SOLEBURY TOWNSHIP 202 PROPERTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

September 27 2023– 7:00 P.M.

Hybrid Meeting

MEETING MINUTES

Attendance: Peter Brussock, Vice-Chair, Robert Chase Palmer, Kay Reiss, Rickie Yudin, Barbara Zietchick, Per von Zelowitz, Robin Seiz, Kevin Morrissey, Supervisor Liaison, Erika Canterbury, Administrator.
Absent: Nancy Stock-Allen Chair, Joanne Reszka, Nancy Minich, Hanna Howe, Supervisor Liaison

Zoom recording was turned on.

I. The meeting was called to order.

II. Approval of Minutes – August 23, 2023

- Upon a motion by Mr. Yudin, seconded by Mr. Palmer, the minutes of the August 23, 2023 meeting were unanimously approved.

III. Presentations

A. Peter Brussock – Sustainability

The presentation's purpose was to share ideas and examples of sustainable practices learned from park representatives at the National Convention of the Ecological Society of America in Portland. The presentation's focus was on learning about sustainable concepts that could be utilized in various ways on the 202 Property (copy of which is attached). Questions and discussions were included after the presentation.

1. Highlights Included:
    a. Reminder of what the Solebury Comprehensive Plan for Parks and Recreation emphasizes and how it can align with sustainability concepts and practices.
    b. The Olmsted Brothers commissioned in 1902 to design the park system in Portland, OR which illustrates the state's various natural habitats. The extensive park system is comprised of roughly 26 municipal squares containing: playgrounds; small neighborhood and suburban parks; scenic reserves of native forest land -- all connected by boulevards for easy access -- allowing downtown residents to travel on foot or by biking -- roughly 2 miles maximum to reach.
        i. Olmsted brothers addressed: park management (ie. employee training), need for capital investment in parkland, importance of long-term expansion of park -- consideration for evolution of spaces rather than simple expansion.
        ii. How park improvements/evolution would increase value of surrounding/adjoining land and how increased taxes could further support park expansion/evolution. **Has held true with current property values.
2. Additional Highlights of Note:
    a. Portland Parks: Made use of tall pavilions with steeply pitched roofs (height of structures 18ft or so) that were designed to deaden sound and were multi-purpose and multi-use. Roofs extended use for visitors as rain/snow was not a problem.
    b. A portion of almost every Portland park has a designated area for dogs or dog park.
    c. Bathrooms are located close to all children's' play areas.

d. Storm Water Management -- examples showed how parks blended areas into park and appeared seamless with routing, water gardens, and vegetation choices.
e. Thoughtful planning of local vegetation and tree planting and management helps with sound, and shade for visitors. All parks contained sections with thoughtful plantings for pollinators. Example of how parks evolve: unused section of one park became a demonstration area showing what kinds of plantings residents can successfully plant in their own yards.
f. When a tree dies, Portland parks remove branches, mulches, and leaves log as habitat. Tree stays in place and evolves as landscape evolves.

3. Introduction and explanation of concept: Healthy Parks – Healthy People (These align with concepts 202 Committee has touched upon in previous meetings.)
    a. Multi-use, Multi-purpose, Diversity of Users, Highly Accessible.
    b. High use integrated park and recreation areas
    c. Sound mitigation built into design
    d. Features in common but diversification among areas
    e. Increased property values
    f. Commitment to Create, Maintain and Sustain – by residents and local government (provides funding through taxes and grants)

B. Robert Chase Palmer– Community Gardens

*****Presentation opened with discussion of how considerations for types of community gardens as well as how consideration for garden participants would shape garden development and design (copy of which is attached). Questions and a discussion occurred during and after presentation.

1. <u>Opening ideas</u>:
    a. Types of materials used for garden paths and design of paths along with materials used for delineation and design layout of garden plots/beds. Materials and layouts can be ADA accessible if planned appropriately.
    b. Height designation for items grown in plots and tree growth around the garden need to be taken into consideration with regard to impact of shade on plant growth in garden.
2. <u>Presentation Focus on:</u>
    a. Site Considerations: Fencing, Soil Nutrients, Light, Pests, and Accessibility were focused on along with Water access/quality
        i. Fencing design as a most important element based on deer population in township. Largest expense.
        ii. Organic vs inorganic – needs to be determined at onset and will apply to garden as a whole. Will township supply garden nutrients to participants? This question needs to be answered in advance.
        iii. Light – i.e. trellis placement, large produce placement -- like corn, and trees around site all must be considered in order to facilitate appropriate light for all participants.
        iv. Pests – allow pesticides or not allow, allowing netting or not allow
        v. Accessibility – High raised beds could give access to people of all abilities.
    b. Garden Maintenance: Walkways, Water System, Weeds
        i. Walkway option and widths: crushed stone, wood chips
        ii. Water System: 2nd biggest expense. Considerations need to be taken in care of hoses and in hose hogging. If well is used must make sure water quality is acceptable for gardening.

iii. Weeds – Cannot be allowed to grow in the after season. Monitoring and notification would be required. Potentially not allow plot owner to continue in following year if bed is not kept and cleaned.

3. Pros and Cons
    a. Great for community building
    b. Cleared site for people to use – way to introduce some Eco-diversity to site for pollinators to feast on
    c. Fenced in from deer
    d. Weeds if plots uncared for
    e. Picking food from other plots
    f. Water hogging
    g. Pesticides/Non-Organic

** Further Discussion evolved around how community gardens/various elements could be applied to Solebury/202 Property and how gardening and the concept of sustainability would fit together.

- Mr. Robert Chase Palmer proposed looking for usage data for surrounding parks to use in upcoming work sessions.
- Mr. Rickie Yudin suggested outcomes from this discussion and future ones could be proposed to Parks and Rec for use in other Park/Open Spaces if they would not work on 202 Property.

IV. Upcoming Meetings – Tentative agenda

A. October 25th at 7:00pm
    a. Work Session lead by – Sketch Sub-Committee

V. Public Comment

- Jean Litwin took a moment to introduce herself as a member of the EAC and Sustainability Subcommittees. She shared the desire of the two committees to partner with the 202 Committee in their efforts and declared interest in being involved with a future consultant once a development and design phase for the 202 Property is reached.

VI. Adjournment

The work session adjourned at 8:24 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted
Erika Canterbury

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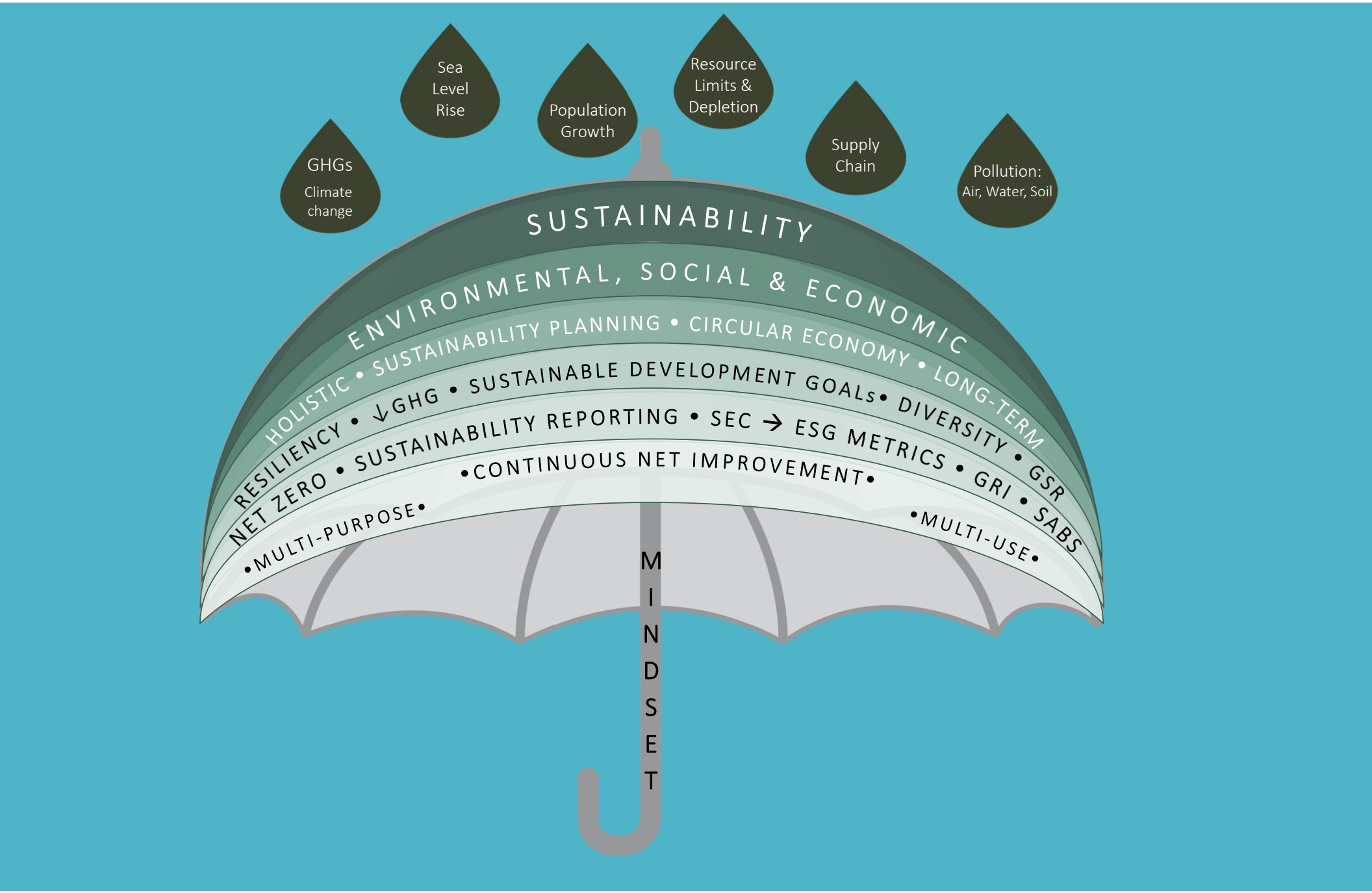
Route 202 Property Approaches to Planned Sustainable Use

Example - Portland Oregon


GHGs
Climate change
Sea Level Rise
Population Growth
Resource Limits & Depletion
Supply Chain
Pollution: Air, Water, Soil
SUSTAINABILITY
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC
HOLISTIC • SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING • CIRCULAR ECONOMY • LONG-TERM
RESILIENCY • ↓GHG • SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALs • DIVERSITY • GSR
NET ZERO • SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING • SEC → ESG METRICS • GRI • SABS
•CONTINUOUS NET IMPROVEMENT•
•MULTI-PURPOSE•
•MULTI-USE•
MINDSET

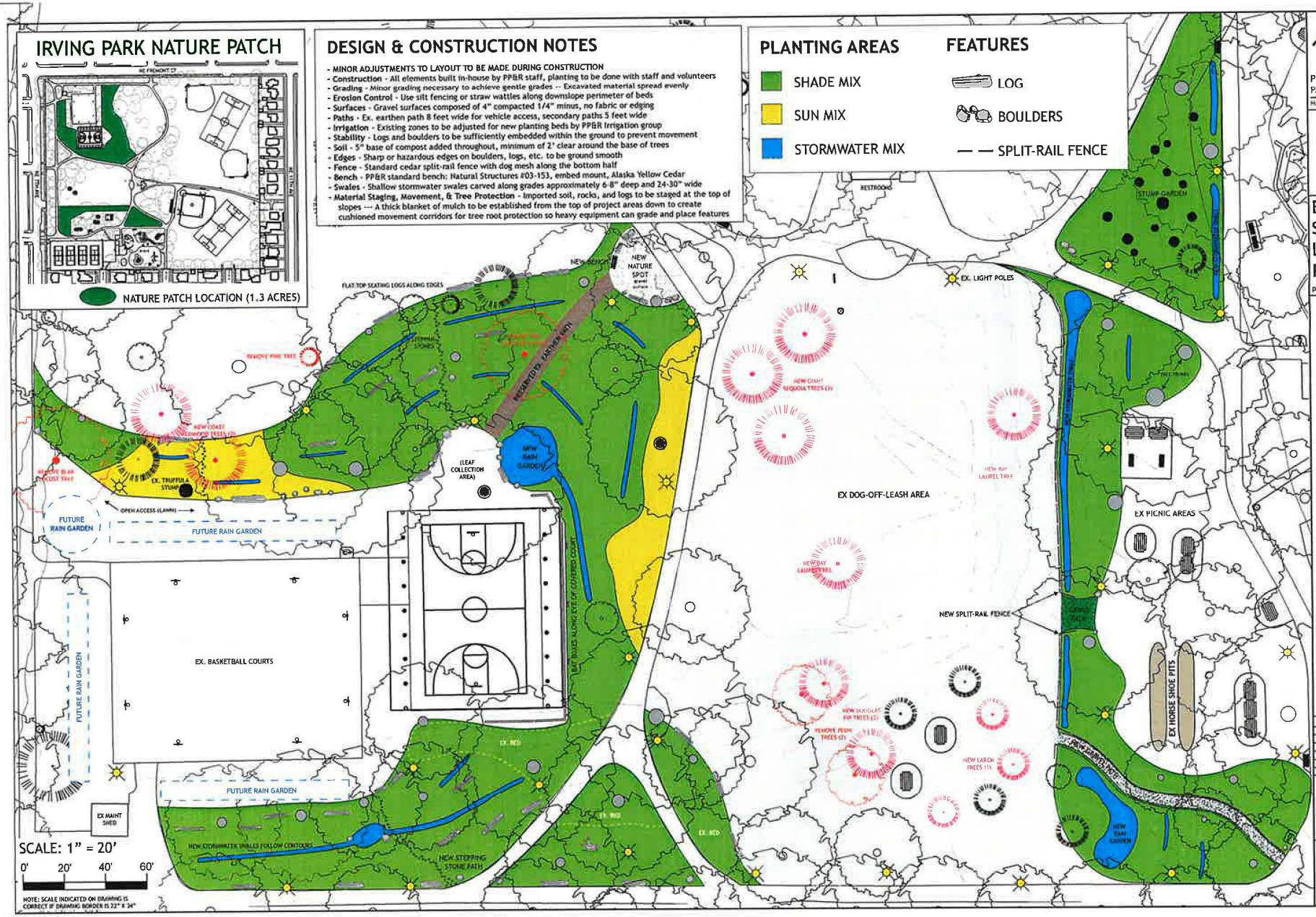
Comprehensive Plan – Parks, Recreation and Open Space

- Develop, maintain, and enhance parks and recreation facilities, preferably in proximity to where people live and that can be connected by public appropriate accessways or trails.
- Balance opportunities to provide for active and passive recreational pursuit and open space preservation with the habitat needs of wildlife and other resource protection objectives.
- Pursue implementation of the recommendations of the current Solebury Township Park and Recreation Plan and the Solebury Township Open Space Plan in so far as they are consistent with this Plan.
- Sustainability Indicator - Recreational opportunities are increased over time consistent with the recommendations of the Park and Recreation Plan as adopted by the Board of Supervisors.
- Multi-Purpose, Multi-Use

Portland Oregon – Parks & Recreation Ecological Society of America Meeting

Planned Parks and Recreation - Open Space & Park Development - 1851 -1965

- Healthy Parks – Healthy Portland
- Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm in Brookline, Massachusetts
- The Park Commission hired the Olmsted Bros. firm in 1902 to prepare a preliminary park plan for Portland.
- Extensive park system made up of municipal squares; playgrounds; small, neighborhood parks; large, suburban parks; and scenic reserves of native forest land.
- All of these components were to be connected by boulevards for easy access.
- In addition to physical improvements, Olmsted also addressed park management, such as employee training, and the need for capital investment in parkland.
- Olmsted stressed the importance of planning for long-term expansion of the park.
- Olmsted argued that park improvements would increase the value of adjoining land, whose higher taxes would then help to pay for the added parkland.
- Multi-use, Multi-purpose, Diversity of Users, Highly Accessible



PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION
Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

Ecologically Sustainable Landscapes Program
portland.gov/parks/eco

Portland Parks and Recreation
Amanda Fritz, Commissioner · Adena Long, Director

IRVING PARK NATURE PATCH - SITE PLAN

Landscape Layout

NE 7th Avenue and Fremont Street, Portland, OR 97212

PROJECT MANAGER: ERIC ROSEWALL
DRAWN BY: ERIC ROSEWALL
DATE: 9.14.20
SCALE: 1" = 20'

REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

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of 5

FINAL CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

Mixed Recreation surrounded by trees and diversity of low maintenance plantings; Land contouring and pavilion roofing to control sound

Trails with Mixed Vegetation Logs from fallen trees remain along the trails

Open Area Dog Park – no oversight, limited to a portion of the park

Mixed Road, Trail, Low Maintenance Plantings and Storm Water Management


ALBERTA
PARK
PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION
HOURS OPEN 5:00AM TO 12:01AM

Welcome to the Bienvenido a la

ALBERTA PARK NATURE PATCH

Portland Parks & Recreation's Ecologically Sustainable Landscapes foster nature in neighborhoods with spaces like this nature patch.

Los paisajes ecológicamente sustentables de la división de Parques y Recreación de Portland aportan naturaleza a los vecindarios con espacios como esta parcela de naturaleza.

This natural garden includes a wide variety of flowering native and ornamental plants to provide food and habitat for birds, pollinating insects, and other wildlife. Decaying wood (standing wildlife trees and logs on the ground) and brush piles provide places to nest and forage for insects and birds. Leaf litter and fallen branches are left in place to build soil health and enrich the ecological function of the park.

Este paisaje natural de bajo mantenimiento incluye una amplia variedadde plantas florales autóctonas y ornamentales para proporcionarles alimentos y un hábitat a las aves, los insectos polinizadores y otras especies silvestres. La madera en descomposición (árboles silvestres que se mantienen en pie y troncos en el suelo) proporciona lugares para nidos y forraje. La hojarasca y las ramas caídas se dejan en el lugar para fortalecer la salud de la tierra y enriquecer la función ecológica del parque.

Plants of the nature patch
Plantas de la parcela de naturaleza

Find the full list online. Encuentre la lista completa en línea.

To attract wildlife, the nature patch has a diversity of flowering plants with a variety of bloom times and heights.

Para atraer especies silvestres, la parcela de naturaleza tiene una diversidad de plantas florales con diferentes tiempos de florecimiento y alturas.

Once established, native plants reduce the need for watering and pesticides, and require less maintenance.

Una vez establecida, las plantas autóctonas disminuyen la necesidad de riego y pesticidas y requieren menos mantenimiento.

Natural landscapes - with leaf litter, sticks, and logs - provide important nesting habitat for native bees and other pollinating insects.

Los paisajes desordenados (con hojarasca, palos y troncos) constituyen un importante hábitat de anidación para las abejas autóctonas u otros insectos polinizadores.

Help care for this space. Join Friends of the Nature Patch.

For more on this project and to sign up to volunteer visit portland.gov/parks/eco

Ayude a cuidar este espacio. Únase a los amigos de la parcela de naturaleza.

Para obtener más información sobre este proyecto y para inscribirse como voluntario, visite portland.gov/parks/eco

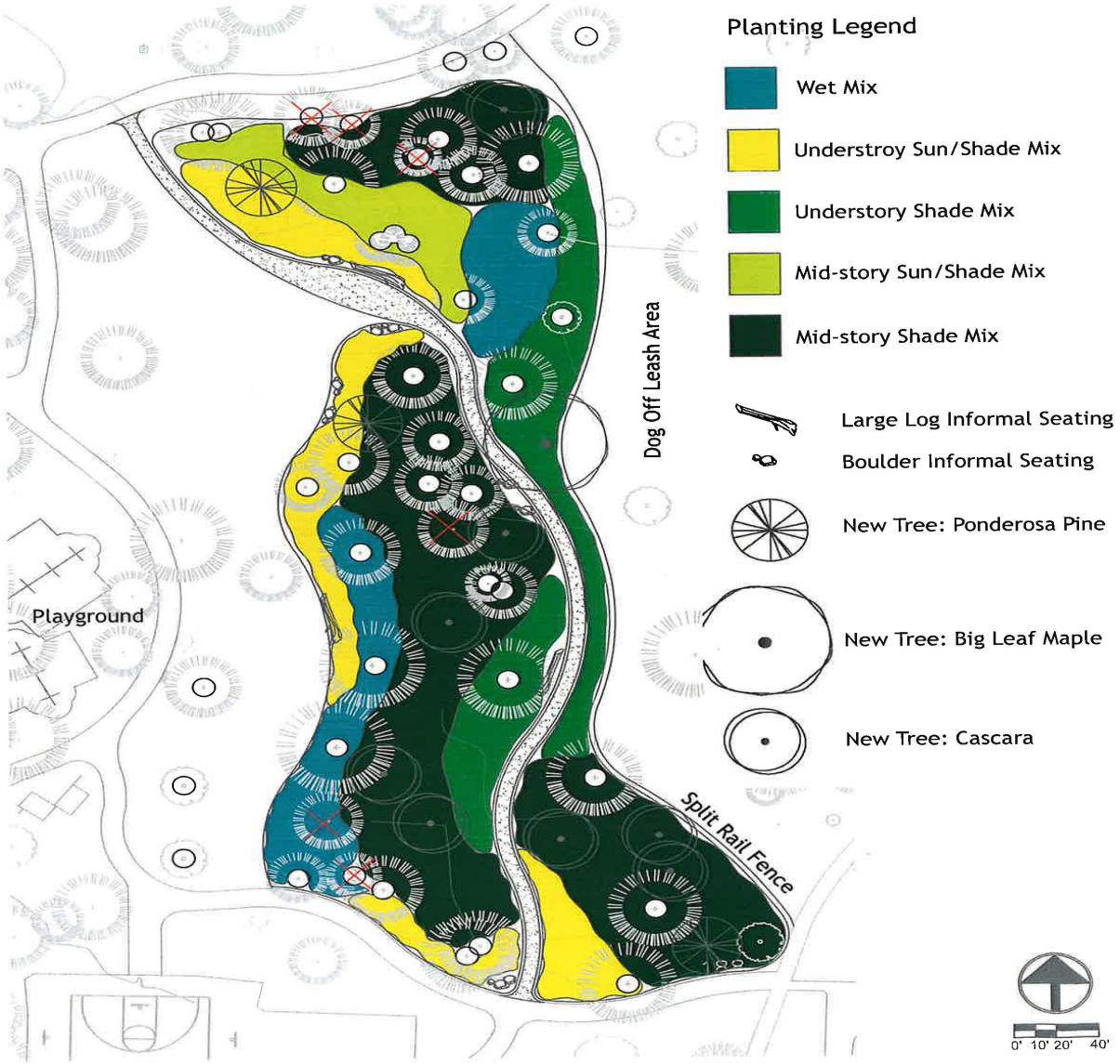
PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

Ecologically Sustainable Landscapes
portland.gov/parks/eco

HELP KEEP THE PLANTS IN THE NATURE PATCH HEALTHY, SO EVERYONE CAN ENJOY THIS SPACE FOR YEARS TO COME.

ALBERTA PARK NATURE PATCH



PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION
Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

Ecologically Sustainable Landscapes
portlandoregon.gov/parks/ecolands

High Roof Pavilion
Large Enough for Multiple Uses
(Sound Reduction)

Old Growth Trail Area (Cool in Hot Weather)

Children Play Area with Adjacent Bathrooms

Food Assistance Station

Welcome to the *Bienvenido a la*

OVERLOOK PARK NATURE PATCH

Portland Parks & Recreation's Ecologically Sustainable Landscapes foster nature in neighborhoods with spaces like this nature patch.

Los paisajes ecológicamente sustentables de la división de Parques y Recreación de Portland aportan naturaleza a los vecindarios con espacios como esta parcela de naturaleza.

This natural garden includes a wide variety of flowering native plants to provide food and habitat for birds, pollinating insects, and other wildlife. Decaying wood (standing wildlife trees and logs on the ground) provide places to nest and forage for insects and birds. Leaf litter and fallen branches are left in place to build soil health and enrich the ecological function of the park.


Sweat bee
Sudor abeja
Drawing by Craig Lacke


Wildlife habitat tree
Árbol de hábitat

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Help care for this space. Join Friends of the Nature Patch.

For more on this project and to volunteer visit portland.gov/parks/overlook-park

Ayude a cuidar este espacio. Únase a los amigos de la parcela de naturaleza.

Para obtener más información sobre este proyecto y para inscribirse como voluntario, visite portland.gov/parks/overlook-park

Plants of the nature patch
Plantas de la parcela de naturaleza

Find the full list online. Encuentre la lista completa en línea.

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Vine Maple - Acer circinatum

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Red Flowering Currant - Ribes sanguineum


Evergreen Huckleberry - Vaccinium ovatum

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Salal - Gaultheria shallon


Thimbleberry - Rubus parviflorus


Sword Fern - Polystichum munitum


Seaside Daisy - Erigeron glaucus


Oregon Sunshine - Eriophyllum lanatum


Blanketflower - Gaillardia aristata


Creeping Oregon Grape - Mahonia repens


Mountain Phlox - Phlox austromontana


Cushion Buckwheat - Eriogonum ovalifolium


Mountain Agave - Agave montana


Gray Rabbitbrush - Ericameria nauseosa


Greenleaf Manzanita - Arctostaphylos patula

PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

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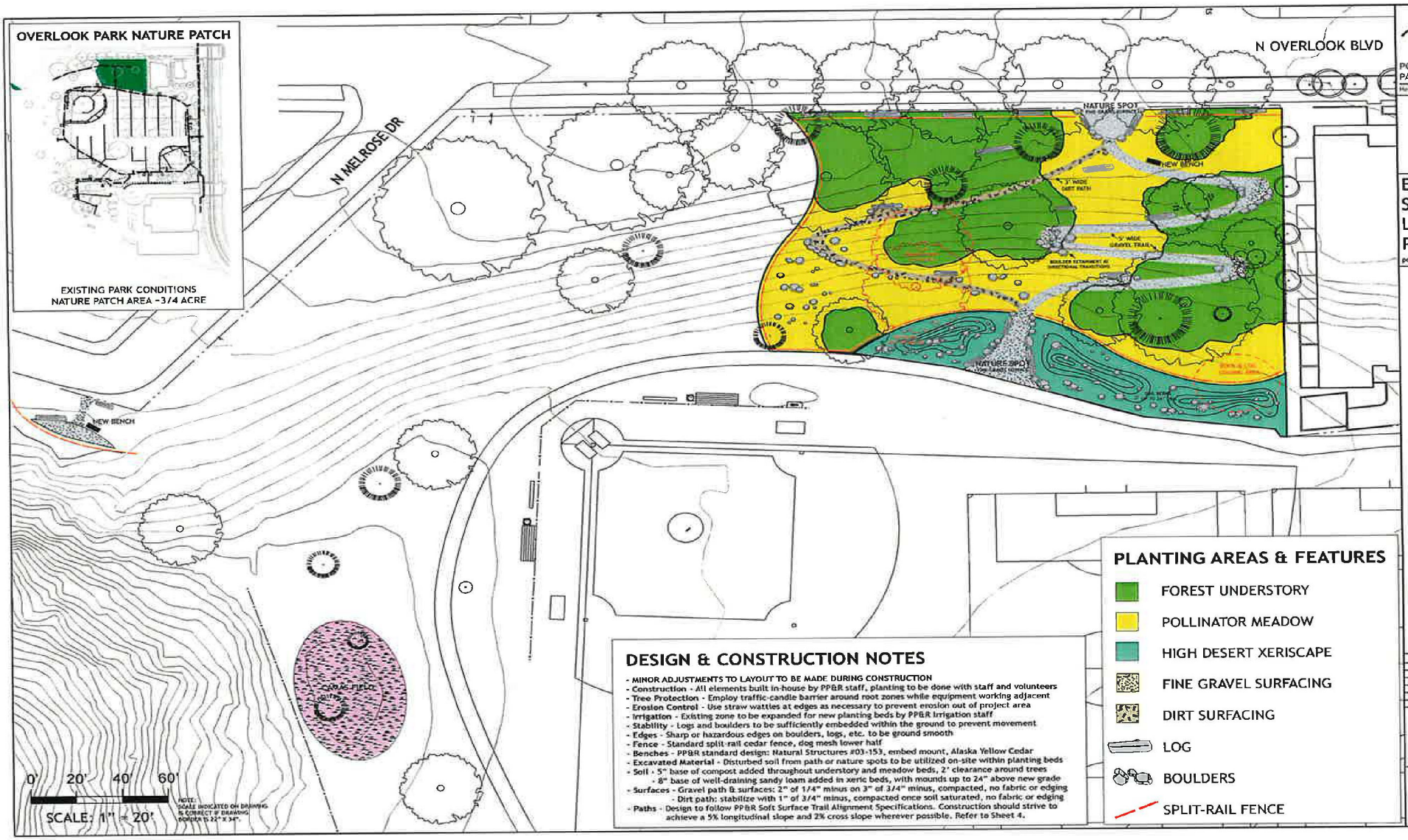

DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- **MINOR ADJUSTMENTS TO LAYOUT TO BE MADE DURING CONSTRUCTION**
- **Construction** - All elements built in-house by PP&R staff, planting to be done with staff and volunteers
- **Tree Protection** - Employ traffic-candle barrier around root zones while equipment working adjacent
- **Erosion Control** - Use straw wattles at edges as necessary to prevent erosion out of project area
- **Irrigation** - Existing zone to be expanded for new planting beds by PP&R Irrigation staff
- **Stability** - Logs and boulders to be sufficiently embedded within the ground to prevent movement
- **Edges** - Sharp or hazardous edges on boulders, logs, etc. to be ground smooth
- **Fence** - Standard split-rail cedar fence, dog mesh lower half
- **Benches** - PP&R standard design: Natural Structures #03-153, embed mount, Alaska Yellow Cedar
- **Excavated Material** - Disturbed soil from path or nature spots to be utilized on-site within planting beds
- **Soil** - 5" base of compost added throughout understory and meadow beds, 2' clearance around trees
  - 8" base of well-draining sandy loam added in xeric beds, with mounds up to 24" above new grade
- **Surfaces** - Gravel path & surfaces: 2" of 1/4" minus on 3" of 3/4" minus, compacted, no fabric or edging
  - Dirt path: stabilize with 1" of 3/4" minus, compacted once soil saturated, no fabric or edging
- **Paths** - Design to follow PP&R Soft Surface Trail Alignment Specifications. Construction should strive to achieve a 5% longitudinal slope and 2% cross slope wherever possible. Refer to Sheet 4.

PLANTING AREAS & FEATURES

- FOREST UNDERSTORY
- POLLINATOR MEADOW
- HIGH DESERT XERISCAPE
- FINE GRAVEL SURFACING
- DIRT SURFACING
- LOG
- BOULDERS
- SPLIT-RAIL FENCE

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portland.gov/parks/eco

Portland Parks and Recreation
Carmen Rubio, Commissioner · Adena Long, Director

OVERLOOK PARK NATURE PATCH - SITE PLAN

Landscape Layout

N Overlook Blvd and Interstate Avenue, Portland, OR 97227

PROJECT MANAGER: ERIC ROSENALL
DRAWN BY: ERIC ROSENALL
SCALE: 1" = 20'
DATE: 8.10.21

REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

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of 2

100% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT

Mixed Plantings for Pollinators (Low Maintenance)

Healthy Parks – Healthy People

1. Multi-use, Multi-purpose, Diversity of Users, Highly Accessible
2. High use integrated park and recreation areas
3. Sound mitigation built into the design
4. Features in common but diversification among areas
5. Increased property values
6. Commitment to Create, Maintain and Sustain – by residents and local government (provides funding through taxes and grants)

Community Gardens

Types of Community Gardens: Traditional

Types of Community Gardens: Raised Bed

Site Considerations

- Fencing
- Soil Nutrients
- Light
- Pests
- Accessibility

Site Considerations: Fencing

Site Considerations: Soil Nutrients

Site Considerations: Light

Site Preparations: Pests

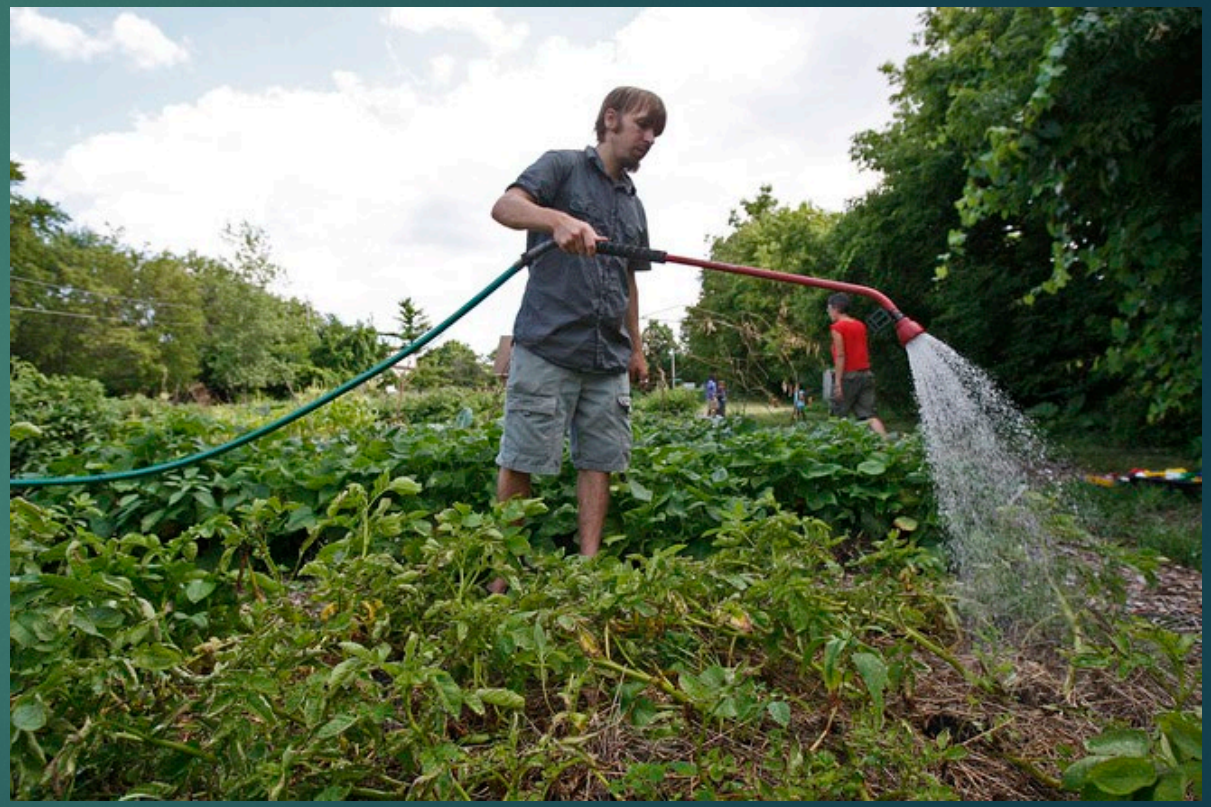
Site Preparations: Accessibility

Garden Maintenance

- Walkways
- Water System
- Weeds

Garden Maintenance: Walkways

Garden Maintenance: Water System



Garden Maintenance: Weeds

Garden Pros

- Community Building
- Cleared Site for People to Use
- Fenced in from Deer

Garden Potential Issues

- Weeds
- Picking Neighbors Food
- Water Hogging
- Pesticides/ Non Organic