PLANNING COMMISSION
WORK SESSION AGENDA
Heritage Conference Room
August 11, 2016
7:00 p.m.

1) **Call to Order** - Chairwoman Theresa Stein

2) **Chairwoman's Comments**

3) **Discussion of the Comprehensive Plan Update's Strategic Imperative**

4) **Discussion of Current Planning Documents: Demographics and Housing**

5) **Discussion of Current Planning Documents: Parks, Recreation, Open Space and the Environment**

6) **Adjournment**

If you require any type of reasonable accommodation as a result of physical, sensory or mental disability in order to participate in this meeting OR if you would like an expanded copy of this agenda, please contact Tucker Keller at (540) 338-2304 at least three days in advance of the meeting. *Expanded copies of the agenda may not be available the night of the meeting, please request a copy in advance.*

USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES DURING MEETINGS For the comfort and consideration of others, all cellular phones must be turned off and cannot be used in the Council Chambers. Pagers must be set on silent or vibrate mode. This is requested because of potential interference with our recording devices and the transmittal of our hearing impaired broadcast.

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STAFF REPORT
WORK SESSION ITEM

Item # 3

SUBJECT: Discussion of the Comprehensive Plan Update's Strategic Imperative

DATE OF MEETING: August 11, 2016

STAFF CONTACT: Daniel Galindo, AICP – Senior Planner

SUMMARY:
At the August 4th Work Session, each Planning Commissioner was asked to consider the public input received as part of the Comprehensive Plan Update process and to prepare a very brief statement summarizing their interpretation of the entirety of the public's guidance. The Commission will discuss these statements and attempt to develop a single statement that will serve as the basis of future decision making regarding the content of the plan.

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STAFF REPORT
WORK SESSION ITEM

Item # 4

SUBJECT: Discussion of Current Planning Documents: Demographics and Housing

DATE OF MEETING: August 11, 2016

STAFF CONTACT: Daniel Galindo, AICP – Senior Planner

SUMMARY:
The Planning Commission will continue its discussion of demographics and housing based on its review of:

1. the *Purcellville, Virginia 2025 Comprehensive Plan*, and
2. the three draft reports summarizing and analyzing each of the first three rounds of public engagement for the Comprehensive Plan Update.

NOTE: Other documents may also be discussed if determined to be relevant by the Planning Commission or Town Staff.

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STAFF REPORT
WORK SESSION ITEM

Item # 5

SUBJECT: Discussion of Current Planning Documents: Parks, Recreation, Open Space and the Environment

DATE OF MEETING: August 11, 2016

STAFF CONTACT: Daniel Galindo, AICP – Senior Planner

SUMMARY:

The Planning Commission will begin a discussion of parks, recreation, open space and the environment based on its review of the:

1. *Purcellville, Virginia 2025 Comprehensive Plan*,
2. *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan*, and
3. the three draft reports summarizing and analyzing each of the first three rounds of public engagement for the Comprehensive Plan Update.

NOTE: Other documents may also be discussed if determined to be relevant by the Planning Commission or Town Staff.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Parks, Recreation and Open Space chapter (pg. 31-40) of the *Purcellville, Virginia 2025 Comprehensive Plan*
2. Environment chapter (pg. 99-105) of the *Purcellville, Virginia 2025 Comprehensive Plan*
3. *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan*

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Parks, Recreation and Open Space

1998 Comprehensive Plan Recommendations

The 1998 Comprehensive Plan included a brief description of available park and recreation facilities, but did not include specific goals or strategies for recreational facilities. However, two items in the previous plan are especially relevant to this update. First, the extension of the W&OD Trail was considered as a western link to the Town limits and Franklin Park for hikers, bicyclists and horseback riders. Second, Fireman's Field was identified as an important property that should remain a public park or community facility. Furthermore, the plan specifically stated that if the Purcellville Volunteer Fire Department ever considered the property for sale, the Town or the County should consider acquisition of the property.

2005 Existing Conditions

The *Purcellville Parks and Recreation Master Plan* was completed in 2005. Surveys and public meetings conducted during the master plan process found that Purcellville residents significantly use available parks and recreation facilities in Town and in the immediate area. Residents are able to take advantage of a variety of programs and classes available through the Town and the County. Public discussions in 2005 regarding parks and recreation indicated that Town residents are generally satisfied with existing County facilities and programs; however, they would like to see more adult programs, an aquatic facility, more playgrounds, and a dog park. In addition, improved, safe connections to parks and open space for pedestrians and bicyclists are needed.

Existing park and recreation facilities and public and private open spaces are illustrated on the *Parks, Recreation and Open Space Map* on page 37. Also shown on this map are recommended future park locations for existing Town-owned properties.

Purcellville has three Town-owned parks: Mary Foust Mare Pocket Park, Suzanne R. Kane Nature Preserve and an undeveloped park in the Village Case neighborhood. The Pocket Park, located behind Town Hall, is not well known and is underutilized. The Nature Preserve is the largest passive recreational opportunity within the Town, but is undeveloped. The Village Case park is also undeveloped and, along with the Nature Preserve, includes a Town well. Loudoun County and other private organizations offer additional recreational facilities for residents. These facilities include: Fireman's Field (Purcellville Volunteer Fire Department); Loudoun Valley Community Center; Carver Senior Center; and school facilities at Loudoun Valley High School, Emerick Elementary School, and Blue Ridge Middle School. Other public facilities nearby include Franklin Park and Mountain View Elementary School. The Loudoun Valley Country Club is a private facility that offers opportunities for community recreation with a golf course, pool and tennis courts.

The following table summarizes the Town's existing public park and open space land. This table also includes 1,300 acres the Town owns on the Blue Ridge mountains northwest of town that includes the Hirst Reservoir. The Town voluntarily downzoned this property from a previous zoning district that would permit residential development at a maximum density of one house per three acres to a new zoning district permitting up to one house per ten acres.

Figure 16. Existing Town Parks & Open Space

Park/Open Space	Location	Size in Acres
Mary Foust Mare Pocket Park	130 E. Main Street	0.20
Suzanne R. Kane Nature Preserve	Between N. 21st & N. Hatcher Av	23.55
Village Case Park	811 Kinvarra Place	5.86
S. 20th Street Open Space	West side of S. 20th St	19.31
Hirst Reservoir Property	Blue Ridge NW of Town	1,300.00

Source: Town Department of Planning & Zoning

The 2005 *Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan for Purcellville, Virginia,* being adopted as part of this comprehensive plan, found that the Town had a shortage of recreational facilities, including sports fields, playing courts, and passive public open space. The recreational needs assessment conducted as part of this plan indicated that the Town had no surplus of any type of facility and was deficient in the following park facilities: 1 little league field; 1 basketball court; 1 indoor recreation court; 4 picnic areas; 2 soccer fields; 1 softball field; and 2 tennis courts. In addition to these facilities, additional cooperative County/Town facilities were recommended: 3 little league fields; 1 basketball court; 1 football field; 3 indoor recreation courts; 10 picnic areas; 1 racquetball court; 4 soccer fields; and 1 aquatic center.

The *Master Plan* recommended that the Town pursue neighborhood park development first on Town owned lands. Those areas identified in the plan include: (1) Nature Park; (2) Town-owned land on S. 20th Street (Rt. 611); (3) Main Street corridor near downtown; (4) Tear-drop intersection at Nursery and 20th Street; and (5) parkland within the Village Case development off of S. Maple Avenue. The master plan also recommends that the Town acquire or gain control of land for future park development and open space preservation. Furthermore, it recommends that additional park and open space land be considered outside the current Town boundaries within the Joint Land Management Area governed by PUGAMP.

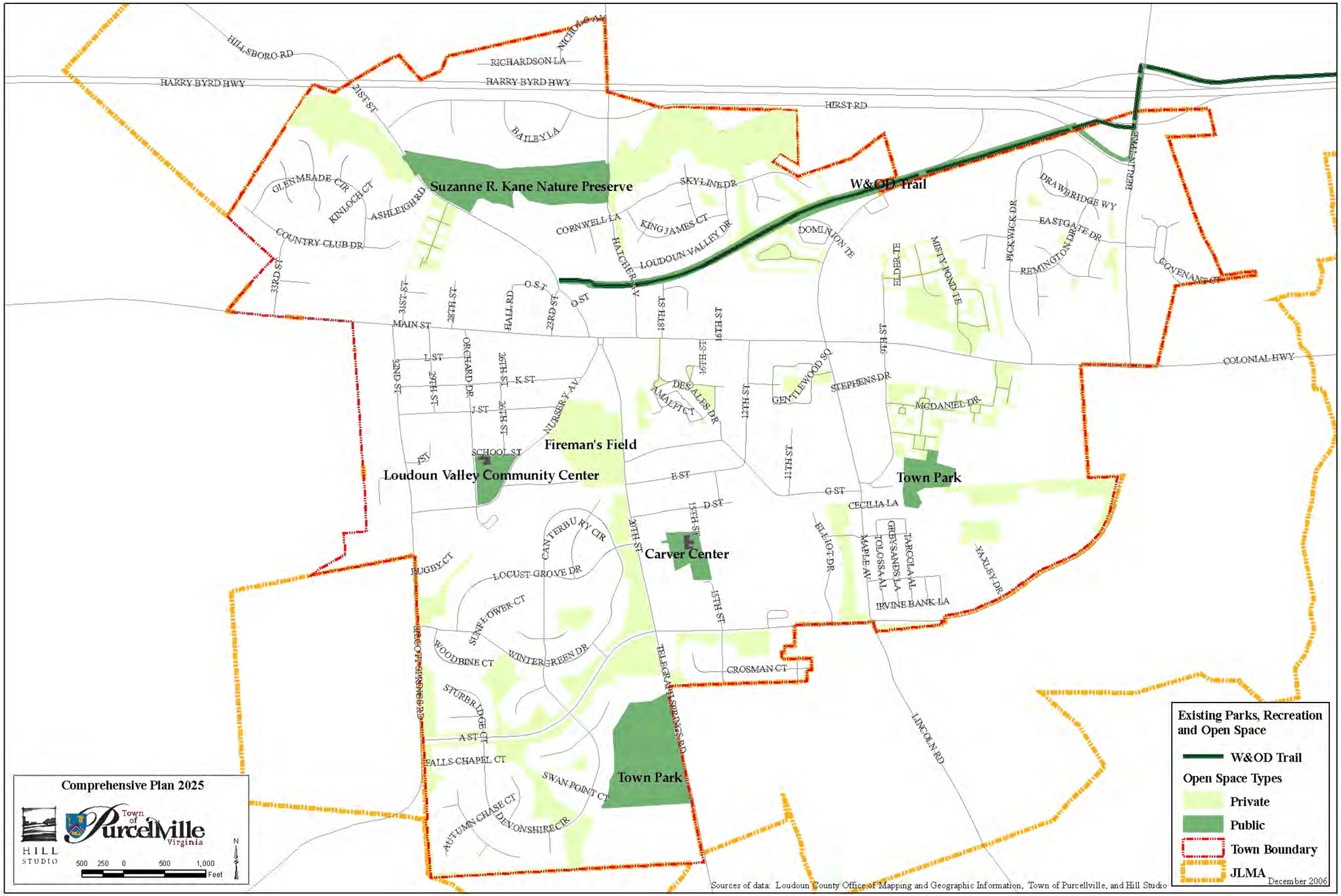
Greenways and Trails

The Town is fortunate to have access to a significant regional trail system, the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad Regional Park (W&OD Trail), which runs from Alexandria to Purcellville at the Depot and 21st Street. Operated by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, the Trail is 45 miles long and is generally located along the abandoned right-of-way of the former W&OD Railroad that operated in the region from 1859 to 1968. In Purcellville, access is available adjacent to the Train Station and at a trail head at Loudoun Valley High School. Other connections in Town are available on Hatcher Avenue, Loudoun Valley Drive and Pickwick Drive. The trail is well suited for walking, hiking, jogging, bicycling, in-line skating, and even horseback riding.

Open Space

Purcellville's heritage as an agricultural community has provided residents of the Town and the area with many scenic open spaces. Over the years, much of this agricultural landscape has been replaced with housing developments. However, there are still public and private open spaces in the area that provide the community with attractive landscapes for impressive views and passive recreation. Both public and common open spaces are shown on Map 3 – Parks, Recreation and Open Space Map.

Within the Town, the most prominent public open spaces are the Nature Park and Fireman's Field. The three public schools in Town also offer campuses with open landscapes. Many of the newer residential developments have included common open spaces in their neighborhoods; however, these spaces are reserved for residents of those developments and not generally open to the public.


Comprehensive Plan 2025
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Existing Parks, Recreation and Open Space
W&OD Trail
Open Space Types
Private
Public
Town Boundary
JLMA
December 2006
Sources of data: Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information, Town of Purcellville, and Hill Studio
Suzanne R. Kane Nature Preserve
W&OD Trail
Fireman's Field
Loudoun Valley Community Center
Town Park
Carver Center
Town Park
HILLSBORO RD
HARRY BYRD HWY
RICHARDSON LA
NICHOLS AV
21ST ST
HIRST RD
BAILEY LA
GLENMEADE CIR
KINLOCH CT
ASHLEIGH RD
COUNTRY CLUB DR
SKYLINE DR
CORNWELL LA
KING JAMES CT
LOUDOUN VALLEY DR
HATCHER AV
DOMINION TE
DRAWBRIDGE WY
EASTGATE DR
REMINGTON DR
PICKWICK DR
BERLIN PKE
COVENANT CT
ELDER TE
MISTY POND TE
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MAIN ST
L ST
ORCHARD DR
26TH ST
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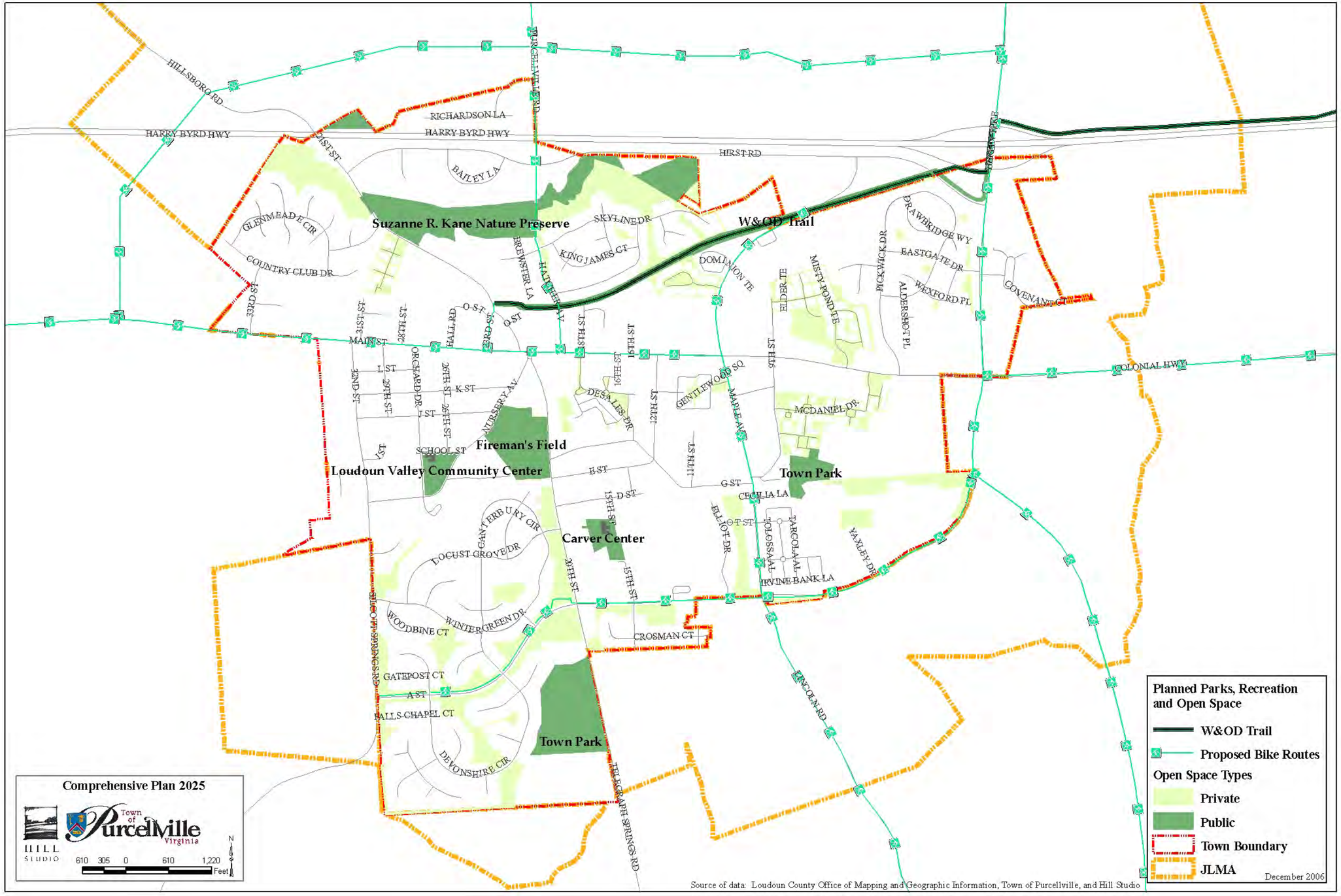
29TH ST
J ST
32TH ST
NURSERY AV
16TH ST
DESALES DR
AMALFI CT
12TH ST
GENTLEWOOD SQ
STEPHENS DR
9TH ST
COLONIAL HWY
MCDANIEL DR
SCHOOL ST
1ST
E ST
11TH ST
G ST
CECILIA LA
D ST
15TH ST
CANTERBURY CIR
ELLIOT DR
MAPLE AV
TOLOSSA AL
GREYSANDS LA
TARGLA AL
YAXLEY DR
IRVINE BANK LA
RUGBY CT
LOCUST GROVE DR
SUNFLOWER CT
WOODBINE CT
WINTERGREEN DR
CROSMAN CT
STURBRIDGE CT
A ST CT
FALLS CHAPEL CT
SWAN POINT CT
AUTUMN CHASE CT
DEVONSHIRE CIR
LINCOLN RD


Suzanne R. Kane Nature Preserve
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CROSMAN CT
WINTERGREEN DR
WOODBINE CT
GATEPOST CT
FALLS CHAPEL CT
DEVONSHIRE CIR
LINCOLN RD
TELEGRAPH SPRINGS RD
Planned Parks, Recreation and Open Space
W&OD Trail
Proposed Bike Routes
Open Space Types
Private
Public
Town Boundary
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December 2006
Comprehensive Plan 2025
Town of Purcellville Virginia
HILL STUDIO
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Source of data: Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information, Town of Purcellville, and Hill Studio

2025 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Issues and Opportunities

For the purposes of recreational planning, a five-mile service radius is typically considered. In 2005, there were 18,500 persons (County and Town) within that service radius. Of those persons, almost half were characterized as part of a family with young children. It was estimated that one-third of that population was under 19 years of age and that the largest age group was between 0 and 9 years of age. Thus, in the future there will be an increased need to provide recreational facilities and programs for young children and youth, as well as their parents.

Based on the findings of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the Town should pursue the Plan's recommendations for developing additional park facilities and land. With additional residential growth projected, the demand for additional park facilities and programs is expected to increase. One way of adding public recreation facilities would be to consider land dedications for public use as part of proffered conditions when considering development proposals. When considering proposals, proffers should be evaluated on the basis of their need in conjunction with the proposed rezoning, the value to the public, and their consistency with the adopted Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Also, cash proffers may be used for parks and recreation facilities; however, the Town must adopt a proffer policy and accept and monitor contributions in accordance with State requirements.

Improved connections between park and public spaces and facilities using greenways, trails, sidewalks, and bicycle paths has been and should remain a focal point of Town efforts. These can provide extensive benefits to the community's quality of life, as well as increasing recreational opportunities. The 2003 *Loudoun County Bicycle & Pedestrian Mobility Master Plan*, which addresses a county-wide bicycle and trail network, was adopted by the Town in 2003. With the terminus of the W&OD Trail in Purcellville, the master plan encourages Purcellville to include goals for bicycle and pedestrian connections and to endorse network connections to the public schools and Franklin Park. Business Route 7, Main Street, is identified as a connection corridor for improvement and linkage. In addition, there are opportunities for connections to the nearby villages of Hamilton and Lincoln. For example, the old Manassas Gap Railroad bed may be a possible connection in the southeast quadrant of Town. Open spaces negotiated as part of planned housing developments should be made as accessible as possible to the general public. It is important to link new neighborhood developments to the larger Town and make connections to the overall community; the benefits of open space should be public and extend beyond the limits of a single development. Common and public open spaces have been delineated on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Map. Additional linkages between existing public and common open spaces should be pursued to enhance the overall network of recreational facilities.

Fireman's Field, while considered a public facility, is privately owned by the Purcellville Volunteer Fire Department. This facility is not only an important recreational resource, but it is a significant historic resource as the site of the remaining portion of Dillon's Woods and the architecturally and culturally important Bush Tabernacle. It is especially important that the integrity of the property be preserved. If the Fire Department considers future sale of the property, the Town should consider acquisition to protect the public's interest in this heritage property.

In 2004, Purcellville drafted a Tree Conservation Ordinance to encourage the planting and proper care of trees throughout the Town, ensure the preservation of existing healthy trees, and replenish tree stock. A Tree and Beautification Commission was established; however, the ordinance has not been adopted. The retention and planting of trees in Purcellville is viewed as especially important in enhancing the ambiance of the community and its environmental quality. Increased vegetation mitigates pollution from vehicles, industries, and storm water runoff. Various efforts to protect existing trees and implement new tree planting will benefit Purcellville in the long-term and improve the overall quality of life for residents. Development of a Tree Master Plan will assist the Town further in achieving tree conservation goals. The plan should include an inventory of existing trees on public land, establish recommendations for increasing the long-term tree canopy (the top layer of the tree including branches and foliage that provide shade) and "greening" of Purcellville, and provide recommendations for tree planting programs and management. Many communities have undertaken tree master plans, and there are funding sources through local urban forestry councils and other agencies such as the National Arbor Day Foundation.

2025 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Policies & Implementation Strategies

The following policies provide guidance and direction in addressing issues and future opportunities in Purcellville with respect to parks, recreation and open space. Enhanced recreational opportunities and quality public open spaces are key components in creating the quality, livable community Purcellville residents desire for the future.

Implementation strategies are recommended to achieve each of the parks, recreation and open space policies Timeframes and participants involved in implementation are defined in the Implementation Strategy Matrix shown in Section IV, Comprehensive Plan Implementation.

1. ***Quality of Life:*** **Enhance the quality of life for residents and community appeal through integrated park, recreational and environmental conservation efforts to meet the Town's and the region's physical, social, educational, cultural, and aesthetic needs.**

   Implementation Strategies:

   1.1 Amend the Zoning Ordinance to include a Parks and Open Space District with specified land uses that will provide appropriate land development guidance and protection for important parks and open spaces.

   1.2 Amend the Zoning Map to reflect conservation and preservation of recreation and open space areas identified on the Planned Land Use map adopted as part of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan.

   1.3 Review and update the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances with respect to trees, landscaping, buffers, open space and environmental protection requirements for new development. Ensure that provisions are consistent with the 2025 Comprehensive Plan and that they are reflective of today's planning approaches and standards.

2. ***Recreation is of High Value:*** **Recognize the importance and significant contribution that quality recreation facilities and programs make to the overall health, well-being and quality of life of the community.**

   Implementation Strategies**:**

   2.1 Review existing open spaces to determine the capacity of the space to handle various recreational activities (i.e. greenways, blueways, trails and scenic corridors). Apply adopted recommendations and standards established by the Virginia Outdoors Plan, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

3. ***Recreation Programs and Access:*** **Provide a broad range of recreational opportunities and programs for residents and visitors of all ages. Integrate and consider parks and recreation in all aspects of planning and development. Utilize holistic approaches that encourage partnership and collaborative efforts to address the Town's physical, social, educational, cultural and aesthetic needs.**

   Implementation Strategies:

   3.1 Develop a fiscal model for reviewing new developments that includes an analysis of recreation needs and development impact on recreation facilities.

   3.2 Include recreational facilities in the adopted capital improvements program.

   3.3 When considering new developments, negotiate proffers for reserving land for parks and enhancing public recreation facilities and open space. Ensure that benefits extend to the general public.

4. ***Adequate Recreation Facilities:*** **Plan, acquire and develop new parks, greenway connections, and recreational facilities to keep pace with growth. Encourage the location of compatible, small scale cultural, recreational and entertainment facilities in or near the Town limits. Encourage the development of recreational facilities that are appropriate to meet the needs of residents.**

   Implementation Strategies:

   4.1 Provide safe, easy and attractive access to the W&OD Bike Trail to and from residential and commercial areas. Work with the Northern Va. Regional Park Authority to identify and implement additional access points. Ensure adjacent property owner privacy by providing landscape or other buffers where needed. In the downtown commercial district adopt zoning regulations & policies to ensure that the W&OD Trail is part of downtown, as opposed to screened & separate from downtown activities.

   4.2 Connect the W&OD Trail in the form of a Town greenway or bicycle path to W. Main Street and extend to Town limits as part of the Town's transportation enhancement improvements to Main Street and 23rd Street. Coordinate with Loudoun County and the Town of Round Hill regarding the greenway link to Franklin Park. Develop facilities in accordance with safety standards established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

4.3 Develop a Purcellville Bicycle Plan and route map that links recreational bicycle destinations and ties the W&OD Trail to the Town's commercial areas. Develop links in accordance with NHTSA standards.

4.4 Identify potential greenway connections between Purcellville and the surrounding villages of Hamilton, Lincoln and Round Hill. Encourage preservation and development of the old Loudoun spur of the Manassas Gap Railroad bed as a trail with connections to developments in the southeast quadrant of Town.

5. ***Open Space:*** **Conserve natural areas. Preserve, protect and acquire significant open space. Expand public ownership of open spaces and greenways in Purcellville where feasible. Promote sensitive growth and development that preserves and integrates open space in community planning.**

Implementation Strategies:

5.1 Place conservation easements on important Town recreational properties such as the Nature Park, Reservoir lands, and other natural or historic areas.

5.2 Implement the Open Space Preservation Program adopted by the Town Council in 2006 by working with the owners of existing significant private open space to encourage its preservation through means acceptable to the owners and the Town.

6. ***Tree Preservation, Planting and Maintenance:*** **Encourage the preservation of existing trees in new development. Encourage tree planting and beautification of public and private land to increase Purcellville's tree canopy. Promote partnerships in tree retention, replacement and planting.**

Implementation Strategies:

6.1 Maintain and support the work of the Purcellville Tree and Beautification Commission.

6.2 Conduct a tree inventory on public lands and develop a Tree Master Plan that provides goals for increasing Purcellville's overall tree canopy (percentage); provides guidance for tree maintenance; and establishes a planting schedule to sustain and enhance the inventory of trees in Purcellville. Solicit grant funding for the plan through the National Arbor Day Foundation or other sources.

6.3 Implement a public tree planting program. Develop a tree preservation and replacement plan that promotes public-private partnerships for tree retention, replacement and planting in Purcellville.

6.4 Adopt a Tree Conservation Ordinance to protect trees in Purcellville in accordance with State enabling legislation.

6.5 Develop public education materials for Purcellville's tree conservation program, permit process, and Tree and Beautification Commission responsibilities and purview.

6.6 Fulfill the requirements to become a Tree City through the National Arbor Day Foundation.

7. ***Sensitive Resources:*** **Protect scenic, environmental and historic resources that contribute to the public health, well-being and enjoyment of Town residents and visitors. Promote ecological balance to enhance the Town's appearance and retain its natural character.**

   Implementation Strategies:

   7.1 Protect and preserve Firemen's Field as a public park and open space by acquiring the property for the citizens of Purcellville.

   7.2 Preserve the historic Tabernacle building at Firemen's Field through public ownership and oversight. Ensure that any appropriate maintenance is undertaken.

   7.3 Celebrate and share the history of Firemen's Field, the Tabernacle, and the remaining portion of Dillon's Woods by developing, designing and installing interpretive elements, such as plaques, kiosks, or other signage on the property to relate the area's history and significance.

8. ***Stewardship:*** **Provide responsible stewardship for parks and recreation funds through innovative partnerships, cooperative agreements and use of sound, innovative business practices. Facilitate volunteerism and promote grassroots support for recreation and conservation initiatives in the community. Reinforce environmental values through ecologically responsible management and environmental education programs.**

Environment

Purcellville's natural environment enhances the quality of life for residents and provides fundamental resources for businesses. Maintenance of a high quality environment and protection of natural resources is essential in sustaining the Purcellville of tomorrow.

1998 Comprehensive Plan Recommendations

The 1998 Plan recognized the importance of environmental protection in Purcellville and promoted recognition and preservation of the Town's natural resources, including streams, open areas, wildlife habitat, and flora and fauna. Preserving the natural beauty and environmental functions will ensure that community growth is nurtured and that important resources are safeguarded. The Plan recommended that these natural resources be maintained, improved and protected through monitoring and protection of air, water, and natural features. Environmental protection strategies included an environmental analysis for new development projects, discouraging and prohibiting development in wetlands and floodplains, vegetative planting of steep slopes to reduce erosion and runoff, managing and monitoring of stormwater runoff, reducing private sewage facilities, improving the Town's water and wastewater treatment system, tree planting and replacement, maintenance of vegetative buffers, and expansion of public greenways.

2005 Existing Conditions

The Environmental Resources Map in this Chapter illustrates the location of Purcellville's key environmental resources.

Geology and Soils

Purcellville is underlain by gneiss, million-year-old rock which has a composition similar to that of granite. The gneiss forms a part of the core of the Blue Ridge Anticline, a giant fold in the ancient layered rock which extends from Catoctin Ridge in the east to the Blue Ridge in the west. Dikes, which are slabs of younger rocks with a composition similar to that of lava flows, have worked their way up into the gneiss in a number of places in Purcellville. Both the gneiss and the dikes are highly altered and fractured and, like most of the rock in Loudoun Valley, are more easily eroded than those of the ridges to the east and west. It is from this that the scenic Beauty of the Loudoun Valley is derived.

There are no known mineral resources in the Town or its immediate surroundings. Water occurs in fractures in the gneiss, which results in a wide range in well yields and makes exploration for water difficult. For a detailed study of the Purcellville area's geology, refer to the Geological Map of the Purcellville Quadrangle, Loudoun County, Virginia. U.S. Geological Survey Map GQ-1755. The most common soil associations in Purcellville are the Chester and the Brandywine series, both of which are suited to a variety of land uses. As well as being considered prime agricultural soils, they are also suitable for urban uses and development with individual wells and septic systems. Generally, the only soils in the planning area that are not well suited for urban development or agricultural use are those in flood plains or along steeper slopes.

Vegetation

It is difficult to imagine the countryside around Purcellville being heavily wooded, but in 1866, it was noted that "Everywhere west of Town was Dillon's Woods or the Big Woods. You could hike through to the Blue Ridge and never see daylight." Now, most of the larger trees are those which were planted in yards and along streets, and much of the land surrounding the Town has been cleared for pasture or crops. A few areas of woodland remain, making these landscapes both environmentally and aesthetically significant to the heritage and character of Purcellville. Protection and conservation of these mature trees within the community and especially along Catoctin Creek are important in retaining some of the defining qualities of early Purcellville.

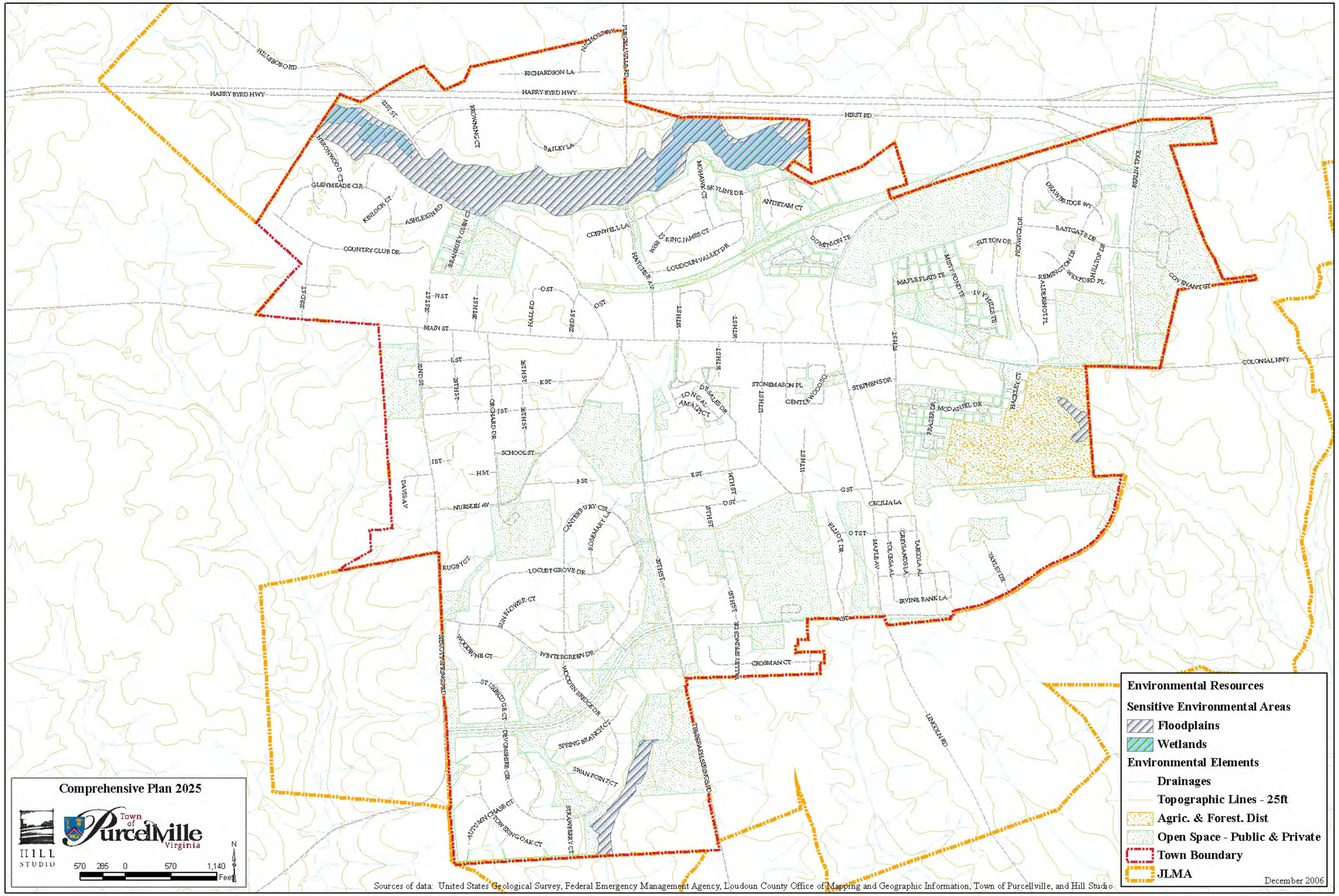
Air Quality

Information available from the EPA as reported through the Federal Highways Administration and Virginia DEQ indicates that Loudoun County is in the non-attainment area of the Washington, DC region. This relates to the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone levels, and particulate matter levels. Loudoun County is considered part of the Washington, DC metro area of Northern Virginia and the entire county is included in the non-attainment designation.

Water Quality

Water is provided in the Town by several springs, wells and one reservoir. Another reservoir is planned for 2009. According to the 2004 Drinking Water Quality Report, the levels of regulated and non-regulated contaminants were within the acceptable regulatory limits, therefore no violations were reported.

Loudoun Valley High School students have been working to improve water quality around the Suzanne R. Kane Nature Park. The school has been working with the Piedmont Environmental Council with funding from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Grant Program. The students planted trees to form a riparian buffer along the South Fork of Catoctin Creek to mitigate nitrogen loads from nearby residential lawns. The riparian buffer project is also being used by the Town as a wetland mitigation bank to offset the effects of creating the Centennial Reservoir.


Comprehensive Plan 2025
Town of Purcellville Virginia
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Environmental Resources
Sensitive Environmental Areas
Floodplains
Wetlands
Environmental Elements
Drainages
Topographic Lines - 25ft
Agric. & Forest. Dist
Open Space - Public & Private
Town Boundary
JLMA
December 2006
Sources of data: United States Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information, Town of Purcellville, and Hill Studio

2025 Environmental Issues and Opportunities

With projections for increased growth and development in and around Purcellville, there will be a greater need to ensure that the environmental quality of the landscape, water and air is protected for the community's health, safety and welfare. When considering future development, special attention should be given to those areas that are environmentally sensitive, such as wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains and poorly drained areas. In addition to protecting water quality, these areas also serve as natural buffer zones for passive recreation and provide diverse habitat opportunities.

Part of what makes floodplains such sensitive areas is their proximity to streams and rivers, which allows them to manage stormwater and pollution. The amounts and types of pollutants and sediment present in an urban environment differ from those found in less developed areas. Ice melting material applied to roads, lawn fertilization practices, pet waste, gasoline, oil and antifreeze from vehicles, and other common pollutants combine to adversely affect water quality for humans and species that live in the water. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation indicates that, "A 100-foot wide strip of forest and grass can reduce sediment by 97 percent, nitrogen by 80 percent and phosphorous by 77 percent (Source: http://www.dcr. Virginia.gov/sw//crep.htm).

Conservation efforts and special attention should be directed to any future development influences on the Goose Creek Historic District, south of Purcellville in the JLMA. Continued use of agricultural and conservation districts adjacent to the Town will encourage compatible land uses, preserve agricultural landscapes and benefit community character of western Loudoun County.

While improvements are planned to the Town's water supply and treatment facilities to meet future needs, capacities of the existing water and sewer facilities are limited. It is projected that even with planned improvements in the near future, the systems will not accommodate full build out of the Town under current zoning. Consequently, every effort should be undertaken to protect water quality and promote good environmental principles in new development, thereby proactively managing environmental resources.

Finally, there are a number of water quality issues which must be carefully monitored. These include:

1. Storm water runoff that contains pollutants and sediment.
2. Loss of ground percolation surface area due to the addition of pavement and the construction of buildings that are impervious.
3. Underground storage tanks – In recent years, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) identified a number of sites in the Town with petroleum releases from underground storage tanks. The majority of these cases are located along Main Street; some have been addressed and closed by DEQ and others are still being monitored.

4. The South Fork of the Catoctin Creek is classified by DEQ as "impaired riverine water." DEQ has mapped at least one citizen monitoring station, a biological station and an ambient monitoring station along the South Fork of Catoctin Creek within the Town. Loudoun County has between 1 and 5 impairments in the watersheds of the County. The Catoctin Creek Watershed Project monitors stations and generates annual reports on the quality. The project is conducted by Loudoun Watershed Watch in conjunction with the Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Loudoun County Soil and Water Conservation District.

2025 Environmental Policies and Implementation Strategies

Environmental recommendations from the 1998 Comprehensive Plan are integrated into the following updated environmental policies for the 2025 Plan. Strategies are recommended to implement each of these environmental polices. Timeframes and participants involved in implementation are defined in the Implementation Strategy Matrix shown in Section IV, Comprehensive Plan Implementation.

1. ***Environmental Protection and Monitoring:*** **Improve, maintain and protect the natural environment of the Town. Ensure that growth meets the needs of people and protects the environment. Preserve the natural beauty and function of the environment as a habitat for people, plants and animals. Monitor and protect the quality of air, water, flora, fauna and other physical features of the Town and its surroundings.**

   Implementation Strategies:

   1.1 Revise zoning and subdivision regulations to include environmental standards for new residential, commercial and industrial development. Include standards that address development in or adjacent to floodplains, forested areas, critical or significant habitats, important viewsheds, water recharge areas, and other similar environmental areas.

   1.2 Provide leadership in protecting and enhancing the environment by working with Loudoun County and other regional entities to develop an environmental protection strategy. Encourage the formation of a regional environmental conservation coalition of both public and private interests to assist in implementing the strategy and monitoring environmental issues.

   1.3 Address non-attainment air quality issues and reduce air pollution in Purcellville by encouraging implementation and use of a bus transit system that connects businesses, commercial areas, commuter lots, and public facilities.

2. ***Sensitive Environmental Areas and Water Resources:*** **Protect scenic and sensitive environmental areas. Conserve and protect water resources. Monitor, maintain, and improve water quality in surface and groundwater sources used by the Town. Integrate wellhead protection and watershed planning into Town planning.**

Implementation Strategies:

2.1 Review zoning regulations with respect to provisions for protecting and enhancing sensitive environmental areas such as floodplains, wetlands, and other natural areas. Investigate methods used by other communities to protect these areas and minimize development impacts. Amend zoning regulations to strengthen protection of these environments.

2.2 Develop and implement a Storm Water Management Plan. Include regional storm water management strategies for managing stormwater runoff quantity and quality, particularly on East Main Street.

2.3 Proactively address the treatment of storm water for pollutants, nutrients, and sediment before it reaches the wastewater treatment plant by recommending and using applicable natural and technological methods to control pollutants (e.g. vegetation as filters to reduce concentrations, collection traps at drainage inlets, underground systems with filtration capabilities, planting of pollution tolerant vegetation, etc.). Revise parking lot standards to encourage use of pervious pavement options where appropriate.

2.4 Maintain a 100-foot wide buffer around streams and creeks to filter pollution and sediment from the urban environment.

3. *Environmental Quality of Life:* **Maintain high standards for environmental quality to enhance the quality of life for residents and businesses. Protect important natural features such as wetlands, floodplains, and forested areas. Encourage landscaped buffers, tree planting, and the retention of heritage landscapes (e.g., stone walls, fences and trees) to preserve environmental character of Purcellville. Preserve important views of natural features at Town gateways, in public spaces and parks, between residential and commercial areas, and along major transportation corridors.**

Implementation Strategies:

3.1 Conduct an inventory of existing trees. Develop a tree preservation and replacement plan that promotes citizen and developer partnership in tree retention, replacement and planting.

3.2 Develop a Master Tree Plan for public properties. Plant and maintain trees along streets. Establish an annual tree planting day. Engage local nurseries and arborists from the Extension Service, homeowners, businesses and developers to install, replace and care for trees in conjunction with sidewalk improvements and additions.

3.3 Promote the use of "green" buildings and site development in new construction. Consider financial incentives such as reduced rates for water and sewer.

4. *Environmental Education and Stewardship:* **Promote public education regarding the role and importance of the environment in sustaining the community's health and well-being.**

Encourage cooperation among environmental health agencies in protecting the region's environment. Support partnership efforts in proactively addressing environmental issues.

Implementation Strategies:

4.1 Encourage water conservation and protection by distributing information to help citizens better understand water resources and the water cycle.

4.2 Use qualified environmental groups to assist in environmental projects such as stream monitoring, bird counts, butterfly counts, wildlife and native plant inventories, and tree planting.

4.3 Establish an awards program for individuals, groups and developers who have made outstanding contributions to the environmental health of Purcellville.

5. ***Waste Reduction and Recycling:*** **Facilitate waste reduction and recycling efforts for residents and businesses.**

Implementation Strategies:

5.1 Provide recycling containers at all public facilities, including Town Hall and other publicly-owned facilities.

5.2 Update the Purcellville Town Facilities Standards Manual (1999) at least every five years to include new technologies that promote high environmental quality.

5.3 Develop environmental indicators for monitoring the environmental quality of Purcellville. Coordinate with the Loudoun County Environmental Indicators Project (George Washington University, Department of Geography), if still available. Work with Patrick Henry College for research, technical assistance and long-term monitoring.

5.4 Facilitate waste reduction and recycling efforts through public education.

6. ***Lighting and the Environment:*** **Preserve the dark sky environmental qualities of Purcellville at night. Minimize light pollution in Town and encourage lighting, where necessary, that is directed, shielded and contained to the minimal amount required for safe access.**

Implementation Strategies:

6.1 Maintain existing outdoor lighting standards for new development that reduce light pollution and promote the protection of dark, night sky in Purcellville.

6.2 Develop or assemble public education materials on light pollution and provide information to residents and businesses to achieve voluntary reductions in unnecessary lighting.

6.3 Develop and fund a proactive program designed to convert existing, non-compliant fixtures associated with public buildings and land to dark sky compliant standards. Include in the program a cost share program for residents and businesses that encourages them to convert their lighting as well.

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PLANNING

COMPREHENSIVE PARKS, RECREATION, & OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Town of Purcellville, Virginia

Land Planning and Design Associates

•

310 East Main Street Suite 200
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Landscape Architecture Land Planning

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Chapter One : Executive Summary

1.1 Background 1
1.2 Public Survey 1
1.3 Public Meetings 2
1.4 Demographic Analysis 2
1.5 Needs Assessment 3
1.6 Recommendations 4

Chapter Two : Introduction 5

Chapter Three : Methodology

3.1 Background 7
3.2 Planning Process 7

Chapter Four : Existing Conditions and Data

4.1 Background 10
4.2 Existing Parks 10
4.3 Demographics 16
4.4 Public Meetings..... 17
4.5 Survey 18

Chapter Five : Standards for Recreational Facilities

5.1 Background 20
5.2 Park Classification System 20
5.3 Standards for Park Acreage by Type 22
5.5 Population Ration Standards 22

Chapter Six : Needs Assessment

6.1 Introduction 23
6.2 Demand..... 23

Chapter Seven : Recommendations

7.1 Introduction 26
7.2 Overview 26
7.3 Recommendation 1 27
7.4 Recommendation 2 32
7.5 Recommendation 3 33
7.6 Additional Considerations 34
7.7 Action Plan 37

APPENDIXES

Appendix A : Funding

Appendix B : List of Recreation Classes

Appendix C : Survey Results

Appendix D : Meeting Minutes

2.1 Meeting minutes for 4/05/04
2.2 Meeting minutes for 5/05/05

Appendix E : Needs Assessment Charts

Appendix F : Order of Magnitude Cost Opinions

Executive summary

Background

The function of this summary is to give the reader a broad overview of the master plan for the purposes of gaining general understanding. Key points have been presented in bulleted form for a quick read-through. This will help readers who wish to comprehend the master plan, but who have limited time. Reading this summary will also help those who intend to read the entire master plan, given that it provides a foundation from which to better understand the more detailed portions.

Public Survey

A public survey was conducted for Purcellville and the county within a five mile radius. A five mile radius is considered the service radius, an acceptable travel distance, by state and national standards. The main objective of the public survey was to obtain information on citizens' patterns of current use, preferences and desires with the goal of understanding any current and future deficiencies in Parks and Recreation programs and facilities. Other objectives of the study were to discover effectiveness of the Town's Parks and Recreation system as a service to the community, to gauge customer satisfaction and to determine current level of use of Town parks. The survey was conducted by telephone calls to 400 randomly selected residents. A detailed analysis can be found in the appendix. Survey result tables, charts and graphs are also found in the appendix.

The data gathered was tabulated and charted to reveal many facets of citizens' use patterns and needs. A detailed report is in the Appendix, however, some of the notable findings included:

- Residents significantly utilize available parks and recreation facilities.
- Residents generally use parks that have more amenities to offer.
- Improvements sought by residents include more adult programs and an aquatic facility.

Public Meetings

The public meetings were a way for residents to directly express their concerns and suggestions for the parks system. The following recommendations were made during this forum:

- Improve connectivity to parks and open space though better sidewalks.
- Improve bike safety and add traffic calming measures.
- Continue to identify and purchase land for future parks.
- Build a playground that allows play for different age groups and have an centrally located area for adults to supervise children.
- Distribute playgrounds around town more evenly.
- Create a dog park where dogs can be off-leash.

Demographics

Population and demographic trend data is a crucial component to the development of this plan. Current and projected population estimates and trends were used in this report to calculate the expressed demand ratios for facilities and the standards for park acreages, and to identify significant trends that would affect the delivery of Parks and Recreation services. Population figures have been analyzed in the Existing Conditions chapter in greater detail. The full report can be found in the appendix. The following information was discovered in the analysis:

- The current population is estimated to be 5,575.
- The town population is expected to cap at around 7,200 residents. These estimates may be low.
- The town has established an urban growth boundary around the town limits. This area is projected to add an additional population of 4,189.
- County populations within the five-mile service radius of town parks are expected to grow rapidly due to the lack of developable land within the town. The county population within five miles of Purcellville is currently estimated to be 18,456 individuals.
- A significant population of the town is families with young children. 34% of the population is under 19 years of age. The largest age group is the 0-9 year olds at 19%.
- 49% of the population consists of adults in the "family raising" age of 25-59.
- Loudoun County, of which Purcellville is in, is the second fastest growing county in the nation.

Needs Assessment

The needs assessment is a quantitative method to analyze the town's facilities against expressed demand, which is based on national and state standards. The analysis shows current deficits or surpluses as well as projecting what effect future population growth will have on the town's recreation facilities. The needs assessment showed that the town is currently deficient in the following:

- 1 little league field
- 1 basketball court
- 1 Indoor Rec. Court
- 4 picnic areas
- 2 soccer fields
- 1 softball field
- 2 tennis courts

(It should be noted that Purcellville has no surplus of any facility type.)

The town and county should partner together for the development of:

- 3 little league fields
- 1 basketball court
- 1 football field
- 3 Indoor Rec. Courts
- 10 picnic areas
- 1 racquetball court
- 4 soccer fields
- 1 aquatic center

Recommendations

The recommendations to improve Purcellville's Parks, Recreation and Open Space system, are intended to progress toward the town's expressed goal:

> *"to enhance community appeal and the quality of life for residents through park, recreation and environmental conservation efforts that provide opportunities to meet the physical, social, educational, cultural and aesthetic needs of the Town and region."*

Based on the input from the public meetings, input from the citizen survey, analysis of demographic data, and analysis of the existing parks system the following is recommended:

1. Plan and build additional Parks and Public Open Space

This should be accomplished by the following:

- Developing the land that the town currently owns including the land adjacent to the waste water treatment plant, the nature park, the parcel on the east side of town, improving the downtown streetscape and the "Exxon" parcel should it be acquired.
- Acquiring new parkland in the urban growth boundary so that as this area adds residential developments, parks can be added to serve this population.

2. Plan and build greenways connecting the community

This should be accomplished by the following:

- Work and add support to any efforts to extend the W&OD Trail west past Purcellville.
- Develop local greenway connections by adding sidewalks, trails, and bike lanes to improve connections within the town.

3. Improve recreation programs for residents

This should be accomplished by the following:

- Add additional adult classes and if an aquatic center is feasible, create and add an aquatic program.
- Implement the appropriate programs in accordance with the appropriate levels of service and national trends.
- Create performance standards and improvement strategies for all programs.

4. Preserve open space for preservation of town character and for future generation

5. Update the zoning to have a "Parks and Open Space overlay district thereby preserving existing parkland from development

6. Continue street tree and conservation planting

7. **Assess maintenance needs as the town acquires more park land**

Introduction

Picture a new mother pushing a stroller with two small children in tow, walking along a safe, tree lined sidewalk separated from the street traffic on their way to a neighborhood park to spend some time playing together on the neighborhood playground. The whole family enjoys the park, because it is so close and has become a gathering place for parents to talk amongst one another and children to play together.

Picture an older couple walking from their village home to the local downtown diner to meet friends for breakfast. After a hardy meal the couple spends the rest of the morning window shopping and walking the developed downtown streetscape looking for Christmas gifts.

Picture metro D.C. residents planning their Sunday bike rides to include the town of Purcellville as the lunch stop because of easy access between the W&OD Trail and downtown.

The overarching vision of this master plan is developed and preserved parkland that is connected together creating a green belt around and through Purcellville. Purcellville is a long way from this vision as it currently lacks parkland and connections however; this master plan outlines steps to achieve this overall vision.

The Town of Purcellville is a small neighborhood town set in the scenic landscape of Northern Virginia. The town's location to Washington D.C. and Dulles Airport make it a gem within the growing suburban development of Loudoun County. For many years, Purcellville's character has been defined by agriculture and its quaint downtown. As development occurs and the town character is threatened, many residents are concerned about growing pressure placed on parks and open space. Citizens look at parks and open space as a way to preserve town character. Therefore there is great value in an overall master plan of the parks and open space system.

Purcellville recognizes that parks, open space and recreation have a considerable effect on quality of life issues including community health and economic sustainability. In this plan, the town intends…

> *"to enhance community appeal and the quality of life for residents through park, recreation and environmental conservation efforts that provide opportunities to meet the physical, social, educational, cultural and aesthetic needs of the Town and region."*

The Town of Purcellville has no formal parks and recreation department, however the town and its citizens have taken an active role in planning for the future. The first parks and recreation master plan was commissioned in 1997. The first plan initialized a commitment by the town to provide a comprehensive approach to parks and open space planning. This update carries that effort forward.

The goal of a master plan for parks, recreation, and open space is to outline policies and actions that will need to be implemented to ensure that Purcellville's system meet the needs of the growing community. The plan provides a framework for implementing new parks, facilities and funding in the "right now", short term and long term future. For purposes of this master plan, short term is described as 10 years, and long term is 20 years from the year 2005.

Methodology

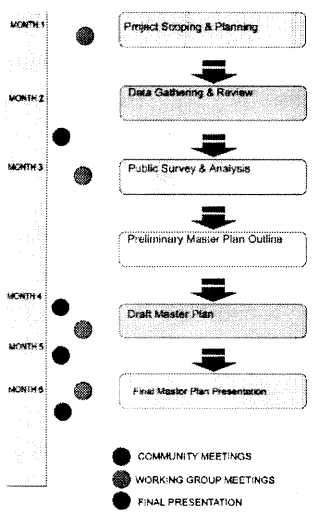
Background

Purcellville's Comprehensive Recreation and Parks Master Plan began with the town seeking a qualified consultant to assess the needs of the residents regarding open space, parks and recreational programs and facilities. Proposals were reviewed and a selection committee conducted interviews. In December 2003 the selection committee recommended that the town hire Land Planning and Design Associates (LPDA) in association with the Southeastern Institute of Research (SIR).

Planning Process

The planning process began with town's discussions prior to seeking an independent consultant. These discussions started to formulate the overall scope, direction, and goals of a master plan.

PLANNING PROCESS AND SCHEDULE



In responding to Purcellville's Request For Proposal, and throughout contract negotiations, the consultants further developed the scope of the project based on their experience with the goal of providing the best possible master plan that closest meets the needs of Purcellville.

Existing Conditions and Background Data

Upon determining the scope and direction of the study, an overall inventory of Purcellville's recreation amenities was taken. The inventory included information on the following:

- Physical attributes of Purcellville's parks.
- Purcellville residents' usage of parks.
- Demographics of the area surrounding Purcellville.

The project team, with the help of the town planning staff, the task force, and the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, worked in gathering as much data as available on the existing parks within the Town of Purcellville and the surrounding area. Information that was sought on parks included location, size, and available amenities.

Concurrent with the inventory of park facilities, mapping of the town was gathered. Base maps of the town and surrounding areas were made

for further use in the planning effort. The maps included information on parcels, roads, wetlands, drainages, and existing land uses.

Public input and participation is an important component of any plan. Public input was sought in several different ways including:

- Establishment of a working group comprised planning staff, public works staff, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Members, and a Town Council member.
- A public meeting on May 5, 2004
- A public meeting on September 30, 2004
- A discussion with the County Recreation Center Director
- A discussion with Patrick Henry College staff
- A discussion with county school superintendent
- Stakeholder interviews and input forms to further gain ideas from those who use the parks more frequently
- Input from town staff who know the inner workings of the system well
- Phone survey of Purcellville residents

The survey assessed the patterns of current parks use, preferences and desires with the goal of understanding any current and future deficiencies in the parks and recreation system.

Town staff helped in gathering census data and demographics for the area. Census data includes information on population distribution of race, gender, and age group. The consultants were also interested in projected growth and potential population at "build-out". Determining size and growth of the town is a key in any long-term master planning process. Growth estimates and projections are the basis for recommendations based on national standards.

Needs Analysis

With relevant information collected, the consultant team analyzed existing town services.

Input into determining the needs analysis was sought from three sources, state and national standards, public input, and physical location of parks in the town.

First, a mathematical comparison between Purcellville and the national and state standards in terms of quantitative ratios. The needs analysis is a flexible and moldable step in the planning process. The ratios used are state and national standards. Town specific ratios cannot be determined because specific user group data is not kept by the county. Therefore the

ratios are a "best place to start". As the process continues in the future, the ratios can be shifted to meet county specific data. It should also be noted that recreation trends shift and change. Soccer was not as popular fifteen years ago and thus fewer fields were needed then. The consultants cannot foresee what trends are ten years away. As new trends develop, ratios again may need to be altered.

The second factor for determined need was public input. The users of a park have a good idea of what facilities are most used or busier than others.

A third source, town maps, was also used to analyze land use patterns. A goal of this plan is to located parks in close proximity to people and development. Again national and state standards were used to determine recommended walking distance to parks.

Factored equally together, these comparisons highlight current and projected deficiencies in types and numbers of facilities and deficiencies in park acreage.

Recommendations

From the needs analysis, an outline of recommendations were developed consisting of two components:

- Physical improvements including the purchase and development of new facilities.
- Additions or changes to the recreation program.

Justifications for the recommendations were derived from analysis of deficiencies described in "Needs Assessment". All recommendations are intended to be a step, which helps Purcellville accomplish the town's goal of enhancing the community appeal and quality of life.

Existing Conditions and Data

Background

A detailed inventory was taken of existing parks, recreational facilities, open space and programs. The inventory included a list of all facilities provided by the Town of Purcellville. This inventory included each park, its location and the facilities provided with in it. School sites are listed, however, the facilities located at them, are not counted, as public access is very limited. Future parks and future school facilities are also identified.

Facility information is illustrated in this chapter the purpose of the inventory was to identify all existing and future resources that Purcellville has at its disposal. The inventory gives a quantitative outlay of the facilities and serves as the base line for comparisons to be made. The inventory is available later in this chapter.

Existing Parks

Categories

The quantity of facilities that the analysis uses is very important in establishing a base line for comparison for peak activity periods. This report has divided facilities into three separate categories: full access, limited access and restricted access. These categories enable the park or recreation facility to be inventoried but not contribute to the total facilities count.

Full access facilities are those, which have no or few restrictions. Public parks, for example, are open to everyone, provided they follow the posted rules and use the facility for which it was intended. It is understood that groups may reserve the facilities as a whole, but the facility remains open, or partially open to the public.

Limited access facilities include those with more restrictions or limitations such as schools. For most communities peak activity occurs during the school year, i.e. fall and spring seasons for soccer, football and baseball as well as winter indoor sports. Typically, there is some shared use of school facilities by the general population. However in

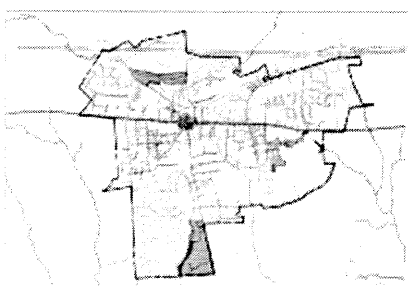
many cases, as it is with Loudoun County Schools, the school facility use is first and foremost for the students. With increasing participation in extracurricular activities, such as athletics, pressure is being put on the school facilities for practices, games etc. For this reason this survey does not count these facilities in the overall total of facilities.

Restricted access facilities are those that have a membership, or specific restriction on general access. For example, Patrick Henry College and the Loudoun County Country Club are in this category. Access requires tuition or membership dues. These facilities are important aspects of the community, as they provide open space preservation and are available to certain community members who choose membership or attendance.

Patrick Henry College is planning a new recreation center for students and has several fields. However, college policy does not allow public use of the student recreation center and other facilities. It is not expected that there will be substantial use of the town or county facilities by students because of the current demand for facilities.

Several facilities are provided by other private organizations. Facilities include Loudoun County Country Club, Main Street Neighborhood pool, fitness centers, and shooting ranges. These groups satisfy special recreation needs and, in some cases, are not entirely accessible to the general population like town or county facilities.

Purcellville Town Facilities



Purcellville Land

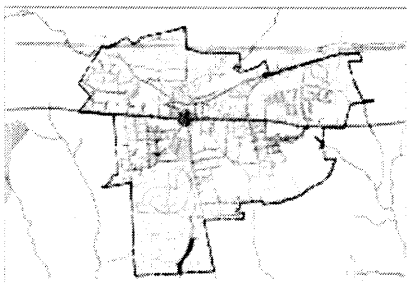
Mare/Purcellville Pocket Park - Full Access
This centrally located (near Town Hall) quarter-acre park includes picnic areas and a gazebo.

Bethany Circle - Full Access
This open space north of Bethany Methodist Church is used to display flags and Christmas lights.

Nature Preserve - Full Access
Located in the northwest corner of Purcellville, this park is relatively undeveloped.

Train Station - Full Access
Restored by the Purcellville Preservation Association, this historic town owned building provides rest facilities for pedestrians, indoor and outdoor drinking fountains, a small museum, and meeting room. A picnic area may be added in the future.

Loudoun County and Other Municipalities Facilities



Loudoun County Land

Franklin Park - Full Access
Facilities include 203 acres, trail, sand court, sports complex, 2 baseball fields, 3 softball fields, 2 soccer fields, two football/rugby/lacrosse fields, playground, volleyball, 2 basketball courts, outdoor swimming pool, 4 tennis courts, 2 pavilions, fishing pond, and on unfinished arts center. The park is ornamented with flowering shrubs, trees and flowers.

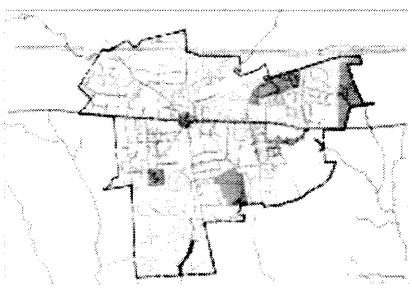
Loudoun Valley Community Center - Full Access
In the location of the former Purcellville Elementary School, this facility provides space for volleyball, a little league field, basketball, gymnasium, fitness equipment, 2 tennis courts, playground, picnic areas, and pavilion. The center serves everyone from young children to seniors through various classes and activities.

Carver Center
The Carver Center will be a senior and adult center with social, cultural and recreation opportunities. The center, housed in the old George Washington Carver Elementary School, is scheduled to be completed in 2006.

Playground in Hamilton (Town of Hamilton) - Full Access
Less than five miles east of Purcellville, this town park has recently been relocated and upgraded, and contains a wooden playset.

Foxridge Park - Full Access
This 9-acre park is in the neighboring Town on Leesburg. It contains picnic shelters, restrooms, tables, a youth softball/soccer field, basketball court, playground, and W&OD Trail access

School Facilities



School Land

As mentioned above, the school facilities are not counted in the overall inventory because public access is limited to school property.

Emerick Elementary School - Limited Access

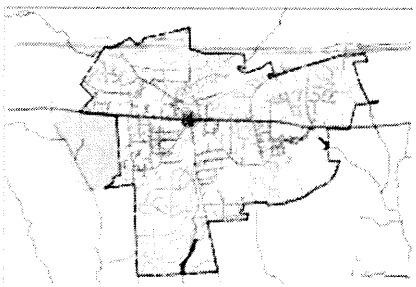
Lincoln Elementary School - Limited Access

Mountainview Elementary School - Limited Access

Blue Ridge Middle School - Limited Access

Loudoun Valley High School - Limited Access

Patrick Henry College-Restricted Access



Private Recreation Land

Non-Profit and Private Facilities

Loudoun Golf and Country Club - Restricted Access
This private golf course, located in eastern Purcellville, boasts an 18-hole golf course, 2 tennis courts, a clubhouse, swimming and wading pools, and picnic areas. Use is based on monthly membership fees and an initiation fee.

Fireman's Field-Limited Access
Owned by the volunteer fire department, this 13-acre area consists of a lighted baseball diamond, little league field, football field, picnic areas and a skating rink. It is centrally located, and is off of Nursery Avenue.

Washington &Old Dominion Railroad Reg. Park/Trail-Full Access
As a 45-mile long paved trail, W&OD is maintained by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. This trail has historical significance to the area. The trail is used by residents for walking, biking, and jogging. There are also picnic areas at points along the trail. A parallel trail is used for equestrian purposes.

Temple Hall Farm Regional Park-Full Access
Maintained by the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, Temple Hall is north of Leesburg. The 286-acre working farm provides educational programs for visitors and demonstrates historical farming practices.

Crooked Run Orchard - Limited Access
As a privately owned fruit farm, on E. Main Street, you can pick your own fruit. This is the only working farm in the Town of Purcellville.

Main Street Village Pool - Restricted Access
Available to Main Street Village residents only.

Circle G. Farm- Limited Access
Providing equestrian facilities, Circle G. Farm is north of Purcellville.

Nearby Natural Resources

Catoctin Creek
Running north of Purcellville, Catoctin Creek branches east to the Catoctin Mountains north of Leesburg.

Goose Creek, Crooked Run, and other creeks.
Miscellaneous water running south of Purcellville.

Blue Ridge Mountains
Minutes west of Purcellville, these mountains offer breathtaking views and diverse wildlife.

Undeveloped but Potential Recreational Areas

Fields Farm
A large parcel of land north of town, it includes the Mountain View Elementary School, and can potentially hold sports fields.

Sleeter Lake
West of Purcellville, this lake has no public access, but is the closest lake to town.

Purcellville Reservoir
North of town, the reservoir connects to the North Fork branch of Catoctin Creek.

Existing Park Facility Inventory

Existing Facilities

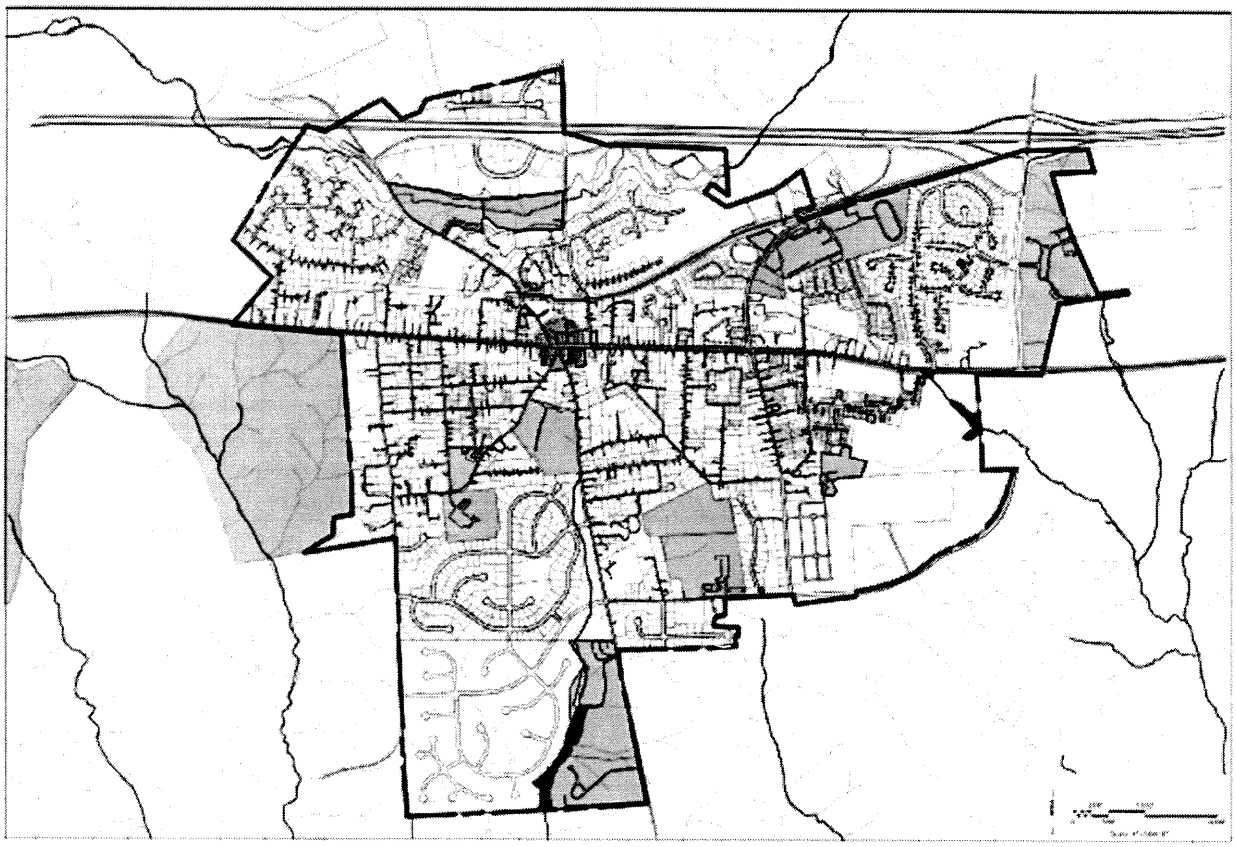
	arts Center	baseball	basketball	class rooms	fishing pond	fitness equipment	football	gazebo	golf	gymnasium	little league field	outdoor track	pavilions/shelters	picnic areas	playground (2-5)	playground (5 +)	skateboarding	skating rink	soccer	softball	swimming pool	tennis court	trail systm	volleyball	acreage
Town Facilities																									
Pocket Park								1						1											**0.25**
Bethany Circle																									
Nature Preserve																									**65**
Louden County and Other Municipality's Facilities																									
Franklin Park		2	2		1		2						3			1				3	1	4		1	**203**
Loudoun Comm. Center			1			1				1	1		1	1	1	1						1		1	**4.7**
Playground in Hamilton																1									
Fox Ridge Park																									
School Facilities																									
Emerick Elementary																									
Lincoln Elementary	School facilities are not included due to limited public access																								
Mountainview Elem.																									
Blue Ridge Middle																									
Loudon Valley High																									
Non-Profit and Private Facilities																									
Loudoun Golf and CC									1					1							1	2			
Fireman's Field		1					1	1			1			1				1							13
W&OD Trail														1									1		**10**
Train Station																									
Temple Hall Farm Park																									
Crooked Run Orchard																									
Main St. Village Pool																					1				
Circle G. Farm																									
Future Parks																									
Town Square																									
Hirst Farm																									
Town's Full Access Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**65.25**
Town/County Full Access Facilities	0	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	2	**282.95**
Total of All Facilites	0	3	3	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	4	5	1	3	0	1	0	3	3	7	1	2	**27.70**

XXX - Full Access Failities

XXX - Limited Access Facilities

XXX - Restricted Access Facilites

Existing Developed and Undeveloped Park and Open Space



Purcellville has access to a variety of parks and recreational facilities, many of which exist within Loudoun County, but outside of the Town and Urban Growth Area. As an area rich in historical and natural resources, Purcellville and Loudoun County have a potential wealth of recreational diversions to offer residents and tourists alike. Using what is in existence as the foundation, the Town of Purcellville can create a parks and recreation system that is attractive and desirable to all.

Demographics

The population for the Town of Purcellville from the 2000 census was 3,584, with a density per square mile of 1,512.2.

The current population is estimated at 5,575.

The current population of the county within a 5-mile radius of Purcellville is 18,456.

The "build out" population of the town is estimated to be 7,200.

The projected population by the year 2015 of the county within a 5-mile radius of Purcellville, including the town is 41,975.

The joint land management area, which is outside the town boundary, is expected to have a population at "buildout" of 4,189.

The population by age in the town of Purcellville suggests that the town is significantly inhabited by families with young children.

children age 0-9	19%
adolescents age 10- 19	15%
young adults age 20 -24	3%
adult age 25-59	49%
mature adults 65 and older	14%

Gender-wise, males make up 48% of the population, while females are at 52%.

Of the Purcellville population aged 25 or older, 87.7% completed at least high school, and 33.7% obtained at least a Bachelor's degree.

The 2000 census showed the ethnicity of Purcellville as such:

White	89%	Asian	0.84%
Black	7%	Indian	0.08%
Hispanic	2%	Other	0.42%

Public Meetings

Two public meetings were held to gain insight from the general community. The first meeting was held to inform the public of the planning process, to review what facilities existed and to review the preliminary results of the telephone survey. The public was also invited to make comments and suggestions about needs and to make program suggestions for two future parks sites that would be planned as demonstration projects for the needs assessment and programming process.

The second public meeting was held to review the final results of the public survey and the preliminary results of the needs assessment. National and state level of service standards were discussed and compared to the public survey results. An inventory of existing parks and recreational facilities was reviewed and conceptual programs and diagrams were reviewed for the town. Shortfalls in facilities and programs were discussed and the public was invited to make comments about their needs and the preliminary recommendations. The following recommendations were made during the various public meetings:

- Improve connectivity to parks and open space through better sidewalks.
- Improve bike safety and add traffic calming measures.
- Continue to identify and purchase land for future parks.
- An addition of a children's playground that allows play for different ages groups and has areas for adult supervision
- A better distribution of playgrounds throughout town
- Create a dog park

Survey

A telephone survey was conducted of four hundred randomly selected households throughout the town. Residents were asked several questions about their use of town facilities, their preferences and needs. The results of the survey were tabulated and graphed for easy reference. The survey revealed many interesting patterns and needs that both confirmed and contradicted state and national standards for level of service. A detailed summary is included in the appendix.

The main objective of the public survey was to obtain information on citizens' patterns of current use, preferences and desires, with the goal of understanding any current and future deficiencies in parks and recreation programs and facilities. Other objectives of the study were to discover effectiveness of the town's parks and recreation system as a service to the community, to gauge customer satisfaction and to determine current level of use of town and nearby county parks, facilities and schoolyard parks.

- Purcellville and nearby residents significantly utilize available parks and recreation facilities.
- Residents are able to take advantage of the variety of programs and classes available through the town and county.
- Residents generally use parks that have more to offer.
- Residents are, by and large, satisfied with existing facilities and programs.
- Improvements sought by the residents in facilities and programs are miscellaneous at best, but some general trends emerge, such as a desire for more adult programs and swimming pools.
- Some residents are interested in new programs and facilities, but most surveyed seek nothing in particular at this time.
- Residents surveyed represent a good cross section of Purcellville in terms of age and household size.
- Residents mostly want funding for parks and recreation facilities to come from general taxes.

Standards for Recreational Facilities

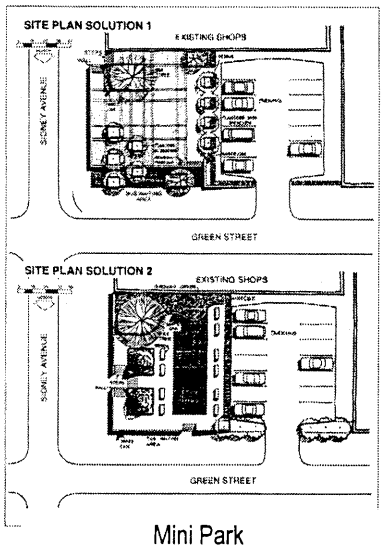
Background

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) both have developed standards for the delivery of parks and recreation facilities to communities. These standards were used for a baseline for comparisons in this study. Specific standards were developed for the Purcellville Parks and Recreation system using data gathered during the needs analysis and using the state and national standards as a model.

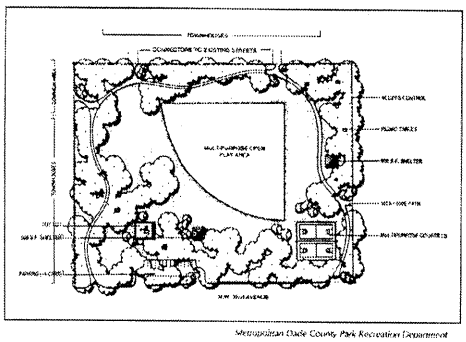
Standards are provided for types of parks, park acreage (overall and by type), and number of facilities to be provided per population. Expressed demand by the public and stakeholders was interpolated into numbers of facilities to be provided to the population. The comparison was performed to better understand the specific needs of the community and to see where those needs are similar or differ from the standards. The standards and comparisons are illustrated in a series of tables. Several facilities were listed in the comparison that are not provided by any group in the community. This is because there is currently no demand or that they simply had not been a priority to provide. This included badminton, hockey, and camping among others. The purpose of the comparison was to project current and future shortfalls or excess of facilities.

Park Classification System

Both the NRPA and the Virginia Outdoors Plan provide standards for park types. They are classified by size, population served, purpose and types of facilities within. There are six types of parks that the department manages. It should be noted that the development standards for the park types are only guidelines. Specific standards have been developed as part of this plan that considers existing park acreage and current deficiencies in park acreage as expressed by the shortfalls in facilities. The following are outlines of the types of parks based on NRPA standards.

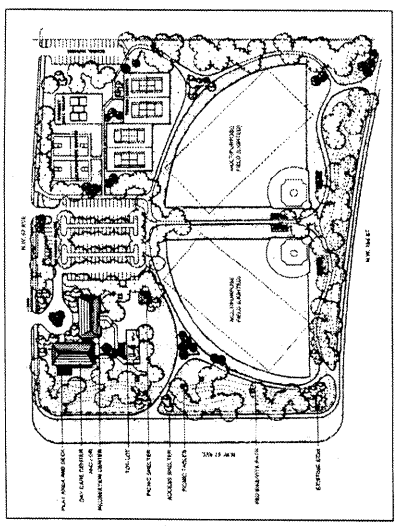


Mini Park



Metropolitan Dade County Park Recreation Department

Neighborhood Park



Metropolitan Dade County Park and Recreation Department

Community Park

Mini Parks

These parks often serve special needs and are located in urban areas or densely populated neighborhoods where space is limited. They range in size from 1 to 5 acres and have a service radius of about ¼ mile. Between .25 and .5 acres of this park type should be provided per 1000 in population. In general an even distribution of this smaller park type is needed. The Pocket Park is an excellent example of a mini park. Based on current population, Purcellville needs 1.75 to 3.5 acres of this type of park. The town has only 0.25 acres currently.

Neighborhood Parks

These parks are the backbone of any park system. They are located within convenient walking distance of homes and are the focal point for social and recreational activities. These parks often include multiuse athletic fields and other amenities. They range in size from 5 to 10 acres and have a service radius of about ½ mile. Between 1 and 2 acres of this park type should be provided per 1000 in population. Based on current population, Purcellville needs 7 to 14 acres of this type of park. The town has only 4.7 acres currently.

Community Parks

These parks fulfill the larger need of the community. They serve special purposes and in some cases take advantage of unique opportunities. They range in size from 10 to 50 acres and have a service radius of about 3 miles. Between 5 and 8 acres of this park type should be provided per 1000 in population. Based on current population, Purcellville needs 45 to 56 acres of this type of park. The town has 65 acres currently.

Athletic Complex

These parks accommodate concentrated use of intensely programmed athletic fields and facilities. They are typically provided on a few strategically located sites. They range in size from 25 acres up and do not have a specific service radius. In general they should be located convenient to transportation routes and should not be located in neighborhoods. There is no standard for acreage per population. Generally this is based on the demand for facilities and type. Purcellville will see the development of more athletic focused parks as demand for athletic fields increases.

Joint Use Schools

These parks include indoor facilities such as gymnasiums, multipurpose rooms, athletic fields, and playgrounds. They are used after hours and on breaks. Priority is given to school use. NRPA encourages the development of school sites as neighborhood and community parks in order to increase the level of service per expended dollar to the community. Several of Purcellville's schools serve this purpose. However, shared use is fairly limited to after school hours, weekends and breaks. This works well for informal activities but is typically a conflict for organized athletics because school athletic facilities are often extensively used for PE classes and extracurricular activities.

Standards for Park Acreage by Type

A set of standards for park acreage helps a community to gauge goals and progress in meeting an expanding population's needs. Both the NRPA and the Virginia Outdoors Plan outline standards for park acreage. The NRPA gives a range while the Virginia Outdoors Plan establishes a fixed acreage based on the survey of state needs.

This plan establishes specific standards for park acreages. In most cases these acreages correlate closely with the state and national standards. In all cases they are at the higher end of the spectrum. This is due to the unique needs of an urban population. The standards were developed by projecting required park acreages needed to house facilities identified in the needs analysis and adding the recommended acreages to existing to determine what acreage was needed per 1000 in population.

Population Ratio Standards

Standards for delivery of facilities by a ratio to population are a commonly used and accepted practice. The Virginia Outdoors Plan suggests standards for number of facilities to be delivered per thousands of population. For example the state standard for delivery of soccer fields is 1/5,000 in population. Both organizations suggest that a custom standard be developed using community input, inventory and level of service models. The current NRPA standards and current park planning trends suggest that population ratio standards and other development standards are only useful as guidelines and that the community should determine what types and mix of facilities best meet its specific needs.

Needs Assessment

Introduction

An inclusive process was followed to develop the list of facilities that will be needed to satisfy Purcellville's park and recreation needs. The process included several steps that involved the general public, interested citizens, staff, organized group leaders, analysis of demographic factors and an analysis of state and national standards. The needs analysis gives a general overview of need but does not evaluate each facilities demand based on actual usage. The projections for numbers of facilities acquired assumes need during peak activity periods. This includes the fall and spring season for athletic fields and the winter season for indoor athletics. It should also be noted that Purcellville's and the county's parks and recreation programs receives a fairly high approval rating from its customers and that this approval rating shows direct correlation to the supply of facilities. Currently, shortfalls are limited to areas such as athletic fields and courts and picnic shelters. These shortfalls were also mentioned in public comments from the survey and meetings. It is also important to note that this satisfaction rating is due to relatively low shortfalls across the board. If new facilities are not built as population increases then lower approval ratings and general dissatisfaction will be expected.

Demand

Accurate population data is a crucial component to the development of this plan. Current and projected population estimates were used in this report to calculate the expressed demand ratios for facilities and the standards for park acreages. Charts can be found in Appendix E showing all the ratio calculations

State and National Ratio Standards

A system of ratios compared Purcellville and the surrounding area with the national and state standards. Overall the needs analysis is a flexible and moldable step in the planning process. The ratios used are state and national standards and are not flexible though. Town specific ratios cannot be determined because specific user group data is not kept by the

county. Therefore the ratios are a "best place to start". As the process continues in the future, the ratios can be shifted to meet county specific data. It should also be noted that recreation trends shift and change. Soccer was not as popular fifteen years ago and thus fewer fields were needed then. The consultants cannot foresee what trends are ten years away. As new trends develop, ratios again may need to be altered.

In cases the state standards did not justify any facilities. Demand for these facilities will not become evident until population reaches a certain size and citizens start to express their desire for it. Evaluation of expressed demand should be performed every 5 years in order to keep in pace with population growth. A public survey can also be performed when population growth is reaching the limits illustrated in the standards. For example if there was currently some expressed demand for an ice skating rink, the state standard for this type of facility is 1/30,000. (Past NRPA standards were 1/100,000 in population.) The ice rink would serve the relatively small population of Purcellville. Because of the cost of construction and maintenance of this type of facility it would be recommended that further investigation and survey be performed in regards to the actual demand.

In other cases the facility may already be provided by other areas or organizations. This was confirmed by the lack of demand. This is true in the case of campgrounds. It is not recommended that campgrounds and tent areas be built to meet state standards. However, it is recommended to examine this on a case-by-case basis when new parks are developed. If the community expresses some interest for facilities during the planning process then some may be provided as appropriate.

Public survey

Several of the questions in the public survey were targeted at finding out what facilities, programs and improvements the public would like to see implemented in the parks and recreation system. The results of this survey and methodology can be found in the Appendix. The results were included in the analysis as public input and help from the needs analysis. In most cases the public requests were consistent with demand experienced by town representatives and as expressed in state standards. For example, athletic fields such as soccer, baseball and football were requested. This correlates directly with observations of town representatives for need of these facilities based on the participation. It also correlates with the state standard. The users of a park have a good idea of what facilities are most used or busier than others.

Mapping

Town maps, was also used to analyze land use patterns. A goal of this plan is to located parks in close proximity to people and development. Again national and state standards were used to determine recommended walking distance to parks. A review of the plan shows that the northern part of the town in the JLMA will be underserved by parks. This is because, first there are no current parks and secondly, this area is cut off from the town by Route 7. A map with neighborhood service radii is shown at the end of report. The standards show that neighborhood parks should be within one half within one half a mile walking distance of neighbors. Community parks, are shown with a 3 mile service radius.

Recommendations

Introduction

This chapter outlines specific recommendations for new or improved facilities and programs. New facilities and programs suggested are justified by the corresponding data from the standards and needs assessment. Specific short-term and long-term objectives are outlined. Goals and objectives relate to areas such as quality of life, land acquisition, funding, economic development etc. It is not intended that all suggested improvements and facilities be implemented. It is understood that budget limitations may require postponement of some improvements. The recommendations outline ideal menu of improvements based on the needs analysis.

Overview

Purcellville has few existing town parks. The Pocket Park, Bethany Circle, and the Nature Preserve are the only town owned parks. This may seem hard to believe given the other facilities in town. However, many facilities in town are owned by other entities, including the county and other organizations. These facilities owned by outside organizations include Fireman's Park, the Loudoun County community center, and the Loudoun County Schools.

Currently, the town has a shortage of facilities, including sport fields, courts, and passive green space. The town's park acreage is also currently deficient compared to national and state standards. As the town grows to its "build out" potential more facilities will be needed in an already deficient town service area.

If the county and privately owned facilities are included, the town is currently adequately served. However, as the Joint land management area and county population grows, the town and county facilities will be inadequate. It is important to the Purcellville and the Loudoun County Parks and Recreation Department staff to avoid duplication of services and to coordinate development of facilities.

Recommendations for improving the parks and recreation are generally divided into three categories as follow:

Recommendation 1:
Acquire, plan, and build additional parks and green space

Recommendation 2:
Acquire, plan and build greenways connections linking the community

Recommendation 3:
Improve recreation programs for residents

Recommendation 1

Plan and Build Additional Parks and Public Green Space

New facilities and park acreage are suggested as part of the needs analysis. The recommendations for new facilities and distribution of park types are based on expressed public demand, review of participation figures, interviews with group leaders and department heads, and comparisons to national and state standards of service.

The following steps outline methods and procedures for creating and implementing new parks and open spaces.

Additional facilities

The following additional facilities are recommended to the town program for its new parks. These recommendations are for the town and the Joint land management area only. Additional county or league pressures may result in additional needs. These recommendations are a direct result of the needs assessment based on national and state standards, in conjunction with the expressed interest of the town residents.

- 1 little league field
- 1 basketball court
- 1 Indoor Rec. Court
- 4 picnic areas
- 2 soccer fields
- 1 softball field
- 2 tennis courts
- 2 playgrounds

The town should also study further the addition of an indoor aquatic center. The town cannot fully support an aquatic facility in Purcellville alone, however, the town when combined with the county, can. Public input was very strong for an indoor aquatic center in both the survey and the public meetings. An indoor pool is an expensive undertaking so this facility may represent an opportunity to partner with the county as later described.

Develop land the town currently owns

The quickest way to create new parks and open space is to develop what the town currently owns or controls. Current town owned or controlled parcels that appear to have significant development potential for parks and open space include:

- Parcel 1: The land adjacent to the waste water treatment plant
- Parcel 2: The nature park area
- Parcel 3: The steeply sloped parcel on the southeast side of town
- Parcel 4: Downtown along main street
- Parcel 5: The Exxon station parcel (not currently in town control but it is assumed that it will be soon)

Parcel 1
The land adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant is relatively flat and mostly open making it well suited for recreation fields. This area currently lacks a neighborhood park within one half mile. In addition this parcel is close to the southern end of the Urban Growth Area. More residential development in the UGA will create additional need for parks in this area of town.

Parcel 2
The nature park area is a large land holding which has potential for park development if done appropriately. A majority of the nature park should be left undeveloped for the benefit of water quality and wildlife. However, this does not fully restrict all development in the nature park, as a location for a small recreation field may be found on the edges closest to existing neighborhoods. Development of the park may also include low impact picnic shelters, unpaved walking trails, and interpretive areas.

Parcel 3:
Has limited potential based on site conditions. However, this area could be used for walking trails or preserved green space within the town.

Parcel 4:
The downtown area should be viewed as a possibility for development into park and green space. Purcellville does not directly control the land, as road and rights of way are under Virginia Department of Transportation authority. However, Purcellville has some say over the direction of development and should push for streetscape improvements. These improvements should provide planting areas, places to sit, safe pedestrian environments for strolling, and outdoor café spaces. It should be noted that this idea has been suggested at the Comprehensive Planning Public sessions and is fully supported in these recommendations.

Parcel 5:
The existing Exxon station parcel is not currently under town control. However, it is assumed that the town will gain control of this land. It is further assumed that roads in this area will be realigned for safer traffic flow. This planning effort should include the development of the parcel as a "village green". The concept of "village green" compliments the development of a downtown streetscape and would act a gateway to the downtown area.

Acquire additional land for building new parks and open space

The demographic figures and projections show a significant deficit in park space in the future. Using county projected growth figures, the county population will be approximately 42,000 people in 2015. It is obvious that all new park land will not come from existing town owned stock. The Town of Purcellville should gain control of land now for future development and preservation. Potential parcels for future park land should be further studied. Generally, however, potential park and open space land should be outside the current town boundaries, but within the Urban Growth Area. General locations for land purchased in the maps following this report. Land purchased here will be valuable for future planning purposes and the most easily purchased. Land should be acquired in the next several years as land prices will only increase in time. This may include the purchase and development of the Fields Farm.

Map #2 entitled "Additional Neighborhood Park Development" at the end of this chapter recommends general areas where additional neighborhood parkland should be developed. Each circle represents a half-mile service radius of a neighborhood park. The future development area north of Route 7 has no current park space. Furthermore, Route 7 separates it from existing parkland. These reasons are the basis for proposing new neighborhood parks. These neighborhood parks should be 5 to 20 acres in size.

Map #3 entitled "Additional Community Park Development" at the end of this chapter recommends general areas where additional community parks should be developed. The circles represent a three-mile service radius, the national standard. The existing facility at Franklin Park serves the western part of the community well. However, again as the community grows, the northern portion as well as the eastern side will be underserved. Therefore, two additional community parks are recommended in the future. Community parks should be 20 to 50 acres in size.

Paying for new park land and development

The big question with any proposed development is "how is it going to be paid for?" All of these ideas are great but with a shortage of funds in most municipal coffers, funding for parks is often cut as other financial needs arise.

Taxes

The majority of Purcellville residents who participated in the survey said they would like general taxes to pay for parks and open space. This is great in theory, but the question was not further elaborated on asking the same residents if they would support additional taxes to pay for parks and recreation. In many communities the parks department levies a separate tax or adds on to existing property taxes. Some communities support this addition, some do not. Purcellville should first look to pay for parks themselves. When municipalities pay for improvements, limitations are removed that some other funding sources put on grant monies. Paying for parks with municipal taxes gives more control to the town and residents to decide their own course in park planning and development. A further study should be conducted to see if an additional parks and open space tax is something Purcellville residents' support.

Partnering

Assuming that the town cannot pay for parks as a municipality, Purcellville should look to partner with other agencies. Purcellville could share their potion of the cost for the new facilities. This may include Loudoun County or the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

A partnership could work in a variety of ways. For example, the town could partner with the county for development of a park on the parcel adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant. The town could contribute land and the county could contribute the funds to build the facility. This seems like a natural cooperation, as the land is so close to border.

Another such example would be to partner with the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority for further development of small parks along the W&OD Trail within Purcellville limits. Again both benefit from the cooperation.

Grants

Grants are also an additional funding source for purchasing and developing parks and open space. Many state agencies offer grants for development of parks or the preservation of important green space. These grants are highly competitive as many municipalities are seeking them. A partial list of grant sources is offered in the appendix.

Adding a parks and recreation component to another type of project may be a way to get additional monies for both projects. One example of this would be intersection on which the old Exxon station was sited, is realigned, the "village green" could be included as part of the project. Transportation funds, ISTEA –21, can be used for not just roadways but also for alternative transportation (trails, bikeways, etc.) and sometimes parks.

Private Development

Purcellville could look to private developers for additional facilities. If a pool were constructed in the area, it could be constructed as a business venture. This would limit the use somewhat (as with the Loundoun County Golf and Country Club) but the new facility would provide services to residents.

Another way in which Purcellville could look to private development to fund parks is to require residential developers to pay a parks and recreation impact fee. These fees would be similar to those paid by developers for utilities and other town services.

The town could also require residential developers to build public mini parks as a part of the new developments they are proposing. Other communities, with limited success, have tried this idea. Developers often reserve the least accessible parcel of land for the park, and even then parks within new developments are not always seen as a public amenity. However, creative zoning requirements could overcome these obstacles.

Recommendation 2

Plan and build greenways connecting the community

A major shortcoming of the Purcellville parks system is the lack of connectivity between parks, neighborhoods and schools. In some cases in town, there are not even sidewalks for residents to use. A lack of connectivity results in more residents having to drive to various community destinations adding to congestion on the major connector roads in the neighborhoods.

The following steps outline methods and procedures for creating and implementing new greenway connections.

Develop regional greenway connections

Currently the Washington and Old Dominion Trail ends just outside of downtown Purcellville. The trail is a great benefit to the community for many reasons including providing a great recreation resource and a great conveyor of people to the town of Purcellville. The town has two opportunities to further recreation associated with the trail.

The town should look to partner with the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority to extend the trail past Purcellville. This may mean just cooperation with NVRPA planning efforts, however, to whatever extent possible, the town should support the extension of the regional trail from a parks and recreation standpoint.

Secondly, Purcellville should connect the downtown business area to the trail for the benefit of town businesses. The trail has the potential to bring many "day tourists" to Purcellville from as far away as Alexandria, Virginia. A convenient and safe connection to the trail would benefit users and the town.

Develop local greenway connections

The community should also look to develop a greenway throughout Purcellville. The public survey stated that better connections were needed. It also stated that trails were among the highest used facilities by town residents. Good connections benefit neighborhoods by making it possible to walk to the store, library, or school and not need to drive. Neighborhood connections separate children from traffic creating a safe network for them to use to get to various destinations.

The local greenway should be more than a sidewalk. It should be asphalt or crushed gravel trail narrow in width. It should be separate and buffered from the roadway surface. The network should connect destination points including the schools, the community center, the library, and commercial businesses. The greenway network should also connect to the W&OD Trail to improve accessibility for residents who live further away from existing W&OD Trail access points.

As was mentioned before, Purcellville lacks sidewalks in some neighborhoods. These connections should be made as soon as possible. In addition all new residential development are required to have sidewalks as a part of the developments approval. This is a very positive requirement that needs to be kept in place.

Developments should be encouraged to be adjacent to one another and to make connections not just to the main connector streets, but also between one other.

Paying for greenways

Many of the funding sources for development of greenways are similar to those previously described above. Please also refer to the partial list of funding sources.

Recommendation 3

Improve recreation programs for residents

During the planning process public comment was gathered on the recreation classes offered in the area. Generally, residents are able take advantage of the variety of programs and classes available through the Town and County and are generally satisfied with the programs offered. Improvements sought by the residents in classes and programs are miscellaneous at best, but some general trends are evident, such as a desire for more adult programs and aquatics programs.

Purcellville offers no recreation classes but does offer some opportunities in the way of town celebrations. The town should continue to support and work with the county to insure that they will be filling this need. It is not anticipated that Purcellville will need to add recreation classes to the list of services offered.

The county programs offered generate revenue. The programs should be market driven in order to ensure that attendance figures are appropriate for the time and effort it takes to implement. Programs should be responsive to resident interests and should be have a method to measure success.

- Add additional adult classes and if an aquatic center is feasible, create and add an aquatic program..
- Implement the appropriate programs in accordance with appropriate levels of service and national trends.
- Create performance standards and improvement strategies for all programs.

Additional Considerations

Preservation of open space

Much consideration has been given to *developed* open space within the town of Purcellville, however, preservation of open space as undeveloped acreage is also recommended. Preservation of land for conservation purposes has a lot of merit in an overall master plan. The benefits of conservation are far reaching. Conservation of land improves water quality in streams and creates wildlife corridors for improved habitat. Conserved land offers visual interest and creates buffers for residents. The preservation of land can only aid town residents who are feeling development pressures in their own physical environment.

The Town of Purcellville, from a parks and recreation standpoint, should support preservation efforts of local organizations preserving land for conservation within the town.

Update zoning of parks

Currently, the zoning map and regulations do not include a separate "parks and open space" definition. This means, in theory, a developer could purchase open space or existing park space and propose residential or commercial development. While this may seem unlikely, by town zoning it could happen. It is strongly recommended the town revise the zoning to close this loophole. This could be done by either creation of an overlay district or by removing existing parks space from their current zoning status and creating a separate new parks and open space definition.

Street tree planting

The Town of Purcellville should continue efforts of beautification throughout the town including planting street trees, shrubs and perennials.

Maintenance/Management

The Town of Purcellville currently has no full time maintenance staff. Currently the Department of Public Works does maintenance. To keep from hiring additional staff as parklands are acquired, it may be further advantageous to partner with the county, which already has staff who maintain park facilities.

Timeline

Where to Start

Getting started on any project is a daunting task. There is so much to do and sometimes no direction to start. For the purpose of this project, a direction has been suggested. Recommendations are listed below that give a starting point and incremental checkpoints. The timeline starts with recommendations that need to be done right now. Of these items, any can be pushed back; procrastinating on tasks puts the town behind national and state standards even further. Tasks that follow those that should be done right now, are broken into ten year increments.

Right Now

1. ACQUIRE LAND IN THE JLMA. This could be done in a variety of ways listed in the previous section entitled "Paying for new parkland and development". The town should partner with the county for acquisition and development of parkland in this area. Outright purchase gives the partnership the most flexibility for future development, however, as it is acknowledged that land is expensive, proffer is also a good vehicle for town/county acquisition. This should be a priority as land will never be cheaper than it is right now. General locations of where purchase land are shown on the maps at the end of this report.

2. Develop recreation facilities on the town land at the wastewater treatment plant and if possible, the nature park. These facilities

could be split between the two properties. The town should look to build at least the following to serve the residents:

- 1 little league field
- 1 basketball court
- 1 Indoor Rec. Court
- 4 picnic areas
- 2 soccer fields
- 1 softball field
- 2 tennis courts
- 2 playgrounds

3. Partner with the county for development of the following in the located outside Purcellville but within 5 miles:
    - 3 little league field
    - 1 basketball court
    - 1 football field
    - 3 Indoor Rec. Court
    - 10 picnic areas
    - 1 racquetball court
    - 4 soccer fields
    - 1 aquatic center

4. Further study a pool/aquatic center with the county. The town does not appear to have the demographic populations to support a pool on its own; however, analysis shows that the town and county can support an aquatic center. In the public meetings, the town has been most vocal on this subject. The construction of an aquatic center is a major expense, which should not be suggested without the market data to see if a pool is financially sustainable operation.

5. Update the zoning of parks by creating an overlay district for parks so that they cannot be developed in the future.

6. Identify key areas where sidewalk connections are missing. For example, close to schools and planned parkland.

7. Build a half of mile of sidewalk a year to improve connections to the key areas.

In Ten Years

1. Continue to acquire land with the county in the JLMA.

2. Have completed two neighborhood parks with the county in the JLMA.

3. Have completed all sidewalk connections that were identified as key missing "links".

4. Have one "in town" greenway connection developed.

5. Have completed the downtown streetscape as a public open space.

6. Have 100 additional acres set aside as preservation.

7. Reassess the need for full-time maintenance staff.

8. Revise the 2005 Parks and Open Space Master Plan.

In Twenty Years

1. Continue to acquire land in the JLMA.

2. Have completed one-neighborhood parks in the JLMA.

3. Have completed one community park in the JLMA

4. Partner with the county to develop two parks in the JLMA with recreation facilities.

5. Have three "in town" greenway connections developed.

6. Have 300 additional acres set aside as preservation.

7. Revise the 2015 Parks and Open Space Master Plan.

Action Plan

Implementation Process

The following outlines the basic process that will need to be followed to implement improvements. Specific priorities and action items are outlined above

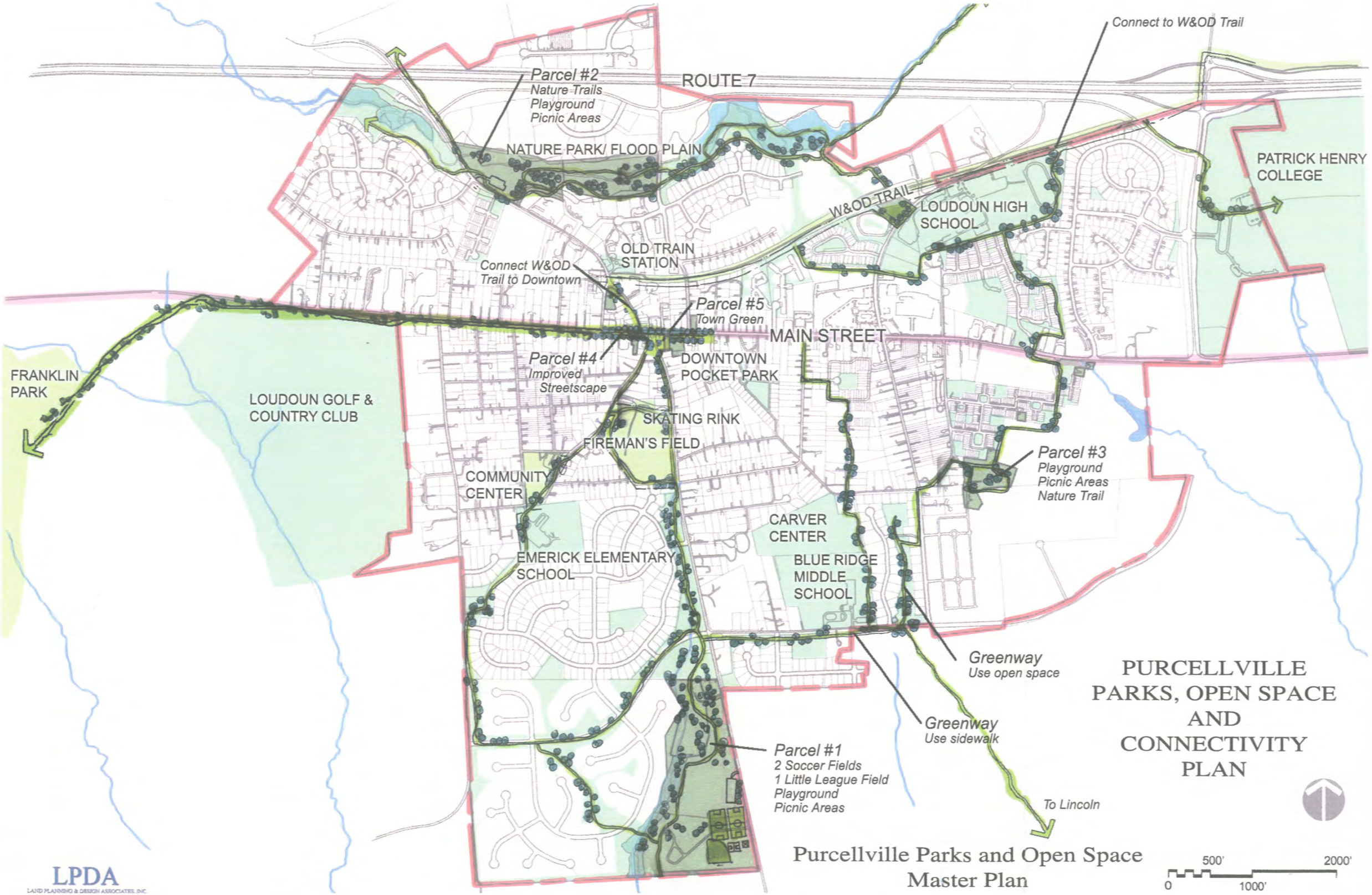
- Refine identification of priority projects.
- Finalize short term and long term planning.
- Identify funding sources and secure funding.
- Identify and purchase or dedicate land.
- Create detailed plans with community input.
- Phase and build each park.

- Update maintenance and operation staff and budgets to accommodate new parks and programs.

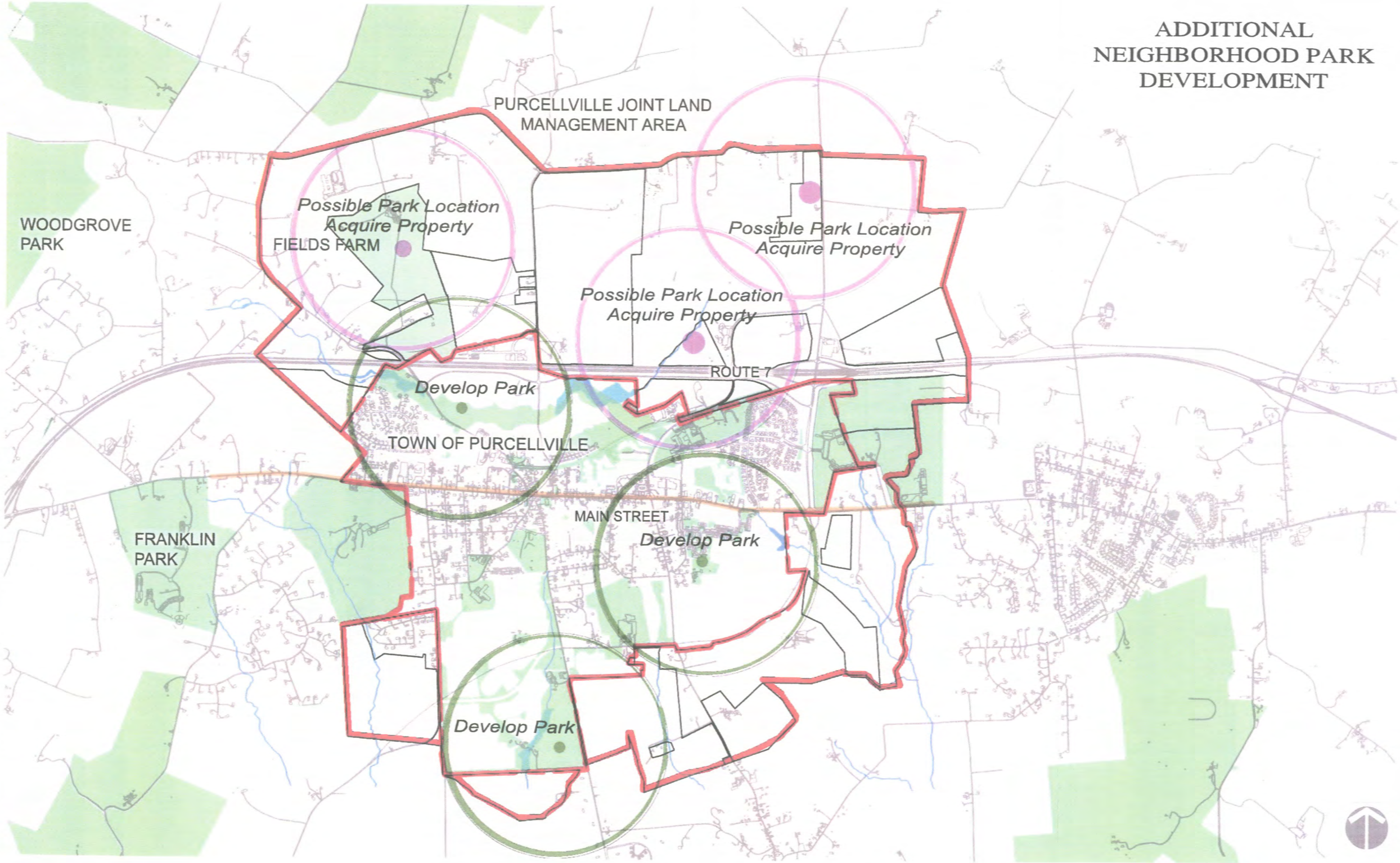
Priorities

Several items need to be addressed currently, and within the short term or the next several years Actual priority and implementation sequence of the long term improvements will need to be decided later in order to keep in pace with current trends and community needs. Many of these items are outlined more specifically in the recommendations.

Many recommendations are made in this plan for new and improved facilities and programs. Further physical and fiscal planning will be required for the successful implementation of the plan. Many of the items are discussed in greater detail in other chapters of the plan. The above is an outline of steps that need to occur to implement the plan. Many of the steps, plans or policies can be developed by staff while others will require consultant support. Time and funding for each should be allowed in next years budget.


Connect to W&OD Trail
Parcel #2
Nature Trails
Playground
Picnic Areas
ROUTE 7
NATURE PARK/ FLOOD PLAIN
PATRICK HENRY COLLEGE
W&OD TRAIL
LOUDOUN HIGH SCHOOL
OLD TRAIN STATION
Connect W&OD Trail to Downtown
Parcel #5
Town Green
MAIN STREET
Parcel #4
Improved Streetscape
DOWNTOWN POCKET PARK
FRANKLIN PARK
LOUDOUN GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB
SKATING RINK
FIREMAN'S FIELD
COMMUNITY CENTER
Parcel #3
Playground
Picnic Areas
Nature Trail
CARVER CENTER
EMERICK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BLUE RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL
Greenway
Use open space
Greenway
Use sidewalk
Parcel #1
2 Soccer Fields
1 Little League Field
Playground
Picnic Areas
To Lincoln
PURCELLVILLE PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND CONNECTIVITY PLAN
Purcellville Parks and Open Space Master Plan
500'
2000'
0
1000'
LPDA
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN ASSOCIATES, INC

ADDITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK DEVELOPMENT

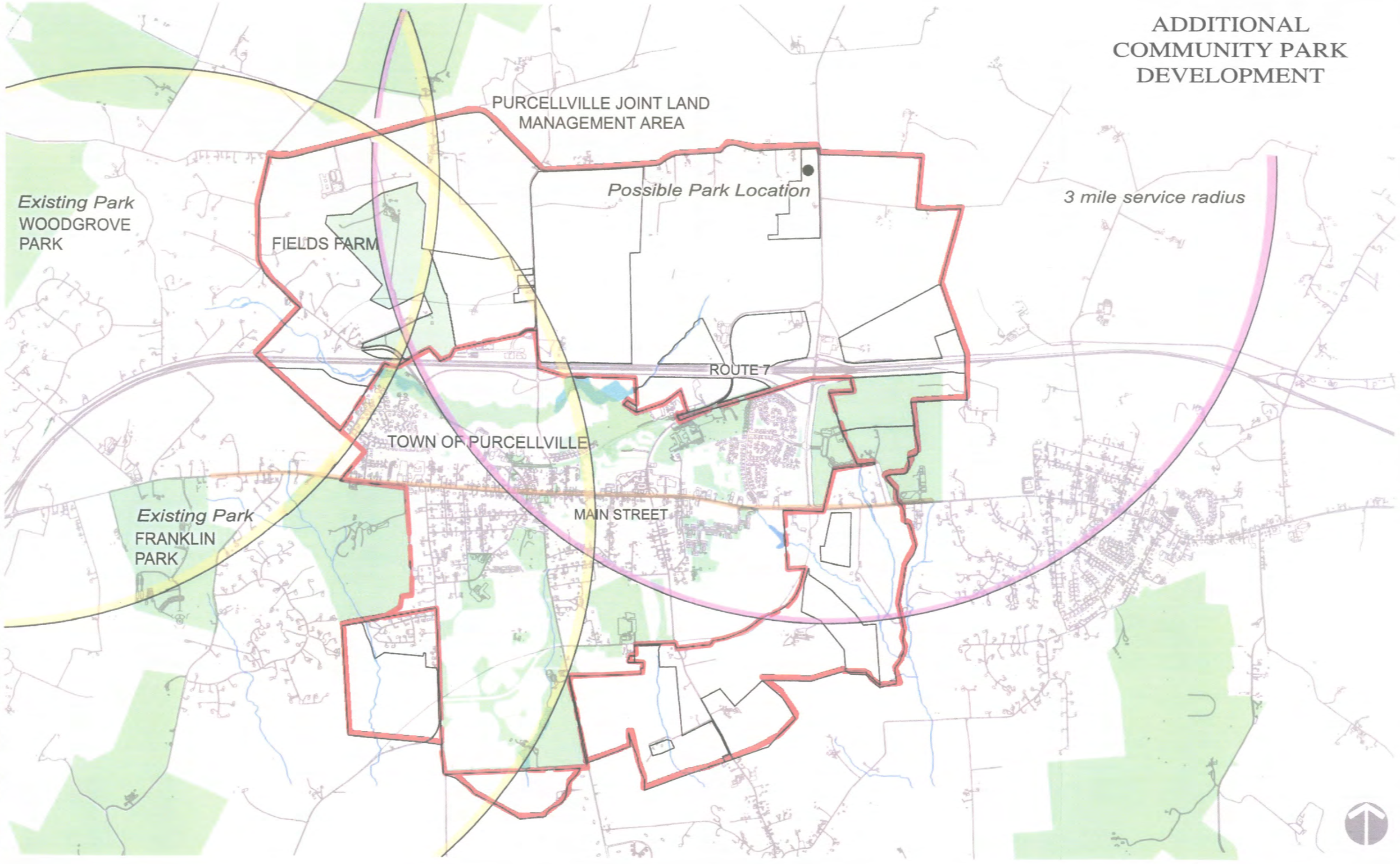


LPDA

Purcellville and JLMA Parks & Open Space Master Plan

1000' 4000'

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT

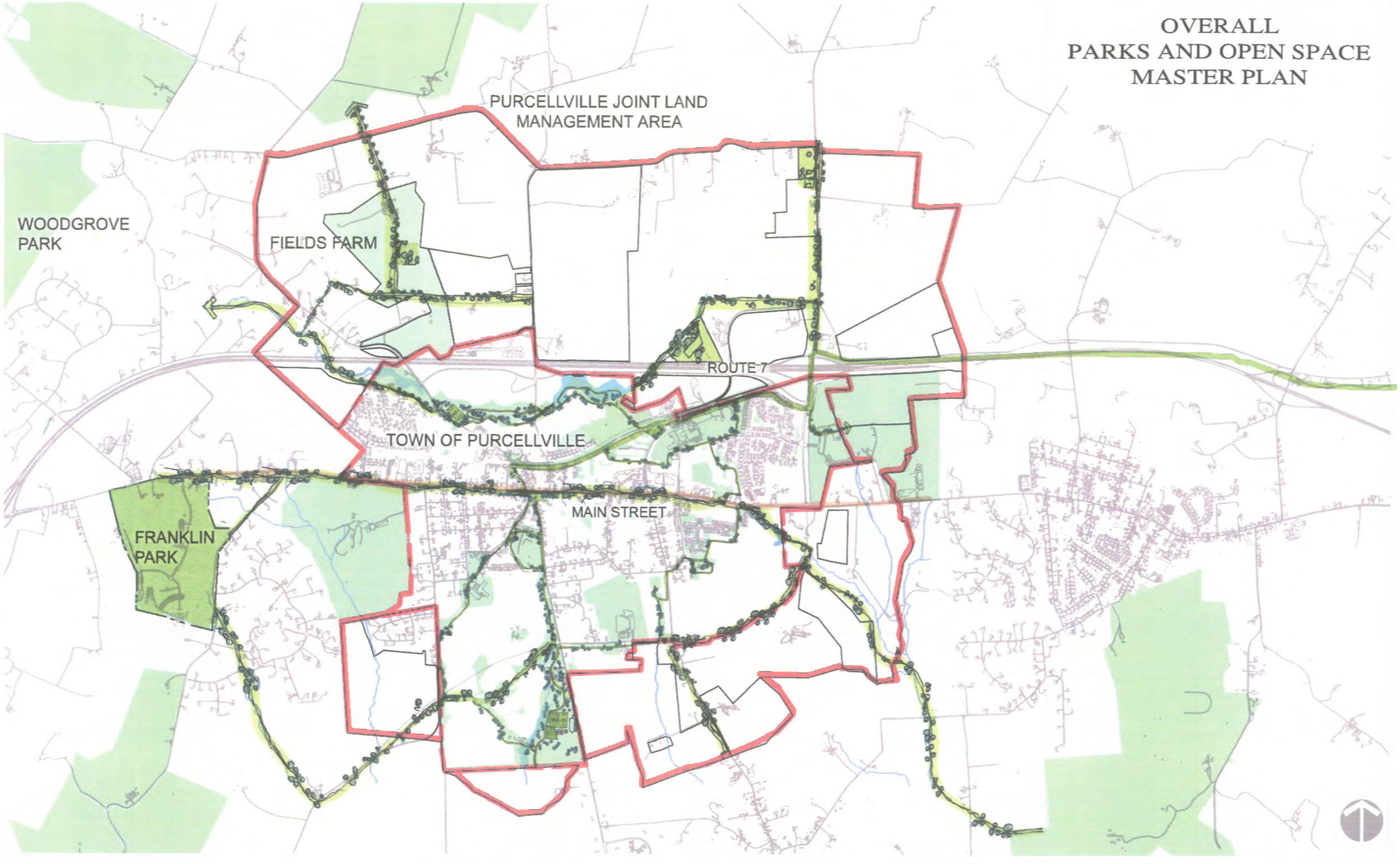


LPDA

Purcellville and JLMA Parks & Open Space Master Plan

1000' 4000'

OVERALL PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN



LPDA

Purcellville and JLMA Parks & Open Space Master Plan

1000' 4000'
0 2000'

Appendix A
Funding

Local Tax Revenue

Tax options, which create revenue from appropriately related sources, may be as follows:

- Local Sales Tax.
- Food and Beverage Tax.
- Innkeepers Tax.
- County Option Income Tax (COIT).
- Economic Development Income Tax (EDIT).

Sponsorship/Partnerships

Sponsorships and partnerships are important considerations in funding parks and recreation departments, in that they draw in the support of local businesses, patrons, donors, and others. This creates a sense of pride in the community and a communal feeling of ownership.

Sponsorships
Sponsorships are mostly done through advertising in program guides, at sports fields, at special events, or with facility naming. Businesses not only get to contribute to their local community, they also garnish name awareness, thus increasing their business.

Partnerships
Partnerships can be formed in any number of ways, some of the more common including:

- Investment partners.
- Event partners.
- Contractual partners.
- Park partners.
- Non-profit partners.

Foundations

Parks

A park foundation, with a 501(C) (3) status, can be useful for long term funding and beneficial in its ability to respond to funding options in a timely manner, generate opportunities for matching funds from other contributors, guide with estate planning, and others. A parks foundation can be helpful in:

- Assisting in land acquisition.
- Developing facilities.
- Sponsoring programs.
- Buying equipment for the Parks & Rec Department.

General

Foundation funds are useful in land acquisition, development and construction, providing programs, and others. These foundations can include:

- General-purpose foundations with comparatively few restrictions.
- Special program foundations for specific activities.
- Corporate foundations with few limitations, typically coming from local sources.

Government Assistance

Federal and State assistance may be essential in the furtherance of the Parks and Recreation Department. Some sources include:

- U.S. Park Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
- Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).
- U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program.
- Virginia Department of Forestry.

Charge per User/Fees

Exclusivity

Based on use, the general public will be charged for access to specific facilities and parks. Some variations include:

- A public service, for use by general public and funded through taxes.
- A merit service, used by individuals who pay for use on top of funding through taxes.
- A private benefit service, where the user pays entirely for use of the facility.

Resident vs. Non-Resident

Fees can be established for out-of-Town residents, status being determined through telephone numbers, addresses, or other methods. If there is already a cost involved, an increased fee can be placed on outside residents. Another option is to charge weekend fees for facility use, as it is more likely that out-of-Town residents are more likely to use the facility on the weekend.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

While not a direct funding, this option allows for an increased financial support through property tax incrementally related to community revitalization.

Non-reverting Funds or Enterprise Funds

A fund is established through excess revenue generated through various programs. From this designated program or facility use, program, operational and maintenance support can then be drawn from this account to support or subsidize the tax support needed. An ordinance must be created by the enabling legislative body.

Impact Fees

This is a fee charged to developers to help municipalities pay for the infrastructure, such as sewers, which would be necessary for the use of the newly created development.

Revenue Bonds

High use facilities and parks that are able to produce enough excess revenue can use this to cover operational costs and any debt.

Maintenance Endowment

The necessary continued maintenance costs should be a consideration in the need for funding. An endowment should be established and maintained from which the annual interest can be gleaned for the purposes of paying for the needed yearly maintenance.

Naming Rights

A group, business, or individual will provide the funds equivalent to the market value of the parcel of land or facility and its continued maintenance, in order to give their name of choice to the facility or park. This type of funding must be done delicately in order to prevent resentment on the part of the citizens and future donators.

Easements

Some common easements used by municipalities, in which they do not purchase the land from landowners, include recreation easements, conservation easements, and scenic easements. Each allows the landowner to maintain the title to the property, with a possible annual fee. The landowner then agrees to the conditions of the easement, which might include access and use of the property, conservation of the land, or making the site available from off-site as a scenic view.

Funding Sources

Sources

Local Assistance
The National Park Service provides various resources, assistance and funds for localities, including the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program; Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property for Parks, Recreation and Historic Monuments; and Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program.

Urban & Community Forestry Assistance Grants
The Virginia Department of Forestry provides funds for tree planting in urban areas.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Federal Lease proceeds fund federal agencies, states, and localities for planning, acquisition of land, waters or interest in land or waters to develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public. In Virginia, provided through the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, this fund provides a 50% match.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act
This program provides grant funds for wetland conservation projects.

Community Facilities Loans and Grants
Park and Recreation facility development is funded through the US Department of Agricultures' Rural Housing Services.

Community Development Block Grants Small Cities Programs
Land acquisition and facility development assistance is provided through grants based on a funding formula for States. Through the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development, there is a 100% matching fund.

Virginia Recreational Trails Program
Land or Easement acquisition, facility development and restoration of trail facilities, operations and maintenance programs funding provided through the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, with a 100% matching fund.

Transportation Enhancements (TEA-21)
Federal aid reimbursement, distributed through the Virginia Department of Transportation, funds are used for development and planning.

Virginia Land Conservation Fund
Through the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, land purchasing is provided with a 100% matching fund.

Virginia Outdoors Fund Grant Program
Outdoor recreation land acquisition and development projects are funded through a 50% match by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

Recreational Access Road Program
The Virginia Department of Transportation provides funding, sometimes to 100%, for construction of recreational access roads to public recreational areas and parks.

Bike Ways
The Virginia Department of Transportation provides funding for the development of bike paths and related recreational ways.

Recreation Resource Management
A nationally cost-share program, funds are directed through the Bureau of Land Management for the purposes of land management and protection.

Baseball Tomorrow Fund
Programming and facilities are funded through Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association, on an individual basis.

Virginia Foundation
For any project or program that benefits the community, the Virginia Foundation Board will help fund a portion.

Bikes Belong
The Bikes Belong Coalition and the American Bicycle Industry help fund facilities and education.

Appendix B
Classes and Leagues

The following is partial list of the existing recreation activities that are offered through the town of Purcellville and Loudoun County. The activities offered is always changing depending on the time of year and demand, so for a complete list please visit; www.loudoun.gov/prcs/home or www.purcellvilleva.com.

Classes & Programs

Senior Beginner Line Dancing – Purcellville Senior Center (at the Loudoun Valley Community Center)

Senior Art Classes – Purcellville Senior Center

Senior Beginner Crafts – Purcellville Senior Center

Senior On-going Activities – Through the Purcellville Senior Center Activities include Museum Excursions, Monthly Lunch Bunch, Friends of Carver Meeting, Bingo, Poker, Canasta and Cribbage, Armchair Fitness, Aerobics, Miscellaneous Excursions, Blood Pressure Check, Visits from the Area Agency on Aging Resource and VA Resource Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and Internet/Email Access.

Stingray Stroke Clinic – Franklin Park Pool

Children Swimming Classes – Franklin Park Pool

Adult Beginner Swim Classes – Franklin Park Pool

Safety and Lifeguard Courses – Franklin Park Pool

Preschool Age Programs – Franklin Park
Includes Garden Party, Pond Pals, 4th Fun, Mix it Up, 1 Step at a Time, Nature's Art, Rhythm of the Rainforest, The Bug Bunch

Multi-Age Programs – Franklin Park
Includes Friday Fishing, Canoe Clean-Up, Orienteering Workshop, Adult Tennis, Franklin Park Nature Camp, Archery Academy, Roller Hocke Legends Camp, Splash Camp, Cheer Spirit Camp, Outdoor Excursions, Tennis Camp, Football Camp

Preschool Age Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes Playgroups, Before School Program, After Kindergarten Program, Morning Playtime, For My Daddy, Messes & Masterpieces, Toddler Time, Little Red Hen, Nursery Rhymes, Fire Engine #9, Under the Sea, Cat in the Hat, String Art Bird Nest, Fun Fridays, Little Chefs, Alphabet Book, A Gift for Dad, Red White & Blue, Kids Nature Hike, Tuesday Lunch Buddies, Alligators & Crocodiles, Wet-N-Wild Play, seasonal activities.

Elementary School Age Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes Elementary Drop In, Parents Night Out, Kids Night Out, and seasonal activities.

Middle School Age Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes Middle School Drop-in Basketball, Travel Camp, Girls Only Club, and seasonal activities.

High School Age Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes High School Drop-In Basketaball, Friday Night Pizza & B-Ball, and seasonal activities.

Adult Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes Adult Drop-In Basketball, Tai Chi, Pilates, Tennis Lessons, and seasonal activities.

Senior Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes Feelin' Good, seasonal activities.

Multi-Age Programs – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Includes Fitness Room, Total Body Workout, Golf, Weight Watchers, Cardio Kickboxing, Jazzercise, Piano Voice Flute Lessons, and seasonal activities.

Misc. Youth Sports Camps throughout County

Leagues/Teams

Franklin Swim Team
Central Loudoun Little League
Western Loudoun Basketball League
Central Loudoun Youth League
Central Loudoun Cheerleading League
Loudoun Roller Hockey League
Loudoun Youth Lacrosse Association
Western Loudoun Rugby Football Club
Loudoun Youth Soccer Association
Upper Loudoun Girl's Softball
Loudoun Youth Volleyball
Loudoun Valley Youth Wrestling Club

Summer Activities

Twistin' By the Pool - Franklin Park Pool

Fourth of July Celebration – Franklin Park and throughout Purcellville
Outdoor Performances – Franklin Park

Fall Activities

Kid's Autumn Festival – Franklin Park
Trick-or-Treat
Haunted House

Winter Activities

Holiday Dance – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Holiday Celebration
Christmas Tree Lighting

Spring Activities

Spring Craft Fair – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Easter Egg Hunt – Franklin Park
Preschool Silent Auction – Loudoun Valley Community Center
Aquatic Festival – Franklin Park Pool
Heritage Days

LPDA

Appendix C
Survey Results

Research Report:
Town of Purcellville Parks and Recreation
Comprehensive Master Plan

2004

LAND PLANNING & DESIGN ASSOCIATES, INC.
Landscape Architecture . Planning

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
READING THIS REPORT	3
BACKGROUND & PURPOSE	4
METHODOLOGY & PROCEDURES	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
DETAILED FINDINGS	7
ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION	7
PROGRAM/CLASS PARTICIPATION	10
PARKS & FACILITY USE	11
RECOMMENDATIONS, RATING, AND REQUESTS	14
RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS	17
FUNDING	19

Charts

Chart 1: Participation in Selected Recreational Activities	7
Chart 2: Participation in Volunteered Recreational Activities	8
Chart 3: Participation in Selected Leisure Activities	9
Chart 4: Participation in Volunteered Leisure Activities	9
Chart 5: Participation in Selected Programs/Classes	10
Chart 6: Total Use of Parks and Recreation Facilities in Purcellville	11
Chart 7: Average Number of Visits in Last 12 Months	11
Chart 8: Usage of Parks and Recreation Facilities by Town vs. County Residents	12
Chart 9: Average Number of Visits in a 12 Month Period by Town vs. County	12
Chart 10: Average Number of Minutes from Home to Park	13
Chart 11: Distance Willing to Travel	13
Chart 12: Overall Rating of Purcellville Parks on Select Criteria	14
Chart 13: Recommendations for New Types of Park and Recreation Facilities	14
Chart 14: Increasing Appeal of Existing Park and Recreation Facilities	15
Chart 15: Recommendations for New Programs and Classes	15
Chart 16: Suggested Improvements to Existing Programs and Classes	16
Chart 17: Other Recreation or Leisure Activities Residents Would Like to See	16
Chart 18: Private Recreational Association	17
Chart 19: Age of Respondent	17
Chart 20: Number of People, Including Respondent Within Household	18
Chart 21: Main Source of Parks/Recreational Activities Information	18
Chart 22: Funding for Parks and Recreation Facilities	19

READING THIS REPORT

This report has been designed to meet the needs of a wide variety of readers, including those who will derive decisions based on this report. While a thorough reading may be necessary for various managers involved in the project, most readers will find that reading key points of selected portions will be sufficient. Paragraphs in the Executive Summary and Detailed Findings begin with key points, followed by supporting detail and clarification.

Depending upon the desired depth of information by the reader, one can approach this study is a variety of ways:

- Global Understanding: To obtain the big picture, a reader can read just the Executive Summary. This document is suitable as a standalone document, and is suitable for the busy reader.
- General Understanding: A reader may get a general overview by reading the Executive Summary and parts of the Detailed Findings, either in full or the highlighted portions.
- Additional Insight: Should further detail be necessary for the reader, one may study the charts and graphs provided.

BACKGROUND & PURPOSE

This report summarizes the findings of a telephone survey conducted by calling randomly selected citizens within the Town of Purcellville and surrounding County citizens within a 5-mile radius. Southeastern Institute of Research, Inc., performed the surveys and organized the information.

The primary objective for this study was to determine the frequency and intensity of usage of the Purcellville parks and recreational facilities and programs. The study also looked at residents' desires for future improvements and additions to the existing facilities and programs. In addition, the survey obtained demographic profiles and statistics in relation to facility and program usage.

This report was prepared by Land Planning & Design Associates, Inc., (LPDA) through the use of information provided by Southeastern Institute of Research, Inc. (SIR).

METHODOLOGY & PROCEDURES

SIR conducted the survey through telephone calls to 400 randomly selected respondents in the Town of Purcellville and County residents within a 5-mile radius of Town. Interviewers spoke with the head of household, introducing the survey as a study on recreational activities. The Town of Purcellville was identified in the introduction.

The key issues to be measured by the questionnaire were directed by the Town of Purcellville.

The universe of study is all Town of Purcellville households and those within a five-mile radius. SIR identified respondents by asking for a head of the household and verifying that he or she is a resident of the Town of Purcellville or County resident within 5 miles of Purcellville.

Sampling was accomplished by applying a random digit dialing process to all the households living within the Town of Purcellville and the surrounding County. Respondents were asked to clarify whether they were Town or County residents within a 5-mile radius. Interviews were then conducted with only those households that qualified. Qualified respondents were head of the household and a legal resident of the Town of Purcellville. Samples of 400 yield a maximum statistical error of $\pm$ 5.0% at the 95% level of confidence.

Interviews were conducted from SIR's 50-station central telephone bank with direct supervision over all calls. This process resulted in consistently high-quality interviewing as supervisors were immediately available to resolve any questions brought up during interviewing. The survey was pre-tested prior to actual fielding in an effort to eliminate confusing questions or wordings and to ensure that the survey was meeting objectives. Interviews were conducted between 5:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. during the week and 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on weekends, unless a respondent requested another time for an interview. If necessary, interviewers attempted to reach each telephone number in the sample at least four times on various days.

Tabulation for this study was initiated and completed under the supervision of SIR's Data Development Department. Both a telephone interviewing supervisor and a data processing clerk edited all questionnaires prior to actual coding to ensure the highest possible level of accuracy. The data was electronically keyed, 100% key-verified, and processed on SIR's own in-house tabulation equipment which permits multilevel selection criteria.

Statistical tests were performed to determine where apparent differences are "statistically significant," given the number of people asked the question and the percentage who gave a particular response. Significant differences were discussed in the "Detailed Findings" section and highlighted in the Executive Summary of the report.

Charts show the significant data collected for this study and findings are shown according to total sample.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of the public survey was to obtain information on citizens' patterns of current use, preferences and desires with the goal of understanding any current and future deficiencies in parks and recreation programs and facilities. Other objectives of the study were to discover effectiveness of the Town's Parks and Recreation system as a service to the community, to gauge customer satisfaction and to determine current level of use of Town and nearby County parks, facilities and schoolyard parks. The survey was conducted by telephone calls to 400 randomly selected respondents.

Purcellville and nearby residents significantly utilize available parks and recreation facilities.

Residents are able take advantage of the variety of programs and classes available through the Town and County.

Residents generally use parks that have more to offer.

Residents are, by and large, satisfied with existing facilities and programs.

Improvements sought by the residents in facilities and programs are miscellaneous at best, but some general trends stick out, such as a desire for more adult programs and swimming pools.

Some residents are interested in new programs and facilities, but most surveyed seek nothing in particular at this time.

Residents surveyed represent a good cross section of Purcellville in terms of age and household size.

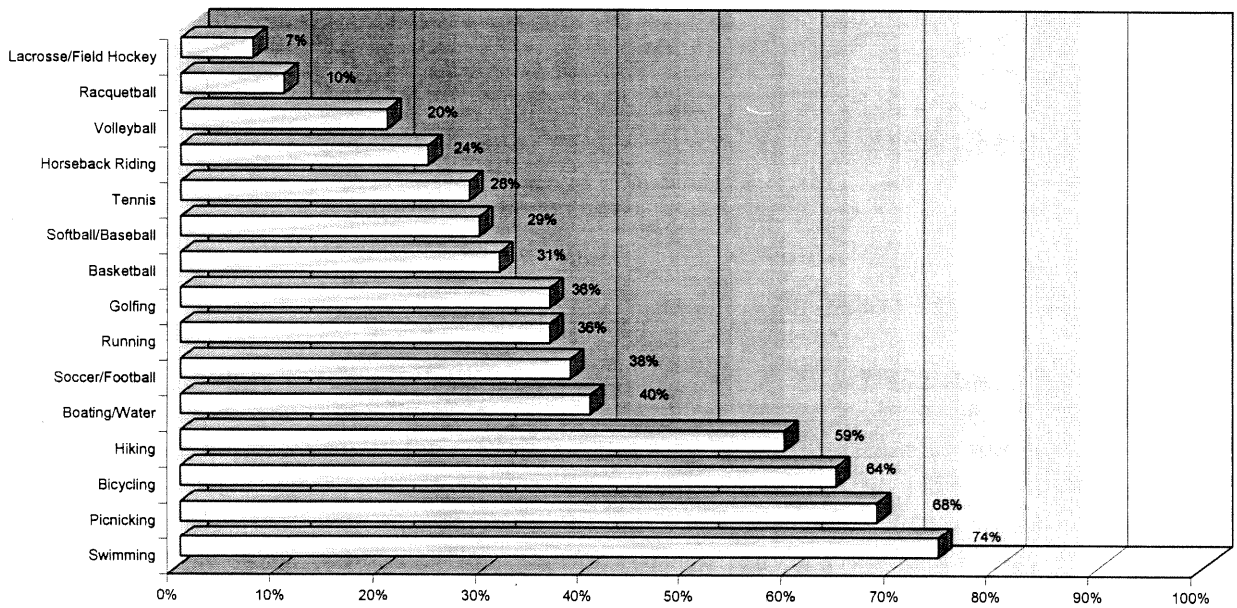
Residents mostly want funding for parks and recreation facilities to come from general taxes.

DETAILED FINDINGS

Activity Participation

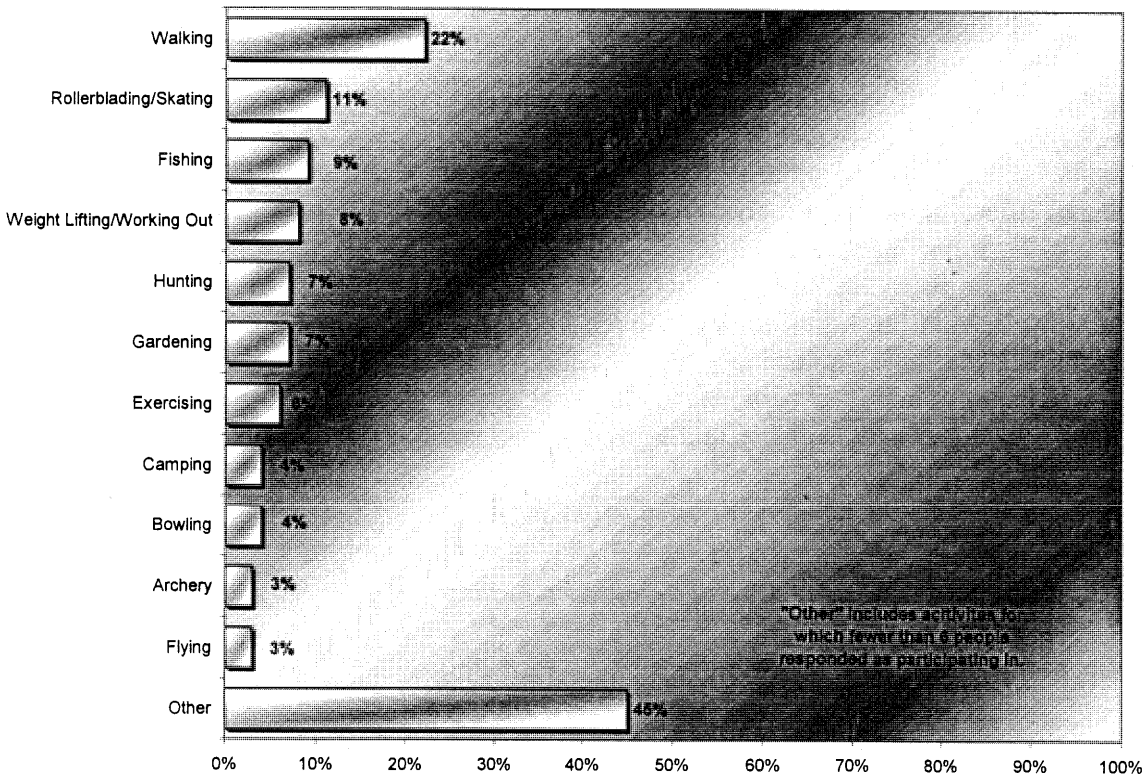
Purcellville residents participate in a variety of recreational activities, whether they are county and town organized, or done by the individual or family on their own. Question 1A of the survey asked "Please tell me if you or anyone else in your household ever participates in this activity", and fifteen choices were given (see Chart 1). Question 1AA asked if there were other activities that were not mentioned in which someone from the household participated. The predominant answer was "No" at 61%, with "Yes" only at 37%. Question 1B allowed the respondent to tell what the other activities were. Because of the openness of the questions, "other" responses, (meaning many of the activities were only mentioned by five or fewer respondents) account for 45% of responses. However, the top four activities mentioned include walking, rollerblading/skating, fishing, and weight lifting/working out (see Chart 2).

Chart 1: Participation in Selected Recreational Activities



* Chart 1 is assembled from Question 1A and Table 1 of the survey information

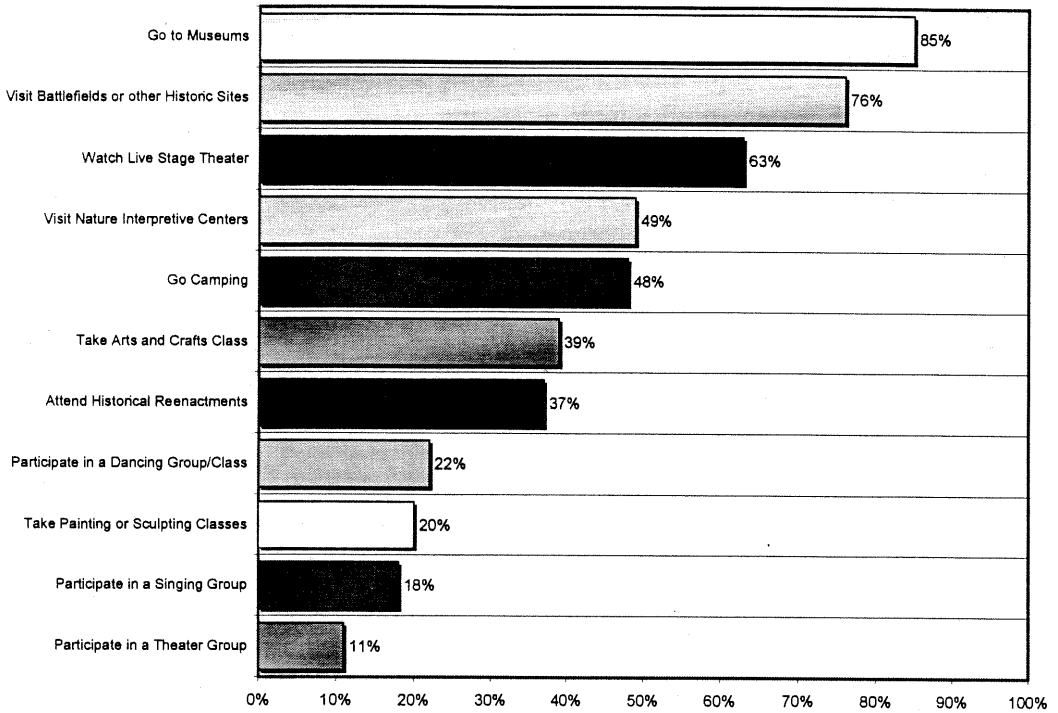
Chart 2: Participation in Volunteered Recreational Activities



* Chart 2 is assembled from Question 1B and Table 3 of the survey information

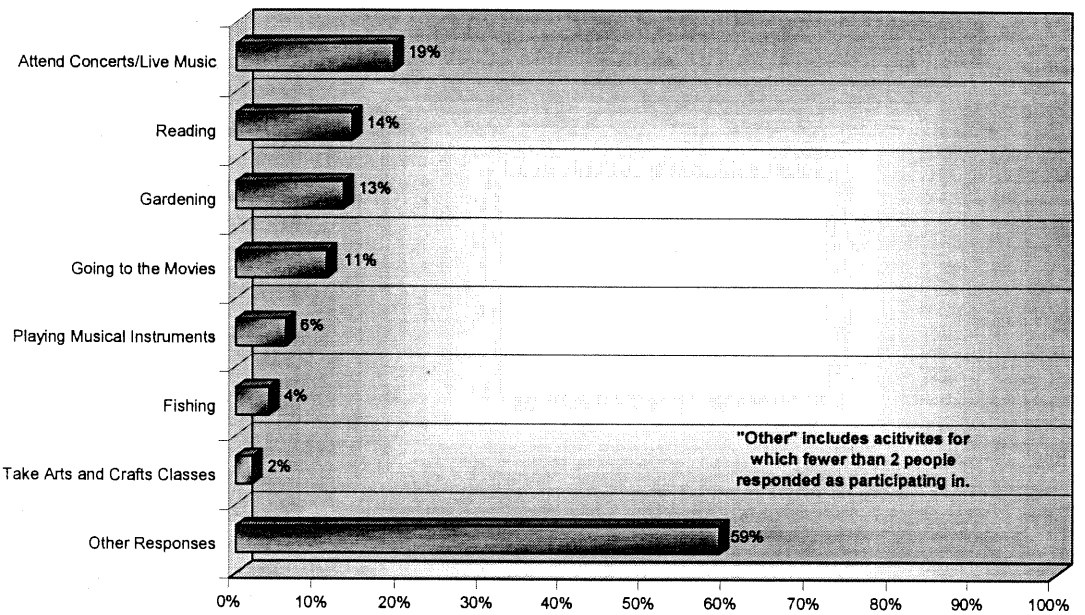
Purcellville residents also enjoy a wide variety of leisure activities, which include historical, educational, cultural and outdoor related events. Again, respondents were given a list of activities to choose from, then asked if there were other activities not mentioned (No at 70%, Yes at 30%), and given a chance to tell what other activities they participate in. Of the selected leisure activities mentioned by the survey taker, visiting museum and historical sites topped the list, followed by watching theatre, going to nature centers and going camping (see Chart 3). When asked what other activities they participated in, respondents gave attending concerts/listening to live music as their top leisure activity, followed by reading, gardening, and going to the movies (see Chart 4). Other responses, where there wasn't a significant response for each, accounted for 59% of the responses.

Chart 3: Participation in Selected Leisure Activities



* Chart 3 is assembled from Question 2A-K and Table 4 of the survey information

Chart 4: Participation in Volunteered Leisure Activities

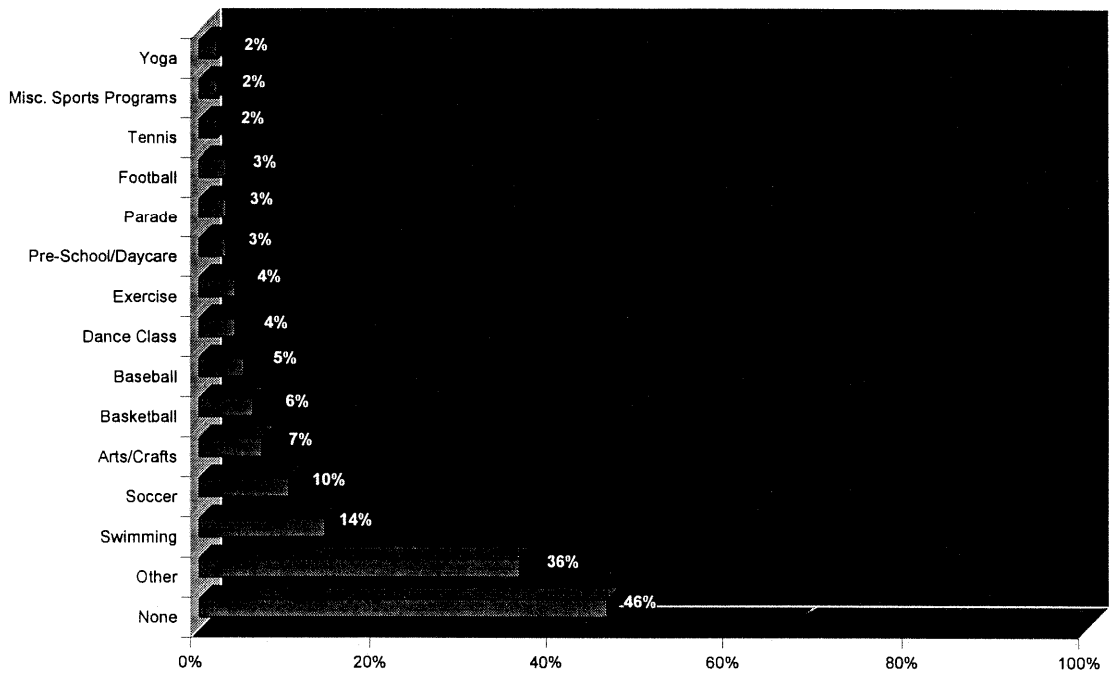


* Chart 4 is assembled from Question 2B and Table 6 of the survey information.

Program/Class Participation

Purcellville residents and surrounding County residents participate in a few organized programs and classes, whether provided through a municipality or a private organization. Swimming was the most frequently chosen when asked which programs, classes, or activities the resident or household members participated in within the last 12 months. "Other" responses account for random answers in which fewer than 9 participants gave. (See Chart 5)

Chart 5: Participation in Selected Programs/Classes

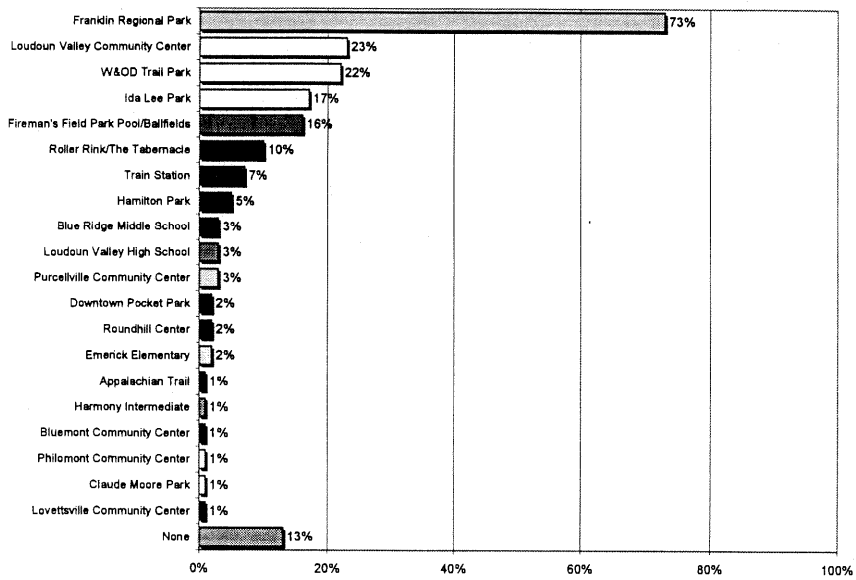


* Chart 5 is assembled from Question 8 and Table 62 of the survey information

Park and Facility Use

A large percentage, 87%, of Purcellville households has visited a Purcellville park, recreation facility, or school park within a 12-month period. Per household, the park which most households visited was Franklin Regional Park (see Chart 6). However, based on the number of total visits within a 12-month period, the W&OD Trail Park was the most frequently visited (see Chart 7). In comparing Town residents with County residents within a five-mile radius, Town residents were more likely to have visited the parks listed in a 12-month period, proportionally to population (see Chart 8).

Chart 6: Total Use of Parks & Recreation Facilities in Town of Purcellville & nearby County



* Chart 6 is assembled from Question 3 and Table 7 of the survey information

Chart 7: Average Number of Visits in Last 12 Months

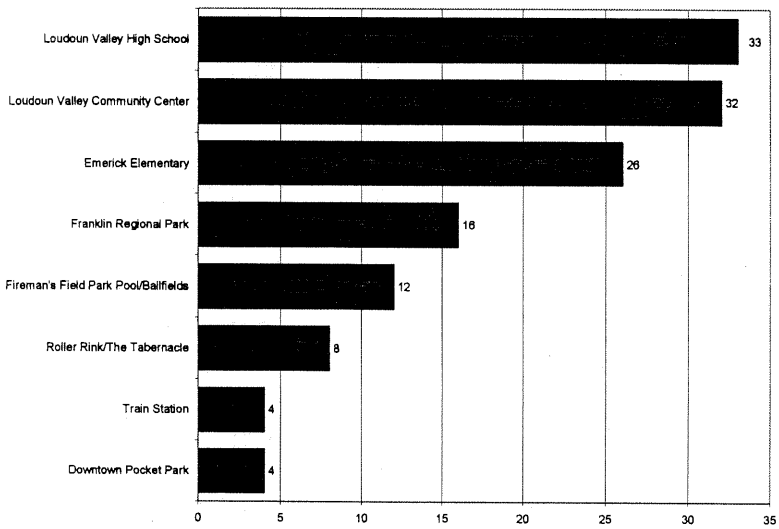
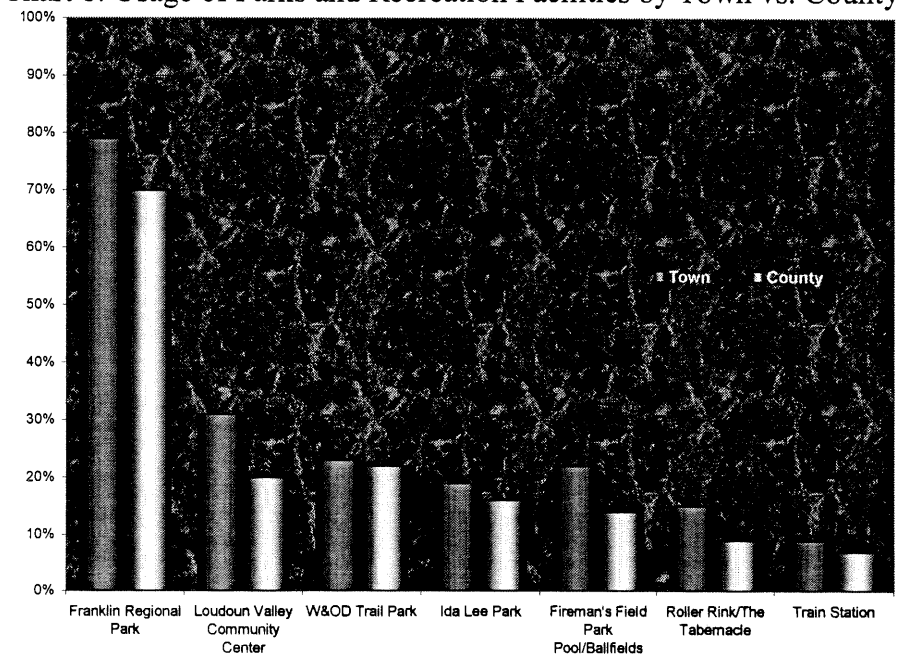


*Chart 7 is assembled from Questions 3AA-AP and Misc. Tables 8-53 of the survey information.

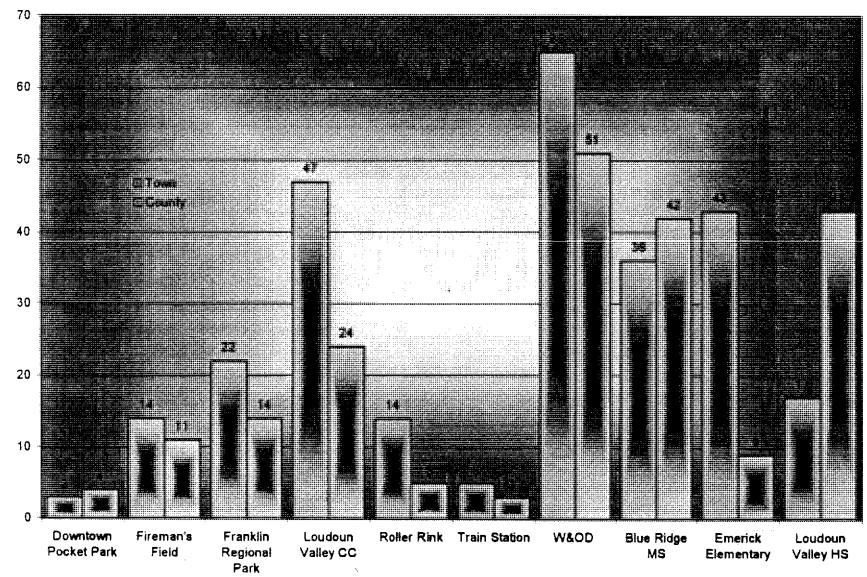
Chart 8: Usage of Parks and Recreation Facilities by Town vs. County Residents.



* Chart 8 is assembled from Questions 3AA-AP and Misc. Tables 8-53 of the survey information.

The average number of visits within a 12-month period varies depending upon residency (see Chart 9). For instance, the Loudoun Valley Community Center was visited most often by Town residents, while Loudoun Valley High School was more frequently visited by County residents. The general trend of use depends on the location of the facility; if a facility is located in Purcellville, it is most likely that Town residents will visit it the most often.

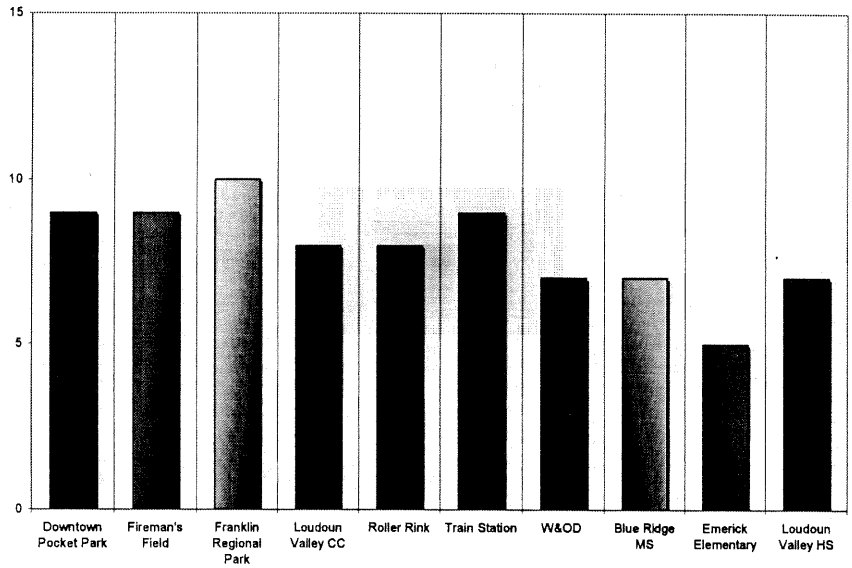
Chart 9: Average Number of Visits in a 12-Month Period Town vs. County



* Chart 9 is assembled from Questions 3AA-AP and Misc. Tables 8-53 of the survey information.

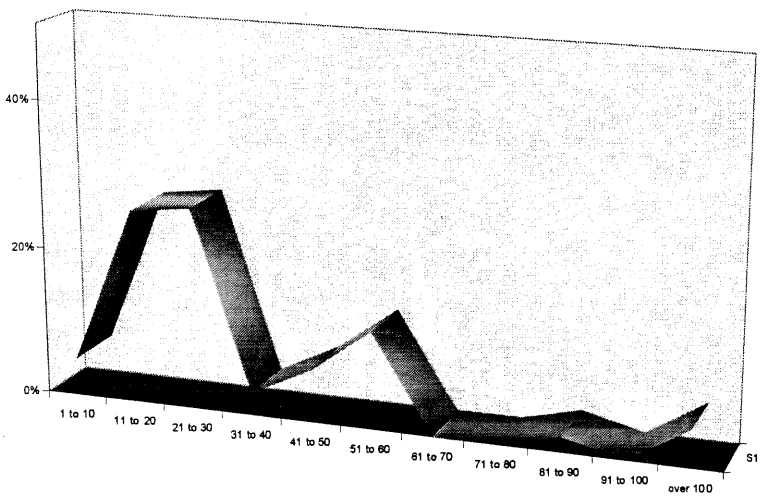
While facility location does have an effect on its usage, as shown above, Purcellville and Loudoun residents affirm that the amount of time for travel to a facility is reasonable, and, by average, is no more than 8 minutes (see Chart 10). When asked distance willing to travel, surveyed residents were most willing to travel in the 10-30 minute range, while a few die-hards were willing to travel over an hour and a half, bringing the average distance to 42 minutes (see Chart 11).

Chart 10: Average Number of Minutes from Home to Park



* Chart 10 is assembled from Question 3CA-CP and Misc. Table 10- 55 of the survey information

Chart 11: Distance Willing to Travel

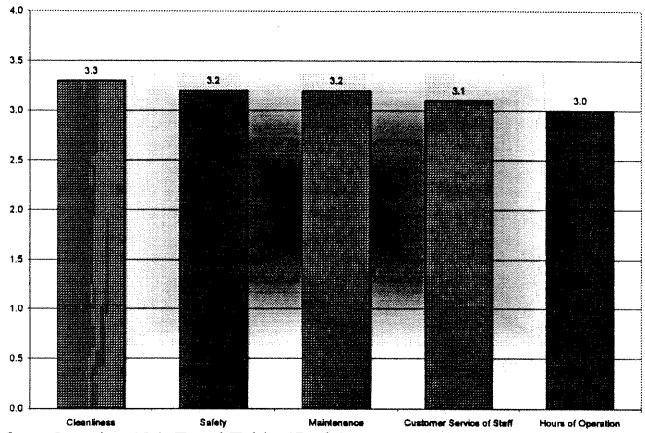


* Chart 11 is assembled from Question 4 and Table 56 of the survey information.

Recommendations, Rating, and Requests for Existing Facilities and Programs

Purcellville and nearby Loudoun residents rate park facilities favorably, but still have some wishes regarding facility improvement, increased programs and facilities, and other concerns. Regarding existing parks, residents rate cleanliness the best, with hours of operation getting, on average, the lowest rating of the five criteria (see Chart 12).

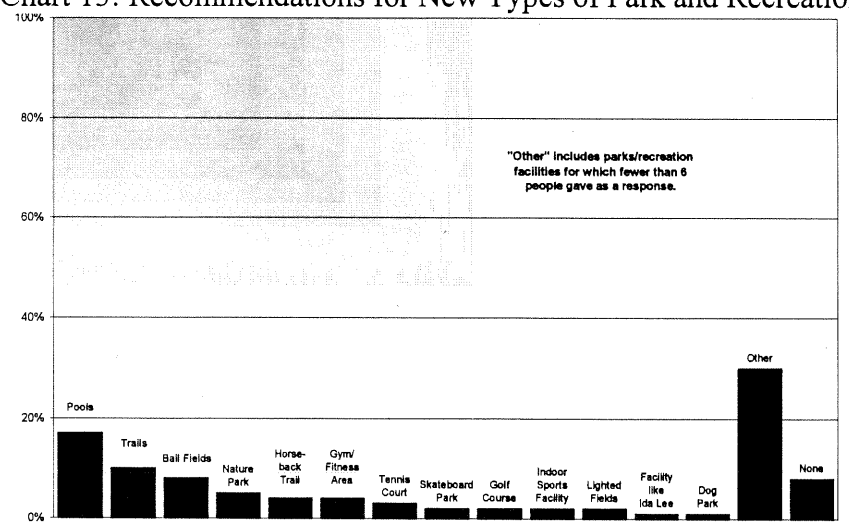
Chart 12: Overall Rating of Purcellville Parks on Select Criteria



* Chart 12 is assembled from Question 13A-E and Table 67 of the survey information.

Respondents to the survey provided an interesting array of new parks and recreation facilities they would like to see created (see Chart 13). Because the question was open-ended, respondents' answers were quite diverse, which accounts for the 30%, as shown on Chart 13. The "None in Particular" response, at 8%, can be construed as positive, in that those respondents felt there was no need to add to the current facilities available. Swimming pools, indoor and otherwise, was the most given answer.

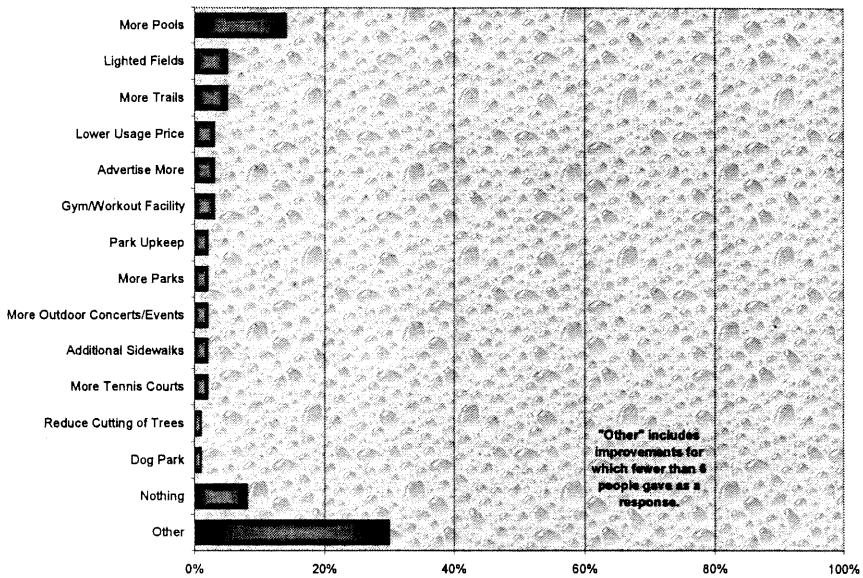
Chart 13: Recommendations for New Types of Park and Recreation Facilities



* Chart 13 is assembled from Question 6 and Table 58 of the survey information.

When it comes to making existing parks and facilities more appealing, residents most often mention pools of one type or another (see Chart 14). Again, with the questioning, respondents were able to give any answer, which accounts for the 30% of "Other Responses". The "Nothing in Particular" response at 8% shows that almost one-tenth of the respondents most likely don't think improvements need to be made on existing parks and facilities.

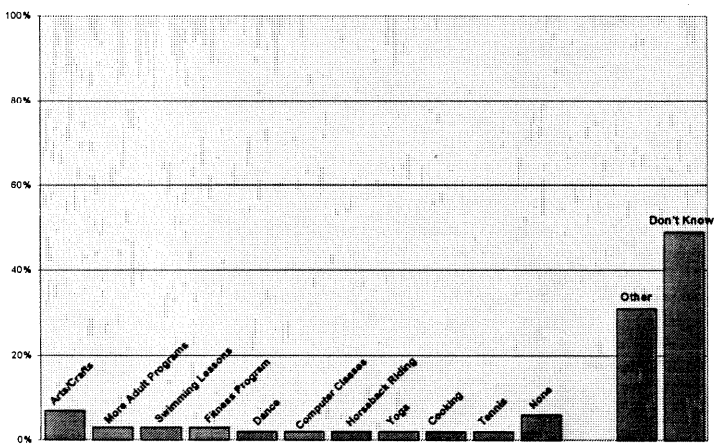
Chart 14: Increasing Appeal of Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities



* Chart 14 is assembled from Question 5 and Table 57 of the survey information.

Purcellville and nearby residents have diverse interests when it comes to educational and recreational opportunities provided by the Town and County. Art related classes, adult programs, outdoor endeavors, and educational classes are some of the many categories residents are interested in for new programs and classes (see Chart 15).

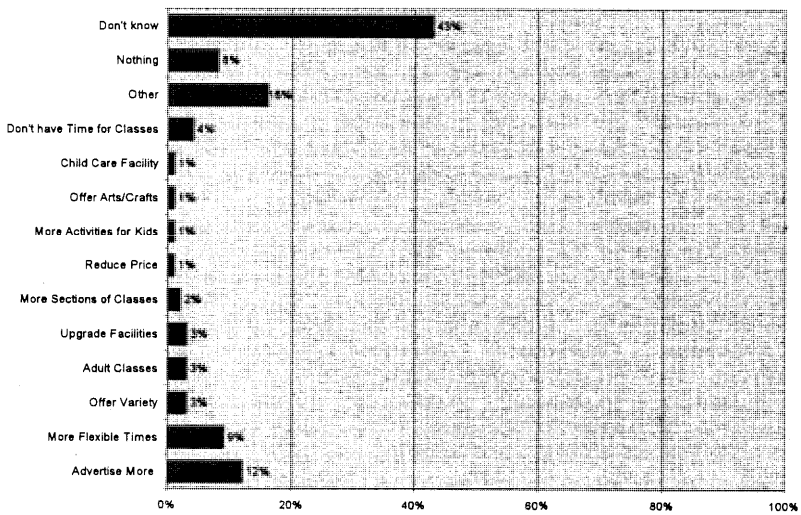
Chart 15: Recommendations for New Programs and Classes



* Chart 15 is assembled from Question 11 and Table 65 of the survey information.

For existing programs and classes, residents again have a wide range of requested improvements or characteristics which would make these programs more appealing to them and their household. However, some reoccurring themes in their answers relate to timeliness and better notices to the community members about upcoming classes, programs, and events. Many residents also seem to desire more variety and adult level classes than what is currently being made available. As seen on Chart 16, "Other Responses" at 16% represents answers given by fewer than four respondents. Responses "Nothing" at 8% and "Don't Know" at 43% could mean that a good portion feel that improvements would not alter their program and class participation.

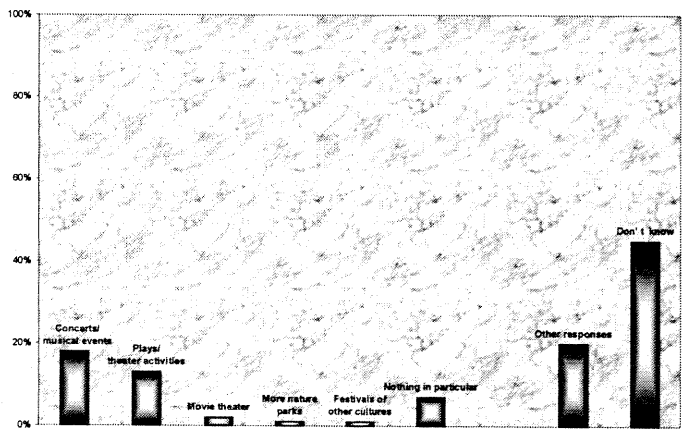
Chart 16: Suggested Improvements to Existing Programs and Classes



* Chart 16 is assembled from Question 10 and Table 64 of the survey information.

When asked what other types of recreational, cultural or other leisure activities residents would like to see more of, 7% responded "None in Particular" and 45% "Don't Know". Those who gave a definitive answer primarily wished to see music and theatre related performances added to the Town's repertoire (see Chart 17).

Chart 17: Other Recreational, Cultural or Leisure Activities Residents Would Like to See

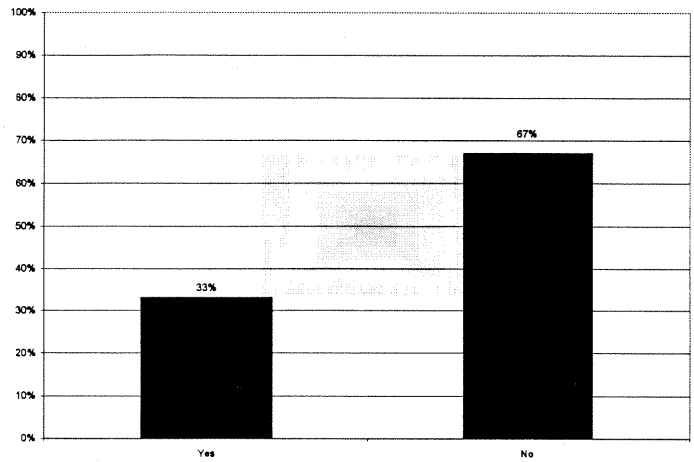


* Chart 17 is assembled from Question 12 and Table 66 of the survey information.

Respondent Demographics

The majority of respondents to the questionnaire do not belong to a private recreational association. When the respondent was asked if he/she or any member of the household belonged to a private recreational association such as a swim or health club, tennis club, YMCA, or country club, most respondents answered "No."(see Chart 18).

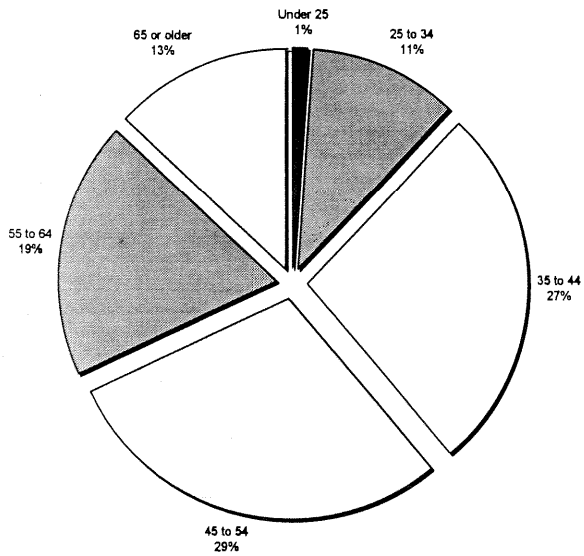
Chart 18: Private Recreational Association



* Chart 18 is assembled from Question D1 and Table 73 of the survey information.

The survey respondents represent a fairly distributive amount of the area population based on age. Most respondents fall in the age range of 45-54 and 35-44, but other age categories are not far behind (see Chart 19).

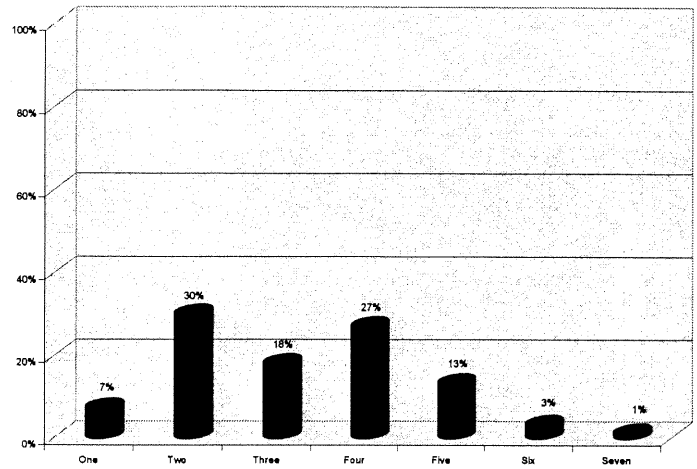
Chart 19: Age of Respondent



* Chart 19 is assembled from Question D2 and Table 74 of the survey information.

Most respondents to the survey have two people in the household, including the respondent. Based on the question "Including yourself, how many people live in your household?", surveyors found that most respondents belong to a smaller per person household than larger. Not many respondents belong to a household containing seven or more people (see Chart 20).

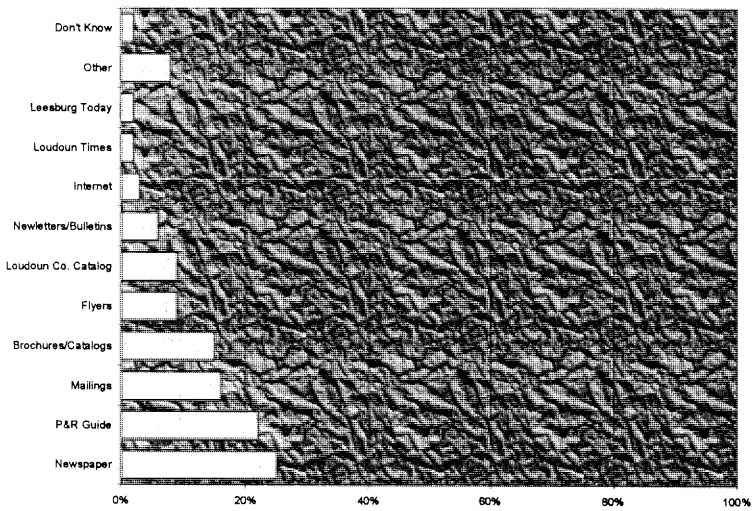
Chart 20: Number of People, Including Respondent, Within Household



* Chart 20 is assembled from Question D3 and Table 75 of the survey information.

Residents receive their information about parks and recreational activities from a variety of sources. The main source for respondents is newspapers (no name given). Other important sources include the guide, mailings, brochures/catalogs/booklets, flyers, and specific area newspapers (See Chart 21).

Chart 21: Main Source of Parks/Recreational Activities Information

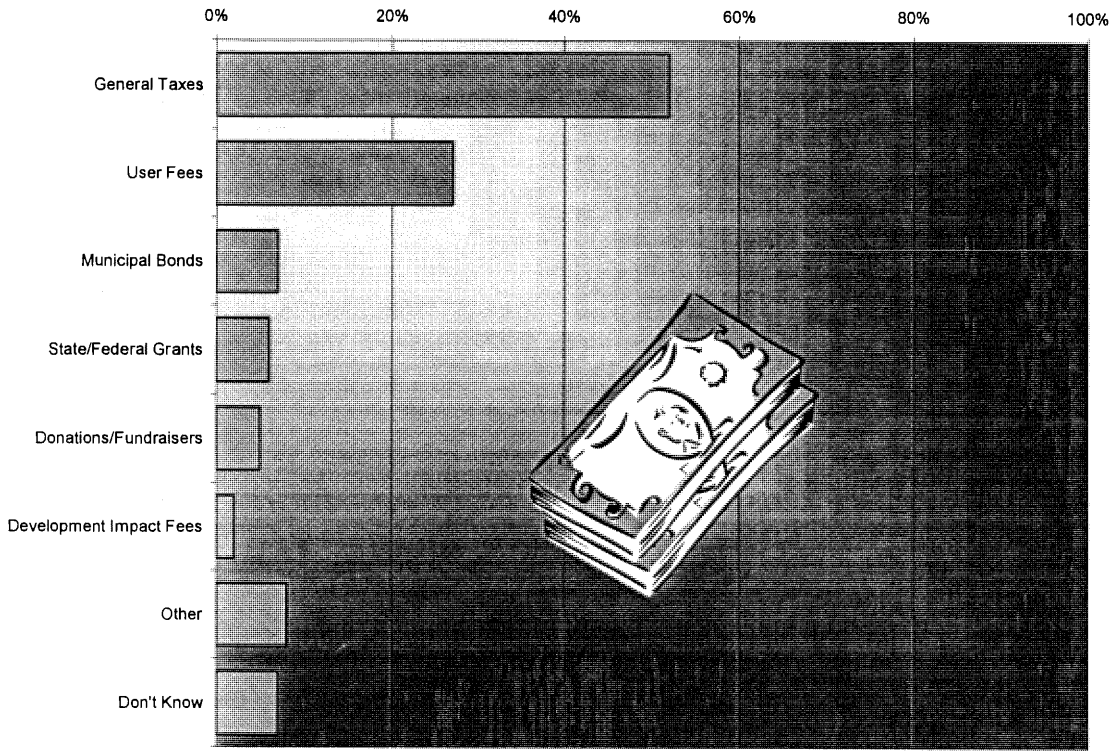


* Chart 21 is assembled from Question 7A and Table 61 of the survey information.

Funding

Purcellville and nearby residents largely feel that parks and recreation facilities should be paid for by general taxes. When asked, "Knowing that parks and recreation facilities cost money, how do you think they should be paid for?", residents also look favorably on user fees (see Chart 22).

Chart 22: Funding for Parks and Recreation Facilities



* Chart 22 is assembled from Question 6A and Table 59 of the survey information.

LPDA

Appendix D
Meeting Notes

MEETING REPORT

Purcellville Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan
PROJECT #:

Meeting Time & Date: 6:00 PM, April 6, 2004

Meeting Location: Purcellville Town Offices

Requested attendees: Karin Franklin, City Engineer
Scott King Walker, PRAB Chair
PRAB members
Town Planning Staff
Planning Commission representative
Bill Mechnick LPDA

An introduction of the meetings purpose and agenda was given.

The working group was discussed. It was concluded that the working group would include three members of the PRAB, A planning staff representative and A Town Council Representative.

A project contact list was requested for the working group. Bill asked Scott if he could send an email with every ones contact information.

Scott K. Walker was identified as the primary contact person for the project. The consultant will direct all communication to Scott, while also copying communication to the working group. Email was decided as the best way to accomplish this task.

Stakeholders were discussed. It was explained that a stakeholder would be a group or individual that has a direct stake in the process. These may be institutions or organizations that are directly effected on a large scale by the delivery of parks and recreation in the area. These groups may own an operate facilities that the Town is dependent on or may be dependent on Town facilities. Several stakeholders have been identified in the scope of services. The client may adjust these. It was recommended that the stakeholders be identified within the next two weeks so that they could be specifically invited to participate in the public meetings. It was also recommended that Council members be invited.

The need for the base information previously requested was discussed. A question was asked as to why the consultant was not gathering all the base information. It was explained that this was fairly typical of the process, where, the client will provide the base information and that in doing so reduces consultant fees. This is how it is outlined in the scope of services also.

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434.296.2108
Fax: 434.296.2109
www.lpda.net

The schedule for the first public meeting was discussed. May 5th and May 12th were chosen as potential evenings for the meetings. 7:00 was discussed as an appropriate time. It was recommended that the meetings be advertised in the local paper 2 weeks prior and that an article about the master plan process also be published prior to the meeting. LPDA was asked to provide copy examples of an advertisement and article. LPDA is currently requesting this information from previous clients.

Overall projects schedule was discussed. It was explained that we had 3 public meetings to do and a follow presentation to Council and that 4 to 6 weeks between meetings was desirable. This would put us into August for completion of the project.

The "Universe of Study" was discussed. It was explained that the choices were to limit the study to the Town limits or to include the Town and parts of the County and other communities within a 3-mile service radius of the Town. This would be helpful in determining how County residents do and would use facilities located in Town. This is important because the need and use of facilities does not end at Town lines and the information could be used to evaluate cost recovery options such as joint operation partnerships and user fees. Note: It has previously been discussed with Town staff that a complete list of addresses would be provided for the universe of study. This will assist the survey company in making sure that all respondents live within this area. The working group was going to present these options to Town Council in order to reach a decision.

A draft survey questionnaire was distributed. It was discussed that a similar form would be available at public meetings and at Town facilities so that an "informal" database could be compiled. This data could be compared to data collected with the telephone survey. The group was asked to review the survey and make comments as to what adjustments or other questions need to be on the survey.

The schedule for the next working group meeting was discussed. It was explained that these meetings are outlined in the scope and the timing may be flexible. It was suggested that the next meeting be held after the analysis and public survey was complete. A separate meeting would not be necessary prior to the first public meeting. All but one working group meeting is to be held hours prior to the public meetings or as a conference call.

Tasks and responsibilities were defined as follows:

Responsible Party	Task	Target completion
LPDA	Send examples of Ads and articles	April 13th
LPDA and SIR	Method for survey	April 13th
Working Group	Data gathering	April 20th
Working Group & LPDA	Finalize questionnaire	April 20th
Working Group	Identify Stakeholders	April 20th
Working Group	AKA list for parks and facilities	May 5th

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 pm.

Meeting Report prepared and distributed by:

Bill Mechnick, ASLA

Cc: All attendees via. Email

This report is believed to be a true and accurate account of the meeting discussion. Any and all additions, revisions or corrections to this report should be brought to the attention of LPDA and submitted in writing or by email within 10 days of receipt. Upon receiving comments LPDA will issue a revised meeting report.

MEETING REPORT

Purcellville Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Master Plan
PROJECT #:

Meeting Time & Date:	7:00 PM, May 5, 2004
Meeting Location:	Purcellville Town Offices
Requested attendees:	Members of the General Public Karin Franklin, Town Engineer Scott King Walker, PRAB Chair Bob Kellogg, PRAB Wayne Lee Bob Mottice, Planning Commission William T. Druhan, Mayor Bill Mechnick LPDA

Karin Franklin and Scott Walker both gave an introduction of the project from the PRAB and Town perspective.

An introduction of the meetings purpose and agenda was given.

A presentation was given about the master plan purpose and the process. The survey was discussed and handed out.

Input was solicited. Attendees were asked if they understood the process and if they had anything specific to add or request. The following comments were given:

A question was asked if the plan included building new sidewalks in Town. It was clarified that this plan effort did not include a sidewalk plan specifically but it was addressing accessibility issues and greenway and trail issues as they related to access to parks and recreation facilities.

Bike safety and traffic calming were discussed as important issues that need attention.

The location and distribution of neighborhood parks was discussed. The public wanted to be sure LPDA did not count the private subdivision parks as part of the inventory.

Revenue generation was discussed. A suggestion was made that RV parks be examined as a possible revenue generating, tourism based facilities. It was suggested that the facilities serve a specific recreation need for the traveling public and that this use was very popular.

It was suggested that a question be added to the survey that asked how people thought parks and recreation should be paid for. LPDA agreed that this was a good idea.

The children's playground at the community center was mentioned and contrasted with the one in Hamilton. It was discussed that better play grounds need to be designed that have adjacent play for different age groups and allow for parent observation.

It was discussed that the urban tree canopy should be a consideration. It was discussed that all parks and green spaces present an opportunity to plan trees to increase our urban tree canopy. Bare root trees were given to Scott Walker to plant.

A need for a dog park was discussed.

The need for water aerobics was discussed as a possible class. This lead to a discussion about the Franklin Park pool and the pool in Leesburg. It was discussed that the Franklin Park pool is not used for this type of activity and the closest pool and programs are in Leesburg.

It was discussed that there was a general lack of playgrounds on the north side of Town.

Representatives of the Loudoun Community Center discussed the need to meet specifically as a stakeholder in order to discuss what sorts of requests they are getting for facilities, classes and programs. LPDA is coordinating a meeting with them.

Other coordination and discussion items

The potential need for additional data was discussed. LPDA has reviewed the data provided and has concluded that it is sufficient to complete the study. Some additional data may be needed. This will be handled on an as needed basis and will depend on availability etc.

A list of known athletic organizations has been generated most of these are County organizations. We need the PRAB to review this list and cull those out that do not serve the Purcellville area. We would also like to know what other groups we are not aware of. A survey form is attached that needs to be sent to a reliable representative of each of these groups to gather data regarding participants and needs. After a complete list has been generated the PRAB needs to ask each of these groups to fill out the survey. Some follow up will be required.

The service radius and address listings were still unresolved. LPDA had not received a definite answer from the Town or County weather a specific property list could be generated for the service radius that spread out into the County.

LPDA offered that the survey could be performed using samples taken by zip code or census tracts.

Recently LPDA has received information on the zip code areas and census tracts. The zip code areas are too large. The census tracts cover a ten-mile radius or more. These are both less than ideal but the census tracts offer the most appropriate coverage.

The County was contacted again and recently, Christen Brown of the GIS department concluded that they would be able to create the service radius buffer on their database and transmit that information to the Town. Christen said that Wayne Lee could pull the addresses from this database.

At this point LPDA recommends using this data in order to perform a "tele-match" on the telephone number sample so a more focused survey can be performed.

The next public meeting will be held after a preliminary set of data has been developed. This will be within 4 weeks if the survey company can start within the week.

LPDA needs to know if the survey form is acceptable for use. We are comfortable with it, but have not received input from Council. We understood that we were supposed to wait until council had ample opportunity to review and comment on the survey form. SIR will finalize the survey form to insure ultimate clarity.

We suggest moving forward with the survey using the County data, as soon as possible. This will schedule the survey for late spring early summer. This will narrowly miss the vacation season in July and August. LPDA is coordinating the survey completion and the data sample with Wayne.

Attached are several documents for reference. These include; the revised survey form, a list of known athletic organizations, and a service radius/census tract comparison map.

Tasks and responsibilities were defined as follows:

Responsible Party	Task	Target completion
Town Planning staff	Sample residential address from data	ASAP
PRAB	Review and Authorize survey	ASAP
LPDA & SIR	Finalize questionnaire	Complete
LPDA & SIR	Complete survey	June 30th
LPDA	Finalize inventory	June 15th
LPDA	Draft standards analysis	June 15th
LDPA	Draft access and open space analysis	June 15th
LDPA	Gather stakeholder input	June 15th

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 pm.

Meeting Report prepared and distributed by:

Bill Mechnick, ASLA

Cc: PRAB and Town staff via. Email

This report is believed to be a true and accurate account of the meeting discussion. Any and all additions, revisions or corrections to this report should be brought to the attention of LPDA and submitted in writing or by email within 10 days of receipt. Upon receiving comments LPDA will issue a revised meeting report.

Appendix E
Needs Assessment Charts

Existing Facilities

	arts Center	baseball	basketball	class rooms	fishing pond	fitness equipment	football	gazebo	golf	gymnasium	little league field	outdoor track	pavilions/shelters	picnic areas	playground (2-5)	playground (5 +)	skateboarding	skating rink	soccer	softball	swimming pool	tennis court	trail systm	volleyball	acreage
Town Facilities																									
Pocket Park								1						1											**0.25**
Bethany Circle																									
Nature Preserve																									**65**
Louden County and Other Municipality's Facilities																									
Franklin Park		2	2		1		2						3			1				3	1	4		1	**203**
Loudoun Comm. Center			1			1				1	1		1	1	1	1						1		1	**4.7**
Playground in Hamilton																1									
Fox Ridge Park																									
School Facilities																									
Emerick Elementary																									
Lincoln Elementary	**School facilities are not included due to limited public access**																								
Mountainview Elem.																									
Blue Ridge Middle																									
Loudon Valley High																									
Non-Profit and Private Facilities																									
Loudoun Golf and CC									1					1							1	2			
Fireman's Field		1					1	1			1			1				1							**13**
W&OD Trail														1									1		**10**
Train Station																									
Temple Hall Farm Park																									
Crooked Run Orchard																									
Main St. Village Pool																					1				
Circle G. Farm																									
Future Parks																									
Town Square																									
Hirst Farm																									
Town's Full Access Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**65.25**
Town/County Full Access Facilities	0	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	2	**282.95**
Total of All Facilites	0	3	3	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	4	5	1	3	0	1	0	3	3	7	1	2	**27.70**

XXX - Full Access Fallities
XXX - Limited Access Facilities
XXX - Restricted Access Facilites

Town Facility Needs Right Now

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2005	Shortfall 2005	RECOMMENDED FACILITIES
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	0	1	-1	**1**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	0	1	-1	**1**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	0	0	0	
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	0	1	-1	**1**
Lacrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	1	14	-13	**13**
Racquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	0	0	
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate Park	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	0	1	-1	**1**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	0	1	-1	**1**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	0	0	
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	0	2	-2	**2**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region				
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000				

Purcellville population based on current information (5,575)

<> No expressed demand or standard

Town Facility Needs In 10 Years

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2015	Shortfall 2015	RECOMMENDED FACILITIES
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	0	1	-1	**1**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	0	1	-1	**1**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	0	1	-1	**1**
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	0	1	-1	**1**
Lacrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	1	18	-17	**17**
Racquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	0	0	
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	0	2	-2	**2**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	0	1	-1	**1**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	0	0	
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	0	2	-2	**2**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region				
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000				

Purcellville population in ten years (7,200)*

* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.

<> No expressed demand or standard

Town Facility Needs In 20 Years

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2025	Shortfall 2025	RECOMMENDED FACILITIES
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	0	1	-1	**1**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	0	1	-1	**1**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	0	1	-1	**1**
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	0	1	-1	**1**
Lacrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	1	18	-17	**17**
Racquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	0	0	
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	0	2	-2	**2**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	0	1	-1	**1**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	0	0	
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	0	2	-2	**2**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region				
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000				

Purcellville population based on current information (7,200)*

* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.
Assumes that the town cannot grow after build out.

<> No expressed demand or standard

Town and JLMA Facility Needs Right Now

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2005	Shortfall 2005	RECOMMENDED FACILITIES
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	0	x	x	
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	0	x	x	
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	0	x	x	
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	x	x	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	1	x	x	
Lacrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	1	x	x	
Racquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	x	x	
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	x	x	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	0	x	x	
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	0	x	x	
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	x	x	
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	0	x	x	
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region				
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000				

Purcellville population based on current information (5,575)
Current joint land management area population is not known

Town and JLMA Facility Needs In 10 Years

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2015	Shortfall 2015	**RECOMMENDED FACILITIES**
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	0	2	-2	**2**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	0	2	-2	**2**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	0	1	-1	**1**
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	1	2	-1	**1**
Lacrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	1	28	-27	**27**
Racquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	0	0	
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	0	3	-3	**3**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	0	2	-2	**2**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	1	-1	**1**
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	0	4	-4	**4**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region			0	
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000			0	

Purcellville build-out population based on current projection (7,200)
Current joint land management area based on current projection (4,200)*
Assumes that the JLMA is built out in ten years.
Total projected population (11,400)

Town and JLMA Facility Needs In 20 Years

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2025	Shortfall 2025	RECOMMENDED FACILITIES
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	0	2	-2	**2**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	0	2	-2	**2**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	0	1	-1	**1**
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	1	2	-1	**1**
Lacrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	1	28	-27	**27**
Racquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	0	0	
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	0	3	-3	**3**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	0	2	-2	**2**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	1	-1	**1**
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	0	4	-4	**4**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region			0	
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000			0	

Purcellville build-out population based on current projection (7,200)
Current joint land management area based on current projection (4,200)*
Assumes that the JLMA is built out in ten years.
Assumes that the JLMA cannot grow after build out.
Total projected population (11,400)

Town, JLMA, and County Facililty Needs Right Now

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2005	Shortfall 2005	RECOMMENDED FACILITIES
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	3	4	-1	**1**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	3	5	-2	**2**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	2	2	0	
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	1	5	-4	**4**
LaCrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	6	60	-54	**54**
Raquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	1	-1	**1**
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	0	0	
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	2	6	-4	**4**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	3	4	-1	**1**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	1	-1	**1**
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	6	8	-2	**2**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region	1	0	0	
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000	2		2	

Current Purcellville population based on current information (5,575)
Current county population within a 5 mile radius, excluding the town, is (18,500)
Total current population (24,075)

Town, JLMA, and County Facililty Needs In 10 Years

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2015	Shortfall 2015	**RECOMMENDED FACILITIES**
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	3	7	-4	**4**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	3	8	-5	**5**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	2	4	-2	**2**
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	1	-1	**1**
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	1	8	-7	**7**
LaCrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	6	105	-99	**99**
Raquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	2	-2	**2**
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	1	-1	**1**
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	2	10	-8	**8**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	3	7	-4	**4**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	2	-2	**2**
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	6	14	-8	**8**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region	1	0	0	
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000	2		2	

Purcellville population in ten years (7,200)*
County population within a 5 mile radius in 10 years, excluding the town, is projected to be (34,800)**
* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.
** Assumes current rate of growth provided by Loundoun County demographer
<> No expressed demand or standard
Total current population (42,000)

Town, JLMA, and County Facililty Needs In 20 Years

FACILITY TYPE	National Standard	State Standard	Existing Full Access Facilities	Total Needed 2025	Shortfall 2025	**RECOMMENDED FACILITIES**
Baseball/ Little League	1/5000	1/6000	3	10	-7	**7**
Basketball (outdoor)	1/5000	1/5000	3	12	-9	**9**
Camping	<>	10ac/1000				
Field Hockey	1/20000	1/25000				
Football/	1/20000	1/10000	2	6	-4	**4**
Frisbee Golf	<>	1/25000	0	2	-2	**2**
Golf	1/25000	1/25000				
Golf-Driving Range	1/50000	<>				
Horse shoes	1/10000	<>				
Ice Hockey (indoor)	1/100000	1/30000				
Indoor Rec Court	1/10000	<>	1	12	-11	**11**
LaCrosse	<>	1/25000				
Picnic areas	<>	10/1000	6	155	-149	**149**
Raquet ball	1/20000	<>	0	3	-3	**3**
Running Track	1/20000	<>				
Skate park	<>	1/25000	0	2	-2	**2**
Soccer	1/10000	1/5000	2	15	-13	**13**
Softball	1/5000	1/3000	3	10	-7	**7**
Swim Pool Olympic	1/20000	1/20000	0	3	-3	**3**
Tennis	1/2000	1/2000	6	20	-14	**14**
Trails	1 system/region	1 system/region	1	0	0	
Volleyball	1/5000	1/1000	2		2	

Purcellville population in ten years (7,200)*
County population within a 5 mile radius in 20 years, excluding the town, is projected to be (55,000)**
* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.
Assumes no growth in town
** Assumes current rate of growth provided by Loundoun County demographer
<> No expressed demand or standard
Total current population (62,200)

Standards for Parks Acreage by Type in Town							
	Standard per 1000	Current Town Owned Acreage	Recommended Acreage	Current Shortfall 2005	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	1.39	-1.14	**1.1**	**1**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	5.58	-0.88	**0.9**	**0**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	27.88	37.13	**0**	**0**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	111.50	-46.25	**46**		

Purcellville population based on current information (5,575)

	Standard per 1000	Current Town Owned Acreage	Total needed in 10 Years (2015)	Shortfall in 10 Years (2015)	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	1.80	-1.55	**1.6**	**1**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	7.20	-2.50	**2.5**	**0**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	36.00	29.00	**0**	**0**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	144.00	-78.75	**79**		

Build-out population based on current projection (7,200)
* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.

	Standard per 1000	Current Town Owned Acreage	Total needed in 20 Years (2025)	Shortfall in 20 Years (2025)	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	1.80	-1.55	**1.6**	**1**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	7.20	-2.50	**2.5**	**0**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	36.00	29.00	**0**	**0**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	144.00	-78.75	**79**		

Build-out population based on current projection (7,200)
* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.
Assumes that the town cannot grow after build out.

Standards for Parks Acreage by Type in Town and Joint Management Land Area							
	Standard per 1000	Current Acreage in Town and JLMA	Recommended Acreage	Current Shortfall 2005	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	2.09	-1.84	**1.8**	**1**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	8.38	-3.68	**3.7**	**1**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	41.88	23.13	**0**	**0**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	167.50	-102.25	**102**		

Purcellville population based on current information (5,575)
Current Joint Land Management Area population is approximatley 2,800
Total projected population at build out (8,375)

	Standard per 1000	Current Acreage in Town and JLMA	Total needed in 10 Years (2015)	Shortfall in 10 Years (2015)	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	2.85	-2.60	**2.6**	**1**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	11.40	-6.70	**6.7**	**1**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	57.00	8.00	**0**	**0**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	228.00	-162.75	**162**		

Purcellville build-out population based on current projection (7,200)
Joint Land Management Area build-out based on current projection (4,200)
Total projected population at build out (11,400)

	Standard per 1000	Current Acreage in Town and JLMA	Total needed in 20 Years (2025)	Shortfall in 20 Years (2025)	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	2.85	-2.60	**2.6**	**1**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	11.40	-6.70	**6.7**	**1**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	57.00	8.00	**0**	**0**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	228.00	-162.75	**162**		

Purcellville build-out population based on current projection (7,200)
Joint Land Management Area build-out based on current projection (4,200)
Total projected population at build out (11,400)

Standards for Parks Acreage by Type in Town, JMLA and County							
	Standard per 1000	Current Acreage in Town, JLMA, and County	Recommended Acreage	Current Shortfall 2005	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	6.02	-5.77	**6**	**2**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	24.08	-19.38	**19**	**2**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	120.38	-55.38	**55**	**3**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	481.50	-416.25	**416**		

Current Purcellville population based on current information (5,575)
Current county population within a 5 mile radius, excluding the town, is (18,500)
Total current population (24,075)

	Standard per 1000	Current Acreage in Town, JLMA, and County	Total needed in 10 Years (2015)	Shortfall in 10 Years (2015)	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	10.50	-10.25	**10**	**4**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	42.00	-37.30	**37**	**3**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	210.00	-145.00	**145**	**4**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	840.00	-774.75	**775**		

Purcellville population in ten years (7,200)*
County population within a 5 mile radius in 10 years, excluding the town, is projected to be (34,800)**
* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.
** Assumes current rate of growth provided by Loundoun County demographer
<> No expressed demand or standard
Total current population (42,000)

	Standard per 1000	Current Acreage in Town, JLMA, and County	Total needed in 20 Years (2025)	Shortfall in 20 Years (2025)	**Proposed Additional Acreage**	**Proposed Additional Parks**	Minimum Size
		acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*		*acres*
Mini Park	.25-.5	0.25	15.55	-15.30	**15**	**6**	1-5
Neighborhood Park	1-2	4.7	62.20	-57.50	**58**	**5**	5-20
Community Park	5-8	65	311.00	-246.00	**246**	**7**	20-50
Sports Complex		13	Size based on need and appropriateness				40-200
OVERALL PARKLAND AND OPENSPACE	20	65.25	1244.00	-1178.75	**1179**	**?**	

Purcellville population in ten years (7,200)*
County population within a 5 mile radius in 20 years, excluding the town, is projected to be (55,000)**
* Build out population is estimated to be 7,200
Assumes that the town is built out in ten years.
Assumes no growth in town
** Assumes current rate of growth provided by Loundoun County demographer
<> No expressed demand or standard
Total current population (62,200)

Summary of Needs by Acreage

	Town	Town and JLMA	Town, JLMA and County
Additional Park Acreage Required			
Current Mini Park Shortfall	**1.1**	**1.8**	**6.0**
Future Mini Parks Shortfall in 10 Years	**1.6**	**2.6**	**10.0**
Future Mini Parks Shortfall in 20 Years	**1.6**	**2.6**	**15.0**
Current Neighborhood Park Shortfall	**0.9**	**3.7**	**19.0**
Future Neighborhood Parks Shortfall in 10 Years	**2.5**	**6.7**	**37.0**
Future Neighborhood Parks Shortfall in 20 Years	**2.5**	**6.7**	**58.0**
Current Community Park Shortfall	**0.0**	**0.0**	**55.0**
Future Community Parks Shortfall in 10 Years	**0.0**	**0.0**	**145.0**
Future Community Parks Shortfall in 20 Years	**0.0**	**0.0**	**246.0**
Sports Complex	As needed	As needed	As needed

Appendix F
Order of Magnitude Cost Opinions

Action Plan

A order of magnitude cost opinion was prepared based on recommendations. The cost analysis shows gross figures and is not intended to be used for specific fiscal planning. The costs were prepared using a menu of facilities developed in the needs analysis. The menu of facilities was assigned specific costs. Those costs were based on current averages of constructed costs estimated from current bid prices and estimating resources such as Means. The accumulated costs developed for the proposed parks does not include site specific costs such as land acquistion, utilities, entrance roads, of planning and engineering. Costs are only provided for the base facilities identified in the needs analysis. The purpose of the cost estimate is to give the town enough information to govern planning efforts related to funding and priorities. Detailed cost opinions and planning studies will need to be prepared for each proposed park and facility as the townand public commits to implementation.

Purcellville Parks Master Plan **January 2005**

Town Needs

	SITE WORK DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT		UNIT COST		COST
1	LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL						
		1	EA	$	70,000	$	70,000
2	BASKETBALL						
		1	EA	$	30,000	$	30,000
3	INDOOR REC COURT						
		7500	SF	$	150	$	1,125,000
4	PICNIC						
		4	EA	$	3,000	$	12,000
5	SOCCER FIELD						
		2	EA	$	50,000	$	100,000
6	SOFTBALL FIELDS						
		1	SF	$	60,000	$	60,000
7	TENNIS COURTS						
		2	EA	$	30,000	$	60,000
8	PLAYGROUND						
		2	EA	$	30,000	$	60,000
						$	1,517,000
	Contengency 25%					$	383,000
						$	**1,900,000**

Purcellville Parks Master Plan

Town and County Needs

SITE WORK DESCRIPTION		QUANTITY	UNIT		UNIT COST		COST
1	LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL						
		3	EA	$	70,000	$	**210,000**
2	BASKETBALL						
		1	EA	$	30,000	$	**30,000**
3	FOOTBALL FIELD						
		1	EA	$	50,000	$	**50,000**
4	INDOOR REC COURT						
		15,000	SF	$	150	$	**2,250,000**
5	PICNIC						
		10	EA	$	3,000	$	**30,000**
7	RACQUETBALL COURT						
		1	EA	$	10,000	$	**10,000**
8	SOCCER FIELD						
		4	EA	$	50,000	$	**200,000**
9	AQUATIC CENTER						
		1	EA	$	5,000,000	$	**5,000,000**
						$	**7,780,000**
	Contengency 25%					$	**1,945,000**
						$	**9,725,000**