



NEIGHBORHOOD

PARK

NETWORK

PLAN

**Stakeholder-Informed
Plan for Parks and
Connector Trails**

Danville Parks and
Recreation

2022

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Danville Department of Public Works

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Danville Department of Transportation

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Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History

River District Association

Danville Neighborhood Development Coalition

Danville Neighborhood Housing Authority

Danville Public Schools (DPS)

West Piedmont Planning Commission

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Residents,

Welcome to the Danville Parks and Recreation Neighborhood Park Network Plan. Please take some time to look through the document, exploring not only the final park plans, but also the description of our park planning process, regions, and strategies.

We know our parks can be instrumental in supporting and defining communities. I want to thank all of the residents and community partners for investing in our parks and bringing the spaces to life. Your passion and dedication to Danville always inspire me and remind me of what a great privilege it is to serve the community through our common green spaces.

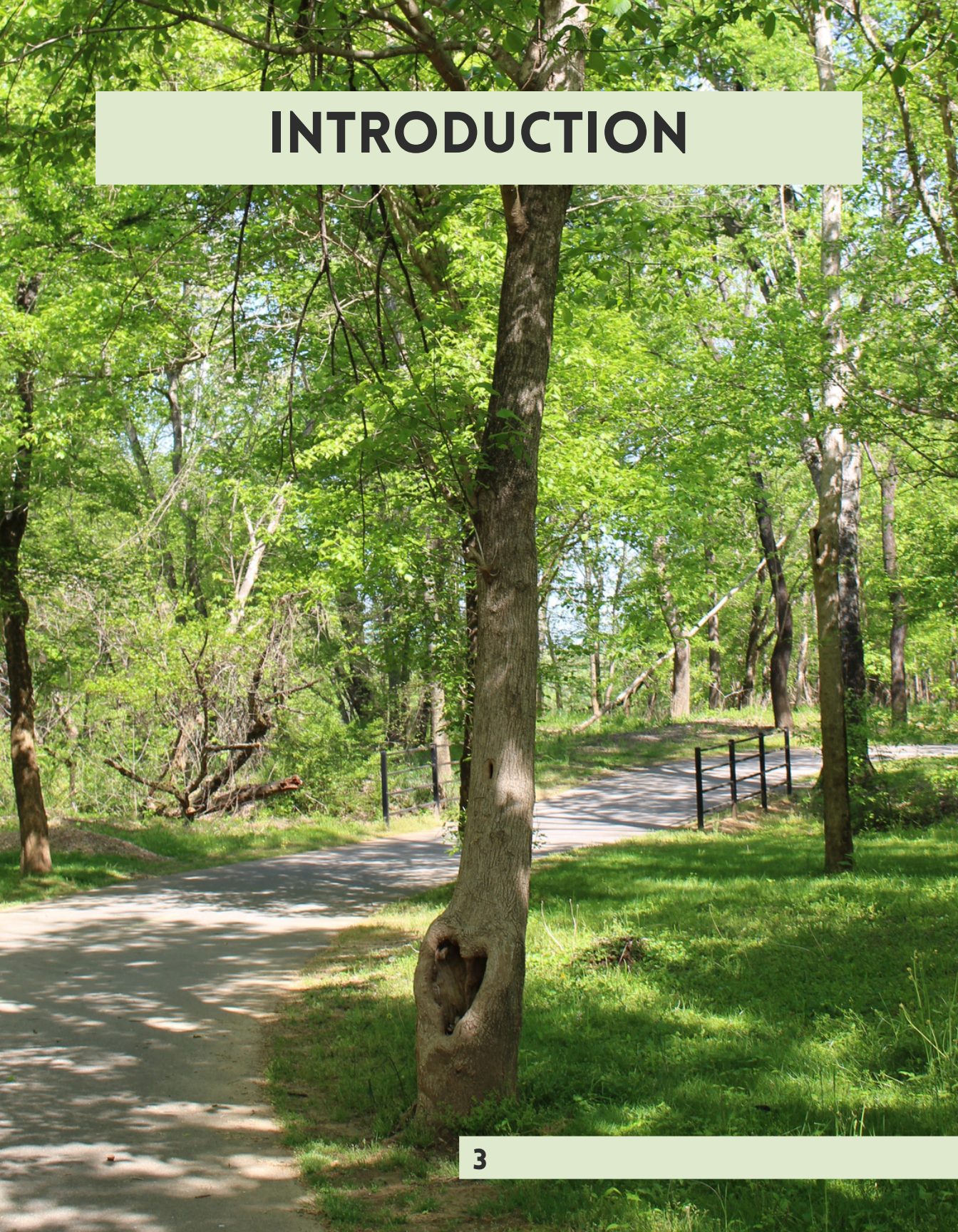
I invite you to be a part of the park planning process. As we move along the park improvement schedule, we want residents to play a key role in deciding what their parks will look like and how they will function within the community. I look forward to going through this journey with you, celebrating and uplifting our communities as we go.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Sgrinia". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

Bill Sgrinia
Director, Danville Parks and Recreation

INTRODUCTION



PURPOSE AND INTENT

This Neighborhood Park Network Plan was created in order to better understand the needs of our neighborhood parks in the context of our entire park system and to prepare for their future development with specific short- and long-term funding requests, engineering assessments, and community-led design.

This plan is meant to be a guide for future park development and activity. It should provide a starting point, or rough scope, for each neighborhood park's development, which may include individual park projects or comprehensive designs. It provides a time frame for implementing each park project or design. Finally, it includes measures by which to evaluate these projects and designs.

The expectation that comes with this plan is that it will be modified to fit new information and changing needs of stakeholders. As each park approaches on the timeline, its surrounding community will be further engaged, and Parks and Recreation will work with community members to co-create a community-centric design.

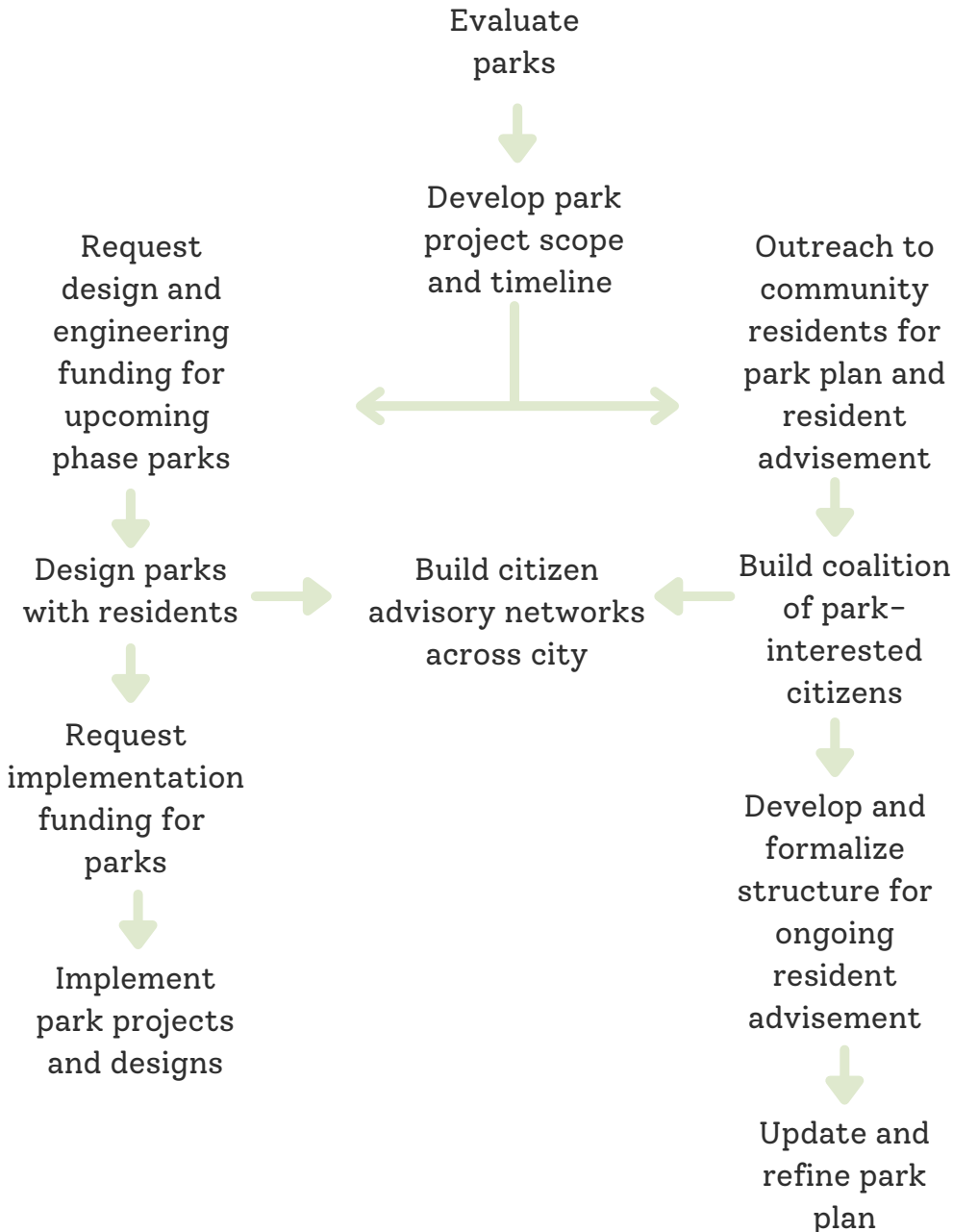
DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

Included in this document is a summary of the Parks and Recreation Department and its role in Danville, description of park planning areas, and scopes of plans and time tables for individual park development and projects.

This plan is based on solicited feedback received from stakeholders, including resident surveys, conversations with residents, as well as activities and plans held by other city departments or organizational partners that intersect with neighborhood parks and the communities surrounding them. We also considered internal knowledge of parks' historical and current uses.

The creation and sharing of this plan is to formalize and democratize the park planning process. We are aiming for transparency in our decision making as we work toward institutionalizing more meaningful citizen involvement in our park design process. The progression of Neighborhood Park Planning and Development is illustrated on the next page.

PARK FLOWCHART



TERMS

Neighborhood Park

- Park surrounded by residential areas that supports small gatherings and access to healthy greenspace. Generally smaller in size and more limited in amenities than community and regional parks.

Community Parks

- Designated neighborhood park within a planning area that has more diverse and unique features and supports larger community gatherings.

Regional Parks

- Larger parks, not necessarily surrounded by residential areas, that offer larger, more diverse amenities, and that support large and small community gatherings.

Quality parks

- Parks that enhance quality of life and health for residents, including offering restorative experiences, stimulating physical activity, opportunities for social activity, and promoting social safety (Dillen et al., 2012).

Green space/quality greenspace

- Greenspace is any vegetated land. It may be developed and maintained or not. Quality greenspace functions in a way that offers quality park space (see above), reduces heat island effects, reduces air and noise pollution, enhances biodiversity, and aids storm water drainage. (Schultz et al., 2016)

Sustainable Development

- Development that promotes social justice and equity, environmental health, and economic viability (See page 8).

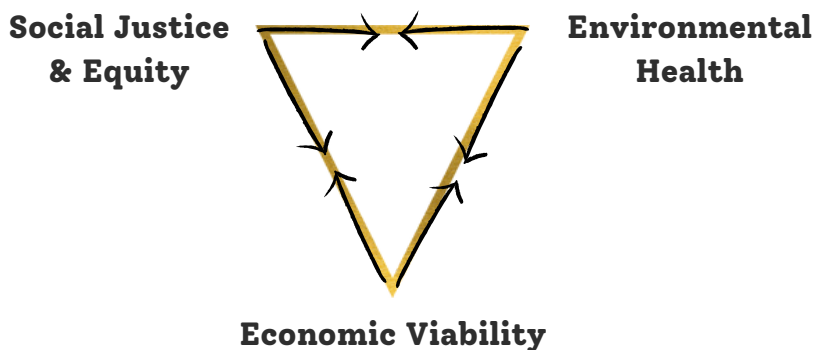
INTRODUCTION

Framework

Guiding our evaluation, planning and implementation processes is Campbell's Sustainable Development framework (Campbell 1996). The frame, which is well-accepted and used in urban and green space planning, depicts the sustainable development process as a triangle.

The three goals of sustainable development are social justice and equity, environmental health, and economic viability. They are represented by points on a triangle. Lines between the points represent the relationship between each of these goals, sometimes complementing one another, and sometimes conflicting.

The exact shape of the triangle is dependent on how much weight is given to each goal, and how this prioritization is related to the specific context of the development activity or organization. As Danville's Parks and Recreation Department, our primary interests are most closely aligned with social and environmental goals, with economic viability acting in a supporting role.



INTRODUCTION

Framework

Examples of how these goals are present in park planning are below:

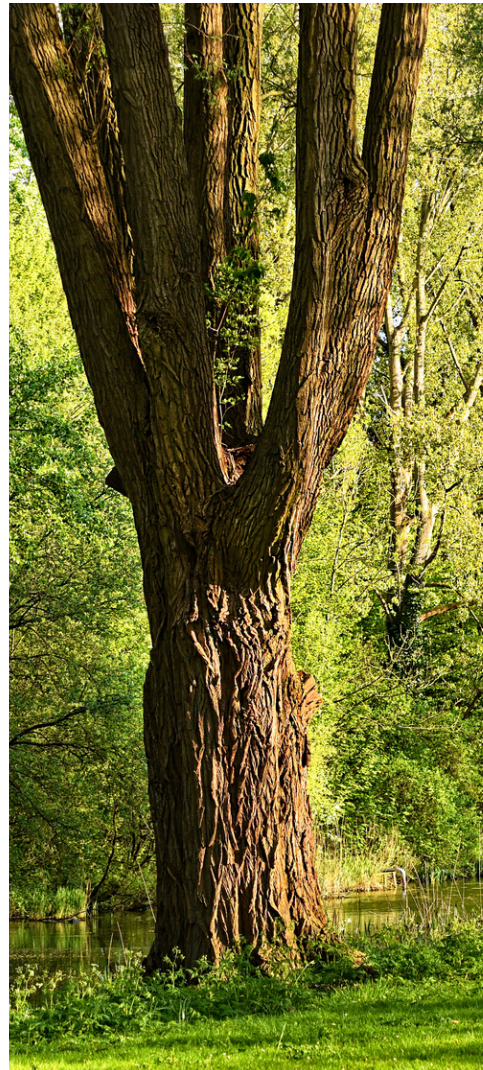
- Social Justice and Equity
 - Accessibility, representativeness, welcomeness, and utility for diverse populations. Also includes logistics of land ownership and inclusive design process.
 - From a system-wide view, this looks at where parks are located within the city, who is reached with parks, and how a park fits into the social determinants of health, including environmental health, for a given population.
- Environmental Health
 - Cleanliness, functionality for storm water drainage, habitat connectivity, air and noise pollution mitigation, alternative transportation services, brownfield remediation.
 - From a system-wide view, this includes migration and habitat corridors.
- Economic Viability
 - Maintainable space, public health services, connection to local business, affordable health and fitness.
 - From a system-wide view, this includes a parks position in tourist bike routes, neighborhood beautification, neighborhood stabilization, workforce attraction, affordable housing support, affordable transportation support, decreased health costs.

INTRODUCTION

History

Danville Parks and Recreation officially began in 1936 with the Recreation Committee, which oversaw the Public Recreation Systems. This was a subsidiary of the Department of Public Welfare. In 1941, the Committee became an official Commission which then oversaw municipal recreation administration and operations. In 1955, Recreation Systems was moved under City Management. Throughout the next five decades, the department acquired land for athletic fields and recreation centers, and recreation participation rapidly increased throughout the city. Over the years, Parks and Recreation has grown its purview from providing greenspaces, sledding hills, and the Fun Wagon to coordinating organized sports leagues, afterschool programs, and mobile recreation.

Today, the department employs 55 full-time employees and around 120 part-time employees who oversee over 30 facilities and 100's of programs and events.



INTRODUCTION

History

The City of Danville is inseparably connected with the history of Parks and Recreation. These histories are evident and relevant to today's parks department, as they shed light on why the parks are located where they are, what facilities are/are not present in the parks, and how relationships between the department and various communities have formed. Some of the relevant histories are:

- Native American tribes
 - The land in which Danville is situated was once stewarded by the Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation. They were preceded by their Siouan ancestors. Arrowheads and v-shaped fishing structures in the river are evidence of their presence on the land and of their lifestyle. The current lack of tribal activity in Danville is suggestive of the influence of colonizers on their community.
- Tobacco
 - Danville was once home to a booming tobacco industry that shaped its downtown and river-adjacent properties. It also reified the institution of slavery, influenced attitudes during the Civil War and Reconstruction, and set in motion the City's Harvest Festival. (Fountain, 1973; Hairston, 1955)
- Civil War
 - Danville is the site of the last Confederate capital. There are remnants of the Confederacy across the city in the form of flags that are visible from park facilities and facilities named after confederate leaders. (Fountain, 1973; Hairston, 1955; Wayland, 2011)

INTRODUCTION

History

- Mills
 - The mills represent different histories to different people. Positive memories of prosperity for some and employment for local residents are mixed with negative memories of racial and gender discrimination, monopolization of the economy, pollution of the river, and eventual abandonment. This history is present in today's parks through views of and proximity to former mills and mill house neighborhoods. One park is named after a mill employee who worked for female workers' rights and safety. Signage on the Riverwalk notes mill locations and a general overview of the mills' roles in Danville History. (Hairston, 1955; Wayland, 2011)
- Civil Rights and segregation
 - Racial divides were palpable through the 1970's. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. made Danville a strategic stop because of its racial dynamics, and sit ins and protests were met with violence by City law enforcement. This history is present in parks that are named after Civil Rights figures and the absence of some amenities that were abandoned. (Campbell, 2019; Carter G. Woodson Institute, 2005; Fountain, 1975)
- Environmental harm
 - A large coal ash spill, years of mill and rail pollution, dam infrastructure, unregulated farming practices, and other human activity have tarnished the Dan River's water quality and established a significant level of distrust among residents of the city's water safety. (Altman, 2003)

INTRODUCTION

Reading this Document

This document is a guide to our neighborhood park planning process. It is a blueprint of future park development based on information we currently have.

The plans in this document are more structured for the first two years and more broadly outlined further down the timeline. The intent is for all plans to be flexible to contextual changes, more information, and the addition of citizen advisory groups and a stakeholder committee, or work group.

There are two concurrent timelines: one of park redesign/redevelopment, and one of individual amenity repair and implementation. These are based on Danville Parks and Recreation's goals for enhanced quality of all individual parks, all park groups, and the park system as a whole. The projected timelines are based on predicted funding for capital improvement projects and maintenance capacity, both of which are a part of each park's description and park plan.

INTRODUCTION

Reading this Document

All plans were based on evaluation and research conducted in the spring and summer of 2021. The rationale, methods, and outcomes of this evaluation is found in the 2021 Neighborhood Park Evaluation, which may be found on the Danville Parks and Recreation's Park Project webpage. The criteria were drawn from our Sustainable Development framework, scoring parks based on their use and significance to surrounding communities.

Notes

- Fiscal year begins July before calendar year.
- Parks are prioritized based on the Neighborhood Park Network Evaluation (2021).
- They are fit into the timeline based on the park score from this evaluation and on their location in a planning group. As much as possible, the timeline addresses different planning group areas within each year of design and implementation.
- The limited number of projects are allocated each year based on our projected planning, fundraising, and maintenance capacity. Requests for maintenance and oversight will accompany any capital park improvement funding requests.

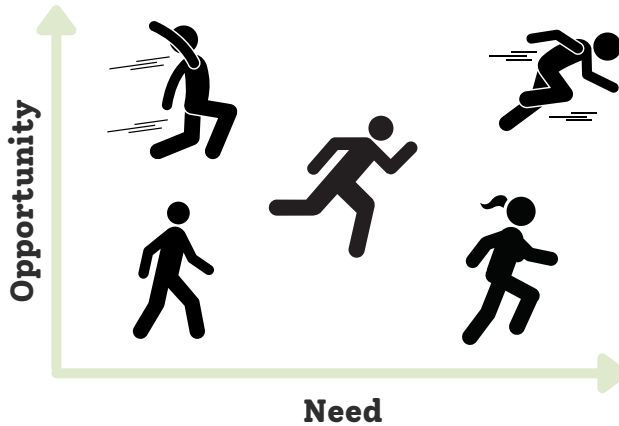
INTRODUCTION

Logic Behind Park Evaluation & Plan

- Parks were scored based on their opportunity to be developed and the community's need for the park space to be enhanced.
- Opportunity was based off of criteria like funding for the specific type of park, other city partners active in the area or on the site, current and projected maintenance capacity to care for proposed park development, and organization and activity of surrounding residents toward park planning/improvement.
- Need was based off of current and potential use of park, Parks and Recreation's current and potential use of park, necessity of park to meet general greenspace standards (10% of residential area) (Harnik, 2010) and general park equity standards (10 minute walk) (Banner, 2019; Barth, 2020). It is important to note that experts highlight the crucial role of nuance and context when using these standards, and to take into account quality of greenspace, cultural context, and history of space when applying them.
- Need was also based off of how the park fit into the city's system of parks and greenspace, in terms of environmental connection, recreational linkages, transportation potential, and community building and supporting significance.
- Based on the combination of opportunity and need, parks were given a placement on the timeline, along with actionable items.

INTRODUCTION

Expected Planning Activity for Parks



Sprint

- High need, high opportunity.
- Timeline: within the next 1-3 years, depending on project size.
- Action: concrete plans for design site, in-depth planning and information sessions with residents and other stakeholders, engineering of co-created plans.

Jump

- Low to moderate need, high opportunity.
- Timeline: within the next 1-3 years, depending on project size and relative need. Part of the opportunity to do these projects may include capacity to complete the project in conjunction with already planned projects of higher need.
- Action: concrete plans for design site, may include part or all of a park site. Stakeholder listening/planning sessions.

INTRODUCTION

Expected planning activity for parks

Run

- Moderate need, moderate opportunity.
- Timeline: 4–5 years.
- Action: broad outline of type of development for park and identified amenities needed to meet park system strategies. Park planners improve aspects of the park project which need strengthening (cooperation with residents, other City departments or partner organizations, and funding).

Jog

- Moderate to high need, low to moderate opportunity.
- Timeline: 5–6 years.
- Action: These projects may be larger or more difficult to get off the ground than others. They should be addressed and worked toward each month. They should be addressed quarterly with partners, and funding allocation should work to move them up the priority list as soon as possible.

Walk

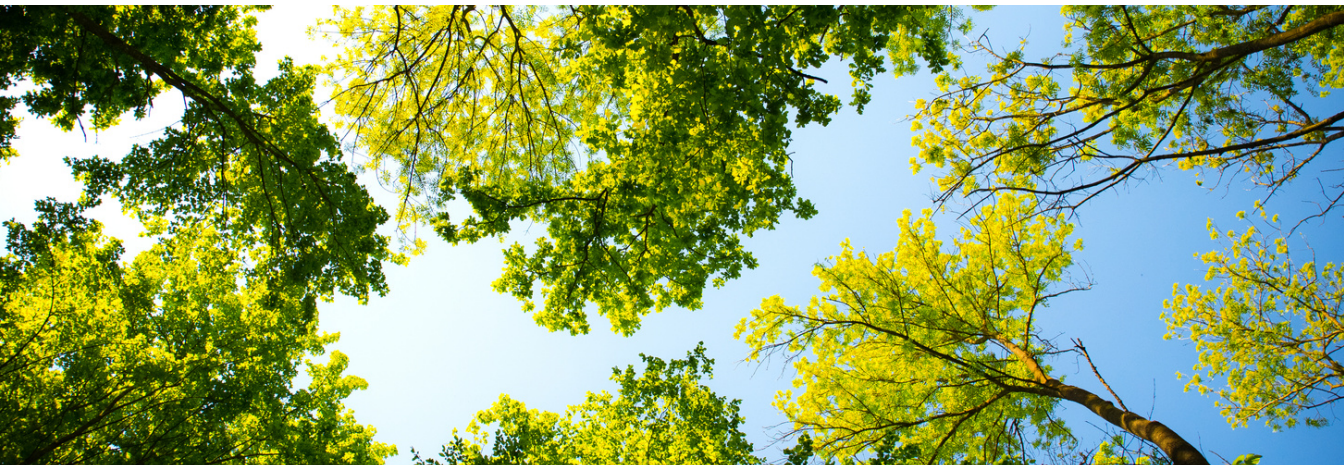
- Low to moderate need, low opportunity.
- Timeline: 6+ years
- Action: addressed in the park system planning. Broad plan of what the space needs, how it should be approached, and the scope of prospective projects. Addressed at least once a year and assessed for changes in priority level.

INTRODUCTION

Organization of Document

The Neighborhood Park Network Plan considers each park as part of a larger, connected greenspace system. Each park plays an important role in its immediately surrounding community and in the larger system. As such, we have organized our planning to address 3 levels of the park system:

- Individual Parks: each neighborhood park.
- Park Groups: parks in a geographically, symbolically, or logistically connected area.
- Entire Park System: all of the City's park properties.



SUMMARY & PLAN

Individual Parks

Some resources are necessary for proper functioning of each neighborhood park. Base features necessary in every park are these:

- Adequate, defined parking
 - Parking spaces, parking lot, nearby parking, walking access, and bicycle parking. Parameters for a site's parking infrastructure are influenced by park size, on-street parking availability, bicycle/pedestrian access options, and comfort.
- Signage
 - Park identification, rules, and information.
- Address
 - Assigned address tied to park name and findable on online maps (City website, Google, Apple, etc.).
- Active play recreation amenity
 - An amenity that facilitates active play, such as a playground, special play equipment (i.e. climbing wall, zipline, unique swings/slides), and sport facility where possible. With these amenities, additional amenities that support specific active play will be installed when possible (i.e., water fountains, benches).
- Community, socialization, gathering amenity
 - A facility that supports community-identified social needs/desires (i.e., picnic shelters, concert venues, circle-seating). Infrastructure will be designed with residents and should support local community-building activities and reflect the residents living nearby.

SUMMARY & PLAN

Individual Parks

- Maintenance access
 - Access into park for mowing, emptying trash, etc. Specific design for avoiding driving on grass and otherwise inconvenient/harmful routes of maintenance.
- Fixed trash & recycling
 - Installed waste and recycling receptacles, with clear labels.



SUMMARY & PLAN

Individual Park Development Table

Fiscal year	Implementation	Design and Engineering
2023	Third Ave Westmoreland	Doyle Thomas 5 Forks Connector Trail Pumpkin Creek Coates
2024	Doyle Thomas 5 Forks Connector Trail Pumpkin Creek Coates	Camp Grove Cedar Brook Camilla Williams (+MC) + connector trail 2
2025	Camp Grove Cedar Brook Camilla Williams (+MC) + connector trail 2	Johnson (or Swain Acres) Hylton White Rock + connector trail 3
2026	Johnson (or Swain Acres) Hylton White Rock + connector trail 3	Grove Market Garden Druid Hills + connector trail 4
2027	Grove Market Garden Druid Hills + connector trail 4	Glenwood Sandy Creek Swain Acres (or Johnson) + connector trail 5
2028	Glenwood Sandy Creek Swain Acres (or Johnson) + connector trail 5	Lefty Wilson Woodberry +connector trail 6

SUMMARY & PLAN

Park Group Summary

Danville's parks are in areas of the city that have distinct geographic connections and social identities. Parks in similar areas that may be feasibly connected physically by a walking or biking path are planned together in groups. This allows resources to be distributed through a series of parks to meet the needs of residents in a geographic area.

Danville Parks and Recreation has 8 defined park groups containing one or more parks each. These park groups may contain only neighborhood parks, or a combination of neighborhood, regional, and pocket parks. These are identified on the map on Page 25.

Each park group is created based on access and connectivity. The idea is that each park group will have different amenities and recreation options dispersed throughout its parks, though each park may not include all amenities or recreation capacities.

SUMMARY & PLAN

Park Groups

We aim to include some features within each park group, so that they are accessible within a geographic area, and so each neighborhood park has something that is unique and valuable to the surrounding communities. These base park group amenities are:

- Multi-use trail or walking track

A walking loop that facilitates safe, healthy exercise. A multiuse trail that facilitates travel from one point to another within a community and can be used for walking, biking, or other recreation. Factors that may influence where this amenity goes and how it is designed are space to accommodate users in group region, terrain of park, connectivity to surrounding areas, and interest and engagement within the community for promoting exercise.

- Pet facility

Dog park with pet waste station. The facility should accommodate safety of dogs and park users and should be able to be integrated into park identity/experience

- Programming space

A space for Parks and Recreation to hold events, programs, or meetings. Ideally, this feature will go in a park that has access to electrical power, parking & other access, and space large enough for intended programming.

SUMMARY & PLAN

Park Groups

- Built water feature

An amenity that facilitates interaction with water, such as a splash pad, fountain, pool, mister, etc. Big factors to consider for this kind of amenity may include terrain, history of water features in area, maintenance impact, traffic flow, vegetation, and parking options.

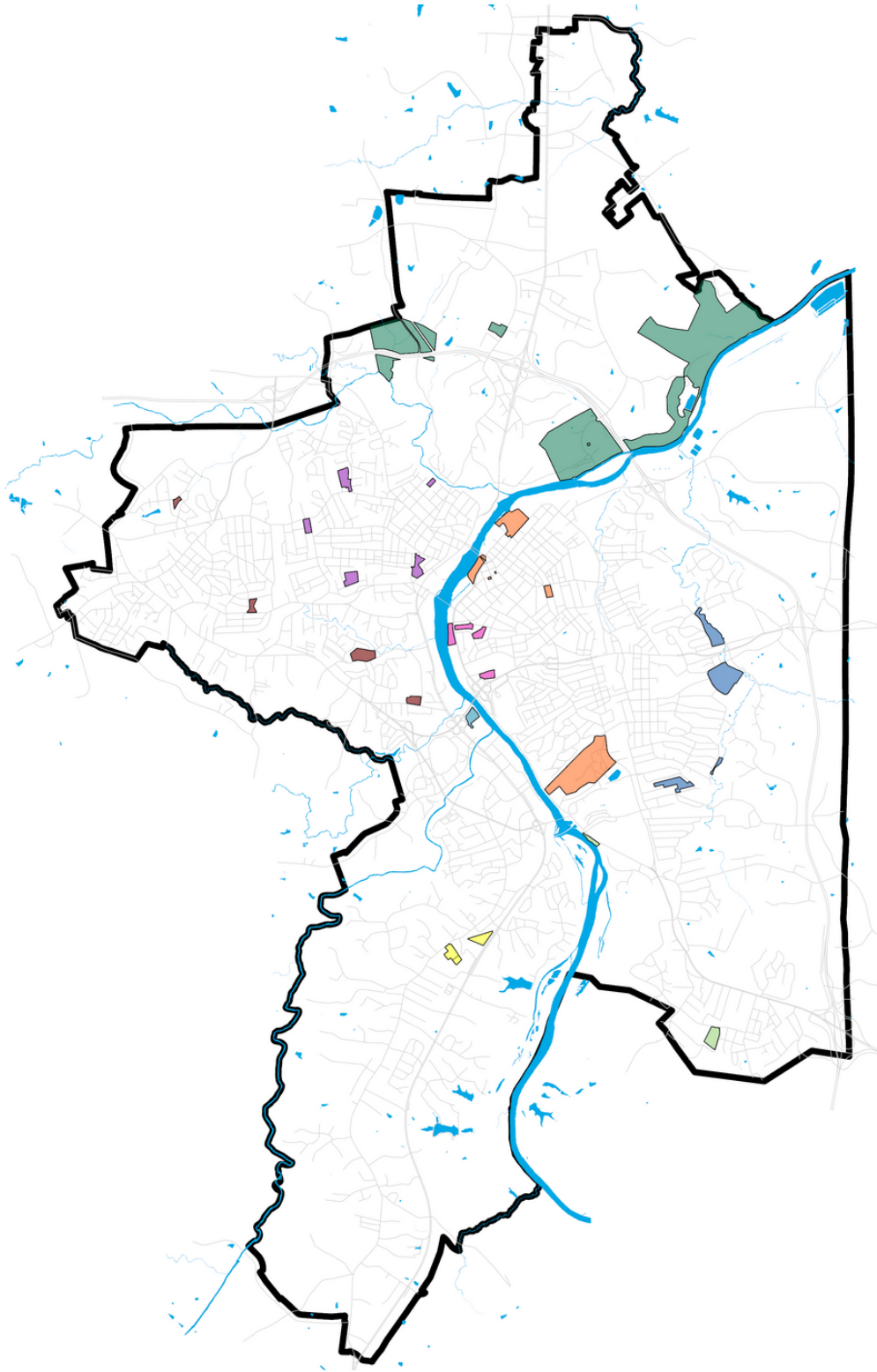
- Unique play feature

A play feature that is special, or unique to a park. Examples of these may include a round/tire swing, small zipline, large climbing structure, big slide, themed playground. For this feature, we ask how the amenity fits into group identity and park design, what makes the feature special, who in community might utilize feature, and how it fits with local community wants, needs, and identity.

- Education feature

Family-oriented educational feature. Examples include Storywalk, interpretive nature trail, interactive creek access, STEAM activity infrastructure, and art creation station. The feature should fit with the park design, community identity, and park group themes. We consider the compilation of diverse types/topics of education throughout the park system and check for consistent & accurate messaging throughout parks

Danville Park System



PARK SUMMARY & PLAN

Park System Needs Summary

Danville Parks and Recreation manages over 30 park facilities, and within those, it offers many specialized amenities. These include mountain bike trails, soccer fields, a football field, baseball fields, softball fields, disc golf courses, a nature trail, a zipline, a small craft boat house, a greenway trail, a fitness pad, a large playground, a farmers' market, a community garden, a special event pavilion, and three upcoming splashpads.

The department is proud to offer and upkeep these amenities, and it recognizes that there are some unique park functions and amenities that can be expanded to reach more people with more diverse interests and backgrounds. Though they may not be affordable or feasible to place in multiple locations, we strive to include these elements at least somewhere in Danville's park system.

Identified long-term goals for the park system are the following:

- Large scale water feature
- Universally accessible playground

WESTOVER PARK GROUP



WESTOVER PARKS

Park Name

Coates Recreation Center and Bark Park
HB Moorefield Park

Classification

Community Park
Neighborhood Park

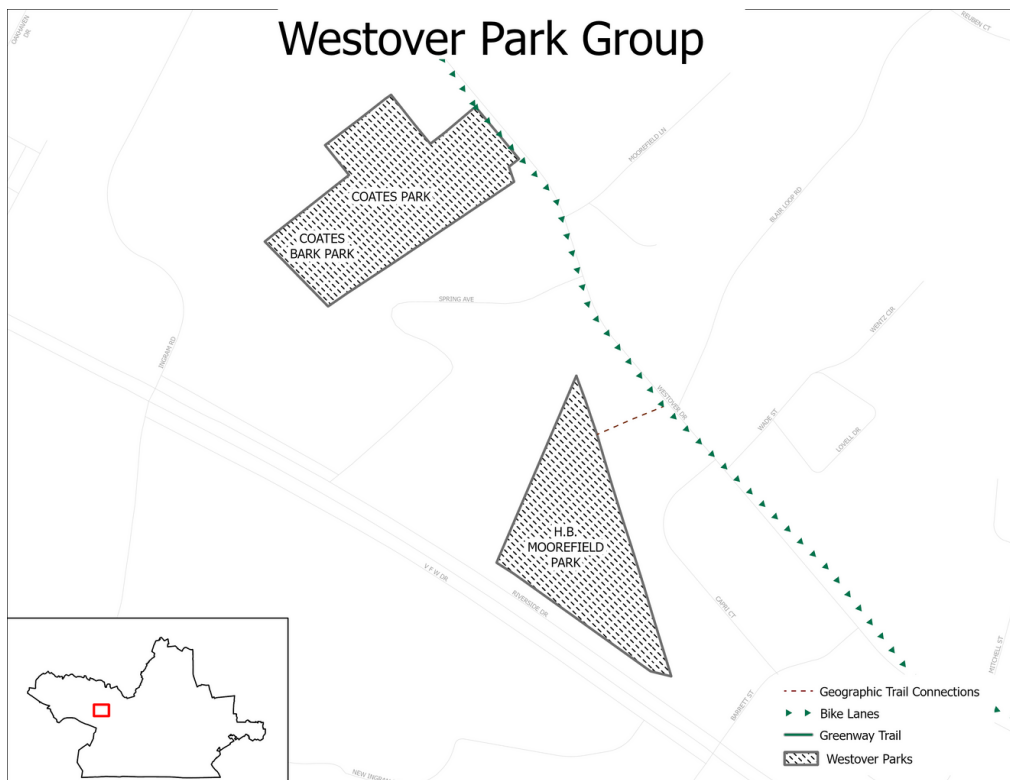
Connections

2018 Riverwalk Improvement trails

Windsor Park Neighborhood to Riverwalk
Park Elementary to Riverwalk

Other

HB Moorefield to Westover Drive



WESTOVER INTRODUCTION

Westover is a geographic area of Danville that was annexed in 1988. At the time, it contained Coates Elementary School and a public library, both of which have significance for Parks and Recreation.

Today, Coates Elementary School is the Westover area recreation center and park, and library services are continuing there in a limited capacity.

The Westover park group contains two parks that are a relatively isolated pair in the park system. Amplifying this effect is the relatively fast moving traffic on the roads surrounding the parks.

Recreation needs are currently met at Coates through its recreation center/mini library, playground, small community garden, and dog park. HB Moorefield is a roadside pull-off surrounded by a large wooded area and is only accessible from Riverside Drive. Residential areas back up to the park, but at this time, there is no connection with those areas and no amenities that cater to residents.

WESTOVER SUMMARY

Findings from 2021 evaluations indicate that residents would like better access to and utility of their parks.

Vision for this area is focused on supporting connection of Westmoreland area residents.

Community Engagement can be tied into the recreation center and dog park.

Recreation is connection to pets, connection to nature/food, and active living.

Transportation linkages potentially mostly connect residential areas to parks and the two parks together. Westover Drive has some bike lanes and a bus stop 1.3 miles from Coates.

Environment is a focus for these parks, especially because much of the combined park land is wooded. Park design should pay attention to environmental education, connection with nature, and habitat diversity between parks.

Economic Development opportunities center on connection from residential areas to trails and parks, property values, health outcomes, affordable transportation, and quality of life for residents.



WESTOVER SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "More accessibility for Westover community, open building for community use a couple times a week, programs for seniors" (Site Collaborative, 2018).
- Play and adventure; pets; social connection, community building, and community functioning; connections to nature and natural beauty; and expansion of who the park is designed to serve were all themes from resident feedback about Coates. HB Moorefield had very little feedback and perceived utility by those who offered feedback. (Lovely, 2021)
- Coates is currently the only apparent true park in the Westover area. Plans for the foreseeable future focus on enhancing and increasing resources available at this park. HB Moorefield offers valuable environmental resources that may be connected to Coates in the long-term future. (Lovely, 2021)
- Coates has special meaning because of programming that occurs in the recreation center. However, programming is in flux, and it is unclear what future uses for the center will entail. Advice centers on providing a wide range of amenities while keeping its special identity and relationship with center users intact. (Site Collaborative, 2021)

Coates Park Score

- Opportunity: 4/15
- Need: 21/28
- Total: 25/43
- Action: Sprint

COATES PARK SUMMARY

Coates is known best for its recreation center and its bark park. Its playground is distinguishable from others because of a small merry go round piece of play equipment. Its parkland consists of 9.25 acres which includes large, relatively flat and well-draining maintained lawn space, a community garden, the recreation center, a playground, a picnic shelter, the City's only Bark Park, and a large parking lot.

In recent Parks and Recreation history, Coates Park and Recreation Center have been the site of afterschool programming, outdoor recreation programming, Barktober Fest, and summer camps.

HB MOOREFIELD SUMMARY

HB Moorefield is a small pull-over area surrounded by forested area. Altogether, it includes 7.85 acres of parkland, a portion of which is separated narrowly from Coates Recreation Center and Park by a residential area. Residential areas back up to two sides of HB Moorefield, but at this time, there is no connection with those areas and no amenities that make the park useful to residents. It is only accessible from Riverside Drive.

NORDAN PARK GROUP

NORDAN PARKS

Park Name

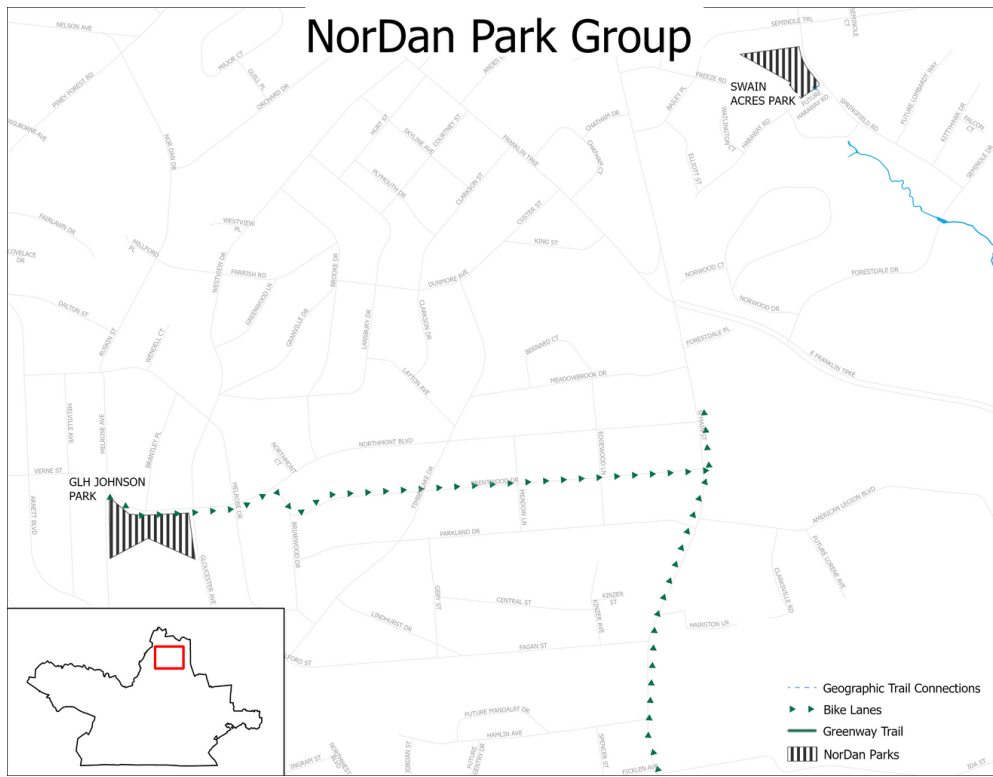
Swain Acres Park
GLH Johnson Park
Woodberry Park
Bonner Park

Classification

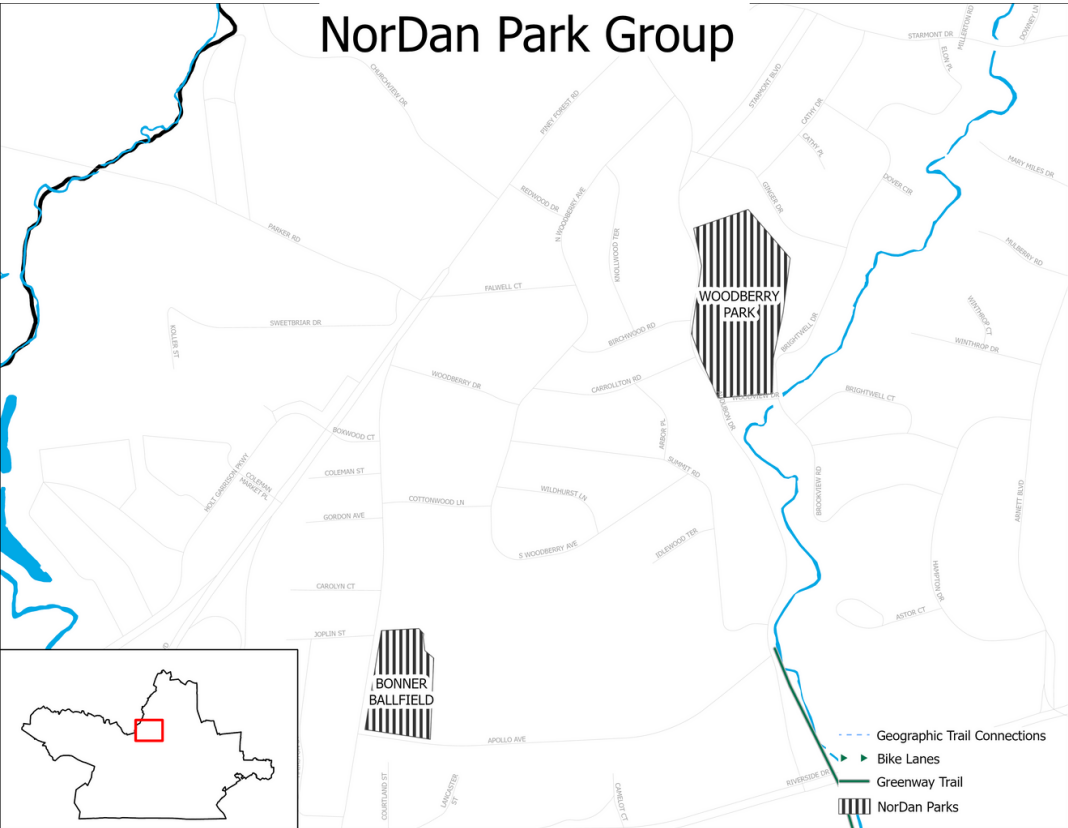
Neighborhood Park
Community Park
Neighborhood Park
Neighborhood Park

Connections

GLH Johnson to North Main bike lane
Riverwalk to Audubon Drive



NORDAN PARKS



NORDAN INTRODUCTION

NorDan includes the geographic area north of the Dan River, excluding eastern and western branches and the North Main Region (See page 25). It is part of an area of Danville formerly known as both North Danville (1877) and Neopolis (1894) that was annexed in 1896 (Fountain, 1973; Hairston, 1955).

The NorDan group contains four parks, 3 of which are primarily school properties for which Parks and Recreation maintains fields. They have unique histories and have played different roles in the communities that surround them. Today, the only NorDan park with a Parks and Recreation playground is Swain Acres. GLH Johnson Elementary School's property has a playground, picnic shelter, and small half basketball courts that are open to the public. Parks and Recreation manages its adjoining land, including the ball field, shelter, and courts.

Currently, Parks and Recreation visits GLH Johnson as part of its afterschool and Rec Mobile programs. The department is looking for opportunities to expand both facilities and services to reach a wider geographic portion of NorDan.

NORDAN SUMMARY

Findings from 2021 evaluations indicate that residents would like more park land and services within those parks. Walkability is important both within and around parks.

- Vision for this area centers on increasing walkability and tying in with GLH Johnson's afterschool programming and community activities.
- Community engagement for this area can be tied into the GLH Johnson and Woodberry schools, which act as community hubs. The school playground and basketball courts are a part of this community culture.
- Recreation includes sports and athletic activity in the large field space and sport courts, snow sledding, and outdoor learning and meeting spaces. These will likely be reexplored with the acquisition of additional parkland in this region.
- Transportation linkages are present but distant between these parks. Public bus routes pass through the region, but each park is not reached by the same bus route. Pedestrian and bicycle transportation routes are limited, if available at all.



NORDAN SUMMARY

- Environment is an untapped resource for some of these parks. Either the parks have natural beauty woven into the landscape (Swain Acres, Woodberry) and can be highlighted, or the land is manicured to the extent that the land is no longer ecologically functional and needs remediation (GLH Johnson).
- Economic Development opportunities center on increased property values and decreased health costs.



SWAIN ACRES PARK

Swain Acres was named after Elwin Franklin Swain who was a successful businessman in the early to mid 1900's and who lived on the property that the park now stands on (Wayland, 2011). The park itself consists of a small picnic shelter with a single picnic table and a playground (installed in 2001).

Previously, the park backed up to a community center run by the neighborhood property owners (Hedrick). That community center housed a pool and tennis courts, which are now either nonexistent or in disrepair.

There are over five hundred address points within a quarter mile of this park, so there are many opportunities to reach a diverse and numerous population with amenities and programming here, despite the small space.



SWAIN ACRES PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments and trends

- "No sidewalk, nor parking. No access to park. Playground and a shelter that is difficult to access. Pretty trees and a creek. Possibility to expand." (Site Collaborative, 2019)
- Themes that emerged from feedback for this park include safety and maintenance; who is the park for?; and play, adventure, and water were emergent themes from 2021 resident feedback. Sense of comfort and welcomeness for people of all ages and abilities. (Lovely, 2021)
- Swain Acres is currently the only park property in NorDan that Parks and Recreation owns and completely manages. Definite plans for this park area include a shelter update, a paved path that connects with park amenities, and traffic management/calming. Other amenities and design features include resident-directed design.

Swain Acres Park Score

- Opportunity: 4/15
- Need: 12/28*
- Total: 16/43
- Action: Jog

*In the case of the park remaining its current size. Score will increase with potential to expand parkland and provide more diverse amenities.

GLH JOHNSON PARK

GLH Johnson Elementary school has small half basketball courts, a former softball field, a picnic shelter with tables, and a field between them that Parks and Recreation maintains. Residential areas surround the park, and it is often busy.

The school and its surrounding greenspace act as a hub for the surrounding community. However, many areas are not walkable, and access is limited because there is only street parking and no sidewalk or trail within or surrounding the park.



GLH JOHNSON PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- Play, adventure, and water and relaxing space, seating, and leisure were emergent themes.
- Plans for this park area include a shelter and table update, a multiuse trail, sport field renovation, programming specific space (i.e., outdoor classroom, interactive/educational space), improved basketball courts and surrounding area (shade trees, benches, etc.).
- These improvements will require an amended MOU with Danville Public Schools (DPS).

Swain Acres Park Score

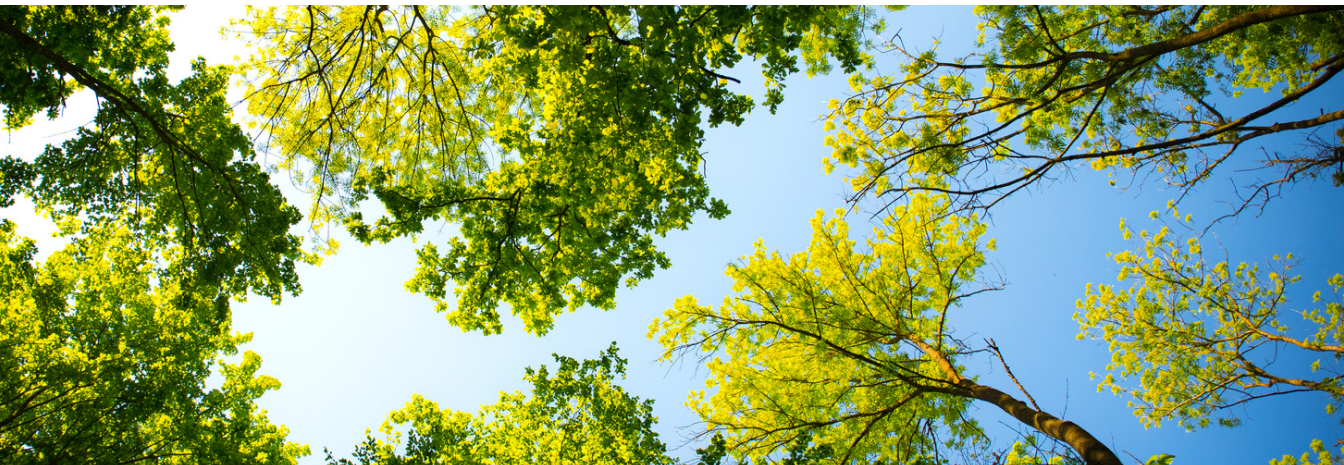
- Opportunity: 8/15
- Need: 17/28*
- Total: 25/43
- Action: Run

*In the case of Swain Acres Park remaining its current size. Score will decrease with potential to expand Swain Acres parkland and provide more diverse amenities.

WOODBERRY PARK

Formerly engineered and maintained by Parks and Recreation as the premier snow sledding hill, Woodberry Park is now a school property maintained as wooded lawn. Parks and Recreation only maintains the ballfield at the top of the hill. Previously there were engaging playground amenities like a rocket ship slide that marked the park as a memorable place in the community.

The property is not far from a large wooded area that nearly connects to the Riverwalk via a small creek.



WOODBERRY PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- Play, adventure, and water and relaxing space, seating, and leisure were emergent themes (NPE, 2021).
- Woodberry Park is a school property, but Parks and Recreation maintains the ballfield.
- There is potential to reestablish a portion of the other greenspace surrounding Woodberry School as a Parks and Recreation property with new and rehabilitated park amenities.
- Improvements will require an amended MOU with DPS and increased maintenance capacity (personnel and equipment).

Woodberry Park Score

- Not scored
- Action: Walk

BONNER PARK

Bonner was named after educator and superintendent Oscar T. Bonner who established and improved schools (Wayland, 2011). He also was a proponent of desegregation and worked to make the process go smoothly (Wayland, 2011). Parks and Recreation maintains a ballfield and tennis courts at this site.

We did not receive any feedback for this site, however, if any changes were to be made, it would require reallocation of maintenance resources and a modified MOU with DPS. Currently there are no plans for this location.



NORTH MAIN PARK GROUP

A photograph of a park scene. In the foreground, a paved path leads from the bottom left towards the center. To the right of the path is a grassy area with some low-lying plants and scattered leaves. In the middle ground, there are several large trees with dense green foliage. In the background, a sports field with a goalpost is visible under a bright sky.

NORTH MAIN PARKS

Park Name

Campbell Street Park
North Main Recreation Center and Park
Third Avenue Park
White Rock Park
Market Garden Park

Classification

Neighborhood Park
Community Park
Neighborhood Park
Neighborhood Park
Neighborhood Park

Connections

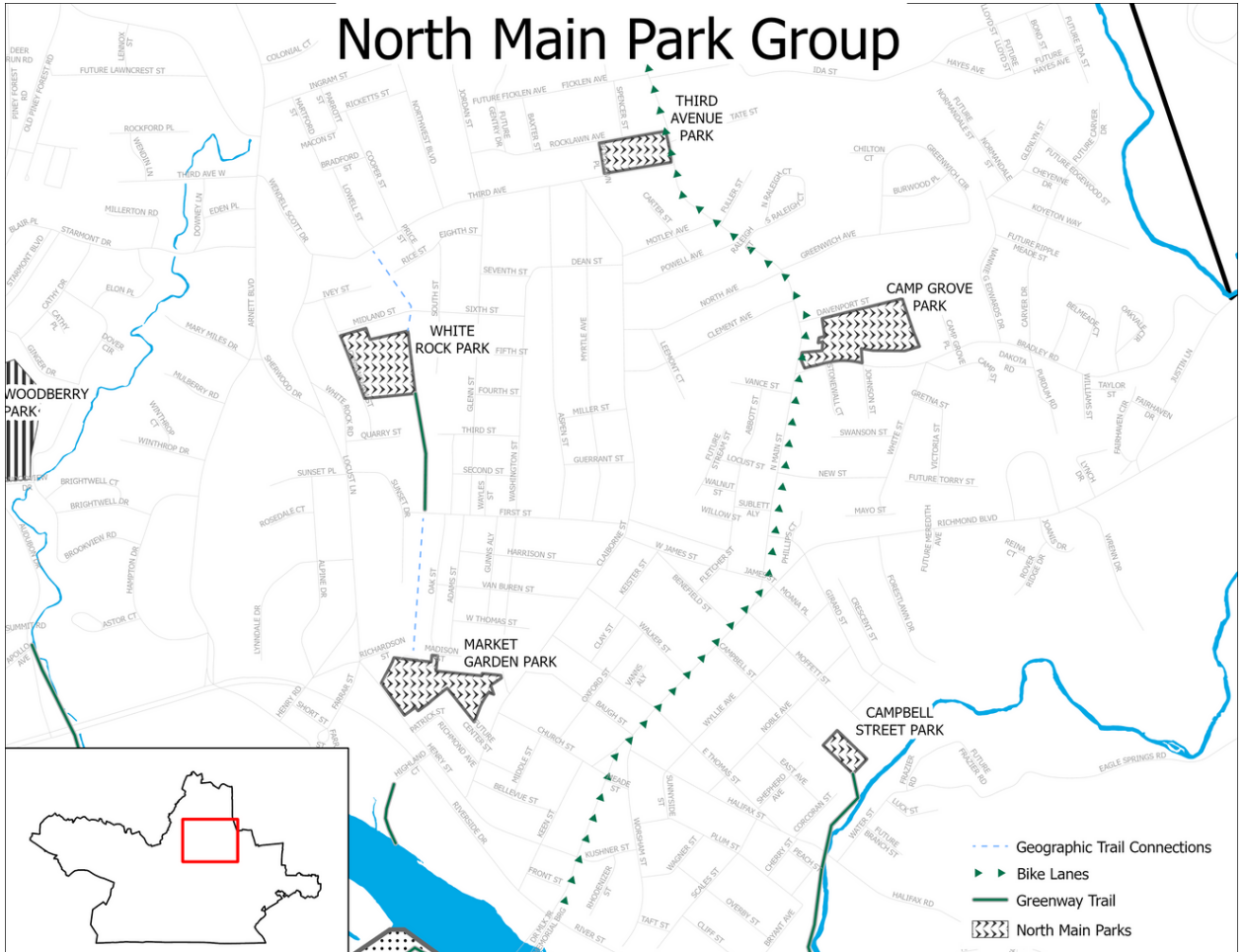
2018 Riverwalk Improvement trails

North Main bike lane
Campbell Street Park to Riverwalk
White Rock to 1st Avenue
Riverwalk to Riverside Drive

Other

White Rock to 3rd Avenue
1st Avenue to Market Garden

NORTH MAIN PARK GROUP



NORTH MAIN INTRODUCTION

The North Main grouping includes the geographic area that extends up and around North Main Street, within walking distance of the North Main Downtown area (about .75 miles). It is part of an area of Danville formerly known as both North Danville (1877) and Neopolis (1894) that was annexed in 1896.

The North Main group contains five parks: Market Garden Park and Ballfield, White Rock Park, Third Avenue Park, North Main Recreation Center and Park, and Campbell Street Park. These each have histories of being neighborhood hubs and have gone through phases of investment and disinvestment that influence and reflect the changes in activity in their surrounding communities.

Currently, Parks and Recreation has programming and neighborhood services centered out of North Main Recreation Center and Park. Rec Mobile and Fun Wagon also visit this park.



NORTH MAIN SUMMARY

We heard from North Main area residents about the importance Parks and Recreation services have played in neighborhoods and communities in the past, about how local park amenities are missed now, and about hopes for community-centric park development.

Vision

- The park network could in the future support community representative art and promote relationships and connections between Downtown, the Riverwalk, and the Dan River water system.

Community Engagement

- This should build on existing community interests and interweave environmental education/awareness. Some of these neighborhoods have leaders who are interested and vocal in improving their parks. These members, along with those who may be unaware of their neighborhood parks should be engaged in the decision making process.

Recreation

- Opportunities involve walking on nature trails, through birding sites near creeks (with groups or with the aid of informational signs/markers); interaction with water (i.e. splash pad, creek interaction); colorful, unique play spaces that highlight water and nature; and space for community oriented sports.

NORTH MAIN SUMMARY

Transportation

- Transportation is an integral part of the conversation when looking at how the parks need to function. With connection to the Riverwalk, the parks are a part of non-vehicular access to food, fitness, job sites, and community resources and hubs.

Environment

- Is mostly developed urban residential area with monoculture landscapes. Our parks are not much of an exception. Most of our park land is manicured grass with few plantings or native plantings. Surrounding areas include creeks and wooded areas, and in some cases, this is connected to larger swaths of undeveloped areas including Evan's Park. Some communities have already worked with DRBA in water monitoring, but education of pro-environmental behavior is still needed.

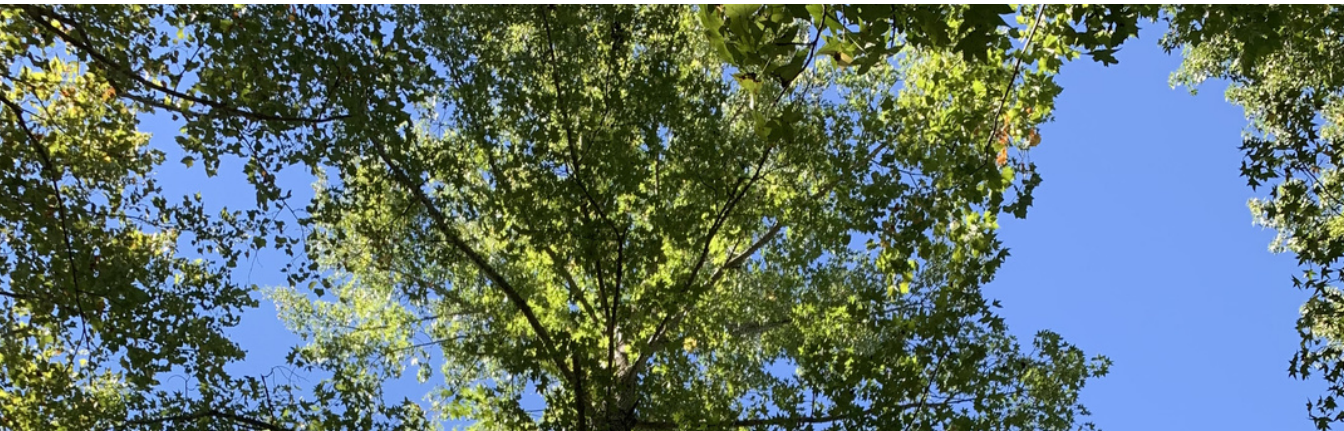
Economic Development

- Opportunities in the North Main corridor are potentially impactful because the route which connects its parks together passes through this area's main street, which includes restaurants, a former museum, and real estate that may be used for shopping, services, and restaurants. It would also connect the workforce with workplaces, both within the section and across the greenway network. Rental properties and single-family homes line the corridor, making discussions around property values and provisions for affordable housing and renter protections relevant and necessary.

CAMPBELL STREET PARK

The park is named for the street where it is located. Campbell Street itself is named for Thomas Horace Campbell, a Methodist minister who lived in Danville for three years and was a Sergeant in the Confederate army (Wayland, 2011). The park space has always been somewhat secluded.

It contains a small parking lot, a picnic shelter, and two half basketball courts. It had a small playground up until 2019. Before that, it also had a full basketball court and playground equipment that included a variety of slides. An off-road path runs along the south side of the park to the east where it converges with a utilities service road that runs along Falls Creek.



CAMPBELL STREET PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "In neighborhood, dead-end street, open field with play structure and picnic shelter, no parking, pull-off drive, or sidewalk along street" (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Play, adventure, and water; social connection, community building, and community function; and safety and maintenance were themes from resident comments about the park. (Lovely, 2021)
- Campbell Street Park has the potential to reach more residents and provide recreation to a larger network of residents with the addition of formal entrances from streets parallel to Campbell that border the park and with a connection to the Riverwalk along Falls Creek.
- With the information we have, we know that residents had a park with a playground, basketball court, and field that they used. They don't have much of that now, and it is less used but remembered and missed. Crime and safety are not a concern for everyone but are noteworthy issues for some residents and other stakeholders in the city.

Campbell Street Park Score

- Opportunity: 6/15
- Need: 12/28
- Total: 18/43
- Action: Jog

CAMP GROVE PARK

Camp Grove Park facilities include a community recreation center, a climbing structure and playground in front of the building, a small track with a field beside the building, upper and lower parking lots, and a lower field space with two half basketball courts. The center is a hub of community activity, especially for Camp Grove residents. On the outside, west-facing side of the recreation center building, a colorful mural features young children jump roping, blowing bubbles, and smiling.

Previously, the park contained a full basketball court and a lighted baseball field. Historically, the rec center and park space was Stonewall Jackson Elementary School. Many had suggested officially changing the name of this park from Stonewall to something less divisive and more representative of the community. In April of 2022 the name was officially changed to Camp Grove Recreation Center and Park. Youth and adults from the neighborhood and who use the center are frequent users of the outdoor spaces at Camp Grove. They are a part of what makes this park remarkable: its community of citizens with disabilities people and its role in Camp Grove and North Main Hill as a whole.

CAMP GROVE PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Improve trail, shade, drinking fountains, safer bathrooms, more activities and shelters, baseball, basketball, soccer, camps, afterschool activities, weights" (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Play; social connection, walking and healthy living; and community building, and community function were themes from resident comments about the park. (Lovely, 2021)
- North Main Park holds a special meaning for residents, center users, and the Parks and Recreation Department. The potential for reaching people through facilities and services is great and should be pursued as we work to strengthen ties to community members.
- In 2018, Virginia Tech's Landscape Architecture Community Engagement Lab completed designs for this park with members of the surrounding community, in cooperation with Opportunity Neighborhoods. Parks and Recreation received those designs in spring of 2021.

North Main Park Score

- Opportunity: 7/15
- Need: 22/28
- Total: 29/43
- Action: Run

THIRD AVENUE PARK

Presently, this park consists of a large, open lot with a small flat empty paved area. A small fire station and small police precinct are located on the southeast corner of the lot. A water tower is in the middle. In the past, this park has been a hub of community activity. It has, at different times contained a white brick walkway throughout the park, a wading pool, a tennis court, a playground, swings, and a merry-go-round. What is now the precinct was a popular Parks and Recreation community center until 1994. In the late 1960's residents partnered with Parks and Recreation for the Model Playground Project, in which park users created designs that the City implemented.

In the near future, this lot is slated to be the site of a splashpad and playground. Many residents have requested a walking path, spaces for older residents, and swings.



THIRD AVENUE PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- Third Avenue Park has sat vacant for years, but is now slated to have a splashpad, parking lot, shelter, playground, restrooms, walking path, and other community-directed infrastructure.
- Community events and programming, along with resident involvement in designing of the park is vital in reactivating the park space.
- Traffic volume and speed; pet and pet owner behavior; criminal activity; and noise and land pollution are all concerns residents have in regard to the park space.
- Themes from resident feedback include play, adventure, and water; social connection, community building, and community function; walking, biking, and healthy living; relaxing space, seating, and leisure; safety and maintenance; dogs; and who is the park for? (Lovely, 2021)

Third Avenue Park Score

- Opportunity: 6/15
- Need: 15/28
- Total: 21/43
- Action: Jump

WHITE ROCK PARK

White Rock Park is at the bottom of two steep drives on Cunningham Street in the White Rock Neighborhood.

The neighborhood recently worked with partners at Danville Neighborhood Development Corporation (DNDC) to organize and improve the entrance to their street. They have voiced interest in improving their park.

Primary focal points of development for this park include improving pedestrian and vehicle access.



WHITE ROCK PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Better signage, address drainage, drinking fountain, better access to park, more activities for youth and seniors, better advertised events, structure for indoor activities" (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Though some residents within a quarter mile were unaware that the park exists, those who use the park had close ties to it. (Lovely, 2021)
- Themes that arose were that parks representative of the city-community relationship; safety and maintenance; social connection, community building, community function; and walking, biking, and healthy living. (Lovely, 2021)
- Residents recognize White Rock as one of the only parks that was available for Black residents during segregation. This adds weight to feelings about how the City's care or disregard for the park is representative of the City's relationship with the White Rock community. (Lovely, 2021)
- While some barriers to entry can be ameliorated, geographic characteristics of the park make the park unfit or unsafe for vehicles, alternative transportation, or pedestrian access. It will take time to open and redesign entry for these modalities.

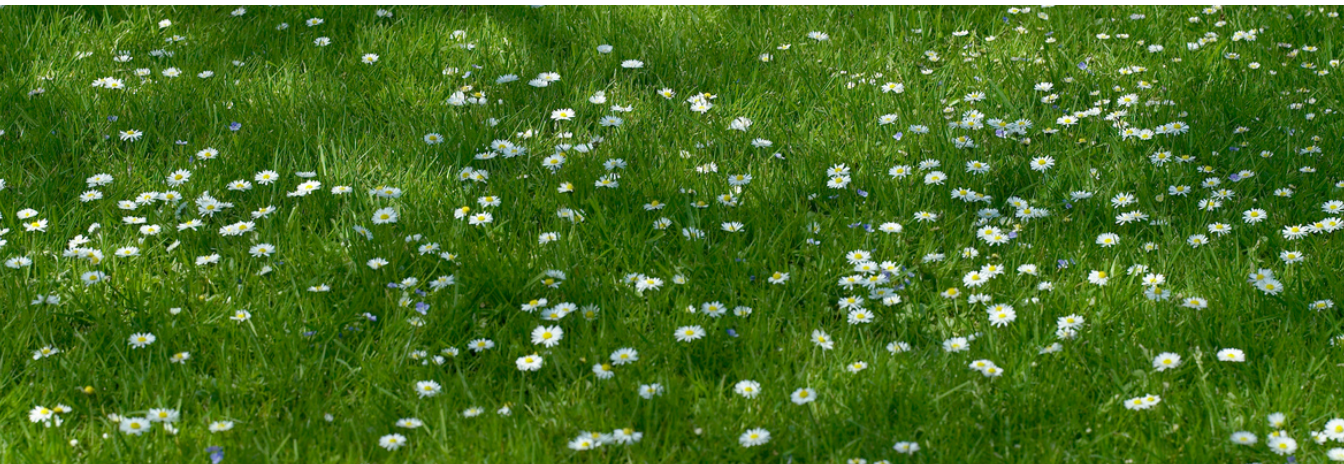
White Rock Park Score

- Opportunity: 6/15
- Need: 18/28
- Total: 24/43
- Action: Jog

MARKET GARDEN PARK

Market Garden is both a ball field and a park. There is a parking lot near the top of the park on the field side. Down the hill from this lot is an unofficial drive that crosses a little bridge over the creek and ends in the field of the play area. There is a fairly new playground on one side and a picnic shelter on the other. On the picnic shelter side, there is a possibility for a walking path entrance that runs along the creek from the Washington Street side of the neighborhood.

The ballfield is one of the first ever in Danville and includes built-in concrete stadium seating and a scoreboard. During Hurricane Michael, the entire park flooded to an extent that it submerged the scoreboard. The rest of the park also has drainage issues, and the creek is a landing site for man-made and natural debris.



MARKET GARDEN PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "More visibility and and security." "Nice ballfield built with lights and stands built into the hillside. New fitness equipment. Play area is old and in a bad location with flooding and poor visibility. Steep slopes to the amenities, poor access from the neighborhood" (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes from resident feedback included play; social connection, community building, community function; and walking and healthy living. (Lovely, 2021)
- Virginia Tech's Landscape Architecture Community Engagement Lab completed designs for this park with members of the surrounding community in 2018, in cooperation with Opportunity Neighborhoods, and Parks and Recreation received those designs in 2021.

Market Garden Park Score

- Opportunity: 4/15
- Need: 14/28
- Total: 18/43
- Action: Jog

MEMORIAL DRIVE

MEMORIAL DRIVE PARKS

Park Name

Camilla Williams Park
M.C. Martin Park
Westmoreland Park
Lefty Wilson Ballpark

Classification

Neighborhood Park
Neighborhood Park
Community Park
Neighborhood Park

Connections

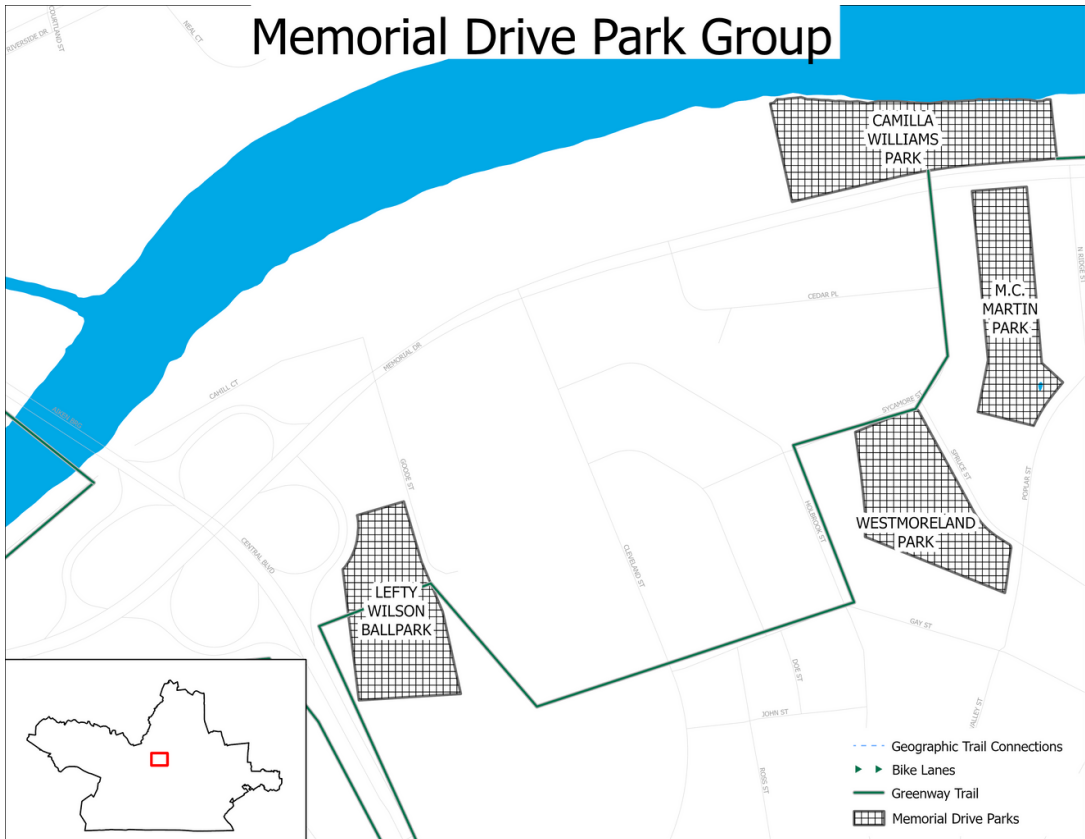
2018 Riverwalk Improvement trails

Camilla Williams Park to Westmoreland
Westmoreland to Lefty Wilson
Lefty Wilson to GW High School
GW high school to Riverwalk

This group of parks includes all of the neighborhood parks along West Main, including Camilla Williams, M.C. Martin, Westmoreland, and Lefty Wilson. These parks are characterized by their connection with historically Black communities and historical figure namesakes.

With the exception of MC Martin, these parks are large with expansive flat areas and have potential for a wide variety of amenities. Surrounding streets in this area are wide with fast-moving traffic. Sidewalks are non-existent or disconnected throughout.

MEMORIAL DRIVE PARKS



MEMORIAL DRIVE SUMMARY

The parks in this region are in a historically Black area of downtown Danville, and starting with Camilla Williams, they are potentially within walking distance of the Riverwalk trail and the future Riverfront Park. It is in Census Tract 7. The region contains social resources, healthy food resources, and community hubs that are near existing parks and potential connections between them.

Vision

- Honoring the past, supporting the present.

Community Engagement

- Opportunities for community engagement include partnerships with the Westmoreland Neighborhood Association, DRF, God's Storehouse and Community Garden, and DRBA, which are already present and active in, or at least next to, park space.

Recreation

- This region has a lively, community-oriented energy that fits well with fitness and health classes, sports activities, and music, dance, and art functions. With Camilla Williams Park, the region also hosts interactive elements with the river, like small craft boat access and a fishing area.

MEMORIAL DRIVE SUMMARY

Transportation

- Communities in this region need safe access to schools, workplaces, parks/recreation facilities, and food. With a nearby public transportation hub, safe walking and biking infrastructure could have a big impact on residents' ability to reach destinations without a car safely and affordably. Connections include Holbrook-Ross and Westmoreland neighborhoods to GW High School, Sacred Heart Catholic School, Adult and Career Education Center, God's Storehouse, Langston Focus School, Head Start, numerous community churches, YMCA, and downtown.

Environment

- The environment in this area is mostly urban. Park space is the majority of greenspace, though some of it is on property of schools and churches. Within these city parks, there is a wide variety of environmental characteristics. Camilla Williams has a riparian edge, two creeks, a pollinator area, and a replanted forest edge. MC Martin is mostly wooded space with a ravine and creek. Westmoreland and Lefty Wilson are open fields with very few trees and plantings.

Economic Development

- This area is surrounded by commercial properties and connections to downtown and Main Street, including the historically Black Main Street downtown. Many of these are locally owned businesses and some are owned by minority residents. With efficient transportation routes to the nearby bus station downtown, development of connections between parks can function as part of workforce development.

CAMILLA WILLIAMS PARK

The park was named after Camilla Williams, a famous opera singer from Danville's Black community. The dedication of the park meant so much to her that she cried when hearing the news. The park is the starting site of Rotary's Duck Derby. It has also been a popular recreational fishing spot.

At times, it was overrun by geese and users wouldn't go because of their droppings. The landscape is friendly to geese who have open access from the water, wide visibility, and surrounding vegetation for nesting. Solutions that controlled the population of geese were temporary, and the geese are still very present.

Parks and Recreation and DRBA worked to plant trees along the west side of the park and to create a monarch garden in 2017. Today the trees are established and prolifically repopulated. The monarch garden is still intact, but not maintained or clearly defined.

A historical marker for Camilla Williams was added to the park in fall of 2021. Access to the park may be increased with physical and symbolic connection to the Riverwalk and M.C. Martin.

CAMILLA WILLIAMS PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Splash park, restroom, running water, drinking fountain, crosswalk, and traffic signals for pedestrians, address geese issue, pollinator garden" "Park along river, old amenities including shelters and picnic tables, one internal sidewalk connecting parking to shelters and play areas, one older play structure, one swing set, no sidewalk on main road" (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes resident feedback included play; walking and healthy living; connection to nature and natural beauty; relaxing space, seating and leisure; safety and maintenance; and who is the park for? (Lovely, 2021)
- Virginia Tech's Landscape Architecture Community Engagement Lab completed designs for this park with members of the surrounding community in 2018, in cooperation with Opportunity Neighborhoods, and Parks and Recreation received those designs in 2021.
- Several projects in the Memorial Drive area make the park relevant to many different sectors of City government and potentially connecting to many destinations and populations.

Camilla Williams Park Score

- Opportunity: 5/15
- Need: 20/28
- Total: 25/43
- Action: Run

M.C. MARTIN PARK

M.C. Martin is a small park located directly across from the eastern-most side of Camilla Williams and is surrounded by residential areas. Much of the land is a steep ravine that leads to a drainage ditch/creek area. In the area that is maintained and accessible, there is a picnic table, small parking area, waste receptacle, and a flat area between the parking lot and the creek.

The creek area is largely inaccessible because of the vegetation and terrain. On the east side of the park, which backs up to residential properties, people have dumped old furniture and appliances, and thus, this area is informally unwelcoming.

The park is named after a local historical figure named M.C. Martin who was a president of a local bank and a Civil Rights activist. Some of his family still lives near this park.

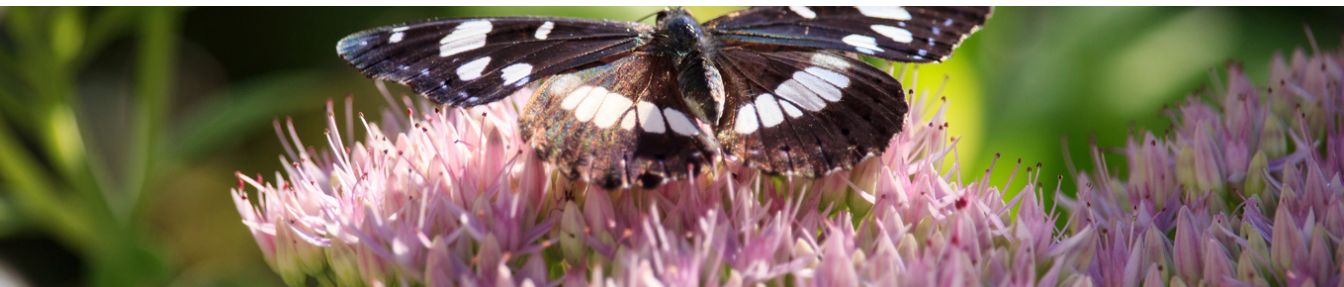


WESTMORELAND PARK

Currently, this space is a big empty field with poor drainage. It contains a flood-prone picnic shelter, a fairly newly resurfaced basketball court, and a small, outdated playground, most of which was removed years ago when it was deemed unsafe by neighborhood residents. Residents have taken ownership of the space, and with DRF, Parks and Recreation, and Community Development, it is redeveloping the park.

This special process is setting a model for residents to take initiative and ownership of their neighborhood greenspace. Parks and Recreation is assisting with aspects of the park needed to fulfill park group needs, such as the walking path, space for community (i.e. picnic shelter, tiered seating), an accessible playground, signage, and environmental education.

The future planned space is for a community-centric park with basketball courts, a new accessible playground, garden plots, a walking path, multiple entry points, light landscaping, a bioswale area, and picnic shelters. Environmental education and historical recognition is a goal for both physical infrastructure and community programming.



LEFTY WILSON BALLFIELD

Lefty Wilson is nestled in a back corner of the former Langston High School complex that now houses the adult learning center and Langston Focus School. Lefty Wilson Field is located just next to Central Blvd., and its entrance is off of Memorial Drive. The property consists of a large parking lot and a baseball field with a concession stand and bleachers. It is an easy walk from an old, but well-used track as well as a softball field. All have lighting.

The park's namesake Lefty Wilson was a professional baseball player from Danville who became a beloved teacher and school administrator.

Potential for this location could be a revamped baseball stadium with parking, a concert venue, or tennis courts. More trees should be planted surrounding the field to aid with shade needs and drainage issues. There are some invasive trees along the northern border of the park that should be taken into consideration for remediation of the landscape.



WEST MAIN PARK GROUP



WEST MAIN PARKS

Park Name

Cedar Brook Park

Abreu Grogan Park

Classification

Community Park

Regional Park

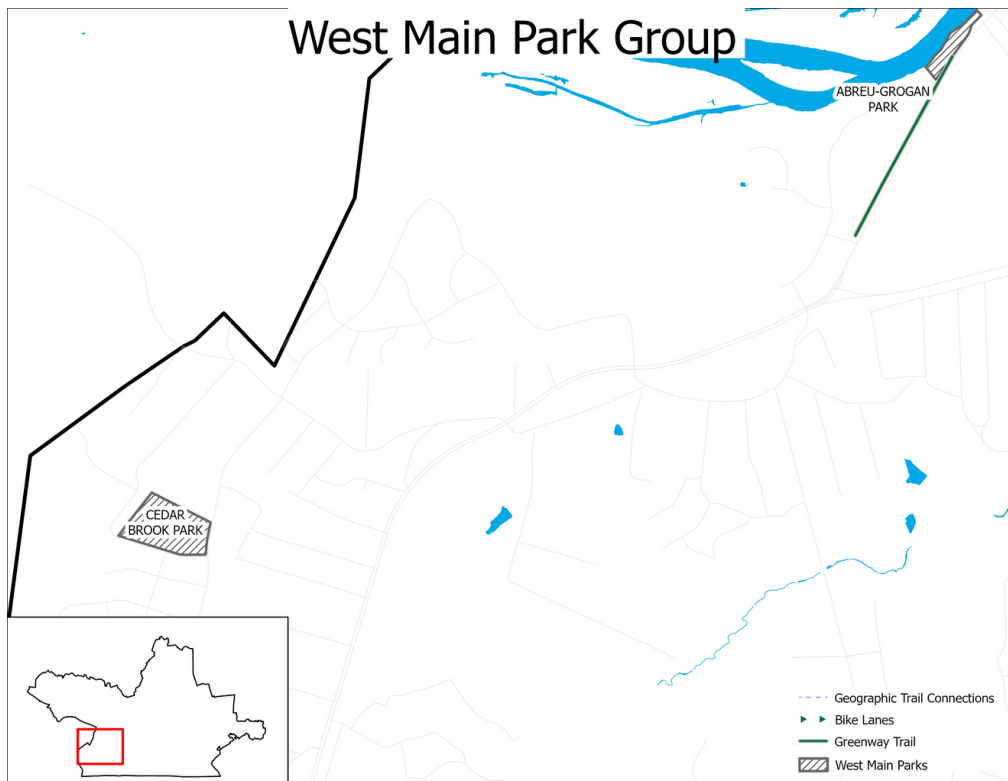
Connections

2018 Riverwalk Improvement trails

Abreu Grogan to Country Club West neighborhood

Other

Abreu Grogan to Riverwalk



WEST MAIN INTRODUCTION

This planning area branches off of West Main Street, from the Memorial Drive intersection to its intersection with Highways 29 and 58. The area is almost 4 square miles (2441 acres), yet contains only one City neighborhood park. Abreu Grogan is also technically part of this planning group.

This area was a part of the Schoolfield annexation of 1951, but does not include the entire annexed region.

WEST MAIN SUMMARY

West Main has only one neighborhood park to serve a large population in a large geographic area. It is considered in our planning as an undeveloped community park, which needs to fill a void of recreational opportunities for people of varied ages and abilities.

Vision

- A little bit of everything, strategically planned to feel personal and coherent to park users.

Community Engagement

- This area has no known community hubs nor an organized community group connection with Parks and Recreation.

Recreation

- Opportunities include sports and athletics on large, open field space, biking track, pet-related recreation, walking path, play equipment, and small community festivals, concerts, or socials.

Transportation

- Cedar Brook is located in a large residential area with no sidewalks, and the nearest bus stop is 1.5 miles away.

Environment

- A wooded area on a hillside separates Cedar Brook from residential areas may be an opportunity for a nature trail.

Economic Development

- This park is important for economic development because of the adjacent school property, which is being considered for casino-related housing development.

CEDAR BROOK PARK

Cedar Brook Park was once a part of Townes Lea Elementary School before the school shut down. Initially, Parks and Recreation managed the baseball field adjacent to the school. Now, Parks and Rec has control of 11.2 acres of the land as a park.

The park, in tandem with the school was a community hub before the school closed. Currently, it is used by residents for hitting golf balls and hanging out at the dugouts. The community has many different age groups as residents near the park.

The space was used as a practice site for softball, football, and kickball, and a game site for kickball and ultimate frisbee. It used to have outdoor basketball courts and the school used to have a playground. Currently, the park has no scheduled sports, programs or events.

CEDAR BROOK PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- Themes from resident feedback included play, adventure and water; walking and healthy living; and dogs. (Lovely, 2021).
- Strengths include a large, flat area with okay drainage and a lighted, fenced in ballfield. Weaknesses include lack of parking, outdated lighting, and distance from maintenance headquarters. (Lovely, 2021)
- Possibilities Parks and Recreation staff see for this site include a dog park, soccer practice site, events in the outfield, softball tournament field, kickball, a walking track, a zipline, outdoor learning space, event specific infrastructure, large or small shelter, and an accessible playground. (Lovely, 2021)

Cedar Brook Park Score

- Opportunity: 5/15
- Need: 17/28
- Total: 22/43
- Action: Run

SOUTH DANVILLE



SOUTH DANVILLE PARKS

Park Name

Grove Park

Pumpkin Creek Park

Druid Hills Park

Hylton Park

Classification

Neighborhood Park

Community Park

Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood Park

Connections

2018 Riverwalk Improvement trails

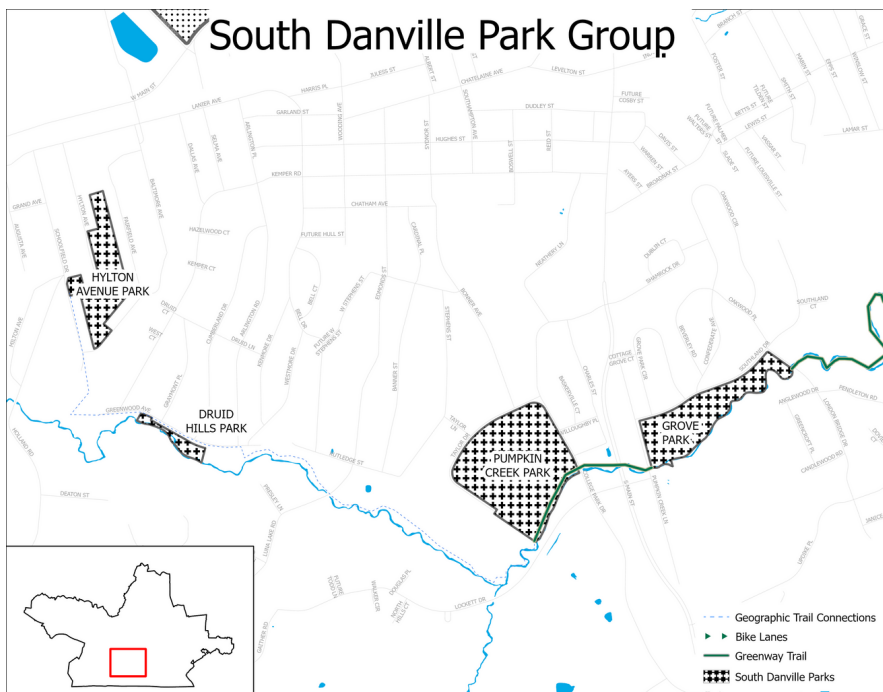
Grove Park to Peter's Park

Others

Grove Park to Pumpkin Creek Park

Pumpkin Creek Park to Druid Hills Park (via Rutledge)

Druid Hills Park to Hylton Park



SOUTH DANVILLE INTRODUCTION

This group of parks includes all of the neighborhood parks along Pumpkin and Rutledge Creeks, including Grove Park, Pumpkin Creek Park, Druid Hills Park, and Hylton Avenue Park.

The parks in this region are nestled in neighborhoods along often scenic creeks. The region contains social resources and community hubs that are near existing parks and potential connections between them. Census tracts included in this region are 10 and 11.

Neighborhoods in this planning group include Cardinal Village, Grove Park, Druid Hills, Southwyk Farms, and Schoolfield. Betts Street, which connects to the Almagro community-owned Peter's Park, was named after Gustavious Adolphus Betts; Almagro is a historically Black community with close ties between residents (Barksdale, 2016). It was incorporated into Danville in 1932 and currently has no city-owned park land.



SOUTH DANVILLE SUMMARY

Residents from the South Danville planning area were relatively more engaged than most other park planning groups.

Vision

- Family, experiential learning, and connection to nature.

Community Engagement

- Opportunities for engaging community members include documenting park histories, planning and developing park spaces and organized neighborhood groups, and programming the park specific to local needs. Outdoor learning spaces may be especially appropriate at some of these parks, given their proximity to creeks and large habitat corridors.

Recreation

- Parks in this region have a base structure that provides for a variety of recreation opportunities. These include a large, flat field area with parking at Hylton; a softball field, basketball courts, and large, flat area for walking at Pumpkin Creek; and very large areas for walking & playing at Grove. Druid Hills has smaller level areas that might fit a 2v2 soccer field or pickle ball court, as well as a linear shape that might allow for a path along the street perimeter. The vision is to provide an integrated space for sports and recreation that provides opportunity for a variety of sports and play experiences throughout the network of parks, with consistent provision of paths and tracks for exercise throughout.

SOUTH DANVILLE SUMMARY

Transportation

- With a relatively high population of young families and low-income residents, there is potential for these residents to use the connections between parks as transportation, if they are connected to other parks, workplaces, nearby grocery or gardens, schools, or social and civic hubs. Potential connections in this network include Food Lion at Ballou Park, Virginia Cooperative Extension, Danville Community College, Grove Park Preschool, Food Lion on South Main, and even Goodyear Park. Bicycle lanes and wayfinding signs can help solidify and promote usage of trails for transportation.

Environment

- There is potential to create spaces for people to meaningfully connect to nature in Grove Park and Druid Hills, with secluded outdoor areas, big trees within the parks, and creek access.

Economic Development

- The parks are surrounded by residential areas, but there are opportunities to connect with the business community and support affordable costs of living. The first is connection with local grocery stores. For residents without transportation, a safe greenway connection to Food Lion would be beneficial. Connection from park to park, where there are different recreational, educational, or programming opportunities is also a way to promote affordable cost of living for parents with young children. Connection to places of employment, like shopping centers and industrial areas on this side of town are important.

GROVE PARK

Grove Park is a neighborhood park with a play structure, picnic shelter, bench seating, basketball court, and a large open field section. The creek runs along one side of the park, and a wide neighborhood street surrounds the other sides. Parking is along the street, and there are no sidewalks leading to or around the park. Traffic is fast but not pervasive.

There is potential for this park to serve a variety of different community services. It has flat grading that is ideal for sports fields, a dog park, walking track, or large and/or inclusive playgrounds. Ecologically, there is opportunity for native tree and shrub plantings in sections of the park that are prone to flooding. With schools just up the hill and across South Main Street, this may be a place to facilitate outdoor learning. Access and safety may be improved with street narrowing, designated parking, walking paths within or around the park, and biking lanes.

GROVE PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Signs, more basketball courts, soccer goals, additional shelters and grills, more activities for children" "Large open space, old play structure, half basketball court, picnic shelter, on-street parking only. Only sidewalk on west side of street Pumpkin Creek Lane." (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes from resident feedback included play, adventure and water; walking, biking, and healthy living; relaxing space, seating, and leisure; connection to nature and natural beauty; and who is the park for? (Lovely, 2021).
- Park accessibility, especially in the form of a walking path through the park was a notable resident-desire.(Lovely, 2021).
- Residents remember previous uses of the park for competitive and social sport practices and games, and they would like to see these uses reinstated or expanded. (Lovely, 2021).

Grove Park Score

- Opportunity: 5/15
- Need: 14/28
- Total: 19/43
- Action: Jog

PUMPKIN CREEK PARK

Pumpkin Creek is a neighborhood park with a softball field, basketball courts, play structure, standalone swing set, and two picnic shelters. It is surrounded on two sides by a wide neighborhood road with fast traffic and street lighting. There are no crosswalks that make the park easily accessible to residents. It is surrounded by woods on the other sides.

Structural opportunities for increased access include connecting the park to the neighborhood with sidewalks, crosswalk, and/or bike paths, connecting the park to Druid Hills and Grove Parks, installing a walking path around current street-side perimeter, and connecting with community groups and resources.

The size, location, and landscape of this park site suggest that it would be an ideal community park with diverse amenities.

PUMPKIN CREEK PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Add more than just rees for shade, provide a walking track, restrooms, playground, benches, drinking fountain, safe access by foot and bike, accessible shelter, signage, new basketball nets, more trees." "Softball field with lights, three basketball courts that need repaving, playground an picnic shelters, parking lot. Opportunity for expansion." (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes from the 2021 evaluation included play, adventure, and water; social connection, community building, community function; and relaxing space, seating and leisure. (Lovely, 2021).
- "We could include a small dog area and grilling are...Have live music events or outdoor movies on the lawn." (Lovely, 2021).
- "It is a large area and a great place for shade trees, splash pad, play areas, and perfect for neighborhood events. Not much traffic on the road and it is a shame not to make it more." (Lovely, 2021).
- A project on Kemper Street by Community Development is relevant to increasing walkability and green space, and this may be connected to park development efforts.

Pumpkin Creek Park Score

- Opportunity: 7/15
- Need: 23/28
- Total: 30/43
- Action: Sprint

DRUID HILLS PARK

Druid Hills is a linear park with a picnic shelter, play structure, benches, and standalone swing set. Rutledge Creek is a defining feature of the park. In the wooded area behind the creek, hawks and wild turkey have been spotted in the early springtime from the park's edge. It is a peaceful and scenic area surrounded by a quiet low and middle-income neighborhood. It is located just next to a small church and across the creek from private wooded land. The park also closely connected to the Schoolfield community via a utility road on the west end of the creek.

Opportunities for increased access include ADA accessible walking paths, clearing of debris, and designated parking.

DRUID HILLS PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Neighborhood park in the wood, playground, footbridge, internal sidewalk but no neighborhood sidewalks, playground is old." "Dark, needs signage, more activities, walking track, spruce it up." (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes from the 2021 evaluation included play, adventure, and water; walking and healthy living; relaxing space, seating and leisure; and social connection, community building, community function. (Lovely, 2021).
- "...the park is mostly for small-young kids." (Lovely, 2021).
- "It's very dark at the park and somewhat secluded as well." (Site Collaborative, 2019)
- A project on Kemper Street by Community Development is relevant to increasing walkability and green space, and this may be connected to park development efforts.

Camilla Williams Park Score

- Opportunity: 4/15
- Need: 12/28
- Total: 16/43
- Action: Jog

HYLTON PARK

Hylton Park was named after Hattie Hylton, a member of the Schoolfield community who worked to better conditions for mill workers. She established Hylton Hall, which were apartments for women workers. She also started the Schoolfield newspaper called Progress. (Wayland, 2011)

Hylton Ave has a large open field (previously a softball field), picnic shelter, and play structure. It also has a parking lot and stairs for access from the residential street entrance. Woods surround the other side and there is an informal entrance from the parallel residential street. The softball field was seeded over in 2019 and the fence and bleachers surrounding it were removed in 2021.

HYLTON PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Splash park, restroom, running water, drinking fountain, crosswalk, and traffic signals for pedestrians, address geese issue, pollinator garden" "Park along river, old amenities including shelters and picnic tables, one internal sidewalk connecting parking to shelters and play areas, one older play structure, one swing set, no sidewalk on main road" (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes from the 2021 evaluation included play; walking and healthy living; connection to nature and natural beauty; relaxing space, seating and leisure; safety and maintenance; and who is the park for? (Lovely, 2021).
- Virginia Tech's Landscape Architecture Community Engagement Lab completed designs for this park with members of the surrounding community in 2018, in cooperation with Opportunity Neighborhoods, and Parks and Recreation received those designs in 2021.
- Several projects in the Memorial Drive area make the park relevant to many different sectors of City government and potentially connecting to many destinations and populations.

Camilla Williams Park Score

- Opportunity: 5/15
- Need: 17/28
- Total: 22/43
- Action: Jog



DOWNTOWN CENTRAL

DOWNTOWN CENTRAL PARKS

Park Name

Doyle Thomas Park

Ballou Park

Crossing at the Dan

Riverwalk

Fountain Plaza

HOME Sign Plaza

Union Street Park

Riverfront Park

Classification

Community Park

Regional Park

Regional Park

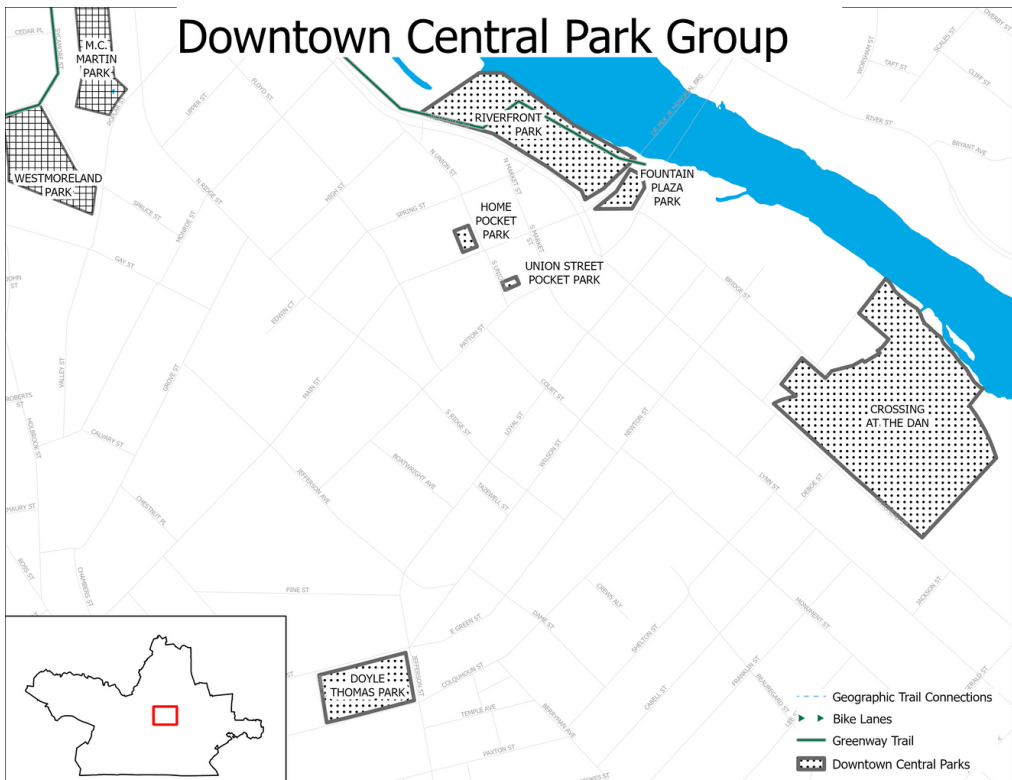
Regional Park

Pocket Park

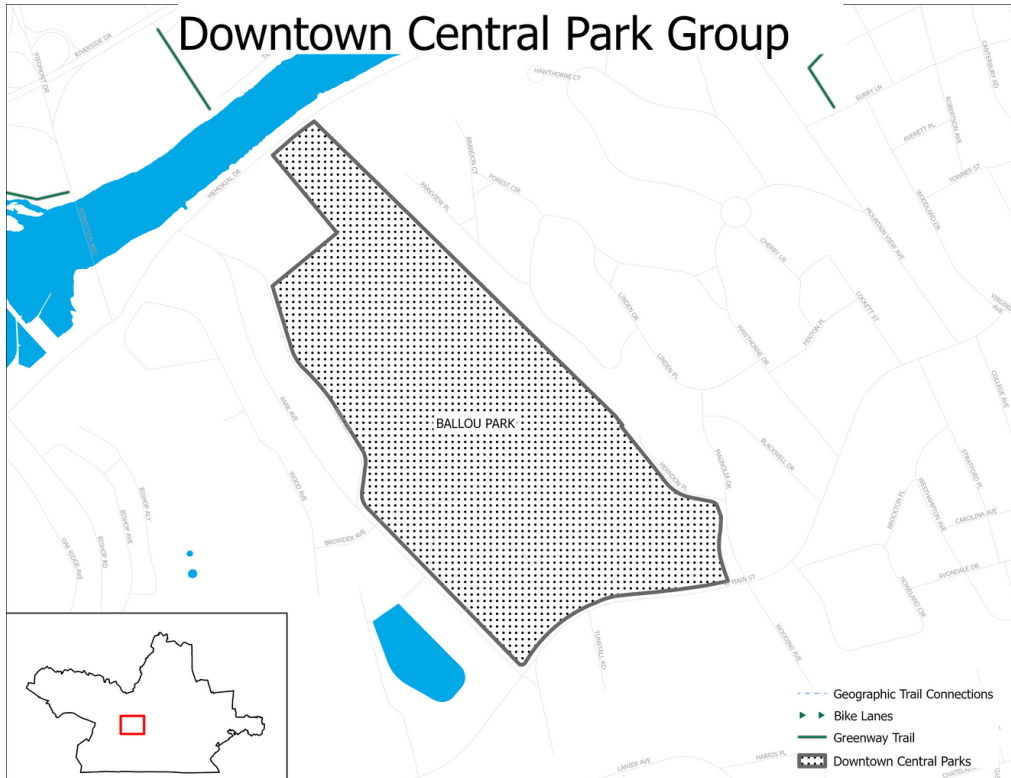
Pocket Park

Pocket Park

Regional Park



DOWNTOWN CENTRAL PARKS



INTRODUCTION

This group of parks includes one neighborhood park, Doyle Thomas, and one neighborhood-regional park hybrid, Ballou Park. It is characterized by residential areas that are closely tied to the downtown River District and Averett. The Riverwalk, Carrington Pavilion and Farmer's Market, and downtown pocket parks at times function as downtown residents' neighborhood parks, though they do not function as traditional sources.

Neighborhoods linked with this planning area include Forest Hills, Old West End, Berryman, Shelton, and River District. They are diverse in their makeup, but many areas are notably characterized by a concentration of wealthy and predominately white communities.



DOWNTOWN CENTRAL SUMMARY

Planning for this area must strike a delicate balance between what has become characteristic downtown living and local community culture. It must connect to downtown and expand social resources, while communicating that the landscape is for and representative of long-term residents' rich and deep community history.

Vision

- The theme for this planning area is community connection and fun. This area includes downtown residents and long term downtown-adjacent neighborhoods. Given the versatile spaces and regional park linkages, this network supports a host of community events and regional attractions. These parks tie into both downtown living and tourism by tying into local businesses, functioning as part of a walkable network of entertainment/activity, connecting the urban environment with nature, and promoting civic life with physical and symbolic connection to community hubs.

Community Engagement

- Should build on existing community interests and interweave environmental education/awareness. Will be enhanced through programming that makes use of and activates built park infrastructure. Music, art, and shared activities (yoga, fitness classes, painting, environment management, etc.) can help to tie community building to parks and nature in the urban environment.

DOWNTOWN CENTRAL SUMMARY

Recreation

- Recreation is geared toward active adults, community and leisure. With connection to the Riverwalk, this group so far includes a concert venue, hammocks, a multiuse trail, minor league baseball, a basketball court, a workout station, and sports fields. Upcoming connection includes another concert venue, small craft boating, a unique play space, and a splash area. Expanding on this, parks in this region may be a part of a network of active group amenities like infrastructure for lawn games, stages for small concerts, a skate park, dog parks, and infrastructure for pickup sports. Through connection to Dan Daniels Park and Anglers Park, tourists who come for mountain biking may be linked to downtown amenities and fun, active offerings from parks as well as local businesses.

Transportation

- Transportation is an integral part of the conversation when looking at how the parks need to function. With connection to the Riverwalk, the parks are a part of non-vehicular access to food, fitness, job sites, and community resources and hubs. Walking and biking transportation is relevant here because of a potential greenway connection from Riverwalk South to Five Forks. There is a bus stop two blocks east of Doyle Thomas Park that could be physically or symbolically connected to the park through paved multipurpose trail, bike lanes, painted pathways, or use of vacant land for community representative green space.

DOWNTOWN CENTRAL SUMMARY

Environment

- Environmental quality can be enhanced through colorful, low-maintenance groundcover plantings and pollinator gardens in selective areas. Highly visible information and programmed events for environmental education and citizen science can help mitigate littering, dog waste, and water-quality perception issues in Danville. Habitat connectivity is relevant here because of a potential greenway connection from Riverwalk South to Five Forks.

Economic Development

- Economic development in these parks is tied to downtown business development, affordable downtown living, resident/workforce attraction, and tourism. These are all tied together and can be promoted with parks and greenways that showcase Danville's capacity to provide an active, healthy, lively downtown lifestyle.

DOYLE THOMAS PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Bathrooms, benches, lighting, picnic area, sand play for small kids, more intimate space" "Urban park in downtown Danville, new playground, full basketball court, internal sidewalks. Play ground is old, swings are missing." (Site Collaborative, 2019).
- Themes from resident feedback included play, adventure, and water; social connection, community building, community function; and who is the park for? (Lovely, 2021).
- Doyle Thomas Park, originally called Green Street Park, is one of the oldest official Parks and Recreation Parks in Danville. It is the only land set aside in planning that was specifically designed for community connection and leisure. Historically, what is now the police's PEACE youth center was Danville Parks and Recreation's first recreation center, a mainstay that remained popular throughout its time in Parks and Recreation. The park itself was part of the city's Model Parks Program in the late 1960's, in which residents worked with Parks and Recreation to design their own unique themes for park identities and amenities.
- Several projects in the Five Forks area make the park relevant to many different sectors of City government and potentially connecting to many destinations and populations.

Doyle Thomas Park Score

- Opportunity: 7/15
- Need: 24/28
- Total: 31/43
- Action: Sprint

BALLOU CENTER & PARK SUMMARY

Notable comments or trends

- "Footbridge and maintain disc golf, another shelter like #7 with restrooms, clarity on park entry/access, programs that are family oriented, make easier to navigate" "Large City park with internal drives, recreation center , disc golf course, rolling hills, trails and footbridges, picnic facilities, two playgrounds, softball field, tennis courts." (Site Collaborative).
- Ballou Park was not targeted for the 2021 neighborhood park evaluation, because of its role as a regional park. Many participants considered Ballou Park their neighborhood park, even if they lived much closer to a different park. This speaks to the current role of Ballou as a park with amenities for residents across the city and region, but also to the need to diversify and strategically allocate park development activity, amenities, and resources across other parks in Danville. (Lovely, 2021).
- Themes that emerged from resident feedback include walking, biking, and healthy living; play, adventure, and water; connection to nature and natural beauty; social connection, community building, and community function, safety and maintenance; and who is the park for? (Lovely, 2021).
- Economic development activity for the casino is in very close proximity to Ballou Park, and this will most likely change the usage patterns, accessibility, and character of the space.

EAST DANVILLE



EAST DANVILLE PARKS

Park Name

Glenwood Recreation Center and Park

Anglers Park

Dan Daniel Park

Evans Park (future)

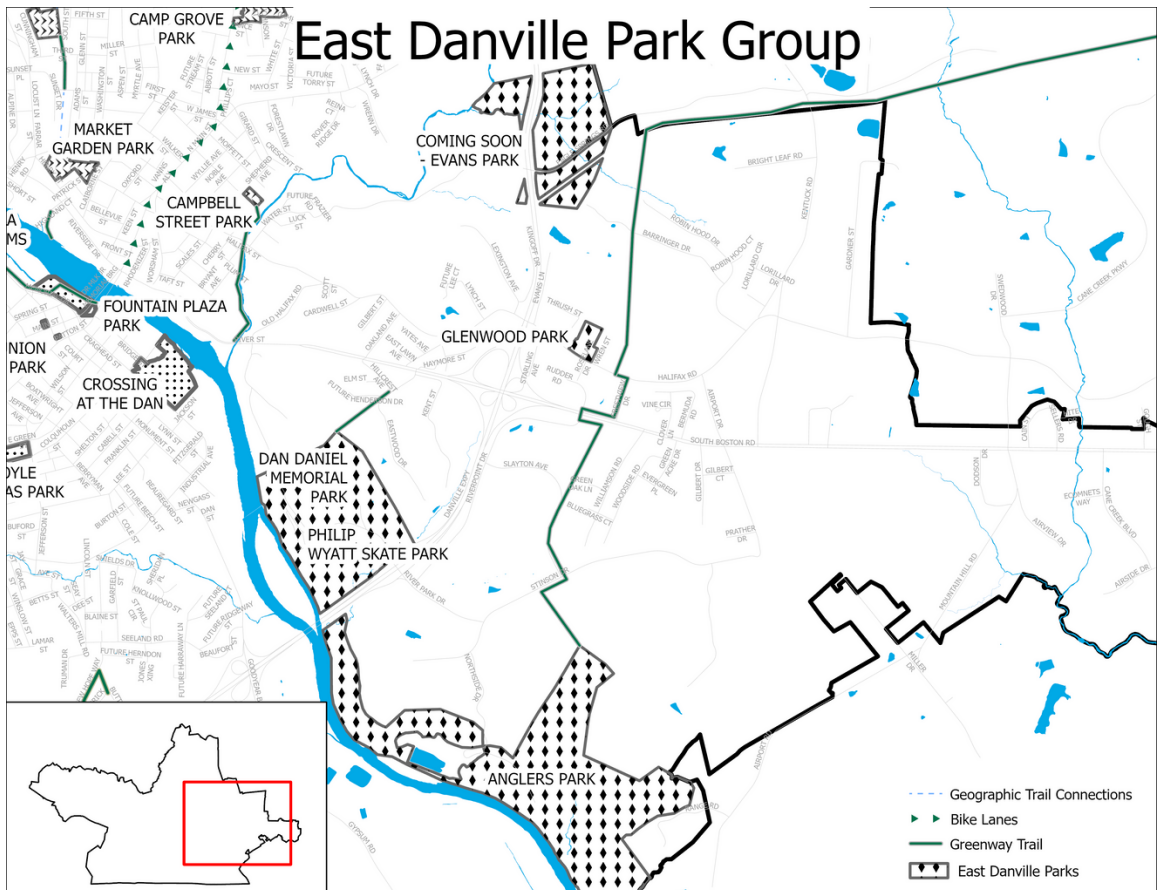
Classification

Neighborhood Park

Regional Park

Regional Park

Regional Park



INTRODUCTION

This planning group area has only one neighborhood park, but is geographically connected with Dan Daniel Park and Anglers Park. Dedicated land for another regional park, Evans Park, is also in this area, though it is not yet a park and is not yet accessible.

The residents who inhabit this part of the planning area live in a geographic area that was formerly part of Pittsylvania County. The area was annexed in 1987, and included an elementary school which is now no longer used and sitting directly adjacent to the Glenwood Recreation Center and Park. Like Coates Recreation Center, this area is a small building with a basketball court and classroom. The property has a park area behind the center with a newly replaced playground and includes a surrounding wooded area.

Glenwood Recreation Center has been used for recreational programs, sport practices, and library services, but residents from the surrounding area are not the primary participants for these programs.

Community resources include two churches within a quarter of a mile of Glenwood.

EAST DANVILLE SUMMARY

We heard from North Main area residents about the importance parks and recreation services have played in neighborhoods and communities in the past, about how local park amenities are missed now, and about hopes for community-centric park development.

Vision

- The park network could in the future support environmental education and regional bicycle routes. With connection from the East Danville neighborhoods to parks and trails in this area, a relatively isolated population could develop closer ties with regional park activity, bicycle transportation, the Riverwalk, and the Dan River water system.

Community Engagement

- Engagement should build on existing community interests and interweave environmental education/awareness.

Recreation

- Opportunities involve walking on nature trails; bicycling on regional trails; mobile library programming; sport practice in recreation center; and space for community events and programs.

EAST DANVILLE SUMMARY

Transportation

- Transportation is linked with tourism and commuting. If the Ringold trail is connected, distance cyclists and east Danville residents could have access to regional parks, downtown Danville, the industrial park and welcome center, and other local Riverwalk adjacent businesses.

Environment

- Park properties in this area are surrounded by and include large swaths of woodland and core habitat areas that are largely undeveloped, and at times undisturbed or minimally disturbed. Anglers Park has an active local and regional community of hikers, cyclists, and birders that utilize the natural trails. Dan Daniel has wooded areas surrounding landscaped fields, playground, and shelters. The future Evans Park designs include an environmental education center, natural trails, and outdoor meeting spaces.

Economic Development

- Through tourism and transportation, this park group plays a significant role in economic development. Connecting Evans and Glenwood to the Riverwalk would support local residents and bring them into the city in meaningful ways. These connections also influence health costs, property values, environmental mitigation costs, and workforce attraction.

A group of people are gathered around a long table in a meeting room, engaged in a discussion. In the foreground, a man in a red shirt is speaking, gesturing with his hands. To his right, a woman in a white shirt and glasses is listening intently. The table is covered with papers, water bottles, and a purple lanyard. In the background, other people are seated at tables, some looking towards the speaker. A large green banner at the top of the image reads "PLAN IMPLEMENTATION".

NEXT STEPS

When we at Parks and Recreation set our sights on improving neighborhood parks, we understood that it would be a long, ongoing process.

We know that the time and resources put into this process will be worth it, because it will strengthen our ties with Danville residents, help us to better understand the ways in which our parks function in their neighborhoods, and ultimately, match our parks and recreation resources with community needs.

The end goal is for our parks to be relevant, useful, and loved by their communities, fulfilling their potential by serving diverse functions and acting as sustainable spaces.

Our first steps on this journey were to evaluate the parks using the best available information and to create a plan based on that information. Now, we begin the neighborhood park enhancement effort in areas where we have a good idea of the needs for the park and an opportunity to meet those needs in a meaningful way immediately.

As we make these improvements to our park sites, we also build institutional processes for creating community-directed neighborhood park plans and designs. We know that these processes, along with changing environment and enhanced knowledge will alter some specific plans as we go along.

NEXT STEPS



1

Community directed design process and partnerships

To make progress on our existing neighborhood parks that we know need improvement and have opportunity to change with fewer complex and systemic alterations, we use the park evaluation to begin working with communities to implement changes in their neighborhood parks through workshops, meetings, and other park planning activities with stakeholders.



2

Resident advisement

Our goal is to have a diverse and representative resident advisory group that is with us every step of the planning process. Individuals in this group will be able to transfer information and perspectives from a well-connected park user network to parks and Recreation, and vice versa. It will take time to build this network and these relationships, but we are working towards it now.



3

Phased implementation and fundraising

As we grow in resources (i.e. funding, maintenance capacity, coordination with other departments, and partners), we expand our park network across the city. Future park development and management will build on this plan but change with more information and new situations. It will likely include not only current park spaces, but also the connections between them.



4

Partnerships in Parks

We encourage neighborhood associations and stakeholder groups to make changes to their greenspaces that support the City's sustainable. We will work with and support groups who would like to take initiative, create, and fund their own park spaces.

RESIDENT-INITIATED PARK PLANNING

One way for residents to improve quality of life and access to healthy environments in their area is to designate and develop park space. Here are some steps Danville Parks and Recreation recommends resident groups follow when working toward implementing an new public park.

Phase 1

Create a neighborhood organization. Reach out to neighbors and make sure to include as many people and perspectives as possible. Participation from people who care and are willing to contribute (even if they don't yet know how) are vital in this process.

Scout a location for your new park. Look for relatively flat areas that could be easily accessible by many residents; then find out who owns and manages the property. Also check to see how the space fits into the latest Neighborhood Park Network Plan. Take note that areas with poor draining, steep terrain, and limited resident access are more difficult to design, engineer, and fund

Commit to the planning process. The park development process is long and trying, but it is worth it! Understand the different parts of the process and commit to persevering through the unknown challenges ahead.

RESIDENT-INITIATED PARK PLANNING

Phase 2

Design your park with help from partners. At this step, Parks and Recreation and other partnering organizations, like local foundations can help. We will point residents in the right direction to find funding and to approved design resources. We suggest an inclusive community design process that meets the collective needs of residents. Residents will learn about the cost of their park, the required maintenance, and how their park fits within the park system.

Fundraise for your new park. Parks are expensive to design, engineer, and implement. Parks and Recreation funds are allocated to maintaining and improving existing park facilities and programs. With the help of supporting organizations, neighborhood groups will apply for grants and ask for donations to fund their park's development.

Create a management plan with the city. Maintenance for a new park has to be incorporated into Parks and Recreation's existing schedule. Likewise, scheduling reservations and park programs are a big responsibility. Parks and Recreation will help resident groups make sure the right people and equipment are available to run the park successfully.

STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN PARK DEVELOPMENT

As we update and reinvest in parks, we aim to carry forth the principles of sustainable development to meet our Parks and Recreation goals. To do this, we integrate our foundational theory with specific practices that we execute in each park design and implementation.

When improving any park space, we have some measures that must be met and some that should be met when applicable and possible. These are outlined in the charts on the following page.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES

ID	Strategy
1.0	Recreation and Sports
1.1.1	<i>Places for youth active rec</i>
1.1.2	<i>Places for adult active rec</i>
1.1.3	<i>Places for passive rec</i>
1.2	<i>Places for organized sports</i>
2.0	Bicyclist and Pedestrian transportation
2.1	Connection of walkways and bikeways
2.1.1	<i>Connection between civic and community destinations</i>
2.1.2	<i>Connection between parks</i>
2.2	Provisions for active commuters
2.2.1	<i>Wide paths with designated walking and biking lanes</i>
2.2.2	<i>Bike parking and repair stations</i>
2.3.1	Coordination with bus transit
2.3.2	Coordination with Complete Streets and bike lanes
2.4	Speed limits and trail etiquette signage
3.0	Public Health
3.1	Exercise and active living
3.1.1	<i>Safe walking paths, tracks, routes</i>
3.1.2	<i>Exercise equipment/course</i>
3.1.3	<i>Healthy living educational signage</i>
3.1.4	<i>Designated space or structure for fitness programming</i>
3.2	Mental Health
3.2.1	<i>Green, healthy vegetation</i>
3.2.2	<i>Spaces for meditation, contemplation, relaxation</i>
3.2.3	<i>Spaces/opportunities to connect with nature</i>
3.2.4	<i>Spaces/opportunities to connect with people</i>
3.3	Disease and illness protection
3.3.1	<i>Education about clean air, land, water, free of health hazards</i>
3.3.2	<i>Wide paths and space to spread out along trails and in parks</i>
3.3.3	<i>Trail rules that promote public health guidelines</i>
3.3.4	<i>Trash and recycling bins at picnic shelters and within 15 ft of playgrounds, picnic tables, or sport fields/courts.</i>
3.4	Edible environments or gardens
4.0	Environmental Health
4.1.1	<i>Native plantings and unmanicured landscape</i>
4.1.2	<i>Habitat connection & continuity</i>
4.1.3	<i>Preservation or expansion of core area</i>
4.2	Stormwater Drainage & Flood Mitigation
4.2.1	<i>Use of permeable materials for trails, courts, or other paved surfaces</i>
4.2.2	<i>Riverbank restoration including native plantings, landscape design</i>
4.2.3	<i>Riverbank restoration including rip rap or manmade structures</i>

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES

4.2.4	<i>Bioswales, native plantings, wetland areas, or rain gardens</i>
4.3	Brownfield remediation
4.4	Environmental education and appreciation
4.4.1	Environmental education about water quality, buffers, and/or native planting
4.4.2	<i>Environmental education about pet waste disposal and on leash pets</i>
4.4.3	<i>Outdoor Classroom</i>
5.0	Community Building
5.1.1	<i>Equity and representation in park development process</i>
5.1.2	<i>Equity and representation in physical park space</i>
5.2	Community meeting spaces
5.2.1	<i>Small event and gathering space</i>
5.2.2	<i>Tall trees, or other places of beauty and connection</i>
5.2.3	<i>Community-designed or created features</i>
5.3	Distinctive identities tied to local communities
5.3.1	<i>Local and culturally representative art</i>
5.3.2	<i>Locally and culturally representative historical markers</i>
5.4	Community connection and access to park
6.0	Economic Development
6.1	Provision and policy for affordable cost of living
6.2	Business connectivity
6.2.1	<i>Directional Signage to restaurants, groceries, entertainment venues, gardens, etc.</i>
6.2.2	<i>Directional signage to businesses</i>
6.3	Job access
6.3.1	<i>Connection between workers and workplaces (signage, access point to trail, trail section)</i>
6.3.2	<i>Destination parking, shower, bike parking</i>
6.4	Tourism
6.4.1	<i>Connection to regional trails</i>
6.4.2	<i>Connection across Danville</i>
6.4.3	<i>Unique and interesting destination point along trail system</i>
7.0	Accessibility
7.1.1	<i>12-14" Multimodal ADA pathway</i>
7.1.2	<i>Handicap parking</i>
7.1.3	<i>Universal design specific play area</i>
7.1.4	<i>Specialized fitness equipment/ course</i>
7.2.1	<i>Multi-lingual/abled signage</i>
7.2.2	<i>Signage and design for visually impaired</i>

CONCLUSION

Thank you for your investment in learning about the Danville Parks and Recreation neighborhood park planning process.

Your time, energy, and input in our neighborhood park planning helps to make all of our parks uniquely representative of our Danville communities.

We look forward to growing with you, increasing our capacity to hear and respond to resident needs as we engage more deeply with residents in and around our parks. We hope to support you and your neighbors as you grow and shape your community by taking part in the park process.

Thank you again. We can't wait to see ya at the parks!

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