



JANUARY 1988

HAUGHVILLE PARK

Master Plan Indianapolis, Indiana

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of park master planning is to insure the coordinated development of a park site based on the physical resources of the park and identified needs of the community and surrounding neighborhoods. A park master plan is to be used as a general guide for the development of a park. The master plan proposes uses, identifies development concerns and neighborhood leisure needs, and contains sufficient narrative to explain the proposal.

In the case of a park that is already developed to some degree, there are limitations on the new development that can be proposed in the master plan. Many times, a master plan includes small projects that fill out the park's development and compliment the existing facilities. These projects may improve the efficiency of the park and enhance the user's experience, but they do not alter its general character or function. Tarkington park is an example of this kind of park.

Master plans will vary as to level of detail, but they will all be sufficient to guide development. The exact tasks which will be needed to develop a park master plan may vary, but they will follow the same basic design process as follows:

1. Resource Identification
2. Analysis of Data
3. Synthesis of Data
4. Plan Development
5. Implementation

HAUGHVILLE PARK

ADDRESS: 500-700 Belleview
Wayne Township
Park Planning Unit - Ny 6

CLASSIFICATION: Subneighborhood Park

SIZE: 5 acres

PURPOSE:

The primary function of a subneighborhood park is three-fold: 1) to provide a play area for pre-school and school age children, 2) to satisfy the specific needs of teens, especially in areas of high density neighborhood (a substitute for back yards) and 3) to serve as an open space buffer area with flowers, trees and a sitting area for aesthetic enjoyment which is oriented more toward adults.

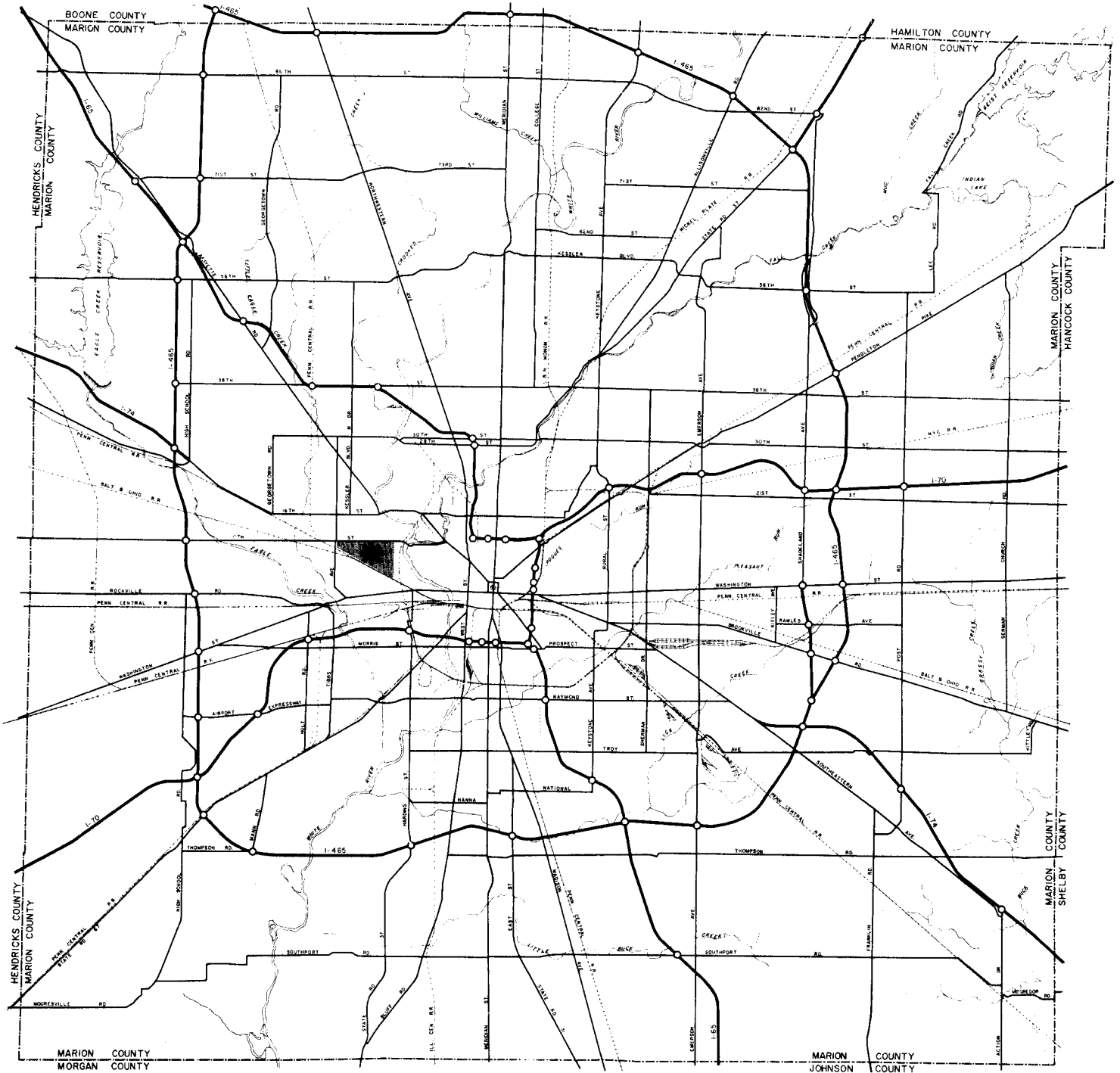
CHARACTER:

The character of a subneighborhood park may be one of intensive use and aesthetic enjoyment with easy accessibility. When serving children and teens, these parks should be designed for active play, while those designed for adults may be more passive in nature. These areas are not designed for organized activities but should be designed to meet specific needs of local residents that cannot be met within larger neighborhood parks or other recreational facilities. Low maintenance of these facilities is essential; also area residents should be encouraged to assist in the day-to-day policing and the maintenance of this type of park.

Haughville Park is a five acre park that is surrounded by urban development that includes residential and commercial use. The west half of the park is developed for active play, and the east half is undeveloped open space. The site is flat, open, and has traditional recreational facilities that are geared for children and young adults. The park is popular, with much usage, although the facilities are in need of upgrading. Social problems do take their toll on Haughville Park, as often found in urban parks, including vandalism and loitering.

LOCATION:

Site Location Map 1, on the opposite page, shows the location of Haughville Park in Wayne Township. Haughville is situated 1/2 block north of West Michigan Street between Tibbs and Belmont Avenues. It is located within the Westside Cooperative Community (WESCO).



HAUGHVILLE PARK LOCATION MAP

MAP 1
DEPARTMENT OF
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

-  **Park Site**
-  **Park Service Area**



AUGUST 1985

SERVICE AREA:

Haughville Park services the immediate surrounding neighborhood to the north, northwest and east. Users of the park walk or ride a bike to it. The park's service population is approximately 3,329 persons.

OFF-SITE INVENTORY:

Map 2, on the following page, shows the surrounding land use of the park. The service area, in general, is divided into separate land use areas which include residential, commercial and light industrial. Residential neighborhoods, composed primarily of single-family units, lie to the north, northwest and east of the park. Most of the retail and office space in the area is along West Michigan Street. To the south of Michigan Street is the industrial area. The zoning in the area is illustrated in Map 2, located on the following page. The Comprehensive Land Use Plan proposes fundamentally the same land uses as the existing land uses.

DATA ANALYSIS:

Population Characteristics

The characteristic of the park's service population has an important bearing upon the types of activities that should be included in the park. Table 1 presents some selected population data for the Haughville Park service area.

TABLE 1

SELECTIVE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
FOR HAUGHVILLE PARK SERVICE AREA

Population
Characteristic

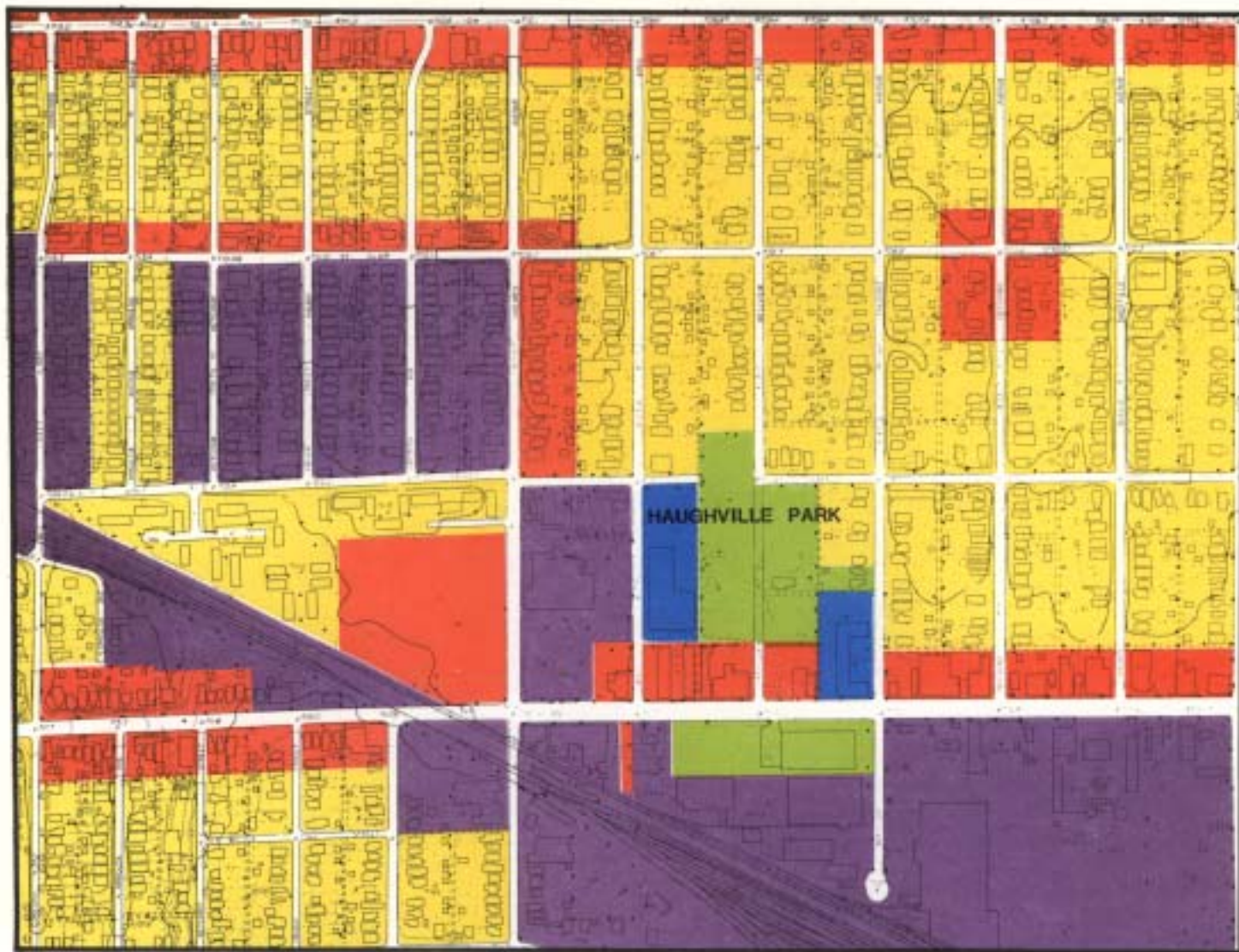
Population - 3,329
Change 1970-1980 - + 47%

| Age | Haughville Park Service Area | Marion County |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 0-5 years | 13% | 9% |
| 6-17 years | 26% | 19% |
| 18-21 years | 9% | 7% |
| 22-44 years | 25% | 34% |
| 45-64 years | 18% | 20% |
| 65+ years | 9% | 10% |

Median

Family Income - \$12,524
27% Below Poverty Level
Housing Units 1,240
52% Rent
48% Own

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing, 1970 and 1980.



HAUGHVILLE PARK

AREA LAND USE MAP 2



While the county's population has decreased overall by 4.6% between 1970 and 1980, Haughville's service area has steadily increased. Housing units have not increased, but a change over from owner's to renters with children has taken place. The median age of the park's service area is below that of the county, exhibiting this increase in young children.

The median family income of the service area is below that of the county, with 27% being below poverty level. The growth rate of the service area's median family income was also less than the county's growth rate during the 1970's.

The number of high school and college graduates is also below the county's average.

The Implication of the Background Data for Haughville Park

Population characteristic.

The increase of children is putting a greater demand on the playground equipment at Haughville Park. More playground equipment is needed to meet this demand, with seating areas provided so that mothers will be able to watch their very young children at play.

With the lower income of the surrounding neighborhood, recreational facilities with no fees are important to Haughville Park. It is also important to design a quality park to be a positive influence on this neighborhood.

The design of Haughville Park will be geared for the children and young adults but will also address the smaller population of the elderly.

SITE INVENTORY 1985

Exisiting Facilities:

9 Benches
Water Fountain
Spray Pool
Walks

Basketball Court
Volleyball Court

Playground

3 swings
1 swing gate
2 whirl
2 slides
climbing bars

22 Mature Trees

2 Acres Open Space

Conditions:

Good, Location poor
Working
Good, pump house needs painting
Good

Fair, no lines on court
No net or poles

Depressions and ruts in the ground
Equipment needs painting
Fair, metal equipment
Fair

Need to plant good replacement trees

Poor, ruts from automobiles driving across; little vegetation.

MASTER PLAN DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

The development of the Master Plan was derived from five public meetings held at the Christamore house (a community building run by Community Centers of Indianapolis which is adjacent to Haughville Park.) Citizens' comments from those who use the park and live in its vicinity were most important. From their comments, along with input from the staff at the Christamore House, and input from the staff of the Department of Parks and Recreation, a Master Plan design was developed.

MASTER PLAN DESIGN CONCEPT

The Master Plan shown on Map 3 represents a graphic presentation of how Haughville Park should be developed. It was designed to help fulfill the recreational needs and desires of the neighborhood. In general, the park will continue to provide active recreation for the young but will also expand to provide more facilities for the entire neighborhood. To accomplish this, the reorganization of existing recreational facilities and the utilization of the entire park site is proposed.

The discussion below presents some of the issues and deficiencies that were identified with Haughville Park and the solutions proposed by the Master Plan.

Haughville Park is presently bisected by a local street, Belleview Place. This street isolates the park lands from each other and presents a danger to park users through automobile-pedestrian conflict. With its proposed removal, safety will be increased, areas for active and passive recreation will be created, and a park-like setting will be achieved.

- The majority of park users are the neighborhood children. The need to upgrade the existing playground equipment with the addition of new playground equipment was expressed by the residents. The Master plan shows a new major play apparatus with much of the existing playground equipment relocated around it. New seating areas were also designed around this playground area for easy surveillance by adults.
- The basketball court has been relocated to the southwest corner of the park, separating it from the children's playground area. Parking, located adjacent to the court, has been provided for outsiders who may wish to come and compete.
- The Master Plan proposes a new softball diamond with a soccer/football field sharing the outfield. Discussion in the public meeting indicated that a ball diamond was important to the neighborhood. The location was chosen for its flat open site requiring minimal grade disturbance.

- Activities for the elderly are programmed at the Christamore House adjacent to the Haughville Park. Some of these activities could be scheduled within the park when the proposed seating area is constructed. It will be a passive area, separated from the more active recreation spaces, whose young users are sometimes too active for the elderly.
- Shown on the Master plan is a vacant fire station within the park. No appropriate, cost efficient use has been determined for this potentially historic building, although several options are currently being explored. If it is found unfeasible to utilize this structure, then removal of the building is proposed.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of this subneighborhood park will come from funding through Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and local funds. The park will be developed in phases. Phase One is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1985, which will involve the removal of Belleview Place and the acquisition of new playground equipment. Phase Two will be the relocation of the basketball court and softball diamond; and Phase Three will be the development of passive and picnic areas.



HAUGHVILLE PARK MASTER PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF PLANNING 1985



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