flower beds surrounding this central area will provide more color, and will help draw attention to the main focus of this park.

The existing large grafted Elm* tree and the Norway Spruce tree at the west end of the park should remain, and a small number of shade, flowering, and evergreen trees should be planted as future replacements. Some ornamental trees were planted along Genesee Street and along Salt Springs road in 1997. The main character of the park should be open, to view the central focal point. A few ornamental street lights should be installed to give the park additional character and identity at night.

It is recommended that "Welcome to Fayetteville" signs be located on Genesee Street east and west, and on Manlius Street north and south at the Village boundaries. It is further recommended that the community activities sign holder be relocated on public property on the northwest corner of Genesee Street and North Manlius Street.

The horse watering trough should be relocated to its original location at the west end of the park, with brick paving and protective bollards.

As a final note, it is recommended that a formal name be determined and officially given to this very important park.

* Gordon DeAngelo, Landscape Architect, has identified this tree as a Wheatley Elm grafted onto a Smooth-Leaved Elm root.

BRADFORD G. SEARS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

116 WELLWOOD DRIVE FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK 13066 AREA 315 • 637-9102

TRIANGLE PARK FAYETTEVILLE,NY DESIGN PROGRAM A

A. The park is an integral part of the streetscape. As such it is primarily an element to be viewed from outside its boundaries. It is a contrasting element to the commercial and governmental architecture of the area. It should also complement it to present a pleasing composition to drive- by vehicular traffic. The design should have an open character with elements of scale and simplicity that can be appreciated by occupants of slow-moving or stationary cars and by pedestrians.

B. It should have a secondary function of pedestrian use both for pass-through traffic and for stationary appreciation of the par k elements and the surrounding streetscape. It is unnecessary to design for the accommodation large public gatherings.

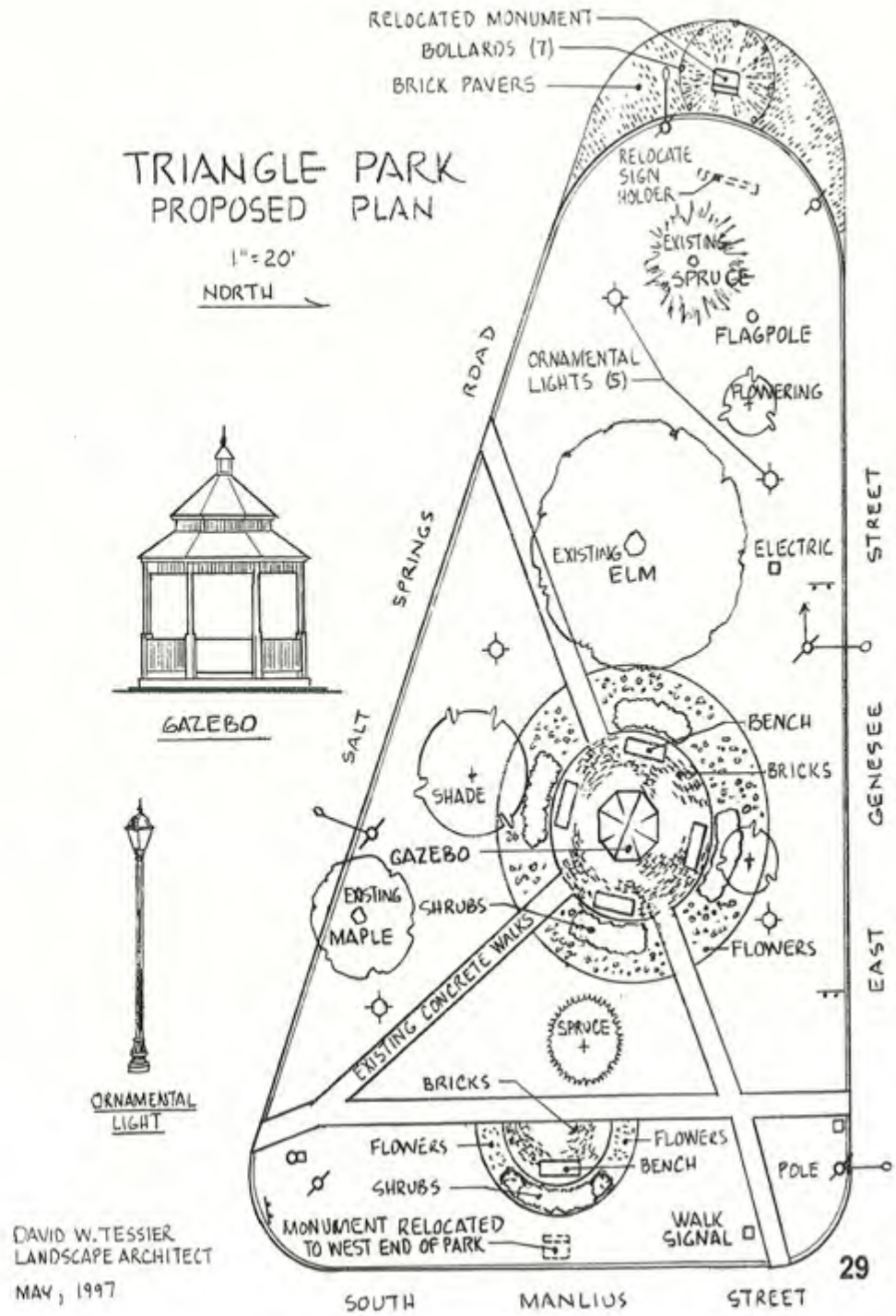
C. The large English Oak and the large Norway Spruce at the west end of the park should be preserved.

D. The sign at the west end of the park should be retained or replaced.

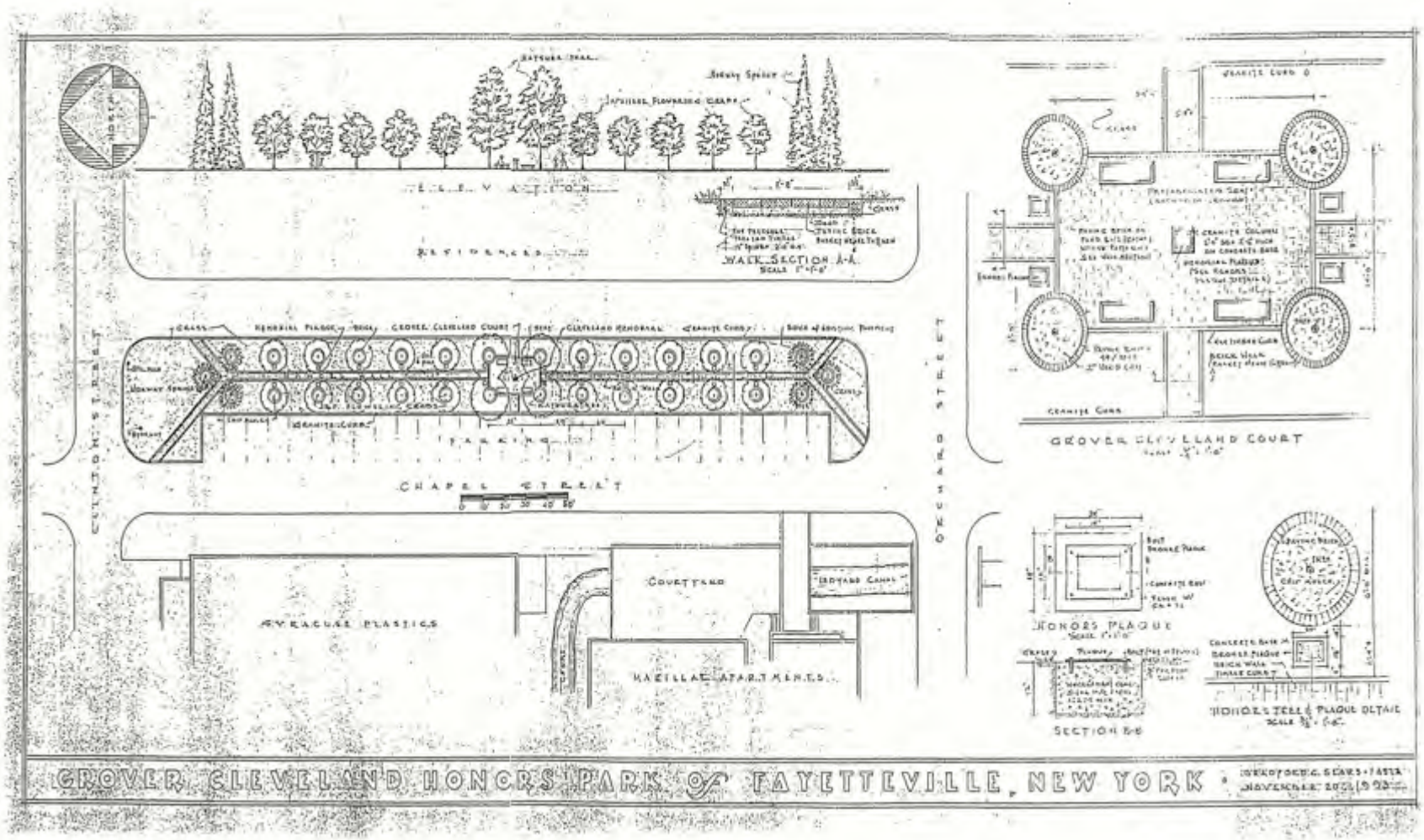
E. The horse trough at the east end of the park should be retained in place or relocated.

F. Effective night lighting of the park and its major elements is desirable.

BGS 8/25/93



DAVID W. TESSIER
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MAY, 1997

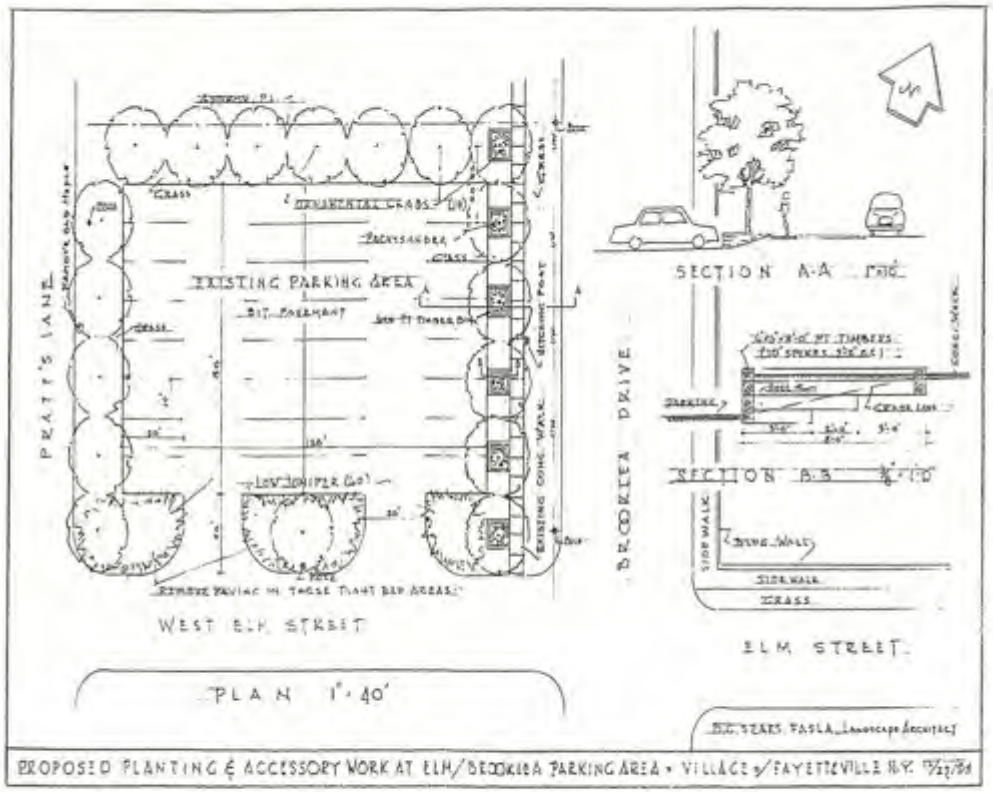


Grover Cleveland Honors Park

This is a narrow strip of land in the center of the 200 block of Chapel Street, between Clinton Street and Orchard Street. The grass strip is an area for parking approximately 30 cars. In 1993, a site plan was prepared by Bradford G. Sears, Landscape Architect, at the request of the Tree Commission for the development of this strip as the Grover Cleveland Honors Park. This plan was approved by the Tree Commission and the Village Board. The trees were planted in 1993, but the brick walks and Cleveland memorial have not been installed. The Parks Committee has included this plan in this Master Plan, and therefore recommends its completion.

West Elm Street Parking Lot

This Village owned parking lot is on Brooklea Drive at West Elm Street and Pratts Lane. The Tree Commission approved a plan for this lot in 1994, as prepared by Bradford G. Sears, Landscape Architect. The Village Board subsequently approved this plan, and it has also been adopted by the Parks Committee for inclusion in this report. The concept of the plan is to soften the streetscape by providing seasonal color and texture through the planting of shade trees and groundcover shrubs. The proposed plantings will partly obscure the parked cars, while allowing an open view for surveillance of the area. The plan is adjustable to fit current budgets, and can be completed in phases. Some of the shade trees were planted in 1996.



La Fayette Park

This small green space is located on Linden Lane. The section of LaFayette Lane at the west end of the park has never been developed as a street, and is a continuation of the grass park land, giving the appearance of an extension of the lawn of the private residence on the west side of LaFayette Lane.

Although small, this significant grass area could be developed into a neighborhood park, especially if the adjacent section of LaFayette Lane is included. This concept is further discussed in the Neighborhood Parks section of this report. It could also be upgraded with more trees, shrubs, and possibly flowers. The park space is a significant passive park as it exists, and it should at least be maintained in its current configuration including grass and trees. It is recommended that a survey of neighborhood residents be conducted to determine the interest for the development and for the maintenance of this park before any action is taken.

Redfield Avenue Triangle

At the intersection of Redfield Avenue and Oakwood Street, this small park contains only grass, trees, and shrubs. It is surrounded by streets, and is too small to contain any active recreation facilities. It is a significant passive green space, and should be maintained as such. Improvements could include upgraded landscaping and a sitting area. It is recommended that a neighborhood survey be conducted to determine the interest in improving and in maintaining this triangle.

Pratts Lane Extension

This very small piece of Village property at the end of Pratts Lane, south of West Elm Street, has no apparent park or recreation potential. It presently provides public access to private businesses including a bank drive thru. It has the potential of providing a future access to Limestone Creek. It is therefore recommended that this parcel be retained.

Shady Lane Connector

This very small property between 116 and 118 Shady Lane is intended to provide a pedestrian connection between the Brookside neighborhood and the Signal Hill neighborhood. In the Neighborhood Parks section of this report, it is recommended that a Neighborhood Park be developed in Green Lakes State Park or in the Signal Hill development, near this connection to both neighborhoods.

OPEN SPACE

Open space includes wood lots and forests, open fields, wetlands, drainage ways, standing water areas, recreation areas, and vacant lands. It serves valuable recreational, environmental, and aesthetic functions. The Village currently lists nine parcels of land as open space totaling 96.23 acres, at an average size of 13.7 acres, and a quantity of 22.5 acres per 1,000 population.

The committee recommends developing a system of recreation trails or greenways to provide safe access to existing and proposed recreational facilities. They also recognize that it is an asset to the community for the Village to preserve open space lands that will protect environmentally sensitive features such as streams, wetlands, woodlands, flood plains, wildlife habitats, or other unique sites. Both of these functions can be accommodated through the acquisition and preservation of open space in the appropriate locations.

Each of the open space properties listed in the chart will be described in the indicated park category section of this report. Specific recommendations indicate changing all of them to either the Community Park category or to the Linear Park category. Although no longer listed in the open space category, all of the properties described will retain a majority of their acreage in woodlands, fields, streams, or wetlands. The recreational development for each of these parcels will generally include low impact construction of pathways for walking, hiking, jogging, rollerblading, bicycling, cross country skiing, picnicking, and other related uses.

There are no state or national standards for open space. Considering the large amount of open space to be retained on all of these properties, and also considering the desire of the residents to preserve open space in the Village and that the existing open space is adequate, a standard of 10 acres per 1,000 population is recommended, in addition to Neighborhood and Community Park land. The following chart indicates an approximate amount of open space land to be retained after final recommended development of each of the parcels. This total acreage overlaps the acreage listed for the community and linear park categories.

PROPERTY	PROPOSED CATEGORY	TOTAL ACRES	OPEN SPACE PERCENTAGE	OPEN SPACE ACREAGE
Duguid Park	Community	29.93	75	22
Golden Park	Community	24.43	50	12
Manlius Springs (Transfer)	Open Space	12.55	0	0
Gramlich Bird Preserve	Linear	10.20	90	9
Fietta Land 3	Linear	8.83	90	8
Fietta Land 2	Linear	7.83	90	7
Fietta Land 1	Linear	2.00	90	1
North Street Connector	Linear	0.45	90	0
Shady Lane Connector	Linear	0.01	90	0
Bishops Brook Park	Linear	12.40	90	11
Ledyard Canal Greenway	Linear	6.71	100	6
		115.34		76

Manlius Springs

This partially developed 12.5 acre parcel is adjacent to Perry Springs Park in the Village of Manlius. It has an access road from Fayetteville-Manlius Road, and an unused water reservoir, kept full from the many springs in the wooded hillside. It serves as a part of the water source to Willow Brook, to the Manlius Centre Pond, which is piped to the **Ledyard Canal**, which supplies **Beard Park** Pond.

This property is over one mile from the Fayetteville Village line, and is not large enough, nor is it in an appropriate location to be developed into a park. It would be an ideal addition to the nature trails and fish hatchery located in the adjacent Perry Springs Park. It is recommended that ownership of this property be transferred to the Village of Manlius for the sole purpose of expanding their existing Village Park, with the stipulation that the Village of Manlius would preserve and maintain the water supply to **Ledyard Canal**.

PRIORITIES OF PROPOSED FACILITIES

GENERAL

With the adoption of this plan by the Village Board, phased development and acquisition can occur in an organized manner in accordance with the prioritized list of improvements. This program of orderly development will help assure that tax dollars are properly allocated to areas of greatest need. It will also eliminate the need to go through a lengthy decision making process when each facility is proposed for construction.

This plan provides a document for involving Village residents in the development of the various facilities. This will serve to increase public support for parks as well as for recreation programs.

Also, this plan will allow the Village to take advantage of various opportunities for funding, grant applications, or donations of labor, materials, or financing, when they arise. The Village Board in consultation with the proposed Parks Commission should determine Park development priorities and maintenance priorities.

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PAGE

FOR

NOTES

RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED RECREATIONAL LAND AND FACILITIES

Quantities are based on a Village population of 4,250 — Standards are in acres/1,000 population

TYPE	SCORP/NRPA STANDARD	FAYETTEVILLE STANDARD	EXISTING FACILITIES VILLAGE	SCHOOL	TOTAL	REQUIRED BY STANDARD	DEFICIENCY	PROPOSED ADDITION	PROPOSED TOTAL	PROPOSED DEVIATIONS FROM FAYETTEVILLE STANDARD
RECREATIONAL LAND IN ACRES										
Medians and Triangles	none	none	2.97	0	2.97	-	-	-	2.97	N/A
Neighborhood Park	2/1,000	3/1000	8.13	0	8.13	12.75	-4.62	9.0	17.13	+ 4.38
Community Park	8/1,000	10/1,000	17.20	0	17.20	42.5	-25.3	65.9	83.10	+40.6 **
**Dugid Park 30 acres, and Golden Park 25 acres, are outside the Village limits.										
OPEN SPACE	none	10/1,000	96.23	0	96.23	42.5	+53.73	-38.63	57.60	+15.10
LINEAR PARK	none	none	6.71	0	6.71	-	-	46.76	53.47	N/A
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES										
Soccer	1/10,000	1/2,500	0	1	1	2	-1	Fietta 2	3	+1
Football	1/20,000	1/,20,000	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Little League	1/5,000	1/2,000	2	1	3	3	0	Fietta 1	4	+1
Softball	1/5,000	1//5,000	1	0	1	1	0	Golden 1	2	+1
Baseball	1/5,000	1/5,000	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Tennis	1/2,000	1/1,000	0	4	4	5	-1	Dugid 2	6	+1
Basketball	1/5,000	1/2,000	2	5	7	3	+4	0	7	+4
Children's Play Area	1/1,000	1/1,000	2	3	5	5	0	4 Locations* 5	10	+5
Natural Ice Rink	1/2,500	1/5,000	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Rollerblading	none		0	0	0	0	0	Canal Landing, Fietta 2	2	N/A

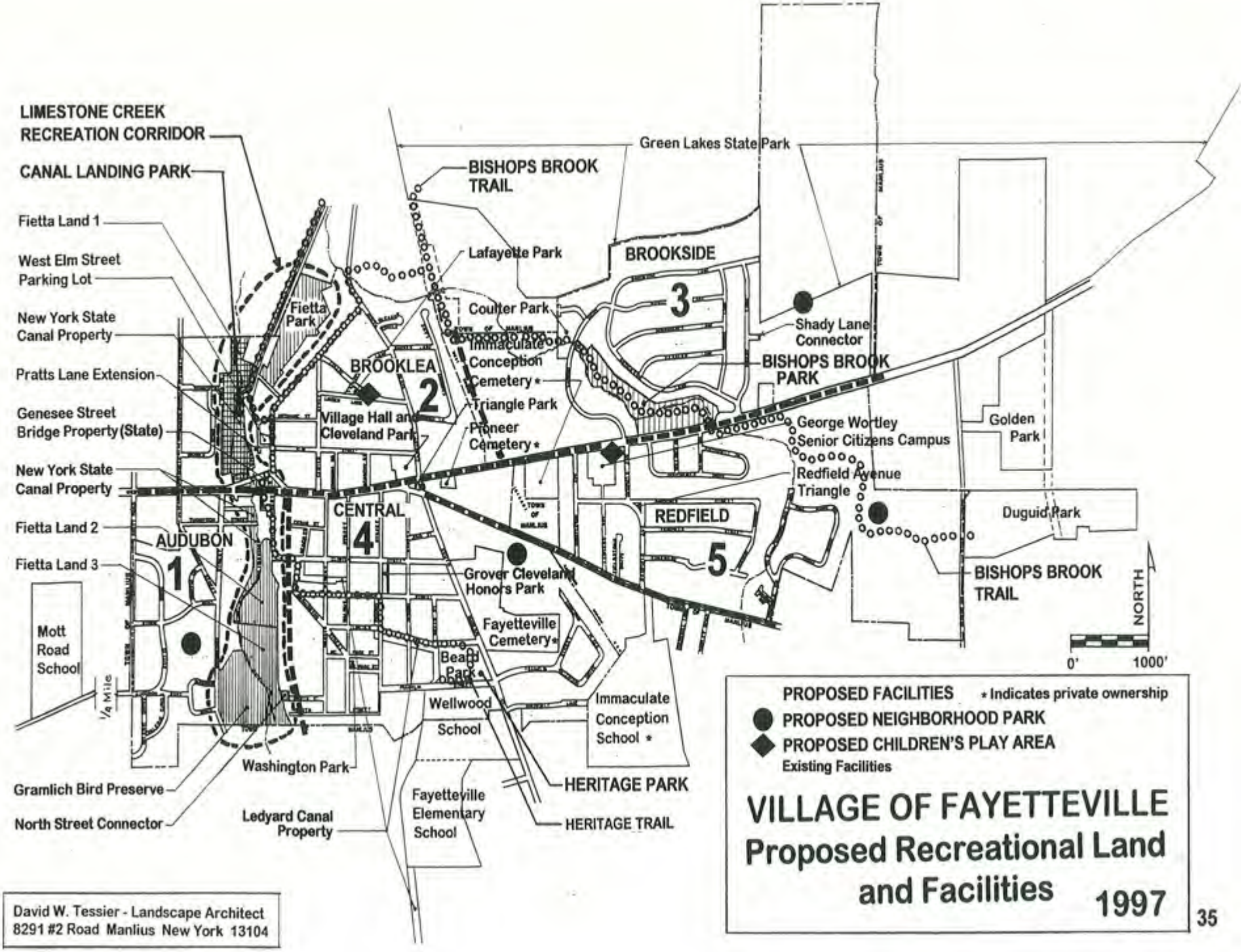
* Children's Play Areas at Audubon 1, Brookside 1, Central 1, Redfield 2

EXISTING AND PROPOSED RECREATIONAL LAND

PARK TYPE	NAME	EXISTING ACRES	PROPOSED ACTION	PROPOSED ACRES
Linear Parks	Ledyard Canal Greenway	6.71	retain	6.71
	Bishops Brook Park	-	add	12.4
	Limestone Creek Recreation Corridor	-	add	34.36
		6.71		53.47
Neighborhood Parks	Coulter Park	3.00	retain	3.00
	Washington Park	1.30	retain	1.30
	Wortley Senior Campus	3.83	retain	3.83
	Audubon Area	-	add	2.0
	Brookside Area	-	add	3.0
	Central Area	-	add	I.0
	Redfield area	-	add	3.0
		8.13		17.13

EXISTING AND PROPOSED RECREATIONAL LANDS

PARK TYPE	NAME	EXISTING ACRES	PROPOSED ACTION	PROPOSED ACRES
Community	Fietta Park	11.40	retain, improve	11.40
	Beard Park	5.80	retain	5.80
	Duguid Park	-	add, improve	30.0
	Golden Park	-	add, improve	25.0
	Canal Landing Park	-	add, develop	10.9
		17.20		83.10
Medians & Triangles	Village Hall	1.70	retain	1.70
	Grover Cleveland Park	0.40	retain	0.40
	West Elm Street Parking Lot	0.39	retain	0.39
	LaFayette Park	0.20	retain	0.20
	Triangle Park	0.13	retain	0.13
	Redfield Avenue Triangle	0.11	retain	0.11
	Pratts Lane Extension	0.04	retain	0.04
		2.97		2.97


LIMESTONE CREEK RECREATION CORRIDOR
CANAL LANDING PARK
Fietta Land 1
West Elm Street Parking Lot
New York State Canal Property
Pratts Lane Extension
Genesee Street Bridge Property (State)
New York State Canal Property
Fietta Land 2
Fietta Land 3
Mott Road School
1/4 Mile
Gramlich Bird Preserve
North Street Connector
Washington Park
Ledyard Canal Property
Fietta Park
AUDUBON
1
BROOKLEA
2
CENTRAL
4
Village Hall and Cleveland Park
BISHOPS BROOK TRAIL
Green Lakes State Park
Lafayette Park
Coulter Park
Immaculate Conception Cemetery *
Triangle Park
Pioneer Cemetery *
Grover Cleveland Honors Park
Fayetteville Cemetery *
Beach Park *
Wellwood School
Fayetteville Elementary School
Immaculate Conception School *
HERITAGE PARK
HERITAGE TRAIL
BROOKSIDE
3
Shady Lane Connector
BISHOPS BROOK PARK
George Wortley Senior Citizens Campus
Redfield Avenue Triangle
REDFIELD
5
Golden Park
Duguid Park
BISHOPS BROOK TRAIL
NORTH
0'
1000'
PROPOSED FACILITIES
* Indicates private ownership
PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
PROPOSED CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA
Existing Facilities
VILLAGE OF FAYETTEVILLE
Proposed Recreational Land and Facilities
1997
David W. Tessier - Landscape Architect
8291 #2 Road Manlius New York 13104

CHAPTER 5 IMPLEMENTATION

GENERAL

The implementation of the recommendations of this plan should result in a general balance of recreational opportunities to serve the future needs of the Village of Fayetteville. The Village should concentrate its efforts on acquisition and development as determined by the Village Board and the Parks Commission. It is also recognized that continued use of the school facilities is necessary to satisfy the total demand.

It is expected that this plan will be adjusted to meet changes in future priorities and opportunities. Changes in financial assistance programs, population growth rates, development trends, and new recreational interests can all have an impact on the development of this plan. Recommendations of this plan should be considered as guidelines. This plan should be reviewed and monitored on a regular basis and compared to current trends and needs to insure that it will continue to be a useful guide in achieving a balance of leisure opportunities in the Village.

FINANCING THE PLAN

There are many avenues of funding and combinations of funding sources for the acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities. Some financial aid sources allow local manpower and equipment to be used as matching funds to achieve maximum value for each local expenditure. There are also techniques for using lands for public purposes in lieu of outright purchase and at substantial savings in cost.

Land may be acquired and/or financed through a variety of sources. Federal, state, and local resources may be combined for maximum benefit to the town. Non profit organizations may be helpful in obtaining land or funds that might not otherwise be feasible.

The availability of federal or state assistance can vary greatly from year to year. Continued monitoring of new funding opportunities, appropriations, criteria for qualifying, and application schedules and procedures is necessary to take advantage of available grants.

Federal Sources

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Department of the Interior
This is a federal funding program that provides up to 50 percent reimbursement for acquisition and/or development of public outdoor recreation facilities. Funding is currently limited.

This program is administered in New York State by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Applications and current information can be obtained from the representative from the Central region.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA).
This program was enacted in 1991 for the purpose of enhancing surface transportation facilities. It requires states to allocate ten percent of their federal highway funds for transportation enhancements such as provision of facilities for bicycles and pedestrians, acquisition of scenic easements, landscaping, and other scenic beautification. Further information should be obtained from the regional office of the New York State Department of Transportation.

State Sources

Legislative Appropriations
The reduction in availability of grant program funding has resulted in an increase in legislative appropriations for projects of local interest. Contact your state legislative representative for further information.

Local Sources

Fees and Charges
The development, maintenance, and/or operation of park facilities may be partially or completely financed through revenues obtained through user fees and charges. Individual, group, seasonal, or annual fees may be charged to participants in a variety of programs including picnic shelter reservations, adult league fees, and facility reservations for special events.

Real Estate Taxes
Real estate tax revenue may be used for acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of lands and facilities, including matching funds for grants in aid. Local tax revenues are the primary source of maintenance and operating funds. As additional recreational facilities are developed, provisions must be made for corresponding increases in maintenance and operating costs.

Bonding
Bonds generate immediate financing and are appropriate for large scale capital projects. General obligation bonds are backed by the general credit and taxing power of the municipality. Bonding may be subject to permissive referendum if so petitioned.

Donations
Service clubs, interest groups, developers, corporations, and individuals are all potential sources of money, land, materials, labor, and services for developing facilities as well as programs of particular interest to the donor. These donations can generally be used as part of the local match for most federal and state grant programs.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The delivery of recreational opportunities to serve the varied interest of the Village's residents requires a system of Village parks and facilities complemented by school, state, private and commercial facilities.

Village

The Village will continue to be the primary provider of parks and recreation facilities since it is the only entity capable of assembling and developing park land on a comprehensive basis. The Village's present system of parks, facilities, and undeveloped lands provides a sound basis for the addition of new parks and facilities to meet increased demands.

It will be the responsibility of the proposed Parks Commission, the Planning Board and the Village Board to implement the recommendations of this plan. This plan should be included in the State Environmental Quality Review process for all future development projects in the Village.

Town

The Town of Manlius currently has no parks or recreation facilities. They operate a comprehensive recreation program by utilizing Green Lakes State Park and other local parks and facilities.

State

The State of New York has an important role in continuing to provide the amenities included in Green Lakes State Park which lies adjacent to and partly within the Village limits.

Private and Commercial

Private and commercial recreational facilities complement the public facilities and offer leisure opportunities that may not otherwise be available. They contribute to the enhancement of the quality of life in the Village and their continued existence should be encouraged.

CONCLUSION

Through the financing and support of the preparation of this plan, the Village of Fayetteville has demonstrated a long term commitment to parks and recreation. Through the Recreation Commission, the Village operates a complete recreation program utilizing the Village and State facilities. Village parks and facilities are maintained by the Department of Public Works.

It is strongly recommended that the Village Board create a Parks Commission to oversee the review and implementation of this plan.

Fayetteville Village Board
Adoption of the Village of Fayetteville Parks Master Plan
November 10, 1997

and

Procedural Guidelines for Implementation

1803

VILLAGE OF FAYETTEVILLE INCORPORATED 1844

Minutes

Trustee Olson made a motion that the minutes of October 27, 1997 be approved as amended. Trustee Kobor seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Parks Master Plan

Mayor McIntosh stated that the proposed Master Plan was reviewed by the Planning Board and the Board has received a copy of their response.

Trustee Kobor stated that the Planning Board did a good with their response to the proposed Parks Master Plan and this Board should take into consideration the four proposals of the Planning Board.

Trustee Bender would like to see the formation of a Parks Commission in an effort to have individuals knowledgeable on park development.

Mayor McIntosh stated that it was the recommendation of the Planning Board to establish a Parks Committee. He stated that Scott Cauger has indicated his willingness to be the chairman of the Parks Commission.

There was a discussion as to whether the Planning Board or the Board of Trustees would hold additional public hearings for the proposed Master Plan.

Art Long, Planning Board Chairman, stated that one Board or the other would hold a public hearing but that it would depend on the scope of the particular project. He stated that the Planning Board does not have the final say on any of the projects; the Village Board has the final say.

Trustee Bender suggested that guidelines for the implementation of the Master Plan not be too cumbersome with many layers of procedures, especially for the smallest projects. He would like to see something in the guidelines relative to seeking funding for implementation of the Master Plan.

Mayor McIntosh responded that one of the charges of the proposed Parks Commission would be the ability to seek funding.

Trustee Olson made a motion that the Village Board accept and adopt the proposed Village of Fayetteville Parks Master Plan as submitted in concept and that the following procedural guidelines be instituted for implementation:

1. Concept Phase - The proposed concept shall be reviewed and revised in a public meeting held by the Parks Commission (proposed) for the area concerned.

2. Present to Village Board of Trustees for conceptual and financial approval.

3. Design Phase - Create a final design that reflects that community's ideas and concerns by Parks commission.

4. Approval Phase -
   a. The proposed design shall be submitted to the Planning Board for site plan review.
   b. During this stage a Public Hearing will be held and the SEQR review process will be completed and all necessary requirements will be determined and assigned by the Planning Board.
   c. Present to Village Board for final approval.

RESOLVED that the foregoing in not intended to commit this Board to commence, engage in or approve any of the actions recommended or described in the Master Plan.

RESOLVED that the foregoing has been recognized as a Type II action pursuant to NYSEQR Regulations, 6 NYCRR 617.5 (c) (18) & (21).

Trustee Kobor seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

GLOSSARY OF PARK NAMES

Coulter Park - The sign at this park reads "Coulter Park, in honor of, Wilbur Coulter, trustee 1932-1959, Mayor 1959-1969, dedicated 9/5/76." A footnote on the sign adds "Playground equipment donated by the Fayetteville Lions Club."

Duguid Park - Water Works and Reservoir property. Land off Duguid Road that surrounds the former Fayetteville springs and reservoirs. The property was acquired and the first reservoir was built in 1892. The second, larger concrete reservoir was built in 1912. The Village ceased to use the reservoirs in 1972.

The McLennan Wildlife Sanctuary is at the Duguid Road property. Dedicated to the memory of Dr. Roderick McLennan who bequeathed the Village $10,000 to perpetuate and expand the area surrounding the Village's water supply as a wildlife sanctuary. His will, dated 1918, reads in part "to use the income therefrom and purchase from time to time....lands on the watershed above the springs...to reforest such lands, to cut and sell ripe lumber therefrom for the benefit of said fund, to properly care for, fence and post said land against destruction of game thereon, and to make said lands a harbor, rendezvous or preserve for wild birds and game forever."

Fietta Park - Also known as Limestone Little League Field, Tuttle Field, American Legion Field. Three acres donated in 1923 by Harry M. Tuttle, Village trustee, for use as a playground. Two more acres were donated by O. D. Burhans. In 1952, volunteers improved "part of the American Legion Field, formally known as Tuttle Field", to Little League standards. The Teen Center (recreation building) was built by the ESM BOCES Carpentry Class in 1977. It was leased to the Town of Manlius Recreation Department in 1997.

Gramlich Bird Preserve - Land given to the Village in 1933 by Jacob and Belle Gramlich to provide a forever wild area. A bronze plaque on the site reads "Fayetteville, Bird preserve, a memorial to, Frederick Martin Gramlich, 1911-1933".

Grover Cleveland Honors Park - Also known as Chapel Street Median, Clinton Square, and Cleveland Park. Designated on the 1860 and 1874 maps as Clinton Square. Renamed in 1994 as Cleveland Park.

Huntington Beard Memorial Park - Also known as **Beard Park**. The Fayetteville School District acquired the Wells farm property in 1930, and in 1941 planned to sell the "extra" property containing the Ledyard Canal reservoir or pond. Huntington Beard Crouse, founder of Crouse-Hinds, provided $12,000 for development of the park. Mr. Crouse named the property Huntington Beard Memorial Park in honor of his uncle, an early Fayetteville businessman. The Village Board accepted the park property and in 1942 appointed the Huntington Beard Memorial Park Commission to oversee the park.

LaFayette Park - Also known as Linden Lane Triangle or LaFayette Triangle.

Triangle Park - Located at Genesee, Salt Springs, and Manlius Streets. Also known as Legion Park, Veterans Park, Center Park, and Genesee Park. In 1871, Fayetteville trustees appropriated less that $100 to improve and fence the space at the intersection of the roads. An illustration in Clayton's 1878 History of Onondaga County shows this park, as do early photographs.

The horse watering trough given to the Village in 1882 by Colonel John Gaynor in memory of his father, Edward Gaynor, was originally placed at the west point of the park. It was moved about 1930 to the east side of the park.

Village Hall and Cleveland Park - This property was purchased from the Fayetteville School District in 1932 as a site for the Fayetteville Municipal Building which was named Grover Cleveland Memorial when it was completed in 1936. A 1953 addition moved the Fire Department to a new, larger eastern section of the building. An addition in1991 on the east side of the building further expanded the Fire Department space.

In 1937 a playground was operated on the east and north portions of the Municipal Building property and dedicated as **Cleveland Park**.

Note: Information on the above park names was provided by Barbara Rivette, Village Historian.

The EAGLE-BULLETIN

FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1941

Memorial Park Is Offered By Crouse

Would Expend $10,000 on School Site, Honoring Huntington Beard

FAYETTEVILLE—The offer of Huntington Beard Crouse of Syracuse, formerly of Fayetteville, and whose forbears were pioneer stock of Fayetteville and Pompey, to spend $10,000 in making a Huntington Beard Memorial Park on the site of the school property upon which citizens are to vote whether or not to sell at a meeting next Monday night, has developed community-wide interest in the proposition.