Bargersville

Fulfilling the Park and Recreational Needs of a Small Indiana Town

Landscape Architecture Fifth Year Comprehensive Project

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PROCESS

1. Identify the problem
   - The need for park space in Bagersville

2. Background Search
   - Review of the literature
   - History of the town
   - Client demographics

3. Set goals
   - Based on steps 1 and 2

4. Survey I
   - Opinions and interest in a park for Bagersville
   - Interviews
   - Ideas for park elements
   - Focus on community organizations in the town

5. Develop preliminary program

6. Survey II
   - Based upon step 5
   - Ranking of park facilities
   - Focus on groups from step 4 and general public

7. Standards search
   - Review park and recreational facilities standards
   - Compare survey results with set standards
   - Determine space requirements

8. Final program
   - Based on steps 6 and 7

9. Facilities Analysis
   - Determine what the facilities have in common
   - Structure requirements, use requirements, etc.

10. Functional diagrams
    - Not site specific
    - Based on step 9

11. Inventory of the town
    - Distances to other towns and parks
    - Key elements
    - Residential and commercial areas
    - Circulation
    - Growth

12. Site selection
    - Based on steps 2, 3, 8 and 11

13. Inventory of site

14. Analysis of site
    - Suitability of uses for each site
    - Which element to which site

15. Concepts
    - Site specific
    - Based on step 10 and 14

16. Development of the master plan
    - Schematic plans
    - Reviews
    - Revisions

17. Master Plan
PROBLEM STATEMENT

Park and recreational space is essential for the body and the mind. Recreational areas allow one to exercise, have fun, become physically fit, and relieve stress, while open park space allow one to relax and enjoy the outdoors. According to the philosophy of Thomas P.F. Hoving, “Through open space, people can become more aware of each other, more responsive to each other, more fully developed as human beings.” (Freidburg, 1970) Along with fulfilling these human needs, parks also add beauty and character to a community.

The National Recreation and Park Association suggests that 10 acres of local park land be provided for every 1000 people (Lancaster, 1983). However, there are some towns that have no park or recreational facilities available for the community. One such example is the town of Bargersville, Indiana (see fig. 1). With a population of over 3000, the citizens of this town have no local park area in which they can gather as a community, enjoy the outdoors, and participate in recreational activities. Furthermore, the town has no strong identifying landmark element within it. Also, the town has been seeing a decline of commercial activity in the downtown area. The challenge being faced was to design such an area in the town that would provide recreational facilities, provide leisure activities, become a gathering space for the community, provide a sense of identity, and bring activity to the downtown area.

GOALS

The underlying goal of this project was to create a park and recreational facility for the town of Bargersville, Indiana. However, there were other goals to be achieved by the creation of a town park. These goals included:

1) Beautification of the town. A park would add landscape elements to the town that would provide a visual enhancement.

2) Create a town landmark. With no element currently in town to give Bargersville a distinct character, a park could provide such an identifying element for the community.

3) Create an activity space for the residents. A park would provide space for recreation, leisure, community events, and interaction among residents.

4) Bring activity back into town. Commercial business has been slowly migrating out of the downtown area. A park and recreational facility could be an element to bring people to the town, thus creating a stimulation for businesses to locate downtown to cater to the needs of those using the recreational facilities.
BACKGROUND

The town of Bargersville lies seventeen miles south of Indianapolis, in Johnson County. The town was established along the Indianapolis Southern Railroad in 1908 as a shipping point in the center of the world’s champion corn belt. The railroad passed within a half mile of the old town of Bargersville, a rural settlement, which was located along what is now State Road 135. Since the early days of Indiana, Old Bargersville had been a drowsy inland village, once a station for stage coaches. In contrast, the new town of Bargersville was rapidly growing and had found an important place on the map in agricultural America as a shipping point for fine seed corn (Town, 1994).

Today, Bargersville has a population of slightly over 3000. Seed corn is still an important aspect for the town; however, Bargersville is largely a bedroom community for the Indianapolis and Greenwood areas located to the north. Also, the area between Bargersville and Indianapolis has seen tremendous growth in residential and commercial development. In the town itself, commercial development has been slowly migrating from the downtown area to along S.R. 135, the site of the old town Bargersville settlement. Residential development, however, has slowly been increasing. In the 1970’s a housing subdivision was added north of town, some housing has been added south of town, and just completed in 1994 was a housing subdivision on the west side of town. Possibilities of future subdivisions also exist.

The town currently has no park system. Bargersville did, however, have small parks in the past. One park, located downtown, contained a softball field and was the location for games between the Bargersville softball league and leagues from surrounding towns. However, the land was used to construct grain elevators. A softball diamond was also constructed near S.R. 135 by the local church, but, with the commercial growth in this area, the diamond no longer exists. Bargersville does, however, have a public basketball court which the town constructed.

Several community events do occur within the town. The biggest event is the Fall Festival, which contains selling booths, games, food, and a parade. Leading up to the Fall Festival is Summer Nights. Summer Nights occur on Saturday nights between July 4 and the Fall Festival. Events include concerts, queen contests, talent shows, and various other activities. Community events also include the Santa Train, Easter egg hunt, Halloween costume contest, and other such seasonal activities. These activities are sponsored by the Bargersville Area Civic Organization (BACO). Organizations which also sponsor community activities are the Bargersville First Christian Church and the Senior Citizens Center. A park and recreation facility would greatly benefit these organizations and the residents of Bargersville.
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

While searching through literature to obtain information on park development guidelines and standards, it quickly became apparent that a national set of standards for park sizes and criteria did not exist. According to which city, state, region, or organization suggestions were examined, a town the size of Bargersville should have from 3 to 32 acres of land set aside for parks (U.S. Bureau, 1970). The National Recreation and Park Association has suggested that 10 acres of local park land be provided for every 1000 people (Lancaster, 1983). This is just one of many guidelines that exist. However, this guideline was the foundation for examining the park and recreation needs of Bargersville, Indiana.

Further focusing the search for park guidelines, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Parks Division was contacted. The IDNR had no written set of park development guidelines to offer. Most of the information that they use in the development of a park is borrowed from other states. The IDNR Division of Outdoor Recreation, however, did have a park and recreation planning guide which contained information on the process of developing a park (Indiana, 1990).

For the development of a park for Bargersville, it was decided that those who would use and benefit from the park should help establish the guidelines to be used. Each situation is different according to the demographics of the area where a park is to be placed. The best way to decide what to put into a park is to ask the people that will use it. The process used to accomplish the task of deciding what to put in a park for Bargersville is explained in the Program section of this document, which is located on the following page.

Other topics that were examined while reviewing the literature were the issues of maintenance, vandalism, safety, and the landscape value of parks. Also, once the program was established, the sizes and parking requirements of the recreational facilities was determined. This information, along with information obtained from the citizens of Bargersville, was used to help create a master plan for a Bargersville community park.
ASSUMPTIONS

The following list of assumptions seek to address major “givens” that will assist in focusing on specific problem areas.

1. The town of Bargersville can support a public park and recreational facility.

2. Any land needed can be obtained by the town.

3. All utilities and infrastructure are available.

4. Maintenance and upkeep of the park will be provided by the town.

PROGRAM

To develop a listing of the facilities to be placed in the park, the type of activities the town residents would participate in needed to be known. To determine the facilities needed, a survey was distributed and interviews conducted. These interviews were focused on the main community organizations in the town: the town government, the Bargersville Area Civic Organization, the Bargersville First Community Church, and the Senior Citizens Center. Representatives from these organizations were interviewed and the surveys completed.

From these initial interviews, a preliminary program was developed. This program contained a general listing of the facilities that these organizations would like to see in a town park. To establish a final program, another survey was developed. This survey contained a listing of the facilities established from the preliminary program and asked that they be ranked in order of preference. This survey was distributed to the representatives from the first survey and to the general public. Both surveys are located in the appendix.

From this second survey came a prioritized listing of facilities. If, for some reason, a facility needed to be eliminated from the final design, the facility being eliminated would come from the bottom of the priority list. Also, the survey helped determine the number of facilities needed. Numbers suggested by those who filled out the survey were compared to standards set by the National Recreation and Park Association to determine the number of facilities to be placed in the park. The program is located on the following page.
PROGRAM

To determine the type and quantity of facilities to be placed in the park, two different surveys were distributed and interviews with some townspeople conducted. The following list of elements was derived from these surveys and interviews. The elements are listed in order of preference, 12 being least preferred in the park, 1 being most preferred in the park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Space Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Horseshoe Court</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2000 Square Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-2 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shuffleboard Court</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1044 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14400 S.F.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gazebo/Stage Area</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3500 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Volleyball Court</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8000 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Softball Diamond</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Basketball Court</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16920 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Open Play Field</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
<td>1.5 Acres min</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Walking Paths</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Picnic Shelter</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
<td>2000 S.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Playground</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
<td>2 Acres</td>
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<td>Parking area</td>
<td>75 cars</td>
<td>30000 S.F.</td>
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<td>Roads</td>
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<td>Restrooms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concessions</td>
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From the program, a chart was created showing the special needs and requirements of each facility (fig. 2). This Facilities Requirements chart was then used to create a Relationship Matrix (fig. 3). This matrix shows how well each would function if the facilities were located adjacent to one another.
# FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>HORSESHOE</th>
<th>SHELTERS</th>
<th>TENNIS COURTS</th>
<th>SOFTBALL</th>
<th>BASEBALL</th>
<th>WALKING PATHS</th>
<th>PICNIC AREAS</th>
<th>SLIDE</th>
<th>STORAGE</th>
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<td>● ● ● ●</td>
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**ORIENTATION**

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<th>E-W</th>
<th>No Preference</th>
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**SPACE REQUIREMENT**

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**OTHER**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Requires water and sewage</th>
<th>Produces large crowds</th>
<th>Produces excess noise</th>
<th>Should be in a quiet space</th>
<th>Has night activities</th>
<th>Requires fencing</th>
<th>Produces flying objects</th>
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This chart shows the requirements of each facility.

Fig. 2
**RELATIONSHIP MATRIX**

This table indicates how the facilities would relate if they were located next to each other.

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<th></th>
<th>Horseshoes</th>
<th>Shuffleboard</th>
<th>Tennis</th>
<th>Volleyball</th>
<th>Softball</th>
<th>Basketball</th>
<th>Open Field</th>
<th>Walking Paths</th>
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<th>Pond</th>
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Fig. 3
FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAMS

From the Relationships Matrix, the relationship of how well each facility would function if located adjacent to each other was determined. With this information, functional diagrams were created. These diagrams, located on the following pages, show conceptually how the elements relate to one another.

When all of the elements were placed in one diagram, labeled "All Inclusive," a dividing line between the passive and the active recreation elements became apparent. From this point, the two areas, passive and active, were examined separately.

With the passive recreation, three different functional diagrams were developed. First of all was the "Central Shelter" scheme. This plan called for a central shelter that would serve all of the facilities surrounding it. This arrangement allowed all of the elements to be closely related to one another and also allowed for a person sitting in the shelter to observe all events taking place within each facility. Another scheme, the "Central Parking" plan, included a central parking area serving all of the facilities. The central parking allowed for a division between the passive activities and the active activities. The plan also allows for closer relationship between the parking and the activities, which is good for access, but causes more conflict with pedestrian/vehicle interactions. The third scheme was the "Central Pond." This concept allows for many small areas to surround a central pond. This arrangement allows for more events to take place at one time and it also allows for smaller, more personal spaces. However, circulation across the site is more difficult because one must travel around the pond.

Three functional diagrams were also developed for the active recreation. Similar to the passive recreation diagram, a "Central Shelter" diagram was developed for the active recreation. This concept contained a central shelter that would serve all of the recreational facilities. With parking on the outer edges, conflicts between people and vehicles could be reduced. Also, similar to the passive area, a "Central Parking" scheme was developed. With the recreational facilities located around a central parking area, there would not be a great distance between any facility and a parking spot. However, this may cause more pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Finally, the "Linear" concept allowed for a simple, linear arrangement of the facilities. This produces greater visibility of the facilities, thus allowing for better security. However, this arrangement does divide the site, causing greater distance between elements and allowing for the possibility of pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.

The functional diagrams are located on the following pages.
FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAMS

All Inclusive
This diagram shows the relationship between all of the facilities. The diagram also shows that there is a division between the passive and the active areas.

Passive Elements
Pond
Shelter
Stage
Open Field
Play Area
Parking

Active Elements
Softball
Tennis
Volleyball
Basketball
Shuffleboard
Horseshoes
Play Area
Open Field
Shelter
Parking
Central Shelter
- Allows a shelter area for all facilities.
- A person at the shelter can watch all areas.
- All elements are closely related to each other.

Central Parking
- Divides the passive stage/pond area from the more active play and field area.
- Area where children would be located is farthest from the pond.
- Allows for multiple events to take place at the same time with little conflict between them.

Central Pond
- Many smaller areas.
- Allows for several events to take place at one time.
- Difficult to travel across site. Must go around the pond.
**Central Shelter**
- Shelter serves all areas.
- Parking on outside reduces conflicts between people and cars.

**Central Parking**
- Parking serves all areas.
- Not a long walk from any facility to the parking lot.

**Active Elements**

**Linear**
- Divides site between structured and unstructured events
- Allows for better visibility from vehicular circulation which allows for better security.
SITE SELECTION

The next step was to place the functional diagrams onto a specific site. Several steps were taken to determine this site.

TOWN INVENTORY

First of all, an inventory of the town was completed. This inventory looked at elements such as:

- Vehicle circulation.
- Residential Areas.
- Commercial Areas.
- Open Land.
- Important buildings in town.
- Town growth patterns.
- Other important elements in the town.

- Figure 4 shows figure/ground studies of the roads and residential areas in the town.
- Figure 5 shows a closer look at the town.

SITE CRITERIA

This is a listing of criteria for the site.

- Distance from residential areas.
  - Within 1/4 mile radius of the residential area.
  - No further than 1/2 mile radius of the residential area.
- No major roads to cross to get to the site from the residential area.
- Easy access.
- Good visibility.
- Room for future expansion.
- Size.
  - 30+ acres would satisfy the National Recreation and Park Association guidelines.
  - 12 to 15 acres would satisfy programmed element requirements.
The dark areas indicate the street layout

The dark areas indicate the residential community

Fig. 4 Figure/Ground Studies
DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

From the site criteria, distance from the residential areas was a big factor for walking purposes. The best placement for a park would be within a 1/4 mile radius of the residential area but no greater than a 1/2 mile radius.

The site should also serve all residential areas to the best capacity. From the town inventory, two residential areas were identified in the town. Those areas are Three Notch Village and the older part of town. (see fig. 5)

To determine the best site based on these standards, radii were drawn at intervals of 1/4 mile, 3/8 mile, and 1/2 mile from the center of each residential area, labeled R1 and R2 on figure 6. The open spaces were then quantitatively ranked according to where the open space fell within the three mentioned radii. Because the open space had to serve both residential areas, only the land that fell within a radius of both R1 and R2 was considered. The ranking was determined as follows:

Each radius was given a number. The 1/4 mile radius was numbered 1. The 3/8 mile radius was numbered 2. The 1/2 mile radius was numbered 3. The open spaces were then ranked according to which to circles from R1 and R2 they fell within.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fell within radii</th>
<th>Received ranking of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 and 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 and 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 and 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 and 3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The lower the number, the better the suitability for a park space.

The results are located on the next page, figure 6.
SITE INVENTORY

When the site selection process was examined, two sites stood out as possible locations for a park and recreational facility. However, neither site alone fulfilled all of the criteria.

BOTH SITES

- Serve all residential areas.
- Have good visibility and access.
- Have room to expand.
- Are only 800 feet apart.

SITE A

- Approx. 15 acres.
- Large enough for all recreational facilities.
- In the downtown area.
- Has a large frontage to the residential area.
- Must cross SR 144 on the south side.
- Visibility and access limited on the north side.

SITE B

- Approx. 7 acres.
- Highly visible.
- Close to the “front entrance” of Bargersville.
- Contains a row of mature trees to the south.
- Close to the church and senior citizens center.
- Access to the north and the south.
- Must cross SR 144 on the north side.
SITE ANALYSIS

CIRCULATION

State Road 144
At site B, there is no good place to cross 144. At this point, 144 traffic through Bagersville is at its heaviest in both directions. Vehicles are traveling northwest heading into town and traveling southeast headed out of town. The intersection to the northwest of site B is also not a good place to cross 144. The intersection is a 2-way stop. 144 traffic does not stop and the intersection is not at a 90 degree angle. This is also the point where most people enter or exit 144 to get into or out of town. Beyond this intersection, traffic is usually lighter. Most vehicles coming from the southeast have turned at the intersection of 144 and Harriman Ave. and traffic coming from the northwest is usually light. Also, at this point, vehicles usually slow down around the curve between site B and site A. Also at site A, vehicles must slow down and stop at the railroad crossing. There is a three way stop at the intersection of 144 and Main street.

Conclusion
• For site B there is no ideal place to cross 144. This is not beneficial for the residents of Three Notch Village.
• For site A, crossing 144 is not as much of a problem.

Other vehicular traffic

Site A
• Access to the north of the site may be achieved by looping Three Notch Lane around to the site.

Site B
• A 40 foot wide right of way already exists leading from South Avenue onto the site.

Pedestrian Circulation
• Currently, there is no link across the railroad tracks on South Avenue, which leads into site B. A pedestrian crossing would be beneficial at this point to better link site B with the residential neighborhood to the west.

• Pedestrian circulation needs to be improved from the downtown area onto site A.

• Finding safe pedestrian circulation from Three Notch Village to site B is a difficult task.
SUN ANGLE

The location of the sun is important when dealing with outdoor sport facilities. Sun should not be shining in the eyes of people playing the sports. Most of the facilities suggest a north-south orientation of the playing fields to help eliminate this situation. With this arrangement, one would not be facing the morning sun in the east or the afternoon sun in the west.

VEGETATION

Because the sites are both agriculture fields, vegetation is sparse. Site A has a row of brush and small trees that act as a buffer between the railroad track and the site. Site B contains a row of mature trees along the south side of the site. All of the vegetation should remain.

BUFFERS

There should be a buffer zone between the residential areas and the site. This should be a zone where no bright lights, tall structures, parking lots, or any other object should be placed that would disturb the residents living along the site. However, visually, the site does not have to be blocked. This choice to visually block the site from the residences should remain up to the individual homeowner.

DRAINAGE

Site A is at the same level or higher than the surrounding land. The area is not prone to flooding.

Site B is 2 to 3 feet lower than SR 144 on the north side. The area has been known to flood after heavy rains. A pond in this area could act as a retention pond.

SOFTBALL FIELDS

Softball fields produce flying softballs. These softballs should not be directed towards any streets or residences. For site A, the softballs should be directed to the north. For site B, the softballs should be directed to the south.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE ACTIVITIES

Areas such as the stage and passive activity areas should be separated from the active areas. Because of size and other factors, site A is more suitable for the active area and site B more suited for the passive area.
SITE ANALYSIS
SITE A
RECREATIONAL

Best location for a softball diamond.

Possible access.

Keep vegetative buffer.

Buffer Zone
No parking lots or other elements that would disturb the residences.

Light traffic coming from the north.

3-way stop.

Best vehicular access.

Most visible area.

Existing fence.

Evening sun.

Morning sun.
CONCEPTS

Taking into consideration the functional diagrams and the site analysis, site specific concepts were developed. In the step from non-site specific to site specific concepts, a couple of the functional diagrams were eliminated due to the shape of the site, the surrounding context, and other considerations.

For site A, which was best suited for the active recreation facilities, two concepts were developed. First of all was the “Linear” concept. The “Linear” concept involves extending the road that runs through the downtown area onto the site. The facilities are located along this road with the open field acting as a buffer for the residential area. All of the facilities have good visibility and good access from this road.

Also developed was the “Cluster” concept. This concept was developed from a combination of the central shelter and the central parking diagrams. The concept contains a majority of the sports facilities, with a central shelter, clustered in the southern side of the site. This provides for better visibility and easier access along S,R 144. The softball fields is located in the northwest corner. The open field acts as a buffer between the softball field and the residential area. The vehicular circulation acts as a linear link through the site.

Site B, which was best suited for the leisure activities, also had two concepts developed for the site. Both concepts, the “Central Shelter” and the “Central Parking,” function very similar to the functional diagrams. With the size of the site, a “Central Pond” concept was not functional for this site.

With both sites, circulation was a factor that needed to be examined more closely. Pedestrian circulation crossing vehicular traffic needed to be minimized. Another factor that needed to be looked at was the number of entrance/exit points on the site. These factors, along with other considerations, were examined to construct a final master plan for the design of the parks.
CONCEPT SITE B
CENTRAL PARKING

CONCEPT SITE B
CENTRAL SHELTER

- Vehicular traffic
- Pedestrian Traffic
- Vegetation Buffer
- Safety Buffer
DEVELOPMENT OF SITE A

LINEAR CONCEPT

- Good visibility for all facilities.
- Open field acts as a buffer for the residential area.
- Formal looking layout.
- Long walking distances between elements.
- Several shelters needed.
- Playground near 144 is not an ideal spot.
CLUSTER CONCEPT

- Parking acts as a buffer for the railroad tracks.
- Play area is away from the road.
- Layout not as "rigid" as linear design.
- Court directions not ideal in plan 3.
- Different zones of activity.
DEVELOPMENT OF SITE B

1. Development with a pond.

2. The road divides the site.

3. Stage area in the center of the site.

4. Similar to plan 3.
MASTER PLAN

SITE A

- Cluster Concept

- Vehicular access to Three Notch Village was not implemented in order to avoid creating a traffic increase in this area and to maintain the unity of the site.

- Family activities, i.e. play area, softball, shelter, are grouped together.

- Other facilities are grouped near S.R. 144 which allow for easier access and greater visibility.

- Different zones allow for several activities to occur at the same time with little conflict between them. The zones include, from north to south: The shelter/family area, the open field, and the recreational courts area.

- All parking is located away from the residential area and acts as a safety buffer between the railroad tracks and the recreational areas.

SITE B

- A variation of the Central Shelter Concept.

- Because of size constraints, engineering difficulties, liability questions, and other design considerations, the pond was eliminated from the plan.

- In place of the pond, wooded areas and earth mounds were added.

- The earth mounds on the northern side of the site create a visual buffer and a sound buffer along S.R. 144.

- The open field acts as an activity space or as seating for the stage.
MASTER PLAN SITE A

1. Softball Diamond.
2. Basketball Court.
3. Play Area.
   - Sand
   - Play equipment not specified in plan.
4. Shuffleboard.
5. Earth Mounds.
6. Shelter.
   - Restrooms
   - Open Area
   - Enclosed Area
   - Storage
7. Volleyball Court.
   - Sand
8. Trails.
   - Paved
   - Several 1/4 mile loops exist.
9. Open Field.
   - Large enough for a football field.
10. Shelter.
    - Open
11. Horseshoe Courts.
12. Tennis Courts.
13. Existing Fence.
1. Earth Mound.
2. Wooded Area.
4. Open Field.
5. Play Area.
   - Sand
   - Play equipment not specified in plan
6. Shelter
   - Restrooms
   - Open area
   - Enclosed Area
   - Storage
7. Existing trees.
PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Because each site has a different focus, site A being active and site B being passive, they should be developed as separate parks. Each park will have its own identity and its own user groups, but each will be part of the same park system. Also, with State Road 14 dividing the sites, linking the areas together as one park would encourage people to walk along this road. At the beginning phases of development, this encouragement is not recommended.

For development of these parks, it is recommended that the recreational park be the first to be constructed. Development of a recreational area was the main focus of this project and the main amenity needed in Bargersville. Also, the recreational park is located near downtown, which would bring business to the area, fulfilling one of the set goals. Once construction has been started on this park, the next step would be to consider construction of the passive park. This park could be developed as funds are acquired.

Development of a master plan for Bargersville is also an important factor in the development of a park system. Elements such as street tree plantings, trail systems, and zoning ordinances could help connect these two parks, and other possible parks, to the town. In the beginning phases it was not recommended that the parks be linked. However, once the parks are established, they could be better connected to each other and to the community through proper planning. A master plan would establish guidelines for such linkages. Also, with residential growth occurring in the area, steps need to be taken to insure that open space is incorporated into the design of housing subdivisions. Again, a master plan for the town would provide such guidelines. Development of a park system in Bargersville would be a great benefit for the town. Not only would a park benefit the well being of the citizens, but a park would benefit the looks and vitality of the town itself.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Texts


Government Publications


Periodicals


APPENDIX A

- 1990 Neighborhood Demographics Report
- 1990 Neighborhood Sports/Leisure Activity Report
- 1990 Neighborhood Civic/Public Activity Report
# 1990 Neighborhood Demographics Report

**Zip Code:** 46106  
**Johnson County, Indiana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1990</th>
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<td>3283</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>1990</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1142</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Average Age</th>
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<td>32.7</td>
<td>34.2</td>
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<table>
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<td>$36009</td>
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### AGE GROUPS

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<td>12-16</td>
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### HOUSEHOLD INCOME

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS

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<th>Type</th>
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<td>Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Family</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

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<th>Type</th>
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<td>83.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Average Home Value | $56087 |
| Average Rent      | $222 |

### OCCUPIED HOUSES BUILT IN:

<table>
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<td>1970-1974</td>
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<td>1960-1969</td>
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<td>Pre 1940</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**Important:**

1. Percentages for age, household income and race reflect 1990 updates. All other percentages are based on 1980 information.
2. 1980 income figures are expressed in 1979 dollars. 1990 income figures are expressed in 1989 dollars.

Home values and rent are expressed in 1980 dollars.
# 1990 Neighborhood Sports/Leisure Activity Report

**Zip Code:** 46106  
**Johnson County, Indiana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Activities</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Leisure Activities</th>
<th>Index</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Gardening</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
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<td>Boating</td>
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<td>Fishing</td>
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<td>Camping</td>
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<td>Water Skiing</td>
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<td>Play Cards</td>
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<td>Volleyball</td>
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<td>Paint/Draw/Photography</td>
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<td>Roller Skating</td>
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<td>Swimming</td>
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<td>Horseback Riding</td>
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<td>Baseball/Softball</td>
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<td>Football</td>
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**Important**

The index measures the likelihood that a person in the specified area participates in either the sport or leisure activity listed. Using the Medimark Research, Inc. (MRI) syndicated survey database, participation in several activities have been analyzed. An index of 100 is the survey average. Greater than 100 is above average and less than 100 is below average. The index for participation is an estimate based on the relative propensity for people in your specified ZIP Code area to participate in the activities listed.

The MRI Database consists of 40,000 interviews conducted annually among a nationally representative sample of American Households.

Copyright CACI, Fairfax, VA  
21-Mar-91
## 1990 Neighborhood Civic/Public Activity Report

Zip Code: 46106  
Johnson County, Indiana

### CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Union</td>
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<td>Body of Local Government</td>
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### OTHER

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Activity</th>
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<td>Contributions to Local Public Television Station</td>
<td>75.4</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX B

-Bargersville Park Survey I

-Bargersville Park Survey II
Bargersville Park Survey 1

What do you feel are the top three community events in Bargersville?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Do you feel that a park would be beneficial to Bargersville?

Yes.  No.  explain

Rate from 1 to 5 the following concerns that you would have about a community park in Bargersville.  1 being least concerned, 5 being most concerned.

___ Vandalism
___ Park Maintenance
___ Organized Night Activities (sporting events, sponsored community events, etc.)
___ Unorganized Night Activities (non-criminal)
___ Mischievous occurrences (criminal activities, day or night)
___ Accessibility/Visibility for police patrol
___ Other. specify ______________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Rate from 1 to 5 the following park amenities.  1 being not needed in Bargersville, 5 being most needed in Bargersville.

___ Amphitheater
___ Grassy, open play field
___ Basketball courts
___ Baseball/ Softball diamond
___ Soccer goals
___ Playground
___ Walking Trails
___ Pond
___ Picnic areas/ picnic shelters
___ Other. specify ______________________
________________________________________________________________________

Comments about a Bargersville Community Park can be written on the back of this sheet.
Bargersville Park Survey II

Rank these park amenities in order of preference. 1 being least preferred. 14 being most preferred.

___ Gazebo
___ Stage Area
___ Picnic Shelter
___ Pond
___ Open Play Field
___ Basketball Court  How many?___
___ Softball Diamond  How many?___
___ Walking Paths
___ Horseshoe Pitching Court  How many?___
___ Shuffleboard Court  How many?___
___ Tennis Court  How many?___
___ Volleyball Court  How many?___
___ Playground
___ Other __________________________

Are you:

___ a member of the town board?
___ work for the town?
___ a member of BACO?
___ a member of the senior citizens center?
___ a member of another community organization in town?
   Which one? __________________________

___ Do you live within Bargersville town limits?
___ Do you live within 5 miles of the town?

How long have you lived here?___________________

Other comments

Name (opt.)______________________________