

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

# 2010 Awards Ceremony

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*Cultivating Strong Communities*

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*  
**2010 Awards Ceremony**

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*New AICP Members*

*PA Chapter Awards*

*Irv Hand Award*

# *Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

## Congratulations to Our New AICP Members

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Carl Bergamini

Carmen Berryman

Christy Burnside DeMuth

Sarah Liying Chiu

Patrick Cox

William Cromie

Martine Decamp

Neil Desai

Derek Eversmann

Andrew Flemming

Kyle Flood

Owen Franklin

Andrew Goodman

Robert Hosking

Patricia Kadel

Ed LeClear

Tom Maggio

Amanda Miller

Abigail Mountain

Harriet Parcells

Robert Pfaffman

George Pomeroy

Jeffrey Raykes

Rachelle Ricotta

Jeffrey Slack

Kimberly Smith

Paul Tellers

Anne Tyska

Angela Watson

Irene Woodward

# *Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

# Awards Committee

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*Brian O'Leary, AICP, Chair*

*Robert Behling*

*Cindy Campbell*

*Graciela Cavicchia, AICP*

*Denny Puko*

*Brandi Rosselli, AICP*

*Vaughn Stebbins, AICP*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

Daniel Burnham

Award

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For A Comprehensive Plan

Union County

*Cultivating Community:*

*A Plan for Union County's Future*

### 3.2 Vision Statement and Sustainable Growth Principles



**Vision**

*The Vision Statement defines the place that citizens want Union County to be in the year 2030 (See Chapter 2). In this vision,*

**Union County will be a prosperous and beautiful valley by:**

- Protecting precious natural resources and agriculture*
- Supporting sustainable economic growth and viable towns*
- Promoting its unique town and country lifestyle*

Union County's western, central, and eastern planning areas will contribute their special strengths to achieving these goals through three concurrent regional visions:

<i>The western region will be a home for rural enterprise and connecting with nature.</i>	<i>The central region will be the heart of Union County's agricultural and small town heritage.</i>	<i>The eastern region will be a center of county government, medical service, and higher education in a town and country setting.</i>
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*Strong, clear vision statement*



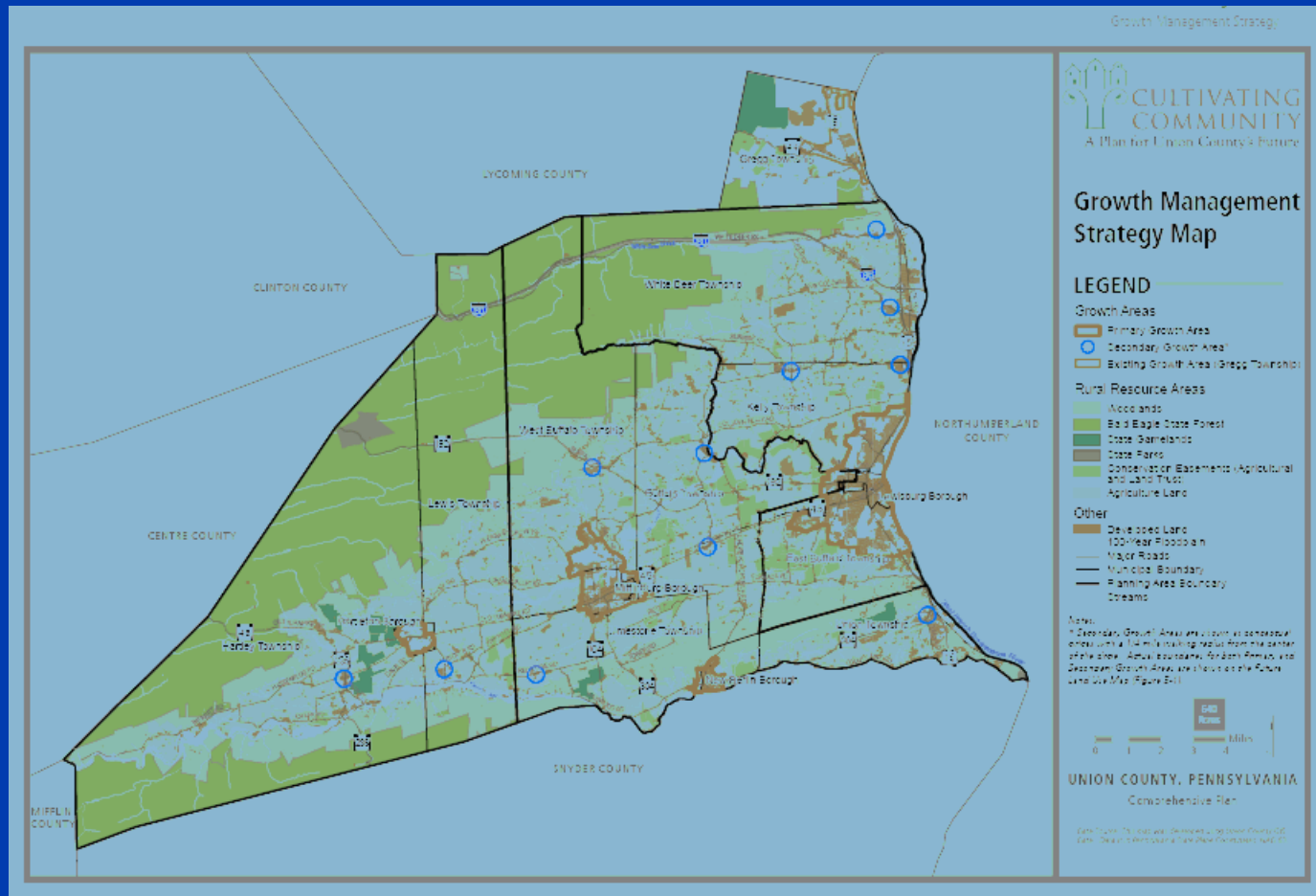
**Scenario Two: Town and Village Centers** In Scenario Two, the focus is on directing the majority of new development into compact Town Centers at an average of 8 DU/acre and secondary amounts of growth into Village Centers at an average of 2.5 DU/acre. In this scenario, because densities are higher than in Scenario One, the land area needed to accommodate projected growth to 2050 is reduced. Scenario Two places the most importance on compact traditional development, interconnected street patterns, and walkable neighborhoods.

This scenario designates Rural Resource Areas, including prime farmland and woodlands, for preservation and would limit development of these areas. The map below

illustrates this concept and the approximate amount of land area needed to accommodate future growth projections through 2050.

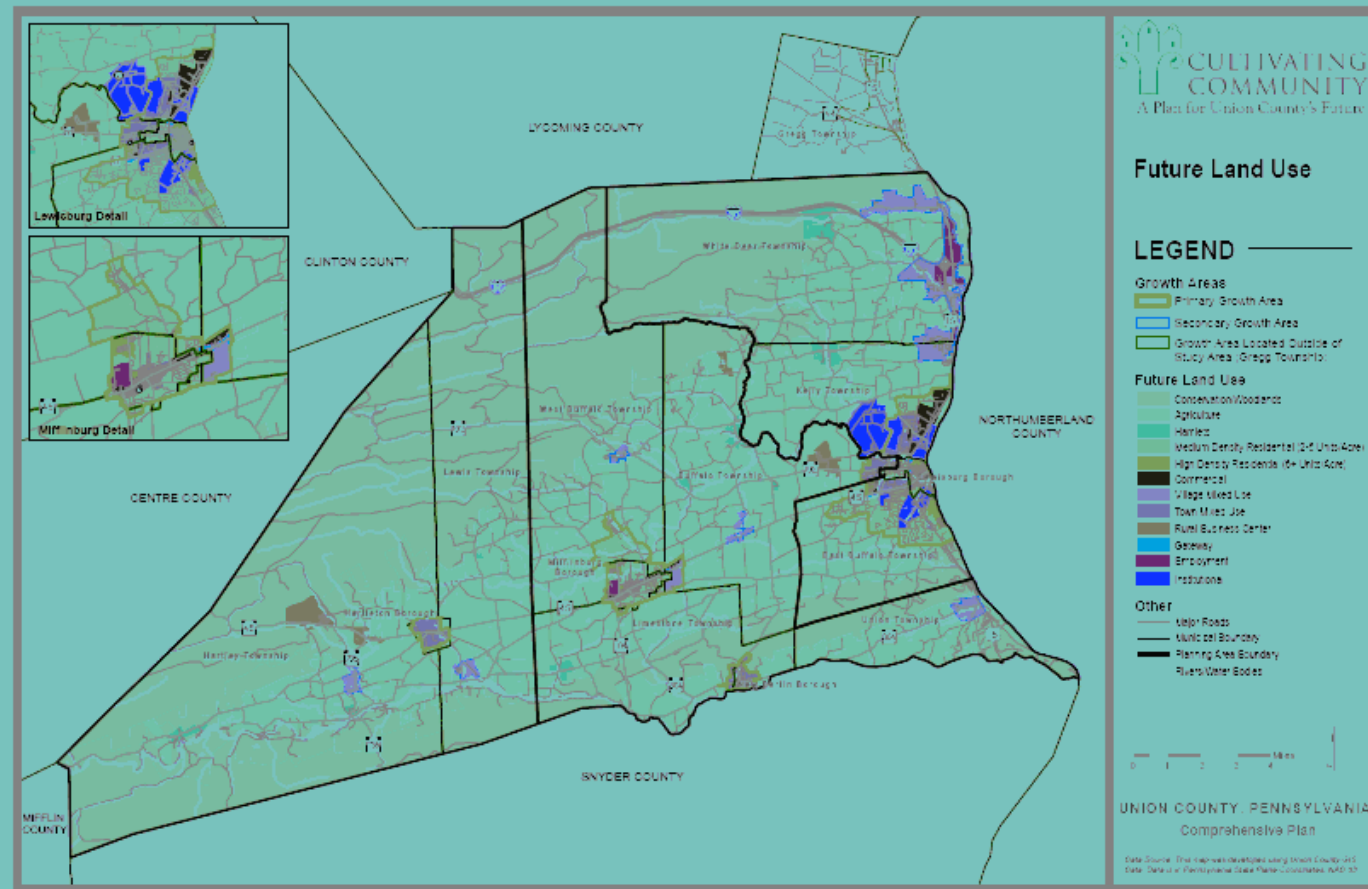


*Three development scenarios*



*Growth area map developed from Scenario*

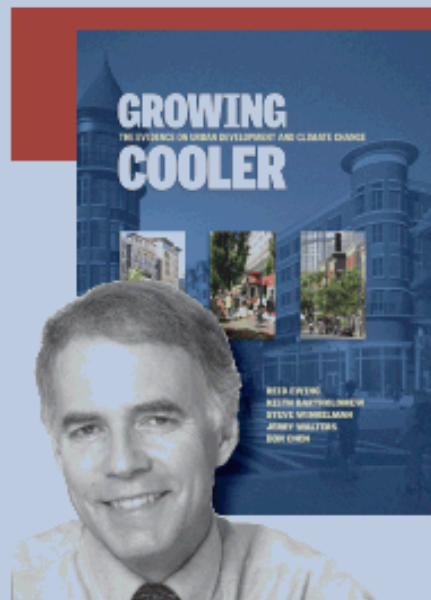
Figure 5-1  
Future Land Use



*Specific future land use map*

## Green Ideas on Community Planning WITH REID EWING

OCTOBER  
National Community  
Planning Month



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 7PM  
The Forum Room, Elaine Langone Center  
Bucknell University Campus

Reid Ewing will provide an overview of his new book, its findings and implications for planning, land development, and public policy. He will also discuss impacts on policy and program changes forthcoming at the local, regional, state, and federal levels to make green, compact neighborhoods more available and affordable.

Bucknell  
UNIVERSITY  
ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

CULTIVATING  
COMMUNITY  
A Plan for Union County's Future

**October 2008 Reid Ewing Program.** Mr. Ewing's presentation delivered a grim outlook on the environmental impact of continuing our current growth rate and sprawling development patterns. He reviewed impacts of carbon inputs from transportation and development with an emphasis on the damage being done through the use of fossil fuels.

Mr. Ewing reviewed what changes in our commuting patterns, building types, and growth densities can have on carbon footprints on a state, regional and local level. Recommendations included building at higher densities, building walkable communities, reducing the number of vehicle miles traveled on a daily basis, and getting prepared for the explosion of "baby boomer" retirees.

*Process designed to raise awareness of planning*



, recognized by as “one of the six most important civic innovators in the world” and by the national , who awarded him with its first “Lifetime Achievement Award”.

This meeting is open to the public.



Mr. Burden will discuss walking and bicycling conditions within the County. Learn how we can create quiet and pleasant neighborhoods, and parks and open spaces with an emphasis not only for prosperous business districts, but also for people and active living.



Dan Burden is a nationally-recognized authority on bicycle and pedestrian facilities and programs, healthy streets, traffic calming, and other design and planning elements that affect the roadway environment. He is a Principal and Senior Urban Designer for Glatting Jackson Kercher Anglin, Inc., a firm recognized for its excellence in livable communities design.

*Outside experts were used*



*Affordable, energy efficient home concept*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

Daniel Burnham

Award

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For A Comprehensive Plan

Union County

*Cultivating Community:*

*A Plan for Union County's Future*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*  
**Planning Excellence**  
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**Best Practice**

City of Pittsburgh

*PGHSNAP: Pittsburgh's Neighborhood Data  
and Map Resource*

## Highland Park: Social and Housing Vitality Indicators

## Population and Density

City of Pittsburgh	POPULATION & DENSITY:	Highland Park
671,657	Pop. 1940	8,960
676,805	Pop. 1950	10,239
615,242	Pop. 1960	9,805
520,154	Pop. 1970	9,223
423,936	Pop. 1980	8,032
369,879	Pop. 1990	7,029
333,527	Pop. 2000	6,749
312,899	Pop. 2008 (Estimated)	6,396
-15.5%	Change, 60-70	-5.9%
-18.5%	Change, 70-80	-12.9%
-12.8%	Change, 80-90	-12.5%
-9.8%	Change, 90-00	-4.0%
-6.2%	Change, 00-08	-5.2%
-5.9%	Proj. Pop. Change % 08-13	-4.2%
-----	Pop. as % of City total (2000)	2.0%
35.42	Land Area (sq. mi.)	1.16
35,466.2	Land Area (acres)	744.3
4,019	Persons / sq. mi. (2000)	5,803
9.4	Persons / acre (2000)	9.1
5,646	Persons / sq. mi. (2008)	5,500
8.8	Persons / acre (2008)	8.6
RACE (2000):		
27.2%	% African American	25.5%
2.9%	% Asian	1.9%
2.5%	% Other	3.3%
67.4%	% White	65.4%
AGE (2000):		
24.3%	Pop. 5-19	23.4%
25.1%	Pop. 20-34	22.0%
30.4%	Pop. 35-59	37.7%
11.7%	Pop. 60-74	10.2%
8.5%	Pop. 75+	6.8%

## Links:

- 'Sector 12 Home'
- PGHGIS: Interactive Map of Sector 12
- 'PGHSNAP Links'

## Housing

City of Pittsburgh		Highland Park
333,527	Population (2000)	6,749
HOUSING (2000):		
163,414	Total Housing Units	3,356
VACANCY (2000):		
88.0%	% Occupied	91.5%
12.0%	% Vacant	8.5%
TENURE (2000):		
143,786	Occupied	3,109
52.0%	% Owner Occupied	50.4%
48.0%	% Renter Occupied	49.6%
13.5	Avg. Duration of Res. (yrs)	11.1
POPULATION TYPE (2000):		
310,552	Household Pop.	6,728
23,043	Group Quarters Pop.	31
93.1%	% Household	99.7%
4.9%	% Group Quarters	0.3%
AGE OF HOUSING STOCK (2000):		
163,414	Total Units	3,356
3,834	Built 90-00	32
5,925	Built 80-89	41
25,786	Built 60-79	409
45,048	Built 40-59	774
82,771	Built before 1939	2,140
2.3%	% Built 90-00	0.9%
3.6%	% Built 80-89	1.2%
15.8%	% Built 60-79	12.0%
27.6%	% Built 40-59	22.8%
50.7%	% Built before 1939	63.0%
HOUSING VALUES / PRICES:		
\$53,233	Median Value (Census 2000)	\$99,900
\$66,562	Median Value (Claritas 2008)	\$122,241
25.8%	% Change in Med. Value 00-08	22.4%
\$75,000	Median Sale Price 2008	\$167,000
4,446	# Sales Counted 2008	79
OTHER:		
1,199	Foreclosures 2008	18
0.7%	% Housing Units Foreclosed 2008	0.5%

*Asset profiles show key data*

## Highland Park: Social and Housing Vitality Indicators

## Natural Environment



Map colors match the categories shown below.

City of Pittsburgh		Highland Park
333,527	Population (2008)	6,749
35,318.4	Land Area (acres)	744.3
<b>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:</b>		
26.6%	Landslide Prone (% land area)	16.4%
26.9%	Undermined (% land area)	0.0%
5.3%	Flood Plain (% land area)	0.3%
31,595	# Street Trees (dots on map)	1012
2,760.8	Park Space (acres)	350.7
7.9%	Park Space (% of land area)	47.1%
8.3	Park Space (acres/1000 pers.)	52.8
1.3%	Greenway (% of land area)	0.0%
17.9%	Woodland (% of land area)	16.9%
3.3%	Cemetery (% of land area)	0.0%

## Land Use and Zoning



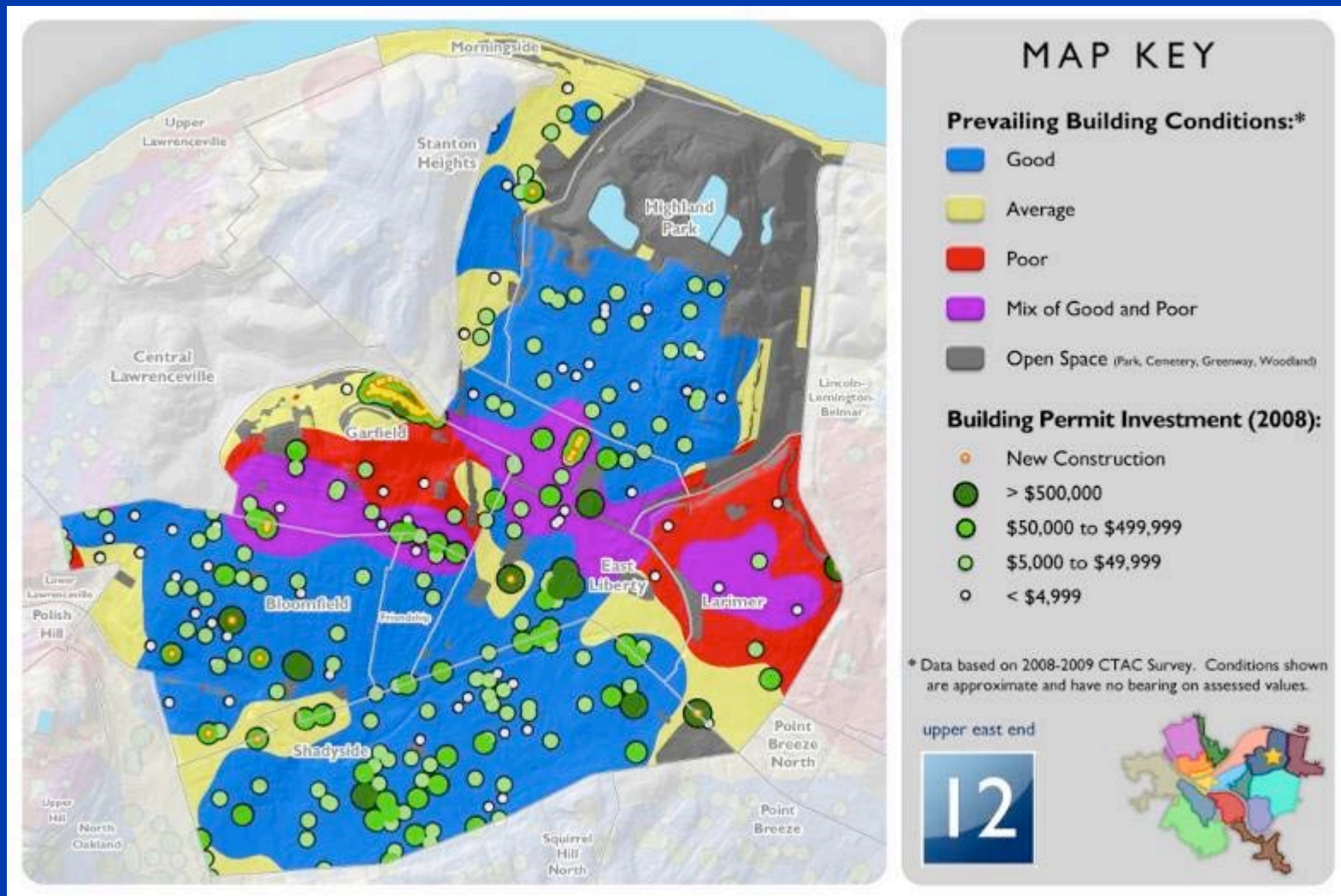
Map colors match the categories shown below.

City of Pittsburgh		Highland Park
333,527	Population (2008)	6,749
35,318.4	Land Area (acres)	744.3
<b>GENERAL LAND USES:</b>		
48.9%	Residential	44.1%
4.8%	Mixed Use / Commercial	0.9%
10.4%	Mixed Use / Industrial	0.0%
3.2%	Institutional / Edu. / Med.	0.0%
21.2%	Open Space	54.9%
7.8%	Hillside	0.0%
4.7%	Special Land Use	0.0%

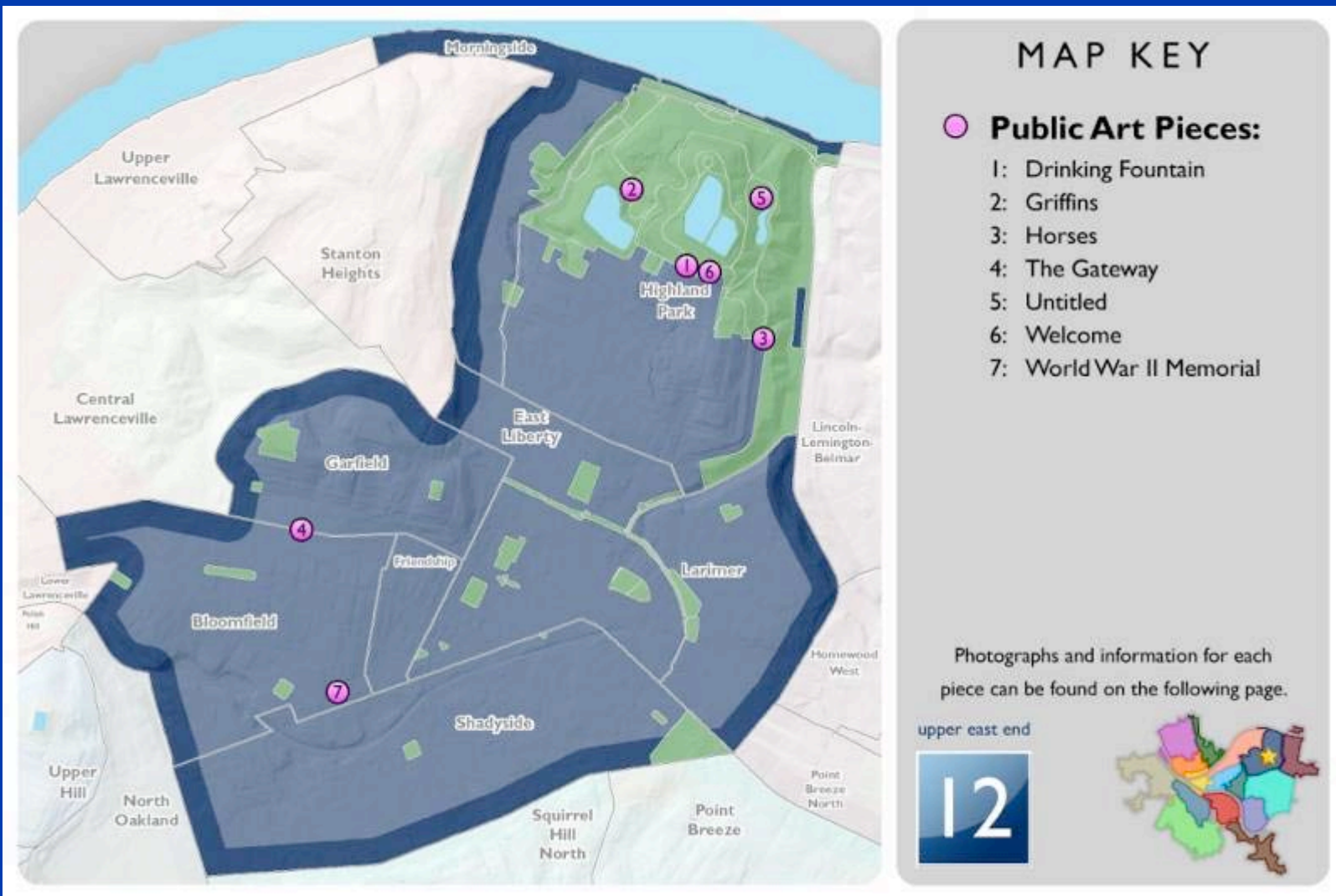
## Links:

- 'Sector 12 Home'
- [PGHGIS: Interactive Map of Sector 12](#)
- 'PGHSNAP Links'

*Maps are linked to the data*



*Different layers can be combined*



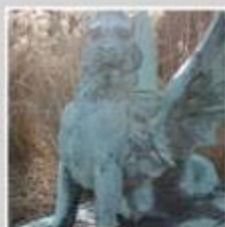
*Maps are also linked to photos*

1



Title: Drinking Fountain  
Created: 1935  
Artist(s): Frank Vittor  
Location: Highland Park Main Entrance

2



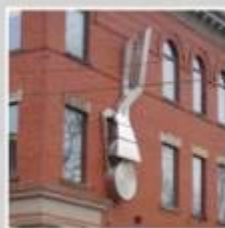
Title: Griffins  
Created: 1899  
Artist(s): Unknown  
Location: Pittsburgh Zoo (near Education Ctr. entrance)

3



Title: Horses  
Created: 1900  
Artist(s): Giuseppe Moretti  
Location: Highland Park entrance, Stanton avenue

4



Title: The Gateway  
Created: 2001  
Artist(s): Michael Walsh, Jeremy Groznik  
Location: 5149 Penn Ave and 5150 Penn Av

5



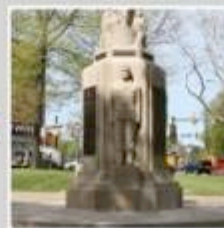
Title: Untitled  
Created: 1981  
Artist(s): Eliza Miller  
Location: Highland Park Pool, Lake Drive

6

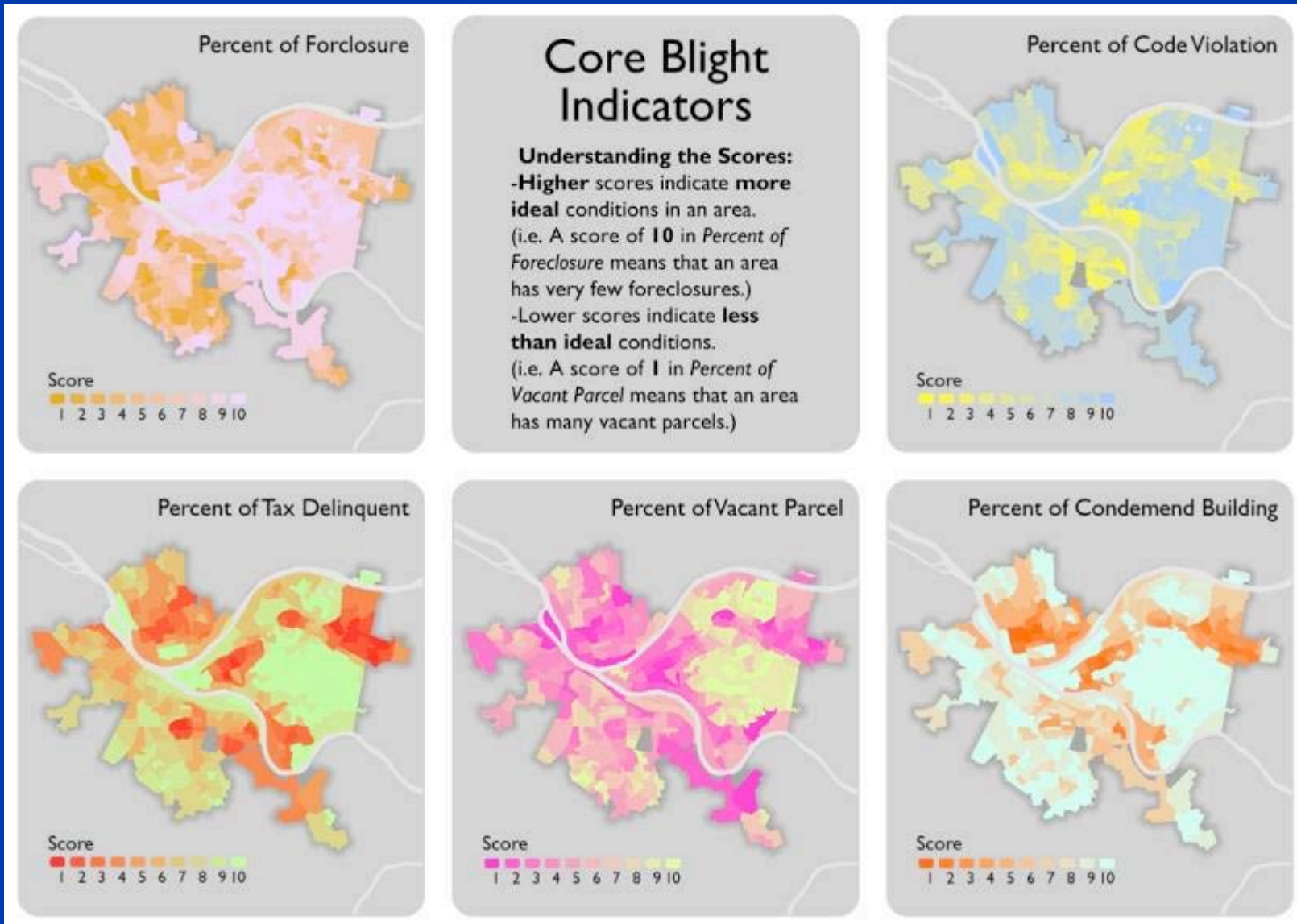


Title: Welcome  
Created: 1896  
Artist(s): Giuseppe Moretti  
Location: Highland Park Main Entrance

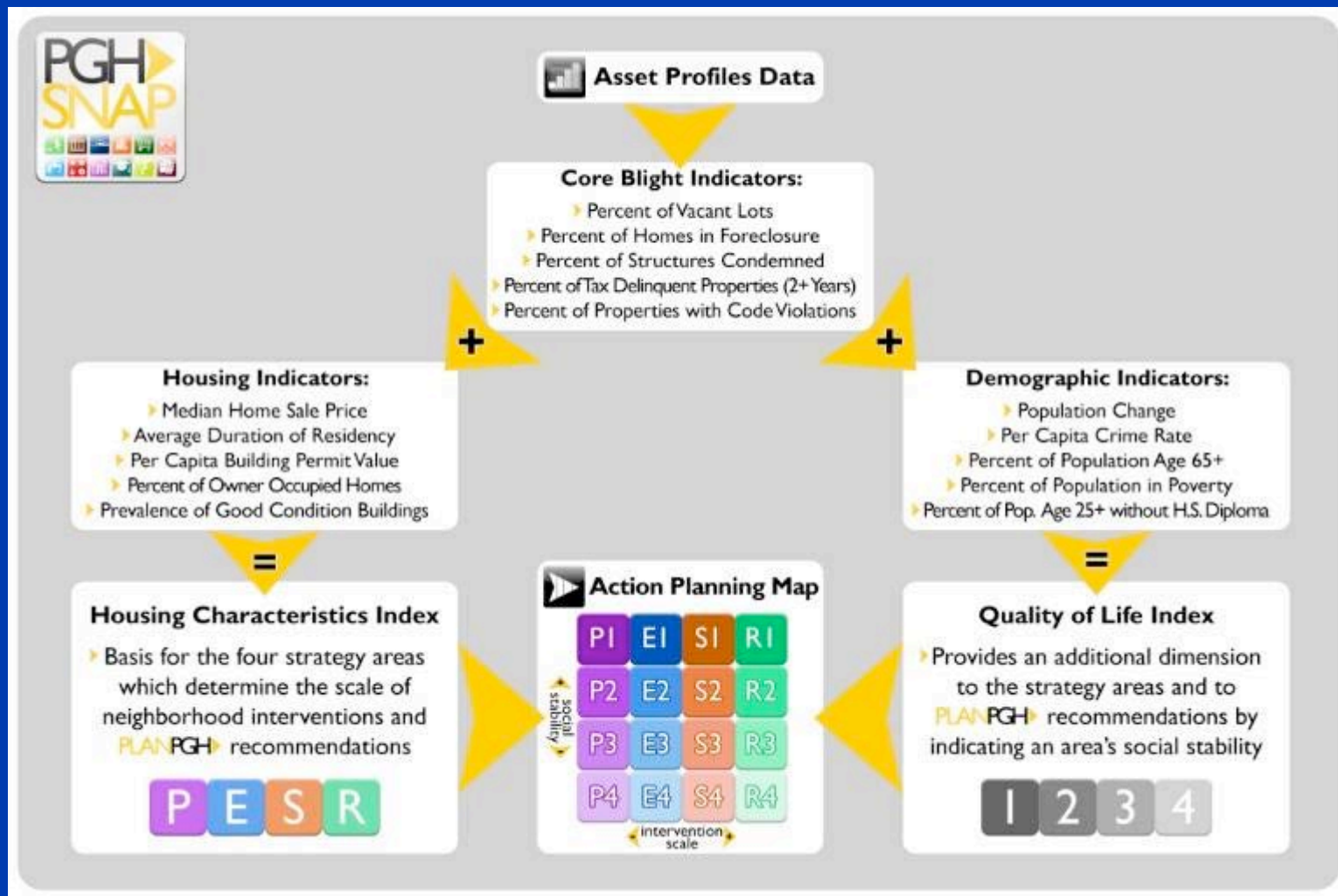
7



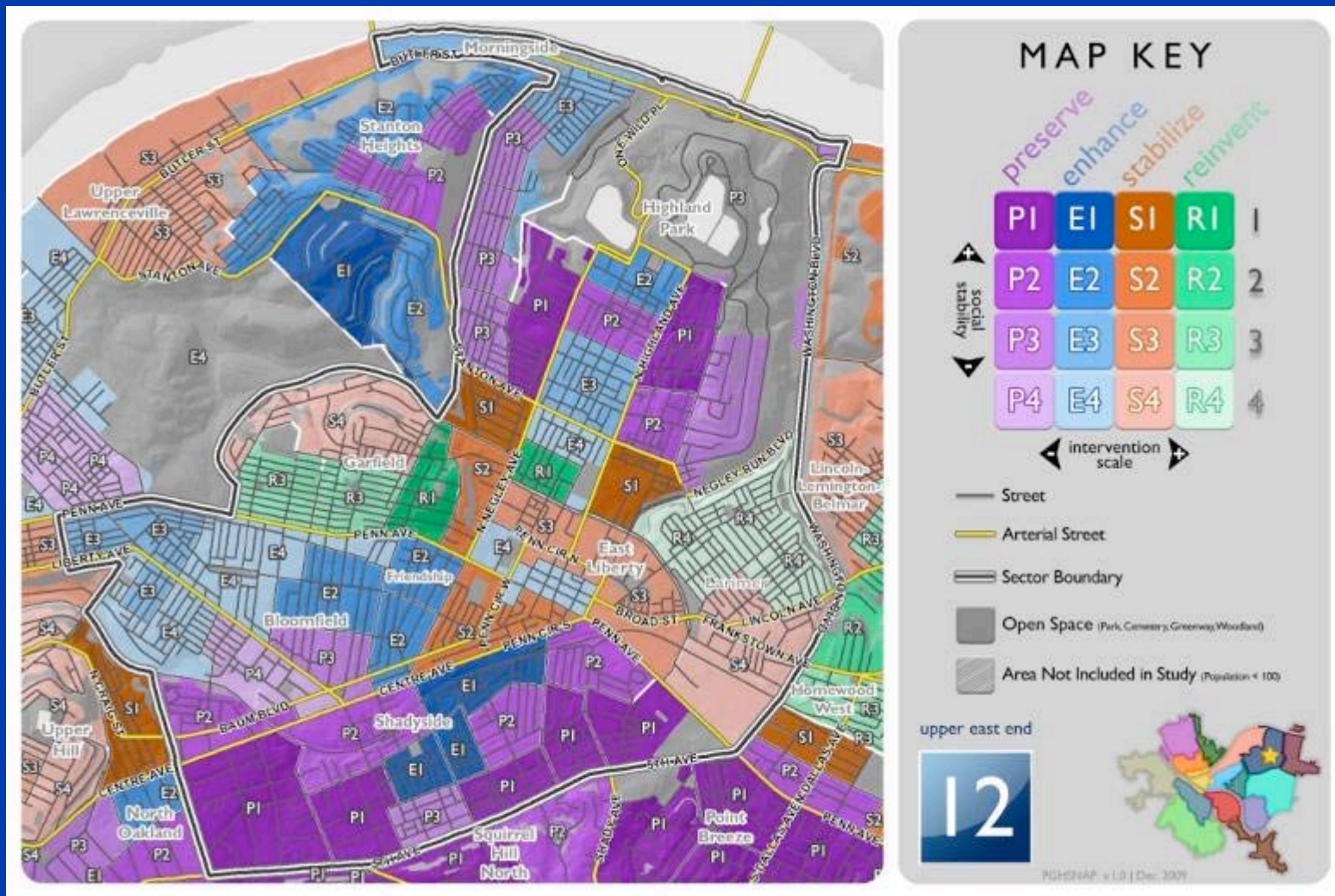
Title: World War II Memorial  
Created: 1949  
Artist(s): Frank Vittor  
Location: Morrow Park, Baum Blvd, S.Aiken Av, & Liberty Av



*System can be used for action planning*



*Blight indicators combined with physical and social indicators*



*Results are mapped and tracked*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*  
**Planning Excellence**  
Award

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**Best Practice**

City of Pittsburgh

*PGHSNAP: Pittsburgh's Neighborhood Data  
and Map Resource*

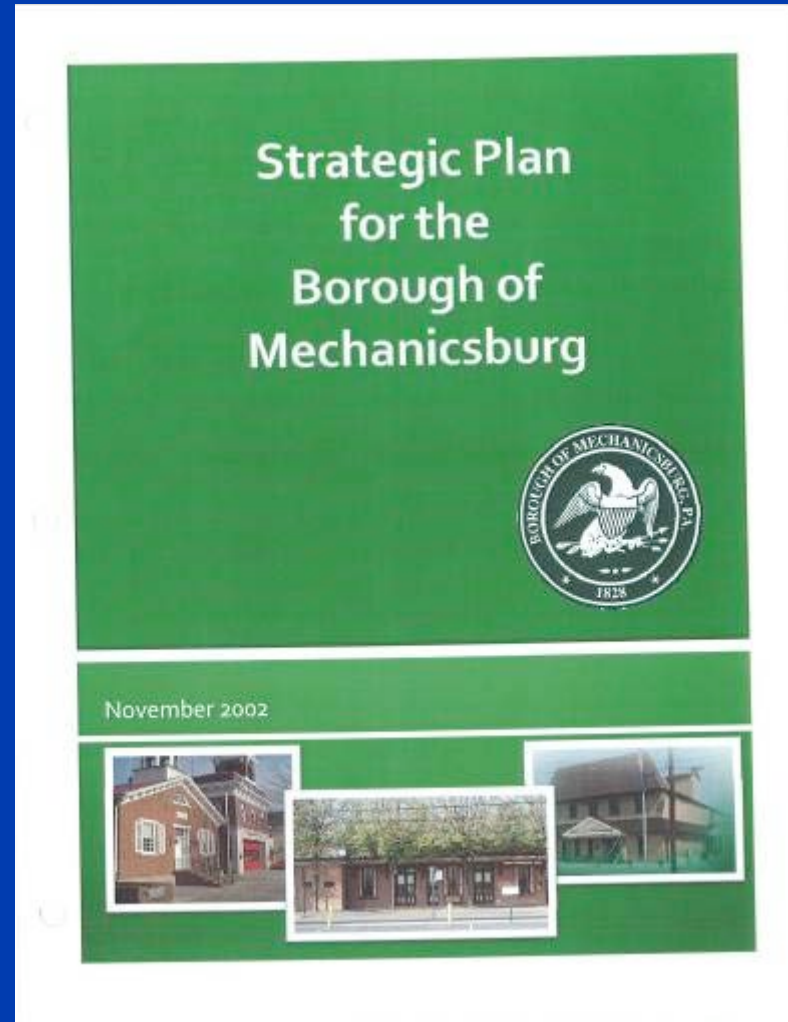
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Award

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**Implementation**

Borough of Mechanicsburg

*Mechanicsburg Geared for Progress*



*2002 – Strategic Plan*

ORDINANCE NO. 1076

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE BOROUGH OF MECHANICSBURG, ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE 925 AND THEREAFTER AMENDED, WITH RESPECT TO CHAPTER 5, CODE ENFORCEMENT, TO ADOPT AND INSERT A NEW PART 4, TO BE ENTITLED RESIDENTIAL RENTAL DWELLING UNIT INSPECTIONS.

IT IS HEREBY ENACTED AND ORDAINED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, as follows:

SECTION 1: A new Part 4, to be entitled Residential Rental Dwelling Unit Inspections, is hereby enacted and inserted in Chapter 5 [Code Enforcement] of the Code of Ordinances of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, to state in its entirety as follows:

Part 4

RESIDENTIAL RENTAL DWELLING UNIT INSPECTIONS

§ 5-401. Legislative Findings.

The Borough has determined that non-owner-occupied dwelling units are frequently maintained at a standard significantly less than owner-occupied dwelling units and that such failure to maintain these units can and frequently does result in dwelling units which are unsafe, insanitary and, in many instances, not maintained to the minimum standards required by the various applicable codes in effect in the Borough of Mechanicsburg from time to time. Therefore, the Borough Council finds it to be desirable and in the public interest to enact the following provisions providing for the regular and systematic inspection of these properties to insure their continued compliance with applicable Borough codes.

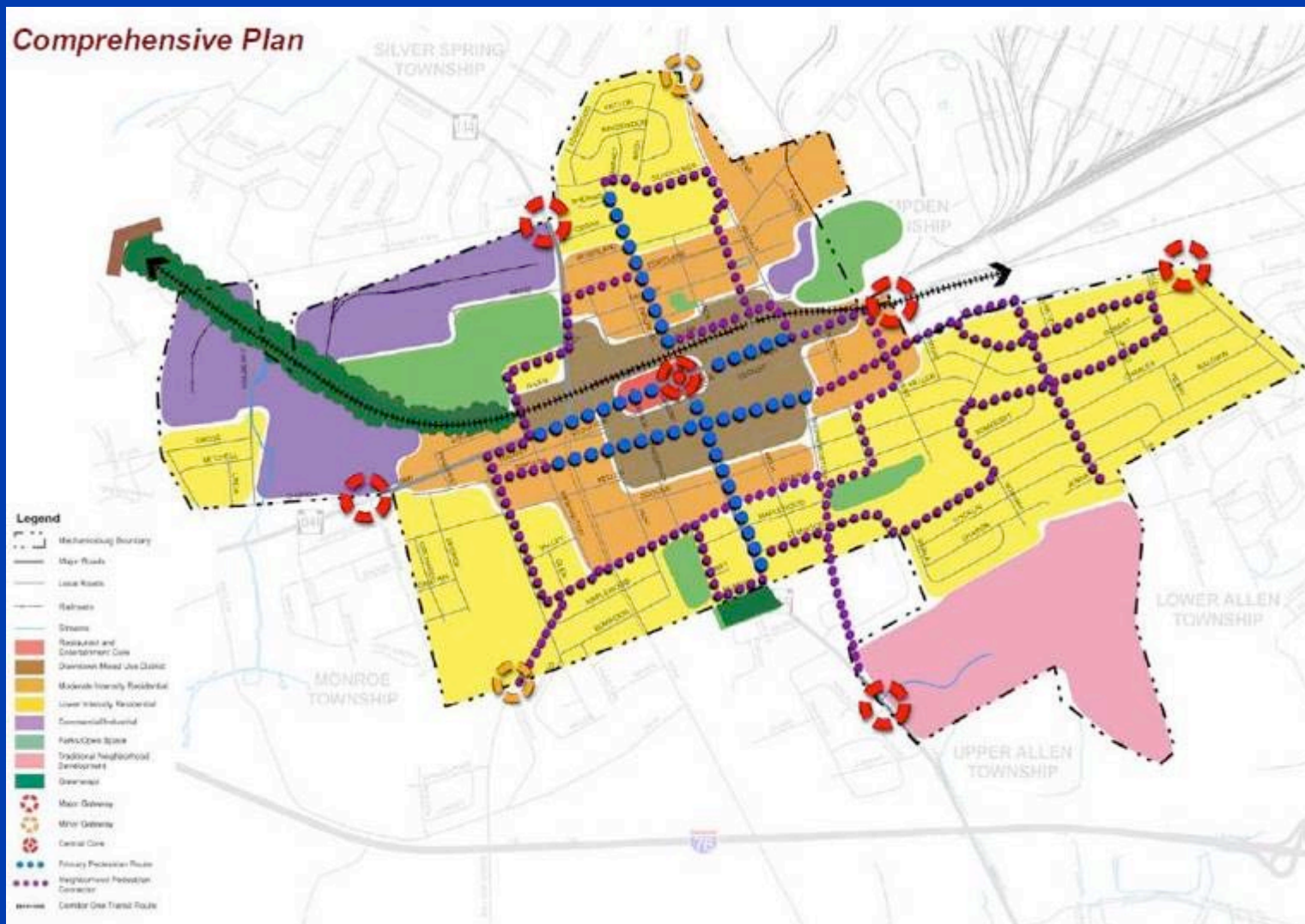
§ 5-402. Short Title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the Borough of Mechanicsburg Residential Rental Dwelling Unit Inspection Ordinance.

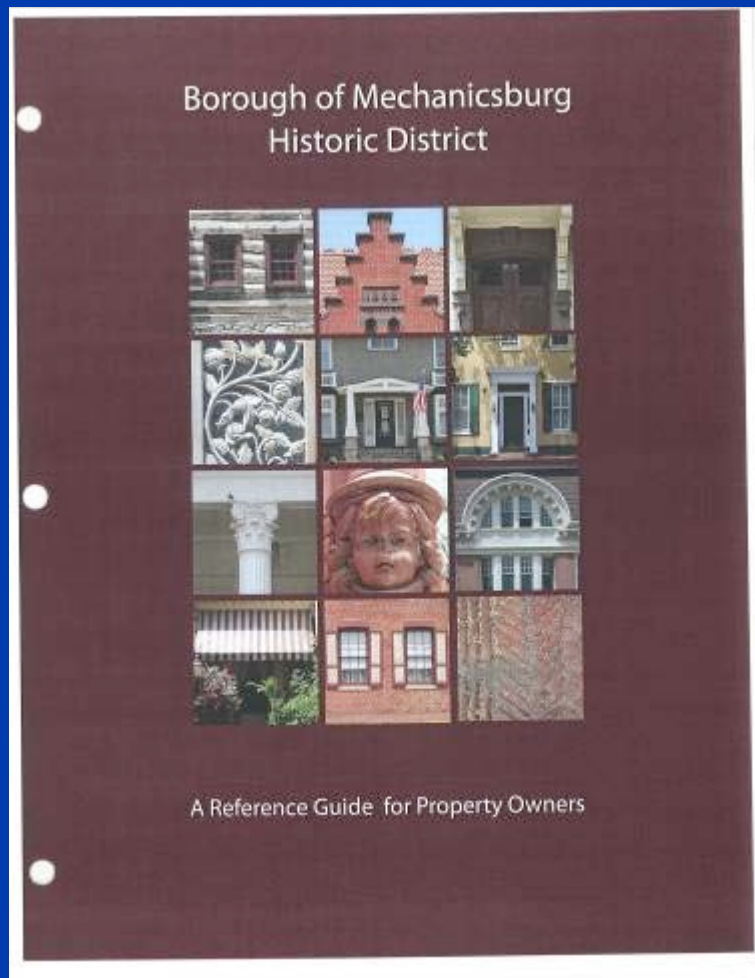
§ 5-403. More Strict Standards to Apply.

In the event any provision of this article is inconsistent with the provisions of any

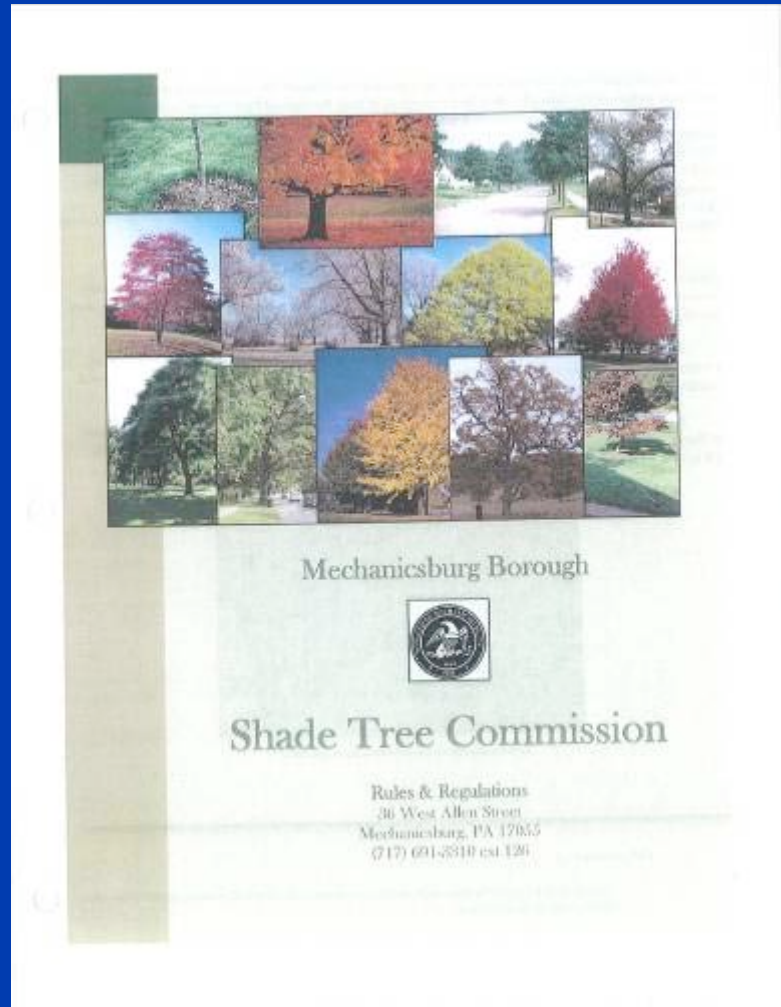
# *2006 – Inspections of Residential Dwelling Units*



*2007 – Comprehensive Plan*



# *Borough of Mechanicsburg Historic District, HARB, and Reference Guide*



*2008 – Shade Tree Commission*



**Borough of Mechanicsburg  
Cumberland County  
Pennsylvania**



**Ordinance No. 1113  
Subdivision and  
Land Development Ordinance  
Adopted January 19, 2010**

*2010 – New Subdivision and Land  
Development Ordinance*



*Leveraged over 3.1 million dollars in  
state and federal dollars*



*Created a Downtown Revitalization  
Organization*



*Improved traffic signals, community pool  
and recycling center*

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**Planning Excellence**  
Award

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**Implementation**

Borough of Mechanicsburg

*Mechanicsburg Geared for Progress*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*  
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**For Public Outreach**

**Chester County Planning Commission**

*Landscapes 2*

*Chester County Comprehensive Policy Plan*



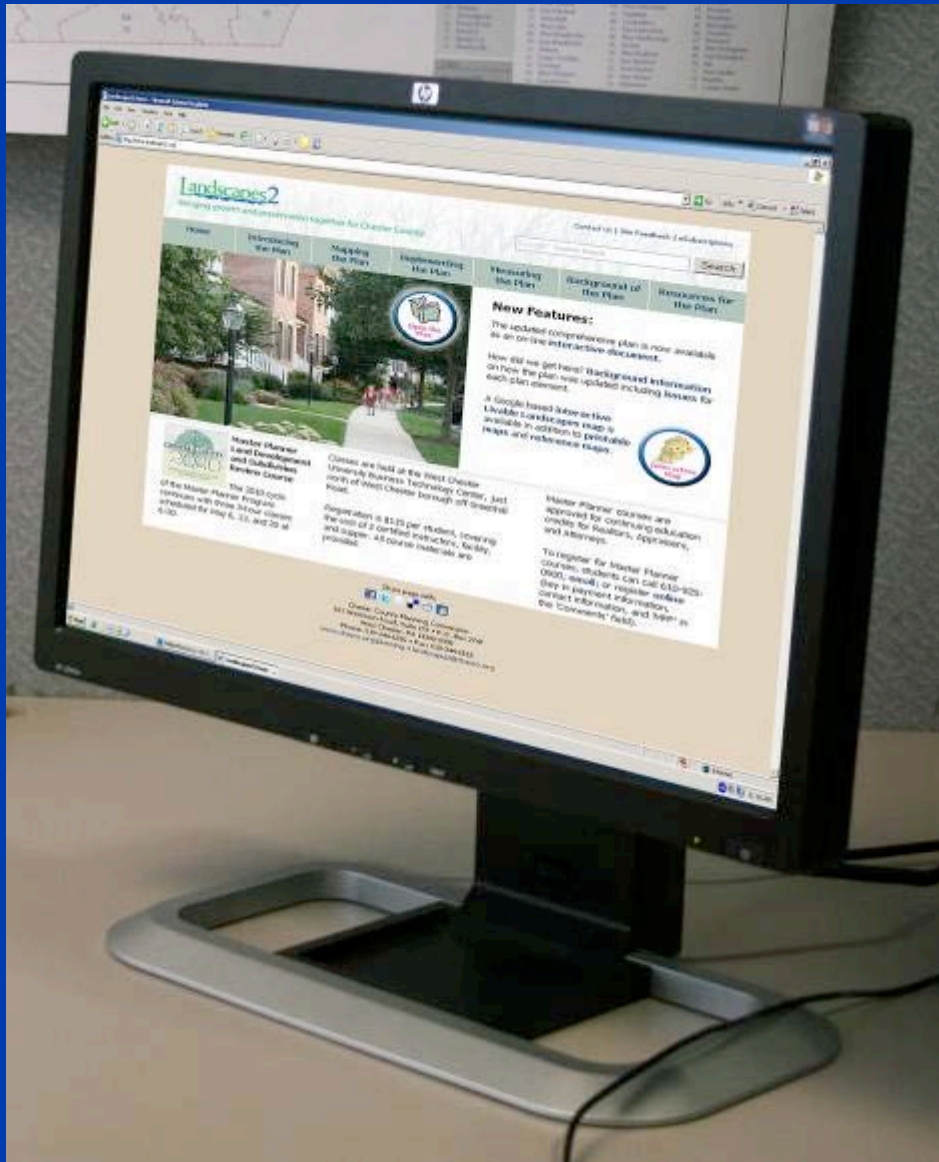
*A series of focus groups were established*



*A plan steering committee was forme*



*A public opinion survey was distributed in a variety of ways and available online*



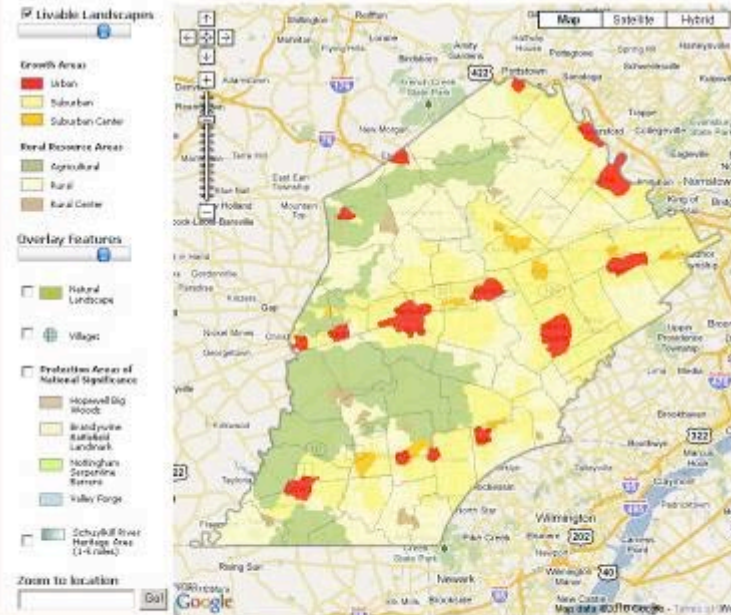
*Web based plan  
provides variety  
of resources  
and links*



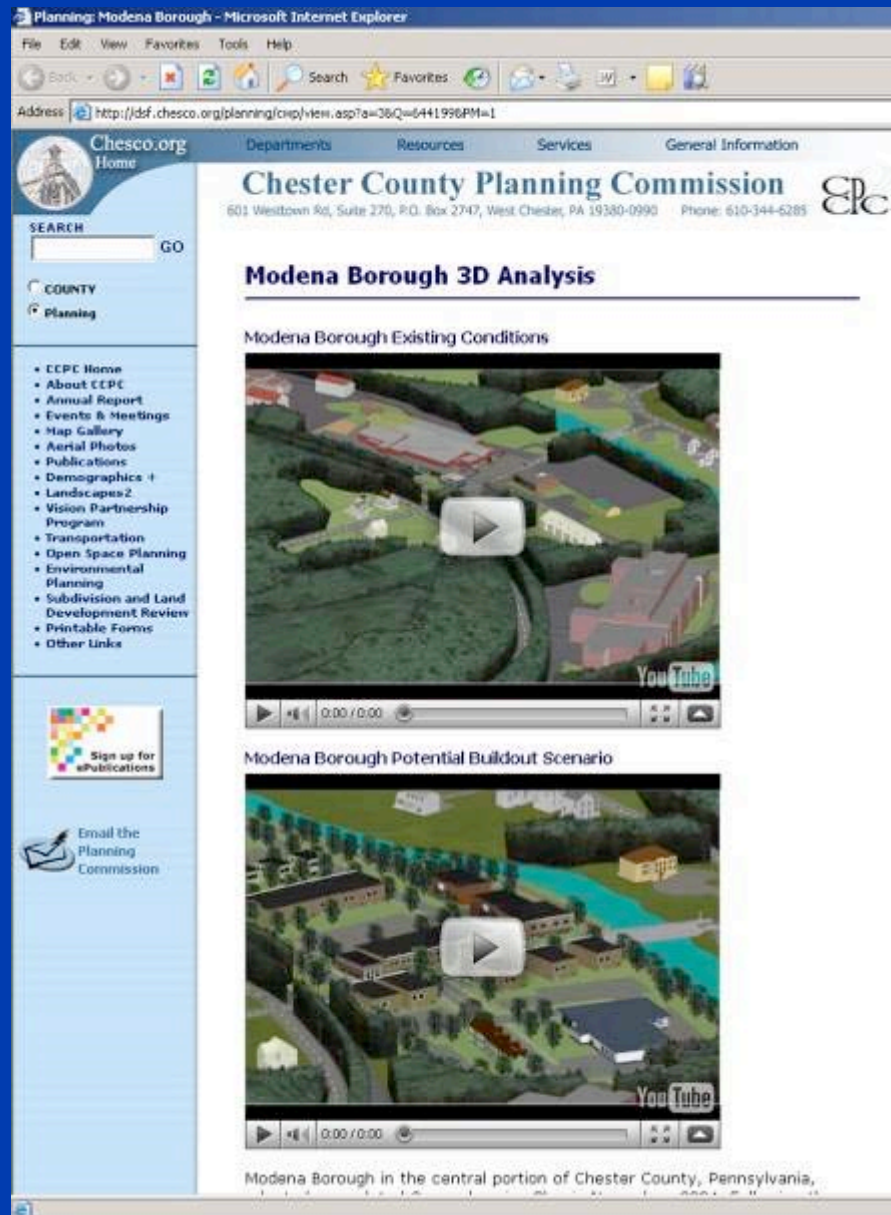
*Plan is on website as an electronic book*

## Livable Landscapes Map

The concept of "livable landscapes" provides a framework for protection and growth strategies within Chester County. The map provides a guide for accommodating expected future growth while maintaining the quality of life in the county. Livable landscapes recognize the diversity that makes Chester County a special place. Each landscape has a different character and is appropriate for different intensities and varieties of development. Livable Landscapes is not a land use map. Any land use can be found in each of the landscapes, but the mix and intensity of land uses will be different to preserve the character of each landscape.



*Innovative interactive mapping*



*Online 3-D  
modeling  
explains  
ideas*



## Landscapes Index 2009



PRESERVED LAND SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Protected farmland	344	365
• Eased land	142	146
• Park land	137	142

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Proposed housing units consistent with Landscapes	113	103
• Proposed non-residential development consistent with Landscapes	94	77
• Community water and sewer	110	89

HOUSING SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Housing affordability	80	83
• Residential loans in urban areas	147	129
• Residential lot size/residential unit density	107	107

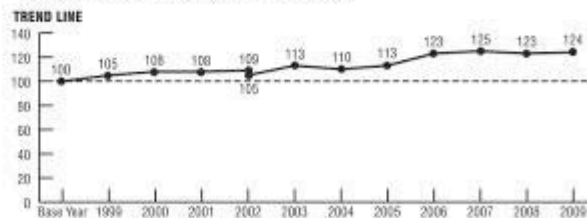
TRANSPORTATION SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Traffic safety	122	123
• Public transportation use	112	114
• Travel time	86	93

ECONOMY SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Farm production	117	102
• Job growth	-41	91*

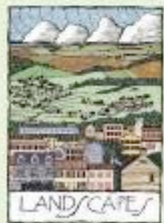
RESOURCES SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Historic resources and plans	108	108
• Stream quality	97	99

MUNICIPAL INITIATIVES SUB-INDEX	Previous year	Current year
• Municipal ordinance amendments consistent with Landscapes	143	146
• Municipal volunteerism	116	116

\* Latest complete data (2007) used to calculate the job growth indicator do not reflect the existing economic recession. Preliminary 2008 data show a slight decline in jobs that would produce an indicator value of -29 and result in an overall decrease in the index. This will be measured in next year's index.



Note: The trend line shows two values for 2002 reflecting a change in the water resources indicator. The index was 109 using the original stream protection indicator and 105 using the replacement stream quality indicator. The annual index includes the most recent data for each indicator.



[www.chesco.org/planning](http://www.chesco.org/planning)

*Report card  
follows  
progress on  
the goals of  
the plan*

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**For Public Outreach**

**Chester County Planning Commission**

*Landscapes 2*

*Chester County Comprehensive Policy Plan*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

# Student Project

Award

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Pennsylvania State University

*When Sunbury Builds It ...They Will Co*

*The Sunbury Master Plan Phase II*

## Executive Summary

### Organization of Document

The report is organized to be user-friendly without a formal table of contents. Color coded sections identify the design study topics. The report introduction is followed by the design study sections with context data and the scope of work for each design study:

- Introduction: Executive Summary
- Context
- Scope of Work

These sections are followed by specific study areas. Strategies for development and design concepts are in the following sections:

- Circulation
- Stroh Alley
- Historic District
- Streetscape
- Cameron Park
- Hill Neighborhood

### Symbols

Each section and design study also has an identification symbol.



*Detailed Follow-Up to Prior Study*

## Parking and Circulation



**Legend**  
 Study Area Private Parking  
 Roads Municipal Parking

### Importance of Good Parking and Circulation

Parking and Circulation for pedestrians and vehicles are crucial parts of a navigable and self-sustaining city. By allowing people both in vehicles and on foot to move easily through the city, it becomes a more desirable place. It is important to have a good balance of vehicle and pedestrian access to the center of the city. If traveling through an area becomes too difficult or dangerous, people will simply stop going there.

### Sunbury Parking and Circulation

What is parking and circulation in Sunbury like now?

- Existing parking lots in Sunbury are not signed and therefore they are difficult for visitors to find.
- Based on a study, the existing parking lots are underutilized for most of the day.
- Angled parking in the Downtown is dangerous for pedestrians as well as cars that are backing out into traffic.
- Pedestrian accessibility to the Downtown is poor because of the total lack of crosswalks.
- Pedestrian circulation is unsafe because of the heavy traffic areas, and a lack of respect for pedestrians' right of way.

### Improvements

What improvements can Sunbury make?

- Signage can help locate available parking in the Downtown area.
- Crosswalks can help pedestrian travel between the neighborhoods and the downtown safer.
- Parallel parking in the Downtown will make it safer for pedestrians crossing streets and for vehicle circulation.

### Parking and Circulation Issues

Within the downtown study area, the most important issues related to parking and circulation are:

- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Parking

These are addressed in more detail on the following pages.

# Circulation – Identification of Problem

## Parking

### Sunbury Parking Lot Study

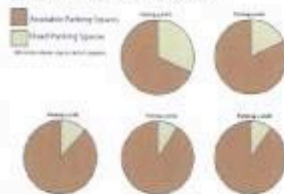
A parking lot study was done by the City of Sunbury that observed 6 of the 10 Municipal Parking lots. In a one week period, during the hours of 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m. and 6 p.m. a vehicular count was recorded.

Out of the total 271 parking spaces available in the lots

- Only 36% of the spaces were utilized at any one time.

On an average Sunbury day, **84%** of Sunbury's municipal parking lots are not being utilized. The amount of parking within close proximity of the downtown area is a major asset to Sunbury and should be properly signed to provide ready and accessible parking for the

Down Town Parking Lot Study  
Typical Percentages: Monday, 12:30 pm



### Down Town Parking Lot Locations



lots	# of spaces
1	63
2	44
3	43
4	45
5	17
6	40
7	50
8	81
9	37
10	44
<b>Total:</b>	<b>483</b>

### Observations and Issues

#### Observations

- **Angled parking on Market Street**
  - Exiting angled parking space, may be difficult for the driver
  - Drivers backing out may not see pedestrians causing a dangerous situation to pedestrians crossing the street
  - Angled Parking detracts from the aesthetics of the downtown area
  - Angled Parking takes up more road width compared to parallel parking
- **Municipal Parking Lots**
  - There are 10 lots available for public parking
  - Currently there is a large under utilization of spaces within existing parking lots
  - Little to no signage advertise municipal parking and locations
  - Payment to use lots is the Meter system which can annoy users as they must decide how much time they will be spending away from their cars as well as have the proper change

#### Issues:

- Angled parking detracts from the downtown area and is dangerous for pedestrians and may cause accidents
- All Municipal parking lots are underutilized
- Parking lots are poorly marked and are not advertised within the downtown area

# Circulation - Analysis

## Stroh Alley

### A Place to be Avoided

Tucked between the former CVS building in Sunbury and the Sunbury Market House, Stroh Alley should be a place shoppers and restaurant goers use as a safe shortcut in their comings and goings. However, Stroh Alley has become a place most citizens avoid. It has become a notorious area and is regarded as being unsafe. The purpose for this study is to identify the issues of Stroh Alley in its current state and to suggest design solutions that address the issues to create a more favorable place for the citizens of Sunbury.

The parameters of this study include use of the CVS and the alley itself, access to the alley, and the parking lot adjacent to the alley. In the process of studying this space the questions that arise concerning Stroh Alley are:

*-Why is Stroh Alley an unattractive and unsafe destination?  
-What is the potential of Stroh Alley to become a popular destination and key to Sunbury's downtown revitalization?*

With site studies and input from the community the following observations of Stroh Alley are:

### Existing Conditions

#### Lighting

One of the biggest factors contributing to the lack of safety within the alley is poor lighting. At night it is dark without safe lighting. During the day it is a dim place due to the unsightly overhead steel structure that is outdated and in a state of neglect.

#### Lack of Business Interest

The environment of Stroh Alley is in need of revitalization. The old CVS building is vacant and for sale. The Market House, which makes up the other wall of the alley, is in use on Fridays and Saturdays, with very little activity during other days of the week.

Stroh Alley is located right downtown within the Central Business District. This alone is enough to position it as a successful destination. There is no reason that Stroh Alley cannot become one of Sunbury's most treasured spaces.



Above: An existing steel A-frame structure has long been out-dated in both style and its state of condition. Removing the overhang will improve the aesthetics of Stroh Alley. As well, it will also allow much needed light into the alley space.



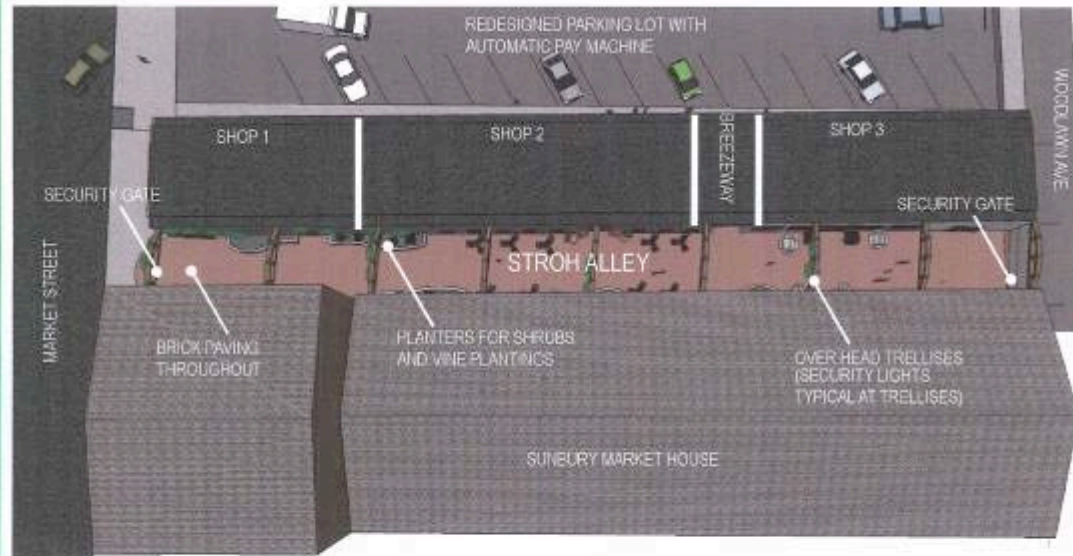
Left: Stroh Alley in its current state of decay. The walls of the buildings are dull, the asphalt is cracking, and paint is peeling on the Market House.

# Stroh Alley - Problem

## Stroh Alley

### Design Concept

The concept for the revitalization of Stroh Alley calls for a division of the old CVS building into three separate shops or restaurants. It is preferable that the shops be food shops of some kind (bakery, ice cream shop) to ensure a diversity and constant flow of customers. Additionally, the smells of these foods floating through the alley will add to the delightful atmosphere. People will be encouraged to linger in the alley, enjoy a meal or snack with friends or simply stroll through in their daily comings and goings.



*Stroh Alley – Design Concept*

## Historic District Area 5



### Notes

Significant sections along Market street between 5th and 10th Street are missing architectural styles information. This could be a future area of study for the city.



Market Street, between the Gas House Alley and 716 Market Street.

# Historic District – Detailed Analysis

## Locations and Design Proposals



Gateway to Sunbury: Intersection of Market and Front Street



Central Business District Streetscape

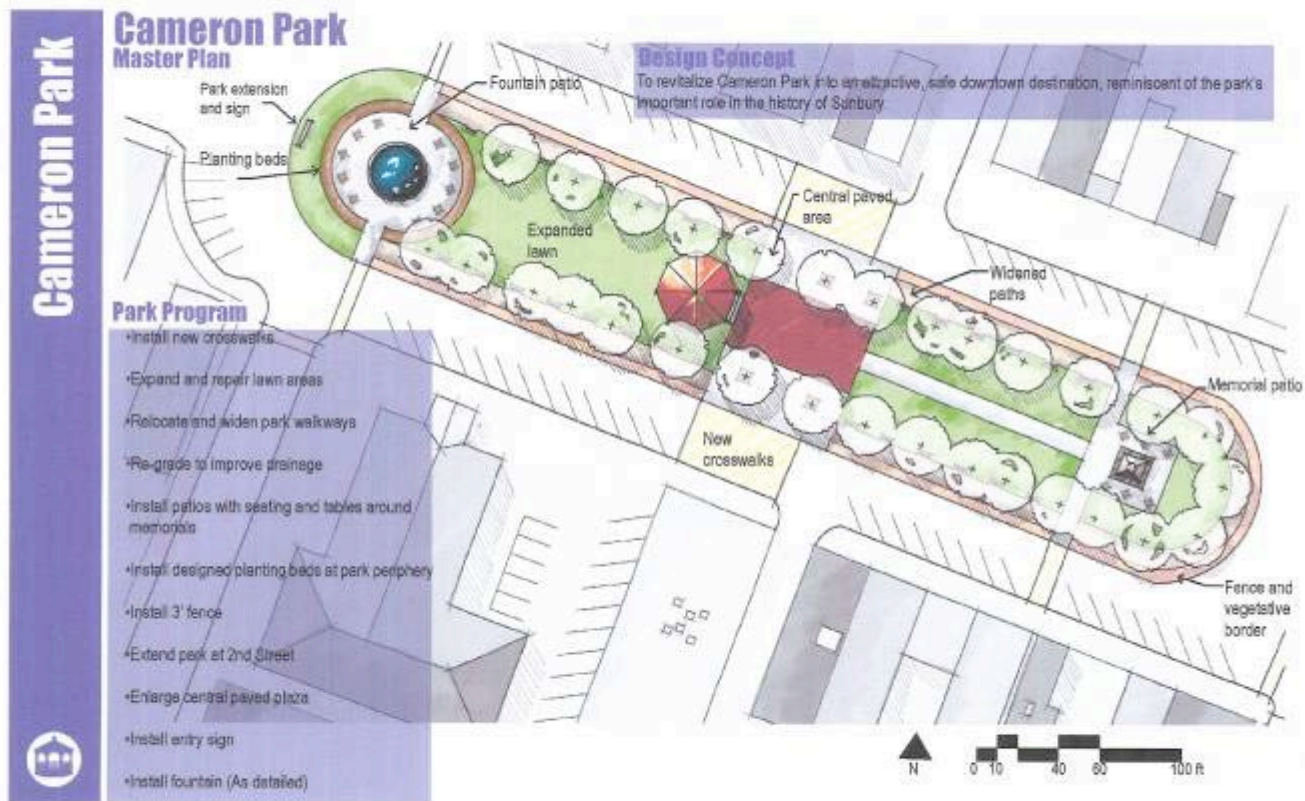
# *Streetscape – Simulations*



Team 1		Team 2		Team 3		Team 4		Team 5		Team 6		Team 7		Team 8		Team 9		Team 10		Team 11		Team 12		Team 13		Team 14		Team 15		Team 16		Team 17		Team 18		Team 19		Team 20		Team 21		Team 22		Team 23		Team 24		Team 25		Team 26		Team 27		Team 28		Team 29		Team 30		Team 31		Team 32		Team 33		Team 34		Team 35		Team 36		Team 37		Team 38		Team 39		Team 40		Team 41		Team 42		Team 43		Team 44		Team 45		Team 46		Team 47		Team 48		Team 49		Team 50		Team 51		Team 52		Team 53		Team 54		Team 55		Team 56		Team 57		Team 58		Team 59		Team 60		Team 61		Team 62		Team 63		Team 64		Team 65		Team 66		Team 67		Team 68		Team 69		Team 70		Team 71		Team 72		Team 73		Team 74		Team 75		Team 76		Team 77		Team 78		Team 79		Team 80		Team 81		Team 82		Team 83		Team 84		Team 85		Team 86		Team 87		Team 88		Team 89		Team 90		Team 91		Team 92		Team 93		Team 94		Team 95		Team 96		Team 97		Team 98		Team 99		Team 100	
Team 1	Team 2	Team 3	Team 4	Team 5	Team 6	Team 7	Team 8	Team 9	Team 10	Team 11	Team 12	Team 13	Team 14	Team 15	Team 16	Team 17	Team 18	Team 19	Team 20	Team 21	Team 22	Team 23	Team 24	Team 25	Team 26	Team 27	Team 28	Team 29	Team 30	Team 31	Team 32	Team 33	Team 34	Team 35	Team 36	Team 37	Team 38	Team 39	Team 40	Team 41	Team 42	Team 43	Team 44	Team 45	Team 46	Team 47	Team 48	Team 49	Team 50	Team 51	Team 52	Team 53	Team 54	Team 55	Team 56	Team 57	Team 58	Team 59	Team 60	Team 61	Team 62	Team 63	Team 64	Team 65	Team 66	Team 67	Team 68	Team 69	Team 70	Team 71	Team 72	Team 73	Team 74	Team 75	Team 76	Team 77	Team 78	Team 79	Team 80	Team 81	Team 82	Team 83	Team 84	Team 85	Team 86	Team 87	Team 88	Team 89	Team 90	Team 91	Team 92	Team 93	Team 94	Team 95	Team 96	Team 97	Team 98	Team 99	Team 100																																																																																																				

The above community input survey tables show the results from surveys passed out during a community design meeting. Park design concepts were presented and community members responded to ideas they liked and ideas they did not. From these responses, a program of uses and elements was identified, from which the final design was developed.

# *Cameron Park - Survey*



# *Cameron Park – Master Plan*

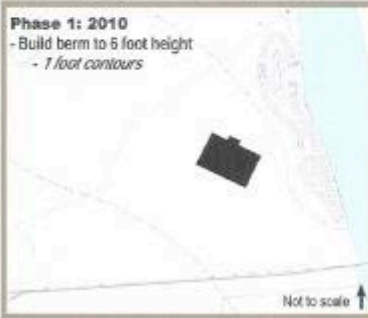
## Hill Neighborhood

### Park Phasing 1400 Block: construction Period 2010- 2025

The following images are a sequential phasing plan for implementing the proposed elements for the future park.

#### Phase 1: 2010

- Build berm to 6 foot height
- 1 foot contours



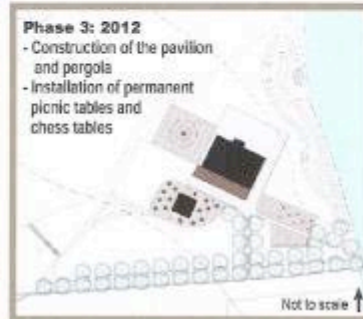
#### Phase 2: 2011

- Installation of paved surfaces
- Street tree installation (40 trees)
- Installation of fire pit
- 1 foot contours



#### Phase 3: 2012

- Construction of the pavilion and pergola
- Installation of permanent picnic tables and chess tables



#### Phase 4: 2013

- Playground installation
- Sand box
- Swing set
- Two jungle gyms
- Benches



#### Phase 5: 2014

- Installation of grass



#### Phase 6: 2015 - 2025

- Installation of site trees



*Hill Neighborhood – Park Phasing*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

# Student Project

Award

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Pennsylvania State University

*When Sunbury Builds It ...They Will Co*

*The Sunbury Master Plan Phase II*

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*  
**Planning Leadership**  
Award

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For a Professional Planner

*William C. Payne*



*Bill Payne*

# Accomplishments

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*Director of Planning, City of Chester*

*Director of Planning, Riverfront Development Corp.*

*Director of Community Planning, DCPD*

*Media Borough Planning Commission Member*

*Delaware County Planning Commission Member*



*Economic Development*



*Economic Development*



*Parks*



*Housing*

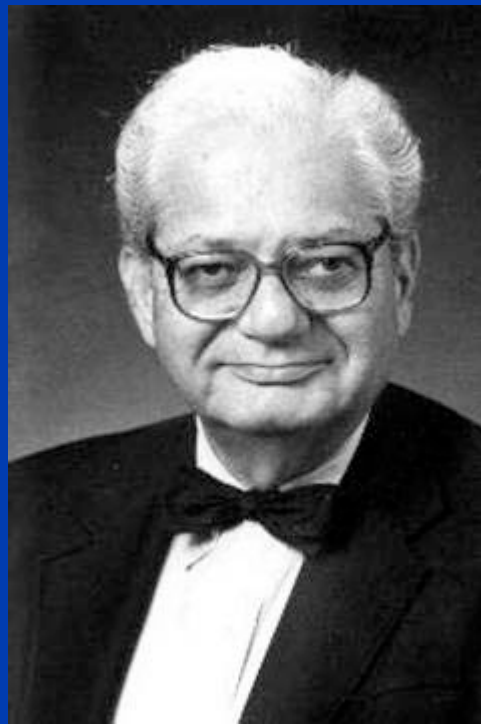
*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*  
**Planning Leadership**  
Award

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For a Professional Planner

*William C. Payne*

# The Irving Hand Excellence in Planning Professional Development Award



# Purpose

The \$2,500 annual scholarship award recognizes achievement in community planning and supports professional planners in the pursuit of their professional development goals.

# 2010 Award Recipients

- **Merry V. Bush, Planner**  
**Borough of Gettysburg**  
Professional Development Pursuit  
Masters Degree, Community and Regional Planning  
Temple University Harrisburg
- **Joseph A. Russo, Planner**  
**Delaware County Planning Department**  
Professional Development Pursuit  
Masters of Science in Administration (M.S.A)  
West Chester University of Pennsylvania

*Pennsylvania Chapter of APA*

# 2010 Awards Ceremony

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*Cultivating Strong Communities*

Lancaster, Pennsylvania