

ATL
PARKS &
REC



Prepared by Park Pride

2019 VISION PLAN MOZLEY PARK



The pedestrian bridge over the train tracks connects Mozley Park to the Hunter Hills neighborhood

This report would not have been possible without the dedication and care of the small but motivated group of community members (and their children and grandchildren!) who came together over the course of several months in 2019 and 2020.

Acknowledgements

Any acknowledgement must begin with Ms. Pandora McMurray, who started the Friends of Mozley Park in 2015. As the grandmother of three young children, Pandora often visited Washington Park for its newer play equipment and walking track. She treasures Mozley Park and is always on the lookout for talented people to help improve it.

Ms. Isabel Shin and Mr. Dean Chung recently moved to Mozley Park to start their young family. A talented designer, Dean developed logos for both the Friends of Mozley Park and the Mozley Park Neighborhood Association. Isabel uses her background in community development and grant writing to find resources for park improvements. She also provided steady leadership, chairing the steering committee for the visioning process and keeping the process on-track.

Mr. James Hicks has also chosen Mozley Park to start his family. A newlywed, James demonstrated his dedication by showing up to every single visioning meeting—achieving perfect attendance! He also regularly attends NPU-K meetings to keep up with everything that is happening in the community.

Mr. David Moore is not new to parenthood, but has welcomed a recent addition to his family! He draws big inspiration for the park from this teeny person he loves so much. David started the Facebook group for the Friends of Mozley Park and helped to recruit neighbors to serve on the visioning steering committee.

Ms. Shannon Norwood simultaneously navigated the visioning process and the rigors of new motherhood—a daunting feat!

Shannon kept the steering committee well-provisioned with snacks and drinks to ward off hunger pangs during our early evening meetings.

Ms. Lisa Reyes is a Hunter Hills resident and a true advocate for positive change. Lisa's leadership and outreach led to long-overdue repairs on the pedestrian bridge over the railroad tracks to Hunter Hills. She navigated a complicated bureaucratic question and achieved tangible results. Well done indeed!

Ms. Amanda Tobin is another young mother who has chosen Mozley Park to start her family. A design guru and graphic artist, Amanda developed the Friends of Mozley Park website and brought her architectural eye to the work of refining the vision plan.

Ms. Tracy Ross-Hill and her daughter, Ms. Tia Hill grew up right next to the park in their house on Sharon Street, where three generations (including an adorable new baby) now reside and enjoy the park. They brought a wealth of historic knowledge and stories to the park design process.

The City of Atlanta Department of Parks and Recreation were important partners and consistently showed up to take part in discussions with community members. We would especially like to thank Mr. Charles Peterson and the staff at C. A. Scott Recreation Center, who hosted all of the steering committee and public meetings for this effort.

Ms. Barbara Mahone, President of the Mozley Park Neighborhood Association supported the effort by hosting and advertising park meetings—thank you for your help!

We would finally like to thank Councilmember Clea Winslow and her staff member Mr. Demetrius Myatt for their consistent support and enthusiasm for Mozley Park. Shaped by the community's recommendations, Mozley Park will continue to be an amenity for all to enjoy!



At odds: A field goal has been erected on the former pitcher mound at the Mozley Park athletic field

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Park Name: Mozley Park

Acreage: 34.86 (shared property with F. L. Stanton Elementary School)

Year established: 1914

Address: 1565 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive SW Atlanta, GA 30314

Parcel number: 14 0148 LL0013

Property Owner: City of Atlanta, Department of Parks & Recreation

City Council District: 4 (Cleta Winslow)

Fulton County Commission District: 4 (Natalie Hall)

NPU: K

As with all projects, the Mozley Park vision plan started with an idea. As an employee of the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Pandora McMurray regularly attended the annual Parks & Greenspace Conference. It was there that she met Park Pride's Ayanna Williams, who encouraged her to start a Friends of Park group.

Inspired to take action in her community, Pandora began recruiting like-minded neighbors through the Mozley Park Neighborhood Association. She also made contact with the City of Atlanta Department of Parks and Recreation, which encouraged

legally permitted through the appropriate authorities.

Mozley Park has been a treasured, and sometimes contested, park for Westside residents for over 100 years. With a history that in many ways mirrors the history of Atlanta, the story of Mozley Park is steeped in the history of racial injustice. With many amenities named after important Civil Rights and community figures, Mozley Park is a tapestry of stories and people unique in the City.

The improvements proposed in this plan are in large part designed to restore, enhance, interpret, or repurpose elements of the park that already exist. Major upgrades are proposed to the athletic field and tennis/basketball courts, and special attention is paid to basic improvements including lighting, walkways, and access points into the park. Full implementation will require a mix of modest and more significant investments over a period of several years.

This plan will be archived, along with all of Park Pride's vision plans, at the Atlanta History Center's Kenan Research Center.

Executive Summary

her to apply for a grant from Park Pride in 2018. The City had recently won a federal grant to replace aging playground equipment, which the community used to match a Park Pride grant. This grant combined with the City's investment allowed Mozley Park to receive a new playground and fitness equipment.

This early success led to a logical question - "What next?" To help answer that question and keep momentum going, the Friends of Mozley Park successfully applied for a park vision plan in 2019. Over the course of eight months in 2019 and 2020, the Mozley Park and Hunter Hills communities worked with Park Pride to develop the plan contained in this document.

This report is a record of the research, engagement, and decisions made throughout the park visioning process. It is intended to guide a phased approach to community-driven park development and stewardship in the coming years. Although this plan is a tool for the community, it does not carry the weight of law unless adopted by the City of Atlanta as an official master plan. This plan should not be seen as a promise nor a guarantee, and each project will need to be designed, vetted, and



This photograph of the north side of Browning Street was submitted as part of the application for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and was taken in December of 1993,

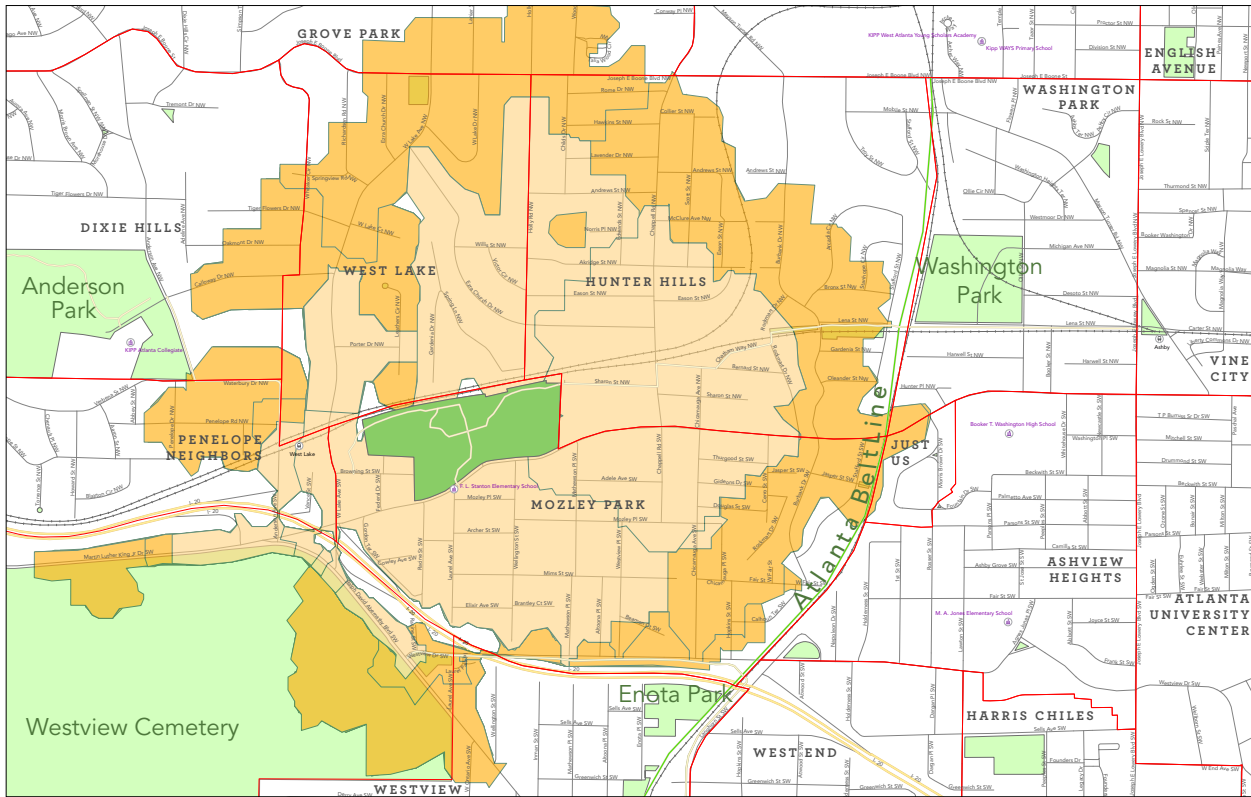
Context

Mozley Park lies three miles west of downtown Atlanta, at the junction between several neighborhoods: the eponymous Mozley Park to the south, West Lake to the north, Hunter Hills to the east, and Penelope Neighbors to the west. These neighborhoods consist mainly of single-family folk-Victorian homes and Craftsman bungalows on small lots, which were largely constructed in the early to mid-20th century.

The park is bounded by Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive SW (MLK Drive) to the south, a shared CSX/MARTA railroad corridor to the north, and residential properties to the east. It shares the western extent of its property with F. L. Stanton Elementary School. The park is served by MARTA's West Lake Transit Station and by the Number 3 bus line along MLK Drive at Wellington Street and Browning Street.

Access to the park is constrained by the train tracks along the northern boundary of the parcel, which means that many park visitors rely on the pedestrian bridge at the intersection of Holly Road and Spring Lane. Maintaining the bridge's safety and structural integrity is important to preserve this access point.

Mozley Park also lies along a multi-use trail. Lionel Hampton Trail, constructed by the PATH Foundation in the 1990s, traverses the park near its northern boundary. It offers connectivity to cyclists and pedestrians and forms an important entry point at Sharon Street. This entry point is also within a mile of the Atlanta BeltLine at the intersection of Lena Street and Stafford Street, suggesting how Mozley Park can fit into a larger network of trails and green spaces across the city.



Mozley Park is walkable from Mozley Park neighborhood, Hunter Hills, and West Lake. It is also within a mile of the Atlanta BeltLine

Mozley Park walksheds and nearby west Atlanta parks

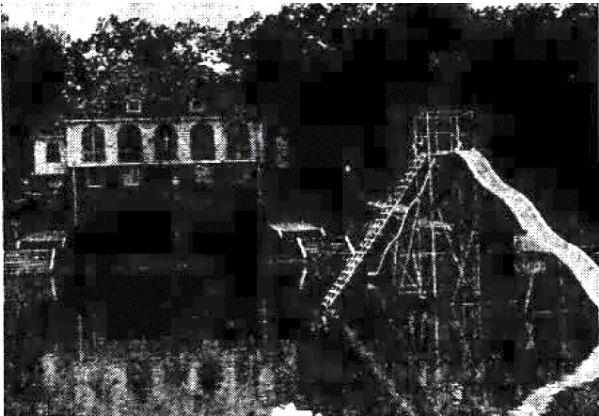
-  Mozley Park
-  10-minute walkshed, Mozley Park
-  15-minute walkshed, Mozley Park
-  West Atlanta parks
-  Neighborhood boundaries

Like many places in Atlanta, modern-day Mozley Park was once the site of a Civil War battle. Part of General Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign, the 1864 Battle of Ezra Church occurred in and around a small chapel in the area. Afterward, the site became known as “Battle Hill” and was sparsely populated. Dr. Hiram Mozley (1844-1902) was the primary landowner in the area. Mozley was a Confederate veteran and the inventor of a medicinal Lemon Elixir, sold in drug stores all over the country.

In 1914, years after Mozley’s death, the residents around Battle Hill solicited City Council to purchase the Mozley Estate for a recreation area. They wrote, “The Mozley estate, consisting of thirty-eight wooded acres, is convenient to several car lines and has much of the natural beauty that is necessary for an ideal park. The old Mozley

home, a fine old colonial residence, in good repair is an ideal building for a community house. There are two artificial lakes on the picturesque estate and it is full of historic interest.” The city did acquire the land for a park, and the parks director moved into Mozley’s spacious mansion.

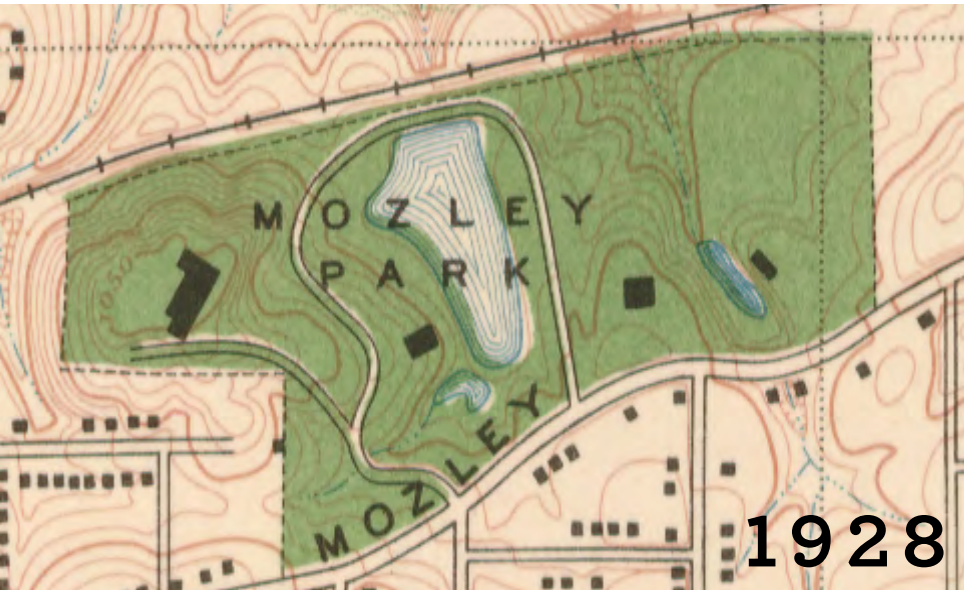
From its opening through World War II, Mozley Park was a first-rate recreational facility that hosted a nine-acre victory garden during World War I and many community



Top: F. L. Stanton Elementary School shares a parcel with Mozley Park and dates back to to 1927

Middle: C. A. Scott Recreation Center was constructed on the foundations of the Mozley mansion after it burned down in the 1960s. It still hosts many community gatherings and events in the neighborhood.

Bottom: This photograph shows the Mozley Park lake the day it officially opened for swimming. The building in the background was used as a dance hall for many years before it was replaced with the Powell Pool bathhouse.





The Mississippian culture arose as the cultivation of maize from Mesoamerica led to population growth. Increased population density gave rise to urban centers and regional chiefdoms. Stratified societies developed, with hereditary religious and political elites, and flourished in what is now the Midwestern, Eastern, and Southeastern United States from 800 to 1500 AD.



In 1821, William McIntosh (1775 - 1825) ceded 4,000,000 acres of Muskogee land (including present-day Atlanta) to Georgia. In exchange, the United States government agreed to pay the Muscogee \$200,000 over fourteen years. It also paid McIntosh \$40,000 directly and granted him 1,000 acres of land at Indian Springs.

Afterward, The Muscogee National Council swore not to cede any additional land to the United States, decreeing a sentence of death for violation of that pledge. Nevertheless, McIntosh made another large cession again in 1825, for which he was executed later that same year.



The Battle of Ezra Church occurred in and around a small chapel near modern-day Mozley Park on July 28, 1864. It was one of several battles that formed the Atlanta Campaign, led by General Sherman.

Confederate troops tried and failed to assault entrenched Union positions. In all, about 3,642 men fell as casualties; 3,000 on the Confederate side and 642 on the Union side. Afterward, the area became known as Battle Hill.



In the early 1960s, the Georgia Historical Commission placed a memorial to this battle in Mozley Park.

pre-1500 1600 1700 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900

Hernando de Soto (c.1500 - 1542) was the first European to explore present day Georgia. He and his forces were instrumental in contributing to hostile relationships between many Native American tribes and Europeans.



Members of the expedition also spread disease. Because indigenous people lacked immunity to European diseases, several areas traversed by the expedition became depopulated by illnesses caused by contact with the Europeans.



James Oglethorpe (1696-1785) founded the English colony of Georgia near Savannah in February of 1733.



Chief Tomochichi (c.1644 - 1739) of the Yamacraw (part of the Lower Muscogee peoples) agreed to allow European settlement on land the nation did not want for its own use.



Survivors of the devastation caused by disease and the indigenous slave trade regrouped, and the Muscogee (Creek) Confederacy arose, which was a loose alliance of Muscogee-speaking peoples.

The Muscogee Confederacy controlled vast lands south and east of the Chattahoochee River, which were lost through a long series of territorial cessions.

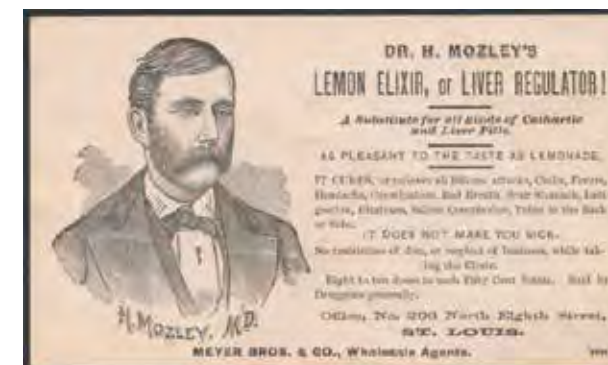
Though they were able to maintain political independence for over 200 years, many adopted European cultural norms, thinking (incorrectly) that doing so would help keep their place in their traditional lands. Most Muscogee were forcibly removed to Oklahoma on the Trail of Tears in the 1830s.

Atlanta incorporated 1847

Atlanta's population 9,554 1860 Census (1 in 5 was enslaved)

Atlanta's population 21,789 1870 Census

Atlanta's population 90,000 1900 Census



Dr. Hiram Mozley (1844 - 1902) was the primary landowner of the land that was to become Mozley Park (then known as Battle Hill).

He was a Confederate veteran and the inventor and manufacturer of his famous Lemon Elixir that he sold in drug stores all over the country.

Upon his death, the land transferred to his heirs, and began to be subdivided and developed into a single family residential community.



In 19 the citizens of Mozley Park and the surrounding area solicited City Council to purchase the Mozley Estate for a recreation area.

"The Mozley estate, consisting of thirty-eight wooded acres, is convenient to several car lines and has much of the natural beauty that is necessary for an ideal park. The old Mozley home, a fine old colonial residence, in good repair is an ideal building for a community house. There are two artificial lakes on the picturesque estate and it is full of historic interest"

After the city acquired the land for a park, Mozley's spacious mansion was occupied by the parks director.



In 1927, a new elementary school was built on a wooded hill adjacent to Mozley Park. The school was named for Georgia's first poet laureate, Frank Lebby Stanton (1857-1927).

One of Stanton's most widely quoted poems was titled *This World*. *This world we're a'livin' in* *Is mighty hard to beat.* *You get a thorn with every rose.* *But ain't the roses sweet?*



After its racial transition, Mozley Park fell into disrepair. In 1964 the *Atlanta Inquirer* listed problems including windows that had been broken for years, boards on the pool deck rotted, and severely untended grounds.



In the mid-1990s, the PATH Foundation designed and constructed the Lionel Hampton multiuse trail that winds through Mozley Park.

This trail is named in honor of Lionel Hampton (1908 - 2002), who was an amazing percussionist and band leader who worked with many prominent musicians and singers of the early and mid-20th Century.



1920 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Atlanta's population
270,000
1930 Census



From its opening through the end of World War II, Mozley Park was a first-rate recreational facility that hosted many kinds of community events from baptisms in the lake, to boating competitions, and even a tropical pageant featuring over 200 dancers.

During a time of strictly-enforced segregation, Mozley Park experienced a transition from an all white neighborhood in 1949 to a majority black neighborhood by 1954.

As the black neighborhood east of Mozley Park filled to capacity, black families began expanding west. In response, white homeowners created the Mozley Park Home Owners' Protective Association as an organized form of white resistance to racial change.

The resistance of these whites to the "encroachment" of blacks resulted not solely from their personal racism but also from the larger racism in real-estate practices. Loans were strongly discouraged in black neighborhoods through the practice of redlining, and the FHA encouraged the use of racial restrictions, such as restrictive covenants and even physical barriers, to keep blacks from lowering the value of "white" property.

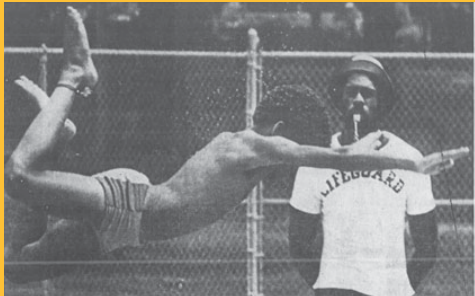


In February of 1949, Reverend W. W. Weatherspool (1896 - 1996), a black minister, bought a house on Mozley Place and moved in, precipitating a "near riot," of over 200 nearby white residents demanding the that the Reverend remove himself from the neighborhood. As African-Americans continued to move into Mozley Park, whites rapidly sold their homes and moved to other suburbs.

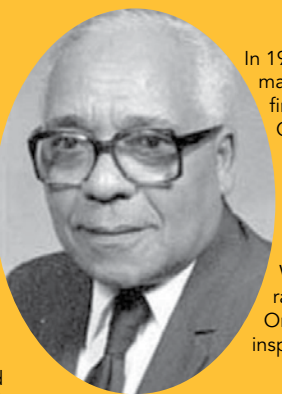
In 1954, Mozley City Park, originally specified for white use only, was officially designated for use by blacks.

Source: Kruse, Kevin M. *White Flight*. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2005.

Atlanta's population
497,000
1970 Census
(area of City has expanded)



Around 1975, the swimming lake at Mozley Park was filled-in and replaced with a new swimming pool. The pool was later named for Herbert S. Powell, a civic leader and volunteer in the Mozley Park community. He also taught Auto Mechanics and Driver Education at Booker T. Washington High School from 1935 - 1977.



In 1964, Mozley's original 1900 Neoclassical mansion was damaged beyond repair in a fire. On its foundations, C A Scott Recreation Center was constructed in 1966.

Cornelius Adolphus Scott (1908 - 2000) was a pioneer of black journalism, acting as editor and publisher of *The Atlanta Daily World* for 63 years from 1934 - 1997. *The World* spoke in favor of voting rights and racial integration of schools and businesses. One of his goals was "to give constructive and inspiring news" to the black community.



I-20 was built through Atlanta and Mozley Park between 1960-1963.



In 1977 railroad right-of-way along north edge of Mozley park was expanded to build MARTA rail. The elevated walkway over the tracks was also built.

Mozley Park through the years

Atlanta's population
420,000
2010 Census

In 1995, the Mozley Park neighborhood & park was officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Friends of Mozley Park forms in 2018 and wins a grant to expand on investments made by the City Parks Department, including a new playground and exercise equipment.



events, from lake baptisms to boating competitions, and even a tropical pageant featuring over 200 dancers.

During this time, the area around Mozley Park was strictly a white neighborhood. By 1949, however, the African American neighborhood east of Mozley Park reached capacity, and Black families began trying to move west. In response, white homeowners created the Mozley Park Home Owners' Protective Association to keep them out.

In February 1949, Reverend W. W. Weatherspool succeeded in buying a house on Mozley Place despite these obstacles. His arrival precipitated a "near riot" of over 200 white residents demanding that the Reverend remove himself from the neighborhood. However, African Americans continued to move into the Mozley Park area, and whites rapidly sold their homes and moved away in response. The area transitioned quickly from an all-white neighborhood in 1949 to a majority African American neighborhood by 1954.

As the demographics of the Mozley Park neighborhood flipped, its park designated for whites was now located in the middle of an African American community. Whites refused to patronize the park, and local residents were denied its use. In 1954, Mozley City Park, originally specified for white use only, was officially designated for use by African Americans instead.

Unfortunately, the African American community remained underserved by the Atlanta park system. Parks serving the African American community city-wide were underfunded and undermaintained, and the proportion of white versus African American parks did not mirror the percentages of the population they served.

Mozley park fell into disrepair, and in 1964 Dr. Mozley's Neoclassical mansion burned down. C. A. Scott Recreation Center was built on its foundations a short time later and continues to host community programs,

including an after school program, classes for seniors, neighborhood meetings, Halloween movie nights, and local reunions.

In the 1970s, another big change to the park came. The lake, which had been a centerpiece of Mozley Park, was condemned by the Fulton County Health Department as too difficult and dangerous to maintain. The lake was filled, and the adjacent bathhouse/dance hall was demolished. In its place, a new swimming pool and service building were constructed.

In 1995, the Mozley Park neighborhood was officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places, due in large part to the rapid change in neighborhood demographics due to white flight and the key role it played in the development of Atlanta's race relations.

Today, the neighborhoods around Mozley Park are experiencing more rapid change as renewed interest in in-town living has attracted new growth to the area. Renovated homes and new construction have brought renewed energy and investment to the community. These rapid changes also bring dangers, however, as rising property values threaten to displace legacy residents. It is important for Mozley Park to fully meet the needs of all of its residents, newcomers and longtime residents alike.

As the center of a community with a complex and sometimes painful history, Mozley Park occupies a crucial place in the story of Atlanta. If managed with respect and care, the park can be a place where neighbors come together to share stories of the past that build relationships and spark important conversations about the future.



Top left: Lisa Reyes organizes neighbors from Hunter Hills to do their part in keeping the pedestrian bridge clean (2019)

Middle left: Mozley Park neighbors Lora Hawk, Lindsey Mechele, Marcus Cannady, Isabel Shin, and Dean Chung join in a monthly community clean-up day

Bottom left: City Councilmembers Cleta Winslow (District 4) and Antonio Brown (District 3) at the ribbon cutting for the Mozley Park playground

Top right: Juneteenth celebration at Mozley Park (2018)

Middle right: Current and former residents of Hunter Hills gather annually for a reunion at C. A. Scott Rec Center (2019)



Existing Conditions

Mozley Park is spread over 28 acres of rolling terrain, much of it open grassy fields and tree-lined roadways. Its spacious greenery, variety of athletic facilities, and location at the intersection of several different neighborhoods make it a focal point and gathering place for many residents of west Atlanta.

Entrances

Mozley Park has several entrances, including three vehicular entrances, two access points for pedestrians and bicycles using the Lionel Hampton multiuse trail, and a pedestrian bridge over the train tracks.

The pedestrian bridge was constructed as part of the Blue Line when it expanded westward in the 1970s. It crosses the train tracks at a high elevation, reached by ramps with switchbacks on either side. The route is enclosed by chain link fencing and other metal grating to prevent falls and objects being thrown onto the tracks below. The ramps are lit, but thick overgrowth from surrounding trees and vines hide the area from view.

At its western entry to the park, Lionel Hampton Trail follows a narrow gap between F. L. Stanton Elementary School's campus and the MARTA train tracks. Fenced on both sides and overgrown, this portion of the trail can feel isolated and unmaintained.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive provides continuous pedestrian access into Mozley Park along the park's southern border, but the story is different in a vehicle. Recently constructed medians along MLK Drive have excluded vehicular access into the park from the eastbound lanes. Instead, eastbound drivers must find a place to turn around and travel west along MLK to access the park. The first signalized intersection where this is possible is Chappell Road NW, one-quarter mile east from the most frequently-used entrance to the park. Not only is this inconvenient from a park user perspective, it has resulted in unsafe driving activity as some more daring drivers elect to drive on the wrong side of the street for a short distance to bypass the median and turn directly into the park.



Above, top: The median on MLK Drive blocks left turns into the C. A. Scott Recreation Center driveway.

Above, middle: Ramps provide access to the pedestrian bridge, but have had maintenance challenges including overgrowth and gaps in safety barriers

Above, bottom: Lionel Hampton Trail as it passes behind F. L. Stanton Elementary School.

Canopy

Mozley Park's mature trees provide cooling shade throughout the park. Large oaks, sweetgums, and hickories dominate on the west side of the park and on the edges around open playing fields, athletic courts, and playgrounds. Smaller, more recent plantings by Trees Atlanta are dotted along Federal Drive and Lionel Hampton Trail.

Sidewalks

Lionel Hampton Trail, a paved route built by the PATH Foundation in the 1990s, runs the length of the park, close to the northern edge. Smaller paved walkways also meander through the park's green areas, though many are overgrown and disappear into the grass or stop abruptly. A wide, paved road called Federal Drive, typically gated, forms a loop around the former lake, and some park users treat this area as a running track. In many places, park sidewalks include a few steps as they go up or down hills. There are not currently ADA- and stroller-accessible ramps available for some of these routes.

Parking Lots

There are currently two active parking lots, one behind the C. A. Scott Recreation Center and the other off MLK Jr. Drive to the east, near the multi-use athletic field. Between them, they have 52 marked parking spaces. There are also 8 marked parking spaces by the bathhouse, but the section of Federal Drive needed to access that small parking lot is usually gated. During special events, the parking lots fill to overflowing. Partly as a result, neighborhood residents appreciate having the option to open up at least part of Federal Drive for informal parallel parking.

H. S. Powell Pool and Bathhouse

The pool is open several days a week in the afternoon during summer months. There is a shallow, circular depression on the paved pool deck with a few remaining fixtures from an old wading pool, which is no longer functional. Between the pool and the

bathhouse, a small square of lawn provides a cool place to sit down, but there are no chairs or umbrellas to otherwise furnish the area.

The bathhouse was opened in 1987, named after a Mozley Park civic leader and an auto mechanics instructor at nearby Booker T. Washington High School Herbert S. Powell. City of Atlanta architect Sushma Kanwar (now Sushma Dersch) designed the building, with a distinctive blue roof shaped like three linked octagons. Though the staircases to enter the building from the parking lot and to exit it onto the pool deck are quite steep, there are also ramps.

Playgrounds

A new playground for kids ages 5-12 opened this summer just west of the recreation center. The site is furnished with a mulch safety surface, a new swing bench, and picnic tables. The city has plans to add an ADA ramp to make the playground accessible from the recreation center parking lot for people using mobility devices and strollers.

Residents have expressed some concern about how close this new playground is to Federal Drive, since there is no barrier between the play area and the road. Though the road is often closed to vehicles, the gate is sometimes opened for special events and could potentially be kept open more often in the future.

An older playground north of the recreation center shows significant wear and tear. It is due for replacement.

Battle Markers

A semicircle of informational plaques mounted on stone pedestals near the southeast corner of the park marks the location of the Civil War's Battle of Ezra Church. Erected by the state-funded Georgia Historical Commission, which is no longer in operation, the markers are surrounded by lawn and mature trees. There

Below, top and middle: Powell Pool and bathhouse during the summer. The pool deck is not furnished, and the most direct access to the bathhouse from its few parking spaces is down multiple flights of stairs.

Below, bottom: An older playground between the recreation center and the tennis courts.



is no path or sidewalk linking the site to the nearby road or parking lot.

The plaques on each marker describe details of the Battle of Ezra Church, including which troops were involved and how the fighting proceeded. The topic is addressed in a dry, academic manner, and park users rarely visit the markers.

Athletic Facilities

The park currently has two handball courts, two tennis courts, a basketball court, and a large multi-use field with a baseball backstop, football field goals, and lighting. These resources are in varying states of repair.

One handball court has been filling with sediment from the eroding hillside nearby, and is unusable for play. However, the other handball court gets steady use.

Both the tennis courts are seriously cracked, with thick weeds growing up through them seasonally. They are surrounded by chain link fencing with a single access point that can

only be accessed by crossing through the western handball court.

The field goals on the multi-use field allow for football, but obstruct the pitcher's mound that could otherwise be used for baseball. The field is often used by children's football leagues. Floodlights illuminate the field for night games and practices. Bleachers at one end of the field are in serious disrepair and may need to be replaced entirely.

There is a new course of outdoor fitness equipment installed near the Lionel Hampton Trail, with a rubberized path linking each station.

Right: Markers detailing the history of the Battle of Ezra Church, at the southeast corner of the park.

Below: These cracked tennis courts are some of the less frequently used amenities at Mozley Park.



Recreation Center

The C. A. Scott Recreation Center was constructed on the foundations of Dr. Mozley's Neoclassical mansion, which burned down in the 1960s. The driveways leading to and from the building were the original carriageways that brought visitors to and from the large home, which is why they can feel undersized for today's large vehicles. C. A. Scott Recreation Center frequently hosts community gatherings, including neighborhood association meetings and extended family reunions. During the week, there are also activities for senior citizens and after-school programs,

and in the summers, kids use the center as part of DPR's Camp Best Friends program. The building includes restrooms, a computer lab, a small kitchen, a large gathering room, and plenty of storage. The center is staffed by a DPR employee, and is locked when not in use.

Right: Mature trees frame the driveway to the C. A. Scott Recreation Center entrance.

Below: Handball courts and a football field are just a few of the park's many athletic facilities.







Mozley Park community members and several City Council members cut the ribbon for the new playground on August 17, 2019.

Community Engagement

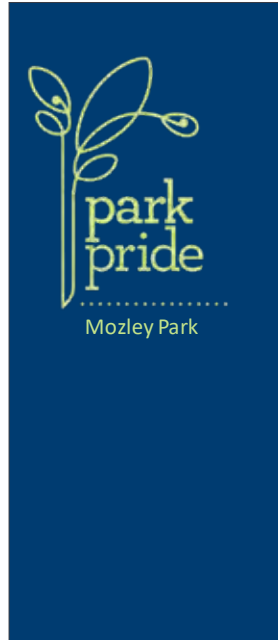
Park Pride's mission is to engage communities to activate the power of parks. In service of this mission, two vision plans are offered free-of-charge to City of Atlanta parks every year through a competitive application process. The vision plan is a conceptual master plan and comprehensive report for the park, produced to professional landscape design standards. The Park Pride visioning staff facilitates the public engagement process for the group awarded the visioning, and the community feedback collected along the way informs and guides the creation of the vision plan. This plan can then be used by community groups to fundraise and advocate for their desired improvements in the park. In some cases, the vision plan helps to create a completely new park.

Steering Committee

The Visioning Process was led by a volunteer Steering Committee of dedicated neighborhood leaders and nearby residents, assembled by general invitation extended to the community members in Hunter Hills and Mozley Park. Between June 2019 and February 2020, the Steering Committee met monthly to guide the process, review community input, prepare materials, and vet results. They were charged with representing their constituencies and the voices of the broader communities surrounding the park.

Park visioning kicked off on June 12th, 2019, with the first steering committee meeting, which was attended by eight community members and leaders. Attendees met on

Right: Based on feedback from the community survey, the steering committee developed a set of principles to guide the visioning process.



Guiding Principles

- Prioritize beauty, safety and cleanliness throughout the park
- Prioritize safe, welcoming, and well-defined park entrances and internal connections
- Update park facilities to support more community-centered programs
- Include cultural elements and tell the stories of the community
- Preserve a healthy tree canopy and places to enjoy quiet nature

the park site to gain an initial understanding of the conditions. The park visioning scope was discussed and a project schedule was developed, centered on four public meetings. Further steering committee meetings were held at C. A. Scott Recreation Center.

During the second Steering Committee meeting, a survey was created to collect data from the community on potential park improvements. A digital version of the survey was posted on Park Pride's website, Facebook, Nextdoor, and the Friends of Mozley Park website. Hard copies, along with a dropbox, were also provided at the Recreation Center. Surveys were also distributed at the Hunter Hills Neighborhood Reunion on August 10, 2019.

Survey Results

In all, there were 145 responses to the Mozley Park survey, providing valuable insight into neighborhood interests and priorities.

Results (see page 21) showed that a significant percentage of the respondents get to the park on foot, suggesting that they live in close proximity, with most

entering near the recreation center. One of the primary concerns expressed was lighting, with just under 56% of respondents describing the park as inadequately lit at night. Finally, survey respondents identified several primary uses for the park: 54% of respondents stated that they visit the park to "relax and enjoy nature," over 48% come to "attend events," and 39% "take kids to play."

Public Meetings

A series of four public meetings traditionally forms the basis of the Visioning Process, giving community members multiple opportunities to provide input—from the initial ideas through to conceptual plans. Meetings were advertised online through neighborhood forums, yard signs, and Councilmember Cleeta Winslow's office distributed fliers for two of the meetings. The Mozley Park Neighborhood Association also hosted one of the meetings during their regularly-scheduled time.

Each public meeting is structured differently: the first public meeting is a brainstorming session where every idea is encouraged, from the smallest upgrade to the grandest dream. The second public meeting is organized

Park Visioning Public Meeting Schedule

Playground Ribbon Cutting & Big Ideas

Sat, August 17, 10:30am-1pm
C.A. Scott Recreation Center
(1565 M.L.K. Jr Dr SW)

Design Workshop

Tue, Sept 24, 6:30-7:30pm
at C.A. Scott Recreation Center

Draft Plan Review

Sat, Nov 16, 10-11am
Location TBD

Vision Plan Review

Wed, Jan 15, 6:30-7:30pm
Location TBD

**Tear off and
save this schedule!**

If you prefer to take this survey online,
either scan the QR code below with
your phone or visit
www.friendsofmozleypark.com



Survey closes November 1, 2019

Do you live in the neighborhood?

☐ Yes, how many years? _____

☐ No, what brings you to Mozley Park? _____

How do you most often get to Mozley Park? (select one only)

- ☐ Walk ☐ Car
☐ Bike ☐ Bus
☐ Scooter ☐ Other (how?) _____

What entrance do you most often use to get into the park?

(select one answer only)

- ☐ From Browning Street near the swimming pool
☐ From MLK Jr Drive near C.A. Scott Recreation Center
☐ From MLK Jr Drive near the athletic fields
☐ On the pedestrian bridge over the railroad
☐ From the end of Sharon Street
☐ From Lionel-Hampton bicycle trail near the large pavilion
☐ I don't go to the park (why not?) _____

Tell us about your household (check all that apply)

Does your household include children?

- ☐ infant-2 yrs ☐ 3-6 yrs ☐ 7-12 yrs ☐ teenagers
☐ My household includes seniors
☐ My household includes people with mobility challenges
☐ My household includes a dog/s that I like to take to the park

Optional Contact Information: (this will be kept confidential)

First & Last Name _____

Email _____

☐ Yes, e-mail me about the Mozley Park Visioning

☐ No, kindly leave me off distribution lists

Is there anything we haven't asked that you'd like to add?



Take part in
the Vision Process



facilitated by Park Pride in partnership with the
City of Atlanta Department of Parks and Recreation
for the Friends of Mozley Park

Return surveys to:

C.A. Scott Rec Center, 1565 M.L.K. Jr. Drive, Atlanta, GA
or take the survey online at www.friendsofmozleypark.com

What is your favorite thing about Mozley Park the way it is today?

Why do you go to Mozley Park?

(select all that apply)

- ☐ to play/practice baseball or softball
☐ to play/practice football or soccer
☐ to play tennis
☐ to play basketball
☐ to play handball
☐ to ride my bike
☐ to swim
☐ to participate in programs at the rec center
☐ to exercise in an outdoor environment
☐ to use the grills or pavilions
☐ to attend events
☐ to play/bring my children to the playground
☐ to spectate others play/practice sports
☐ to walk/play with my dog
☐ to relax and enjoy nature
☐ other (please describe) _____

Number the TOP 3 challenges facing Mozley Park

(select three answers only)

- ☐ Inadequate lighting at night
☐ Maintenance issues (list below)
☐ Negative/illegal activities
☐ Not enough places to sit
☐ Flooding/drainage
☐ Not enough parking
☐ It's difficult to get into the park
☐ Overuse
☐ Sidewalks that don't lead anywhere
☐ Other (write below): _____

What are the TOP 3 improvements you would like to make to Mozley Park over the next 5 years?

(select three answers only)

- ☐ More places to sit/relax/people watch
☐ Repair/improve the pedestrian bridge to Hunter Hills
☐ More art/sculpture or cultural events
☐ Update athletic facilities (tell us which ones below)
☐ Welcoming and well-marked entrances
☐ More parking spaces
☐ Add splash pad to the swimming pool
☐ Repair or rework walking surfaces throughout park
☐ Add lighting along major pathways
☐ Improve drainage/prevent flooding
☐ Other (write below): _____



Help create a vision plan for Mozley Park!

Through a grant from Park Pride,
our community has an opportunity
to create a plan to help guide the
future of this treasured historic
park.

The visioning process will result
in a conceptual "vision" plan
reflecting the community's needs
and wishes for this park.

This will be a community-driven
plan, so your input is essential. The
Friends of Mozley Park and Park
Pride will host a series of public
meetings to collect ideas and get
feedback. Mark your calendars for
the public meeting dates listed on
the opposite side of this survey.

Please plan to attend the public
meetings to help envision the
future of Mozley Park.



Find us on Facebook!
[facebook.com/groups/
friendsofmozleypark/](https://facebook.com/groups/friendsofmozleypark/)

Above: Front and back of the survey distributed
throughout neighboring communities.

as a design workshop. This is when ideas begin to take physical form. Participants are encouraged to draw and experiment with scale-shapes on base maps, while the visioning team offers realistic expectations about what is possible based on time and fiscal budgets. The second meeting concludes with a consensus on the general ideas. Then the Visioning team hits the drawing boards to come up with two draft concepts. These concepts are first reviewed by the Steering Committee, then presented for community review at the third public meeting. Finally, armed with input from the community and Steering Committee, Park Pride's Visioning Team develops a final conceptual Vision Plan. This plan is presented for review at the fourth public meeting. Finally, proposed projects are also ranked as a step-wise way of prioritizing the Vision Plan's goals.

Public Meeting 1

The first public meeting was held on Saturday, August 17th, along with a ribbon-cutting ceremony to officially open Mozley Park's new playground. Atlanta Department of Parks & Recreation Commissioner John

Dargle and City Council members Cleta Winslow, Michael Julian Bond, Felicia Moore, Matt Westmoreland, and Antonio Brown attended.

Many historical exhibits and maps were presented to provide context for how the area has evolved over the years. There were approximately 15 residents in attendance and Steering Committee members initiated conversations in which ideas and dreams for the park were collected. Community members also shared their favorite memories of and hopes for the park by writing on themed posters.

Some key points emerged from the posters: residents love walking their dogs in the park, coaching youth football, using exercise equipment, and enjoying the trails and tree canopy. They have fond memories of the park pond and of specific former businesses and neighbors surrounding the park, including baseball player Hank Aaron. One of the leading concerns expressed was trail maintenance and connectivity: residents wanted to repair the pedestrian bridge connecting the park to the Hunter



Attendees at the first public meeting brainstorm about what elements of the park to preserve throughout the design process.



Community members share their opinions about preferred park design concepts during the third public meeting held on November 21, 2019.

Hills neighborhood, clean and light Lionel Hampton Trail, fix broken paving throughout the park, add directional signage, create an off-street connection to the BeltLine, and even link Mozley Park to Westside Park. Residents also expressed interest in a community garden, a dog park, updates to the pool, and more programming such as adult fitness classes, swimming lessons for kids, and other outdoor events. Finally, residents were particularly concerned about preserving the community meeting space, the trees, the sense of history, and connections to Hunter Hills and Mozley communities.

Public Meeting 2

Around 16 residents gathered at the rec center for the second public meeting on Tuesday, September 24 th. Many maps were laid out on tables and participants were asked to write down, sketch, or somehow represent their designs, ideas and dreams for the park. One of the most consistent features represented was additional seating in the form of benches throughout the park and bleachers around the multiuse field.

Below: Residents put a lot of thought into the details of the plan, including which proposals should be prioritized.

Groups also showed continued interest in a dog park, a community garden, and updates to the swimming pool area.

Public Meeting 3

At the third public meeting, held Thursday, November 21st, the two draft plans were displayed along with other contextual materials and the results of the initial survey. The steering committee answered questions and explained the visioning process to new participants. Feedback forms were provided allowing attendees to review and make comments on each design. Public input was compiled and reviewed by the Steering Committee at the following meeting and the comments were used to shape the final conceptual plan.

Public Meeting 4

The final conceptual plan was presented on Wednesday, January 15th at the fourth public meeting, again held at C. A. Scott Recreation Center. Around 20 people attended to review and give feedback on the plan. Feedback forms were again provided with a list of projects to be ranked in order of implementation.



"Big parks need public bathrooms"

"I'd like to see our park look fresh and new like the other parks in Atlanta. It needs to be cleaned and maintained regularly. It feels like we're last on the list to care for."

"Fix the bridge. It looks bad."

"needs more lighting and cut back tree canopy at the rear of the park, past the pavilion, near Stanton elementary."

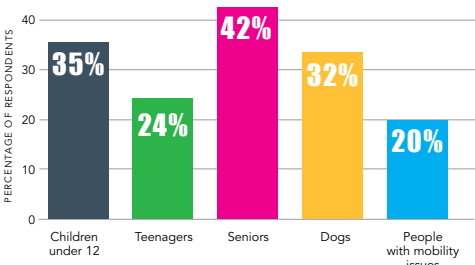
"Maintenance is key to any changes. If it looks [run] down people will treat it as run down"

"more senior activities"



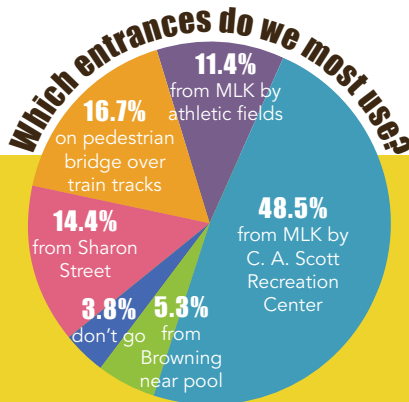
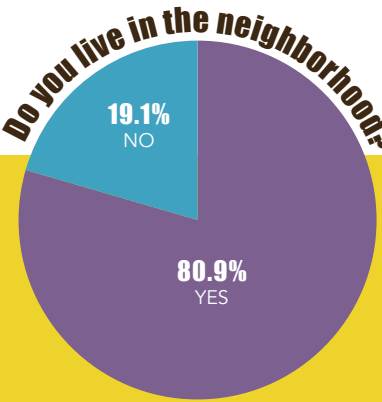
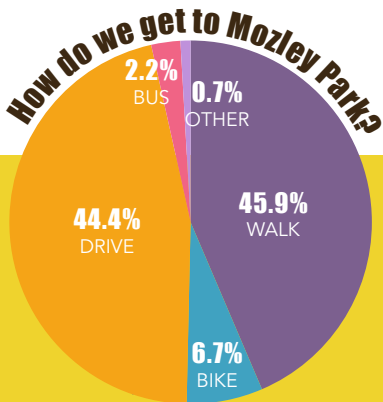
145
people responded

Our households include...

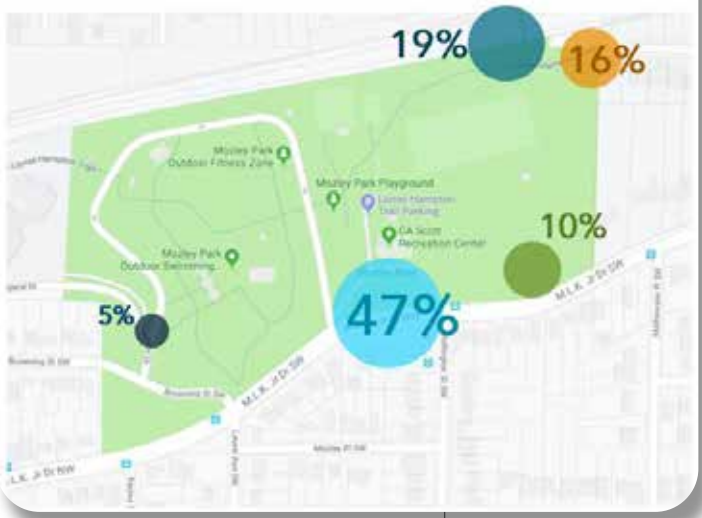


Informational graphics were prepared using data collected from the community survey and presented to the community at public meetings.

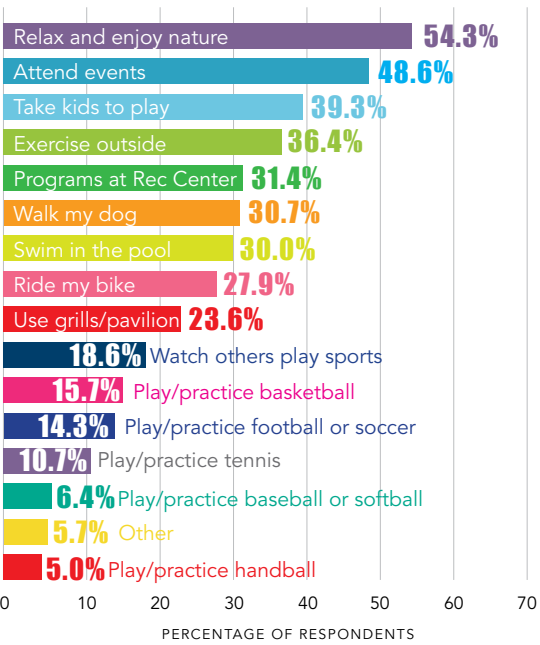
What we said
SURVEY RESULTS



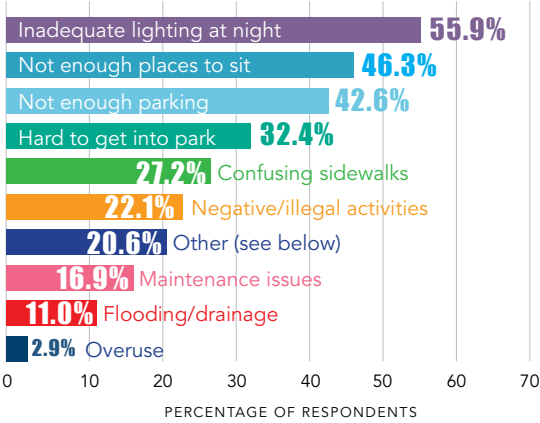
Q4: Which entrance do you use?



Why do we visit the park now?



What are the biggest challenges?



Write-in comments

"No restroom available"

"Mosquitoes"

"Litter and trash"

"Pool is nice but the facility is terrible, dirty, no chairs"

"no security at rec center - need cameras"

"Overall upkeep, landscaping"

"trail behind school needs cleaning"

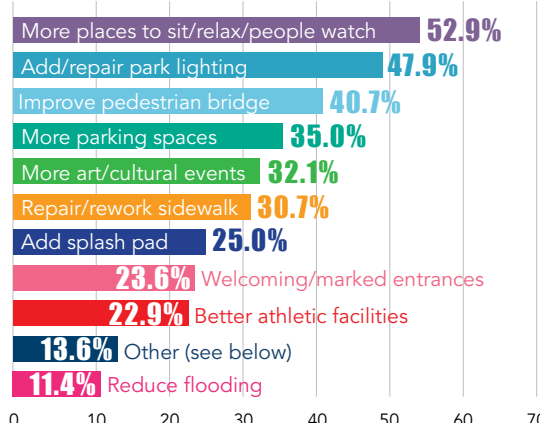
"not inviting enough"

"the footbridge to the park is dangerous and gross"

"They need to remove the median"

"Safe light/traffic/speed less/cross walk safety"

Some things we'd like to change



Write-in comments

"Yoga, zumba, track, baseball, lacrosse"

"Public bathroom with cameras"

"Modernize the pool area, add chairs, clean, paint"

"Sports fitness room"

"shade around the pool"

"Make the park handicap accessible"

"A dog park would be great"

"better way to get in and out of park by car"

"have police monitor the park"

"Safe light/traffic/speed less/cross walk safety"

"More pool hours"



See detail options on opposite side

CONCEPT FEEDBACK

Make notes here of details you like or prefer!

OVERALL PREFERENCE
Elements are interchangeable but if you prefer this concept overall, please check below

CONCEPT 1

A1

F. L. STANTON ELEMENTARY

MARTA RAILROAD TRACKS

F E B1

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DRIVE

OVERALL PREFERENCE
Elements are interchangeable but if you prefer this concept overall, please check below

CONCEPT 2

A2

F. L. STANTON ELEMENTARY

MARTA RAILROAD TRACKS

D

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DRIVE

B2

C

INCLUDED IN BOTH CONCEPTS:

• Shade, seating, and splash pad at swimming pool

• Stroller/ADA access from parking lot to new playground

• Lighting repaired throughout park & added along PATH trail

• Park identification signage at each park entrance

• Sidewalks repaired and restored/connected throughout park

• Repair pedestrian bridge connection to Hunter Hills

• Civil Rights benches along MLK (Cultural Affairs)

• Complete fitness area

• Rain gardens in strategic locations throughout park (Watershed)

• Expand east parking lot

See Concepts 1 & 2 on opposite side

CONCEPT FEEDBACK

Big differences

The following are major areas of difference between the Concepts 1 & 2. Check the option you prefer for each specific area of the park.

CONCEPT 1

☐ Artificial Tuf Football Field
Add multi-lane track surrounding the field

☐ Behind the Rec Center
☐ Add restroom building
☐ Add community garden near rec center parking
☐ Replace old playground with new equipment

☐ Athletic Courts
☐ Convert existing tennis courts to basketball courts
☐ Resurface/restripe existing basketball court
☐ Convert one handball court to climbing wall and retain one handball court

☐ Battle of Ezra Church Markers
Stay in current condition

☐ Light and maintain Lionel Hampton Trail behind the school A1

☐ Remove medians on MLK Dr. to allow left turn into rec center B1

☐ No Dog Park

☐ No Food Forest

☐ Historic Signage on front walkway E

☐ New Parallel Parking along rec center's front drive F

☐ Pedestrian Bridge rebuild with geometric pattern

CONCEPT 2

☐ Natural Turf Football Field
Keep current footprint with no track

☐ Behind the Rec Center
☐ No new restrooms
☐ Add community garden near swimming pool
☐ Replace old playground with rain garden to reduce runoff

☐ Athletic Courts
☐ Convert existing tennis courts to skate park
☐ Artistically resurface/restripe existing basketball court
☐ Keep two full handball courts

☐ Battle of Ezra Church Markers
Improve surrounding landscape

☐ Reroute Lionel Hampton Trail to Browning St. with "sharrows" A2

☐ Remove medians on MLK Dr. to allow left turn into parking lot B2

☐ Dog Park on Browning St. C

☐ Food Forest south of grilling shelter D

☐ Historic Signage distributed through park

☐ No New Parallel Parking

☐ Pedestrian Bridge rebuild with truss construction

FRIENDS OF
MOZLEY
PARK

FACILITATED BY PARK PRIDE
November 21, 2019 | Public Meeting 3

Name _____ Email _____

Additional Comments _____

Feedback forms (left) were given to each participant in the third public meeting. These forms made it easier to compare different options and elements of the two preliminary concepts (see pages 18-19), while also providing a place for unstructured input during this meeting. Participants preferred a nearly even mix of elements from both Concept 1 and Concept 2, favoring an average of 57% of the elements from Concept 2.

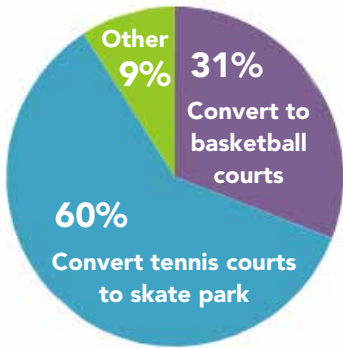
Strongest preferences on the Preliminary Concept plans

- Plant a food forest (89% support)
- Add a dog park (88% support)
- Build freestanding restrooms (84% support)
- Spread historic signage throughout park (84% support)
- No new parallel parking along C. A. Scott Recreation Center driveway (76% support)

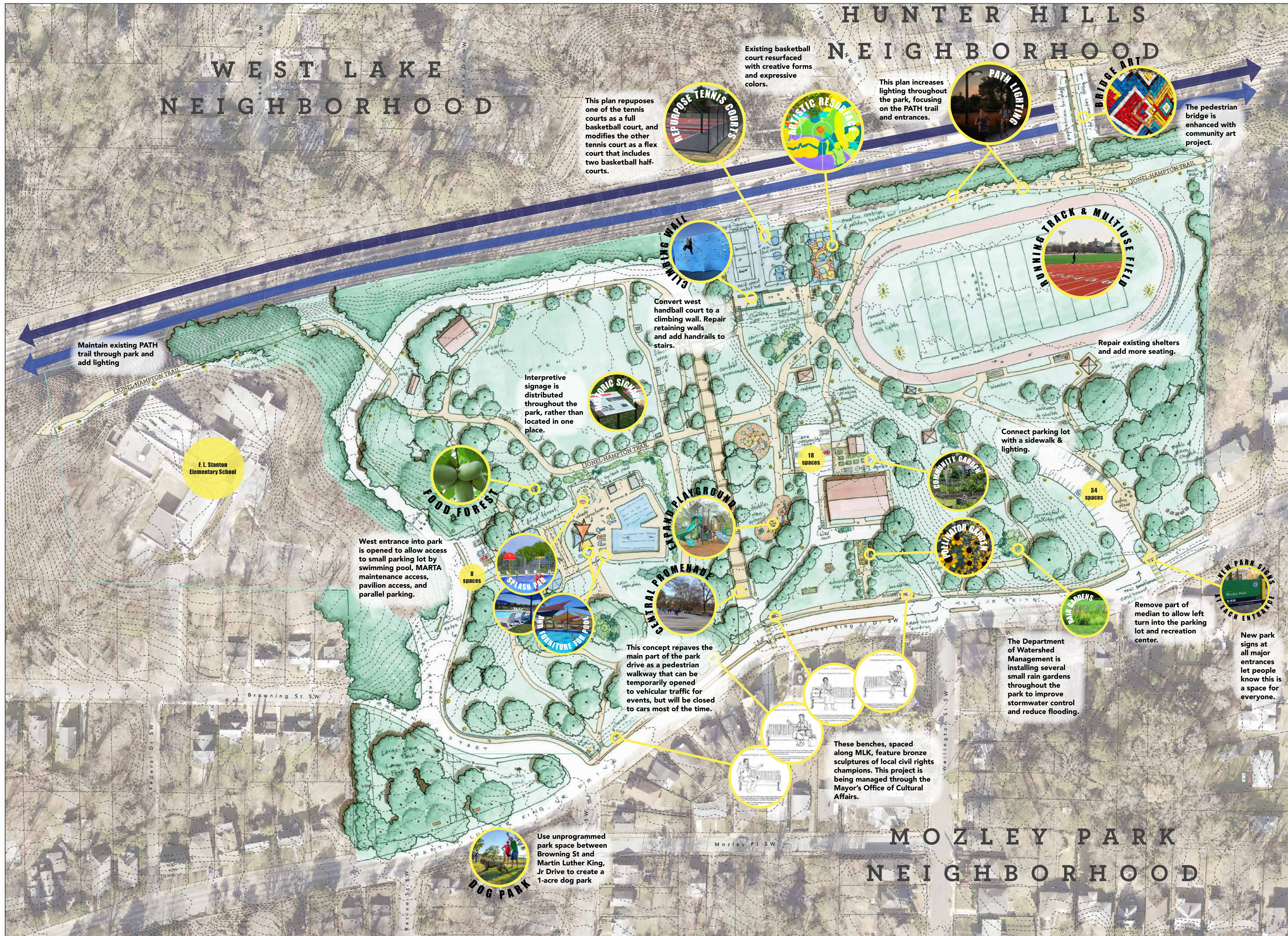
“Keep Trees. A park should be a refuge from the city, not an extension of it.”

“This park has a lot of events and can have even more if we do this correctly.”

Feedback on Tennis Courts



More survey respondents wrote in their own suggestions for the tennis courts than for any other area. They proposed converting them volleyball courts, keeping the tennis courts, and combining Concept 1 and Concept 2, with one basketball court and a small skate park..





Vision Plan

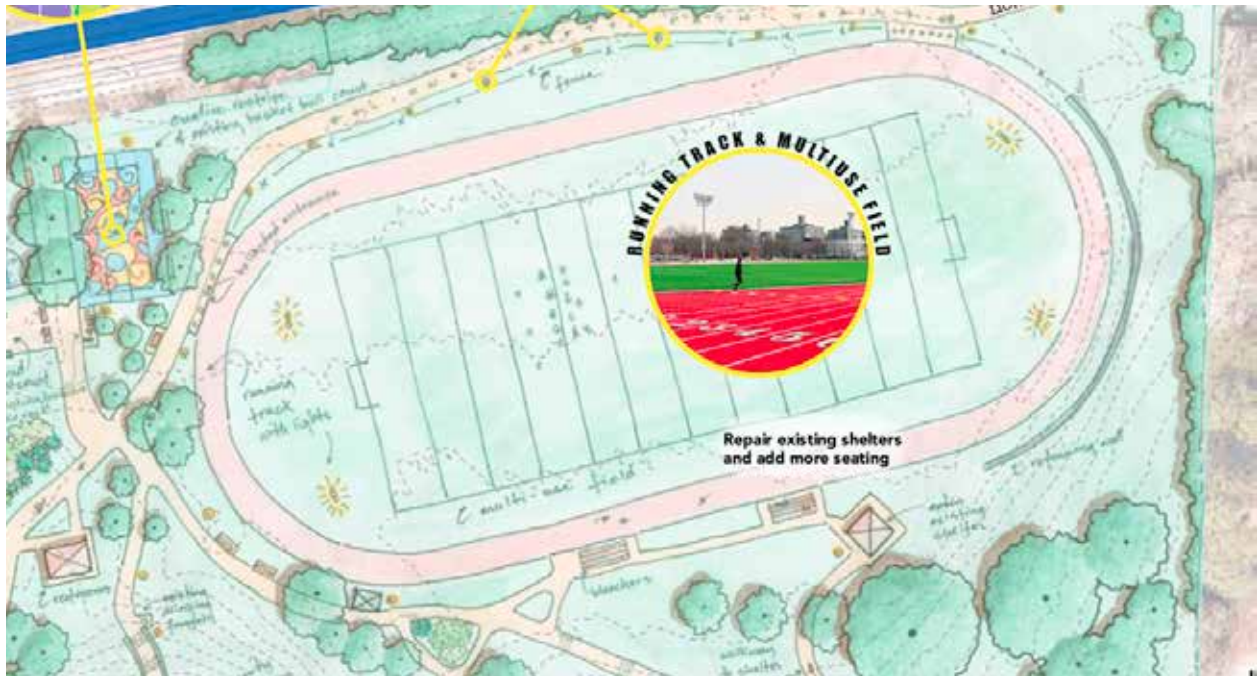
This vision plan proposes improvements to the park that balance existing and proposed recreational uses, consider historical context, introduce new programs, and make best use of the facilities that exist already. This chapter is divided into projects, each of which is described in this section.

Repair roads, walkways, & lighting

Sometimes the simplest things can have the most profound impact. Mozley Park is fortunate to have an extensive network of roads, parking lots, paved walkways, steps, and ramps—as well as a half-mile segment of the Lionel Hampton multiuse trail.

Unfortunately, large portions of this network have fallen into disrepair. Much of the pedestrian infrastructure is more than 40 years old, and in some cases over 100 years old! Some walkways have deteriorated to the point where they no longer exist, having disappeared into the ground. Other issues include absent stair handrails, heaved concrete, and degrading walls. Many older pedestrian light poles have been vandalized and no longer function. Roads and parking areas are overdue for resurfacing and have developed potholes in some locations.

Restoring the network of vehicular/pedestrian circulation and adequate lighting



in Mozley Park is the highest neighborhood priority and is lifted up in this plan as an important way to increase access, refresh the aesthetic appeal, and improve the functional qualities of the park.

Multiuse field and running track

The large athletic field in the northeast corner of the park provides play and practice space for youth field sport leagues, but still retains features of its previous use as a baseball diamond. Two permanent field goals have been erected in the field, making it unplayable for baseball. This plan recommends demolishing remnant baseball features and formalizing the space as a multiuse field suitable for football, soccer, and other rectangular field sports with the added feature of a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile track around the perimeter. These improvements will allow for existing programs to continue, while opening the space for a broader range of uses.

Expanding the footprint to include a running track will require some earthwork and a retaining wall to achieve the required flat space to accommodate this new feature.

The field itself is sized to host a variety of field sports, and ideally, different sports

will be striped in different colors of paint or chalk. The best practice when striping fields for different sports is to prioritize the sport that is played most often and mark those stripes in white. The second-most played sport will then be marked in yellow. If more markings are required (for lacrosse or field hockey, for example), additional striping may be added in blue or red.

The question of whether the field should be constructed of artificial or natural turf came up in discussions with the community, but no clear consensus was reached. Artificial turf fields can withstand a much higher level of use than natural turf, which gets compacted and thins out very easily. This makes artificial fields easier to program and keep in active rotation. However, artificial turf fields are also hotter than natural turf, making them less well-suited for warm climates like Georgia's – especially in the summer months. Ultimately, the decision of field material may come down to the question of cost. Artificial turf fields cost up to 85% more than a turf field to install, and about 50% more each year to properly maintain.



There are also multiple options for track surfacing. The least expensive option is the use of natural materials such as clay, cinder, or turf. These kinds of tracks are soft enough to comfortably run on but are also maintenance intensive and can become unusable after large rain events. Tracks constructed with special asphalt mixes used to be a popular choice, and many are still in operation. However, they have fallen out of favor due to the hardening of the material over time and the difficulty of procuring the special asphalt mix. Most contemporary tracks are built from synthetic latex and polyurethane, which provide both a springy, resilient surface and excellent durability.

No matter which materials are selected for the track and field, vehicular traffic should be explicitly physically excluded from the space (maintenance vehicles excepted). Currently, personally-owned vehicles can access the field from Sharon Street by using the Lionel Hampton multiuse trail as a driveway. A gated fence along the northern edge of the field would discourage vehicular traffic from damaging the investments made in this area.

Dog park

A dedicated space for off-leash dog play was selected as the third-highest priority. Dog parks bring together dogs and doggy parents for socializing, much as playgrounds do for children and their parents. Even in a large park, like Mozley, finding a suitable space that is big enough, flat enough, and dry enough for a dog run is challenging. Like many community parks, open space at Mozley Park is valuable for the very reason that it is unprogrammed and able to be used for a variety of activities.

This plan identifies a 1-acre area of park land at the southwest corner of the park as a potential space for a dog park. Although owned by Parks, the land is separated from the main body of the park by Browning Road and offers gently rolling topography with mature trees and good visibility. Located between Browning Road and Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, it has no obvious current use and provides the best opportunity to provide what would be the first public dog park on Atlanta's Westside. There are two single-family residences on the park's western boundary, so considerations for appropriate offsets and screening need to

be provided, as well as early engagement with residents.

The City of Atlanta provides design and process guidance for communities interested in starting a dog park, which is included as an appendix to this document.

MLK Drive median modifications

The recent addition of medians excluding vehicle access to Mozley Park from the eastbound lanes of MLK Drive has been a pain point for neighbors. One suggested solution to this challenge has been to redirect park users to Browning Street and use the west entrance as the main park entrance. There are multiple challenges with this option that become clear upon closer inspection. The first, and most obvious, is that the west entrance to Mozley Park has been closed with large bollards for several years to address security concerns and to increase pedestrian safety by restricting through-traffic in the park. Furthermore, the west entrance allows access to only the smallest, and most distant, of the park's

three parking lots. With only eight available parking spaces, the west parking lot was designed and constructed to serve Powell Swimming Pool and is not a practical option for park users who wish to access park amenities in the central and east side of the park. While using the west entrance as the new main park entrance may seem like an easy fix, this course of action would present new challenges for pedestrian safety and new variables in traffic patterns.

Instead, this plan recommends modest modifications to the newly-constructed raised medians to allow for a center turn lane in front of the recreation center and in front of the east athletic fields to restore reasonable park access for cars traveling eastbound on MLK Drive.

Restroom building

The National Recreation and Park Association identifies public restrooms as the most commonly requested park amenity nationwide. That trend holds true at Mozley Park, where nearly 85% of survey respondents favored a public restroom in



the park. Although C. A. Scott Recreation Center has restrooms and is open during weekdays, it is closed during peak hours on the weekends and most evenings. Powell Pool similarly has restrooms but is open only seasonally and charges a modest entrance fee to access its facilities.

This plan recommends siting a free-standing public restroom building on the former site of the swings just north of the recreation center. This location would be easy to access for park patrons whether they are using the playground, athletic field, or sports courts, giving users the opportunity to enjoy the park longer. Its location near the recreation center would also facilitate monitoring and routine maintenance.

Security and maintenance are always a top consideration for public restrooms, which unfortunately frequently fall victim to vandalism and loitering. Some strategies employed by other jurisdictions, such as flash cams and virtual room attendants, may be instructive on how Atlanta may provide clean, safe, and well-provisioned public restrooms at Mozley Park.

Better maintenance of Lionel Hampton PATH Trail, especially behind F. L. Stanton Elementary School

The Lionel Hampton multiuse trail gently winds through the park from east to west and was constructed in the mid-1990s by the PATH Foundation as part of a larger Southwest Atlanta multiuse trail system. This segment of trail begins on the east side of Mozley Park at Sharon Street, crosses north of the athletic field and behind the recreation center. It then bisects the west field before entering a narrow space between F. L. Stanton Elementary School and the railroad tracks. It then turns south, intersecting Browning Street just east of the West Lake MARTA station. Unfortunately, the segment of trail between the school and the railroad tracks has fallen into disrepair and is seldom used due to poor visibility from

outside and restricted entry/exit – essentially creating a tunnel – where the user may feel isolated and vulnerable.

Park Pride presented two options for public consideration – either to close that section of trail and offer an alternate “on-street” route to the West Lake station, or to focus on restoring the trail, adding lighting and clearing overgrowth to make the trail feel safer. Overwhelmingly, the community opted for trail repairs to increase user comfort. This approach has the best chance of success if done in coordination with all stakeholders at the table. At a minimum, repairing concrete, replacing broken signage and clearing the trail shoulders of overgrowth – and maintaining it – would open sightlines and encourage more people to use the trail. Additionally, community groups should work with school administrators, elected officials, and Zone 1 police leadership to develop a security plan for the trail that may include lighting, security cameras, signage, and routine patrols.

It should be noted here that, though parks are open from 6am to 11pm daily, PATH trails only operate from dawn until dusk, complicating the question of whether to add lighting to the full length of trail, or only to those sections inside the park proper. Lighting is represented along the entire length of the trail on this plan, but decisions related to best security practices should be coordinated with security professionals.

Expand new playground and replace old playground with a rain garden

For many, the new playground that opened in fall of 2019 was a hopeful sign of things to come for Mozley Park. Perched just west of C. A. Scott Recreation Center, the colorful playground stands in contrast to the aging play equipment still standing north of the recreation center. This plan calls for the removal of all the old equipment and an expansion of the new playground to consolidate the play area, making it easier for parents and caregivers to supervise play.



Above, top: Designer's rendering of new park signage at Mozley Park, consistent with new signage standards

Above, middle: The two shelters adjacent to the athletic field are well-used. These should be repaired and seating options expanded .

Above, bottom: The former wading pool adjacent to the swimming pool is reimagined as a splash pad in this vision plan

In place of the old equipment, a rain garden is recommended to be installed, where it might be useful in slowing or preventing sedimentation of the handball and basketball courts due to its location just uphill from these features. At the time of this writing, the Department of Watershed Management had planned five rain gardens to help control localized flooding in Mozley Park (included as an appendix) but had not identified the playground as one of these locations – likely in an effort to preserve existing uses. This plan recommends coordination between the Departments of Parks and Recreation and Watershed Management to investigate the feasibility of this project.

New park signs at all major entrances

This plan recommends adding signage to each of the park's main entrances with park identification signs from the Department of Park and Recreation's updated sign standards. Specifically, signs should be placed:

- ❑ Terminus of Sharon Street on the east edge of the park
- ❑ Driveway into athletic field parking off MLK Drive
- ❑ Driveway into C. A. Scott Recreation Center off MLK Drive
- ❑ At the intersection of Browning Street and MLK Drive
- ❑ At the intersection of Browning Street and Federal Drive (school/park driveway)
- ❑ Entry point of the Lionel Hampton multiuse trail at the western edge of the park
- ❑ Entry point of the pedestrian bridge over the MARTA tracks

Shade and furniture for Powell Pool

Currently, there is limited furniture (chairs, tables, umbrellas) available for swimmers and sunbathers at Powell Pool during operating hours. Providing these simple and inexpensive amenities at the pool would make for a better customer experience. This plan also recognizes an opportunity to provide a greater amount of shade by constructing an architectural fabric shade structure in the large lawn space adjacent to the pool.



Repair existing shelters

Two small shelters lie just south of the athletic field. Although serviceable, these shelters would benefit from a coat of paint and basic carpentry repairs to restore their attractiveness and prolong their useful life. Furthermore, these spaces are used heavily by parents during youth football practice. It would be beneficial to provide additional seating along the edges of the field to facilitate observation of field activities. Existing bleachers need extensive repairs and may need to be replaced entirely.

Community garden

In the hearts of some residents, the desire to create a small community garden has taken root. Following a site visit with the local nonprofit Food Well Alliance, two sites in the park were identified as promising, based on adequate sunlight and proximity to a water source. Of those two sites, community members selected the patch of lawn directly behind C. A. Scott Recreation Center as the preferred option. This location offers many advantages, including proximity to the parking lot, direct access from the recreation center, and opportunities for rainwater capture systems from the roofs of neighboring buildings. Senior and after-school program staff at the recreation center could easily use the garden for education and enrichment (cooking classes, anyone?), and neighbors could have access to fresh produce.

It is important to note here that community gardens in City of Atlanta parks fall outside the responsibility of parks maintenance crews and are maintained exclusively through community efforts. The Department of Parks and Recreation reserves the right to remove a garden if it becomes a nuisance or an eyesore. It is important for community garden groups to develop a fair, equitable, and transparent governance structure for plot allotment and to anticipate the need for ongoing maintenance efforts – even through the hot Georgia summer months.

Pedestrian plaza

The road that loops through the west half of the park, called Federal Drive, used to surround a large swimming lake in the park and was open to through-traffic. It is unclear when the road was closed, but the decision was made to curb overuse and security concerns, while also prioritizing pedestrian traffic in the park. Two vehicular gates were installed at the eastern and western ends, and a set of heavy-duty pipe bollards were set in the road just north of Powell

Swimming Pool. Since that time, the eastern gate has been co-managed by DPR and MARTA, which has a maintenance building and track access point along the north edge of the park. The road also serves as overflow parallel parking for the recreation center during events. According the community members, the western gate is unmanaged and remains closed year-round, restricting vehicular access to Powell Pool. Although this plan investigated a permanent closure of the road to accommodate a pedestrian plaza, community concerns overruled this option, and the decision was made to continue to actively manage traffic with gates at both the west and east side of Federal Drive.

This plan recommends that park managers experiment with opening and closing the gates to allow for vehicular use when appropriate and restrict vehicles at other times to prioritize pedestrian use of the space. The western gate should be opened during operating hours for Powell Pool.

The new playground's location directly adjacent to Federal Drive was of concern for parents, who saw a safety conflict of children playing so close to a road – particularly if re-opened to through-traffic. This plan recommends resurfacing Federal Drive in front of the playground with unit pavers to signal to drivers that the space is shared with pedestrians. This repaving may be paired with safety signage and some street furnishings such as large concrete planters and benches to further reinforce slower vehicular speeds on this stretch of road adjacent to the playground.

Pedestrian entrance

The rather narrow driveway leading to and from C. A. Scott Recreation Center is a product of its history as the carriage drive to Dr. Mozley's Neoclassical mansion, which burned down in the 1960s. This U-shaped driveway frames a lawn space directly in front of the recreation center along Martin

Luther King, Jr. Drive. This space used to serve as the main pedestrian entrance to Mozley's mansion and retains remnants of two parallel walkways with stairs at either end. This plan recommends a creative reimagining of this space as the primary pedestrian entrance to the park, including rebuilding the historic walkways and stairs, beautifying with native perennial plants, installing a small plaza with seating, and interpreting the history of the park with educational signage.

Tennis court conversions

The two existing tennis courts at Mozley Park are seldom used, with many residents preferring to use the superior tennis facilities at nearby Washington Park. In contrast, the single basketball court just east of the tennis courts receives consistent use, and even occasionally has people waiting their turn to use it. This plan recommends responding to this demand by expanding basketball facilities in the park in place of the tennis facilities.

Although many in the community are supportive of repurposing both tennis courts as basketball courts, it is a DPR policy that existing uses in a park should not be removed except in rare circumstances. This plan accommodates both the community's desire to expand basketball and DPR's policy by converting one of the tennis courts into a flex court that can accommodate a tennis court and two basketball half-courts. The other tennis court should be entirely repurposed as a basketball court.

Splash pad

Those who are familiar with Powell Pool may have noticed a small circular concrete depression on the pool grounds just to the northwest of the pool itself. A 1984 plumbing plan identifies this paved circle as a "wading pool," though it is unclear when this feature was last in service. This plan recommends repurposing this feature as a splash pad with vertical pipe spray features.



Native Paw-Paw trees bear large edible fruit that have a similar taste and texture to bananas

This will provide another opportunity to engage in water play for small children and anyone else who wants to get silly and wet outside of the pool.

Food forest

Community members interested in gardening and access to fresh food were enthusiastic about the idea of planting trees in the park that would produce food for anyone to pick and eat. The model of a food forest can tend toward an active or passive management model. This plan recommends a passive model for Mozley Park, where a small number of food-bearing trees (recommended species included as an appendix) are planted in the open wooded area just north of Powell Pool. These trees should be low-maintenance, non-invasive tree species that will grow without specialized care and produce an annual crop of produce that can be gleaned and enjoyed by everyone in the community.

In addition to food-bearing trees, the community should also plant young canopy trees throughout the park to create the next generation of shade canopy trees in years to come.

Creative basketball court

In recent years, basketball courts have doubled as places where art has found a toehold. Creative restriping of courts maintains the forms and measurements required to play the game while incorporating these shapes into larger compositions that form expressive designs. Feedback from the community indicated that more art would be desirable in the park, and the basketball court was seen as one of the best opportunities. Any painted art on the courts would need to be approved by DPR and would need to use the correct kind of paint to withstand the heavy foot traffic all courts receive. The design should also be vetted with the residents who most



Basketball courts like this one by street artist MADSTEEZ in St. Nicholas Park in New York can energize a park.

often use the courts, and an engagement strategy should be deployed to make sure the people who play on the courts are supportive. A recent example of this idea can be found at Phoenix II Park in the Summerhill neighborhood of Atlanta, where muralist Greg Mike painted one of the courts with versions of his colorful characters. More abstract designs have also been implemented in other cities.

Pedestrian bridge beautification

The pedestrian bridge that connects the Hunter Hills community to the park was constructed in the late 1970s at the same time the MARTA tracks were laid (included in appendix). Consisting of a concrete platform and steel safety rails with metal mesh infill, the bridge serves as the only pedestrian access to those who reside on the north side of the rail. Until recently, this bridge had fallen into a state of advanced disrepair with wide gaps in the safety railing. Repaired in the fall of 2019, due in large part to the advocacy of neighbors, the bridge is able to serve residents safely once again.

Now that pressing repairs have been made, the neighbors are interested in clearing overgrowth around the bridge access ramps and introducing creative elements to enhance the bridge experience. Artistic interventions might include weaving colorful designs in the metal mesh panels, or enhancing the structural elements of the bridge to be more sculptural. Whatever form it takes, this plan recommends engaging a community artist to develop an artistic intervention in collaboration with the community.

Historical interpretive signs

The story of Mozley Park is an important one that parallels, in many ways, the story of Atlanta. With a mix of major events including the Civil War and racial segregation, as well as interesting anecdotes like dance pageants and Dr. Mozley's lemon elixir,



Above: View of the pedestrian bridge at Mozley Park, an example of colorful woven art in chainlink, and examples of interpretive signage that may be appropriate at Mozley Park

Mozley Park has an amazing history to share. This plan recommends that interested citizens develop content that can be included on interpretive signage, which can then be installed throughout the park.

As the property owner, DPR has the right and responsibility to ensure that the information printed on signs is historically accurate, and their partnership should be sought early in the sign development process. Additionally, the Atlanta History Center may be able to provide support for verifying the accuracy of the information printed on the signs and may be able to provide imagery to complement the text.

Handball & climbing wall

Mozley Park enjoys a small but enthusiastic community of handball players that make steady use of the easternmost handball court. A brief conversation with a group of players there one Tuesday evening revealed that the western handball court was “not playable” due to the sediment and leaf litter that accumulates there. It is the recommendation of this plan that the western court be reprogrammed as an outdoor climbing wall in the hopes that this would bring more consistent activation to this space. The eastern handball court should be maintained as-is.

Battle of Ezra Church markers

In the 1960s, during the centennial commemoration of the Civil War, the Georgia Historical Commission installed a series of large bronze plaques on granite plinths in Mozley Park to mark the location of the Battle of Ezra Church – the site of a major Union victory during the Atlanta campaign.

Active from 1951 to 1973, the Georgia Historical Commission was a state-funded organization charged with preserving



Above Top and Center: Although the east handball court is actively used, the western one is currently unplayable. This plan reimagines the western court as a climbing wall.

Above Bottom: One of the markers describing the Battle of Ezra Church at Mozley Park

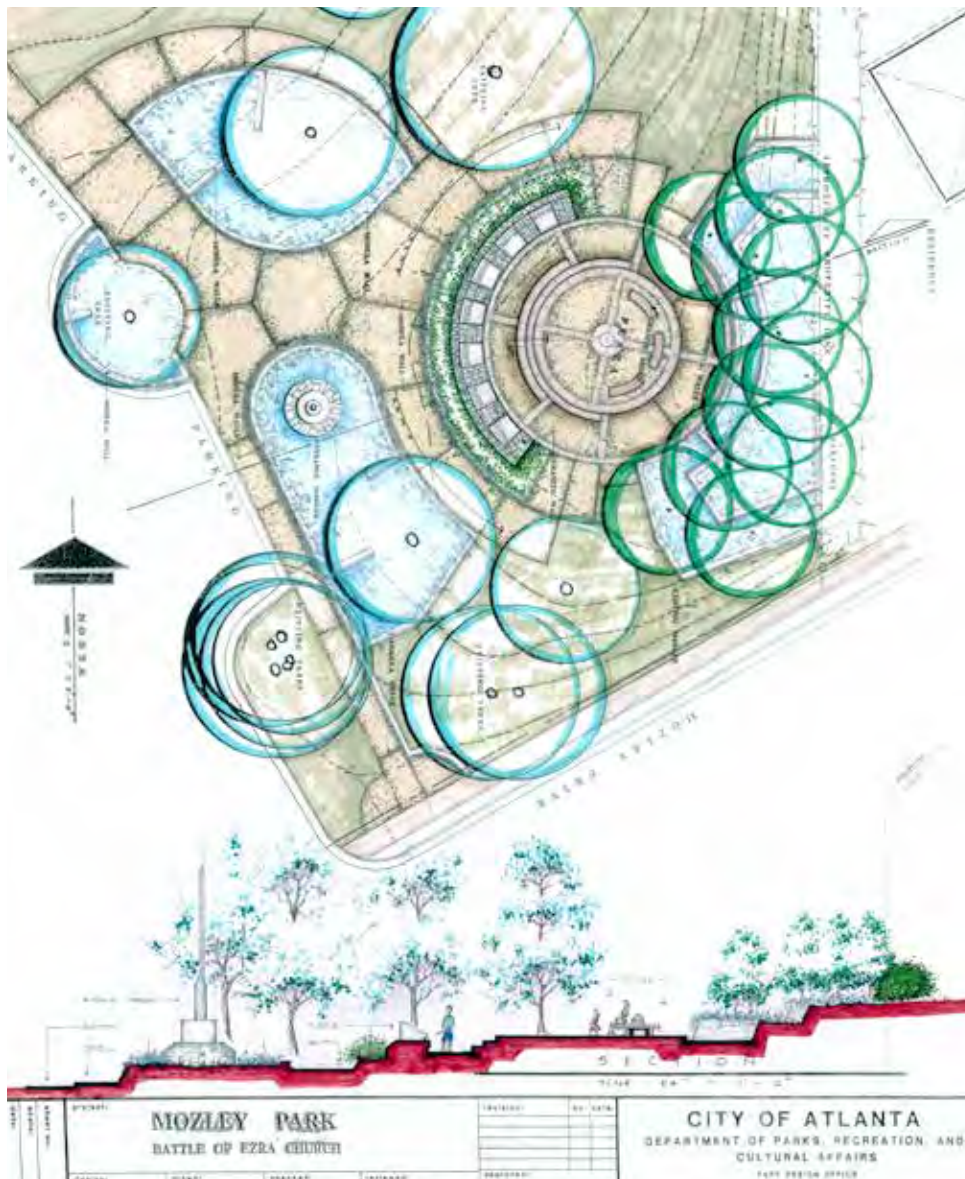
Georgia's history. Many of the markers they commissioned are still standing today, including those at Mozley Park.

Since the Georgia Historical Commission no longer exists, these markers now fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR), which is responsible for their maintenance, as confirmed by the Georgia Historical Society (a non-profit statewide historic preservation institution).

At the time of this writing, a national-scale conversation about Civil War monuments is calling out the role of such markers in perpetuating systems of oppression and racial injustice. Although the markers at






















Mozley Park do not espouse overtly racist or problematic "Lost Cause" rhetoric, it should be left to the community on how best to address this feature in Mozley Park. Although the monuments are currently protected under state law, laws can and do change.

This plan does not take a position on the ultimate fate of these markers. Although the markers acknowledge a historical event that took place in the area, there are many stories and events that tell a more complete story of the neighborhood, its park, and the people who lived there. Decisions about the content of that story need to be visited by the community and DPR.



Left: Undated conceptual plan and section from the Department of Parks Recreation archives showing landscape and hardscape improvements around Civil War markers at Mozley Park (never built). Included for reference.

1. Select your top 10 projects and number them 1-10 in the order of priority to you!

Item	Overall Rank	Rank Distribution	Score	No. of Rankings
Repair sidewalks/stairs throughout park	1		136	21
Running track & multi-use field	2		133	20
Dog park	3		114	16
Modify median to allow left turns into parking lot	4		101	17
Restrooms	5		86	18
Maintain & light Lionel Hampton Trail	6		86	16
Expand playground	7		78	13
New park signs at major entrances	8		77	16
Shade & furniture for pool	9		72	14
Repair existing shelters & add more seating	10		72	13
Community garden	11		53	10
Central promenade	12		50	8
Pedestrian entrance plaza with pollinator garden	13		47	8
Turn one tennis court into a basketball court, modify the other as a multi-use court	14		44	10
Splash pad	15		40	8
Food forest	16		40	10
Creatively restripe existing basketball court	17		38	8
Bridge art	18		37	8
Interpretive signs throughout park	19		27	5
Climbing wall	20		18	5
Pave & landscape around battle markers	21		16	4

 lowest rank highest rank



Above: The new playground at Mozley Park opened summer 2019. Photo credit: Amanda Tobin

Projects & Budget

This vision plan for Mozley Park is intended to guide community-based advocacy and development of the park in a phased approach. At the final community meeting, attendees ranked projects in order of priority (see graphic and results table on opposite page) to guide fundraising efforts and the order of project implementation.

The budgets presented on the following pages are intended to provide a starting point for fundraising and advocacy efforts and were compiled without the benefit of detailed design, survey, geotechnical, and other site conditions, which may change significantly the cost of any project. Park Pride makes no guarantee or warranty as to their accuracy.

It is worth noting here that Park Pride provides matching grants for community-led park improvement projects, and should be considered as a potential source of funds for community initiatives in Mozley Park.

PROJECTS & BUDGET

Table of Probable Costs by Project (in order of priority), Mozley Park, April 2020

REPAIR CIRCULATION AND LIGHTING THROUGHOUT PARK					
Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Repair circulation and lighting throughout park	AC	2.5	\$5,000.00	\$12,500	It is likely that much of this can be accomplished with volunteer labor, but sustained invasive control is best accomplished by a multi-year professional effort
Mill & repave driveways and parking lots (does not include Federal Drive)	SF	25,000	\$1.50	\$37,500	
Replace concrete walkways south of pool	LF	1,425	\$25.00	\$35,625	4" thick, 4" gravel base, 4' wide
New concrete walkway from east parking to athletic field	LF	450	\$30.00	\$13,500	4" thick, 4" gravel base, 5' wide
New concrete steps from east parking to athletic field	EA	3	\$1,450.00	\$4,350	5' wide cast-in-place concrete - 5 risers per set of steps
New concrete walkway from MLK Drive to athletic field	LF	550	\$25.00	\$13,750	4" thick, 4" gravel base, 4' wide
Allowance for general concrete repairs throughout park	ALLOW	1	\$50,000.00	\$50,000	Full-depth repair in places where concrete has failed or displaced
New galvanized steel handrails	LF	72	\$67.00	\$4,824	2-rail for stairs throughout park (est)
Replace timber walls near handball courts	LF	50	\$164.00	\$8,200	8x8 pressure treated lumber, avg 4' height
Repair/replace light poles/lumaires/restore electrical service	EA	65	\$5,000.00	\$325,002	Repair and/or replace
Benches	EA	25	\$3,600.00	\$90,000	Victor Stanley, black, with concrete pad - as needed throughout park
Design & Engineering	15%			\$87,412	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$116,550	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$786,711	

FORMALIZE MULTIUSE FIELD AND ADD RUNNING TRACK						
Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes	
Demolish remnant baseball features	ALLOW	1	\$2,000.00	\$2,000	Remove and haul away backstops	
Natural turf athletic field	ALLOW	1	\$250,000.00	\$250,000	New drainage system, irrigation, import sand-based topsoil, fine grading with lasers, sod bermudagrass and topdress	
Striping	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	Ongoing maintenance cost	
Reset football field goals	EA	2	\$1,500.00	\$3,000		
Chain link perimeter fencing	LF	750	\$12.75	\$9,563	Vinyl-covered, 4' height	
Gates for maintenance	EA	2	\$650.00	\$1,300		
Bleachers	EA	2	\$8,320.00	\$16,640	Permanent aluminum bleachers, 8 tiers, 80 seats	
Running track EPDM/latex surfacing	ALLOW	1	\$200,000.00	\$200,000		
Retaining wall	LF	250	\$157.00	\$39,250	Masonry wall, 8" thick, 6' height, 4' base	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$79,013	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees	
Contingency	20%			\$105,351	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%	
TOTAL				\$711,116		
ALTERNATE: Synthetic turf athletic field						
	ALLOW	1	\$900,000.00	\$900,000	New drainage system, base layers and gravel, underlay pad, synthetic turf layer and new infill material	

PROJECTS & BUDGET

DOG PARK

Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Chain link perimeter fencing	LF	1,200	\$12.50	\$15,000	Vinyl-covered, 4' height
Gates	EA	8	\$280.00	\$2,240	Double gate for each entrance to each side (assumes two entrances - one on MLK and one on Browning)
Allowance for concrete walkway connections at entrances	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	Provide hardscape connections to gates to reduce erosion/wear
Grading/site prep	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	Possible sign relocations
Screening trees	EA	15	\$300.00	\$4,500	Recommend eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) or other evergreen native conifer
Benches	EA	4	\$3,600.00	\$14,400	Victor Stanley, black, with concrete pad
Doggy doo-doo stations	EA	4	\$1,500.00	\$6,000	
Water fountain w/dog attachment	EA	2	\$6,500.00	\$13,000	One in each subdivision (small dogs/large dogs)
Allowance for plumbing/water connection	ALLOW	1	\$8,000.00	\$8,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$10,971	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$14,628	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$98,739	

MODIFY MEDIAN TO ALLOW LEFT TURNS INTO PARK

Median modifications	ALLOW	2	\$15,000.00	\$30,000	Selective demolition of median curbs and reset in new configuration
Striping for a center turn lane in front of the recreation center and in front of the east athletic fields	ALLOW	2	\$2,500.00	\$5,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$5,250	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$7,000	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$47,250	

NEW RESTROOM BUILDING

Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Restroom building construction	ALLOW	1	\$75,000.00	\$75,000	Assume prefab restroom
Allowance for utility hookup	ALLOW	1	\$35,000.00	\$35,000	
Drinking fountain	EA	1	\$6,500.00	\$6,500	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$17,475	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$23,300	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$157,275	

BETTER MAINTENANCE OF LIONEL HAMPTON PATH TRAIL, ESPECIALLY BEHIND F. L. STANTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Repair damaged concrete	ALLOW	1	\$20,000.00	\$20,000	Full-depth repair/replace as needed
Replace broken signage	EA	5	\$3,000.00	\$15,000	
Clear trail shoulder overgrowth	ALLOW	1	\$2,000.00	\$2,000	Establish ongoing maintenance strategy for this vegetation
Design & Engineering	15%			\$5,550	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$7,400	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$49,950•	
•ALTERNATE: Lamp posts and lights	EA	12	\$5,000.00	\$60,000	Lighting decisions should be guided by an overall trail security plan developed with public safety professionals
•ALTERNATE: Electrical service connections	ALLOW	1	\$35,000.00	\$35,000	Lighting decisions should be guided by an overall trail security plan developed with public safety professionals

PROJECTS & BUDGET

EXPAND NEW PLAYGROUND AND REPLACE OLD PLAYGROUND WITH A RAIN GARDEN FOR EROSION CONTROL (this encompasses two projects, which can be done independently)					
Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Remove old playground equipment	ALLOW	1	\$10,000.00	\$10,000	
Rain garden	ALLOW	1	\$35,000.00	\$35,000	Coordinate with the Department of Watershed Management
Grading/site prep for new playground	ALLOW	1	\$8,000.00	\$8,000	
New playground equipment	ALLOW	1	\$150,000.00	\$150,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$30,450	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$40,600	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$229,050	
NEW PARK SIGNS AT ALL MAJOR ENTRANCES					
Park signs	EA	7	\$5,000.00	\$35,000	Must be in compliance with CoA DPR signage guidelines
Installation	EA	7	\$500.00	\$3,500	
TOTAL				\$38,500	
SHADE AND FURNITURE FOR THE SWIMMING POOL					
Architectural fabric shade structure	ALLOW	1	\$35,000.00	\$35,000	
Chairs	EA	25	\$200.00	\$5,000	
Tables	EA	5	\$400.00	\$2,000	
Umbrellas	EA	5	\$300.00	\$1,500	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$6,525	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$8,700	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$58,725	

REPAIR EXISTING SHELTERS AND ADD MORE SEATING

Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Shelter repair	ALLOW	2	\$3,500.00	\$7,000	Roof repairs, basic carpentry, and paint
New bleachers	EA	4	\$2,500.00	\$10,000	Three-row aluminum bleachers, 54 seats
Concrete pad for new bleachers	SF	650	\$6.00	\$3,900	
Benches	EA	5	\$3,600.00	\$18,000	Victor Stanley, black, with concrete pad
Design & Engineering	15%			\$5,835	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$7,780	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$52,515	

COMMUNITY GARDEN BEHIND C. A. SCOTT RECREATION CENTER

3200-gallon rainwater tank	EA	1	\$6,413.00	\$6,413	Includes estimated freight cost
Concrete pad for tank	SF	100	\$6.00	\$600	Assume regular concrete 4" slab cast in place
Gravel pathways and seating area	ALLOW	1	\$3,500.00	\$3,500	
Arbor entry	ALLOW	1	\$6,500.00	\$6,500	Timber arbor over gateway into garden (commercial grade)
Split-rail fence around garden	LF	160	\$21.50	\$3,440	
Cedar compost bins	EA	6	\$115.00	\$690	
Raised cedar planting beds & soil	EA	6	\$500.00	\$3,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$3,621	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$4,829	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$32,593	

PROJECTS & BUDGET

CONVERT PORTION OF PARK ROAD TO A DRIVABLE PEDESTRIAN PLAZA WITH BENCHES AND LIGHTING

Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Pavestone plaza	SF	5,000	\$18.00	\$90,000	Assume 4 x 8 x 5 granite blocks
Grading/demolition/site prep	ALLOW	1	\$20,000.00	\$20,000	Remove asphalt, regrade, base courses
Lamp posts and lights	EA	6	\$5,000.00	\$30,000	Pedestrian-scale lighting spaced about 50'
Electrical service connections	ALLOW	1	\$20,000.00	\$20,000	Point of service to connect new lights into grid
Benches	EA	10	\$3,600.00	\$36,000	Victor Stanley, black
Design & Engineering	15%			\$29,400	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$39,200	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$264,600	

PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE PLAZA WITH POLLINATOR GARDEN

Repave historic walkways	SF	1,000	\$6.00	\$6,000	Locate past circulation historic aerials/surveys
Rebuild historic stairs	EA	3	\$1,000.00	\$3,000	Cast-in-place concrete stairs
Native perennial plants	ALLOW	1	\$300.00	\$300	
Small pavestone plaza	SF	500	\$18.00	\$9,000	Assume 4 x 8 brick pavers with grouted joints
Benches	EA	4	\$3,600.00	\$14,400	Victor Stanley, black
Design & Engineering	15%			\$4,905	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$6,540	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$44,145	

CONVERT ONE TENNIS COURT TO BASKETBALL COURT, CONVERT THE SECOND TENNIS COURT TO FLEX COURT FOR BOTH TENNIS AND BASKETBALL

Resurface tennis courts	SY	1,600	\$38.14	\$61,024	
New tennis net	EA	1	\$1,375.00	\$1,375	
Basketball backstops	EA	4	\$2,705.00	\$10,820	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$10,983	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$14,644	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$98,846	

SPLASH PAD					
Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes
Commercial grade splash pad with recirculating pump/sanitation system	ALLOW	1	\$65,000.00	\$65,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$9,750	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$13,000	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$87,750	
FOOD FOREST (PLANT NATIVE TREES THAT BEAR FRUIT FOR ANYONE TO PICK AND EAT)					
Low-maintenance, food-bearing trees	EA	12	\$300.00	\$3,600	Paw-paws, pecans, walnuts, serviceberry, etc
TOTAL				\$3,600	
CREATIVE RESTRIPING OF EXISTING BASKETBALL COURT WITH COMMUNITY ART					
Repaint basketball court	ALLOW	1	\$10,000.00	\$10,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$1,500	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$2,000	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$13,500	
INTRODUCE CREATIVE ELEMENTS ON PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE TO HUNTER HILLS					
Engage a community artist	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	
Weaving materials	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$1,500	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$2,000	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$13,500	
HISTORICAL/INTERPRETIVE SIGNS THROUGHOUT PARK					
Interpretive signs	EA	5	\$4,000.00	\$20,000	
Design & Engineering	15%			\$3,000	Plan 15% of total in design & engineering fees
Contingency	20%			\$4,000	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%
TOTAL				\$27,000	

PROJECTS & BUDGET

CONVERT WEST HANDBALL COURT TO A CLIMBING WALL AND MAINTAIN EAST HANDBALL COURT AS-IS						
Item	Unit	Qty	Cost/Unit	Extended Cost	Notes	
Climbing holds, paint, and resurfacing for climbing wall	SF	400	\$40.00	\$16,000		
Safety surface for fall zone	SF	450	\$35.00	\$15,750		
Allowance for handball court repairs (if needed)	ALLOW	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000		
Design & Engineering	15%			\$5,513	Plan to spend 15% of total budget in design & engineering fees	
Contingency	20%			\$7,350	Plan for a contingency budget of 20%	
TOTAL				\$49,613		

GRAND TOTAL \$2,864,977



Mr. Marshall Thomas shares stories of Mozley Park's history with John Dargle, Commissioner of Parks & Recreation.



Operations + Maintenance

The purpose of this section is to recommend a schedule and approach for care of Mozley Park once capital investments have been made. It is desirable that the park remain attractive, clean, accessible, and memorable for its users. Achieving this goal will require its inclusion in an ongoing operations and maintenance plan.

The long-term care and maintenance of Mozley Park will likely involve partnerships between the City of Atlanta Department of

Parks & Recreation, local non-profits such as Park Pride and Trees Atlanta, and community groups such as the Friends of Mozley Park.

The City of Atlanta Department of Parks & Recreation may use the information in this section to integrate the maintenance needs of Mozley Park into existing parks maintenance schedules, protocols, and staffing requirements.

PARK DESCRIPTION

Name: Mozley Park

Address: 1565 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive SW, Atlanta, GA 30314

Location coordinates: 33.755000, -84.436699

Parcel ID: 14 0148 LL0013

Neighborhood(s): Mozley Park, Hunter Hills, West Lake

Acreage: 28.15 acres

Park Classification: Community

Park Maintenance District: NW

Significant Feature: Recreation center, swimming pool and bathhouse, multiuse fields, athletic courts, playground, multiuse trail, walking paths, Civil War memorial

Parking: Three parking lots including 8 spaces at swimming pool parking lot; 25 spaces at Recreation Center parking lot (2 ADA-compliant spaces) and curbside parking; 24 parking spaces in the east/Battle of Ezra Church parking lot



MAINTENANCE ZONES

- Lawns and general landscape
- Athletic fields and courts
- Pool and Splashpad
- Playgrounds and Fitness Equipment
- Buildings and Pavilions
- Community Garden/Food Forest
- Vegetated Bioretention
- Dog Park
- Vehicular Traffic
- Pedestrian Paths
- Pedestrian Bridge
- Battle of Ezra Church Monument

Maintenance Tasks by Zone

*Schedule to be coordinated with the Department of Parks & Recreation

Lawn and General Landscape

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Inspect perimeter fence/repair as needed	≈2,500 lf	2x/year
Empty waste bins	≈10 cans	1x/week or as needed
Inspect/repair benches other site furnishings	-	1x/year or as needed
Mow/weedwhack	20 acres	2x/month
Aerate/Overseed	20 acres	1x/two years
Clean/inspect/repair signage	10 signs	1x/year or as needed
Blow leaves from lawns and walkways (fallen leaves should be allowed to accumulate/decompose in forested areas)	20 acres	4x/year
Inspect/replace lightbulbs	65 lightpoles	1x/year or as needed
Tree and/or limb removal/pruning	≈200 trees	1x/year or as needed

Athletic Fields and Courts

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Inspect vehicular exclusion fence/repair as needed	≈900 linear ft	2x/year or as needed
Clean/inspect/repair signage	5 signs	1x/year or as needed
Mow	2.25 acres	2x/week
Test soil for fertilization calibration	5 samples	1x/3 years
Fertilize based on soil test results	2.25 acres	1x/year during season of growth
Aerate	2.25 acres	4x/season of active play
Overseeding	2.25 acres	1x/year or as needed
Restripe field	2.25 acres	Before season of active play
Powerwash bleachers	4 each	Before season of active play
Blow debris off track	0.5 acres	1x/week or as needed
Inspect/blow debris off athletic courts	0.5 acres	1x/week or as needed

Athletic Fields and Courts (cont.)

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Resurface athletic courts	0.5 acres	1x/5 years
Replace backboards/hoops/nets	-	As needed
Repaint handball court walls	-	1x/2 years or as needed

Pool and Splashpad

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Water testing and add chlorination/pH balance/oxidation/hardness treatments	1 pool	Before opening
Inspect electrical service, filters, skimmers, drains, ladders, diving boards, plugs, gauges, and other important components of the system	1 pool	Before opening
Thoroughly clean and vacuum pool	1 pool	Before opening
Lubricate fittings, valves, o-rings, and plugs	1 pool	Before opening
Inspect tile and grout and clean tiles and skimmer	1 pool	Before opening
Inspect water level and add water to desired height	1 pool	Daily during swim season
Inspect and clean pool deck	1 pool	Daily during swim season
Test and feed pool with chlorine or other sanitizer to satisfy requirements	1 pool	Daily during swim season
Visually inspect pool water for clarity, color, and visible contaminants	1 pool	Daily during swim season
Skim pool water surface, vacuum pool bottom, brush sides, and remove any accumulation of debris	1 pool	2-3x/week during swim season
Clean tile at the water line	1 pool	1x/week during swim season
Add preventative algaecide	1 pool	1x/week or as needed
Shock the pool per label instructions	1 pool	1x/week or as needed
Check filter pressure and backwash only if required	1 pool	1x/week during swim season
Test and adjust calcium, total dissolved solids, and alkalinity	1 pool	1x/month or as needed
Check all handrails, steps and other safety equipment	1 pool	1x/month or as needed

Playground and Fitness Equipment

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Inspect play equipment for loose connections, sharp edges, broken parts,	≈6,000 sf	Per City playground inspection schedule
Inspect safety surfaces and edges of playground	≈6,000 sf	Per City playground inspection schedule
Refresh safety surfaces	≈6,000 sf	Per City playground inspection schedule
Inspection for trash/litter and removal	≈6,000 sf	Per City playground inspection schedule

Buildings and Pavilions

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Blow and remove any waste/debris	4 pavilions	Daily or as needed
Clean and inspect for needed repairs	4 pavilions	Prior to any scheduled rental
Blow roofs to remove leaves and debris	4 pavilions	Twice annually

Community Garden/Food Forest

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY (DPR not responsible for maintaining community gardens)
Inspect/repair perimeter fence	≈200 lf	Annually or as needed
Weed & maintain plots & pathways (ask gardeners to maintain path next to their plots)	≈2,000 sf	Ongoing
Clean and inspect rainwater capture system	≈2,000 sf	Annually

Rain Gardens

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY (Watershed responsible for maintaining)
Identify and remove weeds	≈2,500 sf	1x/month or as needed
Evaluate/replant native species	≈2,500 sf	1x/year or as needed
Clear forebays and drain overflow inlets	≈2,500 sf	1x/month or as needed

Dog Park

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY* (DPR not responsible for replenishing waste baggies)
Mow/weedwhack	20 acres	2x/month
Empty waste receptacles	4 each	1x/week or as needed
Repair erosion/replace mulch	1 acre	Quarterly or as needed
Inspect/repair perimeter fence	≈1,000 lf	Annually or as needed

Vehicular Traffic

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Blow debris off paved surfaces	≈60,000 sf	1x/month or as needed
Inspect condition of asphalt/identify needed repairs	≈60,000 sf	1x/year
Sealcoat & Restripe	≈60,000 sf	1x/4 years

Pedestrian Paths

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Blow debris off paved surfaces	-	1x/month or as needed
Inspect condition of walkways/identify needed repairs/replacements	-	1x/year or as needed

Pedestrian Bridge

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Blow debris off paved surfaces	-	1x/month or as needed
Tree and/or limb removal/pruning	≈200 trees	1x/year or as needed
Inspect condition of walkways/identify needed repairs/replacements	-	1x/year or as needed

Battle of Ezra Church Monument

MAINTENANCE TASK	SIZE OF AREA	FREQUENCY*
Mow/weedwhack	2,500 sf	2x/month
Powerwash markers/signs	7 signs	1x/year or as needed
Repoint stonework	7 signs	1x/10 years or as needed

Appendices

- A. Creating Leash Dog Parks (Department of Parks & Recreation)
- B. Mozley Park Green Infrastructure Improvements (Dept of Watershed Management)
- C. Historic survey of the park (1968, rev 1976 & 1990)
- D. MARTA expansion documents (1976)
- E. Martin Luther King, Jr. Innovation Corridor Project Public Art Initiative - Mozley Park Benches (Office of Cultural Affairs)

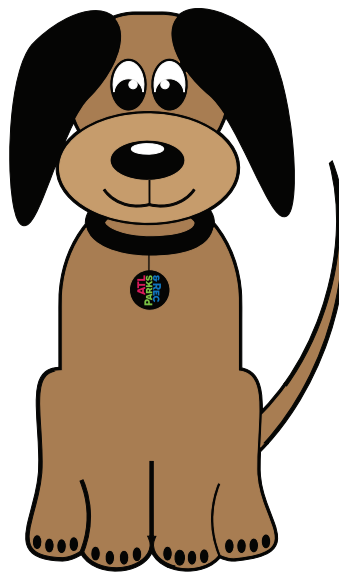
Appendix A

Creating Off Leash Dog Parks



CREATING OFF LEASH DOG PARKS

A STEP BY STEP GUIDE



MAYOR KEISHA LANCE BOTTOMS

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION



**ATL
PARKS
& REC**

www.atlantaga.gov

Getting Started

The best way to start a dog park or run in your neighborhood is to go out and talk to people who have dogs in hand. If they are out walking their dogs, chances are they would enjoy the chance to discuss a dog run in the community with you. Don't be shy; ask if they would like to join a committee. Grab a few people (you don't need a lot, just 5 or 10 folks who are passionate) and set up a time to meet at someone's house to discuss the action plan.

You and your new group will need to ascertain a spot for the dog park. Potential sites could include parks, transmission line corridors, and unused road right of ways or abandoned "brown field" sites. Once you have nominated a site, it helps to let the community know of your plans ... just in case your newly picked spot interferes with a neighbor's garden.

Try posting notices about the proposed dog park in pet stores, grooming shops, animal clinics and grocery stores. Write or email local newspapers to see if they could do a small story about the idea to gain more public awareness. You'll need to write a clear outline about the need for the dog park. It helps if you focus more on how the park will benefit the community as a whole instead of how it will benefit the dogs. If it is proposed for public parkland, the parks department will then be able to tell you if the area you have selected is available to you and your group, or they may suggest another area for you to consider. If it is on land owned by another public or private entity, then you will have to make a presentation to them to explain the community benefit and how you will take on any responsibilities to make it happen and keep it running without the park being a burden to them.

(Adapted from www.animalplanet.com - "Want to Get a Dog Park in Your Community?")

INTRODUCTION

City of Atlanta Code of Ordinances, Section 110-70 (a), requires dogs to be on leashes in public areas for the protection of fellow residents, as well as the dogs themselves. To offer the numerous dogs in the city space to roam freely, the Department of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs (DPRCA) has created guidelines to support the creation of Off Leash Dog Parks (OLDP); to specifically provide safe places for dogs to exercise, play and socialize legally "off leash".

Creating Off Leash Dog Parks is an Atlanta grass-roots operation. If a group of dog owners decides an area is needed in their community, they should organize themselves as an official group with at least five members. They should also register with the Civic Association and Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU) in the given area. In this booklet, the process of bringing a proposal to the Department of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs is defined in detail.

STEP ONE

Define a space for an Off Leash Dog Park (OLDP) in a City of Atlanta park.

There are certain factors in identifying and defining a site for a proposed OLDP. Look for areas that include the following:

- Underutilized sections of existing parks or other green spaces that will not interfere with park aesthetics or existing uses.
- Linear parks/easements to section off for off-leash dog use.

In identifying a site for an OLDLP, there are also certain criteria that must be considered:

- The area must be a minimum of two acres.
- Sites should be divided into areas for large dogs and smaller dogs.
- Sites must be accessible for all park users.
- Water line accessibility is necessary for area maintenance and a “doggie” drinking fountain.
- Varying topography, well drained, with both shaded and open areas.
- Grades should be sufficient to prevent formation of standing water or muddy areas, but not so severe as to promote erosion.

The site must be configured to allow for fencing along the entire perimeter with a double gate system for dogs and park users at each access point and another gate wide enough to allow for maintenance truck access.

STEP TWO

Documenting the Proposal

After an appropriate site is selected for a proposed OLDLP, preparation of three types of documentation should be conducted within a one-year period:

Petition:

A petition of support should be distributed to the surrounding area of the proposed site. It is important to include the signatures of both dog-owners and non-dog owners. See Appendix' 1-A and 1-B

Usage Surveys:

Usage surveys of the proposed area should be conducted for a period of six months to one year. This will allow for a minimum of two seasons to be surveyed. These surveys determine the existing use of the proposed OLDLP site. Create a chart to record who currently uses the site, what types of activities they are participating in, which days and hours the park is heavily used, weather conditions, other amenities around the site such as a play lot or athletic field, and if the person observed is a dog owner or not.

Site Layout Concept:

Once the petition and usage surveys have been conducted, a description and drawing of the proposed area should be drafted. This survey identifies the dog owner group's desired specifications of the proposed OLDLP, the division between small and large dog areas, infrastructure, utilities, security, signage, landscaping details, amenities for dogs and users, etc.

Drawings should be scale, reflect actual conditions of the features or facilities. If more than one site is being considered, a drawing showing how the OLOP would work should be completed for each.

STEP THREE

Involving the Department of Parks, Recreation & Cultural Affairs (DPRCA)

- The initial proposal should be taken to any pertinent neighborhood associations and the appropriate NPU for their information, review and comment. If there is a Conservancy or an official “Friends of” group for the park you will need to take the proposal to them as well. You should get letters from each group you meeting with and include in your proposal submission.
- After all the surveys and documents in Step Two are completed and the NPU approves the concept of the proposed OLDP, a written proposal, including a capital budget, an operating budget and the site layout concept with all supporting documentation should be submitted to the DPRCA.
- This proposal should have a letter of support from the NPU on the concept..
- DPRCA will review the proposal package and the design. After DPRCA has reviewed the proposed location(s) and design, and any revisions required have been made, a final design will be approved. The DPRCA will identify exactly which costs the community will be responsible for.
- If there has been significant change required to the design or a new location identified, the proposal may have to go back to the NPU for their information.
- In some cases, a formal revision to an existing Park Master Plan may be required.
- The proposal may be subject to review by the Urban Design Commission (UDC). For information on the UDC, contact the Department of Planning and Community Development.
- The proposal will go to City Council for approval.

STEP FOUR

Community Responsibilities*

The most important aspect of having a successful OLDP in a city park is ongoing community support and communication with the DPRCA. There are certain responsibilities a community must adhere to:

Maintenance: The community must maintain the area. It is the responsibility of the users of the OLDP to clean up after their pets, rotate, and replace any pea gravel or mulch areas, wash down the hard surfaced area regularly and daily clean up of any waste that users may have missed. The rules and regulations must be posted at all times, and regular users of the area should inform new users of the rules and regulations as well as the importance of maintenance. The dog owner group should provide DPRCA with a monthly cleaning schedule and will have to sign a letter of agreement for their upkeep of the OLDP.

Monitoring: The community or users of the OLDP should assist in the monitoring of the site. The dog owner group members should encourage the enforcement of the leash laws outside the site, monitor the behavior of the dogs and dog owners using the OLDP and assist in the education of new users.

Management: The community or users of the OLDP must have frequent communication with the DPRCA regarding the management of the OLDP. If problems occur with the operation or patrons of the OLDP, then the DPRCA should be informed immediately and involved in the resolution. The OLDP community leadership must keep DPRCA updated with contact information.

Fundraising: The community or users of the OLDP must organize fundraising campaigns to finance on-going operations and new projects for the OLDP such as doggie drinking fountains, kiosks, isolation area or an agility area.

Clean-Ups: The community or users of the OLDP must hold semi-annual "entire" park clean-ups in conjunction with Conservancies, Friend of the Parks, Earth Day and Clean & Green celebrations.

*Failure to provide this type of support, both operational and financial, may result in the DPRCA reconverting the parkland to its original use.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

All the rules shall be posted on a sign at each entrance to the off leash area. In the event that the rules are not posted, users of the area shall still be held responsible for knowing and following the rules, and may be fined or otherwise penalized for failure to abide by such rules.

- (1) All users of the off-leash area shall assume all risk and liability associated with such an area.
- (2) Owners are responsible for the action of their dogs. Each dog must be kept within sight of her/his owner and under voice control.
- (3) Dog owners have responsibility for watching their dog's behavior. If a dog displays aggressive behavior or fights, the owner shall be responsible for immediately controlling or removing the dog from the off-leash area.
- (4) No more than three dogs per owner shall be allowed in the area at one time.
- (5) All dogs must wear a collar and ID tag.
- (6) All dogs must be properly licensed, healthy, and have current vaccinations.
- (7) No puppies under 16 weeks are allowed.
- (8) No dogs in heat are allowed.
- (9) No dogs are permitted to enter with pronged collars.
- (10) Any dog that barks continually must be removed or muzzled by her/his owner.
- (11) Owners must clean up after their dogs.
- (12) The off-leash areas have double gated entrances. Owners must close and latch both gates after entering or exiting the area.
- (13) No children under the age of 12 are allowed in the area without close adult supervision.
- (14) The only food of any kind allowed is bite-size dog treats.
- (15) Do not feed dogs without the owner's permission.

(16) Bicycling, skateboarding, rollerblading, jogging or strollers are not allowed.

(17) Dogs are not permitted on benches.

(18) The off-leash area may be closed in times of bad weather or for maintenance.

(19) Serious problems resulting in injury must be reported immediately to the Office of Parks.

APPENDIX 1-A

CITY OF ATLANTA DOG PARK PETITION OF SUPPORT

This petition, supported by the undersigned constituents, is directed to the Department of Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs. Its goal is to support the designation and construction of an enclosed dog park at _____ Park with the specific location at _____

We, the undersigned constituents of _____ (name of neighborhood and/or association) respectfully urge you to authorize the creation of to an "off-leash" dog park to be created at the location described above.

In creating a dog park, we hope to accomplish the following goals (The below goals are only an example to be used as a guide):

1. To establish a fenced in, off-leash dog park where well-behaved canine can exercise in a clean, safe environment without endangering people, property, or wildlife.
2. To develop a beautiful, well-maintained space, open to all dog lovers and friends who are willing to uphold the park's rules and restrictions.
3. To view this park as a community project, in partnership with the City of Atlanta, designed to satisfy the needs of dog-owners and non-dog owners alike.

We request the City of Atlanta to approve this petition

_____(provide description) The design of the park will include
_____(provide description)

APPENDIX 1-B

CITY OF ATLANTA - OFF LEASH DOG PARK PETITION

Please sign below to show your support of a public dog park in Atlanta.

Name Address	Dog Owner? YES or NO	Telephone Number	Email

For more information please call _____ or email _____.

Appendix B

Mozley Park Green Infrastructure Improvement Scheme

MOZLEY PARK

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

SUMMARY: This project implements low-maintenance, green stormwater infrastructure throughout Mozley Park. A combination of bioretention gardens, enhanced swales, and re-vegetated areas will capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff to improve water quality, address erosion, and provide added flood protection. An aesthetically pleasing plant palette accents the park landscape, enhancing the existing community resource. Additional benefits include improved downstream aquatic and terrestrial habitat and opportunities for the community to learn about green infrastructure practices.



**3M
GAL** ADDED
FLOOD
STORAGE

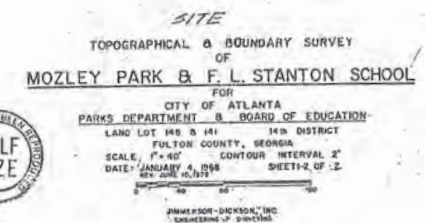
PLANTINGS



PLANTING PALETTE

Appendix C

Historic Survey of the Park



REV. 5/29/90 B.H. ADDED *GL*

[illegible]

project:	MOZLEY PARK			drawn:	checked:	reviewed:
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sheet no. 141
scale: SEE ABOVE
date: 5/29/90

Appendix D

MARTA expansion documents

APPENDIX I
PROPERTY RIGHT CONVEYANCES
BETWEEN
THE CITY OF ATLANTA AND
THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA RAPID TRANSIT AUTHORITY
CCU W510 BURBANK DRIVE TO ANDERSON AVENUE

The City shall grant and convey to MARTA, subject to any necessary utility easements, property rights for certain portions of property now used by the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta for the F. L. Stanton School and by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation for Mozley Park as follows:

- (1) Fee simple title to MARTA for that portion of property hereinafter described as PARCEL "A" and as shown on sheets I (9 of 10) and I (10 of 10) for the installation and maintenance of MARTA's facilities and for right-of-way for a portion of the Authority's Rapid Transit System.

PARCEL "A"

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lots 141 and 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, and being more particularly described as follows:

To find the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, commence in Land Lot 142 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, at MARTA Primary Control Monument W21 reset, said monument being located at coordinates N1,366,091.969 and E417,933.766 (Coordinates and Bearings are based on the 1927 Georgia Transverse Mercator Grid System, West Zone, adjusted in 1974 for MARTA); thence run south $38^{\circ}03'18''$ west a distance of 198.21 feet to a point on the southerly property line of property now or formerly owned by the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority and the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence run south $79^{\circ}50'45''$ west a distance of 123.40 feet to a point; thence run south $87^{\circ}36'45''$ west a distance of 64.00 feet to a point; thence run south $58^{\circ}20'30''$ west a distance of 18.59 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}32'54''$ west a distance of 99.66 feet to a point; thence run south $76^{\circ}47'10''$ west a distance of 193.01 feet to a point; thence run south $85^{\circ}48'00''$ west a distance of 82.61 feet to a point; thence run south $81^{\circ}37'02''$ west a distance of 62.07 feet to a point; thence run north $11^{\circ}09'11''$ west a distance of 10.00 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}50'49''$ west a distance of 120.06 feet to a point; thence run south $07^{\circ}39'49''$ east a distance of 81.15 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}50'49''$ west a distance of 46.52 feet to a point; thence run south $35^{\circ}10'58''$ west a distance of 10.48 feet to a

point; thence run north $54^{\circ}49'16''$ west a distance of 40.41 feet to a point; thence run north $64^{\circ}27'48''$ west a distance of 63.60 feet to a point; thence run south $79^{\circ}18'19''$ west a distance of 375.01 feet to a point; thence run south $64^{\circ}46'23''$ west a distance of 61.76 feet to a point; thence run north $60^{\circ}40'49''$ west a distance of 65.66 feet to a point; thence run south $69^{\circ}54'01''$ west a distance of 87.64 feet to a point; thence run south $76^{\circ}04'49''$ west a distance of 118.81 feet to a point; thence south $73^{\circ}47'57''$ west a distance of 269.40 feet to a point; thence run south $70^{\circ}58'51''$ west a distance of 71.82 feet to a point on the easterly property line of property now or formerly owned by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad; thence run northwesterly along said easterly property line a distance of 48.44 feet to its intersection with the southerly right-of-way line of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad; thence run a distance of 571.31 feet (P) along the arc of a curve to the right (said curve having a chord distance of 571.07 feet (P) on a bearing of north $76^{\circ}19'55''$ east); thence continuing along the southerly right-of-way line of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad north $79^{\circ}12'49''$ east a distance of 609.21 feet (P) to an angle point; thence run south $10^{\circ}47'11''$ east along said southerly right-of-way line a distance of 25.00 feet (P) to an angle point; thence run north $79^{\circ}12'49''$ east along said southerly right-of-way line a distance of 300.00 feet (P) to an angle point; thence run north $10^{\circ}47'11''$ west along said southerly right-of-way line a distance of 25.00 feet (P) to an angle point; thence run north $79^{\circ}12'49''$ east along said southerly right-of-way line a distance of 176.00 feet to its point of intersection with the

southerly property line of property now or formerly owned by the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority; thence run south $89^{\circ}15'21''$ east along said property line a distance of 272.30 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 82,380 square feet, more or less.

- (2) A subterranean easement and a permanent utility easement for installation and maintenance of MARTA's facilities for that portion of property hereinafter described as PARCEL "B" and as shown on sheet I (9 of 10).

PARCEL "B"

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, and being more particularly described as follows:

To find the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, commence in Land Lot 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, at MARTA Primary Control Monument W22 reset, said monument being located at coordinates N1,365,934.656 and E417,123.685 (Coordinates and Bearings are based on the 1927 Georgia Transverse Mercator Grid System, West Zone, adjusted in 1974 for MARTA); thence run south $26^{\circ}28'24''$ west a distance of 140.03 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence run north $78^{\circ}50'49''$ east a distance of 120.06 feet to a point; thence run south $11^{\circ}09'11''$ east a distance of 15.00 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}50'49''$ west a distance of 120.98 feet to a point; thence run north $07^{\circ}39'49''$ west a distance of 15.03 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 1,808 square feet, more or less.

(3) A temporary construction easement for construction of Rearranged Facilities and MARTA project grading for those portions of property hereinafter described as PARCELS "C" and "D" and as shown on sheets I (9 of 10) and I (10 of 10).

PARCEL "C"

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lots 141 and 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, and being more particularly described as follows:

To find the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, commence in Land Lot 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, at MARTA Primary Control Monument W22A reset, said monument being located at coordinates N1,365,788.774 and E416,394.261 (Coordinates and Bearings are based on the 1927 Georgia Transverse Mercator Grid System, West Zone, adjusted in 1974 for MARTA); thence run south $34^{\circ}04'33''$ east a distance of 117.06 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence run south $60^{\circ}40'49''$ east a distance of 52.49 feet to a point; thence run north $64^{\circ}46'23''$ east a distance of 61.76 feet to a point; thence run north $79^{\circ}18'19''$ east a distance of 375.01 feet to a point; thence run south $64^{\circ}27'48''$ east a distance of 63.60 feet to a point; thence run south $54^{\circ}49'16''$ east a distance of 40.41 feet to a point; thence run north $35^{\circ}10'58''$ east a distance of 10.48 feet to a point; thence run north $78^{\circ}50'49''$ east a distance of 46.52 feet to a point; thence run north $07^{\circ}39'49''$ west a distance of

66.12 feet to a point; thence run north $78^{\circ}50'49''$ east a distance of 120.98 feet to a point; thence run north $11^{\circ}09'11''$ west a distance of 5.00 feet to a point; thence run north $81^{\circ}37'02''$ east a distance of 62.07 feet to a point; thence run north $85^{\circ}48'00''$ east a distance of 82.61 feet to a point; thence run north $76^{\circ}47'10''$ east a distance of 193.01 feet to a point; thence run north $78^{\circ}32'54''$ east a distance of 99.66 feet to a point; thence run north $58^{\circ}20'30''$ east a distance of 18.59 feet to a point; thence run north $87^{\circ}36'45''$ east a distance of 64.00 feet to a point; thence run north $79^{\circ}50'45''$ east a distance of 82.26 feet to a point; thence run south $08^{\circ}54'18''$ east a distance of 28.51 feet to a point; thence run south $81^{\circ}31'48''$ west a distance of 73.52 feet to a point; thence run south $04^{\circ}10'31''$ west a distance of 32.67 feet to a point; thence run north $85^{\circ}49'29''$ west a distance of 138.00 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}50'49''$ west a distance of 372.73 feet to a point; thence run south $08^{\circ}56'39''$ east a distance of 143.11 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}50'49''$ west a distance of 231.00 feet to a point; thence run north $30^{\circ}04'40''$ west a distance of 37.00 feet to a point; thence run north $39^{\circ}19'54''$ west a distance of 95.29 feet to a point; thence run south $61^{\circ}40'16''$ west a distance of 115.14 feet to a point; thence run south $78^{\circ}50'49''$ west a distance of 75.00 feet to a point; thence run north $77^{\circ}07'27''$ west a distance of 75.00 feet to a point; thence run south $20^{\circ}04'55''$ west a distance of 40.00 feet to a point; thence run south $41^{\circ}29'47''$ west a distance of 69.43 feet to a point; thence run south

12°18'29" west a distance of 56.29 feet to a point; thence run south 41°59'14" east a distance of 40.36 feet to a point; thence run south 85°51'19" east a distance of 69.18 feet to a point; thence run south 67°43'27" west a distance of 89.69 feet to a point; thence run north 29°22'50" west a distance of 136.57 feet to a point; thence run north 32°55'03" west a distance of 147.49 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 94,872 square feet more or less.

PARCEL "D"

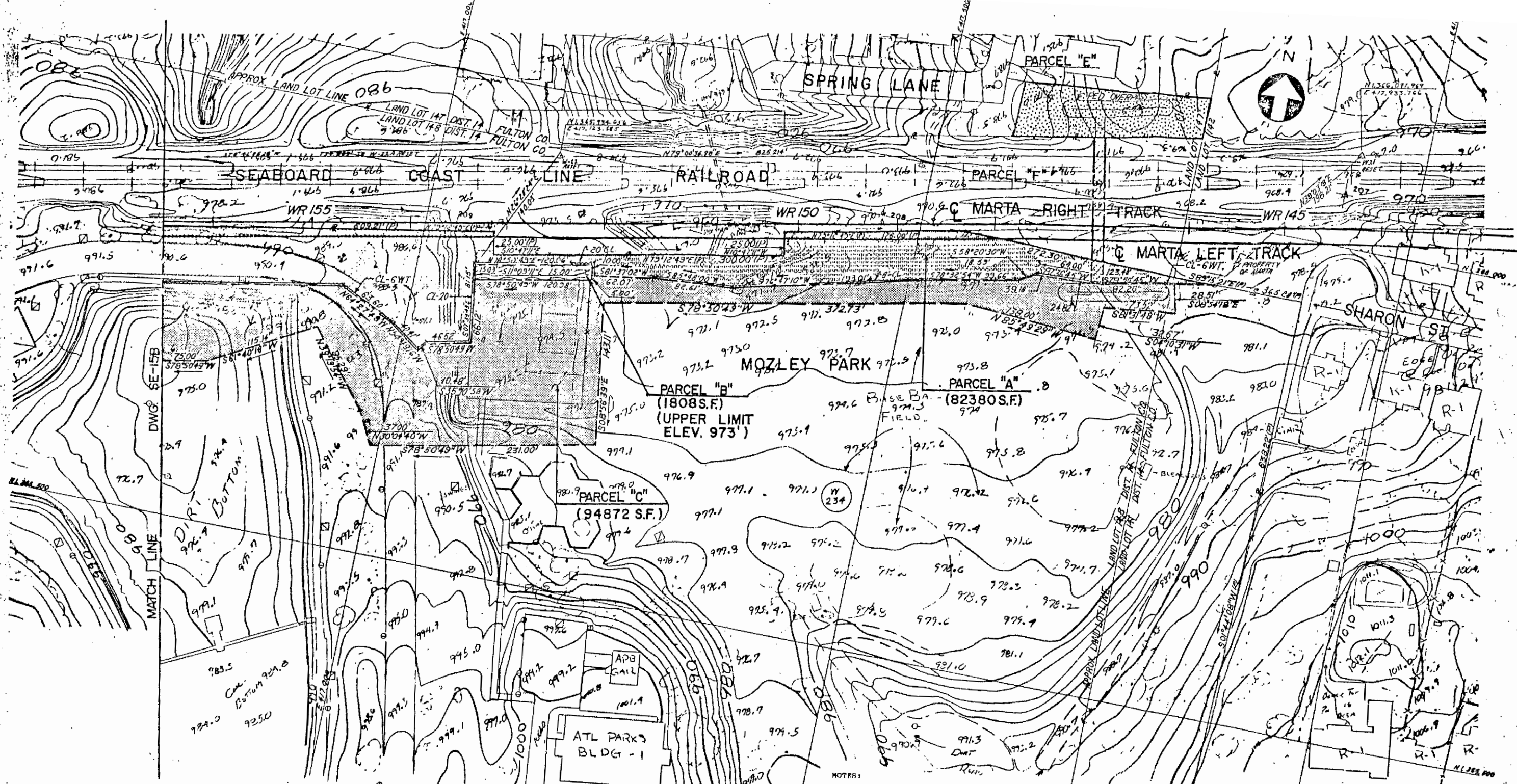
All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, and being more particularly described as follows:

To find the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, commence in Land Lot 148 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, at MARTA Primary Control Monument W22A reset, said monument being located at coordinates N1,365,788.774 and E416,394.261 (Coordinates and Bearings are based on the 1927 Georgia Transverse Mercator Grid System, West Zone, adjusted in 1974 for MARTA); thence run south 34°04'33" east a distance of 117.06 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence run south 69°54'01" west a distance of 96.74 feet to a point; thence run south 76°04'49" west a distance of 119.15 feet to a point; thence run south 73°47'57" west a distance of 268.96 feet to a point; thence run south 70°58'51" west a distance of 74.21 feet to a point on the easterly property line of property now or formerly owned by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad; thence run northerly along

said easterly property line a distance of 10.34 feet to a point; thence run north $70^{\circ}58'51''$ east a distance of 71.82 feet to a point; thence run north $73^{\circ}47'57''$ east a distance of 269.40 feet to a point; thence run north $76^{\circ}04'49''$ east a distance of 118.81 feet to a point; thence run north $69^{\circ}54'01''$ east a distance of 87.64 feet to a point; thence run south $60^{\circ}40'49''$ east a distance of 13.17 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 5,534 square feet, more or less.

Upon completion of construction in CCU W510, MARTA shall grant and convey to the City by metes and bounds from as built drawings and related plats the following property rights for a pedestrian overpass:

- (1) Quit claim for the purpose of maintenance of the pedestrian overpass a portion of the property identified as PARCEL "E" on sheet I (9 of 10).
- (2) An aerial and subterranean easement with support rights for the maintenance of the pedestrian overpass for a portion of the property identified as PARCEL "F", sheet I (9 of 10).



- NOTES:
1. Coordinates and bearings or azimuths are based on the 1927 Georgia Transverse Mercator Grid System, West Zone, adjusted in 1974 for MARTA, unless otherwise specified.
 2. The locations of Streets Rights-of-way, Railroad Rights-of-way and Land Lot Lines are approximate.
 3. The property information for the drawing is taken from a plat by Jimmerson-Nickson, Inc., entitled "Mozley Park & F. L. Stanton School," dated January 4, 1968, last revised June 10, 1976.
 4. All elevations are U.S.C. and G.S. 1929 adjusted mean sea level.

LEGEND

	SUBTERRANEAN & UTILITY EASEMENT		FEE ACQUISITION
	AERIAL & SUBTERRANEAN EASEMENT WITH SUPPORT RIGHTS		TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
	MARTA TO QUITCLAIM PROPERTY TO CITY OF ATLANTA		

THE PREPARATION OF THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION, UNDER THE URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1964, AS AMENDED, AND IN PART BY THE TAXES OF THE CITIZENS OF FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.				DESIGNED <i>[Signature]</i> DRAWN <i>[Signature]</i> CHECKED <i>[Signature]</i> IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>		METROPOLITAN ATLANTA RAPID TRANSIT AUTHORITY		WEST LINE		SCALE 1" = 50'	
				SUBMITTED		APPROVED		PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF/TUDOR GENERAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS		MOZLEY PARK	
REVISED PARCELS "A", "B", & "C"				DATE 14 DEC. 1978		PROPERTY RIGHTS TO BE ACQUIRED BY MARTA				DRAWING NO. REV. PAGE SE-15A	

REV	DATE	BY	SUB.	APP.	DESCRIPTION
1	3/11/77	PW			REVISED PARCELS "A", "B", & "C"

Appendix E

**Martin Luther King, Jr. Innovation Corridor
Project Public Art Initiative - Mozley Park
Benches**

Martin Luther King, Jr. Innovation Corridor Project Public Art Initiative



Mozley Park Benches

Mozley Park Benches with Civil Rights Figures



Dorothy Lee Bolden



Hosea Lorenzo Williams



Dr. Rita Samuels

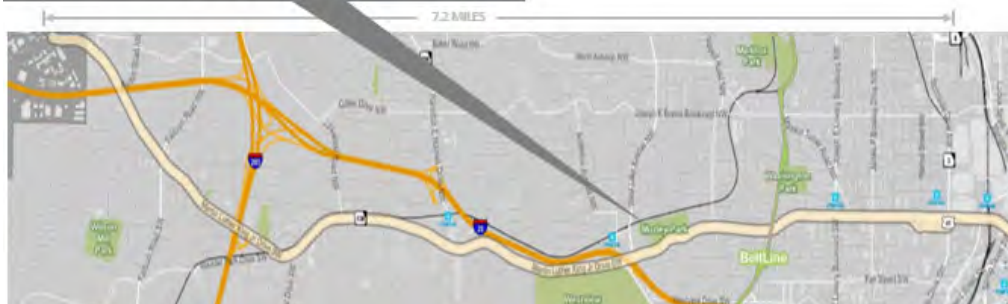


William Alexander Scott

Mozley Park Benches with Civil Rights Figures

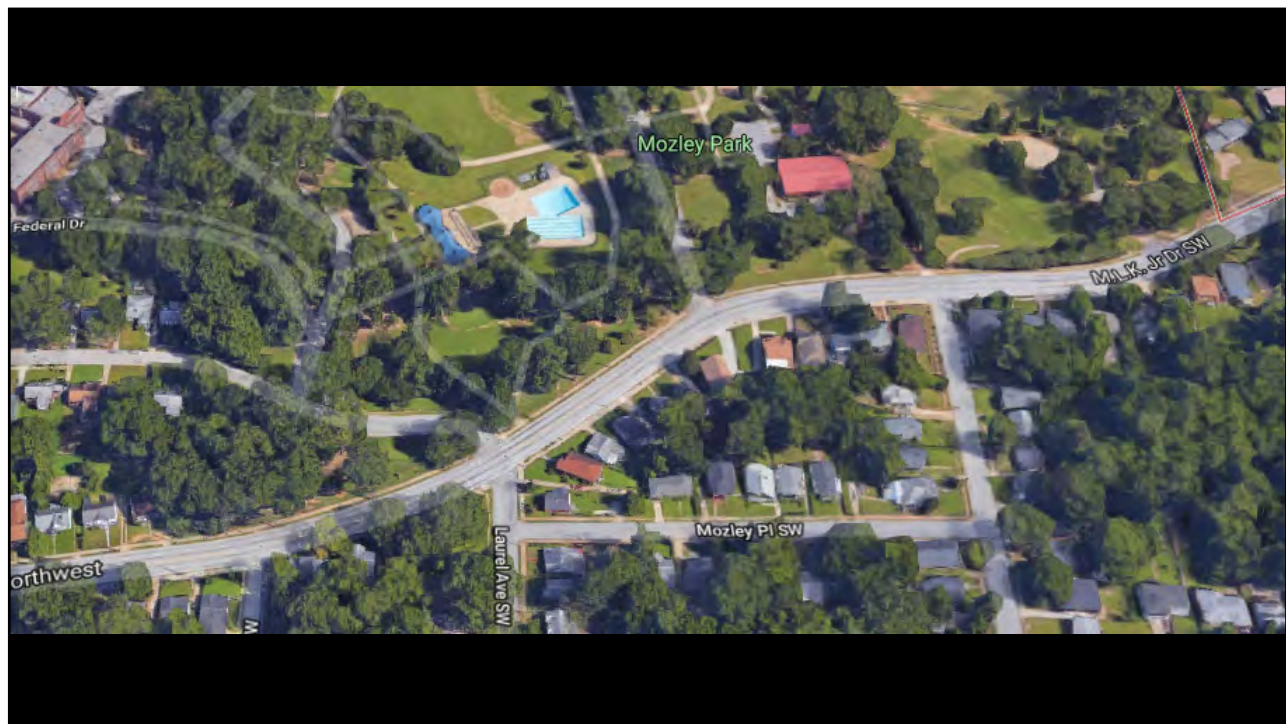


- Four benches
- Located On MLK in Mozley Park



Sidewalk extension, pavers, no kick wall





Artist David Clark Selected

Budget is \$270,000.00 for four life size portrait sculptures

See below proposal, artist statement, and portfolio

David Clark's winning proposal

DAVID ALAN CLARK SCULPTURE

Sculpture Proposal: Rev. Hosea Williams



- 1. Williams is shown at the start of one of the many campaign undertakings during the last of the Civil Rights Movement. His role was to draw people together, help them follow the leaders for their participation, and direct them to action.
- 2. He is seated on the edge of the bench, gesturing but not taking it easy (point) to gain the trust and keep the movement moving.
- 3. The bench here is not only a symbol of early desegregation (before public parks all were whites), but also a nod to Dr. King's nickname for Williams as his "bull in a china shop."
- 4. Williams is wearing a button that says "Vote" - a reminder of his involvement in the black voter registration drive of Southern States (and his leadership role in the March to Montgomery, both of which resulted in passage of the national Voting Rights Act).
- 5. The arms are spread wide, as a gesture of inclusion. His left hand points to the direction he wants people to look, his right arm is raised to gesture that could be interpreted as three different ways: "Follow me!", or the act of lifting to volunteer, and so the act of voting for the common. All are correct for Williams' mission.

DAVID ALAN CLARK SCULPTURE

Sculpture Proposal: Dr. Rita Smauels



- 1. My aim here was to show a highly contested woman who helped bring African American into the Georgia constitution and the White House, a woman so woman and abolitionist in context. Someone who knew how to pull all the strings together.
- 2. She was a Day Runner - which was the phrase of the day concerning addresses, calendar, resolutions and protest planners.
- 3. Her work brought Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., President Jimmy Carter and Mayor Andrew Young means that she was constantly walking among giants. That confidence is apparent in the set of her shoulders and the ease with which she sits.
- 4. Her experience is helpful as she makes plans to help make the lives of women and minorities better.
- 5. Her posture is welcoming, spread herself whenever might into her on the bench, as if she were consulting with them.
- 6. Her activities continued until just a few days before her death. So my goal is to show her as a vibrant, highly engaged member of the state and national community.

Dorothy Lee Bolden and William A. Scott

DAVID ALAN CLARK SCULPTURE

Sculpture Proposal: Dorothy Lee Bolden



- 1. I wanted to show her early in her career, dressed for work as a domestic, perhaps working for a boss, and holding to a little worker about organizing. She holds a pamphlet explaining what that means.
- 2. The "waiting for the bus" aspect of the piece is important, because it was while waiting for her bus in 1948 that she spoke with Dr. Martin Luther King about "doing something" for domestic workers.
- 3. She is a woman who was no stranger to hard work, so her hands are calloused, her arms are broken in and comfortable to spend all day in her workers' shoes and pants (as she had said in being a "professional domestic worker").
- 4. The newspaper in her bag is a copy of the Atlanta Daily World.
- 5. She is wearing a button that says "Vote" because she also recognized the power of the ballot box. Her early involvement in union membership was that the significant had to be a registered voter, and she wanted to register thousands of African Americans to vote.

DAVID ALAN CLARK SCULPTURE

Sculpture Proposal: William A. Scott II



- 1. Scott's genius was in tying other business together with encouraging his community to come together and succeed. It is in the spirit of engagement that Scott's eyes are looking up from his paper, meeting the gaze of people passing by.
- 2. In the digital age, it's easy to forget how hard a newspaper was to keep a constant understanding of the news, and for keeping a community together. He was the first successful owner of a kind of the African American community.
- 3. Voters can see the confidence and drive on Scott's face, his success evident by his suit posture and his fine clothes.
- 4. Less than six years after founding the paper, on Feb. 4, 1954, Scott was shot and killed. His murder remains unsolved.
- 5. I wanted to show him at the peak of his career, reading his own newspaper, at ease on a park bench in his own. He has earned his friendly reputation on his face, with proof of his influence and achievement in his hands.
- 6. The date on the newspaper is the day before his death.

Mozley Park

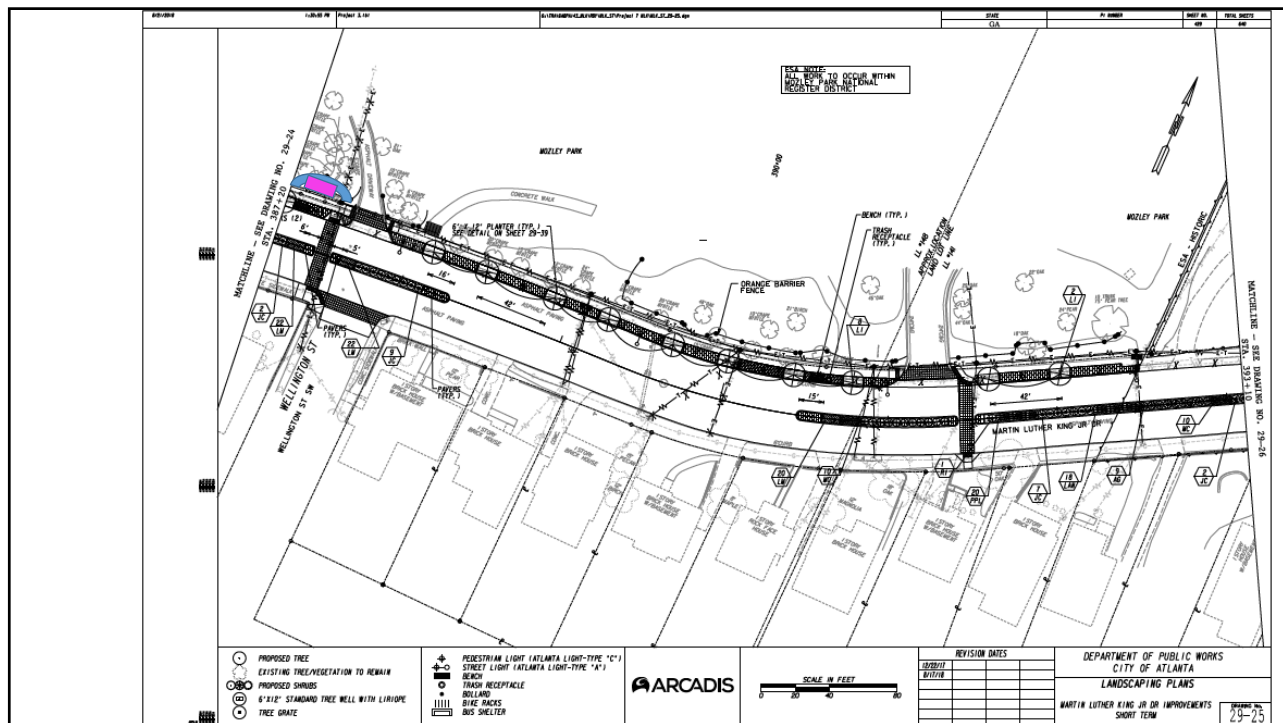
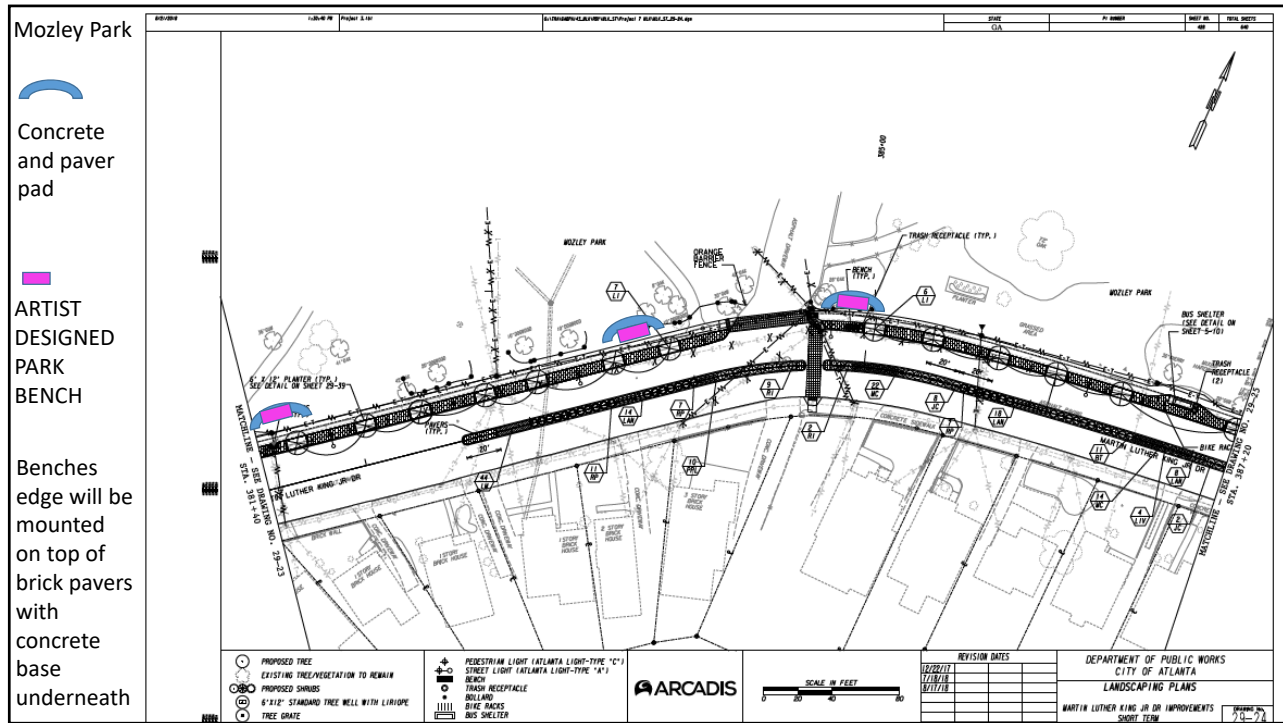


Concrete
and paver
pad



ARTIST
DESIGNED
PARK
BENCH

Benches
edge will be
mounted
on top of
brick pavers
with
concrete
base
underneath



David Clark

Conceptual approach – The conceptual approach for each figure will depend on who each figure is determined by the committee to be. Each individual will be researched so that not only will their face and physique be as historically accurate as possible – but also that aspects of their clothing, or objects they have with them reflect their personality, history and interests as well as their connection to Atlanta.

Research into each subject is the most important part of what I do – and it makes it possible for me to create unique, individual portraits that speak to visitors almost as if the subjects were there to speak for themselves. I gather existing oral histories, talk with anyone who knew them, and do a deep dive on the existing literature around them (as well as their own writing).

In order for the four figures to work together as a group, I would create a single bench, appropriate to the time they lived in, that all would be seated on – as though they were all out for a walk on the same day and stopped briefly for a rest to watch the world pass by.

Aspects of the site that are of interest – I believe strongly that public art belongs where the people are. The fact that MLK Jr. Drive connects so many important locations by both road and mass transit, demonstrates that the sculptures will always have ‘company’ – people passing by who may linger to visit them, learn a bit more about each of them, and take inspiration from them and the way they lived their lives. This is the highest purpose that public art can be put to – to serve as a reminder of the people who helped shape the society we have today, to provide inspiration and ignite future generations.

How this will contribute to the body of my work – My body of work consists mostly of site-specific monuments that celebrate the great individuals who came before us, who in some way blazed a path for the generations that followed them. Most of my subjects serve to inspire in their visitors the urge to leave the world better than how you find it. To date, my favorite sculpture has been the Tom Lee monument I created for Memphis. Tom Lee was an African American riverman who witnessed a steamboat full of white engineers and their families capsize in the flooded Mississippi river. Although he himself could not swim, he rescued 23 of them from the floodwaters, reaching again and again from the safety of his little boat to pull them to safety. He was rewarded with the first city park in the US dedicated in honor of an African American, got a better city job and pension, and was asked to the White House to meet and shake the hand of President Grover Cleveland. This imagery of a handshake crossing established barriers stayed with me and inspired Lee’s pose of reaching his hand out to save another person. The imagery was strong enough that the sculpture was selected as the backdrop to Amnesty International’s regional human rights award shortly after installation.



Artist: David Clark
 Title: Tom Lee
 Material: bronze, granite, exposed aggregate, spotlights
 Size: 12'x9'x30'
 Price: \$250,000

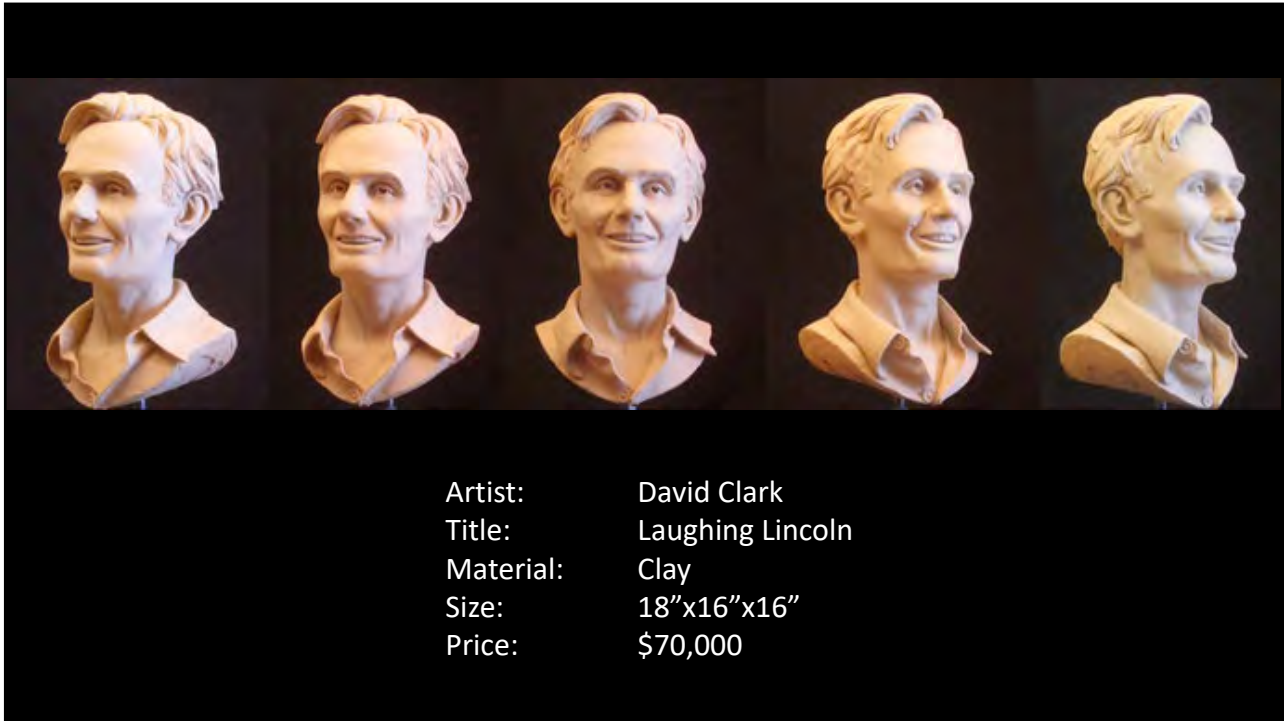


Artist: David Clark
Title: TCU's Davey O'Brien
Material: Bronze
Size: 37"x30"x30"
Price: \$75,000



Artist: David Clark
Title: Cesar Chavez
Material: Clay
Size: 18"x8"x8"
Price: \$3500







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