

# Five Rivers MetroParks



## Eastwood MetroPark Master Plan

2018



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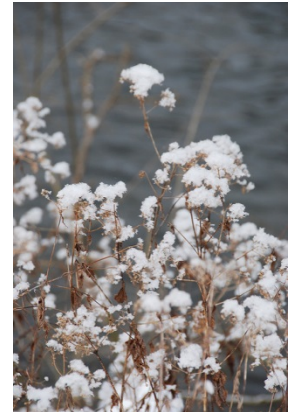
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## SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

In 2016, Five Rivers MetroParks (FRMP) completed a [Comprehensive Master Plan](#) (CMP) to guide the agency for the next ten years. The plan included extensive public feedback from intercept and online surveys, focus groups, public meetings, individual interviews with community leaders and a formal statistically valid survey. Studies were conducted to benchmark FRMP to other outstanding park agencies across the country. The resulting plan included several tools to guide FRMP including new park typology, level of service standards, and a detailed implementation plan. A primary recommendation in the implementation plan was to update or develop new master plans for each MetroPark.



In 2016, FRMP began developing site plans for several parks and conservation areas as the first step in developing full, ten-year master plans for each location. These plans ensure the organization's three pillars, conservation, education and recreation, were foregrounded and interconnected. To support the planning process, a comprehensive set of [Planning Guidelines](#) were developed to help ensure the integration of the three pillars. The park master plans consist of several components that will guide planning and implementation of the parks' functions:

- Conservation, maintenance, programming, interpretation, and business planning
- Capital investment and phasing
- Operational impacts and budgets

### 1.2 MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

Development of the Eastwood MetroPark master plan began with the development of the site plan. A Core Team of approximately 15 FRMP employees whose work is key to the success of the park was formed to provide direct input to the process. A landscape architectural firm with experience in park planning, Pod Design of Columbus, Ohio was selected to lead the effort. A full two-day work session with these two groups gathered input from staff, volunteers, the public and key stakeholders and visited key areas to gain a detailed understanding of the park. Two public meetings were held during the two-day session to gather input and understand the needs of park users.



From this two-day work session, the consultant developed a park program which would drive the evolution of the site plan. After input on the program from the Core Team, the consultant prepared a series of site plan alternatives to explore how the program elements could be incorporated into the park. The core team evaluated the alternatives and provided direction to the consultant toward a preferred site plan. This preferred site plan was reviewed by the core team and the public through online comments and a public presentation and revised to reflect their comments, and a capital cost estimate was developed.



As part of the master planning process and in conjunction with the site plan development, a variety of other plans for Eastwood MetroPark were developed or updated: conservation, interpretation, programming, and land protection plans. These five plans along with the planning guidelines provide comprehensive guidance in the evolution of the park. Referencing those plans and the CMP, staff identified a list of priority capital projects for the next ten-year period. Staff then developed

the operational cost and revenue estimates for those priority projects to reflect the comprehensive resources required to implement the plans' recommendations. This information will be incorporated into the agency's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) along with capital projects for other parks to chart a course of continual evolution of the parks toward the community's needs and desires.

This ten-year park master plan will be reviewed and updated in five years. After ten years, MetroParks will determine whether a new master plan is needed or a second update to this plan will be adequate to provide direction for the park's future.

### **1.3 MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

Several components of the site plan include projects that respond to some of the highest priorities in the CMP, including taking care of existing assets, providing basic amenities, and increasing trail and outdoor and nature play opportunities:

- New paved and natural surface trails
- New youth and adult nature play spaces

- Replacement and new basic amenities, including shelters and restrooms

## **Long Term Major Recommendations:**

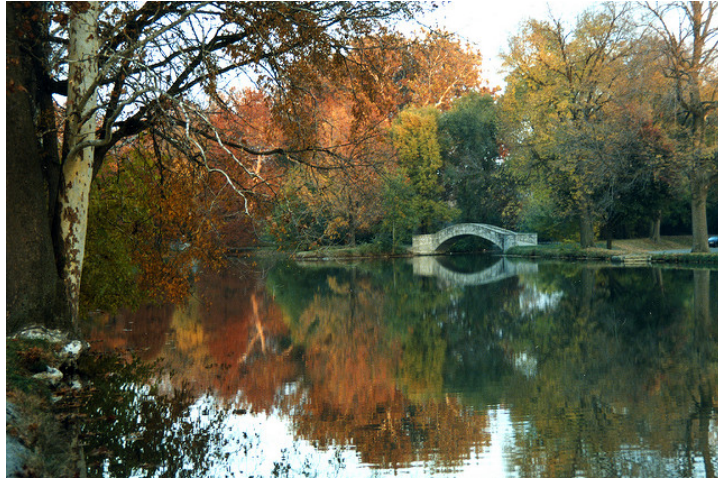
The site plan includes several components of the long-term vision for the park. FRMP should constantly work to explore opportunities to evolve toward these concepts as part of the capital projects that are implemented.

- Install a new bridge which connects both sides of the park along with creating a more park like roadway system on the lakeside section of the park.
- Develop a comprehensive trail system in the park including a full loop around Eastwood MetroPark and additional natural surface trails.
- Develop Eastwood MetroPark as the primary paddling and watersports park in the district.

## **Other Notable Projects**

The plan also makes recommendations to explore additional improvements for the park including:

- Integrate features into the park which enhance special and large events held at Eastwood MetroPark.
- Activate parking areas along the existing entry drive by providing recreational amenities such as trail loops, fishing access, nature and play areas, and restrooms.
- Continue to expand conservation efforts in the park including reducing mowing, removal of invasive species, and planting new trees to ensure a mature tree canopy is maintained for the next generation.



## **SECTION 2: THE PLAN**

### **2.1 PARK POSITION DESCRIPTIONS**

#### Eastwood MetroPark

Eastwood MetroPark is distinctly divided by the Mad River. The north side of the park is dominated by a lake formed by a gravel extraction operation within City of Dayton well fields. There are few trees and the roadways are oriented in long, straight lines, giving the area an industrial feel. The south side is also in the City of Dayton wellfield, but with a completely different character. The meandering entry drive passes through expansive grassland dotted with mature trees along a long lagoon. This type of landscape, which harkens to the City Beautiful movement that introduced grand nature into urban areas at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, is not found in many places in the Five Rivers MetroParks (FRMP) system.

A broad variety of activities are available at Eastwood MetroPark. Power boating, sailing, personal watercraft, paddling, and fishing occur at the lake. Paddlers also enjoy the river, enhanced by the Mad River Run, and the lagoon. The Mad River Bikeway connecting downtown Dayton to other trails and destinations traverses the south side of the park and is busy with cyclists and pedestrians. There is a great deal of picnicking that occurs, including use of the shelters located on the south side of the park.

Eastwood MetroPark is isolated from its surroundings, bordered by State Route 4 on the north and the elevated railroad to the south, five-lane Harshman Road and the City's restricted wellfields to the east. To the west, the Mad River corridor continues, and the land is controlled by the Miami Conservancy District. The only possible access to the park is via the three vehicular entrances or the bikeway. The lake is a strong visible landmark to travelers on State Route 4. This, and the high vehicle counts on State Route 4 and Harshman Road, as well as Springfield Street make the park widely accessible. Various immigrant communities surrounding the park, particularly Hispanic and Eastern European, result in a strong ethnic diversity among park users and give the park a sense of cultural excitement.

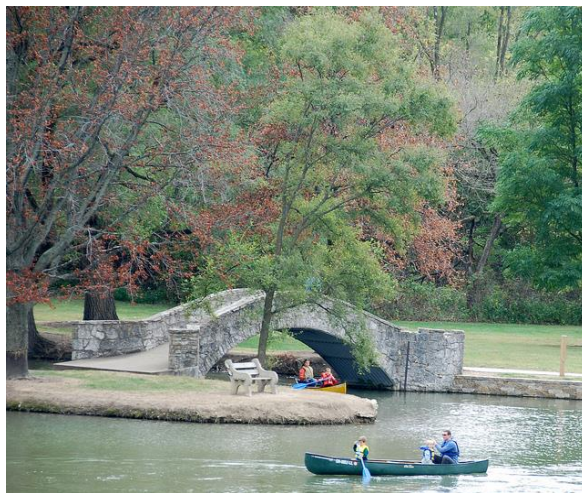
Eastwood MetroPark is an urban community park in FRMP's typology matrix, reflecting its highly human influence and highly urban nature, close connection to other parks via the bikeway, and its relatively high degree of amenities and human activity per acre. Urban parks have a great focus on park services, the highest degree of access and connectivity, and more built amenities than other parks. Fifty-seven percent of Eastwood MetroPark is natural habitat, and that percentage is buoyed by the large amount of water in the park. At 437 acres, it is the largest urban park, but is generally mid-sized when compared to all of the MetroParks.



Eastwood ranked 5<sup>th</sup> as compared to other MetroParks' attendance in 2017 with more than 227,000 visits annually.

Visitor use of Eastwood MetroPark focuses on a quick and easy escape to recreation—whether by relaxation or active pursuits. Many activities are available in the park anchored by water-based pursuits. The beauty of the park and serenity of the river and lagoon offer a thorough respite. This breadth of enjoyment and the park's location makes Eastwood attractive to a large demographic. Core FRMP interpretive themes that apply to Eastwood are: “parks make people's lives healthier and happier” and “a unique adventure awaits visitors”. Two themes specific to the park are that outdoor activities abound with an aquifer directly underground and that Eastwood MetroPark makes lives healthier and happier as conservation efforts protect fresh water for our community, fresh air to breathe, and a variety of outdoor adventures for a healthy active community.

Eastwood MetroPark offers visitors easy access to an experience with nature within the urban environment for both quiet respite and active recreational pursuits. The river, lake, and lagoon anchor all these experiences in water and keep close in visitors' minds the value of water and the natural environments that protect its quality. The diversity of visitors and activities create a sense of inclusiveness and richness in the park. Eastwood MetroPark's identity in the FRMP system combines the intensity of the urban parks with the natural setting and beauty that is typical of the larger nature parks.







Eastwood MetroPark

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## 2.2 PARK HISTORY



The land that Eastwood MetroPark encompasses has ties back to Dayton's very early history. In 1796, three separate groups of people settled in Dayton. One of those groups was led by William Hamer. It is reported that in 1802, he built a grist mill at the site of present Eastwood MetroPark. The whole countryside came to him to grind their meal. Later records show that in 1812 Mr. Henry Leatherman built a dam in the Mad River, just above Eastwood MetroPark.

Flash forward almost 100 years to 1913, and the devastating flood. To prevent further floods in the valley, the Miami Conservancy District (MCD) was organized. MCD responsibilities included the construction of earthen dams, including one on the Mad River, just upstream from Eastwood. Much of the land was subject to flooding by this construction and to avoid damage suits, MCD bought all the land subject to flood or change in any way. After construction was complete, the land was sold. Some of the land still flooded during high water, and since the City of Dayton needed more drinking water wells and a right of way for a conduit to carry the water from the wells to the pumps, the City bought the river bed to Huffman Dam.



The City formed a fine park opposite the Smithville Road intersection in the river bed, which was open to the public and enjoyed by many of the citizens during the summer. It was named Eastwood Park. In 1917, the City of Dayton purchased an additional 15 acres of adjacent land and a new shelter house was erected. Camps were also made available for those seeking an escape from the city.

Eastwood Park Dam in 1944

By the 1940s, the park had become a popular spot for boating and picnicking. Its tree-shaded lagoons and large lake attracted thousands during the summer months. Due to the popularity of this park, it was necessary to build two more rentable cabins equipped with fireplaces and cooking utensils.

The rapid growth of both the civilian and the army personnel sections at Wright Field (Now Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) early in 1943, and the lack of recreational facilities at the field, presented quite a problem of morale to those in charge at the field. The challenge of employing the leisure time of its employees profitably and happily became one of major importance. To address this issue, it was necessary to secure a location of suitable size where many outdoor activities could be conducted, and which would be equipped to handle the varied interests of field employees.



Eastwood Park Pool



1940's swimming pool

After investigation of the facilities available in and around Dayton, it was decided that Eastwood Park embodied most of the attractive features for which they were searching. It was located most advantageously for the greater part of the field workers, since it was on their route to and from work. It was decided to approach the City of Dayton with a view toward acquiring the park facilities for recreational purposes. A series of conferences with City officials resulted in the seasonal reservation of the facilities on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week.

Additional facilities were added including badminton, volleyball, and horseshoe courts. The softball field was reconditioned and put in good playing condition. The swimming pool (at the site of the existing lagoon), which had not been used for swimming for several years, was used for bait casting. Boating was available to all participants. All picnic shelters were reserved to employees on the three nights and many departmental, group, and family picnics were enjoyed. At no time was the park restricted to the sole use of Wright Field employees. It was open at all times for the enjoyment of all residents of Dayton, which provided the Field employees an opportunity to become acquainted with those not employed at the Field.



Photo copyright Hurst via hydrostream.org

In 1972, the lake on the other side of the Mad River was completed (a byproduct of the American Aggregate Corporation's mining). The lake held two functions: to provide water recreation for the community and to help protect the City's water supply by acting as a recharge basin for the aquifer. The lake, known as the "Hydrobowl" became a popular spot for boating and rock concerts in the 1970s.

Although a popular spot for organized rugby and soccer games, disc golf, and the annual Mountain Days Festival, Eastwood had become a burden to the City during the 1980s as budget cuts reduced staff, maintenance, and security patrols, resulting in increases in vandalism and criminal activity.

In 1990, FRMP entered into a lease agreement with the City of Dayton to allow FRMP to manage Eastwood Park. This action was part of a district-wide effort to serve more inner-city residents, as well as its more traditional suburban clientele the existing parks were serving at the time.

Then FRMP CEO, Marvin Olinsky, envisioned a revitalized park which the area's families could reserve for picnics and other outings, walking and hiking trails, day camps for youngsters, ice skating, increased use of the bikeway, quiet areas for contemplation, community-type activities such as parades, hayrides, and seasonal events, and expanded boating opportunities. "I see fishing derbies for the kids in the lagoon; canoeing and paddle-boating, ice skating in the winter, quiet areas for walking, more use for bicycling and jogging, day camps, and picnicking," Olinsky said. "It will be a park second to none, and open year-round." Presence of FRMPs' law



enforcement rangers and maintenance personnel cut down the amount of criminal activity and crowds started coming back.

In 1992, the lease extended to include Eastwood Lake, formerly known as the Dayton Hydrobowl. Work began almost immediately to make the lake a better place for outdoor recreation, including improvements to boat ramps and regulation of powerboat speeds for safety. The district improved the roads through the park, planted trees, enhanced signage and generally cleaned up the area. Approximately 12,000 pounds, of bottles, cans, old tires, 55-gallon drums and about anything you could imagine had been dumped.

Since then, the park district continues to make improvements to the park to improve both the recreational aspects and the habitats for native wildlife. Access to the Mad River for kayakers was added along with a changing station. A Creekside Bikeway extension was completed in 2014, which connects Wright-Patterson Air Force Base to the existing bikeway that connects the park to downtown Dayton. The park also has become the home of an annual celebration of active outdoor lifestyles in the Miami Valley. The event is currently known as the Wagner Subaru Outdoor Experience.

In 2014, FRMP completed the new Mad River Run whitewater feature, with the help of the Rotary Club of Dayton. The construction was funded in part, by a \$100,000 donation from the Rotary Club of Dayton's Siebenthaler Centennial Project. The new feature includes two passages, one draws play boaters to experience a whitewater style wave and a second, less adventurous passage, which allows through-boaters to navigate through the feature.



Mad River Run at Eastwood

The district's conservation plan for the park also has had a positive impact on wildlife habitats. Bald Eagles have been nesting nearby in the Mad River well field since 2009 and many other species such as beaver, otter, herons, osprey, shorebirds, and gulls have been making reappearances in the river and woodlands.

## 2.3 SITE PLANNING PROCESS

FRMP established a [site planning process](#) that was used to develop this site plan for Eastwood MetroPark. FRMP retained the services of POD Design of Columbus, Ohio, to develop the site plan. A core team of key, cross-agency staff was established to guide the plan throughout the process. The core team participated with the consultant in a two-day kick off process to provide orientation and input and continued to be closely engaged throughout the development of the plan, providing feedback at each key decision point and engaging individually as various issues and opportunities arose that pertained to their work responsibilities. Core team members also gathered feedback from other staff, and additional staff members directly associated with the park had an opportunity to provide their ideas, insight and issues.

The public had several opportunities to provide input into the development of the site plan. Two public open houses were conducted during the two-day kickoff session where attendees were able to interact with staff and the consultant team. Intercept surveys were provided to meeting attendees and were available online for those unable to attend. An additional public meeting was held to present the pre-final concept plan and gather feedback. Stakeholders and attendees from the first open house were sent direct invitations to attend or to comment about the plans online.

FRMP also engaged key stakeholders in the project to collect input and feedback. Stakeholders included the neighboring jurisdictions of the City of Dayton, City of Riverside, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, as well as the City of Dayton Water Department and FRMP volunteers. These meetings provided insight to the context around the park, identified opportunities and issues, and explored future partnerships.

### Data and Analysis Summary

A previous master plan for Eastwood MetroPark, completed for the City of Dayton by Ralph H. Burke Associates of Chicago, Illinois, 1963, was consulted. In addition, a study was completed by Woolpert of Dayton, Ohio, to explore the feasibility of the then Dayton-Montgomery County Park District (now FRMP) to assume the management of the park. Key recommendations of the plan included the following:

From the 1963 Plan:

- Restore the lagoons (Completed)

- Construct the proposed roadways and parking areas. (The lakeside roadway and part of the main proposed parking lot were completed along with some of the smaller parking areas on the park side of the park)
- Construct the Children's Zoo and Swimming Pool Area. (The pool was completed and ultimately demolished, but the zoo was not constructed)
- Develop the "Marine Basin" now Eastwood Lake (Completed)
- Construct a marina and lake stadium area. (The lake access was constructed, but not to the extent proposed and the stadium area was not constructed)

From the 1989 Feasibility Study:

- Link the two parts of the park with a new bridge over the Mad River and close the northern entrance off Harshman Road (Not Completed)
- Replace the active recreation facilities with passive recreation facilities including new picnic shelters (Completed)
- Construct a new bike path to connect to the other regional trails (Completed)
- Remove the lagoon boathouse (Completed)
- Construct a new maintenance facility (Completed)



### 2017 Park Master Plan Input Summary

During the two-day kick off process, several key high-level issues and ideas were raised that were considered throughout the planning process:

- Upgrade existing facilities
- Explore educational facilities in the park to support nature education
- Develop a boat house and related paddling amenities to support both the lakes and the Mad River
- Improve general recreational access to Eastwood Lake
- Connect the two parts of the park
- Minimize vehicular and pedestrian conflicts within the park
- Improve children's play in the park
- Improve the conservation emphasis in the park

### Site Plan Program

The site plan program was developed from all of the input gathered from the public, stakeholders, and staff, along with the physical data and analysis. The program provides a guiding framework and a set of overarching goals which should be met in the final site plan and ultimately the park master plan. The following highlights provide an overview of the park program that guided the development of the site plan.

#### Comprehensive

- Highlight the historic importance and natural resources of the park and offer a year-round fitness and recreational regional park
- Develop facilities to promote and increase water sport recreation activities
- Improve the conservation impact of the MetroPark

## Circulation

- Magnify park-use awareness and provide clear connection of two distinct major areas
- Restructure routine physical activity with regional bikeway and waterway connections
- Improve wayfinding

## Use Areas

- Enhance natural park features for passive and active engagement
- Improve and add additional restrooms
- Improve the water quality, and recreation opportunities and access of the lagoon

## Activation

- Create innovative multi-generational amenities in the park for increased and long-term use
- Create partnerships to assist with programming and operational support
- Introduce “through camping” in the park to support the Buckeye Trail and regional bike trail network



## 2.4 CONSERVATION PLAN

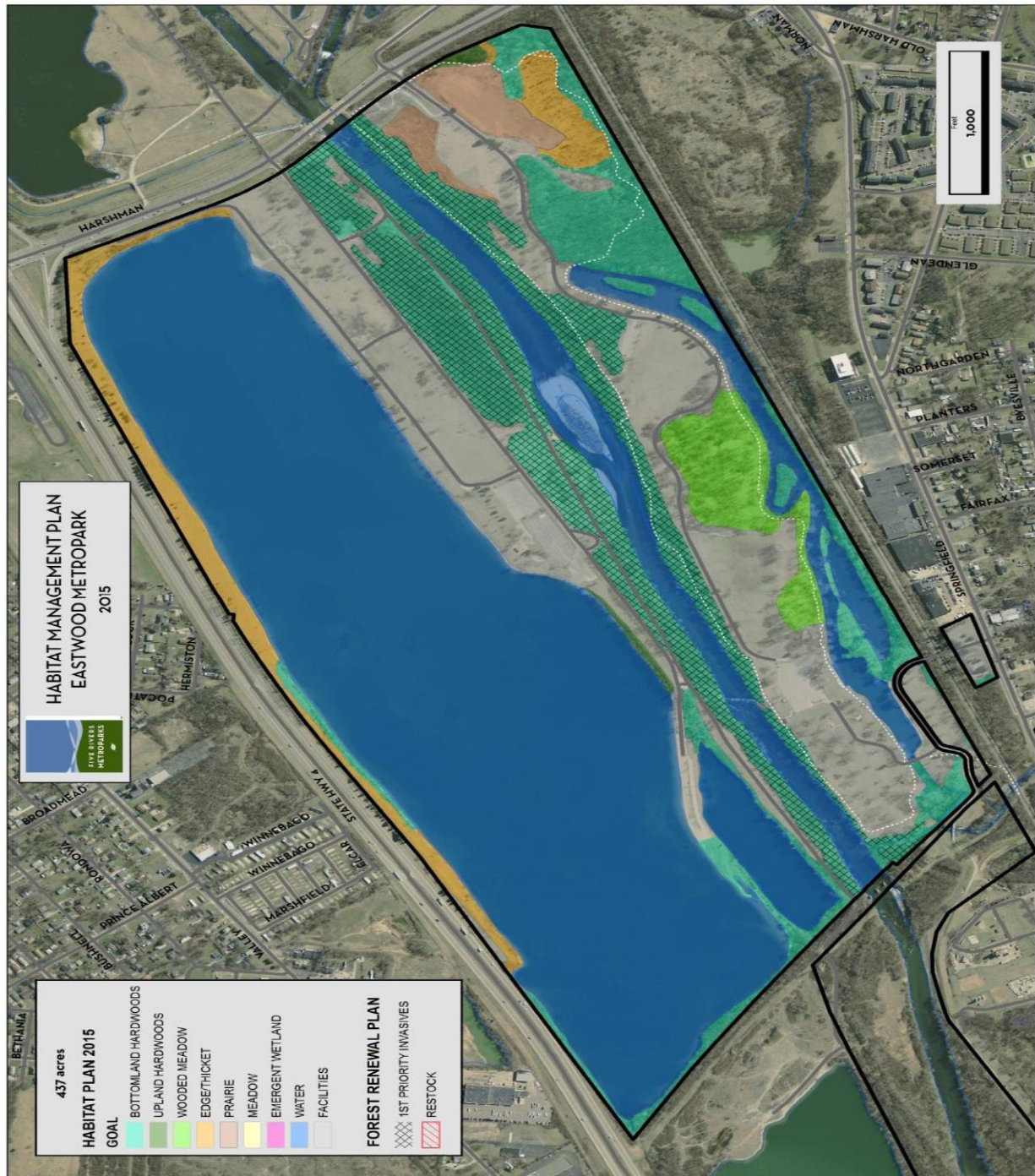
Based on the [Natural Areas Management Guide](#), a series of park-specific goals have been developed as a part of the site planning process. These goals should be used as a guide during the implementation of the plan to minimize impacts to sensitive habitats and the wildlife that depend on these special places. The activation of spaces within natural areas that have not before been promoted for public use will require thorough assessment and a thoughtful approach to minimize impacts.

Eastwood MetroPark contains a winding, shaded lagoon, a 185-acre recreational lake, riparian forests along the Mad River, successional areas, and several grasslands. These grasslands contain rich prairie soil and are excellent prairie restoration areas.

Eastwood MetroPark is regionally-recognized as a great place to view waterfowl, bald eagles, osprey, shorebirds, and gulls.

### **Conservation goals for the site plan include the following:**

- Preserve the existing mature woodlands throughout the park, particularly the riparian forest along the Mad River.
- Manage honeysuckle and other invasive species in all habitats as designated.
- Permit natural succession to occur in designated areas to maximize forest size and minimize edge effects within large tracts. Reintroduction and planting of native mast species in designated areas to augment succession and ensure a diverse future forest.
- Protect and manage the existing prairies to reflect a southwest Ohio prairie remnant.
- Manage meadows to maximize habitat for grassland nesting birds and the continuation of grassland ecological processes.
- Manage the lagoon and lake to promote fish and wildlife populations as well as appropriate recreational uses.
- Maintain sufficient edge/thicket habitat, a transitional habitat important to many types of wildlife. Reintroduction of native shrubs in designated area will promote reestablishment of these species.
- Design and maintain recreational trails to preserve the integrity of the habitats and maximize user experiences.



## 2.5 INTERPRETIVE PLAN

### Eastwood MetroPark

- 437 acres located on City of Dayton Wellfields in east Dayton.
- Habitats:
  - **Water:** a majority, >55%, of the park acreage is water. Mad River, located in the middle of the park, feeds a man-made lagoon in the south section and Eastwood Lake, 1-mile long and 185 acres, in the north section; is the largest lake in Montgomery County.
  - **Forest:** Much of the area around the lagoon is forested with an open understory providing shady trail opportunities.
  - **Prairie:** Planted prairies near the main entrance of the park are a thriving restoration area. There are opportunities for limited foot access in coordination with conservation.
- Historical: Open space for community since 1917. FRMP began leasing the property in 1990 from the City of Dayton. In 1992, the lease extended to include the Eastwood Lake parcel.
- Situated at the wellfields there is a unique opportunity to collaborate with the City of Dayton Department of Water to create awareness that Dayton's drinking water comes from an aquifer.
- Eastwood MetroPark park typology is classified as an Urban Community Park.

## Audience

After site visit and discussions with FRMP staff and stakeholders, the following “Falk Visitor Types” identified current and potential audiences, as well as activities which are defined below:

- Explorers: Motivated by personal curiosity (i.e. browsers).
- Facilitators: Motivated by other people and their needs (i.e. a parent bringing a child).
- Experience-Seekers: Motivated by the desire to see and experience a place (i.e. tourists).
- Professional/Hobbyists: Motivated by specific knowledge-related goals (i.e. a scholar researching a specific topic).
- Rechargers: Motivated by a desire for a contemplative or restorative experience.

### Audiences:

- Experience Seekers
- Explorers

### Potential Audiences:

- Facilitators
- Rechargers

## User Groups

### Current User Groups:

- Cycling
- Walking/Running
- Picnicking/shelter gathering use
- Bird Watching
- Fishing
- Boating: PWC riding, Motorboats, Sailboats
- Paddling: Kayak, Canoe, or SUP boards
- Hiking: Buckeye or short lagoon loop trail

### Potential User Groups/Activities:

- Hub to commute to Downtown Dayton
- Pull city center workers and residents for lunch breaks/post work recreation
- Bike/kayak river use combinations to RiverScape
- Outdoor fitness/Heart Healthy walkers
- Families shared learning
- Facilitators – learn about the water cycle in a fun family friendly way

- Special events (site of Outdoor Experience, runs/walks for charity)

### **Intended Visitor Experience for Eastwood**

Visitor experience provided for all visitor types and activities:

- Landscaping, basic amenities, and wayfinding, provide a sense of comfort and safety while offering solitude in nature when participating in a range of activities from passive to high adrenaline activities.
- In peak use, visitors can choose to socialize or enjoy nature in small groups without feeling crowded.
- Visitors stay for at least an hour and up to four or five hours for some activities.
- Visitors are immersed in nature near downtown.

### **What makes this park special?**

Several recreation activities close to downtown, but surrounded by woods, lakes, or river in most areas of the park. Eastwood MetroPark is the largest public recreational greenspace within the City of Dayton. Eastwood MetroPark is also located over the Dayton's wellfield.

### **Neighborhood Population Information\***

Residential area surrounding the park is growing, +6.3% from 2000 to 2014.

- Dayton Metro population 141,000 residents – within a few miles of Eastwood MetroPark's west entrances.
- Dayton city center (45402 zip code) increased 350% during the years 2000 to 2010 from 3,275 to 11,420.
- Dayton daytime population increased 25.4%, with commuters coming downtown for work.

See full interpretive plan for details.

\*Source: <http://www.city-data.com>



### **FRMP System-Wide Themes/Storylines**

An interpretive theme is the overarching message. It is more detailed than a broad topic; it is a complete thought in one to two complete sentences. The theme may be used verbatim in signage or verbally in talks; or, it may be unspoken, but it guides the general feel the project aims to have for the visitor experience on site. A theme will help answer the “so what?” – “the moral of the story.” Themes connect tangibles: those things you can touch, see, feel, smell, and taste with intangibles, and those things that are symbolic or metaphoric.

**Theme:** A succinct, central message about a topic of interest that a communicator wants to get across to an audience. (Ham, 2013)

**Storyline:** Part of the Thematic Hierarchy-Theme-Sub-theme-storyline, storylines are the details of the interpretive content.

#### **Central Themes:**

Each park within the FRMP system tells a story from the past.

Protect natural areas, parks and river corridors, and promote the conservation and use of these lands and waterways for the ongoing benefit of the people of the region.

Themes for the park:

- Parks make our lives healthier and happier.
- A unique adventure awaits.

Interpretive Theme:

- Eastwood MetroPark conservation efforts protect fresh water for our community, fresh air to breathe, and offer a variety of outdoor adventures for a healthy active you.

Sub-themes:

- Time outside to walk, run, cycle, paddle, fish, or boat, is healthy for our body and mind.
- Eastwood MetroPark provides healthy ecosystem services and protects Dayton’s water.

Storylines specific to Eastwood MetroPark:

- A short bike ride from Dayton's city center, Eastwood MetroPark provides a place to meander through the woods, let your mind relax and recharge while enjoying recreational activities in nature.
- FRMP habitat and clean waterways conservation efforts create nesting grounds for Bald Eagles at Eastwood MetroPark after a 70-year absence in the Dayton region.
- There is an aquifer under Eastwood MetroPark that serves as open space and filters water, for healthy high-quality drinking water for the Dayton community.

Other opportunities to connect to agency-wide themes:

- Partnerships create healthy and vibrant communities.
- Active conservation efforts protect lands for future generations.

Partnership opportunities:

- Health care organizations or hospitals for the fitness stations.
- Universities and paddle sport companies.

### **Interpretive Media Recommendations (\*optional with partner funding)**

Personal programs by topic:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| • Self-propelled water sports: Kayaking, SUP                  | • Wayside self-guided (Signs or Audionetics)                     |
| • Bird watching   | • Wayside/Exhibit near large designed nature play                |
| • Fitness: Cycling, yoga, walking, running, etc.              | • Opportunity to incorporate water cycle concepts in nature play |
| • Rock climbing (if wall installed in adult nature play area) |  |

Opportunities for Wayside exhibits:

- Viewing scopes and other interpretive media for bird watching at observation points (or new decks). \*
- Exhibit on Water cycle/how an aquifer works in a quasi-captive audience area. \*

- Incorporate in design of new open-air pavilion?
- Trail/interpretive signs\*: around East Lake, Blue Lake, Mad River corridor, habitat preservation areas, Buckeye Trail, wetlands, and lagoons.
- Artwork in parking areas that connects public to groundwater supply concepts. \*
- Develop media to connect fitness station users to nature, and nature walkers to fitness stations. \*

## 2.6 PROGRAMMING PLAN

### Current Programming

Eastwood MetroPark's diverse water features, such as the Mad River, Blue Lake, the lagoons, and Eastwood Lake, provide opportunities for outdoor education and recreational programming and events that connect participants to nature and promote active outdoor experiences. Current programming at Eastwood MetroPark engages visitors in a variety of ways.

The programs are directed at specific audiences, and interpretive elements provided in the park are inventoried below.

### Youth & Teens

Youth and teens develop skills for life-long outdoor activities during recreation programs such as: Youth Kayak 1 and 2, Youth Fly Fishing 1, Youth Kayak Camp, and Kayak Exploring.



### **Adults**

Adult Nature Walks are offered for adults and retirees where the most popular activity is watching the local eagles and migratory waterfowl. Paddling programs for adults include Kayak 1 and 2, Kayak Exploring, and Stand Up Paddleboard. Adults can learn fly fishing basics during Try Fly Fishing. Advanced paddling skills can be obtained during Swift Water Rescue for Paddlers and the Stand-Up Paddleboard Instructor Workshop. Seniors can have an opportunity to watch the eaglet during the University of Dayton Center for Lifelong Learning program.

### **Multiple Ages**

Eastwood MetroPark is the site of the annual event currently known as the Wagner Subaru Outdoor Experience, an event where participants of all ages can try a variety of outdoor recreation sports; find outdoor recreation gear; meet the animal ambassadors; and participate in nature-themed children's activities. Try Paddle Sports attracts people of multiple ages three times a year.

### **Aspirational Programs**

Access between Eastwood Lake and the lagoon side of Eastwood MetroPark, and enhancements to the fishing areas, will improve the sense of place for the visitor and program participant. The nature play site, improved restrooms, and trail enhancements will improve the experiences for tour groups, program participants, and visitors. The proposed boathouse at Blue Lake will make outdoor recreation programming at Eastwood MetroPark more efficient. As programming and interpretive efforts and resources evolve, activation of the new amenities and creating a recreational and educational use culture in the parks, whether through interpretation, programming, or independent use, will be the primary goals. These goals will be realized in various ways, depending on the audience.



## **Audiences**

### **Youth and Teens**

The efficiency of having paddling equipment stored on site will create opportunity for more paddling programs. The Eastwood Lake paved loop and trail bridge, as well as restroom improvements, will attract more guided and self-guided tours for schools with elementary and middle school aged students of varying mobility. Outdoor Education and Outdoor Recreation will also be able to provide recreational and nature focused programs for grades 4-12 to help meet science and physical education standards.

### **Families**

Eastwood Lake paved loop and trail bridge, as well as restroom improvements and in-park access between the lake and lagoons sides of the park, will provide a better experience for families with strollers or varying mobility during family programs. The Nature Play area and restroom will help to extend family visits before or after programs.

### **Adults**

Eastwood Lake paved loop and trail bridge, as well as restroom improvements and in-park access between the lake and lagoon sides of the park will provide a better experience for adults, especially birdwatchers. Adult Nature Play and/or Fitness Station will provide Outdoor Connections the opportunity to partner with community health organizations on adult fitness programming.

### **Multiple Audiences**

Fishing enhancements proposed around Eastwood lake will improve user access and will improve the Try Fishing experience.

### **Special Events**

The park is currently used for several special events including the Wagner Subaru Outdoor Experience held annually in October. Numerous walks are also held in the park which utilize the Mad River Recreation Trail. The bridge over the Mad River will help improve special events in the park with expanded parking and better access to both sides of the park, which would allow for additional activities during the Wagner Subaru Outdoor Experience event, such as sailing, rowing, or kiteboarding. The proposed 5K loop around Eastwood Lake would allow walks and runs to be held within the park. The proposed pavilion and related improvements on the south side of the lake will also better support events held in the park.

### Interpretation Aspirations

The adult nature play and/or fitness stations along heart healthy trails will be an opportunity for interpretive elements to be integrated into the healthy lifestyle message: Parks make our lives healthier and happier.



Because Eastwood MetroPark is currently divided into two parks, a series of use areas will help organize and orient visitors to the array of opportunities available for them to explore. The Lagoon Area is proposed as the “front door” to the park once the connector bridge over the Mad River is completed, where new visitors will experience the park for the first time. As park patrons become familiar with the park, visits can begin at other use areas where basic amenities and unique and varied activities are provided. These use areas will be connected by a variety of park trails, allowing users to create diverse experiences each time they visit. The use areas for the park have been redefined to include the following:

- Lagoon Use Area
- Blue Lake Use Area
- Wetlands Use Area
- Pavilion and Powerboat Use Area
- Non-Motorized Watercraft Use Area

A second important factor influencing the development of this and all FRMP site plans is the Power of 10+, a concept, developed by Projects for Public Spaces, to evaluate and facilitate place-making at multiple scales. Places thrive when users have a range of reasons—ten or more—to be there. These might include a place to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to hear, food to eat, history to experience, and people to meet. Ideally, some of these activities will be unique to that particular place, reflecting the culture and history of the surrounding community. Based on community and staff input, the following activities were identified in the planning process as appropriate for this park:



- Paddle Sports
- Fitness
- Hiking
- Outdoor Play Areas
- Fishing
- Whitewater Play
- Boating and Jet Skiing
- Bicycling
- Camping
- Picnicking
- Nature Enjoyment
- Walking

- Paddling Education
- Nature Education
- Special Events

### **Key Site Plan Recommendations**

With a foundation of the two concepts described above, key site plan recommendations were developed. Many of these recommendations have resulted in specific projects that are prioritized for the capital improvement plan in Section 2.1. The full [site plan](#) provides significant detail not provided here.

### **Major Recommendations**

#### **Create a Regional Watersports Recreation Education Center**

Provide educational opportunities to learn paddle sports. Opportunities include lake, lagoon and river paddling.

#### **Improve Conservation**

Reduce mowing and expand native landscapes including wildflower prairies and meadows.

#### **Provide Improved Access to Water**

Increase access for all users to Eastwood Lake, the Mad River and Lagoons for boating, paddling, rowing, and fishing.

### **Circulation Recommendations**

#### **Connect Both Parts of the Park**

Construct a new bridge for pedestrian and vehicular use across the Mad River and close the current Lake Side entrance off Harshman Road.



## Develop Paved Loop Trails

Design and construct paved loop trails connecting the various use areas and a loop fitness trail around Eastwood Lake.

## Re-Route the Mad River Trail

Re-route the Mad River Trail to eliminate vehicular and pedestrian conflicts around the Lagoon Area.

## Redevelop the Roadways on the North Side of the Mad River

Create a simpler and more curvilinear park-like alignment of the roadway system to replace the straight and multiple sections of roadway which currently exist.



### **Use Area Recommendations**

#### **Develop Play Areas**

Construct both youth and adult play areas in the park. The main constructed facility will incorporate a portion of the islands in the lagoon.

#### **Develop a multi-use facility**

Construct a multi-use facility for special event coordination, rental and programming near the proposed formal lawn area.

#### **Re-configure Blue Lake Area**

Construct a boathouse for watersports programs. Define the parking areas and create a more pedestrian friendly area between Eastwood Lake and Blue Lake.

#### **Develop a Non-Motorized Watercraft Area**

Create a new non-motorized watercraft area at the east end of the park to provide access to both the Mad River and Eastwood Lake. The area will include restrooms, changing facilities, a shelter and parking.

#### **Develop a new Pavilion and Powerboat Area**

Develop a new use area to support the powerboat, sailboat, rowing, and jet ski area with a pavilion, concessions and restroom. The area will also serve as a special event coordination area for races and walks.



### **Short Term Recommendations**

**Some recommendations could be achieved at a relatively low-cost using staff resources:**

- Clean up the dumping area and restore native landscape including natural surface trails.
- Develop backcountry camp sites for through-campers.
- Develop staff constructed nature play sites near the upper lagoon and the west end of the park.

### **Level of Service Amenities**

- To meet Level of Service recommendations for amenities as outlined in the CMP, please see the list of various amenities below that are included in the site plan:
  - (1) Reservable Picnic Shelters (Small 1-25)
  - (2) Reservable Picnic Shelters (Medium 26-50)
  - (1) Reservable Picnic Shelters (Large 51-100)
  - (1) Outdoor Pavilions (100+)
  - (3) Nature Play Areas and Playgrounds
  - (5.48) Paved Trails (Miles)
  - (2.72) Soft/ Non-Paved Trails (Miles)
  - (0) Nature/ Hiking/ Backpacking Trails (Miles)
  - (0) Equine Trails (Miles)
  - (0) Mountain Bike Trails (Miles)

### 2.8 LAND PROTECTION PLAN

FRMP's [Land Protection Plan](#) (link once LPP is done) identifies priorities for land protection based on criteria addressing conservation, the park, and the user. Many land protection priorities for Eastwood MetroPark focus on criteria outlined in the land protection plan, particularly completing the park's natural boundaries and completing trail connections. Specific recommendations regarding land protection to achieve park needs and associated attainment strategies are listed below:

- Acquire the three parcels of approximately 0.25 acre on the north side of Eastwood Lake which appear to be remnants from the construction of State Route 4.
- Acquire the vacant railroad right-of-way on the west side of the park to allow for the loop trail and access to the west side of Eastwood Lake.
- Explore land protection and conservation strategies with the City of Dayton and the Miami Conservancy District for the properties between Huffman Dam and downtown Dayton in order to enhance the Mad River.

The current boundaries of Eastwood MetroPark include State Route 4 to the north, Harshman Road to the east and railroads to the south and west. Other than those parcels mentioned above, there is no need to expand the boundaries of the park.





## SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Eastwood [MetroPark Master Plan](#) identifies a comprehensive proposal and [cost estimates](#) for the improvement of this MetroPark. From those recommendations, it was necessary to prioritize the proposed projects. Applying priorities established in the Comprehensive Master Plan, FRMP established [Capital Project Criteria](#) to identify projects that will be incorporated with other projects throughout the district into the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). To reflect full project costs of the prioritized projects, operational cost estimates were developed for conservation, maintenance, programming, interpretation, and law enforcement as well as businesses and philanthropic revenue. These operational costs and revenue will be evaluated alongside the capital costs to identify the projects' placement in the CIP to identify year-by year investment.

### 3.2 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed site plan represents the long-term vision for the park. The plan proposes several capital projects that will move the park toward that long-term vision. In this master plan, specific improvement projects have been identified as priority projects for the upcoming ten-year period. Those projects, listed below, including, but not limited to, priority repair and replacement projects which were identified in the comprehensive master planning process and, when applicable, include the furniture, fixtures, and equipment investments necessary to provide a complete project.

- Mad River Bridge
  - Anticipated Budget: \$4,022,856
  - Design and construct a new pedestrian and vehicular bridge over the Mad River to connect both sides of the park. If FRMP were to receive grant funding from the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission, the grant would require permanently closing the north Harshman Road entrance.
- Park Side – Adult Outdoor and Youth Nature Play Area
  - Anticipated Budget: \$1,062,000
  - Develop a new youth nature and adult outdoor play site which incorporates a portion of the lagoon islands.

- Park Side – Outdoor and Nature Play area restroom
  - Anticipated Budget: \$366,744
  - Construct a new restroom to support the proposed outdoor and nature play area.
- Blue Lake – boathouse
  - Anticipated Budget: \$1,763,785
  - Construct a boathouse on the Blue Lake for non-motorized watercraft programming. Budget includes associated site improvements.
- Parkside – replace existing restroom
  - Anticipated Budget: \$184,080
  - Replace the existing restroom building.
- Non-motorized Watercraft Area – New restroom
  - Anticipated Budget: \$290,280
  - Construct a new restroom to support the proposed non-motorized watercraft area.
- Non-motorized watercraft area – lake and river access improvements
  - Anticipated Budget: \$870,717
  - Includes roadway and parking enhancements and water access facilities for both the Mad River and Eastwood Lake.
- Powerboat Area – Pavilion and restroom enhancement
  - Anticipated Budget: \$1,030,140
  - Design and construct the proposed pavilion and restroom at the powerboat area.

- Lagoon – water quality enhancements

- Anticipated Budget: \$7,163,411

Improve the water quality of the lagoon by developing fore bays, installing native plantings, repairing the lagoon walls and dredging.

- Lakeside – Fishing enhancements

- Anticipated Budget: \$120,983
- Create improved fishing access, including ADA access for fishing on Eastwood Lake.

- Lakeside – Loop trail

- Anticipated Budget: \$2,903,020
- Develop a new complete hard surface accessible pedestrian fitness loop path for runners and walkers around Eastwood Lake.

In addition, all pavement maintenance and repair work required in the parks will be covered by the district wide pavement management program plan.



### 3.3 PARKS AND CONSERVATION

The Parks and Conservation Department staff is responsible for the [care and maintenance](#) of facilities and natural areas within Eastwood MetroPark. This work includes daily cleaning and inspection of areas, completion of general repairs, and completion of conservation tasks that protect the biodiversity of natural areas and are recorded and tracked in the Annual Habitat Action Plan. The completion of the routine tasks outlined below ensure that all areas are maintained to FRMP standards for safety, cleanliness, and appearance and that park visitors have high quality experiences.

#### Current Primary Routine Tasks:

- Park Clean-up
  - Litter pick up
  - Bathroom cleaning
  - Shelter cleaning /checks
  - Drinking fountain cleaning /checks
- Roadway/parking lot/paved trail blowing
- Mowing (excluding trails)
- String trimming
- Natural surface trail trimming/mowing/tree removal
- Ash and other tree removal/cleanup
- Park Inspections
- Equipment/Vehicle repairs and service
- Playground inspections





## **Current Primary Special Tasks:**

Parks and Conservation staff perform work tasks that may be completed annually or monthly and require more time and attention than some of the routine tasks. These tasks may be associated with weather events or special projects. In some cases, special tasks involve timing in relation to the weather or events within the facilities. Other considerations for this work could include scheduling to reduce negative impacts on plant communities or animal populations.

- Snow removal-hand and truck
- AHAP plan mowing
- Pressure washing shelters and bathrooms
- Park inspections
- Fixture maintenance
  - Plumbing repairs
  - Picnic table repairs
  - Trash can painting
  - Grill maintenance
  - Gate maintenance
- Structure repairs
- Hazardous tree removal
- Chemical (herbicide) application
- Tree and shrub planting/watering/mulching
- Roadside berming
- Clearing drainage tiles

- Tree planting/watering/mulching
- Facility maintenance
- Winterizing and opening water systems and bathrooms.
- Dock/buoy installation and removal
  - Dock maintenance and inspections
  - Playground maintenance/mulching/weeding
- Special events, such as the Wagner Subaru Outdoor Experience preparation and clean-up

## Expected Increases to Primary Routine Tasks:

Upon review of the priority projects in the proposed site plan, it is projected that an additional 2028.24 labor hours would be needed to complete primary and routine tasks. A breakdown of projected increases is outlined by projects below and equates to .98 full time equivalent staff (FTE). The detail of these projections can be viewed in the [costing spreadsheet](#) that was produced as a part of the park master plan process.

Project	Projected Hours	FTE Equivalent
Mad River Bridge	4.62 hours	.002 FTE
Park Side – Outdoor & Nature Play Area	125.33 hours	.060 FTE
Park Side – Outdoor Play area restroom	363.00 hours	.175FTE
Blue Lake – boathouse	178.00 hours	.086FTE
Non-motorized Watercraft Area – New restroom	363.00 hours	.175FTE
Powerboat Area – Pavilion and restroom enhancement	380.38 hours	.183FTE
Lakeside – Fishing enhancements	120.76 hours	.058FTE
Lakeside – Loop trail	493.15 hours	.237FTE
<b>Total</b>	<b>2028.24 Hours</b>	<b>.98 FTE</b>

### Expected Increases to Primary Special Tasks:

Upon review of the priority projects in the proposed site plan an increased need of an additional 396.73 hours is projected to complete special tasks. A breakdown of projected increases is outlined by projects below and equates to .19 FTE. The detail of these projections can be viewed in the costing spreadsheet that was produced as a part of the master plan process.

Project	Projected Hours	FTE Equivalent
Mad River Bridge	4.1 hours	.002FTE
Park Side – Nature Play	30.00 hours	.014FTE
Park Side – Nature Play area restroom	66.00 hours	.031FTE
Blue Lake – boathouse	40.00 hours	.018FTE
Non-motorized Watercraft Area – New restroom	26.00 hours	.012FTE
Powerboat Area – Pavilion and restroom enhancement	62.40 hours	.029FTE
Lakeside – Fishing enhancements	16.33 hours	.008FTE
Lakeside – Loop trail	151.9 hours	.073FTE
<b>Total</b>	<b>396.73 Hours</b>	<b>.19 FTE</b>

### One-Time Tasks:

Staff identified plant surveys as a one-time task needed to support the implementation of the proposed Site Plan. This task would likely be required of Parks and Conservation staff as part of the construction of new amenities. These numbers are not included in the staffing projection that is included in the next section.

- Plant surveys- **141.18** hours

### Below are the current staffing levels at Eastwood MetroPark:

- Park Manager- Eastwood
- (2) Full-time Technicians - Eastwood
- (1) Full-time Trail Technicians – Creekside Trail (CST)

- (1) Full-time Trail Technicians - MoMBA
- (3) Part-time Technicians – Eastwood
- (3) Seasonal Technicians – Eastwood
- (1) Seasonal Technician – CST
- Conservation support provided by the north conservation team

### **Summary of Operational Impacts:**

Based on the task analysis spreadsheet that identified tasks for each item in the master plan, staff identified an estimated **2,425** hours of additional annual labor that would be created. These operational requirements total **1.17** FTE Technicians.

### 3.4 PROGRAMMING AND INTERPRETATION

#### Programming and Interpretation Projection

Based on the park master plan, new facilitated programming is required for Outdoor Education. No new facilitated programming is required for Outdoor Recreation or Historical and Cultural Resources. The nature play site is ideal for family and youth audiences.

#### New facilitated programs:

Nature Play Programming: Richard Louv’s book *Last Child in the Woods* brought attention to the need of children to be outside for their emotional, developmental, and physical well-being. Nature Play sites throughout FRMP helps families and youth leaders feel comfortable and safe getting children outside. Programming for this site includes play naturalists that help children feel welcome and comfortable playing in non-commercial spaces.

Proposed Facilitated Programming	Location	Frequency	Audiences			
			Youth/teens	Family	Adults	Multiple Audiences
Nature Play Programming	Nature Play Site	8		•		

Costs	Location
	Nature Play site
Personnel	\$1866.27
Contract Services	\$0
Ongoing Supplies	\$313.28
Startup supplies	\$0
Total	\$2179.55



## Interpretive Projection

The site plan proposes additions to interpretive elements throughout the park. The improvements outlined below focus on areas of the park prioritized for improvements. The full [Interpretive Plan](#) for the park can be found in Section 2.5.

- Wayside Self-guided is a single-style interpretive media, such as an interpretive panel or other interpretation method, which connects visitors to a park feature. No priority projects include a wayside self-guided site.
- Wayside Exhibit is an interactive experience that includes a variety of interpretive media and may include interpretive panels and interactive displays that are designed to provoke curiosity in visitors. The priority project that includes a wayside exhibit is the outdoor and nature play site on park side.
- Kiosks are the first decision point for visitors in the park and are designed to welcome and orient visitors with trail and feature descriptions. A kiosk is projected in the priorities at the Lakeside Loop Trail.

The site plan identifies capital costs for interpretive elements in priority project areas. Corresponding one-time personnel costs to develop these interpretive elements have been established below. Ongoing operational expenses for the interpretive elements focus on periodic repair and replacement costs and the associated personnel costs. The capital and operational costs for these interpretive elements, matrixed by the individual project, are summarized in the following table:

## Interpretation Priority Project Costs

Project	Capital Development Costs		Materials/Personnel Costs	
	Materials	Personnel	Materials	Personnel
Mad River Bridge Mad River Nature Corridor	NA	NA	NA	NA
Park Side – main nature play area: South Park Area and Lagoons: Wayside Exhibit	*	\$17,798.84	*	\$233.96
Park Side – main nature play area: South Park Area and Lagoons: new restroom	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blue Lake Boathouse: North section Eastwood and blue lakes	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parkside - replace existing restroom	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Motorized Watercraft Area- new restroom: Mad River Nature Corridor	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Motorized Watercraft Area- lake and river access improvements	NA	NA	NA	NA
Powerboat Area - pavilion and restroom enhancement	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagoon - water quality enhancements	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakeside - fishing enhancements	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakeside - loop fitness trail: Kiosk	*	\$3,512.93	*	\$46.84



### **3.5 BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

#### **Park Plan**

In reviewing the Eastwood Site Plan as proposed, the Business Operations Department developed a list of assets that would generate additional revenue. These assets include a new boathouse, a new open-air pavilion, and new education programming

#### **Shelters**

Increase the amenities and proximate services of existing shelters to offer a picnic experience consistent with the most popular agency-wide shelters, thereby increasing rental rates and utilization rates.

#### **Capital Improvement Plan**

##### **Current revenue sources**

The shelters at Eastwood MetroPark averaged a fill rate of 43.1%% during the weekend peak season from 2016 to 2018, a rate that ranks third among the 13 parks with reservable shelters.

##### **Proposed Revenue Sources**

The proposed priority project installation of one new 40'x80' boathouse at Blue Lake with concession, rentals, and canoe storage, operated by an outside enterprise would bring in an estimated \$1.09 of revenue per square foot per month, from leasing fees based on the average price of current listings of retail spaces in the Dayton area.

The proposed priority project installation of one new 35'x55' open-air pavilion south of Eastwood Lake with concession operated by an outside enterprise, would bring in an estimated \$1.09 of revenue per square foot per month from leasing fees based on the average price of current listings of retail spaces in the Dayton area. If used as a reservable space, the pavilion would produce approximately 22 permit applications per year and generate annual revenue of approximately \$3,023, based on the agency-wide median of similar sized spaces averaged over the last three full years of operation.

## 3.6 PUBLIC SAFETY

Implementation of the Eastwood Master Plan will have a moderate impact on the Ranger Division. Below are the considerations:

### Current Patrol

- **Patrol Area** - Rangers are normally assigned a specific patrol area or zone. The zones are North, South, East, and Central. Eastwood is part of the East Zone, along with Huffman, MoMBA, and Sugarcreek MetroParks.
- **Patrol Strategies** - Typically, the ranger assigned to a patrol zone will patrol the parks in their assigned area several times each day at various intervals, being careful not to have a predictable routine in their patrol times and methods. Rangers frequently make informal contact with park visitors and are encouraged to contact people who have reserved a shelter. Rangers look for anything suspicious and make contact with people who may be involved in criminal activity. The primary focus is preventing criminal activity, but rangers are encouraged to take enforcement action, including making physical arrests or issuing citations, when appropriate.
- **Patrol Time Estimates** - Rangers had previously estimated the amount of patrol time they spend actively patrolling in each of our parks during their 10-hour day while assigned to that area, not counting any drive-times from park to park or other non-patrol time.

In a typical 10-hour work day, the estimated average time the ranger spends on active patrol in Eastwood is 185 minutes, just over three hours. Eastwood is the most heavily patrolled MetroPark due to its large size and separation of the two sides of the park, all-night fishing, and the number of visitors in the park.

### Anticipated Changes to Patrol

- **Vehicular traffic and parking** – Most patrol conducted by rangers is by driving through the park areas in a marked vehicle. Given the changes proposed in the traffic pattern and parking areas for Eastwood MetroPark, there will be some additional time spent on vehicular patrol. It is not anticipated that there will be any significant change to patrol strategies.

- Impact of additional paved and hiking trails – Rangers occasionally walk trails and use bicycles to patrol the paved and hiking trails. The proposed changes for Eastwood MetroPark, with the additional paved trails and hiking trails, will definitely require additional time to patrol effectively.
- Impact of additional structures/features – The new features and amenities will require additional patrol throughout the day and night from the Ranger Division. Since the rangers will be able to patrol most of the area using a vehicle, the amount of extra time will be minimal.
- Impact of additional activities/visitation – Eastwood and Eastwood Lake are some of the most visited areas of FRMP. An increased usage of the park is anticipated due to the proposed improvements. This increase will likely have a moderate impact on the amount of patrol time rangers spend in the park. Whenever there is an increase in the amenities and corresponding increase in the number of people at a location, a potential for increased criminal activity exists. In this case, it is likely to be an occasional theft or vandalism incident, but it is not expected that there would be a significant increase in crime as a result of the proposed improvements.

### **Impact/Cost to Public Safety**

- Based on the changes and additional amenities proposed in the Eastwood MetroPark Master Plan, an estimated additional 30 minutes of patrol time per ranger, per shift, will be required after the improvements are completed. This is based on the assumption that the improvements and increased attendance will require additional ranger time to patrol consistently and effectively throughout the day and night.
- An additional 30 minutes of patrol per shift x 3 shifts = 90 minutes of additional patrol per day x 365 days = **547** additional patrol hours per year.



## 3.7 PHILANTHROPY

The addition of new trails, features, and amenities proposed in the Eastwood MetroPark site plan provide excellent naming, sponsorship, and tribute opportunities. Based on item descriptions and notes from the site plan, the following elements of the plan could generate philanthropic revenue:

- |                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Shelters/Pavilion                 | Sponsor or Tribute |
| • Trails, Plaza Area                | Sponsor or Tribute |
| • Adult –Play Area/Fitness Station  | Sponsor or naming  |
| • Play Area – Youth                 | Sponsor or naming  |
| • Youth and Adult Nature Play Areas | Sponsor or naming  |
| • Camp Site                         | Sponsor or naming  |
| • Seating Areas - Boulders          | Tribute            |
| • Benches/Trees                     | Tribute            |

