Maintenance and Operations Management Plan

Greenville County Parks, Recreation, & Tourism

Final Approval 3-18-14
# GCPRT Maintenance and Operations Management Plan

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GCPRT - Maintenance and Operations Management Plan

Purpose of the Maintenance and Operations Management Plan:
The purpose of the plan is to clearly define the requirements and actions of the Department for maintaining high quality parks and recreation facilities and property. This includes consideration of existing conditions of the current inventory, as well as the additional sites and assets that are being considered within the next five years.

The plan is intended to enable the Department to improve the identification, justification and prioritization of maintenance requirements for the facilities and assets. This is achieved by establishing a clear quantification of resources necessary to maintain the current system, accounting for aging facilities that continually deteriorate from use.

Current Conditions: (55 park locations and 1,800 acres)
1. Parks and facilities are generally well maintained.
2. Labor and financial resources are limited and slightly insufficient.
3. There is a lack of labor/production/routing analysis and evaluation.
4. There is a backlog of facility upgrades and replacements.
5. Usage demands outpace availability of facilities.
6. There is a lack of financial resources to buy and develop future park land.
7. There is a lack of financial resources to preserve cultural, historic and environmental sensitive land.

Basic Maintenance and Operations Functions:
I. Park maintenance responsibilities include turf management, landscape and tree maintenance, infrastructure and facility repairs and upgrades, and sanitation duties at fifty-five park locations.

II. Trail maintenance responsibilities include turf and vegetation management, sanitation duties and surface repairs along 18 miles of the Swamp Rabbit Trail and eighteen short trails at various parks.

III. Facility Maintenance responsibilities are those involving the interior and exterior maintenance requirements for eight community centers, five aquatic facilities, the Pavilion with its ice skating rink and in-line hockey rink, forty park restrooms, twenty-nine picnic shelters, five maintenance compounds and numerous support structures.

IV. Recreational Services Operational Support responsibilities are those involving the maintenance staff to support the 54 recreation event, activity and program services.

I. Park Maintenance
Historical, Cultural and Natural Resource Land Types:
1. Activity lawns and athletic fields – intense foot traffic land
2. Other park turf grass areas – medium foot traffic land
3. Park entrance and scenic drives – little foot traffic land
4. Natural and buffer areas – little to no foot traffic land
5. Protected environmental areas – no foot traffic land
6. Non park land and unusable areas – possible foot traffic use

Recommended Efficiency Standards:
I. 1. - Activity Lawns and Turf Grass Areas
   1. Mow as needed to the maximum recommended height for the specific turf variety.
   2. Trim sidewalks, curbs, fences and other appropriate areas as part of the mowing function.
   3. Utilize all appropriate turf management practices to maintain quality turf.
   4. Weeds should cover no more than 5% of the grass surface.
   5. Annual soil test to determine soil amendments necessary to maintain quality turf.
   6. Inspect for insects and diseases as part of the mowing function and make appropriate corrections.
   7. Removal of litter daily to weekly as part of the facility servicing.
   8. Utilize irrigation system where available to avoid drought conditions and produce viable turf.
   9. Trim or remove vegetation that shades the turf area and impacts turf quality.
  10. Check support facilities and infrastructure monthly for safety and functionality.

I. 2. - Other Turf Grass Areas
   1. Mow at least bi-weekly during growing season except during droughts.
   2. Trim hard surface and turf separations edges monthly or as needed.
   3. Utilize all appropriate turf management practices to keep turf functional.
   4. Weed should cover no more that 30% of the grass mowing area.
   5. Inspect for insect or disease as part of the mowing function and make appropriate corrections.
   6. Remove litter weekly.
   7. Perform tree maintenance immediately for hazards and in winter for structure.
   8. Perform landscape maintenance quarterly or as needed.
   9. Enhance as possible with sustainable amenities.
  10. Check support facilities and infrastructure quarterly for safety and functionality.

I. 3. - Park Entrances and Scenic Drives
   1. Mow at least every two weeks during growing season
   2. Trim hard surface and turf separation edges monthly during growing season.
   3. Utilize all appropriate turf management practices to maintain quality turf.
   4. Weeds should cover no more than 5% of the grass surface.
   5. Annual soil test to determine soil amendments necessary to maintain quality turf.
   6. Inspect for insects and disease as part of the mowing function and make appropriate corrections.
   7. Remove litter at least weekly.
8. Utilize irrigation systems to avoid drought and produce viable turf.
9. Utilize all landscape management practices to keep good a “Curb Appeal” for the park.
10. Check support facilities and infrastructure monthly for safety and functionality.
11. Remove debris on the roadway surface to keep a quality appearance and function.

I. 4. - Natural and Buffer Areas
1. Remove litter as needed.
2. Remove park user hazardous conditions immediately.
3. Repair soil erosion annually to prevent resource damage and water pollution.
4. Remove non-native plant materials and feral animals annually.
5. Check support facilities and infrastructure quarterly for safety and functionality.
6. Enhance wildlife habitat as possible.
7. Evaluate the preservation of the resource annually.

I. 5. - Protected Environmental Areas
1. Remove litter as needed.
2. Remove park user hazardous conditions immediately.
3. Repair soil erosion as soon as possible to prevent resource damage and water pollution.
4. Removal of non-native plant materials and feral animals as soon as possible.
5. Enhance wildlife habitat with only native plants.
6. Check areas quarterly for safety and functionality.
7. Evaluate the preservation of the resource annually.

I. 6. - Non Park Land and Unusable Areas
1. Quarterly inspections to assess property conditions and identify any public hazards.
2. No vegetative maintenance activities except to remove public hazards or problems for adjoining property owners.

General Standards Guidance:
I. G. 1. - Use of Horticultural Chemicals, Fertilizers and Pesticides
1. Mechanical removal and natural products are preferred for pest controls.
2. Minimum usage to maintain the resource.
3. Quality application equipment and staff training are required.
4. Research, best practices and evaluation are ongoing.

I. G. 2. - Tree Removal
1. Obvious hazards to park users are removed immediately.
2. Dead trees in natural, protected environmental and non park land areas should be left for wildlife habitat unless they are a hazard to the public or park resources.
3. Feature legacy trees by removal of canopy suppressive/competitive trees.

I. G. 3. - Wildlife Habitat
1. Restore and preserve the bio-diversity of the ecosystem.
2. Enhance with native plant materials.
3. Restock/re-introduce floral and faunal species.
4. Apply Clemson Extension Service recommendations.
5. Create wildlife travel corridors where possible.
6. Add bird and duck nesting boxes where possible.
7. Buffer zones should serve as wildlife habitat and planned accordingly.
8. Removal of feral wildlife where possible.

**I. G. 4. - Irrigation of Turf and Landscape Materials**
1. Seek a balance between use of the resource and the health of the resource.
2. Time applications to maximize the benefit for the resource.
3. Utilize to avoid drought conditions.
4. Utilize to establish new installations of sod, seed or other plant materials.

**I. G. 5. - Mulching**
1. A four inch thick layer of hardwood mulch or pine needles is needed for new installations.
2. A two inch thick layer of hardwood mulch or pine needles is needed for renewal.
3. Mulch must not be within two inches of the plant material trunk.
4. Tree mulch rings should grow in diameter by four inches annually.

**I. G. 6. – General Landscaping**
1. Native naturally sustainable and low maintenance plant materials are preferred.
2. Non-evasive plant materials that have a long life legacy are preferred.
3. Wildlife habitat enhancing plant materials are preferred.
4. Plant materials that do not require mulching and pruning are preferred.
5. Plant materials that do not require irrigation, fertilization or pest control are preferred.
6. Plant materials that offer seasonal accent are preferred.
7. Plant material selection and installation is based on growth habits over 5-10 years for groundcovers and shrubbery; and 50-100 years for trees.

**II. Trail Maintenance**

**Types of Trails:**
1. The Swamp Rabbit Trail
2. Future Paved Connecting Spur Trails
3. Paved Park Trails
4. Natural Park Trails

**Recommended Efficiency Standards:**

**II. 1. - The Swamp Rabbit Trail**
1. Mow adjoining turf monthly during the growing season except during droughts.
2. Trim trail pavement edges three times per year.
3. Trim and remove other vegetation as needed for safety and sight distance.
4. Remove litter weekly.
5. Inspect for hazards and needed maintenance weekly.
II. 2. – Future Paved Connecting Spur Trails (same as II. 1. above)

II. 3. – Paved Park Trails (same as II. 1. above)

II. 4. – Natural Park Trails
   1. Perform erosion control measures quarterly.
   2. Trim and remove vegetation as needed for safety.
   3. Remove litter monthly.
   4. Inspect for hazards to users quarterly.

General Standards Guidance:
II. G. 1. – Use of Chemicals, Fertilizers and Pesticides (see I. G. 1.)

II. G. 2. – Tree Removal (see I. G. 2.)

II. G. 3. – Wildlife Habitat (see I. G. 3.)

II. G. 4. – General Landscaping (see I. G. 6.)

III. Facility Maintenance

Types of Facilities:
   1. Picnic Shelters
   2. Restrooms and Concessions
   3. GCPRT Administrative Office
   4. Pavilion
   5. Community Centers
   6. Aquatic Facilities
   7. Maintenance Compounds
   8. Other Park Support Structures

Recommended Efficiency Standards:
III. 1. – Picnic Shelters
   1. Cleaned after every reservation.
   2. Inspected and spot cleaned before every reservation.
   3. Inspect all utilities and support facilities monthly.
   4. Complete inspection of the total structure and submit a written summary annually.
   5. Trim or remove vegetation as needed to protect the structure and to add wanted sunlight.
   6. Make repairs and replacements as needed.

III. 2. – Restroom and Concessions
   1. Clean/Inspect and restock daily or when needed.
   2. Make necessary repairs and replacements as needed.
   3. Clean and make necessary major repairs and replacements during the winterization process.
   4. Completely inspect the total structure monthly using inspection form
5. Trim and remove vegetation as needed to protect the structure, increase safety and sight distance.

III. 3. – Department Office
1. Clean kitchen, lobby, conference rooms and restrooms twice weekly.
2. Clean and remove trash at least twice weekly or as needed.
3. Wash exterior windows annually.
4. Wash/Clean carpet annually or as needed.
5. Inspect the total building and support systems monthly using the inspection form.
6. Completely inspect the total structure and submit a written summary annually.
7. Trim or remove vegetation as needed to protect the structure and have a good appearance.
8. Make interior and exterior repairs and replacements as needed.

III. 4. – Pavilion
1. Clean concessions, lobby, front desk, activity rooms, restrooms and stairs daily.
2. Clean and remove trash at least once daily or as needed.
3. Prepare ice rink surface daily or as needed.
4. Clean all glass doors and walls at least twice per week or as needed.
5. Clean and buff floors once per week.
6. Inspect buildings and grounds daily and monthly using the inspection form.
7. Report maintenance issues monthly or immediately if needed.

III. 5. – Community Centers
1. Clean kitchen, lobby, activity rooms, gymnasiums, and restrooms daily.
2. Clean and remove trash at least once daily or as needed.
3. Clean lobby windows at least twice per week or as needed.
4. Clean and buff floors once per week.
5. Inspect building and grounds daily and monthly using the inspections form.
6. Report maintenance issues monthly or immediately if needed.

III. 6. – Aquatic Facilities
1. Clean concession, sales counters, restrooms and locker rooms daily or as needed.
2. Clean and remove trash daily or as needed.
3. Inspect buildings and grounds daily and monthly using the inspection form.

III. 7. – Maintenance Compounds
1. Clean restrooms, public areas, office and food storage/preparation areas twice per week
2. Clean and remove trash twice per week.
3. Clean shop and storage space monthly
4. Clean shop yard and outdoor storage 4-6 times per year or as needed
5. Inspect all shop buildings and shop yard monthly using inspection forms.
6. Make interior and exterior repairs and replacements as needed.

III. 8. – Other Park Support Structures
1. Monthly inspections for function, safety and needed repairs.
2. Keep adjoining vegetation functional and safe for the public.

General Standards Guidance:
III. G. 1. – Exterior of Buildings
2. Clean public entrances windows and doors twice weekly or as needed.

III. G. 2. – Interior of Buildings
Clean all public areas (lobby, restrooms, meeting rooms) daily

IV. Recreational Services Operational Support

Activities:
1. Repetitive preparation of athletic facilities and park venues
2. Special event and activity support

Recommended Efficiency Standards:
IV. 1. – Repetitive preparation of athletic facilities and park venues
1. Rehabilitate facilities two months prior to the season
2. Prepare facilities prior to days use.
3. Litter removal and inspect for safety daily when in use.
4. Inspect support facilities weekly when in use.
5. Evaluate the season’s work and prepare a written facility improvement list.

IV. 2. – Special event and activity support
1. Develop, with the recreation staff, a list of service, materials and the timeline prior to the activity.
2. The larger and higher profile the activity the longer coordination preparation planning should be.
3. Determine and develop a list of the support needs for on the day of and during the activity.
4. Evaluate the activity with the recreation staff and develop a list of changes and additions for the activity in the future.
5. Annually meet with the recreation staff to evaluate the support services needed and received in general. Prepare a list of improvement recommendations.

Park Maintenance Standards

Litter Removal: Litter and debris are removed from the site daily and as needed. Inmates/Staff empty trash containers when they are more than half full or attracting insects or have bad odor or when park usage indicates that containers may be filled to capacity before the next inspection. Specific areas such as rental picnic shelters, will be inspected for litter which will be removed prior to the scheduled use. Frequency of litter removal can vary from daily to twice weekly depending on location, use and time of year.
**Graffiti Removal:** Graffiti will be removed within 24-48 hours from the time it is identified where possible. Park employees will clean, remove or paint over the graffiti. Graffiti which cannot be easily removed or painted over by Park employees will be reported to the Parks Division Director. All gang related graffiti will be photographed and documented on an Incident Report form and reported to the Greenville County Sheriff’s Department or appropriate municipal Police Department.

**Vandalism Report:** Vandalism that is creating a public safety hazard will be secured immediately upon identification. Depending on the object that has been vandalized, securing it for safety reasons may mean removal of the object or placing a barrier around the object to prevent possible access by the public. Necessary repairs will be scheduled based on the urgency of the repair. All vandalism will be photographed and documented on an Incident Report form and reported to the Greenville County Sheriff’s Department.

**Playground Inspection/Repair:** Each playground has a High Frequency Inspection (HFI) completed monthly by maintenance staff and Low Frequency Inspections (LFI) are completed semiannually by Certified Playground Safety Inspectors and are documented. See Exhibits. Inspections include: Check for proper movement and possible wear of all dynamic elements, lubricate as needed. Inspect all nuts and bolts and ensure they are tight and that all pins, clamps, s-hooks and parts are securely attached in the proper locations. Inspect for pinch points, rough edges and cracks of plastic, metal and wood surfaces. Inspect all posts, handles, decks, and play components for protruding objects that could result in injury. Inspect fall surfacing for proper depth and hand rake to fill in low areas. Inspect the playground and immediate areas for broken glass, trash and debris. All necessary repairs will be scheduled based on safety, potential hazards and availability of parts.

The District will follow ASTM Standards and CPSC Guidelines relating to safety surfaces.

**Tennis/Basketball Court Inspection/Repairs:** Inspection of courts will occur monthly. The inspection includes the lights and timers and check for tripping hazards along separation cracks. Inspect all nets for proper height, damage and repairs. Inspect the gates for proper operation and lubricate as needed. Inspect all fencing and ensure there are not protruding bolts or wire that may create a safety hazard. Inspect all signs to ensure they are not vandalized and are in proper location. All formal inspections and repairs will be documented on the Monthly Park Inspection form. (Exhibit A)

Removal of all weeds, tree leaves and other debris from the court surface shall be done as needed.

**Clean Sidewalks and Pavilions:** All sidewalks and shelters will be swept or blown clean of grass clippings after each mowing and during Fall leaf season. Shelters will be inspected prior to any scheduled rental it will be re-inspected after the rental for additional cleaning or repairs as necessary.

**Clean Restrooms:** Restrooms will be unlocked and inspected and cleaned daily and cleaned a minimum of two days a week, or as needed between March 1st and December 1st. If the
Restrooms are open for use all year they will be inspected daily and cleaned as needed. Restroom cleaning will include: removal of all litter and debris, sweep and mop floors, scrub toilets, sinks, and urinals with disinfecting cleaner. Refill toilet paper, paper towels and soap dispensers holders as needed. Inspect/repair of hand dryers. Cleaning may be done more often based on usage particularly at rental and athletic facilities.

Activate/Winterize Restrooms: Restrooms will be inspected and activated prior to opening and winterized prior to closing. Activation includes: reassemble flush valves, turn on water at meter and record the reading; inspect for leaks. Be sure all drains and cutoffs are back in and are closed and all parts to commodes, sinks and urinals are fitted in its proper place. Clean and disinfect everything: walls, doors, floors and fixtures. Check the lights. Winterization includes: clean and disinfect restrooms, turn off water at meter and record the reading. Blow water out of all plumbing. Disassemble flush values to remove all water. Pour one cup of antifreeze in each toilet bowl, urinal and ¼ cup into each sink to prevent freeze damage. Exposed pipes should be wrapped with insulation.

Park Lighting Inspection:
Daily/weekly/monthly inspection of park lighting and facility lighting will be performed year round. Inspect lamps, lenses, heads, and poles for damage. Needed repairs are to be reported to Regional Park Superintendent for issue to the Building Maintenance staff, contractor or to the local electrical power provider.

Gates:
Parking lot gates are to be kept in good repair and appearance. Lubrication and other needed repairs are to be reported the Regional Park Superintendent.

Parking Lot Maintenance:
Parking lots will be kept clean. Remove litter and debris daily or as needed and blow clean as necessary.

Mowing and Trimming Turf:
Generally, athletic fields will be mowed weekly or as needed during the growing season. The turf should be mowed to ¾” to 1” in height. Other park turf areas should be mowed to keep a good appearance with a mowed height of 2 ½” to 3 ½”. All obstacles in turf areas (fence, poles, benches & etc.,,) should be cut around with a string trimmer or sprayed with herbicides to provide a good maintained appearance. Special care shall be given when string trimming around trees, as to not scar the tree bark.

Edging curbs, Sidewalks and Pavilions:
All curbs, sidewalks and buildings will be edged once a month during the growing season. All debris and grass clippings will be removed after the edging is completed.

Other Turf Management Practices:
Examples: top dressing, sod replacement, aeration, overseeding, fertilization, use of pesticides and irrigation - Turf maintenance functions other than mowing shall be performed on all athletic and high traffic areas in a customized frequency and method according to need and to keep these
areas in the best possible condition. The Regional Park Superintendent will schedule these functions in a timely manner according to industry standards, weather conditions, and park visitor use.

**Irrigation of Turf Areas:**
Irrigation systems are activated in April and winterized in October. The general goal is to provide at least one inch of water on all athletic fields and high use areas weekly during the growing season. Irrigation is performed in consideration of the areas time of use. Conservation of water is a serious consideration and the Department will comply with any public water restrictions. Automated irrigation systems should be set to operate prior to 5:00 a.m.

**Pruning:**
Pruning will be performed to remove deadwood, hazardous, broken, diseased limbs, shrubs and trees to rejuvenate. All pruning will be done in accordance with arboriculture industry standards.

**Park Furniture Upkeep:**
Park benches, picnic tables, water fountains, trash cans and other park furniture will be repaired or replaced when the furniture is not functional, hazardous or in bad appearance. This function is performed throughout the year as required and should be inspected and documented during monthly facility inspection.

**Mulching:**
Placement of mulch around shrubs and at the base of trees will be performed at planting and annually each December to March. No mulch shall be placed against the tree trunk and the tree root collar should remain exposed. Mulch will be placed at least two feet out from the plant trunk in all directions. Four inches of mulch will be applied at planting and two inches annually. The mulch zone around individual trees should grow four inches annually in diameter to provide weed control and to conserve water.

**Athletic Field Infield Maintenance:**
Infields will be drug on game days to provide a safety and functional play surface. Special attention will be given to the home plate, bases, and pitcher’s mound and bullpen areas. Hand raking will be done as needed. As necessary infield mix will be added and incorporated to the existing infield materials. During the practice season the infields should be drug twice per week.
General Grounds Maintenance Prescriptions

A. - Mega Parks
Locations: MESA Soccer Complex, Pavilion Recreation Complex, Westside Recreation Complex, Pleasant Ridge Camp and Retreat Center and Conestee Park

Daily:
Litter removal around building entrances
Visual inspection of playground
Inspect and clean restrooms and shelters as necessary
Check dog poop bag dispensers
Athletic field preparation in season

Weekly:
Walk through inspection of playground equipment – HFI (as per PIFF)
Litter removal from the entire site
Mowing during season
Blow clean the approach and entrances to buildings
Irrigation during growing season
Athletic Field striping in season
Pressure wash shelters as needed
Herbicide weeding during mowing season

Monthly:
Complete Playground inspection – LFI (as per PIFF)
Edging during mowing season
Fertilize heavy use turf areas
Pruning as needed
Blow clean all paved surfaces

Bi Annually:
Fertilize all turf areas, flowers, shrubbery and trees
Mulch all flower/shrubbery beds and trees

Annually:
Prune trees each winter
Leaf removal

B. District Parks:
Locations: Lakeside, Pleasant Ridge Park, LC Wood, Northwest, Cedar Falls, Hedklotz, Piedmont and C. Bolin Parks

Daily:
Remove any major litter in the park and litter around building entrances
Inspect and clean restrooms and shelters if necessary
Visual inspection of playground
Check dog poop bag dispensers
Athletic field preparation in season

**Weekly:**
Walk through playground inspection – HFI (as per PIFF)
Remove litter from the entire park
Blow clean the approach and entrance to buildings
Athletic field striping in season
Athletic field mowing during season
Pressure wash shelter as needed

**Bi-Monthly:**
Mow during season
Irrigation during season
Herbicide weeding during mowing season

**Monthly:**
Complete playground inspection – LFI (as per PIFF)
Edging during mowing season
Prune as needed
Blow clean all paved surfaces
Fertilize turf areas during mowing season or as needed

**Annually:**
Mulch all flower/shrubbery beds and trees
Leaf removal
Tree pruning

C. Community Parks

**Locations:** Brushy Creek, Corey Burns, East Riverside, Gateway, Lincoln, Oak Grove, Riverbend, Butler Springs, David Jackson, Pittman, Northside, and Southside Parks

**Daily:**
Litter removal around building entrances
Visual inspection of playground
Inspect and Clean restrooms and shelters if necessary
Athletic field preparation in season
Check dog poo bag dispensers

**Weekly:**
Walk through playground inspection – HFI (as per PIFF)
Litter removal from entire site
Athletic field striping in season
Mow high use turf areas during season
Pressure wash shelter as needed
Bi-Monthly:
Mow during season

Monthly:
Herbicide weeding
Blow clean all key areas
Irrigation as needed
Complete playground inspection – LFI (as per PIFF)

Bi-Annually:
Fertilize turf areas
Edging during mowing season
Blow clean all paved surfaces

Annually:
Prune trees each winter
Mulch all flower/shrubbery beds and trees
Leaf removal

D. Neighborhood Parks
Locations: Burtontown Center, Happy Hearts Center, Les Mullinax, Pelham Mill, Poinsett, Slater-Marietta, Sterling Center, Welcome, Freetown Center, Idlewild, Monaghan, Paramount, Piney Mountain, Shoeless Joe Jackson, Slater-White, Verner Springs, and Woodfield Center Staunton Bridge Center

Daily:
Litter removal around building entrances
Visual inspection of the playground
Inspect and clean restrooms and shelters if necessary
Check dog poop bag dispensers
Athletic field preparation in season

Weekly:
Walk by playground inspection – HFI (as per PIFF)
Litter removed from entire site
Athletic field striping in season
Mow high use turf areas during season

Bi-Monthly:
Mow during season

Monthly:
Complete playground inspection – LFI (as per PIFF)
Blow clean all key areas
Herbicide weeding
Bi-Annually:
Edging during mowing season
Blow clean all paved surfaces
Fertilize turf areas
Edging during mowing season

Annually:
Prune trees each winter
Mulch all flower/shrubbery beds and trees
Leaf removal
Park Maintenance and Development Work Calendar

January
- Winter Projects & Landscaping
- Boots and uniforms
- Tree pruning
- Establish volunteer project for Spring
- Begin budget process
- Begin seasonal hiring process
- Start evaluation process
- Review 4th quarter meeting notes
- 4th week - clean shop/yard and vehicles
- Athletic Field Preparation as required

February
- Finish winter projects
- Update first-aid supplies and kits
- First of season – athletic field step up & turf work
- Inspect athletic field and court lights
- Prepare shelters for rental season
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Donuts with Don
- 4th week - clean shop/yard & vehicles

March
- De-winterize water systems
- Check fire extinguishers
- Upgrade Office, Pavilion, WSAC and water parks entrance landscapes
- Start mowing/PM program on mowers
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles
- Athletic Field Preparation as required

April
- Mow, blow and go/PM program on mowers
- Check vehicle first-aid kits
- Fire ant control
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Review 1st quarter meeting notes
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles
May
- Mow, blow and go/PM program on Mowers
- Staff picnic
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Inspect Fire Extinguishers (contracted)
- Inspect Waterparks, Comm. Centers, PRCRC kitchen hoods (contracted)

June
- Mow, blow & go/PM program on mowers
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles (Roundup shop yard)

July
- Mow, blow and go/PM program on mowers
- Update first-aid supplies
- Review 2nd quarter meeting notes
- Inspect football fields lights
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles

August
- Mow, blow and go/PM program on mowers
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Build winter project list
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles (Roundup shop yard)

September
- Mow, blow and go/PM program on mowers
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Fire ant control
- Winter project list to Don
- Annual safety tour of maintenance shops
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles

October
- Finish mow, blow and go/PM program on mowers
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Start winter projects
- Start inventory of equipment and supplies
- Set next year’s goals
- Donuts with Don
- Review 3rd quarter meeting notes
- Best Practice Agency visit
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles

**November**
- Winter projects
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Winterize water systems
- Clean roofs and gutters/leaf season
- Inventory equipment and supplies = build bulk order list
- Plan Repairs of mowers, trailers and other turf management equipment
- Turf Soil Samples
- Finish budget preparation
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles

**December**
- Winter projects
- Athletic Field Preparation as required
- Clean retention ponds
- Annual big shop clean-up - organize, fix and throw out + sell off junk
- Build list of annual accomplishments
- 4th week – clean shop/yard & vehicles
Greenville County Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Park Forest Management Plan

Executive Summary:
The Park Forest Management Plan is intended to provide the framework for ensuring that the trees and forest in the parks are appropriately cared for according to modern forestry sustainability management principals. The plan is not meant to be a static report, but rather a plan that is continually updated and refreshed over time.

The overall goal is to return as much of the park forest to a Old Growth Oak-Hickory Forest. Trying to reach the 1670 Old Growth Forest is not economically practical nor is it realistic in modern environmental terms. Therefore, the goal is to return as much of the forest as possible as close as possible to a modern Old Growth Forest standard.

The plan categorizes the forest into three general maintenance prescriptions.
1. Developed Park Land
2. Park Forest Transition Zone
3. Un-Managed Deep Forest

Background:
Generally, the park forests in Greenville County are young forest of 30-60 year old mixture of fast growing pine trees and slow growing oak-hickory tree varieties. The parkland by and large was used during the early 1900s as agriculture land and therefore had no trees or was managed pine forest. As fields were no longer cultivated during the 1950s and 1960s, forest succession began with the fast growing trees establishing in the un-maintained fields. The oak-hickory forest spent years growing beneath the fast growing pine forest that provided an over-topped umbrella of shade until the pines were killed by lightning, fires, disease, insects or shade from the developing oak-hickory forest. By the time the forest reaches 80-120 years, the oak-hickory forest will dominate with a few relict pines trees.

Only a very few acres of existing park forest can be considered “Old Growth” forest being more than 120 years old. But as the parks age, modern old growth oak-hickory forest will again dominate the forest. The parks built in the 1970’s, Westside, Northside, Lakeside, East Riverside and Southside Parks should reach old growth status in 2050’s; in only forty years. Pleasant Ridge Park and Poinsett Bridge Historic Site will reach old growth status much sooner, whereas the parks built between 2005 and 2015 (Burns, Jackson and Wood) will reach that status much later. – 2090.

Guiding Statement:
Many of the Department parks were carved out of 30-60 year old forest and therefore have both the southern pine forest and oak-hickory forest combined traits. (trees 40-60 feet high, heavy underbrush growth and dense tree populations) Therefore, the parks that have wide-open activity acres such as athletic fields, surrounded by thick young forest and no transition between the two. Forest walls almost like an outdoor room with turf as the floor.
As the land surrounding the Department parks develops into residential and commercial property, the park and its forest will become increasingly important public natural lands. The goal of managing all of the Department’s forestland is not financially feasible. Therefore, the reasonable goal is to expand the usable parkland by creating a Park Forest Transition Zone of acreage surrounding the developed parkland between the open activity land and the Un-Managed Deep Forest. This will create a more harmonious relationship between recreation facilities/infrastructure and the Park Forest.

**The Overall Goal** of the Department’s forestry management is to sustain the enhanced natural forest to become modern Old Growth Oak-Hickory Forest, thereby, allowing park visitors to utilize forest areas. The Park Forest Transition Zone will assure the public’s use of more parkland sooner.

15% - Park Forest Transition Zone and 85% Un-Managed Deep Forest

**The Basic Objectives** of the Park Forest Management Plan are:
- Preservation and Protection
- Enhancement and Restoration
- Enlargement
- On-going Maintenance
- Sustainable

**Integrated Forest Management** provides the Department with three viable options.

1. Extensive Forest Management Intervention would return the forest to modern oak-hickory old growth forest with little understory and be the most expensive option. i.e. Developed Park Land and Facilities
2. Succession Manipulation would accelerate natural succession toward a modern old growth forest with a forest composed of a variety of tree species and age, multiple canopy layers, and a diverse understory. i.e. Forest Transition Zone
3. Minimal Action and allowing the natural processes to function, eventually attaining a modern old growth forest characterized by variety of tree species and age, multiple canopy layers and a very diverse natural and exotic tree population and understory. i.e. the Un-Managed Deep Forest

**General Management Prescriptions:**

**Developed Parkland** including grassed areas and adjoining cleaned and managed trees and forest area will have the most extensive management practices.
- Hazardous trees and native understory vegetation will be removed. i.e. poison ivy
- Invasive plants will be removed. i.e. kudzu, wisteria, ligustrum,
- Tree thinning will be done to prevent canopy compression of prime trees
- Root zone erosion will be addressed
- Damage to vegetation from trampling will be addressed
- New native trees will be planted to diversify the species and layer the canopy
- Both deciduous and evergreen native trees will be used.
- Sight distance will be maintained
- Biomass from leaf fall and mulching will be maintained
**Park Forest Transition Zone** is the forest edge next to the developed parkland and will have less extensive management practices.
- Hazardous trees will be removed
- Invasive plants will be controlled
- Tree and understory vegetation removal and thinning to feature prime trees
- Biomass from natural leaf fall will be maintained
- Erosion controlled

**Un-Managed Deep Forest** includes forested acreage, ravines and wetlands and will have the least extensive management practices.
- Hazardous tree removal to keep park features accessible.
- Standing dead trees are left for wildlife habitat
- Natural regeneration will occur
- Off trail use that causes erosion will be addressed

**Conclusion:** The management prescriptions will be adjusted depending on the forest conditions, location, resource availability and public park use with the primary practices being to preserve the forest resources.
Historical, Cultural and Natural Resources Management Plan

Summary: The Greenville County Parks, Recreation and Tourism Historical, Cultural and Natural Resources Management Plan was developed in 2010 to serve as a general guide for managing the natural, historic and cultural resources associated with the park system. These guidelines serve to set the standards expected for the various types of resources and should be interpreted considering the situation for their application.

In general, the Department’s park land falls into two categories: land that is mowed turf grass and land that is natural forest. It is the mission of the Department to protect and enhance these resources. Public input into the management practices of the Department is encouraged.

The Plan is a work in progress. As the Department’s resource management progresses, new perspectives, information, threats and opportunities occur; the plan will need to be revisited and adjusted. An annual review of the plan is recommended for September and October.

Goals:
- Improve the quality of the experience for visitors to GCPRT parks by enhancing the quality of the natural resources.
- Protect, restore and enhance historical and cultural resources.
- Protect, restore and enhance native vegetation that was on the landscape during the pre-settlement era. (circa 1670)
- Restore, protect and enhance native wildlife populations.
- Carefully balance recreational use with environmental responsibility and sustainability.
- Maintain a natural look to parkland not included in active use areas, emphasizing a pre-settlement visual quality.
- Protect endangered, threatened, and special concern vegetation and wildlife species.
- Protect and enhance view sheds and scenic vistas and drives.

Historical, Cultural and Natural Resource Land Types:
1. Activity Lawns and Athletic Fields
2. Other Park Turf Grass Area
3. Park Entrances and Scenic Drives
4. Natural Area
5. Protected Environmental Areas
6. Non Park Land and Unusable Areas

Natural Resource Management Activities:
1. Tree planting, pruning, feeding, watering and removal
2. Turf grass planting, amending, watering, mowing and weed control
3. Other plant materials and native versus nonnative vegetation
4. Disease and pest controls
5. Surface water, retention ponds, lakes, streams and wetlands
6. Soil erosion
7. Wildlife management and habitat enhancement
8. View sheds and scenic vistas
9. Environmental and Interpretative Education
10. Historic or Cultural Sites
11. Park Patrols, User Safety and Security and operational activities
12. Research and User Input

**Recommended Natural Resource Management Activities by Land Type:**

**1. Activity Lawns and Athletic Fields:**

1.1 Tree care is essential to provide a balance between shade for user comfort and sun to grow high quality turf. All aspects of tree care (pruning, feeding, mulching, watering and removal) must be utilized to grow quality trees in the right places. Native hardwood trees are preferred.

1.2 Complete turf grass care is essential and the top priority activity. To offset the wear and tear from high use, all aspects of turf maintenance must be employed. These include proper establishment, replacement, irrigation, soil amending, fertilization, weed control and mowing.

1.3 Other vegetation in or adjoining activity lawns and athletic fields must be of the correct species, location and to serve a purpose such as: for beautification, screening, controlling pedestrian and vehicle traffic. Native plants are preferred but not required. Invasive plants can not be used in these areas. The aspects of care are the same as tree care in 1.1.

1.4 Disease and pest controls are a necessary aspect of property maintenance and protection of the natural resources. All natural non invasive methods should be utilized before the minimum non natural methods are utilized. The goal is to utilize as few chemicals as possible.

1.5 Generally issues with surface water, retention ponds, lakes, stream and wetlands do not exist in activity lawn and athletic field areas. If they are adjoining they should be treated as closely as natural areas as possible. See #4 Natural Areas

1.6 Soil erosion should never occur in activity lawns or athletic fields or in the immediate adjoining areas. If erosion occurs it must be immediately repaired to the standard of the area.

1.7 Wildlife management and habitat enhancement activities are not part of the turf grass management program.

1.8 View sheds and vistas should be considered and enhanced. Open turf grass areas provide an excellent venue. Maintaining adjoining vegetative growth to keep vistas from becoming blocked by maturing vegetation but allowing growth to block vista detractions.
1.9 Environmental and interpretative education activities can utilize activity lawns and athletic fields as long as they do not harm the natural resources.

1.10 If an activity lawn or athletic field is a historic or cultural site (Shoeless Joe Jackson baseball field) or adjoins a historic or cultural site an educational display is appropriate.

1.11 Park Patrols, User Safety and Operational Activities are very important in activity lawn and athletic field areas. Protection of the natural resources, proper maintenance and elimination of hazards are the three key activities.

1.12 Research and user input are important to GCPRT’s ability to provide quality services and facilities. Since activity lawn and athletic field areas are the most expensive to develop and maintain, it is important that these areas be productive for the park users.

2. Other Turf Grass Areas:
2.1 Trees in turf grass areas are important to the parks appearance and function. Native hardwood trees are preferred and along with the correct species and location for accent trees that are not native. The two required functions are proper pruning and removal of hazards.

2.2 Turf grass care is limited to mowing and reestablishment when necessary. All other maintenance aspects will be utilized only when necessary to protect the natural resources. Turf grass areas are encouraged around park facilities (picnic shelters, parking lots, buildings) for reasons including fire protection and visitor safety. Establish permanent precise boundaries between turf grass areas and wild land vegetation area to reduce weed control requirements. Proper mowing height is important to reduce the need for other turf grass maintenance functions.

2.3 Other vegetation – See 1.3
   Additionally, strips of adjoining vegetation should be maintained when possible to form vegetative corridors for wildlife travel routes around the open turf grass areas.

2.4 Disease and Pest Control – See 1.4

2.5 Water Related Issues – See 1.5

2.6 Soil erosion is the enemy of turf grass areas and must be repaired in an appropriate manner and timeframe as determined by the situation. Cost effectiveness and use of the area should be balanced.

2.7 If appropriate for the turf grass area, wildlife management and habitat enhancement methods and techniques can be utilized.

2.8 View sheds and Vistas – See 1.8

2.9 Environmental and Interpretative Education Activities – See 1.9
2.10 Historic or Cultural Sites – See 1.10

2.11 Park Patrols, User Safety and Operational Activities – See 1.11

2.12 Research and user input are important to GCPRT’s ability to provide quality services and facilities.

3. Park Entrances and Scenic Drives:

3.1 Trees – See 2.1

3.2 Quality turf grass areas at and adjoining the park entrances and scenic drives are important to give the park user a positive impression of the parks and GCPRT. The maintenance activities are similar to #1.2

3.3 Other Vegetation – See 1.3

3.4 Disease and pest control – See 1.4

3.5 Water related issues – See 1.5

3.6 Soil erosion – See 1.6

3.7 Wildlife management and habitat enhancement – See 2.7

3.8 View sheds and vistas – See 1.8

3.9 Environmental and interpretative education activities – See 1.8

3.10 Historic or Cultural sites – See 1.10

3.11 Park patrols, user safety and operational activities – See 1.11

3.12 Research and user input – See 2.12

4. Natural Areas:

4.1 Tree Care in natural areas is limited to: elimination of hazards and harmful non-native plants, timber removal, reforestation, and disease and pest control. There should be as little enhancement and maintenance activities as possible to keep the area natural.

4.2 Turf grass areas do not naturally occur in GCPRT natural areas. Natural areas in the GCPRT parks have complete mature tree canopy shading out any native grasses. Open bodies of water and large exposed rock and escarpment areas may have native grasses and they should be considered protected environmental areas.
4.3 Other vegetation that is not native should be eliminated if it can be cost effective.

4.4 Disease and pest control – See 1.4

4.5 Water related issues in natural areas should be left alone unless there is a hazard to park users. Wildlife habitat enhancement is an acceptable function for the appropriate situation.

4.6 Soil erosion in natural areas should be left alone unless there is a hazard to park users, park facilities or there is siltation into wetlands, streams or protected environmental areas.

4.7 Wildlife management and habitat enhancement are acceptable functions in natural areas as long as they are appropriate for the situation. Feral animals shall be removed as necessary.

4.8 View sheds and vistas may require that vegetation in natural areas be controlled to maintain the view. Pruning and removal are acceptable.

4.9 Environmental and interpretative education activities are appropriate activities for natural areas and should be encouraged as long as they do not harm the natural resources.

4.10 Historic or cultural sites in natural areas should be protected. Where appropriate historic interpretative education displays can be provided as long as they do not harm the natural resources.

4.11 Park patrols, user safety and operational activities are important in natural areas to protect the natural resources. Park patrols are utilized to protect the natural resources. User safety in natural areas is dependent on the user’s abilities and their activity and therefore GCPRT cannot ensure their safety. All facilities built by GCPRT in natural areas; primarily trails; must be built to national standards. Operational activities are limited to elimination of hazards that affect park facilities, removal of litter and necessary maintenance functions to protect the natural resources.

4.12 Research and user input – See 2.12

5. Protected Environmental Areas:

General Statement: The Department shall resist by all appropriate means, including legal action, any attempt by any public agency, group or individual to destroy or encroach upon any historical, cultural and protected environmental area. The Department considers its role as a public trust for the protection of such areas and resources.

5.1 Tree care is limited to removal of hazards that may negatively impact park users and facilities. Removal of non native trees is appropriate. Down and dead trees should not be removed but can be cleared from trails.

5.2 Turf grass does not naturally grow in GCPRT protected environmental areas.
5.3 Other vegetation that is not native shall be removed. Introduction of appropriate endangered and threatened species is allowed under state and federal permitted activity.

5.4 Only natural methods and techniques can be used in protected environmental areas. Of special concern will be the removal of pests like beavers that can have a major negative impact on an environmental sensitive area.

5.5 Water related issues – See 4.5

5.6 Soil erosion – See 4.6

5.7 Wildlife management and habitat enhancement – See 4.7

5.8 View sheds and vistas from within a protected environmental areas should not be enhanced by removal or pruning of native plants within the protected area. But vegetation outside the protected area that hinders the vista from within the protected area can and should be pruned and removed.

5.9 Environmental and interpretive education activities – See 4.9

5.10 Historic or Cultural sites – See 4.10

5.11 Park patrols, user safety, and operational activities must be kept to a minimum in protected environmental areas. The public’s use of these protected areas should be considered carefully and in some cases the public will not be allowed access into protected areas.

5.12 Research and user input – See 2.12

6. Non Park Land and Unusable Areas:

6.1 Tree work is limited to removing hazards that may impact park users or adjoining private property.

6.2 No turf grass maintenance activities will occur in these areas.

6.3 No vegetative maintenance activities will occur in these areas, except to remove public hazards or problems for adjoining properties.

6.4 No disease or pest controls will be used in these areas, except to remove public hazards or problems for adjoining properties.

6.5 Water related issues – See 4.5

6.6 Soil erosion – See 4.6

6.7 No wildlife management or habitat enhancement activities should occur in the areas.
6.8 View sheds and vistas should be protected and enhanced if necessary by vegetative pruning and removal. It should be kept to a minimum.

6.9 No environmental or interpretative educational activities should occur in these areas unless there are programmed benefits for park users.

6.10 Historic or Cultural sites – See 4.10

6.11 Park Patrols, user safety and operational activities should be kept to a minimum with the mission being to protect the park user or adjoining properties.

6.12 Research and User Input – See 2.12
Historic, Cultural and Natural Resource Management Plan

Historic/Cultural Properties within the park system:

1. Blythe Goodwin Hagood House - structure
2. Campbell’s Covered Bridge Historic Site – structure
3. Cedar Falls Park – two dams and ruins
4. David Jackson Park - grave
5. Herdklotz Park – ruins
6. Lake Conestee -dam
7. Pelham Mill Historic Site – dam and office
8. Pleasant Ridge Park
9. Poinsett Bridge - bridge
10. Shoeless Joe Jackson Memorial Park - site
11. Slater Hall – structure
12. Sterling Community Center - structure
13. Swamp Rabbit Trail – railroad bed

Natural Water Resources in the park system:

1. Brushy Creek Soccer Complex – Brushy Creek
2. Campbell’s Cover Bridge – Beaverdam Creek
3. Cedar Falls Park – Reedy River (2-stone/concrete dams)
4. Conestee Park – Reedy River
5. Corey Burns Park – Enoree River
6. East Riverside Park – Enoree River
7. Jenkins Bridge Rd. River Access – Reedy River
8. Lake Holiday – Mountain Stream (earthen dam)
10. MeSA Soccer Complex – Retention and Irrigation Pond
11. Oak Grove Lake – Unnamed Creek (earthen dam)
12. Pavilion Recreation Complex – Brushy Creek
13. Pelham Mill Historic Site – Enoree River (stone/concrete dam)
14. Pleasant Ridge Park – Lake and Mt. Streams, head waters of the Saluda Watershed(earthen dam)
15. Poinsett Bridge – Callahan Mt. Stream
16. Riverbend Park – Reedy River
17. Swamp Rabbit Trail – Reedy River
Dog Park Management Plan

Summary: The Greenville County Parks, Recreation and Tourism’s Dog Park Management Plan was developed in 2010 as the Department began to build the first two dog parks at Pelham Mill Park and Historic Site and at the Pavilion Recreation Complex. The plan is to serve as a general guide for managing these new facilities. These guidelines serve to set the standard expected and should be interpreted considering changing situations. The plan must be reviewed and revised annually.

Goals:
1. Provide a safe and quality leisure experience for dogs and their owners.
2. Protect, restore and enhance the natural resources within the park.
3. Carefully balance facility use with environmental responsibilities.
4. Seek new dog park “best practices” to enhance the park.

Dog Park Management Activities:

1. Turf Maintenance
   Turf maintenance is a top priority activity behind safety and sanitation. Due to the heavy turf wear created by dogs the turf must be treated similarly as an athletic field and therefore utilization of all available turf grass maintenance activities (mowing, fertilization, pest control, Ph adjustments, aeration and irrigation).

2. Erosion Control
   Erosion controls are necessary to control siltation and pollution runoff. All available materials and methods should be employed to stop erosion as soon as possible including closing the park or park areas.

3. Sanitation
   Sanitation is very important. Frequent litter and dog waste patrols are needed to keep the park clean and safe. The patrol activities are: litter pick up, trash can servicing, collection of on ground dog waste, resupplying the dog waste bag dispensers, clean the water fountain, collection and disposal of dog toys and balls.

4. Tree Maintenance
   Tree maintenance includes: removal of down limbs, removal of above ground hazards, pruning for function and tree protection. Mulching all trees annually is needed but the turf fertilization will feed the trees.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Parks – 46-350 acres</th>
<th>Lakeside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Conestee Nature Park</td>
<td>Pleasant Ridge Camp &amp; Retreat Ctr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loretta C. Wood</td>
<td>Cedar Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chico Bolin Park</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Parks – 11-45 acres</th>
<th>Butler Springs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brushy Creek Soccer Complex</td>
<td>David Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corey Burns</td>
<td>Gary L. Pittman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riverside</td>
<td>Conestee Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
<td>Herdklotz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest Park</td>
<td>Northside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Piedmont Athletic Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oak Grove Lake</td>
<td>Southside</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riverbend Equestrian</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhood Parks – 1-10 acres</th>
<th>Freetown Center</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brutontown Center</td>
<td>Idlewild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happy Hearts Center</td>
<td>Monaghan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Les Mullinax</td>
<td>Paramount</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mt. Pleasant Center</td>
<td>Piney Mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelham Mill</td>
<td>Shoeless Joe Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poinsett</td>
<td>Slater-White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slater-Marietta</td>
<td>Verner Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterling Center</td>
<td>Woodfield Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staunton Bridge Center</td>
<td>Slater Hall</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mega Centers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MESA Soccer Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pavilion Recreation Complex</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Westside Park Aquatic Center</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greenways/Trails</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenville Hospital System Swamp Rabbit Trail</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Sites Only</th>
<th>Non Park Property</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campbell’s Covered Bridge</td>
<td>Chapman Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsett Bridge</td>
<td>Tally Bridge Road</td>
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</table>
**Greenville County Parks, Recreation and Tourism - Buildings**

### Indoor Facilities List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Office</td>
<td>Brutontown Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freetown Center</td>
<td>Happy Hearts Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mt. Pleasant Centers</td>
<td>Pavilion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piedmont Sports Complex</td>
<td>Piney Mt. Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Ridge Camp and Retreat Center</td>
<td>Pleasant Ridge Other Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riverbend Buildings</td>
<td>Slater Hall Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling Center (2)</td>
<td>Travelers Rest H.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodfield Center</td>
<td>Staunton Bridge Center</td>
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</tbody>
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### Park Restrooms (with scoring tower *)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brushy Creek</td>
<td>Butler Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corey Burns*</td>
<td>David Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riverside (3)</td>
<td>Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herdklotz</td>
<td>Lakeside (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>MeSA (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monaghan</td>
<td>Northside (2)</td>
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<td>Northwest (2)*</td>
<td>Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piney Mountain</td>
<td>Pittman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleasant Ridge (3)</td>
<td>Poinsett</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riverbend</td>
<td>Shoeless Joe Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slater-Marietta</td>
<td>Slater White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southside (2)</td>
<td>Sterling Football</td>
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<td>Westside (2)</td>
<td>Piedmont (2)</td>
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<td>Conestee (3)*</td>
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### Aquatic Facilities

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<th>Facilities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Discovery Island</td>
<td>Seventh Inning Splash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otter Creek</td>
<td>Pleasant Ridge Retreat and Camp</td>
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<td>Westside Aquatic Center</td>
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### Maintenance/Storage Facilities

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Blackberry Valley</td>
<td>Corey Burns (future)</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Riverside</td>
<td>Enoree Landfill</td>
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<tr>
<td>MeSA</td>
<td>Piedmont Sports Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleasant Ridge</td>
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