

Table 2 Corrections/Revisions made in the December 2011 Revised Draft

Page Paragraph Line	Per October 2011 Revised Draft	Per December 2011 Revised Draft
Pg 3 P 1 L 4	<p>The VPP is a program designed to provide the most effective coordination and consistency between the growth management policies of <i>Landscapes, Managing Change in Chester County 1996-2020</i>, adopted in 1996 (Chester County’s Comprehensive Policy Plan), and those of municipalities in the county. The strategies and recommendations identified in this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan are consistent with the policies identified in <i>Landscapes</i>, as well as in its implementation plans, <i>Linking Landscapes</i> and <i>Watersheds</i>.</p>	<p>The VPP is a program designed to provide the most effective coordination and consistency between the growth management policies of <u><i>Landscapes2: Bringing Growth and Preservation Together for Chester County</i></u>, adopted in 2009 (Chester County’s Comprehensive Policy Plan), and those of municipalities in the county. The strategies and recommendations identified in this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan are consistent with the policies identified in <i>Landscapes2</i>, as well as in its implementation plans, <u><i>Linking Landscapes: A Plan for the Protected Open Space Network in Chester County, PA</i></u>, adopted in 2002, and <u><i>Watersheds: An Integrated Water Resources Plan for Chester County, Pennsylvania</i></u>, also adopted in 2002.</p>
Pg 7 P 5	<p>In addition to the parks and private preserves open to public recreation, more than 15,000 acres are protected from development by agricultural easements, conservation easements, voluntary deed restrictions, transferred development rights, homeowner’s association agreements, and municipal ownership (including municipal easements), many of which were acquired through voter-approved bonds. All of these protection techniques are voluntary to protect specified resources and guide development and its impacts away from these locations.</p>	<p>In addition to the parks and private preserves open to public recreation, more than 15,000 acres are protected from development by agricultural easements, conservation easements, voluntary deed restrictions (though often less rigorous in protection and enforcement), transferred development rights, homeowner’s association agreements, and municipal ownership (including municipal easements), many of which were acquired through voter-approved bonds. All of these protection techniques are voluntary <u>actions on the part of the landowner</u> to protect specified resources and guide development and its impacts away from these locations.</p>
Pg 13 L 3	<p>Most of the protected land is also located within these landscapes, but the preserves, easements, and deed restrictions have protected general lands, not sites where these special and sensitive resources are found.</p>	<p>Most of the protected land is also located within these landscapes, but the preserves, easements, and deed restrictions, though less rigorously, <u>only protect some lands, not the entire landscapes</u>.</p>

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Pg 16 P 1	<p>Parks and recreation sites are biased toward active recreation facilities, namely traditional sports fields and playgrounds. Sites include natural areas and elements of history but do little to engage the everyday park visitor in understanding their significance to the park, the community, or the environment. Social areas (benches, tables, etc.) are limited to a single pavilion or dispersed, serving large groups and individuals, but not supporting multiple small groups and families at one time. They are also limited to either sun or shade locations; few parks offer both options. More and varied active, nature-based, and local interest facilities, supported by educational signage, programs, or public art, would create more distinctive park experiences and support the region’s upswing in fishing, hiking, and wildlife watching activities.</p>	<p><u>Existing public</u> parks and recreation sites <u>in the Region</u> are biased toward active recreation facilities, namely traditional sports fields and playgrounds. <u>Some</u> sites include natural areas and elements of history but do little to engage the everyday park visitor in understanding their significance to the park, the community, or the environment. Social areas (benches, tables, etc.) are limited to a single pavilion or widely dispersed, <u>not able to support</u> multiple small groups and families at one time. They are also limited to either sun or shade locations; few parks offer both options. More and varied active, nature-based, and local interest facilities, supported by educational signage, programs, or public art, would create more distinctive park experiences and support the region’s upswing in fishing, hiking, and wildlife watching activities.</p>
Pg 24 P 4	<p>The analysis of population, parkland, and open space distribution across the region suggests three distinct service zones that offer specific opportunities for the development of the parks, recreation and open space system. Public interest in safe places to walk and ride bicycles or horses indicates the need for a trail network that would span all three service zones.</p>	<p>The analysis of population, parkland, and open space distribution across the region suggests three distinct service zones that offer specific opportunities for the development of the parks, recreation and open space system: <u>the riverfront, the rural interior, and the developing residential and service areas between them.</u> (See <i>Map A, Service Zones Map.</i>) Public interest in safe places to walk and ride bicycles or horses indicates the need for a trail network that would span <u>and interconnect</u> all three service zones.</p>
Pg 26 P 1 L 1	<p>Through improvement, enhancements, and new park design, all parks will:</p>	<p>Through improvement, enhancements, and new park design, all parks <u>should</u>:</p>
Pg 35 Bullet 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the amount and location of the park site to be reserved for future generations’ recreation needs; this area will remain in a natural (or other open space) condition for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the amount and location of the park site to be reserved for future generations’ recreation needs; this area <u>should</u> remain in a natural (or other open space) condition

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	the next 30 years.	for the next 30 years.
Pg 35	Column heading	Column heading
Table 5-2	Development Recommendations	Development <u>Concepts and</u> Recommendations
Pg 39 Bullet 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise municipal mandatory dedication of parkland provisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consistency in mandatory dedication of parkland provisions will provide the most suitable land for future parks and fee-in-lieu (of parkland) funds • Add/Revise fee-in-lieu provisions and standards to specify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when to the governing body should require a fee in lieu of park and recreation land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incompatible size, shape, location, access, topography or other physical features; ▪ Nonconformance with the Township’s Park and Recreation Plan; ▪ Impractical to dedicate recreation or open space land as required by ordinance standards; or ▪ Upon specific recommendation of the Township Park and Recreation Board ○ that the value of the fee in lieu of land dedication is equivalent to the fair market value (FMV) of buildable acreage on the property... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise municipal mandatory dedication of parkland provisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consistency in mandatory dedication of parkland provisions <u>can</u> provide suitable land for future parks and fee-in-lieu (of parkland) funds • Add/Revise fee-in-lieu provisions and standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>to specify the conditions under which</u> the governing body should require a fee in lieu of <u>parkland dedication, such as</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>when the land is incompatible</u> in size, shape, location, access, topography or other physical features <u>to the type of park need to meet recreational needs;</u> ▪ <u>when the land otherwise does not conform to needs or specifications documented local and regional recreation plans;</u> ▪ <u>when it is impractical</u> to dedicate recreation or open space land as required by ordinance standards; or ▪ Upon specific recommendation of the Township Park and Recreation Board. ○ <u>to specify</u> that the value of the fee in lieu of land dedication is equivalent to the fair market value (FMV) of buildable acreage on the property...

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Pg 66 Rec 10.1		<p><i>Added</i></p> <p>Alternatively, naming the Commission as the Federation Park, Recreation, and Open Space Commission would draw upon the organizations successful and respected reputation.</p> <p><i>Moved to the end of 2nd paragraph</i></p> <p>Park ownership and maintenance would continue as an individual municipal function.</p>
Pg 71 Rec 10.5	<p>2) Identify three to five core partnerships that will involve 80 percent of the total time devoted to partnership development.</p> <p>3) Identify all of the other partners that will get 20 percent of the focus of partnerships.</p>	<p>2) Identify three to five core partnerships that <u>should</u> involve 80 percent of the total time devoted to partnership development.</p> <p>3) Identify all of the other partners that <u>should</u> get 20 percent of the focus of partnerships.</p>
App 2 Pg 9	<p>Town Forest, more commonly known as Woody's Woods, is a 217-acre protected area located at the highest point in Northern Chester County.</p>	<p>Town Forest, more commonly known as Woody's Woods, is a 263-acre protected area located at one of the highest points in Northern Chester County.</p>
App 4 Pg 7	<p>Meredith Manor in South Coventry Township</p>	<p>Ridglea and Vrynewy Acres in South Coventry Township</p>
App 4 Pg 11	<p>Connie Batdorf Park was master-planned to provide a home facility for the Norchester Red Knights and associated support facilities. Containing a football field (now also used by lacrosse), a picnic pavilion built by local scouts, and a modern playground, its design is uncomplicated and the facilities are easily visible from the parking area. ...</p> <p>The park also lacks curb appeal from Route 100, given its utilitarian entrance design. Additional landscaping at the</p>	<p><u>Connie Batdorf Park was planned to provide an athletic field and field house for local area sports teams which currently includes Norchester Red Knights and Coventry Lacrosse. In addition to the athletic field, the park has a picnic pavilion built by local boy scouts and a modern playground. The park's design is uncomplicated and the facilities are easily visible from the parking area.</u></p> <p><u>Advance visibility of the park from Route 100 is limited, given its location behind frontage properties. Queues to its presence,</u></p>

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	entrance and throughout the park would improve its visibility and seasonal interest. Spectator seating could be added to the field.	<u>such as landscaping and signage, especially at the park entrance, would increase appreciation for this park.</u> Spectator seating could be added to the field.
App 4 Pg 16 P 2	The 0.9-mile Yellow Spring Trail is a proposed spur from Historic Yellow Springs to the Horse-Shoe Trail along Art School Road. The trail was proposed by Chester County as a public trail to be owned and maintained by Chester County Parks and Recreation. The Chester County Trail Inventory lists only walking as a permitted use; all other users including equestrians are listed as “unknown.” However, given the trail’s linkage with the Horse-Shoe Trail, equestrian use of this planned natural surface trail may be intended and/or feasible.	The 0.9-mile Yellow Spring Trail is a proposed spur from Historic Yellow Springs to the Horse-Shoe Trail along Art School Road. The trail was proposed by Chester County as a public trail to be owned and maintained by Chester County Parks and Recreation. The Chester County Trail Inventory lists only walking as a permitted use; all other users including equestrians are listed as “unknown.” However, given the trail’s linkage with the Horse-Shoe Trail, equestrian use of this planned natural surface trail may be intended and/or feasible.
App 4 Pg 16 P 4	Other proposed regional trails in the Region include the extension of the Brandywine Trail from Marsh Creek State Park in Upper Uwchlan Township to the Horse-Shoe Trail in West Vincent Township. This planned walking trail will be surfaced with gravel, cinders, or mulch, but not paved. It is to be owned and maintained by the Chester County Parks and Recreation Department.	<i>Deleted</i>
App 5 Pg 25	Table title Table A5.1: Protected Lands by Type by Municipality	Table A5.2: Protected Lands by Type by Municipality, 2009* *2009 data was provided by Chester County and supplemented with readily available municipal records.
App 5 Pg 29		<i>Moved remaining Finding and Opportunities from within chapter to Findings at end of Appendix, and added:</i> 19. There is no one source for accurate, up-to-date protected land totals for the Region. The figures presented in Appendix 5 are based on data collected by Chester County for <i>Linking Landscapes</i> (circa 2000-2002) and updated with available municipal records. Even these figures may not fully represent land protection in Northern Chester County.

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App 8 Pg 3		(corrected table column headings to align with data; see end for new table)
App 8 Pg 7	2. Preserving open space and protecting the natural, scenic, and historic resources. This seems to be the focus of ordinance enforcement in the region. However, if dedicated, these lands are not inventoried, managed, or promoted for the passive recreation opportunities they offer.	2. Preserving open space and protecting the natural, scenic, and historic resources. This seems to be the focus of ordinance <u>application</u> in the Region. However, <u>once</u> dedicated, lands where these resources are found are not inventoried, managed, or promoted for the passive recreation opportunities they offer.
App 9 Pg 9	3. There are as many or more sports fields owned by sports leagues, the school district, and other private owners.	3. There are more sports fields owned by sports leagues, <u>local and adjacent</u> school districts, and private owners <u>than owned by municipalities</u> for public use.

Table A8.3: Example Application of Mandatory Dedication of Parkland

			Parkland Need per Pop		Parkland Need per Pop		Total Add'l Parkland Need by	
	2010	2020	2010-2020 Increase	2010- 2020	2020-2030 Increase	2020- 2030	2030	
Northern Chester County	43,907	48,860	4,953	52	53,100	4,240	44.5	96.5
East Coventry	6,636	7,040	404	4.2	7,800	760	8	12.2
East Nantmeal	1,803	2,080	277	2.9	2,190	110	1.2	4.1
East Pikeland	7,079	8,410	1,331	14	9,360	950	10	24
East Vincent	6,821	8,050	1,229	12.9	9,070	1,020	10.7	23.6
North Coventry	7,866	8,130	264	2.8	8,430	300	3.2	5.9
South Coventry	2,604	2,700	96	1	2,890	190	2	3
Warwick	2,507	2,850	343	3.6	2,930	80	0.8	4.4
West Pikeland	4,024	5,020	996	10.5	5,500	480	5	15.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 census; Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, Municipal Data Navigator (2020, 2030); parkland needs calculated by Gannett Fleming, Inc.