FORSYTH PARK MASTER PLAN

FEBRUARY, 2022

Nelson Byrd Woltz
Landscape Architects

FRIENDS of FORSYTH
Preserving the Past, Planning the Future





Forsyth Park, the crown jewel of Savannah, Georgia's parks and squares, is a premier example of the public parks movement in the United States and one of the oldest municipal parks in the nation. The stewardship of this preeminent green space is the focus of Trustees' Garden Club's legacy gift to the City of Savannah: the Forsyth Park Project.

Trustees' Garden Club was formed in February 1926. A member of The Garden Club of America since 1941, the Club has a proven history of undertaking significant community improvement projects over the past century. Whether on our own or through collaboration with City officials and departments, other local area garden clubs or civic organizations, Trustees' Garden Club has provided time, expertise and meaningful financial support to our community.

In 2015, the Club initiated the legacy Forsyth Park Project to steward the park into the future through the creation of the first-ever comprehensive Master Plan for the park, designation of the park as a National Historic Landmark and the creation of a non-profit organization to support the park through volunteerism and fundraising. The Master Plan, completed in 2021, was identified as the highest priority and first phase of the project.

Trustees' Garden Club and the City of Savannah signed a Memorandum of Understanding in April 2019 specifying that the Club would fund the Master Plan in its entirety, oversee the plan's development in close consultation and collaboration with City staff, and ensure a thorough and robust community engagement process whereby all citizens of Savannah have multiple opportunities to provide feedback throughout the process. The City agreed to support and facilitate the development of the plan and to in good faith consider, and if appropriate, adopt the plan upon completion.

In October 2019, our Club in partnership with City staff conducted a rigorous Request for Qualifications/Request for Proposal process to identify and hire a landscape planning firm to lead the project. Extensive experience working with historically important urban landscapes and the understanding of the critical role of an inclusive community engagement process were pivotal to the decision to hire Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects (NBW). Founded in 1985, NBW has practiced in over 25 states and 10 countries and has garnered over 100 awards within the past 15 years. The firm contracted a team of subject matter experts at the top of their fields to lead various aspects of plan development. Three of these firms, Ethos Preservation (historic preservation and community engagement), Hussey Gay Bell (civil engineer), and Legacy Trees (arborist) are local to Savannah. Other subcontractors: SKEO Solutions (community engagement), Tillett Lighting (lighting design), Aiken Consultants (cost estimating), and ETM Associates (public space management) rounded out the planning and design team.

Over the past year, Savannahians have demonstrated their passion for Forsyth Park, providing extensive feedback throughout the three phases of community engagement. City leadership has noted that more opportunities for the community to comment have been offered than for any other project in the City's history. The members of Trustees' Garden Club are grateful to the citizens of Savannah, our elected officials and City staff for their enthusiastic support and participation.

The Master Plan is intended to be a long-term vision and road map for the future of the park. Enhancements have been identified and proposed based on public feedback and expert professional recommendations. Preservation of the park's historic integrity and tree canopy have been at the forefront of the process since the beginning, and every proposed element has been examined through the lens of protecting these unique assets of the park.

Implementation of the Master Plan will occur over many years based on priorities set by the City and as public and private funds become available for construction and maintenance. Public/private partnerships are a proven model that allow improvements to public spaces to be realized. The donation of the popular Rotary Club of Savannah playground and the restoration of the Fragrant Garden by Trustees' Garden Club are examples of projects underwritten entirely by civic organizations. Our hope is that the Master Plan will sow the seeds for additional partnerships, allowing improvements to be made even when City funding is limited. Many community members and organizations have expressed interest in supporting the park through volunteerism, fundraising and sponsorship of enhancements identified in the Master Plan.

Thank you again to all Savannahians who participated in this community conversation about the preservation of and plan for the future of Forsyth Park. Your love for Savannah's most celebrated green space will ensure its enjoyment for generations to come.

Malinda B. Bergen
President
Trustees' Garden Club

TRUSTEES' GARDEN CLUB

FORSYTH PARK MASTER PLAN

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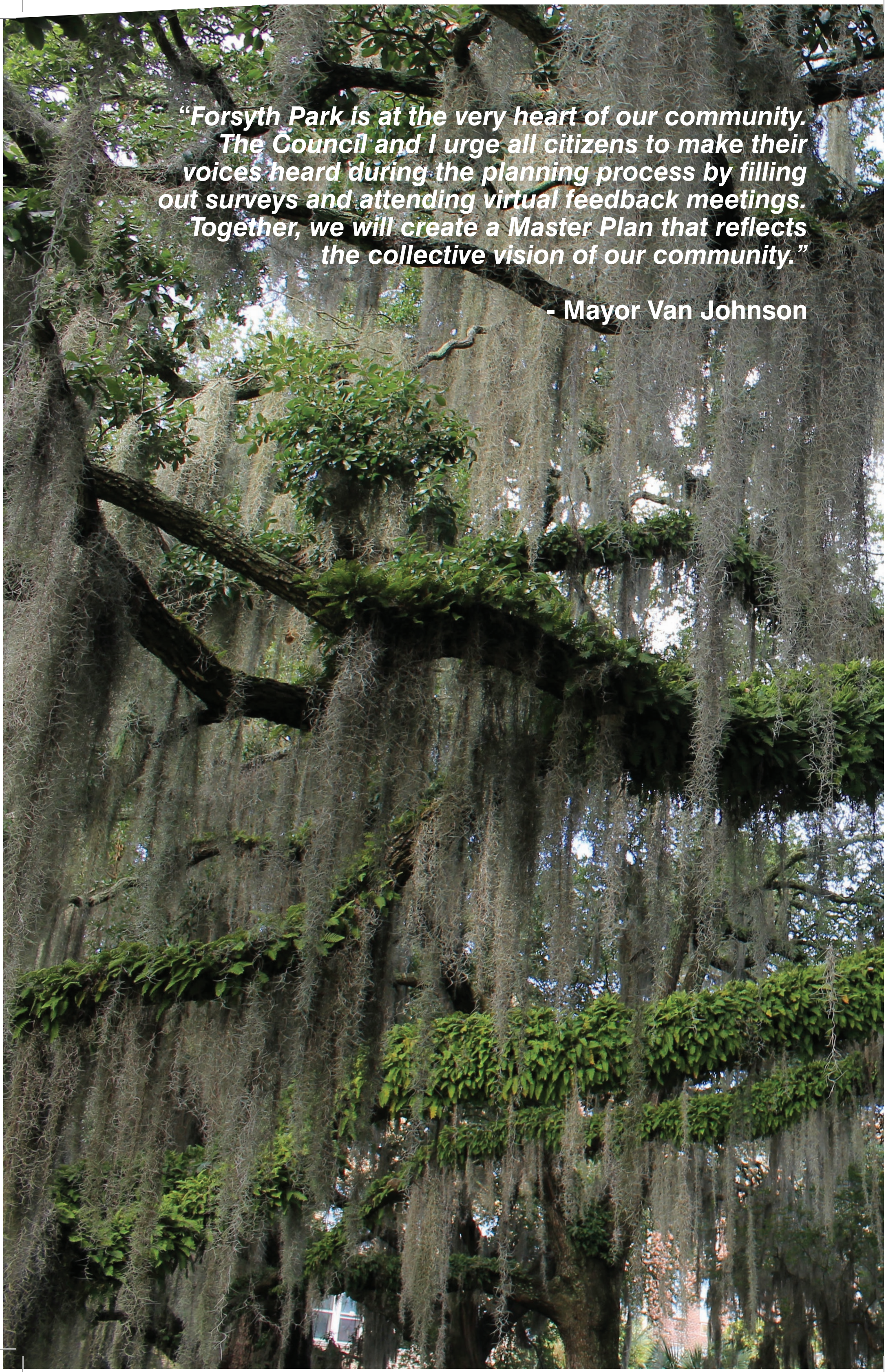

“Forsyth Park is at the very heart of our community. The Council and I urge all citizens to make their voices heard during the planning process by filling out surveys and attending virtual feedback meetings. Together, we will create a Master Plan that reflects the collective vision of our community.”
- Mayor Van Johnson



INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TEAM DESCRIPTION

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As one of the most important public spaces in Savannah, Forsyth Park deserves thoughtful planning and stewardship. Thanks to the sponsorship and leadership of Trustees' Garden Club, supportive guidance from City staff, Mayor Johnson and City Council, and input from thousands of Savannahians, the Master Plan team is confident that the recommendations in this document form a collective vision that will steward the park into the coming decades.

A Master Plan is a document that identifies needs and establishes a vision for a landscape's maintenance and use over time. Forsyth Park is challenged with the combination of intense use, historic value, and an arboretum-quality tree canopy. This combination of often-competing needs requires thoughtful planning so that the large numbers of visitors, active recreation, community gatherings, and diversity of events can continue without compromising historically significant features or the Live Oak canopy.

This document explains that parts of the park, such as the northern section and Open Lawns, are well-maintained despite high use; the current maintenance regime should continue in those areas. However, there are areas that require restoration, such as the bare and inactive areas around the Western Dummy Fort and the edges of the Open Lawns. Community feedback pointed the planning team to the areas that need planning and investment. This document includes the following recommendations:

Historic Integrity

- Preserve the oldest part of the park – the Historic North End
- Preserve the framework of the park, such as the Perimeter Path, the Central Spine, the Dummy Forts, and the Open Lawns
- Cluster active uses and proposed contemporary equipment at the southern end of the park
- Restore the area next to the Western Dummy Fort to its historically passive use while addressing the community's desire for additional gathering areas
- Maintain existing location of the Rotary Club of Savannah Playground
- Restore the historic view from the Open Lawns to the Eastern Dummy Fort by reconsidering the Bandshell canopy
- Address existing contemporary "intrusion" features, such as the fence at the southwestern well building



The Master Plan identifies the area between the Dummy Forts as the Civic Core of the entire park, and proposes new gathering areas and gardens in this zone.



A vibrant gathering area is proposed at the Civic Core between the Dummy Forts.

Recreation and Programming
- Increase and improve opportunities for active and passive recreation, especially gathering areas and family-friendly programming such as playground with water play at the southern end of the park
- Increase the range and number of events
- Increase opportunities for public art
- Maintain and support the Farmers' Market programming at the southern end off the Central Spine
- Maintain existing number and location of parking spaces in the park
- Maintain and support the café programming at the Eastern Dummy Fort
- Provide improved amenities such as additional drinking fountains, trash and recycling bins, bike racks, and seating
- Improve surfacing, lighting, fencing, and equipment at Basketball Courts
- Improve lighting at Tennis Courts
- Add physical and virtual educational and contextual signage to trees, gardens and monuments

Canopy Trees
- Execute the enclosed treatment recommendations for each tree based on species, size, and health
- Reconsider the ground plane at existing trees' root zones at the southern end of the Central Spine and at the proposed Multi-Use Path
- Plan for new canopy trees, especially Live Oaks, to replace dead or dying trees, and locate new Live Oaks near Dummy Forts

Multi-Use Path
- Address existing bike and pedestrian conflict by expanding the Perimeter Path to accommodate cyclists/runners and pedestrians

Bathrooms
- Add restrooms at the southern end, addressing the community's number one priority

Maintenance and Operations
- Provide a Maintenance Yard -- a designated space for staff parking, as well as vehicle, equipment, and tool storage
- Provide a centralized area for trash collection and removal and provide more frequent trash pick-up to address issues of overflow
- Provide improved loading and unloading areas for events
- Include provision for electrical service for events, negating the need for generators that damage the grass

Safety, Security, and Lighting
- Continue to examine pedestrian safety at Whitaker and Drayton Streets; continue to consider traffic calming measures such as speed tables, crossing signals, the narrowing of driving lanes, and the reduction from two vehicular lanes to one
- Relocate the existing Splash Pad since its current location next to the stage creates hazardous conditions
- Address the unsafe area between existing stage and Eastern Dummy Fort
- Ensure ADA accessibility throughout the park, and address non-conforming conditions at the perimeter of the park, at cross-walks, and at Fragrant Garden
- Add call boxes and security cameras
- Upgrade lighting to increase safety and the perception of safety; increase comfort by reducing glare and excessive brightness; increase use, for instance for Youth Sports Teams who need to practice after dark
- Upgrade lighting to create a comprehensive aesthetic that respects both the historic nature and contemporary programming of the park
- Upgrade lighting to increase energy efficiency

Horticulture
- Ensure the Open Lawns and the turf under heavy canopy shade at the north end are maintained to serve the public for active and passive recreational needs
- Invest in native,easy-to-maintain trees, shrubs, and perennials to frame lawns and paths, and to screen Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts and Maintenance Yard
- Provide more enriching horticultural experiences by planting more robust shrub and perennial beds in their existing locations and by planting two new gardens: a Shade Garden west of the Western Dummy Fort (where maintenance trucks currently park) and a Children's Garden south of the Western Dummy Fort (where the existing "Christmas Tree" is dying)
- Address areas subject to flooding by adding Stormwater Gardens at the corners of the Open Lawns
- Design Stormwater Gardens, Children's Garden, and Shade Garden to increase enrichment and educational opportunities through immersive planting and educational signage
- Restore the Fragrant Garden and extend its open hours



The plan maintains the Central Spine as the primary path for pedestrians and proposes tree protection at the groundplane to prioritize prolonging the trees' lives while accommodating events.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The planning process started at the beginning of 2020 and proceeded in three phases:

Discovery Phase
This phase allowed the planning team to understand the park at multiple scales, from its place in a series of Savannah parks and squares down to the health of each tree. During this phase the team visited the site and produced the following deliverables:

- The first-ever topographic survey of the park, complete with structures, pavement extents, and utilities
- A historic timeline with local, regional and national context
- A comprehensive tree survey with tree size, species, health assessment and treatment recommendations
- A preservation inventory that includes detailed information on existing structures, monuments, markers, pavement, fixtures, and furniture
- Mappings of the park that include its relationship to other city parks and squares, civic amenities, transit and parking, businesses and land use around the park, and historic designation districts
- Mappings of the park that identify needs such as stormwater management and maintenance concerns
- Mappings of the park showing existing programming and circulation
- Five months of introductory outreach to City Council, faith-based groups, Neighborhood Associations, business leaders, and Savannah residents to raise awareness of the process and to understand needs and desires of the community (including a community survey and informational sessions in the park)
- Meetings with City staff directly involved with the operations of the park, such as Greenscapes Division, Mobility & Parking Services, Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism, Sanitation Department, Savannah Police Department, Recreation and Leisure Services, and Water & Sewer Planning & Engineering Division

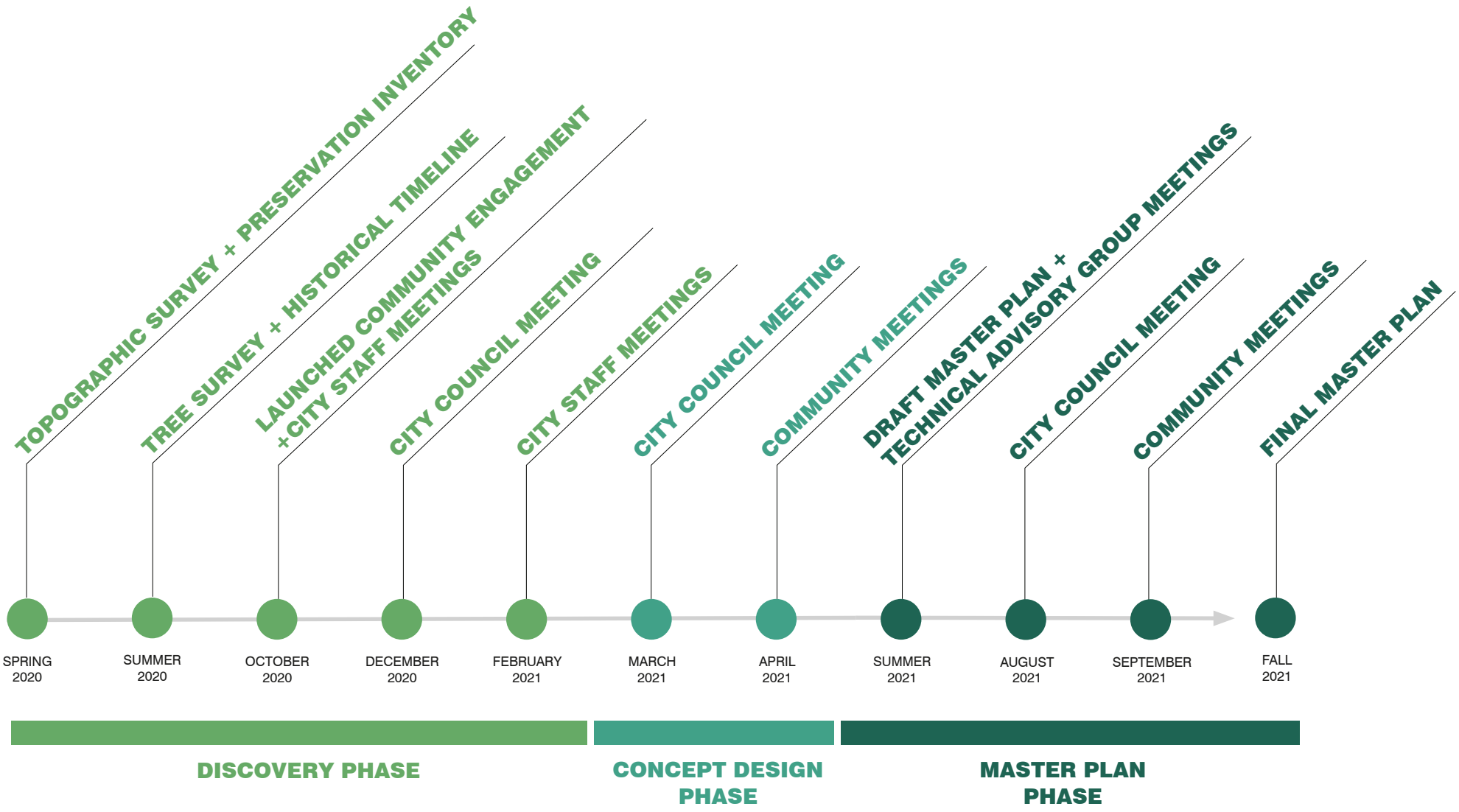
Concept Design Phase (also known as Design Option Phase)
In this phase the planning team produced two design options that located amenities and features that the community noted that they wanted to see added or improved at Forsyth Park. Community outreach was the main focus of this phase and included presentations to City Council and civic organizations, five Aldermanic District meetings, and a second community survey.



The plan proposes a Multi-Use Path at the perimeter of the park to create a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists.



The magnificent tree canopy along the southern end of the Central Spine will be protected with groundplane planting and permeable pavement.





The plan proposes a horticulturally rich Entry Garden at the south end of the park. This view shows the new playground with water play in the distance.

Master Plan Phase
Based on the extensive feedback received during the Concept Design Phase, the planning team crafted a Draft Master Plan that addressed the issues of significant consensus. This plan was presented to City Council and then to the community through a third round of Community Engagement including a third opportunity to comment as well as two virtual community meetings. The team also presented the plan to numerous organizations, city departments, and review boards for input as listed here:

Technical Advisory Groups:
- Forsyth Farmers' Market Leadership
- Historic Savannah Foundation
- City of Savannah Greenscapes Division
- City of Savannah Mobility & Parking Services
- City of Savannah Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism
- Savannah Tree Foundation
- City staff from Department of Sanitation, Savannah Police Department, Water & Sewer Planning & Engineering Division
- Footprints of Savannah

The planning team also met with additional collaborators:
- Bike Walk Savannah
- Businesses located adjacent to the park
- EmployAbility
- HOLA Task Force
- Lowcountry Down Syndrome Society
- Neighborhood Associations Leadership
- Park and Tree Commission
- Rock 'N' Roll Marathon
- Rotary Club of Savannah Leadership
- Rotary Club of Savannah West
- Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce
- Savannah Chatham County Public School System
- Savannah College of Art and Design
- Savannah Jazz Festival
- Savannah Philharmonic
- Savannah Veterans Association
- Southside Rotary Club
- Sunrise Rotary Club
- Women of St. John Episcopal Church
- Tourism Leadership Council
- Visit Savannah
- Youth Sports Coaches

The planning team presented or submitted to the following Review Boards:
- Historic District Board of Review
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Metropolitan Planning Commission
- Historic Site and Monument Commission
- National Park Service

The final recommendations in the Master Plan Chapter are the result of the full two-year process of listening, analysis, drawing, presenting, and synthesizing input from the community and collaborators. The planning team proudly presents this book to the City of Savannah, confident that the details enclosed here represent a true description of the planning process, and that the final recommendations represent the sound planning for the inclusive use and stewardship of Forsyth Park for decades to come.

TEAM DESCRIPTION

Nelson Byrd Woltz (NBW)
With extensive experience leading Master Planning and design efforts for complex public landscapes and historically significant projects, Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects (NBW) led the planning and design process for the Forsyth Park Master Plan, ensuring the vision and goals of the Trustees' Garden Club (TGC), City of Savannah, and stakeholders were fully addreessed.

NBW assembled a team of trusted collaborators with the skills and experience necessary to comprehensively support a successful Master Planning process:

Skeo Solutions
Skeo is known for effective community engagement that results in stronger working relationships between the public, community organizations, the private sector, and government. For Forsyth Park, the Skeo team brought expertise in engaging with a diverse community and a complex stakeholder group. In addition, Skeo brought technical expertise to engage Savannah residents through digital methods, allowing the project to continue through the 2020/2021 COVID-19 Pandemic.

Ethos Preservation
Ethos brought to the team expertise in Savannah-specific preservation. Rooted in the idea of "Preservation With Purpose," Ethos believes that communities are shaped and enhanced by historic sites and resources. With experience in both the public and private realms, and specializing in municipal preservation planning, historical research, and community engagement, Ethos was a critical team member in establishing appropriate design values for this project.

ETM Associates
ETM specializes in Public Space Management. Their team provides strategic planning for staffing operations and maintenance, including recommendations on the resources needed to meet project goals over time. ETM's recommendations include guidance in creating a conservancy for the park.

Tillett Lighting
Tillett Lighting designed the proposed lighting for the Forsyth Park Master Plan, starting with a full assessment of existing fixtures, light levels and overall ambiance. Tillett brought extensive experience to the project and an understanding of the appropriate light levels for activity and safety in the park.

Legacy Trees
Legacy Trees joined the team as the local arborist and tree expert. The historic Live Oaks in Forsyth Park are one of the most important features of the park and the full tree survey, including species, size, health as well as recommendations were critical to the accuracy and success of the Master Plan proposal. Every design decision was made with the existing trees in consideration.

Aiken Cost Consultants
Aiken Cost Consultants provided for the Forsyth Park Master Plan a detailed and reliable project estimate for construction. Aiken's experienced in-house professionals and industry-specific estimating formats maximize estimate accuracy and provide teams with the data needed for fund-raising and planning purposes.

Hussey Gay Bell
Hussey Gay Bell produced the first-ever topographic survey of Forsyth Park and contributed expertise in civil and transportation engineering throughout the project. HGB's experience coordinating with City staff brought efficiency and expediency in planning for utilites and stormwater management at Forsyth Park.

Trustees' Garden Club and City of Savannah

Project Lead and Landscape Architect
Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

Community Engagement
Skeo Solutions

Historic Preservation and Community Engagement
Ethos Preservation

Arborist
Legacy Trees

Public Space Management
ETM Associates

Survey, Civil and Transportation Engineering
Hussey Gay Bell

Cost Estimator
Aiken Cost Consultants

Lighting Design
Tillet Lighting Design Associates



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Overview

The Master Plan will act as a guideline for the park's preservation while allowing it to evolve to meet the demands of modern life. As such, it was critical to hear from as many community members and park visitors as possible to develop the plan, as well as from subject experts, community organizations and decision makers. From the outset, the planning team set as its goal a robust community enagagement process, where every community member had an opportunity to play a valuable role in envisioning the future of the park. The goal of the process was a Master Plan that is reflective of the collective vision of the community and meets the expectation of the Memorandum of Understanding between The Trustees' Garden Club and the City of Savannah to provide a robust community engagement process whereby all residents of Savannah have multiple opportunities to provide feedback throughout the process.

In order to prevent the Forsyth Park stewardship project from being confused with other initiatives, Trustees' Garden Club created the independent brand identity, Friends of Forsyth (FOF). This branding allowed the project to gain name recognition separate from Trustees' Garden Club and could be used in the future as the brand for a conservancy which would support the park through volunteerism and fundraising. All community engagement tools were branded as "Friends of Forsyth" and a Friends of Forsyth website was created to educate, inform and gather feedback from the community.

Approach

The community engagement approach was organized around the understanding that:

- everyone plays a valuable role in the process
- the process should include strategies to ensure outreach efforts are thorough and encourage a broad base of community participation
- outreach and engagement opportunities should align with the participant's role in providing feedback

To ensure alignment between engagement goals and opportunites, the project team organized outreach and engagement into types of community engagement groups and developed an outreach strategy for each group.

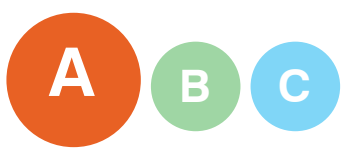
Participants – include residents, faith-based organizations, schools, local businesses

A Collaborators – include local government staff, neighborhood association leaders and community organizations

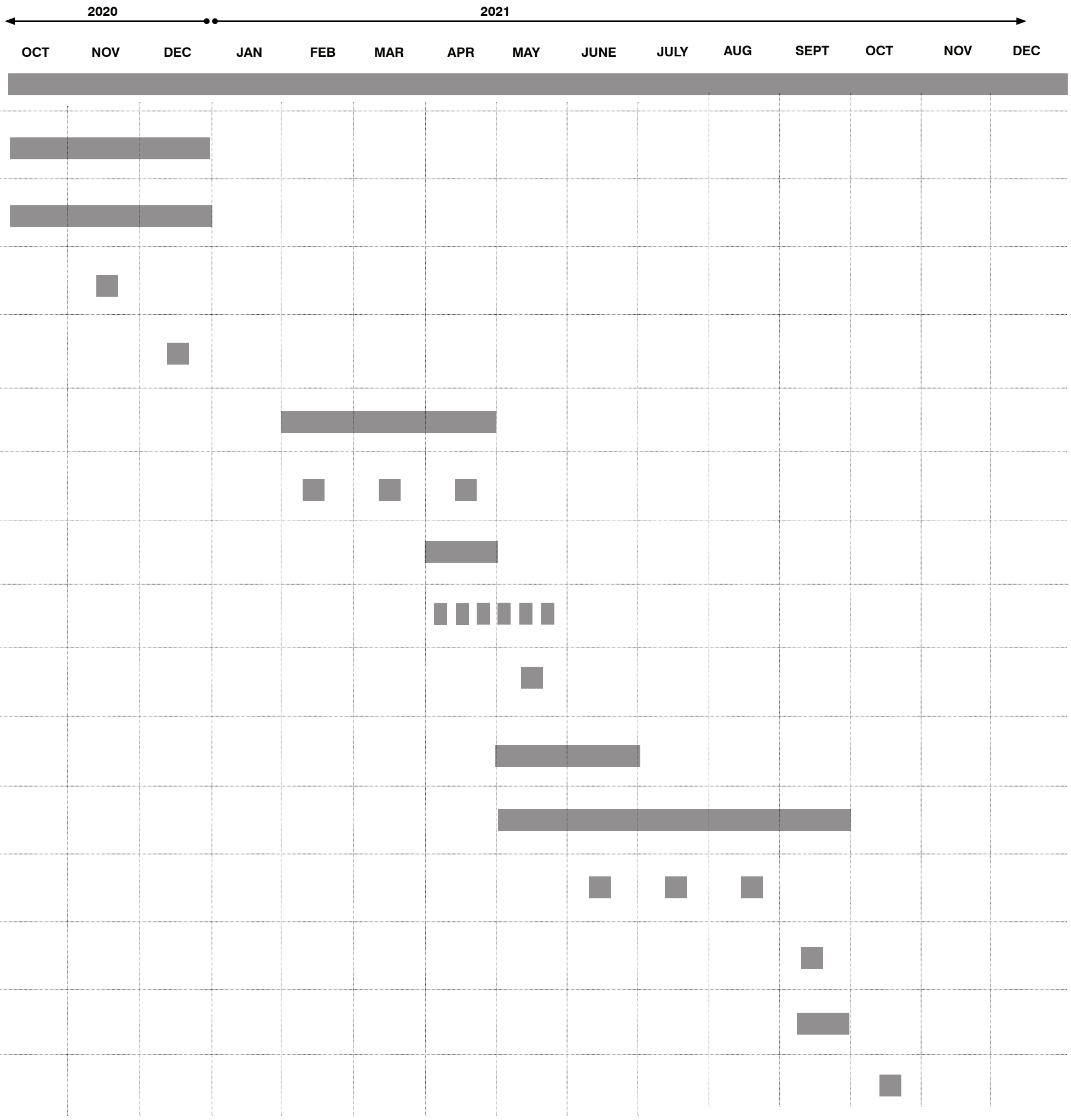
B Reviewers – include local elected officials, review bodies and state and federal agencies

C The diagram to the right illustrates the engagement approach by participant group type and the schedule below illustrates how engagement was conducted to encourage a broad base of participation.

	ACTION	TYPE	PURPOSE
ONGOING	Communication	A B C	Develop and **update social media** platforms and project website for regular communication and updates about the Master Plan.
PHASE I *discovery*	Community Survey	A	Design and **conduct a survey** to gather input on goals, interests and ideas about the future of the park.
	Interactive Web Feedback/ Event Tabling	A	**Participate in existing events** for broader outreach. Ex: Farmers' market, neighborhood association meetings.
	Client / City Staff/ Collaborator Meetings	B	Hold virtual **coordination meetings** to develop documents for Master Plan, engage specialists, provide regular updates on progress.
	City Council Meeting #1	C	**Meet with elected officials** / decision makers to **share input** from participants and collaborators and **seek their perspective**.
PHASE II *conceptual design*	Interactive Website/ Event Tabling	A	**Share results** of Community Meeting #1. **Gather feedback** and first impressions.
	Client / City Staff/ Collaborator Meetings	B	Hold virtual **coordination meetings** to develop documents for Master Plan, engage specialists, provide regular updates on progress.
	Community Survey	A	Design and **conduct a survey** to gather input on the design options
	Community Meetings	A	Hold a **meeting in each of the aldermanic districts** to share information about the project and gather input on concept design. May be virtual.
	City Council Meeting #2	C	**Review draft Master Plan** materials. Approval of material to be presented at Community Meeting #2.
PHASE III *Master Plan*	Focus Group Meetings	B	**Meet with collaborators** in small groups to discuss concerns previously identified in Phases I and II.
	Interactive Website/ Event Tabling	A	Continue to inform about project. Share latest content for feedback. **Solicit further feedback** on specific issues as needed.
	Client / City Staff/ Collaborator Meetings	B	Hold virtual **coordination meetings** to develop documents for Master Plan, engage specialists, provide regular updates on progress.
	Community Meetings	A	Virtual community meeting to present the Master Plan draft and **gather feedback** for consideration of final adjustments.
	Community Comment Form	A	Digital form to collect information and **gather feedback** prior to finalizing the Master Plan.
	City Council Meeting #3	C	Report final collaborator and community feedback. **Present final Master Plan** for review and approval.

COMMUNITY TYPE	ROLE OF COMMUNITY TYPE	ROLE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TEAM
participants 	**SHARE** **by providing feedback and suggestions to inform the Master Plan**	• *Inform participants about the planning process.* • *Solicit and synthesize input from community on goals and aspirations for the park.*
collaborators 	**COLLABORATE** **by serving as subject matter experts to make specific recommendations on the development of the Master Plan**	• *Consult with collaborators on research and findings.* • *Work with collaborators throughout the process to ensure issues and concerns are understood and considered.*
reviewers 	**REVIEW** **by providing input on project process; reviewing and adopting final Master Plan**	• *Update elected officials on input received from all participants and collaborators and seek their input and perspective.* • *Present final Master Plan for review and approval.*

CALENDAR*

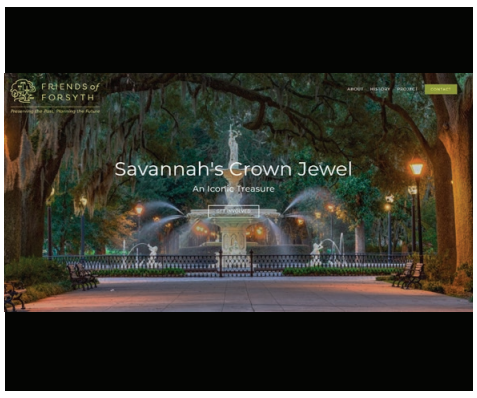


COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Outreach Efforts

Outreach Efforts
Each of the three phases of the project included a range of outreach efforts and an opportunity to adapt engagement approaches to strengthen participation.

An overview of the different outreach types is described below and detailed descriptions of the outreach methods and results for each phase of the project are provided in the corresponding project phase chapters.

Interactive Website



A dedicated website (www.friendsofforsyth.org) was developed and used as a tool to share information, gather input and provide a contact tool for the community. A customizable virtual community engagement platform called Social Pinpoint was integrated into the website to collect feedback through surveys, an ideas wall and an interactive map. A FAQ section was updated throughout as a reference to address commonly asked questions.

Social Media



Social Media accounts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Nextdoor broadcasted information about the park, the project and informed the community of engagement opportunities. Posts were clustered during active engagement periods along with periodic park-related human interest/history posts in-between to keep the community engaged.

E-blasts



A contact list was developed and maintained to send email blasts about upcoming events and engagement opportunities.





News Media



Emphasis was placed on announcing upcoming engagement events through press releases to local media outlets to encourage participation.

Signage



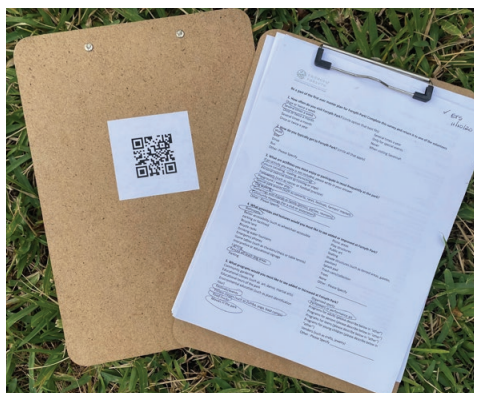
In each phase, banners and yard signs were installed throughout the park to advertise upcoming engagement opportunities. Signage included QR codes to link to project website and outline engagement tools.

In Park Sessions



Volunteers were available at stations in Forsyth Park to distribute surveys and comment forms, answer questions and solicit input through each phase of the project.

Survey and Comment Forms



Survey and comment forms were provided online and in the park to solicit input throughout the planning process.

Community Meetings



Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person public meeting opportunities were limited to small outdoor settings. All other meetings were transitioned to online, virtual formats. The same virtual meeting was held multiple times to allow opportunity for more people to participate.

Focus Group Meetings



Focus group meetings with collaborator groups were conducted throughout the planning process to solicit input from subject matter experts.






NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE



DISCOVERY

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

HISTORICAL MAPPING

SITE MAPPING

PRESERVATION INVENTORY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Research focusing on the ecological, cultural and political patterns at multiple scales (local, regional and national) gives the design team a basis for understanding Forsyth Park today and provides a foundation for appropriate design proposals.

FORSYTH PARK

SAVANNAH

REGIONAL

NATIONAL

Geologic History

Savannah is located in the physiographic province the **Lower Coastal Plain**, which is distinguished by the ocean's highest incursion during the Pleistocene epoch two million years ago. The Lower Coastal Plain expands inland about 65 miles and includes the remains of six higher and older shorelines formed during the Late Pleistocene epoch. These **ancient sand bodies** provided higher and drier ground and were used for occupation and travel by early Indigenous peoples; Savannah is located on one such site.

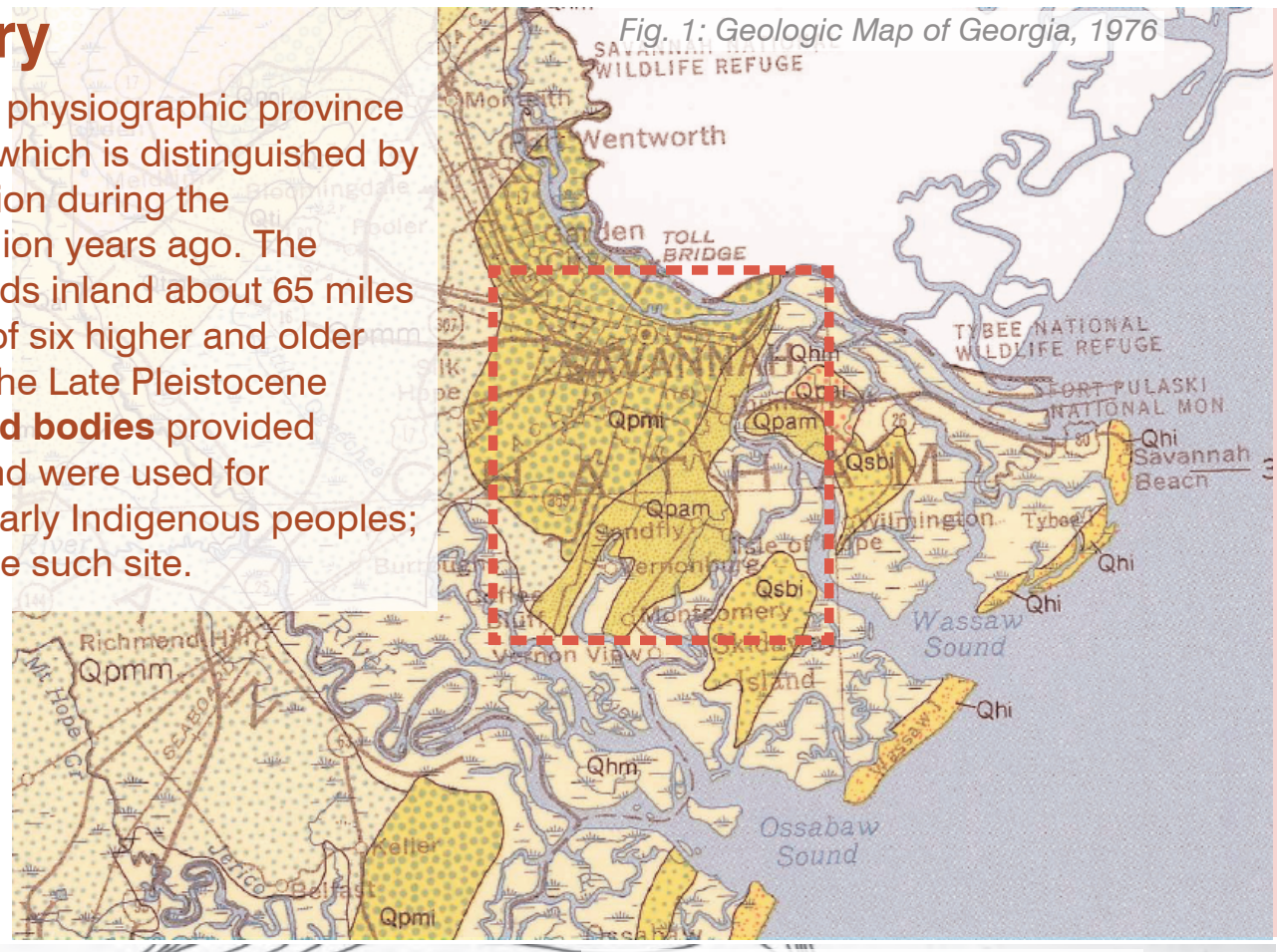


Fig. 1: Geologic Map of Georgia, 1976

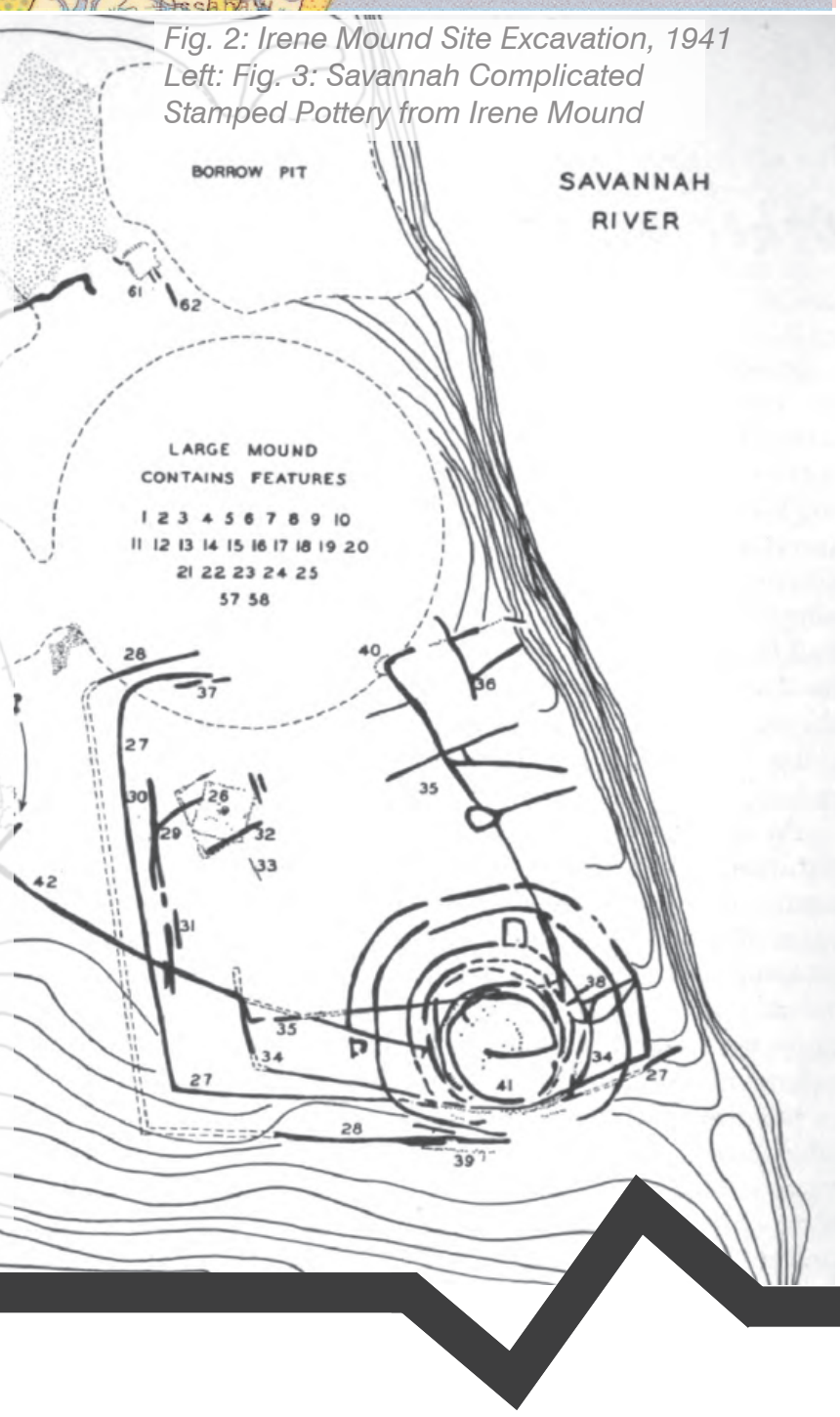


Fig. 2: Irene Mound Site Excavation, 1941
Left: Fig. 3: Savannah Complicated Stamped Pottery from Irene Mound

Cultural History

Humans have occupied the Georgia coastal plain for around 12,000 years. Due to climate change, cold-adapted oak forests and grasslands shifted into a landscape characterized by pine forests, marshes, and estuaries. During this period of ecological abundance around 5,000 years ago, Indigenous peoples hunted deer, turtle, shellfish, and fish, and gathered fruits and nuts. Some of the largest and most spatially complex shell ring sites from the late Archaic period (5,000-3,000 BCE) were located along the Georgia coast.

The Early-Late Mississippian period (800-1600 CE) saw increased cultivation of maize in the region. **Mississippian peoples** established mound towns along the coast, where they depended heavily on estuarine resources. Mounds were made from locally quarried soil and could reach 100 feet in height. Mississippian cultural organization was organized into complex chiefdoms, as evidenced by these very large, intensively occupied sites. **The Irene Mound** was one such site in present-day Chatham County.



Sources: See appendix for Historical Timeline image citations

Tomochichi
ca. 1644-1739

Tomochichi was chief of the Yamacraw tribe, which consisted of about 200 Lower Creek and Yamasee peoples. When General James Edward Oglethorpe and settlers arrived in 1733, Tomochichi allowed them to settle in Savannah in exchange for trade and diplomacy. He went on to serve as a mediator between Indigenous and English groups, and continued to advise Oglethorpe until his death in 1739.



Fig. 4

1513
Ponce de Leon arrives in Florida, marking the beginning of exploitation of Southeast coast and Indigenous peoples by colonizers.

1680s
Guale (a chiefdom of Missippian culture peoples) align with Spanish for protection from English and English-aligned Indigenous tribes.

Early 1700s
Creek, Choctaw, Yamasee, and Cherokee tribes occupy coastal sites abandoned by the Spanish and Guale peoples.

Yamasee War of 1715

1720s
Yamacraw, led by Tomochichi, settle near the mouth of the Savannah River. The site was chosen because of its spiritual significance as the resting place of Tomochichi's ancestors and for its proximity to traders.

1721
English treaty with Yamacraw: English agree not to settle south and west of the Savannah River.

1723
King George II grants a charter to General James Edward Oglethorpe and twenty other Trustees to establish the Colony of Georgia in the US.

Fig. 5: Map of Georgia ca. 1745

1700

HISTORICAL TIMELINE
Oglethorpe Plan and Establishment of Forsyth Park

Savannah's Early Years

February 12, 1733
Founding of Savannah, Georgia

General James Edward Oglethorpe and 100 English colonists land in Georgia and hold a three day conference with Yamacraw to resolve treaty violations, resulting in the Articles of Peace and Commerce, which allow settlement on land not being used by Creek people in exchange for protection.

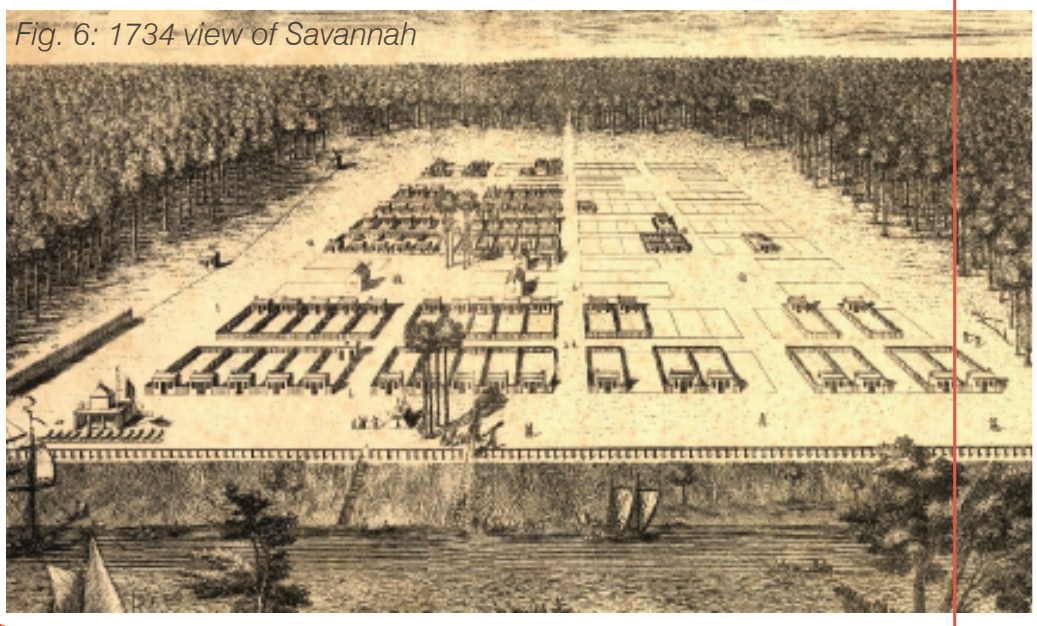
Militia and enslaved people from South Carolina help colonists clear area that would become Savannah.

July 11, 1733
42 Jewish colonists of Portuguese, Spanish, German, and Italian descent fleeing persecution arrive in Savannah--the largest Jewish group in America and first to arrive in Georgia.

1734
Salzburgers, persecuted European Protestants, arrive to settle in Savannah.

1735
Over 600 Moravian Protestants, Swiss Protestants, and Swiss Highlanders arrive in Georgia. With so many arrivals, Oglethorpe's Savannah plan is expanded from two to six wards.

Fig. 6: 1734 view of Savannah



General James Edward Oglethorpe
1696-1785

Oglethorpe was a military leader, politician, and English social reformer. He conceived of founding the colony of Georgia as an agrarian haven for the 'worthy poor,' where both slavery and large landholdings would be illegal. He led the first group of colonists to Georgia in 1732, settling in Savannah. In his Savannah Town Plan (the Oglethorpe Plan), these egalitarian social and economic principles informed the physical design, with equally sized wards radiating out from a town center.

Fig. 7



1740s
Oglethorpe's ban on African enslaved people is undermined by some settlers, who purchase enslaved people to work on their properties and to build new houses in Savannah.

1743
Oglethorpe returns to England. Oglethorpe's successor, Governor Stephens, petitions King George to repeal prohibition of slavery.

1750
Slavery legalized in Georgia. The port of Savannah goes on to play a significant role in the Atlantic Slave Trade.

1750

Sources: See appendix for Historical Timeline image citations

Mary Musgrove / Coosaponakeese
ca. 1700-1763

Coosaponakeese, later known as Mary Musgrove, served as Oglethorpe's main interpreter from 1733-1741. She was the daughter of a Creek mother and English father and established a trading post in the Yamacraw settlement with her first husband, John Musgrove. She continued to serve as an interpreter, mediator, and educator until her death around 1763. She also fought a legal battle with the colony to honor her claim to Ossabaw, Sapelo, and St. Catherine's Island, which was eventually settled by granting Musgrove St. Catherine's Island and £2,100.



Fig. 8

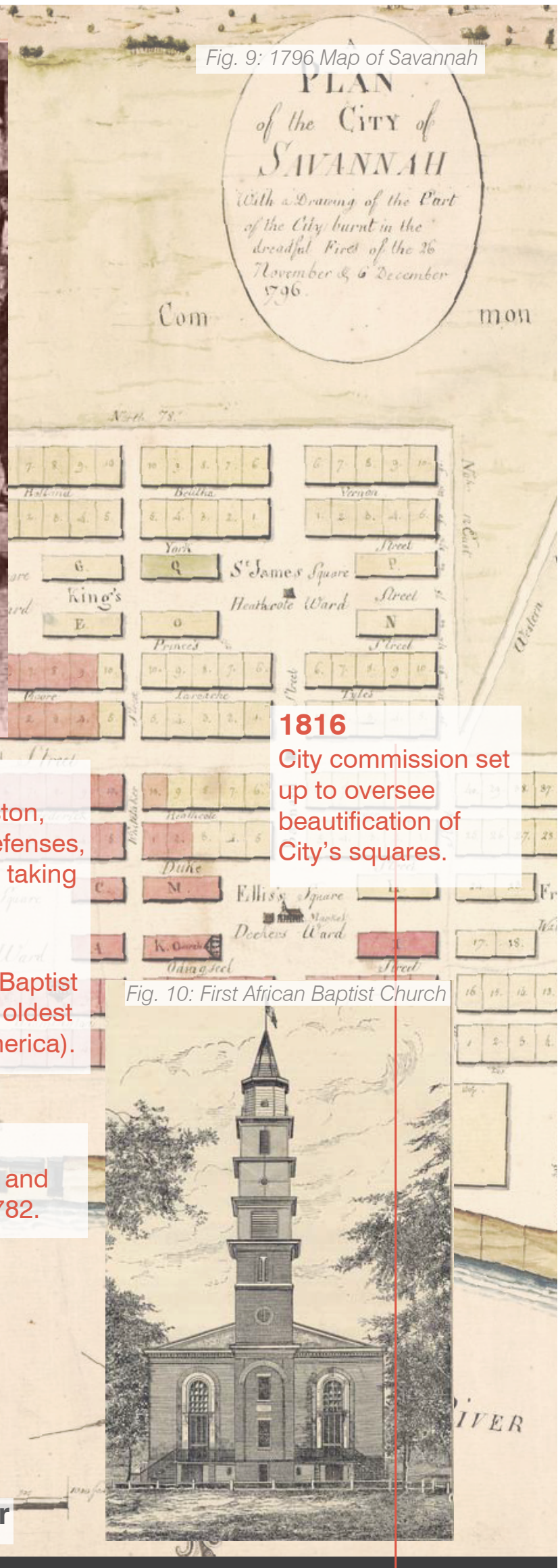


Fig. 9: 1796 Map of Savannah

1776
British fail to take Charleston, South Carolina's outer defenses, resulting in their focus on taking Savannah.

1777
Founding of First African Baptist Church in Savannah (the oldest Black church in North America).

1778
British capture Savannah and retain control until July 1782.

1816
City commission set up to oversee beautification of City's squares.

Fig. 10: First African Baptist Church

American Revolutionary War

1800

HISTORICAL TIMELINE
The Civil War

1840s
William Hodgson proposes to fence off 10 acres of city-owned woodland. Over the next ten years, this land became known colloquially as Hodgson Park.

1840s-50s
Savannah's population grows rapidly, from 5,166 in 1800, to 11,214 in 1840, to 15,312 in 1850.

1850
By 1850, enslaved people make up 46% of Savannah's population.

1851
City Council officially recognizes Hodgson Park as a city park, adds several acres of land, and changes its name to Forsyth Place. The park was named after John Forsyth, former Secretary of State, Congressman, and governor of Georgia who was at that time minister to Spain. Formal paths and iron railings are installed. There are conflicting records of who designed the original plan. Some think that landscape gardener William Bischoff designed the main plan with John B. Hogg slightly altering it, while others credit surveyor J.B. Hogg with the original plan.

1858
Cast-iron fountain installed as a focal point for the park.

Fig. 11: 1876 Map of Savannah

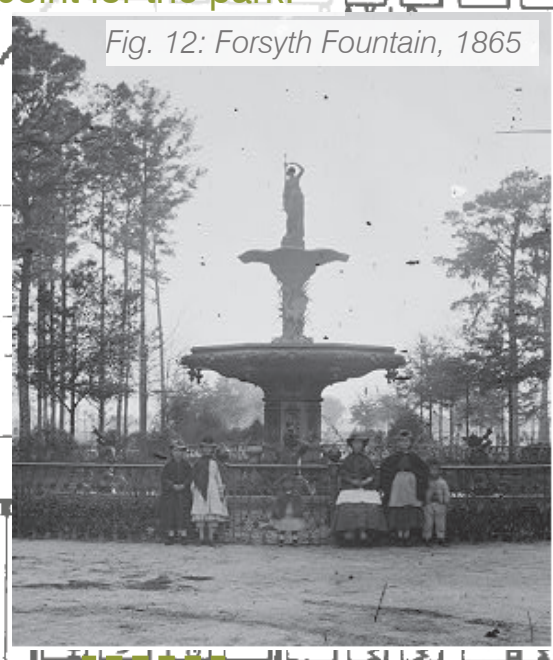


Fig. 12: Forsyth Fountain, 1865

1859
One of the largest sales of enslaved people takes place at Ten Broeck Race Course in Savannah, an event known as "The Weeping Time."

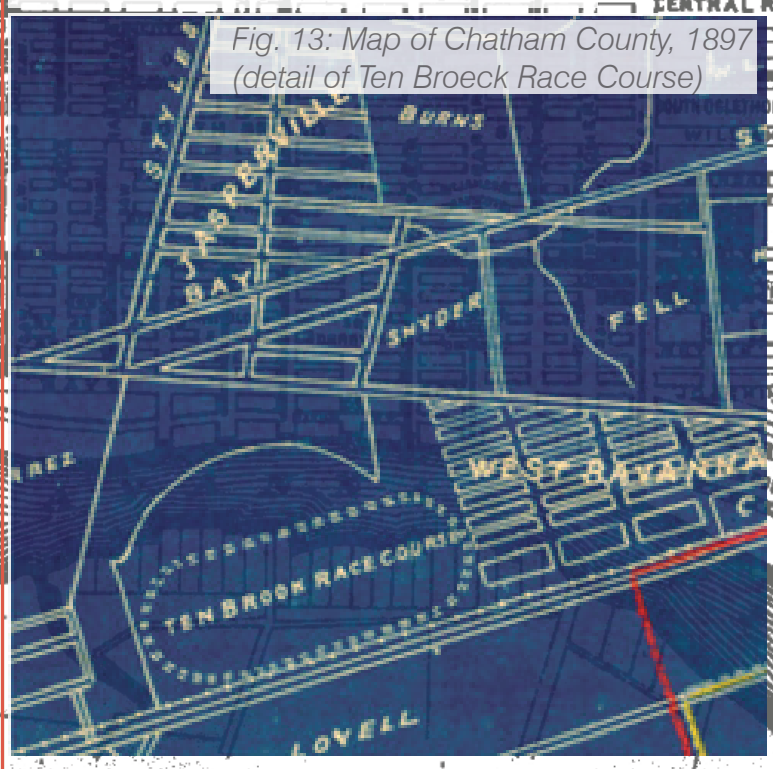


Fig. 13: Map of Chatham County, 1897 (detail of Ten Broeck Race Course)

1850

Sources: See appendix for Historical Timeline image citations

Forsyth Place and the Civil War

1861
City dedicates open area adjacent to and south of Forsyth Place as a parade ground for military use. This is used as the largest military encampment in the city.

1864
Prison camps constructed by Confederates on either side of Forsyth Place to house Union prisoners.

December 21, 1864
William Tecumseh Sherman ends his March to the Sea in Savannah. The Confederate Army abandons the city upon realizing they cannot withstand a siege. The city surrenders with no resistance and is spared the widespread destruction seen in other Southern cities.

1860s
City passes regulations limiting Black use of public spaces, including Forsyth Place. Army is ordered not to enforce these regulations by commanding officer Brevet General John Tillson.



Fig. 15: Savannah, 1871 (detail)

1863
Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

1866
Segregation measures for Forsyth Place passed by City Council.

1867
City Council repeals ordinance allowing military to use South military parade ground.

Ladies Memorial Association is formed to maintain the graves of Confederate dead.

1869
Former military grounds officially added to park, known as Park Extension / Forsyth Extension. Park begins to be known colloquially as Forsyth Park.

1870
Sphinxes added to North entrance.



Fig. 14: Confederate Memorial with alterations, ca. 1880

1874
City approves proposal from Ladies Memorial Association to erect Confederate Memorial, constructed in 1885.

1876
Emancipation Proclamation ceremony at Forsyth Extension, five Black volunteer militia units parade.

1896
Hurricane in Savannah fells 319 of Forsyth Park's 'choicest trees.'

1890
Founding of Savannah State University, Georgia's oldest Black public university.



Fig. 16: SSU Class of 1900

Civil War

1875

HISTORICAL TIMELINE
World War I and Great Depression

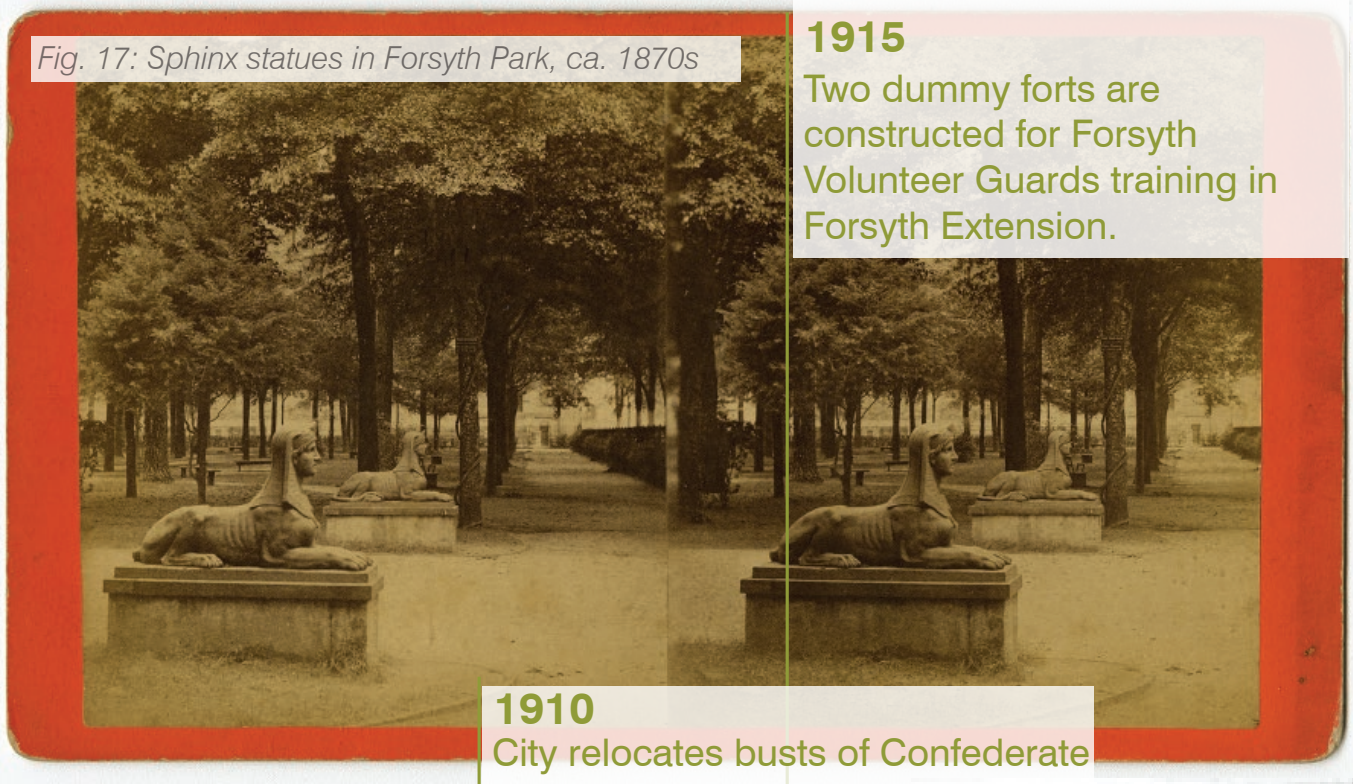


Fig. 17: Sphinx statues in Forsyth Park, ca. 1870s

1915
Two dummy forts are constructed for Forsyth Volunteer Guards training in Forsyth Extension.

1910
City relocates busts of Confederate Generals Francis Stebbins Bartow and Lafayette McLaws from Chippewa Square to Forsyth Park Extension.

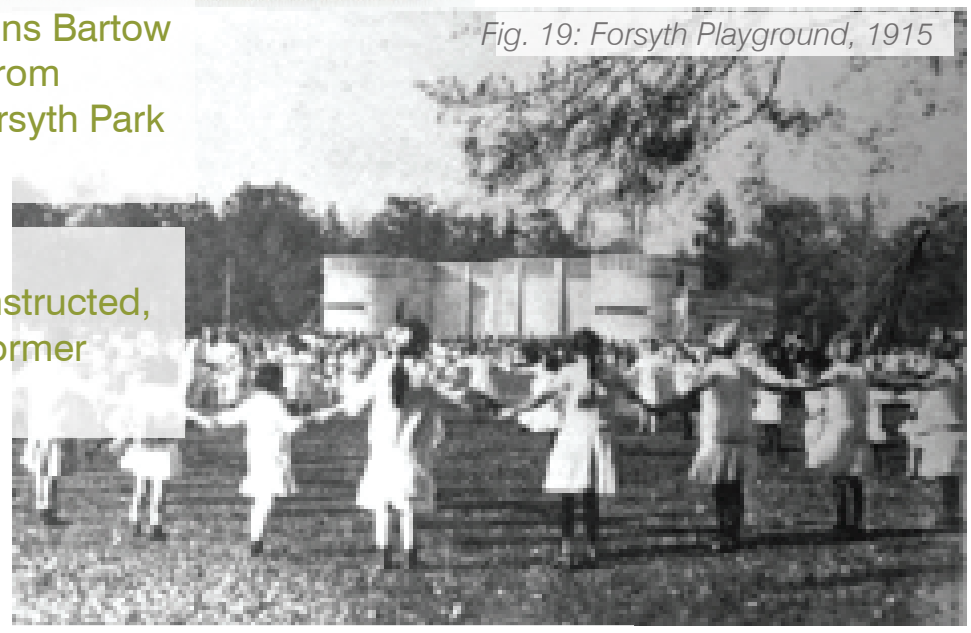


Fig. 19: Forsyth Playground, 1915

1913
Forsyth Playground constructed, supported by social reformer efforts, opens 1914.

Early 1900s
Various improvements made to Forsyth Place, the original northern section of the park, including a new walkway system, flower beds, and stone paving.

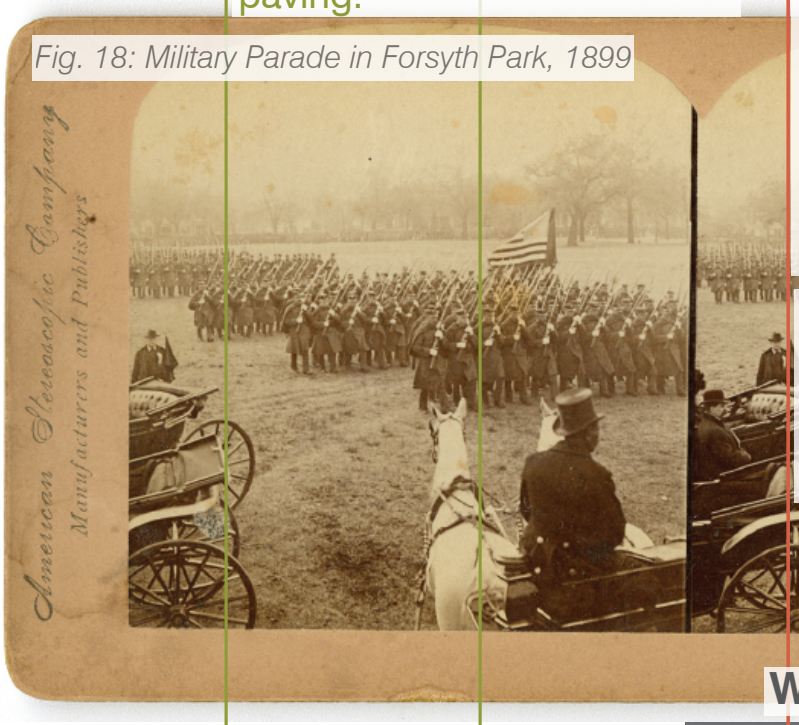


Fig. 18: Military Parade in Forsyth Park, 1899

1916
The City Recreation Commission is established to manage public playgrounds and some public parks. City Code notes that they have police powers to "preserve order" in public parks: one of many vague ordinances from this period that allow the City to enforce segregation.

1917
James Weldon Johnson establishes a Savannah branch of the NAACP.

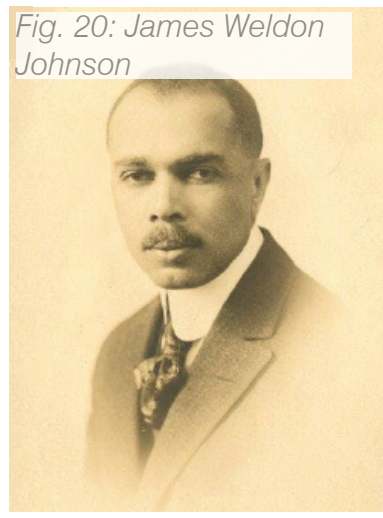


Fig. 20: James Weldon Johnson

WWI

1900

Sources: See appendix for Historical Timeline image citations



Fig. 21:The Hiker ca. 1970s-90s

1930s
Forsyth Extension updates

1931
'The Hiker' or 'The Georgia Volunteer' Spanish War monument installed.



Fig. 22: W. W. Law & Dezzie Riley, ca. 1960s

1930s
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) creates redlining map for Savannah. These maps were created in cities across the country and appraised "favorable" neighborhoods for investments on the basis of race.



Fig. 23: Irene Mounds excavation, 1937-40

1937-40
The Irene Mound, a Mississippian site located five miles south of Savannah, was excavated as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The workforce was nearly all Black women. The site was later destroyed and lies under Georgia Ports Authority ship-docks.

Fig. 24: HOLC Map, 1933

Great Depression

1925

W.W. Law
1923-2002

Westley Wallace "W.W." Law was elected president of Savannah's NAACP branch in 1950 at the age of 27. He would go on to lead many protests, boycotts, meetings, and marches for racial justice at the height of the Civil Rights movement in Savannah and beyond. He advocated for the preservation and celebration of Black history in Savannah, establishing the Savannah-Yamacraw Branch of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and several other museums.

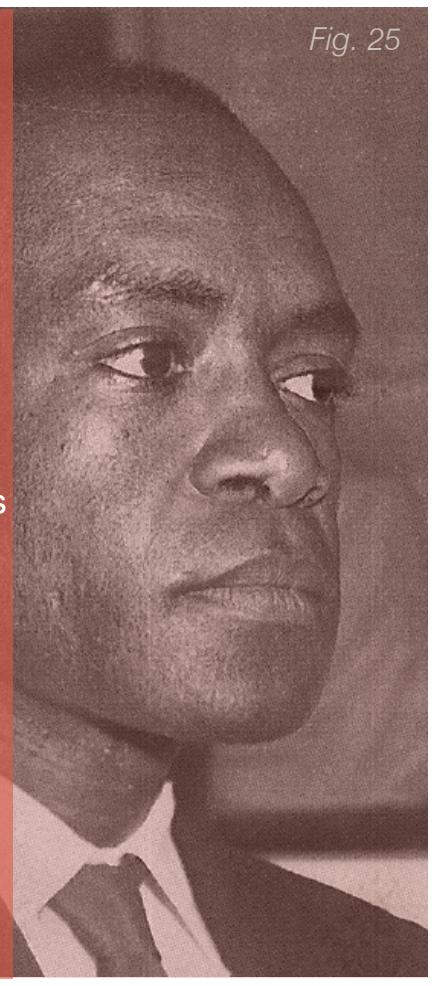


Fig. 25

Malcolm Maclean
1919-2001

A Navy veteran and graduate of Harvard Law School, Malcolm Maclean was elected mayor of Savannah in 1962. He sought to avoid violence surrounding desegregation and negotiated with businesses and Civil Rights leaders to accomplish the largely peaceful desegregation of Savannah one year prior to the Civil Rights Act.



Fig. 26

Civil Rights and Savannah's Parks

1960
Two separate petitions submitted to city seeking integration of Savannah's public recreational facilities. One specifically identifies Forsyth Park and the Park Extension.

May 1963
Supreme Court decision in *Wright v. Georgia* overturns Georgia Supreme Court and Savannah City Court decisions to uphold charges against seven young Black men arrested for playing basketball in Daffin Park, marking the first step toward true integration of Savannah's public parks.

July 1963
City Council passes a resolution banning marches with any connection to "the racial situation" in response to a slew of pro- and anti-segregation demonstrations, many of which were held in Forsyth Park. Despite this, the Cavalcade for White Americans and the KKK use Forsyth Park as a meeting place several more times through the summer.

October 1, 1963
The City of Savannah agrees to comprehensive desegregation of public and private facilities. This is a direct result of years of organizing by students and community leaders.

July 2, 1964
Federal Civil Rights Act signed into law.

1947
WWII Marine Monument added at north end of Forsyth Park.

1948
Savannah becomes first city in Georgia to hire Black police officers.

1963
The Fragrant Garden, a garden for the visually impaired, opens in the Western Dummy Fort. The garden was developed by a community-wide committee.

WWII

1950

Sources: See appendix for Historical Timeline image citations

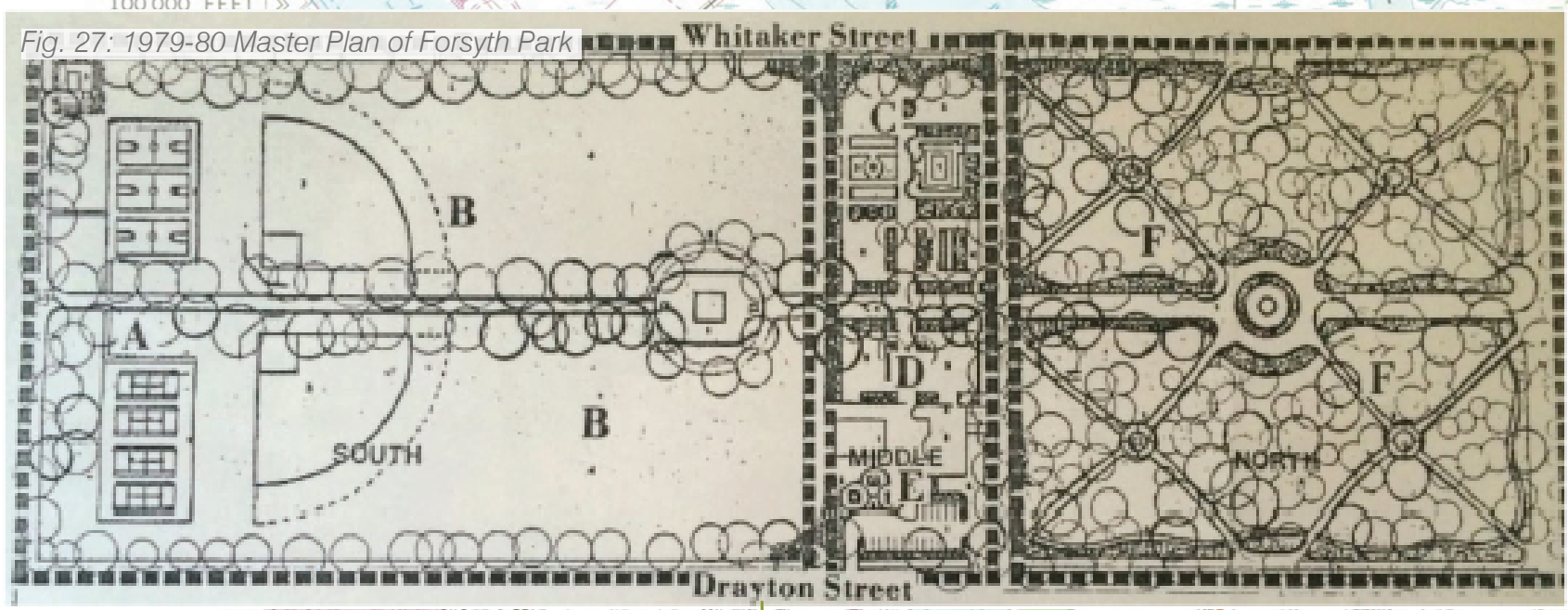


Fig. 27: 1979-80 Master Plan of Forsyth Park

1966

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings designates 24-ward area designed by Oglethorpe as the 'Savannah National Historic Landmark District.'

1969

Formal National Historic Landmark application completed that encompassed the area of Oglethorpe's original plan for Savannah.

1974

Savannah Victorian Historic District, which includes Forsyth Park's southern section south of Gwinnett Street, added to National Register of Historic Places.

1975

Boundary survey of National Historic Landmark district completed by National Park Service.

1978

Founding of Savannah College of Art and Design.

1979-80

First known master plan developed for Forsyth Park by Lominack-Jewett-Spencer and Land Design Research Inc. This plan focused only on improvements for Forsyth Extension.



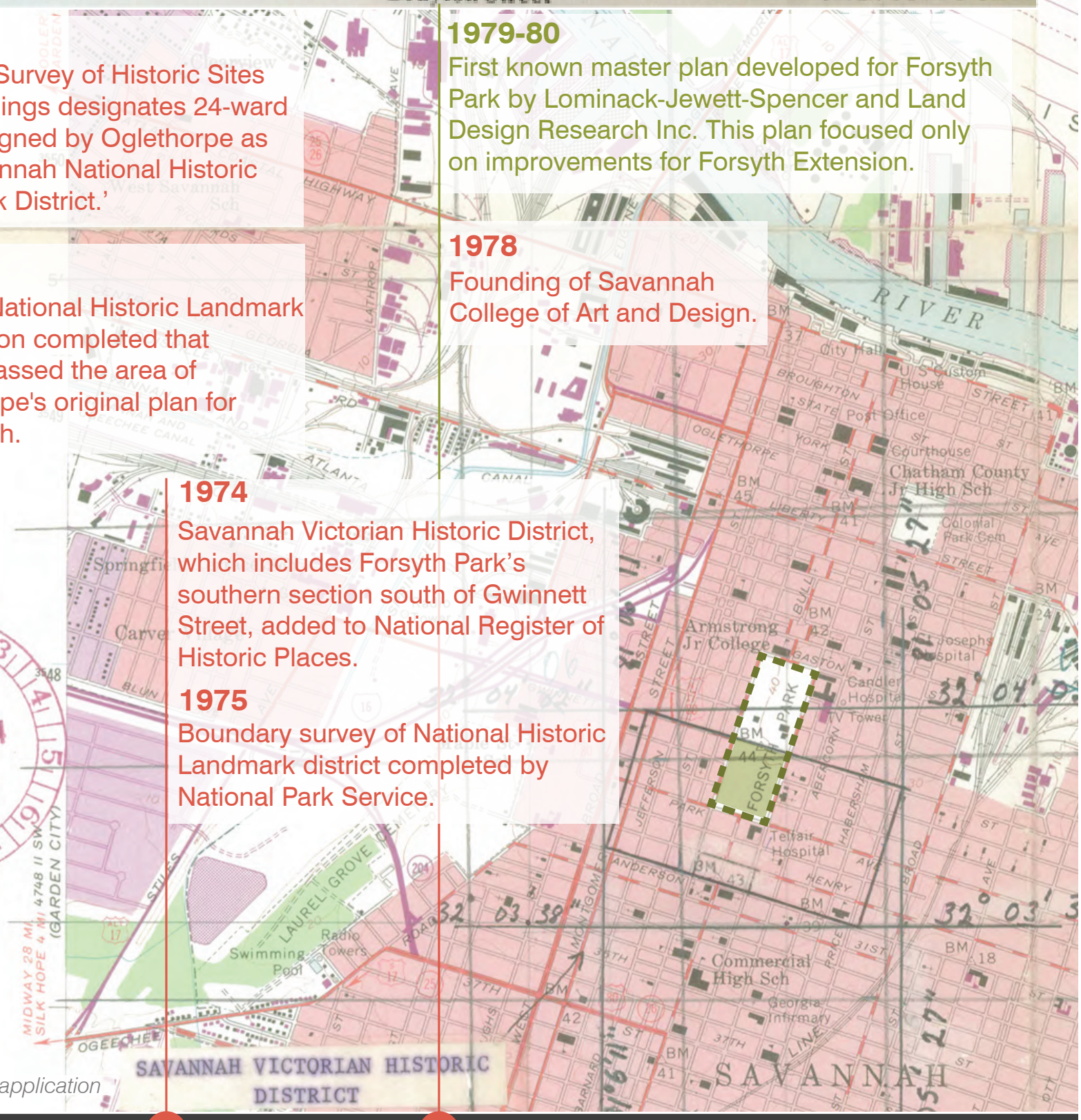


Fig. 28: 1974 NRHP application

1975

HISTORICAL TIMELINE
Early 2000s to Present Day

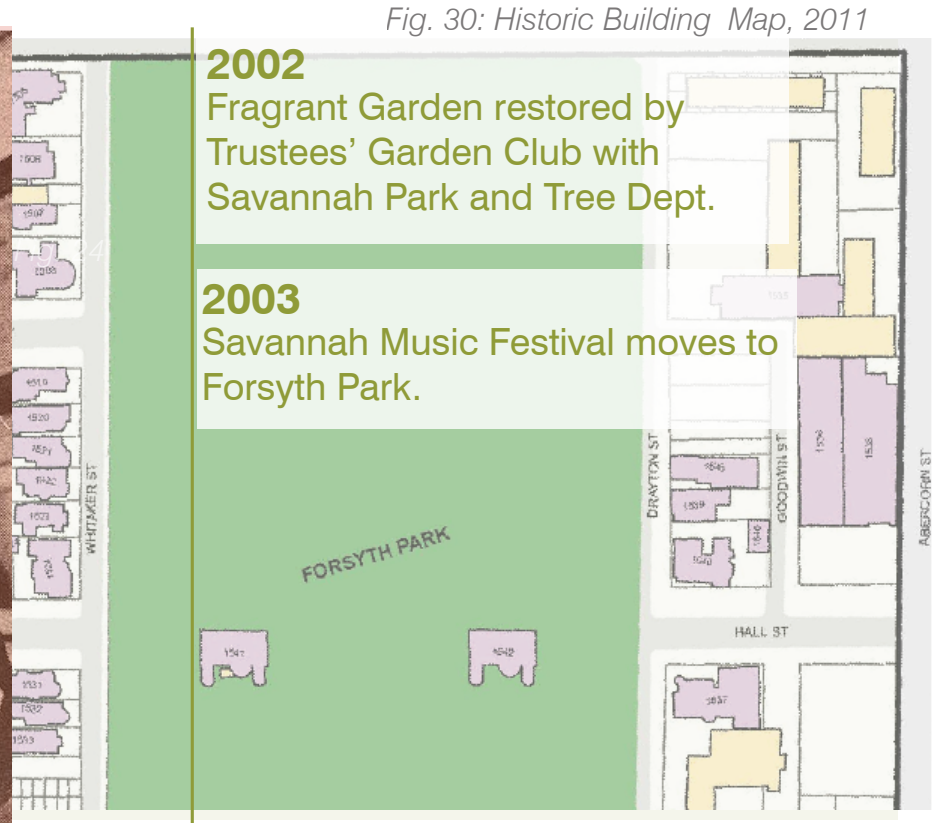
Virginia Jackson Kiah
1911-2001

Virginia Jackson Kiah was a leader in Savannah's art, museum, and civil rights movements. A painter and educator, she founded the Kiah Museum in the Cuyler-Brownsville neighborhood in 1959, which aimed to bring high quality art to the Black community of Savannah. She was a founding Member of the National Conference of Artists, the oldest and largest organization devoted to supporting Black artists in the US. A former member of the Board of Trustees for SCAD, the college named Kiah Hall in her honor, which today houses the SCAD Museum of Art.



Fig. 29

Fig. 30: Historic Building Map, 2011



2002
Fragrant Garden restored by Trustees' Garden Club with Savannah Park and Tree Dept.

2003
Savannah Music Festival moves to Forsyth Park.

Fig. 31: Forsyth Fountain Restoration



1999
Forsyth Fountain Restoration.

Fig. 32: Dummy Fort prior to renovation



Early 2000s
Renovations begin on the Eastern Dummy Fort.

1999-2002
Trustees' Garden Club works with City to re-landscape and repair the playground adjacent to the Fragrant Garden, plant new azaleas and live oaks, and lay brick sidewalks in the area.

Fig. 33: Fragrant Garden, present-day



2000

Sources: See appendix for Historical Timeline image citations

2009

Southern section of the park begins to be used for Forsyth Farmers' Market.

2010

The Bandshell is constructed, and the Eastern Dummy Fort reopens as a Visitor Center with a café and public restroom. The City of Savannah dedicates Forsyth Park as an arboretum.

2010

GA state legislature passes a state law that prohibits war memorials on state property to be relocated. The law also classifies vandalism of any war memorial as a misdemeanor.



Fig. 34: Hurricane Matthew aftermath, 2016



Fig. 35: Forsyth Farmer's Market

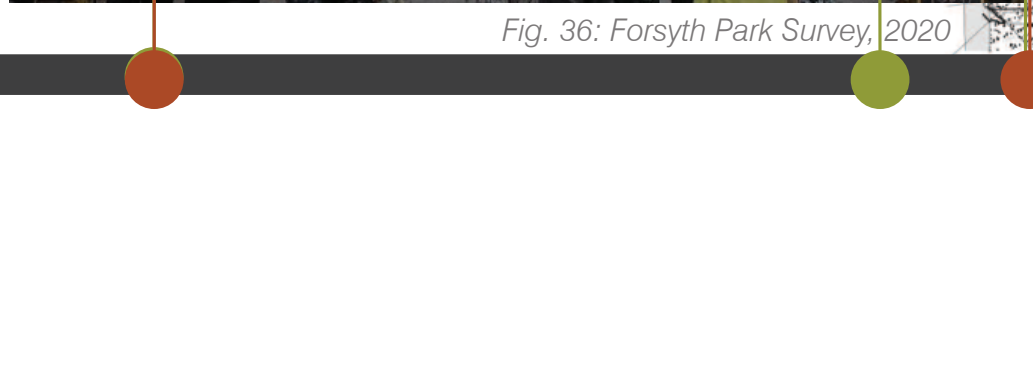


Fig. 36: Forsyth Park Survey, 2020

2014

The Rotary Club of Savannah donates and installs playground to the west of the Eastern Dummy Fort.

2016-2017

Hurricanes Matthew and Irma topple many mature trees.

2017

Confederate Memorial Task Force provides recommendations for City Council regarding the Confederate Memorial in Forsyth Park. They recommended renaming and re-contextualizing the Confederate Memorial and relocating the McLaws and Bartow monuments to Laurel Grove North Cemetery, measures that were passed unanimously by City Council in 2018. However, due to state law, these recommendations were unable to be implemented.

2018

National Park Service clarifies Historic District boundaries: Forsyth Park is in the Savannah National Historic District and the Victorian Historic District, but not in the Savannah National Historic Landmark District.

2020

In collaboration with Trustees' Garden Club and the City of Savannah, Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects begins creating a Master Plan for Forsyth Park.

2019

Georgia state legislature passes a state law that prohibits all war memorials from being relocated, preventing the relocation of the Confederate monuments at Forsyth Park.

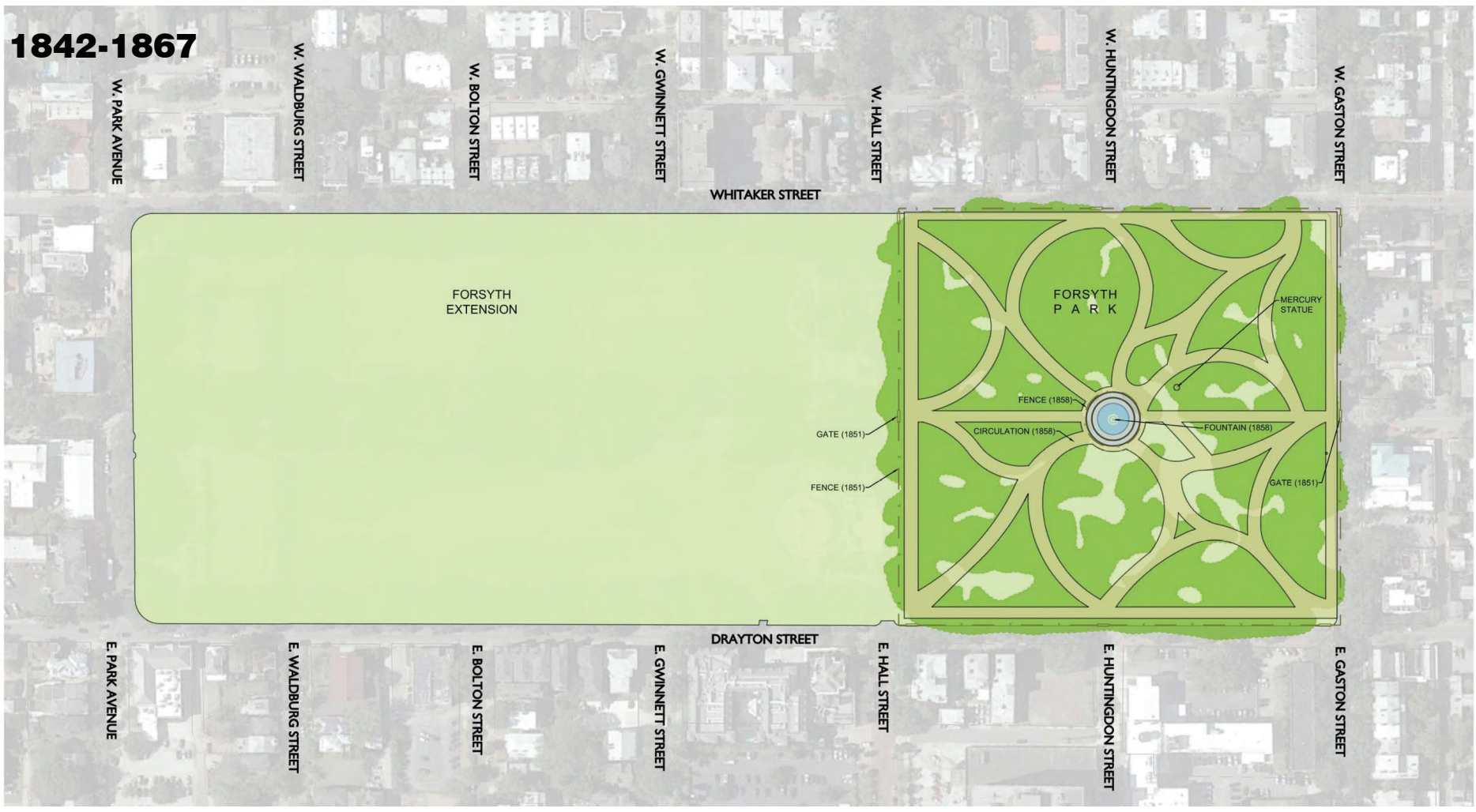
2025

HISTORICAL MAPPING
Forsyth Park

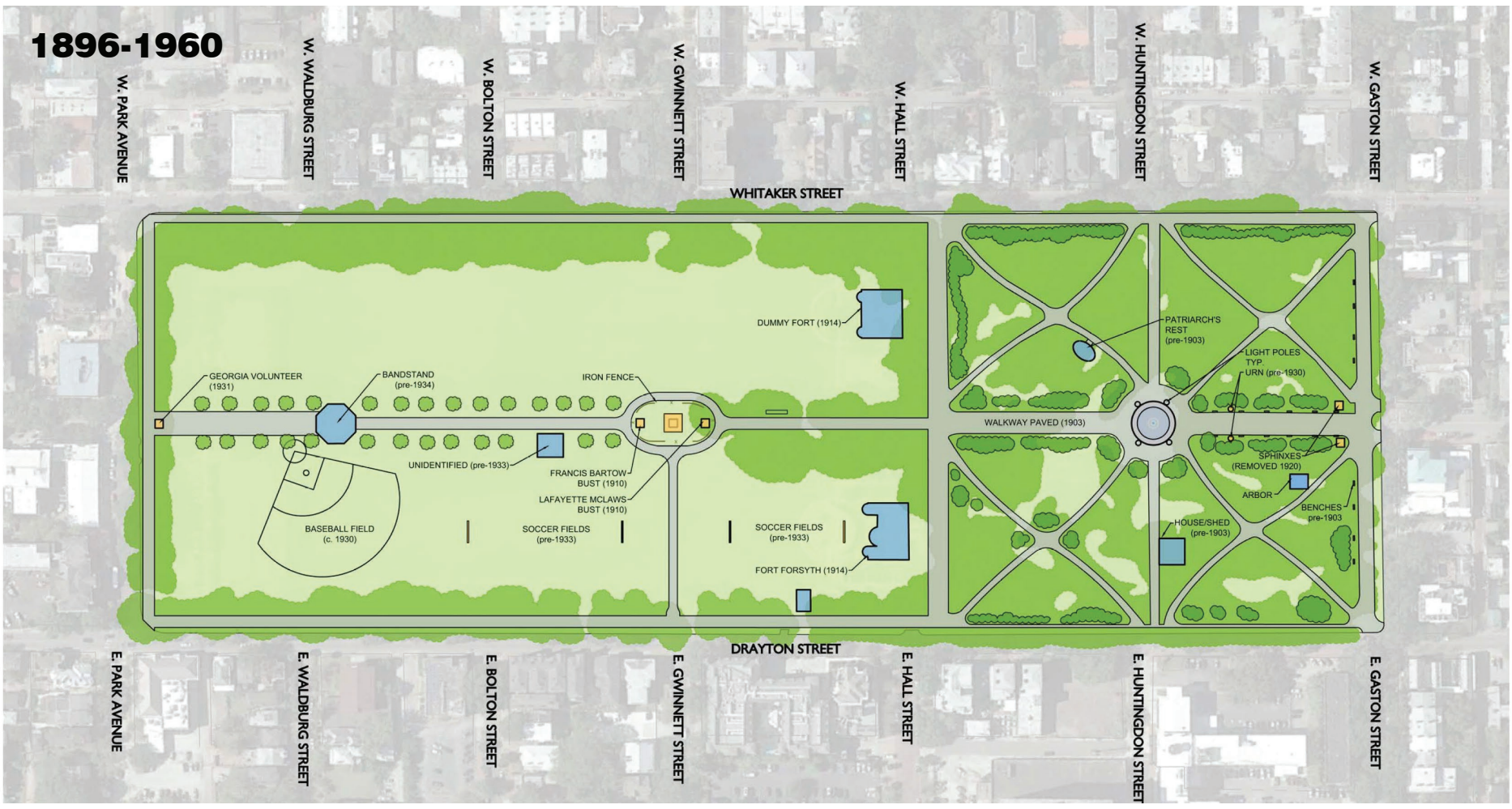
Trustees' Garden Club laid the groundwork for the Master Planning process early in the course of the Forsyth Park Project. Club members conducted historic research and commissioned WLA Studio (Athens, GA) to complete a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the park in 2018. This became one of the main documents supporting the Master Plan process. The period plans shown here and included in the CLR influenced the team's understanding of the evolution of the park and assisted in the assessment of historic integrity.

LEGEND

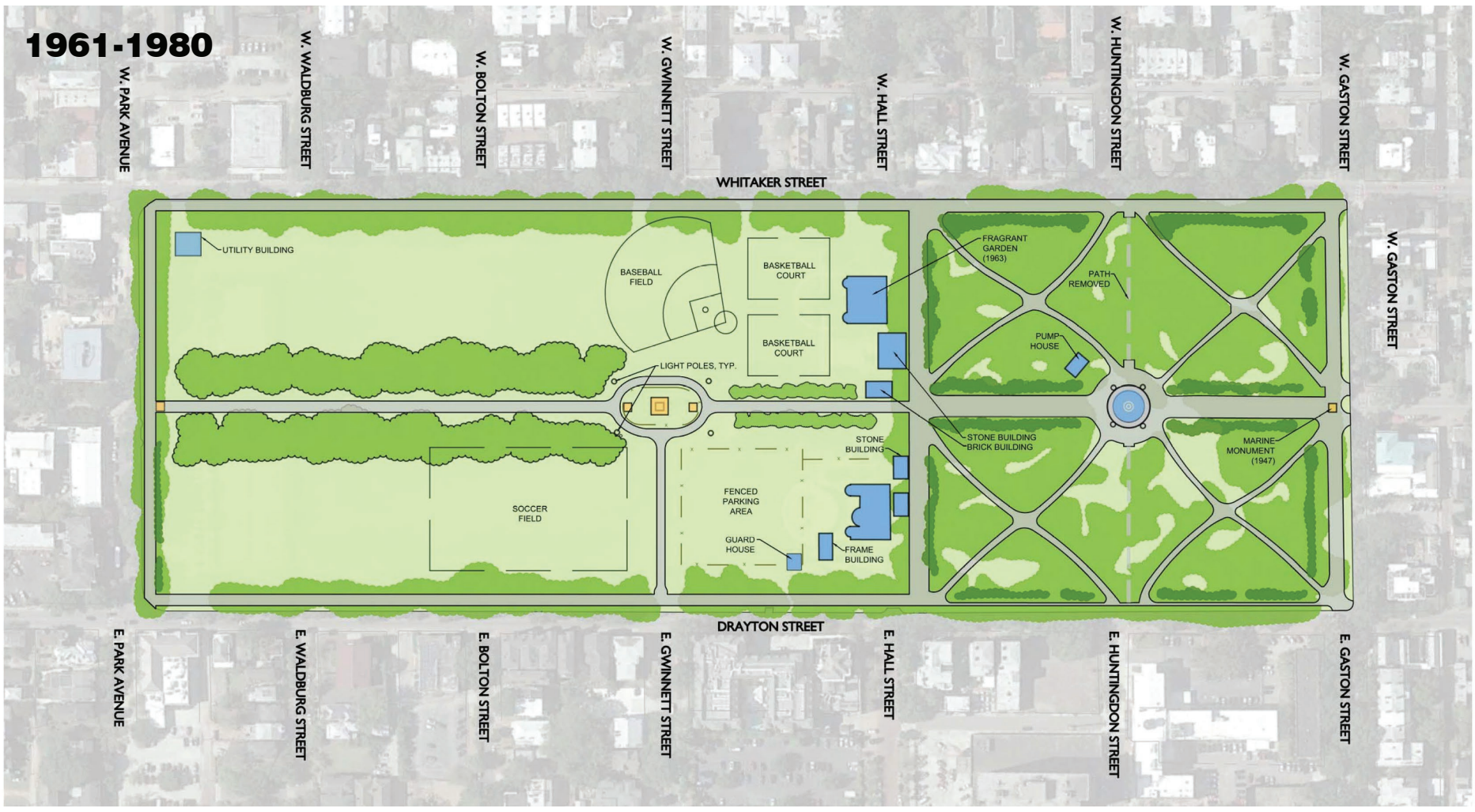
- CONCRETE PAVING
- ASPHALT PAVING
- BRICK PAVING
- BUILDING
- LAWN
- CANOPY
- SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVER
- FLOWER BEDS



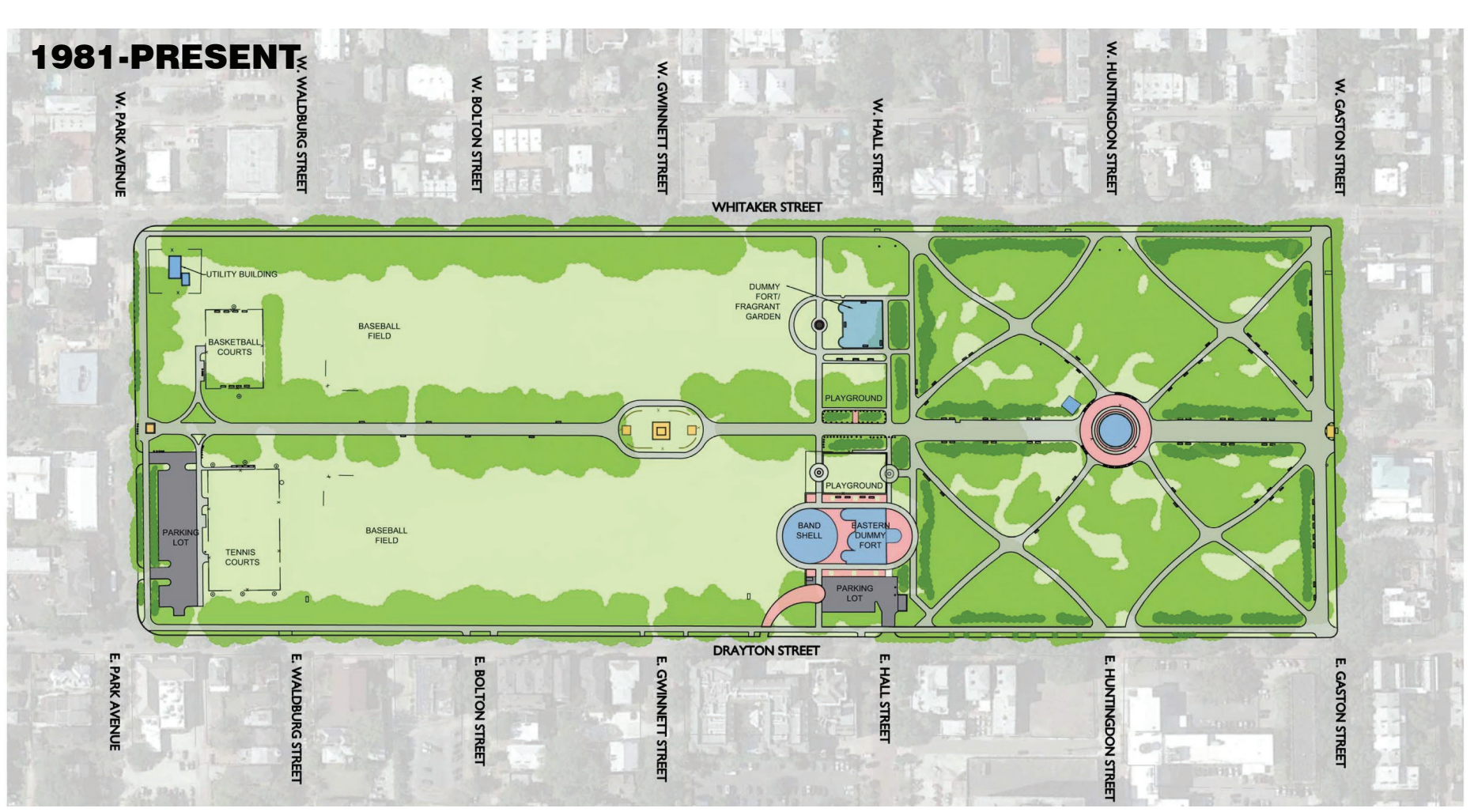
1896-1960



1961-1980



1981-PRESENT



SITE MAPPING
Chatham County: Ecological Network

The pink tone on the adjacent map represents urban developed area. Forsyth Park is located within metropolitan Savannah, in central Chatham County. Forsyth Park is at the center of this urban area.

Ecologically performative green space like Forsyth Park is particularly critical in these built-up areas to provide cover, food, and habitat for wildlife, such as birds and other pollinator species (insects, bats, etc).

Moreover, ecological connectivity -- the unimpeded movement of wildlife -- is critical for migratory animals. Forsyth Park, along with other Savannah parks, can help serve as a wildlife connector between the Wildlife Hub running north-south along the Georgia/South Carolina state line, and the Wildlife Hub running along the coastline.

Protecting the tree canopy and restoring the understory of Forsyth Park not only enriches the park for the community, but it also is a step towards supporting the regional ecology. Below is data produced by citizen science, crowd-sourced data that contributes to scientific inquiry. This data showing bird sightings at Forsyth Park, supports the idea that migratory and year-round birds rely heavily on Savannah's large green spaces.

Developed Land

Counties

Savannah City Boundary

Watersheds

Wildlife Hubs

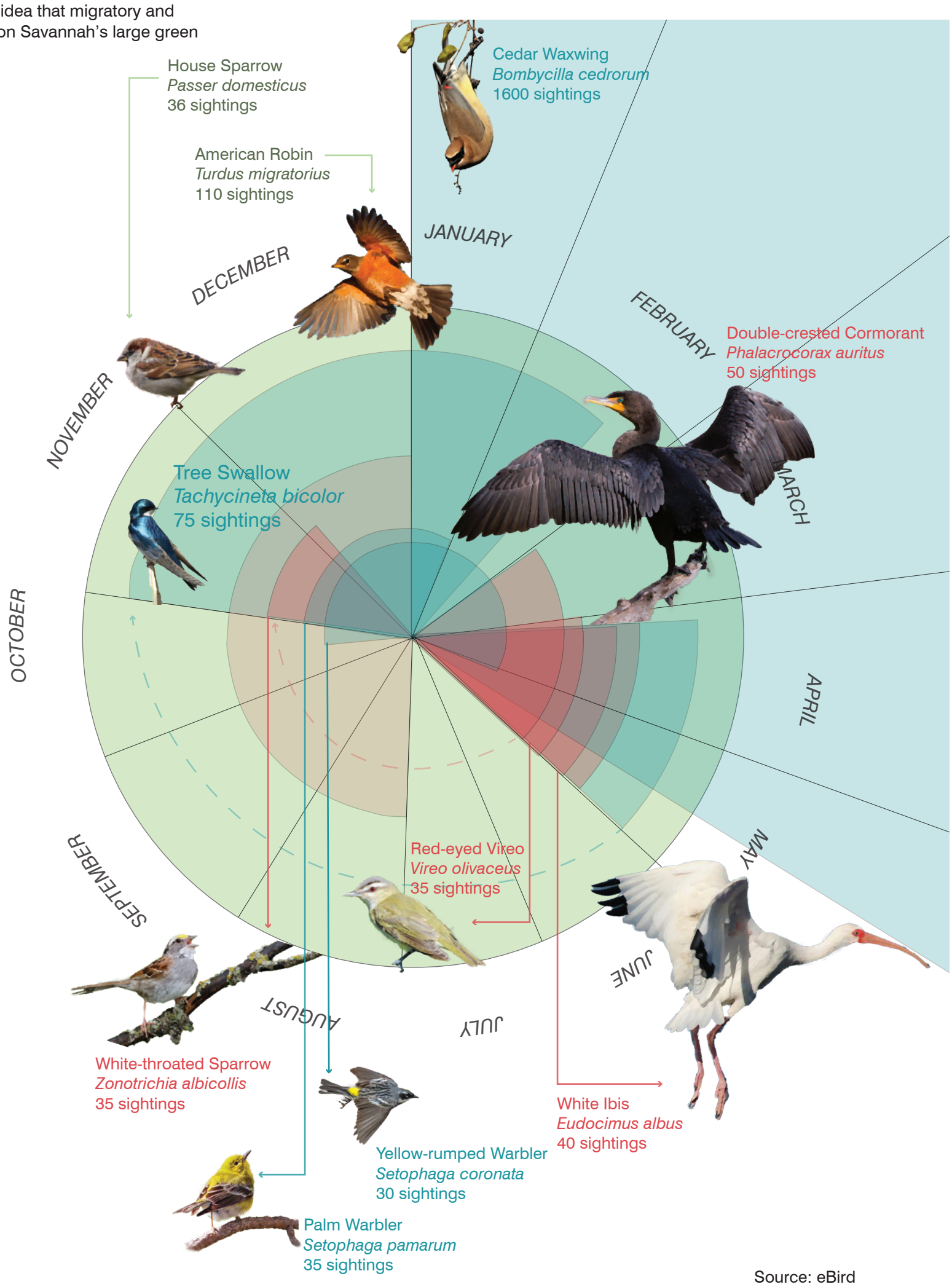
Wildlife Corridors

ECOREGIONS

Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh

Sea Island Flatwoods

Floodplains and Low Terraces



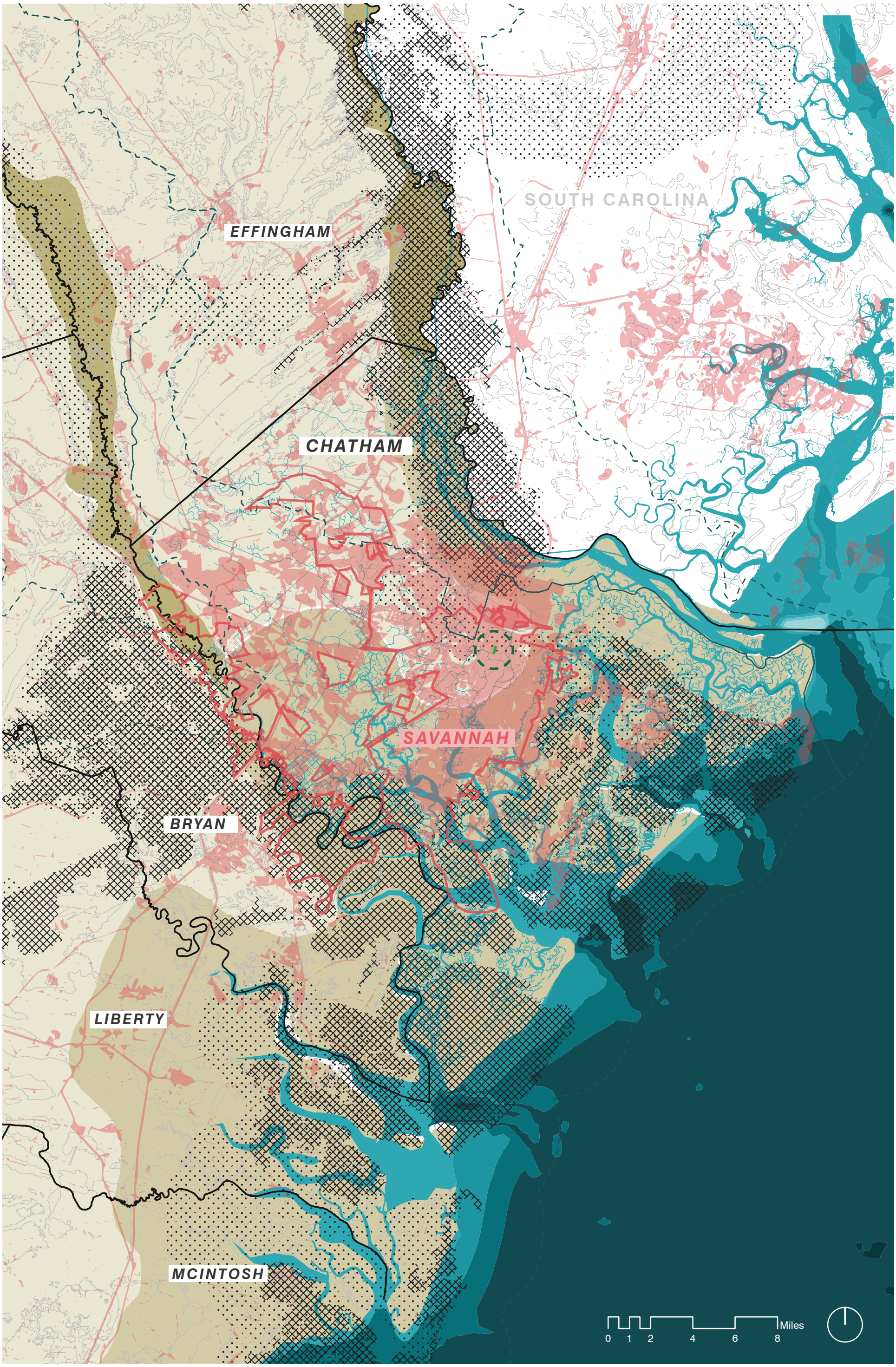
Winter Residents

Migratory / Breeding

Year-Round

Source: eBird

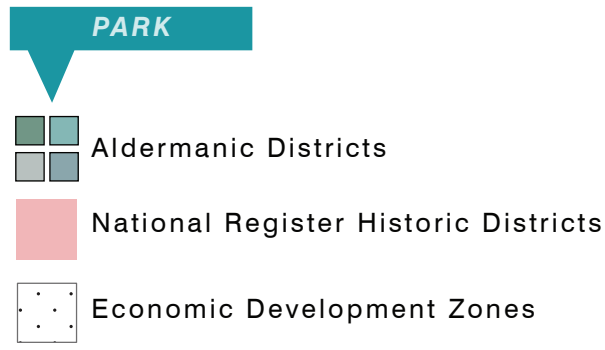
1” = 20,000’


SOUTH CAROLINA
EFFINGHAM
CHATHAM
SAVANNAH
BRYAN
LIBERTY
MCINTOSH
Miles
0 1 2 4 6 8

SITE MAPPING

City of Savannah: Districts and Park Network

Forsyth Park is one of Savannah's large open spaces and is the largest green space in the historic urban core. The Master Plan addresses the accessibility and inclusivity of the park since it serves as a major city-wide green space as well as an important component of the historic open space system.





Daffin Park



Coastal Geogia Botanical Gardens

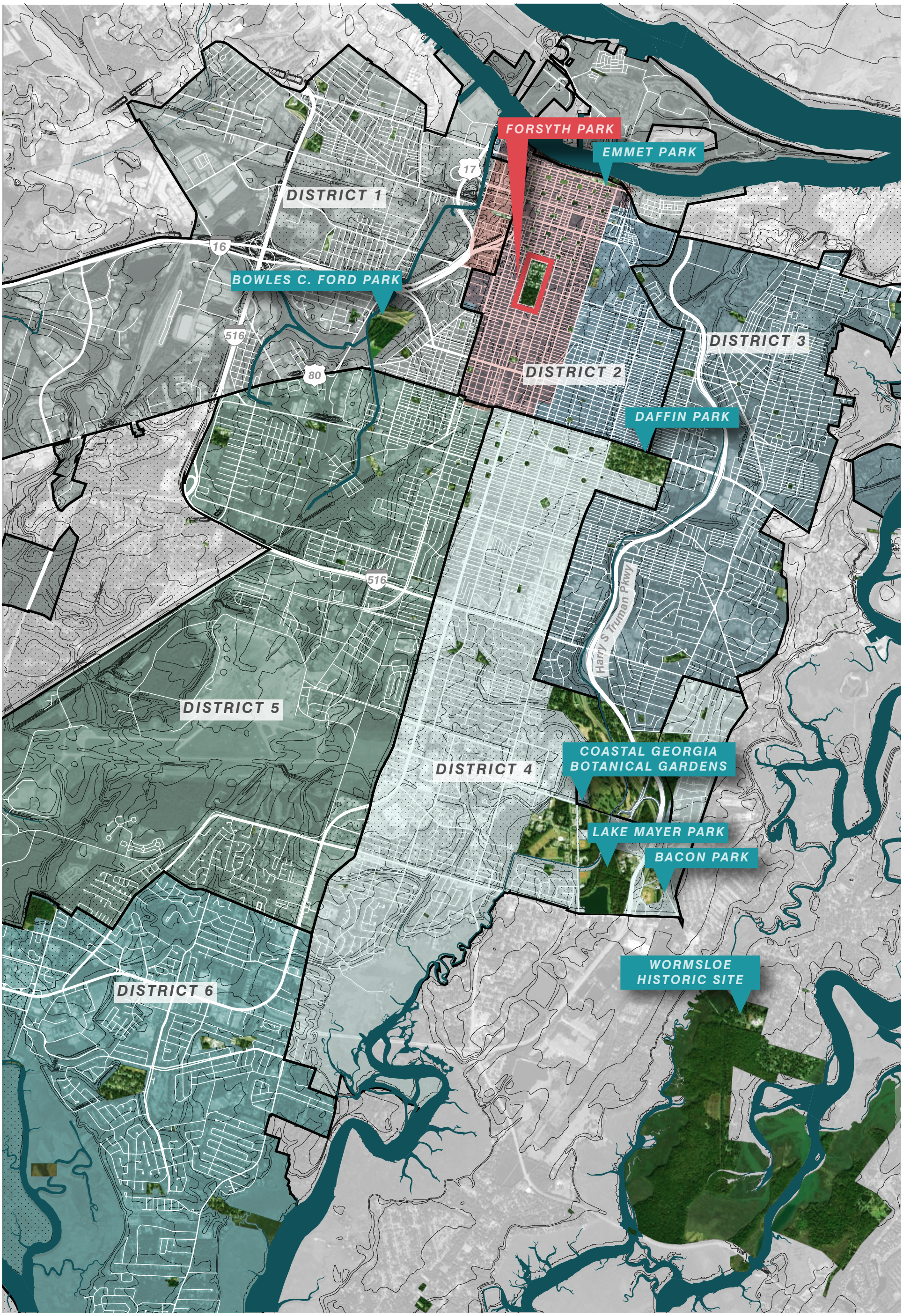


Wormsloe Historic Site



Emmet Park

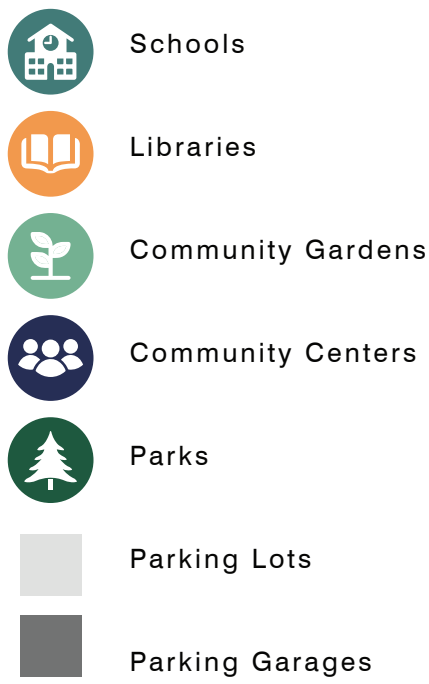
1” = 4,000’



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

SITE MAPPING
Downtown Savannah: Neighborhood Amenities

As Forsyth Park is the largest green space in the historic urban core of Savannah, it is part of a series of civic amenities serving the public. The park is easily accessible from Downtown, approximately a 20 minute walk from the North Historic District. By mapping other civic spaces such as schools, libraries, and community gardens, the Master Plan can address where there may be a lack of amenities, or create synergy at existing civic spaces. Upgrades to Forsyth Park can also build upon successful work at other nearby parks and squares.




Crawford Square


Columbia Square


Chatham Square


Greene Square

1” = 800’



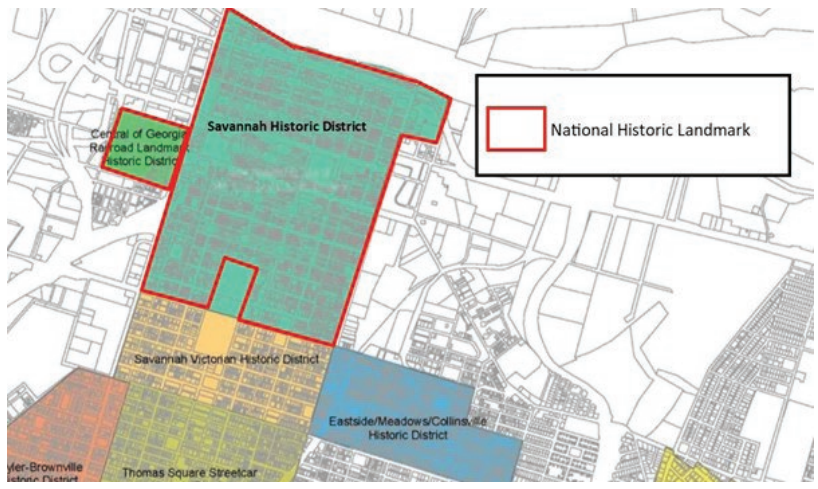
Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

SITE MAPPING
Downtown Savannah: Historic Districts

National Historic Landmark

National Historic Landmark Districts

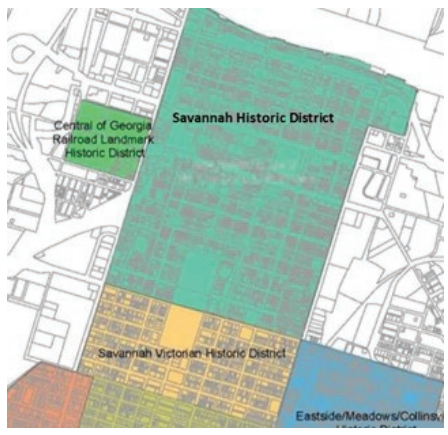
Savannah has two National Historic Landmark Districts: 1. The Central of Georgia Railroad: Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities; and 2. The Savannah National Historic Landmark District. Forsyth Park is not within either NHL district. A long-term goal of the Forsyth Park Project is to secure NHL designation for the entirety of Forsyth Park. If this is not possible, a secondary goal would be to extend the Savannah NHL boundary to match the National Register boundary and include the north end of Forsyth Park in the Savannah NHL district.



National Historic Landmark

National Register Historic District

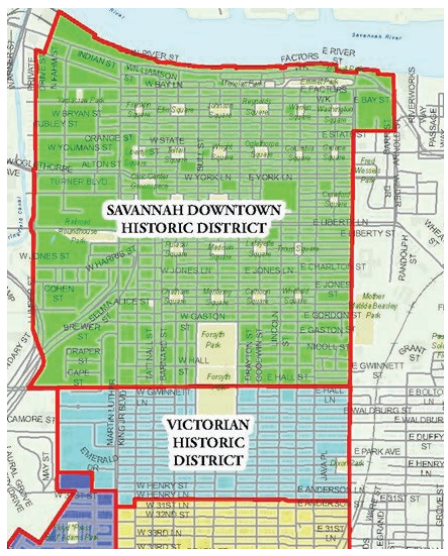
Forsyth Park is within two National Register Historic Districts: 1. The Savannah Historic District (to the north) and 2. The Savannah Victorian Historic District (to the south).



National Register Historic District

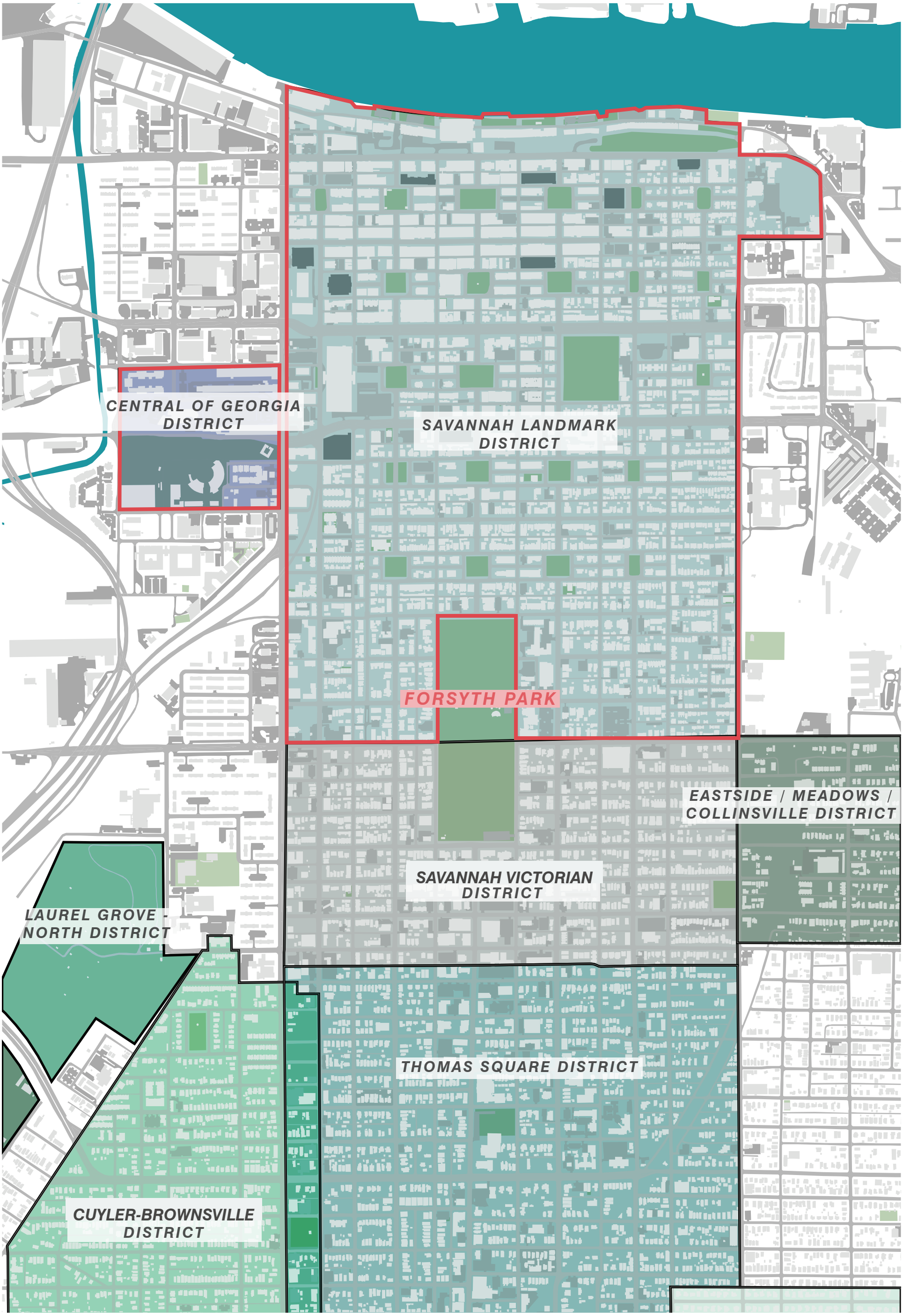
Local Historic District

Forsyth Park is also located within two locally designated historic districts: 1. The Savannah Downtown Historic District (to the north) and 2. The Victorian Historic District (to the south).



Local Historic District

1” = 800’



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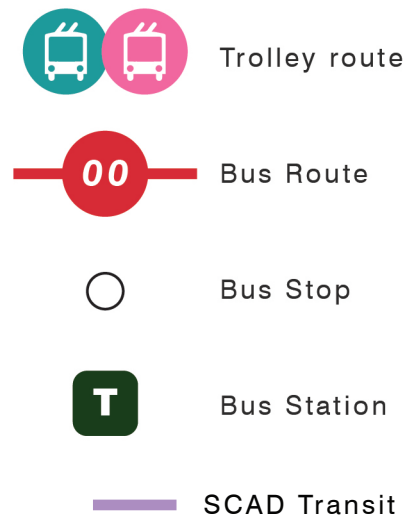
SITE MAPPING

Downtown Savannah: Neighborhood Transit

The Master Plan evaluated and mapped the major public transit systems in Savannah in order to better understand access to Forsyth Park. The results of the community engagement survey indicated that the majority of visitors walk or drive to the park, but there may be opportunities to improve access from the outer neighborhoods of Savannah through improved public transit or bike share programs. A local trolley system is in place connecting Forsyth Park to downtown in order for tourists to easily access the park.





Chatham Area Transit (CAT) Bus System



SCAD Transit



Tour Trolley



CAT Trolley

1” = 800’



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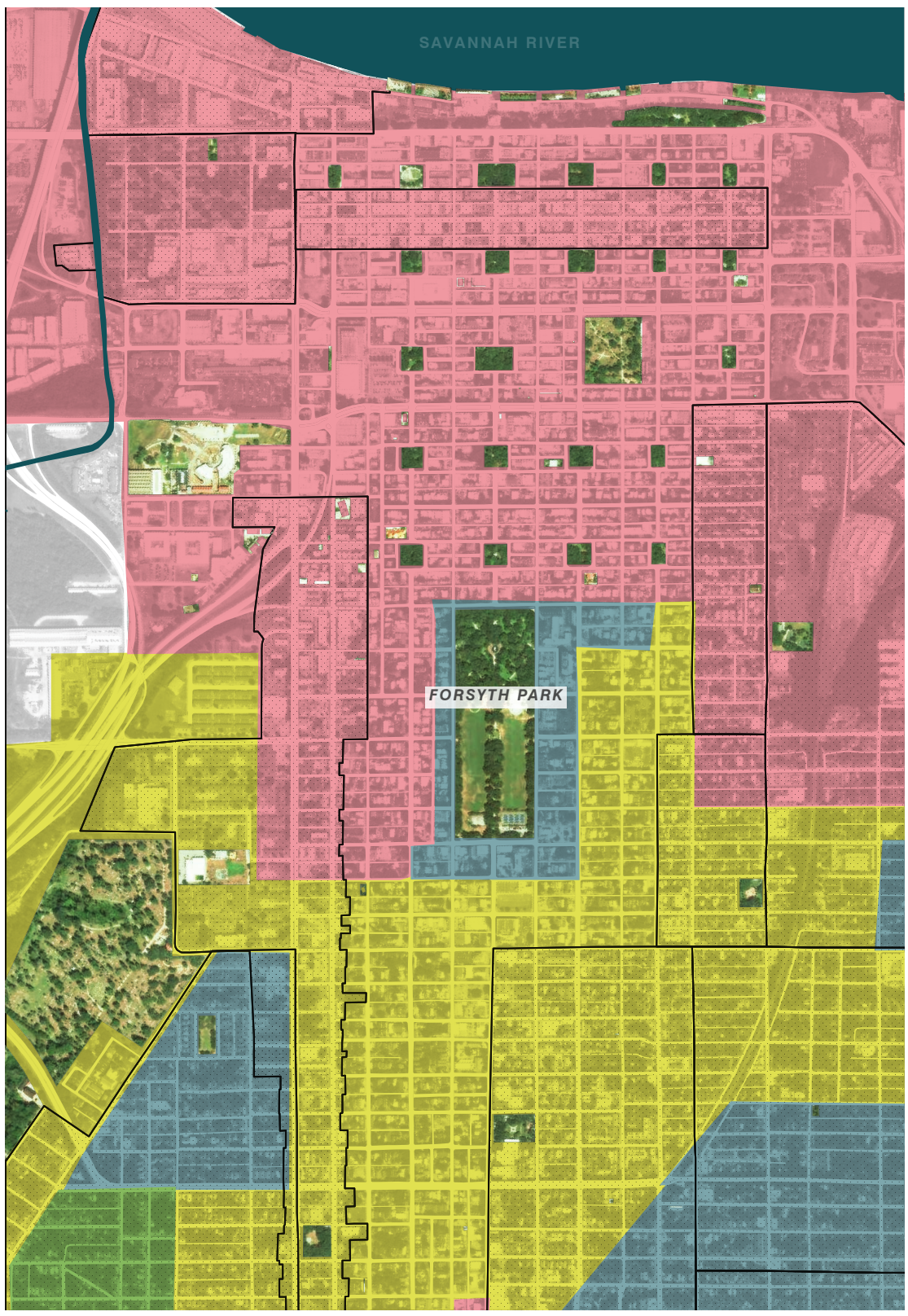
SITE MAPPING
Downtown Savannah: Land Use

Forsyth Park straddles the Downtown Historic District and the Victorian Historic District. The park is in a largely residential area with some commercial areas to the South and East (SEDA, SCAD, The Mansion, etc). The institutional property to the east is owned by the Savannah College of Art and Design.

The map below highlights historic redlining from 1933 that was common in most cities. These measures continue to impact urban areas today. The Master Plan aims to respond to historical conditions such as redlining and reinforce that the park is for all to use.

- Parks
- Civic/Institutional
- Residential - Single Family and Suburban
- Residential - General
- Downtown
- Downtown - Expansion
- Commercial
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities
- Industry - Heavy
- Urban Redevelopment Zones



Historic Redlining c. 1933

1” = 800’



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SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Local Business

Adjacent businesses bring visitors to the southern edge of the park, which is particularly lively on Saturday mornings alongside the Forsyth Farmers' Market. These businesses have a vested interest in the success of Forsyth Park. The surrounding uses are critical to understand as they are indicators of the types of users visiting the park. As land use changes over time and the adjacent uses shift, the character of the park may evolve to reflect those who use it. For example, several respondents to the community engagement survey noted that with many art students in close proximity, there is an opportunity to engage in collaborative public art projects. Moreover, outreach to local businesses is important for understanding business owner needs and hopes for park improvements.

- Savannah College of Art and Design Buildings
- Commercial Buildings
- Libraries
- Museums



Collins Quarter at Forsyth Park



Bouhan Falligant

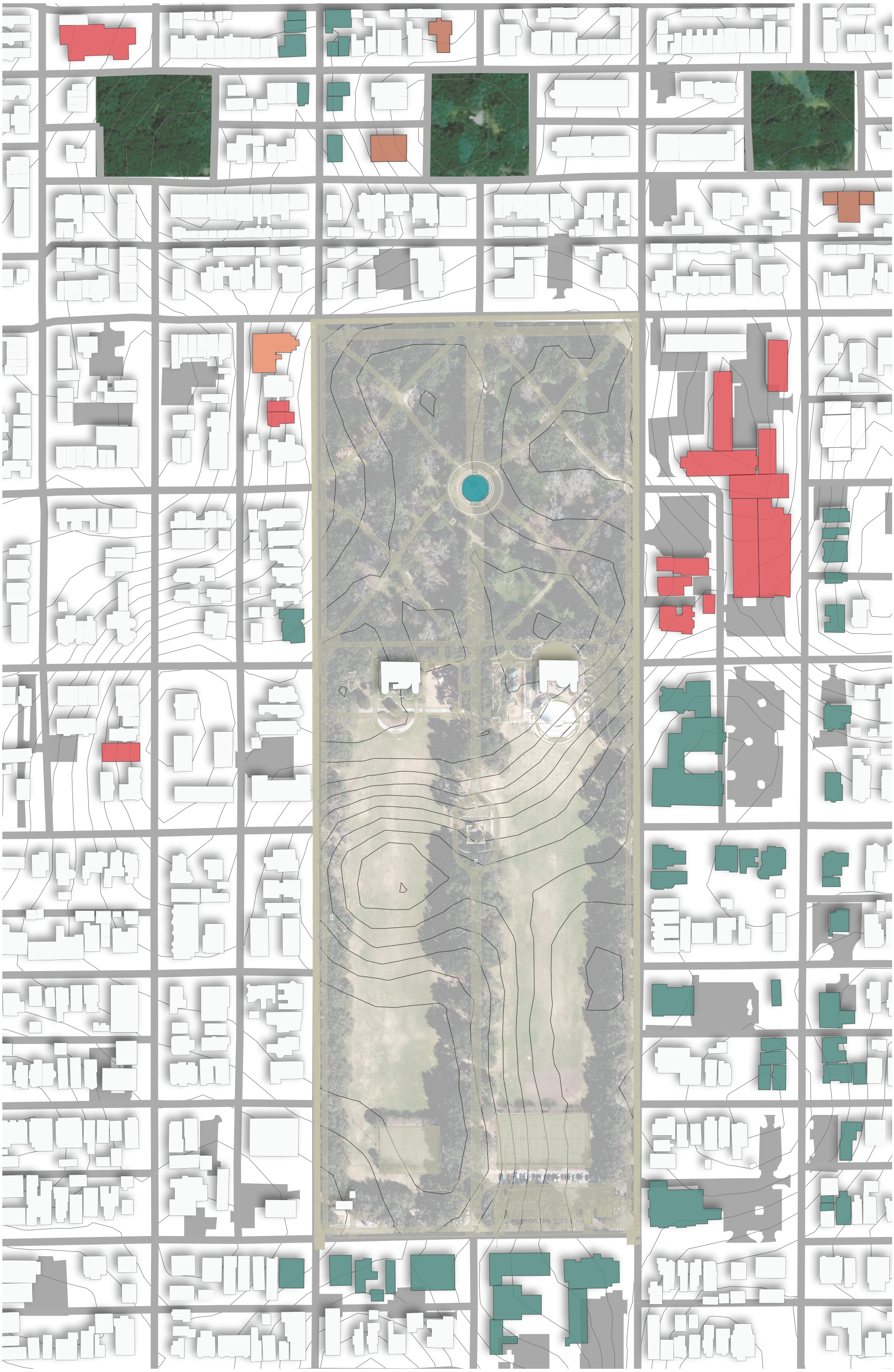


The Sentient Bean



Brighter Day Natural Foods Market

1” = 200’



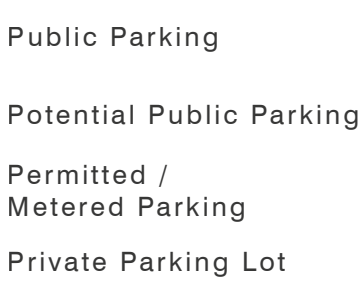
SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Parking

Discovery survey results indicate that the majority of respondents either walk or drive to the park. The Master Plan recognizes the importance of striking a balance between the provision of enough parking to accommodate visitors and preserving the green space within the park. Parking is important for visitors who live far away and are not served by public transportation. 395 Discovery Survey respondents indicated a desire for more or improved parking. The adjacent map outlines parking within walking distance of the park that supplements existing parking located within.

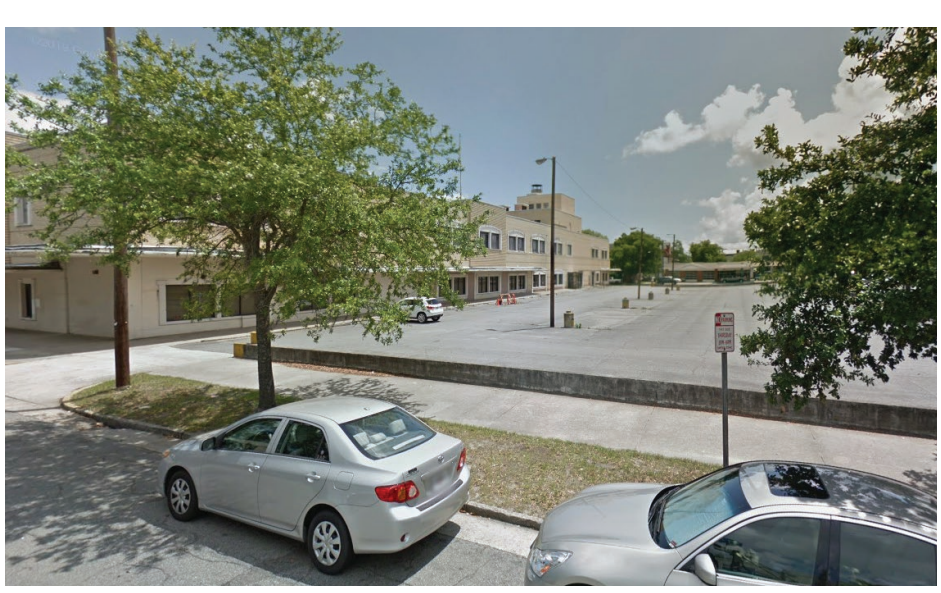
The Master Plan team is optimistic that the Savannah Economic Development Authority (SEDA) parking lot at East Bolton Lane and Drayton Street will be made available for use on weekends by park visitors. Correspondence in June of 2021 between the Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism for the City of Savannah and the Savannah Economic Development Authority (SEDA) noted enthusiasm for this idea. In addition, The Office of Special Events sees advantages in metering the parking at both the cafe parking lot and the lot on Park Avenue to help with “turnover,” which would allow for more people to use the park over the course of the day.

There is a large lot at the corner of East Henry and Bull Streets, formerly known as the Sears Roebuck parking lot. The Master Plan team understands that City officials have tried in the past to negotiate with the owners of this lot to allow Forsyth Park visitors to park here on weekends. The team recommends pursuing this idea as it would significantly help mitigate the parking shortage in the park. In addition, the SEDA and/or Sears Roebuck lot could accommodate staff parking during events.

Adding on-street parking to Drayton and Whitaker would increase parking around the park. Addressing this issue as well as increasing public transportation options will allow the park to serve more people city-wide.

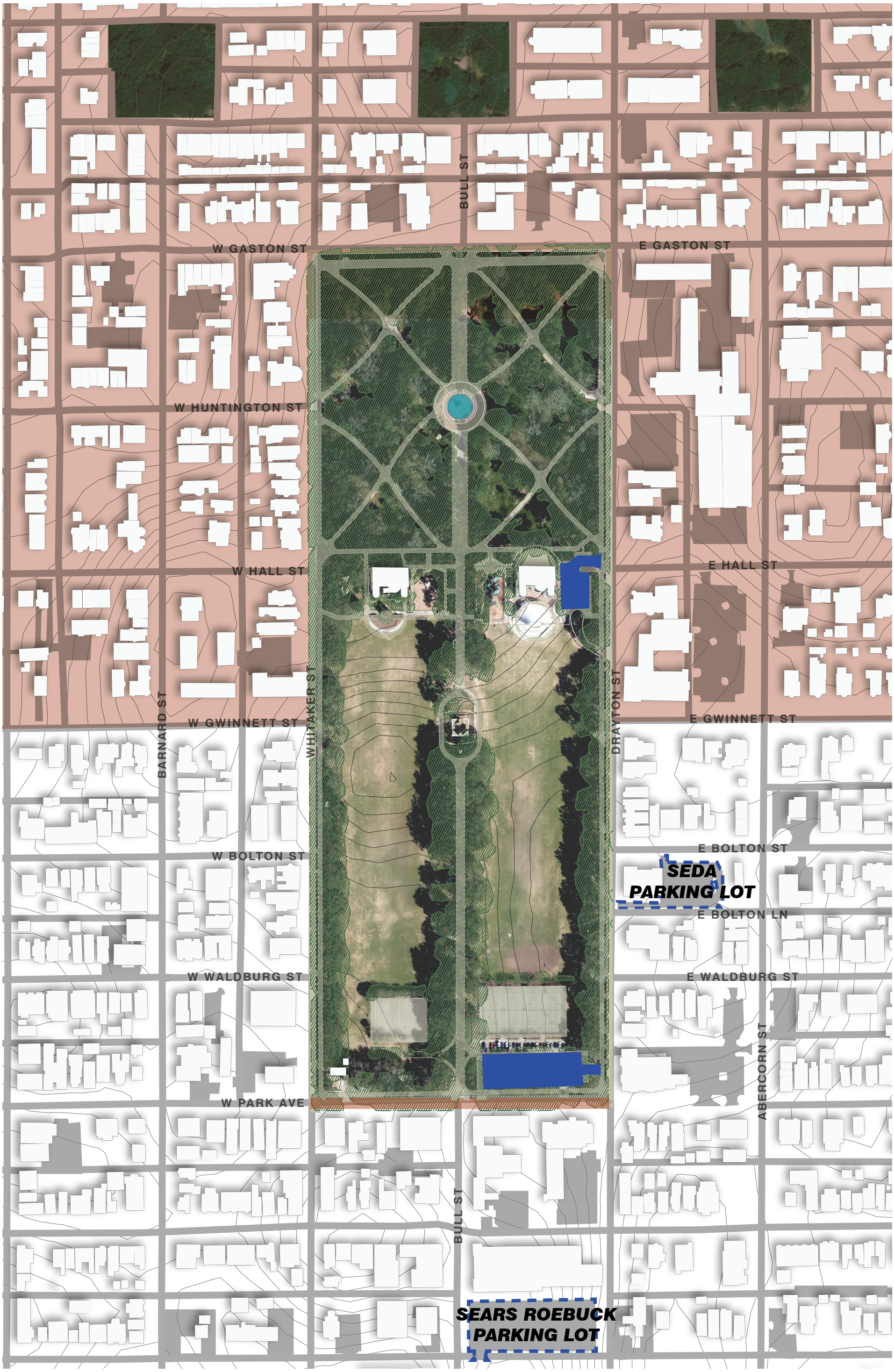






The SEDA (top) and Sears Roebuck (bottom) parking lots could relieve parking shortages and make visiting Forsyth Park easier for visitors from across the city.

1” = 200’


W GASTON ST
BULL ST
E GASTON ST
W HUNTINGTON ST
W HALL ST
E HALL ST
BARNARD ST
WHITTAKER ST
DRAYTON ST
W GWINNETT ST
E GWINNETT ST
W BOLTON ST
E BOLTON ST
SEDA
PARKING LOT
E BOLTON LN
W WALDBURG ST
E WALDBURG ST
ABERCORN ST
W PARK AVE
BULL ST
SEARS ROEBUCK
PARKING LOT

SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Site Program and Events

Passive recreation tends to be concentrated to the north, while active recreation is located on the Open Lawns, tennis courts and basketball courts. Basketball courts and tennis courts host pick-up games; there are no organized leagues who use these courts. However, youth football historically used the south ends of the Open Lawns, but have shifted their location to Daffin Park due to lack of lighting, bathrooms and adequate seating.

The Open Lawns, Bandshell and north end of the park also serve as venues for events. The Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism provided the Master Plan team with the following list of events that typically take place in Forsyth Park. These events require city permits:

- Weddings
- Concerts
- Family Reunions
- Class Reunions
- Art Exhibits/Classes
- Martial Arts Exhibitions
- Community Events (Health/Educational/Political)
- Receptions
- Athletic Events (Football/Frisbee/Soccer/Run/Yoga)
- Plays
- Church Services

There are a number of buildings and structures located in the park. The following are used by the public:

Eastern Dummy Fort: Constructed between 1911 and 1915. This structure was used for military training purposes. After a major renovation in 2010 the City of Savannah dedicated and re-opened the eastern Fort to house a café, visitors center and public restrooms.

Bandshell and Splash Pad: To the immediate south of the Eastern Dummy Fort is an outdoor stage with tensile fabric covering, also constructed in 2010. The Bandshell has structural, lighting, and ceiling issues and is at the end of its life. The semi-circular pavement area south of the bandshell is equipped with in-grade uplights and in-grade fixtures that spray water vertically. This area was intended as a water feature during performances on the stage, but was retrofitted as a Splash Pad after being used by the public as such during the summer months. Children, adults and even pets use this feature to cool down. Because the stage was not designed to be used in proximity to a Splash Pad, a safety issue results when people get out of the water and on to the stage, which gets slippery when wet.

Western Dummy Fort: The Western Dummy Fort was built in the same era as the Eastern Dummy Fort. Between 1959 and 1963, the interior courtyard was converted into the Fragrant Garden, a sensory garden designed to serve the visually impaired. It is enclosed on three sides, and a colonnade of cast iron fencing with ornamental gate is on the fourth side. A rectangular lawn panel is located in the center of the space, surrounded by ornamental plantings. Issues with the Fragrant Garden include: signs of structural problems, the two steps at the entrance render it inaccessible for those with certain physical disabilities; the planting is in need of replacement; and the hours that the garden is open to the public are very limited.

There is only one set of bathrooms at Forsyth Park. It is located at the Eastern Dummy Fort/Cafe. While the City owns this structure, it is leased to the cafe owner, who operates the bathrooms under an agreement with the City. These bathrooms are very crowded and have to serve both the patrons of the cafe and the park visitors. The most popular answer to the Discovery Survey question ***What amenities and features would you like to see added or improved at Forsyth Park?*** was Additional Bathrooms.

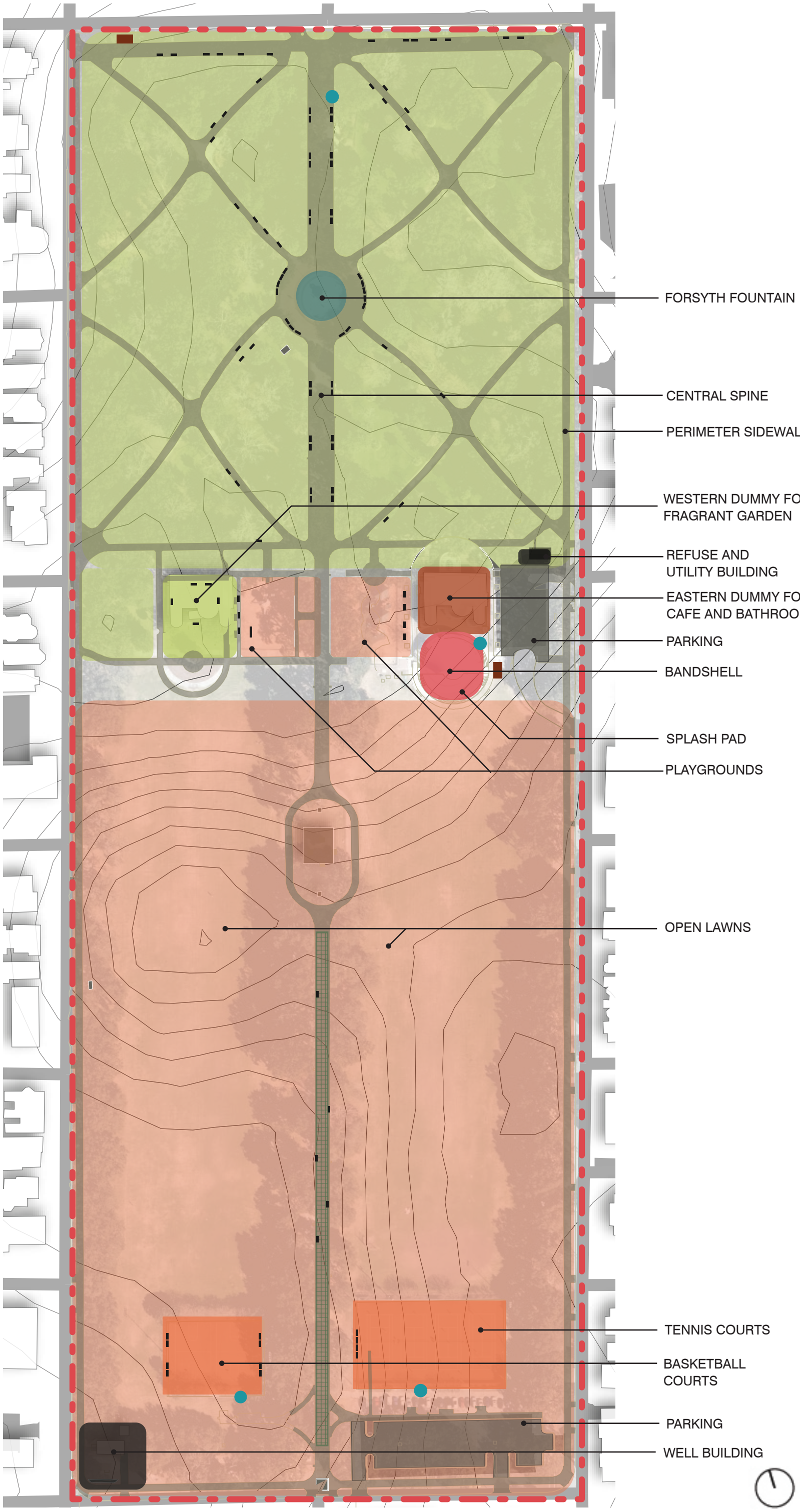




The Bandshell and Splash Pad



The Fragrant Garden entrance



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SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Vehicular Circulation

The community voiced strong concern about unsafe vehicular conditions on Whitaker and Drayton Streets, particularly as they affect crossing these streets into the park. The city put into place traffic calming measures in 2018/2019 along these streets. These measures have resulted in fewer incidents and complaints and there were no pedestrian crashes reported in 2020. A traffic signal will be installed at Hall Street near the existing parking lot with pedestrian signals by the end of 2021.

There are additional ways to improve access and safety around the park:

- The City has considered painting stripes to physically narrow Whitaker and Drayton Streets, which will result in slower traffic.

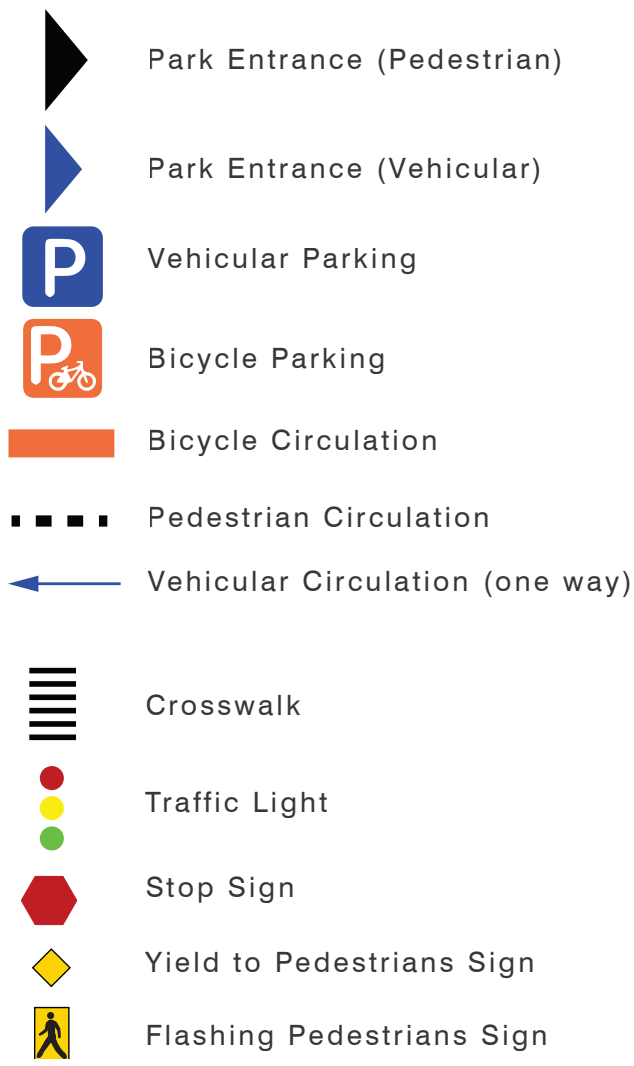
- There is interest from the City in bumping out the perimeter curb of the park to protect trees and improve ADA access at intersections.

- Whitaker and Drayton Streets have the potential to be narrowed, with expanded tree lawn between sidewalk and road or the addition of a parking lane.

The most narrow section of Whitaker and Drayton is 23’ wide. There is potential to expand the tree lawn surrounding the park, narrowing these streets to 20’ and putting bikes and other wheeled recreational vehicles at sidewalk level. Currently a deep gutter at edge of street causes accessibility issues as shown in the photo below; this intervention would mitigate that problem and give tree roots more space.

Ethos Preservation notes that the existing granite curb is a historic feature of the site; changing these would require further study. However, wider sidewalks and a narrower street would improve sight-lines and safety from a traffic engineering perspective. The City sees this idea as an opportunity to address safety issues along Whitaker and Drayton. Whether or not the City addresses the street accessibility issues by moving the curb, the Master Plan Team recommends interventions at pedestrian aprons to comply with ADA standards.

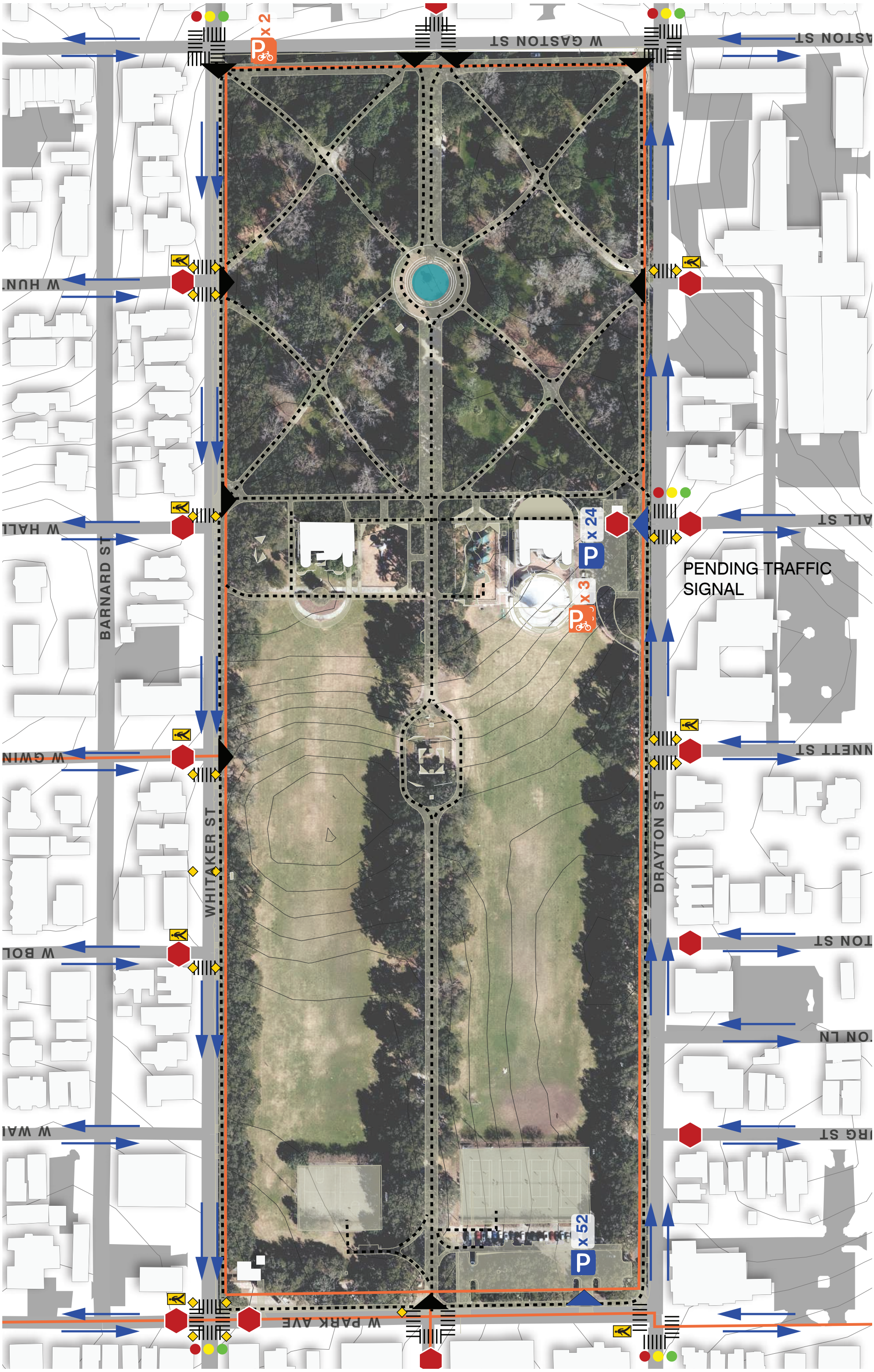
The Master Plan Team explored the idea of making these streets one-lane; however, the City notes that this change would have far-reaching and costly impacts as these streets serve as emergency and evacuation routes. Further, traffic circulation throughout the area north of Victory Drive would be greatly impacted. The design team recommends that a comprehensive study of traffic along Drayton and Whitaker from Bay Street to Victory Drive be conducted.





Non-ADA compliant pedestrian intersection

1” = 150’


W GASTON ST
P x 2
W HUNT
W HALL
BARNARD ST
W GWIN
WHITAKER ST
W BOL
W WAI
P x 24
P x 3
PENDING TRAFFIC SIGNAL
DRAYTON ST
W PARK AVE
P x 52

SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation

The Master Plan Team also suggested traffic calming tables at crosswalks. However, current traffic calming policy does not allow for speed tables or traffic tables to be installed on streets classified as arterials. Drayton and Whitaker Streets are classified as Minor Arterials and serve as primary emergency response routes. They are not currently eligible for traffic calming without obtaining approvals and/or variances.

The community expressed an overwhelming desire to limit bicycling in the park, particularly along the Central Spine where pedestrian crowds are the heaviest and where biking is already prohibited in certain areas. In addition to this feedback, the City of Savannah and SCAD both confirmed that they regularly receive complaints regarding this issue.

While there are not many police citations nor reports regarding collisions issued, this is more a function of lack of enforcement of the ordinance than lack of incidents with pedestrians. The community and the City have expressed a strong desire to limit bicycles on the Central Spine, and the Master Plan supports this goal by recommending deterrents at the northern and southern entrances to the park, creating a safe alternative route around the park on the proposed Multi-Use Path and posting of signage. These measures are only part of the solution. The City is aware that a broader strategy is needed to provide for the safety of pedestrians as well as the transportation and leisure needs of manual/ motorized wheeled vehicles. City staff will be evaluating this issue in the months to come and deciding on other actions.

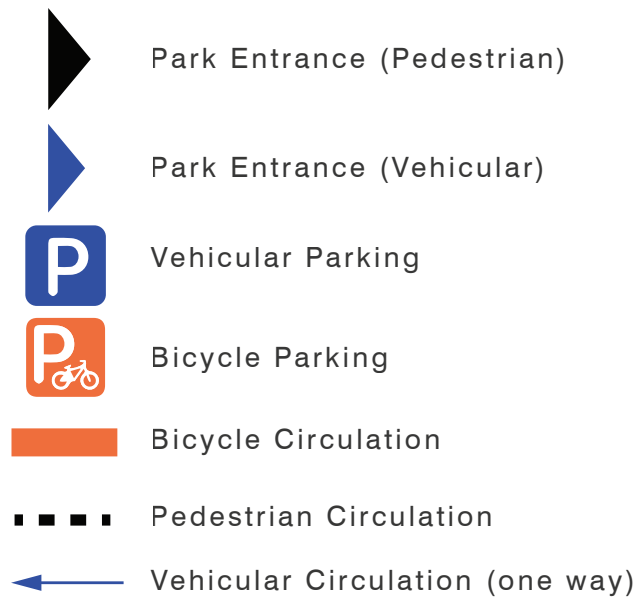
Cyclists who approach the park from Bull Street are supposed to divert to the routes on Barnard, Howard, Lincoln or Habersham Streets as shown in the Savannah Bicycle Campaign Map to the right, but these alternative routes increase distance or may be inconvenient.

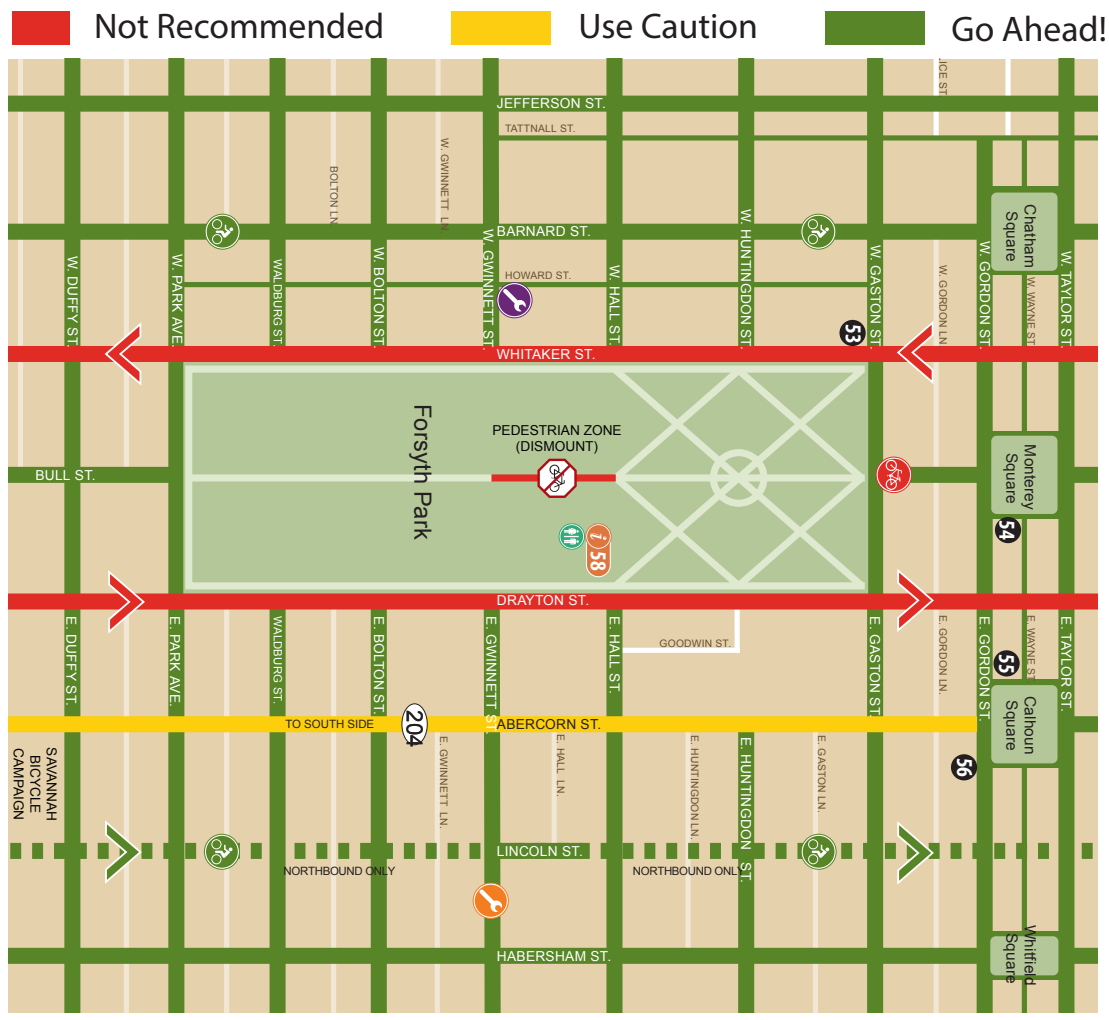
544 respondents to the Discovery Survey noted the desire for a dedicated bike lane, and 368 note the desire for more bike parking.

One of the more contentious topics during the Master Plan process was the proposal to locate bike lanes in the street on Whitaker and Drayton Streets. As noted above, the City does not recommend bike lanes in these streets because they are narrow and are designated arterial streets.

The City is supportive of widening the existing sidewalk to accommodate both a pedestrian sidewalk and a one-way 4’ minimum bike lane all the way around the perimeter of the park, with the detail of the expansion dependent on tree location. Other parameters include:

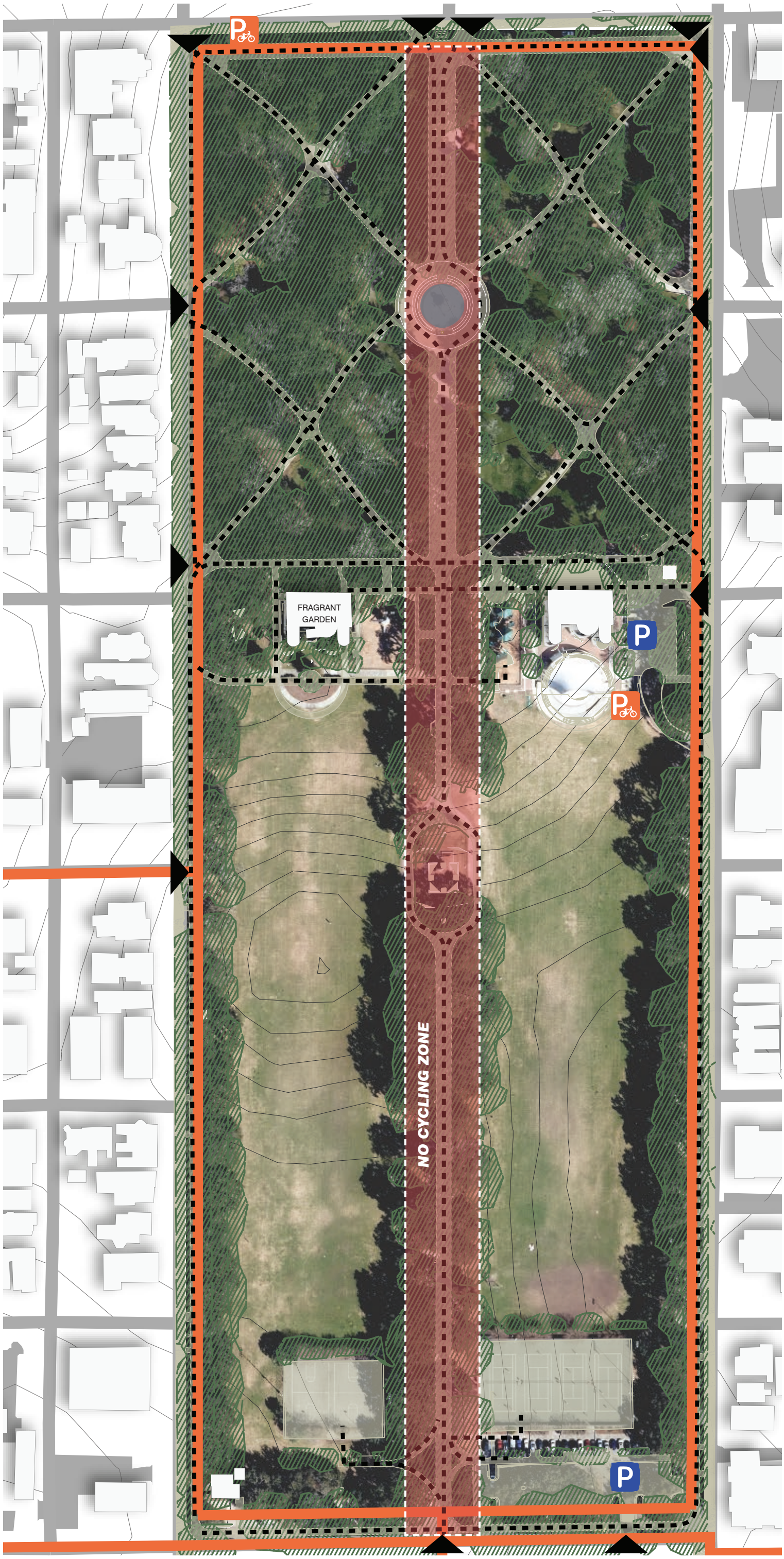
- Bike lane to be consistent in width along each road
- Bike lane to be located on outside (towards street)
- Bike lane direction follows vehicular traffic pattern
- The sidewalk would have to be considered by the State as “a multi-use lane,” rather than a “sidewalk”
- Directional guidance for bikes will be necessary for pedestrian safety and comFort
- Bike lane surfacing also needs clear marking to differentiate it from pedestrian sidewalk





Savannah Bicycle Campaign Map

1” = 150’



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SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Stormwater Management

Flooding occurs frequently in the areas of the park shown on the diagram below. The park's existing structural drainage -- catch basins and pipes that whisk water away to the city's stormwater system, and eventually to rivers and the Atlantic Ocean -- is not able to handle the quantity and velocity of water that falls on the site during storm events. While much of Savannah is in the 100 Year Stormwater Floodplain, however, there are factors that increase the risk of flooding, including:

- Aging stormwater infrastructure
- Poorly graded areas
- Storms that are increasing in intensity due to climate change
- Impermeable surfaces such as pavement, but also compacted soil, that send water into drainage lines that are not capable of handling the quantity of water

Permeable pavement allows stormwater to percolate through it and down to the soil. This kind of pavement helps prevent flooding and will provide plant roots with additional locations for water. The Master Plan Team recommends that any new pavement be permeable, and, if existing pavement is ever replaced, that it be replaced with permeable pavement if possible. The Master Plan Team also recommends that areas that are frequently subject to flooding, such as the corners of the Open Lawns, be planted with trees, shrubs, perennials, and grasses that are appropriate for wet sites. The plants and soil in these Stormwater Gardens will help drink up excess water, provide habitat for pollinator species such as insects and birds, and provide an enriching horticultural experience for visitors.

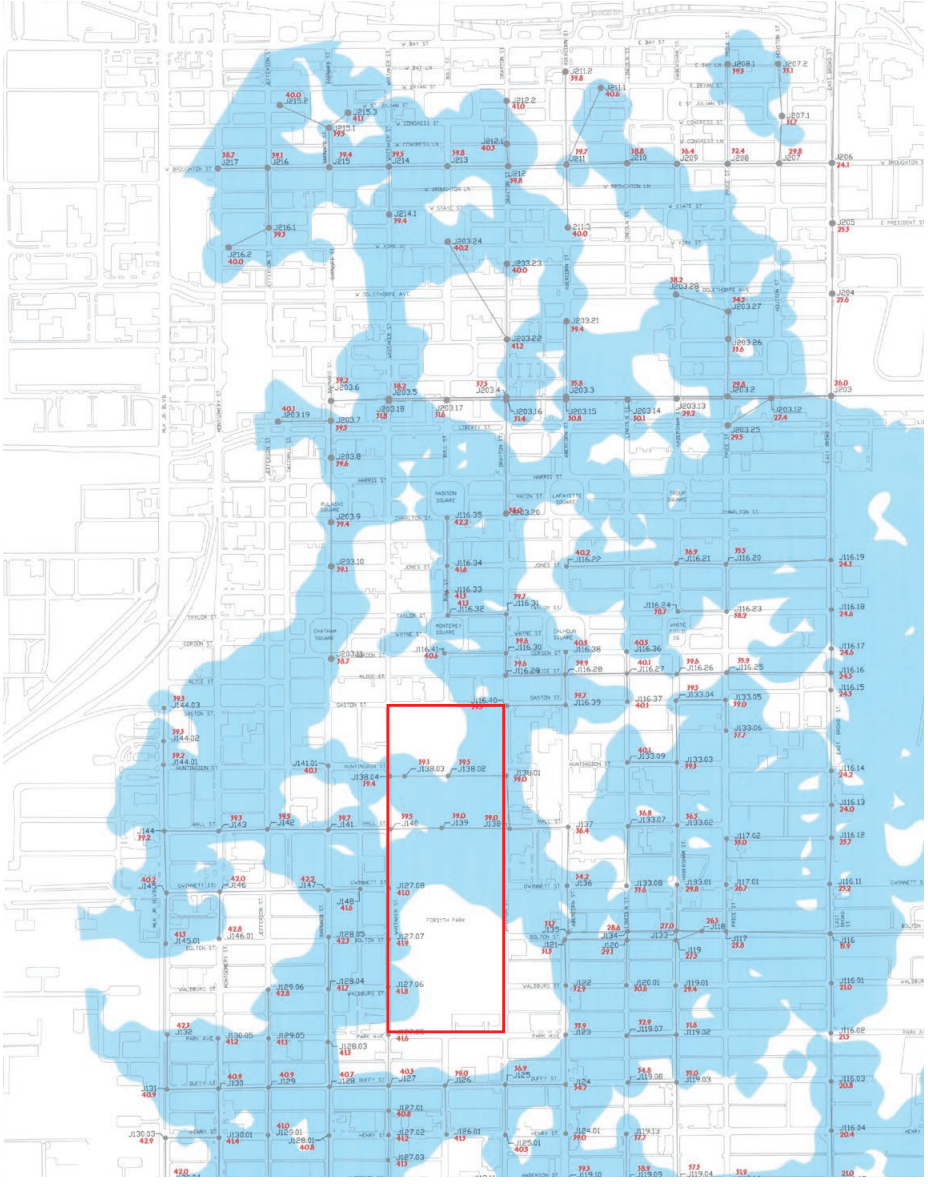
Permeable pavement and Stormwater Gardens will also help alleviate the municipal stormwater system of excess water, reducing non-point source pollution in streams, rivers and the ocean.

AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT

STORMWATER PIPE

GRATED INVERT

MANHOLE



Forsyth Park is located in the Bilbo Canal Drainage Basin. This map shows peak water elevations after a 100 Year Storm. Areas shaded in blue represent areas that flood during a 100-year storm event. These areas cover much of Forsyth Park.



Flooding on sidewalk near the Civil War Memorial



Standing water on Open Lawn

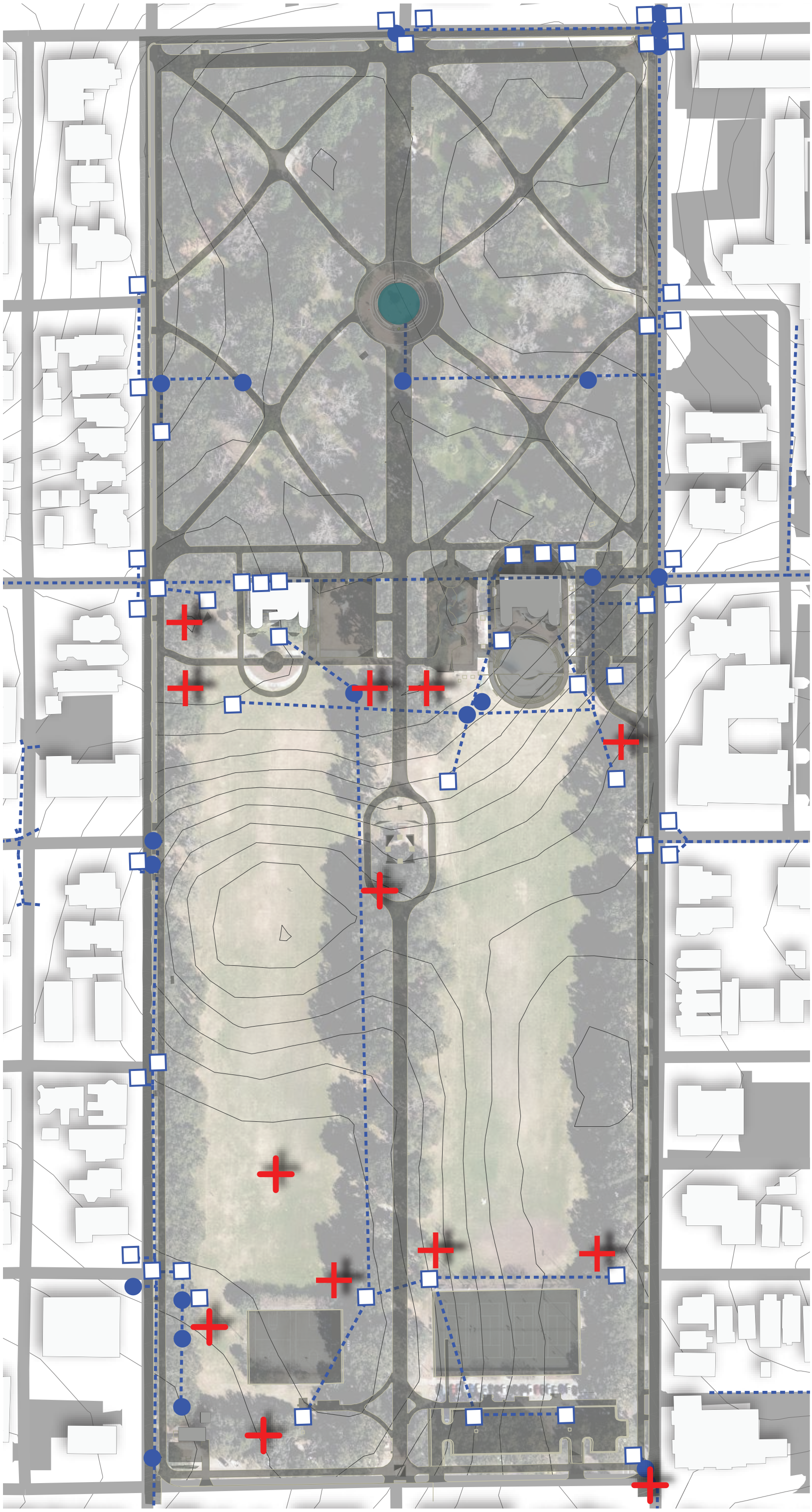


Standing water in the southern end of the Open Lawn



Standing water in parking lot near the Bandshell

1” = 150’



SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Maintenance and Operations

The primary issues with current maintenance and operations are:

- Lack of maintenance area to store equipment and vehicles. Currently maintenance vehicles park under the Live Oak trees near the Fragrant Garden, compacting the roots of those trees and taking up valuable garden space.
- Large trucks drive through the park causing the pavement to break and the soil to become compacted. This damages tree roots and causes major safety hazards to park visitors.
- Lack of centralized trash collection. In general, waste collection and removal need improvement. Trash bins overflow on Saturday afternoon and night because of the high number of visitors on Friday night and Saturday mornings.
- Pavement, especially at the basketball courts.
- The majority of the light fixtures need to be replaced.
- Lawn grass does not grow well under the deep shade of the Live Oaks in the Northern section. The City has experimented with seeded brown top millet in summer and rye in winter to provide a grass-like feel in shady areas year-round. However, these seed mixes need to be reseeded each year.
- In general, there are huge areas of Forsyth Park that are denuded due to flooding, lack of light for grass growing, or lack of maintenance. The Master Plan proposes horticultural upgrades throughout the park that are appropriate for the specific site conditions.



Tire tracks on soggy turf



Denuded areas west of Fragrant Garden

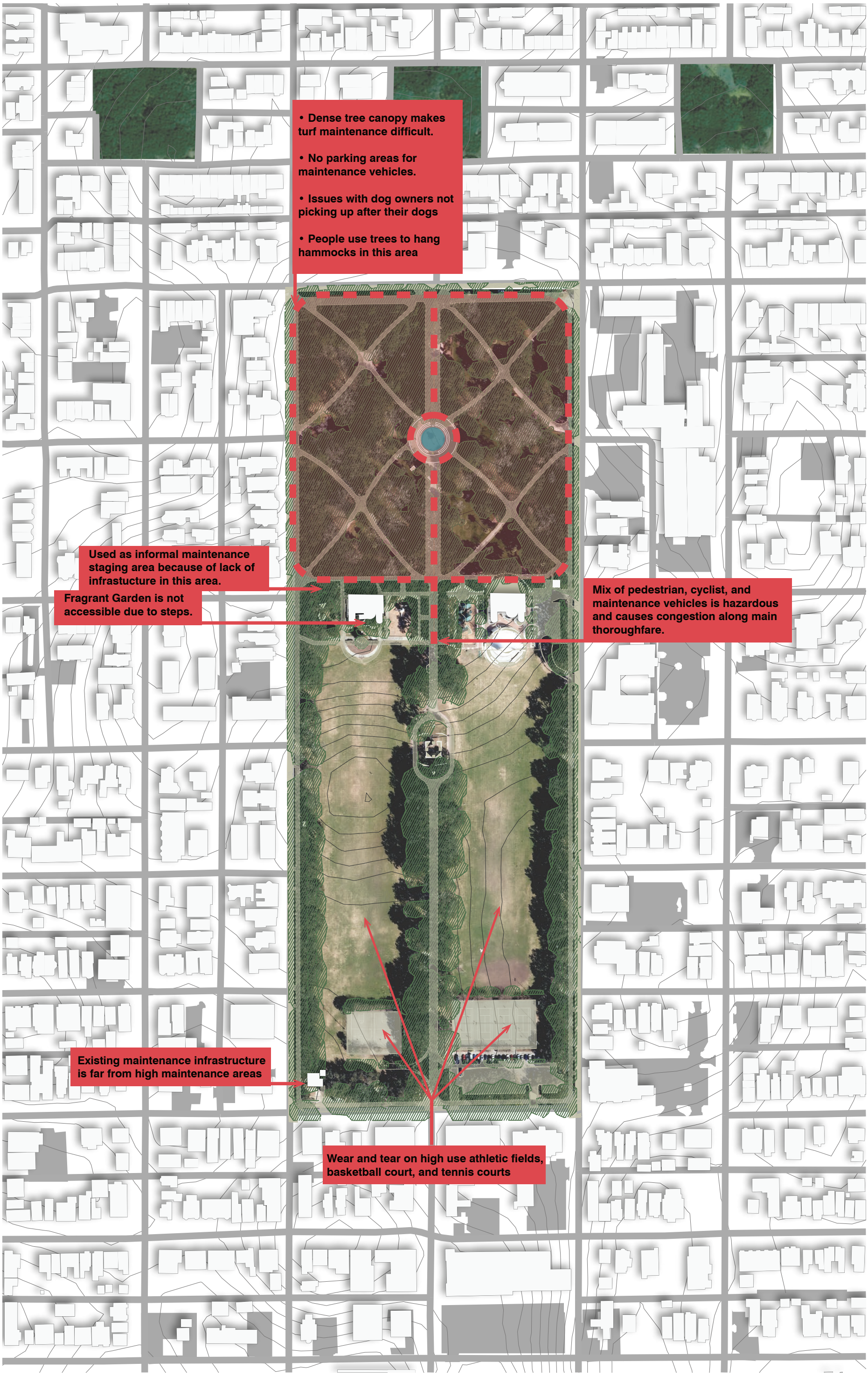


Basketball courts in poor condition



Lighting fixtures need to be replaced

1” = 200’


• Dense tree canopy makes turf maintenance difficult.
• No parking areas for maintenance vehicles.
• Issues with dog owners not picking up after their dogs
• People use trees to hang hammocks in this area
Used as informal maintenance staging area because of lack of infrastucture in this area.
Fragrant Garden is not accessible due to steps.
Mix of pedestrian, cyclist, and maintenance vehicles is hazardous and causes congestion along main thoroughfare.
Existing maintenance infrastructure is far from high maintenance areas
Wear and tear on high use athletic fields, basketball court, and tennis courts

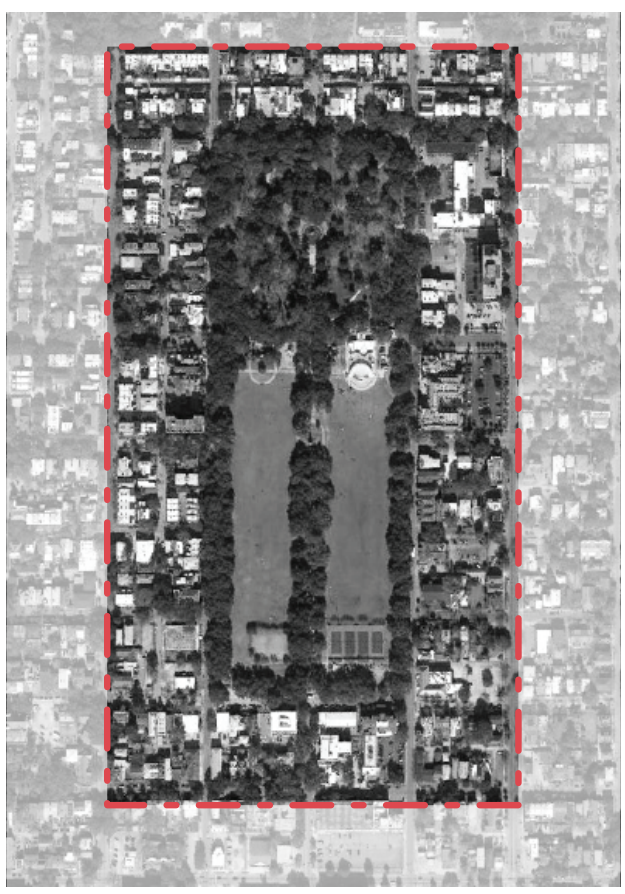
SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Crime Data

Criminal activity affects quality of life. Examples of crimes both in and around the park include auto larceny, aggravated assault, and street robberies. The plan to the right indicates camera locations within the park. Cameras, according to the Savannah Police Department, deter criminal activity. The Savannah Police Department would like additional cameras along the perimeter of the park and in parking areas as well as by major site features such as the Fountain and Central Spine. Playgrounds should also have security cameras as playgrounds will be closed after dark. Adding call boxes to the one existing at the tennis courts would provide added security and peace of mind for visitors to the park. The Master Plan team recommends more evening programming, public amenities and additional lighting for improving perceived and actual safety.

From 2018-2020

139

crimes occurred within a 2 block radius of Forsyth Park.



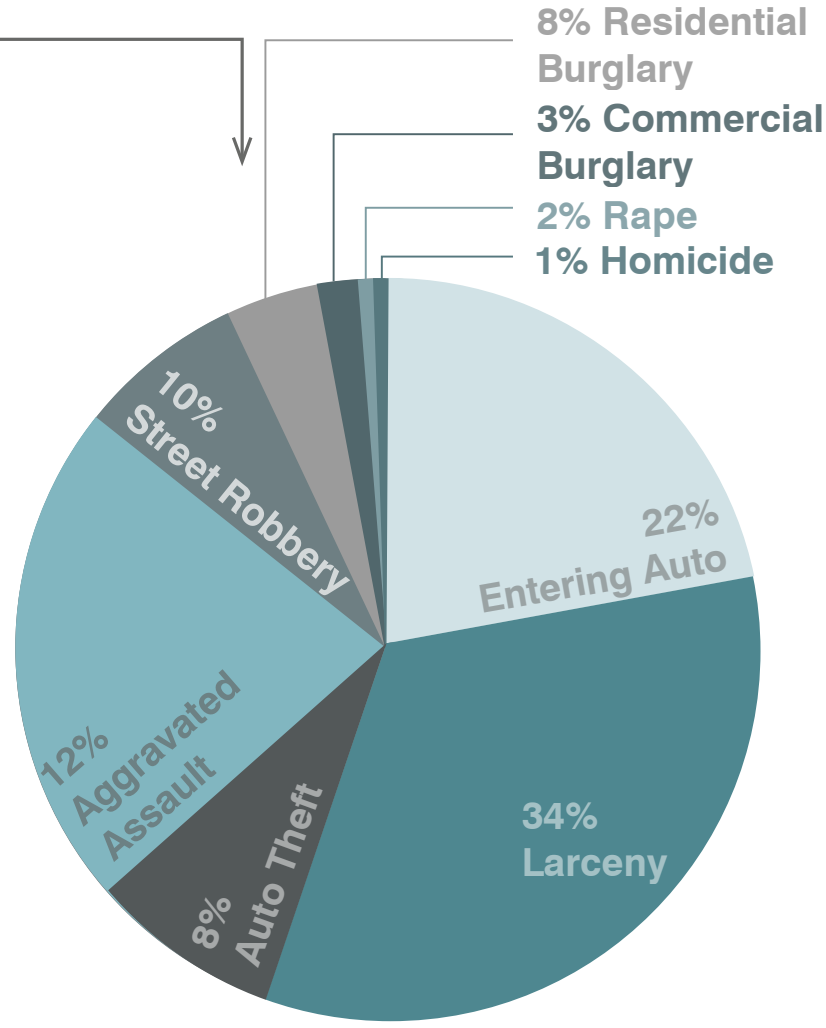
Of these, **16** occurred in Forsyth Park, these include: street robberies, aggravated assaults, entering autos, and auto thefts.

In this area, there were:
2018: 50 crimes
2019: 44 crimes
2020: 45 crimes

Crime Data

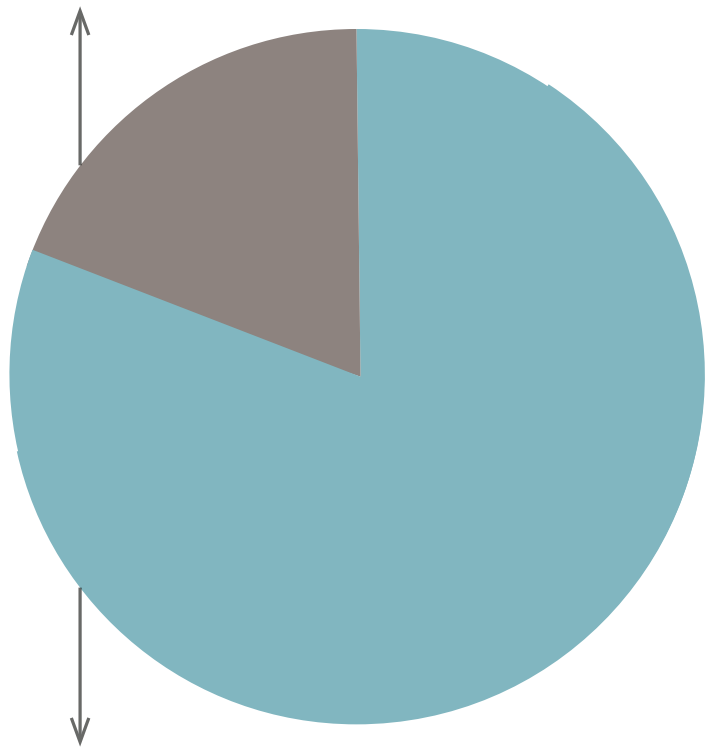
Six crimes were committed in Forsyth Park from 2018-2020:
Aggravated Assault--10:38 am
Street Robbery – 9:00 pm
Street Robbery—11:00pm
Street Robbery –11:57 pm
Street Robbery – 1:45 am
Street Robbery—3:00 am

In the 2 block perimeter around the park most of the crimes occurring after 8:00pm are aggravated assaults, commercial robberies, and street robberies. More of the auto thefts, larcenies, and residential burglaries occur during the day or early AM.



32

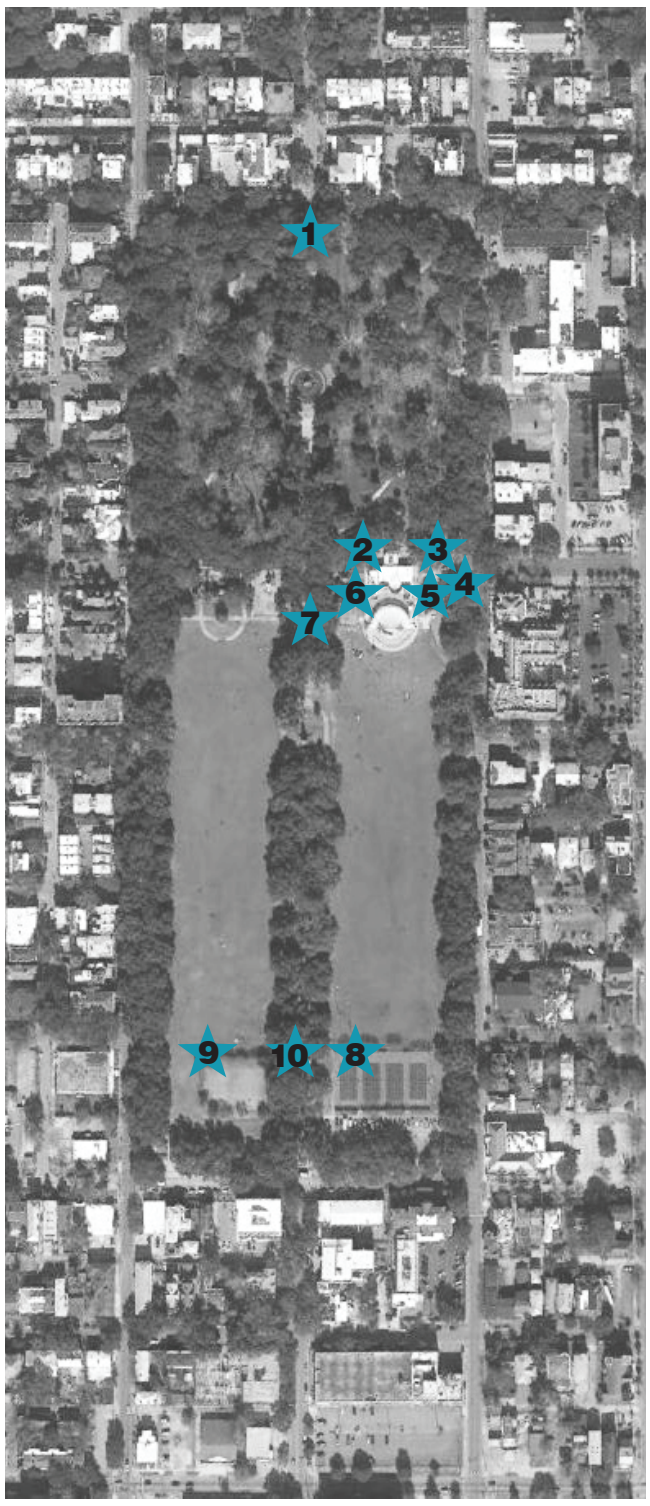
crimes occured between the hours of 9pm and 6am.



107

crimes occured between the hours of 6am-9pm.

Existing Security Camera Locations



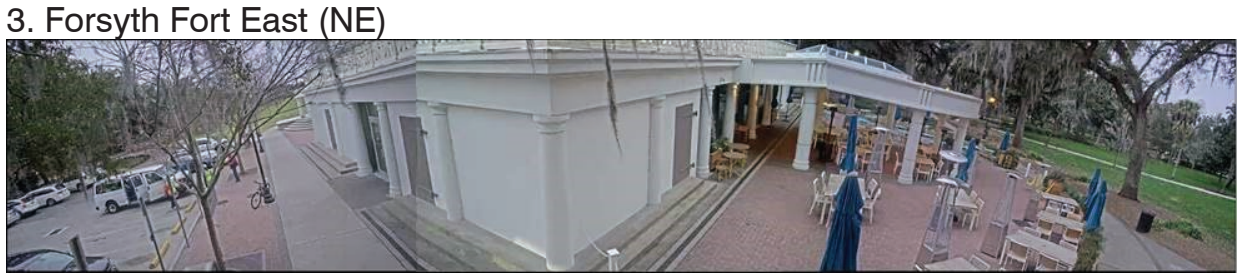
1. Forsyth Park Northern Edge



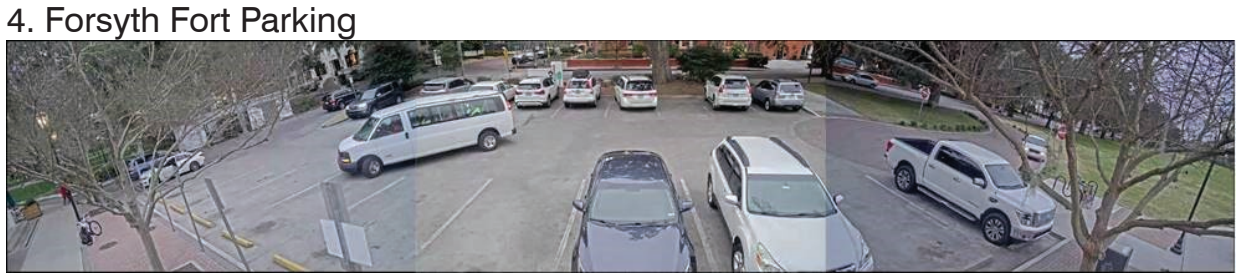
2. Forsyth Dummy Fort East (NW)



3. Forsyth Fort East (NE)



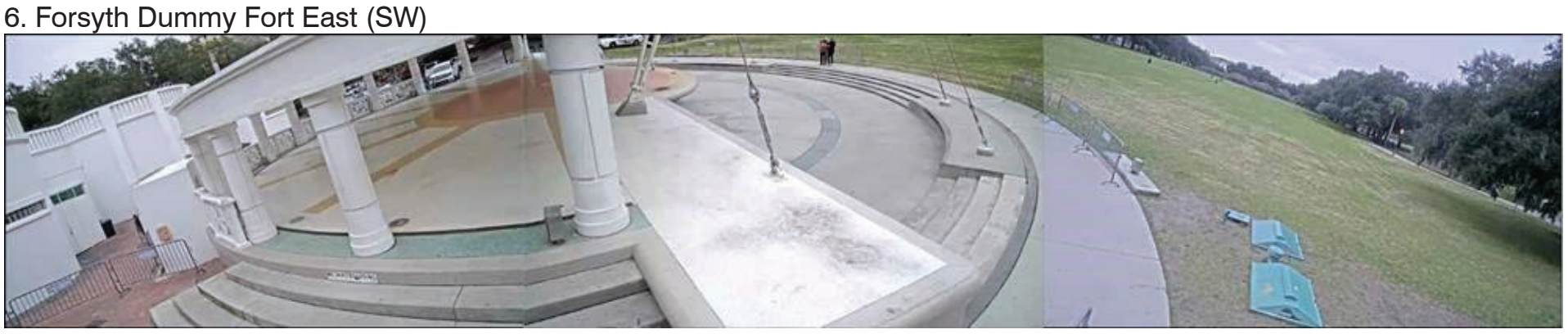
4. Forsyth Fort Parking



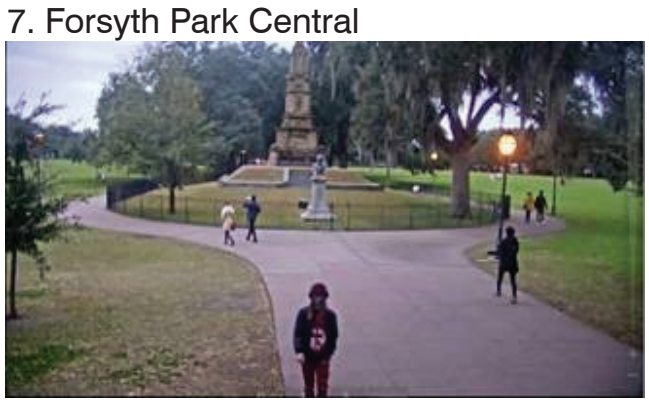
5. Forsyth Dummy Fort East (SE)



6. Forsyth Dummy Fort East (SW)



7. Forsyth Park Central



8. Tennis Courts



9. Basketball Courts



10. Forsyth Park South



SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Tree Survey

Forsyth Park's trees, especially the Live Oaks planted in the 19th century, are arguably the park's most important asset. There are many trees – over 500 – and some are enormous – up to 64" diameter at chest height and up to 100' diameter in canopy. They were planned strategically to create almost-uninterrupted shade at the north end of the park, and to create a rhythmic allee along the Central Spine and the park perimeter. Visitors experience this spatial framework when walking the primary paths, playing in the Open Lawns, or resting under the dense canopy. The challenge is that the oldest trees were planted around the same time, and they will age out around the same time too. The Master Plan is taking steps towards prolonging the trees' lives, and for planning for new tree plantings, so that generations to come can enjoy the magnificent canopy.

Arborist Chris Gerards of Legacy Trees conducted the following survey of each tree, complete with species, size, and health. The intention is to prolong the life of the trees by using this data to plan tree protection and treatment.

Species Code Legend
Ab: *Acer beurgereanum*, Trident Maple
Af: *Acer floridanen*, Florida Maple
Ap: *Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye
Cl: *Celtis laevigata*, Sugarberry
Cl: *Cunninghamci lanceolata*, Chinese Fir
Iv: *Ilex vomitoria*, Youpon Holly
Kp: *Koelreuteria paniculata*, Chinese Flame
Lt: *Liriodendron tulifera*, Tulip tree
Ma: *Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern Magnolia
Mxs: *Magnolia x Soulangeana*, Saucer Magnolia
Ns: *Nyssa sylvatica*, Black Gum
Ov: *Ostrya virginiana*, American Hophornbeam
Pc: *Pyrus callary*, Callary Pear
Po: *Plantanus occidentalis*, Sycamore
Pp: *Persion perrotia*, Persean Perrodia
Qa: *Quercus acutissima*, Sawtooth Oak
Ql: *Quercus laurifolia*, Laurel Oak
Qv: *Quercus virginia*, Live Oak
Sp: *Sabal palmetto*, Palmetto

Good
Good/Fair
Fair
Fair/Poor
Poor
Poor/Dead
Dead



Chestnut blight



Surface roots



Girdling

Excerpt from Tree Survey

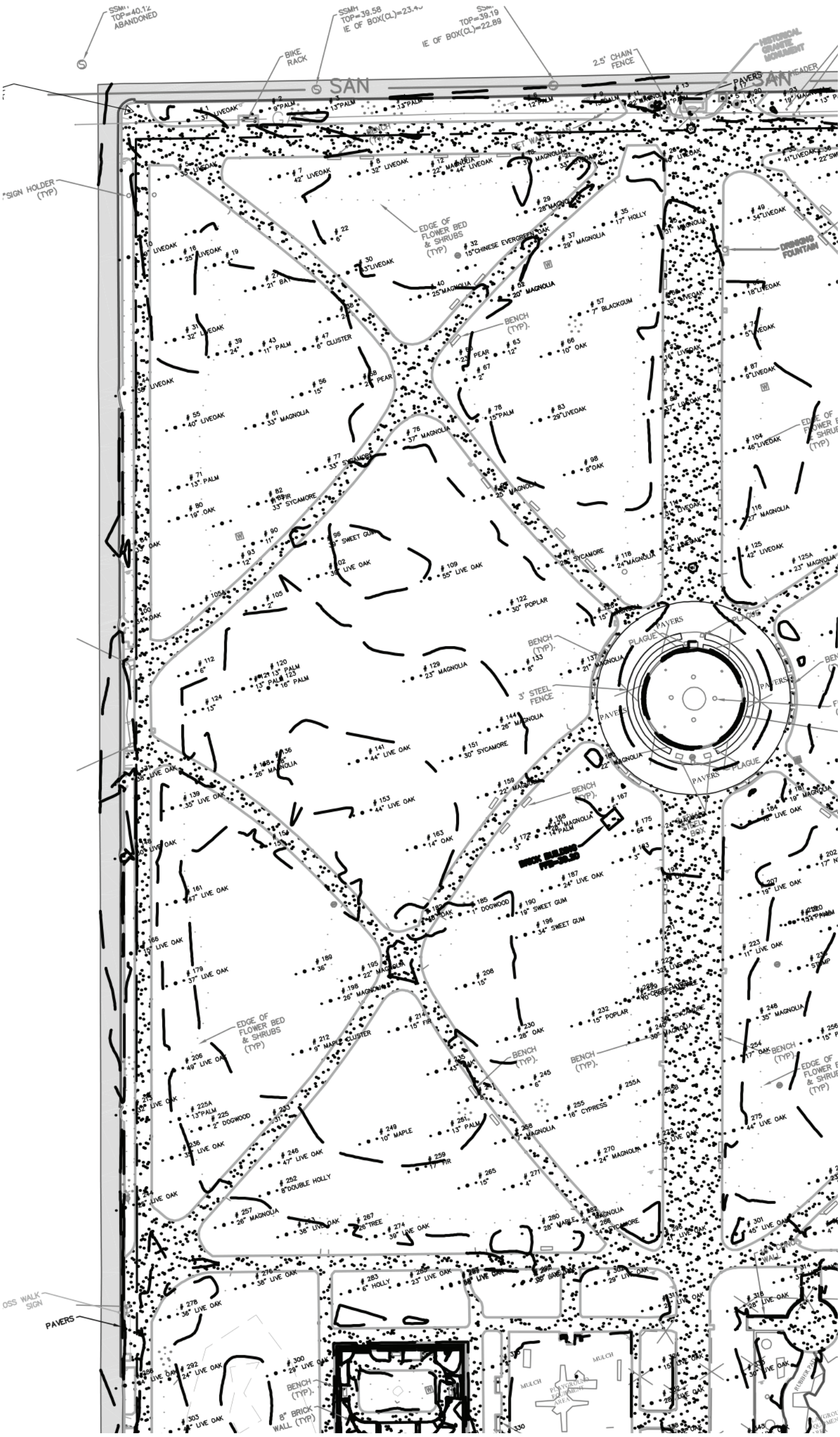
Area of Forsyth where tree is located: A,B,C,D,E,F, G,H,I or J	Tree discription as on survey	unique tree number	Species code for the tree	diameter at breast height	Planting location #1,2,3 or4	Tree condition:G= good, F=fair, P=poor,D/D= dead or dying	notes	Remedial recommendations. All work to be done according to ANSI300 standards for the tree care industry.
A	33" sycamore	41	Po	33"	4	G/F	girdeling root	Inspect root system and correct where possible.
A	31" magnolia	14	Mg	32"	4	G/F	basal wound 5%/ bifurcated with included bark	Install high strength steel cable
A	40" live oak	37	Qv	40"	4	G	4" deadwood/girdeling root	Deadwood prune to 1 inch diameter/ Inspect root system and correct where possible
A	6"	25	Cc	6"	4	G	surface roots	
A	33" live oak	9	Qv	34"	4	G	declining crown	
A	25" magnolia	23	Mg	25"	4	G/F	included bark	Install high strength steel cable
A	42" live oak	10	Qv	42"	4	F/P	thinning crown/vine remnants/ 4" deadwood/ mature	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A		26	Pxo	11"	4	G	2" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	32" live oak	11	Qv	32"	4	G	6" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	43" live oak	24	Qv	42"	4	G		
A	22" magnolia	12	Mg	22"	4	G		
A	28" magnolia	21	Mg	28"	4	G	3" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	17" holly	19	Iv?	17"	4	F		
A	4"	29		4"	4	G	squirell damage/ exposed roots	
A	33" live oak	15	Qv	33"	4	G	bifurcated/ included bark	Install high strength steel cable
A	40" live oak	17	Qv	41"	4	G		
A	29" magnolia	20	Mg	29"	4	F	8 degree lean/ mature	
A	24"	34	Ua	24"	4	G	4" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	25" live oak	28	Qv	25"	4	G/F	wysteria vine/ 4" deadwood	
A	19" live oak	27	Qv	20"	2	G	asymetrical crown	
A	24"	31	Ua	24"	4	G/F	girdeling roots/ 2" deadwood	Deadwood prune to 1 inch diameter/ Inspect root system and correct where possible
A	21" pear	40	Pc	21"	4	F/P	declining crown/ 3" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	33" sycamore	43	duplicate					
A	15" chinese evergreen	22	Qmf	15"	4	G		
A	22" magnolia	8	Sp	21"	4	F/P	declining crown	
A	33" magnolia	38	Mg	33"	4	G		
A	32" live oak	35	Qv	32"	4	G/F	girdeling roots/ 4" deadwood	prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood/ Inspect root system and correct where possible.
A	11"	33	Sp	11"	4	G/F	hourglass trunk	
A	6"	32	Ap	6" multi stem	4	G	multistem	
A	15"	39	Gb	15"	4	G		
A	9" palm	2	Sp	9"	4	G		
A	13" palm	3	Sp	13"	4	G		
A	11" fir	42	Kp	11"	4	G	small dead branches	
A	12" palm	5	Sp	12"	4	G		
A	11" palm	7	Sp	15"	4	G		
A	15" palm	6	Sp	15"	4	G		
A	15"palm	4	Sp	15"	4	G		
A	37" live oak	1	Qv	37"	4	G		
A	21" bay	30	Qv	21"	4	G	2" deadwood/ bifurcated	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	44" live oak	13	Qv	44"	4	G	6" deadwood/ over extended	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	38" live oak	36	Qv	39"	2	G	4" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	31" magnolia	18	Mg	31"	4	F/P	missing top/ decay/ lightning stuck branch	
A	14"	16	Iv	14"	4	G	bifurcated	
A	11"	44	Kp	10"	4	G	squirell damage	
A		45	Kp	11"	4	G		
A	13" pear	46	Sp	13"	4	G		
A	19" oak	47	Qv	19"	4	G	bifurcated	
A	33" oak	48	Qv	34"	2	F	vine/ basal wound 20%/ 2" deadwood	Prune to 1 inch diameter deadwood
A	34" oak	49	Qv	34"	2	G/F		
A		50	Pe	21"	4	G		

SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Topographic Survey

Quadrants A, D

1” = 30’

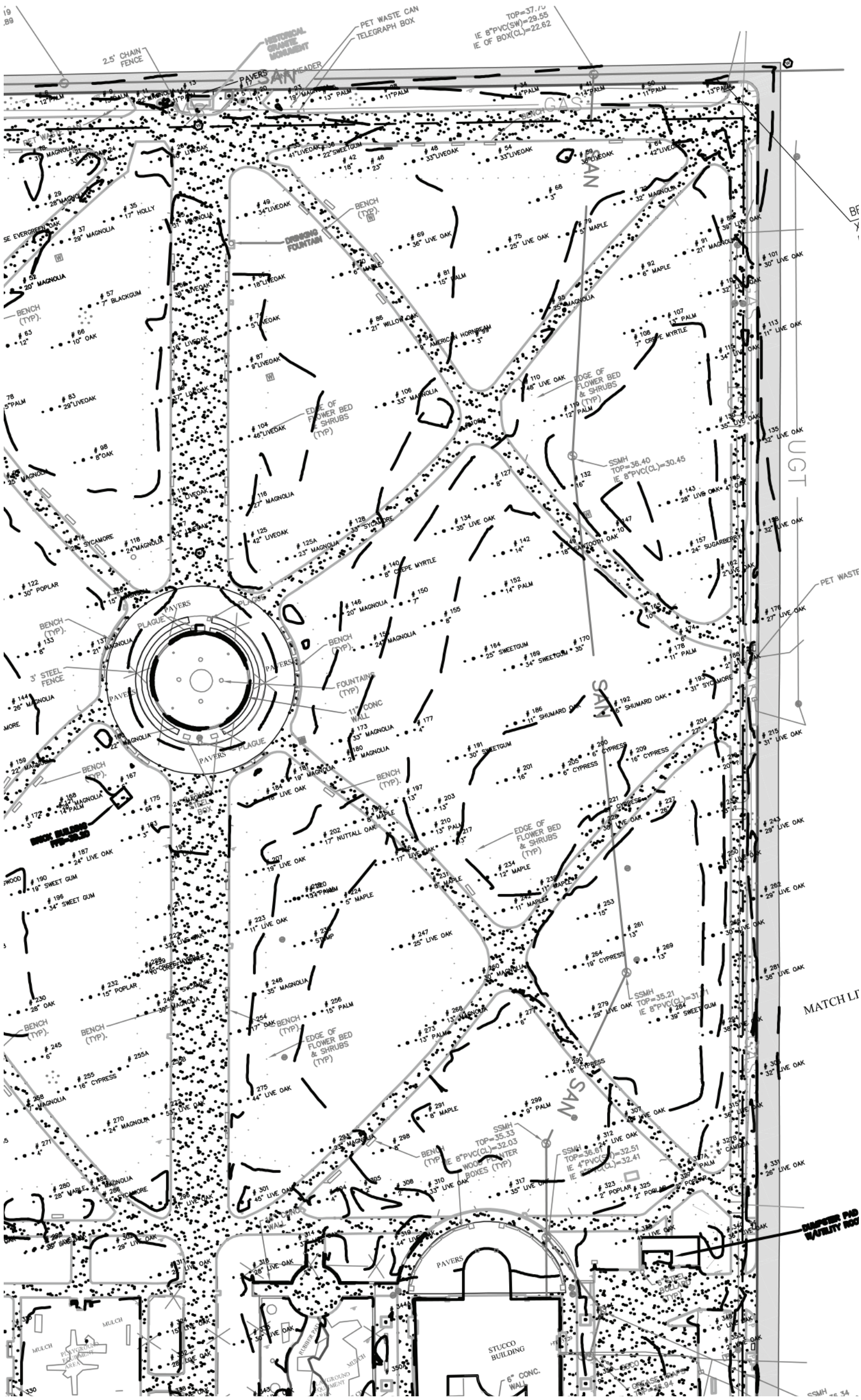


In Spring of 2020 Hussey Gay Bell produced the first-ever digital topographic survey of the park, including structures, fixtures, pavement, trees, utilities, etc. This document was critical to the planning team’s design process.

0 7.5 15 30 60 Feet

Quadrants B, C

1” = 30’



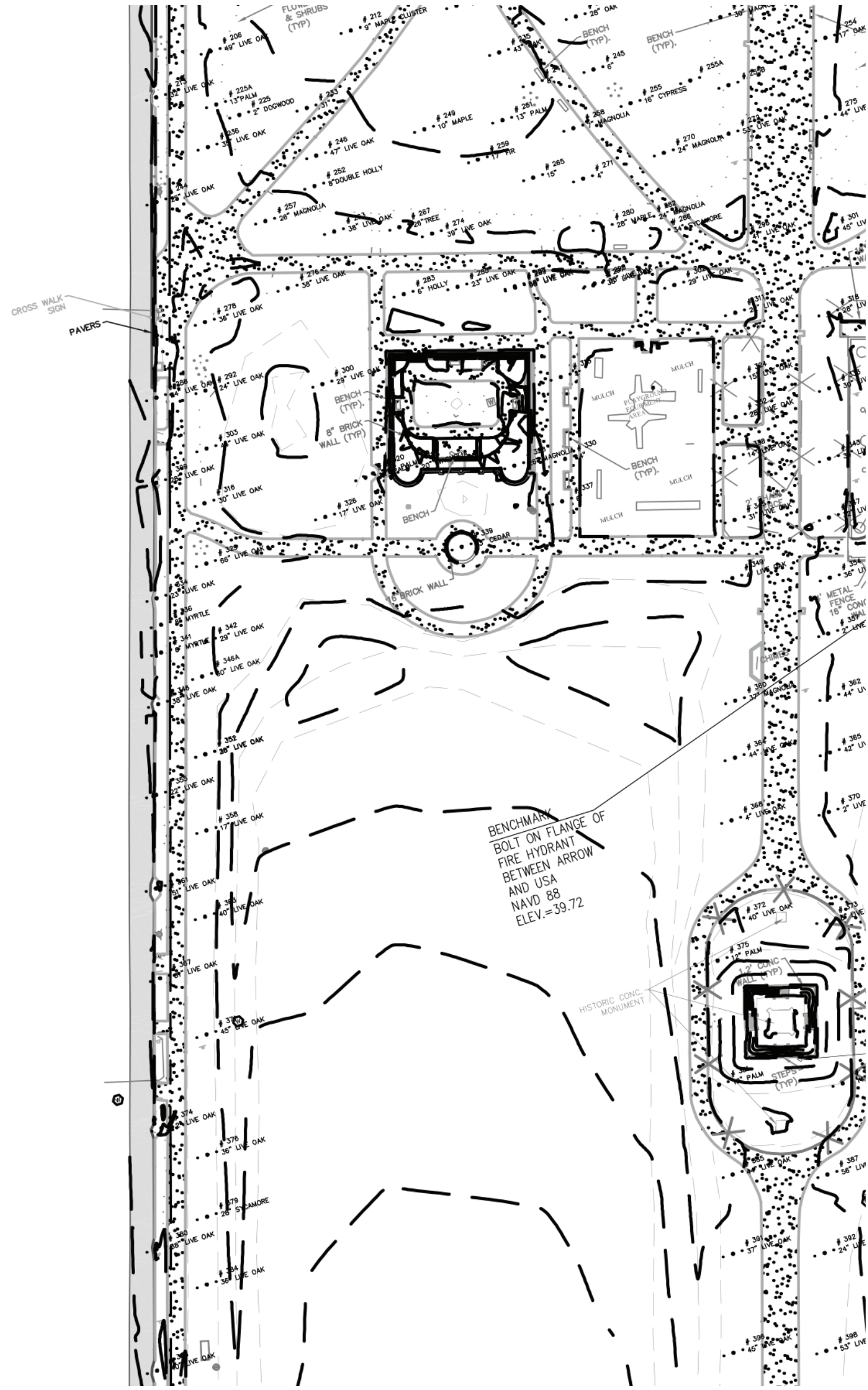
0 7.5 15 30 60 Feet

SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Topographic Survey

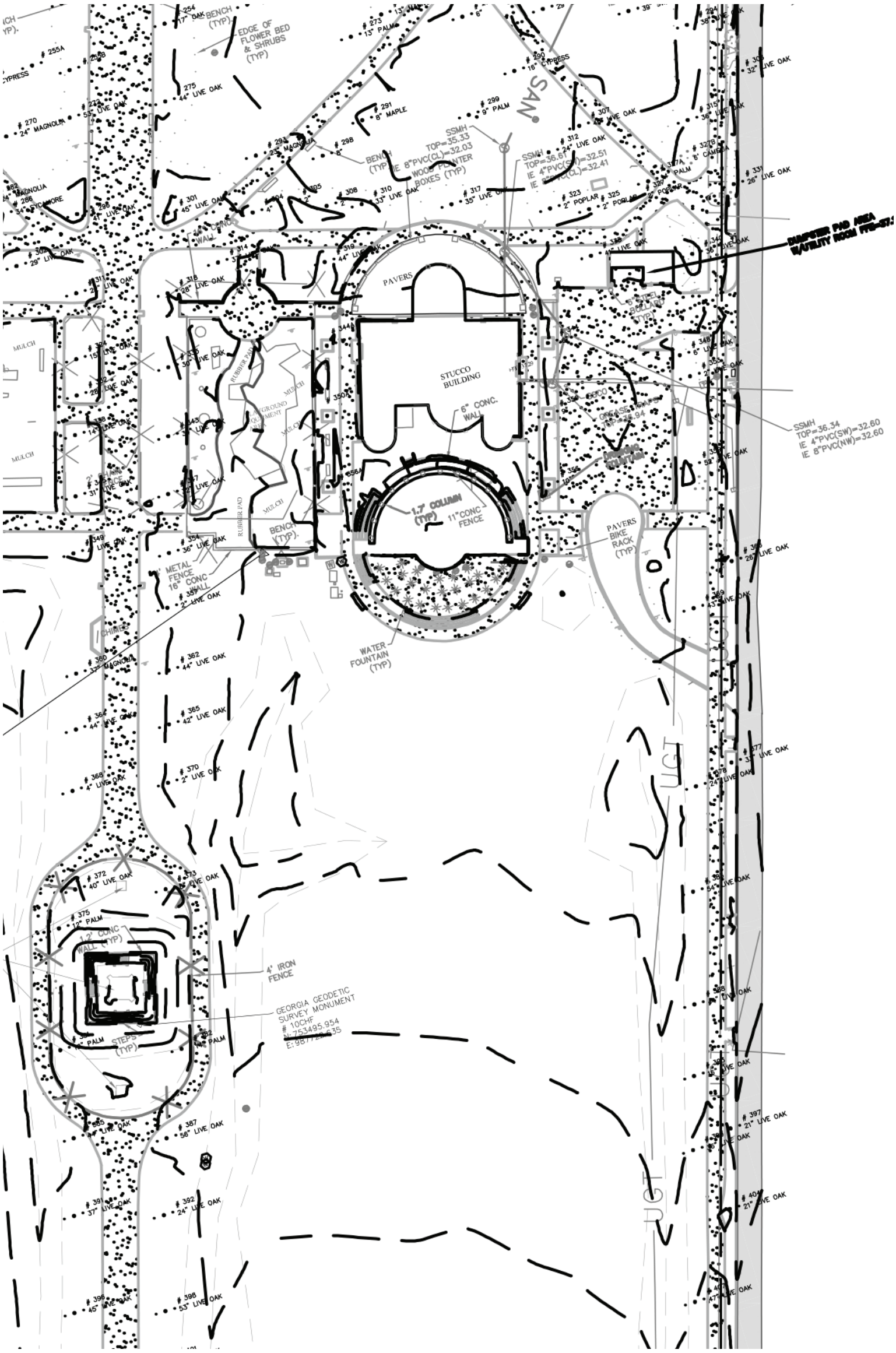
Quadrant E

1” = 30’



Quadrant F

1” = 30’



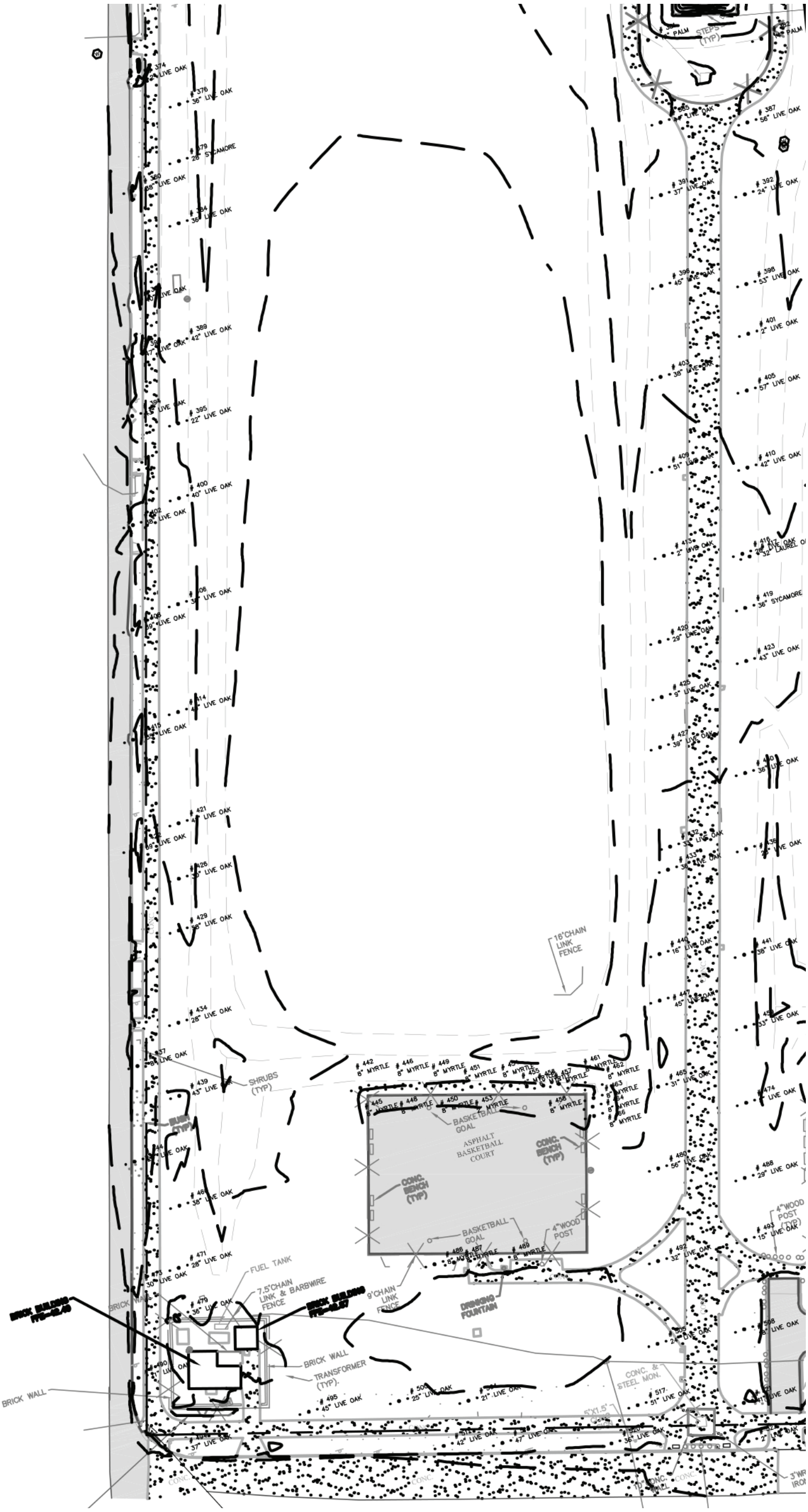
0 7.5 15 30 60 Feet

SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Topographic Survey

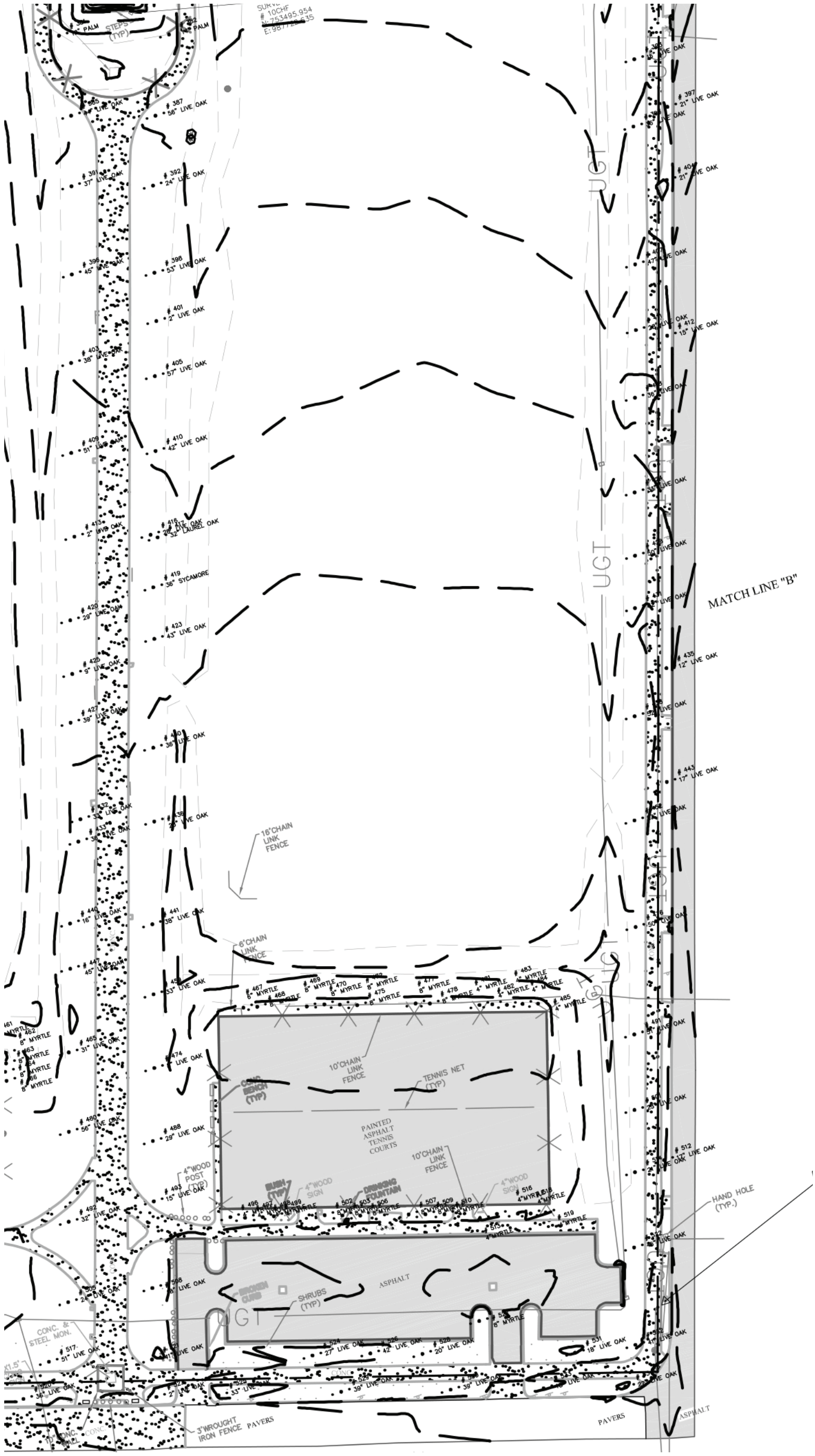
Quadrants G,I

1” = 30’



Quadrants J, H

1” = 30’



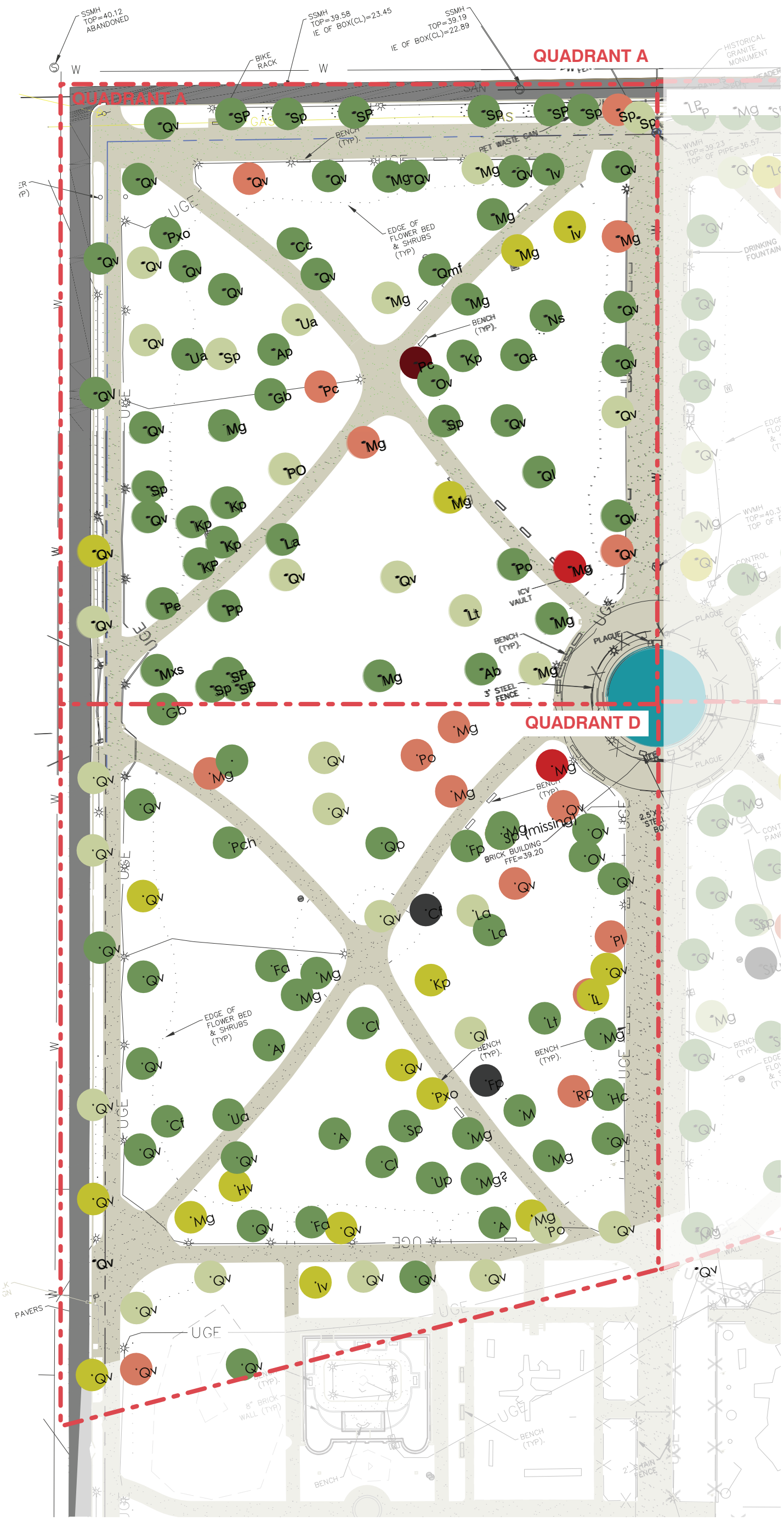
0 7.5 15 30 60 Feet

SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Tree Survey

Quadrants A, D

1” = 30’



Feet

0 7.5 15 30 60

Quadrants B, C

1” = 30’

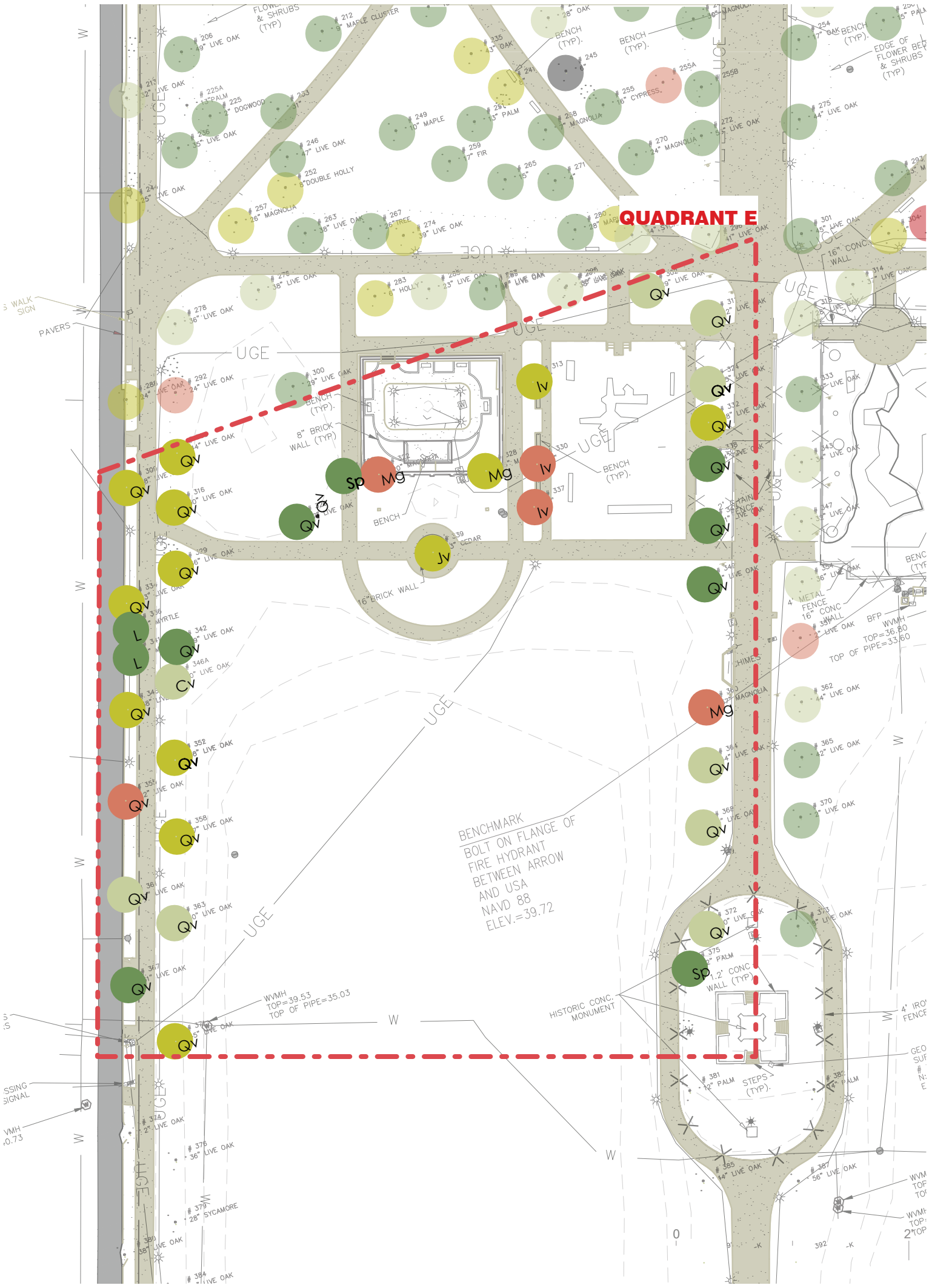


0 7.5 15 30 60 Feet

SITE MAPPING
Forsyth Park: Tree Survey

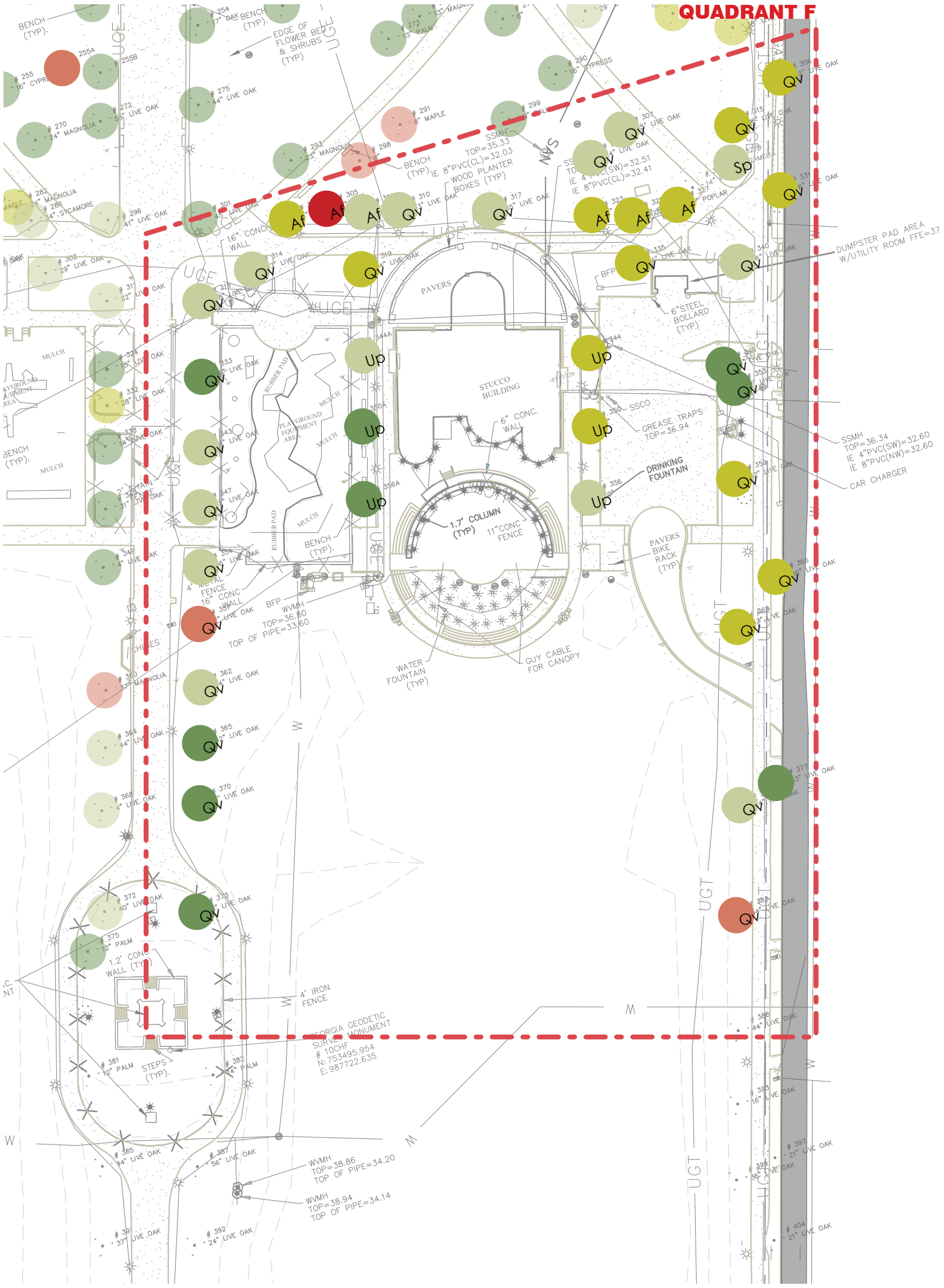
Quadrant E

1” = 30’



Quadrant F

1” = 30’



0 7.5 15 30 60 Feet

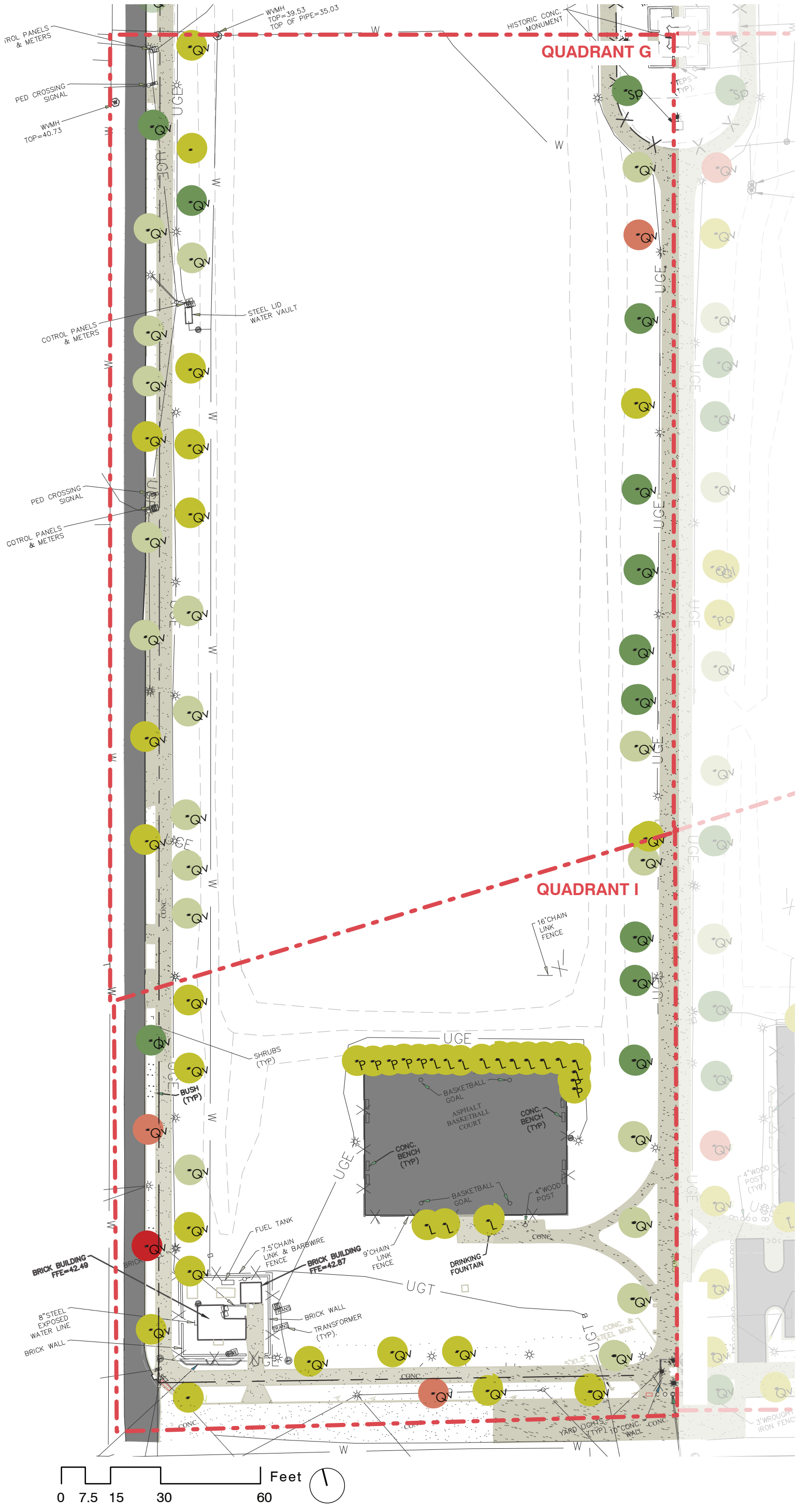
Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

SITE MAPPING

Forsyth Park: Tree Survey

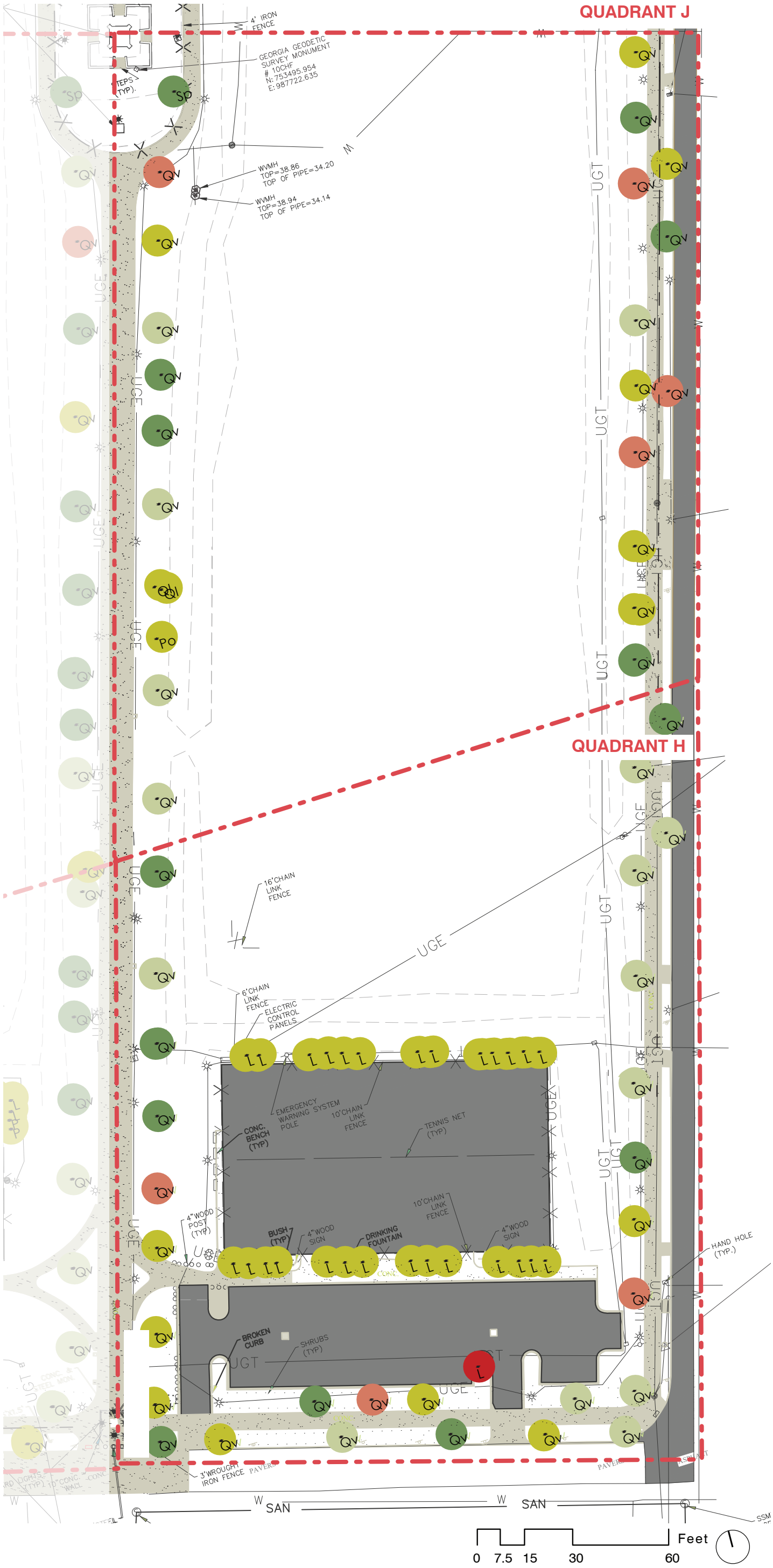
Quadrants G,I

1” = 30’



Quadrants J, H

1” = 30’



PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Site Overview

Forsyth Park is situated 0.83 miles south of the Savannah River in Savannah, Georgia where it bisects the city's central north-south axis of Bull Street. Rectangular in shape, the park covers 34 acres and is bounded by Gaston Street to the north, Whitaker Street to west, Park Avenue to the south, and Drayton Street to the east. Both Whitaker and Drayton Streets are one-way thoroughfares. Lining the edge of the park are enlarged sidewalks which cover a total path of 1.2 miles around the park's perimeter. The park's vegetation includes large Live Oak trees, shrubbery to include numerous azalea bushes of many colors, and numerous grass lawns. Within the park are seven buildings and structures, historical markers and monuments, two fountains, two playgrounds and play equipment, recreational facilities, benches and other streetscaping elements, and numerous utilities.

The park is essentially divided into four sections (see figure below) with a central footpath that is lined with aged live oak trees. This path divides the park into eastern and western halves. At the northern end of the park is Section A, the oldest portion. Square in shape, this part of the park has the most vegetation and is home to the Forsyth Park fountain, at its center. Extending from the fountain are four paths that stretch diagonally to the corners. These paths are bisected at their midpoint by perpendicular paths. Together, the paths line triangular and diamond shaped vegetative areas filled with trees, shrubbery, and grass. While the entirety of the park has minimal elevation variation, the fountain serves as the highest point of the northern portion of the park while the surrounding vegetative areas sit slightly depressed.

Section B of the park is a rectangular band that extends the width of the park. The band encompasses the greatest concentration of buildings and recreational facilities situated within the park, to include two "Dummy Fort" buildings, a Splash Pad, two playgrounds, a parking lot, and two utilitarian buildings. Moving west to east, the Western Dummy Fort is used today as the Fragrant Garden. Adjacent are two playgrounds, divided by the park's central walking path. The older playground is situated on the western flank while the newer sits to the east. The eastern playground is fenced. The largest structure in the park sits at the eastern end of Section B, the Eastern Dummy Fort. This Fort has been converted for use as a cafe. Immediately to the south, a bandshell was built in 2010 that faces south. In front of the bandshell stage is a sunken Splash Pad. East of the Dummy Fort is a small parking lot accessible from Drayton Street. North of this lot is a utilitarian structure, which houses refuse containers, and was designed to resemble the Dummy Forts.

Sections C and D extend to the south and include two large grass lawns that stretch approximately 900 feet north to south and 360 feet east to west on either side of the park's central path. At the southern end of these two lawns, positioned at the inner corner of the park are two chain-link fence baseball back stops. South of these lawns, at the park's southern flank, are basketball courts at the southwest corner and tennis courts at the southeast corner of the park, each of which is surrounded by a tall chain link fence. Situated south of the tennis courts is a second parking lot, accessible from Park Avenue.

This chapter of the Master Plan provides a detailed inventory of the park's buildings and structures; monuments, historical markers, and public art; recreational facilities; and site fixtures, utilities, and hardscape. Each inventory includes information related to an element's location, date of construction, materials, designers and/or manufacturers, condition, historic significance, photographic documentation, and additional notes, as applicable. All elements are noted on an aerial map, except site features, utilities and hardscapes, which, because of their volume, can be found on the site plan.

The Cultural Landscape Report completed in 2019 defined the Period of Significance (POS) for Forsyth Park as 1733-1915. Each resource in the park was evaluated as contributing (C), within the POS, significant, and possessing integrity; non-contributing (NC), not within the POS, not significant and/or without integrity; or historic (H), not within the POS but historically significant and possessing integrity.



Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing specific areas labeled as a reference for this inventory.

Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Inventory of Buildings and Structures

There are seven buildings and structures located within Forsyth Park. The majority are located within Section B, though there are two buildings located within Section C. Buildings are either brick or stucco and were constructed at various times for evolving uses.

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
1	Forsyth Fountain Pump House	Southwest of fountain	ca. 1960	Masonry/ brick veneer on slab	Unknown	Pump House	Good	NC	Small one-story, one-bay utility building with single entrance door facing southwest. Side walls have lattice brick panels to allow air flow. Northeast facade has surface utility panels and wrought iron decoration that is flush with the facade. Building has a low hip roof covered in asphalt shingles with shallow eaves.
2	Western Dummy Fort/ Fragrant Garden/ Garden of Fragrance	West side of central axis in Section B	1912-1915, 1959, 2011	Stucco over masonry	Jacquelin M. Braxton (Dummy Fort), Georges Bignault (Fragrant Garden), John F. McEllen (2011 Restoration)	Garden	Excellent	C	One-story, eight-by-six bay fort that has been converted to an open-air garden. The north wall consists of a colonnade set below a continuous entablature. Set within the columns is a tall wrought iron fence. The seventh bay of the colonnade features an elaborate wrought iron entrance gate that was repurposed from Savannah's Union Station, demolished in 1963. Within the garden is a two-tier central cast iron fountain, grass lawn, sidewalk path, lamp posts, decorative bench, and a three-bay hip roof open-air pavilion supported by wrought iron posts, at the center of the southern wall.
3	Eastern Dummy Fort/Forsyth Park Cafe	East side of central axis in Section B	1912-1915, 2008	Stucco over masonry	Jacquelin M. Braxton	Restaurant/Cafe	Excellent	C	One-story, eight-by-six bay fort building, like its western counterpart, the eastern fort has a three-sided colonnade along its western, northern, and eastern face. Each has been enclosed with either stucco or glass, set between the columns. On the north face of the fort is a central U-shaped portico supported by columns that covers surface patio, featuring a central skylight. At the roof level, a decorative baluster was added along the western northern, and eastern facades to hide equipment. Further, a one-story roof projection on the west elevation allows for mechanical access. Parking lot adjacent to the east.
4	Bandshell and Splash Pad	Immediately south of the Eastern Dummy Fort at the north end of the eastern grass lawn	2010	Cast stone, concrete, steel, and fabric awning	Thomas Perdue	Entertainment	Good	NC	Facing south, the bandshell is a slightly raised structure formed by a semicircular colonnade which anchors a large vinyl sun sail awning. The awning stretches from two large steel angled supports to four grade anchors. Set between these anchors is a cast stone sunken splash pad with a stepped edge, forming a large semicircle.

Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing the location of the inventoried elements listed below.



1 Forsyth Fountain Pump House



2 Western Dummy Fort/ Fragrant Garden



3 Eastern Dummy Fort/ Forsyth Park Cafe



4 Bandshell and Splash Pad



PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Inventory of Buildings and Structures

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
5	Refuse and Utility Building	North end of the parking lot, adjacent to the Eastern Dummy Fort	2008	Stucco over masonry, wrought iron	Unknown	Utility	Excellent	No	One-story, two-by-three bay structure designed to match the Dummy Forts. All facades incorporate a colonnade set below a continuous entablature. The colonnade has stucco wall panels set between the columns in all spans except for the first bay of the south facade. This bay provides access to the open-air western half of the building via a wrought iron gate which houses refuse containers. The eastern half of the building houses utility infrastructure and is accessible from the south through a pair of metal double doors.
6	Southern Utility Building #1	Southwest corner, intersection of Park Avenue and Whitaker Street, immediately north of Southern Utility Building #2	1960	Masonry/ brick veneer	Unknown	Utility	Good	No	One-story, one-bay utility hip roof building with minimal detail. Building has a central double door entrance on the south facade. Building has an asphalt shingle roof with a simple roof edge.
7	Southern Utility Building #2	Southwest corner at intersection of Park Avenue and Whitaker Street, immediately south of Southern Utility Building #1	1960	Masonry/ brick veneer	Unknown	Utility	Good. Lattice fence in poor condition	No	One-story L-shaped utility building with asphalt hip roof with deep eaves and a diamond skylight. The building has minimal detail, however door and vent masonry openings exist on the western, southern, and eastern facades. Double door entrance openings exist on the southern and eastern facades, the larger eastern masonry opening was retrofitted with vinyl siding and two doors. Both Southern Utility Building #1 and #2 are fenced with a low lattice brick fence, enclosed by a taller chain-link fence with barbed wire guard. Along the southern façade, there is a modern block retaining wall.



Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing the location of the inventoried elements listed below.

5 Refuse and Utility Building





6 Southern Utility Building #1




7 Southern Utility Building #2





PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Inventory of Monuments, Historical Markers and Public Art*

Within the park there are six historic monuments, seven historical markers (including memorials), and two works of public art. Primarily placed along the central axis, these features, particularly the monuments, are situated for maximum visibility. The theme of the monuments continues the military theme associated with the Bull Street axis.

*As defined by the City of Savannah's Masterplan and Guidelines for Markers, Monuments and Public Art, 2013.

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
1	WWII Marine Monument	At center of the central axis, at the northern boundary. Site is the north entrance to the park, and terminus of the park's central path	1947, 1976 and 1984 additional plaques	Georgia marble and bronze	William Bergen, Cletus Bergen, and John Tassey (architects)/ Oglethorpe Marble and Granite Company	Monument	Good- weathering of bronze has left streaking on the marble below each plaque	H	Six bronze plaques, one marble plaque, and an emblem of the US Marines attached to rectangular white Georgia marble base that is four feet, three inches tall; three feet, eight inches deep; and eight feet long. Surrounded by bollards and double chain.
2	Forsyth Fountain and Fence	Center of Section A	1858/ 1865 (fence)/ 1988 (restored)	Cast iron	Janes, Beebe, and Company	Public art	Good	C	Two-tiered cast iron fountain crowned with a classically robed woman. Other features include tritons and swans. Fountain set within a large circular basin surrounded by foliage, engraved bricks, and a 39-inch tall cast iron fence.
3	Tiedeman Marker	Just north and slightly east of Forsyth Fountain	1961	Bronze	Unknown	Marker	Good	NC	Embedded in memorial bricks within fence perimeter, memorializing George Washington Tiedeman.
4	Various Forsyth Fountain Restoration Markers	Surrounding Forsyth Fountain	1989	Brick, bronze	Unknown	Marker	Good	NC	Various bricks and three bronze markers commemorating contributors to the Forsyth Fountain restoration.



Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing the location of the inventoried elements listed below.

1 WWII Marine Monument





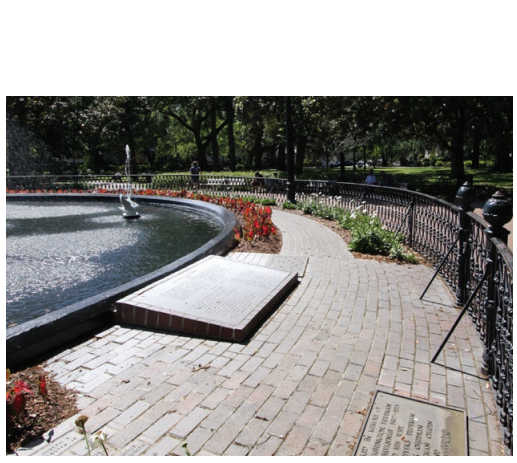
2 Forsyth Fountain and Fence





3 Tiedeman Marker





4 Various Fountain Restoration Markers





PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Inventory of Monuments, Historical Markers and Public Art*

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
5	John Forsyth Marker	South side, adjacent to Forsyth Fountain	Unknown	Bronze	Unknown	Marker	Good	NC	Located within iron fence, to the south of fountain. Plaque is approximately 18 inches by 12 inches.
6	Forsyth Park Georgia Historical Society (GHS) Marker	Just west of central axis, north of Dummy Forts	2001	Cast bronze	Unknown	Marker	Excellent	NC	Bronze plaque attached to pole in typical GHS marker style. Erected by GHS and Trustees' Garden Club.
7	Fragrant Garden Fountain	At center of Western Dummy Fort in the Fragrant Garden	1959	Cast iron	Janes, Beebe and Company	Public art	Good	NC	Two-tiered cast iron fountain within a pool. Centrally located within the Fragrant Garden.
8	Fragrant Garden Littlefield Marker	Attached to gate of Fragrant Garden	Unknown	Bronze	Unknown	Marker	Good	NC	Bronze plaque attached to gate commemorating Francis Littlefield by the Gordonston Garden Club. Plaque is approximately 10 inches by six inches.
9	Fragrant Garden Restoration Markers	On east interior wall of Fragrant Garden	1963/2002	Bronze	Unknown	Markers	Good	NC	Six bronze plaques attached to the eastern interior wall of the Fragrant Garden commemorating the original dedication and later restoration.
10	Maj. General Lafayette McLaws Bust	North of Civil War Memorial, within fence	1902, moved to park from Chippewa Square in 1910	Bronze and granite	Unknown	Monument	Good	C	Bronze bust set on granite pedestal base with engraved inscription on two sides and a wreath on a third.
11	Civil War Memorial and Fence	Along central axis on an elevated grass mound	1875, altered 1879; 1882 (fence), 1910 altered (fence)	Cast iron, marble, sandstone	Robert Reid, Designer and Sculptor, David Richards, Sculptor (solider), Robert Walker, alterations	Monument	Good	C	Bronze statue of Confederate soldier at parade rest atop an impressive stone multi-story base on an earthen terrace. There are two bronze plaques. Low cast stone concrete retaining wall surrounds monument with steps at four facades. Beyond an iron fence surrounds the busts of Maj. General Lafayette McLaws and Col. Francis S. Bartow and the Memorial.
12	Col. Francis S. Bartow Bust	South of Civil War Memorial within fence	1902, moved to park from Chippewa Square in 1910	Bronze and granite	Unknown	Monument	Good	C	Bronze bust set on granite pedestal base with engraved inscription.



Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing the location of the inventoried elements listed below.

5 John Forsyth Marker



6 Forsyth Park Georgia Historical Society Marker



7 Fragrant Garden Fountain





8 Fragrant Garden Littlefield Marker



9 Fragrant Garden Restoration Markers



10 Major General Lafayette McLaws Bust



11 Civil War Memorial and Fence





12 Colonel Francis S. Bartow Bust



PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Inventory of Monuments, Historical Markers and Public Art*

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
13	Spanish American War Monument/ Georgia Volunteer Monument/ Hiker Monument and Fence	South end of park at terminus of central walking path along Park Avenue	1931, 1932 (fence)	Bronze and granite	Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson, sculptor, Cletus Bergen, Architect	Monument	Good	H	Eight-foot, five-inch tall bronze statue of an American soldier facing south on a pyramidal granite base. Includes three bronze plaques and a bronze medallion to the Spanish War Veterans. Surrounded by 36-inch tall iron fence on concrete base.
14	British Evacuation of Savannah Marker	Along southern boundary in tree lawn at Park Avenue, west of the Spanish American War Monument	1904	Concrete and bronze	Unknown	Marker	Moderate - some bronze staining on concrete	H	Bronze plaque attached to concrete base, 40 inches tall and 18 inches wide.



Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing the location of the inventoried elements listed below.

13 Spanish American War Monument/Georgia Volunteer Monument/Hiker Monument and Fence





14 British Evacuation of Savannah Marker





PRESERVATION INVENTORY
Recreational Facilities

There are no recreational facilities located in Section A of the park. Two playgrounds are located in Section B. The remaining four facilities are located in Section C. There are a variety of signs associated with most of the facilities. All the facilities are more recent additions to the park and none have historic significance.

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
1	Western Playground	West of central walking path and east of Western Dummy Fort	2002	Various	Unknown	Recreational	Good	NC	Rectangular sandbox area surrounded by sidewalk that includes a central climbing gymnasium surrounded by a climbing element at the northwest corner, a set of monkey bars to the west and a swing set to the south. A sign is to the east of the playground.
2	Eastern Playground	East of central walking path and west of Eastern Dummy Fort	2014	Various	Unknown	Recreational	Excellent	NC	Rectangular area covered with a rubberized ground covering that includes picnic tables, a jungle gym, swings, see-saw, and other playground elements, some of which incorporate green fabric awnings. Area is enclosed by a black aluminum fence. There is signage to the west of the playground.
3	Xylophone	West of central walkway just south of playgrounds	2013	Metal, wood	Gregg Payne	Recreational	Excellent	NC	Large, interactive musical instrument on concrete pad. Funded by a Cities of Service Grant.
4	East and West Playing Fields with Back Stops	Original parade grounds south of Dummy Forts	Unknown	Aluminum	Unknown	Recreational	Good	NC	Two aluminum baseball back stop fences at southern end of each field.
5	Tennis Courts	Southeast corner of park, east of central walking path, north of parking lot	1980	Various	Unknown	Recreational	Good	NC	Four tennis courts placed together with the vertical axis running north-south. Entirely surrounded by a tall chain-link fence. Courts are flanked on the east and west by six tall spotlight lamp posts. Signage is located at the southern entrance.
6	Basketball Courts	Southwest corner of park, west of central walking path	1980	Asphalt	Unknown	Recreational	Good	NC	Two basketball courts placed together with the vertical axis running north-south. Entirely surorunded by a tall chain-link fence. Two tall spotlight lamp posts flank the courts' east and west sides. Signage is located at the southern entrance.



Aerial image of Forsyth Park showing the location of the inventoried elements listed below.

1 Western Playground





2 Eastern Playground





3 Xylophone



4 East and West Playing Fields





5 Tennis Courts





6 Basketball Courts



PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Site Fixtures, Utilities and Hardscapes

Due to their more functional, sometimes utilitarian, and often overlapping nature, site fixtures, utilities and hardscapes have been grouped together for the purposes of this section.

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
1	Signage - Typical	Throughout	Various	Various	Unknown	Signage	Good	NC	There is various signage throughout the park including educational (Forsyth Park Arboretum sign and Fragrant Garden signage), directional, traffic-related, and advertising. None appear to be historically significant.
2	Type 1 Benches - Typical	Throughout	Various	Concrete, wood slats	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	61 benches throughout park.
3	Type 2 Benches - Typical	Throughout	Various	Cast iron, wood and composite slats	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	45 benches throughout park. The benches surrounding the Western Playground have “Trustees’ Garden Club” within the cast iron. The benches adjacent to the Eastern Playground have composite slats.
4	Type 3 Benches - Seat Walls	Adjacent to Eastern Dummy Fort and Eastern Playground	2008	Cast concrete	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Curved benches located in and around the Eastern Dummy Fort and Eastern Playground. Also serve as low retaining walls to define landscape beds and public spaces. One bronze plaque.
5	Fragrant Garden Bench	On southern interior wall of Fragrant Garden within Western Dummy Fort	2002	Stone	Unknown	Fixture	Excellent	NC	Ornamental carved stone bench.
6	Tennis Court Benches	Within the fenced areas of the tennis courts, on the eastern and western sides	1990	Wood	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Two sets of paired wooden benches painted white.

1 Signage









2 Type 1 - Benches





3 Type 2 - Benches







4 Type 3 - Benches







5 Fragrant Garden Bench



6 Tennis Court Benches





PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Site Fixtures, Utilities and Hardscapes

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
7	Trash Cans and Compactors - Typical	Throughout	Various	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	33 trashcans throughout park. There is a metal barrel chained to the fence serving as a trashcan on the west side of the basketball court.
8	Pet Waste Bins	Various - tree lawn	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Four ground embedded pet waste bins in various locations.
9	Type 1 Bike Racks - Typical	Throughout	Various	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Five bent tube bike racks on concrete pads in various locations.
10	Type 2 Bike Rack	Adjacent to basketball court	Unknown	Wood	Unknown	Fixture	Poor	NC	One wooden four inch by four inch post. Physical evidence of others that have been removed.
11	Type 1 Drinking Fountain	Central walkway near northern entrance; between the Eastern Dummy Fort and the Eastern Playground; Sidewalk east of the Eastern Dummy Fort.	c. 1930	Cast iron and brass	Murdock	Fixture	Fair	H	Three locations. Multiple brass bowls. One or more may be modern reproductions.
12	Type 2 Drinking Fountain	Adjacent basketball court; adjacent tennis courts; central axis south of Civil War Memorial	c. 1960	Pebble aggregate concrete and stainless steel	Unknown	Fixture	Fair	NC	Three locations. Pebble aggregate base with stainless steel aluminum bowls.

7 Trash Cans and Compactors





8 Pet Waste Bins





9 Type 1 Bike Racks





10 Type 2 Bike Rack





11 Type 1 Drinking Fountain





12 Type 2 Drinking Fountain





PRESERVATION INVENTORY
Site Fixtures, Utilities and Hardscapes

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
13	Type 1 Light Fixture - Colonial Style	Various	Various	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	88 locations- 12-foot octagonal poles with four-sided tapered glass and roof with finial. Some have opaque glass, some clear. Some damaged. Many have signage attached.
14	Type 2A Light Fixture - Modern square style	Southern, eastern and western perimeter sidewalks, southern half of park	Various	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	27 locations.
15	Type 2B Light Fixture- Modern square style	Located within the interior pathways in Section A	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Four locations.
16	Type 3 Light Fixture- Acorn style	Around Forsyth Fountain	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Four locations.
17	Type 4 Light Fixture- Cobra style	Perimeter sidewalks	Unknown	Metal fixture on wooden posts	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Located at perimeter, typically at or near street intersections.
18	Type 5 Light Fixture - Lantern style	Along walkways, within and adjacent to playgrounds	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	12 locations.
19	Type 6 Light Fixture - Halide	Tennis and basketball courts	c. 1980	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Seven locations.
20	Type 7 Accent Lighting	Various	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Site specific accent lighting in various locations.
21	Tree Grates	Near Eastern Dummy Fort	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	There are metal tree grates encasing tree wells near the Eastern Dummy Fort.

13 Type 1 Light Fixture - Colonial Style



14 Type 2A - Light Fixture - Modern Square Style



15 Type 2B Light Fixture - Modern Square Style



16 Type 3 Light Fixture - Acorn Style



17 Type 4 Light Fixture - Cobra Style



18 Type 5 Light Fixture - Lantern Style



19 Type 6 Light Fixture - Halide



20 Type 7 Accent Lighting



21 Tree Grates



PRESERVATION INVENTORY

Site Fixtures, Utilities and Hardscapes

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
22	Bollards	Various	Unknown	Metal, wood	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Bollards and fencing associated with monuments, fountains, or other features have been identified and described with that feature. There are various bollards located in key locations throughout the park. Bollards consist of wood or metal and sometimes have chain in between. Bollards are used to define planting areas, protect sensitive features (like monuments), and to prevent drive-through traffic.
23	Signage Poles	Northwest corner at perimeter sidewalk. Near intersection of Gaston and Whitaker Street and southeast corner at perimeter sidewalks near intersection of Drayton Street and Park Avenue.	Unknown	Metal	Unknown	Fixture	Good	NC	Two 12-foot tall poles on each side of sidewalk in order to hold banners for park events.
24	Police Telegraph Box	North of the central axis in tree lawn at northern boundary of park, east of Marine Monument	c. 1910	Metal	Unknown	Utility	Fair	C	Graffiti on surface. Paint chipping throughout and a few small dents at edges.
25	Misc. Utilities	Throughout park	Varies	Metal, varies	Unknown	Utility	Good	NC	There are utilities located throughout the park for a variety of purposes including emergency alert notifications, electric facilities, fire hydrants, stormwater management, traffic signal controls, etc. See site plan for specific locations.
26	Traffic Signals	On park perimeter, at Drayton and Gaston Streets and Whitaker and Gaston Streets. Pedestrian crosswalk signals at Gwinnett and Drayton Streets and at Gwinnett and Whitaker Streets	Varies	Metal	Unknown	Utility	Excellent	NC	Pedestrian and automobile traffic signals, signage, and other information are located within the perimeter treelawn and adjacent to the sidewalk in various locations.
27	Curbing	Park perimeter	c. 1905	Granite	Unknown	Hardscape	Good	C	Granite curbing lines the park perimeter at the street.
28	Gutter	West side of park between curb and street	c. 1910	Brick	Graves Shale and Brick Company	Hardscape	Fair	C	A brick gutter, approximately 18 inches wide lines the west side of the park along Whitaker Street. Asphalt covers what is likely a brick street beneath.

22 Bollards







23 Signage Poles



24 Police Telegraph Box





25 Misc. Utilities











26 Traffic Signals





27 Curbing





28 Gutter



PRESERVATION INVENTORY
Site Fixtures, Utilities and Hardscapes

	Name	Location	Date	Materials Construction	Designer Manufacturer	Use	Condition	Historic	Description Notes
29	Pedestrian Pathways and Patios	Throughout	Varies	Concrete and brick	Unknown	Hardscape	Good	NC	A brick pathway encircles the Forsyth Fountain. Brick patios can be found in the Eastern Playground and around the Eastern Dummy Fort. All other pedestrian pathways are concrete and vary in width, color, and scoring. The widest pathway is the Central Spine, followed by the Perimeter Pathway, and then the interior pathways.
30	Parking Lots and Drives	East of the Eastern Dummy Fort and south of the Tennis Courts	2006, c. 1980	Brick, asphalt, concrete	Unknown	Hardscape	Good	NC	East of the Eastern Dummy Fort is a relatively new parking lot with an electric charging station and two vehicular means of egress onto Drayton Street. The parking lot and driveways consist of concrete and brick. South of the Tennis Courts is an older parking lot with two vehicular means of egress onto Park Avenue. The parking lot and driveways consist of concrete and asphalt.

29 Pedestrian Pathways and Patios





30 Parking Lots and Drives





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Social Media + Outreach

The goal of community engagement during the Discovery Phase was to introduce the project, promote the online and in-person engagement opportunities, and to solicit input from the community via a survey that allowed park goers to share how they use the park as well as provide feedback about concerns they may have and enhancements they would like to see in the future.

The engagement period launched in October 2020 and was originally scheduled to end November 30, 2020. However, City Council requested an extension through March 2021 to provide additional time for the planning team to collect feedback from a broader cross-section of neighborhoods and ensure that all Savannahians had the opportunity to have their voices heard.



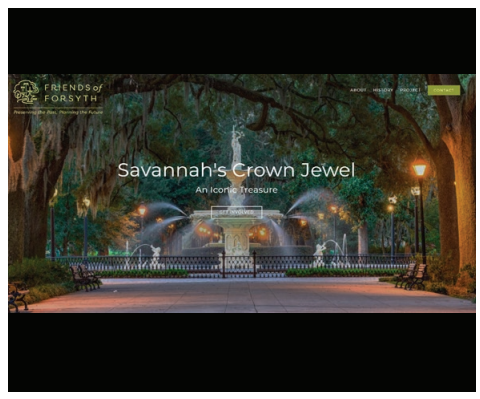
E-blasts

Two e-blasts were sent during the Discovery Phase to a list of roughly 500 groups and individuals identified as participants and/or collaborators (neighborhood associations, faith-based organizations, non-profits, area businesses, etc.). The message included information about the project, an offer to meet with organizations and groups, promotion of engagement tools, and a request for help engaging constituents. Five groups requested meetings and presentations about the project following the e-blast.

Press

A press release was issued by the City Of Savannah October 20, 2020 and was covered by FOX28, WSAV and WTOC. Friends of Forsyth were interviewed on SCADradio “The Parallax View with Scott Singeison.”

Website



The Friends of Forsyth website (www.friendsofforsyth.org) launched October 1, 2020 with information about the project, key activities and engagement tools including a survey, ideas wall, and interactive map.

An online contact form and a sign up to receive future email updates were provided.

During Discovery Phase, there were over 6,953 unique visitors to the website with an average engagement time of 2 minutes. More information about the interactive tools to gather input are provided on the following pages.

Signage



Signs were installed in the park from October 1 - December 1, 2020 to raise awareness of the Master Plan project and promote engagement through the online and in-person engagement tools. The signs were highly visible to people visiting the park as well as to people driving by along Drayton and Whitaker Streets. Based on survey feedback, the signs in the park were the number one source for people hearing about the project.

- 2 large banners were hung at corners of Park Ave./Drayton St. and Gaston St./Whitaker St.
- 6 smaller banners were attached to fencing throughout park, e.g. playground and sport court fencing
- 40 yard signs were installed throughout park and featured QR code to facilitate access to the website and engagement tools
- “Feather banners” were set up at the three locations in the park where in-person engagement occurred



Social Media

Social media posts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and NextDoor focused on raising awareness of the project, promoted all community engagement opportunities and website and shared information about in-park informational sessions. Posts were often reposted on the City of Savannah and Mayor's social media accounts. Mayor Johnson also posted a short video promoting the project and encouraging participation.

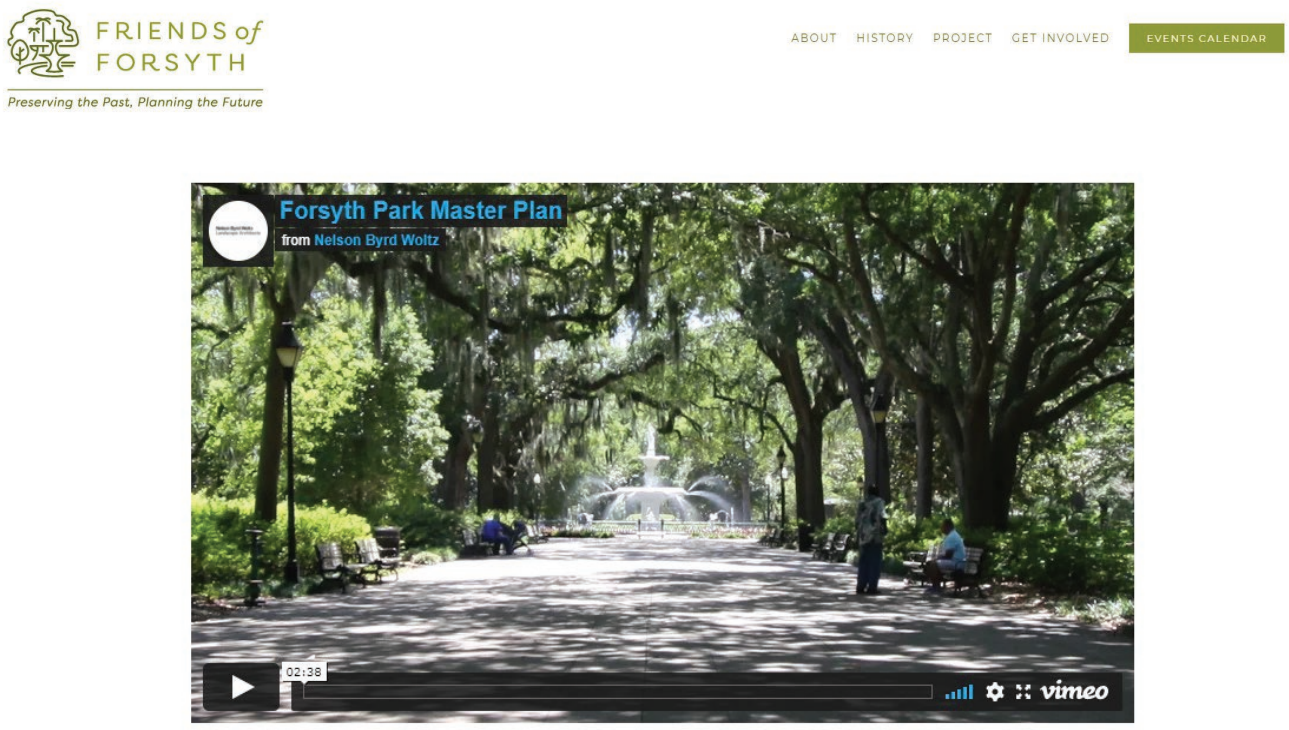
During the Discovery Phase, 50 posts were made on each platform. Combined data from Facebook and Instagram include 292 total new likes and 1,596 total engagements. The average daily reach was 65 with a high of 816. (Engagement data unavailable for Twitter and NextDoor.)







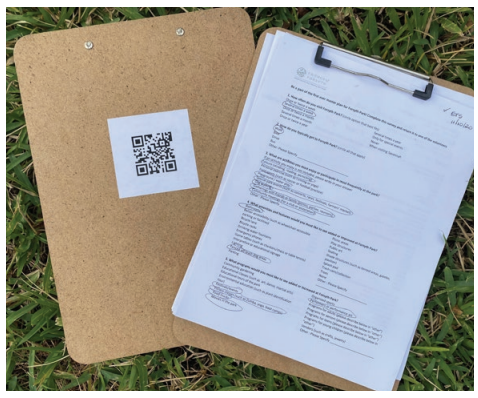
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Friends of Forsyth Website



Interactive Website

The Friends of Forsyth website included a video describing the project and purpose of the Master Plan. The website also included interactive engagement tools including a survey, ideas wall for sharing suggestions about the park, and interactive map for sharing ideas at specific locations in the park.

Survey



An introductory survey was conducted to better understand how people use and access the park and what features, amenities and improvements they would like to see. A total of 2,307 online and paper surveys about the park were completed.

In Park Sessions



Teams of volunteers were located at three stations in the park to pass out surveys and answer questions about the project. Sessions took place October 24, 31 & November 7, 2020 from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Volunteers wore Friends of Forsyth t-shirts and feather banners were set up at each location to promote engagement. QR code linking to the online survey was very successful in overcoming barriers of visitors not wanting to complete the hard copy survey at that time and/or an alternative to filling out a paper survey during the COVID-19 pandemic. Over 400 hard copy surveys completed in person.

Presentations



Meetings with elected officials and local groups provided an opportunity to introduce the Master Plan project and promote participation in the survey about the park:

- Multiple meetings with City Council to update on engagement results and project progress
- Park & Tree Commission
- Savannah Veterans' Association
- Southside Rotary Club
- Women of St. John's Episcopal Church
- Sunrise Rotary Club
- City of Savannah Neighborhood Coordinators
- Savannah Chatham County Public School System PIO
- 3 City-sponsored youth groups totalling 80 young people
- Deep Center
- Mayor's HOLA Task Force
- SCADPro class project

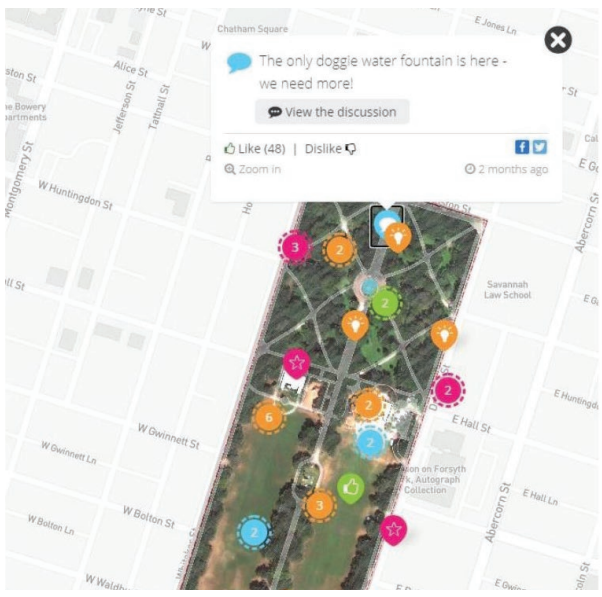
Ideas Wall

Website visitors could add their comments on a virtual ideas wall and react to other's comments.



Interactive Map

Website visitors could add their comments in specific locations on an interactive map and react to other's comments.





Top Positive Responses

I see volleyball being played here a lot. I think a permanent sand/beach volleyball court would get a lot of use!

Join the discussion (2)

Like (1039) | Dislike (1066)

Such an awesome place for concerts. We need to have more of them.

View the discussion

Like (53) | Dislike (1)

The only doggie water fountain is here - we need more!

View the discussion

Like (48) | Dislike

Top Negative Responses

I see volleyball being played here a lot. I think a permanent sand/beach volleyball court would get a lot of use!

Join the discussion (2)

Like (1039) | Dislike (1066)

Might be time to rethink these monuments, or to add some historic context. They have been vandalized recently, and they don't relate well to the users of the park today. Could we add some more relevant sculptural works that reflect the diversity of Savannah? Or some signage that explain/justifies why these individuals should be revered in such a prominent park location?

Join the discussion (7)

Like (37) | Dislike (140)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Survey Responses

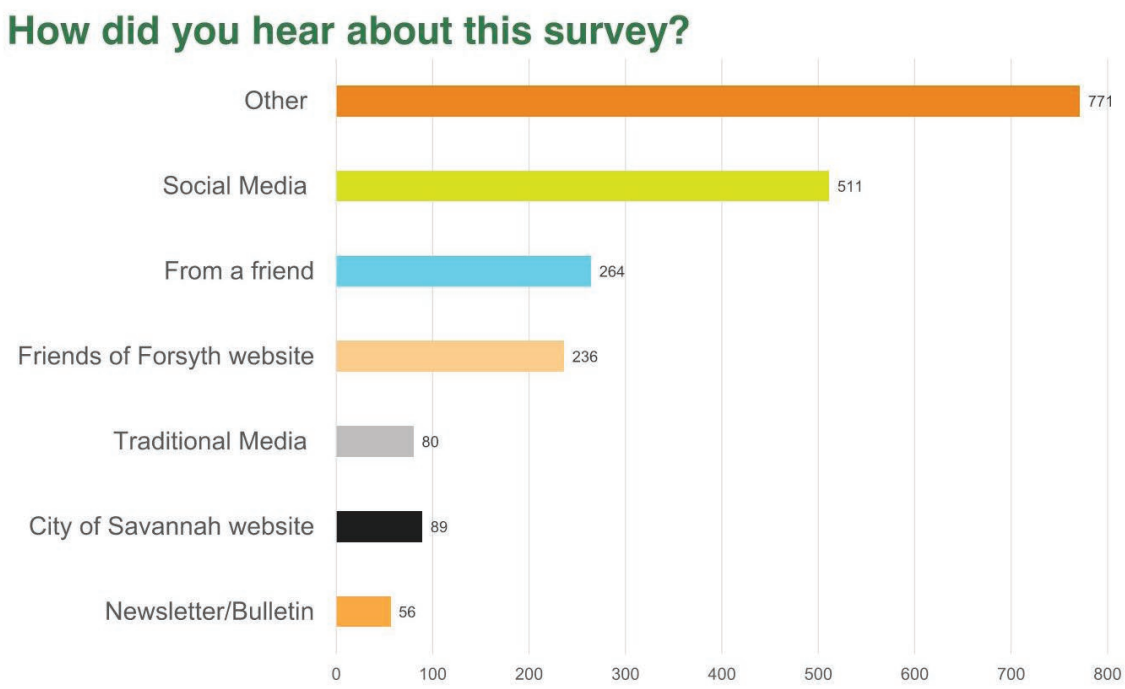
Over 2,300 responses to the survey were provided with most responses coming from residents in the zip code closest to the park. The charts on this page provide a summary of the feedback received with key insights highlighted below:

- Park users typically drive or walk to the park.
- Activities most enjoyed in the park are passive recreation.
- Bathrooms and public art are the top two features people would like to see added or improved.
- The top three programs to add or increase in the park include movies in the park, festivals and events, and food trucks.
- In the open-ended question about what people like most about the park, the following themes were noted most often: the scenic beauty and serenity of the park; the open space to accommodate a variety of uses; and ease of access and central location of Forsyth Park.
- In the open-ended question about additional comments or concerns, participants noted most often: concern with overdeveloping the park and losing its current scenic and historic qualities; interest in improving safety, maintenance, lighting, amenities, and addressing user conflicts (such as bike and pedestrians). There was also a mix of responses related to the treatment of the Civil War Memorial and vendors in the park.

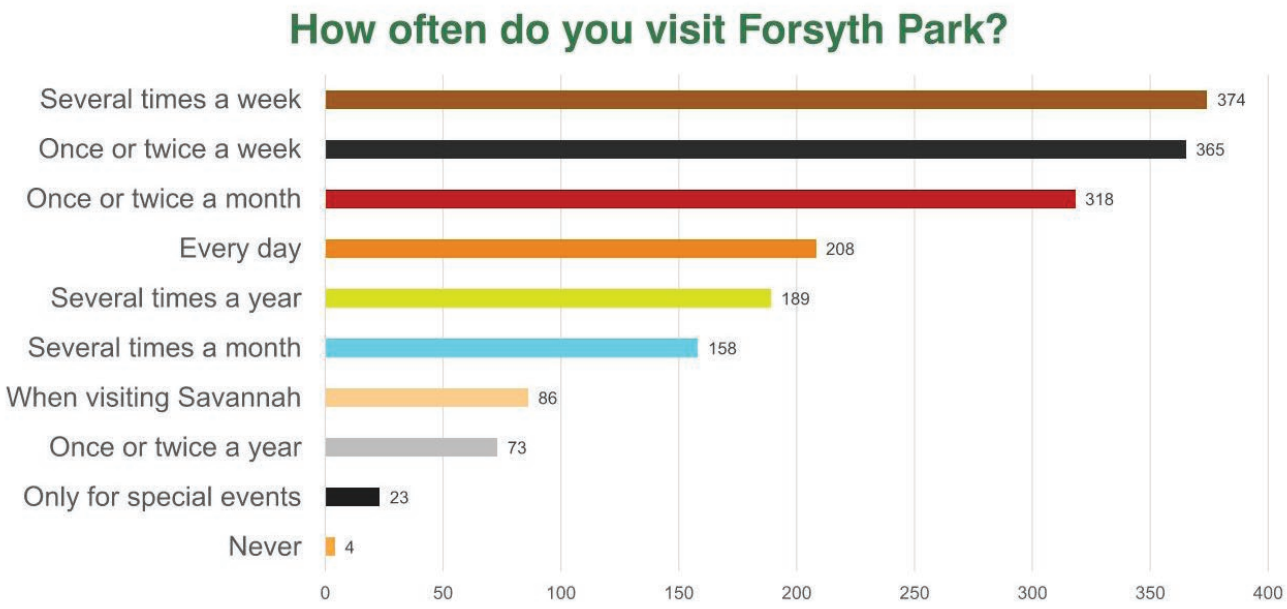
Information and feedback gathered during the Discovery Phase informed the design options developed in the Concept Design Phase.



Informational banners on Drayton and Whitaker Streets

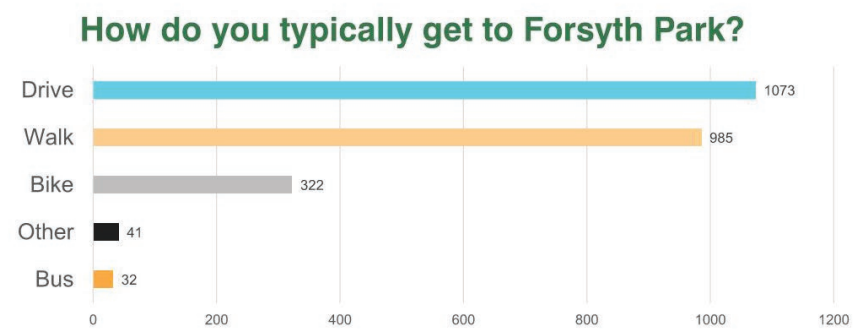


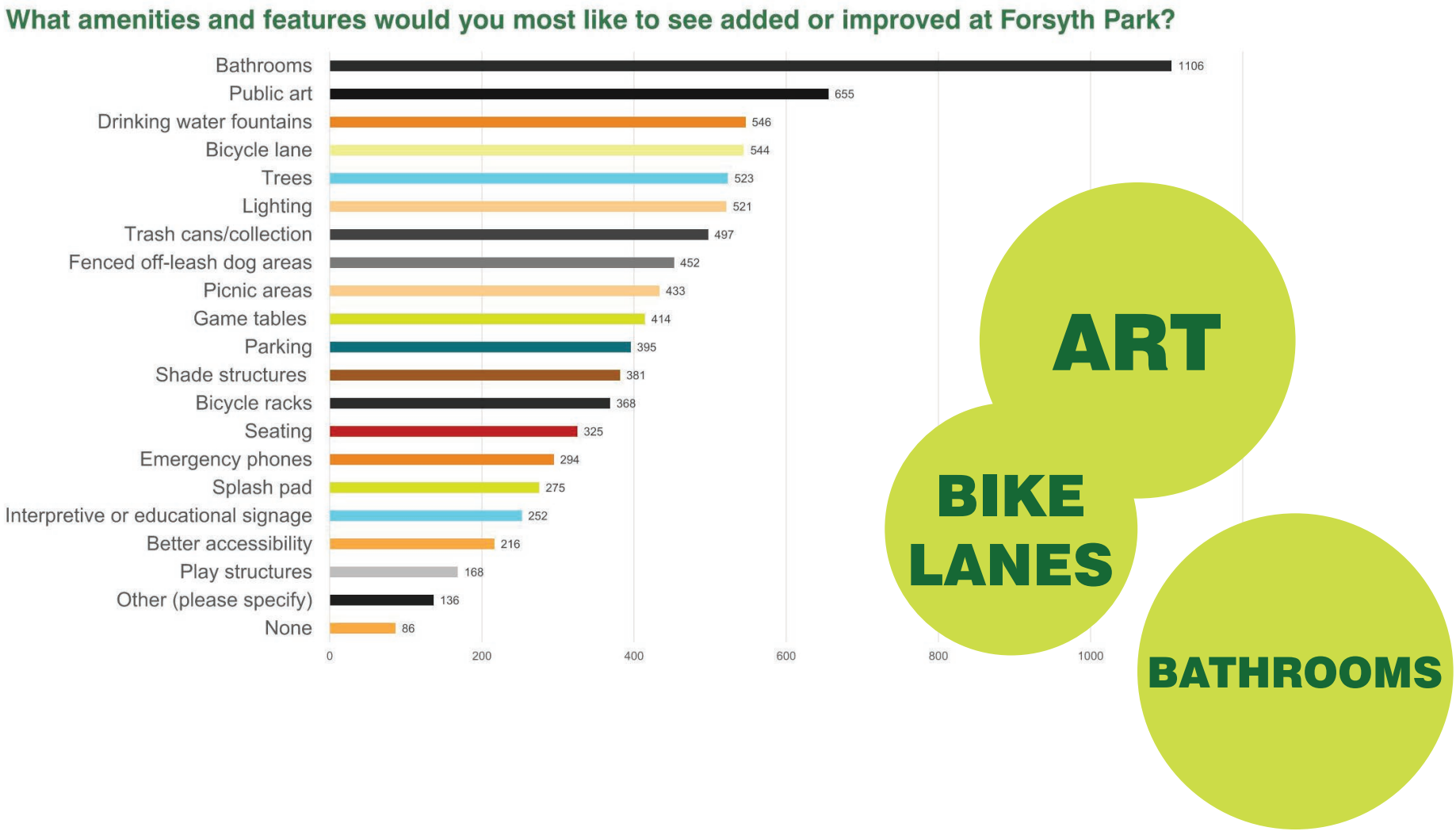
SIGNS IN THE PARK

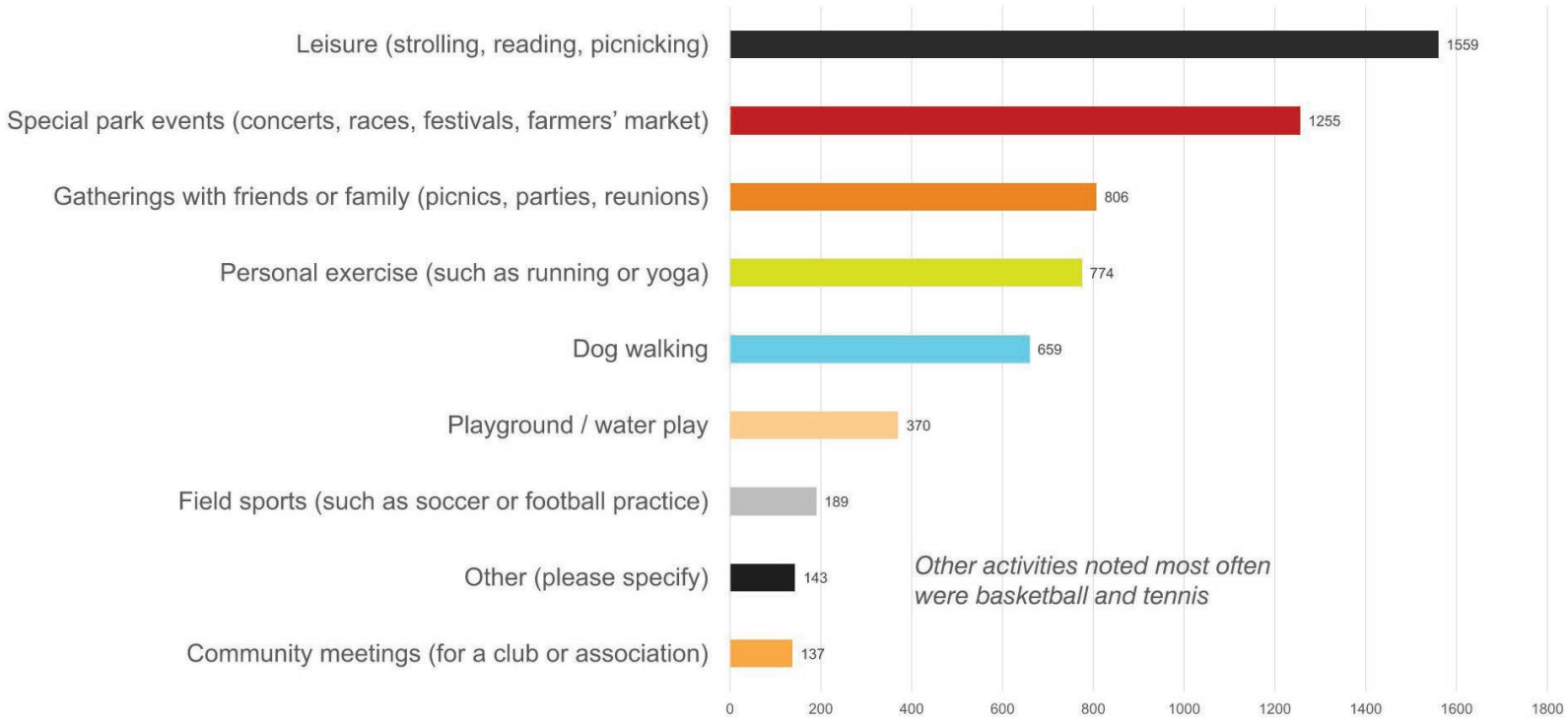




Existing bicycle parking adjacent to Eastern Dummy Fort







COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Survey Responses

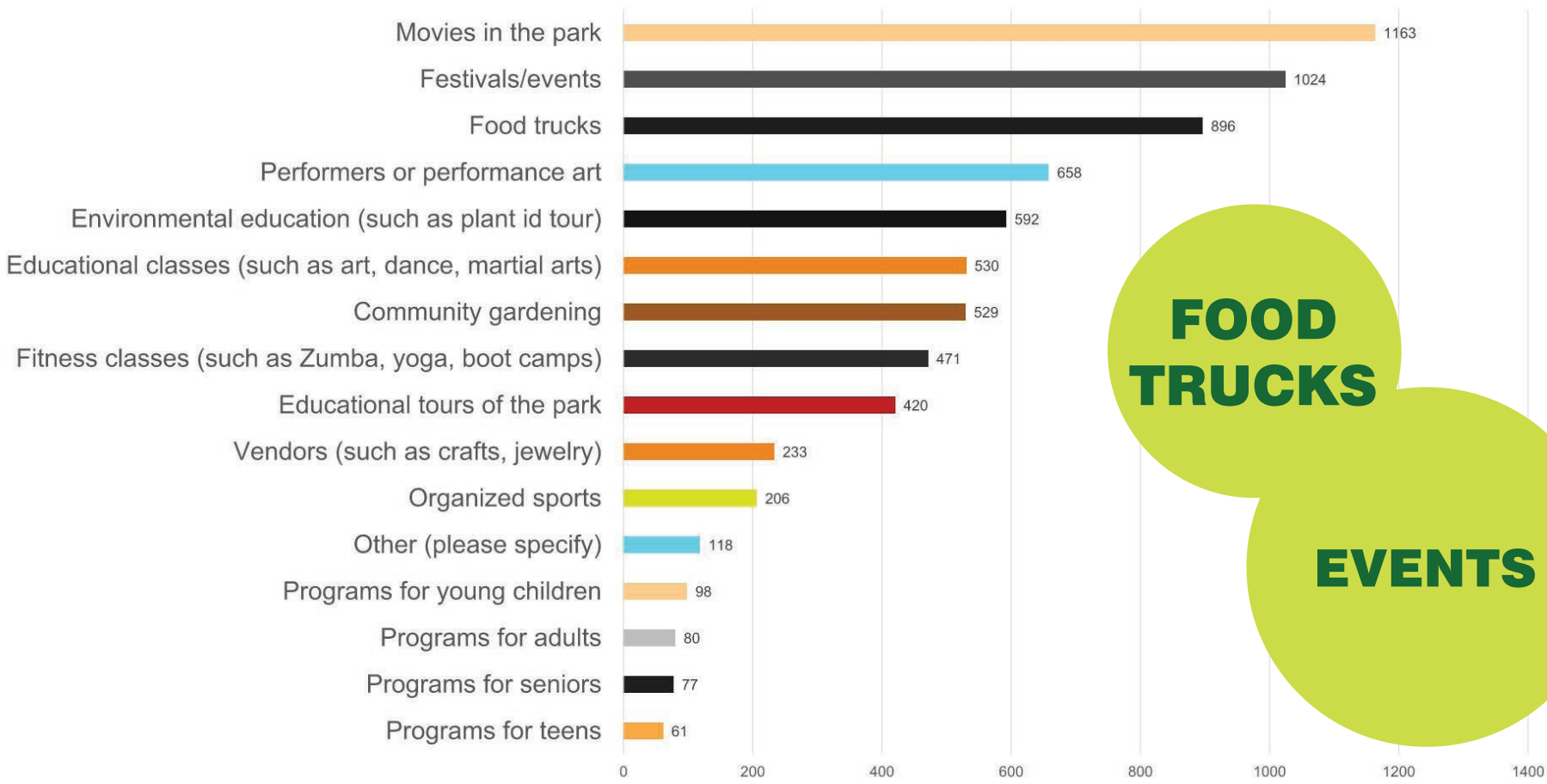


Existing seating at Collins Quarter at Forsyth Park



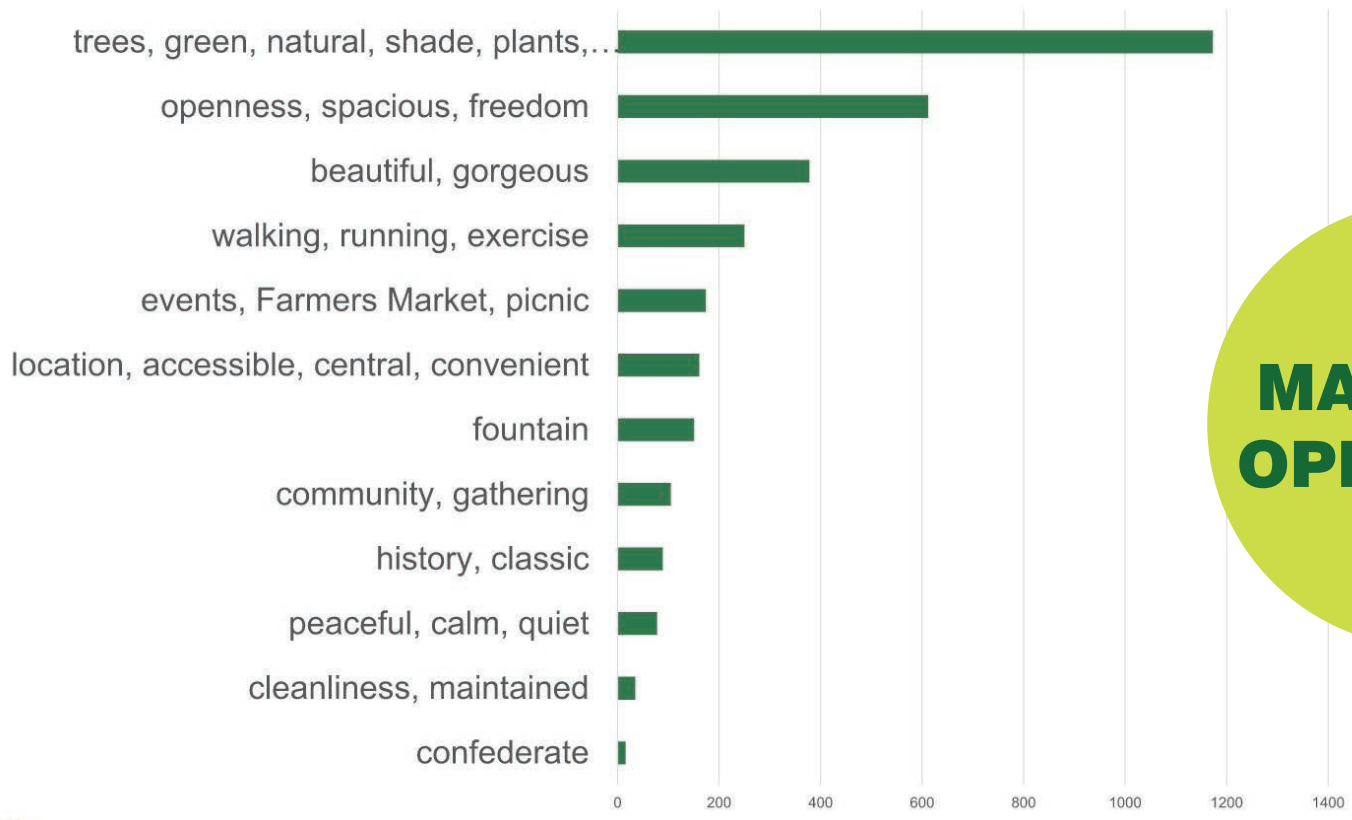
Existing Bandshell

What programs would you most like to see added or increased at Forsyth Park?

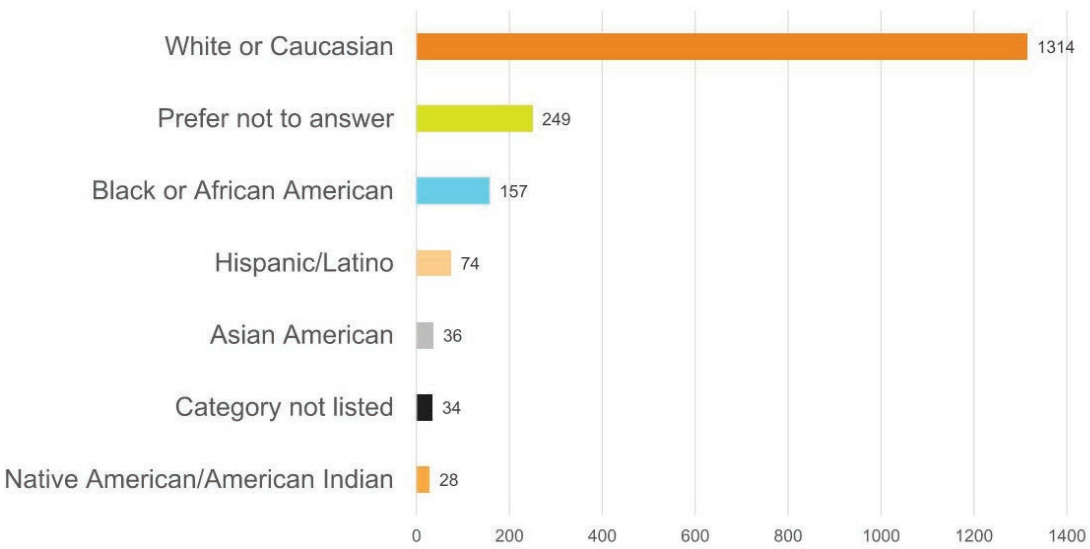


What do you like most about Forsyth Park?

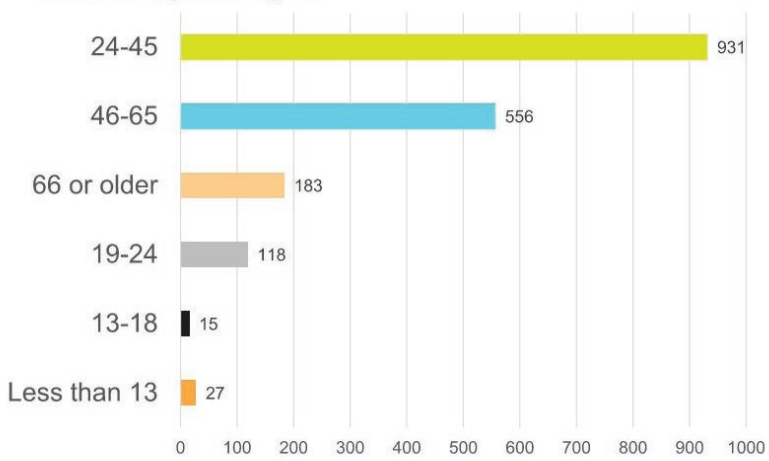
Summary of often repeated words



How would you describe your racial/ethnic identity?

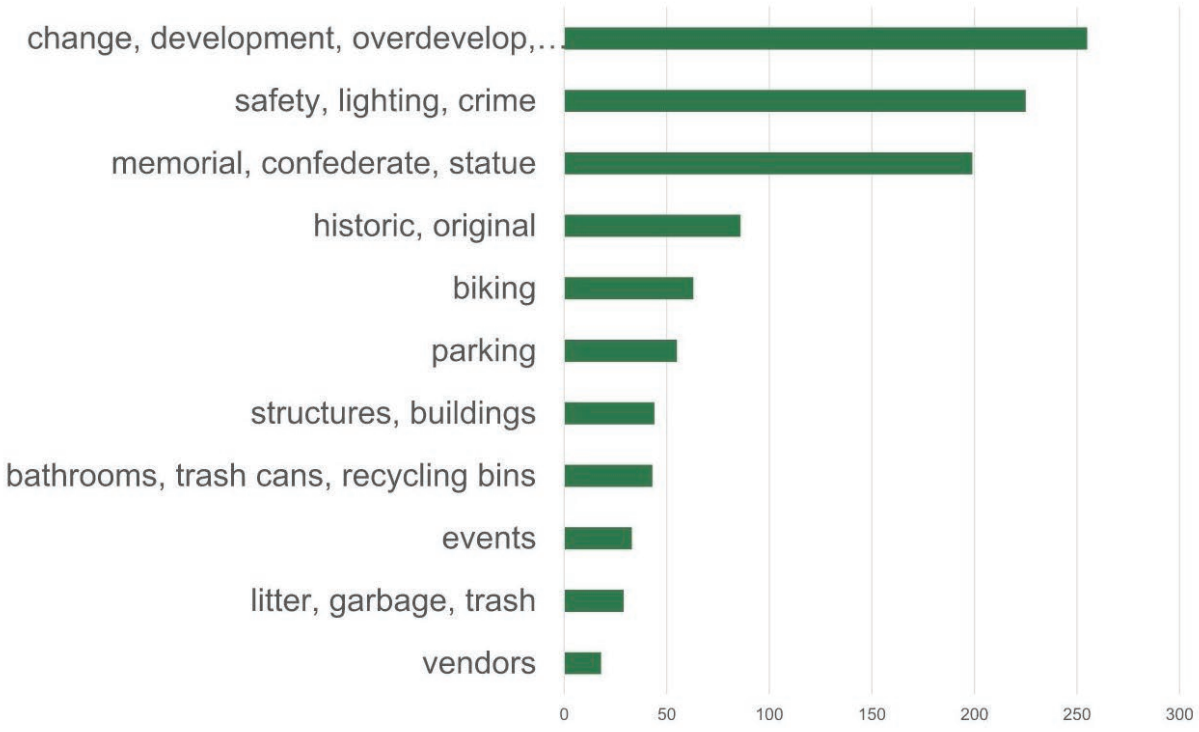


What is your age?



Do you have any additional comments or concerns about the future of Forsyth Park?

Summary of often repeated words



DON'T OVERDEVELOP



Existing view of Central Spine and Fountain



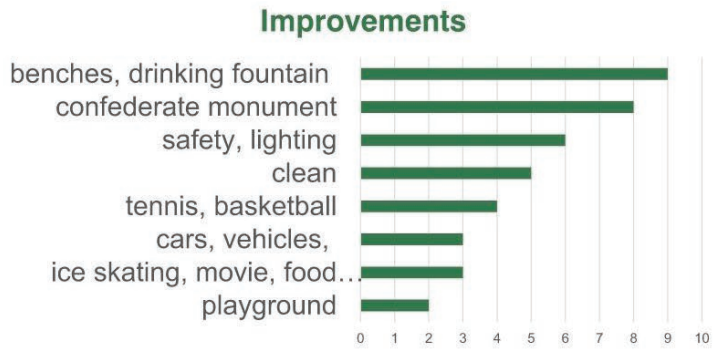
Existing Open Lawn

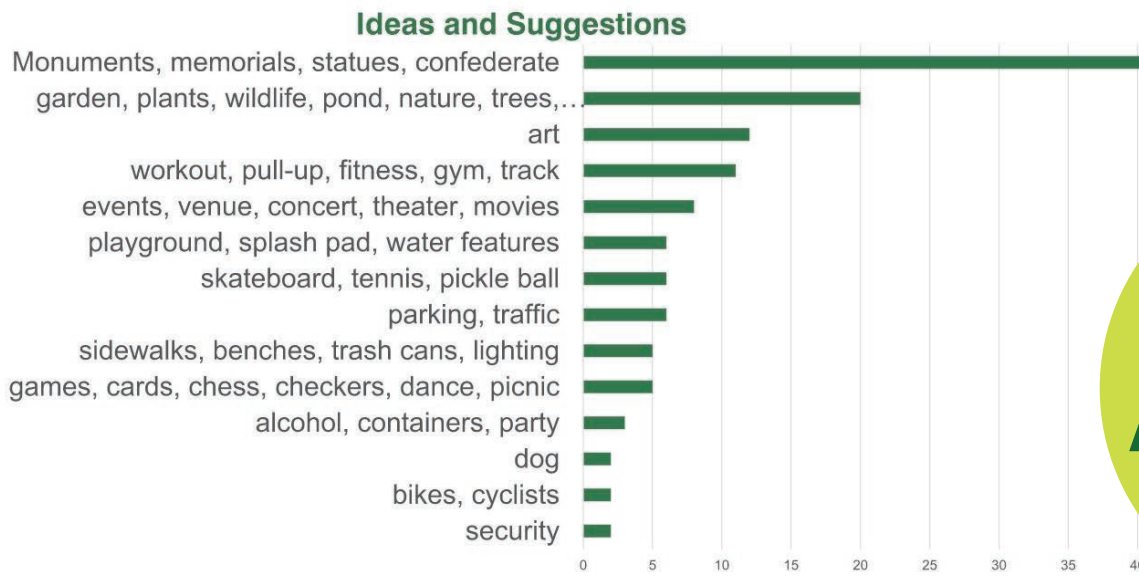
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Survey Responses

Comments provided on the website's interactive tools were grouped by comment type and summarized by grouping similar key words to identify themes. A total of 289 comments were shared using the ideas wall and interactive map.

Community Response- Ideas Wall

Summary of Key Words
Improvements – 29 comments
Ideas and Suggestions – 70 comments





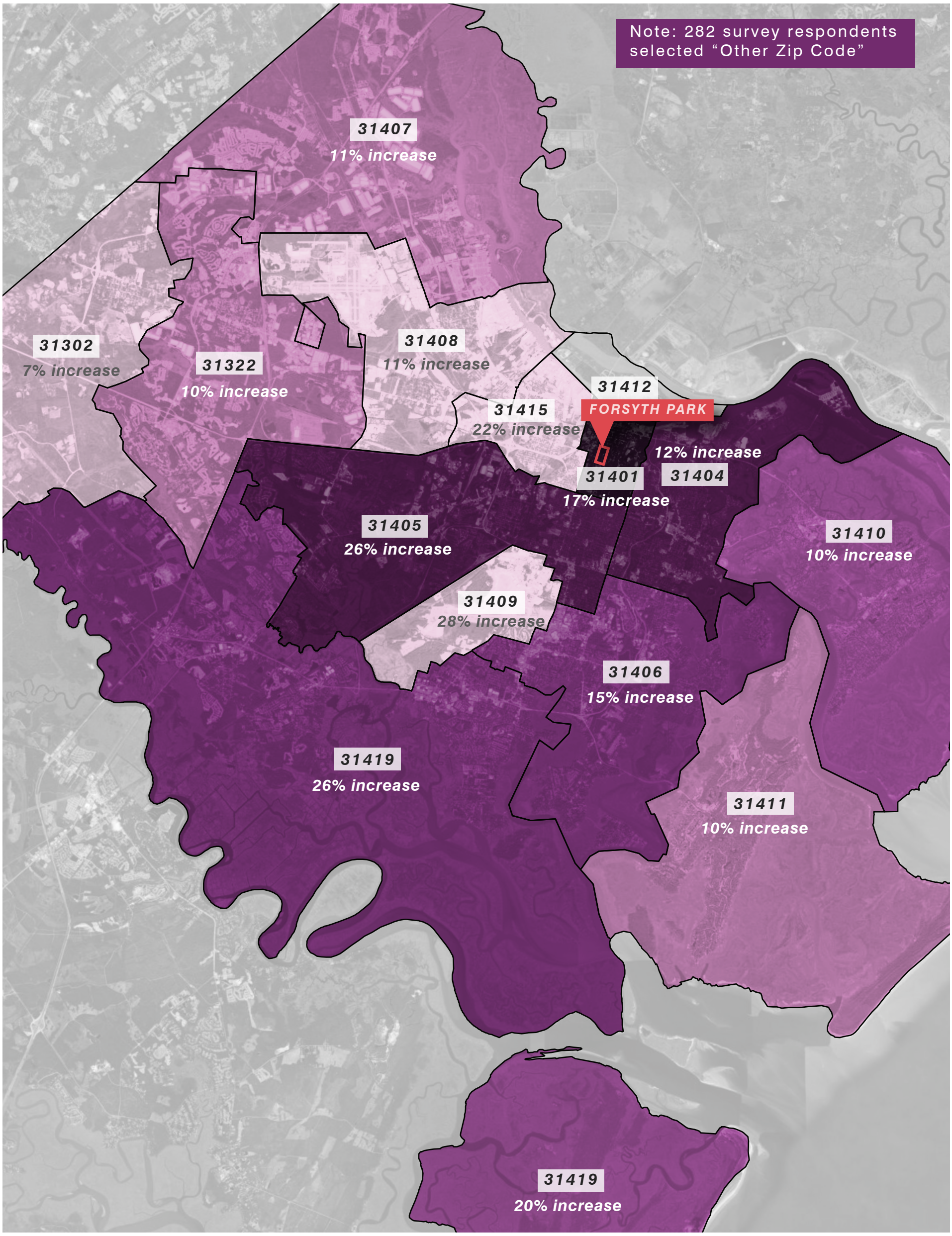
SITE AMENITIES



Existing Open Lawn and Bandshell



Existing Perimeter Path



Number of Survey Responses

- >401
- 200-400
- 150-199
- 100-149
- 25-99
- 0-24

Responses to the survey were provided from residents across the City of Savannah and beyond, with most responses coming from residents in the zip code closest to the park. The percentages indicate an increase in participation by zipcode after a second round of promoting the survey.


NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE



CONCEPT

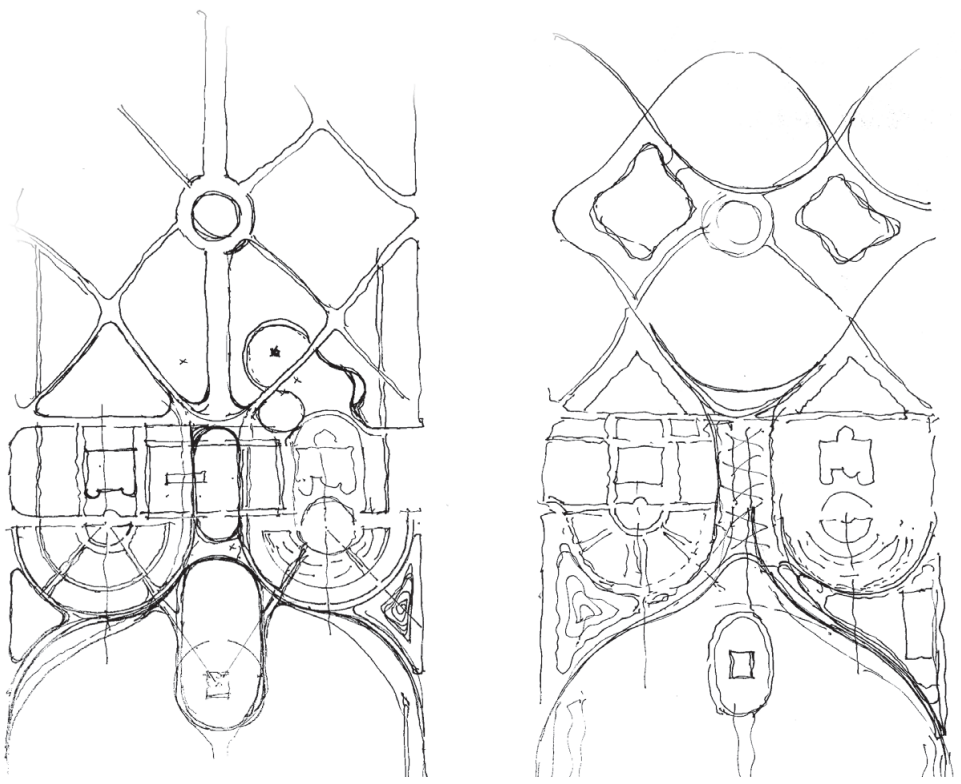
CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

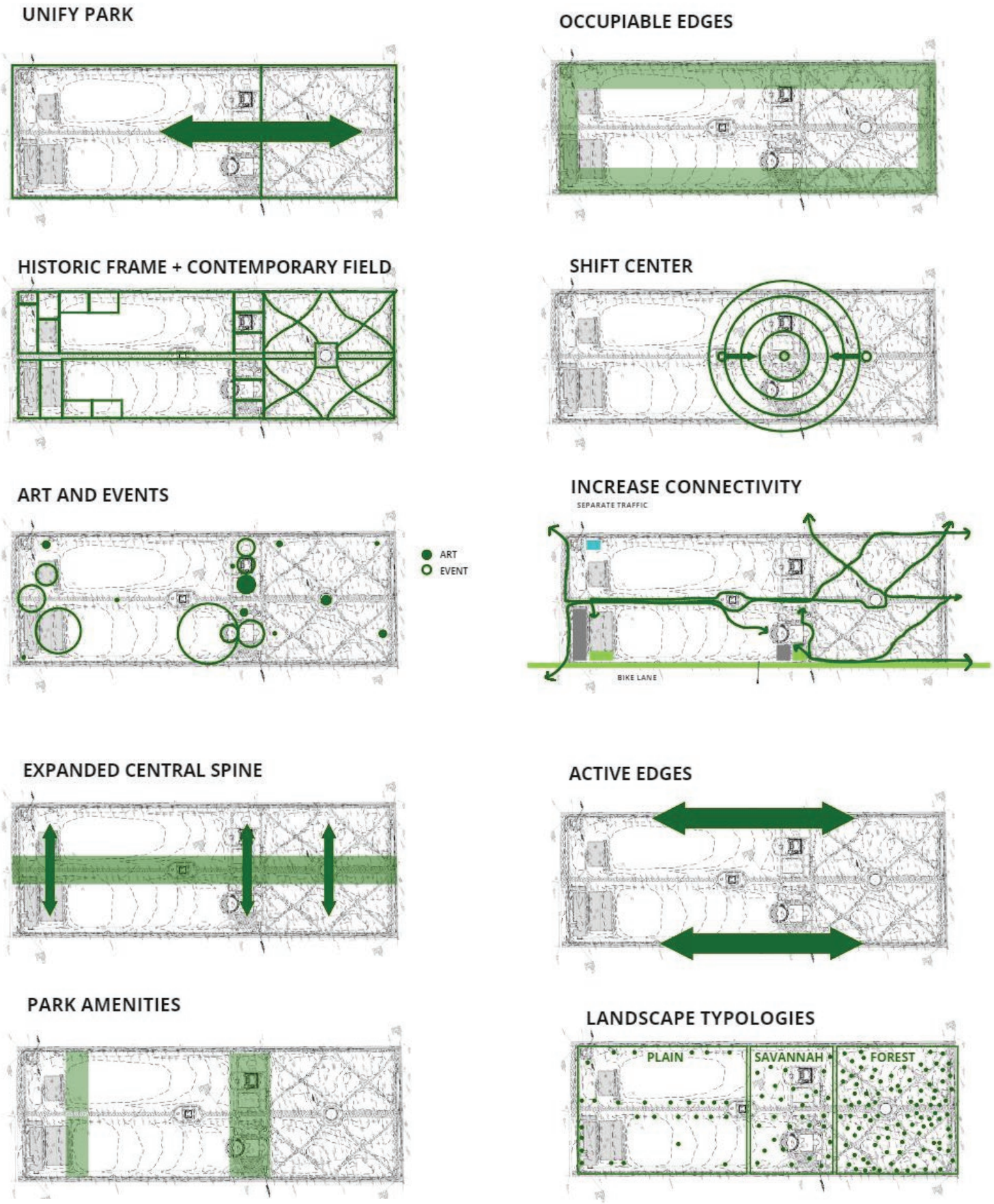
DESIGN OPTIONS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
Overall Themes

NBW started the design process by diagramming a number of ideas that came out of the Discovery Survey results or that came from our own observations on-site. For instance, there is a stark contrast between the north and south ends of the park in terms of canopy coverage, maintenance quality, and types of use. We asked: would the park benefit from a less abrupt transition? Other questions we asked included: Would park users benefit from a wider, more immersive park edge? How can we increase pedestrian connectivity through and to the park? If the community is asking for more art and more events, where is the most appropriate location for those activities? Would extending the tree canopy south of the Dummy Forts help to ensure that future generations will enjoy a robust tree canopy like we do today? The images on the right represent some of these ideas, as well as those that came from the community during Discovery outreach.





Precedents and Inspiration



Expanded Central Spine, Expanded Gathering Spaces, Expanded Gardens



Public Art



Improved Lighting, Pavement, Furnishings



Improved Stormwater, Drainage



New Water Feature



Multi-Use Path



Protection of Existing Canopy Trees



Additional Bathrooms



Improved Playgrounds



Range of Events



Traffic Calming Measures

Operational Improvements:

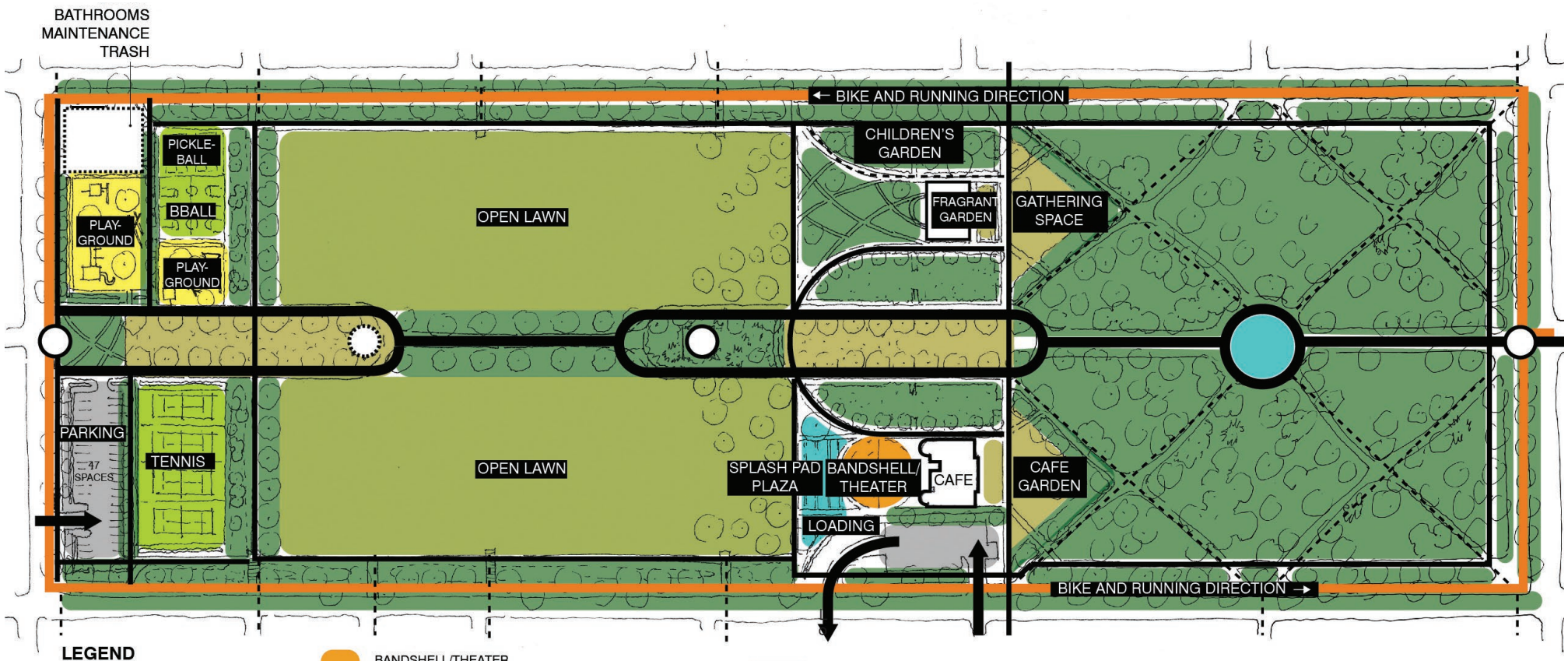
- Designated Parking for Maintenance Staff
- Centralized Trash/Recycling Pick-up
- Cart/Equipment Storage
- Loading/Unloading Area for Events

DESIGN OPTIONS
Diagrams

Design Options 1 and 2 represent families of ideas for community review. Both options propose preserving the primary framework and historic structures, and both propose a multi-use path at the perimeter of the park. Both options identify the southwest corner of the park, where the existing well building is located, as appropriate for new bathrooms, maintenance, and centralized trash location.

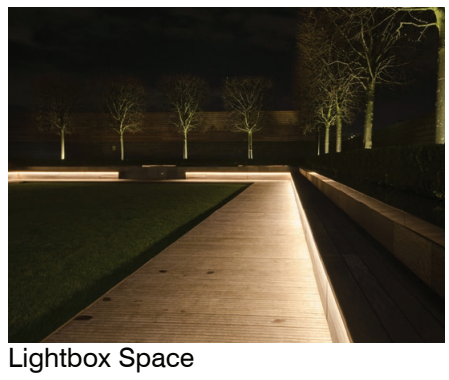
Design Option 1

- Carves accessible gatherings spaces into the northern section
- Extends the Dummy Fort “threshold” zone south
- Removes both playgrounds, creating a civic space in their place, and locates a Children’s Garden on the west side of the Western Dummy Fort
- Maintains the Splash Pad and Stage in their existing locations
- Adds new east-west pathways to increase pedestrian connectivity
- Widens the Central Spine at the south to accommodate events and increased use
- Identifies a location for a new monument
- Maintains tennis, parking lots in their existing locations
- Relocates playgrounds to the south, and shifts the basketball court
- Proposes pickleball as a new recreational activity



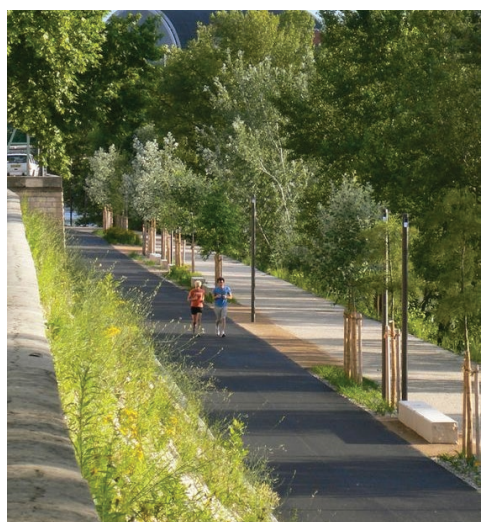

Shared Space with Central Feature

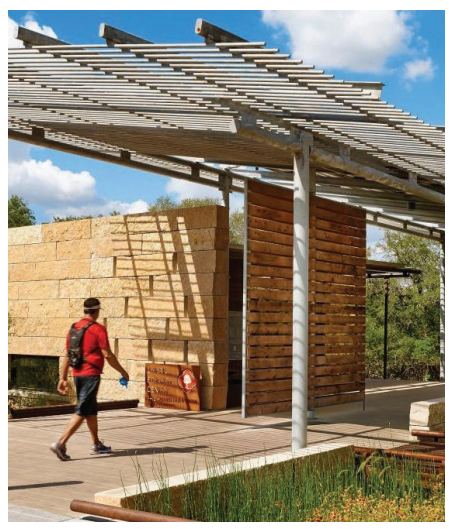

Art Space


Lightbox Space


Playground Space


Flex Space

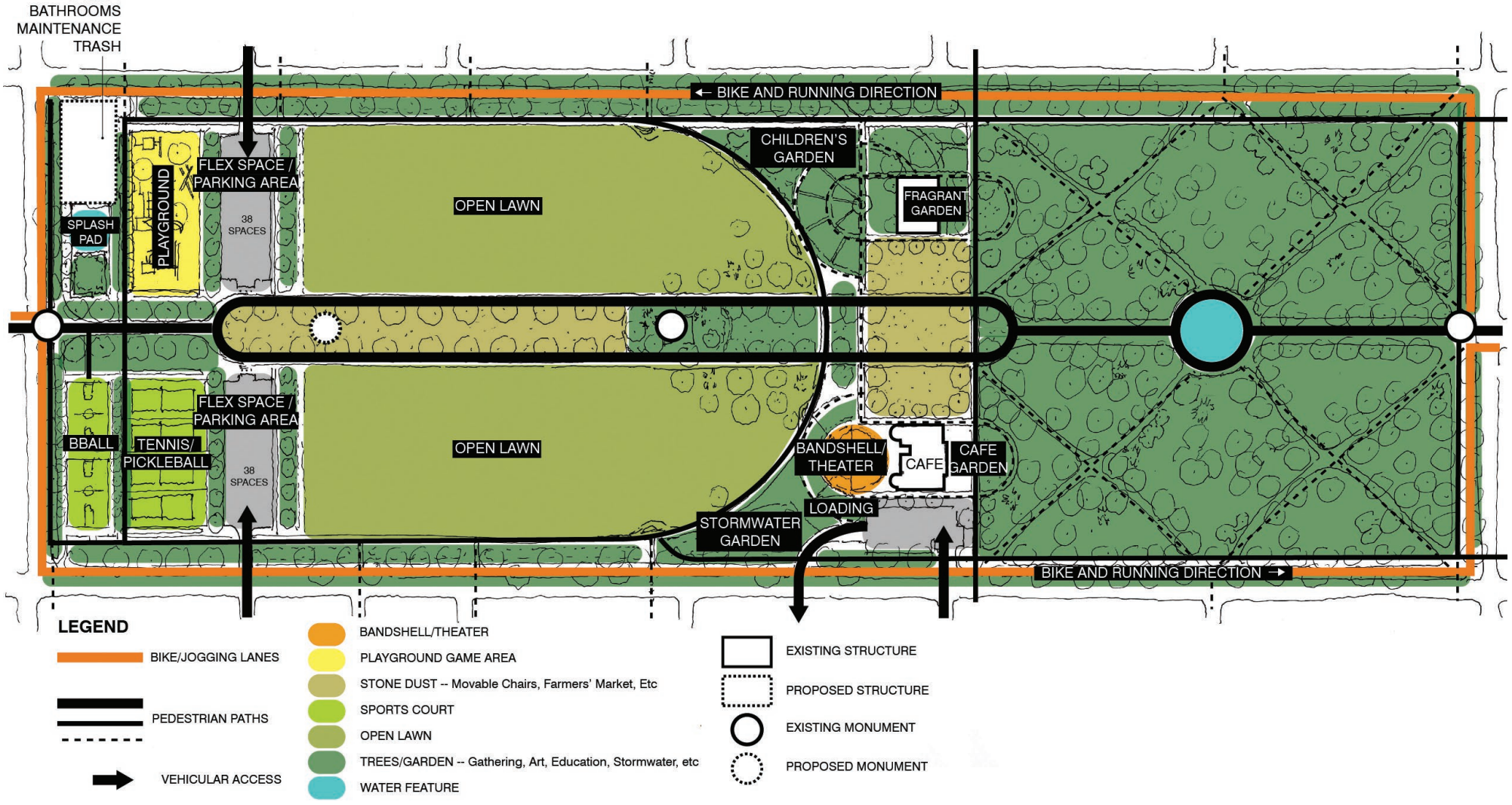

Multi-Use Path


Bathrooms


Gathering Space

Design Option 2

- Maintains the northern section as existing
- Removes both playgrounds, creating a civic space in their place, and locates a Children's Garden on the south side of the Western Dummy Fort
- Relocates the Splash Pad to the southern end of the park
- Maintains the Stage in its current location
- Maintains the parking near the café in its current location
- Proposes an arching path to connect the east and west sides of the park
- Locates stormwater gardens in areas that currently tend to flood
- Widens the Central Spine to accommodate events and increased use
- Shifts the southern parking lot into the park, doubles its size for use as flexible pavement for events, food trucks and to increase parking
- Relocates playgrounds to the south, and shifts the basketball court next to the tennis court




Stage and Event Space


Stormwater Detail


Tree-Lined Arc


Stormwater Garden

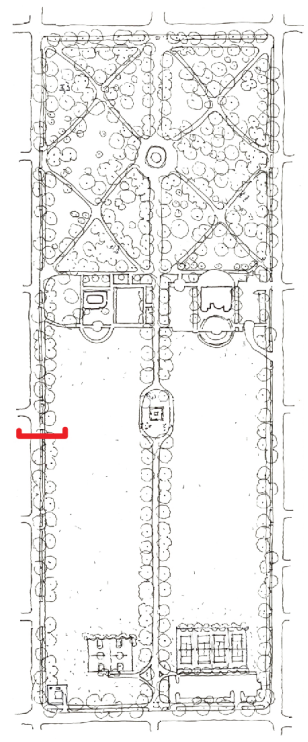

Water Feature


Bathrooms


Planted Parking Lot

DESIGN OPTIONS
Perimeter Circulation

As noted in the Discovery Chapter, there is heavy conflict between bikes and pedestrians in the park. The Discovery Survey results reflected a desire for a dedicated bike lane. The Master Plan Team recommends that the City continue to study options for integrating a bike lane into Whitaker and Drayton Streets. However, because changing those streets to accommodate cyclists would have far-reaching ramifications and therefore is unlikely, the Master Plan Team studied the option of widening the Perimeter Path to accommodate cyclists, skateboarders, runners, etc. The sections on the opposite page represent this proposal.





Sketch of Multi-Use Path



Path Precedent

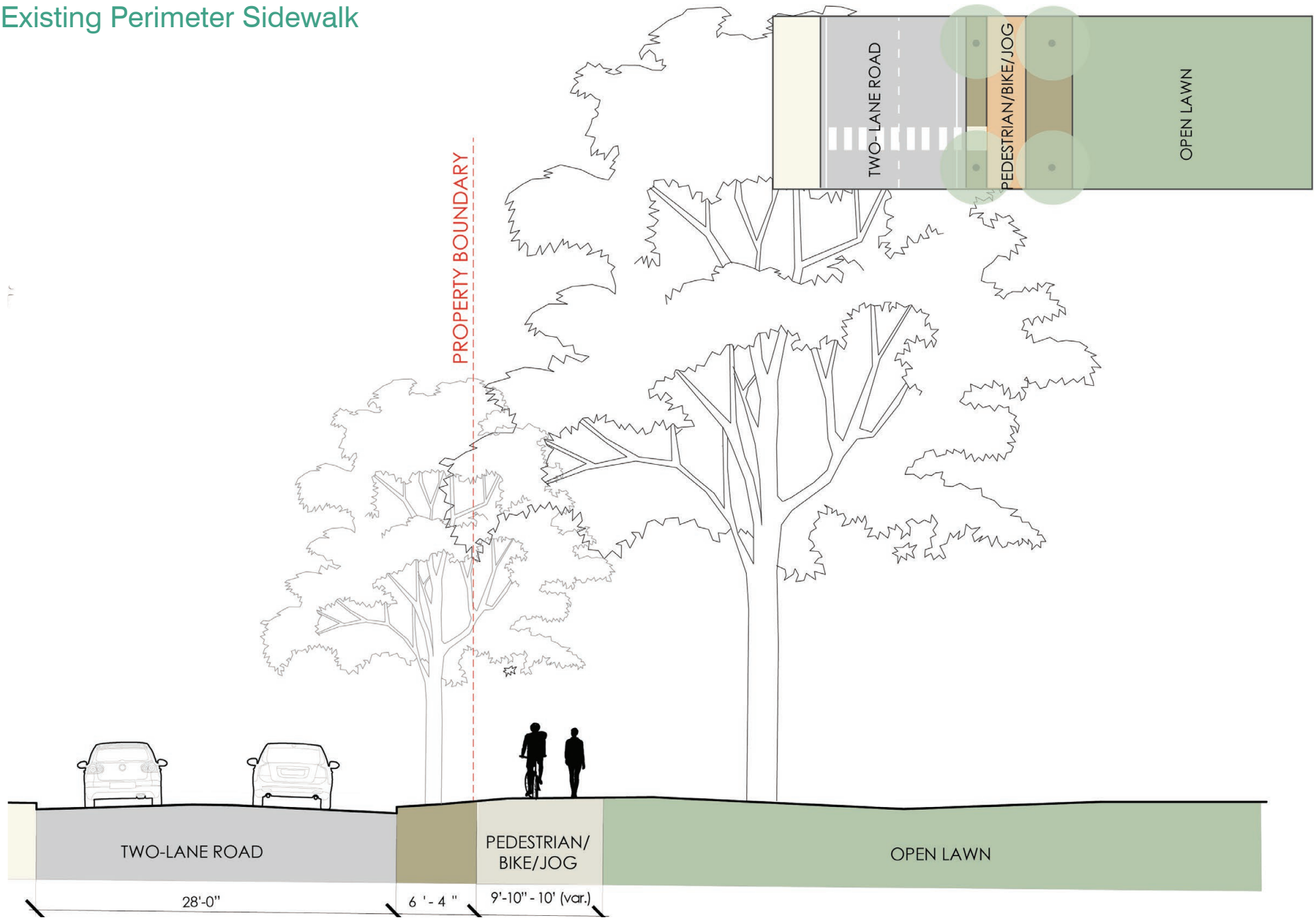


Curb Extension with Planted Stormwater Infrastructure

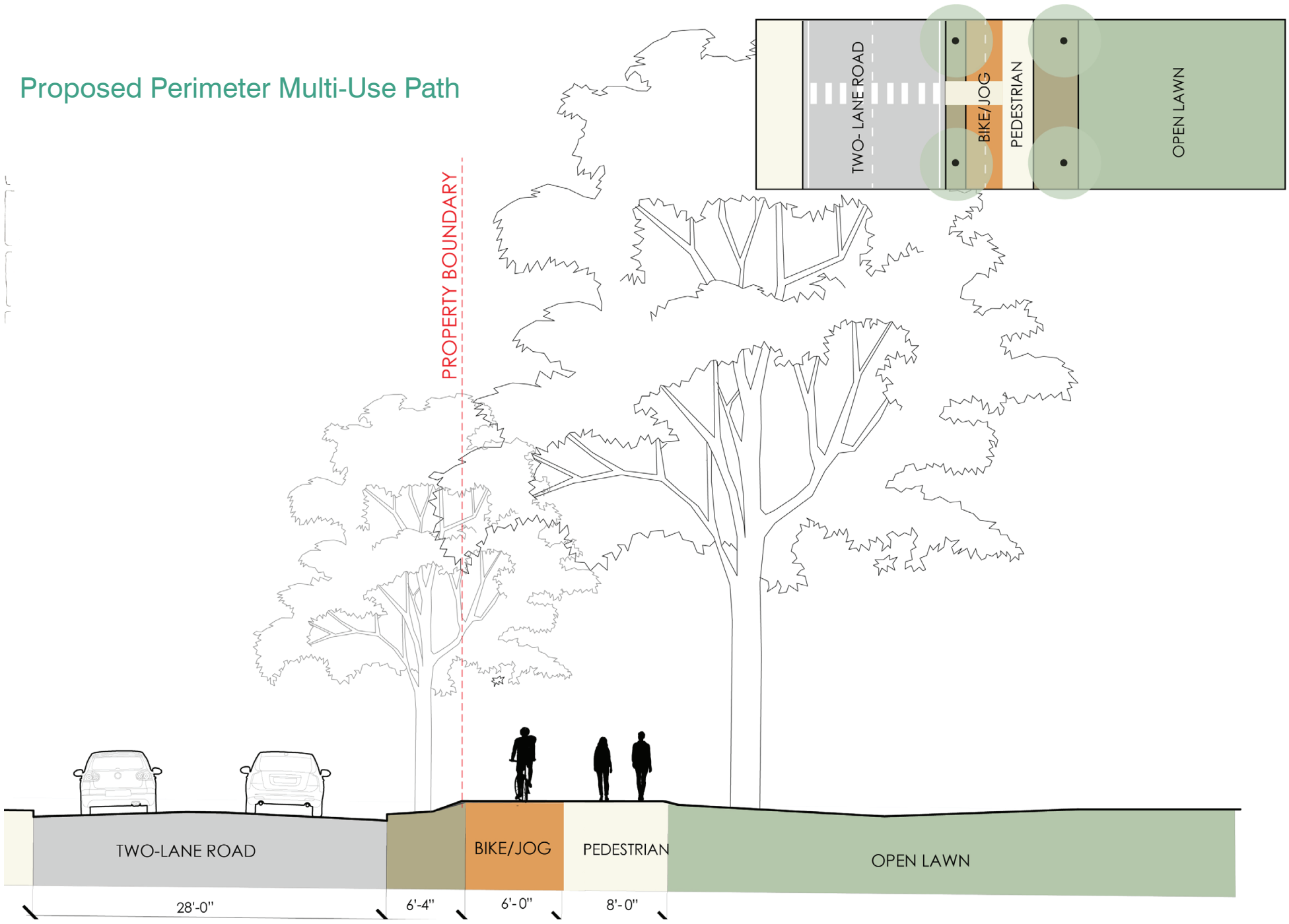


Pedestrian Access Across Path

Existing Perimeter Sidewalk



Proposed Perimeter Multi-Use Path



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Design Options

The goal of community engagement during the Design Option Phase was to introduce two conceptual designs representative of the feedback gathered from the community during the Discovery Phase and gather feedback from the community through the online and in-person engagement tools. Most of the community engagement during this phase took place between April 1 - 30, 2021.

Outreach during this phase included signage in the park, website updates, e-blasts, social media posts, and media coverage. As a result of these efforts, there was high attendance at virtual meetings and a high number of surveys completed (2,550 in total).



Survey

A bi-lingual (English/Spanish) survey was shared online and hard copy at in-park sessions to gather input and feedback on the two design options. 2,550 surveys were completed and provided valuable feedback for advancing the Master Plan concept.

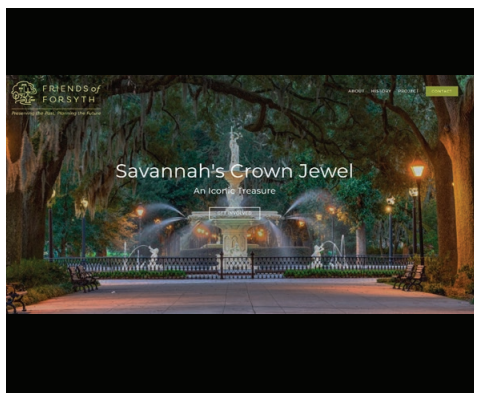
Signage



Signs were installed in the park from April 1 - 30, 2021 to announce this phase of the project and display the two concepts for gathering input. Unfortunately, signage was stolen from several locations south of the Civil War Memorial.

- 2 large banners hung at corners of Park Avenue/Drayton St. and Gaston St./Whitaker St.
- 6 smaller banners attached to fencing throughout park, e.g. playground and sport court fencing.
- 2 large wooden signs were installed along the Central Spine of the park by City Greenscapes Division to display the conceptual design graphics. One large banner displaying the same graphic was attached to the basketball court fencing.
- 20 yard signs installed throughout park (less signs were posted during this phase because 20 signs were stolen during the Discovery Phase engagement period).

Website



The website was updated with design option graphics, answers to frequently asked questions about the Master Plan, and information on ways to engage and participate in virtual meetings or in park sessions. During the Design Option Phase, the website received over 8,958 unique visitors with an average engagement time of 2 minutes. The design options remained on the website until the Draft Plan Phase began September 15, 2021.

Social Media



Social media posts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and NextDoor focused on continuing to raise awareness of the project, promoting all community engagement opportunities and website and sharing information about in-park informational sessions. Posts were often reposted on the City of Savannah and Mayor's social media accounts.

During the Design Option Phase, 26 posts were made on each platform during the period the survey was active. Posts were clustered during active engagement periods with periodic park-related human interest/ history posts in between to keep the community engaged. Combined data from Facebook and Instagram include 118 total new likes and 888 total engagements. The average daily reach was 222 with a high of 1,303. (Engagement data unavailable for Twitter and NextDoor.)

E-blasts

E-blasts (or emails) were sent during this phase to share information about online and in-person engagement opportunities.

- A total of 11 emails were sent to the email list of roughly 1,000 addresses during the month of April.
- 2 emails were sent prior to each of the five virtual district meetings to remind recipients of the meetings and to share information on how to participate in the meeting.

Press

A press release issued by City of Savannah on April 2, 2021 announced the Design Option Phase and encouraged participation. This phase of the project received much coverage in the press: Savannah Morning News, The Current, WTOC (3), WSAV, FOX28. Friends of Forsyth Project Chairs were interviewed on two podcasts: The Commute and Better Savannah.



In Park Sessions



Teams of volunteers were located at three stations in the park to pass out surveys and answer questions about the project and the design options presented. Sessions took place on April 10, 17, 24, 2021 from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Volunteers wore Friends of Forsyth t-shirts and feather banners were set up at each location to promote engagement. Laminated visuals were provided to help the public better understand certain design details. A QR code linking to the online survey was very successful in overcoming barriers of visitors not wanting to complete the hard copy survey at that time and/or an alternative to filling out a paper survey during the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 100 hard copy surveys were completed in person.

Virtual Meetings



Five virtual community meetings were held during the month of April. Each meeting was hosted by an Alderperson to present design options and provide an opportunity for Q&A with design team. Meetings were hosted for Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Alderperson for District 1 declined to participate). While each meeting was hosted by a specific Alderperson, all meetings were open to anyone in the community. Each meeting was approximately 1.5 hours and questions were asked via the chat function and answered verbally by the design team. On average, each meeting included approximately 80 participants.

Presentations/Meetings



In addition to the virtual community meetings, the project team was available to meet with groups to share the design options and answer questions. In August 2020, prior to kick-off of the Draft Plan Phase, focus group meetings were held with collaborator groups identified by the project team to gain specific insight into elements of the plan.

These meetings provided the team with important information which would guide the draft plan and increased goodwill and support around the project. From April through August, 2021 project chairs met with VNA leadership, Rotary Club of Savannah leadership, the Park & Tree Commission, SCADPro class. Collaborator meetings were held with representatives from businesses around the park, the tourism community, groups holding large events in the park, representatives from recreation and mobility-oriented groups, and youth football coaches.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Design Options

2,550 responses to the survey were provided and the charts on this page provide a summary of the feedback received with key insights highlighted below:

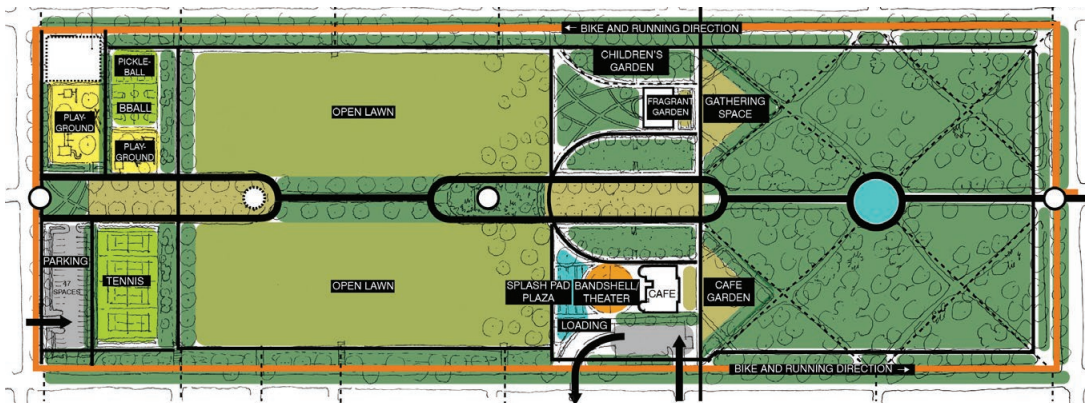
- Strong lack of support for Design Option 2, playground adjacent to the street, new garden or gathering spaces in northern section of the park, major changes to the Central Spine walk, and additional parking in the park.
- Strong interest adding bathrooms, dedicated bike lane (either in park or on street), new monument / art, and garden and gathering spaces.
- Strong interest in maintaining open, green space, parking at existing location, current playground, tree canopy and historic integrity of the park.

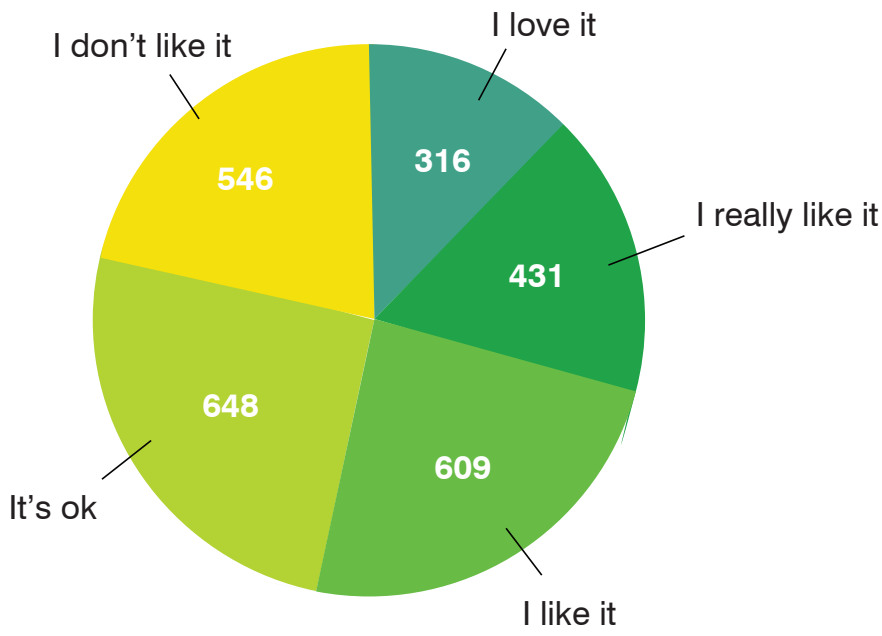
Information and feedback gathered during the Design Option Phase informed the draft Master Plan developed in the Master Plan Phase.



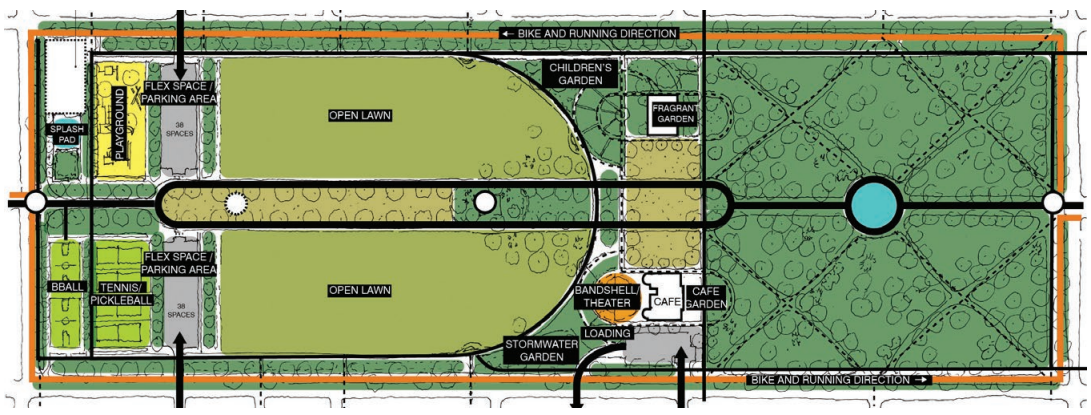


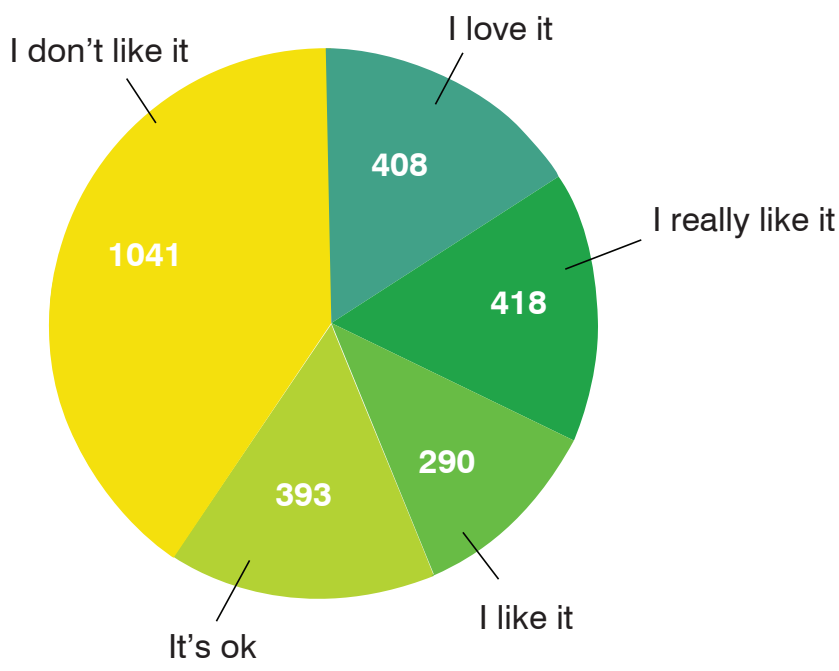
HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT DESIGN OPTION 1?



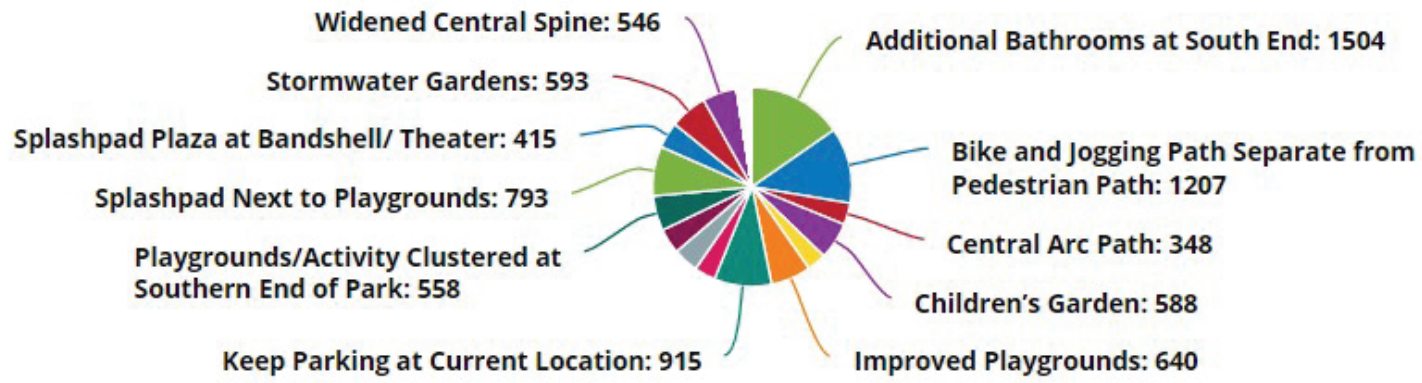


HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT DESIGN OPTION 2?

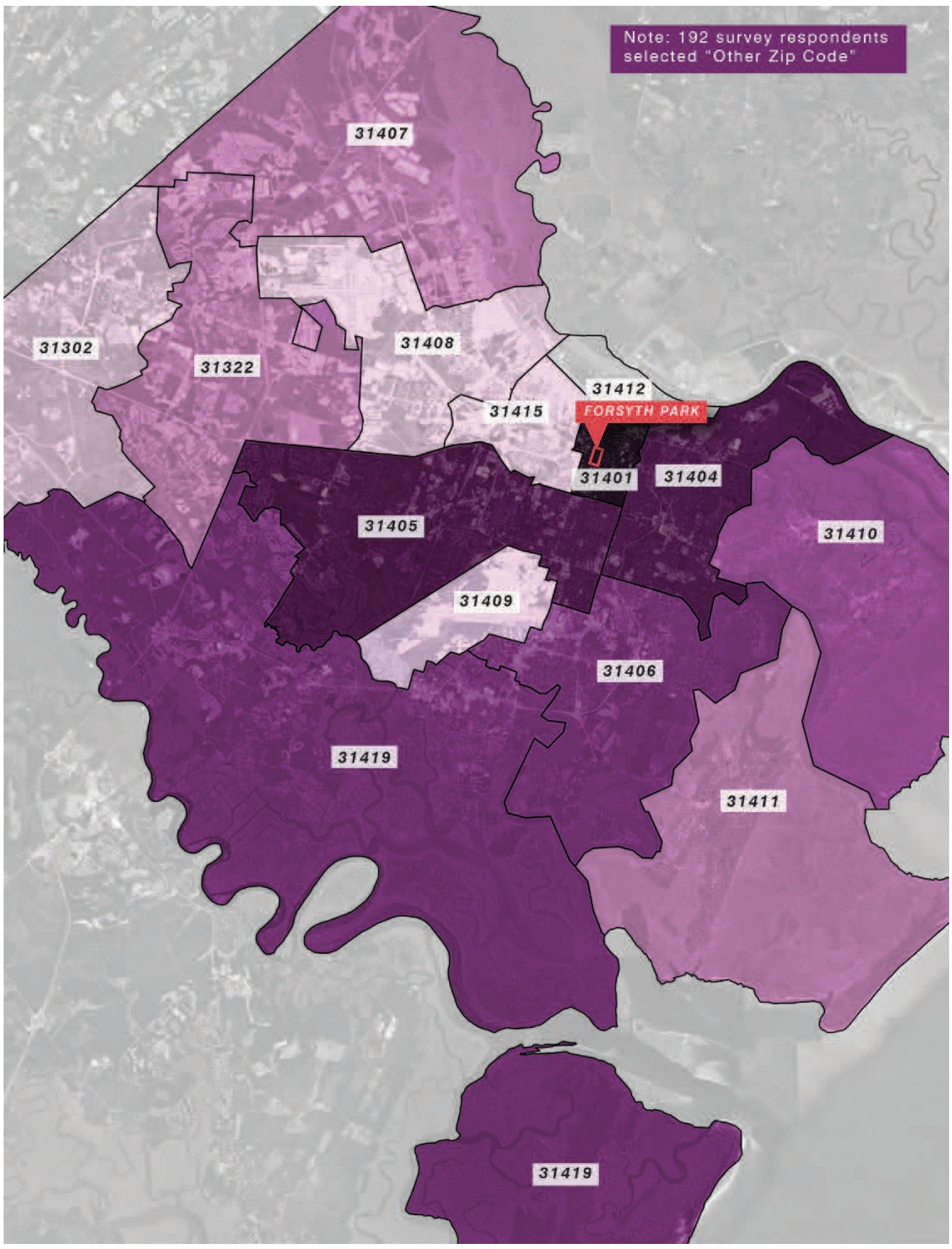




WHICH PROPOSED FEATURES DO YOU LIKE THE MOST?



- Additional Bathrooms at South End
- Bike and Jogging Path Separate from Pedestrian Path
- Central Arc Path
- Children's Garden
- Crushed Gravel Seating Areas
- Improved Playgrounds
- Keep Parking at Current Location
- Move Parking North of Activity Cluster
- New Monument
- Pickleball Courts



Responses to the survey were provided from residents across the City of Savannah and beyond, with most responses coming from residents in the zip code closest to the park.





MASTER PLAN

DRAFT MASTER PLAN

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

FINAL GRAPHICS

PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

PLANTING

LIGHTING

SITE ELEMENTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

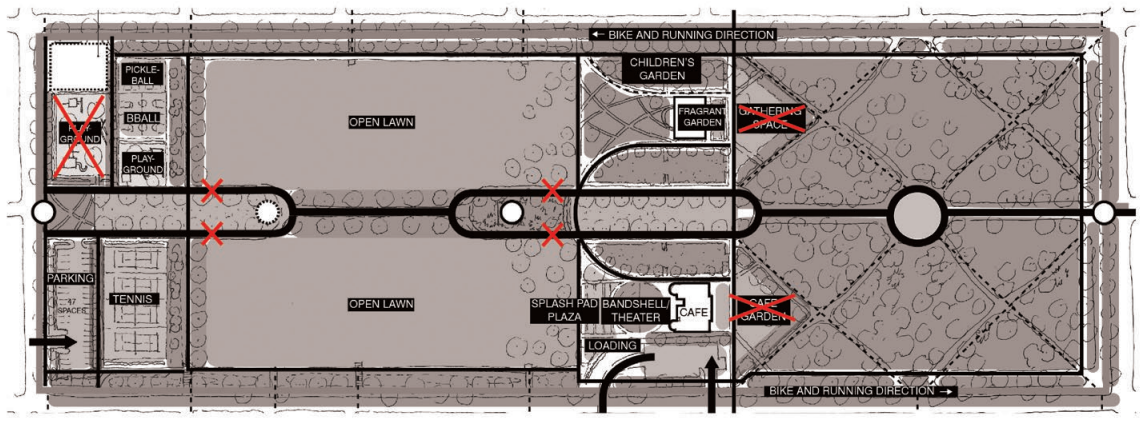
PROJECT PHASING

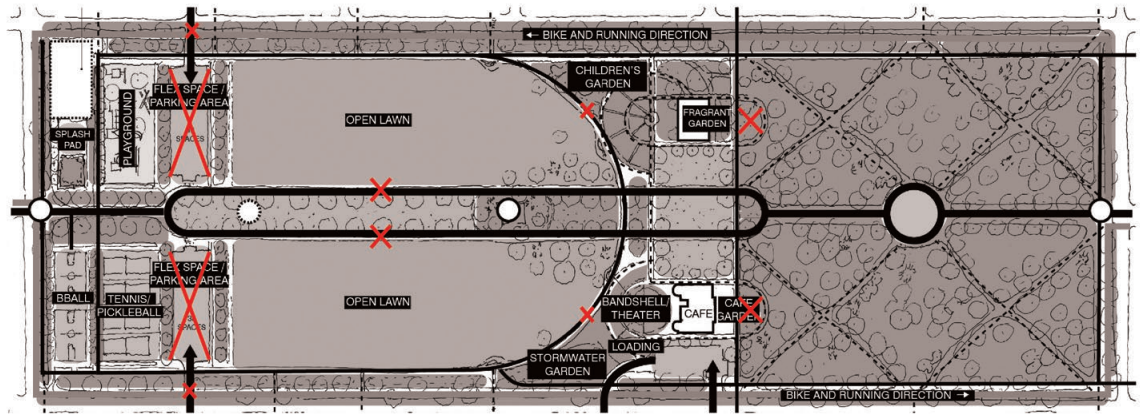
DRAFT MASTER PLAN
Community Input Diagram

Following the series of community meetings and the results of the design options survey, the design team recorded the findings onto a series of diagrams. The responses were placed in three categories. The first category, “Do Not Pursue” was recorded in red and indicated elements that the design team was no longer going to include in the plans moving forward. The second category, “Pursue” highlighted in orange proposed elements in the plan that the survey respodents favored with some minor adjustments, such as moving the children’s garden towards the center of the park. The final category, “Maintain” shown in green, captured elements of the park that the community did not want to be altered by the Master Plan.

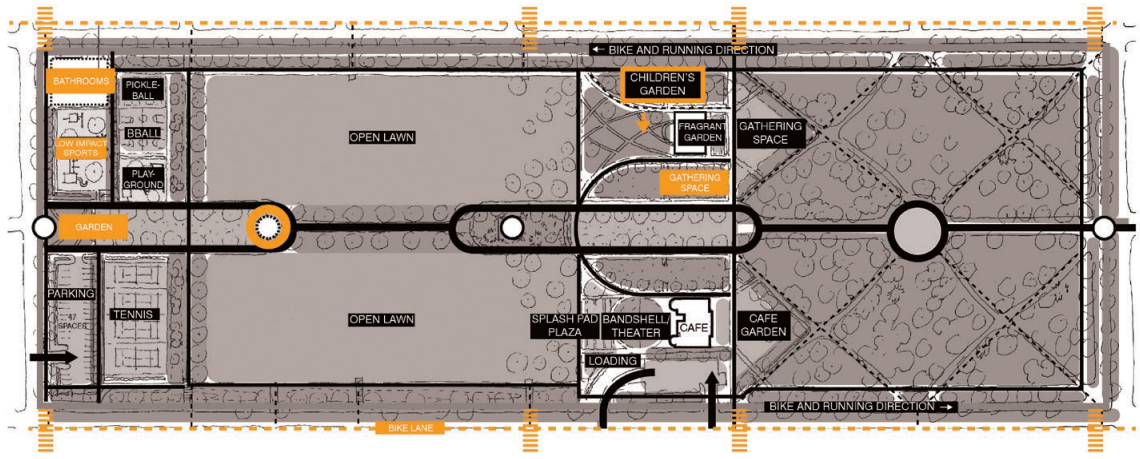
The design team layered all categories together, which then became the guideline and underlay for the Master Plan moving forward. These diagrams became very important in communicating to the public that they had a direct hand in shaping the future of the park.

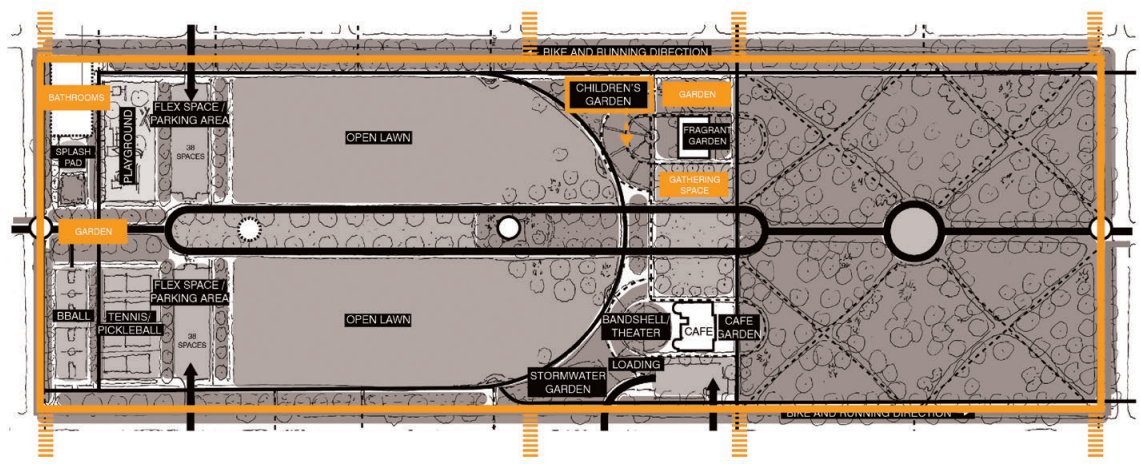
DO NOT PURSUE



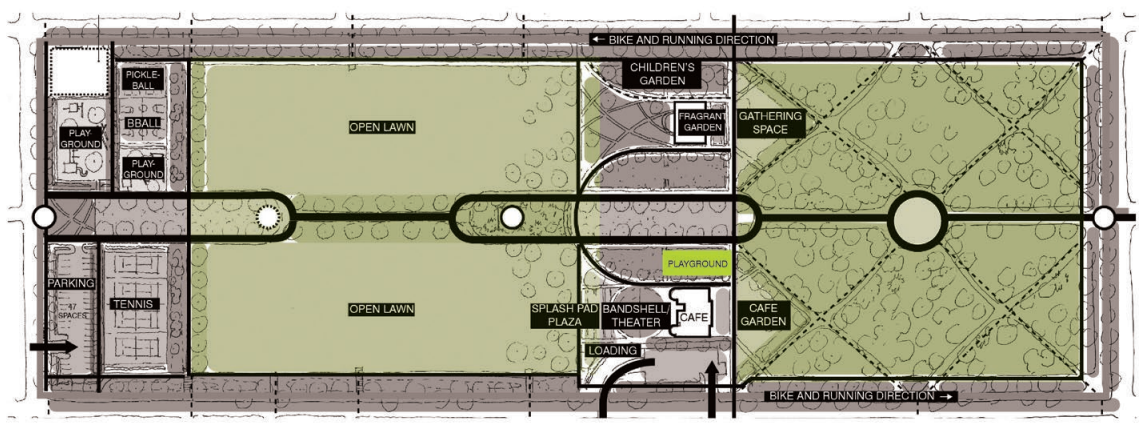


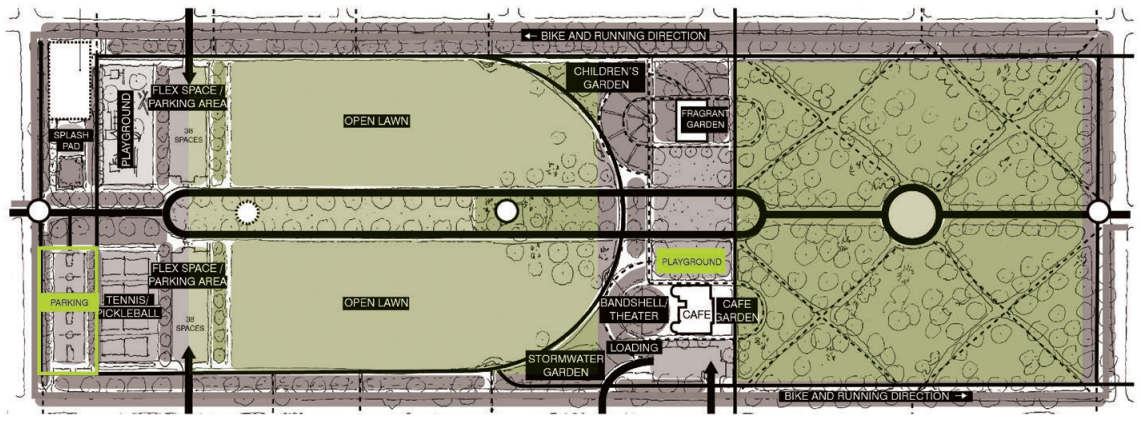
PURSUE

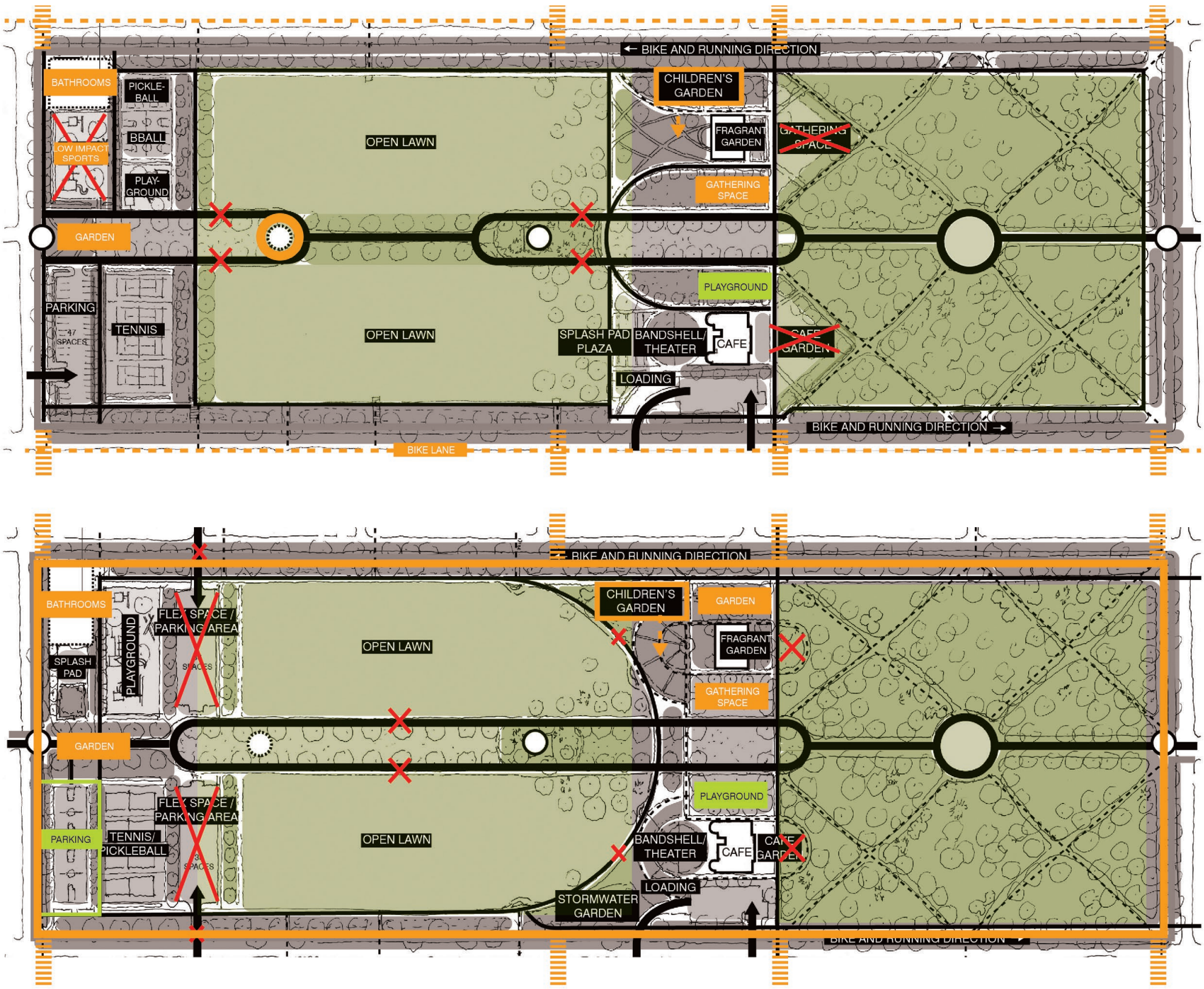




MAINTAIN







DO NOT PURSUE

Arching path connecting East and West

Additional parking in park

New garden or gathering spaces in North section

Paths on outer edge of central spine

Playground directly adjacent to street

MAINTAIN

As much existing green space as possible

Parking at existing location

Rotary Club playground

Tree canopy

Historic integrity

PURSUE

Bathrooms

Dedicated bike lane

Traffic calming measures

New monument / art

New garden and gathering spaces

Children's garden (closer to center of park)

More events

Improved bandshell

Bike lane located in street *

*Not within Master Plan scope

DRAFT MASTER PLAN
Technical Advisory Group Workshops

In June 2021, the design team returned to Savannah to confirm Master Plan details specific to the design. Additionally, the team hosted a series of workshops with local experts. The team met with the following advisory groups to evaluate and test design approaches and details:

Tree Preservation & Planting
City of Savannah
Gordon Denney, Senior Director, Greenscapes Division
Scott DeArmey, Forestry Superintendent
David Knox, City Forester

Park and Tree Commission
Sean Mannion, Chairman

Savannah Tree Foundation
Jake Henry, Field Manager
Sydney Young, Field Manager

Legacy Trees
Chris Gerards, Principal, Arborist

Hussey Gay Bell
Tom Cetti, Senior Civil Engineer

Historic Preservation
City of Savannah
Gordon Denney, Senior Director, Greenscapes Division

Metropolitan Planning Commission
Melanie Wilson, Executive Director
Leah Michalak, Director Historic Preservation

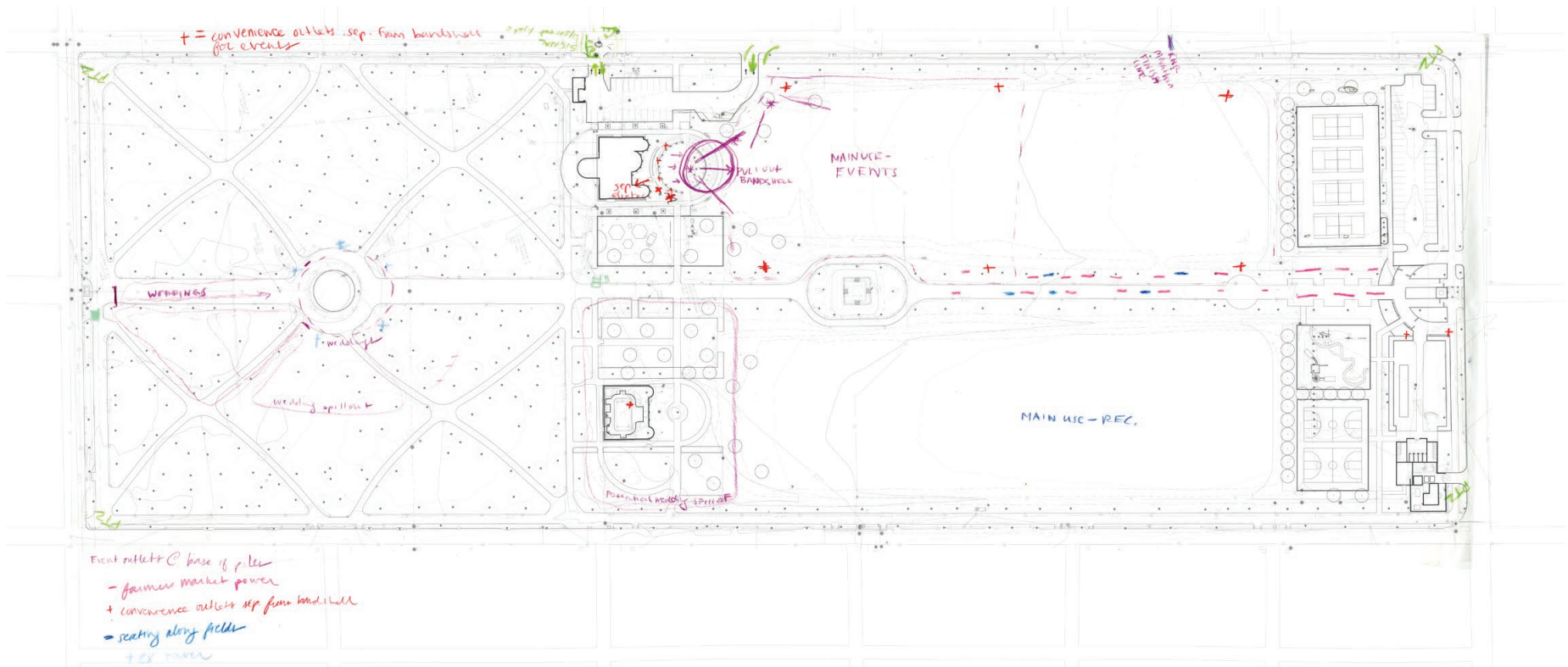
Historic Savannah Foundation
Sue Adler, CEO and Executive Director
Ryan Arvay, Director of Historic Preservation and Historic Properties

Lighting & Event Operations
City of Savannah
Gordon Denney, Senior Director, Greenscapes Division
Georcette Washington, Park and Square Coordinator, Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism
Eddie Grant, Administrator, Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism
Stephen Henry, Administrator, Traffic Engineering
Michele Strickland, Traffic Engineering Coordinator
Kelly Ledbetter, Director, Parks & Recreational Services
Alan Waters, Facilities

Savannah Police Department
Cary Hill, Captain

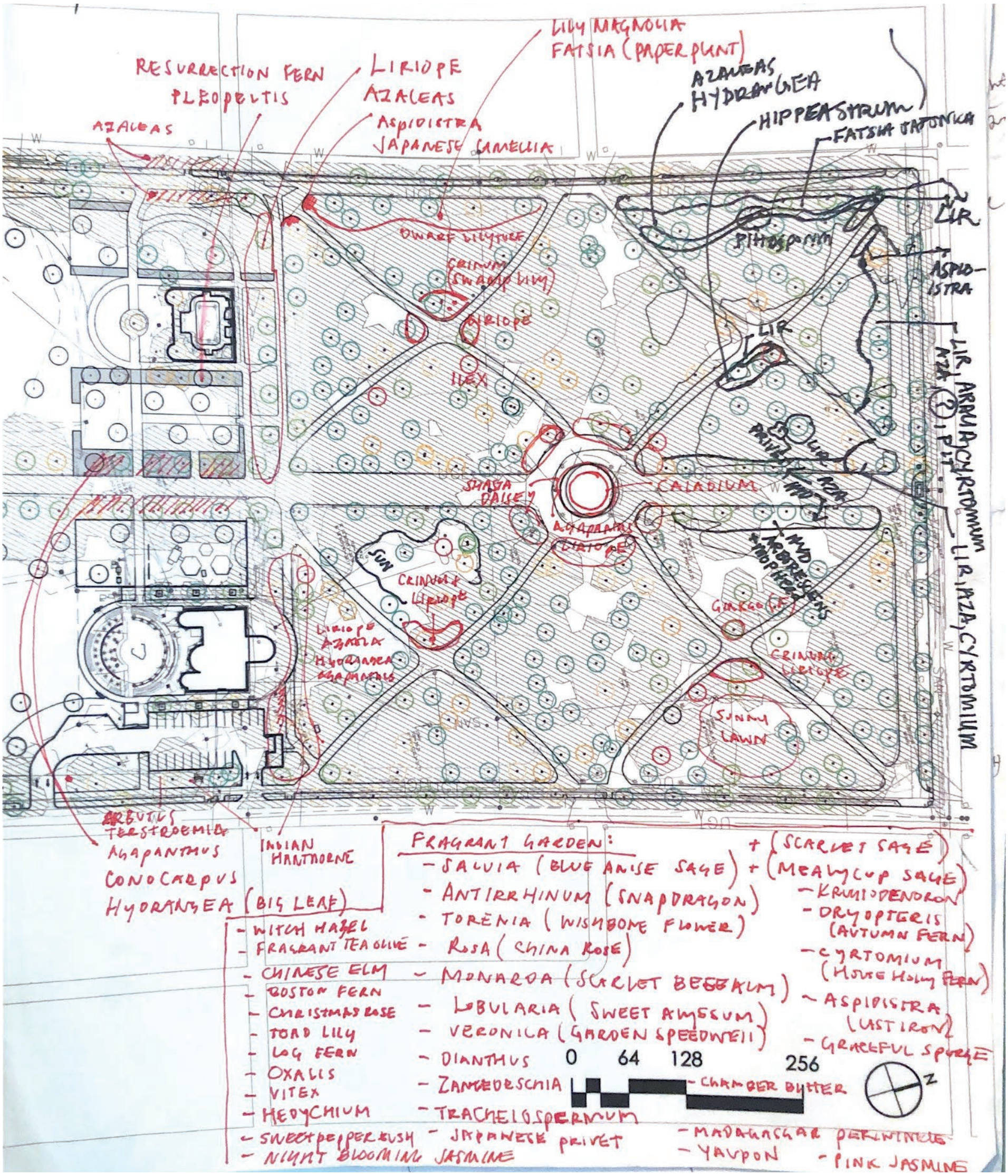
Utilities & Infrastructure
City of Savannah
Gordon Denney, Senior Director, Greenscapes Division
Gene Prevatt, Senior Director Department of Sanitation
Jim Laplander, Director Water & Sewer Planning & Engineering Division
Alan Waters, Facilities

Vehicular, Bike, Pedestrian Circulation
City of Savannah
Gordon Denney, Senior Director, Greenscapes Division
Nicole Bush, Permitting Liaison, Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism
Stephen Henry, Administrator, Traffic Engineering
Michele Strickland, Traffic Engineering Coordinator
Bridget Lidy, Director, Planning & Urban Design & Zoning








RESURRECTION FERN
PLEOPELTIS
LIRIOPE
AZALEAS
ASPIDISTRA
JAPANESE CAMELLIA
LILY MAGNOLIA
FATSIA (PAPER PLANT)
AZALEAS
HYDRANGEA
HIPPEASTRUM
FATSIA JAPONICA
AZALEAS
DWARF LILYTURF
CRINUM (SWAMP LILY)
LIRIOPE
ILEX
LIR
PITTOSPORUM
ASPIDISTRA
LIR
LIR
ARRUBICYRTOMIUM
LIR, AZA, CYRTOMIUM
PIT
SHASTA DAISY
CALADIUM
AGAPANTHUS
LIRIOPE
SUN
CRINUM & LIRIOPE
LIRIOPE
AZALEA
HYDRANGEA
AGAPANTHUS
GINKGO (F)
CRINUM
LIRIOPE
SUNNY LAWN
ARBUTUS
TERSTROEMIA
AGAPANTHUS
CONOCARPUS
HYDRANGEA (BIG LEAF)
INDIAN HAWTHORNE
FRAGRANT GARDEN:
- SALVIA (BLUE ANISE SAGE) + (SCARLET SAGE) + (MEALYCUP SAGE)
- ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON)
- TORENIA (WISHBONE FLOWER)
- ROSA (CHINA ROSE)
- MONARDA (SCARLET BEEBALM)
- LOBULARIA (SWEET ALYSSUM)
- VERONICA (GARDEN SPEEDWELL)
- DIANTHUS
- ZAMIOCULCAS
- TRACHELOSPERMUM
- JAPANESE PRIVET
- WITCH HAZEL
- FRAGRANT TEA OLIVE
- CHINESE ELM
- BOSTON FERN
- CHRISTMAS ROSE
- TOAD LILY
- LOG FERN
- OXALIS
- VITEX
- HEDYCHIUM
- SWEETPEPPERBUSH
- NIGHT BLOOMING JASMINE
- KRUMHOLZIA
- DRYOPTERIS (AUTUMN FERN)
- CYRTOMIUM (HOUSE HOLLY FERN)
- ASPIDISTRA (CAST IRON)
- GRACEFUL SPURGE
- MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE
- YAUPON
- PINK JASMINE
0 64 128 256
CHAMBER BUTTER
N




YETI

DRAFT MASTER PLAN
Collaborator Meetings Overview

The Master Plan Team also met with the following groups to present the plan's progress, ask for their support in the last stages of the process, and to understand any technical needs their constituents may have at Forsyth Park. For instance, Savannah Jazz and the Savannah Philharmonic brought specific requests in regards to performance areas and performer needs.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS
Victorian Neighborhood Association
Downtown Neighborhood Association
Thomas Square Neighborhood Association

TOURISM
Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce
Visit Savannah
Tourism Leadership Council

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Footprints of Savannah
Historic Savannah Foundation

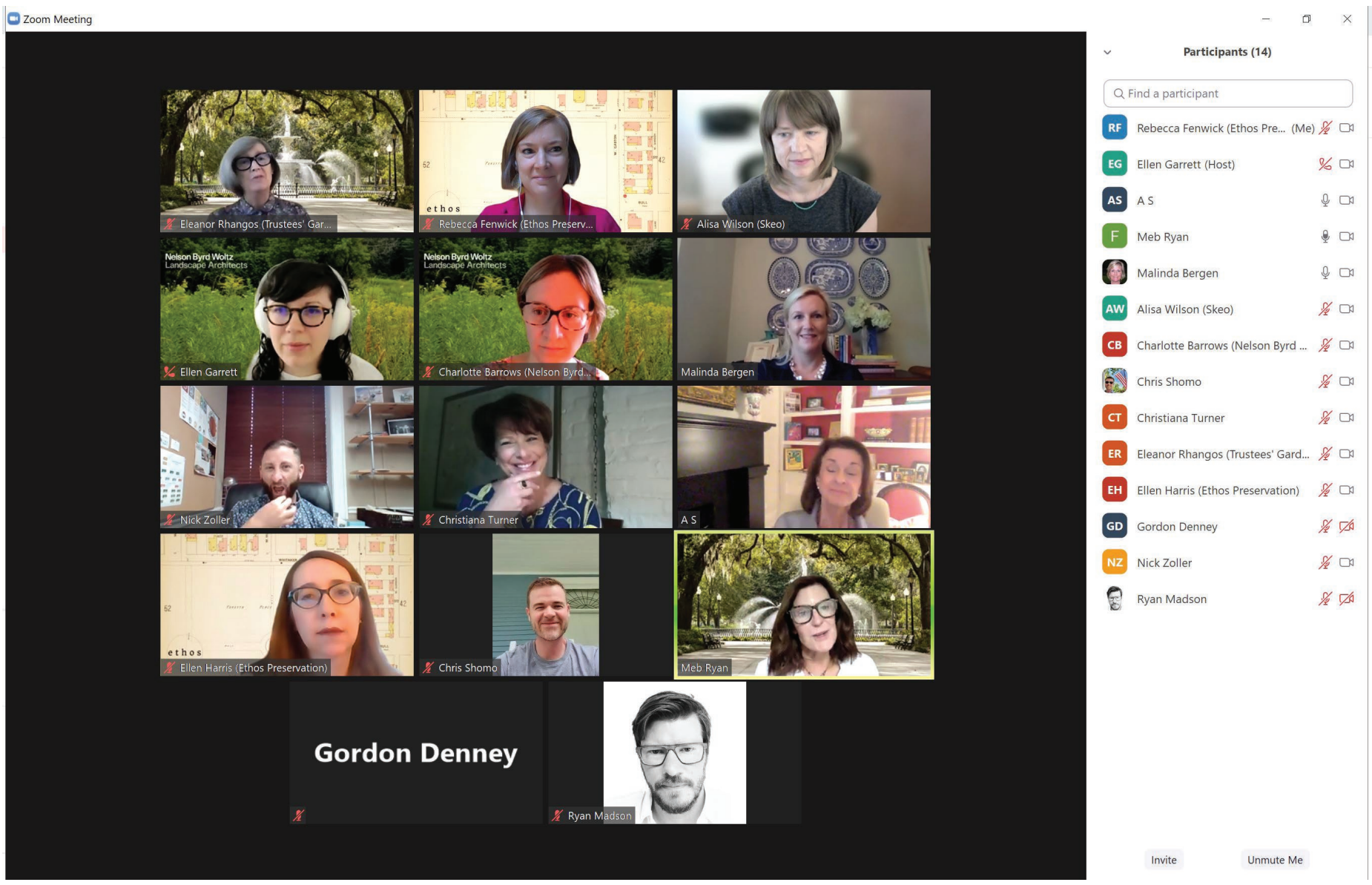
FORSYTH FARMERS' MARKET

EVENTS
SCAD
Savannah Philharmonic
Savannah Jazz
Visit Savannah
City of Savannah

BUSINESSES CLOSE TO THE PARK
Bouhan Falligant
Custom Fit
Daniel Reed Hospitality
Brighter Day
Sentient Bean

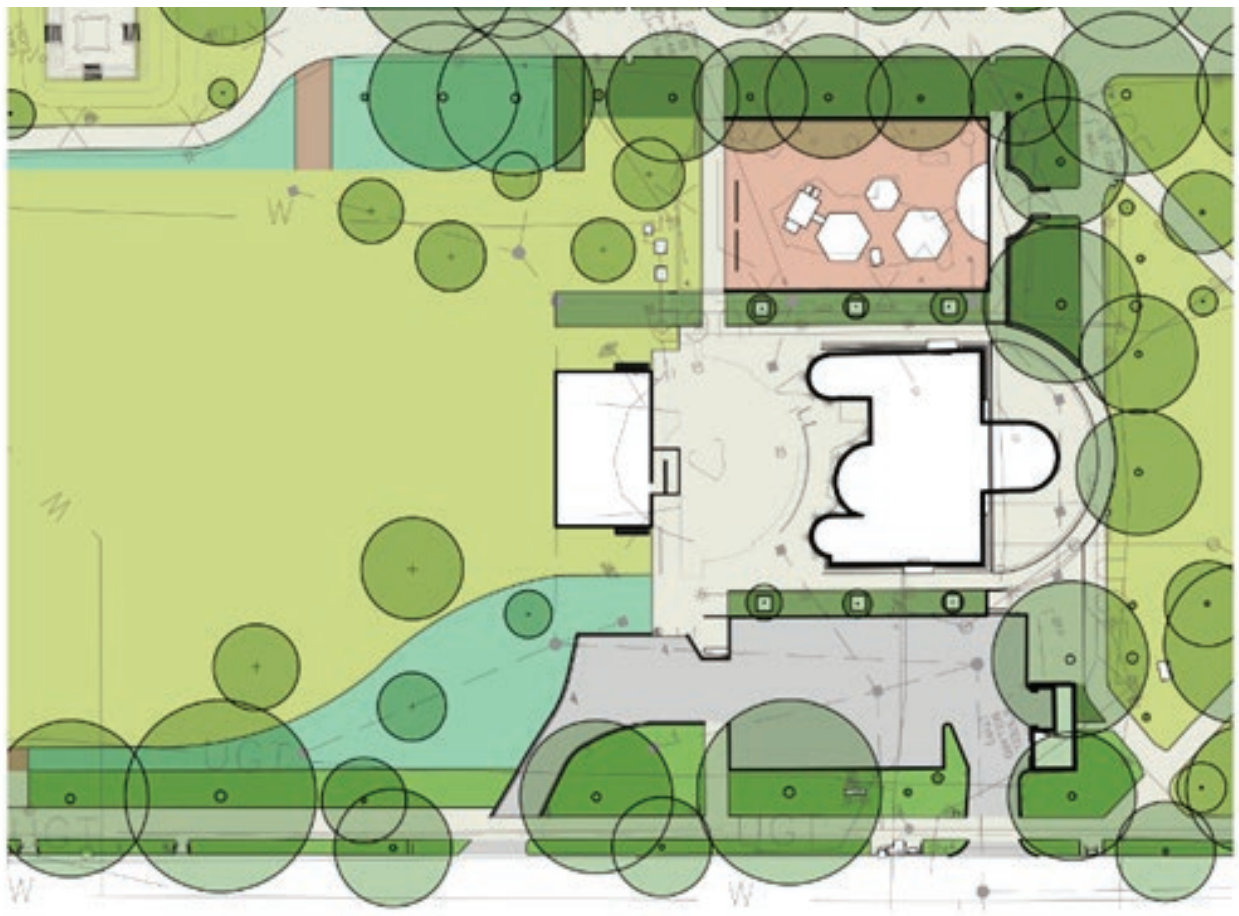
RECREATION / MOBILITY ACCESS
Lowcountry Down Syndrome Society
EmployAbility
Bike Walk Savannah
Youth Sports
City Recreation & Leisure Services

THE ROTARY CLUB OF SAVANNAH



Information provided during the collaborators meetings and public comment informed the development of the final Master Plan.

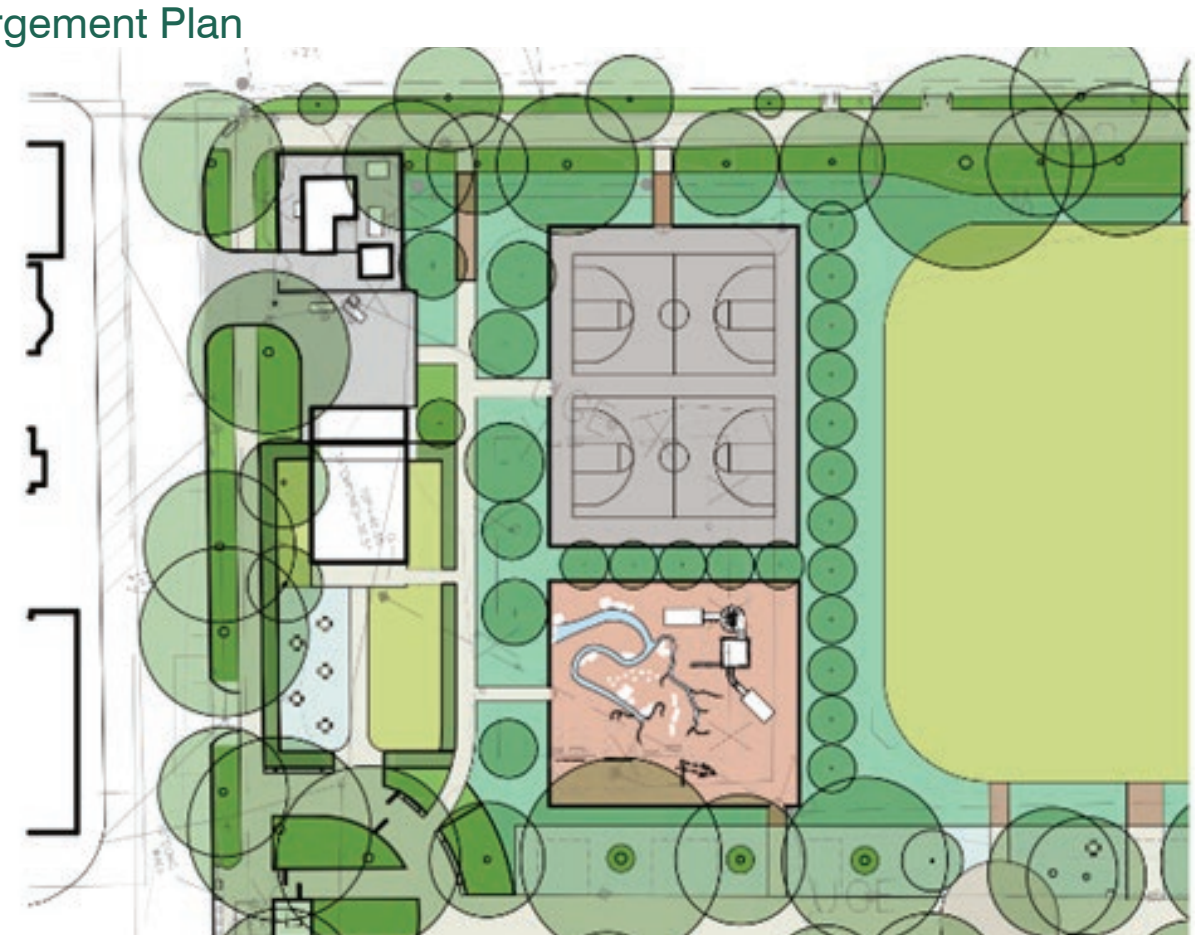
Eastern Dummy Fort Enlargement Plan



Western Dummy Fort Enlargement Plan



Southern Entry Enlargement Plan



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Social Media and Outreach

Following a series of collaborator meetings, the design team developed a draft Master Plan to share with the public. The goal of community engagement during the Draft Plan Phase was to introduce the draft plan to the community and promote the online, virtual and in-person engagement tools to gather comments on the plan. The community engagement during this phase took place September 7 - 30, 2021.

Outreach during this phase included signage in the park, website updates, e-blasts, social media posts, and media coverage. Two virtual community meetings were offered and were well attended. A variety of detailed comments were provided on the draft plan using an online and hard copy comment form.

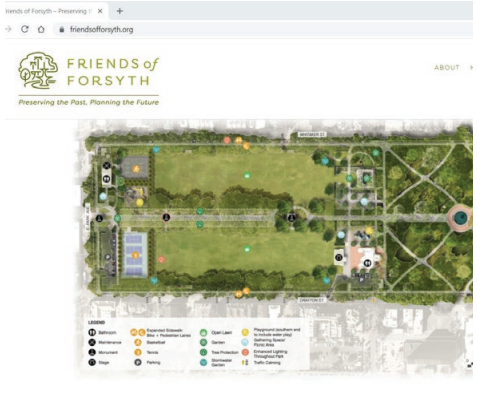
Signage



Signs were installed in the park from September 7 - 30, 2021 to advertise virtual community meetings and online engagement tools. Smaller signs featured QR code to facilitate access to website and engagement tools. Due to vandalism and removal of signage in previous phases, less signage was installed during this phase.

- 2 large banners hung at corners of Park Avenue/Drayton St. and Gaston St./Whitaker St.
- Signage promoting the engagement tools was attached to the two large wooden signs installed along the Central Spine of the park. On the in-person engagement days, the draft plan graphic was displayed on these two signs. The graphics were not left in place when the team was not in the park due to threat of vandalism.

Website



On September 15, 2021, the website was updated to display the draft plan graphic with rollover popup features to provide additional detail about the proposed features and amenities. The FAQ page of the website was routinely updated to provide answers to the commonly asked questions. Information about the virtual meetings and in park sessions were featured prominently along with a link to the comment form to provide feedback online. During the Draft Plan Phase, there were over 3,000 unique visitors and the average engagement time was 1.3 minutes. The City of Savannah also featured the project on its website.

Social Media



Social media posts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and NextDoor focused on promoting all community engagement opportunities, including links to the website and details about in-park informational sessions and virtual meetings. Posts were often reposted on the City of Savannah and Mayor's social media accounts.

During the Draft Plan Phase, 17 posts were made on each platform during the period the comment form was active. Combined data from Facebook and Instagram include 47 total new likes and 786 total engagements. The average daily reach was 150 with a high of 1,063. (Engagement data unavailable for Twitter and NextDoor.) The total number of social media followers since project kick off: Facebook 706, Instagram 1081, NextDoor 384, Twitter 32.

E-blasts

E-blasts (or emails) were sent during this phase to share information of online and in-person engagement opportunities.

- A total of eight emails were sent to an email list of roughly 1,600 addresses during the month of September to announce and provide links to the two virtual community meetings as well as encourage use of the online comment form and attendance at in-park informational sessions.

Press

A press release issued by City of Savannah on September 7, 2021 announced the Draft Plan Phase and encouraged participation. This phase of the project also received much coverage in the press: Savannah Morning News, The Current, WTOC (2), WSAV, FOX28. Friends of Forsyth Project Chairs were interviewed on The Commute and SCADradio's The Parallax View with Scott Singeison.

Engagement Opportunities

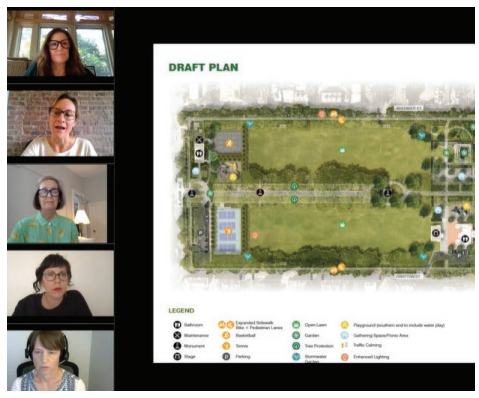


In Park Sessions



Teams of volunteers were located at three stations in the park to pass out comment forms and answer questions about the project and the design options presented. Sessions took place on September 18 & 25, 2021 from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Volunteers wore Friends of Forsyth t-shirts and feather banners were set up at each location to promote engagement. Hours and days of engagement were reduced during this phase based on observations about traffic at the in-person stations during the first two project phases. Laminated visuals were provided to help the public better understand certain design details. A QR code linking to the online survey was very successful in overcoming barriers of visitors not wanting to complete the hard copy survey at that time and/or an alternative to filling out a paper survey during the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 50 comment forms were completed in person.

Virtual Meetings



Two virtual community meetings were held on September 14, 2021 at 2:00 and 6:00 pm. The purpose of the meetings was to present the draft plan to the public and provide opportunity for Q&A with the project team. The meetings were identical in format and open to all. Each meeting lasted approximately one hour, and participants had the opportunity to raise their hand and unmute to ask their question. On average, each meeting was attended by about 80 people.

Presentations/Meetings



The draft plan was presented to City Council during the first week of August, to the Historic Preservation Commission in September, to the Historic Site and Monument Commission and Historic District Board of Review in October. A presentation to the Metropolitan Planning Commission was held in early November. These meetings with specific groups provided additional opportunity to share the draft plan and answer questions.

Comment Form

A comment form was shared online and hard copy at in-park sessions to allow the public an opportunity to share their comments on the draft plan. 330 comment forms were completed and provided valuable feedback for finalizing the Master Plan concept.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Response Summary

330 responses were provided via an online or paper comment form. Comments were grouped into common themes and key topics summarized below based on top responses.

Bicycle Use

- On street bike lanes along Drayton and Whittaker would reduce the need for dedicated bike lanes in the park.
- Concern that expanded Perimeter Path is not needed and may endanger tree root zone.
- Enforcement is necessary to create separate space for cyclists and non-cyclists.
- Mixed experience of conflict between pedestrians and cyclists.

Overall Support for the Master Plan

- Appreciation that the revised plan responded to community concerns.
- Plan reflects a good compromise or balance of preservation goals and desired updates.
- Playground / Splash Pads.
- Concern with providing two play spaces in the park rather than co-locating in the same location.
- Enthusiasm for a water play feature coupled. with concern that a spray ground was recently installed at bandshell.
- Concern with locating a playground next to courts primarily used by adults.

Monument (Existing Civil War Memorial and Proposed New Monument/Public Art)

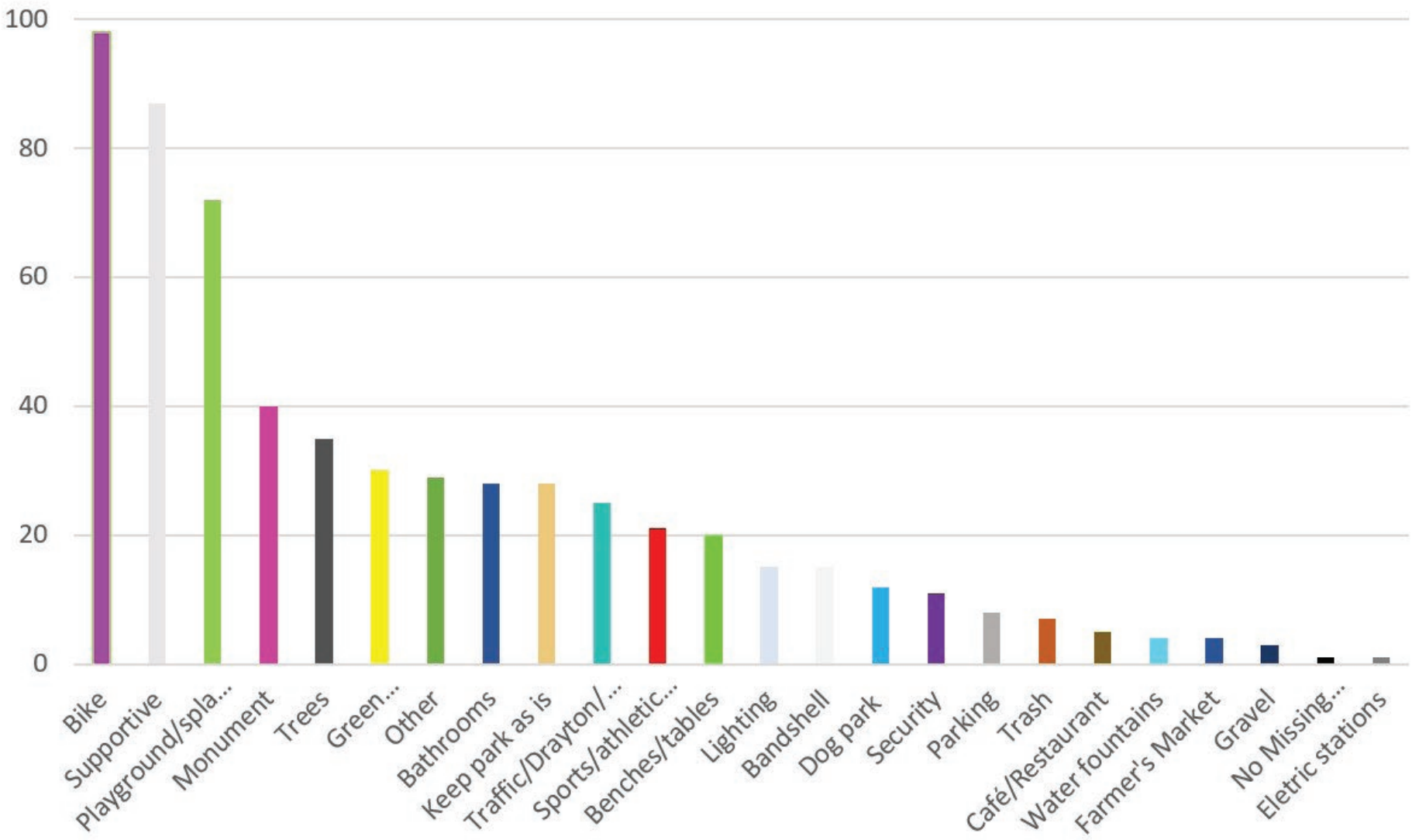
- A number of responses expressed interest in a new monument that would depict a fuller history of Savannah.
- Responses about the existing Civil War Memorial ranged from removing it to leaving as is with some suggestions for contextualizing it and removing the busts that were added at a later date. A majority of the responses requested the memorial to be removed.
- There were a few concerns that adding a new monument along the Central Spine could interrupt the view of the promenade.

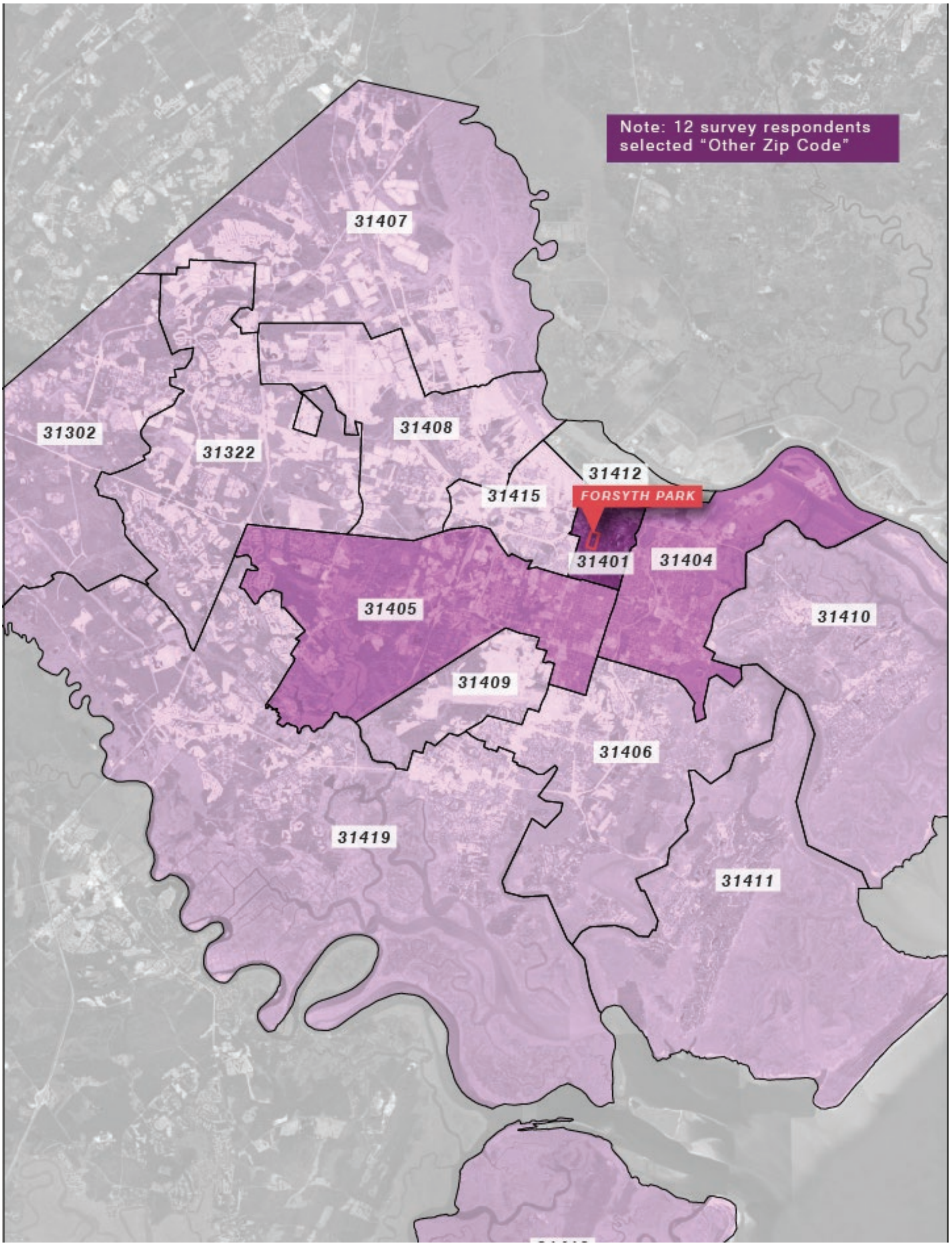
Tree Canopy / Green space / Open Space

- Support for preservation, maintenance and succession planning for trees.
- Support for preservation of open green space and addition of gathering spaces at key areas in the park.

Other Common Responses

- Support for bathrooms at south end of the park
- Concern that dedicated dog park area was not included in the revised plan.
- A few concerns that the park should be left as-is.





Number of Survey Responses

- >401
- 200-400
- 150-199
- 100-149
- 25-99
- 0-24

Responses to the survey were provided from residents across the City of Savannah and beyond, with most responses coming from residents in the zip code closest to the park.

FINAL GRAPHICS
Existing Plan

Below is an illustrative drawing of the park as it exists today. Structures, paths, tree canopy outline, sports courts, and parking are highlighted.



LEGEND

- Bathroom
- Monument
- Stage
- Basketball
- Tennis
- Parking
- Open Lawn
- Garden
- Playground



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

FINAL GRAPHICS
Proposed Plan

The park maintains its original framework and character with a few surgical changes. The Master Plan Team recommend these changes to be implemented incrementally, as funds are available, in the coming years and decades. There are four major ideas:

- The northern end of the park has no proposed changes, with the exception of lighting and pavement upgrades.
- A Multi-Use Path around the entire park to accommodate a designated bike and jogging lane that runs along the outer edge of the park, providing a safe route for cyclists. This lane is in addition to a dedicated pedestrian lane.
- The Open Lawns are preserved.
- Children and family programming are proposed throughout the park:
- A series of gardens are proposed adjacent to the restored Fragrant Garden, including a Children's Garden.
- Currently there is a playground west of the Central Spine. The plan proposes to move that playground program south to be part of a family-friendly destination with picnic tables and the proposed bathroom. This new playground would incorporate water play and be appropriate for all ages.
- The Rotary Club playground stays where it is currently located and is joined by a picnic area.



LEGEND

- Bathroom
- Maintenance
- Monument
- Stage
- Expanded Sidewalk
- Basketball
- Tennis
- Parking
- Open Lawn
- Garden
- Tree Protection
- Stormwater Garden
- Playground (southern end to include water play)
- Gathering Space/Picnic Area
- Traffic Calming
- Enhanced Lighting



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

FINAL GRAPHICS
Enlarged Views

The area around the Dummy Forts was historically used for military training and then for passive recreation. The Master Plan Team recommends that these areas, the “Threshold” to the northern historic section, be re-considered and partially restored to their historic conditions. The proposal to restore the area around the Western Dummy Fort to serve as passive recreation is in multiple parts:

- Remove maintenance truck parking from under the Live Oaks west of the Fort and create a Shade Garden for visitor enjoyment and to prolong the life of the Live Oaks there.

- Remove the dying “Christmas Tree” from the area south of the Fort and create a Children’s Garden, which could be designed as a sensory garden for quiet exploration, especially those who may be challenged physically or emotionally.

- Replace the under-used playground adjacent to the Western Dummy Fort with a new gathering area for informal gathering, picnicking, small events, and temporary art.

- Redesign the Fragrant Garden to be fully accessible, honoring its original intention to be a sensory garden for the blind; revive its horticulture to create a quiet destination for individual contemplation and small gatherings; increase the hours in which it is open to the public.





As noted on the previous page, the area around the Dummy Forts was historically used for military training and then for passive recreation. During the Concept Phase, the Master Plan Team proposed that both the western playground and Rotary Club Playground be removed and restored for passive recreation. This would allow for more inclusive gathering areas and for the cafe to more easily serve patrons outdoors. However, community outreach efforts proved that the existing Rotary Club Playground is beloved by the community in its current location. Its construction was donated by the Rotary Club of Savannah, and its longevity is secured by the Rotary Club's sponsorship.



The final Master Plan proposes to keep the Rotary Club Playground in its current location and:

- Demolish the existing bandshell, which has structural and ceiling issues; also its current proximity to the Dummy Fort creates an awkward and unsafe space between the stage and the Fort.
- Shift the location of the stage farther south from the Dummy Fort, allowing for ease of operations for event loading and unloading, and for the opportunity to accommodate cafe outdoor seating in this area.
- Restore the historic view from Open Lawns to the Dummy Fort; the Open Lawns were originally used as military parade grounds, and so the view between the Forts and the Parade Grounds was clear; the existing tensile fabric canopy obstructs the view; the new stage canopy shall be retractable and/or be less obtrusive.
- Add a gathering area at the south end of the Rotary Club Playground to allow for parents to sit while they watch the children.
- Add a lay-by parking lane at the existing parking lot to accommodate event loading/unloading, passenger drop-off, and food truck parking.



Existing Playground

Proposed Gathering Space/ Picnic Area

Proposed Stage with Canopy

Existing Dummy Fort
- Cafe

Existing Bathroom
- 4 women's stalls + 1 ADA stall
- 3 men's stalls +1 urinal + 1 ADA stall

Proposed Gathering Space/
Loading During Events

Existing Parking Configuration with
Proposed Lay-by Lane
- Pavement upgrade

Proposed Stormwater Garden

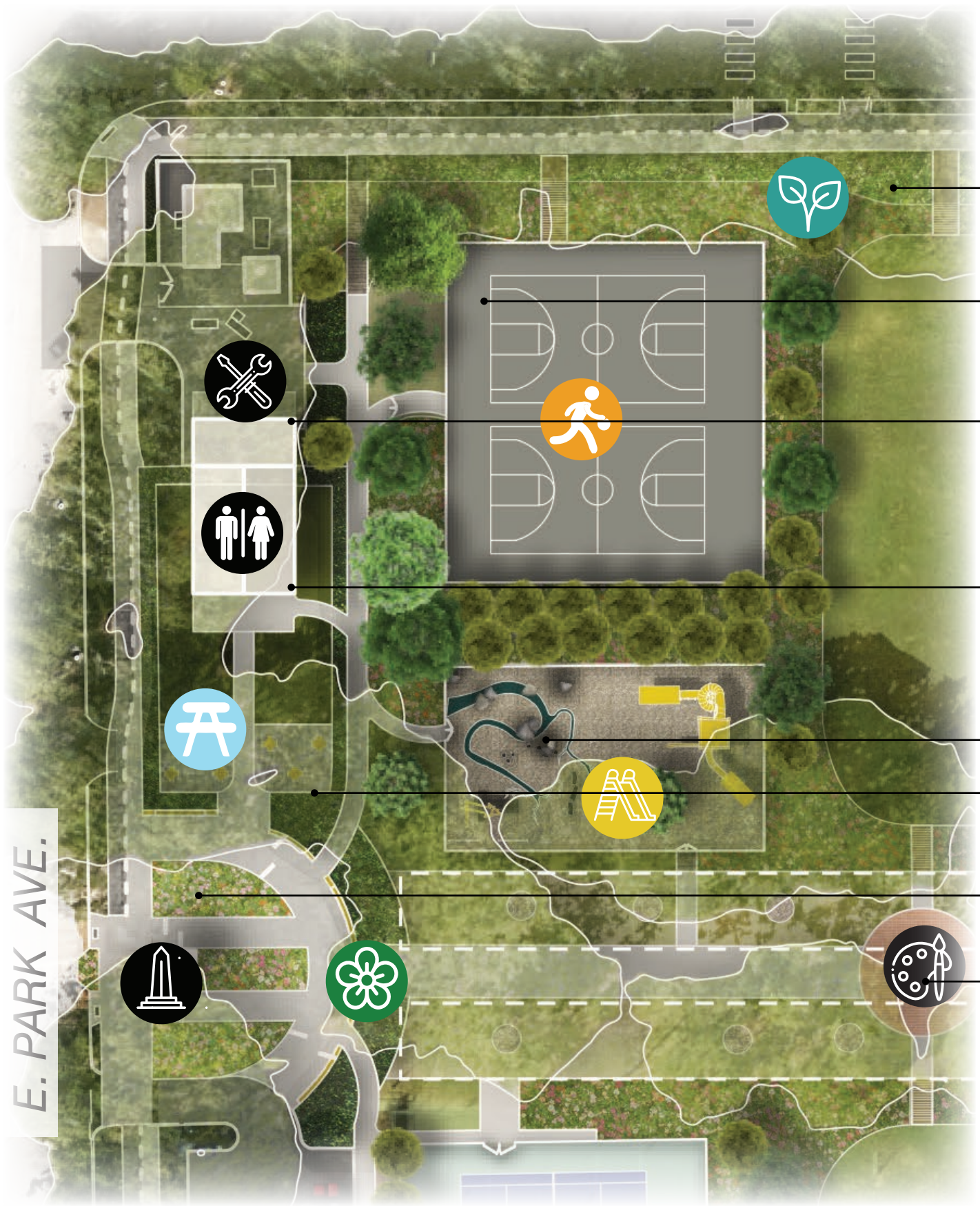
FINAL GRAPHICS
Enlarged Views

The southwest corner of the park is under-used. Here the Master Plan team proposes to cluster active recreation with a new family destination -- a gathering space, bathrooms, and playground with water play. This playground with water play is slightly larger than the existing western playground, which is proposed to be demolished.



In addition, the Master Plan Team proposes to:

- Maintain the existing parking lot and tennis court in their current locations, while upgrading pavement as necessary over time
- Redesign the Central Spine where it meets Bull Street to create a larger and more welcoming entry garden that deters bikes and other wheeled recreation
- Reconsider the edges of the Central Spine to protect the Live Oak Trees; plantings are located at the trunks, and a series of protective pavement pads are interspersed to accommodate the Forsyth Farmers' Market vendors as well as visitors gathering to watch games and sports on the Open Lawns
- Shift the basketball court west and replace its pavement, equipment and lighting
- Establish a designated maintenance area to accommodate staff parking, a shed to store a vehicle, equipment and tools, and a compacting dumpster; this location was selected because it already accommodates the well building; clustering utilitarian uses allows the rest of the park to be free of these activities
- Identify a location for future Public Art/New Monument; adding a monument which may speak to today's Savannahians' desires for public art was a popular idea per the Discovery survey results

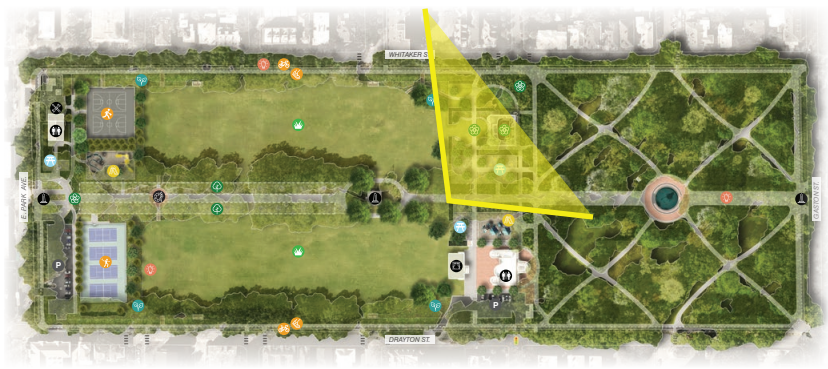




FINAL GRAPHICS
View to the Gathering Space

The heart of the park is between the Dummy Forts. This zone offers the most appropriate location for civic gathering as it is a large space straddling the historic northern end and the active southern end.

This perspective rendering reimagines the space now occupied by the bare and underutilized western playground as a vibrant, inclusive, and accessible space for informal gathering, small events, and temporary art. Existing and new trees shade the space; native shrub and perennial planting provides an immersive horticultural experience; permeable pavement provides accessible and stormwater-friendly walking surfaces; movable furniture allows park visitors to gather in ways that suit their needs – in the shade, in the sun, with friends, or alone. In this scene people are gathering for a small event at dusk.











FINAL GRAPHICS

View from the Entry Garden on Park Avenue

The southern end of the park currently accommodates parking, active recreation, and the existing utility building. The Master Plan Team recommends maintaining all of those activities and facilities and adding additional amenities -- bathrooms, a playground and a gathering space -- to create a new family-friendly destination.

This view is positioned in the proposed southern entry garden, rich with native shrubs and perennials. On the left, visitors see the gathering space in front of the bathroom facility. To the right of the bathroom, in the distance, the team proposes a basketball court with a new fence, equipment, and surfacing. Next to the basketball court is a fenced playground area with water play, buffered by vegetation. The trees along the Central Spine are protected with groundplane planting and permeable pavement, a strategy to prolong the life of those trees while allowing for the continuation of the high level of existing use by everyday visitors and during events.











PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

Preservation-Related Review Bodies and Roles

The City of Savannah has established several preservation-related review bodies which have purview over changes within Forsyth Park. Location as well as scope of work determines the review body and review process.

Savannah Historic District Board of Review

The northern portion of the park, north of Gwinnett Street, is within the locally designated Savannah Downtown Historic District. The Historic District Board of Review (HDBR) reviews all exterior changes to any structure visible from the public right-of-way within this district, except monuments which are reviewed by the Historic Site and Monument Commission (see below).

The HDBR uses the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, Visual Compatibility Factors, and Design Standards located in Section 7.8 Savannah Downtown Historic Overlay District of the City of Savannah's NewZO to evaluate all proposed alterations.

Future projects identified in the Master Plan which may fall under the purview of the HDBR include any exterior alterations to the East and West Dummy Forts, the new stage, and fencing and shade structures related to the playground.

The City of Savannah, as owner of Forsyth Park, may choose to opt out of the design review process by submitting plans and allowing 30 days for the HDBR to comment.

Historic Preservation Commission

The southern portion of the park, south of Gwinnett Street, is within the locally designated Victorian Historic District. The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) reviews all exterior changes to any structure visible from the public right-of-way within this district, except monuments which are reviewed by the Historic Site and Monument Commission (see below).

The HPC uses the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, Visual Compatibility Factors, and Design Standards located in Section 7.9 Victorian Historic Overlay District of the City of Savannah's NewZO to evaluate all proposed alterations.

Future projects identified in the Master Plan which may fall under the purview of the HPC include any exterior alterations to the buildings located in the southwest corner of the park, new construction of bathrooms and storage areas, and new fencing.

Historic Site and Monument Commission

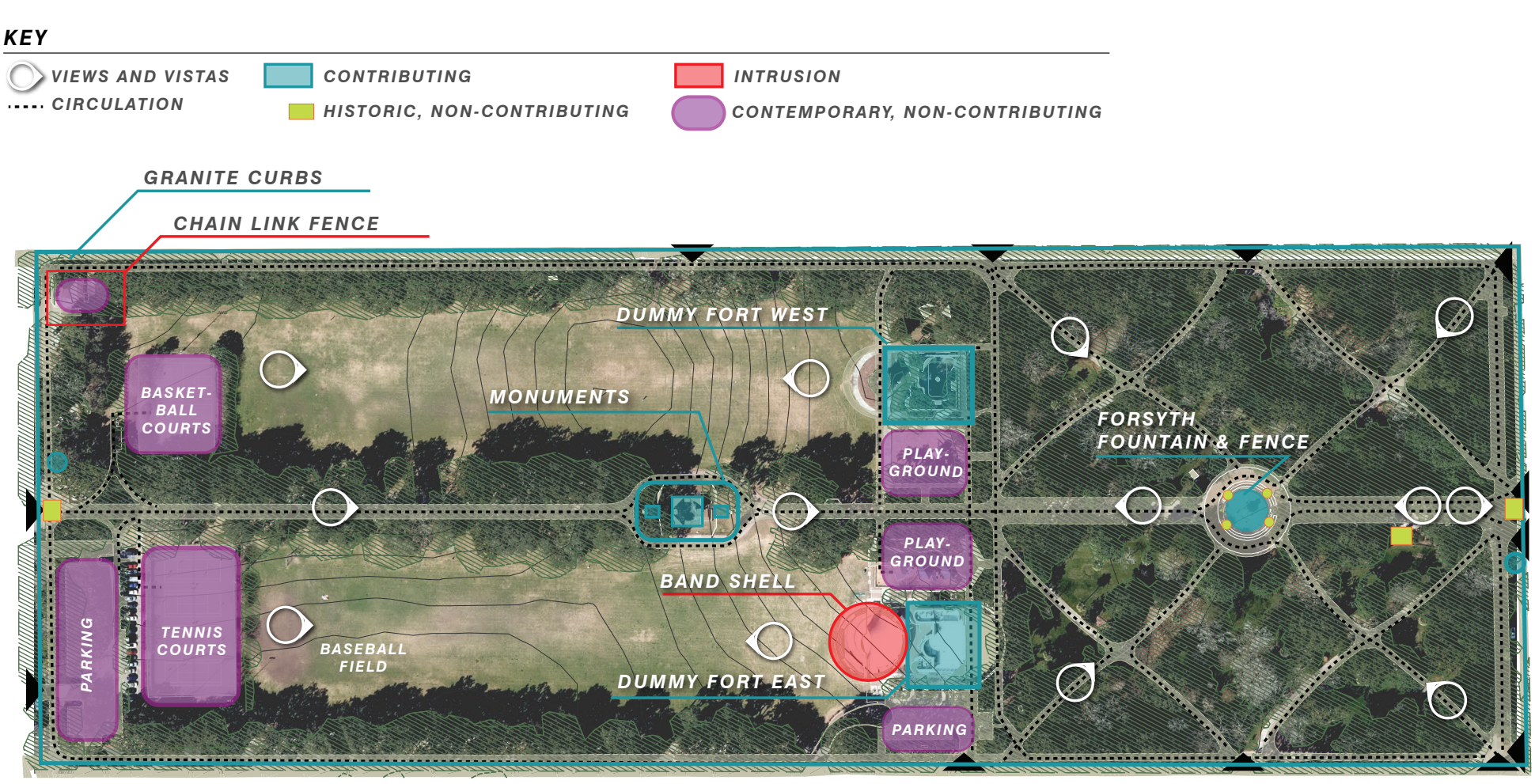
The Historic Site and Monument Commission (HSMC) reviews all public art, historical markers, and monuments anywhere within Forsyth Park. The HSMC uses the guidelines found in the City's Master Plan and Guidelines for Markers, Monuments and Public Art to evaluate the installation of any new or alteration to any existing marker, monument or public art.

Because the park is owned by the City of Savannah, the HSMC is a recommendatory body only and City Council makes the final decision.

Future projects identified in the Master Plan which may fall under the purview of the HSMC include any installation of monuments, markers and public art.

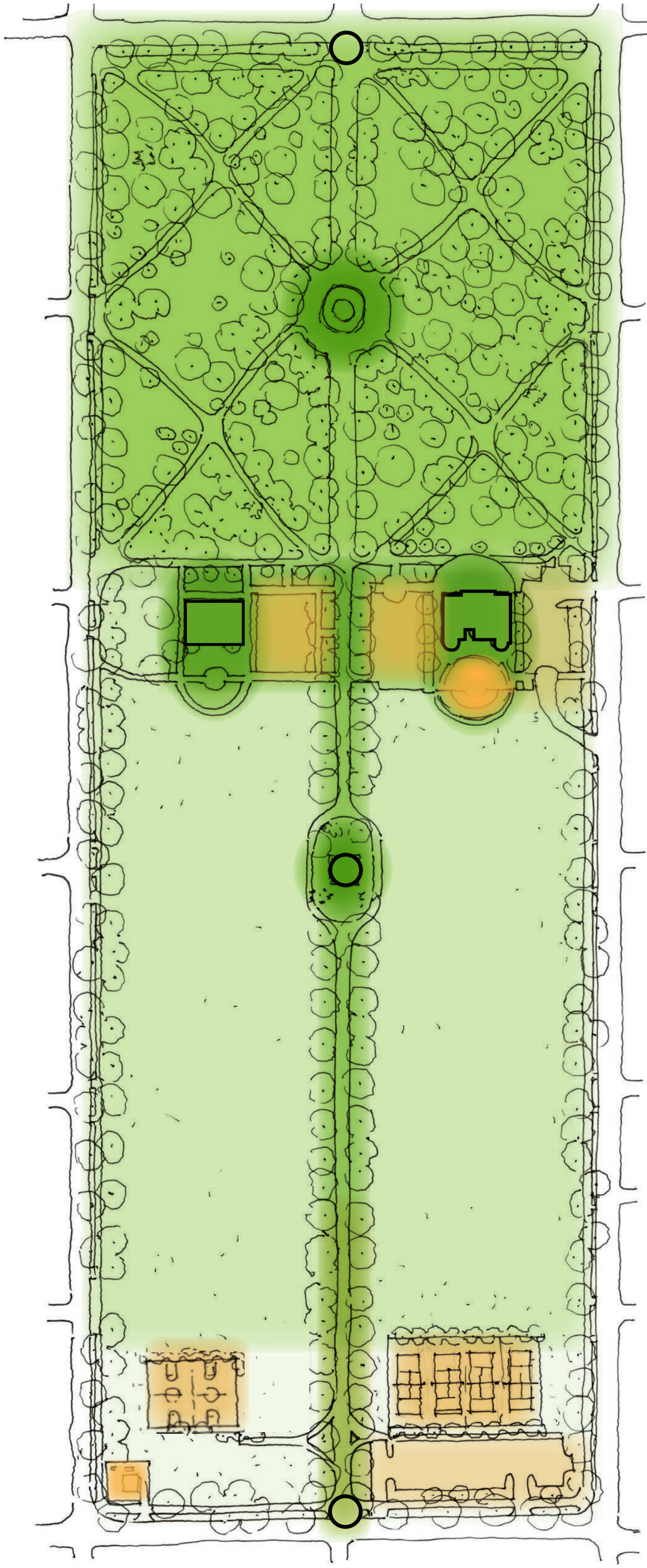


Example of view to be protected



Less Historic Integrity

More Historic Integrity



Building and Structures

Historic Precedent

Buildings and structures have a long history within Forsyth Park and have served a variety of purposes including military, utilitarian, and civic. The two Dummy Forts were among the earliest park buildings, completed in 1915.

Various pavilions, sheds and arbors are noted in the park dating from the early twentieth century.

A masonry bandstand structure was constructed south of the Civil War Memorial in the 1930s.

Multiple brick and stone utility buildings were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s near the Fountain, Dummy Forts, and the southwest corner of the park.

Recommendations

Existing Buildings

All buildings north of Gwinnett Street are located within the local Savannah Downtown Historic District and therefore any alterations are subject to review per Section 7.8 Savannah Downtown Historic Overlay District of NewZO. Buildings include: Forsyth Fountain pump house, East and West Dummy Forts, the bandshell, and the refuse and utility building.

Only the two Dummy Forts are considered historic, contributing buildings and are therefore subject to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation adopted by reference into the ordinance.

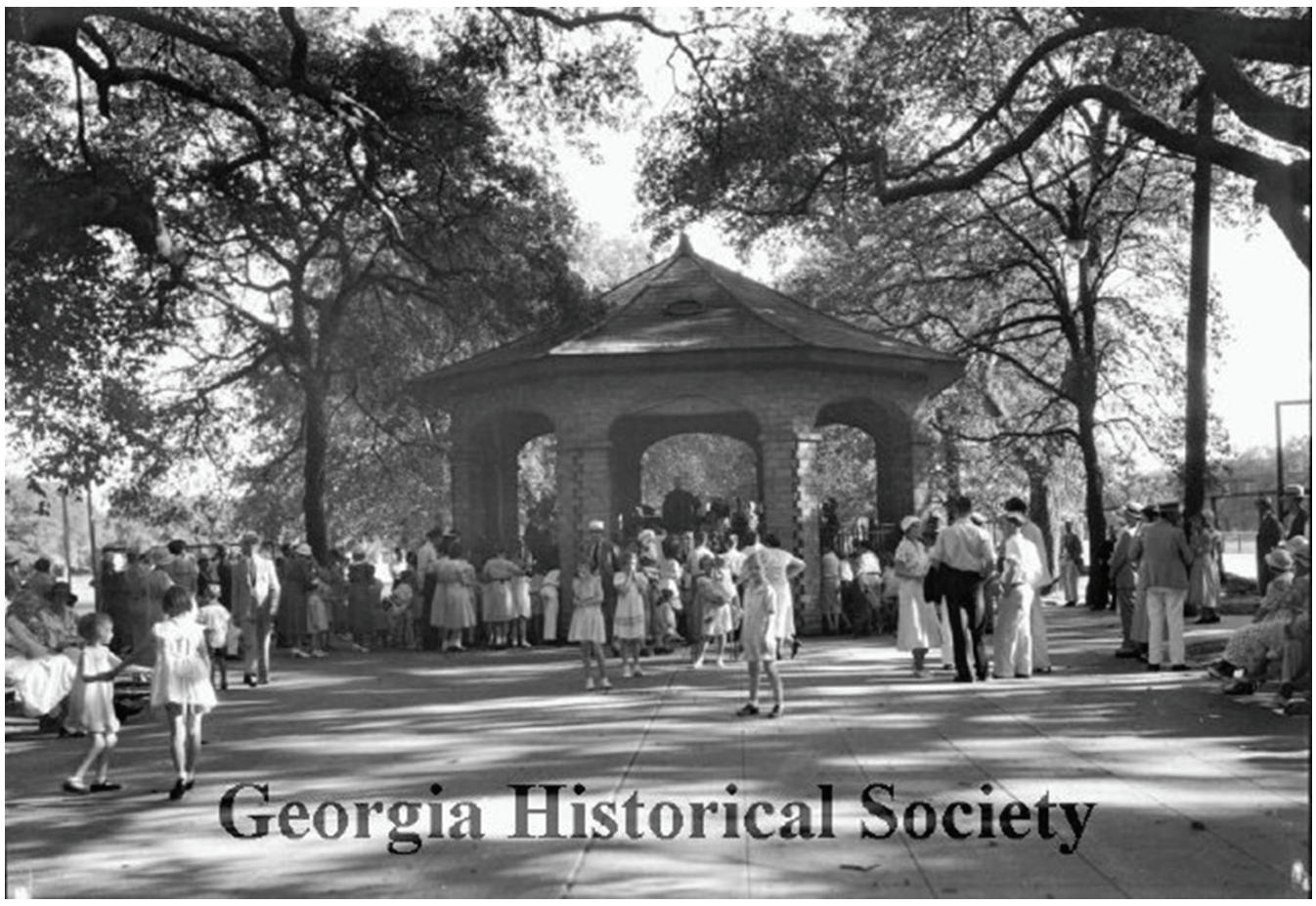
The Master Plan proposes the removal and replacement of the existing bandshell.

Buildings south of Gwinnett Street are located within the local Victorian Historic District and therefore any alterations are subject to review per Section 7.9 Victorian Historic Overlay District. There are two non-historic buildings located within this district: Southern Utility Building #1 and Southern Utility Building #2. There are no historic or contributing buildings within this section of the park.

New Buildings

The Master Plan proposes replacing the existing bandshell with a stage. It is recommended that the stage be low profile so as to minimize disruption to the historic viewshed of the East Dummy Fort from the parade ground. Should an overhead shelter be proposed, it is recommended that it be easily removeable or retractable and remain as such when not in use. It is recommended that the stage be simple in design and finished with white stucco.

The Master Plan proposes two accessory buildings at the southwest corner of the park to accommodate a new maintenance shed and restrooms. In addition to the standards in the Victorian Historic Overlay districts, it is recommended that the building be no taller than one story. It is recommended that they be finished with either stucco or brick. It is recommended that they be exempt from the minimum floor to floor height.



1930s Masonry Bandstand

Benches

Historic Precedent

Benches have been a mainstay feature of the park, likely since its inception. Photographs of benches lining the central north/south walkway date to the 1890s. These early benches are placed at regular intervals and appear to have a metal frame with horizontal wooden slats.



Library of Congress

Benches of a very similar style were also located along the east/west perimeter walkway at Gaston Street by 1907.



Library of Congress

A 1936 photograph indicates that benches also once lined the north/south perimeter pathways as well.



1936 Georiga Historical Society

Multiple styles of benches were used in the early days of the park. A photograph dating to 1884 which is self-identified as being within the park appears to show a concrete frame with wooden slats. Its location within the park is unknown.



1884 Georiga Historical Society

The placement of benches along the north/south central axis and along the east/west perimeter path at Gaston Street has continued to this day.

Interestingly, it does not appear that benches have ever been located around the Civil War Memorial, despite its original introspective purpose.

Currently there are also benches interspersed through the interior pathways at the north end of the path, surrounding the fountain, and in and around the playground areas.

Five existing bench types were identified in the Inventory:

Existing Benches

- Type 1: Concrete with wooden slats, 61 total.
- Type 2: Cast iron with wooden or wood composite slats, 45 total. Some benches incorporate “Trustees Garden Club” into the cast iron base.
- Type 3: Seat walls- in and around East Dummy Fort and East Playground.
- Type 4: Fragrant Garden bench.
- Type 5: Tennis court benches- wooden benches located at tennis courts



Type 1 Bench



Type 2 Bench

Recommendations

Locations

- Retain the existing placement of benches along the north/south central axis and along the east/west Perimeter Path at Gaston Street.
- Avoid installing benches around the Civil War Memorial.

Bench Types

- Retain Type 3, seat walls.
- Retain Type 4, Fragrant Garden bench.
- In order to maintain a consistent aesthetic, phase out Type 1 benches. As Type 1 and 2 benches are replaced, replace with Type 2 benches- cast iron frames with wood or wood composite slats.
- In recreational areas, such as the tennis and basketball courts, a different prototype bench may be utilized which may be more appropriate in high traffic, athletic areas.

Fencing

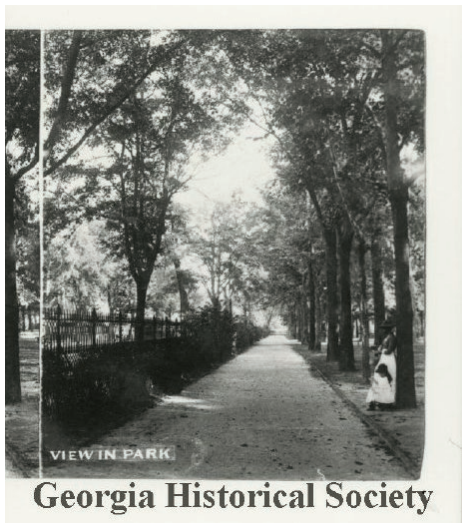
Historic Precedent

Fences have been utilized within and around Forsyth Park for a variety of purposes since its inception.

The earliest known fence predates the City's official designation of the park. William Hodgson enclosed about 10 acres of the park area with a wooden fence to contain grazing animals. The City replaced this fence with a perimeter iron railing fence in 1851. While some records report that the iron fence was removed in 1895, pictorial evidence indicates the fence intact in some places until as late as 1932.



1875 Stereograph



1923 Augusta Klask



1932 Augusta Klask

From 1869 to 1890, a wooden fence enclosed the park extension.

At different points in time, temporary fencing was installed in an effort to keep pedestrian on designated pathways.



c.1880s Minis collection



1900 Aldrich



1910 postcard

The ornate iron fence around Forsyth Fountain was installed by the 1860s.



1868 Stereograph

The original wood picket fence around the Civil War Memorial was replaced with an iron fence in 1882. This fence was altered in 1910 to accommodate the McLaws and Bartow busts.



1909 Postcard

Existing Fencing

There are several types of existing fencing in the park today: monument fencing, Forsyth Fountain fencing, sports/recreational fencing, playground fencing, planting bed fencing, and security fencing (both temporary and permanent).

Simple black iron fences in picket or bollard and chain form surround the Marine Monument, Civil War Memorial, and the Spanish American War monument. All three fences are considered historic.



Marine Monument



Civil War Memorial



Spanish American War Monument

The Forsyth Fountain features a more ornamental iron fence which was in place by the 1860s.



Forsyth Fountain fencing

Chain fences have been used in sports/recreational fencing both in order to enclose facilities (such as the tennis courts and the basketball courts), as well as to server as a backstop for baseball at the southern end of both the east and west parade grounds.



Basketball court enclosure



Baseball backstop

The Rotary Playground in the central area of the park is fully enclosed with a black aluminum picket fence.



Rotary Club of Savannah Playground fencing

A metal bollard and chain style fencing has been used to protect planting beds in limited areas in the central section of the park.



Planting bed bollard and chain fencing

Security fencing, both temporary and permanent, has been utilized in the park to restrict public access to certain facilities and locations. A brick fence surrounds the well building at the southwest corner of the park. Surrounding the brick fence, a chain link with razor wire fence provides an additional deterrent.



Security fencing at the well building

The space between the bandshell and the East Dummy Fort has become a somewhat awkward area where trash is stored, deliveries are made, and sometimes homeless people seek shelter. The City has found it necessary to restrict access to the area and temporary fencing by the Savannah Police Department has been installed.



Temporary security fencing between the Bandshell and Eastern Dummy Fort

Recommendations

Existing Monument and Forsyth Fountain Fencing

The fencing associated with the Marine Monument, Civil War Memorial, Spanish American War Monument, and Forsyth Fountain is considered historic. Additionally, the fencing associated with the Civil War Memorial and the Forsyth Fountain are also considered contributing. Any treatment of the fencing for the Marine Monument and Spanish American War Monument should be evaluated using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Any treatment for the fencing for the Civil War Memorial and Forsyth Fountain should be evaluated using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation.

The conditions of existing monument and Forsyth Fountain fencing should be evaluated every five years and maintenance performed as needed.

New Monument/Public Art Fencing

The Master Plan envisions a new monument or public art within the north/south axis path between the Spanish American War Monument and the Civil War Memorial. Fencing is not required for new monuments or public art but is often incorporated as a way to restrict public access for the safety of both the monument and the public. Fencing, if proposed, should be black iron or aluminum pickets at the minimum height necessary to effectively limit access.

With the improvements and alterations recommended for both the tennis and basketball courts, replacement of the existing fencing should also be undertaken. New fencing may be chain link provided that it is coated with a black or dark green PVC or polymer coating. The height of the new fencing should be the minimum necessary to accommodate the sport.

The two baseball backstops in the southern end of the parade grounds are in poor condition and rarely used. They should be removed.

The playground fencing at the Rotary Club Playground is in good condition and should be maintained. The new playground proposed at the south end of the park should incorporate similar fencing. Fencing should be black metal pickets at the minimum height necessary. New playground fencing will also be subject to the provisions of Section 7.9 Savannah Victorian Historic Overlay District.

The planting bed fencing consisting of bollards and chains is only used in the middle section of the park. It's not clear if the original purpose was decorative or to allow for the planting beds to establish without disturbance. It is recommended that the planting bed fencing be removed.

The double layer of security fencing surrounding the well building in the southwest corner of the park is in poor condition and very unsightly. It is recommended that both existing fences be removed and replaced with a brick fence. The height of the fence should be minimum necessary to effectively secure the building. New fencing will also be subject to the provisions of Section 7.9 Savannah Victorian Historic Overlay District.

The temporary fencing between the Bandshell and Eastern Dummy Fort will be unnecessary once the bandshell is removed and a new stage installed. It is recommended that the temporary fencing be removed at that time. Should it be determined that fencing is still needed in that area, the fencing should be permanent and designed to integrate visually, architecturally, and materially with the new theater and the dummy fort. New fencing will also be subject to the provisions of Section 7.8 Savannah Downtown Historic Overlay District.

Monuments, Markers and Public Art

Historic Precedent

Monuments and public art were early additions to Forsyth Park, with Forsyth Fountain being the first, installed in 1858.



1868 Stereograph

A pair of sphinxes were installed at the park entrance along Gaston Street in 1870. The sphinxes were removed by the City in 1920 after being damaged by vandals.



1875 Wilson Stereograph

The Mercury Statue was added to the northern section of the park in 1872. The statue was on a pillar surrounded by rocks. The statue was destroyed by vandals in 1914.



1880 view

An eagle cage was mentioned in newspaper articles about the park in 1873, but no photographs were located.

The Civil War Memorial was a major addition to the park, completed in 1875. The busts of Generals Bartow and McLaws were added to the Memorial in 1910.



1909 Postcard

The Myers Drinking Fountain was added to Forsyth Park in 1897, although it no longer exists and no images have been located.

Various decorative urns have appeared in different historic photographs but no records of their dates of placement or removal were located. None exist in the park today.



1890 Wilson

The British Evacuation of Savannah marker was added to the southern end of the park in 1904 by a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



The Spanish American War Monument was added in 1931.



WWII Marine Monument was added in 1947.



The Fragrant Garden fountain was installed in 1959.



There are a variety of markers in the form of metal plaques in Fragrant Garden as well as around Forsyth Fountain. These have been installed at different times and for a variety of reasons.



Trustees' Garden Club and the Georgia Historical Society installed a marker through GHS's historic marker program in 2001 providing a brief history of the park.



An interactive xylophone was installed along the central pathway in 2013.



Recommendations

All existing and proposed monuments, markers and public art should be consistent with the City of Savannah's Master Plan for Monuments, Markers, and Public Art in addition to the following.

Existing Monuments, Markers and Public Art

Forsyth Fountain is both a historic and contributing feature to the park and alterations should be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation. The fountain should be inspected at a minimum of every five years and maintenance performed as needed.

The Spanish American War Monument, WWII Marine Monument, and Fragrant Garden Fountain are historic features to the park and alterations should be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. They should be inspected at a minimum of every five years and maintenance performed as needed.

The City's Civil War Memorial Task Force has provided recommendations as to the treatment of the Civil War Memorial.

The British Evacuation of Savannah marker is in poor condition and sited inappropriately. The marker base is very stained, and the plaque is difficult to read. It is situated to face the street and therefore cannot be read by pedestrians without crossing into the planting bed. It is recommended that both the base and the plaque be thoroughly cleaned. It is recommended that a sealant be applied to the plaque to prevent corrosion and subsequent staining. It is recommended that the marker be relocated within the newly designed garden bed entrance at Park Avenue (subject to review by the Historic Site and Monument Commission).

The Spanish American War Monument is also proposed to be relocated so as to be incorporated into the newly designed garden bed entrance at Park Avenue (subject to review by the Historic Site and Monument Commission).

It is recommended that the xylophone be relocated to the Children's Garden and that the concrete pad on which it is currently installed is removed.

New Monuments, Markers and Public Art

The Master Plan proposes a new monument or public art location in the central north/south pathway of the park. The theme and design of the monument/public art should be determined by the community. The overall size of the new monument/public art should be limited so as to not require major alterations to the north/south pathway.

Additional opportunities for public art may be located in the garden rooms in the central area of the park.

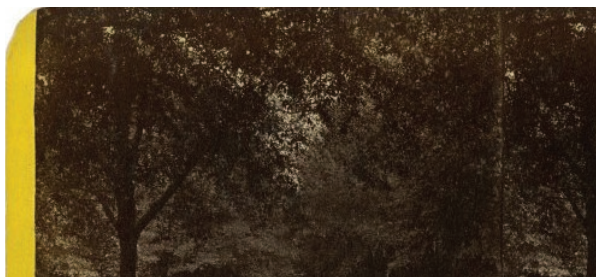
All new monuments, markers and public art are subject to review by the Historic Site and Monument Commission.

Light Fixture Design

Historic Precedent

Light fixtures have historically been a feature within the park for both safety and visual enhancement. Lighting has been used to mark the entrance and highlight key features such as the fountain. Lighting has also been used over time to illuminate monuments, provide visibility for recreational facilities, light pathways, and light adjacent roadways.

Elaborate light fixtures historically marked the entrance to Forsyth Park from Bull Street as seen in the 1875 photograph below where light fixtures flanked the main gate.



1875 IN Wilson photograph

After the removal of the perimeter fence, new light fixtures in the form of a Bishop's Crook were installed at the entrance, as seen in the following 1900 photograph and 1906 postcard.



1900 photograph Detroit Publishing



Postcard (1906) showing light fixtures at park entrance.

Acorn style light fixtures were traditionally located in and around the fountain. It appears that the earliest fixture location was on the periphery of the sidewalk around the fountain and was later moved to within the fountain fence.



1890 William Wilson photograph with light fixture on periphery of sidewalk

The 1899 Mayors Annual Report notes the lack of light around the fountain and a request is made for additional lighting. It is likely that this is when lighting is installed within the fence as illustrated (possibly) in postcard 13 below.



Postcard (1900) showing light fixtures around fountain, possibly within the fence

By the 1920s, the fixtures had been moved to within the fence as shown below.



Existing Conditions

Eight existing light fixture types were identified in the Site Inventory section:

- Type 1: Colonial style (also referred to as Penn Globe)- 88 total
- Type 2A: Modern Square- 27 total
- Type 2B: Modern square- 4 total
- Type 3: Acorn style- 4 total
- Type 4: Cobra style- many
- Type 5: Lantern style (also referred to as Savannah/Genie Refractive)- 12 total
- Type 6: Hallide- 7 total
- Type 7: Accent lighting- many

None of the existing light fixtures themselves appear to be historic or contributing. It appears that lighting has been added over time, in response to specific issues, within limited budgets, and by different organizations (various City departments as well as Georgia Power). This has created a lack of cohesion among the design and placement of light fixtures. Many of the light fixtures detract from the ambiance of the park due to their design and/or condition. Many of the fixtures appear to be in poor condition with broken glazing and various attached appendages.

Recommendations

General Lighting

- **Materials:** Light fixtures should be both attractive, durable, and appropriate within a historic context. Compatible materials include metal and glazing.
- **Design:** Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the lighting design guidelines, the design of light fixtures should be simple, contemporary, and unobtrusive.
- **Location:** The location of new light fixtures should not obscure any historic viewsheds, obstruct circulation patterns, or otherwise detract from historic features.
- **Size:** Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the lighting design guidelines, the size of light fixtures should be the minimum necessary to adequately achieve the lighting goal.
- **Frequency:** In order to avoid unnecessary clutter of infrastructure, light fixtures should be incorporated at the minimum frequency necessary to adequately achieve the lighting goal.
- **City of Savannah Lighting Plan:** Unless otherwise specified, all lighting should be consistent with the City of Savannah's Lighting Plan.

Fountain Lighting

It is recommended that the Acorn-Style light fixtures be retained around the fountain. The fixtures themselves are likely not historic but the use of that design in that location is. Replacement fixtures should match existing and be located in the same place.

North-South Axis and Interior Perimeter Lighting

All the squares along the Bull Street corridor feature Type 5 Lantern Style light fixtures (also called Savannah/Genie Refractive fixtures). It is recommended that this light fixture continue into the park, along the central axis and along the park perimeter. This design is compatible with the historic ambiance and continues the tradition of the Lantern Style design in the parks on the Bull Street corridor. As light fixtures are replaced, they should be replaced with this design.



Street Lighting

Currently street lighting along Drayton, Whitaker and Gaston Streets is the Cobra style. It is recommended that these light fixtures be replaced with the Bishop's Crook design utilized along the Bull Street corridor from Bay to Gaston Streets. Coordination and approval from Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) will be required.

Recreational Facilities Lighting

In addition to the general lighting recommendations, lighting of recreational facilities should be incorporated into existing infrastructure wherever possible.

Event Lighting

In addition to the general lighting recommendations, event lighting for infrequent events (less than one per month, on average) should be temporary and removed when not in use.

Monument/Public Art Lighting

In addition to the general lighting recommendations, monument and public art lighting should be considered during the design phase and incorporated accordingly. Lighting should be subtle and not detract from or overemphasize the monument or public art.

Hardscape

Historic Precedent

Historically, different hardscape was used in different locations throughout the park's history. This appears to be generally divided into the following areas:

- Area around the fountain
- Perimeter walkway
- Bull Street axis walkway
- Interior pathways

Area Around the Fountain

Early records note that the area around the fountain was shelled (Savannah Daily Morning News, October 17, 1859). Demonstrating its importance as the focal point in the park, the area around the fountain received special treatment as early as 1860 when that years Mayors Annual Report noted that brick had been added around the fountain. The same report also noted "oyster shell" for other walks.

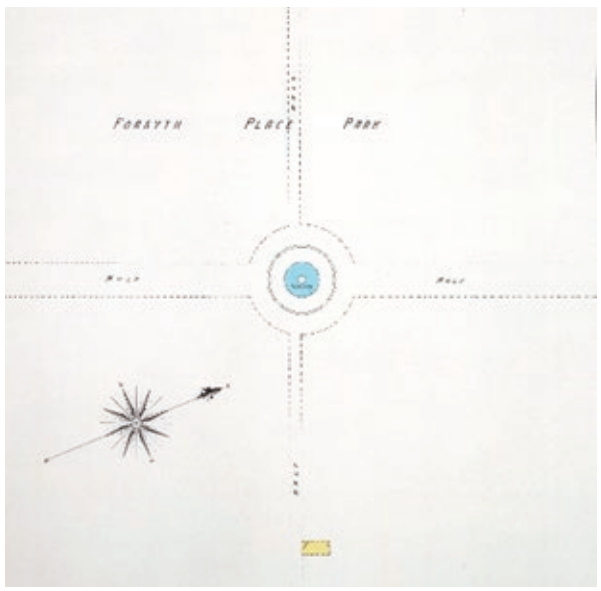
This is supported by an 1868 image which appears to show paving around fountain, and oyster shell beyond.



A photograph from 1890 also confirms paving around fountain surrounded by oyster shell.



Interestingly, the 1898 Sanborn Map indicates stone around the fountain, as a blue circle is shown (pink signifies brick, while blue signifies stone). It's not clear if this was simply a scrivner's error or if stone paving was utilized at some point.



By 1901, the brick had been replaced with cement (1901 Mayors Annual Report). In 1903, the cement circle was enlarged (1903 Mayors Annual Report). This can be seen in the 1920s photograph below showing scored concrete around fountain.



A photograph from 1930 also clearly shows scored concrete around fountain.



It appears that the area around the fountain remained scored concrete until 1988 when new brick pavers were installed around the time of the fountain restoration (Mayors Annual Report 1988).

Perimeter Walkway

It is likely that the perimeter walkway in the north of the Park was originally oyster shell although there is no specific mention in the Mayors Annual Reports until 1889 (1889 Mayors Annual Report). Preparations were made for oyster shell walks along the perimeter of Forsyth Extension (along the edges of the recently annexed Parade Grounds) in 1870.

Photographs from 1875 show shell in the area around the Sphinxes at the north entrance of the park.



By 1897, at least some of the oyster walkways have been replaced with pressed gravel which was seen as a significant improvement. (Mayors Annual Report 1897). However, the trend quickly moved to concrete as the preferred paving material. A photograph from 1900 shows scored concrete around sphinxes.



This treatment apparently does not extend to the remainder of the perimeter walkways as demonstrated in this 1907 photograph.



In a photograph dated 1923, the perimeter of the park (as indicated by fencing) appears to be shell.



However, by 1936, there is photographic evidence of a scored concrete perimeter path.



Bull Street Axis Walkway

The Bull Street axis walkway is a dominant feature of the park, originating at City Hall and serving as the bifurcation of not only Forsyth Park but the east and west sections of the City. It also serves at the main entrance point into the park and aligns with the two most significant focal points of the park: the fountain and Civil War Memorial. By 1903, the Bull Street walkway has been concreted (1903 Mayors Annual Report). By 1905, the concrete walkway has been extended into Forsyth Park Extension (1905 Mayors Annual Report). A postcard from the period confirms this condition.



While it's difficult to ascertain with surety from this 1909 postcard depicting the Civil War Memorial, the clean edges of the pathway do suggest concrete as opposed to shell.



Interior Pathways

There was little mention of the interior pathways in City records, though it is reasonable to assume that early pathways were crushed oyster shells, like the remainder of the park's pathways. The earliest photograph located dates to 1931 and features a scored concrete path.



In summary, paving was utilized to prioritize certain spaces within the park. The fountain was viewed early on at the top of the hierarchy and was paved with bricks from an early period. Gradually, other pathways were prioritized including the Bull Street axis and the perimeter pathway. Lastly the interior pathways were paved with concrete.

Existing Conditions

Forsyth Park currently features two dominate hardscape types: scored concrete and brick. Brick is located around the fountain while scored concrete (in various conditions and scoring size) is located on all other pathways. The perimeter of the park is lined with granite curbing. With the exception of the granite curbing, none of the hardscape itself is considered historic.

In the immediate vicinity, three of the four streets which enclose the park feature sidewalks with intermittent scored concrete and red brick in a herringbone pattern. Gaston Street alone features only scored concrete. In a wider context, 19 of the 22 squares feature red brick pathways in a herringbone pattern.

Recommendations

Existing Pathways

- Locations: The locations of existing pathways should be maintained.
- Size: While the historical widths of the pathways are unknown, it is recommended that the existing widths be maintained to the extent possible. Any widening of the pathways should be the minimum necessary and easily reversible.
- Materials: None of the existing materials on the pathways is considered historic and may be removed and replaced as needed. It is recommended that the type of materials remain the same, that scored concrete be retained as the primary pathway materials. The scoring pattern should attempt to duplicate the historic pattern, in approximately two-foot by two-foot squares.

New Pathways

- Locations:The locations of new pathways should be based on historic precedent only and not require the removal or significant alterations of historic pathways.
- Size: It is recommended that the widths of new pathways be consistent with the widths of comparable historic pathways within the park.
- Materials: Scored concrete in approximately two-foot by two-foot squares; and natural materials such as crushed stone or oyster shells are appropriate materials for new pathways. Brick may be utilized around the fountain or to highlight a particular feature, such as a new monument.

Granite Curbing

Granite curbing should be maintained.

Signage Design

Historic Precedent

Only one photograph was located depicting historic signage at the park and it dates to 1932. The sign is affixed to a tree at the entrance gates and its content is unknown.



It is not known if additional signage in Forsyth Park existed historically, as no photographic or other documentation was located. It seems likely, however, that signage indicating the name of the park and perhaps opening hours would have been located near the entrances.

Existing Conditions

There are many types of signage currently located within the park including educational, directional, traffic-related, dedicatory, and facility identification.



Existing educational signage



Existing directional signage



Existing traffic signage



Existing dedication signage

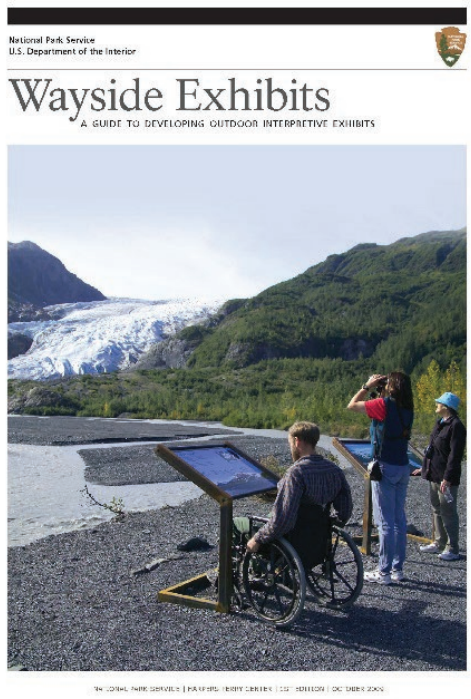


Existing facility locations identification sign

Recommendations

Educational Signage

Also called interpretive signage, the primary purpose of educational signage is to provide the reader with additional information about the context and environment and tends to interpret the historic and natural features of a site. All educational signage, except markers erected through the Georgia Historical Society marker program, should follow the National Park Service's *Wayside Exhibits: A Guide to Developing Outdoor Interpretive Exhibits*, in addition to the guidelines herein.



Educational signage should use a low-profile design with a 45-degree angle. The size of the signage should be 36x24 inches and contain about 75-100 words and site-specific graphics.



Educational Signage Example

6x12 signs, 25 words or less, may be used for plant identification and similar uses.



Plant Identification signage- example

The signage panel should be high pressure laminate with a minimum of 10 years warranty. The base should be black aluminum.

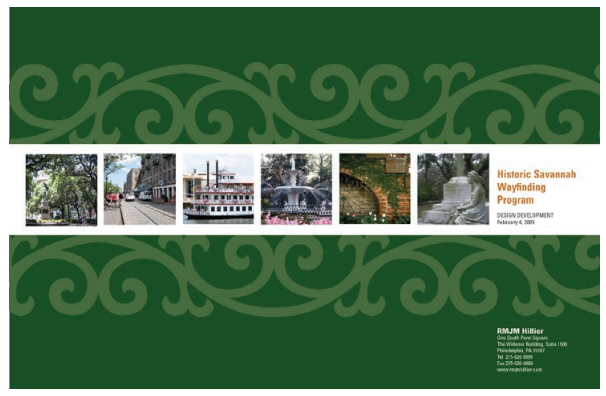
Location

Signs should be placed in accessible and safe locations and should align with the intended direction of the readers' attention. Signage should not block or impair pathways and should not impede activities (such as sporting events).

Maintenance: Signs should be cleaned twice year, and a budget established for replacement every 10 years.

Directional Signage

All directional signage should follow the guidelines in Historic Savannah's Wayfinding Program, adopted in 2009.



Traffic-Related Signage

Traffic-related signage should be the minimum necessary and clustered where possible to avoid clutter.

Facility Identification

For City of Savannah-operated facilities, identification signage including the name of the facility, hours of operation, and basic rules for use may be incorporated. The design of the sign should follow the templates and palettes established in the Wayfinding Program.

For non-City of Savannah-operated facilities, identification signage should follow the signage standards established for the local historic district in which the facility is located.

Dedication Signage

Signage which indicates the organization or individual responsible for the improvement should be located on the improvement itself, wherever possible. It should be in the form of a bronze plaque, or engraved directly onto the feature itself, and should be of a discreet size and location so as to not detract from the improvement.

Removal and Replacement

All unnecessary, superfluous signage should be removed. All replacement signage should be consistent with these guidelines.

Archaeology Overview

Any ground-disturbing activities proposed for Forsyth Park should consider the potential impact the activities will have on the site's archaeological resources below ground. Due to the site's layered pre-history and history spanning multiple periods of continued intensive use, the entirety of the park is considered an "Area of Potential Effect" (APE), or likely to yield historical information from archaeological investigation.

Ground disturbing activities are defined as the alteration of the existing surface or subsurface by grading, excavation or construction, causing an alteration in the existing cultural soil layering present on site.

Ground disturbing activities have occurred in the past, which may have contributed to the loss and/or distortion of archaeological resources. The areas previously disturbed are also potentially the areas associated with the greatest likelihood to yield important historical information. One example is the area south of the Eastern Dummy Fort, where a Civil War prison camp is believed to have been located. Here, the Forsyth Park bandshell was erected in 2009.

Archaeology as Required

As outlined in the City of Savannah's Archaeology Resource Protection Ordinance, adopted as Chapter 13 of the City's Code of Ordinances, archaeology is required when buildings over 1,500 square feet or more are constructed on City property or surplus public property sold by the City.

The National Historic Preservation Act requires that archaeological resources must also be considered when federal monies are involved in ground disturbing activities. When federal monies are used, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires a Section 106 review be performed to evaluate the effect the undertaking may have on archaeological sites and other historic properties that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The entirety of Forsyth Park is listed to the National Register as part of two adjacent districts, the Savannah Historic District and the Victorian Historic District.

Evaluation

An evaluation of any area proposed for ground disturbance, should consider the following related to archaeology:

As stated in *Georgia's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys*, an archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. An archaeological site must be at least 50 years old, and is characterized by any of the following criteria:

- An area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or prehistoric) on the surface within a 30-m radius;
- A shovel test that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same artifact);
- A shovel test that produces one artifact and at least one surface artifact from the same broad cultural period within a 20-m radius from that shovel test;
- An area with visible or historically-recorded cultural features (e.g., shell midden, cemetery, rockshelter, chimney fall, brick walls, piers, earthwork, etc.).

Recommendations

Archaeological Survey

To better understand which areas have the highest potential to yield important archaeological information, a Phase One archaeological survey is recommended for the entirety of the park. The survey should include the following four tasks:

Background Research:
The goal of background research is to inform the Phase I investigation through an examination of factors which previous experience has shown affect the nature, distribution, and condition of archaeological resources. This task includes an examination of information concerning the history, prehistory, and environment of Forsyth Park. Archaeological site files, available at the University of Georgia, should be examined and historic maps and photographs gathered. Additionally, local historical societies, libraries, and internet searches should be consulted, as well as individuals with knowledge of the area's history and nearby archaeological resources.

Field Investigations:
Field investigations would include shovel tests at 20-meter intervals, measure approximately 35 cm in diameter, and extend into natural subsoil. This investigation should be paired with ground-penetrating radar examination with an assumed coverage of 33% based on shovel test observation and historical data. This will determine where the greatest concentrations of pre-historic and historic features and artifacts are within the park and thus which areas have the greatest potential to yield important archaeological information. With this information in hand, areas for more intensive archaeology can be identified and a plan developed to outline when to require archaeology related to future ground disturbing activities based on location.

Artifact Processing:
Artifacts recovered in the course of the Phase I field survey should be washed and inventoried. Recovered artifacts are identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, style, and function. The artifacts should then be analyzed to seek patterns in the assemblage which could indicate the functional nature of the assemblages or the formation processes associated with their deposition. All artifacts are the property of the City of Savannah.

Report Preparation:
Upon completion of the investigation, the archaeologist should prepare a detailed report presenting the goals, methods, and results of the Phase 1 investigation. Background and field data should be evaluated, synthesized, and placed in broader perspective based on existing knowledge of archaeological resources of the region. The report should address the extent and potential significance of archaeological resources within Forsyth Park. As appropriate, the report should include recommendations to mitigate adverse effects to potentially significant archaeological resources. The report should contain appropriate illustrations, including maps, drawings, and photographs.

All areas under archaeological investigation should be properly secured to discourage looters, as this practice is not uncommon.

Without Phase 1 Archaeological Survey

Should ground disturbance proceed without a Phase 1 Survey, it is recommended that any significant ground disturbing activities be treated with the same sensitivity for the potential to yield archaeological artifacts, as outlined below. Significant ground disturbance is defined as any disturbance greater than 2 feet deep and 2 feet wide.

Since Forsyth Park is already listed to the National Register of Historic Places, any area proposed for significant ground disturbance should receive a Phase III archaeological study, also known as Data Recovery. Phase III excavations are designed to recover the data a site contains before a project proceeds and the site is lost. Phase III excavations are paired with a Data Recovery Plan that addresses the level of excavation needed, as well as the analytical protocols for the data recovery. Data recovery reports are detailed and discuss not only the site under investigation, but also, how the information gathered from that site contributes to archaeological research. Phase III studies are paired with public outreach to inform the community about the work being done, as well as the project spurring the work.

Professional Qualifications

Archaeological projects require the services or input of professionals in archaeology and other related disciplines. It is essential that archaeological surveys and evaluations be performed and supervised by qualified professional personnel. Agencies, institutions, corporations, associations, or individuals will be considered "qualified" when they meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR 61 and *Federal Register* 48:44739). The minimum professional qualifications for an archaeologist are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, plus:
At least one (1) year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration, or management; At least four (4) months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

Education & Interpretation

It is recommended that information discovered about Forsyth Park's history, use, and evolution from archaeological investigation contribute to the development of interpretive panels and signage for installation within the park. More educational opportunities related to Forsyth Park's history is of particular importance as few people know of the park's significant associations with military history and the park's potential associations with a Civil War prisoner of war camp. Any archaeology performed within the park should include the opportunity for public involvement to include posted information on-site and online related to ongoing work. Visitation to archaeological digs within the park and the ability for the community to engage with archaeologists on site is recommended to increase awareness of the park's history and archaeological significance.

PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

Considerations for the Potential Designation of Forsyth Park as a National Historic Landmark

A long-term goal is the designation of Forsyth Park as a National Historic Landmark. Much background and research have been completed to facilitate this goal. In addition to the Master Plan, the following documents are of particular relevance to the NHL nomination and future interpretation of the Park:

- Confederate Memorial Task Force Final Report, City of Savannah, December 2017.
- Overarching Values and Treatment Guidelines: Forsyth Park, Savannah, GA. Charles A. Birnbaum, March 2018.
- Cultural Landscape Report: Forsyth Park, Savannah, Georgia. July 2019. WLA Studio.
- Customary Segregation and 20th Century Integration of Savannah's Public Parks and Playgrounds. Luciana Spracher, City of Savannah Municipal Archives, September 2020.
- Civil War Memorial Task Force Additional Recommendations Final Report, October 2020.

It should be noted that this is a complex process and additional consultation with National Park Service staff is recommended. The following considerations were developed in consultation with the National Park Service staff and will be important as the National Historic Landmark nomination is developed:

- The period of significance (POS) identified for the park in the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is particularly long (1733-1915). The POS will be scrutinized and may be revised as the nomination is reviewed. The POS will closely relate to the historic integrity of the park.
- It is possible to have two POS for the park: one for the northern portion and one for the southern portion; while maintaining one NHL designation.
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties establishes four treatment options for cultural landscapes: "Preservation standards require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, including the landscape's historic form, features, and details as they have evolved over time. Rehabilitation standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a cultural landscape to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the landscape's historic character. Restoration standards allow for the depiction of a landscape at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from the period of significance and removing materials from other periods. Reconstruction standards establish a framework for re-creating a vanished or non-surviving landscape with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes." (https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm)

It may be appropriate to utilize two (or more) treatments for Forsyth Park. For example, it may be appropriate to utilize the preservation standards for the northern portion of the park, and the rehabilitation standards for the southern portion of the park.

- As the treatment options are being considered and developed, it will likely be necessary to establish a "period of treatment" which is distinct and separate from the POS. This is because the park has a very long POS and it will be necessary to establish a much shorter period of treatment. It is possible for there to be two periods of treatment: one for the north and one for the south portions of the Park. The period of treatment should be established based on logical reasoning which may include historical development, existing levels of historic integrity, interpretation goals, and public access goals.

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TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

Recommended Options

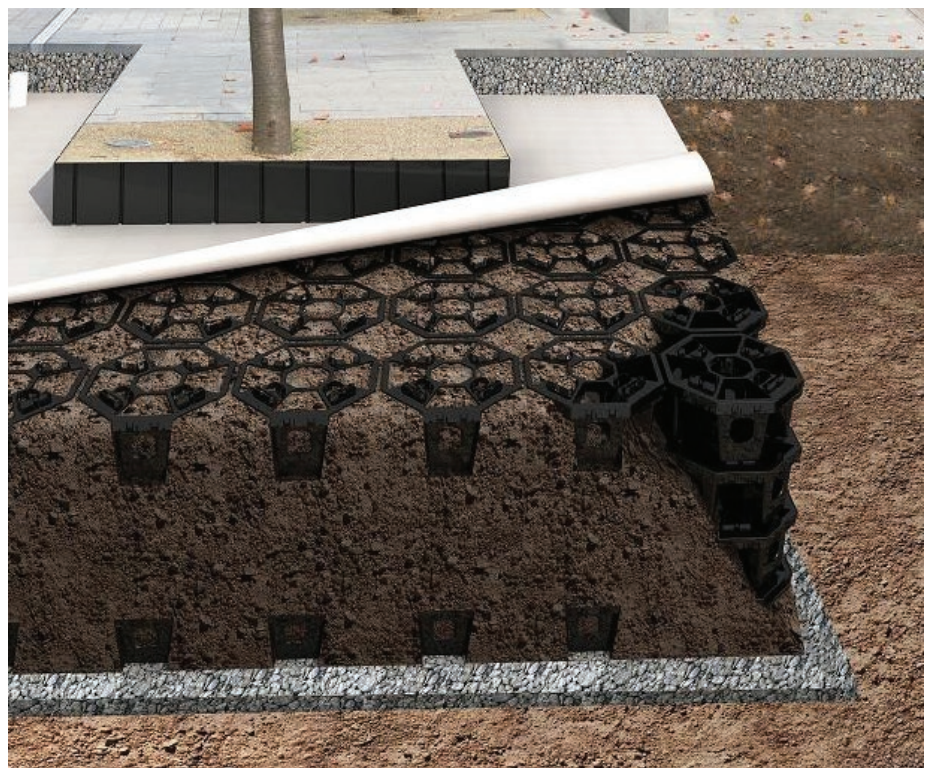
The trees in Forsyth Park are an extremely valuable resource as well as a signature feature of the park. In order to protect the trees, as mentioned in the Tree Protection Recommendations issued by the arborist, compacted soil and root exposure must be limited. Several methods are recommended, among them: air spading, permeable pavement to prevent compaction, use of SilvaCell or similar structure (for new trees).



Soil testing



Example of surface roots



Products like silva cell and strata cell prevent soil compaction



Air spading to address girdling roots and soil compaction

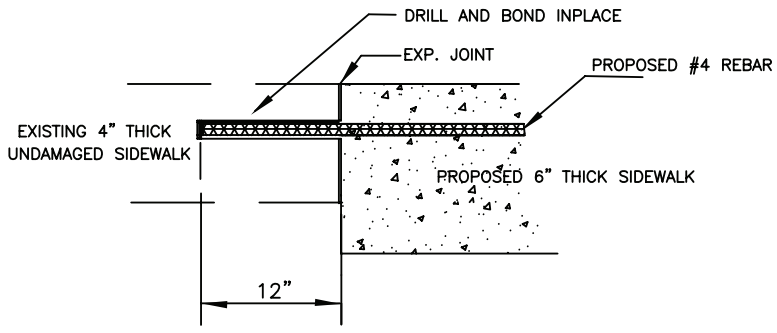


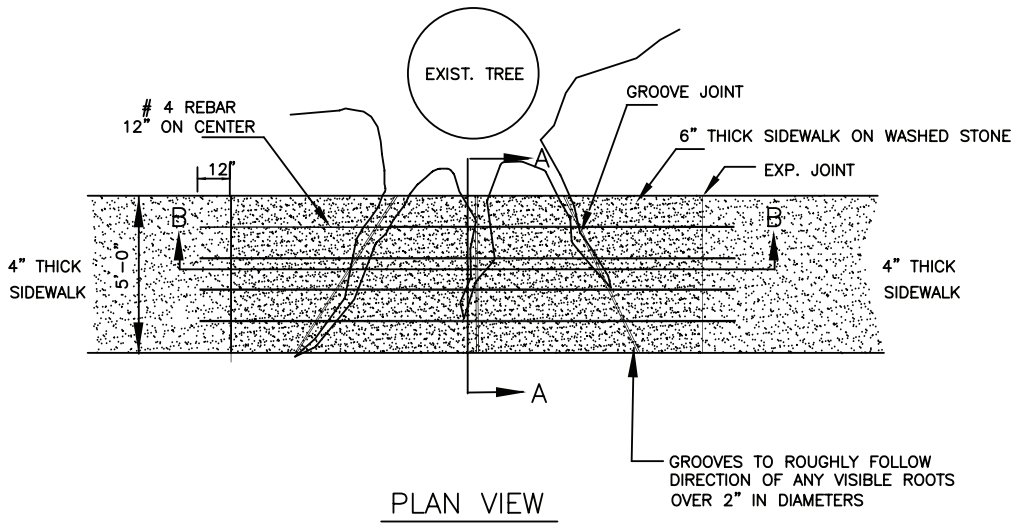
Sidewalk replacement, roots causing buckling



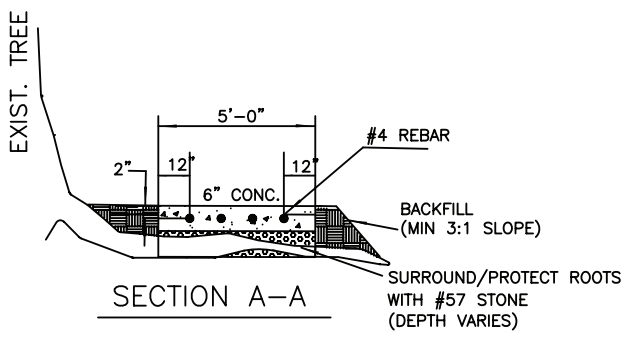
Example of structural soil installation to save a street tree

Bridging Tree Roots

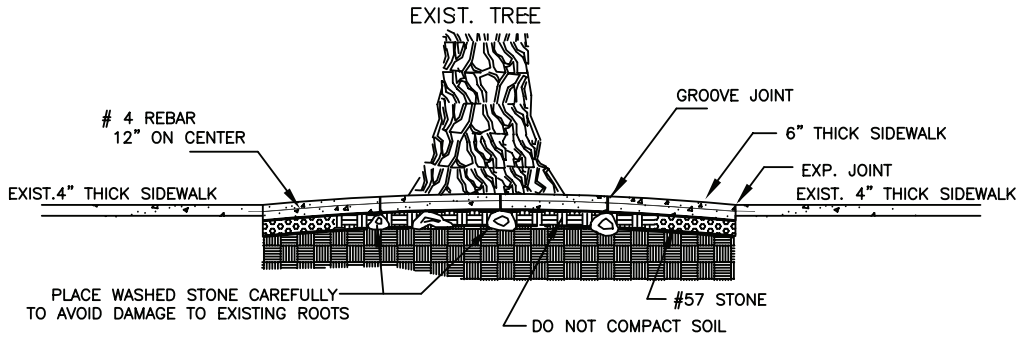




PLAN VIEW

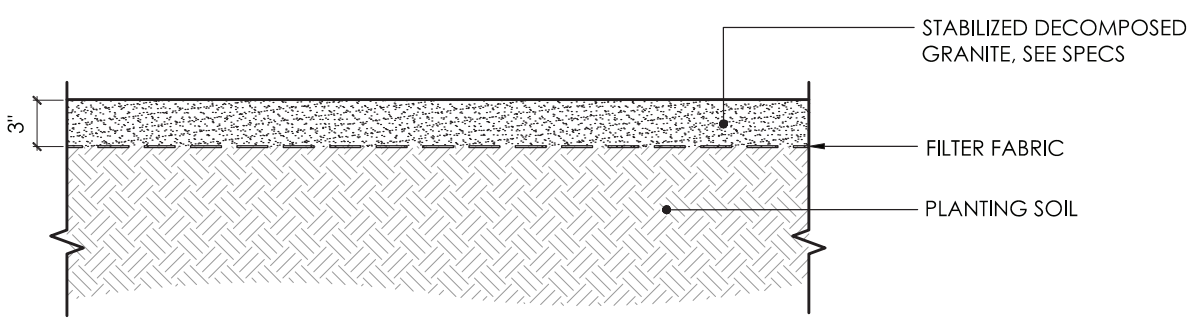


SECTION A–A



SECTION B–B

Protective Pavement



06 L-700 STABILIZED DECOMPOSED GRANITE PAVING
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"
TYPICAL SECTION



Stabilized Stone Dust at Sidewalk for Tree Protection

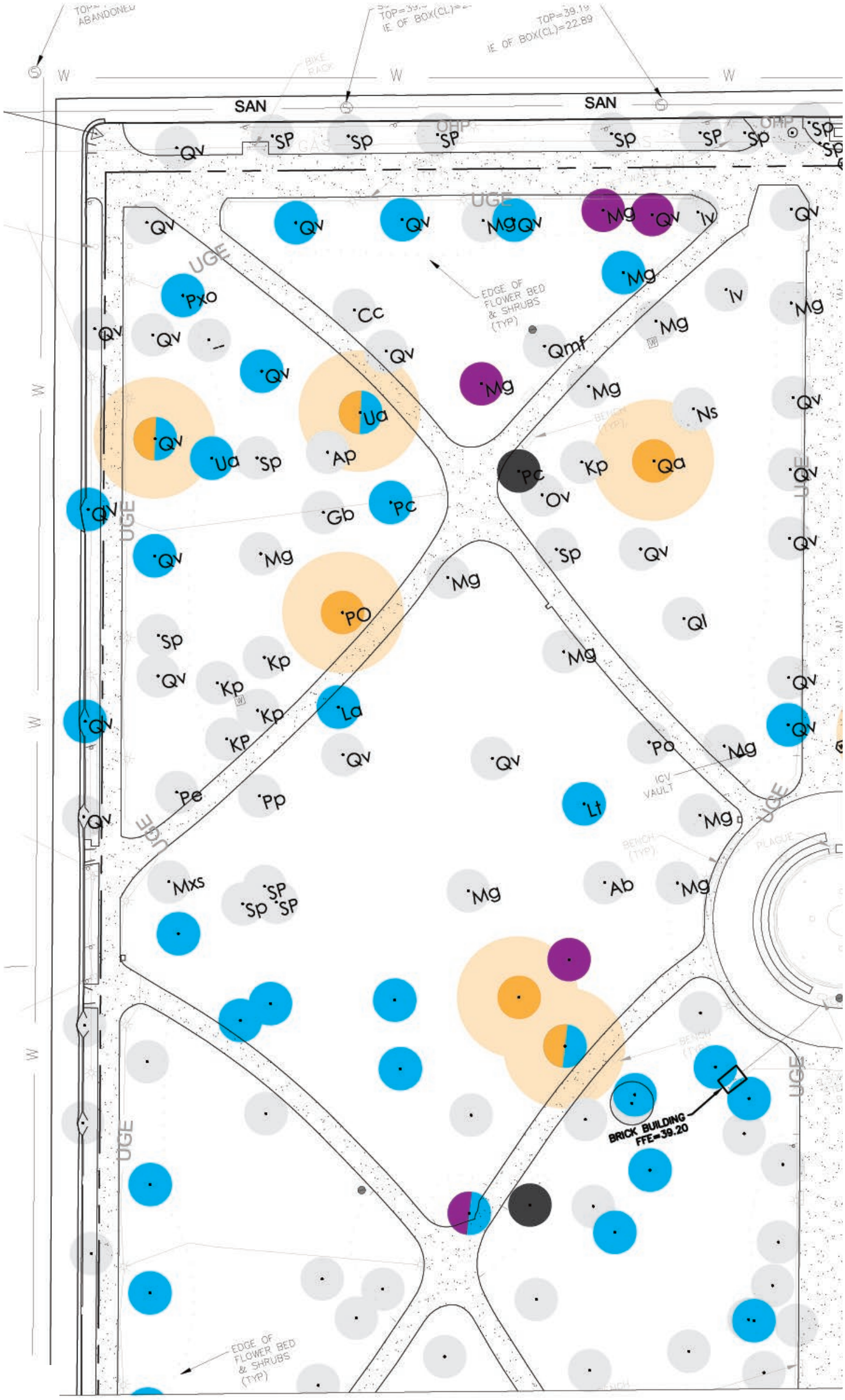


Geo-Web Tree Root Zone Protection

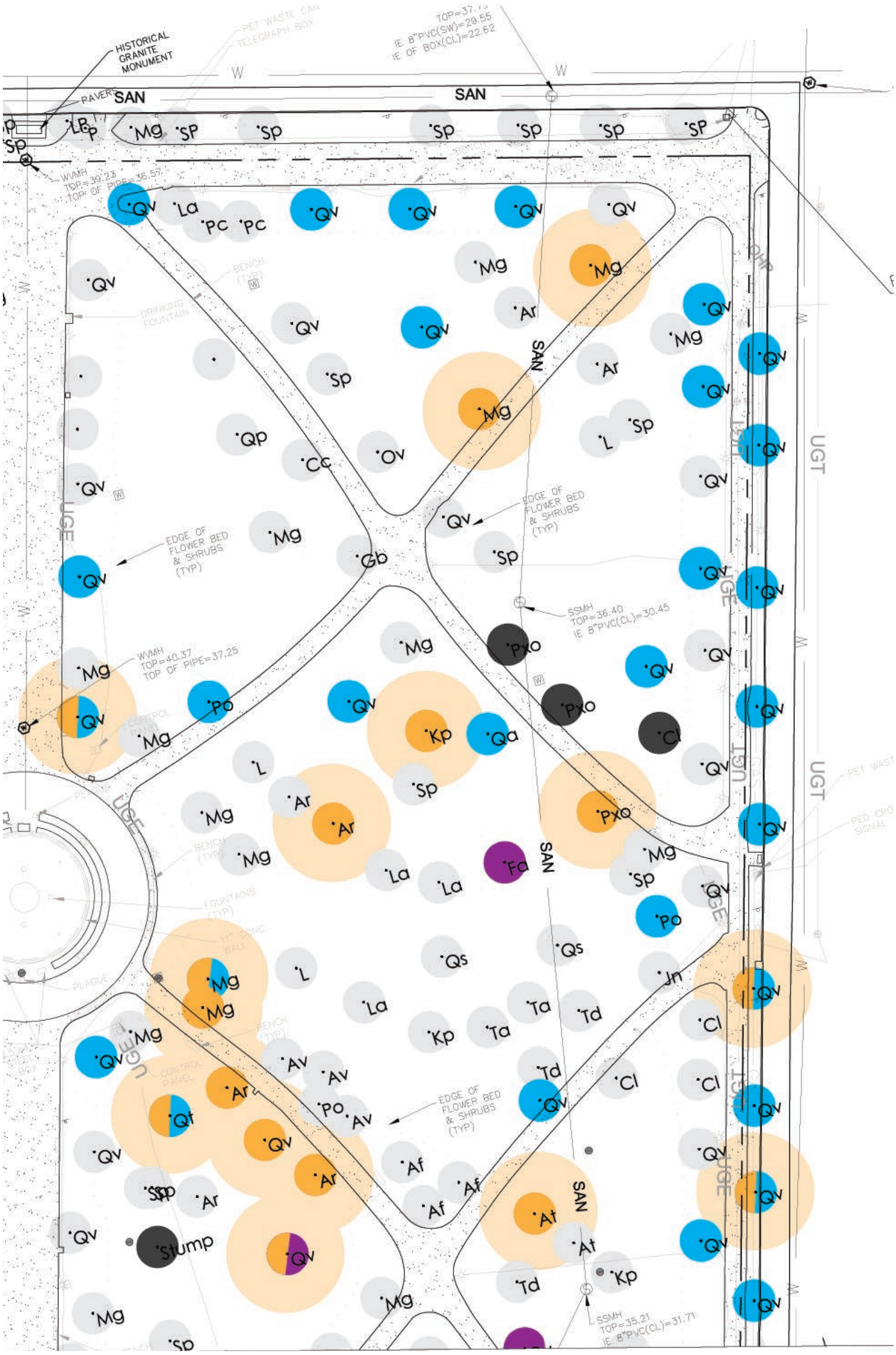
TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tree Health Recommendation Diagrams

Quadrants A, D



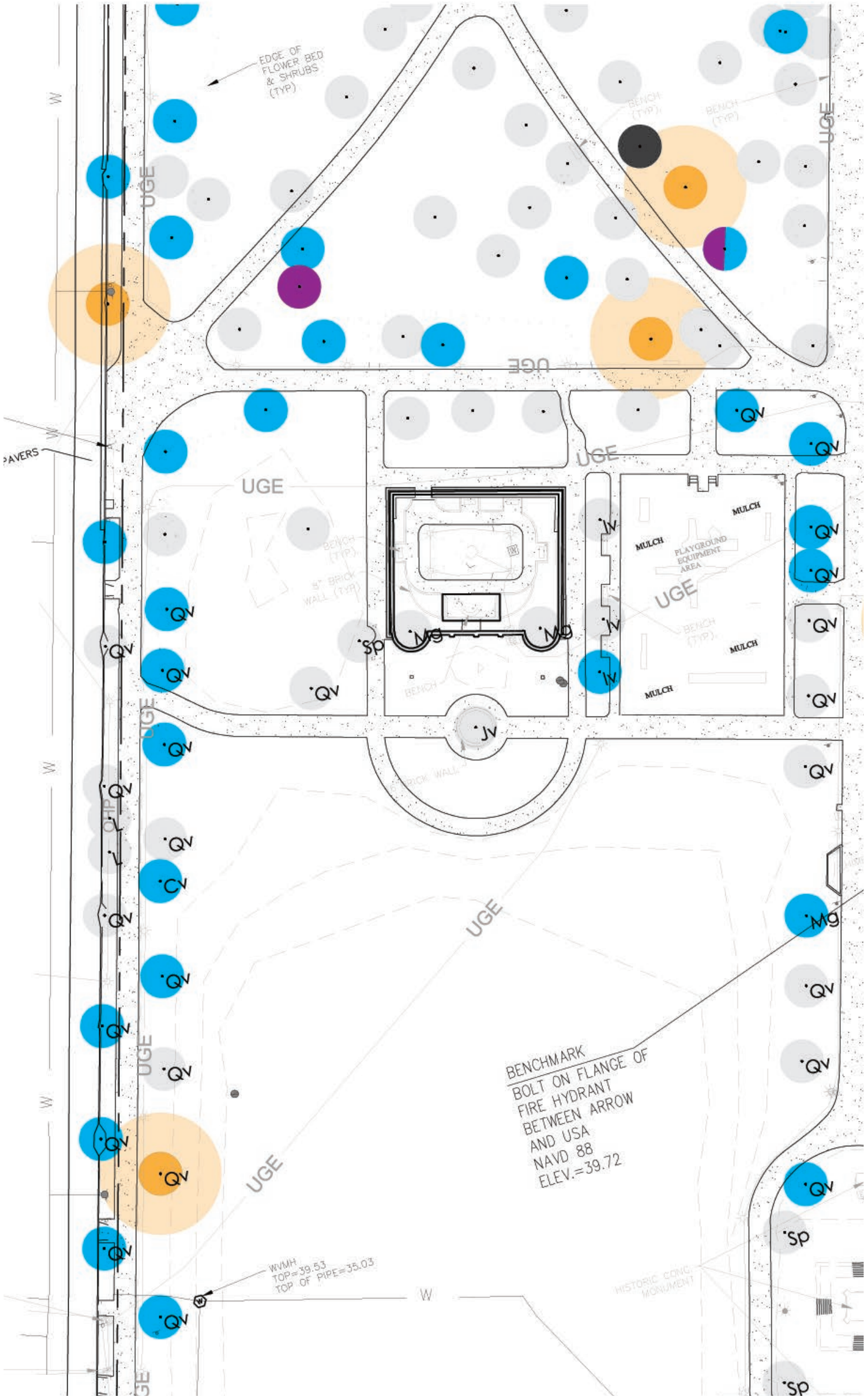
Quadrants B, C



TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

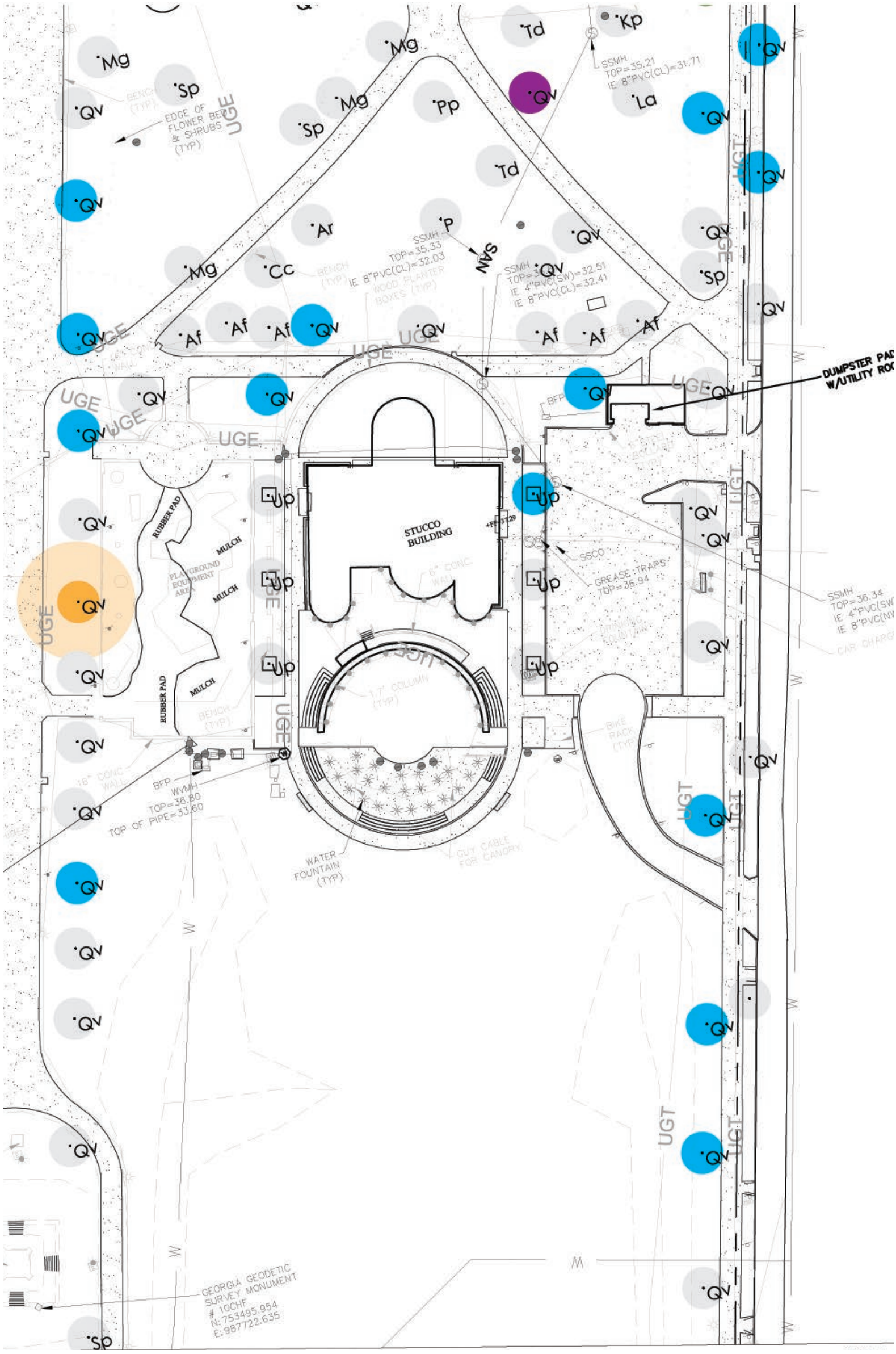
Tree Health Recommendation Diagrams

Quadrant E



- Prune
- Correct Roots
- Cable System
- Remove
- No Action/ No Recommendation

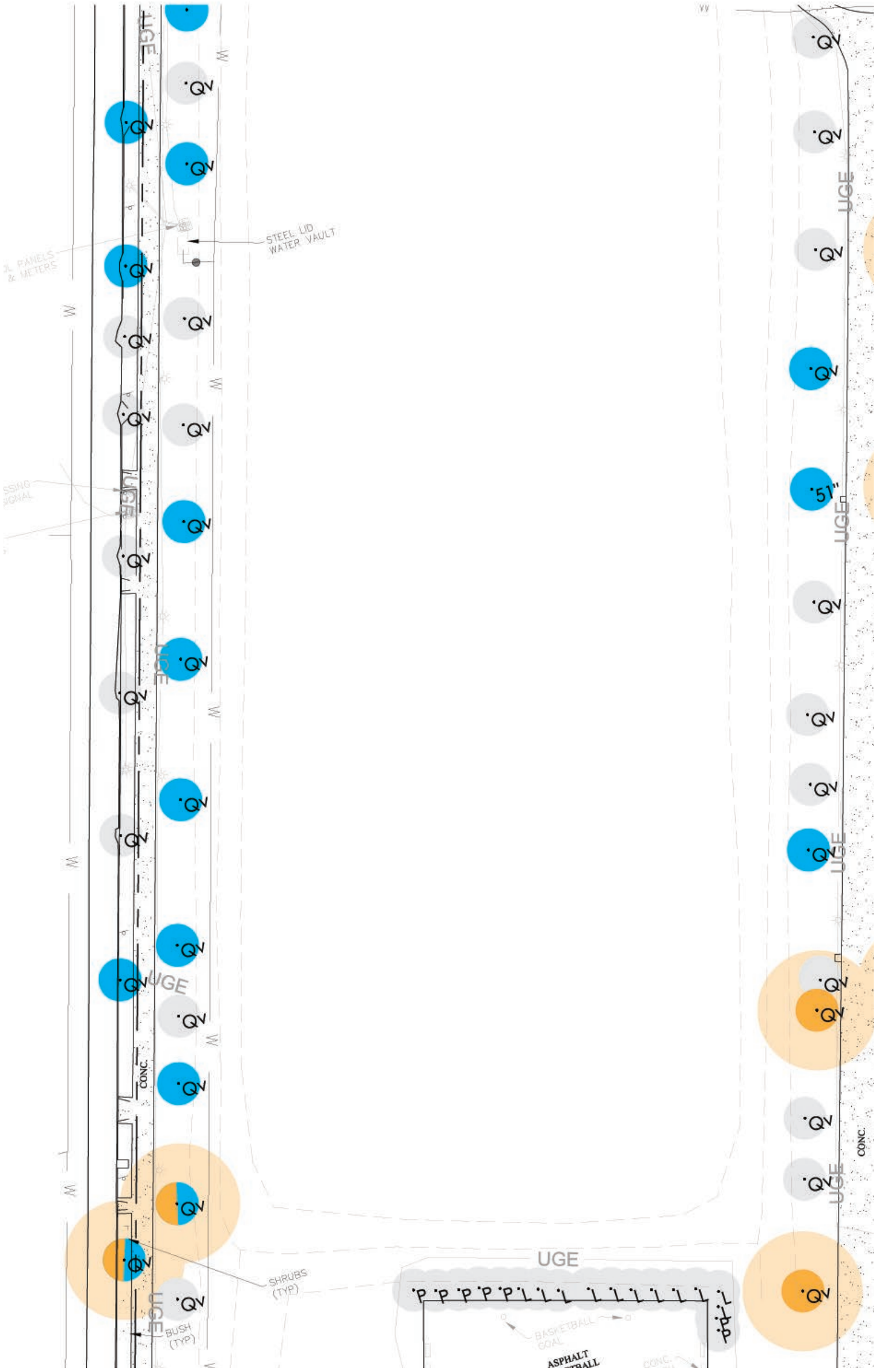
Quadrant F


STUCCO BUILDING
RUBBER PAD
MULCH
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT AREA
EDGE OF FLOWER BED & SHRUBS (TYP)
BENCH (TYP)
WOOD PLANTER BOXES (TYP)
SSMH TOP=35.21 IE 8"PVC(CL)=31.71
SSMH TOP=35.33 IE 8"PVC(CL)=32.03
SSMH TOP=35.51 IE 4"PVC(SW)=32.51 IE 8"PVC(CL)=32.41
SSMH TOP=36.34
GREASE TRAPS TOP=36.94
SSCO
BFP
WVMH TOP=36.80 TOP OF PIPE=33.60
WATER FOUNTAIN (TYP)
GUY CABLE FOR CANOPY
BIKE RACK (TYP)
17" COLUMN (TYP)
16" CONC WALL
DUMPSTER PAD W/UTILITY ROO
GEORGIA GEODETIC SURVEY MONUMENT # 10CHF N: 753495.954 E: 987722.635
UGE
UGT
W
SAN
Mg
Sp
Qv
Pp
Td
Kp
La
Ar
P
Cc
Af
Up

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

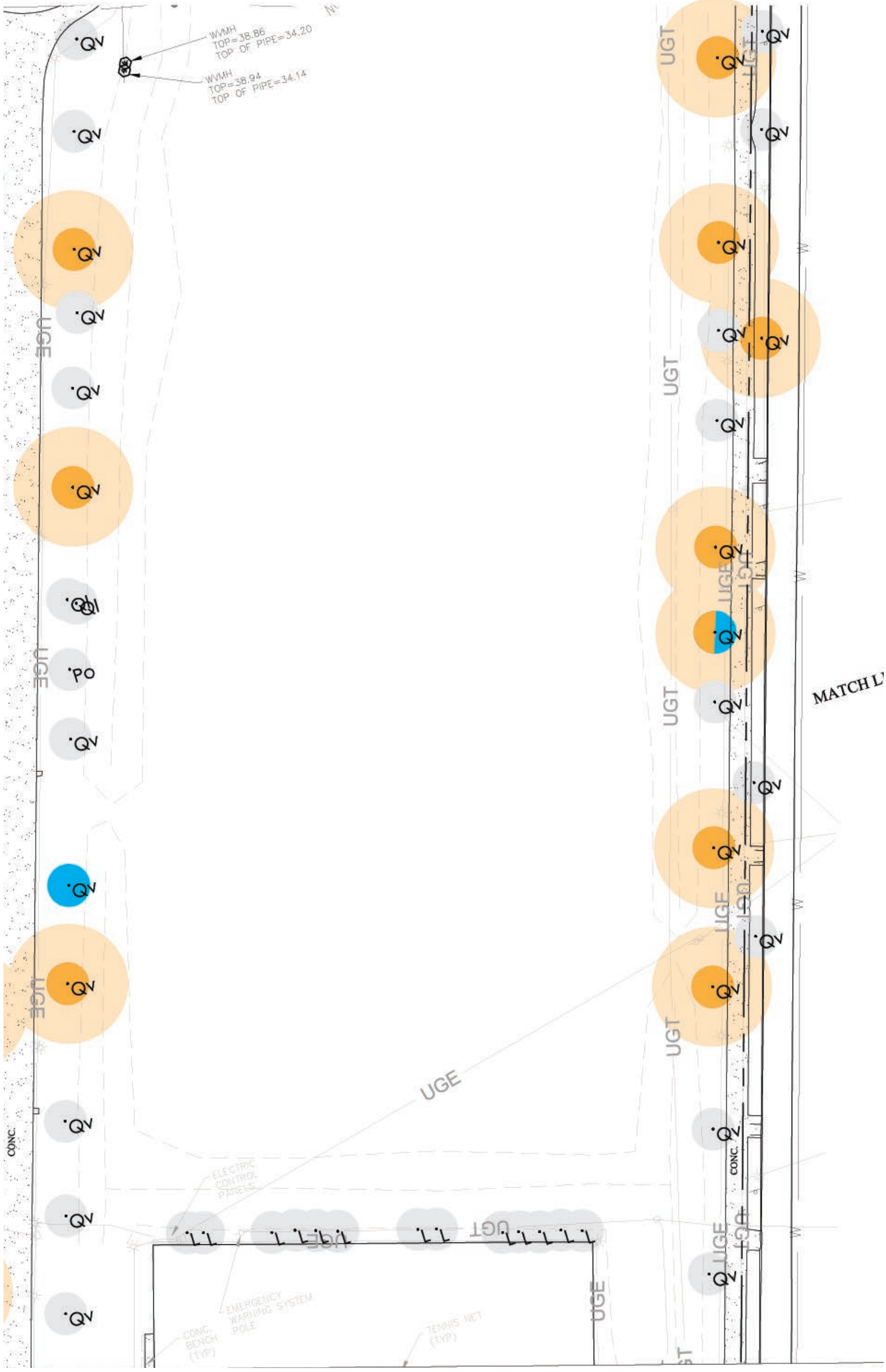
Tree Health Recommendation Diagrams

Quadrant G



- Prune
- Correct Roots
- Cable System
- Remove
- No Action/
  No Recommendation

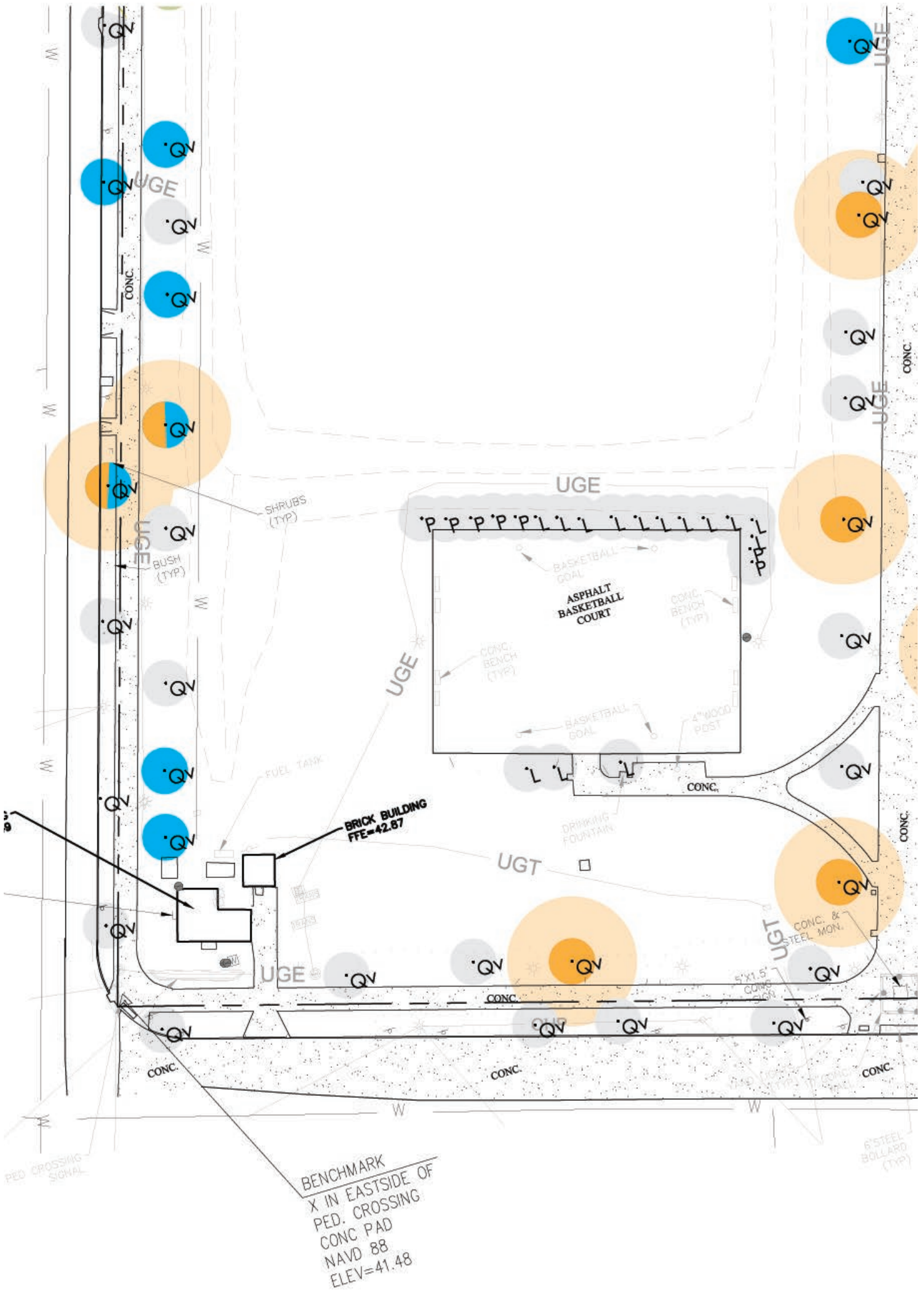
Quadrant H


WVMH
TOP=38.86
TOP OF PIPE=34.20
WVMH
TOP=38.94
TOP OF PIPE=34.14
UGE
UGT
MATCH L
ELECTRIC CONTROL PANELS
EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEM POLE
CONC. BENCH (TYP.)
TENNIS NET (TYP.)
CONC.

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

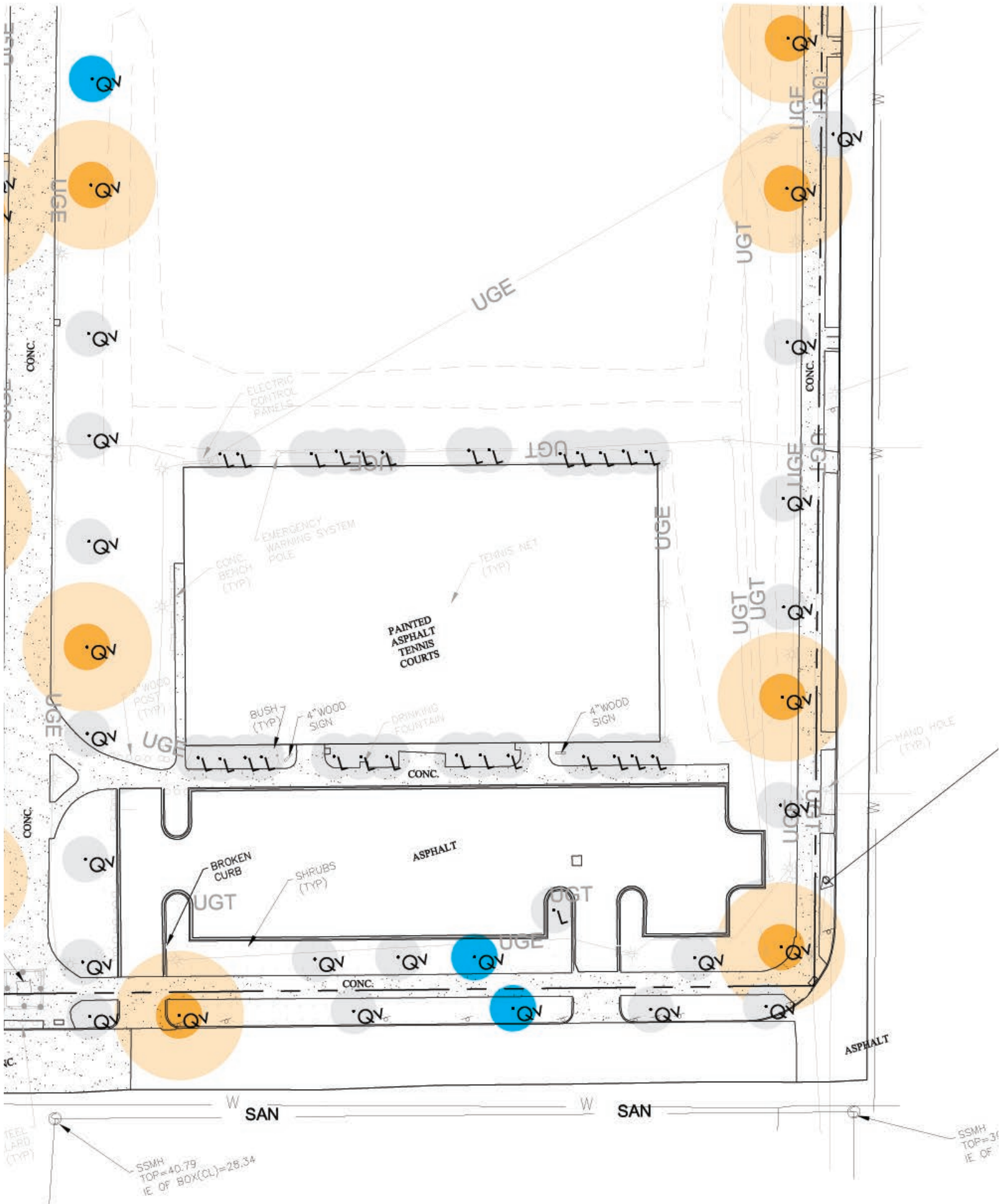
Tree Health Recommendation Diagrams

Quadrant I



- Prune
- Correct Roots
- Cable System
- Remove
- No Action/ No Recommendation

Quadrant J


UGE
UGT
UGF
CONC.
ASPHALT
PAINTED ASPHALT TENNIS COURTS
BROKEN CURB
SHRUBS (TYP)
4"WOOD SIGN
BUSH (TYP)
DRINKING FOUNTAIN
TENNIS NET (TYP)
EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEM POLE
CONC. BENCH (TYP)
WOOD POST (TYP)
MAND HOLE (TYP)
W
SAN
SSMH TOP=40.79 IE OF BOX(CL)=28.34
QV

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

Protective Pavement at Central Spine and at Multi-Use Path

The Central Spine experiences significant compaction at the southern end of the park where the Farmers' Market sets up every Saturday. This is a major programmatic component of the park and therefore protecting the tree roots from further compaction by adding permeable paving at designated areas should be a priority. This would mean protecting the roots from further compaction by adding permeable paving at designated areas. These methods have been explored and vetted by a team of arborists on site to ensure the safety and health of the trees.

Similar to the Central Spine, the trees along the park perimeter suffer exposed roots, creating vulnerability to disease, but also heave and break up sidewalk pavement, preventing an accessible route around the park. The design team has proposed an expanded multi-modal path that would incorporate a walking path and bike lane around the perimeter of the park. This requires an additional 4 feet of width, but would protect the existing trees from root damage and soil compaction through the use of permeable pavement. The path is also proposed to be elevated 6" to give the tree roots room to breath below and would provide added visibility to pedestrians from adjacent traffic.

Material Options



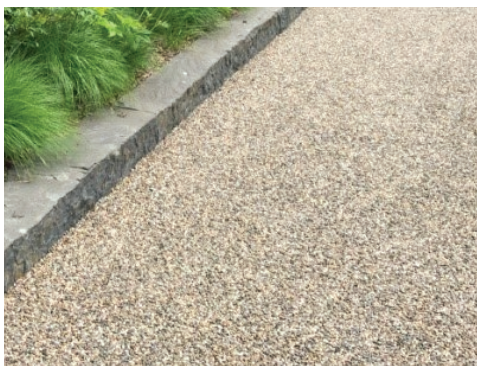


Flexipave





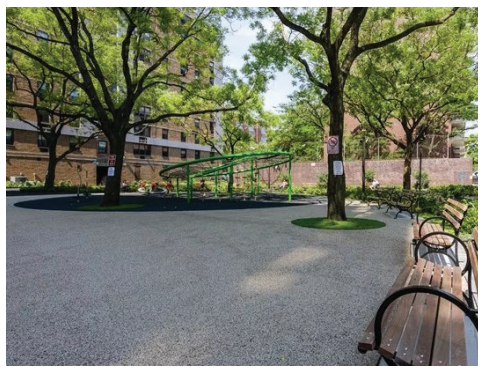
Porous Pave





*Cell-Tek Bonded Aggregate





SoleCol Bonded Aggregate



Stabilized Stone Dust
at Central Spine and Northern Section

*Included in Construction Pricing



*Stabilizer Solutions Stabilized Stone Dust

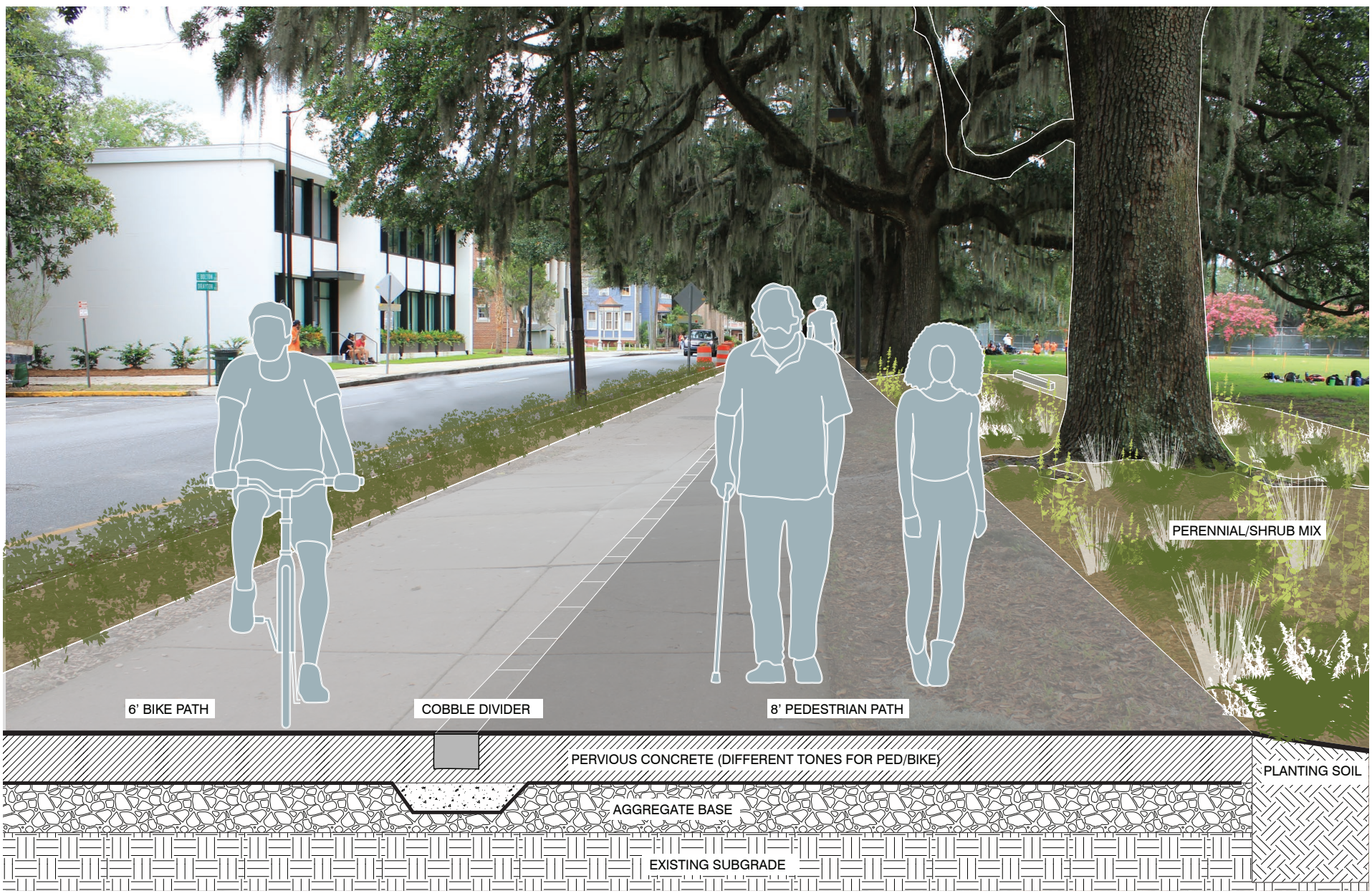




*Pervious Concrete at Multi-Use Path



View of Central Spine Material Assembly



View of Multi-Use Path Material Assembly

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

Paving Types

Based on the Preservation Guidelines for Hardscape the Master Plan Team recommends the materials listed below for pavement. Where possible, the team recommends permeable pavement to help tree roots access oxygen and water and to mitigate on-site flooding.

Parking Lot



Existing: Varies



Proposed: Permeable Brick Pavers

Area around the fountain



Existing: Brick Pavers
Historic: Pavers surrounded by Oyster shell

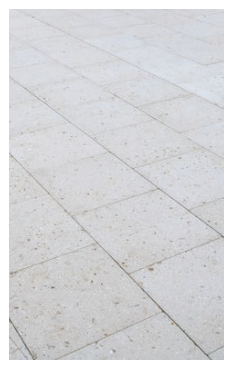


Proposed: Brick Pavers

Bull Street Axis / Central Spine



Existing: CIP Concrete
Historic: Concrete



Proposed: Tabby (Oyster Shell) Concrete Pavers
- Vehicle rated



Alt: Tabby (Oyster Shell) CIP Concrete

Perimeter Walkway



Existing: CIP Concrete
Historic: Oyster Shell

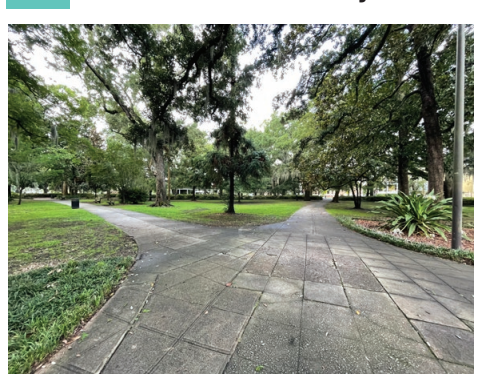


Proposed: Pervious Concrete

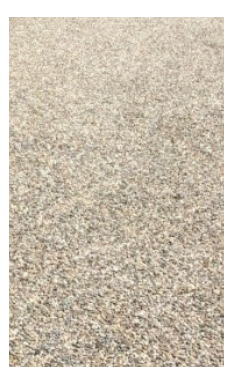


Alt: Resin Bonded Aggregate

Interior Pathways



Existing: CIP Concrete
Historic: Crushed Oyster Shell



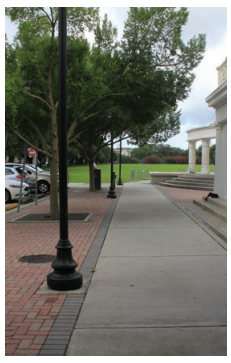
Proposed: Stabilized Stone Dust



Alt: Tabby (Oyster Shell) CIP Concrete

Area around Dummy Forts





Existing: Varies



Proposed: Brick Pavers

Sports Courts



Existing: Painted Concrete



Proposed: Versa Court

Gathering Areas / Tree Protection



Existing: NA



Proposed: Stabilized Stone Dust

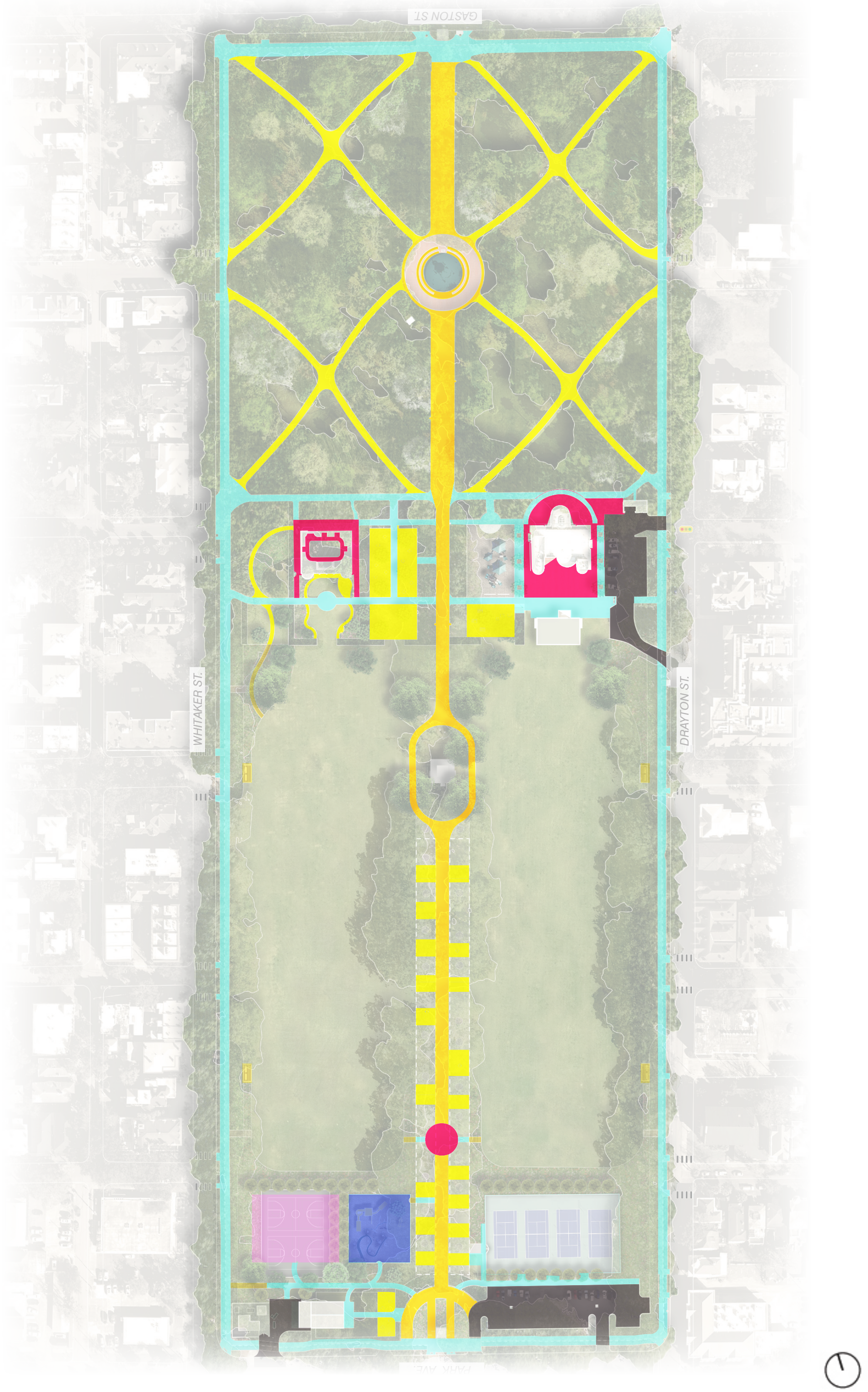
Playgrounds



Existing: Wood Mulch



Proposed: Poured Rubber Surface


GASTON ST.
WHITAKER ST.
DRAYTON ST.

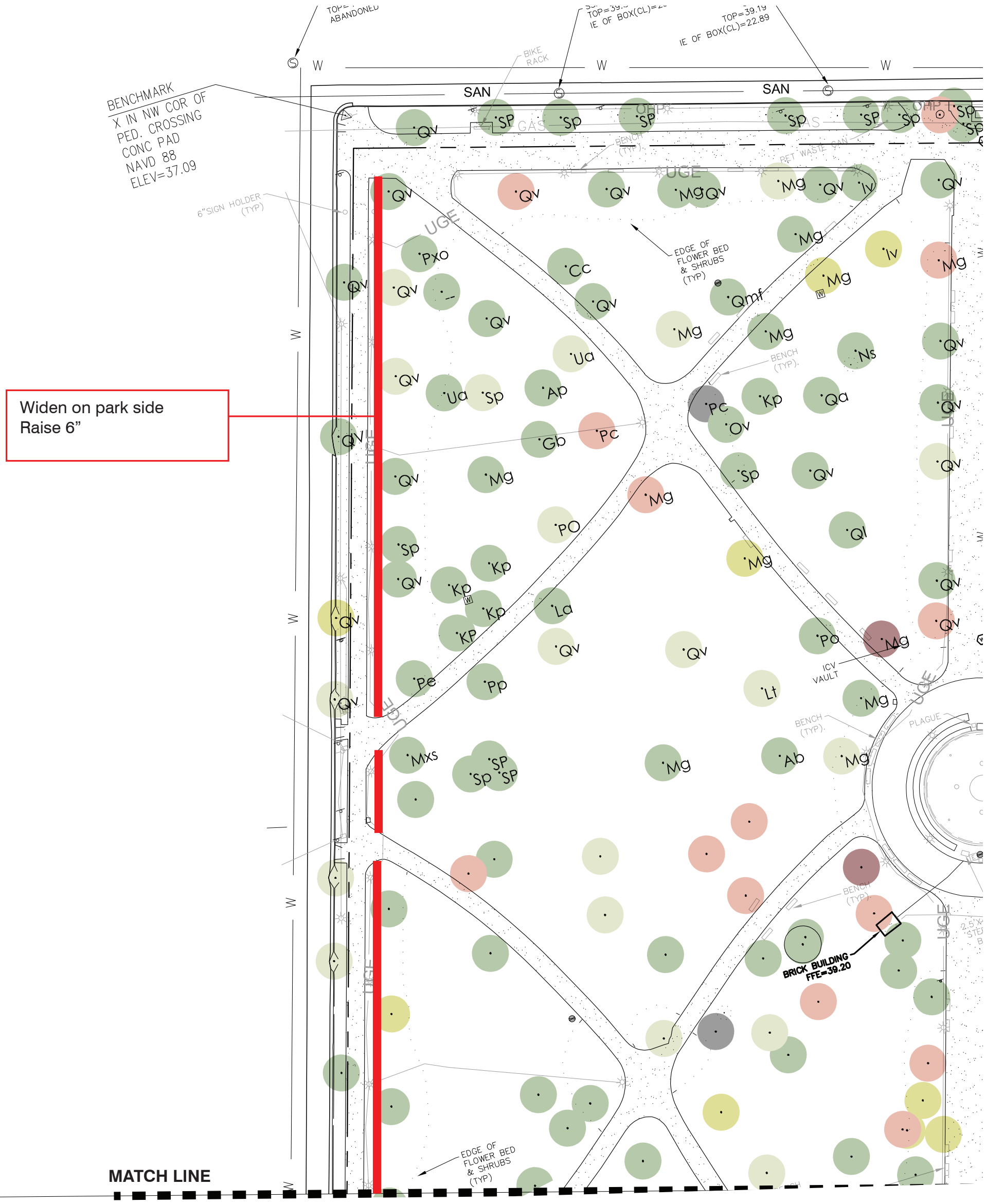
TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

Perimeter Path Tree Protection

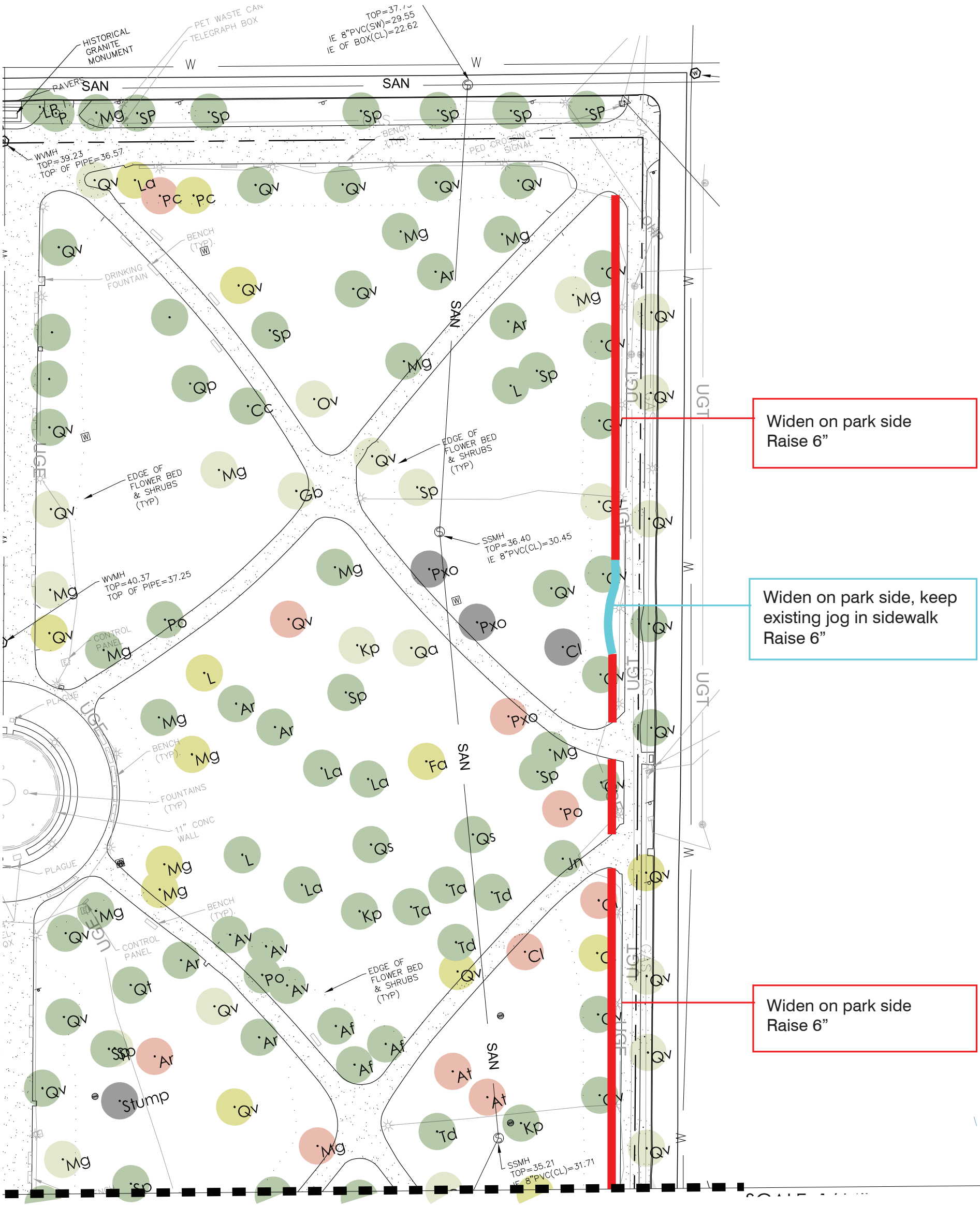
As shown here, the path around the park responds to specific conditions of trees, meandering slightly to avoid large surface root conditions where necessary. These diagrams are a result of a careful study of every tree along the pathway, determining a course of action for each unique condition.

Quadrants A, D

Northern Section



Quadrants B, C

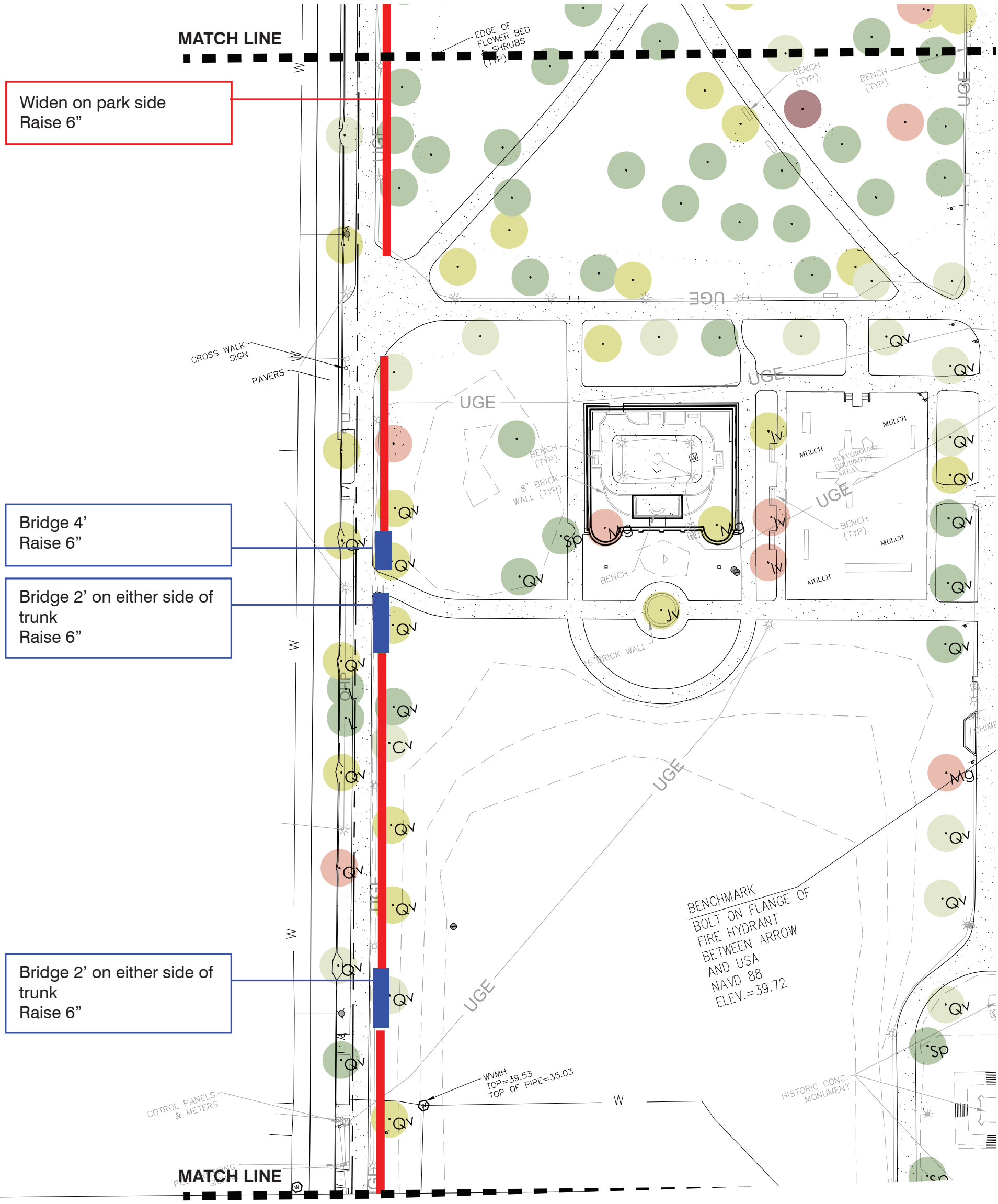


TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

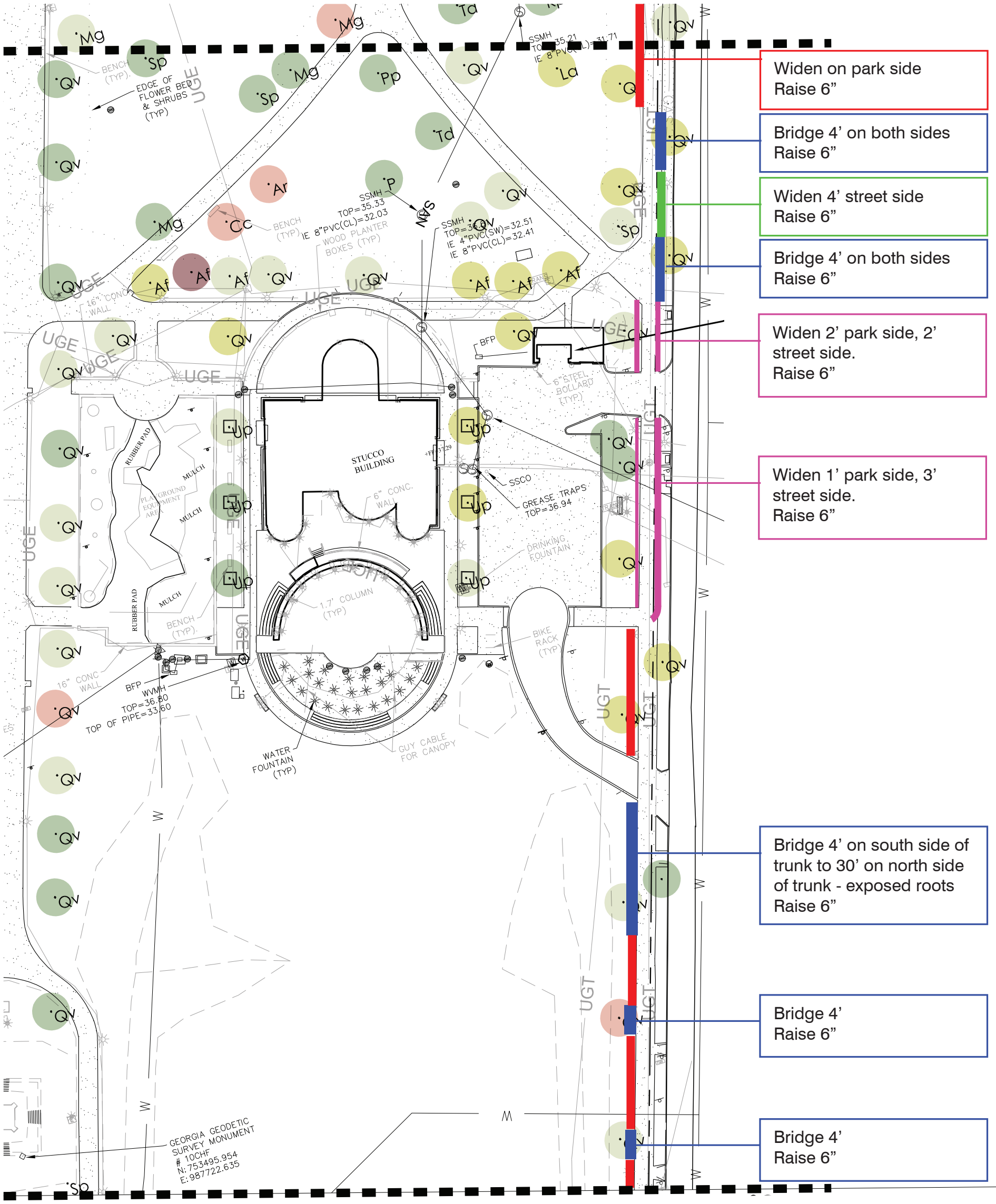
Perimeter Path Tree Protection

Quadrant E

Civic Core, Threshold



Quadrant F

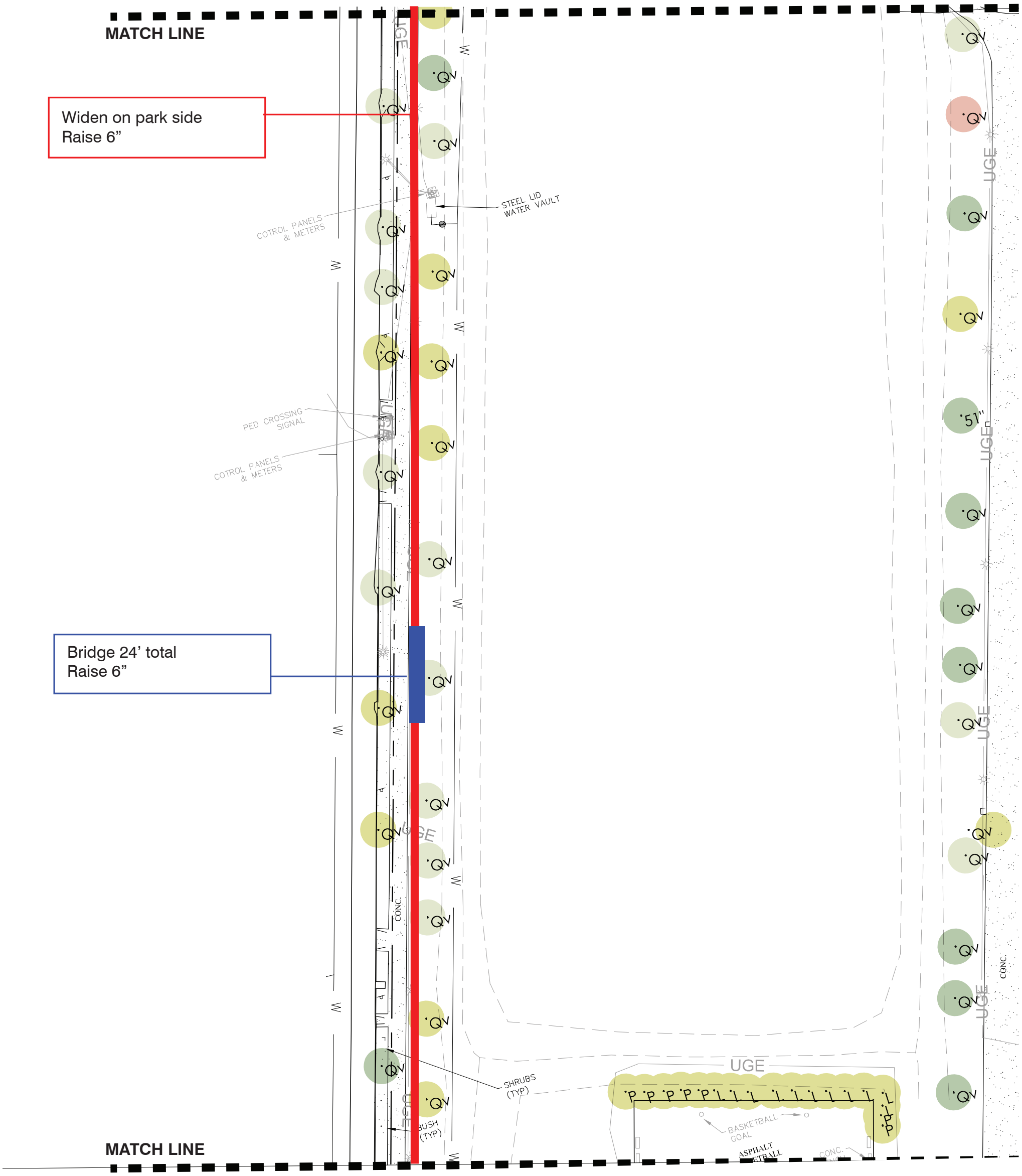

Widen on park side
Raise 6”
Bridge 4’ on both sides
Raise 6”
Widen 4’ street side
Raise 6”
Bridge 4’ on both sides
Raise 6”
Widen 2’ park side, 2’ street side.
Raise 6”
Widen 1’ park side, 3’ street side.
Raise 6”
Bridge 4’ on south side of trunk to 30’ on north side of trunk - exposed roots
Raise 6”
Bridge 4’
Raise 6”
Bridge 4’
Raise 6”
STUCCO BUILDING
GREASE TRAPS TOP=36.94
SSCO
DRINKING FOUNTAIN
BIKE RACK (TYP)
WATER FOUNTAIN (TYP)
GUY CABLE FOR CANOPY
WVMH TOP=36.80 TOP OF PIPE=33.60
BFP
6”STEEL BOLLARD (TYP)
WOOD PLANTER BOXES (TYP)
EDGE OF FLOWER BED & SHRUBS (TYP)
BENCH (TYP)
16” CONC WALL
RUBBER PAD
MULCH
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT AREA
1.7’ COLUMN (TYP)
GEORGIA GEODETIC SURVEY MONUMENT # 10CHF N: 753495.954 E: 987722.635
SSMH TOP=35.21 IE 8”PVC(CL)=31.71
SSMH TOP=35.33 IE 8”PVC(CL)=32.03
SSMH TOP=35.03 IE 4”PVC(SW)=32.51 IE 8”PVC(CL)=32.41
UGE
UGT
W

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

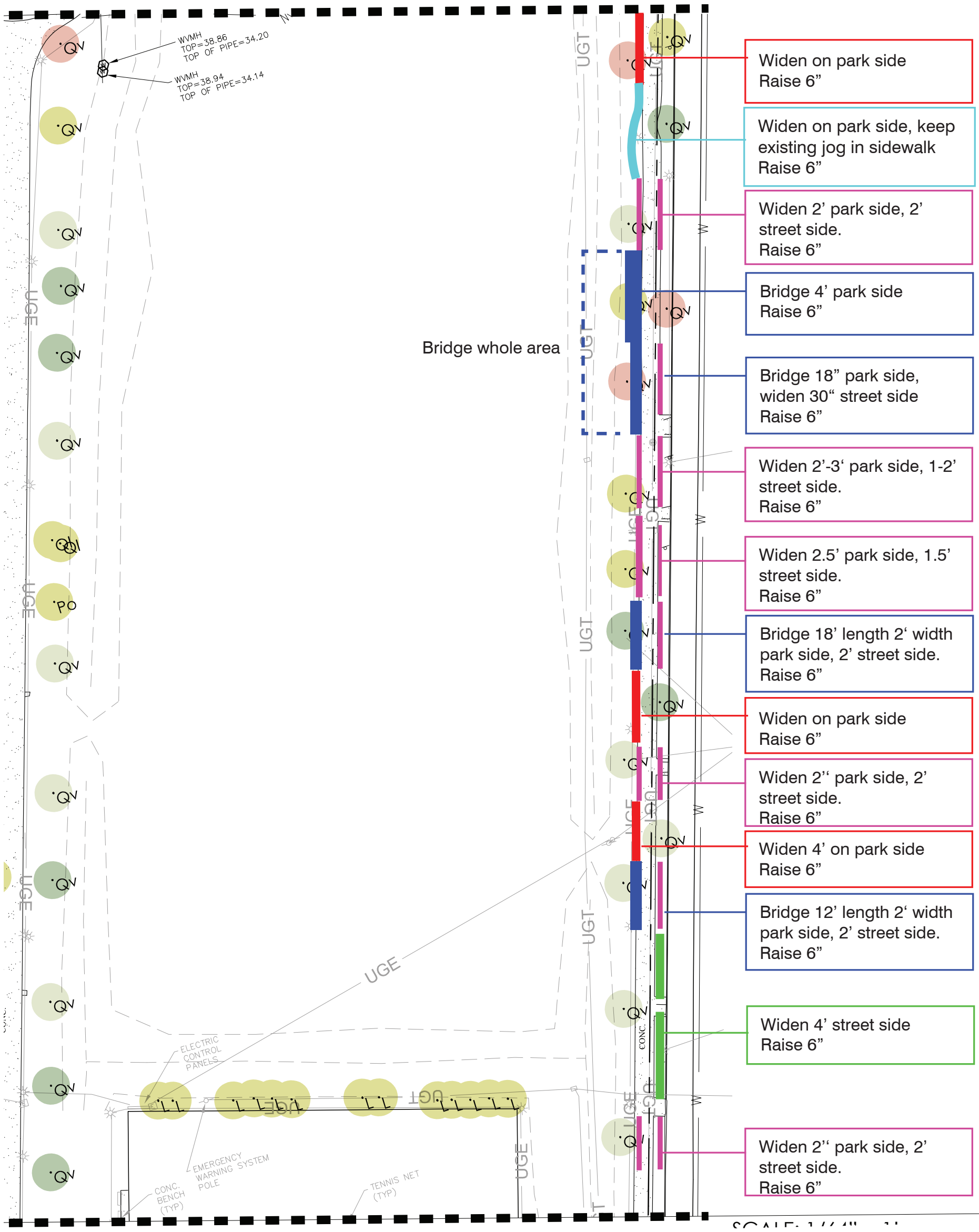
Perimeter Path Tree Protection

Quadrant G

Open Lawns



Quadrant H

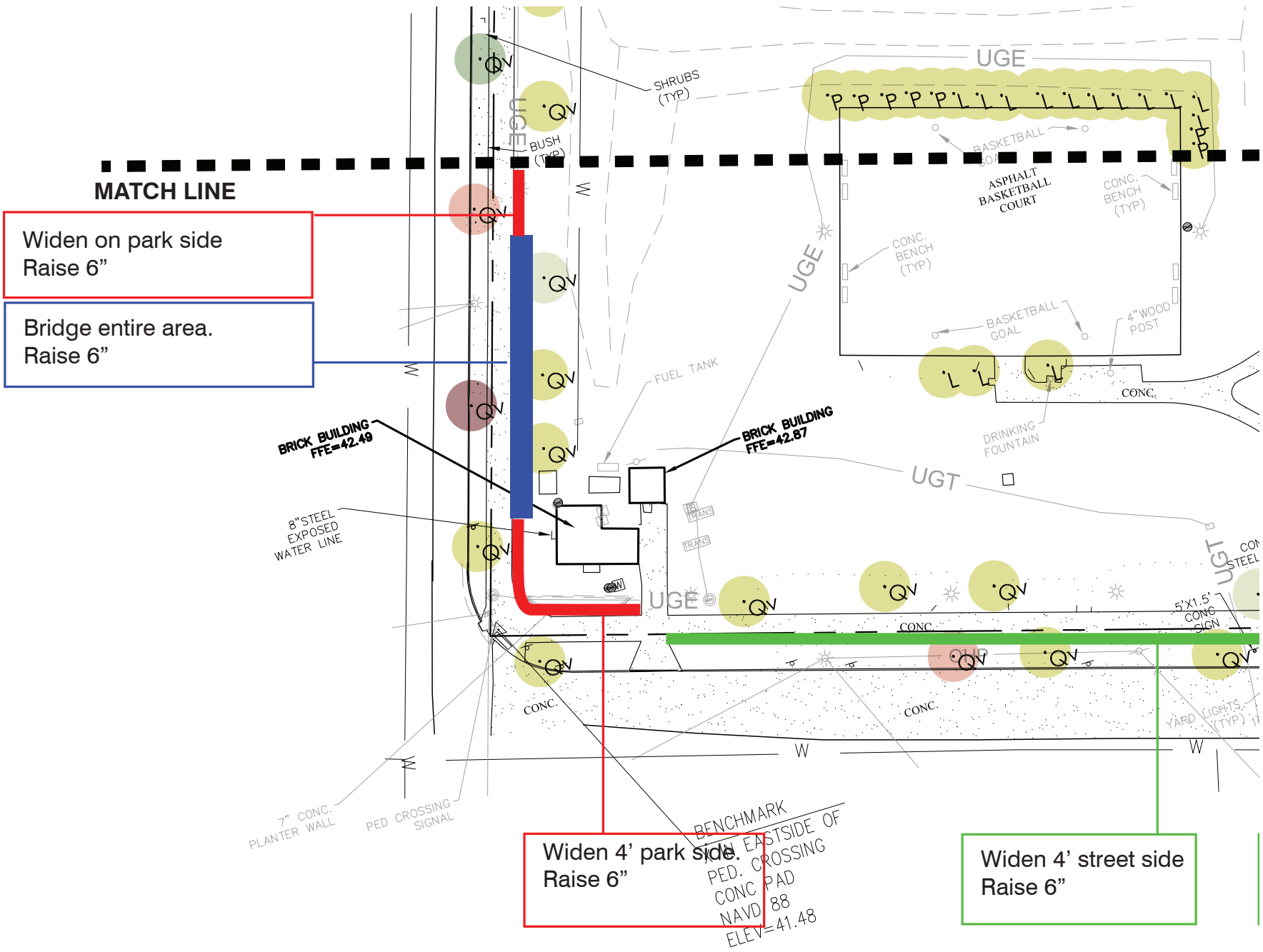

WVMH
TOP=38.86
TOP OF PIPE=34.20
WVMH
TOP=38.94
TOP OF PIPE=34.14
UGE
UGT
ELECTRIC CONTROL PANELS
EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEM POLE
CONC. BENCH (TYP)
TENNIS NET (TYP)
CONC.
Widen on park side
Raise 6”
Widen on park side, keep existing jog in sidewalk
Raise 6”
Widen 2’ park side, 2’ street side.
Raise 6”
Bridge whole area
Bridge 4’ park side
Raise 6”
Bridge 18” park side, widen 30“ street side
Raise 6”
Widen 2’-3‘ park side, 1-2’ street side.
Raise 6”
Widen 2.5’ park side, 1.5’ street side.
Raise 6”
Bridge 18’ length 2‘ width park side, 2’ street side.
Raise 6”
Widen on park side
Raise 6”
Widen 2’‘ park side, 2’ street side.
Raise 6”
Widen 4’ on park side
Raise 6”
Bridge 12’ length 2‘ width park side, 2’ street side.
Raise 6”
Widen 4’ street side
Raise 6”
Widen 2’‘ park side, 2’ street side.
Raise 6”

TREE PROTECTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

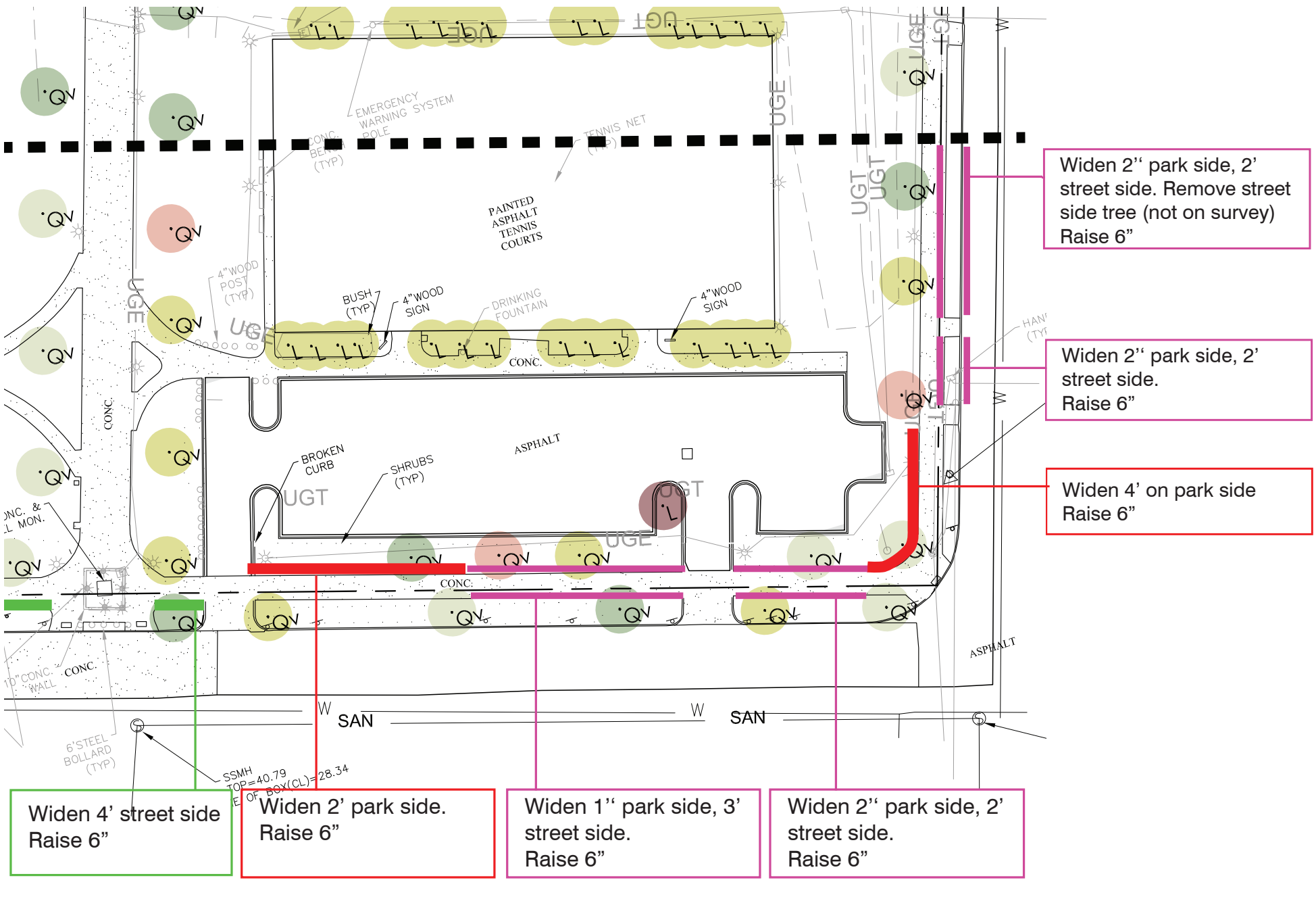
Perimeter Path Tree Protection

Quadrant I

Southern Entry



Quadrant J


Widen 2'' park side, 2' street side. Remove street side tree (not on survey) Raise 6"
Widen 2'' park side, 2' street side. Raise 6"
Widen 4' on park side Raise 6"
Widen 4' street side Raise 6"
Widen 2' park side. Raise 6"
Widen 1'' park side, 3' street side. Raise 6"
Widen 2'' park side, 2' street side. Raise 6"
EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEM POLE
TENNIS NET (TYP)
PAINTED ASPHALT TENNIS COURTS
BUSH (TYP)
4"WOOD SIGN
DRINKING FOUNTAIN
4"WOOD POST (TYP)
BROKEN CURB
SHRUBS (TYP)
ASPHALT
CONC.
UGE
UGT
W
SAN
SSMH
6'STEEL BOLLARD (TYP)
10" CONC. WALL
QV

PLANTING
Tree Removal

The Master Plan's priority is to protect the existing canopy trees. However, the plan recommends removal of dead and dying trees, as well as several trees that are in fair condition whose locations conflict with proposed programs and amenities. All proposed tree removals are listed below.

TREE HEALTH

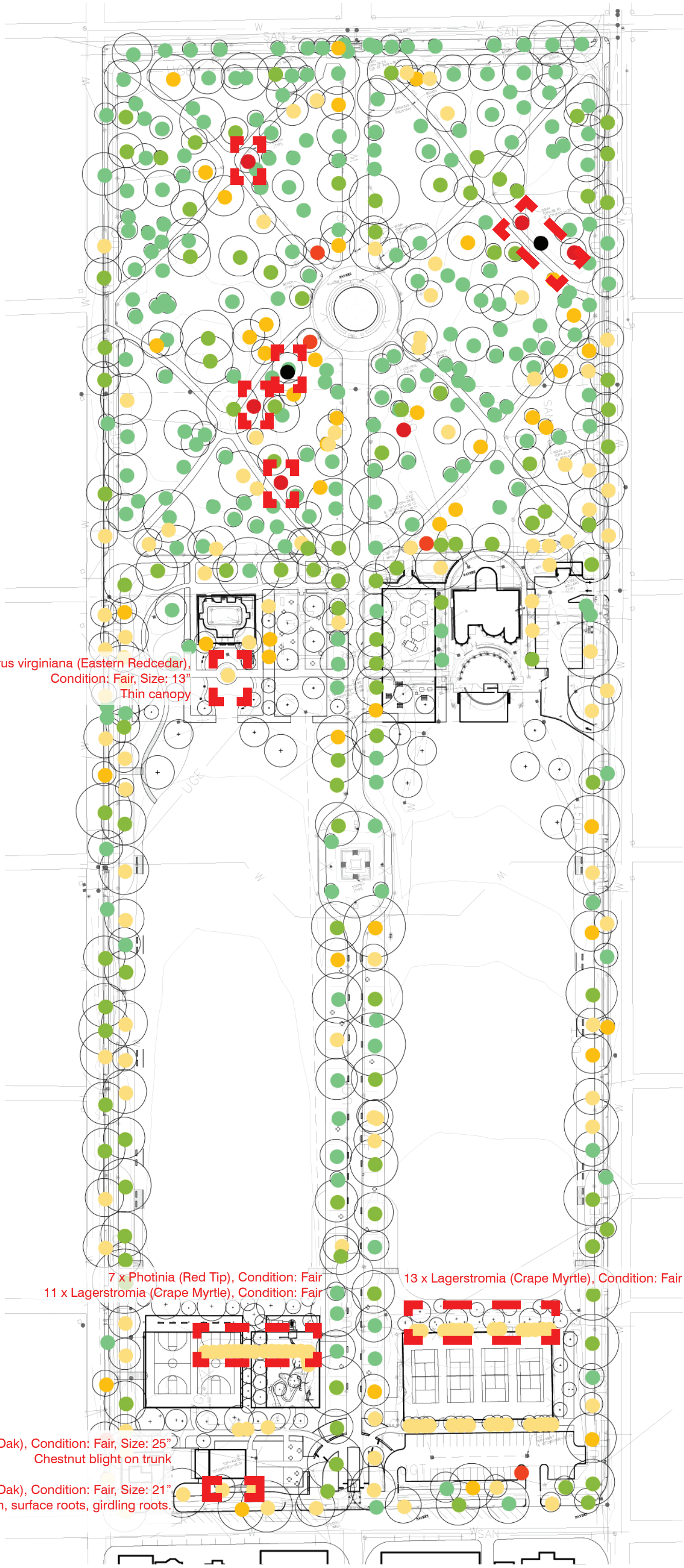
- GOOD
- GOOD/FAIR
- FAIR
- FAIR/POOR
- POOR
- DEAD

TREE TO BE REMOVED

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY	CONDITION	SIZE	NOTES
Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	1	Poor/Dead	23”	Basal wound 20% / declining
Prunus x okame	Flowering Cherry	1	Dead	16”	Fruiting bodies in critical root area
Prunus x okame	Flowering Cherry	1	Dead	10”	Girdeling roots / 3” deadwood
Celtis laevigata	Sugar Berry	1	Dead	24”	
Cornus florida	Dogwood	1	Dead	1”	Impaired roots
Fraxinus pensylvanica	Green Ash	1	Dead	5”	Dysfunctional roots
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Redcedar	1	Fair	13”	Thin canopy
Lagerstromia	Crape Myrtle	24	Fair		
Photinia	Red Tip	7	Fair		
Quercus virginiana	Live Oak	1	Fair	25”	Chestnut blight on trunk
Quercus virginiana	Live Oak	1	Fair	21”	Asymmetrical crown, surface roots, girdling roots






1 x Juniperus virginiana (Eastern Redcedar), Condition: Fair, Size: 13”
Thin canopy
7 x Photinia (Red Tip), Condition: Fair
11 x Lagerstromia (Crape Myrtle), Condition: Fair
13 x Lagerstromia (Crape Myrtle), Condition: Fair
1 Quercus virginiana (Live Oak), Condition: Fair, Size: 25”
Chestnut blight on trunk
1 Quercus virginiana (Live Oak), Condition: Fair, Size: 21”
Asymmetrical crown, surface roots, girdling roots.

PLANTING
Proposed Trees

The Master Plan proposes to plant 87 native canopy trees, for a net gain of 47 trees.

- Number of existing trees: 506
- Number of trees to be removed: 40
- Number of trees to be planted: 87

The palette recommended by the planning team is almost completely native, creating a rich horticultural experience appropriate to the site that contributes to the local ecological community. Live Oaks will replace those that are dead or dying in the northern end, and new Live Oaks will extend the historic canopy south, past the Dummy Forts. Other species, such as American Holly, have been selected for screening. Bald Cypress and Sweetbay Magnolia, native species that are appropriate for wet sites, are planned in the Stormwater Gardens.

EXISTING TREE

PROPOSED TREE

SYM	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY
AB	Acer burergerianum	Trident Maple	5
CC	Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood	11
CV	Chionanthus virginicus	Fringe Tree	5
HD	Halesia dipterta	Two-wing silverbell	9
IO	Ilex opaca	American Holly	22
MG	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	3
MV	Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay Magnolia	14
OV	Ostrya virginiana	Hop Hornbeam	5
QV	Quercus virginiana	Live Oak	9
TA	Taxodium ascendens	Pond Cypress	4



Chionanthus virginicus



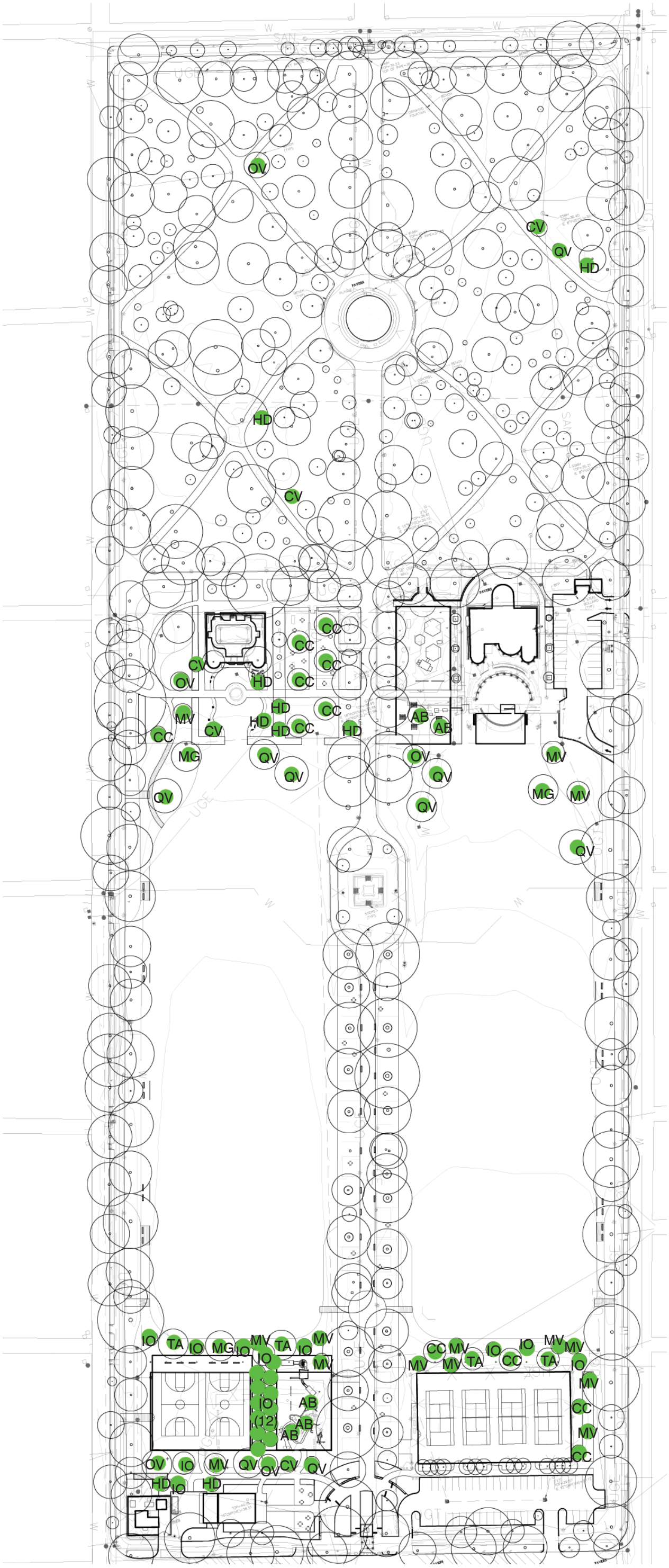
Magnolia virginiana



Quercus virginiana



Taxodium ascendens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PLANTING
Understory Planting

Only parts of the existing park exhibit groundplane vegetation that is full and vigorous. The Master Plan Team recommends the following almost-fully-native plant palette to enhance existing understory planting. Each palette has been selected according to the specific conditions of the areas of the park, such as degree of shade and/or moisture, minimizing the need for excessive maintenance. The palettes provide seasonal interest through a diversity of leaf size and texture, bloom color, bloom time, and bloom duration.

- SPORTS + EVENTS LAWN
- SHADE PLANTING
- STORMWATER PLANTING
- ORNAMENTAL PLANTING
- SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS
- SCREENING PLANTING
- SHADE LAWN

SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS









SHRUBS
- Morella cerifera (Wax Myrtle)
- Callicarpa americana (American Beautyberry)
- Hamamelia virginiana (Witchazel)
- Hydrangea paniculata (Panicled Hydrangea)
- Calycanthus floridus (Sweetshrub)
- Illicium floridanum (Florida Anise Tree)
- Sabal minor (Dwarf Palmetto)
- Gordonia lasianthus (Loblolly Bay)
- Rhododendron canescens (Mountain Azalea)
- Azalea sp.
- Camellia (non-native)

PERENNIALS
- Amsonia ciliate (Fringed Blue Star)
- Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Milkweed)
- Gaura angustifolia (Southern Beeblossom)
- Geranium maculatum (Geranium)
- Liatris Pilosa (Shaggy blazing star)
- Monarda punctata (Spotted Beebalm)
- Polystichum acrostichoides (Christmas Fern)
- Rudbeckia subtomentosa ‘Henry Eilers’ (Sweet Coneflower)

GROUNDCOVER
- Chrysogonum virgianum (Green and Gold)
- Chasmanthium sessiflorum (Longleaf Woodoats)
- Muhlenbergia capillaris (Sweetgrass)
- Panicum virgatum (Switchgrass)
- Schizachyrium scoparium (Little Bluestem)
- Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass)

SHADE PLANTING








SHRUBS
- Elliottia racemosa (Georgia Plume)
- Aesculus pavia (Red Buckeye)
- Illicium floridanum (Florida Anise Tree)
- Vaccinium pallidum (Lowbush blueberry)
- Hydrangea quercifloia (Oakleaf Hydrangea)

PERENNIALS
- Actea racemosa (Black Cohosh)
- Aquilegia canadensis (Red columbine)
- Dicentra eximia (Wild Bleeding Heart)
- Geranium maculatum (Geranium)
- Phlox divaricata (Woodland Phlox)
- Polygonatum biflorum (Soloman’s Seal)
- Alpina sanderae (Variagated Ginger)

GROUNDCOVER
- Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern)
- Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)
- Polystichum acrostichoides (Christmas Fern)
- Dryopteris erythrosora (Autumn Fern)
- Tilia americana (Heartleaf Foamflower)
- Heuchera americana (Coral Bells)
- Asarum canadense (Canadian ginger)

STORMWATER PLANTING








TREES
- Magnolia virginiana (Sweetbay Magnolia)
- Halesia diptera (Two-wing Silverbell)
- Carpinus caroliniana (Ironwood)

SHRUBS
- Ilex glabra (Inkberry)
- Cephalanthus occidentalis (Buttonbush)
- Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepperbush)
- Itea virginica (Sweetspire)
- Rhododendron canescens (Piedmont Azalea)
- Rhododendron viscosum (Swamp Azalea)
- Rosa palustris (Swamp Rose)
- Aesculus parvifolia (Bottlebrush Buckeye)

PERENNIALS
- Asclepias incarnata (Swamp Milkweed)
- Crinum Americanum (Swamp Lily)
- Eupatoriadelphus dubius (Coastal Joe Pye)
- Hibiscus coccineus (Scarlet Rosemallow)
- Iris virginica (Southern Blue flag)
- Lilium catesbaei (Catesby’s Lily)
- Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)
- Rudbeckia subtomentosa ‘Henry Eilers’ (Sweet Coneflower)
- Monarda punctata (Spotted Beebalm)
- Vernonia angustifolia (Tall Ironweed)
- Zephyranthes atamasca (Atamasco Lily)

GROUNDCOVER
- Andropogon glomeratus (Bushy Bluestem)
- Carex stricta (Tussock Sedge)
- Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)

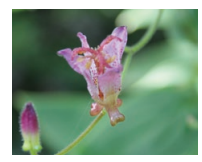
SCREENING PLANTING






- Ilex opaca, nellie stevens (Nellie Stevens Holly)- EVERGREEN
- Viburnum dentatum (Arrowood Viburnum)
- Morella cerifera (Wax Myrtle)- EVERGREEN

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING




- Geranium maculatum (Geranium)
- Schizachyrium scoparium (Little Bluestem)
- Rudbeckia subtomentosa ‘Henry Eilers’ (Sweet Coneflower)
- Monarda punctata (Spotted Beebalm)
- Amsonia ciliate (Fringed Blue Star)



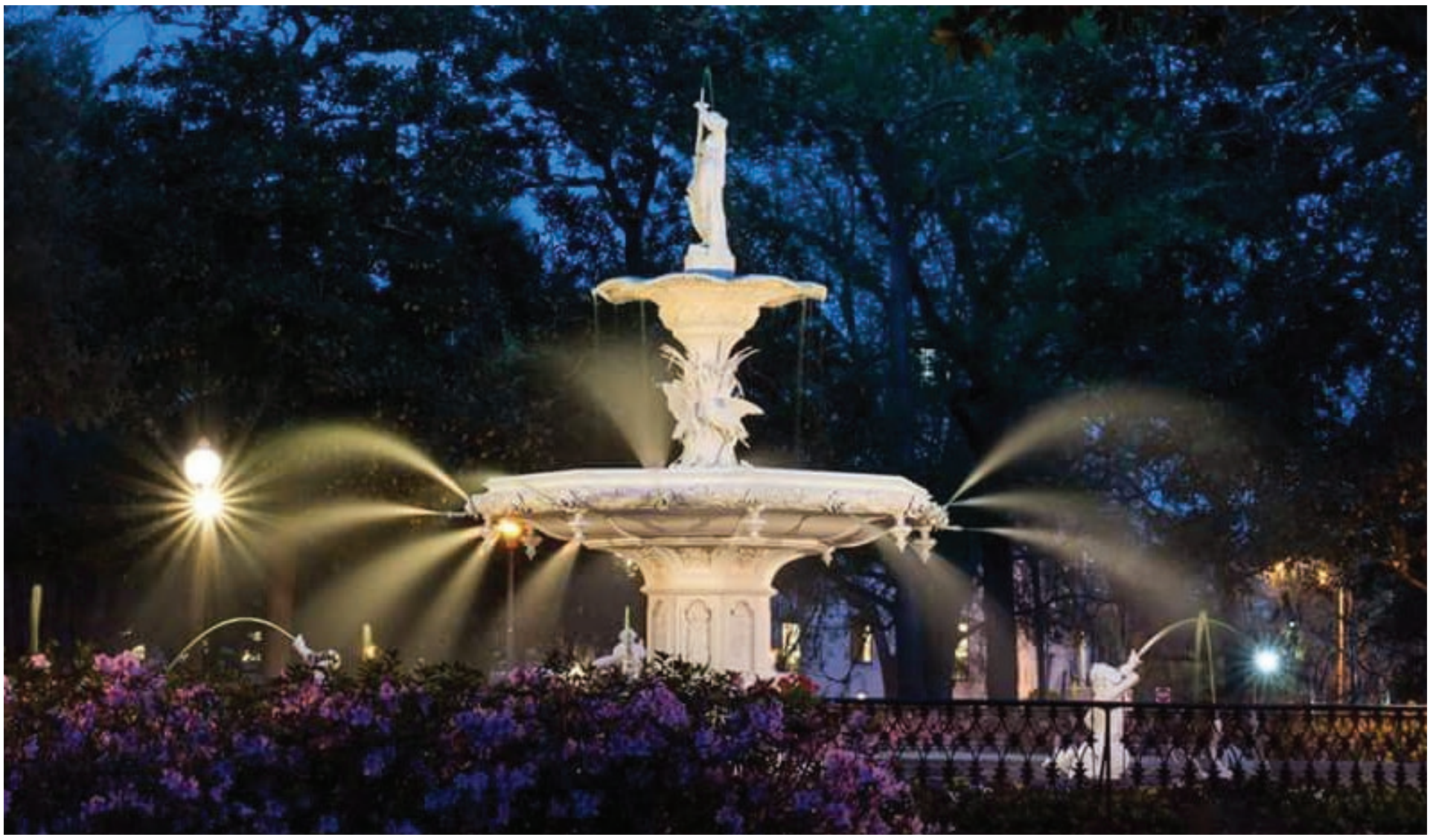
Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

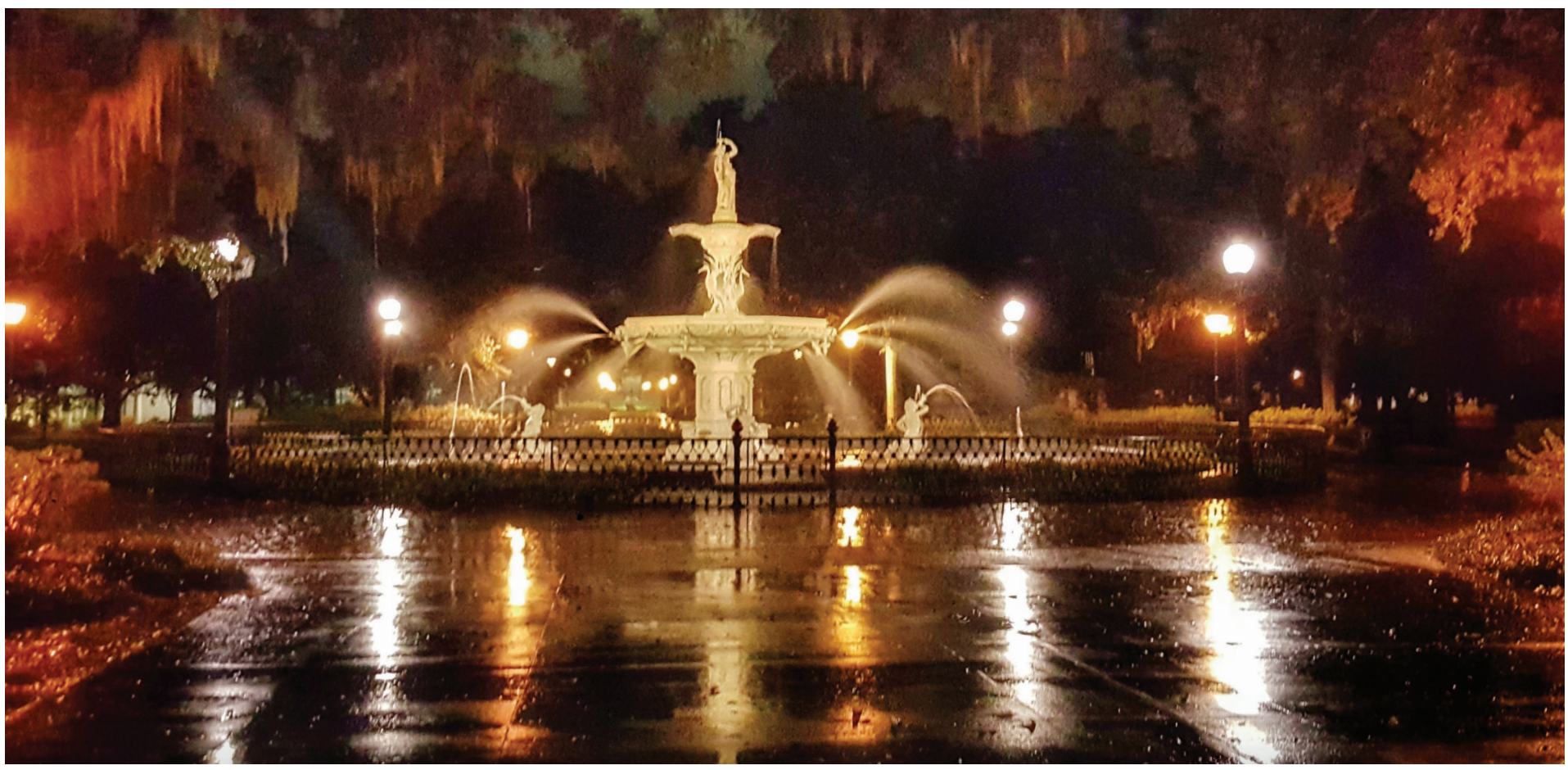
LIGHTING
Goals

Preserve History
Promote an effective nighttime lighting scheme that creates a cohesive whole that respects the historic nature and aesthetic of the park. Both the daytime appearance of lighting equipment and the nighttime lighting quality are equally important in contributing to this goal.

Comfortable And Inviting
Create an environment that is comfortable and inviting. Comfortable lighting limits glare, excessive brightness, excessive contrast, and promotes effective visibility and color rendering of the nighttime environment. Inviting lighting feels welcoming to all and enhances well-being.

Safe Mobility
Provide lighting for the safe movement of pedestrians throughout the park. With proper horizontal and vertical illumination and quality color rendering, the nighttime environment can be secure. Enhancing spatial perception will assist wayfinding throughout the park. Lighting level hierarchy, appropriate color temperatures, and lighting approach can all be used to create a consistent language throughout the various areas of the park.





IES GUIDELINES FOR WALKWAY ILLUMINATION- RP-8

Areas	Maintained Illuminance Value For Walkways		
	E_{avg} (fc)	EV_{min} (fc)	E_{avg}/E_{min}
Street Lighting			
CROSSWALK		2	
Pedestrian Areas and Bikeways			
HIGH PEDESTRIAN CONFLICT AREAS			
MIX VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN	2	1	4.0
PEDESTRIAN ONLY	1	0.5	4.0
MEDIUM PEDESTRIAN CONFLICT AREAS			
Pedestrian Areas	0.5	0.2	4.0
LOW PEDESTRIAN CONFLICT AREAS			
Rural/Semi-Rural Areas	0.2	0.06	10.0
Low Density Residential (<2dwelling/acre)	0.3	0.08	6.0
Medium Density Residential (2.1-6.0dwelling/acre)	0.4	0.1	4.0

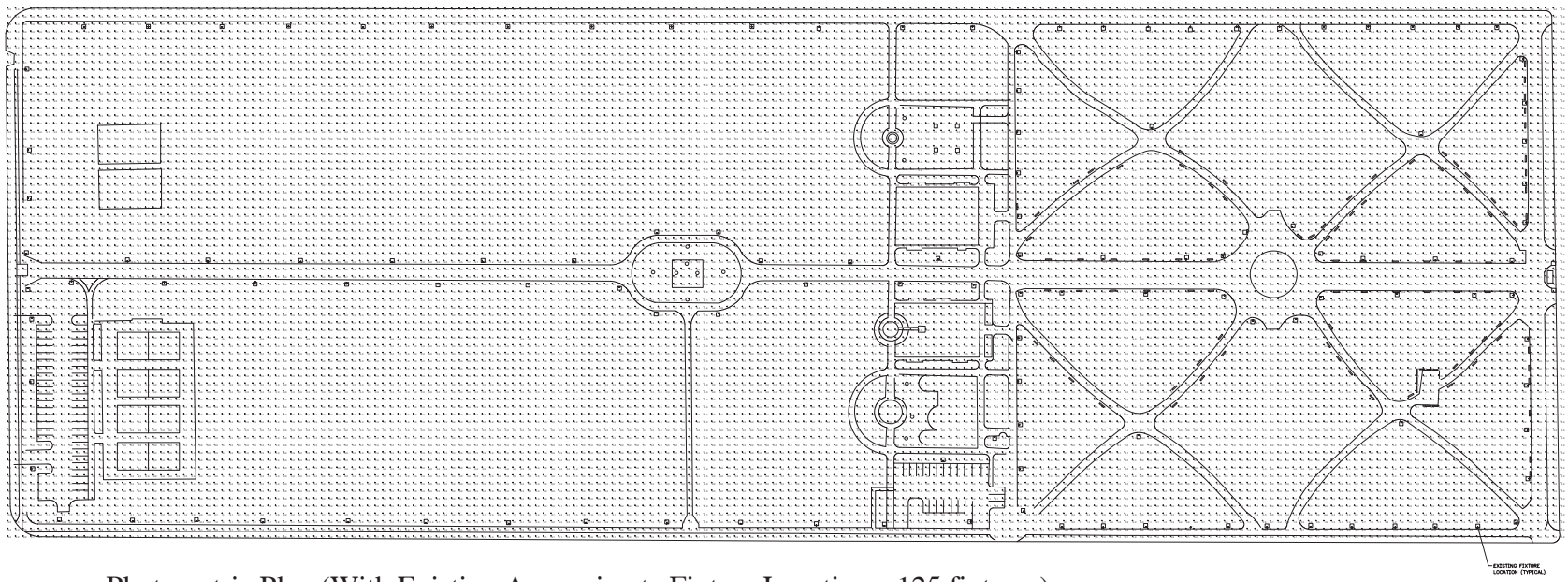
Eavg - minimum maintained average horizontal illuminance at pavement
Emin - minimum horizontal illuminance at pavement
EVmin - minimum vertical illuminance at 5' above pavement

Photometric Test for Current Conditions

The drawing below is a photometric test done in January 2020 using the Penn Globe Colonial F210 LED fixture. The top image replaces all of the existing pedestrian scale fixtures, one-to-one, in their exact locations in the park. The new fixture configurations used in the test are 60 watt LED, 4000-5000K color temperature, and Type V and Type III light distributions. The horizontal footcandle readings reveal many areas with no light at all, particularly at the secondary walkways throughout the park. The bottom image is a photometric test that includes additional fixtures at these walkways to address this deficiency.

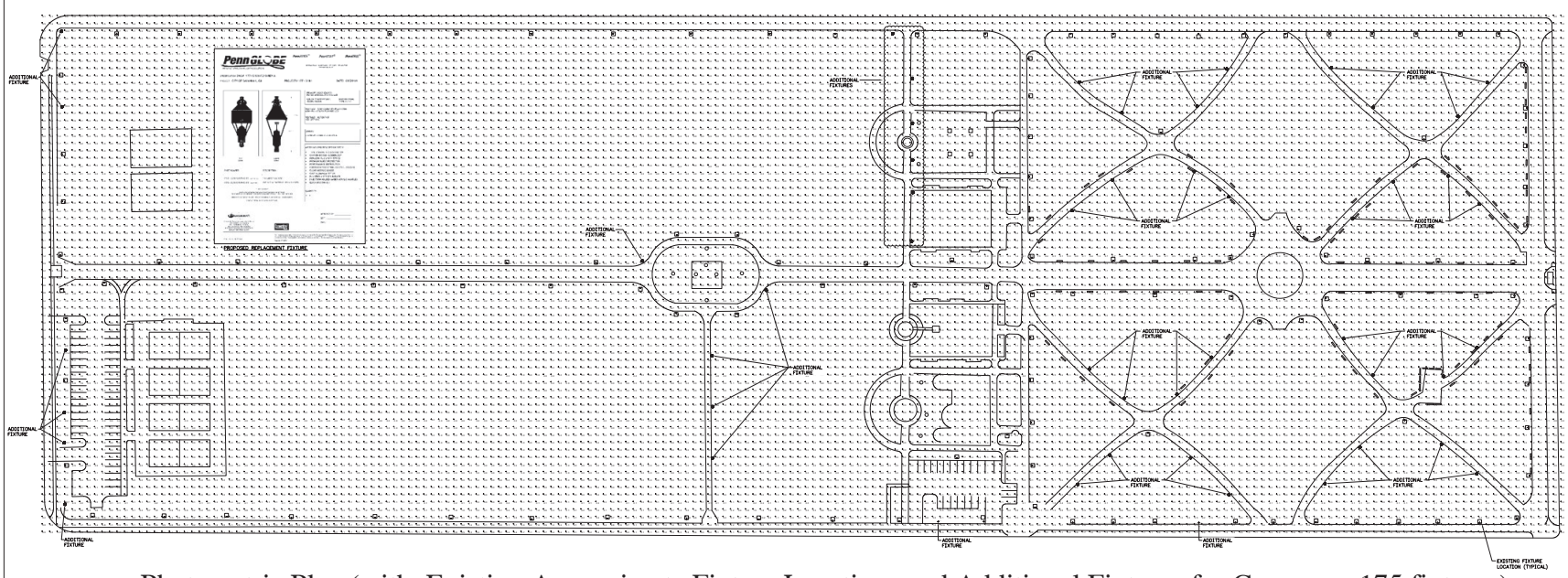
Horizontal footcandles represent one metric for evaluating quantity of light. The chart to the left outlines illumination criteria for pedestrian walkways as per the IES (Illumination Engineering Society) document RP-8. This standard includes horizontal foot-candle averages, vertical foot-candle minimums and average to minimum ratios for horizontal foot-candles. These additional metrics assist in achieving a quality lighting design that addresses facial recognition, uniformity, and contrast issues.

Tillett Lighting Design Associates recommends using multiple lighting metrics to evaluate all lighting solutions.



Photometric Plan (With Existing Approximate Fixture Locations; 125 fixtures)

Scale: 1" = 50'-0"



Photometric Plan (with Existing Approximate Fixture Locations and Additional Fixtures for Coverage; 175 fixtures)

Scale: 1" = 50'-0"

Sebring Engineering, LLC
Savannah, GA
Phone: (912) 234-6363

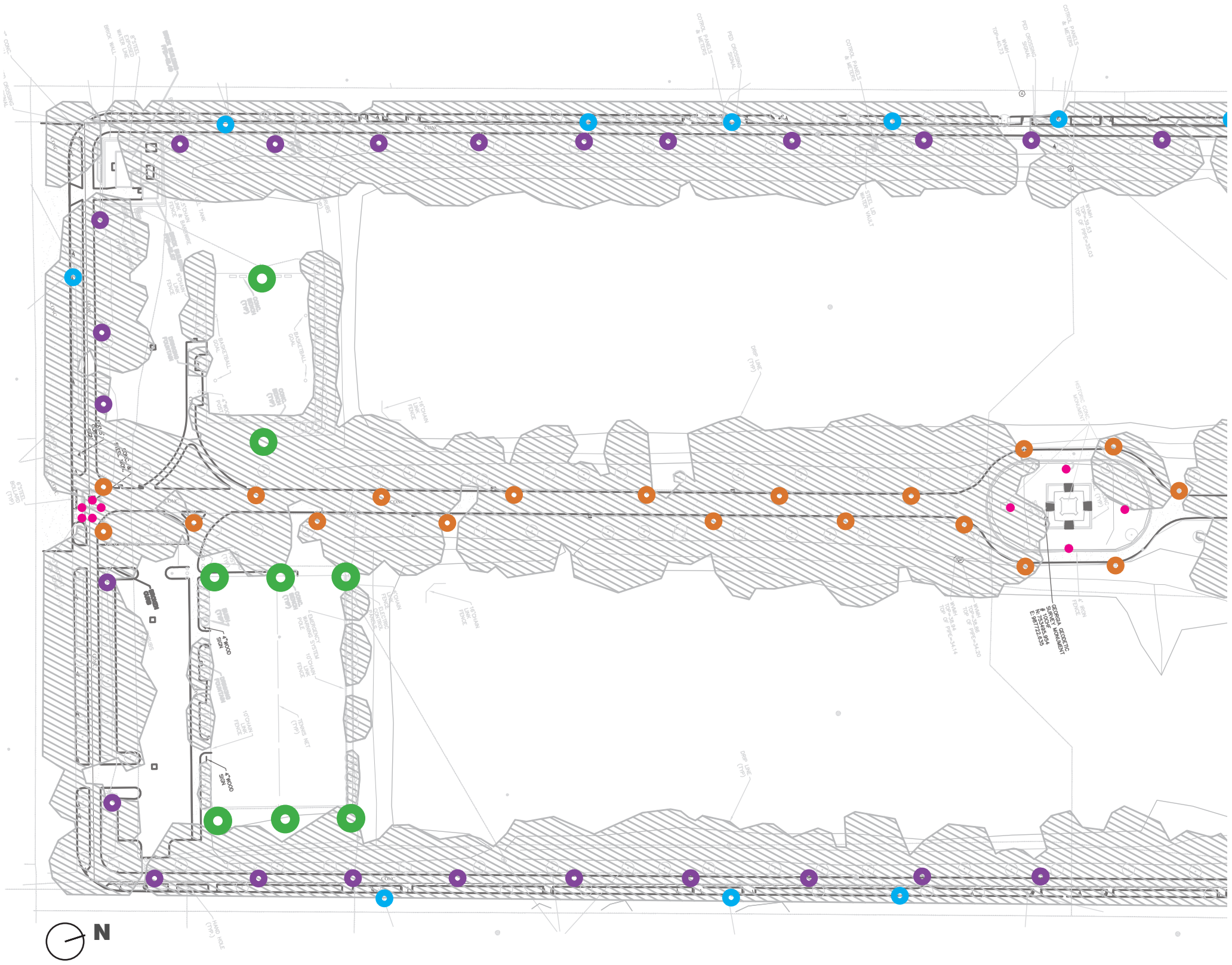
LIGHTING RENOVAITONS FOR
FORSYTH PARK
SAVANNAH, GA

PHOTOMETRIC PLANS
Drawn By:
Sheet: Of:
Date: January 8, 2020

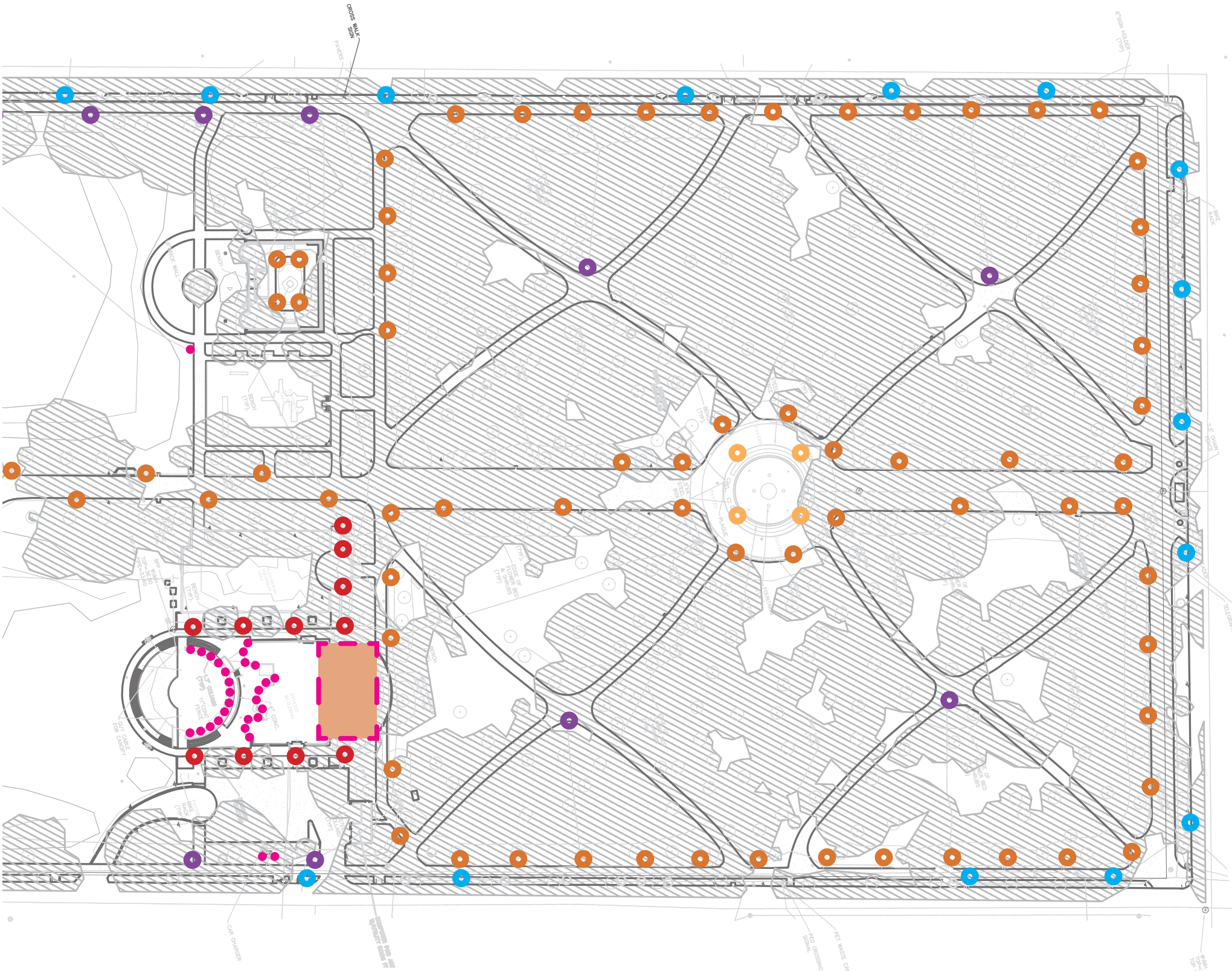
PM1

LIGHTING

Existing Fixture Survey



KEY	TYPE *	DESCRIPTION	MOUNTING	POLE HT.
	Type 1	Penn Globe: Four-sided ‘Historic’ lantern	Post top mounted on an ornamental pole	12’
	Type 2A	Modern Square cutoff fixture	Pole mount with yoke on a with straight pole	30’
	Type 2B	Modern Shoebox fixture with arm	Pole mount with arm on a straight pole	25’
	Type 3	Acorn fixture	Post top mount on an ornamental pole	12’
	Type 4	Cobra-head on arm	Pole mount with arm on a wood utility pole	
	Type 5	Savannah Refractive: Eight-sided ‘Historic’ lantern	Post top mount on an ornamental pole	12’
	Type 6	Tall mast with flood lights	Pole mount with bracket	50’
	Type 9	Accent lighting; various types	Various: ground-mounted, in-grade, pole	



In the Discovery Phase of the Master Plan process, Tillett Lighting Associates reviewed photographs, survey information, past construction documents and reports regarding the lighting of Forsyth Park. These documents have provided information about the scope and type of existing lighting that is currently within the park and the desired proposed lighting for the future of the park.

Most of the existing lighting luminaires in the park are pedestrian scale, pole mounted fixtures that occur along the primary central north-south walkway and at the perimeter park sidewalks. The secondary paths in the historic portion of the park and the open lawn spaces are not illuminated. Additional lighting occurs at the sport courts, the café building, and the monuments.

The existing lighting equipment reflects development over time. There are differences in fixture types, light sources, and fixture materiality. The majority of the pedestrian pole fixtures contain various wattages of high pressure sodium lamps with several exceptions of metal halide lamps.

LIGHTING
Existing Fixtures

Type 1 Light Fixture - Four-Sided Colonial Lantern



Type 2A Light Fixture - Modern Square Style



Type 4 Light Fixture - Cobra Head Style



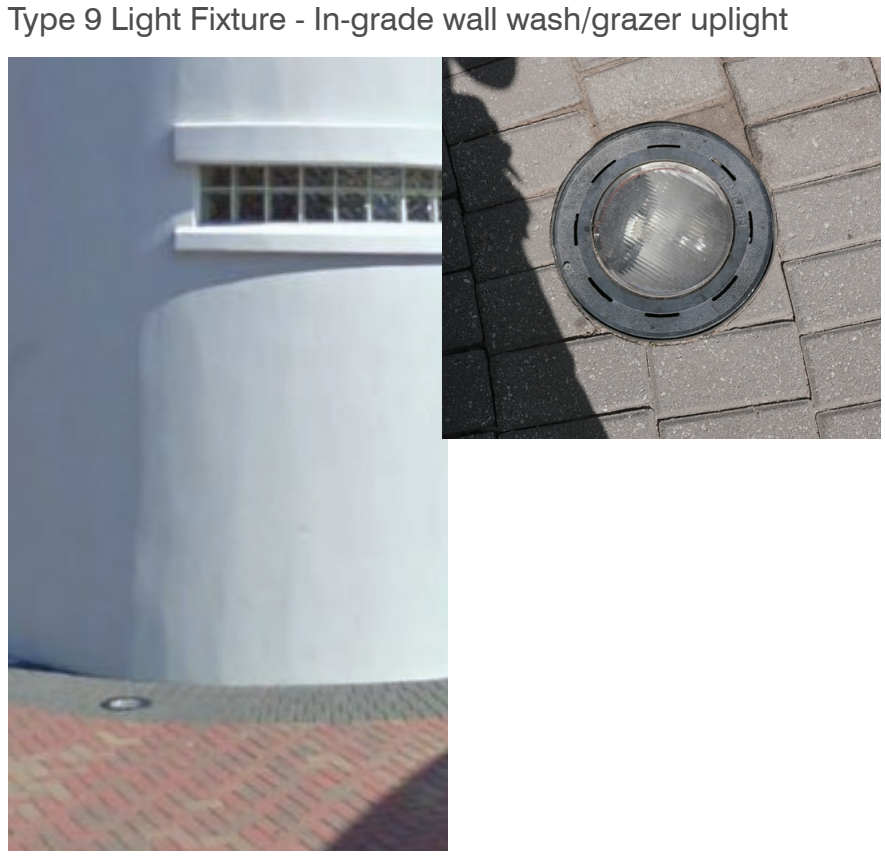
Type 5 Light Fixture - Eight-Sided Savannah Lantern Style



Type 9 Light Fixture Architectural building-mounted lighting



Type 9 Light Fixture - In-grade wall wash/grazer uplight



Type 2B Light Fixture - Modern Square Style



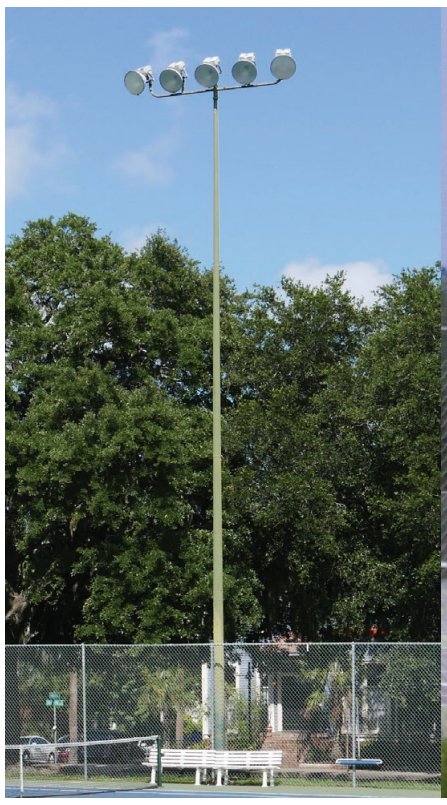


Type 3 Light Fixture - Acorn Style





Type 6 Light Fixture - Flood Lights





Type 9 Accent Lighting







Mast Lighting

Pedestrian Scale Lighting

Accent Lighting

LIGHTING
Illumination Criteria

Illumination criteria in the chart below comes from two sources: City of Savannah Code of Ordinances and the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA), which describes recommended practices for the lighting of outdoor environments.

The metrics described in the chart below are technical and deal with the quantitative nature of lighting, including light levels, both in the horizontal plane and the vertical plane, and the uniformity of light in the form of ratios. These metrics represent one aspect of lighting design. In addition to these values, a quality lighting design is developed from an understanding of context, site conditions, lighting technology and how all these attributes work together to create a comfortable and inviting nighttime environment. In addition to photometric calculations it is recommended that on-site physical mock-ups with representative fixtures be reviewed to fully understand the experiential and qualitative aspect of the proposed lighting design.

FORSYTH PARK

SOURCE	LUMINAIRE DESIGN										
		SITE LIGHTING TYPE	HEIGHT								
1	MAX LIGHTING HEIGHT	NON CUT-OFF LIGHTS	15' *								
		FULL CUT-OFF LIGHTS	35' *								
	LIGHT LEVEL REQUIREMENTS and RECOMMENDATIONS										
			Horizontal E_{avg} (FC)	Horizontal EH_{max} (FC)	Horizontal EH_{min} (FC)	Max CV	E_{avg} (FC)/ EH_{min} (FC)	EH_{max} / EH_{min} (FC)	Vertical EV_{avg} (FC) @5' AFG	Vertical EV_{min} (FC) @5' AFG	Vertical EV_{max}/EV_{min} (FC) @5' AFG
	PARK - GENERAL										
1	SITE AREA		-	15 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PROPERTY LINE	1. Adjacent to a Conservation or Residential zoning district or a conforming residential use;	-	0.5 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Abutting any Mixed-use or Nonresidential zoning district	-	1 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. At any property line along any street rights-of-way	-	3 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Where off-site lighting causes onsite lighting levels to exceed the permitted foot-candles, no increase in lighting levels will be permitted.										
	WALKWAYS										
2	PRIMARY WALKWAYS		0.5	-	-	-	4:1	-	-	0.2	-
	SECONDARY WALKWAYS		0.4	-	-	-	10:1	-	-	0.1	-
	COMBINED SIDEWALK AND BIKEWAYS		0.9	-	-	-	4:1	-	-	0.5	-
	VEHICULAR										
2	PARKING AREAS		-	-	0.2	-	-	15:1	-	0.1	15:1
	SPORT FIELDS										
3	BASKETBALL COURT	Class of Play IV (Recreational)	20 @ 3.0 afg	-	-	0.3	-	4:1		-	-
3	TENNIS COURT	Class of Play IV (Recreational)	30 @ 3.0 afg	-	-	0.21	-	2.5:1		-	-
4	LAWN FIELD	Class of Play IV (Recreational)	30 @ 3.0 afg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NOTES										
	FIXTURE AND ILLUMINATION CRITERIA SOURCES:										
	1 - City of Savannah Code of Ordinances 9.8.6 General Lighting Standards		* - Unless otherwise specified in Sec. 9.8.7 Specific Lighting Standards.								
	2 - ANSI / IES RP-8-18+A1	Design and Maintenance of Roadway and Parking Facility Lighting									
	3- ANSI / IES RP-6-20	Lighting Sports and Recreation Areas									
	4 - MUSCO Lighting Recommendation (Informal)										
	ABBREVIATIONS:										
	E - Illuminance	AFG - Above Finished Grade									
	FC - Footcandles	CV - Coefficient of variation									

Lighting Fixture Criteria

Fixture Criteria Considerations

LED sources are the most energy efficient light source and offer many features such as instant-on, dimmability, multiple color temperatures, and high color rendering that were previously unavailable in outdoor lighting. These capabilities offer benefits to park users in the aesthetic sense as well as energy savings and environmental sensitivity. The recommendation for Forsyth Park is that all lighting equipment shall have LED light sources.

Other important factors in the selection of lighting equipment are the color temperature of light and the color rendering of light. These criteria are factors in determining the quality of the night time experience. A higher color rendering index improves visibility and will increase the sense of security.

Rugged and robust fixture construction will be essential to the longevity of equipment. Quality materials and engineering will pay for themselves over time.

Color Temperature And Color Rendering Index

Correlated Color Temperature (CCT) defines the color of a white light source measured in Kelvin. Warmer to neutral color sources are desirable for both aesthetic and environmental reasons. The general recommended color temperature range for Forsyth Park is 2700K to 3000K. Pole mounted fixtures along walkways should use 2700K while 3000K should be used on driveways and parking areas to provide a subtle difference in quality between vehicular and pedestrian areas. The pole mounted fixtures adjacent to the center fountain should also be 3000K to enhance the fountain structure. The monument lighting and the accent fixtures highlighting the water at the fountain should be 4000K to provide a crisp and bright contrast to the ground plane. Color rendering index (CRI) is the ability of a light source to render colors in comparison to an ideal light source. A minimum CRI of 80 is recommended for all pedestrian areas and a minimum of CRI 70 for all vehicular areas.

Lighting Controls Equipment

The majority of the park lighting can be controlled with on/off switching provided by an astronomical time clock with a photocell override. The time-clock will allow the fixtures to start and stop at designated hours and follow the seasonal patterns of sunrise and sunset.

It is recommended that the park fixtures be grouped into separate control zones. This will allow for flexibility such as having certain fixture groups stay on all night as needed while having other fixture groups turn off after normal park hours. This is useful to reduce the amount of light during the night in places where it is not required to save energy and to promote dark skies.

Dimming controls should be considered for maximum flexibility in the area of the event stage. Programmatic needs may require park lighting be dimmed during performances, movie nights, or similar events and not compete with theatrical or special lighting provided by others.

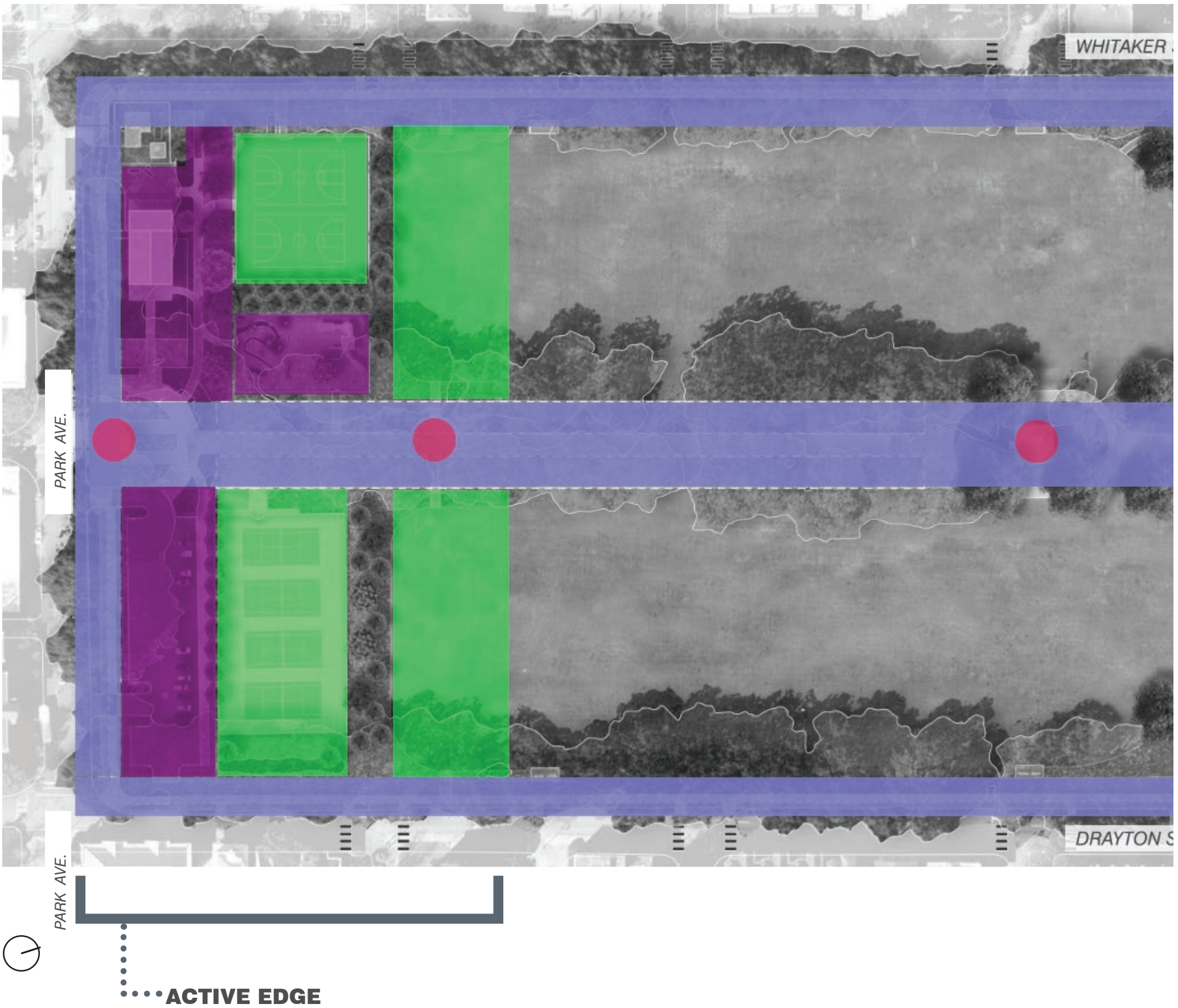
Light Distributions

LED fixed area lighting can be supplied with different beam distributions. These allow for efficient layouts and spacing of poles to achieve the desired light levels and uniformity ratios. Most paths should utilize a Type II or Type III wide distribution to allow for maximum pole spacing.

Fixture Construction

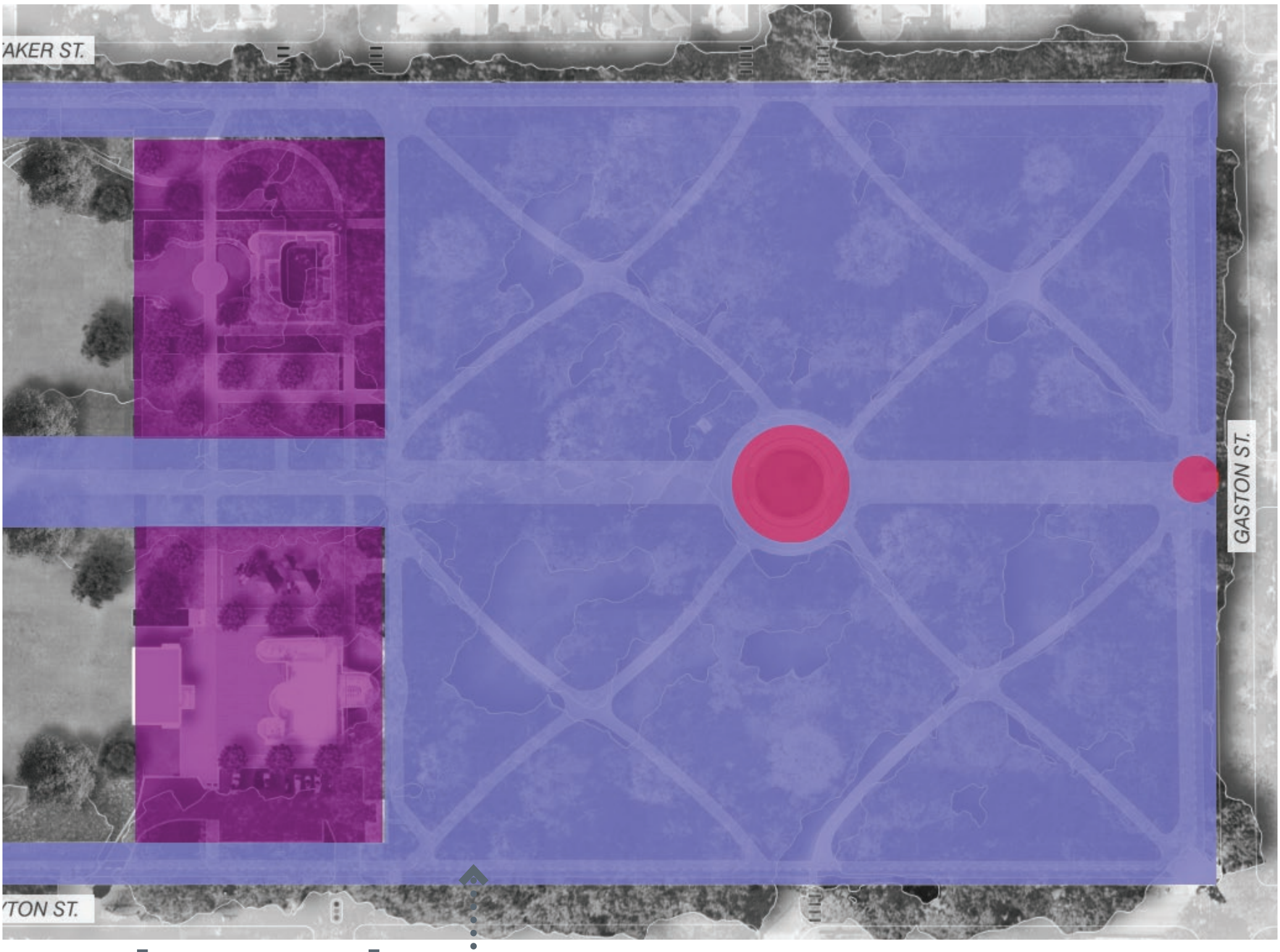
All luminaires must be durable and be able to withstand vibration, moisture, and the potential for vandalism. Fixtures are to be outdoor wet listed, fully gasketed, with an ingress protection rating (IP) minimum of IP65 to ensure a dust-tight and weather-resistant luminaire. Tamper-proof fasteners are recommended. All fixtures shall be UL listed.

LIGHTING
Proposed Plan



Lighting Approach By Area

The overall lighting approach is to only light what is needed and to do so in a soft and warm manner. While there are disparate activity types proposed for areas of the park it is desirous to limit the amount of lighting equipment types. The predominant lighting need is pathway lighting that occurs in the North end, the perimeter of the park and the north-south primary walkway. The historic-style fixtures used for this lighting contribute to the park's aesthetic character. The Threshold Area located between the Historic Core and the Event Lawn space has various needs for lighting of gardens, secondary paths, and parking that can be met with a flexible type of lighting fixture that does not compete with the historic-style fixtures.The Open Lawns have specific lighting needs that will be met by vendors bringing in temporary lighting for their event and by permanent sports lighting for the practice fields located at the edges of the south lawn area. The Active Edge contains specialized lighting for sports courts in addition to the new garden space and parking area lighting.



HISTORIC NORTH END, PERIMETER & SPINE

NORTH PARK AREA, PERIMETER AND SPINE

MONUMENTS/ FEATURES

THRESHOLD

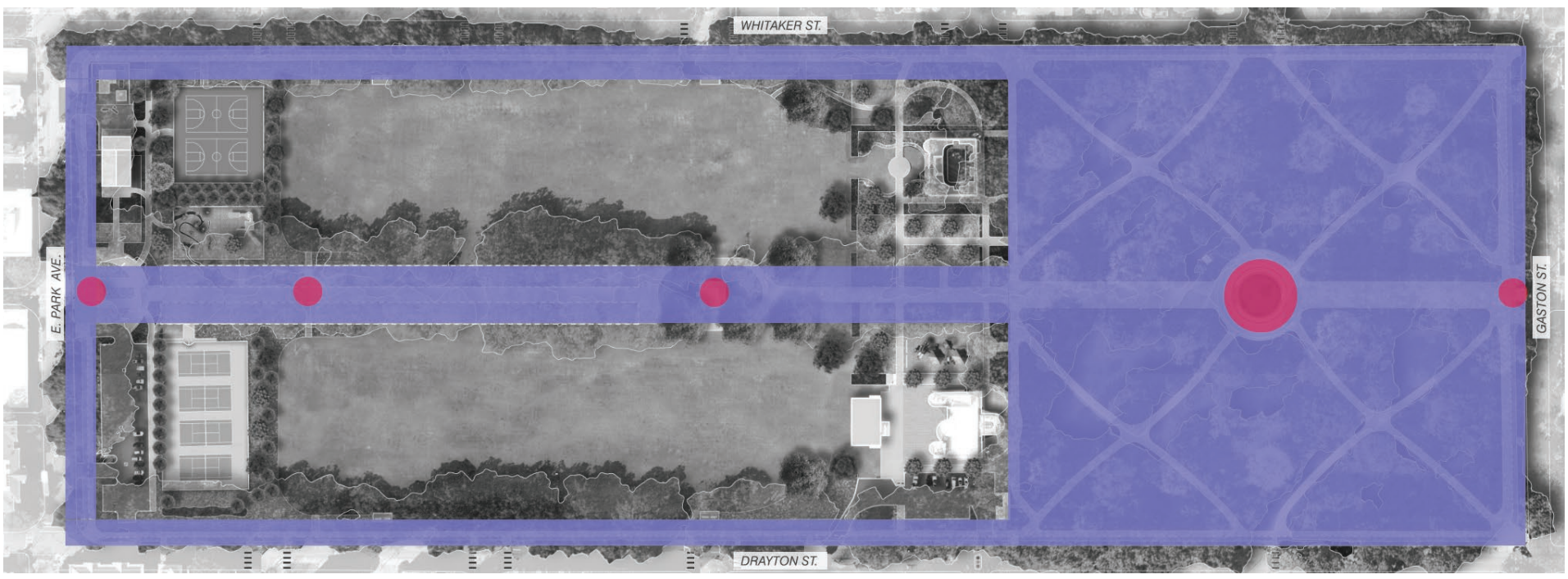
GARDENS, BANDSHELL

PLAYGROUND

PARKING AREA

LIGHTING

North End, Park Perimeter and Central Spine



North end, park perimeter, central spine and monuments

Approach - Park Perimeter And Central Spine Pathways

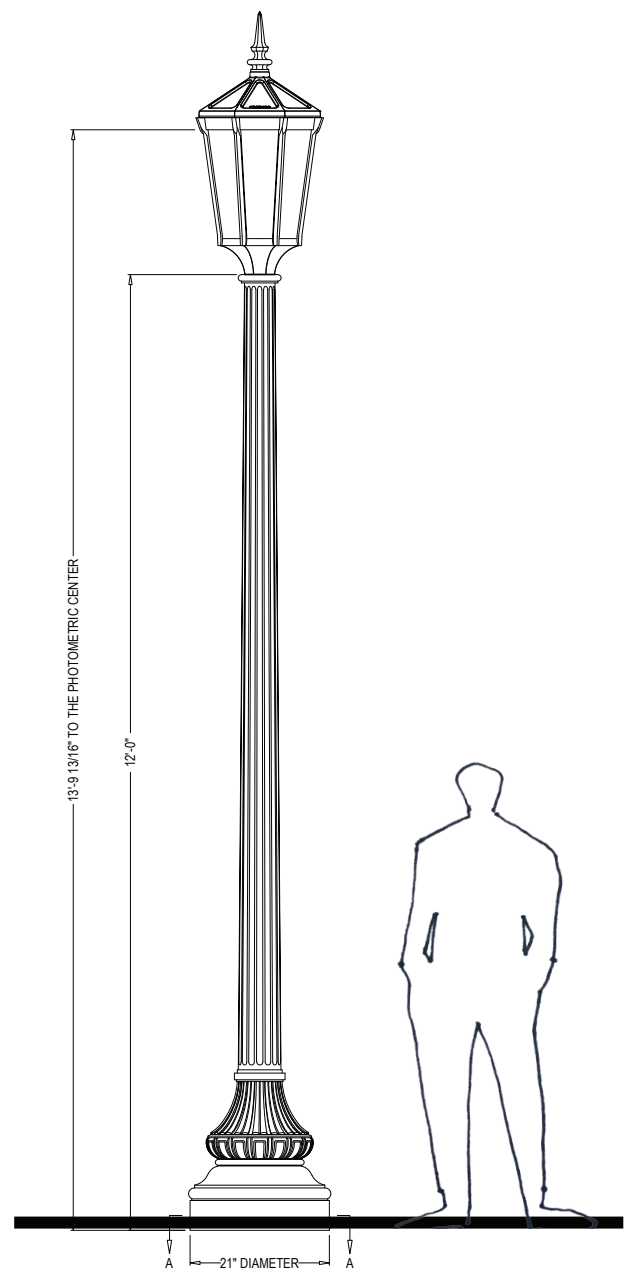
- Replace all of the existing fixtures with new pole mounted “Savannah Luminaires.”
- Continue the fixtures around all edges of the park to create a unified perimeter.
- The new fixtures will be spaced to meet light levels needed and will require new concrete foundations.
- The recommended luminaire is the “Savannah” mounted on a “Washington” pole. Both manufactured by Spring City.
- The recommended color temperature is 2700k, which is a warm light color.
- The lumen output shall be selected to meet illumination criteria while providing the maximum spacing.
- Lens type: frosted acrylic - this gives the best combination of glow while concealing the LED diodes.
- Finish: ‘Savannah Green’ paint.



Daytime view



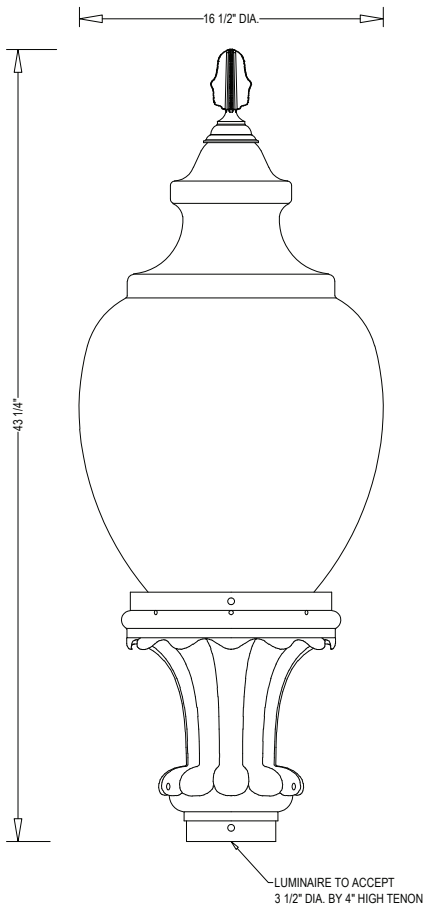
Illuminated view



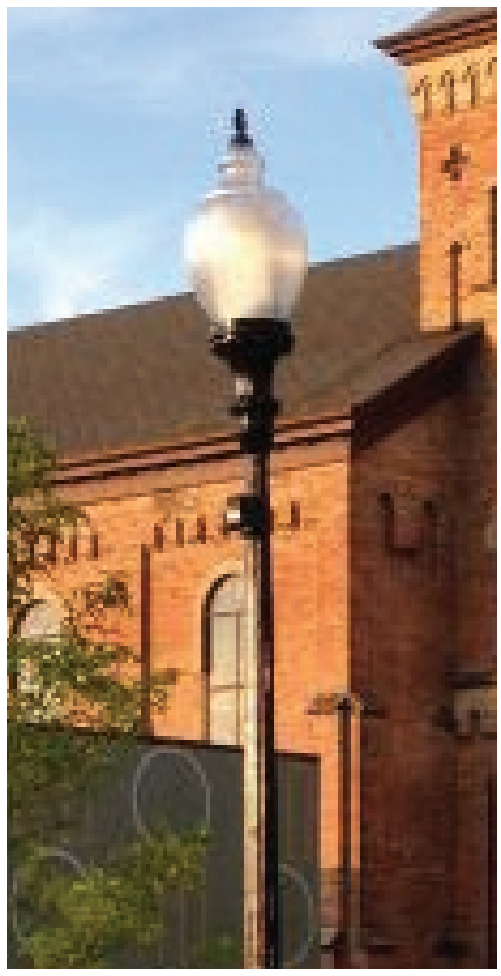
‘Savannah’ luminaire mounted on a ‘Washington’ Pole - elevation view

Approach - Fountain Lighting

- Replace the existing acorn fixtures at the inner fountain circle with similar form LED Acorn fixtures.
- The recommended luminaire is the “Worthington” acorn fixture mounted on a “Washington” pole. Both manufactured by Spring City.
- The recommended color temperature is 3000k, which is a neutral white light color. This will highlight the cast iron fountain structure and provide a contrast with the warmer surrounding path lighting.
- Lens type: acrylic.
- Finish: ‘Savannah Green’ paint.
- Provide a small aimable cylindrical led spotlight that can be attached to each pole to highlight the water action and various features of the fountain. The spot fixture is to have a glare shield and a Hexcell Louver to minimize glare.



Worthington-118 luminaire drawing
Manufacturer: Spring City



Worthington-118 luminaire photo



Led spot light for fountain highlighting

Approach - Monument Lighting

- Existing monument lighting to remain.
- At the time of the Spanish American Monument relocation, the existing monument lighting is to be salvaged and relocated if it remains in good working condition.
- The WWII Marine Monument at the north end of the park is not illuminated. This monument should be illuminated in a consistent manner as the other monuments in the park. A ground mounted, aimable flood should be used matching the same color temperature as the other fixtures. Spill light should be avoided along with disabling glare that may interfere with drivers and pedestrians in this location.
- Lighting for the future proposed monument or public art to be determined at the time of the design. Power should be allocated to the area for monument lighting.



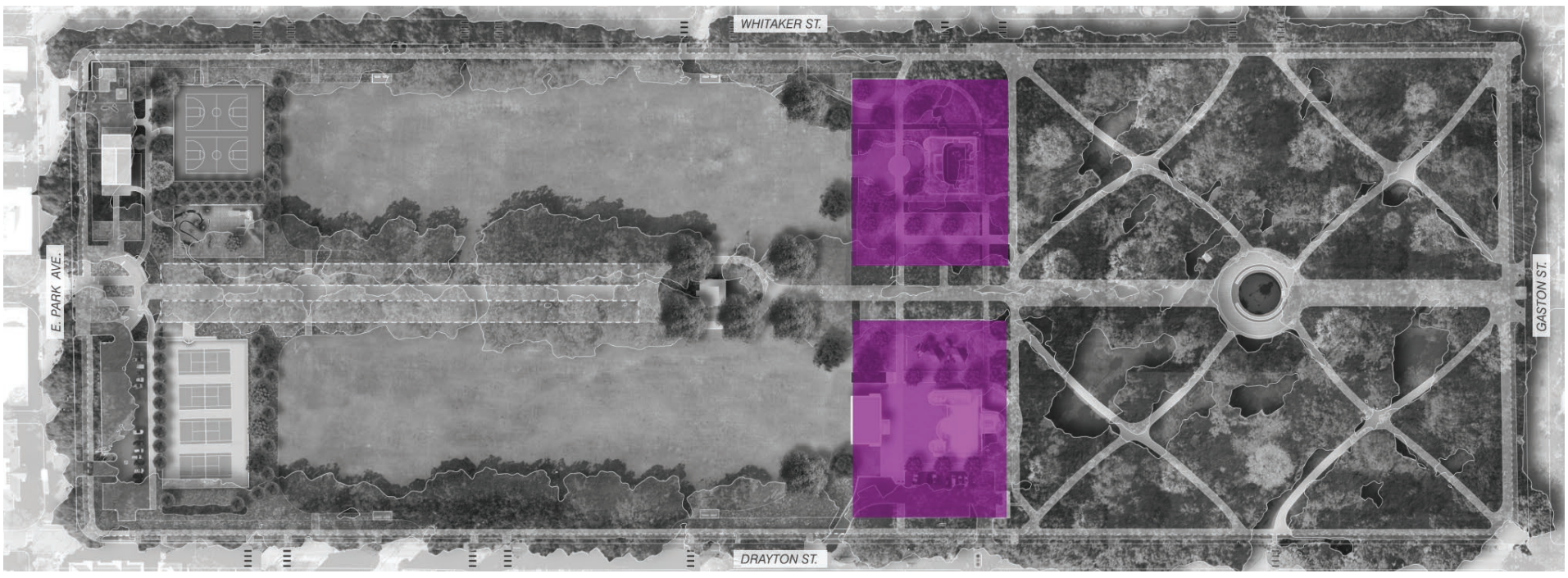
Existing spot flood lighting at the Spanish American War Monument



Existing flood lighting at the Civil War Memorial

LIGHTING

Civic Center Threshold



Gardens, parking and playground

Approach - Center Threshold

Garden Spaces and Secondary Paths

- The recommendation for this area is the use of non-glowing fixtures to minimize competition with ‘historic’ fixtures in the northern park, perimeter, and major north -south spine.
- This type of fixture provides light on the ground plane versus an omnidirectional glow.
- The fixtures should be minimal in form. The recommended fixture is an aimable, cylindrical shape with a low profile and mounted on a pole.
- The fixtures shall be well shielded for low glare and control of light distribution.
- The ability to mount various quantities of fixtures on a single pole will allow for meeting various light levels.
- The recommended color temperature is 2700k.

Playground

- The playground is not illuminated for night time play.
- Illumination is provided for general mobility only.

Parking Lot

- It is recommended that the parking lot and drive be illuminated with a similar fixture type as garden paths but with more light output to cover the larger area. These fixtures would be a larger cylindrical, aimable fixture, and mounted on poles.
- This approach minimizes fixture forms in the threshold area and maintains a family of fixtures.



Garden lighting



Garden Spaces

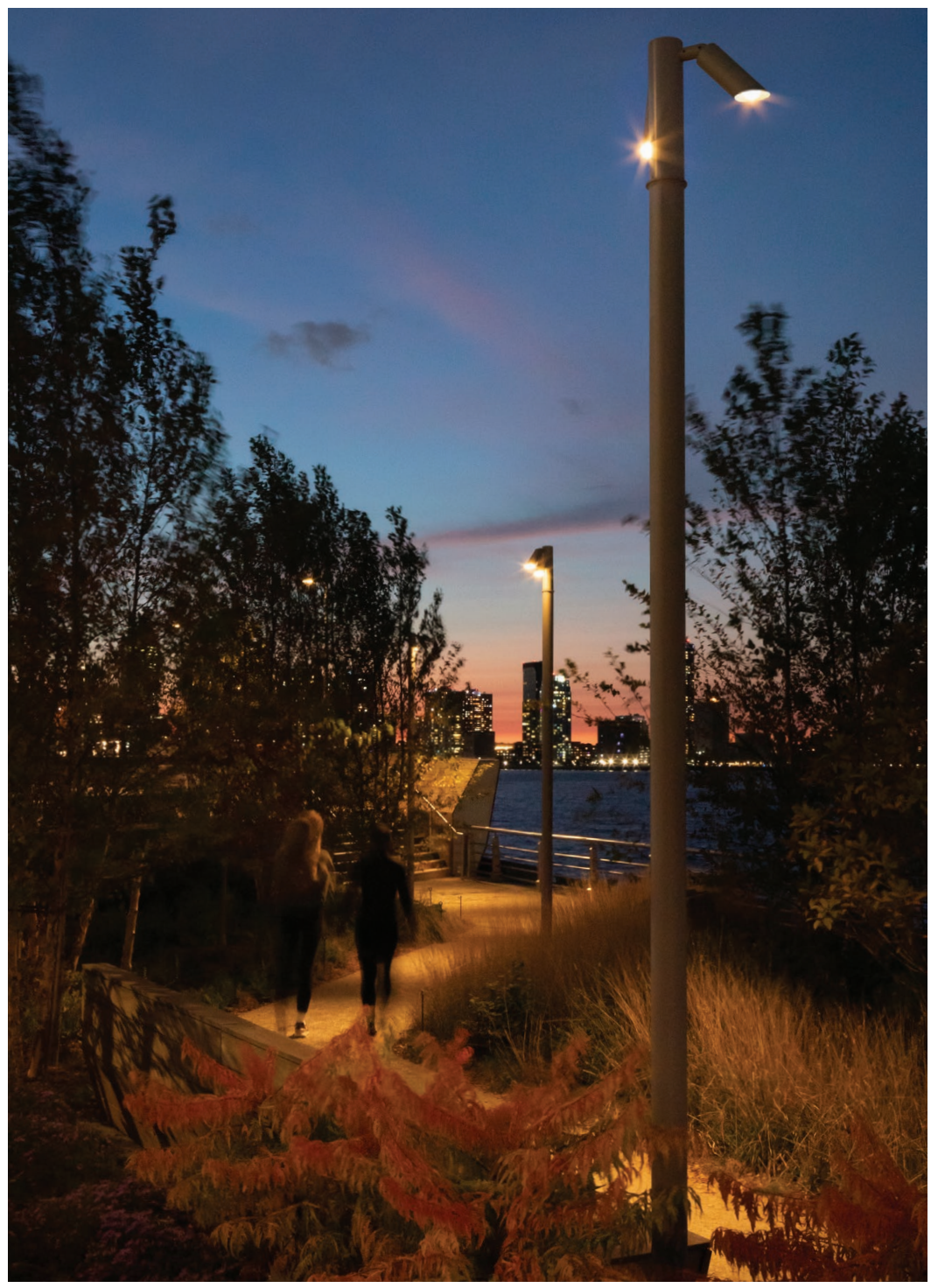
- The garden spaces will have inviting warm, dappled light from the pole mounted lighting.
- Additional layers of light should be included such as accent fixtures to highlight garden hardscape features and plantings. Stake mounted downlights will add interest and fun to the Children's Garden.
- Additional light is recommended to illuminate the Dummy Fort facades. The structures will reflect light and provide additional illumination to the surrounding spaces.



Garden accent fixture

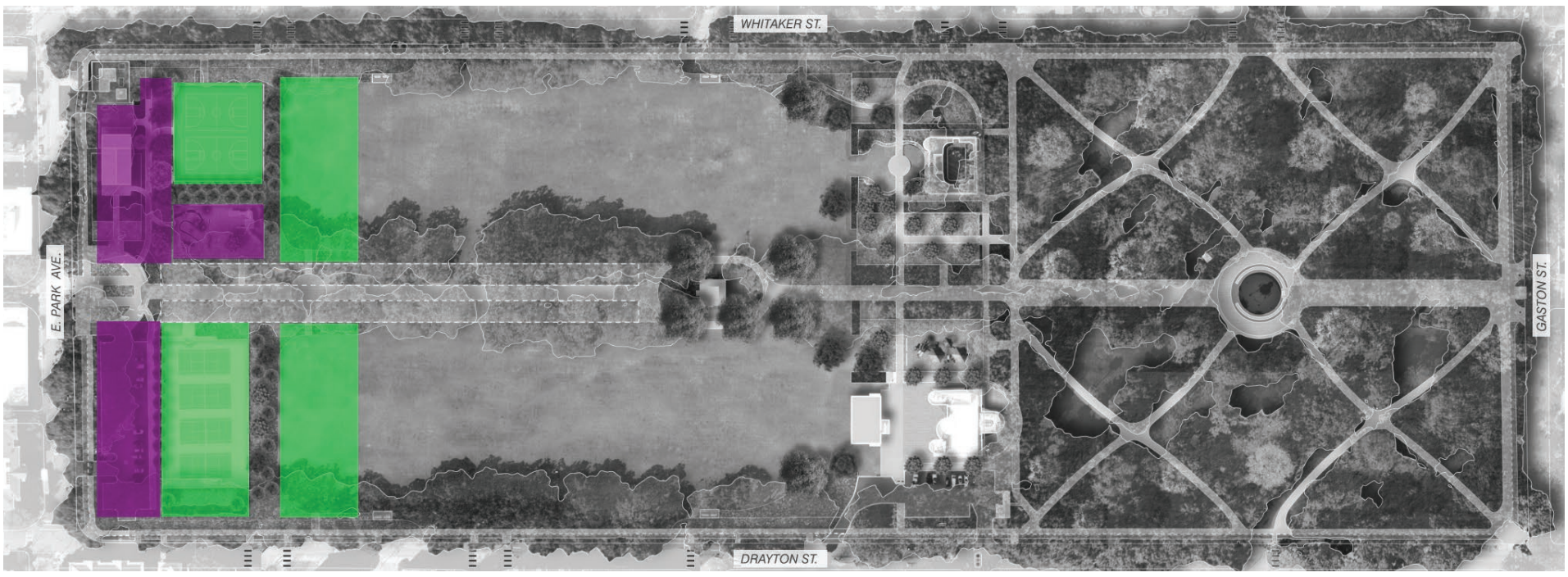


Aimable cylinders a on wood pole



Warm nighttime path lighting

LIGHTING
Active Edge



Sports courts, parking, gardens, and playground

Approach - Active Edge

Garden Spaces and Secondary Paths

- The recommendation for this area is the use of non-glowing fixtures to minimize competition with ‘historic’ fixtures in the northern park, perimeter, and major north -south spine.
- This type of fixture provides light on the ground plane versus an omnidirectional glow.
- The fixtures should be minimal in form. The recommended fixture is an aimable, cylindrical shape with a low profile
- The fixtures shall be well shielded for low glare and control of light distribution.
- The ability to mount various quantities of fixtures on a single pole will allow for meeting various light levels.
- The recommended color temperature is 2700k.

Playground

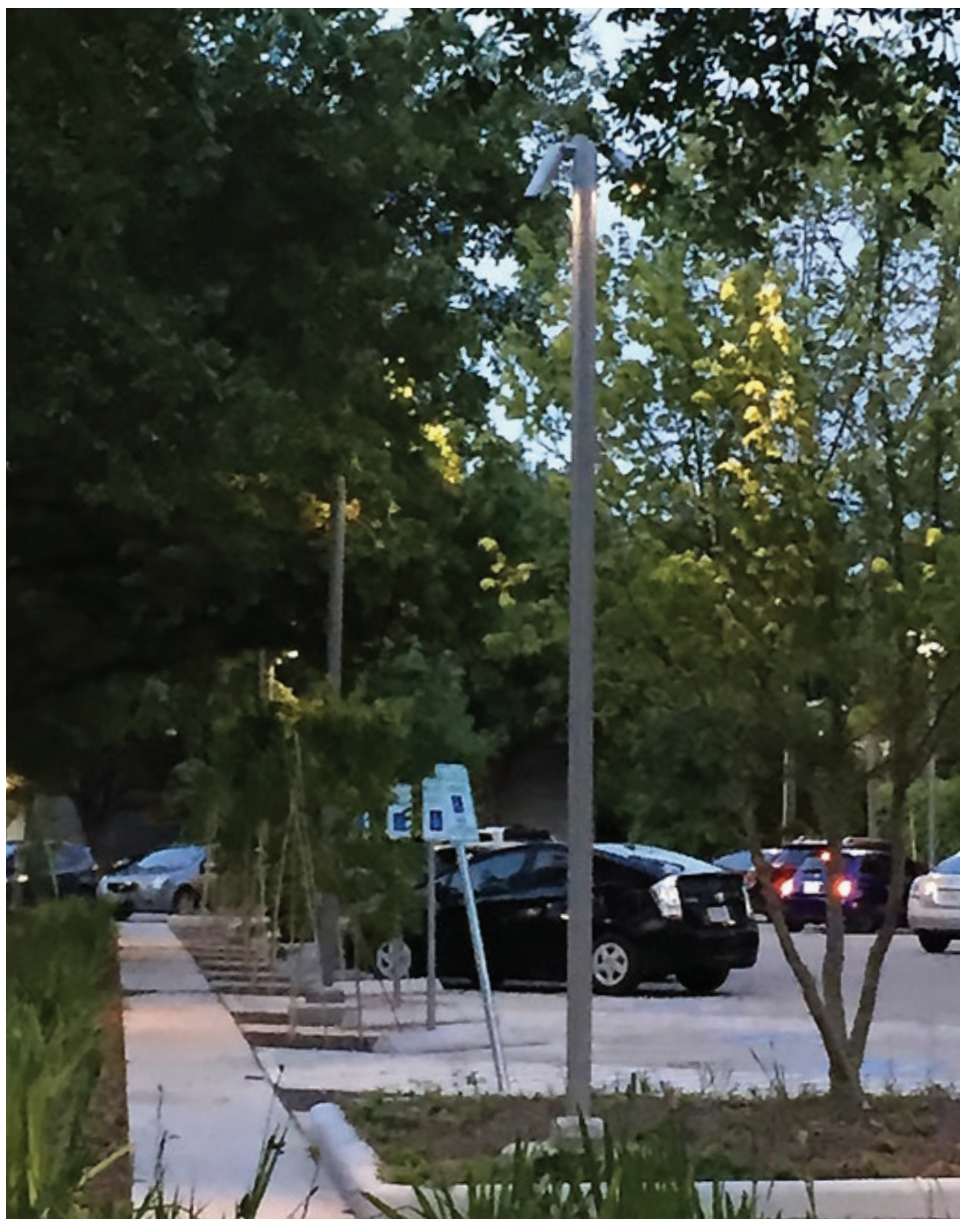
- The playground is not illuminated for night time play.
- Illumination is provided for general mobility only.

Parking Lot

- It is recommended that the parking and drive be illuminated with a similar fixture type as garden paths but with more light output to cover the larger area. These fixtures would be a larger cylindrical, aimable fixture.
- This approach minimizes fixture forms in the Active Edge and maintains a family of fixtures.



Aimable cylinders on wood pole

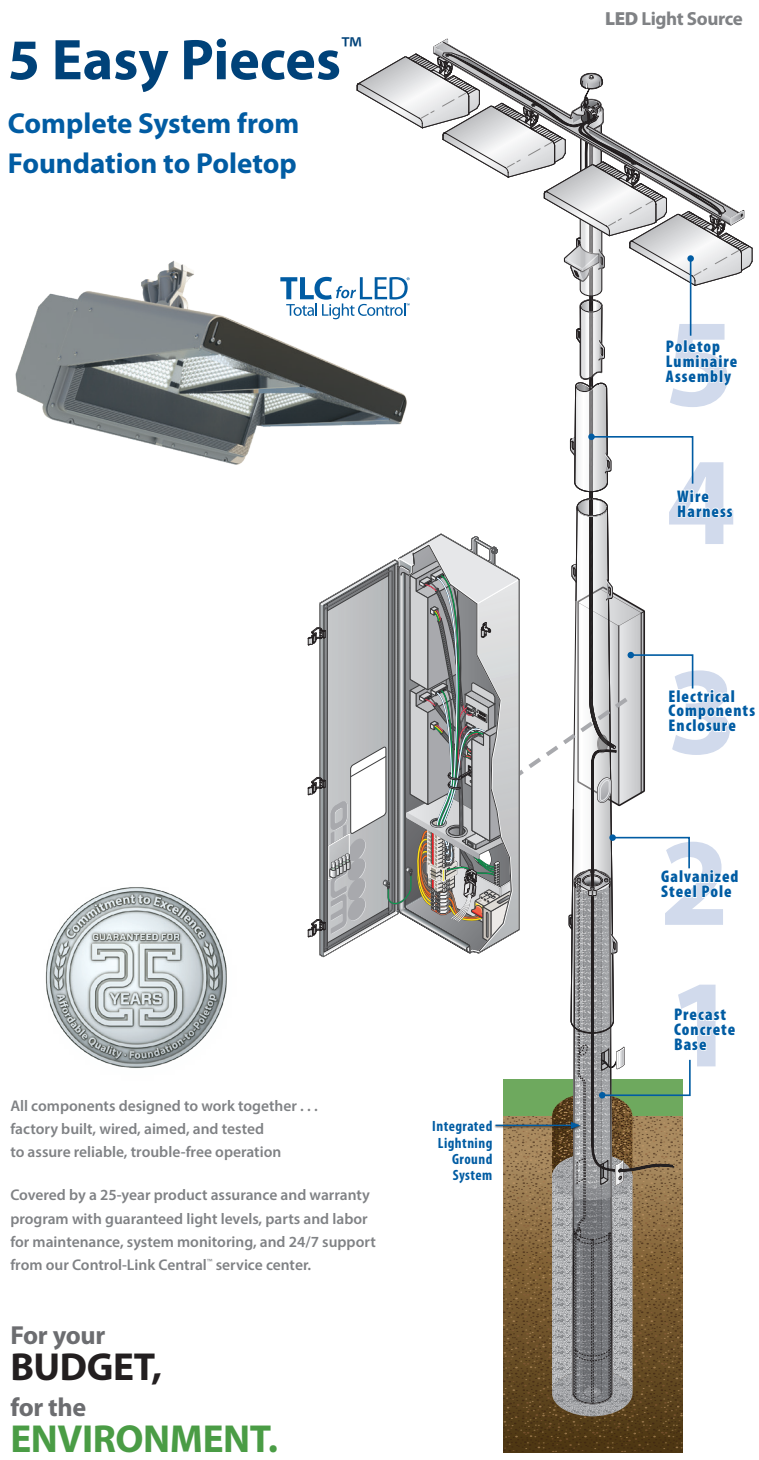


Aimable cylinders in parking lot

Approach - Sports Courts

Sports Courts and Practice Fields

- All courts and fields are to be illuminated for recreational levels of plan - class IV
- The shortest possible poles are to be used for the tennis and basketball courts while still achieving proper light levels and uniformity for play.
- The practice fields at the parade lawn shall have no greater than 35' foot poles to minimize their visual appearance.
- All led light fixtures are to be highly shielded and precisely aimed for maximum glare control
- All sports lighting is to be controlled independently from all other park lighting. The lights are to only to be on when sports are in play.
- The recommended fixture, pole, and control system is by Musco Lighting. Musco Lighting provides full design services and delivery of the sports lighting system.



All components designed to work together . . .
factory built, wired, aimed, and tested
to assure reliable, trouble-free operation

Covered by a 25-year product assurance and warranty program with guaranteed light levels, parts and labor for maintenance, system monitoring, and 24/7 support from our Control-Link Central™ service center.

For your
BUDGET,
for the
ENVIRONMENT.

Musco Lighting system



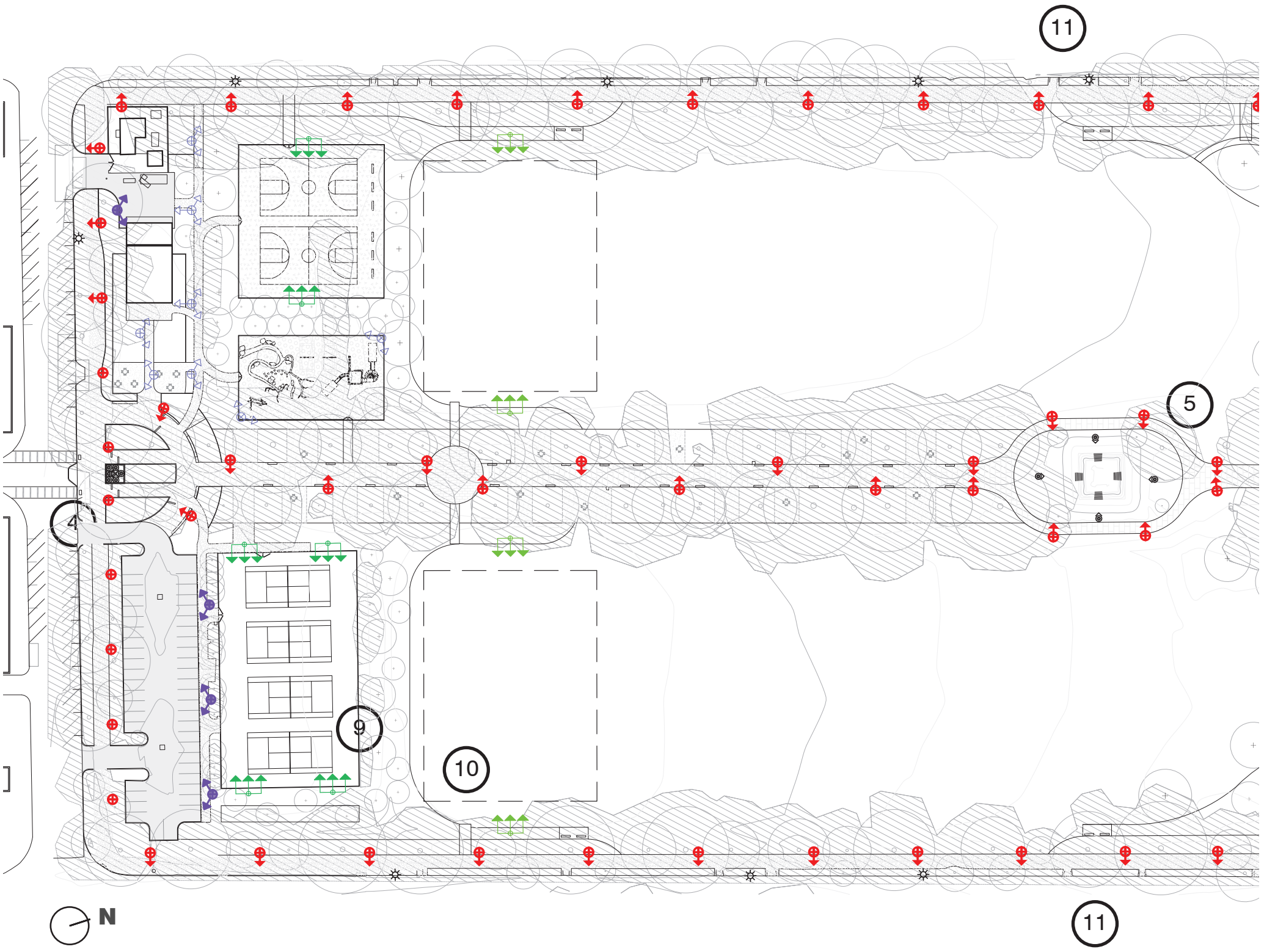
Musco Lighting - tennis



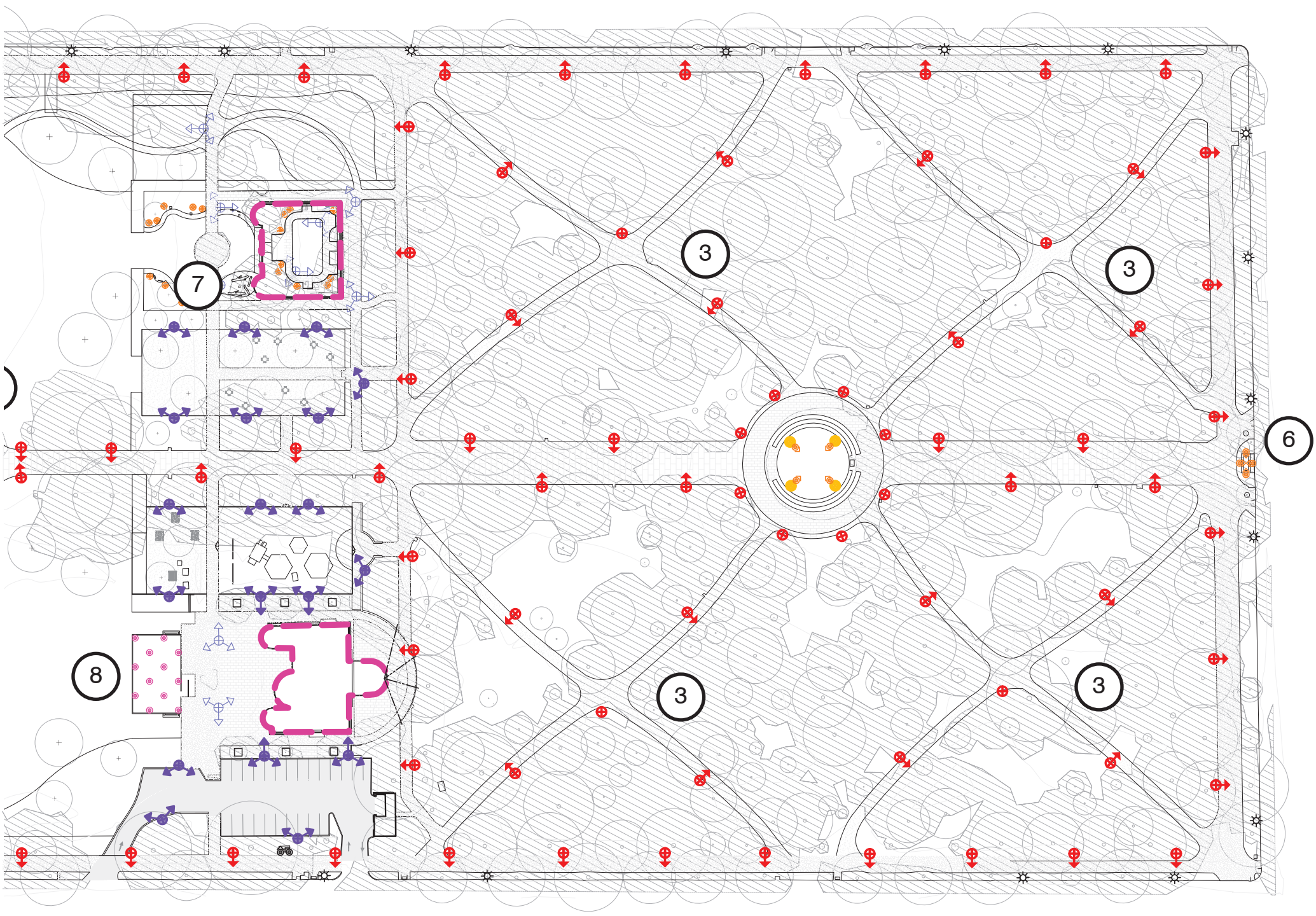
Musco Lighting - lawn illumination

LIGHTING

Proposed Schematic Plan



KEY	EXISTING LIGHTING	DESCRIPTION / NOTES	POLE HT.
☼	Existing cobra-head street lighting	Pole mounted with arm on wood utilty poles Recommend replacement with decorative fixture head and pole	As per AHJ
	Existing accent lighting - Flood lights	Ground mounted flood lights. See notes for specific locations.	_
----—----	Existing accent lighting - Festoon lighting	Festoon lighting mounted to poles and to the roof of café. Existing festoon system and poles to remain.	–
KEY	**PROPOSED LIGHTING**	**DESCRIPTION / NOTES**	
	"Historic" Lantern style walkway lighting	"Savannah" LED Luminaire mounted on a "Washington" pole. Type III distribution. Manufacturer: Spring City	12' Pole Ht. 16'-3" Overall Ht.
	"Historic" Lantern style walkway lighting	"Savannah" LED Luminaire mounted on a "Washington" pole. Type V distribution. Manufacturer: Spring City	12' Pole Ht. 16'-3" Overall Ht.
	"Historic" Acorn style fountain area lighting	"Worthington" LED Luminaire mounted on a "Washington" pole. Type V distribution. Manufacturer: Spring City	12' Pole Ht. 16'-3" Overall Ht.
	Medium size, cylinder shaped, aimable flood lights	Two or three fixtures per pole, hexcell louvers and caps for glare control. Manufacturer: BK Lighting	18' to 20' Pole and Overall Ht.
	Small size, cylinder shaped, aimable flood lights	Two or three fixtures per pole, hexcell louvers and caps for glare control. Manufacturer: BK Lighting	14' Pole Ht. 16' Overall Ht.
	Sports lighting on mast poles.	Multi-headed LED sports lighting designed for recreation tennis court and basketball court play. Manufacturer: Musco Lighting	50' Pole and Overall Ht.
	Sports lighting on mast poles.	Multi-headed LED sports lighting designed for youth football practice on grass field Manufacturer: Musco Lighting	35' Pole and Overall Ht.
	Accent lighting - pole mounted	Aimable flood lights mounted on poles for fountain lighting. Louvers and caps for glare control.	As high as possible on pole
	Accent lighting - ground mounted	Ground mounted flood lights and downlights for mounument lighting and garden lighting. See notes for more information.	–
	Accent lighting - building mounted	Building mounted accent lighting. Linear grazing at facades.	At eave of building
	Bandshell lighting - canopy mounted	Bandshell "Houselights". Downlights mounted at the underside of the bandshell canopy	–



Notes

- All proposed light fixtures shall have LED light sources.
- All proposed pole mounted fixtures shown represent new locations and will require new concrete bases. In the design and implementation, proposed pole bases and conduit runs will need careful coordination with existing trees roots to minimize the impact on existing trees.
- “Historic” lantern fixtures have been added to the interior paths of the northern end of the park to increase visibility and provide safe mobility in these areas.
- The existing flood fixtures at the Spanish American Monument shall be salvaged and re-installed at the time of the relocation of the monument.
- Existing monument lighting to remain.
- New ground mounted flood lighting and electrical power is required for uplighting the WWII Marine Monument at northern end of park.
- Accent lighting at the Children’s Garden and Fragrant Garden are small, ground mounted mushroom style fixtures, with varying heights to be located in the plant beds to accent the vegetation and to provide an additional layer of light.
- All theatrical lighting and event lighting shall be provided by others per event.
- The existing tennis court lighting is in good working condition and provides sufficient illumination. The fixtures use older lamp technology (metal halide) and there is a large amount of light trespass into the surrounding areas of the park. It is recommended that new led fixtures be installed (and are shown on this plan) to provide an energy savings and a tightly controlled, efficient distribution of light designed for the courts only. The possibility of re-using the existing poles for new fixtures requires a structural analysis which would occur in the next stage of design and implementation.
- Youth football practice fields are shown as dotted lines in the southern end of the parade lawns. Two sports lighting poles are shown at each end to illuminate those fields for evening practice. The poles are intended to be located within plant beds and located adjacent to the tree canopies. The pole heights are shown at 35’ ht. to bring them below the canopy tops and to minimize their visibility.
- The current street lighting shown on this plan are the existing cobra head fixtures mounted on wooden utility poles. It is recommended that the street lighting surrounding the park be changed to a more ornamental pole and fixture head. The pole layout for street lighting would occur in accordance with the City of Savannah and Georgia Power. See the page on street lighting for information on the fixture and pole type.

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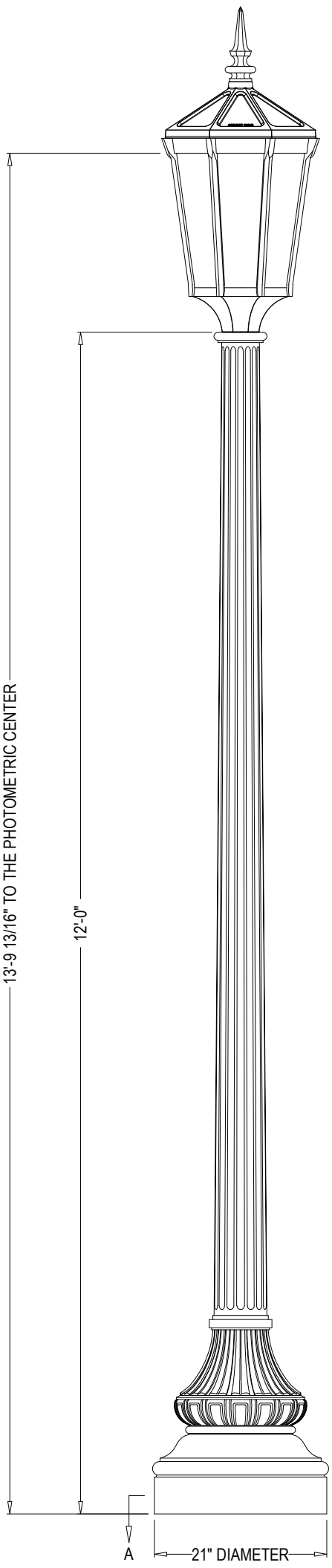


LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

STYLE:	SAVANNAH LED LUMINAIRE
HEIGHT:	39 5/8"
WIDTH:	19 1/4"
MATERIAL:	CAST ALUMINUM ALLOY A.N.S.I. 356, PER A.S.T.M. B26-95
GLOBE:	PLEASE SELECT FROM THE CHART BELOW
FINISH:	PRIME PAINT THEN FINISH PAINT SHERWIN WILLIAMS ACROLON - TO MATCH "SAVANNAH GREEN"
LAMPING:	PLEASE SELECT FROM THE CHART BELOW
VOLTAGE:	120 - 277 VOLTS
COLOR TEMP:	PLEASE SELECT FROM THE CHART BELOW
DISTRIBUTION:	PLEASE SELECT FROM THE CHART BELOW

CATALOG NO.: ALMSVH-LE___-EVX-2G2-__-___-____-FSA___-CW

CAT. NO.	LED WATTAGE	
LE020	20 WATTS	
LE040	40 WATTS	
LE060	60 WATTS	
LE080	80 WATTS	
LE100	100 WATTS	
LE120	120 WATTS	

CAT. NO.	COLOR TEMP.	
22	2200K	
27	2700K	
30	3000K	
40	4000K	

CAT. NO.	PANEL MATERIAL	
HS_	SOLID	
HS_	40% PERF.	
HS_	60% PERF.	

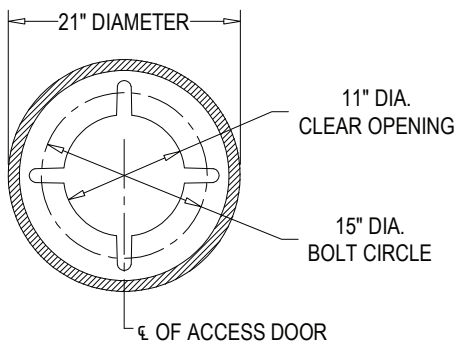
CAT. NO.	PANEL MATERIAL	
Y	ACRYLIC	
P	POLYCARB.	
_PLO	CLEAR	
_PLF	FROSTED	
_SDP	SEEDED	
_PBP	PEBBLED	

CAT. NO.	DISTRIBUTION	
CR3	TYPE III	
CR4	TYPE IV	
CN5	TYPE V	
FM3	TYPE III (FROSTED)	
FM4	TYPE IV (FROSTED)	

LAMP POST SPECIFICATIONS

STYLE:	WASHINGTON #12
HEIGHT:	12'-0"
PHOTOMETRIC CENTER:	13'-9 13/16"
BASE:	21" DIAMETER
MATERIAL:	1 PIECE, HEAVY WALL CAST IRON PER A.S.T.M. A 48-83 CLASS 30
FINISH:	PRIME PAINT THEN FINISH PAINT SHERWIN WILLIAMS ACROLON - TO MATCH "SAVANNAH GREEN"
ACCESS DOOR:	LOCATED IN BASE SECURED WITH TAMPER PROOF HEX SOCKET SECURITY MACHINE SCREWS
GROUND PROVISIONS:	DRILL AND TAP INSIDE WALL OF BASE OPPOSITE ACCESS DOOR TO ACCOMMODATE A 1/4"-20 GROUND STUD (STUD BY OTHERS)
ANCHOR BOLTS:	(4) 3/4" X 24" + 3" HOOK (FULLY GALVANIZED WITH 1 GALVANIZED NUT AND 1 GALVANIZED WASHER PER BOLT)
BOLT PROJECTION:	3" REQUIRED
TENON:	3 1/2" DIA. X 3" HIGH TENON (TO ACCEPT LUMINAIRE)

CATALOG NO.: IPSWSH-21-12.00-TN3.50/3.00-ST-CW



SECTION A-A
N.T.S.

Spring City Electrical Mfg. Co.

HALL AND MAIN STREETS - P.O. BOX 19 - SPRING CITY, PA. 19475
PHONE (610) 948-4000 - FAX (610) 948-5577 - WWW.SPRINGCITY.COM

DESCRIPTION	THE WASHINGTON #12 LAMP POST WITH THE SAVANNAH LED LUMINAIRE
OPPORTUNITY	FORSYTH PARK - SAVANNAH, GA

SCALE	DRAWN BY:	DATE	DRAWING NO.
N.T.S.	D.A.K.	01-06-2020	S015803



Savannah Luminaire - Mock-Up
2700K Color Temperature, 40 Watts, Frosted acrylic lens panels
LED boards are located in the ‘roof’ of the fixture.

Recommendations For The Spring City Savannah Fixture

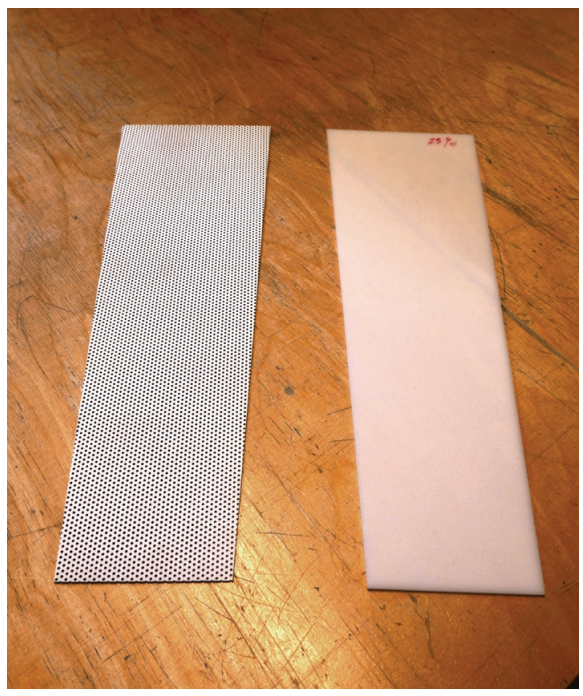
- The minimum wattage shall be used to meet lighting criteria and quality lighting.
- A wattage selector is available and provides the flexibility to change lumen output at each fixture.
- 2700k color temperature is recommended.
- Type iii and type v frosted optics are recommended for the highest comfort.
- Frosted acrylic lens panels are recommended. These panels provide the most diffusion and glow while minimizing glare and visibility of the LED diodes.
- House side shields are available to block or further diffuse light at any of the eight lens panels if needed.
- It is highly recommended that a full scale mock-up be done within the park prior to a final specification being issued. Color temperature, lumen output, optics, and lens selection should be reviewed for comparison.



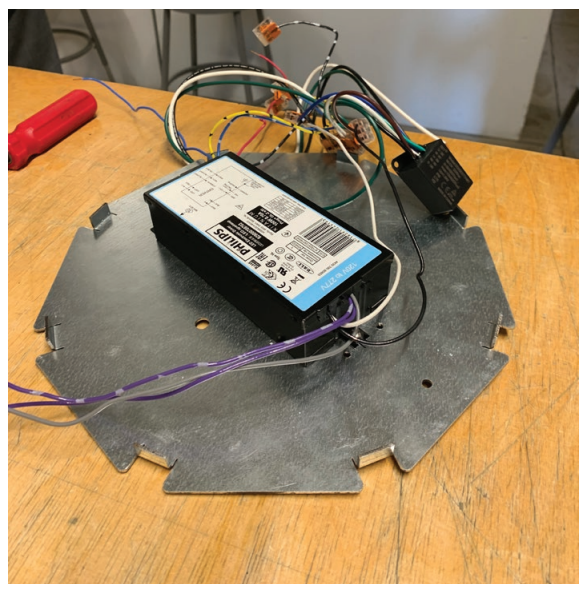
Optics for LED boards:
Left: Clear optics Right: Frosted optics.



Wattage Selector Switch - this device allows wattage changes at each fixture to increase or decrease lumen output.



House-side shields are available for further diffusion of light. The diffusion panels are inserted on the interior of the fixture.



LED drivers are located under the ‘floor’ of the lantern and are field replaceable.

LIGHTING
Street Lighting Specifications

Street Lighting Around Forsyth Park

- The current street lights consist of cobra heads mounted on wooden utility poles which are owned and maintained by Georgia Power.
- A more ornamental fixture and pole is desired on both sides of Whitaker and Drayton Streets to enhance the historic nature of the park.
- The recommended fixture for street lighting is the Georgia Power 'Julia' fixture and pole.
- While a 4000k color temperature is typically used for street lighting it is recommended that a warmer color temperature (3000k) be considered around the park to compliment the warmer colored light (2700k) being used inside the park.
- If the streetlights are to be owned by the City of Savannah the preferred fixture is the 'Bishop's Crook' manufactured by Sun Valley.



Existing "Julia" Fixture on Drayton Street



K803 SOLITAIRE SR. - LED PENDANT

KING LED TECHNOLOGY

The K803 Solitaire Sr. provides a traditional pendant designed to increase roadway performance while providing superior spacing. Suitable for off roadway applications as well, this time-less design can be used in both contemporary and historical settings. A 3/4 scaled version of this fixture is also available in our K700 Series of pendants.

PROJECT: _____

PREPARED BY: _____

DATE: _____

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

LED ENGINE
Light engine shall include an array of 60 or 84 solid state Cree X-Series high power LEDs (light emitting diodes). The emitters shall be mounted to a metal core circuit board using SMT technology. The LEDs and circuit boards shall then be mounted to a high performance heat sink which is vented to the outside ambient air to provide dynamic airflow for cooling the system.

OPTICS
External light control shall consist of high precision refractive lenses mounted above the LED emitter arrays in such a way to achieve optimum uplight control. The lenses shall also control horizontal light distribution so that Type II, III, IV or V IESNA distribution patterns are achieved.

LENS
The K803 Solitaire Sr. pendant is available with or without a lens. Lens options include; clear sag glass lens; clear shallow glass lens; rippled acrylic deep dish lens or rippled glass deep dish lens. The sag and shallow glass lens shall be made of #9000 clear borosilicate glass (fully annealed). It shall maintain a minimum thickness of 0.3". The rippled acrylic deep dish globe shall be moulded of acrylic Acrylite Plus Acrylic Polymer, or equivalent, having a minimum thickness of 0.09". The rippled glass deep dish lens shall be made of clear borosilicate glass (fully annealed) with a rippled pattern. It shall maintain a minimum thickness of 0.25". The lens is secured by means of a cast aluminum holding ring. Additionally, a continuous circular gasket rated for 270°F will assist in sealing the lens and provide an IP66 ingress rating.

DECORATIVE BODY
The luminaire shall consist of an aluminum alloy 383 housing that acts as the enclosure for the engine and is of adequate thickness to give structural rigidity. The engine must be affixed to the inside of the housing with stainless steel screws.

PLUMBIZER
The K803 Solitaire Sr. comes with multiple mounting options including the KPL10, KPL11, KPL20, KPL21, KPL30, KPL31 and KPL40. Please contact King Luminaire for more details and specifications.

DRIVER
The LED universal dimmable driver will be class 2 and capable of 120 - 277V or 347 - 480V input voltage, greater than 0.9 power factor, less than 20% total harmonic distortion. The case temperature of the driver can range from -40°C up to 70°C. Each LED system comes with a standard surge protection designed to withstand up to 20kV/10kA of transient line surge as per IEEE C62.41.2 C High. An in-line ferrite choke is utilized to provide protection against EFT's. The driver assembly will be mounted on a heavy duty fabricated aluminum bracket to allow complete tool-less maintenance.

PHOTOMETRICS
Fixtures are tested to IESNA LM79 specifications. These reports are available upon request.

CHROMATICITY
High output LEDs come standard at 3000K & 4000K (+/- 300K) with a minimum nominal 70 CRI. Additional CCT emitters are available upon request.

LUMEN MAINTENANCE
Reported (TM21) and Calculated (L70) reports are available upon request with a minimum calculated value of 100,000 hrs.

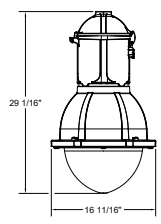
WIRING
All internal wiring and connections shall be completed so that it will be necessary only to attach the incoming supply connectors to Mate-N-Lok connectors or to a terminal block. Mate-N-Lok shall be certified for 600V operation. Internal wire connectors shall be crimp connector only and rated at 1000V and 150°C. All wiring to be CSA certified and/or UL listed, type SFF-2, SEWF-2, or SEW-2 No. 14 gauge, 150°C, 600V, and color coded for the required voltage.

THERMALS
Fixtures tested to DOE sanctioned standards to determine the maximum in-situ solder-point or junction-point temperatures of the LED emitters. This report is available upon request.

FINISH
Housing is finished with a 13 step KingCoat™ SuperDurable polyester TGIC powder coat. Standard colors include strobe white, brown metal, marina blue, gate gray, Chicago bronze, standard gold, standard black, federal green and rain forest. Please see our website for a complete list of colors. RAL and custom color matches are available.

MISCELLANEOUS
All exterior hardware and fasteners, wholly or partly exposed, shall be stainless steel alloy. All internal fasteners are stainless steel or zinc coated steel. All remaining internal hardware is stainless steel, aluminum alloy, or zinc coated steel.

WARRANTY
The K803 Solitaire Sr. LED luminaire comes with a 7 year limited warranty.



CERTIFICATION:
CSA US Listed
Suitable for wet locations
ISO 9001
IP66
ARRA Compliant
LM79 / LM80 Compliant

DRIVER INFO:
>0.9 Power Factor
<20% Total Harmonic Distortion
120 - 277V & 347 - 480V
-40°C Min. Case Temperature
70°C Max. Case Temperature
Surge Protection: ANSI C136.2 extreme level 20kV/10kA

EPA:

Flat Lens:	0.73 sq. ft.
Sag Lens:	0.80 sq. ft.
Shallow Lens:	0.98 sq. ft.
Deep Dish Acrylic:	1.24 sq. ft.
Deep Dish Glass:	1.24 sq. ft.

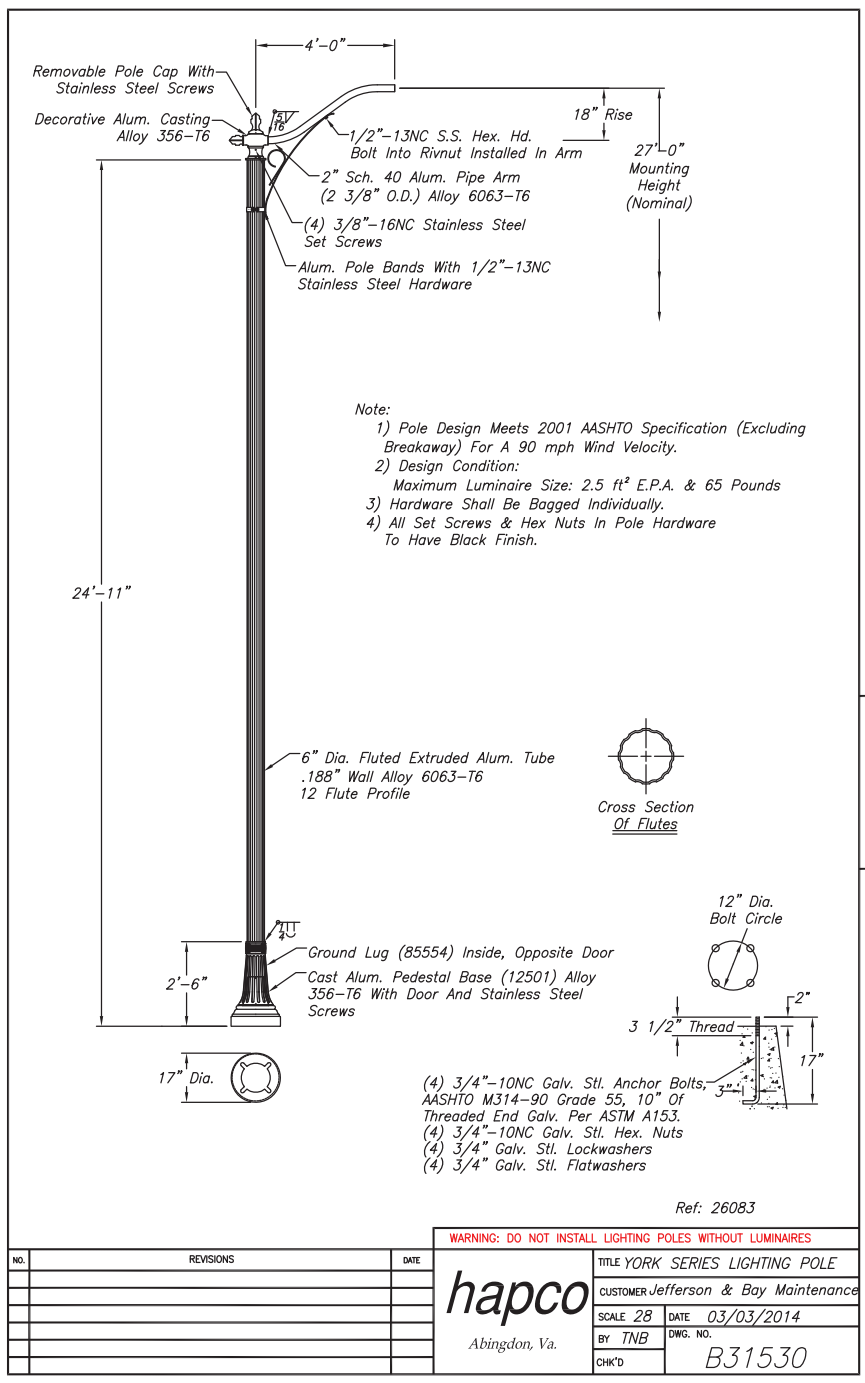
FIXTURE WEIGHT:

Flat Lens:	28 lb
Sag Lens:	33 lb
Shallow Lens:	36 lb
Deep Dish Acrylic:	36 lb
Deep Dish Glass:	41 lb

© US

Contact King Luminaire for product specifications that are exempt from CSA Certification
6-6-2018

Georgia Power "Julia" Fixture



Georgia Power "Julia" Pole

CUSTOMER APPROVAL:

X _____ DATE: _____

A signed approval will be required with the released order

PROPRIETARY SUBMITTAL, DO NOT MODIFY.

SPECIFICATIONS:

LUMINAIRE: CORROSION RESISTANT CAST ALUMINUM CONSTRUCTION. LUMINAIRE SUPPLIED WITH CLEAR SMOOTH POLYCARBONATE DIFFUSER.

LED SYSTEM: LED POWER ARRAY™ CONSISTS OF A THREE DIMENSIONAL ARRAY OF LED TUBES SECURED TO A RETAINING PLATE. EACH TUBE HOUSES THE LED EMITTERS WHICH ARE MOUNTED ON VENTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND SECURED TO A RADIAL ALUMINUM HEATSINK. INDIVIDUAL TUBES ARE SEALED WITH A PROTECTIVE ACRYLIC LENS. A SPECULAR MICRO-REFLECTOR IS ATTACHED AROUND EACH LED TO PROVIDE PRECISE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL OF THE LED EMITTERS RAY LIGHT OUTPUT. EACH TUBE IN THE **ANGLED ARRAY** IS UNIQUELY AIMED AND COMBINED TO PRODUCE IES DISTRIBUTION **TYPES II, III, IV, OR V**. THE RETAINING PLATE IS FIELD ROTATABLE AND SECURED TO AN ALUMINUM STEM WITH A LOCK NUT.

LED EMITTERS: **80** LUXEON **T** EMITTERS (LED'S) DRIVEN AT **350mA** FOR 88 TOTAL INPUT WATTS. EMITTERS ARE MOUNTED TO VENTED AND HEATSINKED CIRCUIT BOARDS WITHIN EACH LED TUBE. LED'S ARE COOL WHITE (CCT 5500K).

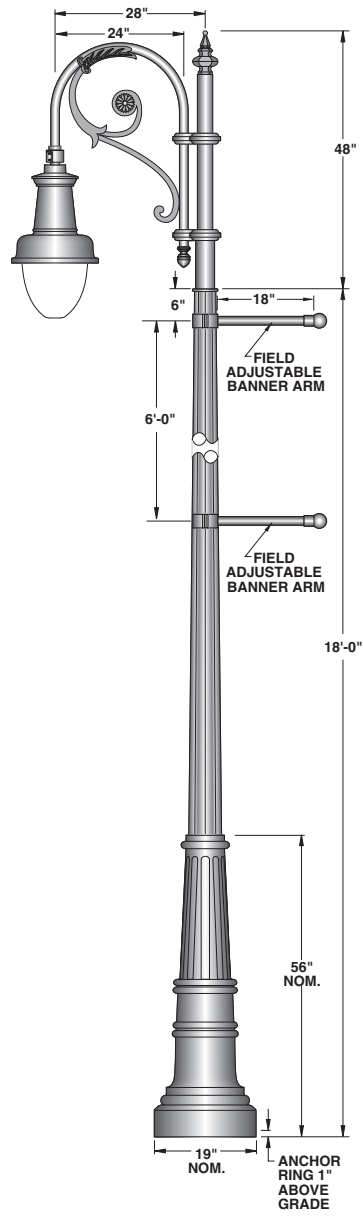
LED DRIVER: UL AND CUL RECOGNIZED CONSTANT CURRENT LED DRIVERS OPERATE ON INPUT VOLTAGES FROM 120-277VAC, 50/60HZ AND ARE MOUNTED TO AN ALUMINUM BRACKET AND SECURED TO A BARRIER PLATE. A QUICK DISCONNECT TO THE LINE IN IS PROVIDED FOR EASY REMOVAL OF THE LED POWER SUPPLY AND MODULE. DRIVER IS INDEPENDENTLY UL LISTED FOR WET LOCATION. 20KA SURGE PROTECTOR WITH "ON" LED OPERATIONAL INDICATOR AND END OF LIFE OPEN CIRCUIT PROTECTION FOR LUMINAIRE.

SHAFT: ONE PIECE ROUND TAPERED, CORROSION RESISTANT, CAST ALUMINUM CONSTRUCTION. POLE SHAFT CONSISTS OF 8 EVENLY SPACED VERTICAL FLUTES EXTENDING THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SHAFT. SHAFT HAS 6" BUTT, TAPERING TO 4" TOP. SHAFT IS CIRCUMFERENTIALLY WELDED TO BASE.

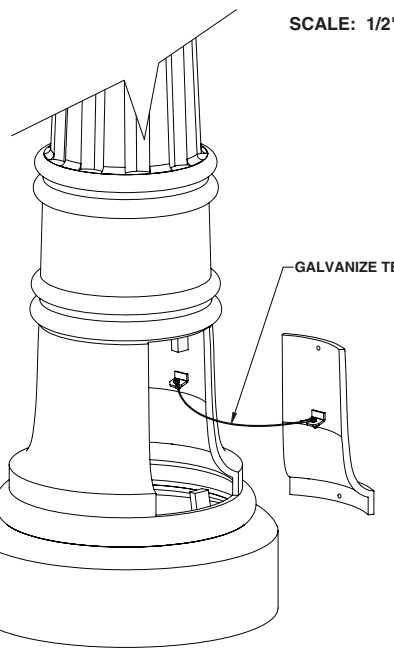
BASE: CORROSION RESISTANT DURABLE CAST ALUMINUM CONSTRUCTION. DECORATIVE BASE CONSISTS OF A SMOOTH, STEPPED BOTTOM SECTION WITH HAND HOLE COVER CONTOURED TO BASE DESIGN, AND A DECORATIVE TAPERED FLUTED SECTION, CONSISTING OF EVENLY SPACED, HIGHLY DETAILED VERTICAL FLUTES. HAND HOLE COVER SUPPLIED WITH TAMPER RESISTANT HARDWARE. GROUNDING LUG PROVIDED INSIDE BASE OPPOSITE HAND HOLE.

ANCHORAGE: (4) 3/4"X24" FULLY GALVANIZED ANCHOR BOLTS. EACH BOLT SUPPLIED WITH TWO NUTS AND TWO WASHERS.

FINISH: POLYESTER POWDER COAT (COLOR: SAVANNAH GREEN)



SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



MADE IN THE USA

SYM.	REVISION	BY	DATE
1	.		

SUN VALLEY LIGHTING

PART NO.			REV. 1
DR'N	CHK'D	MAT'L	
DATE 02/15/21	SCALE	SHEET	
TOLERANCE UNLESS NOTED	DESCRIPTION: **CS-7088 REV. 1**		

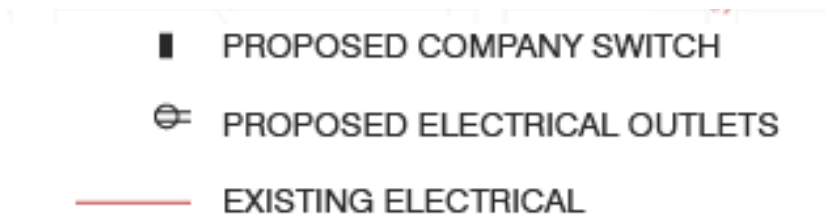
660 WEST AVENUE O, PALMDALE, CA.93551 Ph. (661) 233-2000 - Fax (661) 233-2001

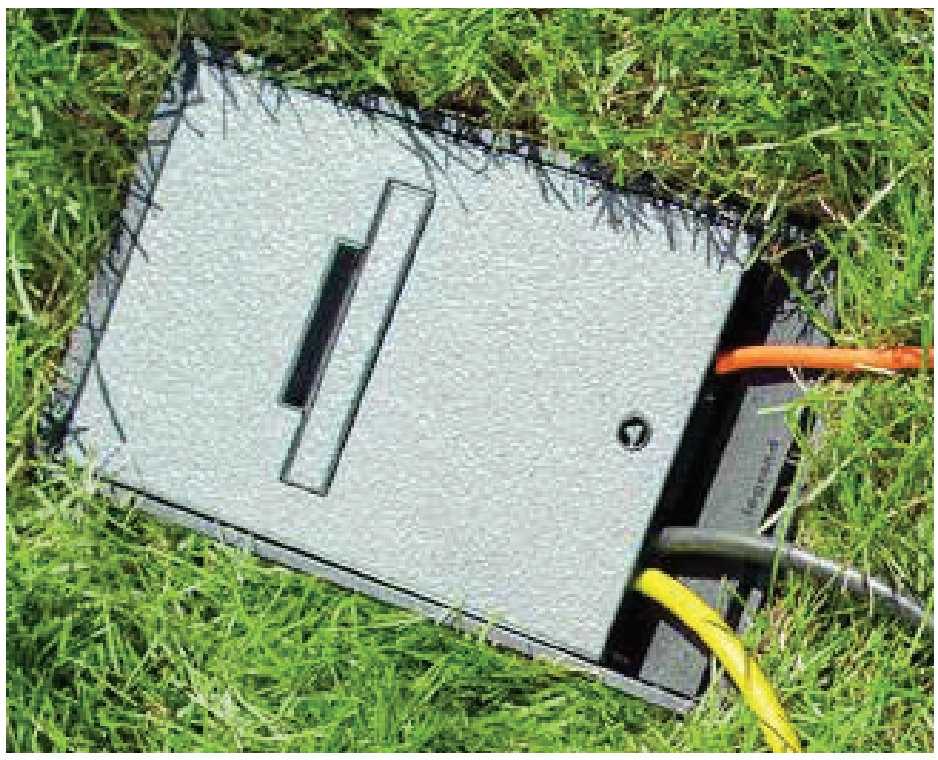
City of Savannah "Bishops Crook" Luminaire and Pole

SITE ELEMENTS
Electrical Diagram

Providing additional electrical outlets, especially at the southern end of the park, will decrease the number of generators brought to site for events. The diagram on the right shows existing electrical lines, and the ideal vicinity for additional electrical provision. The Master Plan team recommends that GFCI outlets are equipped with lock and key or other security device so that these outlets are used only when permitted by the City.

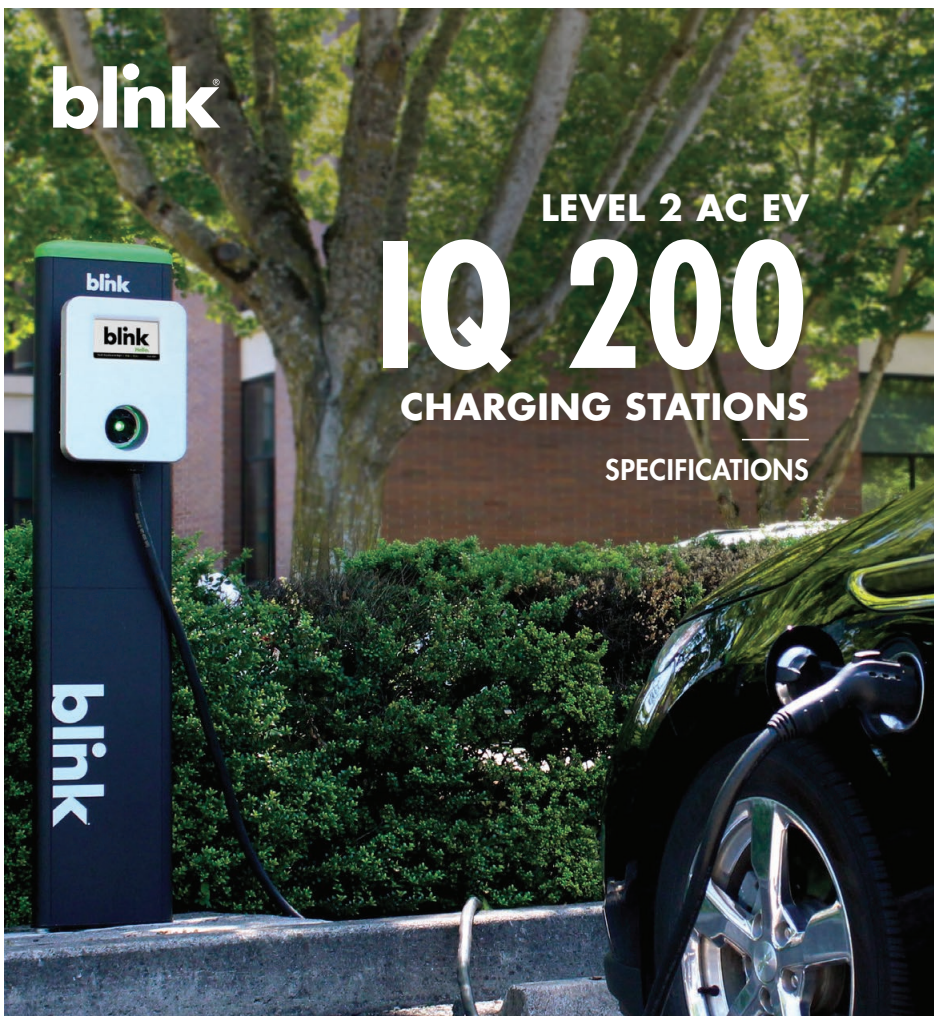
As a note, current electrical voltage is 480/277; the City has noted a need to switch to 240/120 single phase.





LeGrand In-Grade Lockable Power Outlet

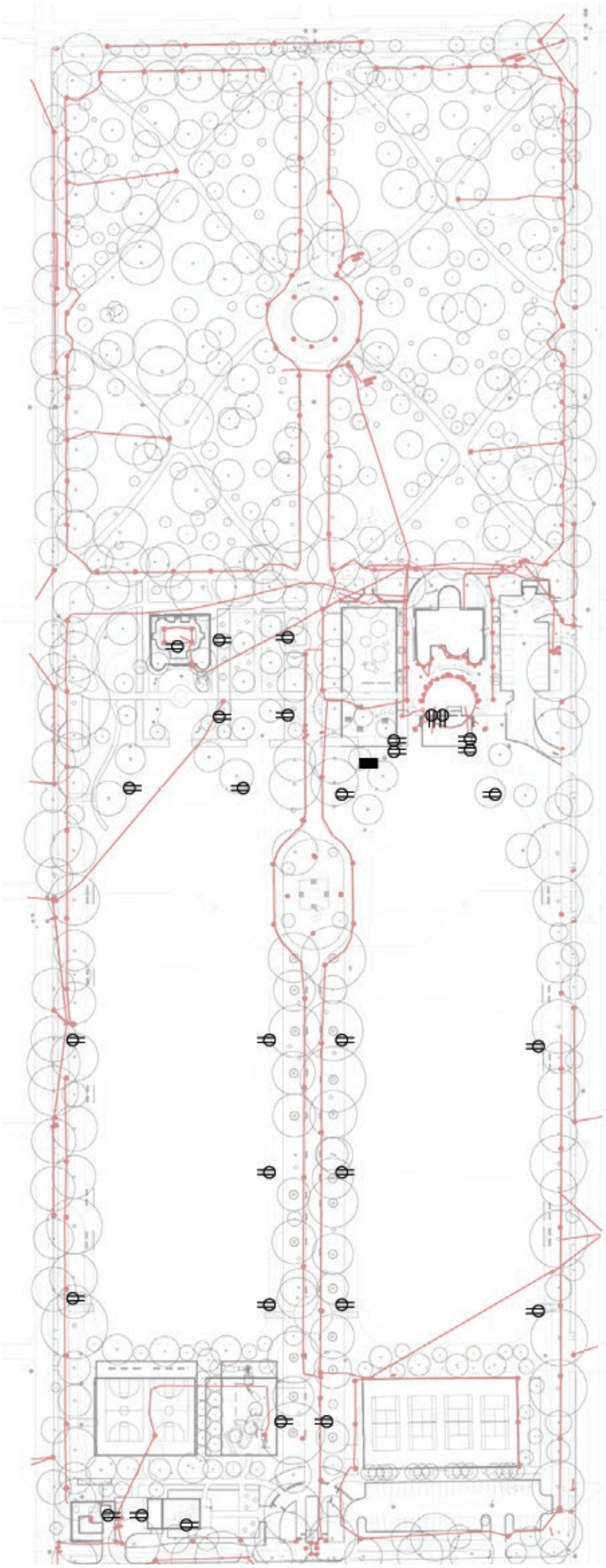




Electric car charging station



Bollard with outlets



SITE ELEMENTS
Call Boxes and Cameras

There is only one emergency call box located at Forsyth Park. The Master Plan team recommends adding at least one additional call box for added security.

Existing security cameras were located based on scenes of criminal activity, which may no longer be relevant. The Master Plan provides an opportunity to reconsider and place cameras at the most strategic locations. The City Police and Office of Special Events, Film and Tourism agree that a gridded system would be ideal, especially to provide coverage of the Open Lawns, which are not currently under video recording. As a note, cameras should be hard lined into the city network; WiFi cameras are not dependable.

EXISTING CAMERAS

PROPOSED CAMERAS

EXISTING CALL BOXES

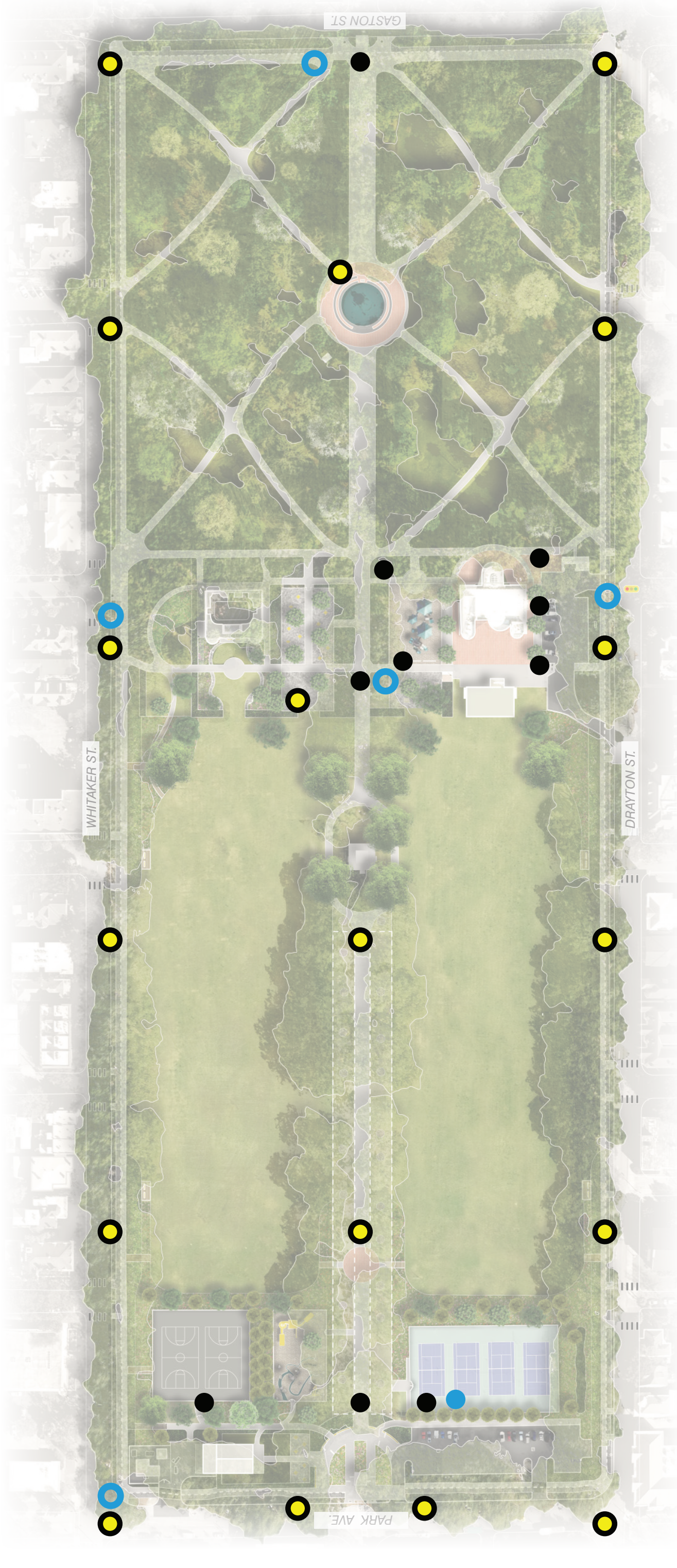
PROPOSED CALL BOXES



Security camera



Emergency call box



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

SITE ELEMENTS
Furnishings

Based on the Preservation Guidelines for Benches, the Master Plan Team recommends that there should be only one type of fixed bench throughout the park. The product below is currently used in parts of the park, and the team proposes it for new benches and to replace non-conforming benches. In addition, the picnic tables and movable furniture products shown in the photos below represent a guide for design decisions. Picnic tables, or at least a portion of the picnic tables, should be ADA-compliant. The team recommends choosing a single color for all movable park furniture to create or enhance a sense of identity for these gathering areas.

- EXISTING FIXED BENCH
- PROPOSED / REPLACED FIXED BENCH
- 8-PERSON PICNIC TABLE
- UMBRELLA
- 4-PERSON MOVABLE TABLE + CHAIRS
- 2-PERSON MOVABLE TABLE + CHAIRS



Existing / Proposed Bench: Blue Valley Industries



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	4′ BENCH	5′ BENCH	6′ BENCH	8′ BENCH
A	CAST IRON SUPPORT	2	2	2	2
B	CENTER STRAP	1	1	1	2
C	CROSS BRACE	1	1	1	1
D	2X3 BENCH SLAT	12	12	12	12
E	½″ X 2 ½″ BTN HEAD BOLT	2	2	2	2
F	½″ LOCKWASHER	2	2	2	2
G	5/16″ X 1 ½″ BTN HD LAG	36	36	36	48
H	5/16″ FLAT WASHER	36	36	36	48

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

1. On a flat surface, loosely attach the bench slats to the supports with the fasteners provided.
   HELPFUL HINT: Attach one center slat and the two leading edge slats first.
2. Loosely attach the cross brace and center strap with the fasteners provided.
3. Square the assembled bench and tighten all fasteners.
4. We strongly recommend this bench be permanently anchored to prevent possible injury or theft. We recommend using four 3/8″ x 3 ¾″ minimum concrete anchors (not included – supplied by others).
5. Periodically check all fasteners to be sure that they are tight and secure. Replace any broken or worn parts immediately.

SPECIFICATIONS:

SUPPORTS – Shall be of durable (class 30) cast iron with anchor holes for surface mounting (3/8″ dia. anchors supplied by others).

BENCH SLATS – Shall be of (12 each) 2x3 nominal S4S stock with edges eased and predrilled holes. Available in clear Douglas fir or South American Ipe.

CENTER STRAP – Shall be of ¼″ x 2″ steel bar.

CROSS BRACE – Shall be of 1-5/16″ O.D. galvanized pipe.

FASTENERS – All fasteners shall be stainless steel.

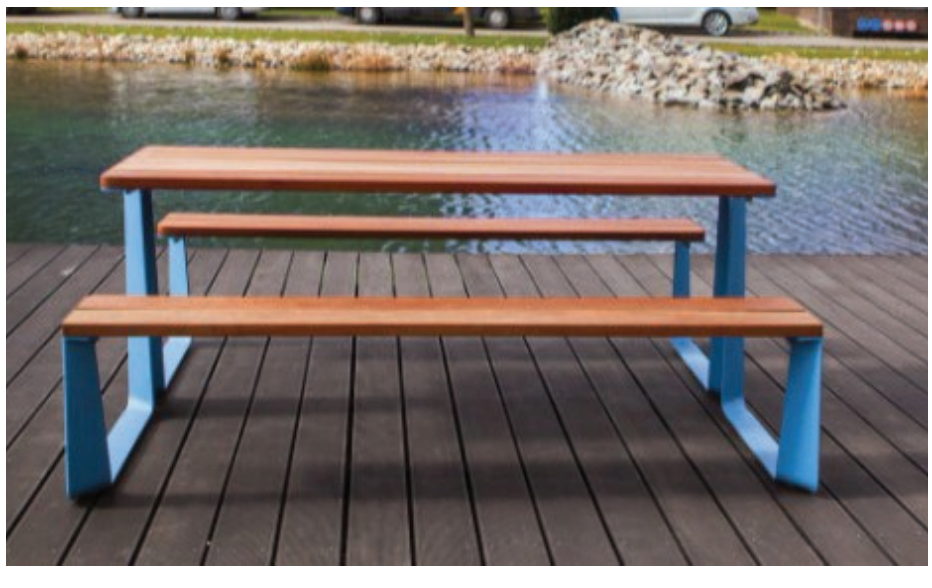
FINISH – Supports, center strap and cross brace shall be finished with baked-on polyester powder. Black is standard but other colors are available upon request (additional charge may apply).

MODEL NO.

#750-4P	4′ Bench w/Ipe Slats – 2 supports
#750-5P	5′ Bench w/Ipe Slats – 2 supports
#750-6P	6′ Bench w/Ipe Slats – 2 supports
#750-8P	8′ Bench w/Ipe Slats – 2 supports

Blue Valley Industries, Inc.
Port Royal, PA 17082

SCALE NO SCALE	REVISIONS	BY	DATE
DATE 10/11/04			
DR'N PPS			
TITLE **CAST IRON SUPPORT PARK BENCH**		NO. **#750 SERIES**	



Proposed Movable Picnic Table: mmcite, or similar



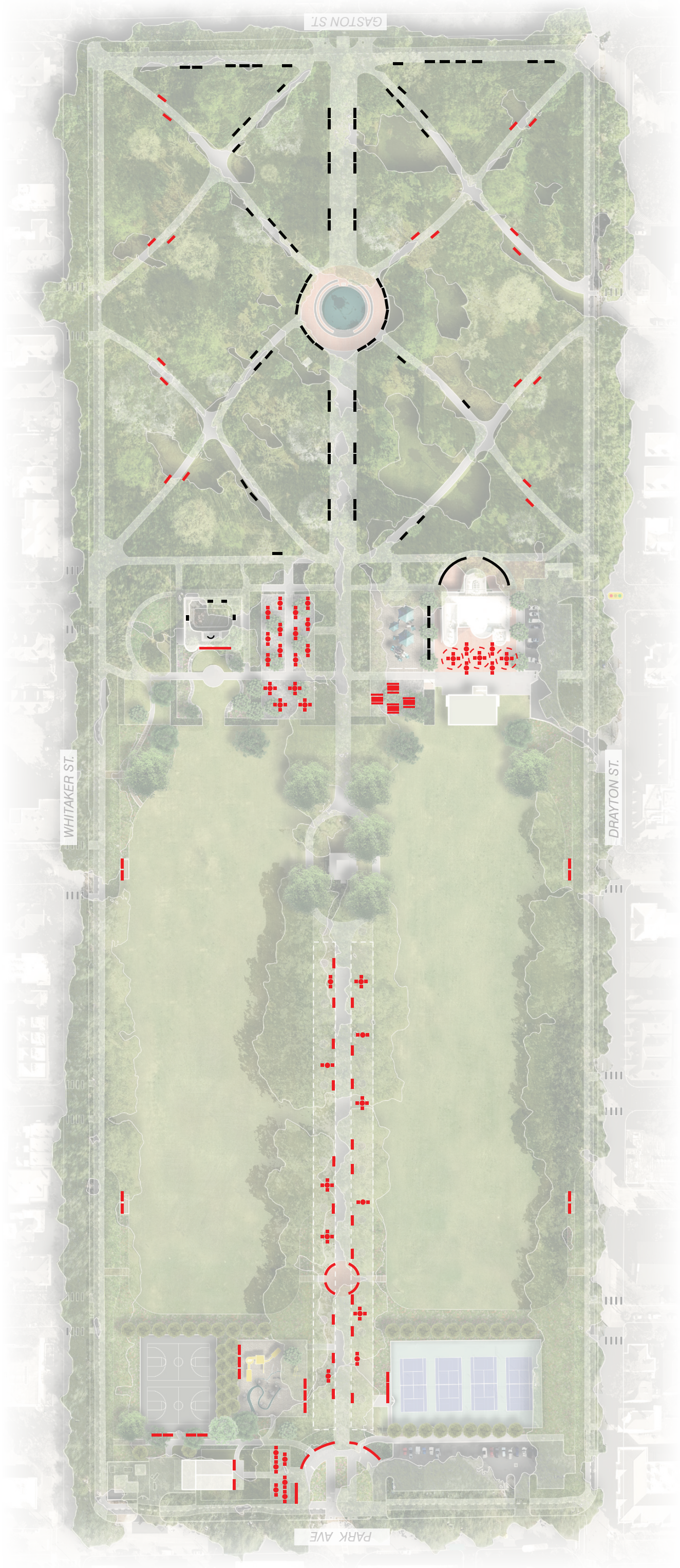
Proposed Fixed Accessible Picnic Table: Timberform or similar



Existing Movable Furniture: Fermob Bistro



Proposed Movable Furniture: Fermob Luxembourg or similar



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SITE ELEMENTS
Fences and Edging

Based on the Preservation Guidelines for Fences, new fences should be iron, steel, or aluminum painted or powder coated black. At the Well Building, the razor wire fence should be removed and replaced with a fence with pickets at the minimum height necessary to effectively limit access. The Well Building could also be equipped with an alarm system for added security.

The playground fencing at the Rotary Club Playground is in good condition and should be maintained, but gates should be added per the diagram to the right. Gates shall match the character of the existing fence. The new playground proposed at the south end of the park should incorporate similar fencing.

The planting bed fencing consisting of bollards and chains is used in the middle section of the park. The Master Plan Team recommends that the planting bed fencing be removed and replaced with black steel edging to retain the beds in this location.

EXISTING FENCE TO REMAIN

EXISTING FENCE TO BE REMOVED

PROPOSED FENCE

PROPOSED METAL EDGE

Fence Removals Not Shown:
- Basketball Court
- Western Playground



Proposed at Basketball Courts: 12’ Black Painted Chain link with Fabric Screen



Existing Fence



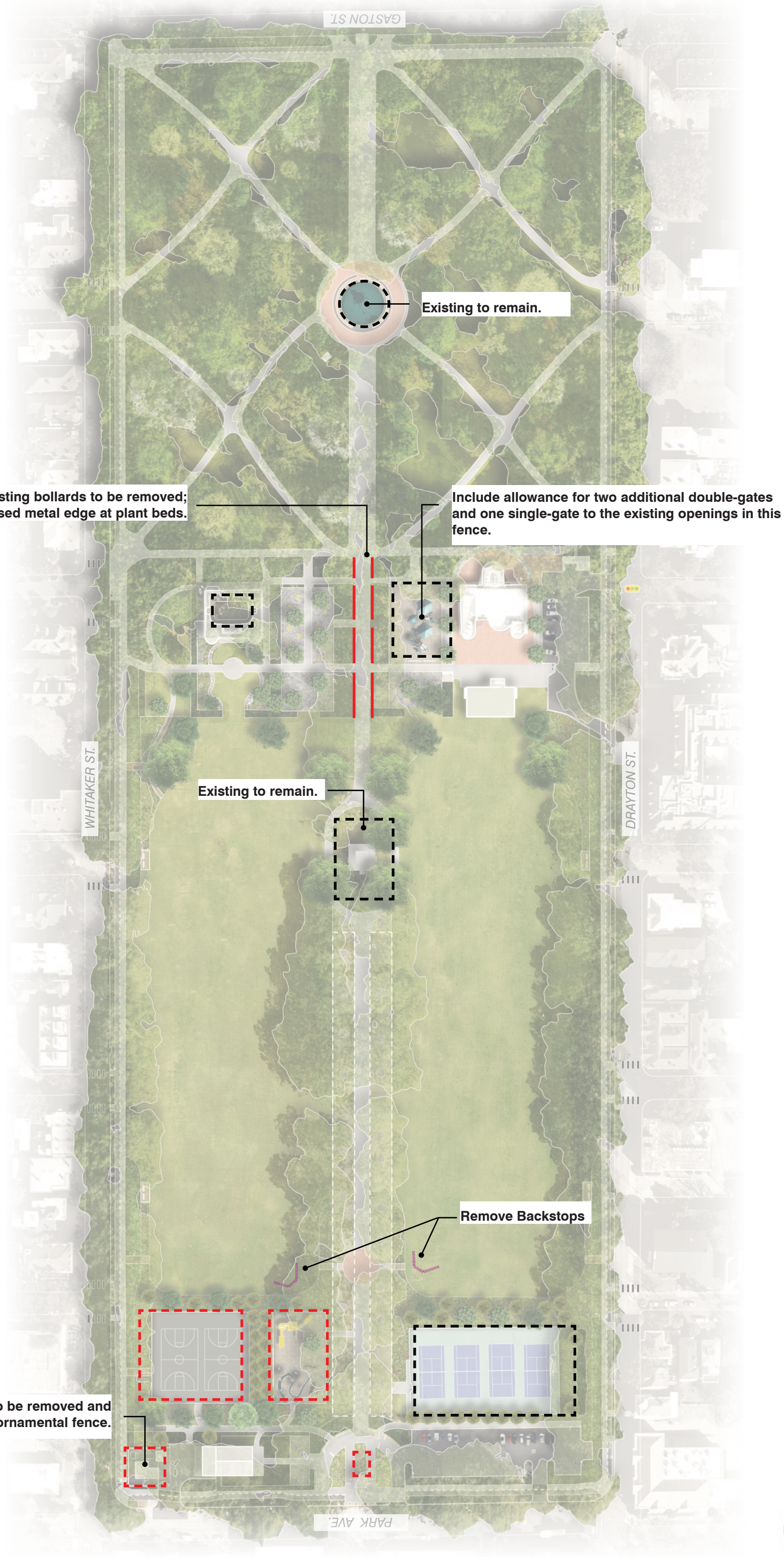
Proposed at Well Building: 6’ Black Painted Steel (solid)



Existing Edge: Bollards to be removed



Proposed Edge: Black Painted Steel


GASTON ST.
Existing to remain.
Existing bollards to be removed; proposed metal edge at plant beds.
Include allowance for two additional double-gates and one single-gate to the existing openings in this fence.
WHITAKER ST.
DRAYTON ST.
Existing to remain.
Remove Backstops
Existing barbed wire to be removed and replaced with ornamental fence.
PARK AVE.

SITE ELEMENTS
Bicycle Infrastructure

According to the City, bicycle use has recently increased at and around Forsyth Park. As discussed in earlier chapters, conflicts and even sometimes collisions are increasing between cyclists (and people on other wheeled vehicles) and pedestrians. A solution to the conflict is a Multi-Use Path at the perimeter of the park that provides a dedicated lane for wheeled vehicles. Listed below are the Master Plan Team's recommendations for bike infrastructure to support this Multi-Use Path.

BIKE LANE

BIKE DETERRENTS

BIKE RACKS



Proposed Bike Markings: Metal Inlay



Proposed Crosswalk + Lane Edge: Cobblestone



Existing Bike Rack



Proposed Bike Rack: Bola Landscape Forms



Proposed Bike Deterrent: Bollards



Retractable Bollard



Proposed Bike Signage


GASTON ST.
WHITAKER ST.
DRAYTON ST.
PARK AVE.

SITE ELEMENTS
Receptacles and Drinking Fountains

The community was clear in their desire for additional trash receptacles, dog waste stations, and drinking fountains. The community also requested the addition of recycling bins, which will require a policy change in the operations and management of the park. Master Plan Team recommends that these fixtures be consistent with existing fixtures in the park in size, color, and material.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

EXISTING DRINKING FOUNTAINS

EXISTING TRASH BINS

TRASH + RECYCLING BINS

EXISTING DOG WASTE BAGS + BINS

DOG WASTE BAGS + BINS



Existing/ Proposed Waste Receptacles
- Recycling Bins to be same bin, painted



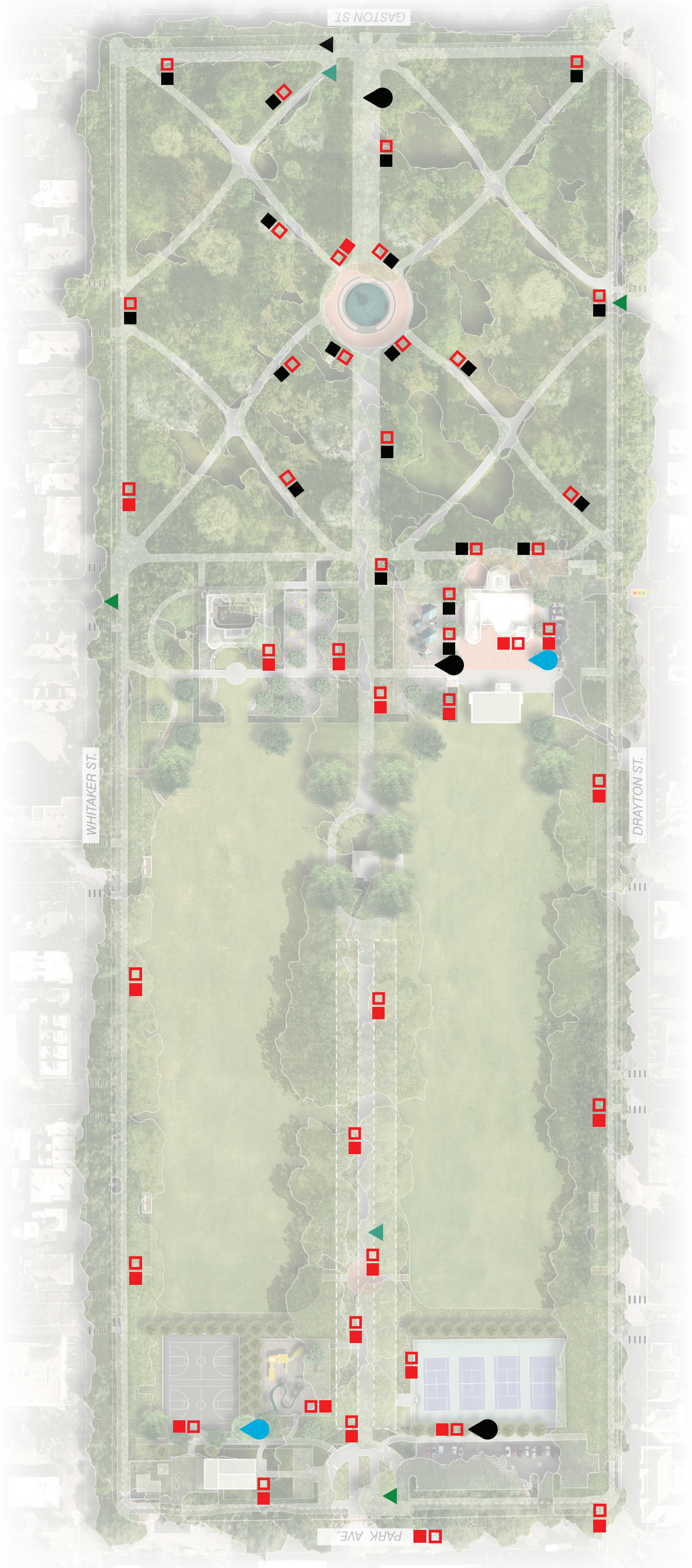
Proposed Dog Bag / Bin Station



Existing/ Proposed Historic Drinking Fountain : Murdoch



Proposed Drinking Fountain at Sports Courts: Elkay

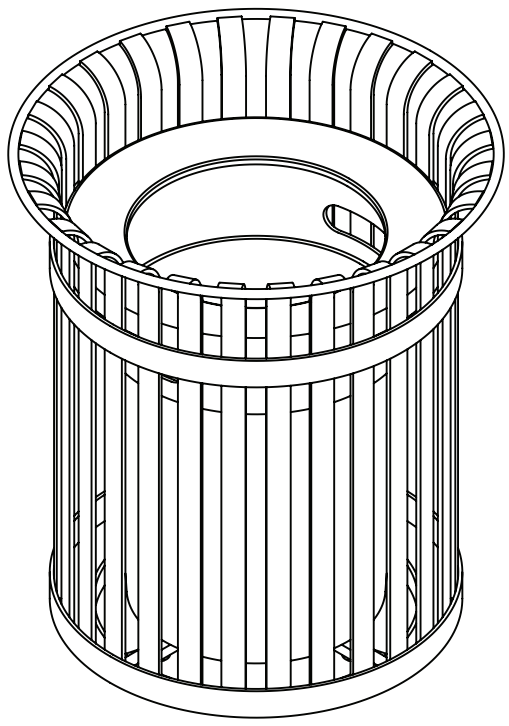


Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

siteScapes
P.O. Box 22326
Lincoln, NE 68542
PF: 402/421-9464 | WEBSITE: www.sitescapesonline.com
FX: 402/421-9479 | E-MAIL: info@sitescapesonline.com

TITLE	PRODUCT NO.	INCH TOLERANCES U.O.S.	
CITYVIEW TRASH RECEPTACLE	*CV2-3000*	FRACTION-- ±1/16" ANG---------- ±1°	THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF SITESCAPES, INC. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF SITESCAPES, INC. IS PROHIBITED.

‘Available in powder coat and DuraCoat finishes



Classic Series

MODEL M-C76B OLD STYLE
ADA COMPLIANT DRINKING FOUNTAIN
WITH BI-LEVEL BOWLS

STANDARD FEATURES

Model M-C76B is a drinking fountain of Victorian-era design. This unit has bi-level bowls to meet ADA requirements. The fountains include polished, cast brass bowls and stainless steel bubblers operated by separate stainless steel pushbutton controls. Standard model is seasonal, not freeze resistant and includes a protective, high gloss, black enamel finish. Heavy-duty cast iron construction with cast brass bowls ensures trouble-free reliability. Field-serviceable components are easily accessible.

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS

Drinking fountain shall be Murdock model M-C76B. Unit shall be furnished with one fountain bowl mounted on the pedestal and one fountain bowl mounted on an arm.

Pedestal and arm shall be heavy duty iron castings and base of pedestal shall have four mounting holes. Pesestal and arm shall be finished with a heavy grade of oil-based black enamel. Access cover shall be secured with vandal resistant stainless steel screws.

Bowls shall be round, solid brass castings. Unit shall be activated by self-closing pushbutton, needing less than 5 pounds of force, which activates an internally mounted valve with adjustable stream regulators controlling the water flow. Bubblers shall be stainless steel and operate on a water pressure range of 30 - 105 psig. All solid brass castings shall conform to ASTM standards B61 and B62, Unit shall conform to ANSI A117.1, 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, ANSI/NSF 61-9, and Public Law 111-380.

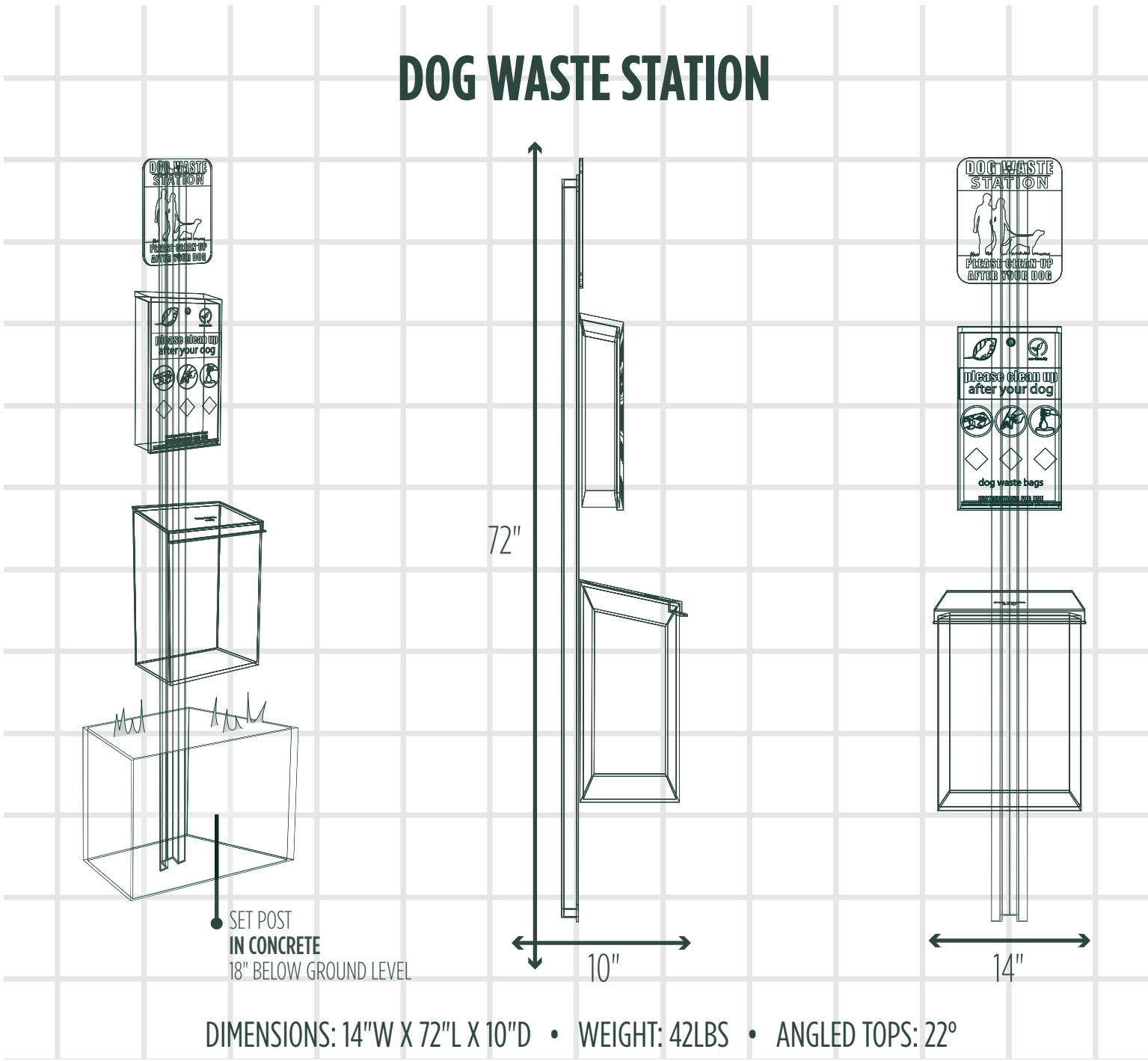


☑ **Standard Model:** M-C76B

OPTIONS
(additional costs may be incurred)

❑	- FRU2	Underground freeze-resistant valve for two bowls [1]
❑	- FRU3	Underground freeze-resistant valve for three bowls [1]
☑	- PF	Pet fountain with pushbutton valve [1]
❑		Chrome plated cast brass bowls
❑		Powder-coated cast brass bowls
❑		Chrome plated bubblers
❑	**- Brown**	Pedestal and arm color brown
❑	**- Green**	Pedestal and arm color green

DOG WASTE STATION



DIMENSIONS: 14"W X 72"L X 10"D • WEIGHT: 42LBS • ANGLED TOPS: 22°

ELKAY®
SPECIFICATIONS

Elkay Outdoor ezH2O Upper Bottle Filling Station Bi-Level Pedestal with Pet Station Non-Filtered Non-Refrigerated
Model LK4420BF1UDB

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Elkay Outdoor ezH2O® Upper Bottle Filling Station Bi-Level, Pedestal with Pet Station Non-Filtered Non-Refrigerated. Features shall include 316 Stainless, Heavy Duty Vandal Resistant, Laminar Flow, Pet Fountain. Furnished with Vandal Resistant bubbler. Mechanical Front Bubbler Button activation. Product shall be Floor Mount/Freestanding, for Outdoor applications, serving 2 station(s). Unit shall be lead-free design which is certified to NSF/ANSI 61 & 372 (lead free) and meets Federal and State low-lead requirements.

Special Features:	316 Stainless, Heavy Duty Vandal Resistant, Laminar Flow, Pet Fountain
Finish:	Beige (BGE), Black (BK), Blue (BLU), Brown (BRN), Evergreen (EVG), Gray (GRY), Orange (ORN), Powder Coat (12 Color Options) , Purple (PUR), Red (RED), Terracotta (TER), White (WHT), Yellow (YLW)
Power:	No Electrical Required
Bubbler Style:	Vandal Resistant
Activation by:	Mechanical Front Bubbler Button
Mounting Type:	Floor Mount/Freestanding
Chilling Capacity:	Non-refrigerated
Dimensions (L x W x H):	26" x 31" x 64"
Approx. Shipping Weight:	205 lbs.
Installation Location:	Outdoor
No. of Stations Served:	2
**When used in non-temperature controlled environments, unit(s) must be adequately winterized and/or protected from extreme heat to prevent damage where climates dictate.	

Special Note: Bottle Filler Stations 1 (Upper), Bubbler Stations 1 (Low), Choose from 12 color options

- Mechanically-Activated bubbler continues to supply water in event of service disruptions.
- Laminar flow provides clean fill with minimal splash.
- Base material constructed from marine-grade 316 stainless steel provides the ultimate corrosion protection from even the most corrosive elements.
- Pet Fountain: Features slow drainage for easy drinking.





Included with Product: Outdoor Bottle Filler
Ships in one box.

AMERICAN PRIDE. A LIFETIME TRADITION.
Like your family, the Elkay family has values and traditions that endure. For almost a century, Elkay has been a family-owned and operated company, providing thousands of jobs that support our families and communities.

PRODUCT COMPLIANCE

ADA & ICC A117.1
ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4
Buy American Act
GreenSpec®
NSF/ANSI 61 & 372 (lead free)

SITE ELEMENTS
Interpretive Signage

Interpretive or educational, directional, traffic-related, dedicatory, and facility signage shall follow the Preservation Guidelines for Signage Design. When developing a comprehensive signage package for the park, designers should also consider digital methods of educating visitors. For instance, the Savannah College of Art and Design has assigned students a project where they develop an application for Forsyth Park tree identification. Plant beds throughout the park could also be tagged with a QR code with identification information, as well as other explanatory data. In addition, a wonderful way of educating visitors about the history of a site is to display archival photographs either embedded in physical signage or through digital applications. Lastly, designers should consider providing information in Braille, especially at the Fragrant Garden, which was originally intended as a sensory garden for people with physical disabilities.



Proposed Rules and Regulations Signage



Existing Interpretive Signage



Proposed Interpretive Signage



Existing Tree Labels



Proposed Tree Labels + Digital App



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
Events

The City of Savannah Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism cites that Forsyth Park hosts over 100 events per year. This figure will likely increase given that the community has noted a desire for even more events and programming. The diagram to the right shows locations for various sizes of events overlayed on the proposed plan. The diagram also identifies locations for event loading and unloading.



St. Patrick's Day Greening of the Fountain Ceremony



Gay Pride Event

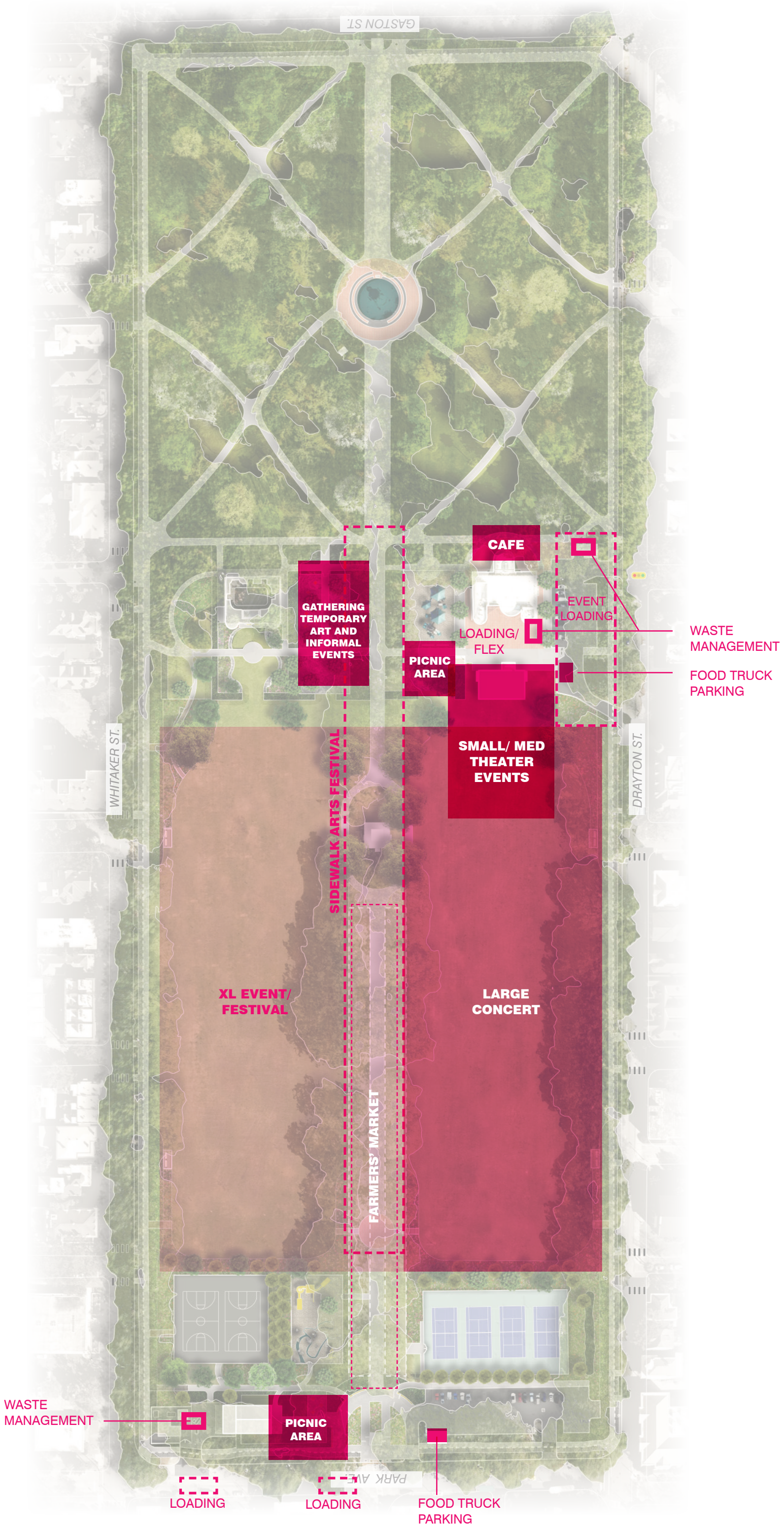
SCAD Sidewalk Arts Festival



Forsyth Farmers' Market



Forsyth Farmers' Market



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
Events

As noted in previous sections, the Forsyth Farmers' Market (FFM) is a popular weekly event, drawing large crowds buying local produce and meat. The vendors currently set up tents and tables under the shade of the canopy trees on the Central Spine between Park Avenue and the Civil War Monument. The Master Plan addresses four of FFM's main challenges and requests:

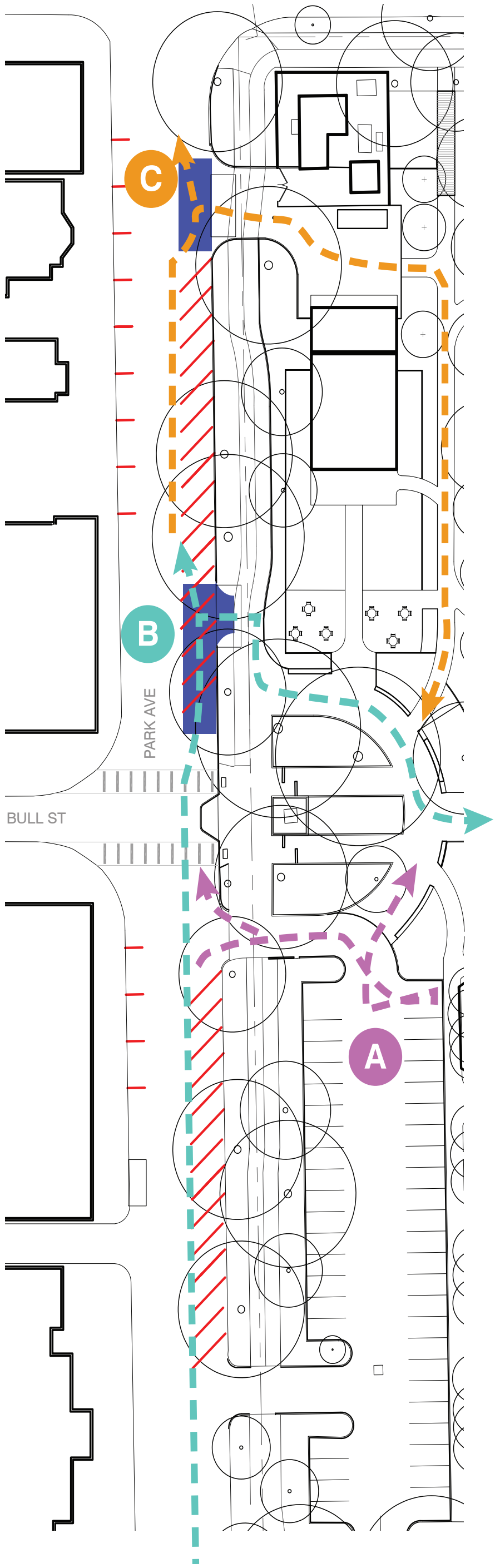
- During setup and break-down there is heavy vehicle congestion. The diagram here proposes three locations to be simultaneously used by FFM vendors: Location A is the current location in the parking lot where vehicles load and unload equipment and goods for sale. Location B is a proposed additional loading/unloading area where a tree happens to be missing along the line of trees on Park Ave. Location C is a proposed third loading/unloading area at the proposed maintenance yard. In addition, FFM vendors could also use the café loading and unloading area, where the plan proposes a layby lane.

- Vendors contribute to root zone compaction by setting up stalls under the tree canopy, and by running vehicles such as heavy refrigerated trucks over the root zones. The vendor layout diagram here shows the proposal at the Central Spine, which provides tree root zone protection by adding groundplane vegetation directly under the trees at the trunks, and permeable protective pavement at intervals between the trees. Vendors will set up on this pavement to avoid further compaction to root zones.

- Electrical provision shown previously will facilitate vendor operations and will negate the need for vendors to bring their own generators to the site.

- Trash and recycling receptacles, shown on previous diagrams, will also address waste management challenges that FFM currently face.

- Amount of space for FFM is necessarily limited by the superceding goal of tree protection.



FORSYTH FARMERS' MARKET
VENDOR SPACES
447 lin. ft vendor spaces
Approx. twenty-six 10 x 10' tents +
nine 20 x 10' tents
35 vendors

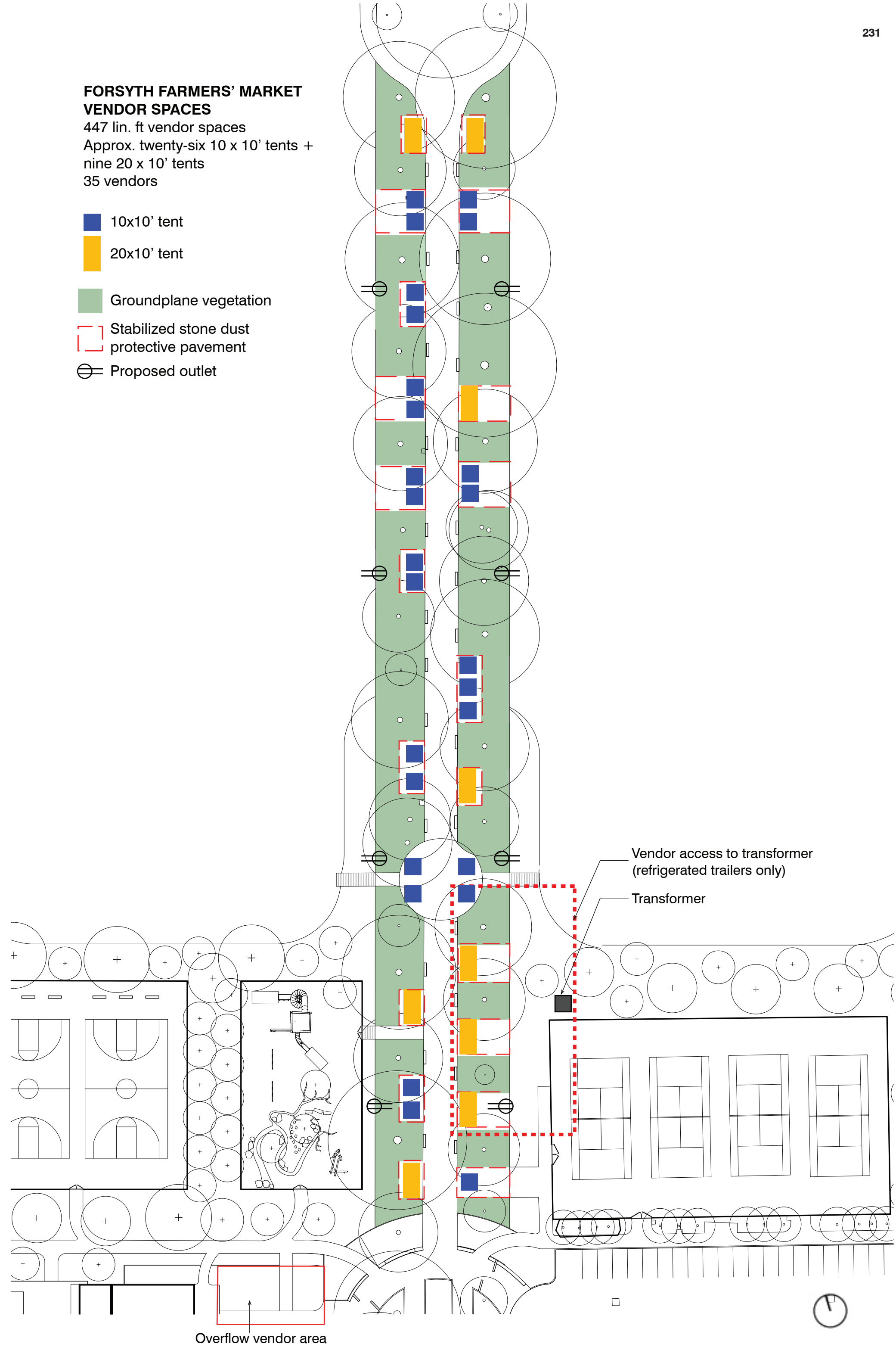
10x10' tent

20x10' tent

Groundplane vegetation

Stabilized stone dust
protective pavement

Proposed outlet



OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
Access and Storage

Near the southwest utility building the Master Plan proposes a maintenance yard with a maintenance shed. This building will house equipment and a small vehicle. This vehicle will be dedicated to maintenance, such as horticultural operations and ferrying trash from receptacles to the centralized dumpster, which will also be located in this maintenance yard.

This maintenance yard will alleviate Greenscapes Division from having to park heavy vehicles under the Live Oaks near the Fragrant Garden.

As the design of this area is refined in the next stages of Master Plan implementation, the designers should note that the area north of the well building is periodically intentionally flooded at a rate of 1000 gallons/minute. Also note there is a 100' setback from the center of the well building for all plumbing lines, sewer mains, sewer grinder stations, manholes, etc.

MAINTENANCE AREA

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

FARMERS' MARKET EXTENT

TRASH COMPACTOR

MAINTENANCE ROUTES

VEHICULAR FARMERS' MARKET TRAFFIC

PEDESTRIAN FARMERS' MARKET TRAFFIC

SANITATION ROUTES



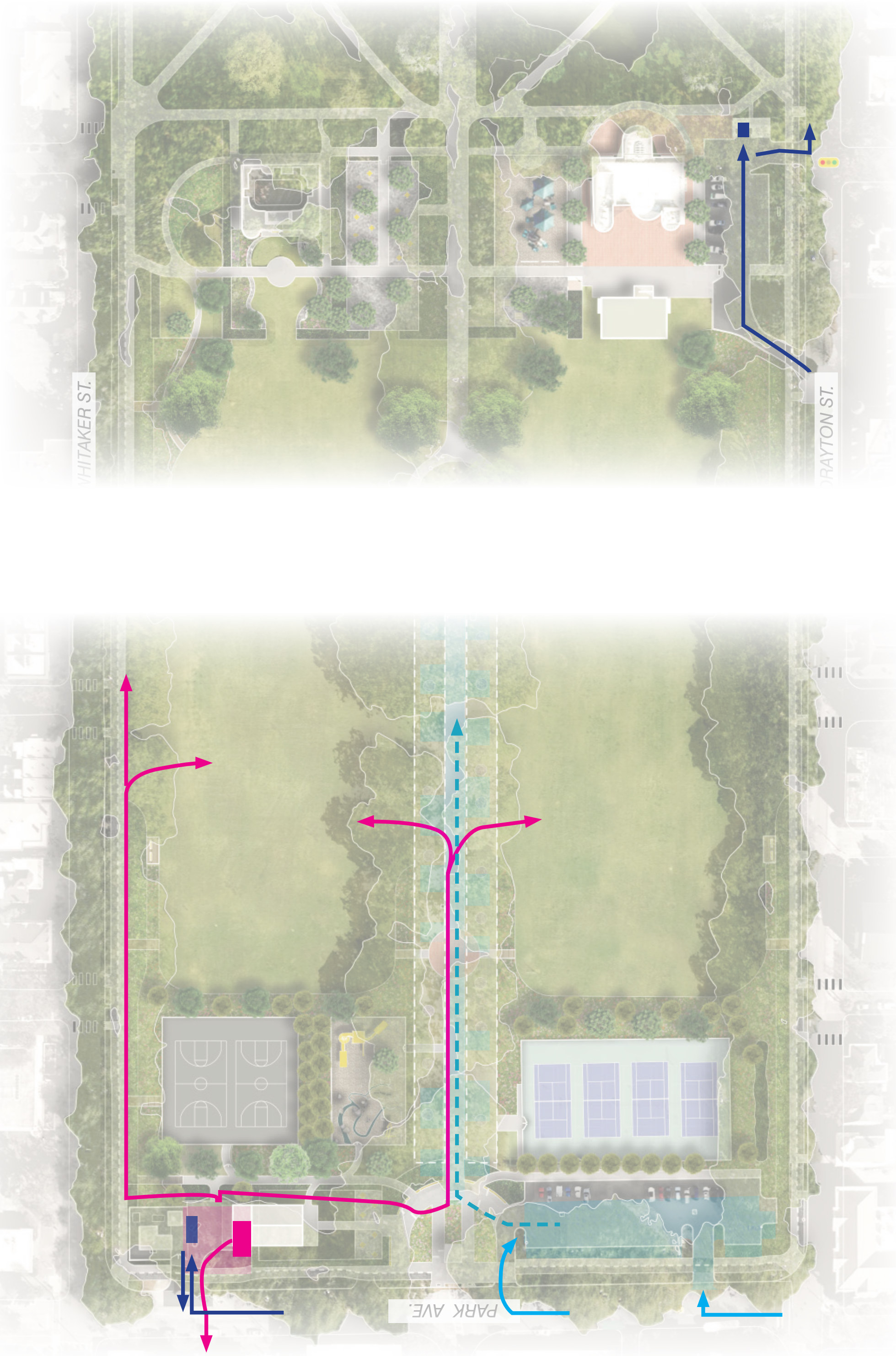
10' Wide Tractor Mower



Small Utility Vehicle



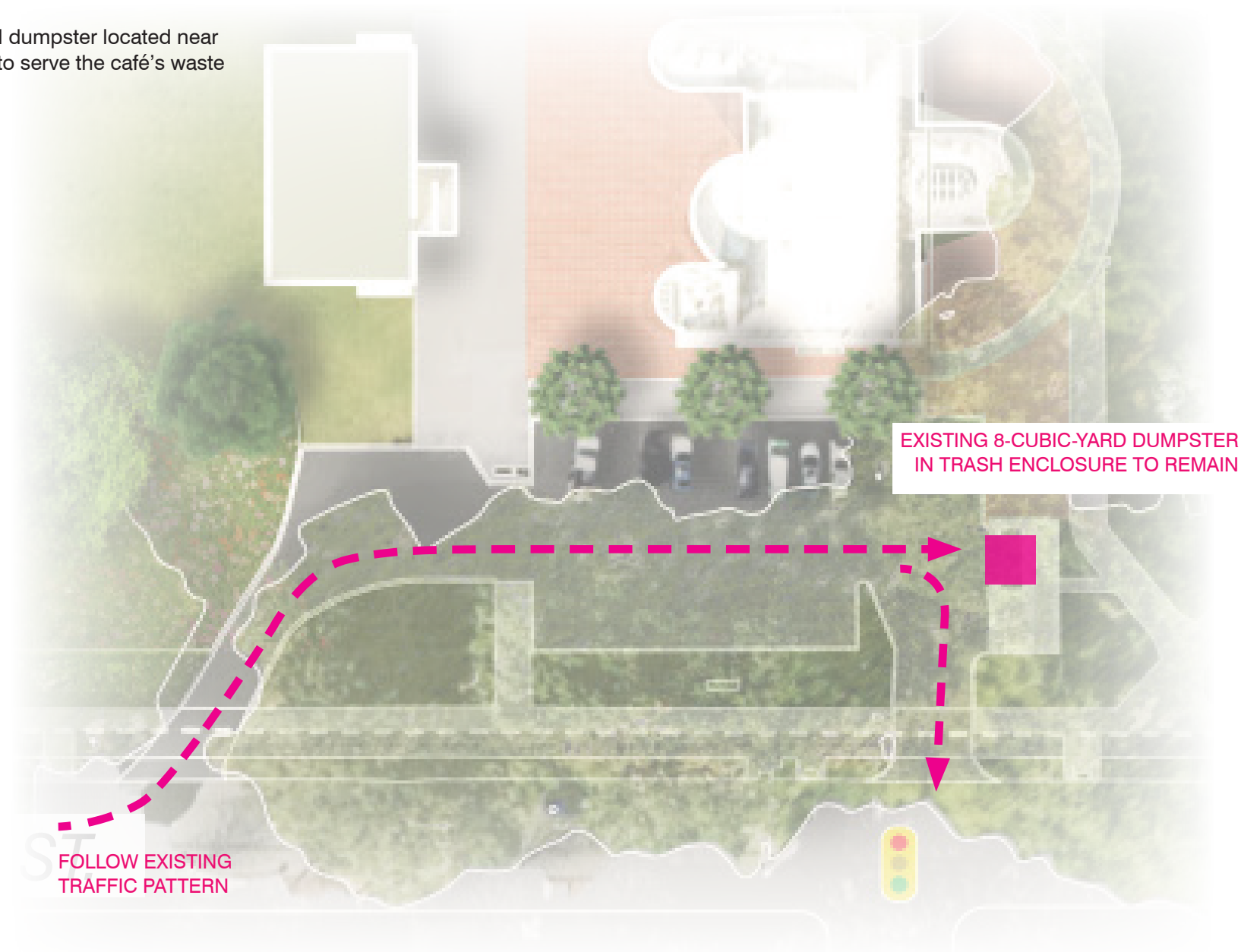
Maintenance Truck


WHITAKER ST.
DRAYTON ST.
PARK AVE.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
Waste Management

With input from Gene Prevatt, the Director of the City of Savannah Sanitation Department, the Master Plan Team recommends a centralized trash storage location at the Maintenance Yard. A 30-cubic-yard trash compactor would be located there, and the Sanitation Department would provide weekly trash removal in addition to weekly cleaning. The Greenscapes Division would be responsible for shuttling trash from bins located throughout the park to the compactor. As the design for the maintenance yard is refined, designers should study the possibility of eliminating the need for garbage trucks to reverse in or out of the yard. Also note that the existing Georgia Power switch gears/transformers would have to be relocated in order for the current proposal to be viable.

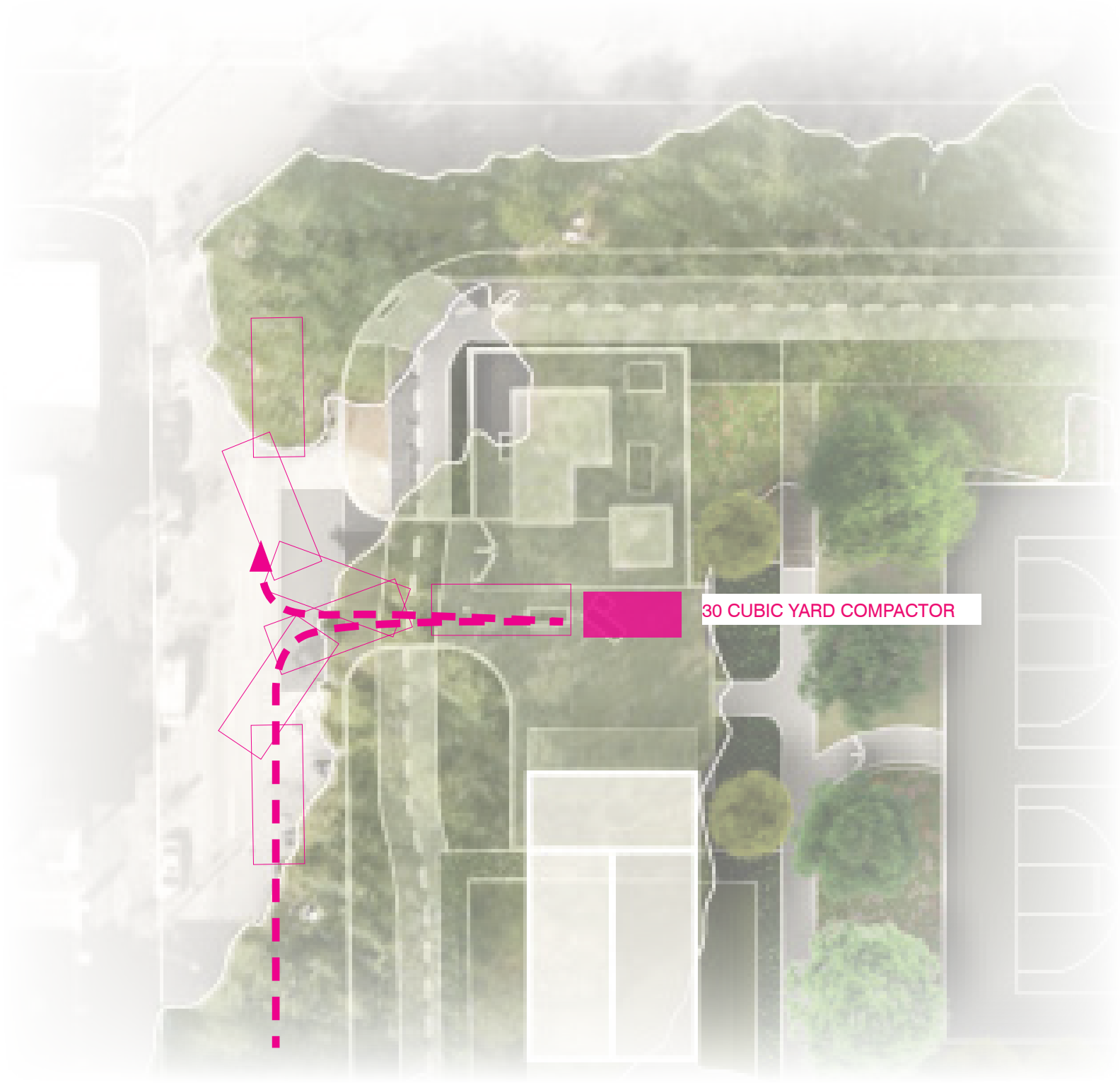
The existing 8-cubic-yard dumpster located near the café would continue to serve the café's waste management needs.







Existing dumpster adjacent to Eastern Dummy Fort







Example of proposed trash compactor

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
Report

Background

This Maintenance Report, prepared by ETM Associates, LLC (ETM), accompanies the Forsyth Park Master Plan, prepared by Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects (NBW) design team. This report provides maintenance guidelines and an estimated maintenance budget that reflects the proposed Master Plan design and responds to the anticipated uses in the future. ETM worked closely with the NBW team to develop this maintenance report in conjunction with the larger 2021 Forsyth Park Master Plan.

The 34-acre Forsyth Park is located in the historic district of Savannah, Georgia and serves as an important community asset. The Master Plan will create a landscape that reflects the needs of the local residents based on the outcome of the community engagement process and stakeholder meetings. The park will retain the characteristics of passive uses at the northern part of the park and incorporate more recreational opportunities towards the southern part of the park. The proposed plantings and selected materials address some of the ongoing site conditions, such as providing better site stormwater management and being able to meet the needs of the number of programs and events that the park hosts. The expansive lawn area will allow existing park programs to continue and offer flexibility for more events and activities; the newly designed play area and recreational facilities will accommodate the needs of children of all ages and abilities; and the addition of a park maintenance facility structure will support day-to-day operations.

Currently, the City of Savannah is responsible for management and maintenance of the park. It is anticipated that the Greenscapes Division will continue to provide the day-to-day maintenance of the park.

Maintenance Principles

The goal of park maintenance is to provide the highest quality of care to ensure that the park is clean, attractive, and usable for visitors at all times and during all seasons. To achieve the highest levels of service for maintenance, a number of principles should guide maintenance work at Forsyth Park: classifying maintenance standards; having an effective management and maintenance process; and ensuring that those performing maintenance and repair have the needed skills and equipment for the tasks.

Maintenance tasks and frequencies detailed in the spreadsheets (see end of report) aim to achieve the standards needed in order to provide a healthy, well-maintained public landscape and to protect the capital investment. Actual maintenance will ultimately be based on usage, weather, standards of care, and available maintenance resources. For instance, litter removal may need to be done more frequently during heavy-use months and less frequently during times of light use, and more likely will require more effort during the weekends versus the weekdays. The frequencies used to define the standards for Forsyth Park represent the “typical needs” to be performed over the course of the year.

The recommended work frequencies take into consideration the proposed landscapes and site amenities, how the spaces will be used, and the anticipated level of uses of the future park. The Master Plan design proposes more opportunities for active recreation that will attract more daily use, and it is anticipated that the park will continue to host approximately 120 events annually. This level of use will require a high level of maintenance to ensure the park is well-maintained.

Seasonality

Savannah’s climate generally ranges from hot and humid summer days to mild and sunny winter days. With the winter days averaging a temperature of approximately 60F, it is assumed that the drinking fountains, irrigation, and water fountain will operate year-round. While these features will not require winterization, it is still recommended that they see routine seasonal maintenance to ensure they are functioning properly. A brief, temporary shutdown may also be done for deep cleaning and repairs.

Because of Savannah’s climate, plants grow throughout the year, with some seasonal slowing of growth during winter and extremely hot summer months. Maintenance work should reflect these changes in growth. For example, mowing of lawn will occur more frequently (once every 4-7 days) during Spring and the Fall seasons, less frequently (once every 10-14 days) during November to February, and less frequently again in August when plant growth has slowed.

Special Events Maintenance Impacts

Special events are an important component of a park’s activity schedule, as they have the potential to attract a great number of visitors and generate revenue. Precisely because these events draw substantial users, it is essential that they are carefully planned, scheduled, and operated. Even with excellent planning, special events can cause significant damage to a park’s landscape, and this damage must be addressed quickly in order to maintain park standards.

Special events that are not managed properly or are too large for the park to adequately accommodate can contribute to turf deterioration and increased maintenance costs due to overuse and inadequate resting time between events. Oversized or poorly managed special events can also damage other landscape areas, e.g., if path systems are inadequate for event crowds, pedestrians may spill onto adjacent landscape areas, trampling plant material and compacting soil. Damage to the landscape also often occurs during the set-up, break-down, and clean-up of special events.

A secondary impact of special events is on site furnishings, restroom facilities, and hardscape areas. Site furnishings can be damaged through overuse. Restroom capacities and supplies can be overwhelmed by large influxes of event goers, and these facilities may need to be supplemented with portable options. Hardscape areas are commonly dirtied with litter, food residue and other waste, and additional trash/recycling collection may be necessary. Pedestrian areas must be inspected, cleaned and repaired promptly after special events in order to prevent undue deterioration to park amenities.

Based on the site program and events analysis and various engagement workshops, it is the team’s understanding that the use and program schedule will continue to be robust. According to the Office of Special Events, Film, and Tourism, it is estimated that a minimum of 120 events take place in the park annually, which bring in approximately 104,000 visitors. This level of program and events is expected to remain, if not increase, as the new design is implemented. The weekly Forsyth Farmers’ Market will continue to bring a significant number of visitors to the park and staff will need to allocate sufficient resources to support the weekly events by providing setup, coordination, and post-market cleanup.

For the purpose of the estimates, it is assumed that some of the events are produced by third party vendors, and it will be their responsibility for providing post-event cleanup or compensate the Greenscapes Division for any cleanup effort and damage. ETM assumed approximately 72 events will require some level of support to account for as additional cost to the maintenance team.

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Park and Park Features

The Park design can be divided into 3 general categories: hardscapes, planting, and site features and amenities. Hardscape areas include all paved areas, such as the various types of permeable pavers, stabilized decomposed granite, and play surfaces (versacourt and poured play surface). Planting includes all planted areas, such as lawns, ornamental planting, shrubs and perennials, shade planting, stormwater planting, and screening planting. Site features includes all furnishing, seating, waste receptacles, fences, play features, restroom facilities, and any other features that fall outside of hardscapes and softscapes.

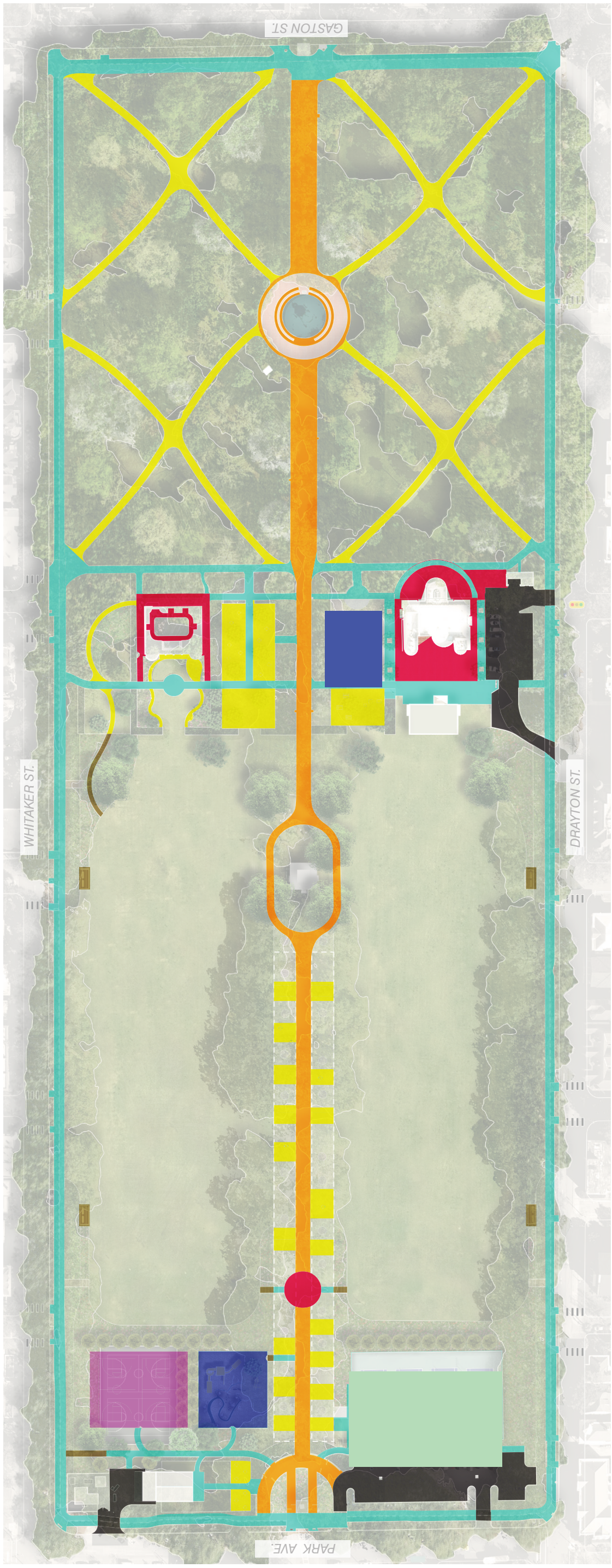
Categorizing these different types of features and materials is the first step in defining maintenance needs. Each landscape and feature type has specific needs, which determines maintenance recommendations and costs associated with the work. For instance, the skills and resources needed to maintain a concrete pathway are different from those needed for lawn maintenance. Maintenance needs of the various park elements are discussed in the subsequent sections.

Hardscapes

As part of the site stormwater management system, the selected hardscape materials are pervious and allow water to permeate and reduce flooding. All hardscapes require frequent litter removal and regular cleaning. Depending on the surface type, cleaning may include debris removal with a hand or backpack blower, sweeping, and/or selective power washing. In general, avoid harsh cleaning products that may damage finishes. Debris removal with an electric blower and power washing should be limited to the morning hours when there are fewer park users. Additionally, power washing should be done with a fan-shaped tip and apply at an angle to avoid damaging the surface and blowing out the joint materials between the pavers. Frequency of litter removal and cleaning will depend on the type of surface and level of use, but most areas will warrant a daily delittering. Inspect hardscapes when performing other maintenance tasks for damage, vandalism, or needed repairs; address issues as soon as they are identified. Remove graffiti or gum as needed, ideally within 48 hours of detection.

- Dry-laid pavers: The joint material should be swept between pavers, as needed, after storm events. Dry-laid pavers may settle over time and require resetting more frequently than wet-laid pavers.
  - The permeable brick pavers at the parking lots and the tabby concrete pavers at the Central Spine accommodate maintenance vehicles and special event set up. Extra care should be taken when power washing the tabby concrete, or any material with an “exposed aggregate” surface, as high pressure can damage the surface aggregate.
  - Inspect the edges of the paved areas after a large event, as improper driving and overweight vehicles can damage, or unevenly settle the pavers.
- Stabilized decomposed granite: Normal wear and tear will cause some loose material to accumulate on the surface. Rake and spot level loose material weekly. When loose material reaches a depth of 1/4”, the section will need repair following the manufacturer’s recommendations. Ensure the metal edging does not become exposed and a tripping hazard. Repair as needed.
- Porous Concrete: Extra care may be needed to ensure the porous concrete surface is clean and free of debris and sediment. Bulk materials, such as sand and soils should never be placed on top of the porous concrete, as they can potentially clog the paving material. If these materials get on top of the porous concrete, remove as much of the solids as possible, then process with vacuuming and flushing with water if needed.
  - The porous concrete surfaces should be vacuumed with a commercial vacuum at minimum once every three months to once a month to ensure the paving material will drain and function properly. The frequency should be adjusted based on use, weather conditions, storm events, special event schedule, etc.
- Versa Court: The Versa Court surface is a play tile system that interlocks together to create a cooler durable play surface that can be maintained easily. Similar to all other paved surface in the park, the Versa Court system will need to be kept clean. A backpack blower would help remove most debris that may be collected on the surface. Occasional power washing will help remove any built-up dirt and sediment. Power pressure should be adjusted to a low setting to avoid damaging the tiles and should not be directly sprayed at the painted lines. Over time, debris may be collected under the tiles, and they will need to be unsnapped to allow access for cleaning and debris removal.
- Play areas: Maintain as needed to provide a clean and safe play surface. Poured rubber surface maintenance will need sweeping and scrubbing/ washing to remove debris and dirt. Perform repairs, such as patching and replacing worn areas, as necessary.
- Wood decking: Aside from routine cleaning, wood decking should be inspected monthly to ensure all connections are tight, there is no damage to the decking, and no wood planks are a tripping hazard.
- Tennis Court: The existing tennis courts surface is an impervious base with a painted surface. Keeping the surface clean is a top priority. The surface is to be kept litter-free and may require occasional power washing at lower pressures to remove any accumulated dirt and debris, and to prevent slippery surfaces. The paint will fade over time and may need to be repainted.

- Dry-laid pavers (vehicular)
- Dry-laid pavers (pedestrian)
- Porous Paving
- Stabilized Decomposed Granite
- Versa Court
- Play Areas
- Wood Decking
- Tennis Court



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Planting

The proposed park plantings are functional landscapes that add to the visual and ecological enhancement of the park. The proposed planting types and the selected plants are to help mitigate some of the existing site conditions, such as heavy shade, flooding, and uses that result in bare ground and reduced vegetation coverage. Regular maintenance will be necessary to ensure that these plantings will mature and remain healthy. The planting areas will require litter and debris removal, with a focus on areas adjacent to pathways, gathering areas, and areas that are highly visible. It is crucial to monitor all plantings for their health and function, and to identify problems that need to be addressed. Planting should be maintained at a high level of care. Tasks such as trimming/pruning, fertilizing, and irrigation (where installed) should be done on a regular schedule adjusted to account for weather and seasonality/growing season and as appropriate for selected plant species. Planting should be kept free of disease and pests. Planting areas should be kept free of weeds and litter. Dead or dying plants should be removed and replaced promptly. Removal of invasive species is crucial to plant establishment. Invasives removal should be done manually and limit chemical treatment if possible. As intended plantings fill in, the need for invasives removal should decrease.

Temporary fencing and signage should be used to protect areas undergoing renovation and/or restoration. Some plants are susceptible to compaction and damage brought on by foot traffic. Fencing will be particularly helpful to discourage informal footpaths. As much as possible, maintenance work should be performed when planting areas are dry to avoid unnecessary compaction and damage to wet soils.

The following assumptions and recommendations are made for the proposed planting types:

- The Shade Lawn: The shade lawn is located in the northern part of the park that is heavily shaded and will see more passive use. Some maintenance, such as dethatching and aeration, will not be as intensive in these areas, compared to its counterpart, the Open Lawns. Aside from the routine mowing, trimming, and edging to keep the lawn healthy, the lawn will also require seasonal care, such as soil testing, fertilizing, pest control, weeding, dethatching, aerating, and reseeding.
- The Open Lawn: The open lawn is located in the southern part of the park. The open, expansive lawn areas are designed to be flexible and to accommodate a variety of active recreation and festivals and events. Due to the high volume of events and activities that take place, a higher level of care will be needed to ensure the open lawn areas are healthy. While the open lawn areas will have a similar mowing schedule as the shaded lawn, additional touchup may be necessary prior to a large event. Temporary fencing will be important in protecting areas that are undergoing renovation or need to rest and recover following events.
- Ornamental Planting: The showy nature of the planting requires a higher level of maintenance. The planted areas may have more display or flowering species that would require deadheading, trimming, or other maintenance needs to allow them to continuously bloom throughout the blooming season. These planting areas also may have other installations and components that will require a higher level of maintenance.
- Shrubs and Perennial + Shade Planting: The two planting types are grouped together as they share very similar maintenance needs. The planted areas have some display or flowering species that would require maintenance similar to the ornamental planting. However, the majority of the selected plantings are intended to grow with minimal intervention. Pruning and trimming are generally only done for correction (such as keeping perennials within the planting bed when it encroaches onto the pavement) or for the health of the plants (such as broken or damaged branches), rather than for aesthetics reasons.
- Stormwater Planting: These plantings are used for stormwater management and may be susceptible to erosion. They will require inspection and repair as needed. Sediment may also build up in these areas and will require occasional removal to protect the health of the plant community and ensure that the system is functioning as intended. While the plantings within the stormwater gardens can withstand occasional inundation (typically 24-72 hours after a storm event, depending on the design), standing water for an extended period of time may indicate drainage issues and should be noted and repaired as soon as possible.
- Screening Planting: This planting is used around the parking areas in the southern part of the park to screen the vehicles from the rest of the park. Screening is also located at the basketball and tennis courts. The selected species are compact and dense and will create a relatively solid visual barrier. While American Holly is hardy and will require minimal maintenance, occasional pruning may be needed for correction purposes and to remove any damaged branches. Additionally, Virginia creeper may require routine trimming to ensure it does not grow beyond its intended area as it can potentially become aggressive and spread beyond its planting area.
- Trees (General Maintenance): Maintenance of trees will be particularly important. An ISA Certified Arborist should oversee all tree care, including pruning, fertilization, and disease treatment. The objective in tree pruning is to preserve the structural integrity, design purpose and natural beauty of trees. Branch collars are not to be removed and stubs should not remain. Maintenance will include:
  - Regular inspection.
  - Regular pruning schedule.
  - Proper pruning and sanitation techniques.
  - Regular sustained watering for new plantings.
  - Mulching.
  - Fertilization based on soil samples or diagnosed nutrient deficiency.
  - Treatment for insects and diseases as needed.
  - Inspection and maintenance of tree stakes and their removal.
- Trees (Existing Matured): Many of the existing mature trees will undergo some preservation/protection treatments to ensure their longevity, and help them manage the stress that will be brought on by the future construction These methods include:
  - Pruning
  - Roots correction
  - Cable system
  - Existing trees will require ongoing monitoring for many years after disturbance as they may take many years to show any sign of distress. The cable system will need to be inspected on an annual basis and adjust accordingly.
  - Significant work is recommended on the existing Live Oaks in the park, and these trees can continue to live for many years if properly maintained. Ensure proper root coverage and avoid smothering and disturbance (such as driving or parking vehicles) on the tree roots. Any sign of disturbed growth or crown dieback would be an indicator of root disturbance. While the trees can benefit from a layer of mulch, avoid building up against the trunk of the tree, and make sure the mulch is sloped away from the trunk to limit smothering. There are a number of diseases and pests that the Live Oaks may be suspectable to, therefore, regularly inspect the health of the trees and avoid pruning when wet, especially in early spring. The best time to prune the Live Oaks is around June-July. Generally, the Live Oaks do not require routine pruning, but removal of deadwood and heavy limbs help reduce breakage/failure.

Shade Lawn

Open Lawn

Ornamental Planting

Shrubs & Perennial Planing

Shade Planting

Stormwater Planting

Screening Planting



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Site Features

Site features include furnishings and site amenities, such as trash receptacles, benches, lighting, restrooms, etc. Site furnishings require regular cleaning, routine inspections for damaged or loose connections, repainting, and repair as necessary. Graffiti must be removed within 48 hours of reporting. Quick removal of graffiti is easier and limiting absorption reduces the chance of lasting "shadowing." Failure to remove graffiti can "attract" additional graffiti - as graffiti often begets more graffiti.

- Waste Stations: Having insufficient number of waste stations to meet the needs of the park visitors is one of the biggest challenges the park is encountering right now. The Master Plan proposes an increase in the number of available receptacles, bringing the total to approximately 42 stations, or 84 receptacles, throughout the park. Emptying the receptacles will be one of the most time-consuming tasks. These stations will require frequent emptying, on average once per day as some stations may see less use than others. Waste stations will require frequent and thorough cleaning, especially in areas where food and drinks are expected to be consumed. If not cleaned frequently, they will attract pests and vermin.
  - Currently, the Sanitation Department provides recycling collection throughout the City and recycling bins are not available in Forsyth Park. As this program is slowly incorporated into the park's waste management program, it is recommended that park staff will collect the recyclables and store them in a centralized collection point (at the Maintenance Yard) for pick up by the Sanitation Department. However, contaminated recycling is an ongoing issue in the City, and until the maintenance team has a better waste management plan in place, the recycling program may not be implemented in the immediate future.
- Doggie Bins: Similar to the waste stations, the doggie bins will require frequent emptying - possibly twice per day during the hotter months to minimize odor. The doggie bins will also require weekly refill and cleaning to ensure good condition.
- Drinking Fountains: The drinking fountains require regular cleaning, both spot cleaning and thorough cleaning/sanitizing. Staff should check for water flow, remove any debris that clogs drains, and check for damage. These features need inspection and routine maintenance, which includes descaling, adjusting valve taps, and checking for leaks.
- Seating: There are several types of seating throughout the park. Maintenance staff will need to check for damage and graffiti during their daily routine. Graffiti should be removed as soon as possible as it becomes more difficult to remove as time goes by. Once a month, a thorough inspection is needed to check on seating connections and for loose or broken pieces. Repair and replacement will be done as needed. Some spot power washing may be needed in areas close to where food and beverages are consumed. The movable furnishing may "walk off" during the day and will require gathering and relocation. The movable furnishing is expected to be collected and locked in the evening.
- Lighting: Most lights will only require routine maintenance unless damaged or vandalized. Taller mast lights located throughout the park may need a boom truck for repairs and bulb replacement, which may be a challenge depending on location and vehicle accessibility. The LED bulbs will have a long lifecycle and will reduce the needs for frequent replacement. Maintenance includes scheduled inspections with subsequent repairs.
- Fences: These features are used to either limit foot traffic or prevent access. While they are relatively low maintenance, regular inspection and as needed repair can extend their longevity. Inspection may include checking for damage, loose connections, broken pieces, and evidence of vandalism. This should be done monthly to prevent undiscovered damage resulting in major repair and replacement.
- Play features: They require weekly visual and monthly mechanical inspections to ensure safety and that there is no damage to any components. All connections need to be checked to ensure they are tight with no protruding bolts. Thorough inspection and maintenance by a certified playground inspector are to be done twice a year. A certified play equipment inspector is needed to perform inspections and make necessary repairs. Keep a record of all inspections and repairs.
- Forsyth Fountain: The maintenance on a water fountain is typically intensive, with varying skills required. It is important to ensure that the water quality meets safe water standards. The fountain should be inspected on a daily basis to look for clogging and damage; remove any visible debris. The system should be inspected on a weekly to biweekly basis depending on the system requirement. The reservoir should be drained and cleaned on a monthly basis. While the fountain is likely not winterized, it should still receive twice a year seasonal maintenance to ensure all components are functioning properly and repair/replace as necessary.
- Restrooms: There are 2 public restroom units in the park. Each unit includes men's and women's restrooms. The maintenance on these facilities will be intensive and it is anticipated that they will be under security-watch all day and night. This may be done through the presence of maintenance staff supplemented with park ranger/security personnel, a dedicated janitor, or a park ranger/security personnel (to be determined). All restroom facilities will need regular cleaning and restocking, periodic repairs, and graffiti removal. The recommended cleaning frequency will vary with use and operating times. Depending on the license agreement, the cafe vendor may pick up some maintenance responsibilities for the cafe restrooms.
- Irrigation: Irrigation is essential for the overall establishment of plantings. A mix of pop-up spray heads, rotors, and inline drip system will be used for lawn areas and gardens. Tree bubblers will be used for tree plantings. Typically, the automatic irrigation system will not require extensive daily management; however, individual components will require regular monitoring and inspection to ensure all spray heads and drip components function properly. Controllers need to be checked for proper scheduling and lines require regular inspection to find and repair leaks. The irrigation system requires daily monitoring, some of which can be done remotely. Additionally, the irrigation schedule will need to be seasonally adjusted to meet water needs.

Other Considerations

For approximately 6 months out of the year, Forsyth Park is impacted by frequent rain events. The smaller rain events will require some debris pick up, litter removal, and grounds cleanup. The large events will require all hands on-deck, where many maintenance crews will provide assistance in cleaning up, removing debris, and repair any potential damage to the park. The additional maintenance needs may require few to significant staffing hours per event. To help capture some of these costs, some assumptions were made to estimate the additional maintenance needed to clean up after an average storm event. These costs are not included in the total estimated annual maintenance needs as these are additional work that pull the staff away from their routines. The assumptions that are made include:

- Grounds cleaning will be needed.
- There will be organic debris and damage to the planted areas.
- Some potential damage to the site features (e.g. broken bench slats).
- Remove/manage large organic debris (such as large broken branches).

Maintenance Estimates

Methodology
The estimated hours for annual maintenance have been determined by using standard practices and time standards, such as the number of times turf is typically mowed in Savannah and maintenance principles noted previously. The estimated hours are used to calculate an annual maintenance cost.

The tasks hour sheets (see the end of report) in this report list the tasks necessary to maintain the park and estimate the number of hours that will be needed for maintenance. The task hours sheets identify the tasks, the estimated time (hours) and frequency for each maintenance task.

Hours
Approximately 20,158 hours, or approximately 592 hours per acre, are needed annually to maintain the 34-acre park. This is a relatively high level of maintenance as this is a park that is heavily used and programmed. It is assumed that the maintenance of the park will be carried out by the Greenscapes Division, with support by other agencies or services, such as Urban Forestry, Recreation, other technical trades staff from the City, and janitorial services done by others.

Roles and Responsibilities
For the purpose of identifying the amount of resources needed and building the budget It is assumed each agency/service will be responsible for the following types of work:

Greenscapes: Greenscapes is responsible for the majority of the maintenance of the park. This includes general groundskeeping (such as litter removal and emptying of trash cans), lawn maintenance (mowing, trimming), horticultural care (plant care, pest control/spraying), some hardscape maintenance, irrigation maintenance, Forsyth Fountain maintenance and operations, and maintenance of site amenities.

Recreation: Recreation is responsible for maintaining the “active” features in the park, such as the sport courts, play features, and the pavilion.

Urban Forestry: Urban Forestry is responsible for the maintenance of all trees in the park.

Facilities: Facilities will provide technical services that are beyond Greenscapes’ means. This may include hardscape repair/replacement, and any major repair to the site.

Janitorial: Janitorial includes the cleaning and restocking of the restrooms. The cafe vendor may become responsible for the maintenance of one of the restrooms, but this has yet to be determined.

FORSYTH PARK MASTER PLAN O&M ESTIMATES

Category	Unit	Total Hrs/Unit	# of Units	Total Hours	Greenscape		Recreation		Urban Forestry		Trades		Janitorial	
Paving/Hardscape				**1,820**		*1,717*		*0*		*0*		*103*		*0*
Pavers (Vehicular)	Acre	136	0.8	110	*129*	*105*					*7*	*5*		
Pavers (Pedestrian)	Acre	247	1.8	437	*234*	*414*					*13*	*23*		
Stabilized Decomposed Granite	Acre	243	1.5	369	*227*	*345*					*16*	*24*		
Porous Concrete	Acre	361	2.5	902	*341*	*853*					*20*	*50*		
Versa Court	Acre	421	0.38	161	*411*	*157*					*10*	*4*		
Poured Rubber Surface	Acre	261	0.40	103	*236*	*93*					*25*	*10*		
Wood Decking	Acre	422	0.04	18	*345*	*15*					*78*	*3*		
Tennis Court	Acre	162	0.56	91	*135*	*76*	*22*	*43*			*5*	*3*		
Horticulture				**11,434**		*10,087*		*0*		*1,187*		*166*		*0*
Lawn (Shade)	Acre	389	7.8	3,033	*389*	*3,033*								
Lawn (Sports & Events)	Acre	464	10.0	4,626	*464*	*4,626*								
Ornamental Planting	10,000 SF	171	0.3	53	*171*	*53*								
Shrubs and Perennials + Shade Planting	Acre	497	3.9	1,925	*497*	*1,925*								
Stormwater Planting	Acre	216	1.2	261	*216*	*261*					*5*	*6*		
Screening Planting	Acre	244	0.8	189	*244*	*189*								
Trees	5 Trees	17	80	1,347					*15*	*1,187*	*2*	*160*		
Site Features & Amenities				**6,905**		*3,397*		*954*		*0*		*505*		*2,049*
Site Furnishing	Allow	2,409	1	2,409	*2,261*	*2,261*					*148*	*148*		
Forsyth Fountain	Allow	216	1	216	*117*	*117*					*99*	*99*		
Irrigation	Acre	43	23.7	1,019	*43*	*1,019*					*0*	*0*		
Restrooms	Each	1,154	2	2,307							*129*	*258*	*1,025*	*2,049*
Play Features	Allow	141	2	282			*141*	*282*						
Stage	Each	672	1	672			*672*	*672*						
Total Estimated Annual Maintenance Hours				**20,158**		*15,201*		*954*		*1,187*		*774*		*2,049*

"Each" restrooms assumed to be one set of male & female restrooms and associated gender-neutral ADA restrooms

Allowance				**330**						
Post-Storm Cleanup	Allow	22	15	330	*22*	*330*				

Estimated annual maintenance hours needed to maintain Forsyth Park based on the Master Plan recommendations.

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Budget

Based on the estimated annual maintenance hours developed in **Maintenance Estimates - Hours**, the hours are assigned to staff with different titles and positions, as dedicated by their skill levels, within the Greenscapes Division and other agencies/services. The hours are used to determine the level of staffing resources that will be needed to maintain the park. Based on the hours estimates, an estimated maintenance budget of $1,056,810 is needed, with $842,310 in personnel costs and $214,500 in materials and other expenses to support this operation. The budget does not include any costs for purchasing new equipment or tools for the park, and the costs for park security/park ambassadors.

The hourly rates used to calculate the budget are based on the 2021 rates provided by the Greenscapes Division.

Forsyth Park Master Plan Maintenance Budget				
Personnel Costs	2021	Hours	Cost	
Greenscapes	Rates			
Park & Tree Manager	$34.00	312	$10,608	0.15 FTE. Non on-grounds maintenance staff. Administrative only. Responsible for overseeing all maintenance crews.
Maintenance Superintendent	$30.00	520	$15,600	0.25 FTE, does not provide any on-grounds maintenance support. Superintendent provides oversights and other administrative/non grounds maintenance services.
Maintenance Supervisor	$24.00	2,080	$49,920	1 FTEs, provides some on-grounds maintenance support, approximately 25% of their time (520 hours). Remaining time provides administrative/non grounds maintenance services.
Maintenance Crew Chief	$22.00	4,160	$91,520	2 FTEs, provides some on-grounds maintenance support, approximately 50% of their time (1040 hours). Remaining time provides administrative/non grounds maintenance services.
Maintenance Specialist	$17.00	2,080	$35,360	1 FTE, provides technical/trades related maintenance work, such as irrigation, special repairs, fountain maintenance, etc.
Landscape Specialist	$17.00	2,080	$35,360	1 FTE, Provides for non-turf lawn horticultural maintenance
Senior Maintenance Worker	$18.00	6,240	$112,320	3 FTEs, grounds maintenance staff, responsible for general park maintenance
Maintenance Worker	$15.00	6,240	$93,600	3 FTEs, grounds maintenance staff, responsible for turf maintenance, some horticulture maintenance, and general park maintenance
Overtime			$21,684	5% staffing cost
Fringe (52%)			$236,789	52% Benefits and other related costs
Personnel Subtotal			***$702,761***	

Estimated annual personnel budget.- Greenscapes Staff Only.

Forsyth Park Master Plan Maintenance Budget				
Supplemental Personnel Costs	2021	Hours	Cost	
Other Agencies/Services	Rates			
Recreation	$24.00	954	$22,888	Responsible for the maintenance and repair to cultural/recreational facilities in the park, this includes: stage, play ground features, and sport facilities (sports courts). Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Supervisor
Urban Forestry	$22.00	1,187	$26,107	Responsible for the maintenance of all trees on site. Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Crew Chief
Trades	$18.25	774	$14,123	Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Specialist
Janitorial	$14.00	2,049	$28,691	Responsible for the daily cleaning and maintenance of the restroom facilities. The café vendor may be responsible for some of the cleaning and therefore lessen the personnel costs. Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Worker/Senior Maintenance Worker
Fringe (52%)			$47,741	52% Benefits and other related costs
Supplemental Personnel Subtotal			***$139,549***	

Estimated annual personnel budget.- Other Agencies/Services.

Tasks & Hours Sheet Methodology
The estimated annual hours (TOTAL HOURS) for maintenance of specific task (TASK) on the following pages were calculated by multiplying the task quantity (QTY) by the time standard to complete one unit of the task (UNIT MIN) which is then divided by 60 to convert minutes to hours. Hours are then multiplied by the total number of times the task is estimated to be done annually (FREQ) to arrive at the estimated number of hours needed annually to complete the task.

TASK – Maintenance task
QTY – Total quantity of a task that needs to be done
UNIT – Unit of measurement
UNIT (MIN) – Time standard to complete one unit of the task in minutes
ONCE (MIN) – Task quantity x time standard
ONCE (HOURS) – Time in minutes converted to hours
ANNUAL FREQUENCY – Number of times task is done annually
TOTAL HOURS - Annual frequency x time in hours for doing it once

msf = 1,000 square feet
clf = 100 linear foot
mlf = 1,000 linear foot
allow = allowance/lump sum

Forsyth Park Master Plan Maintenance Budget

Maintenance Expenses	Qty	Unit Cost	Cost	
Materials & Supplies			$30,000	Trash bags, cleaning supplies, gloves, paints, basic tools, rain gear, sand top-off, supplies, etc. and general supplies
Toilet supplies			$42,000	Assumes supplies for 27 toilet stalls. Commercial 9" 2ply TP @ $18 for 12/case, assumes 2.25 cases per day, commercial 800' PT @ $17 for 6/case, assumes 1.25 case per day, commercial hand soap 1 gallon @ $15/gallon, assumes 0.5 gallons per day. Does not include supply costs needed to meet events needs.
Pest control			$4,500	Non-horticultural rodent/pest control
Equipment Rental			$10,000	Rental of man-lift, scissor lift, Port-a-cans, cranes, dumpsters etc.
Vehicle/Small Equipment Repair			$7,500	Parts and supplies for in-house maintenance of small vehicles and small equipment
Fuel			$7,500	Allowance for fuel costs
Trash Hauling	12	$1,000	$12,000	Assumes $1,000 per month. Allowance
Plant Replacement			$10,000	Allowance for routine plant replacement costs, does not include cost for large trees replacement
Mulch	625	$40	$25,000	Assumes about $40/CY, 625 CY covers approximately 100,000SF at 2" depth. Allowance
Irrigation parts			$10,000	Routine replacement parts, such as sprayheads (assumes larger and more expensive components need to replace in post-establishment years)
Uniforms & communication devices			$5,000	$300/person allowance for additional purchase on an annual basis
Technologies & communication devices			$3,500	Allowance for additional purchases and/or future upgrade. Includes costs for computers and mobile devices/tablets (hardwares only) Approximately $700 per piece of hardware.
Licensing costs			$5,000	Recurring bills. Includes costs for software, monthly bill/payment, etc.
IT support			$7,500	Allowance.
Utilities			$35,000	Allowance for water, electricity, drainage fee, sanitary.
Total Material & Supplies Costs			***$214,500***	
Total Maintenance Costs			**$1,056,810**	**Includes Personnel Costs and Materials Costs (2021 Dollars)**

Estimated annual maintenance expenses budget.

Forsyth Park Master Plan Maintenance Budget

Post-Storm Cleanup	Rates	Hours	Cost	
Maintenance Crew Chief	$22	4	$88	Responsible for the maintenance and repair to cultural/recreational facilities in the park, this includes: stage, play ground features, and sport facilities (sports courts). Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Supervisor
Maintenance Senior Worker	$17	6	$102	Responsible for the maintenance of all trees on site. Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Crew Chief
Maintenance Worker	$15	12	$180	Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Specialist
Fringe (52%)			$192	Responsible for the daily cleaning and maintenance of the restroom facilities. The café vendor may be responsible for some of the cleaning and therefore lessen the personnel costs. Assumes rate similar to Maintenance Worker/Senior Maintenance Worker
Materials and equipment (50%)			$185	Assumes 50% of staffing costs (not including Fringe). Costs include materials (trash bags, tools, etc.) and equipment used towards cleanup and repair needs.
Post-Storm Cleanup Costs			***$747***	**Assumes average post-storm cleanup cost per event. Also assumes no staff overtime (assumes normal work hours) is used towards cleanup.**
Estimated Annual Post-Storm Cleanup Costs	**$747**	**15**	***$11,211***	**Assumes average post-storm cleanup cost per event. Also assumes no staff overtime (assumes normal work hours) is used towards cleanup.**

Estimated post-storm cleanup costs. Not part of the estimated annual maintenance expenses.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Paving/Hardscape								
Pavers (Vehicular)							**136**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	4	msf	3	13	0	260	57	10% of an area, 5x per week
Clean paved surface	9	msf	5	44	1	52	38	20% of area, weekly sweeping
Manual cleaning	9	msf	45	392	7	4	26	20% of area; clean stained/dirty areas with stiff bristle brush, only use power washer when necessary
Refill joint	4	msf	30	131	2	4	9	10%, done quarterly; sweep sand or joint material between pavers
Re-set & repair pavers	2	csf	180	392	7	1	7	5% of paver surface, once annually to level any pavers that have shifted or repair damaged pavers
Pavers (Pedestrian)							**247**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	4	msf	3	13	0	365	79	10% of an area, daily
Clean paved surface	9	msf	5	44	1	78	57	20% of area, sweeping and spot cleaning. Done 2x/week for 26 weeks and weekly for 26 weeks
Manual cleaning	9	msf	45	392	7	12	78	20% of area; clean stained/dirty areas with stiff bristle brush, only use power washer when necessary
Refill joint	7	msf	30	196	3	6	20	15%, done quarterly with additional hours allocated for storm events; sweep sand or joint material between pavers
Re-set & repair pavers	4	csf	180	784	13	1	13	10% of paver surface, once annually to level any pavers that have shifted or repair damaged pavers
Stabilized Decomposed Granite							**243**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	9	msf	3	26	0	260	113	20% of an area, 5x per week
Raking and leveling	7	msf	15	98	2	52	85	15% of area, done weekly
Misting	22	csf	10	218	4	8	29	50% of area, to prevent dusting during dry seasons
Maintenance and repair	4	msf	90	392	6.5	2	13	10% of DG surface; may include filling, leveling, bringing in new material, and restabilizing; will be similar to installation
Edge maintenance and repair		allow					3	TBD
Porous Concrete							**361**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	3	20	0	260	85	15% of an area, 5x per week
Blow/sweep debris	11	msf	10	109	2	78	142	25% of area, done 2x/week for 26 weeks and weekly for 26 weeks
Power washing	9	msf	30	261	4	4	17	20% of area; clean stained/dirty areas with power washer using a fan-tipped nozzle
Debris removal from drain inlets		allow					10	Done every two weeks to remove debris and sediment
Paving repair		allow					20	Repair pavement markings, cracks, spalling, settling, etc.
Vaccuum paving	44	msf	10	436	7	12	87	Done monthly to remove trapped sediment and improve infiltration

TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Versa Court							**421**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	3	20	0	365	119	15% of an area, daily
Clean paved surface	9	msf	15	131	2	104	227	20% of area, sweeping 2x per week, don withe backpack blower at least 1-2x per month. Pay attention to debris that may be trapped under or in between the tiles.
Power washing	11	msf	30	327	5	12	65	20%; done monthly; clean stained/dirty areas with power washer; do not point tip directly at tiles (either use fan tip and/or directed at an angle), use only biodegradable cleaners when necessary
Reset, repair, and replacement		allow					5	Done as needed
Edge maintenance and repair		allow					5	TBD
Poured Rubber Surface							**261**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	3	20	0	260	85	15% of an area, 5x per week
Clean paved surface	9	msf	10	87	1	104	151	20% of area, sweeping 2x per week, backpack blower only if needed
Repair/maintain play surface	7	msf	15	98	1.6	12	20	15% of an acre; done monthly, check for rubberized play surfaces, or mats
Edge maintenance and repair		allow					5	
Wood Decking							**422**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	3	20	0	260	85	15% of an area, 5x per week
Clean paved surface	9	msf	10	87	1	104	151	20% of area, sweeping 2x per week, backpack blower only if needed
Power washing	11	msf	30	327	5	20	109	20% biweekly for 8 months, monthly for 4; clean stained/dirty areas with power washer; do not point tip directly at tiles (either use fan tip and/or directed at an angle), use only biodegradable cleaners when necessary
Wood sealing	44	msf	100	4356	73	1	73	100% of wood surface, annually
Wood deck maintenance & repair		allow					5	Repair and maintain wood decking and support structure
Tennis Court							**162**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	2	msf	3	7	0	260	28	5% of an area, 5x per week
Blow debris w/backpack blower	7	msf	5	33	1	36	20	15% of paved surfaces, 1x/week, May-October, 1x/month November-April
Rubberized (general) surface cleaning	22	msf	60	1307	22	4	87	50% quarterly, washing and vacuuming of surface
Surface maintenance and repair		allow					10	As needed
Fence and equipment maintenance		allow					5	Fence, nets, and all related play equipment maintenance
Reline courts	20	clf	10	200	3	2	7	Assumes 2000LF, done twice per year
Drainage maintenance and repair		allow					5	

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Horticulture								
Lawn (Shade)							**365**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	3	20	0	365	119	15% of area, daily
Leaf removal	11	msf	30	327	5	20	109	25% of area, remove leaves during fall, done 2x/week for 10 weeks
Mow turf (open areas)	39	msf	2	78	1	36	47	90% of area, with a ride-on mower. Done approximately once every 7 days for 38 weeks.
Mow walking/trim	4	msf	10	44	1	36	26	10% of area, walk behind mower & string trimmer. Done alongside with open areas mowing.
Seasonal turf renovation	22	msf	40	871	15	2	29	50% of area, thatch, aerate & seed. Seeding may occur more frequently than other tasks as turf is shaded from tree canopy.
Top dress soil	22	msf	25	545	9	1	9	50% of area
Soil testing		allow					1	Done prior to fertilizer application
Turf fertilizer/weed preventer application	44	msf	5	218	4	1	4	100% of area; fertilizer and pre-emergent applications
Horticultural pest control	9	msf	30	261	4	4	17	20% of area, monitor/control grubs, rodents, other pests, fungus, etc.
Temporary fencing		allow					4	Install/maintain temporary fencing (to allow lawn areas to rest, protect damaged or establishing areas, etc.)
Lawn (Sports & Events)							**437**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	3	20	0	413	135	25% of area, daily and 2x/day for 24 weekends (48 days)
Leaf removal	7	msf	30	196	3	20	65	15% of area, remove leaves during fall, done 3x/week for 10 weeks
Mow turf (open areas)	39	msf	2	78	1	42	55	90% of area, with a ride-on mower. Done approximately once every 7 days for 38 weeks. Additional time allocated for touchup prior to a large event.
Mow walking/trim	4	msf	10	44	1	42	30	10% of area, walk behind mower & string trimmer. Done alongside with open areas mowing. Additional time allocated for touchup prior to a large event.
Seasonal turf renovation	44	msf	60	2,614	44	2	87	100% of area, thatch, aerate & seed
Top dress soil	22	msf	25	545	9	2	18	50% of area
Soil testing		allow					1	Done prior to fertilizer application
Turf fertilizer/weed preventer application	44	msf	5	218	4	3	11	100% of area; fertilizer and pre-emergent applications
Horticultural pest control	11	msf	30	327	5	4	22	25% of area, monitor/control grubs, rodents, other pests, fungus, etc.
Temporary fencing		allow					12	Install/maintain temporary fencing (to allow lawn areas to rest, protect damaged or establishing areas, etc.), especially after large events.

TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Ornamental Planting							**171**	Annual Hours/10,000 sf
Litter removal	1	msf	5	5	0	156	13	10% of planting areas, 3x/week
Fall leaf removal/bed cleanup	2.5	msf	15	38	1	12	8	25% of planting areas
Weeding	2	msf	30	60	1	30	30	20% of planting areas, 1x/week, April-October
Seasonal prep	8	msf	100	750	13	2	25	75% of area, spring & fall, cut back, removals, bed prep, mulch, etc.
Planting areas maintenance	4	msf	80	320	5	14	75	40% of planting areas, 2x/month, April-October; deadheading, trimming, minor cutbacks, pruning, fertilizing, etc.
Spot watering	2	msf	30	60	1	8	8	20% of planting areas, as needed to supplement irrigation
Pest control	2	msf	45	90	2	5	8	20% of area, monitor & control
Plant replacement	1.5	msf	90	135	2	1	2	15% of planting areas, spring or fall
Temporary fencing		allow					3	Install/maintian temporary fencing
Shrubs and Perennials + Shade Planting							**497**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	4	msf	5	22	0	156	57	10% of planting areas, 3x/week
Fall leaf removal/bed cleanup	13	msf	15	196	3	12	39	30% of planting areas
Weeding	9	msf	30	261	4	30	131	20% of planting areas, 1x/week, April-October
Seasonal prep	22	msf	100	2178	36	2	73	50% of area, spring & fall, cut back, removals, bed prep, mulch, etc.
Planting areas maintenance	11	msf	60	653	11	14	152	25% of planting areas, 2x/month, April-October; deadheading, trimming, minor cutbacks, pruning, fertilizing, etc.
Spot watering	7	msf	30	196	3	6	20	15% of planting areas, as needed to supplement irrigation
Pest control	4	msf	45	196	3	5	16	10% of area, monitor & control
Plant replacement	4	msf	90	392	7	1	7	10% of planting areas, spring or fall
Temporary fencing		allow					3	Install/maintian temporary fencing

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE
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TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Stormwater Planting							**216**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	7	msf	10	65	1	104	113	15% of an acre, 2x/week
Debris and sediment removal - related to storm events		allow					15	Sediment removal will be done on an as needed basis
Landscape management	11	msf	30	327	5	12	65	Invasive species removal, clearing, cutback, pruning, etc., assume 25% of an acre
Reseeding		allow					2	Selective reseeding in areas where certain grasses aren't thriving
Replanting		allow					5	Replanting of woody species and understory
Temporary fencing	10	clf	5	50	0.8	12	10	Install/maintain temporary fencing, assume 1,000 lf/acre
Erosion control		allow					5	Erosion monitoring and repair
Screening Planting							**244**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Litter removal	4	msf	5	22	0	100	36	10% of planting areas, 2x/week
Weeding	9	msf	30	261	4	14	61	20% of planting areas, 2x/month, April-October
Seasonal prep	11	msf	100	1089	18	2	36	25% of area, spring & fall, pruning, shape correction, cutback, etc.
Planting areas maintenance	7	msf	60	392	7	7	46	15% of planting areas, 1x/month, April-October; minor maintenance to ensure virginia creeper does not grow beyond its intended areas.
Spot watering	7	msf	30	196	3	8	26	15% of planting areas, as needed to supplement irrigation
Pest control	9	msf	45	392	7	5	33	20% of area, monitor & control
Plant replacement	2	msf	90	196	3	1	3	5% of planting areas, spring or fall
Temporary fencing		allow					3	Install/maintian temporary fencing
Trees							**17**	**Annual Hours/5 trees**
Monitoring & inspection	5	each	15	75	1	6	8	Visual inspection, analysis, & record keeping of tree, soil moisture levels, and individual tree irrigation system performed by a certified arborist
Tree pruning	3	each	45	135	2	2	5	60% of trees; Prune by hand w/ extension pole pruners & some with bucket truck
Tree fertilizer application	5	each	10	50	1	1	1	1 application spring
Horticultural pest & disease control	2	each	30	60	1	2	2	40% of trees
Tree replacement							N/A	Only if needed following exhaustive tree care measures - see annual budget for tree replacement costs
Irrigation maintenance		allow					2	Inspect and monitor the irrigation system (spray heads and lines), maintain and repair as needed. May be spot hand irrigation if a permanent system is not in place for stormwater planting areas.

TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Site Features & Amenities								
Site Furnishing							**2,064**	**Total Annual Hours**
Empty trashcans, recycling bins	86	each	2	172	3	260	745	Done 5x/week
Clean trashcans and recycling bins	86	each	10	860	14	26	373	100%; done approximately every other week. Maybe more frequently during the summer and less frequently in winter
Event day trashcans and recycling bins	8	each	3	24	0	245	98	Assumes 20 events annually that will require additional waste stations, time included putting out, emptying five times per event, and collecting (7x)
Empty doggie bins	3	each	3	9	0	310	47	1x/day March-October (34 weeks), 4x/week November-February (18 weeks)
Refill and clean doggie bins	3	each	5	15	0	52	13	Refill bins once a week with doggie bags. Clean and wipe down bins after refill.
General post-event cleanup and maintenance	1	each	60	60	1	70	70	Assumes 72 events annually (including farmers market and other events), additional cleanup as a result of users "over spilling" into other areas of the park, includes damage assessment and repair/replace as needed. (Allocate 1 hour per event.)
Clean - site furnishings	45	each	10	450	8	38	285	20% weekly April-Oct., 2x/month Nov-March; includes bike racks, signage, benches, and other general site furnishings not otherwise listed.
Drinking fountain cleaning	4	each	3	12	0.2	602	120	Twice a day spot cleaning (for 8 months), daily for rest of year ensuring drains are clear
Drinking fountain seasonal prep		allow					65	Seasonal maintenance (assumes two days for startup and two days to shutdown, one plumber and one apprentice)
Drinking fountain maintenance	4	each	60	240	4.0	12	48	Routine maintenance (monthly)
Light fixture lumen board replacement		allow					15	Replacements as needed
Light fixture repair & maintenance		allow					20	Routine maintenance as needed due to operations, vandalism, etc.
Signage - cleaning & inspection		allow					15	Inspection with other maintenance tasks, cleaning every two months or as needed, i.e. graffiti removal
Miscellaneous		allow					100	Additional cleaning and maintenance needs on site furnishing, site features, and art works that have not been captured.
Graffiti removal & vandalism repair		allow					50	As needed

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TASK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT (min)	ONCE (min)	ONCE (hours)	ANNUAL FREQ.	ANNUAL HOURS	COMMENTS
Forsyth Fountain							**216**	**Annual Hours/Unit**
Forsyth Fountain daily inspection	1	each	15	15	0	365	91	Inspect for clogs or other potential issues. May require water testing.
Forsyth Fountain cleaning	1	each	30	30	1	52	26	Cleaning of fountain, powerwash fountain and remove all biological growth, inspect for clogs, etc. Done weekly
Forsyth Fountain maintenance	1	each	120	120	2	12	24	Routine maintenance (monthly)
Emergency repair		allow					25	Additional time allowed for emergency repair, shut down, or other maintenance needs
Forsyth Fountain seasonal maintenance		allow					50	Done twice a year, even if fountains are not to be winterized, they would require seasonal maintenance to ensure proper function
Irrigation							**43**	**Annual Hours/Acre**
Monitoring	1	each	15	15	0	52	13	Twice weekly; monitor to ensure adequate coverage, damage, and functionality.
Spray head & valve repair & maintenance		allow					15	Repair above grade components as needed; assume 5-10% replacement annually
System maintenance		allow					15	System repair and clean out, winterization/spring startup. Note: System maintenance includes supply lines to all quick couplers.
Restrooms							**1,154**	**Annual Hours/Unit**
Restroom cleaning	1	each	80	80	1	490	653	1x/day for 240 days and 2x/day for 125 days
Restroom restocking	1	each	20	20	0	1114	371	2x/day for half the year, 4x/day for the other half; in addition to cleaning, staff will check to restock the restrooms, toiletries, quick mop down and wipe down
Restroom maintenance and repair	1	each	60	60	1	104	104	Assumes one hour per week
Emergency repair		allow					25	Allowance for emergency repair outside of routine maintenance
Play Features							**141**	**Annual Hours**
Daily Inspection	1	once	10	10	0.2	365	61	Daily visual inspection on all play features at the beginning of the day. Look for signs of damage, graffiti, vandalism, or general needs for maintenance and repair.
Play equipment inspection - Monthly	1	once	60	60	1.0	52	52	Weekly inspection of play equipment, look for damage and check for all connections
Play equipment inspection - Twice a Year	1	once	240	240	4.0	2	8	Inspection done twice a year by a certified playground inspector. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations. Repair as needed.
Play equipment maintenance		allow					20	
Stage							**672**	**Annual Hours**
Pavilion cleaning		allow					512	Done monthly for 6 months and weekly for 6 months, assumes team of 2, one full day of cleaning (16 hours)
Pest control		allow					15	As needed
AV/System Maintenance		allow					25	Some general upkeep
Graffiti removal & vandalism repair		allow					20	As needed
Maintenance		allow					100	Includes lighting maintenance and some structure maintenance.
Post-Storm Cleanup							**22**	**Assumes per event**
General litter and debris cleanup	1	allow					8	Assumes 2 ppl needed for 4 hours each
Clean paved surfaces	1	allow					4	Assumes 2 ppl at 2 hours each
Planting beds repair	1	allow					4	Assumes 2 ppl at 2 hours each
Manage large organic debris	1	allow					4	Assumes 2 ppl at 2 hours each
Site features cleanup and repair	1	allow					2	Assumes 2 ppl at 1 hours each

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CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Project Notes / General Comments

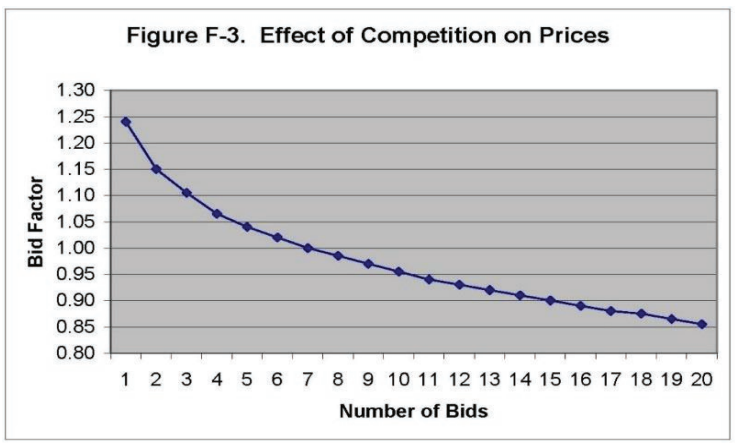
This estimate is based upon Drawings dated 4 October 2021. Pricing is based upon RS Means 2021 cost database, third quarter location factors and current market conditions.

This estimate is escalated to January 2025. For additional escalation recommend 3% per year.

This estimate has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted estimating practices and principles. Aiken Cost Consultants' staff is available to discuss our methods, pricing, assumptions, or estimating philosophy with any interested party. Please contact us by phone at (864) 232-9342, by fax at (864) 233-2573, or by e-mail at Brad@AikenCost.com.

Aiken Cost Consultants estimates are intended to be used as a professional opinion of the probable cost of construction, based on our understanding of the design at the time the estimate was prepared. We have no control over General or Subcontractor overhead and profit percentages, bidding climates, schedules, contractor's methods of determining prices, continuing design modifications or addenda, etc., therefore, we cannot guarantee that proposals, bids, or actual construction costs will be within a certain range of this, or subsequent, cost estimates.

When preparing each cost estimate submittal Aiken Cost Consultants reviews current market conditions. It is our opinion that current construction market may be less than competitive at both the General Contractor and Sub Contractor levels. One of several resources the Owner should consider when bidding a project is the “Effect of Competition on Prices” chart developed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. Additional project specific factors to consider (when applicable) are; anticipated mid-point of construction, difficult conditions, phasing, Liquidated Damages, limited or set-aside contracting requirements, etc. These multiple factors should also be considered whenever the project is delayed and/or market conditions change significantly.



Concept-Level Construction Cost Estimate	Total Cost	%
Forsyth Park	16,228,587	
Total Probable Base Bid	**$16,228,587**	**100%**
Construction Phase Contingency	811,429	5%
Total Construction Cost (TCC)	**$17,040,016**	**105%**

High-Level Breakdown	Element				Cost per unit NSA	%
	Quantity	Unit	Rate ($)	Cost		
G10 SITE PREPARATION				$1,589,086	$1,589,086	9.8%
G1010 Site Clearing	40	EA	2,653.12	106,125	$106,125	
G1020 Site Demolition & Relocation	154154	SY	9.17	1,413,596	$1,413,596	
G1030 Site Earthwork	154154	SY	0.45	69,366	$69,366	
G20 SITE IMPROVEMENTS				$9,097,870	$9,097,870	56.1%
G2030 Pedestrian Paving	255518	SF	25.51	6,517,480	$6,517,480	
G2040 Site Development	154154	SY	12.21	1,882,884	$1,882,884	
G2050 Landscaping	154154	SY	4.52	697,506	$697,506	
G30 SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES				$146,476	$146,476	0.9%
G3010 Water Supply	1	LS	34,875	34,875	$34,875	
G3020 Sanitary Sewer	1	LS	41,850	41,850	$41,850	
G3030 Storm Sewer	1	LS	69,751	69,751	$69,751	
G40 SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES				$3,895,506	$3,895,506	24.0%
G4010 Electrical Distribution	30	EA	3,410	102,313	$102,313	
G4020 Site Lighting	206	EA	17,817	3,670,208	$3,670,208	
G4030 Site Communications & Security	18	EA	6,832	122,984	$122,984	
G90 OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION				$1,499,649	$1,499,649	9.2%
Public Restroom	2820	SF	181	511,239	$511,239	
Stage	2690	SF	136	365,877	$365,877	
Basketball Courts	16785	SF	33.27	558,469	$558,469	
Tennis Courts Lighting	12	EA	5,339	64,064	$64,064	
Sitework Cost including GC Field Overhead				**$16,228,587**	**$16,228,587**	**100%**

The above unit prices INCLUDE the following:

Fees & Permits	GC Home Office Expense	GC Profit
Bond	Escalation to Mid Point of Construction	Sub-Contractor OH&P
State Sales Tax	Non-Competitive Market	GC Field Overhead
Design Contingency		

The following items are EXCLUDED from this estimate:

Design Fees	Traffic Calming	Roadbed Modifications on Whitaker and Drayton Streets
Inhouse Costs	Artwork	Maintenance
Finance Costs	Monument	

NBW2 **Forsyth Park** **5510 SF**

Master Plan Estimate

DESCRIPTION		U/M	TOTAL COST
G BUILDING SITEWORK			
G10 SITE PREPARATION			**1,589,086**
G1010 Site Clearing	**40**	**EA**	106,125
Selective Tree Removal, up to 6" Dia. Incl. Stumps	33	EA	46,035
Selective Tree Removal, 14"-24" Dia. Incl. Stumps	7	EA	29,295
Temporary Fencing			
6' Chain Link, rented up to 1 yr	2000	LF	30,794
G1020 Site Demolition & Relocation	**154154**	**SY**	1,413,596
Roads & Parking			
Remove 4"-6" Asphalt Paving	2034	SY	36,366
Sidewalk			
Demo Brick Pavers	2557	SF	24,157
Saw Cut Concrete Sidewalk	2500	LF	10,323
Demo 4" Sidewalk, Plain	21158	SY	413,305
Miscellaneous			
Demo Basketball Courts	1452	SY	25,172
Demo Stage Area	815	SY	46,291
Demo Playground Area	8044	SF	18,094
Remove Chain Link Fence, 6' high	233	LF	820
Site Electrical Demolition			
Site Electrical Demolition	1	AL	34,875
Hauling & Disposal			
Machine Loading and Truckingl(2 mi. Haul)	3208	CY	135,425
Dump Fee, Bldg Const Mat	5640	Ton	668,769
G1030 Site Earthwork	**154154**	**SY**	69,366
Excavation & Rough Grading			
Structural Fill, w/ 5-mile haul & compaction	392	CY	43,009
Mobilization & Demob. of Excavation Equipment (Min)	1	EA	22,308
Erosion Control			
Silt Fence, Polypropylene, 3' High	700	LF	4,049

NBW2 **Forsyth Park**			**5510 SF**
Master Plan Estimate **DESCRIPTION**		**U/M**	**TOTAL COST**
G20 SITE IMPROVEMENTS			**9,097,870**
G2030 Pedestrian Paving	**255518**	**SF**	6,517,480
Pedestrian Walkways			
Pervious Concrete walkway/bike path	148518	SF	2,486,214
In-ground Lane Designation	1	LS	139,501
Tabby Concrete Pavers	68104	SF	1,520,095
Tabby Paver Concrete Sub-base	7567	SY	492,408
Concrete Pavers w/Permeable Joints	32730	SF	1,119,023
Wood Decking	3380	SF	141,454
Brick Pavers	1970	SF	69,773
Stabilized Stone Dust	542	CY	227,070
Pedestrian Bridges	4196	SF	321,941
G2040 Site Development	**154154**	**SY**	1,882,884
Fencing			
Tree Protection Fencing	2000	LF	17,137
Metal Ornamental Fence	218	LF	31,273
Metal Ornamental Pedestrian Gate	1	EA	590
Dbl Swing Gate	2	EA	4,193
Other Site Improvements			
Picnic Tables	4	EA	16,740
Park Benches	81	EA	169,494
Water Feature @ Playground	1	LS	523,130
Metal Edging	505	LF	16,037
Interpretive Signage	1	LS	34,875
Plant Labels	1	LS	5,580
30 CY Trash Compactor	1	EA	34,875
Trash Receptical	24	EA	191,673
Recycling Bins	44	EA	351,401
Dog Waste Bins & Bags	3	EA	2,895
Poured Playground Surfacing, Rubber, 2" Thk	9260	SF	154,592
Playground Equipment	1	LS	139,501
Bike Racks	12	EA	25,110
Bike Deterrents	1	LS	13,950
Bike Signage	1	LS	20,925
Basketball Goals	4	EA	6,848
6" Pipe Bollards	1	LS	118,576
Metal Edging	1	LS	3,488

NBW2 **Forsyth Park**			**5510 SF**
Master Plan Estimate **DESCRIPTION**		**U/M**	**TOTAL COST**
G2050 Landscaping	**154154**	**SY**	697,506
Landscaping			
Trees, Shrubs & Plantings	1	LS	697,506
G30 SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES			**146,476**
G3010 Water Supply	**1**	**LS**	34,875
Water Supply	1	LS	34,875
G3020 Sanitary Sewer	**1**	**LS**	41,850
Sanitary Sewer	1	LS	41,850
G3030 Storm Sewer	**1**	**LS**	69,751
Storm Sewer	1	LS	69,751

G40 SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES			**3,895,506**
G4010 Electrical Distribution	**30**	**EA**	102,313
Site Electrical Outlets	30	EA	52,313
Switch Gear Allowance	1	AL	50,000
G4020 Site Lighting	**206**	**EA**	3,670,208
Historic Lantern style walk lighting - Type 3 dist	103	EA	2,478,589
Historic Lantern style walk lighting - Type 5 dist	19	EA	457,215
Historic Acorn style walk lighting - Type 5 dist	4	EA	80,213
Medium size aimable flood lights	23	EA	112,299
Small size aimable flood lights	14	EA	62,497
Youth Practice Football Field Lighting	4	EA	237,152
Accent Lighting - pole mounted	4	EA	20,367
Accent Lighting - ground mounted	23	EA	107,486
Accent Lighting - building eave mounted	800	LF	69,193
Bandshell lighting	12	EA	45,198

NBW2 **Forsyth Park** **5510 SF**

Master Plan Estimate

DESCRIPTION		U/M	TOTAL COST
G4030 Site Communications & Security	**18**	**EA**	122,984
Site CCTV cameras	18	EA	109,229
Site Call Boxes	4	EA	13,755
G90 OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION			**1,499,649**
Public Restroom	**2820**	**SF**	511,239
Public Restrooms & Maintenance Shed	2820	LF	236,036
Plumbing Fixtures			
NEW Plumbing per fixture, fixtures, may include sinks, toilets, urinals, lavatories, showers, floor drains, water heaters, wall hydrants, drinking fountains, etc	30	FX	185,352
Electrical			
Service & Distribution	2820	SF	10,661
Lighting	2820	SF	16,601
Devices	2820	SF	2,360
Equipment Connections	2820	SF	4,760
Basic Materials	2820	SF	35,405
Fire Alarm	2820	SF	15,342
Grounding	2820	SF	4,721
Stage	**2690**	**SF**	365,877
Event Stage	2690	LF	281,444
Electrical			
Service & Distribution	2690	SF	11,633
Lighting	2690	SF	19,513
Devices	2690	SF	3,190
Equipment Connections	2690	SF	4,315
Basic Materials	2690	SF	30,771
Fire Alarm	2690	SF	10,507
Grounding	2690	SF	4,503

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

NBW2 **Forsyth Park**			**5510 SF**
Master Plan Estimate **DESCRIPTION**		**U/M**	**TOTAL COST**
Basketball Courts	**16785**	**SF**	558,469
6" Standard SOG, WWF, VB, Gravel Base, Form, Finish	16785	SF	213,512
Basketball Sport Court Surfacing	16785	SF	163,907
Basketball Court Fence w/gates, 12'-0 high	518	LF	34,573
Electrical			
Basketball Court Lighting	2	EA	146,476
Tennis Courts Lighting	**12**	**EA**	64,064
Electrical			
Pole Heads - Demolition	12	EA	3,086
LED Pole Heads	12	EA	60,978
PROJECT SUBTOTAL ==========>			**15,813,565**

ALTERNATE BID ITEMS:

Alternate No 1: Tabby CIP Concrete in lieu of Tabby Concrete Pavers @ Central Spine			
Tabby Concrete Pavers	-68104	SF	-1,520,095
Tabby Paver Concrete Sub-base, 6" Thk	-7567	SY	-492,408
Tabby (Oyster Shell) CIP Concrete	68104	SF	950,059
Subtotal ======>	**68104**	**SF**	**-1,062,444**
Alternate No 2: Tabby CIP Concrete in lieu of Stabilized Stone Dust @ Interior Pathways			
Stabilized Stone Dust	-428	CY	-179,310
Tabby (Oyster Shell) CIP Concrete	8912	SF	124,324
Subtotal ======>			**-54,986.56**
Alternate No 3: Install Resin Bonded Aggregate in lieu of Pervious Concrete			
Pervious Concrete walkway/bike path	-106182	SF	-1,777,503
Resin Bonded Aggregate walkway/bike path	106182	SF	1,036,877
4"Concrete Sub-base 4" w/Gravel Base	106182	SF	1,499,286
Subtotal ======>			**758,660**

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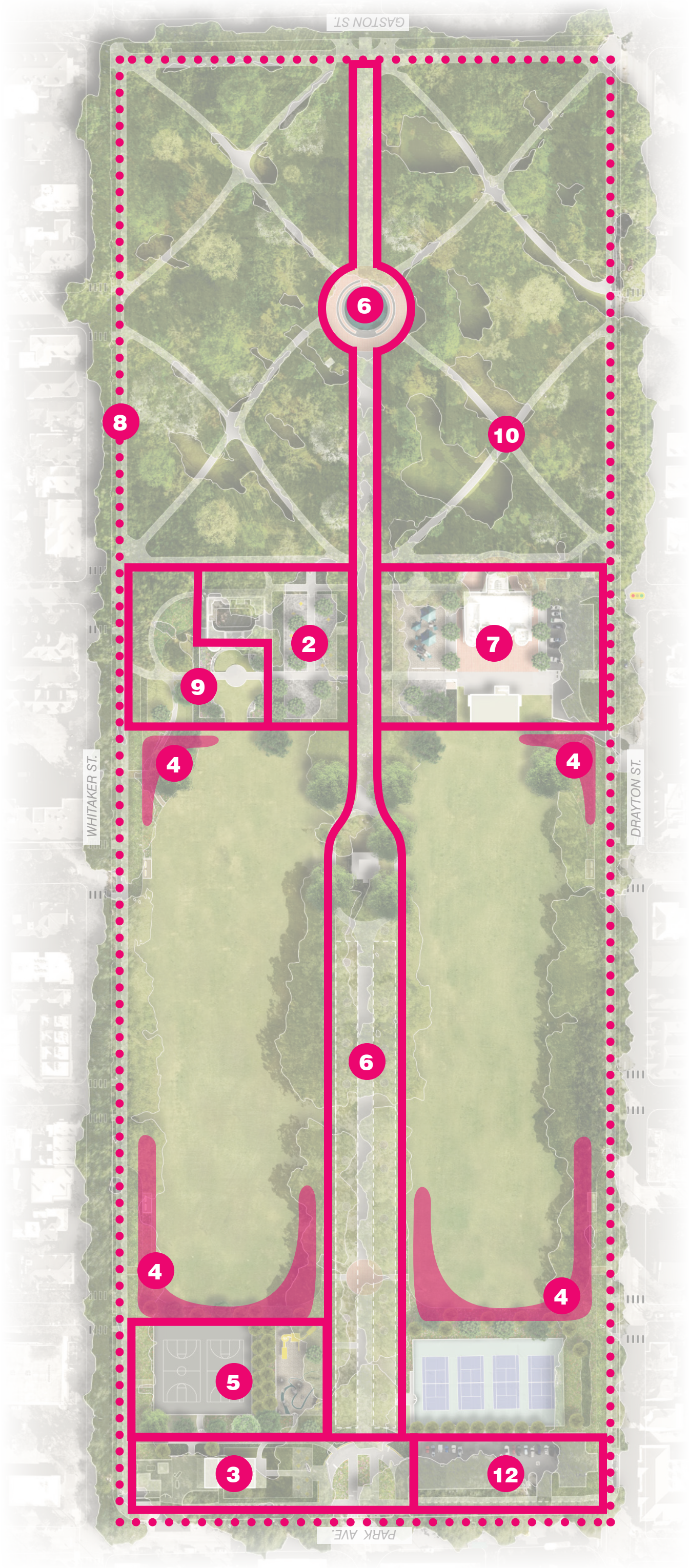
PHASING
Sub-Projects

As implementation and maintenance funding becomes available, various subprojects will go through a process of design refinement and City approvals. The following diagram shows one way of efficiently dividing the project into subprojects. The list is in order of anticipated available funding, and of anticipated order of priority.

Sub-Projects Identified by Number on Corresponding Map

1. All lighting, security, electrical upgrades except for street light replacement
2. Civic Core Gathering Area and Fragrant Garden Restoration
3. Bathroom, Family Destination Gathering Area, Maintenance Shed, Maintenance Yard and Southern Entry Garden
4. Stormwater Gardens at Open Lawns
5. Playground with Water Play and Basketball Court
6. Tree Root Zone Protection at Central Spine and Central Spine Pavement Upgrades
7. Stage, Pavement and Parking Lot Modification and Rotary Club Playground Expansion
8. Perimeter Sidewalk Expansion and Bike Infrastructure
9. Children's Garden and Shade Garden
10. Northern Section Furniture/Fixtures Upgrades
11. Street Light Replacement
12. Southern Parking Lot Pavement Upgrades
13. Signage

Excluded: Traffic Calming, Roadbed Modifications, Artwork, Monument, Tennis Court Pavement, Maintenance



Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

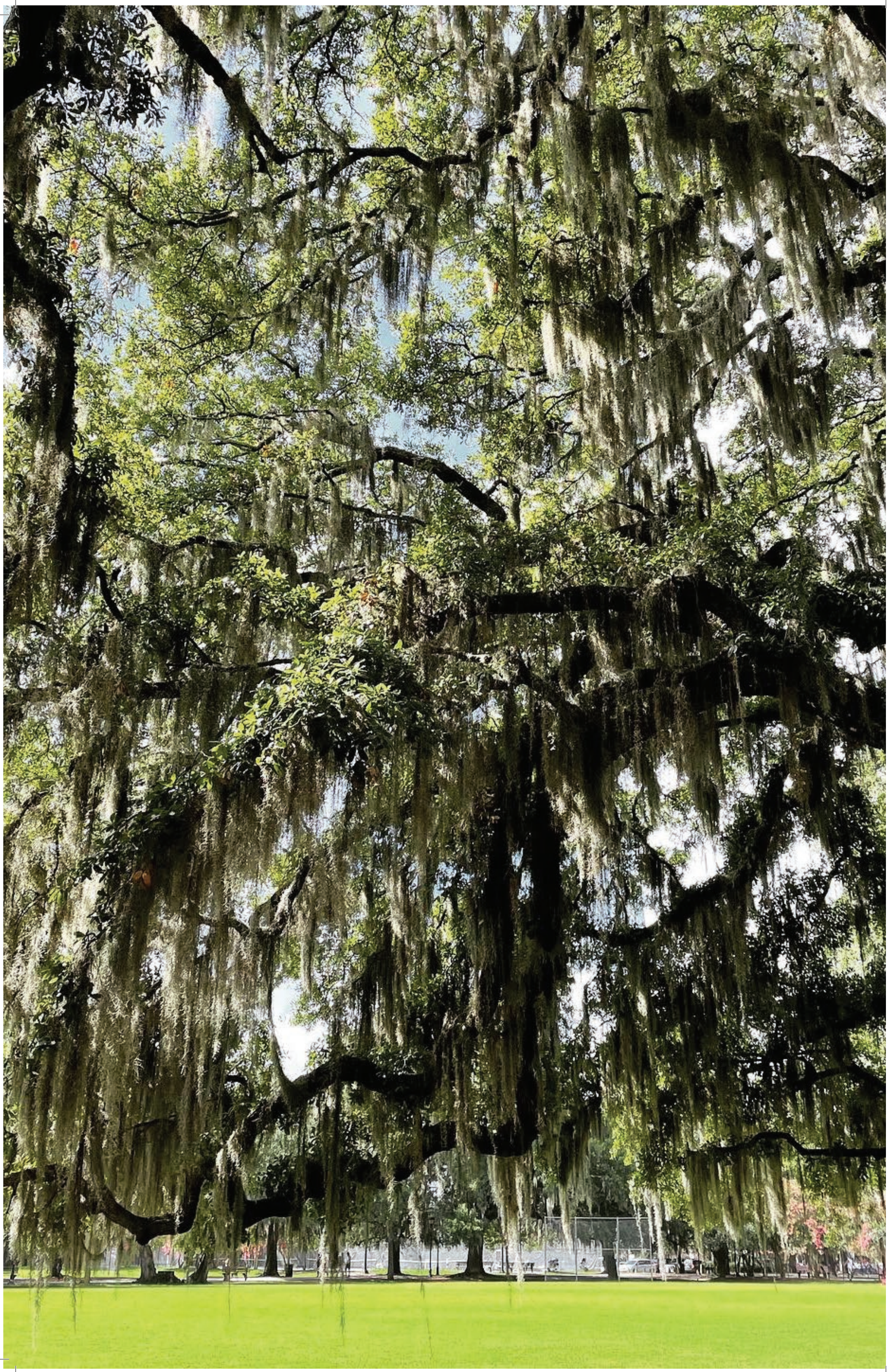




ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The planning team would like to acknowledge the excellent project leadership of Eleanor Rhangos and Meb Ryan, Co-Chairs of the Trustees' Garden Club Forsyth Park Project. They are the champions of this endeavor, giving their time, intellect and hearts to safeguarding Savannah's Crown Jewel. Our gratitude extends to the entire membership of Trustees' Garden Club for their generous sponsorship of this process, and special thanks goes to Presidents Connie Darbyshire, Karen Pannell, Corinne Reeves, Beverley Reynolds, and Malinda Bergen, for their thoughtful guidance and volunteerism. We are also grateful to Mayor Van Johnson, City Council Members, Assistant City Manager Heath Lloyd, Greenscapes Senior Director Gordon Denney, as well as numerous City leaders and City staff for their important contributions to the planning process and their advocacy for the preservation and stewardship of Forsyth Park.

We would also like to thank the community for their unprecedented level of participation in the project, which drove the outcome of the design and ensured that Forsyth Park will continue to be first and foremost a place for everyone to enjoy.





APPENDIX

SURVEY AND COMMENT FORMS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

WEBSITE ANALYTICS

SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

COLLABORATOR GROUPS MEETING MINUTES

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM MEETING MINUTES

IMAGE CREDITS

TIMELINE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND IMAGE CREDITS

SURVEYS AND COMMENT FORMS

Discovery Phase Survey Form

FRIENDS of FORSYTH
Preserving the Past, Planning the Future

Be a part of the first ever master plan for Forsyth Park! Complete this survey and return it to one of the volunteers.

1. How often do you visit Forsyth Park? (circle option that best fits)
Once or twice a week
Several times a week
Once or twice a month
Several times a month
Once or twice a year
Several times a year
Only for special events
Never
When visiting Savannah

2. How do you typically get to Forsyth Park? (circle all that apply)
Walk
Bike
Drive
Bus
Other: Please Specify _____

3. What are activities you most enjoy or participate in most frequently at the park?
If an activity you enjoy is not included, please write in your answer
Leisure (strolling, reading, picnicking)
Personal exercise (such as running or yoga)
Field sports (such as soccer or football practice)
Playground / water play
Special park events (such as concerts, races, festivals, farmers' market)
Dog walking
Gatherings with friends or family (picnics, parties, reunions)
Community meetings (for a club or association)
Other : Please Specify _____

4. What amenities and features would you most like to see added or improved at Forsyth Park?
Bathrooms
Better accessibility (such as wheelchair-accessible parking or facilities)
Bicycle lane
Bicycle racks
Drinking water fountains
Emergency phones
Game tables (such as checkers/chess or table tennis)
Interpretive or educational signage
Lighting
Fenced off-leash dog areas
Parking
Picnic areas
Play structures
Public art
Seating
Shade structures (such as tented areas, gazebo, pavilion)
Splash pad
Trash cans/collection
Trees
None
Other : Please Specify _____

5. What programs would you most like to see added or increased at Forsyth Park?
Community gardening
Educational classes (such as art, dance, martial arts)
Educational tours of the park
Environmental education (such as plant identification tour)
Festivals/events
Fitness classes (such as Zumba, yoga, boot camps)
Food trucks
Movies in the park
Organized sports
Performers or performance art
Programs for adults (please describe below in "other")
Programs for seniors (please describe below in "other")
Programs for teens (please describe below in "other")
Programs for young children (please describe below in "other")
Vendors (such as crafts, jewelry)
Other : Please Specify _____

6. What do you like most about Forsyth Park?
Please write in your answer.

7. Do you have any additional comments or concerns about the future of Forsyth Park?
Please write in your answer.

To ensure we are reaching a broad spectrum of park users, please tell us a little about yourself.

8. What is your age?
Less than 13
13-18
19-24
25-45
46-65
66 or older

9. How would you describe your racial/ethnic identity? (circle all that apply)
Asian American
Black or African American
Hispanic/Latino
Native American/American Indian
White or Caucasian
Category not listed. Please describe_____
Prefer not to answer

10. What is the zip code where you live?
31302
31322
31328
31402
31403
31404
31405
31406
31407
31408
31409
31410
31411
31415
31418
31419
31420
31421
Other _____

11. How did you hear about this survey?
City of Savannah website
Friends of Forsyth website
Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, NextDoor)
Traditional Media (newspaper, television)
Newsletter/Bulletin
From a friend
Completed in person while visiting the park or at an event I was attending
Other: Please Specify _____

Want to stay updated on the progress of the master plan? Add your name to our mailing list:
Your personal information will never be shared and your comments will be posted anonymously.
_____

Concept Phase Survey Form

FRIENDS of FORSYTH
Preserving the Past, Planning the Future

Thank you to the thousands of Savannahians who completed the initial survey about Forsyth Park! These two designs represent the vision of our community for the park and are a collection of ideas from which to choose for the final Master Plan. We are asking you to share which elements of each design you prefer and that you feel best represent your vision for the future of Forsyth. **Please complete this survey and return it to one of the volunteers.**

1. How do you feel about Design Option 1? *(circle option that best fits)*

5	4	3	1	1
I Love It		I Like It		I Don't Like It

2. How do you feel about Design Option 2? *(circle option that best fits)*

5	4	3	1	1
I Love It		I Like It		I Don't Like It

3. Which option do you think will appeal to more people? *(circle one)*

Design Option 1
Design Option 2
Combination of Both

4. Which of the proposed features do you like most? Note that you can choose features from either design.
(circle up to eight)

Additional Bathrooms at South End
Bike and Jogging Path Separate from Pedestrian Path
Central Arc Path
Children's Garden
Crushed Gravel Seating Areas
Improved Playgrounds
Keep Parking at Current Location
Move Parking North of Activity Cluster
New Monument
Pickleball Courts
Playgrounds/Activity Clustered at Southern End of Park
Splashpad Next to Playgrounds
Splashpad Plaza at Bandshell/ Theater
Stormwater Gardens
Widened Central Spine
Other (Please specify) _____

5. Are there any missing features that you would like to see added to the design?
Please write in your answer.

6. Do you have any additional comments, concerns or ideas that you would like to share?
Please write in your answer.

To ensure we are reaching a broad spectrum of park users, please tell us a little about yourself.

7. What is your age?
Less than 13
13-18
19-24
25-45
46-65
66 or older

8. How would you describe your racial/ethnic identity? *(circle all that apply)*
Asian American
Black or African American
Hispanic/Latino
Native American/American Indian
White or Caucasian
Category not listed. Please describe_____
Prefer not to answer

9. What is the zip code where you live?

31302	31408
31322	31409
31328	31410
31401	31411
31402	31415
31403	31418
31404	31419
31405	31420
31406	31421
31407	Other _____

Want to stay updated on the progress of the master plan? Add your name to our email list:
Your personal information will never be shared and your comments will be posted anonymously.

_____

(Please print your email address clearly)

COMMENT PERIOD ENDS APRIL 30TH!

Take the Survey online! **Friendsofforsyth.org**

SURVEYS AND COMMENT FORMS

Draft Master Plan Comment Form

COMMUNITY COMMENT SHEET
Forsyth Park Draft Master Plan

Rooted in 11 months of community engagement, more than 4,500 completed surveys, and hundreds of written comments, this draft plan is a direct result of feedback from the community and local collaborators regarding the park's use, design, and amenities. Preservation of the park's tree canopy, open green space, and historic integrity are top priorities and have guided every step of the process.

Feedback From The Community	**Enhancements Requested by the Community**
1. Protect, preserve, and plan for the future of the tree canopy 2. Maintain as much open green space as possible 3. Retain historic integrity 4. Keep the Rotary playground in the same location 5. Provide more family friendly space and activities throughout park 6. Keep the amount and location of parking the same 7. Do not pursue major design changes such as arching path and sidewalks flanking central spine	1. Bathrooms on the southern end including appropriate security and maintenance 2. Enhanced lighting 3. Dedicated bike and pedestrian lanes 4. Playground with water play; Rotary playground remains in place 5. Stormwater gardens to allow sustainable drainage (not to encroach on usable green space) 6. Children's garden near the center of the park 7. Traffic calming measures to improve access into park 8. New monument 9. Enhanced landscaping 10. Gathering spaces with seating areas 11. Improved amenities such as more drinking fountains, trash and recycling bins, bike racks 12. Improved basketball and tennis courts 13. Restored Fragrant Garden with ADA access and extended hours

Comments

Please share your zip code:

Visit friendsofforsyth.org to view the draft plan and share your comments online.

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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY
Discovery Phase

INTRODUCTION

The community engagement methodology for the project was originally designed to follow the traditional model of in-person charrettes, presentations to stakeholder groups and informational sessions in the park. Due to the challenges presented by the Covid 19 pandemic, it was necessary for the project team to pivot dramatically and design an entirely new approach based on a robust virtual model with limited in-person engagement. While this new approach required a significant learning curve and effort to educate and engage the public, ultimately it allowed the planning team to reach a much broader representation of the Savannah community than we would have been able to do otherwise.

In addition to the online engagement tools designed and utilized by the planning team, Trustees' Garden Club, through the Master Plan project brand, Friends of Forsyth (FOF), used a variety of methods to promote the Master Plan project and engage with the Savannah community.

DISCOVERY PHASE

Discovery Phase, October 2020 – March 2021. The goal of community engagement during the Discovery Phase was to introduce the project, promote the online and in-person engagement opportunities, and solicit feedback from the community on how they use the park and to express concerns and enhancements for consideration through an informational survey. The engagement period was originally scheduled to end November 30th; however, City Council requested an extension through March 2021 to provide additional time for the planning team to collect feedback from a broader cross-section of neighborhoods and ensure that all Savannahians had the opportunity to have their voices heard.

Signage

- Purpose - To raise awareness of the Master Plan project and promote engagement through the online and in-person engagement tools
- Where and When – signage was installed October 1 - December 1, 2020. Smaller signs featured QR code to facilitate access to website and engagement tools
- 2 large banners hung at corners of Park Ave./Drayton St. and Gaston St./ Whitaker St.
- 6 smaller banners attached to fencing throughout park, e.g. playground and sport court fencing
- 40 yard signs installed throughout park
- "Feather banners" were set up at the 3 locations when & where in-person engagement occurred
- Result - Signage effective in raising awareness and engaging those in the park and driving down Drayton and Whitaker Streets.

Website

- Purpose – The Friends of Forsyth website was created to provide information about the park, the project and the planning team, host plan graphics and engagement tools (survey, ideas wall, interactive map), facilitate contact with FOF through contact form/email; provide a catalog of frequently asked questions; provide opportunity to sign up to receive future emails; City of Savannah featured project on its website as well
- Where and When – Website launched October 1, 2020
- Result - During Discovery Phase, over 6,400 unique visitors, average engagement time 2 minutes. 2,307 online surveys about the park were completed.

Social Media

- Purpose – To raise awareness of the project, promote all community engagement opportunities and website, share information about in-park informational sessions and post photos of park activity; posts were made from the Friends of Forsyth account and were often reposted on the City of Savannah and Mayor's social media accounts. Mayor Johnson shot a short video promoting the project and encouraging participation
- Where and When – Platforms used: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, NextDoor. Posts were clustered during active engagement periods along with periodic park-related human interest/history posts in-between to keep the community engaged
- Results - 50 posts were made on all platforms. Combined data from Facebook & Instagram: 292 total new likes, 1596 total engagements, average daily reach 65 with a high of 816. Engagement data unavailable for Twitter and NextDoor

Email Blasts (Eblasts)

- Purpose – Introduction of project, offer to meet with organizations and groups, promotion of online and in-person engagement tools, request help with engaging their constituents
- Where and When - 2 emails sent during the Discovery Phase to list of roughly 500 groups and individuals identified as participants and/or collaborators (neighborhood associations, faith-based organizations, non-profits, area businesses, etc.)
- Result - Five presentations/meetings

In-Park informational/Listening sessions

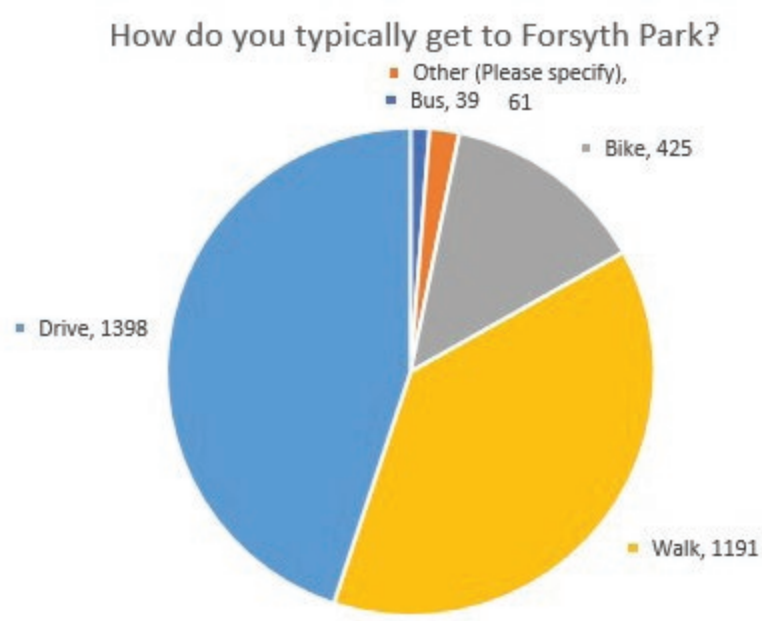
- Purpose - Promotion of discovery survey about the park (accessible online via QR Code or in the park via hard copy), education of park visitors about the project, opportunity to listen to public voice concerns about and vision for the park
- Where and When - Sessions took place October 24, 31 & November 7, 2020 from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Teams of volunteers were located at three stations in the park to pass out surveys and answer questions. Volunteers wore Friends of Forsyth t-shirts and feather banners were set up at each location to promote engagement. QR code linking to the online survey was very successful in overcoming barriers of visitors not wanting to complete the hard copy survey at that time and/or resistant to touching paper due to the pandemic
- Result: Over 400 hard copy surveys completed in person

Press

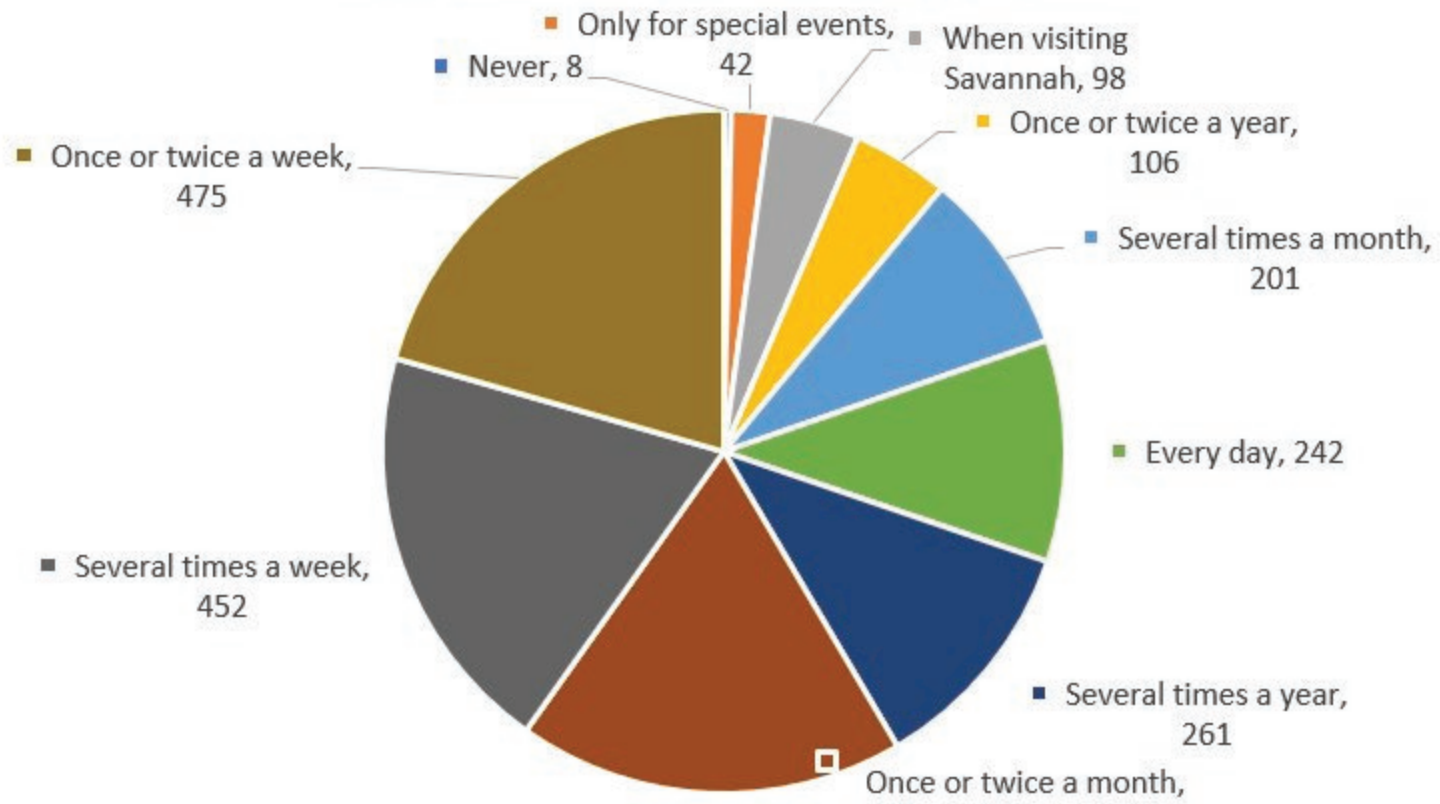
- Purpose: To promote the project and encourage participation in the process
- Where and When: Press release issued by the City Of Savannah 10/20/21
- Result: Coverage by FOX28, WSAV & WTOC; interview on SCADradio "The Parallax View with Scott Singeison."

Presentations/Meetings

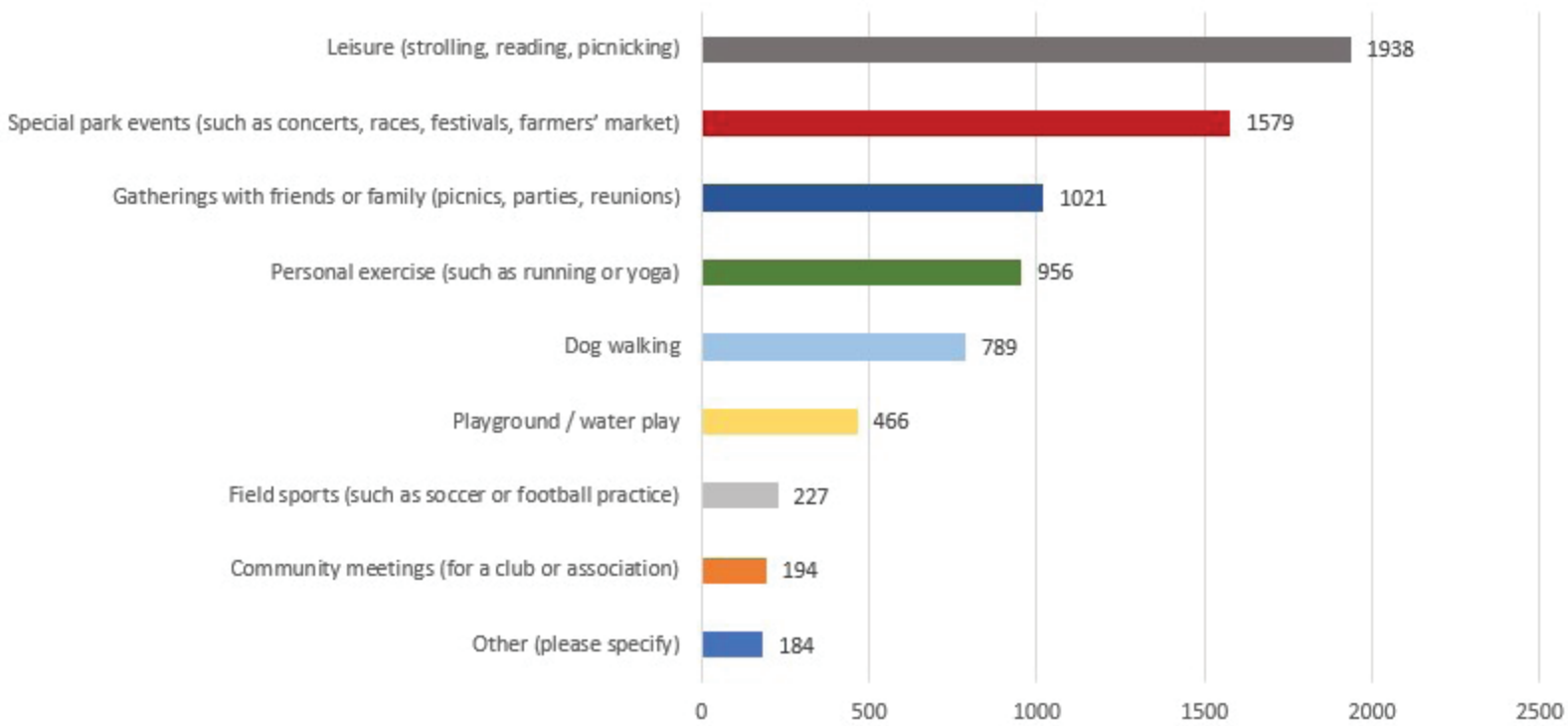
- Purpose: To introduce the Master Plan project and promote participation in the survey about the park
- Where and When: Park & Tree Commission 11/17/20; Update on engagement results and progress to-date presented to City Council the weeks of 12/14/20 and 3/15/21; Savannah Veterans' Association 1/4/21; Southside Rotary Club 1/12/21; Women of St. John's Episcopal Church 3/2/21; Sunrise Rotary Club 3/4/21; City of Savannah Neighborhood Coordinators; Savannah Chatham County Public School System PIO; 3 City-sponsored youth groups totalling 80 young people; Deep Center; Mayor's HOLA Task Force; SCADPro class project
- Result: Broader awareness of the project and participation in the process



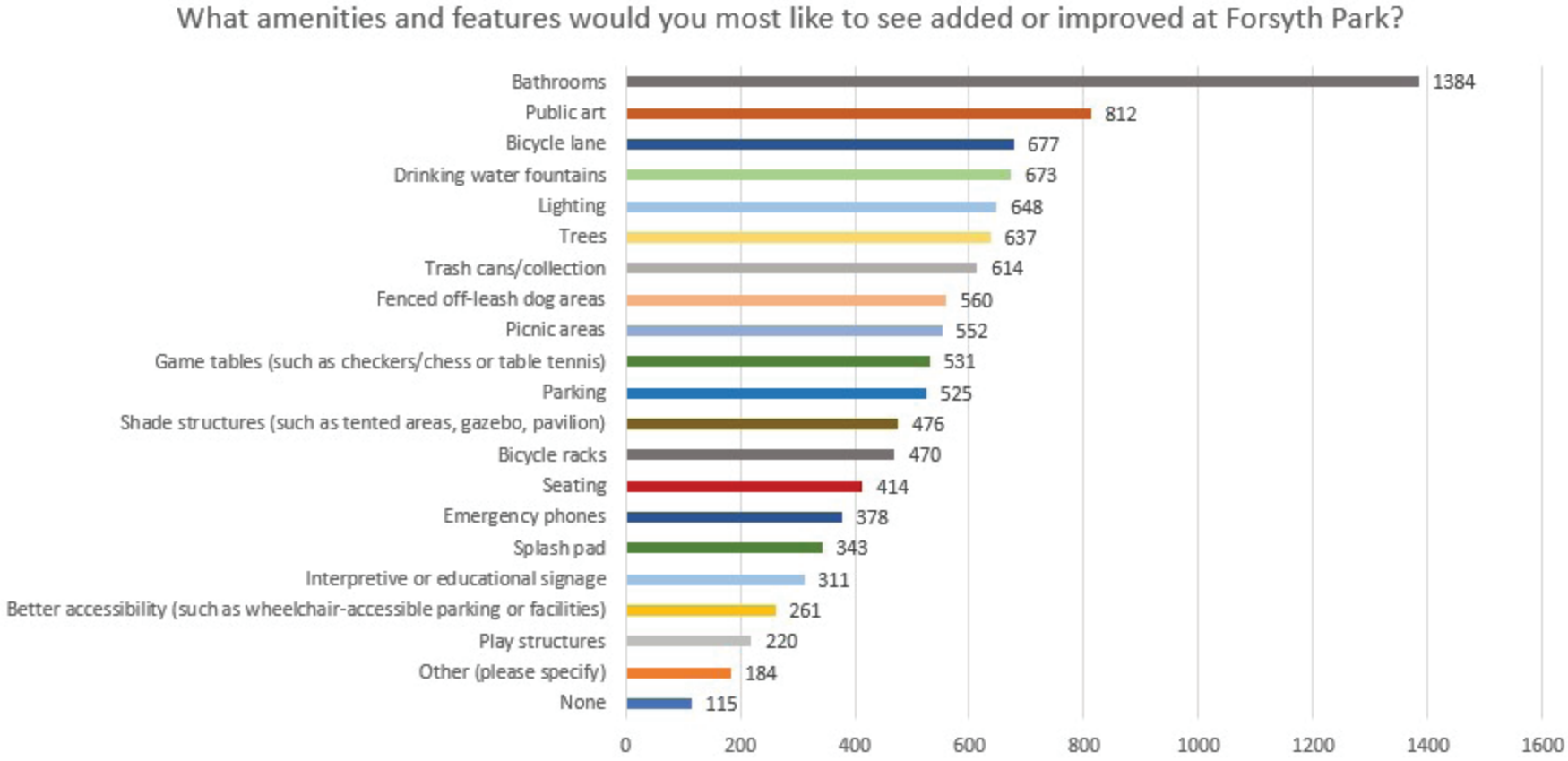
How often do you visit Forsyth Park?



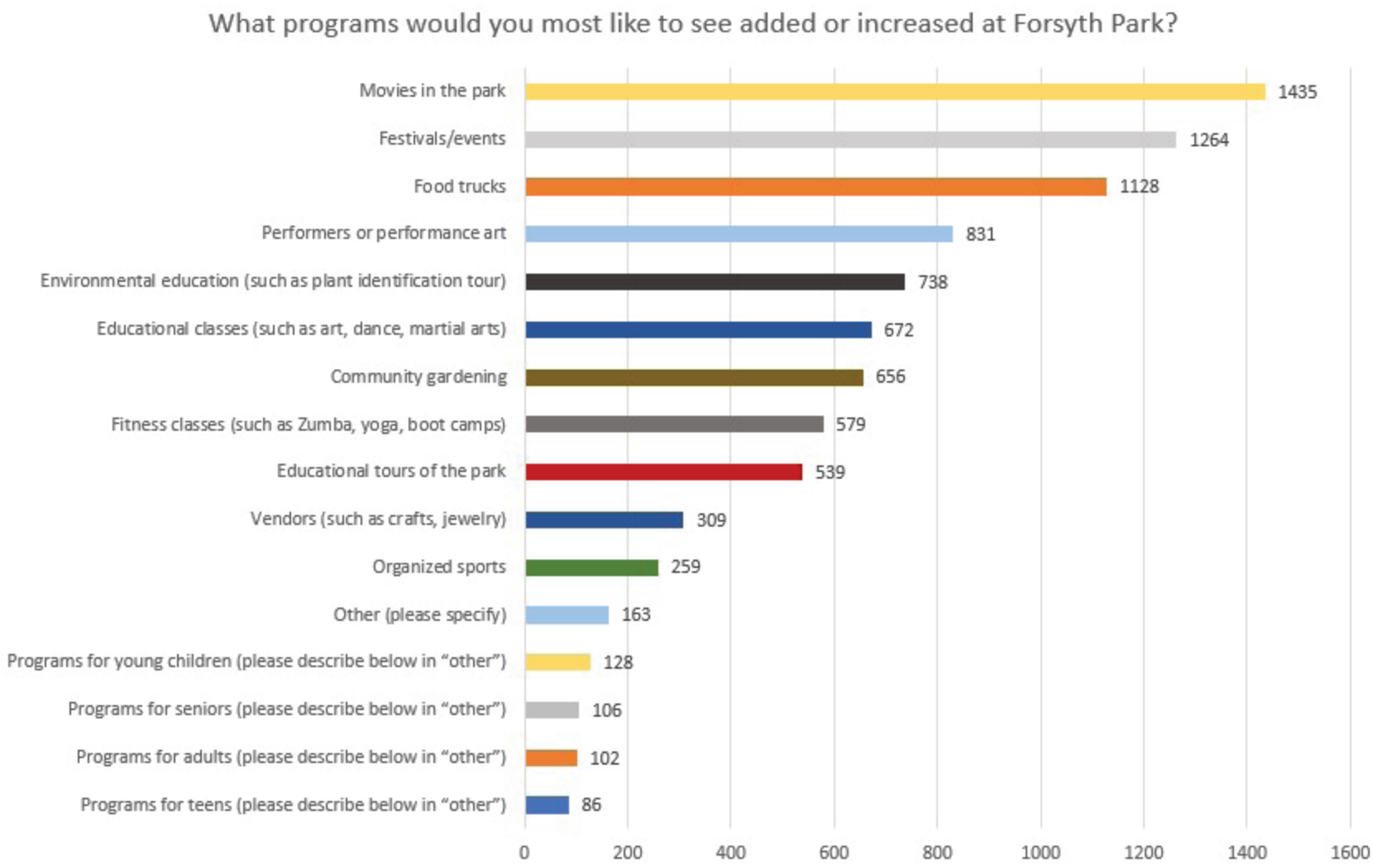
What are activities you most enjoy or participate in most frequently at the park?

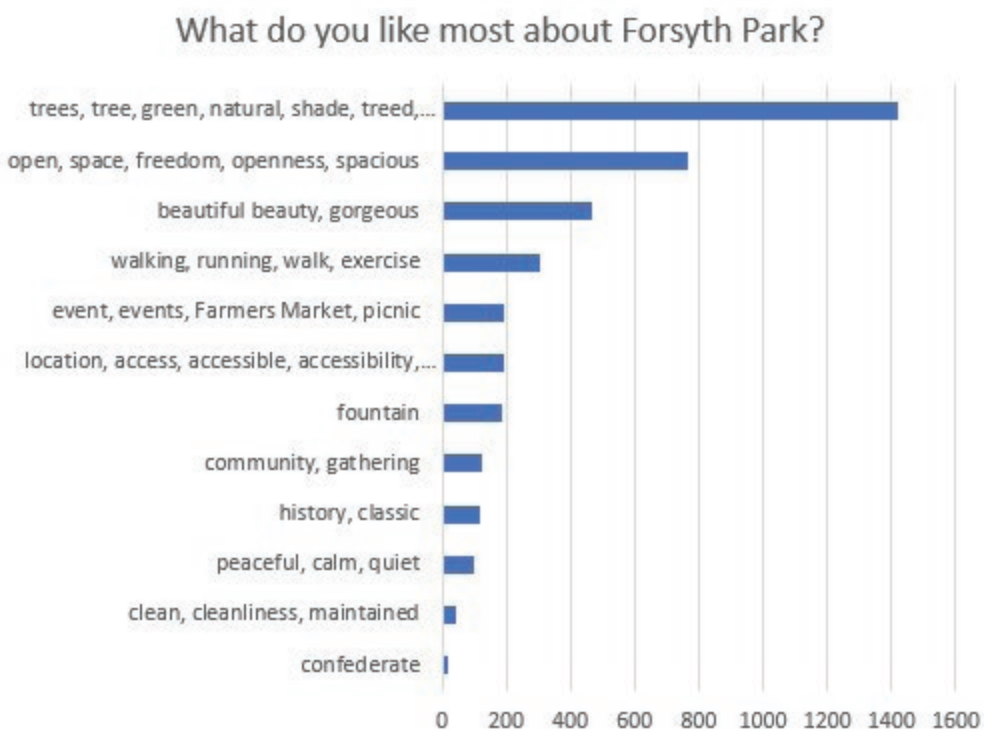


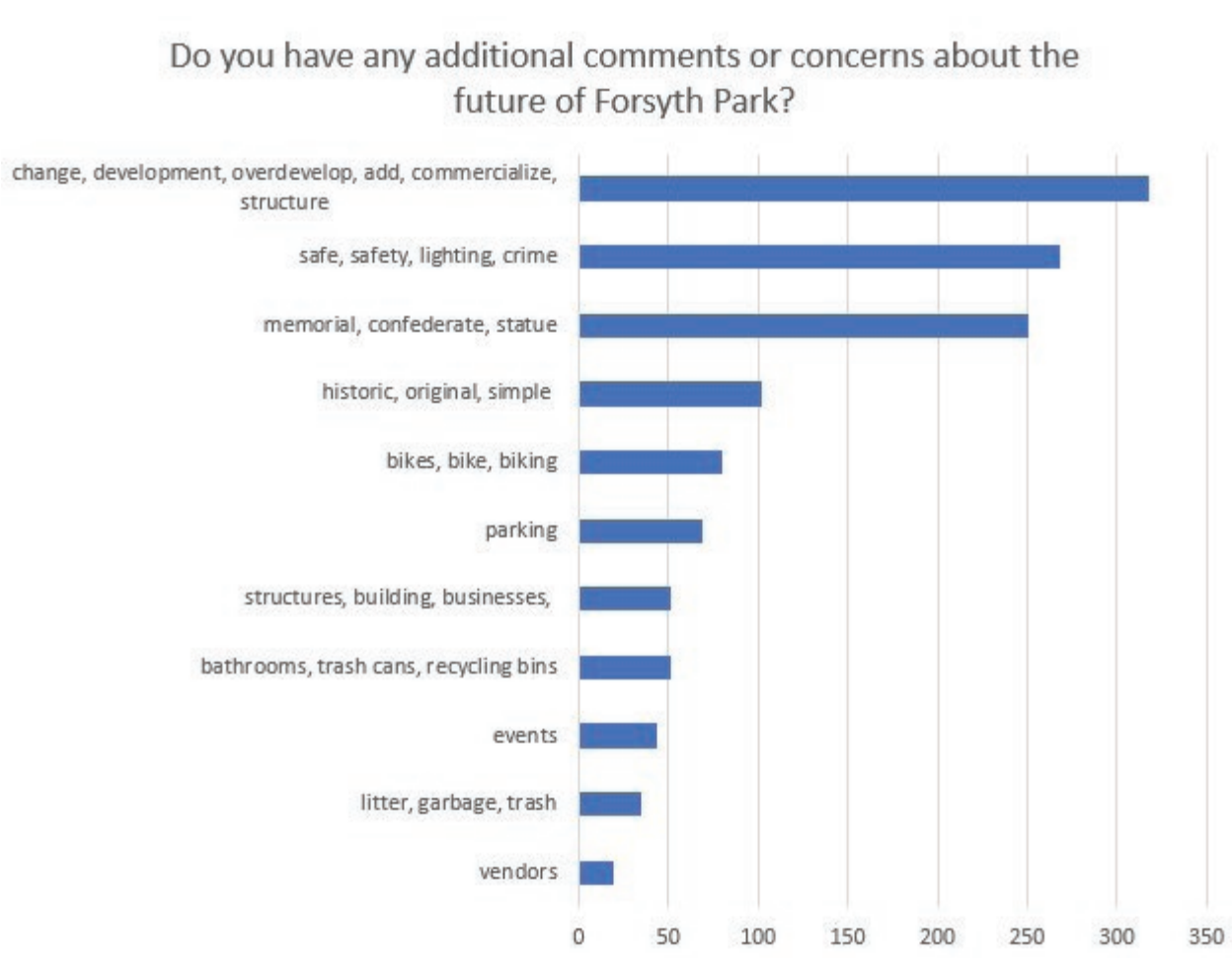
What amenities and features would you most like to see added or improved at Forsyth Park?

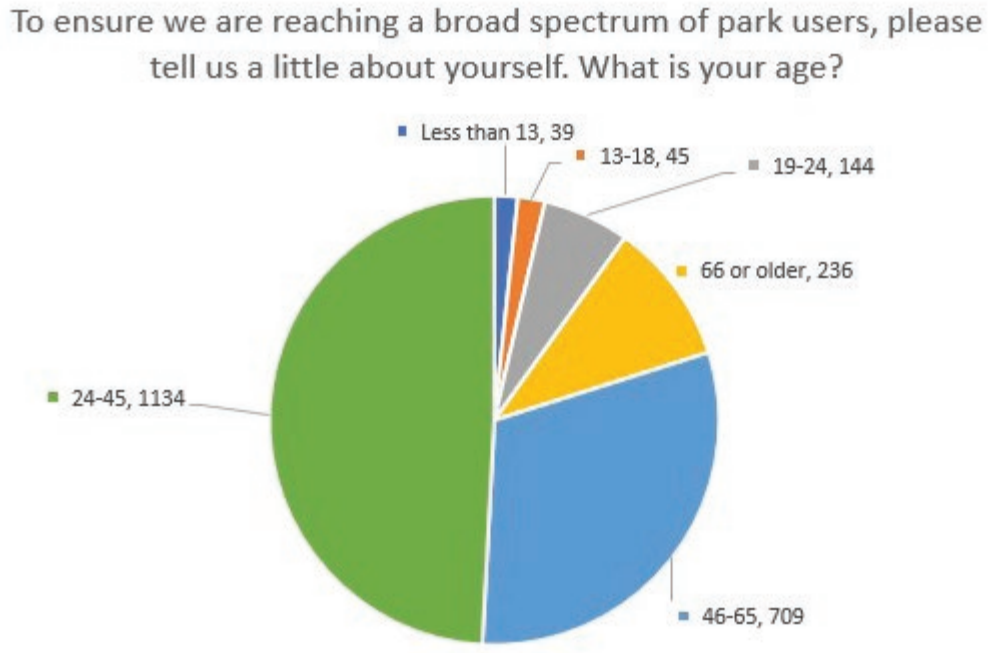


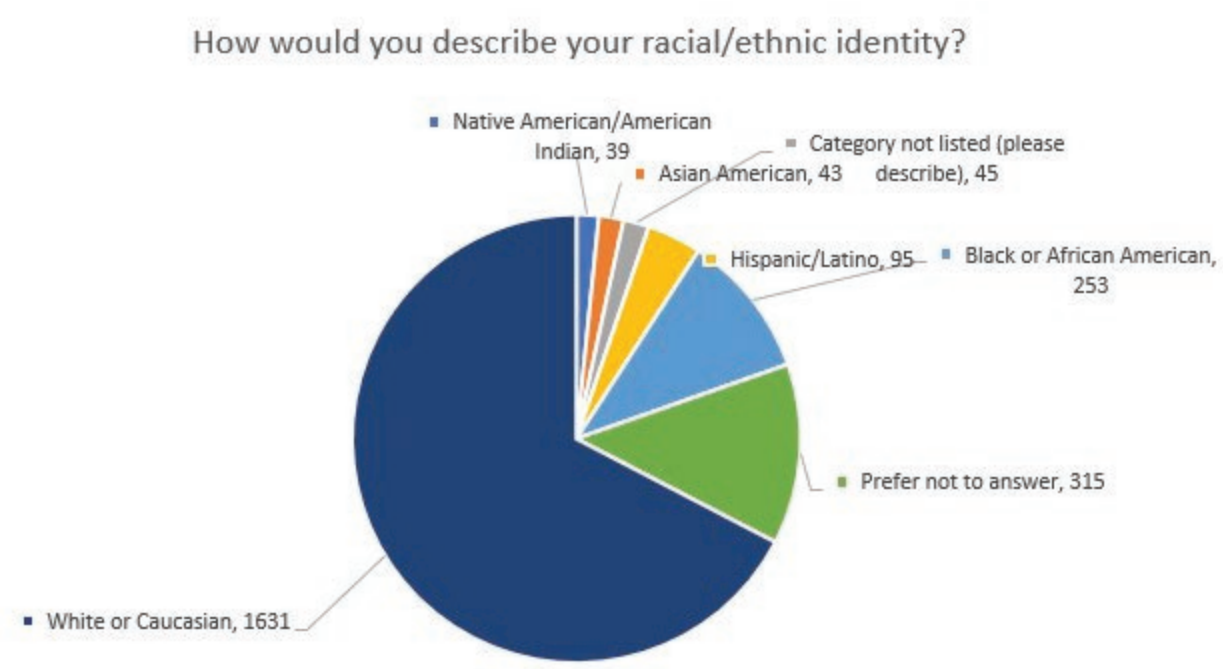
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY
Discovery Phase

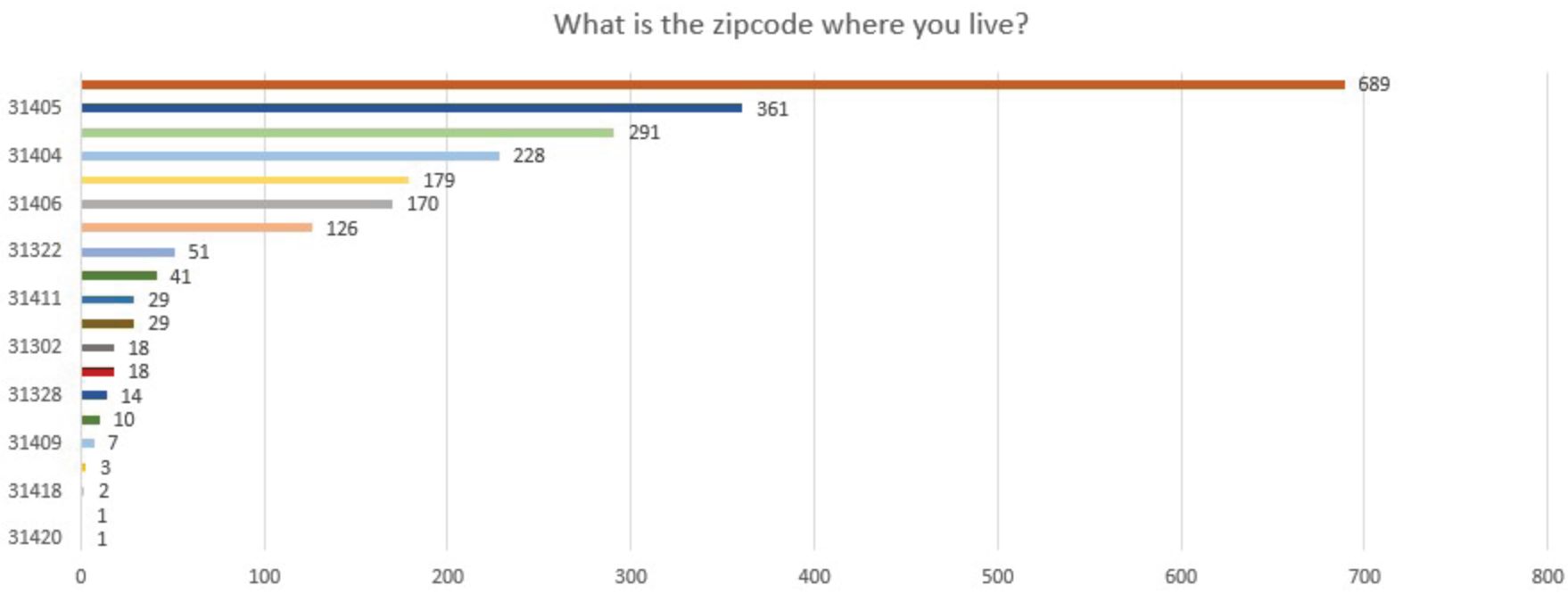


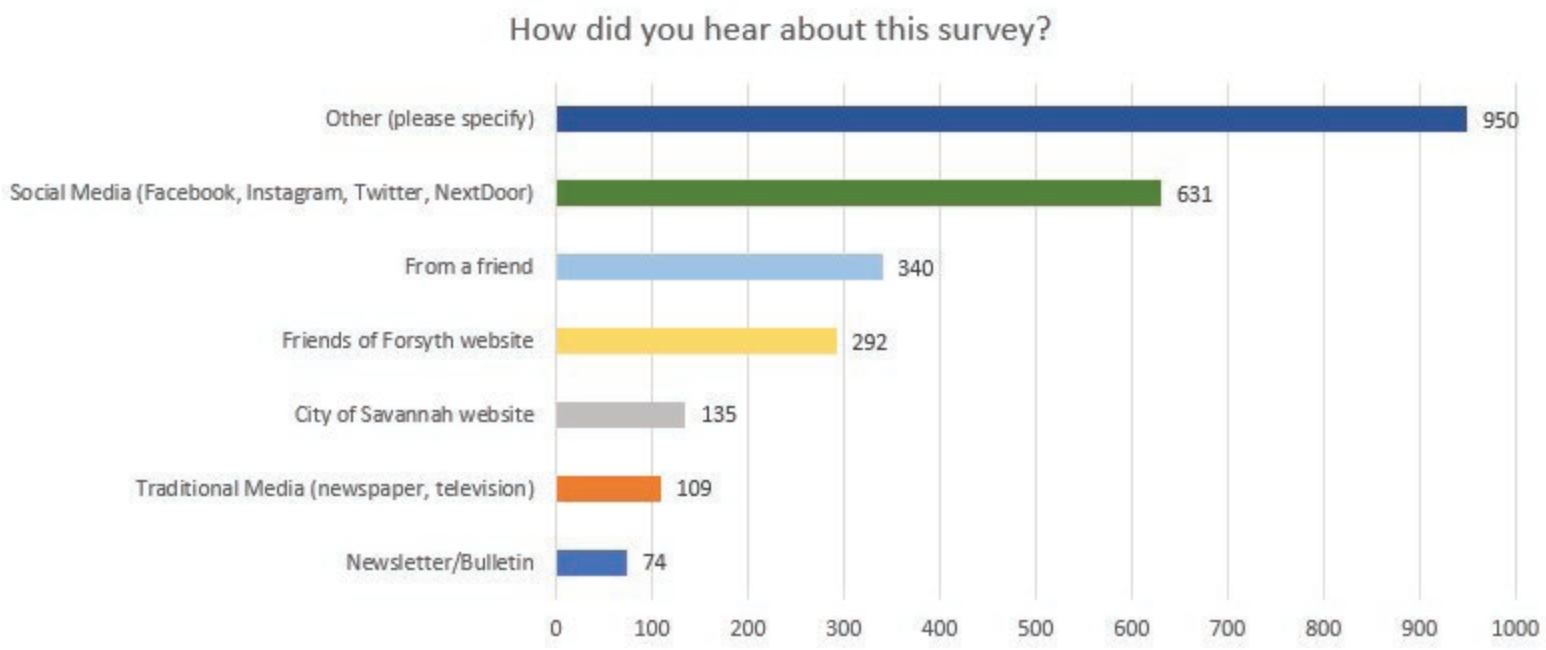





To ensure we are reaching a broad spectrum of park users, please tell us a little about yourself. What is your age?
Less than 13, 39
13-18, 45
19-24, 144
66 or older, 236
24-45, 1134
46-65, 709


How would you describe your racial/ethnic identity?
Native American/American Indian, 39
Asian American, 43
Category not listed (please describe), 45
Hispanic/Latino, 95
Black or African American, 253
Prefer not to answer, 315
White or Caucasian, 1631


What is the zipcode where you live?
31405 689
361
31404 291
228
31406 179
170
31322 126
51
31411 41
29
31302 29
18
31328 18
14
31409 10
7
31418 3
2
31420 1
1
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800


How did you hear about this survey?
Other (please specify) 950
Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, NextDoor) 631
From a friend 340
Friends of Forsyth website 292
City of Savannah website 135
Traditional Media (newspaper, television) 109
Newsletter/Bulletin 74
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY
Concept Phase

CONCEPT DESIGN / DESIGN OPTION PHASE

Concept Design / Design Option Phase, April 2021 - August 2021: The goal of community engagement during this phase was to introduce two conceptual designs, representative of the feedback gathered from the community during the Discovery Phase and gather feedback from the community through the online and in-person engagement tools. The Concept Design Phase was also referred to as the Design Option Phase to emphasize the two groupings of design options presented to the community. The majority of community engagement during this phase took place April 1 - 30, 2021

Signage

- Purpose - To announce the Concept Design Phase, display graphics of conceptual design options and promote engagement through the project website, online survey, virtual meetings and in-person informational sessions in the park
- Where and When – signage installed April 1 - 30, 2021. Smaller signs featured QR code to facilitate access to website and engagement tools
- 2 large banners hung at corners of Park Avenue/Drayton St. and Gaston St./Whitaker St.
- 6 smaller banners attached to fencing throughout park, e.g. playground and sport court fencing
- 2 large wooden signs were installed along the central spine of the park by City Greenscapes Division to which were attached the conceptual design graphics. One large banner displaying the same graphic was attached to the basketball court fencing
- 20 yard signs installed throughout park (20 signs were stolen during phase 1 engagement period)
- Result - Signage effective in engaging those in the park and driving down Drayton and Whitaker Streets. Unfortunately, due to an "ownership dispute"with the City initiated by an outside group focused on the southern end of the park, signage was stolen from several locations south of the Civil War Memorial

Website

- Purpose – To host design option graphics and engagement tools (online survey, ideas wall, and links to virtual meetings); facilitate contact with FOF through contact form/email; post answers to frequently asked questions; provide opportunity to sign up to receive future emails; City of Savannah featured project on its website as well
- Where and When – Graphics remained online until Draft Plan Phase initiated September 15, 2021; online survey remained active through April 30, 2021
- Result - During Concept Design Phase, over 7,669 unique visitors, average engagement time 2 minutes. 2,550 surveys were completed

Social Media

- Purpose – To continue to raise awareness of the project, promote all community engagement opportunities and website, share information about in-park informational sessions and post photos of park activity; posts were made from the Friends of Forsyth account and were often reposted on the City of Savannah and Mayor's social media accounts
- Where and When – Platforms used: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, NextDoor. Posts were clustered during active engagement periods with periodic park-related human interest/history posts in between to keep the community engaged
- Results - 26 posts were made on all platforms during the period the survey was active. Combined data from Facebook & Instagram: 118 total new likes, 888 total engagements, average daily reach 222 with a high of 1303. Detailed engagement data unavailable for Twitter and NextDoor

Email Blasts (Eblasts)

- Purpose – Announcement of Concept Design Phase, promotion of online and in-person engagement tools
- Where and When - 11 emails were sent to email list of roughly 1,000 addresses during the month of April. Two emails were sent prior to each virtual district meeting (5) to remind recipients of and share link to meetings
- Result - High attendance at virtual meetings and high number of online surveys completed

In-Park informational/Listening Sessions

- Purpose - Presentation of two conceptual designs; promotion of design option survey online through QR code or via hard copy; opportunity to listen to public feedback and answer questions
- Where and When - Sessions took place April 10, 17, 24, 2021 from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Teams of volunteers were located at three stations in the park to pass out surveys and answer questions. Volunteers wore Friends of Forsyth t-shirts and feather banners were set up at each location to promote engagement; laminated visuals were provided to help the public better understand certain design details
- Result: Roughly 100 hard copy surveys completed

Virtual District Meetings

- Purpose: To present design options to public and provide opportunity for Q&A with team
- Where and When: Five meetings were held during the month of April, each hosted by an Alderperson. Meetings were hosted for Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Alderperson for District 1 declined to participate). While each meeting was hosted by a specific Alderperson, participation in the meetings was open to anyone in the community
- Result: meetings lasted roughly 1.5 hours each and questions were asked via chat function. On average, each meeting was attended by about 80 people

Press

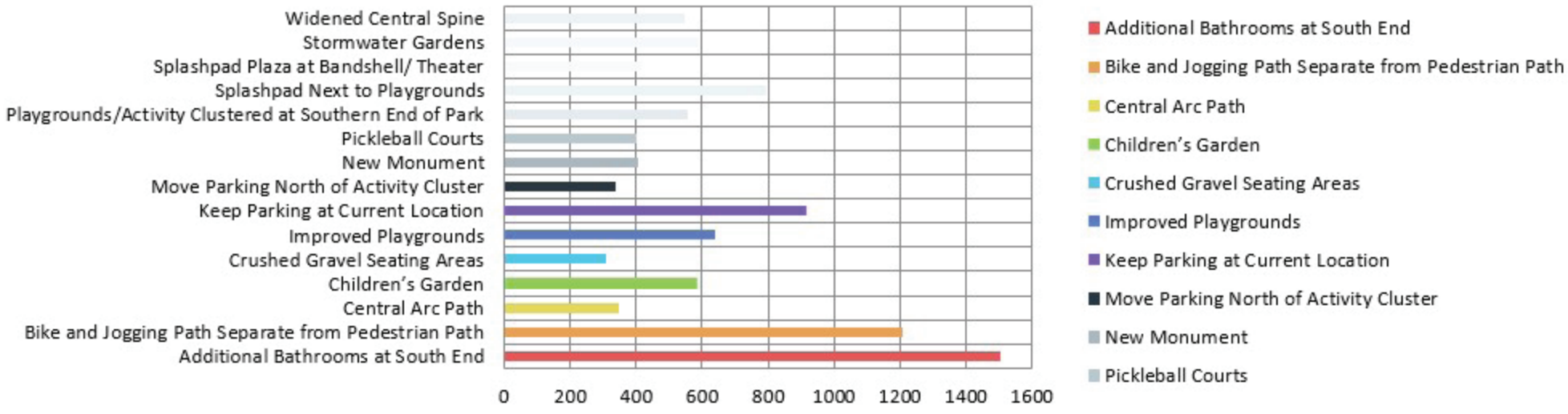
- Purpose: To announce the Concept Design Phase and encourage participation
- Where and When: Press release issued by City of Savannah April 2, 2021
- Result: This phase of the project received much coverage in the press: Savannah Morning News, The Current, WTOC (3), WSAV, FOX28; project chairs interviewed on two podcasts: The Commute and Better Savannah

Presentations/Meetings (in addition to virtual meetings)

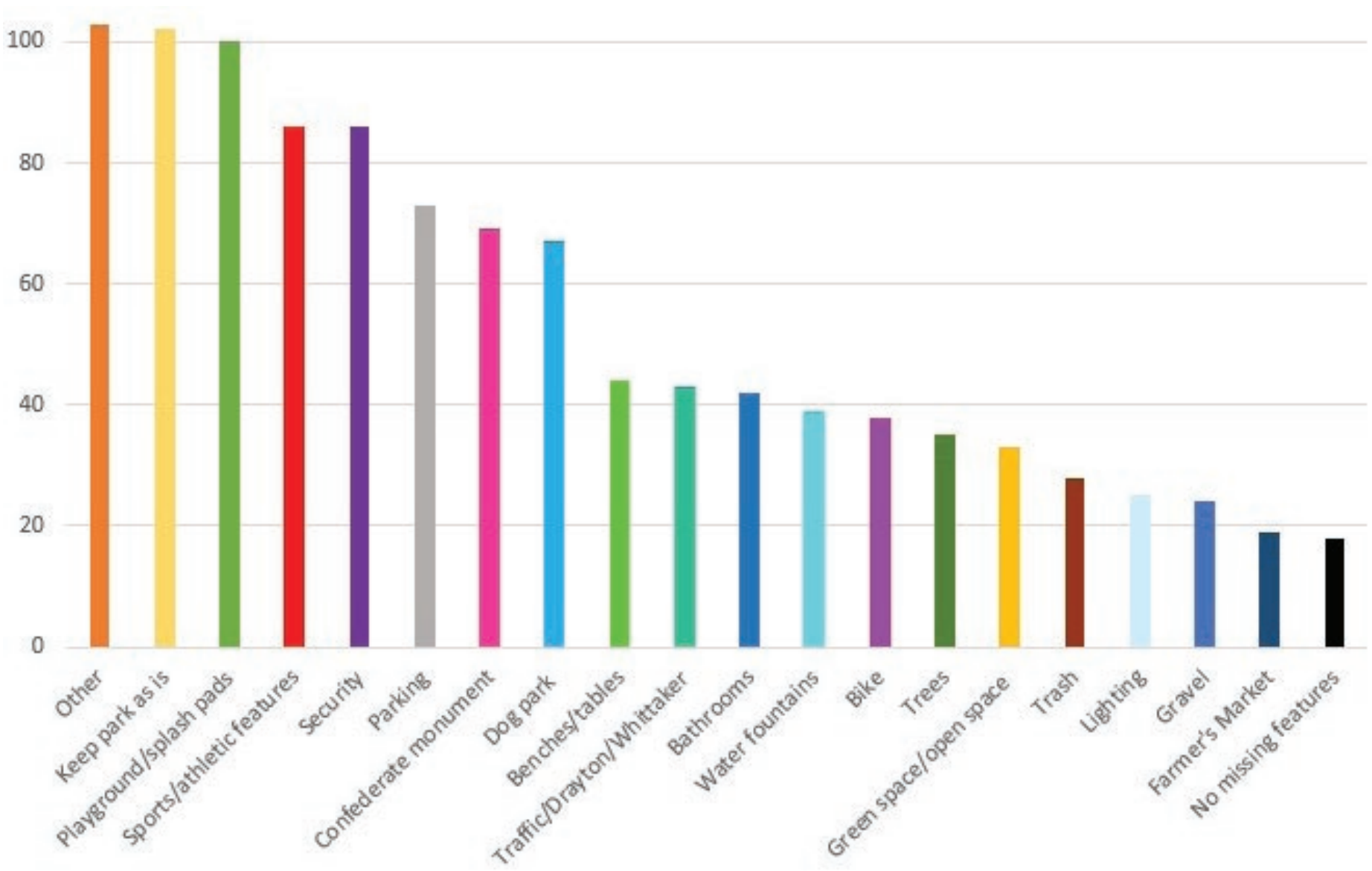
- Purpose: Though multiple virtual community meetings were held, the project team remained open to meeting with specific groups to share the design options and answer questions. In August, prior to kick-off of the Draft Plan Phase, meetings were held with collaborator groups identified by the project team to gain specific insight into elements of the plan
- Where and When: From April through August, 2021 project chairs met with VNA leadership, Rotary Club of Savannah, the Park & Tree Commission, SCADPro class. Collaborator meetings were held with representatives from businesses around the park, the tourism community, groups holding large events in the park, representatives from recreation and mobility-oriented groups, youth football coaches
- Result: These meetings provided the team with important data which would inform the draft plan and increased goodwill around the project

DRAFT MASTER PLAN

Which of the proposed features do you like most?

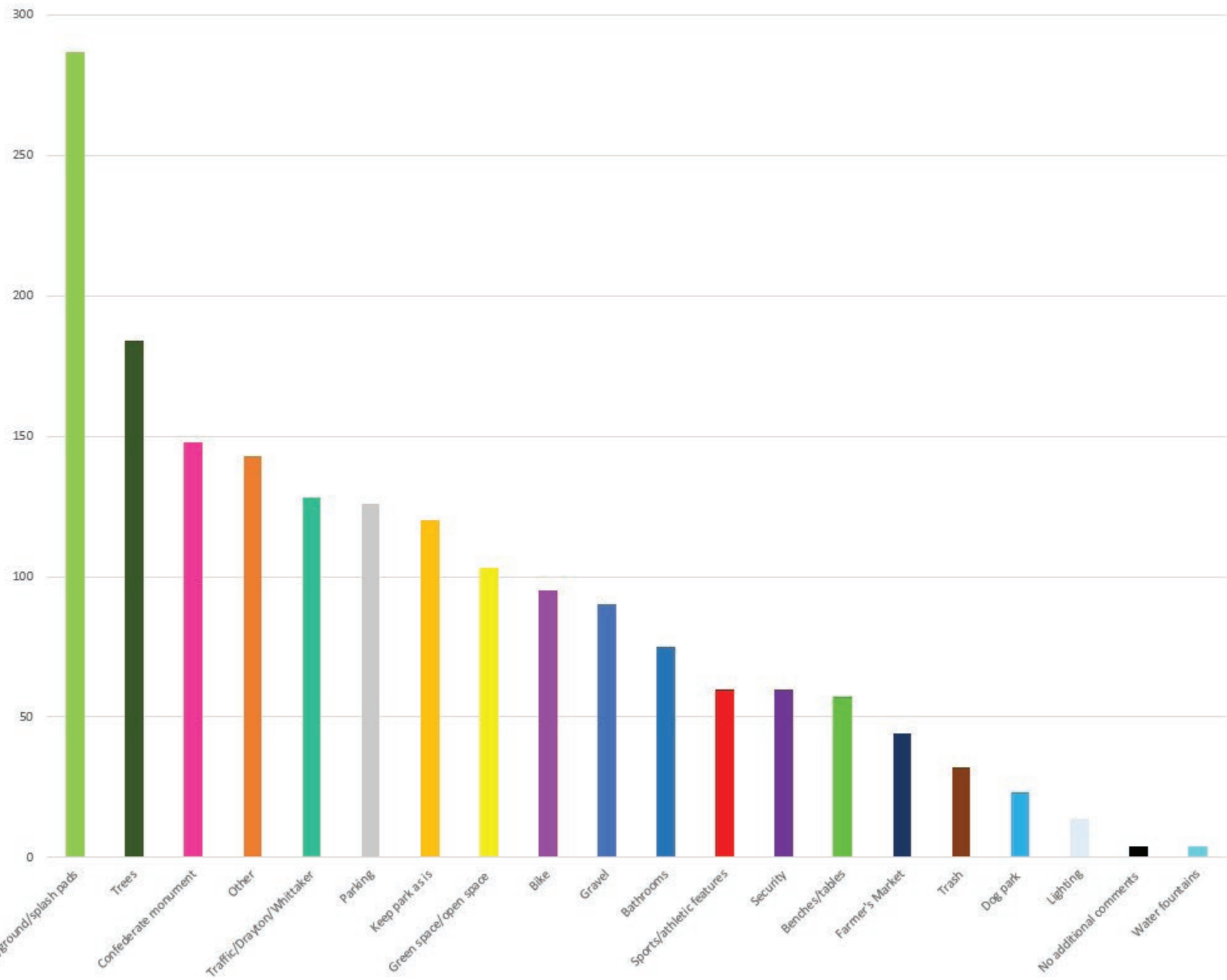


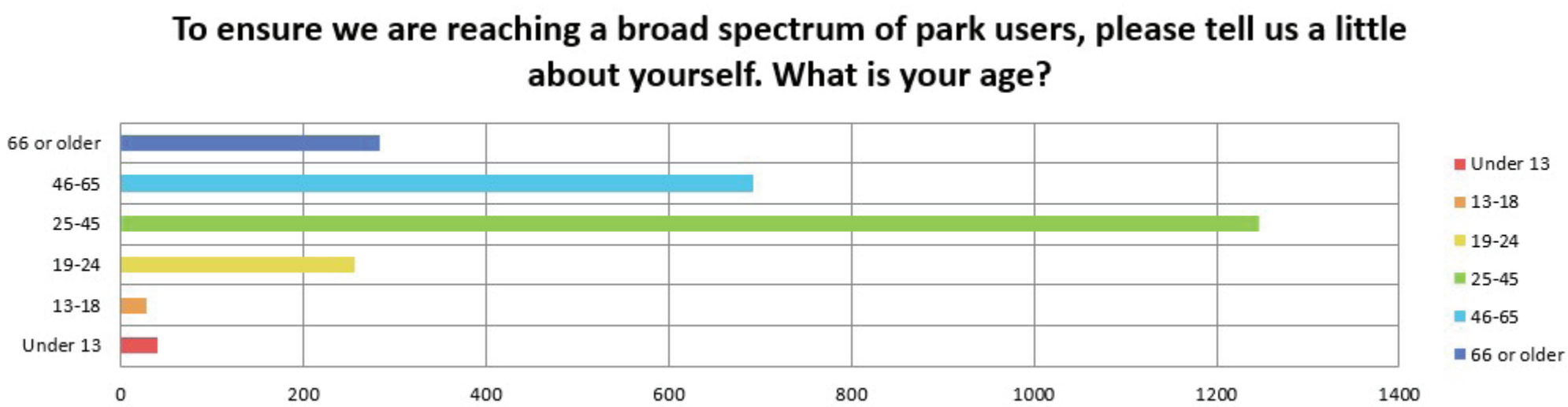
Are there any missing features you would like to see added to the design?

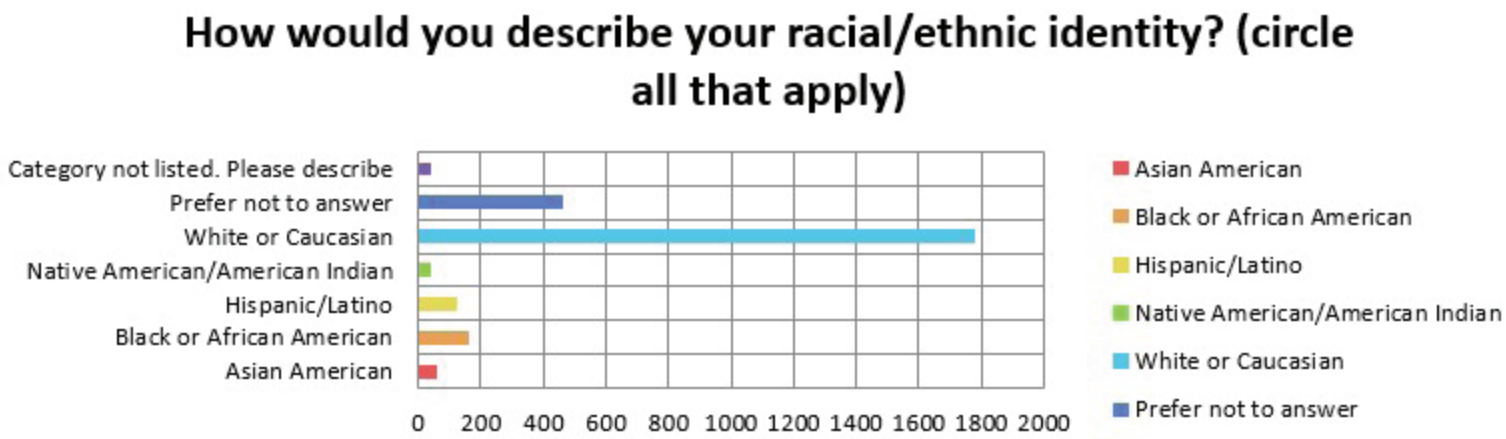


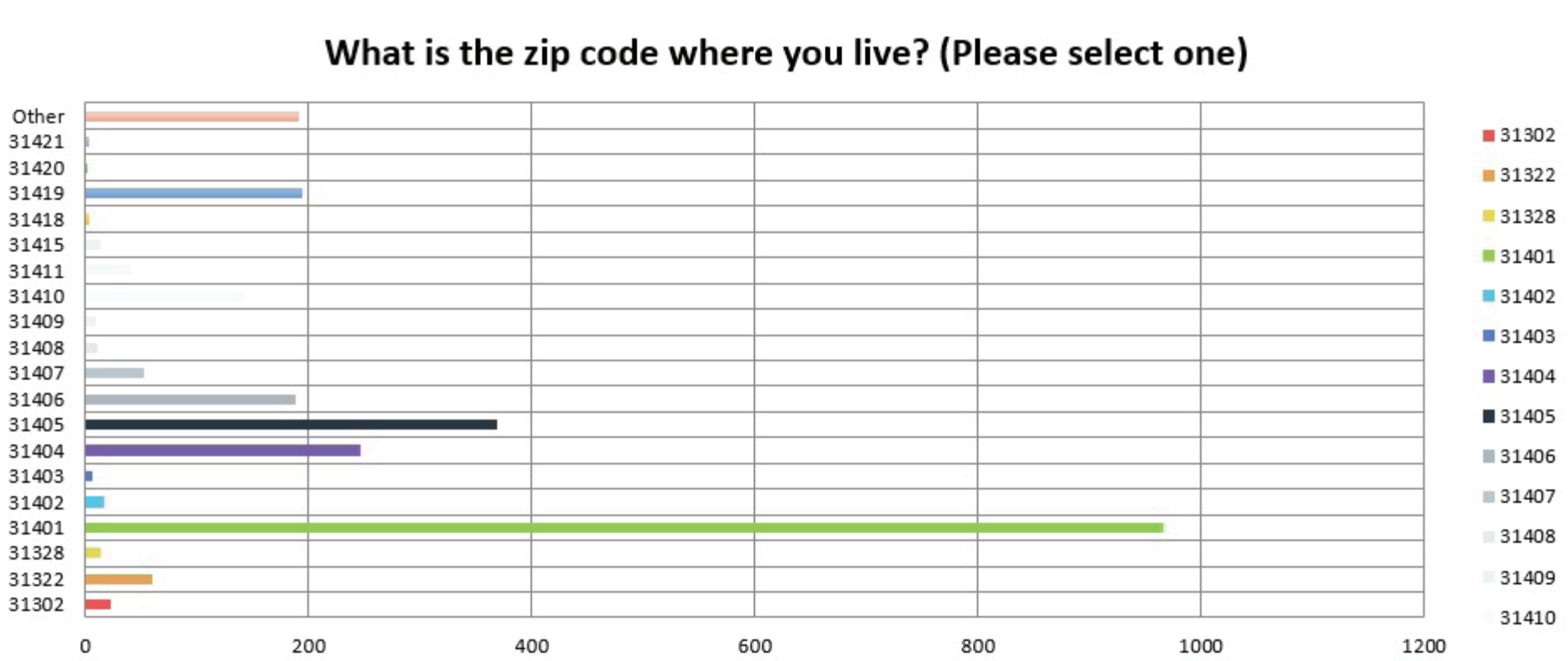
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY
Concept Phase

Do you have any additional comments, concerns or ideas you would like to share?




To ensure we are reaching a broad spectrum of park users, please tell us a little about yourself. What is your age?
66 or older
46-65
25-45
19-24
13-18
Under 13
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
Under 13
13-18
19-24
25-45
46-65
66 or older


How would you describe your racial/ethnic identity? (circle all that apply)
Category not listed. Please describe
Prefer not to answer
White or Caucasian
Native American/American Indian
Hispanic/Latino
Black or African American
Asian American
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
1800
2000
Asian American
Black or African American
Hispanic/Latino
Native American/American Indian
White or Caucasian
Prefer not to answer


What is the zip code where you live? (Please select one)
Other
31421
31420
31419
31418
31415
31411
31410
31409
31408
31407
31406
31405
31404
31403
31402
31401
31328
31322
31302
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
31302
31322
31328
31401
31402
31403
31404
31405
31406
31407
31408
31409
31410

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY
Master Plan Phase

Draft Plan Phase, September 2021: “Draft Plan Phase” refers to the first part of the Master Plan Phase where input was solicited from the community on the draft Master Plan. The goal of community engagement during the Draft Plan Phase was to introduce the draft plan to the community and promote the online, virtual and in-person engagement tools. The community engagement during this phase took place September 7 - 30, 2021

Signage
- Purpose - To announce the Draft Plan Phase, promote online comment form, advertise virtual meetings and in-person informational sessions in the park
- Where and When – signage installed September 7 - 30, 2021 to advertise virtual community meetings and online engagement tools. Smaller signs featured QR code to facilitate access to website and engagement tools.
- Due to vandalism and removal of signage in previous phases, less signage was installed during this phase
- 2 large banners hung at corners of Park Avenue/Drayton St. and Gaston St./Whitaker St.
- Signage promoting the engagement tools was attached to the 2 large wooden signs installed along the central spine of the park. On the in-person engagement days, the draft plan graphic was displayed on these two signs. The graphics were not left in place on days the team was not in the park due to threat of vandalism
- Result - Signage effective in engaging those in the park and driving down Drayton and Whitaker Streets

Website
- Purpose – To host draft plan graphic and engagement tools (online comment form and links to virtual meetings); facilitate contact with Friends of Forsyth through contact form/email; post updates to frequently asked questions; provide opportunity to sign up to receive future emails; City of Savannah featured project on its website as well
- Where and When – Graphic to remain online through final Master Plan Phase, online comment form was active through September 30
- Result - During Draft Plan Phase, over 2,900 unique visitors, average engagement time 1.3 minutes. Roughly 300 online comment forms were submitted

Social Media
- Purpose – To announce Draft Plan Phase and promote all community engagement opportunities and website, share information about in-park informational sessions and post photos of park activity; posts were made from the Friends of Forsyth account and were often reposted on the City of Savannah and Mayor’s social media accounts
- Where and When – Platforms used: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, NextDoor
- Results - 17 posts were made on all platforms during the period that the comment form was active. Combined data from Facebook & Instagram: 47 total new likes, 786 total engagements, average daily reach 150 with a high of 1063. Total number of followers since project kick off: Facebook 706, Instagram 1081, NextDoor 384, Twitter 32. Detailed engagement data unavailable for Twitter and NextDoor

Email Blasts (Eblasts)
- Purpose – Announcement of Draft Plan Phase, promotion of online and in-person engagement tools
- Where and When - 8 emails were sent to email list of roughly 1,600 addresses during the month of September to announce and provide links to the 2 virtual community meetings as well as encourage use of the online comment form and attendance at in-park informational sessions
- Result - Good attendance at virtual meetings

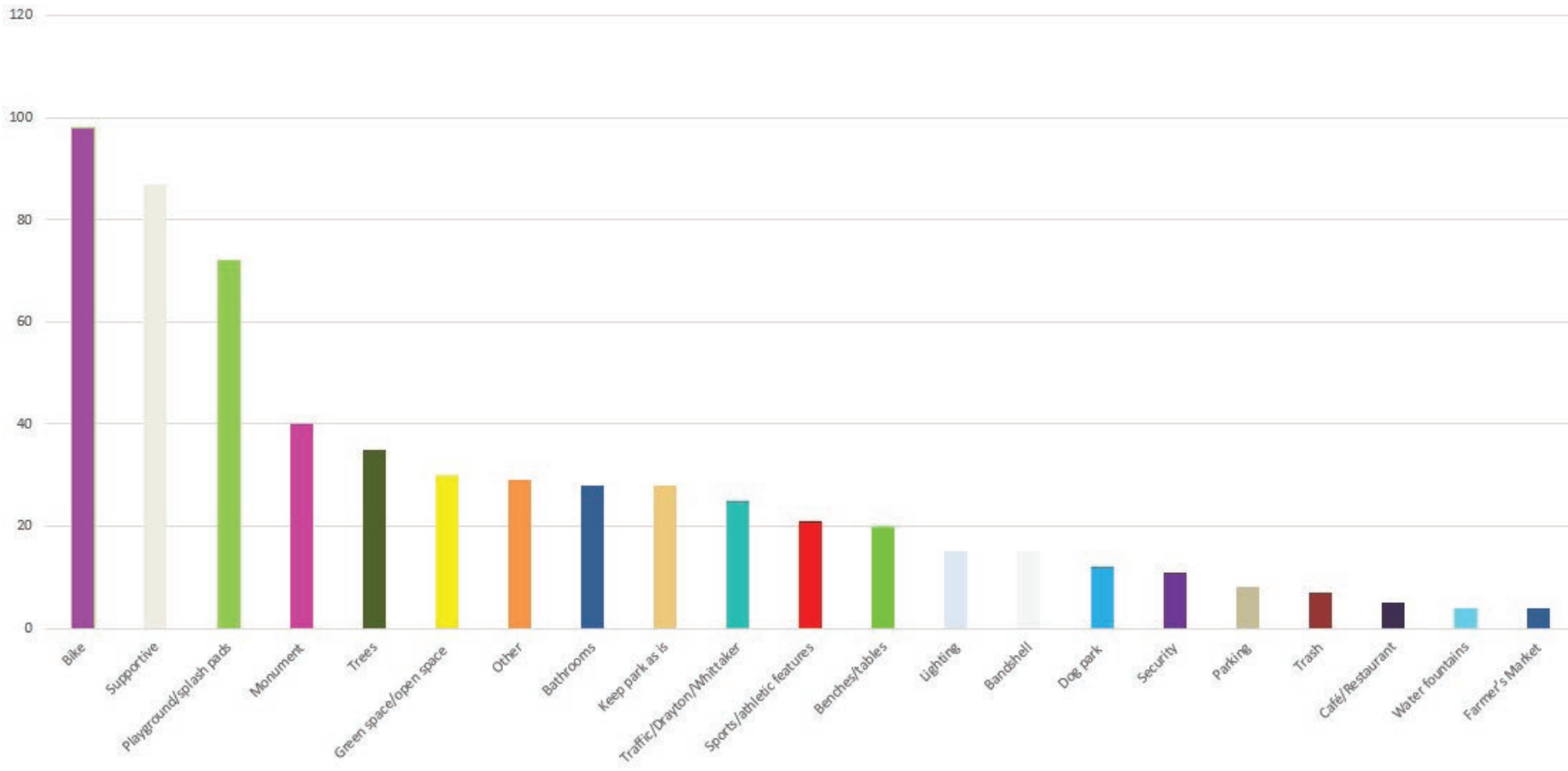
In-Park Informational/Listening Sessions
- Purpose - Presentation of draft plan; promotion of online comment form through QR code; opportunity to complete hard copy comment form; opportunity to listen to public and answer questions
- Where and When - Sessions took place September 18 & 25, 2021 from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Teams of volunteers were located at three stations in the park to pass out surveys and answer questions. Volunteers wore Friends of Forsyth t-shirts and feather banners were set up at each location to promote engagement; laminated visuals were provided to help the public better understand certain design details. Hours and days of engagement were reduced during this phase due to observations about traffic at the in-person stations during the first 2 project phases
- Result: Roughly 50 hard copy surveys completed at each of the sessions
- Virtual Community Meetings
- Purpose: To present draft plan to public and provide opportunity for Q&A with team
- Where and When: Two meetings were held on September 14, 2021 at 2:00 and 6:00 pm. Participation in the meetings was open to anyone in the community
- Result: meetings lasted roughly 1 hour each and questions were asked orally via raised hand. On average, each meeting was attended by about 80 people

Press
- Purpose: To announce the Draft Plan Phase and encourage participation
- Where and When: Press release issued by City of Savannah September 7, 2021
- Result: This phase of the project again received much coverage in the press: Savannah Morning News, The Current, WTOC (2), WSAV, FOX28; project chairs interviewed on The Commute podcast and and SCADradio’s “The Parallax View with Scott Singeison”

Presentations/Meetings (in addition to virtual meetings)
- Purpose: Though virtual community meetings were held, the project team remained open to meeting with specific groups to share the draft plan and answer questions
- Where and When: The draft plan was presented to City Council during the first week of August and to the Historic Sites and Monuments Commission and Historic District Board of review in October. Presentation to the Metropolitan Planning Commission scheduled for November 2, 2021
- Result: City Council remained enthusiastic and supportive of the Master Plan; Review Boards supportive

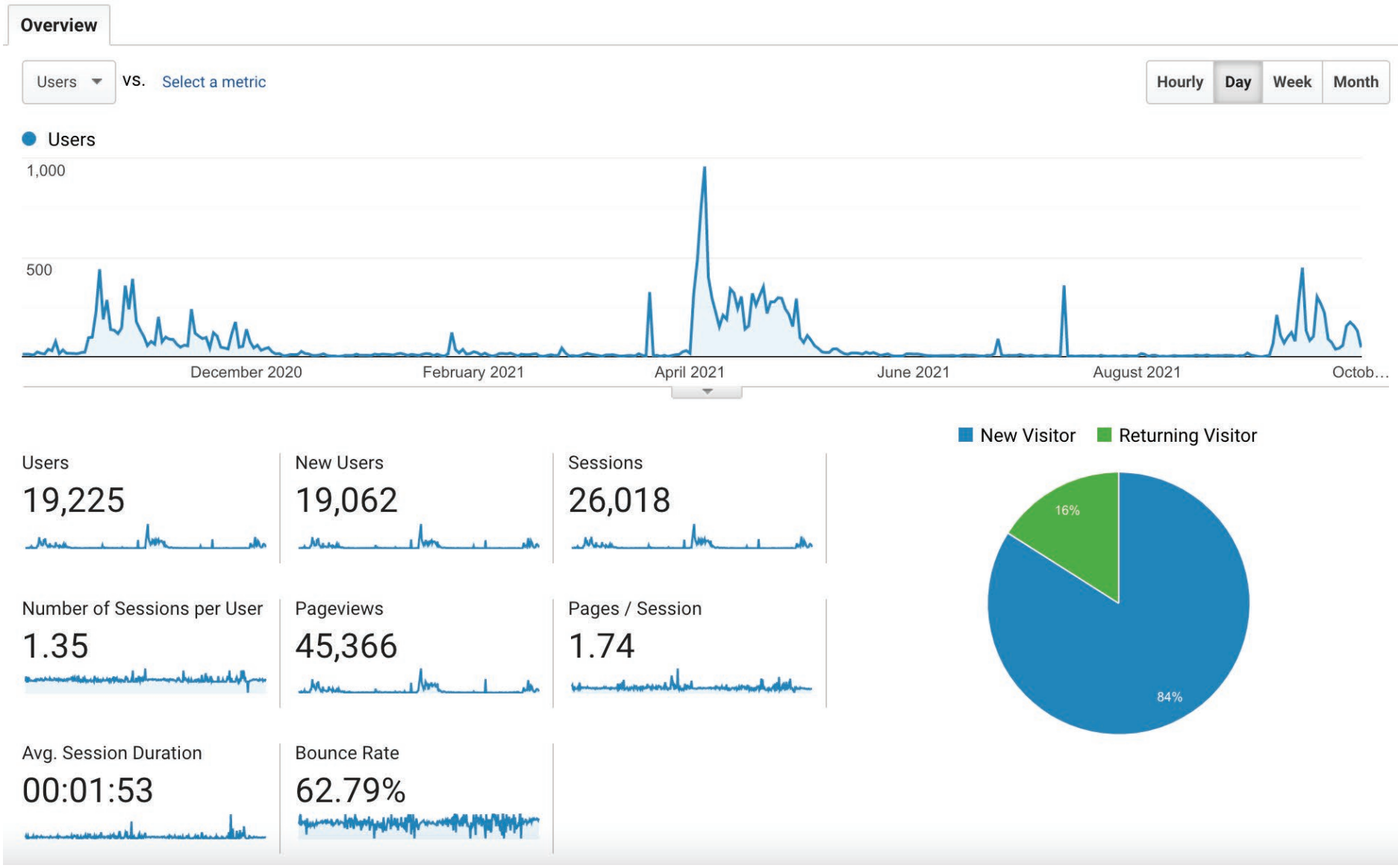
Choice	Responses	
31302	0	0%
31322	2	1%
31328	1	0%
31401	190	58%
31402	0	0%
31403	1	0%
31404	32	10%
31405	32	10%
31406	14	4%
31407	8	2%
31408	0	0%
31409	2	1%
31410	16	5%
31411	8	2%
31415	2	1%
31418	0	0%
31419	9	3%
31420	0	0%
31421	0	0%
Other (ple	12	4%
Answere	**329**	
Skipped	**0**	

Please let us know your thoughts on the draft master plan.

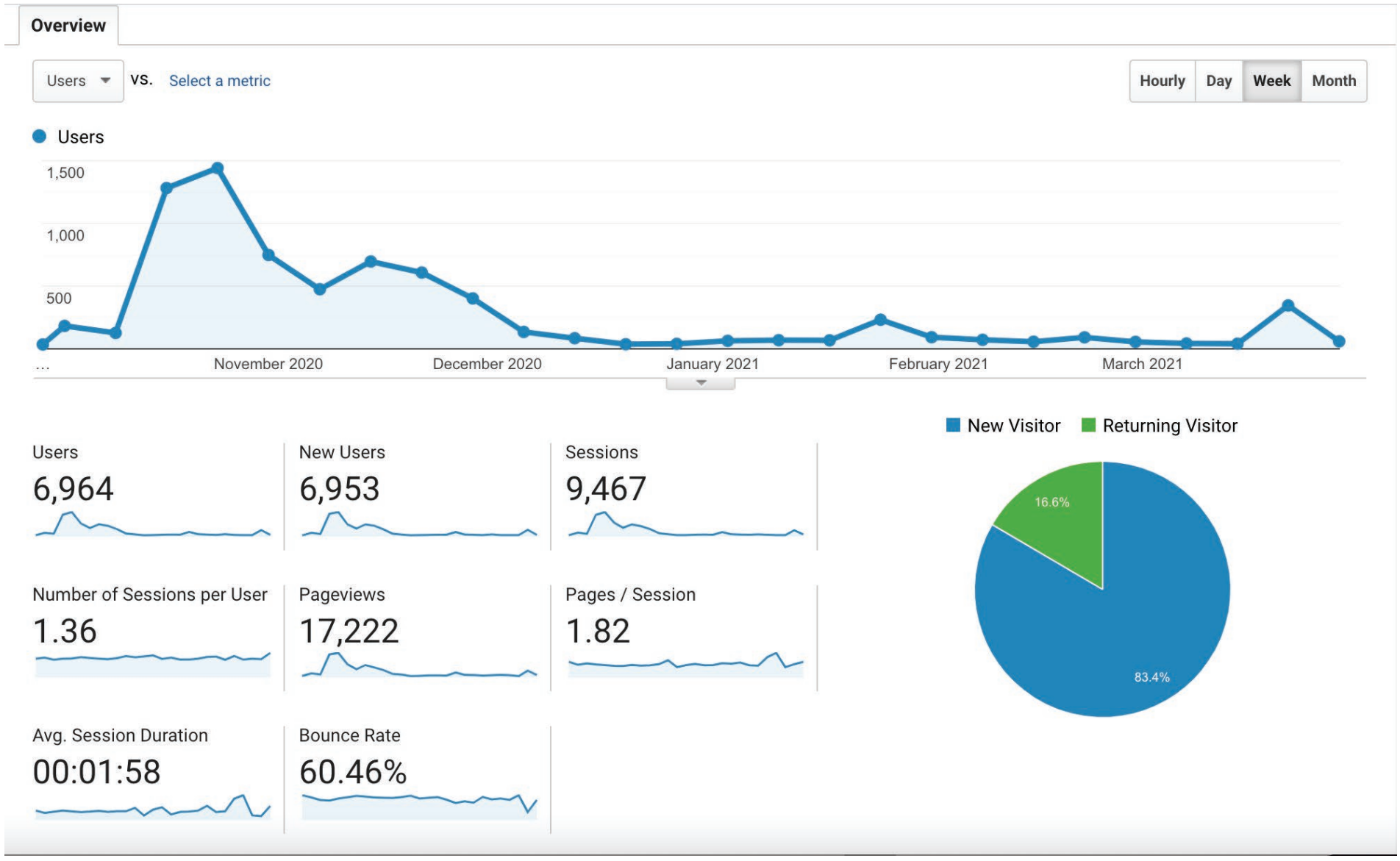


WEBSITE ANALYTICS

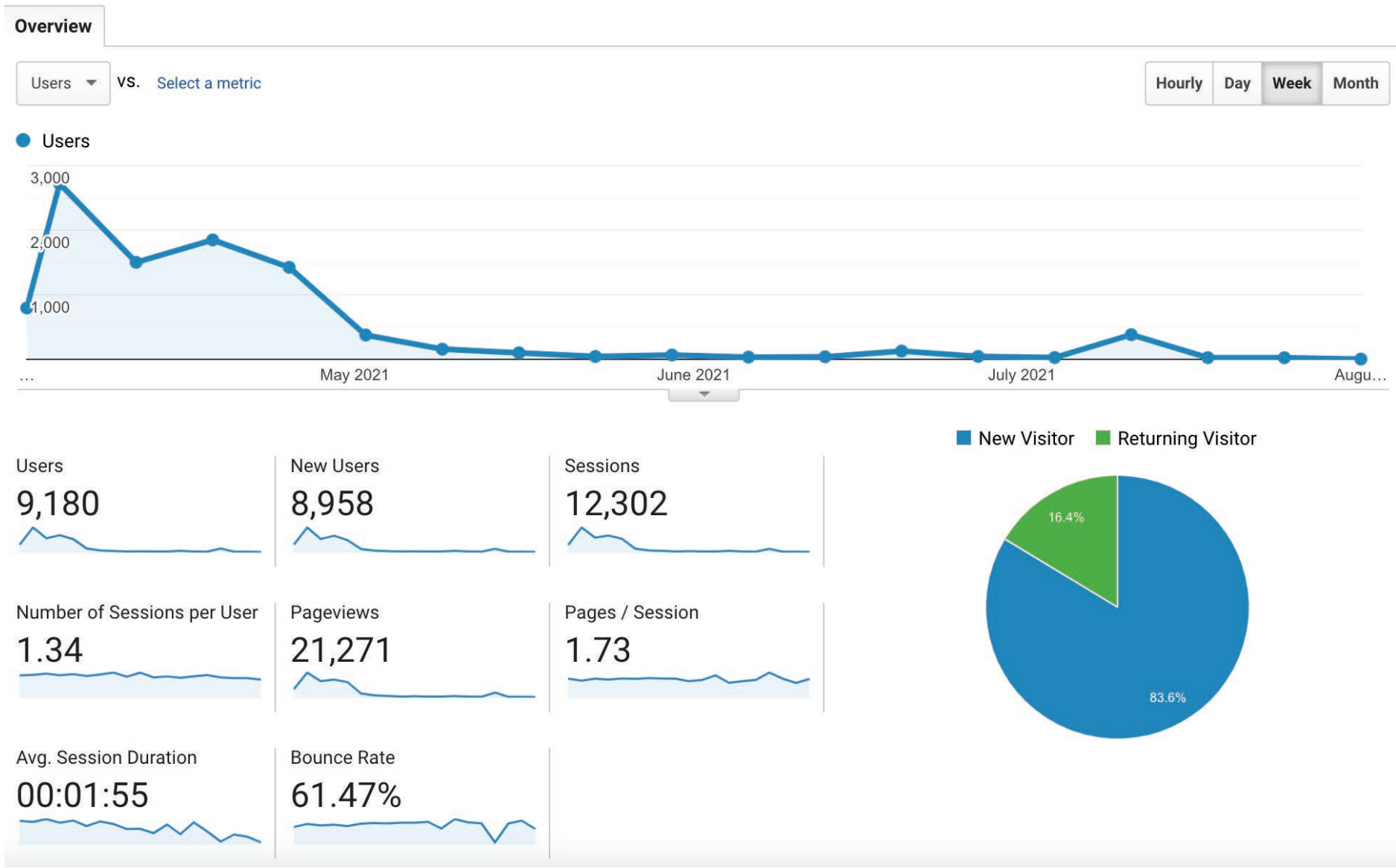
Total Community Engagement Period



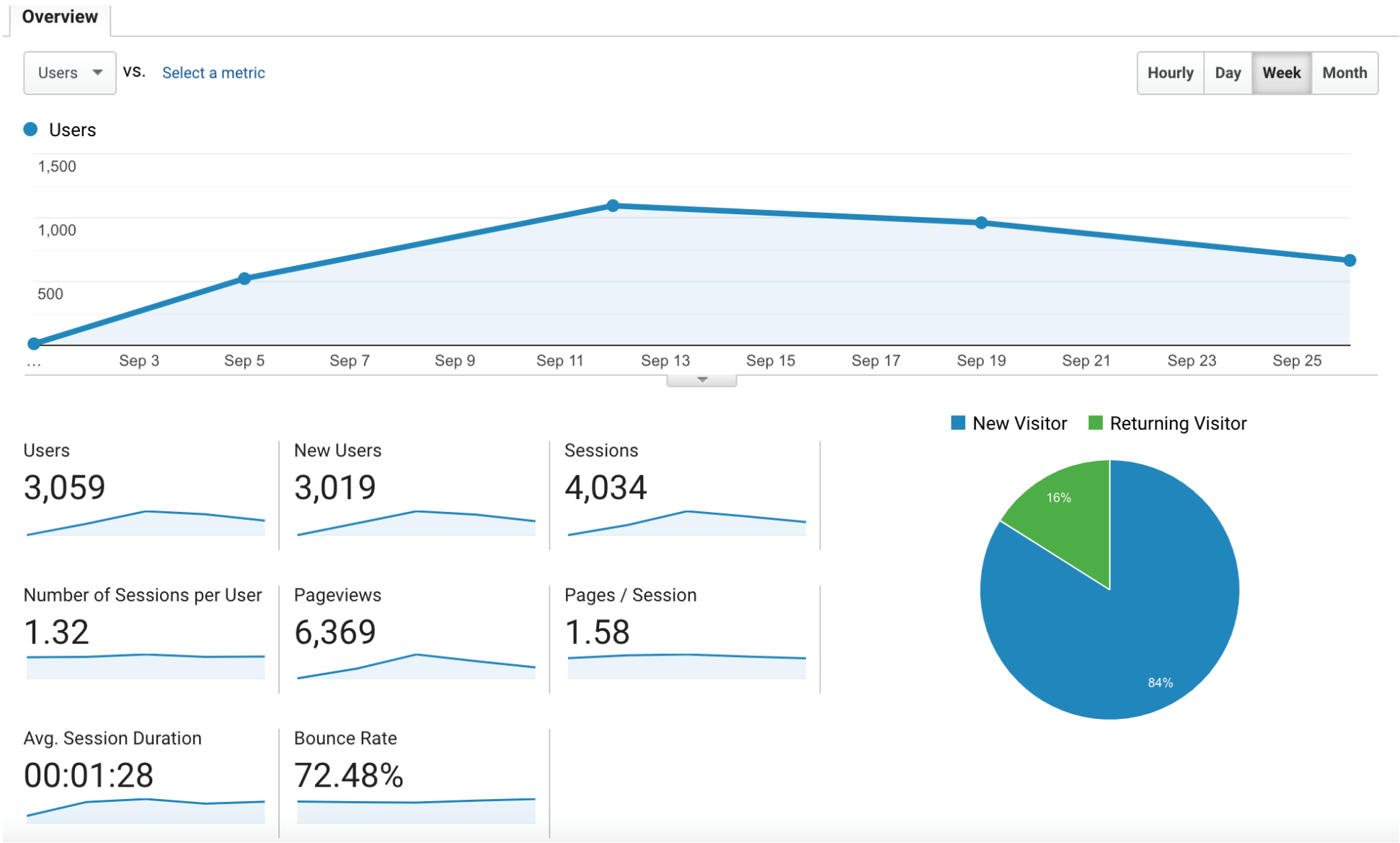
Discovery Phase



Concept Phase



Master Plan Phase



SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS
Instagram Excerpts

Friends of Forsyth
Published by Instagram · **September 7** · Instagram ·

After 11 months of community engagement, more than 4,500 completed surveys, and hundreds of written comments, Friends of Forsyth, in partnership with the City of Savannah, will introduce the Forsyth Park Draft Master Plan at virtual meetings at 2:00 and 6:00pm September 14.

.

Click link to register:
https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/4220377944138285836

.

Visit www.friendsofforsyth.org from September 15 to 30 to view the draft plan and comment!... **See more**



710	128	–	
People reached	Engagements	Distribution Score	Boost Post

6 26 Comments 5 Shares

Like Comment Share

Friends of Forsyth is at **Forsyth Park**.
Published by Instagram · **July 24** · Savannah ·

Did you know that goods and produce have been sold in Forsyth Park for generations? Some of the earliest 'farmers market vendors' were known as hucksters!

.

.

Each huckster would have a call or a song to spread the news of what was for sale. Pictured here are images of the hucksters in Forsyth Park, although they could also be found at City Market. The second image shows competitors in the annual huckster call song contest!

.

.

#savannahhistory #fromthearchives #farmersmarket #historicalevolution #masterplanning #forsythpark #savannahga @nelsobyrdwoltz @cityofsavannah @forsythfarmersmarket



411	60	
People reached	Engagements	Boost Post

5 2 Comments 3 Shares

Like Comment Share

Friends of Forsyth
Published by Rebecca Fenwick · May 10 ·

"A master plan is more than the design ideas which have been debated over the past month. The robust community input about the park itself, traffic, parking and use of public spaces is critical to the draft planning and is exciting for the future of the park.

We are now back at the proverbial drawing board to analyze and process the thousands of surveys and comments received. This input will provide the basis of the draft plan that will be presented to the community and cit... **See more**



SAVANNAHNOW.COM
Forsyth master planners: Goal is to respect park's historic integrity, meet community needs

265	52	–	Boost Post
People reached	Engagements	Distribution Score	

You and 7 others — 8 Comments 1 Share

Friends of Forsyth is at **Forsyth Park**.
Published by Instagram · July 12 · Savannah ·

Did you know that there are 505 trees in Forsyth Park? 😲😲😲
.
.
As part of the Forsyth Park Master Plan, the first ever comprehensive tree survey of Forsyth Park will be published! Inspecting the health of every tree, this information will greatly aid the longevity and lifespan of the trees as they vary in age, species, and condition. 🌳🌲🌳
.
.
Fol... **See more**



347	49	Boost Post
People reached	Engagements	

19 — 4 Comments 2 Shares

Friends of Forsyth is in **Savannah, Georgia**.
Published by Instagram · July 22 · Instagram ·

Did you know that the Forsyth Park Master Plan will make recommendations for archaeology?
.
.
Forsyth Park's layered history means that much of the park is likely to yield important historical information if archaeology were to be performed. From Native American era to the Civil War era, to early 20th century military training at the parade grounds and two dummy forts, the earth beneath the surface at Forsyth Park undoubtedly has a story to tell!
.
Pictured here are images from other archaeological digs that have taken place in Savannah! Photos courtesy of @savarchaeoalliance
.
#didyouknow #archaeology #beneathyourfeet #masterplanning #forsythpark #savannahga @nelsonbyrdwoltz @cityofsavannah



357	64	Boost Post
People reached	Engagements	

6 — 2 Comments 1 Share

Friends of Forsyth is at **Forsyth Park**.
Published by Instagram · August 12 · Savannah ·

#throwbackthursday... to 1980! 😳😳😳 Do you remember this splash pad? What do you notice that's different from today in the park and it's surroundings?
.
Forsyth Park has grown, evolved, and changed over the last 50 years. Without question, the park will change over the course of the next 50. Together, we can record our vision for the future & provide recommendations to ensure the park continues to evolve in a way that meets the needs of our community while preserving what's ...
See more



312	156	Boost Post
People reached	Engagements	

14 — 12 Comments

SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

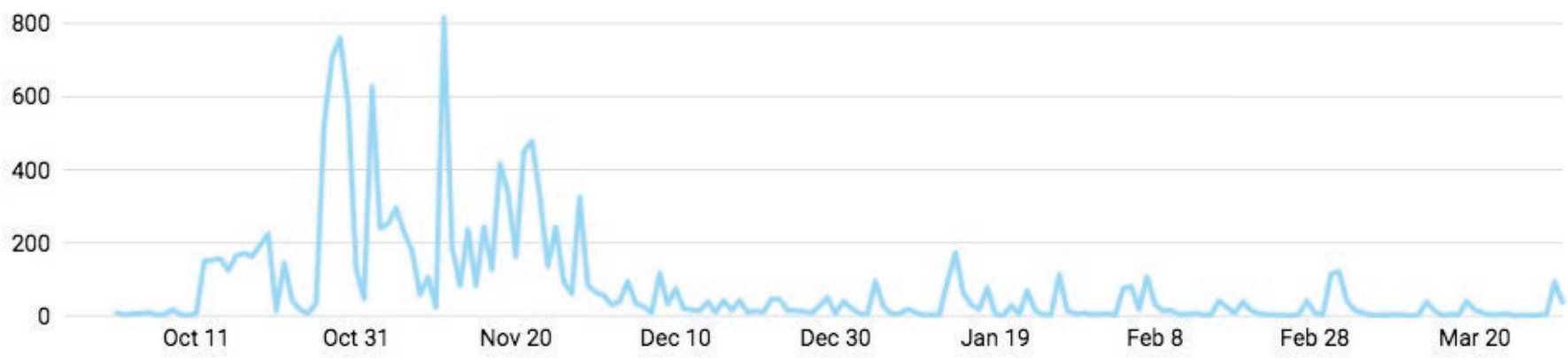
Instagram + Facebook

Discovery Phase

Results

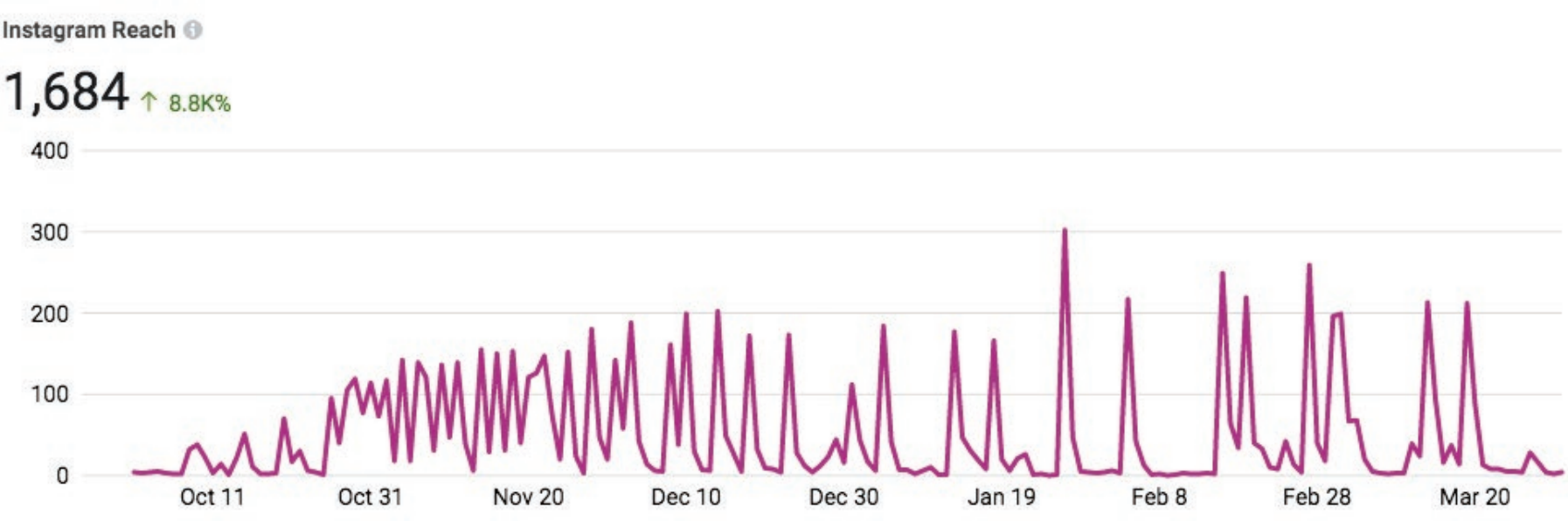
Facebook Page Reach

7,983 ↑ 4.8K%



Instagram Reach

1,684 ↑ 8.8K%



Insights | Friends of Forsyth | Oct 1, 2020 – Mar 31, 2021

- Overview
- Results
- Content
- Audience

Results

Paid Reach	Facebook Page Reach	Instagram Reach
11,317 ↑ 692%	7,983 ↑ 4.8K%	1,684 ↑ 8.8K%

See Results Report

Content Sort by: Reach



Oct 26, 2020
Did you catch us at Saturday...
Reach 2.2K



Oct 27, 2020
Post: "Did you catch us at Sa..."
Reach 1.8K



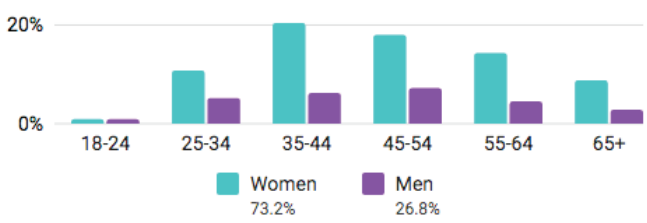
Nov 1, 2020
Did you know? Savannah's F...
Reach 1.3K

See Content Report

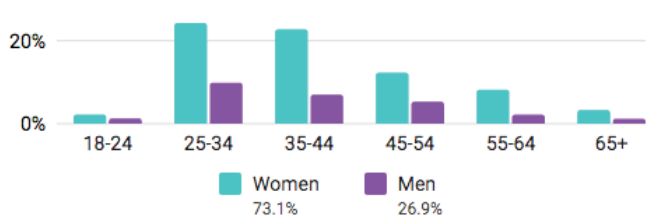
Audience

Facebook Page Likes	Instagram Followers
590	1.1K

Age & Gender



Age & Gender



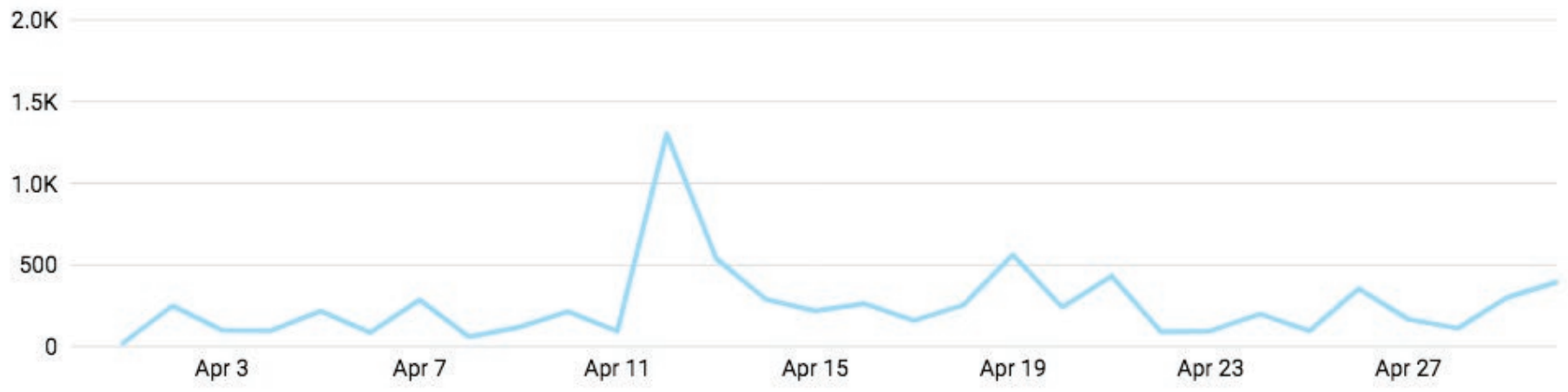
View Audience Report

Concept Phase

Results

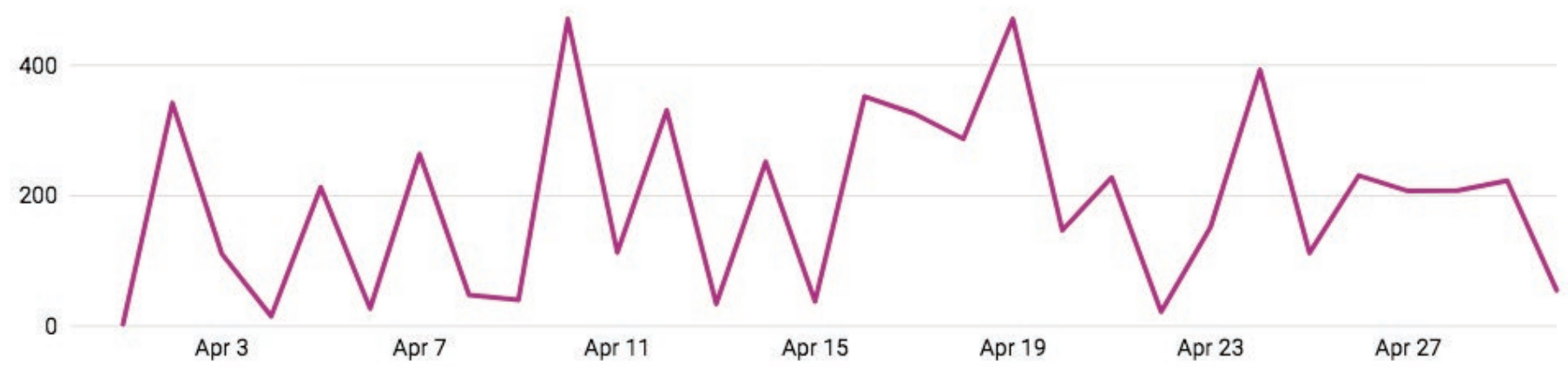
Facebook Page Reach

4,541 ↑ 1.2K%



Instagram Reach

1,168 ↑ 93.1%



Insights | Friends of Forsyth — Apr 1, 2021 – Apr 30, 2021

- Overview
- Results
- Content
- Audience

Results

Paid Reach	Facebook Page Reach	Instagram Reach
0 ↓ 100%	4,541 ↑ 1.2K%	1,168 ↑ 93.1%

See Results Report

Content — Sort by: Reach

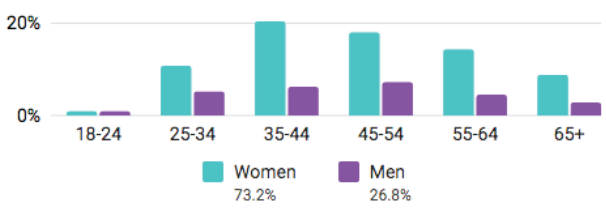
Mon Apr 12, 4:24am TONIGHT! Join @friendsoff... Reach 1.9K	Fri Apr 2, 5:53am Did you know @friendsoffor... Reach 671	Sun Apr 18, 6:04am Two down, three to go! Have... Reach 625
Sat Apr 10, 6:20am Today is the day! Come chec... Reach 612	Fri Apr 2, 5:53am Did you know @friendsoffor... Reach 455	

See Content Report

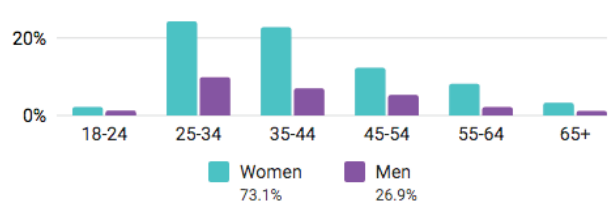
Audience

Facebook Page Likes	Instagram Followers
590	1.1K

Age & Gender



Age & Gender



View Audience Report

SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

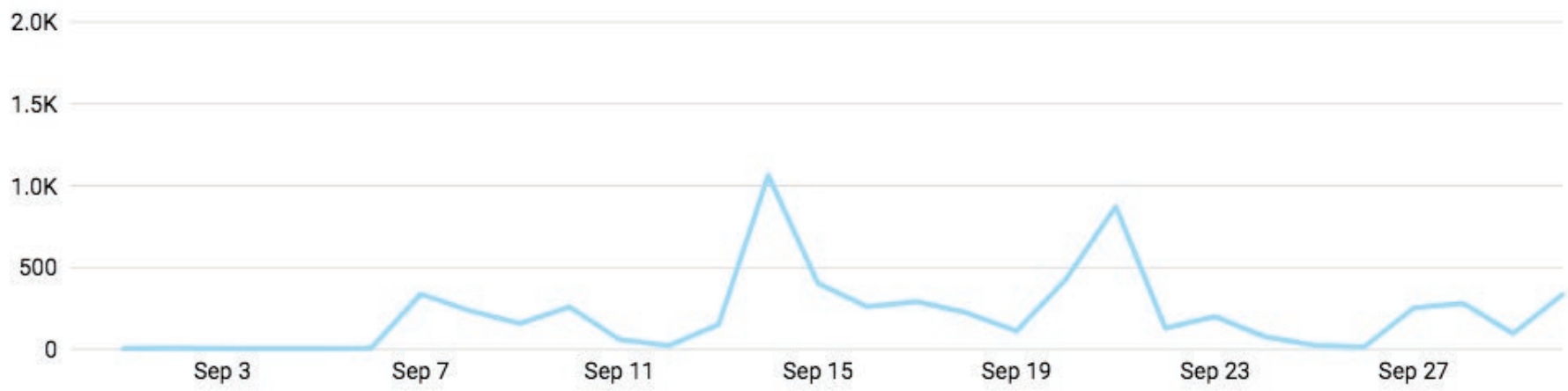
Instagram + Facebook

Master Plan Phase

Results

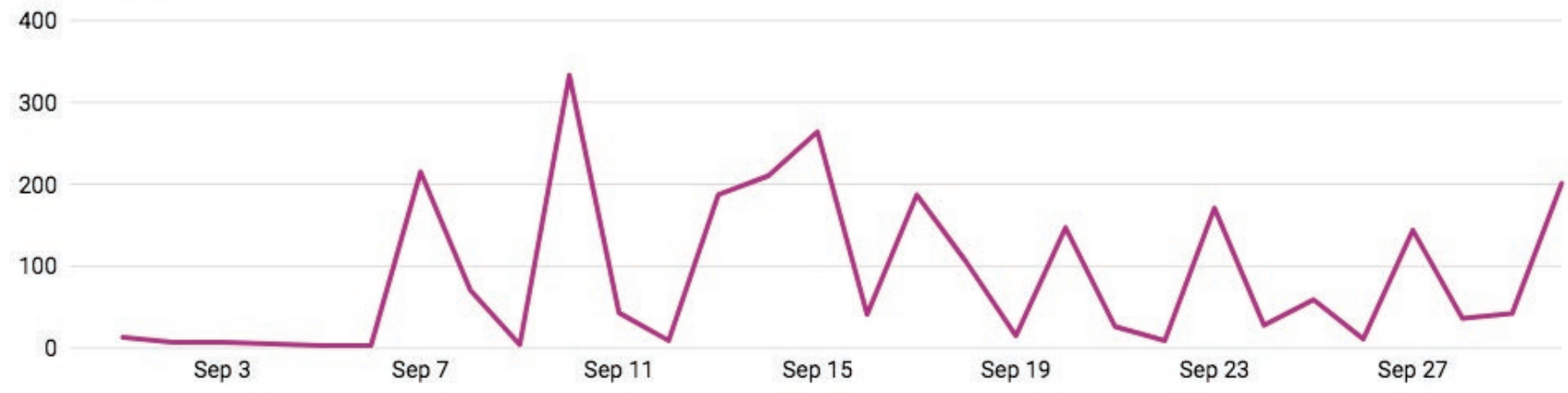
Facebook Page Reach

3,329 ↑ 439.5%



Instagram Reach

858 ↑ 6.1%



Insights | Friends of Forsyth

Oct 1, 2020 – Mar 31, 2021

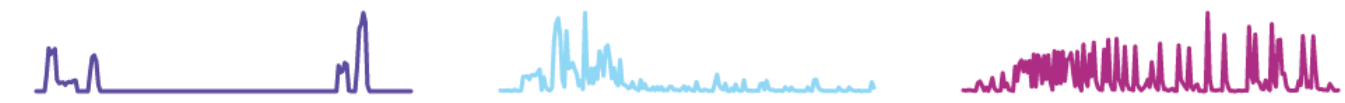
- Overview
- Results
- Content
- Audience

Results

Paid Reach 11,317 ↑ 692%

Facebook Page Reach 7,983 ↑ 4.8K%

Instagram Reach 1,684 ↑ 8.8K%



See Results Report

Content

Sort by: Reach



Oct 26, 2020
Did you catch us at Saturday...
Reach 2.2K



Oct 27, 2020
Post: "Did you catch us at Sa..."
Reach 1.8K



Nov 1, 2020
Did you know? Savannah's F...
Reach 1.3K

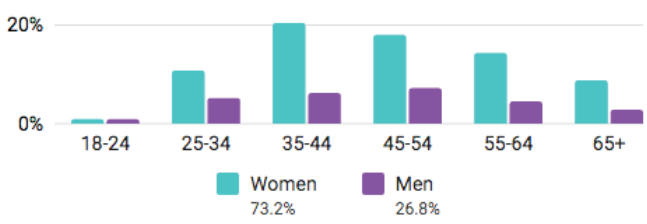
See Content Report

Audience

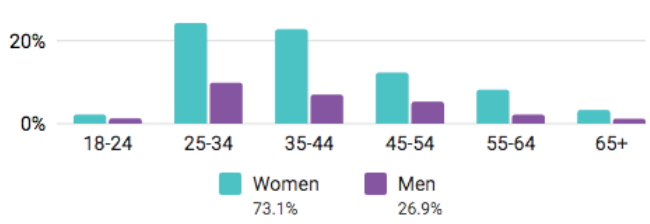
Facebook Page Likes 590

Instagram Followers 1.1K

Age & Gender



Age & Gender



View Audience Report

Instagram + Facebook Lifetime Demographics

Audience See What's New

Current Audience | Potential Audience

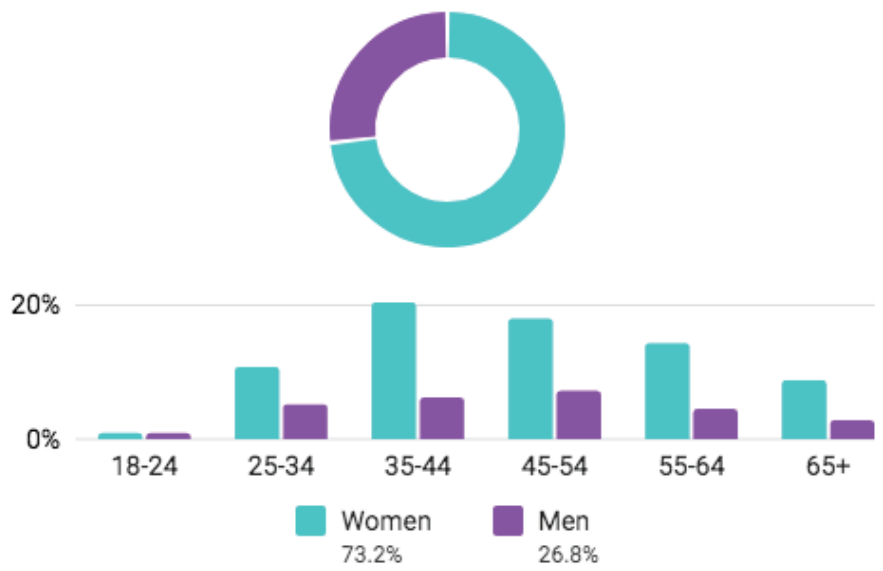
Facebook Page Likes

590

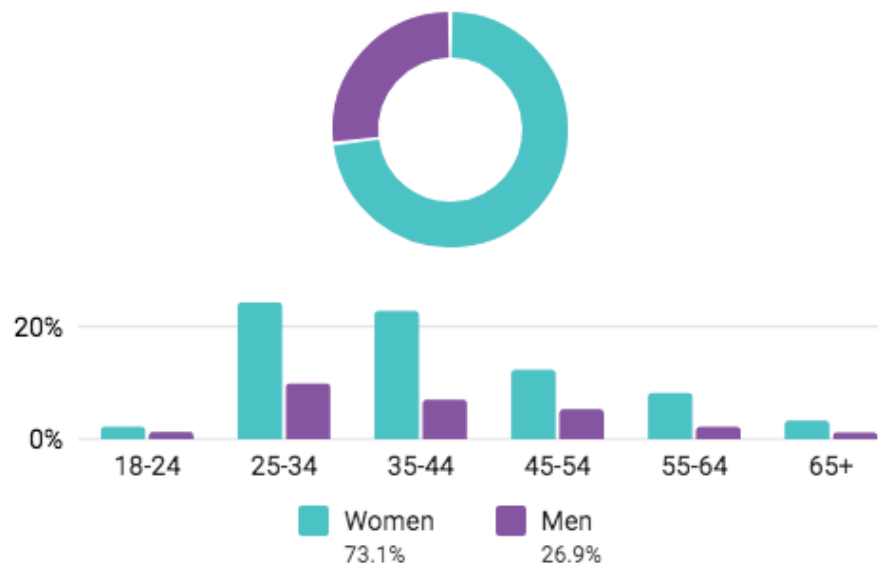
Instagram Followers

1.1K

Age & Gender



Age & Gender



Top Cities

Savannah, GA	68%
Wilmington Island, GA	2.5%
Pooler, GA	2.4%
Richmond Hill, GA	2.2%
Skidaway Island, GA	1.5%
Port Wentworth, GA	1.2%
Isle of Hope, GA	1%
Cumming, GA	0.8%
Whitemarsh Island, GA	0.8%
Tybee Island, GA	0.7%

Top Cities

Savannah, GA	34.7%
Wilmington Island, GA	2.9%
Pooler, GA	2.6%
Richmond Hill, GA	2.3%
Isle of Hope, GA	2.2%

Top Countries

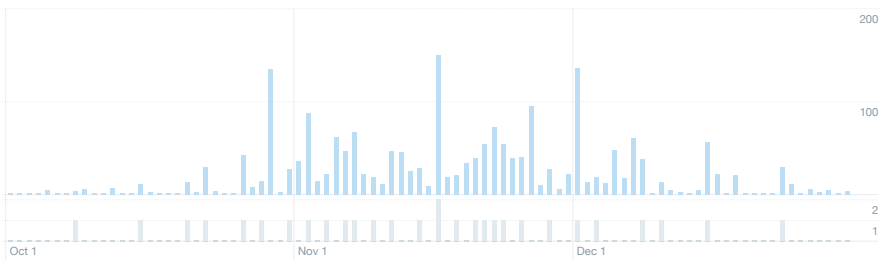
United States	98.6%
United Kingdom	0.3%
Canada	0.2%
Germany	0.2%
Israel	0.2%

Top Countries

United States	66.3%
United Kingdom	0.3%
Canada	0.2%
Brazil	0.1%
Germany	0.1%

Twitter

Discovery Phase



YOUR TWEETS
During this 91 day period, you earned **23 impressions** per day.

Tweets	Top Tweets	Tweets and replies	Promoted	Impressions	Engagements	Engagement rate
(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)				176	5	2.8%

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Dec 23 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1341782024454090753)
It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas...
.
.
.
Wishing everyone a very merry holiday season!
.
.
.
#**forsythpark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythpark?src=hash) #**forsythfountain** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythfountain?src=hash) #**savannahga** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/savannahga?src=hash) #**muncipalparks** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/muncipalparks?src=hash) #**tistheseason** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/tistheseason?src=hash) #**festive** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/festive?src=hash) #**holidaycheer** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/holidaycheer?src=hash) @nelsonbyrdwoltz @**cityofsavannah** (https://twitter.com/cityofsavannah) pic.twitter.com/QDCV4QfQu8 (https://t.co/QDCV4QfQu8)

View Tweet activity

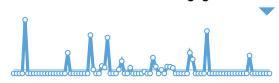
(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)				141	1	0.7%

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Dec 15 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1338692375523241984)
For those craving a white Christmas...
.
.
.
Images Courtesy of the Savannah Chatham Metropolitan Planning Commission
.
.
#**forsythpark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythpark?src=hash) #**forsythfountain** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythfountain?src=hash) #**savannhga** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/savannhga?src=hash) #**whitechristmas** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/whitechristmas?src=hash) #**winterinthesouth** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/winterinthesouth?src=hash) #**throwback** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/throwback?src=hash) @nelsonbyrdwoltz @**cityofsavannah** (https://twitter.com/cityofsavannah) pic.twitter.com/AfE6IcHSGo (https://t.co/AfE6IcHSGo)

View Tweet activity

Engagements
Showing 91 days with daily frequency

Engagement rate
1.4%
Dec 30
0.0% engagement rate



Link clicks
6
Dec 30
0 link clicks



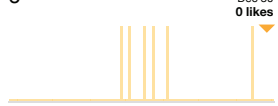
On average, you earned **0 link clicks** per day

Retweets without comments
2
Dec 30
0 Retweets without comments



On average, you earned **0 Retweets without comments** per day

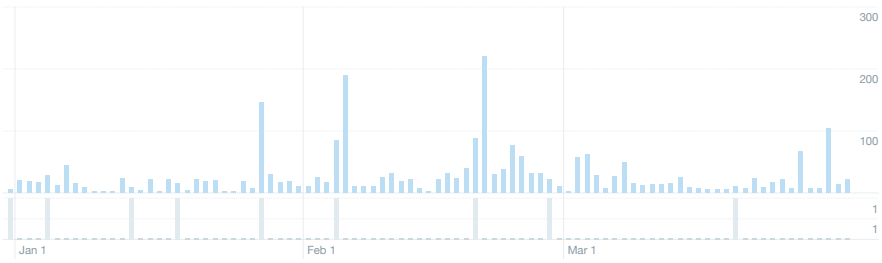
Likes
6
Dec 30
0 likes



On average, you earned **0 likes** per day

Replies
0
Dec 30
0 replies

On average, you earned **0 replies** per day



YOUR TWEETS
During this 91 day period, you earned **27 impressions** per day.

Tweets	Top Tweets	Tweets and replies	Promoted	Impressions	Engagements	Engagement rate
(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)				143	0	0.0%

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Mar 19 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1372997200217772038)
Dancing into the weekend like...
.
.
#**parksandrecreation** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/parksandrecreation?src=hash) #**forsythpark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythpark?src=hash) #**savannhga** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/savannhga?src=hash) #**municipalparks** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/municipalparks?src=hash) #**salsainthepark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/salsainthepark?src=hash) @**agendalatinausa** (https://twitter.com/AgendaLatinaUSA) @**salsasavannah** (https://twitter.com/SalsaSavannah) @**cityofsavannah** (https://twitter.com/cityofsavannah) @nelsonbyrdwoltz pic.twitter.com/Rmmy9k3ljl (https://t.co/Rmmy9k3ljl)

View Tweet activity

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)				115	1	0.9%

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Feb 27 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1365636323034468358)
Saturday's are for @forsythfarmersmarket! What's your favorite #**farmersmarket** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/farmersmarket?src=hash) purchase?
.
.
#**forsythpark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythpark?src=hash) #**savannahga** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/savannahga?src=hash) #**community** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/community?src=hash) #**saturday** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/saturday?src=hash) #**municipalparks** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/municipalparks?src=hash) #**shoplocal** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/shoplocal?src=hash) #**farmtomarket** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/farmtomarket?src=hash) @whattodoinsavannah @**agendalatinausa** (https://twitter.com/AgendaLatinaUSA) @**Savannah_Herald** (https://twitter.com/Savannah_Herald) pic.twitter.com/ElfXT8vXBa (https://t.co/ElfXT8vXBa)

View Tweet activity

Engagements
Showing 91 days with daily frequency

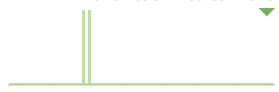
Engagement rate
1.1%
Mar 31
0.0% engagement rate



Link clicks
0
Mar 31
0 link clicks

On average, you earned **0 link clicks** per day

Retweets without comments
2
Mar 31
0 Retweets without comments



On average, you earned **0 Retweets without comments** per day

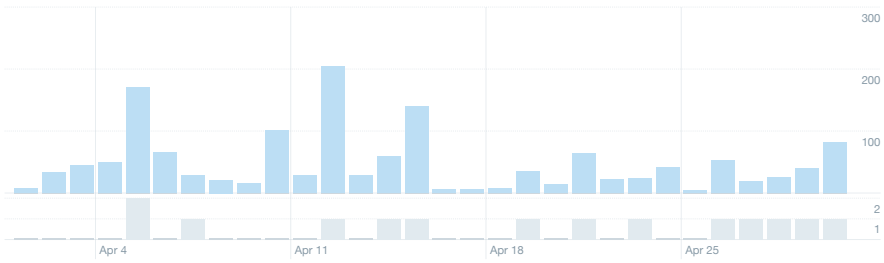
Likes
14
Mar 31
0 likes

On average, you earned **0 likes** per day

Replies
0
Mar 31
0 replies

On average, you earned **0 replies** per day

Concept Phase



YOUR TWEETS
During this 30 day period, you earned **48 impressions** per day.

Tweets | Top Tweets | Tweets and replies | Promoted

Impressions	Engagements	Engagement rate
89	0	0.0%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Apr 30 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1388125698091626496)
Today is the day! Submit your #**CommunitySurvey** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/CommunitySurvey?src=hash) feedback by end of the day to ensure YOUR thoughts are captured for use in phase three revisions!
.
To take the survey visit: friendsofforsyth.org (https://t.co/iSi2uF9RYI)
.
.
#**forsythpark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythpark?src=hash) #**masterplan** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/masterplan?src=hash) #**reviewandrespond** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/reviewandrespond?src=hash) #**ShareYourThoughts** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/ShareYourThoughts?src=hash) #**ShareThisPost** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/ShareThisPost?src=hash)
View Tweet activity

148	6	4.1%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Apr 29 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1387734504366821376)
TONIGHT :: Join @friendsofforsyth and area neighborhood associations for a panel discussion about the Forsyth Park Master Plan on facebook live with @**bettersavannah** (https://twitter.com/bettersavannah) at 7PM!
.
.
facebook.com/bettersavannah… (https://t.co/wxuRM0ofgv)
#**facebooklive** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/facebooklive?src=hash) #**onlinetvshow** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/onlinetvshow?src=hash) #**paneldiscussion** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/paneldiscussion?src=hash) #**masterplan** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/masterplan?src=hash) #**forsythpark** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/forsythpark?src=hash) pic.twitter.com/9OcCScf1YB (https://t.co/9OcCScf1YB)
View Tweet activity

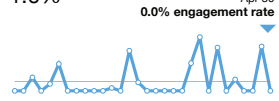
93	0	0.0%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Apr 28 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1387382360858144769)

Engagements
Showing 30 days with daily frequency

Engagement rate
1.6%
Apr 30
0.0% engagement rate



Link clicks
8
Apr 30
0 link clicks



On average, you earned **0 link clicks** per day

Retweets without comments
0
Apr 30
0 Retweets without comments

On average, you earned **0 Retweets without comments** per day

Likes
0
Apr 30
0 likes

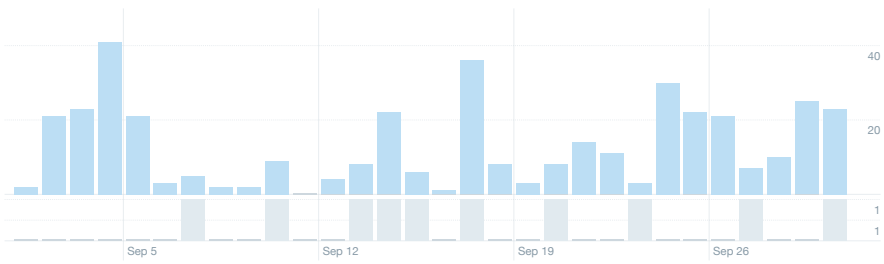
On average, you earned **0 likes** per day

Replies
1
Apr 30
0 replies



On average, you earned **0 replies** per day

Master Plan Phase



YOUR TWEETS
During this 30 day period, you earned **13 impressions** per day.

Tweets | Top Tweets | Tweets and replies | Promoted

Impressions	Engagements	Engagement rate
8	0	0.0%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Sep 30 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1443555796479000578)
Just posted a photo @ Forsyth Park instagram.com/p/CUcjCAnAwhl/… (https://t.co/zLuxNzna8p)
View Tweet activity

12	0	0.0%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Sep 27 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1442469183426416645)
Just posted a photo @ Forsyth Park instagram.com/p/CUU05gHAE6F/… (https://t.co/WVyw7q41Y5)
View Tweet activity

16	3	18.8%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Sep 23 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1441044152247070721)
Just posted a photo @ Forsyth Park instagram.com/p/CUKs3oQAjcv/… (https://t.co/sIBhW3zvw6)
View Tweet activity

23	0	0.0%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Sep 20 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1439930135218638850)
Just posted a photo @ Forsyth Park instagram.com/p/CUCyRg4gI54/… (https://t.co/GTpCZQSj1Y)
View Tweet activity

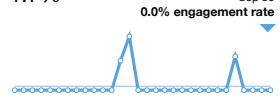
21	0	0.0%

(https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark)

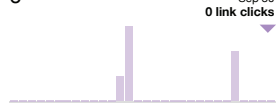
Friends of Forsyth @sav_forsythpark (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark) · Sep 17 (https://twitter.com/sav_forsythpark/status/1438838160570691587)
Just posted a photo @ Forsyth Park instagram.com/p/CT7Bsn9A9F8/… (https://t.co/iHDO6Faa1V)
View Tweet activity

Engagements
Showing 30 days with daily frequency

Engagement rate
1.7%
Sep 30
0.0% engagement rate



Link clicks
6
Sep 30
0 link clicks



On average, you earned **0 link clicks** per day

Retweets without comments
0
Sep 30
0 Retweets without comments

On average, you earned **0 Retweets without comments** per day

Likes
1
Sep 30
0 likes



On average, you earned **0 likes** per day

Replies
0
Sep 30
0 replies

On average, you earned **0 replies** per day

The Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism

The Office of Special Events, Film & Tourism (OSEFT) estimates of the number of large events per year is at least 120, and the number of attendees per year is at least 102,000. Electricity, waste removal, and security require coordination between the event planner and city staff. OSEFT notes the following areas as challenges for attendees and/or organizers:

- Lack of parking
- Need for generators because of lack of provision for electrical connection
- Areas of overuse that result in muddy or dusty roundplane
- Lack of restrooms and accessible restrooms
- Lack of locations for dumpsters, and overflowing trash bins during events, such as the weekly Forsyth Farmers' Market
- Bandshell damage because of unlimited access
- Need for more security cameras
- Need for additional lighting for night time events
- Need to accommodate food trucks, medical vehicles, and staff parking for events

Currently the OSEFT has three or four gators for events. They are currently stored at Savannah Bananas stadium. It is not critical to store these at the park, but would be helpful if there is space. However, the Greenscapes Division has requested the proposed maintenance shed to be dedicated to Greenscapes maintenance vehicles and equipment.
OSEFT also noted that the city is in the process of developing a new event registration process that will require organizers to cite specific event plans, such as a waste removal plan, plan for the transportation of equipment or goods, specifications for any equipment located on grass, including weight and size, and electricity needs.

Forsyth Farmers' Market

The Forsyth Farmers' Market (FFM) is a very popular weekly event that supports local growers, producers, and consumers. Every Saturday from 9am – 1pm the southern end of the Central Spine is busy with vendors and crowds of visitors. FFM notes there are usually 35-40 vendors per week, up to 50, especially in the summertime. FFM has a permit from the Office of Special Events, Film and Tourism (OSEFT) to set up between the Civil War Monument and Park Avenue early Saturday morning until 2pm.
FFM has noted ways that operations could be improved:
Sanitation:

- FFM needs a place for recyclables, especially cardboard boxes. OSEFT's new permitting measures will require that FFM dispose of these recyclables; the Master Plan recommends that each vendor carry-in and carry-out.
- FFM notes that the City should provide trash pick-up during the market because receptacles overflow. The Master Plan has located a centralized trash collection area; Greenscapes will need to collect waste from bins on Friday night so that they are empty in advance of the market.
- FFM suggests the City provide additional dog waste bags. The Master Plan is calling for additional dog waste areas as well as drinking fountains that can be used for dog bowl filling.

Vendors' Concerns about Construction:
- FFM is the primary income source for majority of vendors, so any disruption is an issue.
- Vendors request guarantee of timeline of construction; this request is outside the Master Plan's scope; implementation is not part of this project.
However, the Master Plan team would recommend that the City and FFM coordinate on areas to relocate during construction, such as on Bull Street between Park Avenue and Henry Street (where FFM currently sets up during the SCAD Sidewalk Fair), and Park Avenue between Bull Street and Whitaker Street. This area could also be considered if FFM were to expand.

Electrical Needs:
Mechanically refrigerated trailers are a USDA requirement for those selling meat, and vendors traveling from afar sometimes need refrigeration too; the Master Plan will designate areas for these trailers to ensure electrical provision, since generators often tear up the grass.

Trees:
The existing canopy provides shade for vendors and visitors. However, tree roots adjacent to the Central Spine are being adversely impacted by gators, trailers, and crowds of people. Moreover, the Master Plan team witnessed gators and trailers come very close to tree trunks. According to FFM, approximately a dozen vendors have trailers.
The Master Plan recommends that vendors set up in designated areas to protect tree roots from compaction and other types of damage. The Master Plan proposes groundplane vegetation at the trees, and protective pavement to accommodate the vendors between the trees.

Parking and Load-In/Load-Out:
FFM needs a designated and unloading and loading zone (or more than one zone) where vendors can briefly pull over for a short duration of time away from traffic. The Master Plan proposes three loading and unloading zones per the diagram. OSEFT may decide that any event with a permit could use these loading and unloading zones.

- Continue use of existing parking spot at northwest corner of parking lot
- New curb cut between two trees on Bull Street at maintenance area curb cut

The second and third loading zones would need approval from Mobility Services and the Police Department.
The Master Plan has included an alternative study showing swapping diagonal parking spaces on West Park Avenue (currently north side of Park Avenue) with 90 degree parking (currently south side of Park Avenue) to ease loading/unloading and pull-in/pull-out circulation. This swap would be complicated due to current bus stop and fire hydrant locations.

The Master Plan recommends that the city negotiate to allow for vendors park their cars in the SEDA parking lot, the Sear

Recreation, Mobility + Transit

Bike/Walk Savannah

- Denies there is constant pedestrian/bike conflict in the Central Spine
- Suggested we have expanded sidewalk on Drayton and Whitaker for bikes at high speeds AND allow slow/non-reckless cyclists to ride straight through the park.
- Likes the idea of dimmable lights at events
- Devices to slow cyclists down are pavement surfaces/ textures, planters, bollards

Lowcountry Down Syndrome

- Buddy Walk is a popular event; parents need the Rotary Club of Savannah playground keep kids safe while waiting for event to start.
- Play areas for differently abled children need to be contained
- Respects that plan needs to work for entire community and appreciates being included in the process
- Offered to survey his membership regarding the move of the playground to the southern end

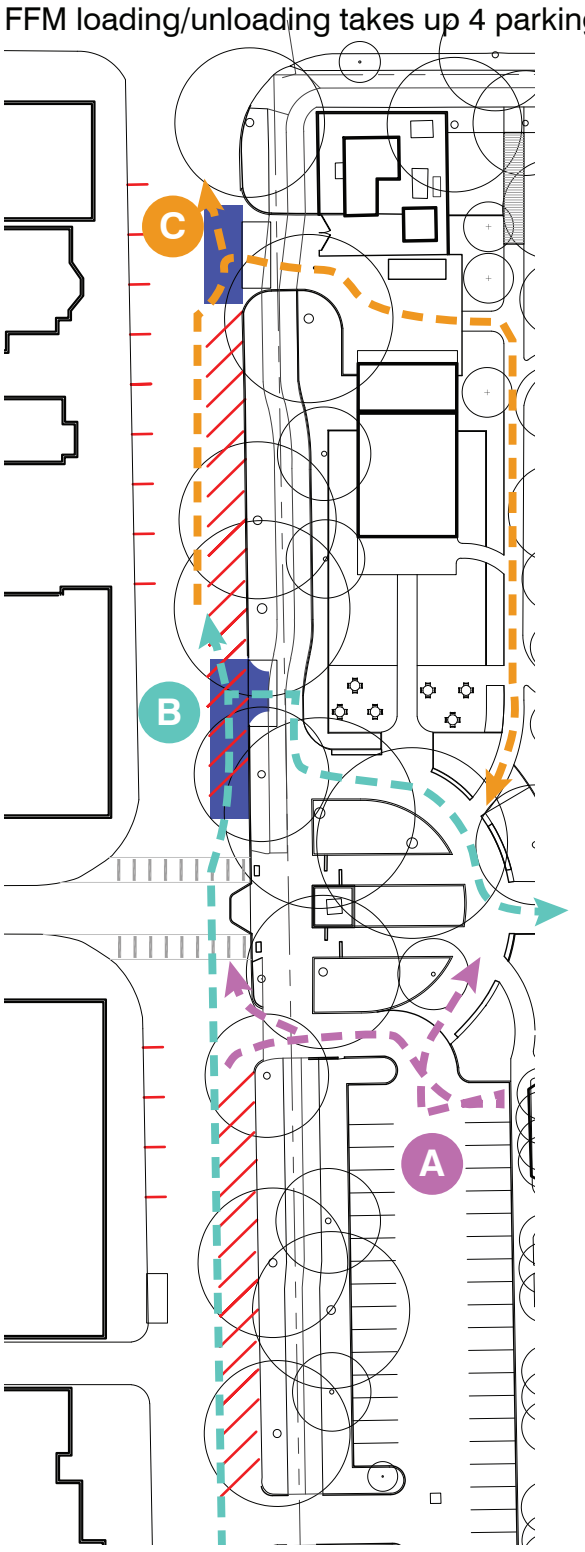
EmployAbility

- Client age range is 18 and up
- Their Community Access Group does take clients to the park for picnics and general enjoyment
- Savannah Arbor Foundation conducted a tour to identify trees with clients
- Is going to survey staff and parents for other feedback and the use of stone dust

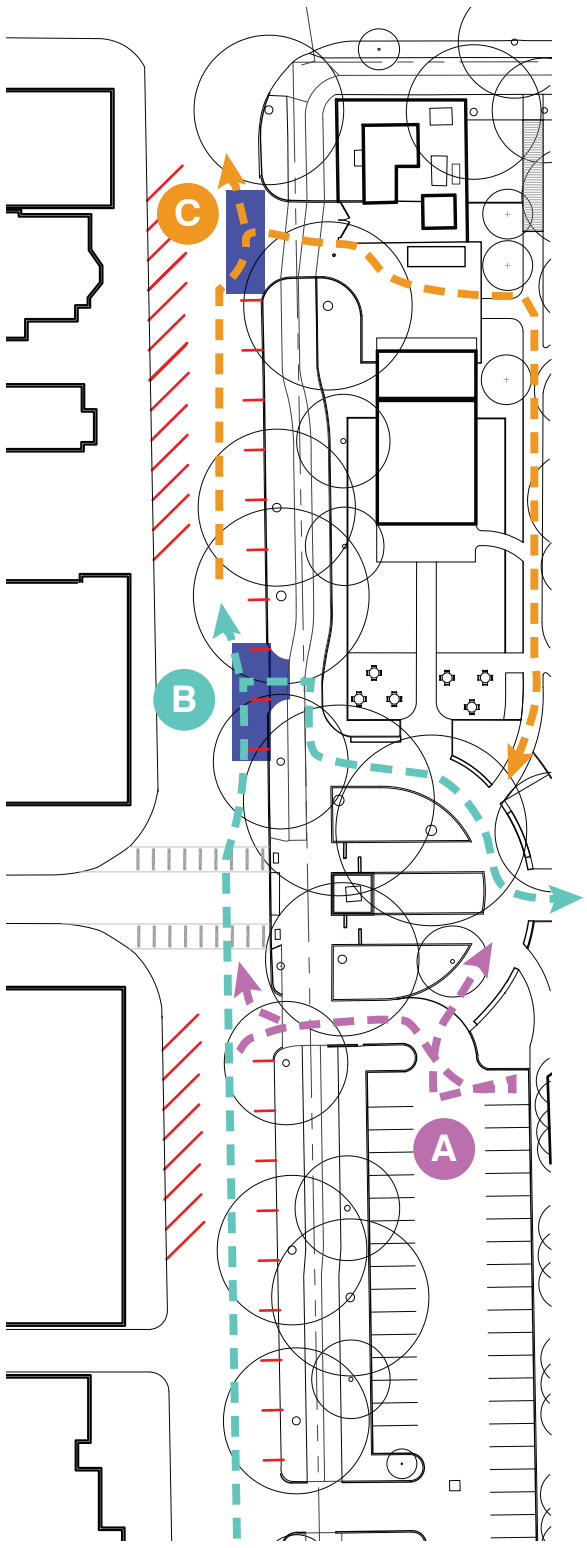
Recreation and Leisure Services

- Suggested we do indeed need a buffer between playground and bball
- Supports eliminating Splash Pad at stage

1. EXISTING PARKING WITH BUMPOUT PLANTER AND PAINTED LOADING ZONES
North side of Park Ave: 28 spaces (spacesshift east 5')
South side of Park Ave: 12 spaces
Total spaces: 40
FFM loading/unloading takes up 4 parking spaces.



2. FLIPPED PARKING WITH PAINTED LOADING ZONES
North side of Park Ave: 17 spaces
South side of Park Ave: 19 spaces
Total spots: 36
FFM loading/unloading takes up 2 parking spaces.





Vendors setting up on Saturday morning



Gator currently used, driven by off-duty police



Existing curb cut and compaction due to use by city vehicles



Potential location of new curb cut on Bull where there are no trees

COLLABORATOR GROUPS MEETINGS
Meeting Minutes

Tourism Focused Groups

- Space between stage and café/fort seems congested and could be confusing with competing uses (operational and garden)
- Supports moving playground to southern end near new restrooms
- Forsyth is a place for relaxation
- Current stage covering is dramatic
- Can we find a way to keep the drama/ signal to people that this is an event space
- Inviting and modern
- Likes the bike deterrents to keep people from cycling inside the park
- Converting tennis to pickleball might be a good idea
- Destination weddings help drive the local economy
- What is the history of the bandshell? That could come up again if we propose to remove it
- Forsyth is a point of civic pride
- Existing bandshell works really well for acoustics and is a nice contrast to historic features
- People living around the park will complain if new proposal does not limit noise to neighbors; priority should be given to containing the sound
- Would like to see more picnics and more events (meaning an even better stage/bandshell)
- Design Options 1 and 2 were our chance to make our generation's mark on Forsyth
- Is there a space for children on the spectrum to visit the park (children's garden)?
- Has been impressed with the process
- Build it for locals and tourists will come
- 90% of all special events in Savannah are locally driven and attended (Ex: Rock and Roll Marathon)

Businesses Around Forsyth Park

- Businesses around the park are supportive of the mark up graphic from the second phase of community engagement
- The Victorian Neighborhoods Association (VNA) is not in agreement about moving playgrounds to the south- this is a non-starter for the VNA and they will actively work to prevent this from this being part of the Master Plan
- VNA suggests that the playgrounds should be in the center of the park instead of pushed to the south
- Bathrooms at the center of the park should be made more accessible so that the playgrounds don't have to move
- Supports the idea of having a park ranger
- Happy to see that the parking is staying where it is
- Do not support the idea of separating the playgrounds
- Maintenance of the bathrooms is critical
- Less concerned with parking
- Should consider bicycle parking
- Bathroom at southern end could limit foot traffic to stores that offer a restroom and gain additional customers
- "Don't assume the businesses at the southern end want more parking or bathrooms"
- Appreciate all of the input being considered, especially tree management
- Delighted to see a designated bike lane and supports prevention of cycling in central spine
- "More is better" – not all of the childrens program has to be clustered at the southern end
- Communication has been terrific
- Bouhan Falligant doesn't have any issue with parking currently
- Adding the bike lane will help with accidents, especially at Whitaker and West Park Ave.
- Transformer is being moved to northeast corner of tennis courts
- Master Plan is for the entire City and all users not just for one neighborhood
- Kelly Ledbetter needs to weigh in on the placement of a playground by the basketball courts
- Any new playgrounds should be age appropriate for all kids to prevent parent/child conflicts

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NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM
Meeting Minutes

Summary Notes 4/6/2021

Attendees: Ellen Harris (Ethos), Rebecca Fenwick (Ethos), Barbara Wyatt (NPS, NHL Program, Washington, DC), Cynthia Walton (NPS, NHL Program, Atlanta, GA), Charlotte Barrows (NBW), Mark Strieter (NBW)

- Barbara and Cynthia clarified that their comments on the Master Plan are not official comments of the NPS and are preliminary in nature only
- The group discussed the NPS letter dated 7-26-2017 regarding options for Forsyth Park's designation. Ellen noted that it is her understanding that the Trustees' Garden Club would like to pursue NHL designation for the entire park
- The group discussed the importance of establishing the period of significance for the proposed NHL designation as the historic elements associated with that period are important for retention in the future.
- Charlotte provided an overview of both design options
- It was noted that if pathways (that have since been removed) were added during the period of significance, there would be justification for putting them back
- Barbara commented that keeping noisy activities on the south end would be favorable. She was concerned about the introduction of curvilinear geometry, specifically inserting anything new into the parade grounds. She was also concerned about the extension of the enlarged central path into the northern end of the park. She suggested that the parking be removed from park boundary, though noted that parking near the utility building would be favorable, if paired with the removal of the southeast corner lot, particularly as it relates to handicap access
- Cynthia noted that it would be important to establish a period of significance and expressed concern for garden rooms in the north section of the park. Charlotte responded that they've been removed

Summary Notes 12/29/2021

Attendees: Ellen Harris (Ethos), Barbara Wyatt (NPS, NHL Program, Washington, DC), Cynthia Walton (NPS, NHL Program, Atlanta, GA), Charlotte Barrows (NBW)

- Ellen noted that a long-term goal of the Master Plan is designation of the entire park as an NHL, and the Master Plan recommendations have been viewed through that lens. It is an overarching goal of the plan to preserve historic integrity and restore integrity where possible
- Barbara clarified that her comments on the Master Plan are not official comments of the NPS and are cursory in nature only. She noted that this is no guarantee of approval of the park as an NHL
- Barbara noted that recreational services and activities have been clustered at the south end, which is positive for the overall integrity. She also noted that one playground from the center area (by the Dummy Forts) has been replaced with garden and community space. This relieves some of the concentration of active uses in the center which would have traditionally been more passive space. Community engagement has been an important component and directed the Rotary playground to remain in its current location
- The park has a very long period of significance. The group talked about how develop treatment recommendations, given the long period of significance. Cynthia noted that often National Parks have a long period of significance but a short "period of treatment" which has been somehow justified. The argument regarding significance relates back to integrity
- Barbara asked questions about paving material choices and how it related back to historical paving materials and aesthetics. She also asked about historic precedents for lighting choices. She recommended that the Master Plan state the intent for both lighting and paving for future readers
- Barbara noted that the north and south end may end of having two differing periods of significance as well as different treatment options (preservation and rehabilitation). It is a complex situation

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IMAGE CREDITS

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All images are listed by page number.

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Pages 20-31: See Timeline Bibliography and Image Credits (page 295).

Pages 32-33: Forsyth Park Cultural Landscape Report

Page 34: Jon Klein Photo, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Audobon Society, Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks, Erwin Record, NatGeo, Birdwatching Daily.

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Page 113: Expanded Central Spine: Bracknell Beeches; Public Art: Roberto Franzone, Red Arches, courtesy of NYC Parks & Recreation; Improved Lighting: Arup; Multi-Use Path: NPS/Neal Herbert; Additional Bathrooms: Velizy Cemetery, Philippe Harden + Olivier Rozé Architects; Improved Playgrounds: Budget Your Trip; Events: Philly Voice; Traffic Calming: Best Foot Forward for Pedestrian Safety

Page 114: Shared Space: Brochstein Pavilion, Thomas Phifer and Partners; Art Space: Roberto Franzone, Red Arches, courtesy of NYC Parks & Recreation; Lightbox Space: Arup; Playground: Budget Your Trip; Flex Space: Four Seasons Hotel Austin; Multi-Use Path: In Situ, Les Berges Du Rhône; Bathrooms: Lake Flato, Phil Hardberger Park. Photography: Casey Dunn & Dror Baldinger; Gathering Space: The Office of James Burnett / image: Paul Hester

Page 115: Stage and Event Space: Hargreaves Associates; Stormwater Detail: Atlas Landscape Architecture, Mithun; Tree-Lined Arc: NBW; Bathrooms: Lake Flato, Phil Hardberger Park. Photography: Casey Dunn & Dror Baldinger

Page 116: Path Precedent: In Situ, Les Berges Du Rhône; Curb Extension: NE Siskiyou Green Street / Penn State Artful Rainwater Design; Pedestrian Access: Mithun

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Page 161: Bridging Tree Roots: City of Charlotte Land Development Standards.

Page 170: Flexipave left: Civilengineer.org; Flexipave right: Environmental Paving Solutions; Porous Pave left: buildings.com; SoleCol Bonded Aggregate: TCI Landscaping; Stabilized Stone: Earthrock Stone; Pervious Concrete: Concretenetwork.com.

Page 172: Versa Court: Courtesy Versa Court; Rubber Play Surface: The Guardian

Page 184: Chionanthus virginicus: NC State Extension; Magnolia virginiana: Washington University Trees; Quercus virginiana: NBW; Taxodium ascendens: Famartin

Page 188: Top photo by Allison Richards; Bottom photo by Dave Kern

Page 192: Type 9 light: Locations Hub, Savannah Regional Film Commission

Page 198: Images courtesy of Spring City.

Page 201: Garden SpacesL BK Lighting; Garden Accent Fixture: Teka Lighting; Aimable cylinders on a wood pole: BK Lighting, Photo by Alexis Nollet; Warm nighttime path lighting: BK Lighting, Photo Courtesy of Elizabeth Felicella.

Page 202: Aimable cylinders on a wood pole: BK Lighting, Photo by Alexis Nollet.

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Page 210: LeGrand In-Grade outlet: courtesy LeGrand; Blink Charging Station: courtesy Blink

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Page 214: Movable Picnic Table: mmcite; Park bench specification: Blue Valley Industries; Fixed Accessible Picnic Table: Timberform Greenway Family; Proposed Moveable Furniture: Fermob USA.

Page 216: 12’ Painted Chain Link Fence: Vintage Contractors; 6’ painted Steel Fence: Wiemann Metalcraft via This Old House; Black Painted Steel Edge: Cirtex

Page 218: Bike Rack Bola: Landscape Forms; Bike Deterrent Bollards: Shuttershock, Royalty-free stock photo ID: 1537069940; Retractable Bollard: Reliance Foundry; Bike Signage: Urban & Public.

Page 220: Dog Waste Station: Pro Property Supply; Drinking Fountain at Sports Courts: Reddit.

Page 222: Receptacle Spec Sheet: Murdock; Drinking Fountain Spec Sheet: Elkay; Dog Waste Station Spec Sheet: Anova Furnishings.

Page 224: Rules and Regulations Signage: ps.2 arquitetura + design; Interpretive Signage: Wayfinding at Grace Farms, New Canaan, CT by Pentagram; Tree Labels & Digital App: Purdue University:" Scan, Link, Learn: QR-coded landscape enhancing active learning."

Page 226: St. Patrick's Day: Visit Savannah; Gay Pride Event: Savannah Pride Festival by Gay Travel 4u.

Page 230: 10' Wide Tractor Mower: Rhino Ag.

Page 233: Proposed trash compactor: Waste Care Corporation.

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Fig. 2: Caldwell, Joseph R., McCann, Catherine, Hulse, Frederick S.. Irene Mound Site, Chatham County, Georgia. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1941. p. 34.

Fig. 3: Caldwell, Joseph R., McCann, Catherine, Hulse, Frederick S.. Irene Mound Site, Chatham County, Georgia. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1941. p. 45.

Fig 4: Charles C. Jones Jr., Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws. Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1868.

Fig 5: Campbell, Archibald, Sir, and William Faden. Sketch of the northern frontiers of Georgia, extending from the mouth of the River Savannah to the town of Augusta. London, Wm. Faden, 1780. Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/73694481/.

Fig. 6: View of Savannah, 1734. Courtesy Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

Fig. 7: National Park Service, from The History of Castillo de San Marcos & Fort Matanzas, From Contemporary Narratives and Letters, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, 1945.

Fig. 8: Courtesy of Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries.

Fig. 9: Marian S. Carson Collection. A plan of the city of Savannah: with a drawing of the part of the city burnt in the dreadful fires of the 26 November & 6 December. [?, 1796] Map. https://www.loc.gov/item/2008622170/.

Fig. 10: First African Baptist Church, Savannah, GA, The Morning News Print, 1888.

Fig. 11: Hogg: Record Series 1121-007, Engineering Department – General Maps, Item XA-25, 1876. City of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 12: Courtesy Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 13: Map of part of Chatham County, State of Georgia showing property lines in the environs of Savannah, from the latest surveys, 1897. Courtesy of Map Collection, University of Georgia.

Fig. 14: Golson, Hugh Stiles. Confederate Monument, Savannah, Ga. Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 15: Georgia Historical Society. Bird's Eye View of Savannah, 1871. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0113.photos.055604p/

Fig. 16: Savannah State University Class of 1900. Front row, left to right: M. L. Whitmire, R.R. Wright (President), O. C. Suggs, (Vice President), E. W. Bisard Back row, left to right: J.W.G. Haigler, F.A. Fields (Class Vice President), E. W. Houstoun (Class President), S. A. Grant (Class Secretary), E. McIntosh (Class Treasurer), E. A. Overstreet Photo Source: Savannah State University Archives, Asa H Gordon Library

Fig. 17: Black and white stereograph of statuary at the entrance to Forsyth Park, Savannah, Georgia. Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 18: Military Parade in Forsyth Park, 1899. Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 19: Recreation Journal, 1915. Source: Forsyth Park Cultural Landscape Report.

Fig. 20: Photograph of James Weldon Johnson. From Culp, Daniel Wallace. Twentieth Century Negro Literature, 1902.

Fig. 21: Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives.\

Fig. 22: W. W. Law & youth Dezzie Riley picketing ball park, circa 1960. Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives

Fig. 23: Irene Mound, W.P.A. Workers, 1937-1940. Coastal Georgia Archaeology Society collection on the Irene Mound, Georgia Historical Society

Fig. 24: Robert K. Nelson, LaDale Winling, Richard Marciano, Nathan Connolly, et al., "Mapping Inequality," American Panorama, ed. Robert K. Nelson and Edward L. Ayers, accessed October 6, 2020, https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/savannah-ga.

Fig. 25: 1121-100, W. W. Law Photograph Collection. Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 26: Mayor Maclean and Savannah City Council. Courtesy of City of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 27: Newspaper announcement concerning proposed Forsyth Park master plan. Source: Savannah Morning News.

Fig. 28: Savannah Victorian Historic District NPS NRHP Application, 1974. Courtesy National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places.

Fig. 29: Steve Bisson/Savannah Morning News, Virginia Kiah at her home/museum, Feb. 16, 1986.

Fig. 30: Historic building map

Fig. 31: Banner at Forsyth Park. Courtesy of Savannah Municipal Archives.

Fig. 32: Source: Savannah Morning News

Fig. 33: Source: Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

Fig. 34: Source: Minh Phan, FEMA

Fig. 35: Forsyth Farmers' Market

Fig. 36: Source: Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects, HGB.