

Chapter 9 – Sustaining Community Capacity

I. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the strategy and policy recommendations for sustaining community capacity by maintaining the high quality of the school system, public services, facilities, and infrastructure.

II. Goals and Strategic Recommendations

Goal A: Maintain the High Quality of the School System, Public Services, Facilities, and Infrastructure

1. Government Organization

Granville Township is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio organized in 1805. Township officials govern the approximately 13,850 acres of unincorporated area. The Village of Granville is located within the Township but is operated under a separate method of governance that is independent of the Township.

a. Village Government

The Village of Granville is a home rule municipal corporation that has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. The Village has adopted a Charter, which gives it broader authority to manage its own municipal affairs. The Charter provides for a Council-Manager form of government. Even though the Village of Granville is one of only 15 villages in the State of Ohio that have the Council-Manager plan, the Council-Manager form has become the most popular structure of local government in the United States since its establishment in Staunton, Virginia in 1908. Today, there are more than 3,000 local governments operating under the Council-Manager form in the United States.¹

The Council-Manager form combines the strong political leadership of elected officials with the strong managerial experience of an appointed manager. The power and authority to approve legislation and to set broad policy rests with the elected Village Council. The Council, in turn, hires a nonpartisan manager who has broad authority to oversee and manage the day-to-day operations of the Village departments.

The Village Council consists of seven elected citizens serving staggered four-year terms beginning the first regular meeting of December following the election. Council is empowered to determine all matters of general policy by Ordinance or Resolution. The Council establishes the compensation levels of Village officials and employees. It enacts ordinances and resolutions relating to Village services, tax levies, appropriating and borrowing money, licensing and regulating businesses and trades, and other municipal purposes. The Council elects the Mayor and Vice Mayor from its members for a two-year term. The Mayor serves as the official and ceremonial head of the municipal government and as the presiding officer at meetings of the

¹ International City/County Management Association, www.icma.org

Council. In addition, the Mayor has all the judicial and military power granted to Mayors of municipal corporations by the laws of the State. The Vice-Mayor may perform the same duties in the absence of the Mayor. The Charter establishes certain administrative departments and authorizes the Council to establish additional departments, offices, and agencies as needed.

The Granville Village Manager is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Municipality. Appointed by the Village Council, the Manager is responsible for the administration of all municipal affairs as assigned under the Charter of the Village of Granville. The Manager prepares and submits an annual budget and capital improvements program and administers the appropriations therein.

Serving a two-year term at the discretion of the Village Manager and Village Council, the Village Clerk is responsible for publishing and recording all actions of Council, advertising public hearings and meetings, and maintaining permanent records of the municipality. The Clerk's office is the central point of information and communication for the residents of the Village of Granville. Public records, files, and current topic information are available for review during regular business hours.

Other principal officers of the Village are the Assistant Village Manager/Director of Finance and Law Director. As of the summer of 2009, the Village had 36 full-time employees and 16 part-time employees.

b. Township Government

Granville Township is a political subdivision of the State of Ohio organized in 1805. Like all townships in Ohio, it has four elected officials consisting of three trustees and a fiscal officer. Each official is elected to a four-year term. Elections occur in odd-numbered years, and two officials are elected or re-elected every other election.

The primary source of revenue for the Township is property taxes voted on by the constituents and levied for specific purposes. Road maintenance levies are paid only by residents of the unincorporated area and provide maintenance funds for approximately 74 lane miles of road. Fire Department, Recreation Commission, cemetery operating and open space (green space) preservation levies are voted on and paid by residents of both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the Township.

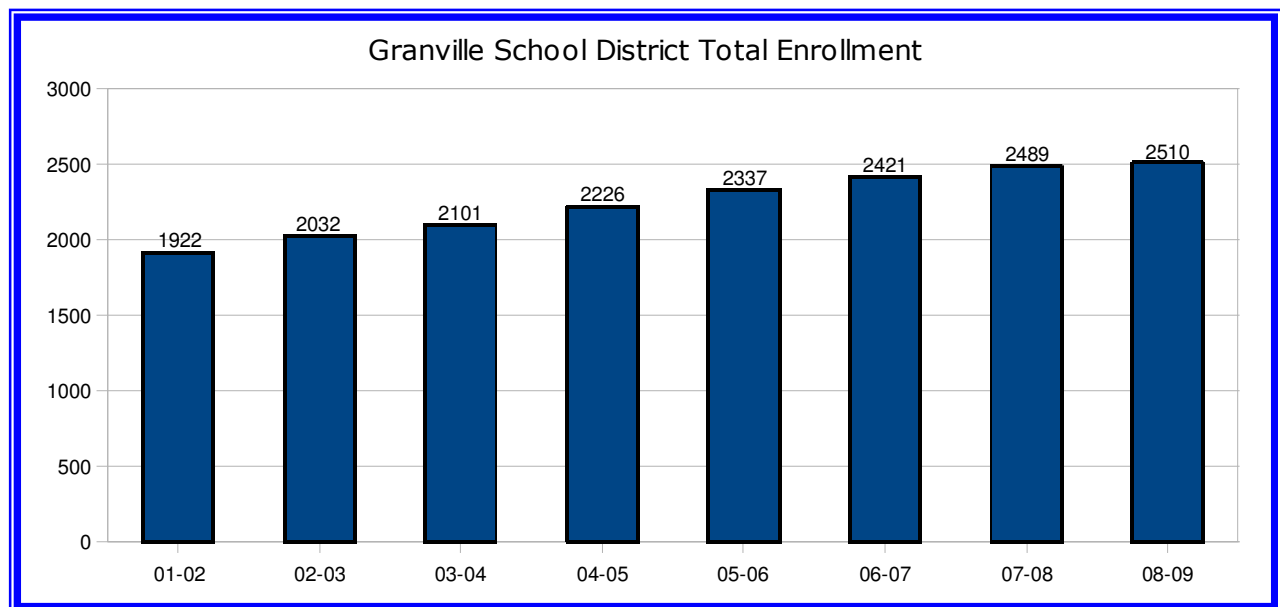
The Township operates the Granville Township Fire Department and contracts with Granville Recreation Commission using the resources raised by their respective levies. The Recreation Commission has a separate board consisting of Village and Township residents to determine how the funds are spent.² The Trustees provide one-quarter of the cemetery levy money to the Union Cemetery Board (the Old Colony Burying Ground) jointly operated by the Township and the Village. The remainder of the funds are used by the Township for the operation of the Maple Grove and Philipps Cemeteries.

c. Granville Exempted Village School District

² In 2009, the Township, Village, and Granville Schools decided to create the Granville Joint Recreation District. The district will be governed by a five-member board, which will consist of one representative appointed by the Township, one by the Village, one by the Granville Schools, and two appointed at-large. The Joint Recreation District will have its own taxing authority. (<http://www.granvillerec.org/JointRecreationDistrict.cfm>)

Granville's kindergarten through high school students are served by the Granville Exempted Village School District,³ as well as by other private and parochial schools. The District operates five school-related buildings (High School, Middle School, Intermediate School, Elementary School, and the District Offices). The high school facilities also include a sports complex, which is used for a number of team sports. In addition, the Licking County Joint Vocational School, located in Newark, provides training in 22 job areas.

The District has received an "Excellent" rating for nine consecutive years. Additionally, the expenditure per pupil for the School District is lower than most comparable districts. A map of the School District can be found on [Plate 7-1](#).



The graph shown above displays the Granville Exempted Village School District enrollment since 2001 and denotes the overall change in the student population. The School District's enrollment has increased by 588 students since the 2001-2002 school year. Enrollment has grown by an average of 3.9% since the 2001-2002 school year. Over the last three years, the increase in enrollment has averaged 2.4%.

The collective schools continue to improve every year on the Ohio Department of Education's (ODE) *Report Card*. For the 2008-2009 school year, the Granville Exempted Village School District earned an "Excellent with Distinction" designation with a performance index score of 107.0 out of 120 possible points. The district consistently scores among the best schools in the state on the performance index: 106.1 in 2007-2008; 104.7 in 2006-2007; and 105.9 in 2005-2006. The District consistently ranks significantly higher than the State average in number of students at or above the proficient level across all grade levels and throughout the various state indicators. Overall, 30 of 30 State Indicators were met.

³ <http://www.granville.k12.oh.us/>

2. Providing Facilities and Services

Under the Ohio Constitution, a Village may exercise all powers of local self-government and may adopt police, sanitary, and similar regulations to the extent that they do not conflict with applicable general State laws.

a. Police Protection

In 1962, the Village Charter was adopted creating a Police Department. The department provides complete police services (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) to the entire Village. The department is comprised of 10 fulltime officers, 4 parttime officers, 3 reserve officers, 3 fulltime dispatchers, and 4 parttime dispatchers.

The Granville Police Department provides a number of community related programs to enhance the services that it provides to the community. Some of those enhanced services include:

- Bike patrols
- Safety talks
- Department tours
- Vehicle lock outs
- Safety city
- Special duty officers
- Vacation house checks
- Business checks

b. Fire Protection

Granville is served by the Granville Township Fire Department (GTFD), a public fire department operated by the Granville Township Board of Trustees. The GTFD serves Granville Township, including the Village of Granville and Denison University. It also serves 80% of McKean Township and 20% of Union Township under contractual agreement. The department is funded by a 4.8 mil Granville Township fire levy, as well as by contract fees from McKean and Union Townships.

The GTFD is staffed with a combination of career, intermittently scheduled, and volunteer members. Paid staffing is scheduled to maintain three personnel on duty at all times, 24 hours a day. There are currently 7 career firefighter/paramedics, 15 intermittent firefighter/paramedics, and 30 volunteer firefighter/EMTs and paramedics. Fire code enforcement is handled by a part-time fire inspector under the direction of the Fire Chief.

The department fleet consists of a 1500 GPM (gallons per minute) CAFS (Compressed Air Foam System) pumper, a 1250 GPM pumper, a 1250 GPM rescue/ pumper, a 93' aerial platform, and an 1800 gallon tanker. Additional apparatus consists of two advanced life support ambulances, a grass fire truck, and one staff vehicle.

The GTFD operates from a single facility at 133 North Prospect Street in Granville. The fire station was constructed by the Village of Granville in 1974 and is leased to the Township at 10 year intervals for one dollar per year. Granville Township also owns an adjacent building at 135 East College Street, which is used for firefighter dormitories. The Township also owns the historic structure at 133 E. College, in which the Fire Department administrative offices are located.

c. Village Service Department

The Granville Service Department is responsible for approximately 25 miles of roadways in Granville. This includes repair, patching, sealing, and berm work.. The Service Department strives to keep all Village roads at above average conditions and has made significant progress in the capacity of the department to maintain and improve Village roadways. Most of that progress has come as a result of purchases of new equipment that allows maintenance crews to approximately double the number of miles maintained and improved each year.

The Service Department is responsible for the maintenance of roadways during the winter months. The winter season is not consistent from year to year; therefore, the Service Department must remain on call for any snow removal. The Service Department has 3 trucks used for plowing and salting the roads. Snow and ice removal is an annual operation, which varies in cost each year.

The Service Department maintains all storm sewers, open ditches, and culverts within the Village. This includes cleaning, replacing, repairing, and rebuilding structures as necessary.

Each spring, the Village has a designated Clean-Up/Fix-Up week during which the Service Department places large dumpsters at the Service Department Building. Residents then place discarded items at the curbside and the Service Department crews pickup and discard all unwanted items.

Every fall, the Service Department spends approximately 1,000 personnel hours in a leaf pick-up program. Leaves that are brought out to the tree lawn areas between the sidewalks and curb lines are picked up and removed by the Village. The program usually runs for a total of six weeks.

During the last full work week of each month, except during leaf season or inclement weather, the Service Department picks up all brush and limbs ($\frac{1}{2}$ " up to 6") that are piled between the sidewalk and curb by residents. The Village also provides a Christmas tree pick-up program.

The Service Department provides maintenance for Village-owned trees located in the public rights-of-way. The program consists of trimming, pruning, shaping, cabling, and removing deadwood from existing trees. When necessary, due to age, decay, or if unsafe conditions exist, the Village will remove such trees. Before trees are removed, the Village contacts adjacent property owners explaining the need to remove any tree located in the right-of-way in front of their property. If the property owner desires, they may have the wood.

In addition to the foregoing, the Service Department also maintains traffic signals and picks up trash three times a week from the Village containers in the downtown and park areas. During the warm months, the department mows grass on the Village rights-of-way. In addition, street signs are placed and maintained, and streets are swept once each week as weather permits.

d. Township Road Department

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the maintenance of approximately 73.3 lane miles of township roads located outside of the Village. The County and the State are responsible for the County roads and State highways within the township.

Maintenance includes the patching and crack sealing of roads, as well as the periodic repaving of the roads. The township also maintains the road side ditches, which carry water away from

the road surface and subsurface, and culverts up to 36 inches in diameter under the roads. During the winter the township removes snow from the township roadways. Most roads in the township have a right of way and the township is responsible for the trees located within this area. The township places traffic signs in accordance with the Ohio Uniform Traffic Marking system. The township also picks up dead deer along township roads within the right of way. The County and State are responsible for deer along their respective roads.

Operation of the roads department is funded by: (a) 5.05 mills of property tax paid only by the township residents living outside the Village of Granville; (b) a portion of the state gasoline tax as authorized by the state legislature (the Village receives its own gasoline tax from the state); and (c) a portion of motor vehicle license fees on cars registered in the township outside of the Village, again as authorized by the state legislature. The trustees may also use a portion of the township's general fund monies for road maintenance.

3. Managing Infrastructure

Provision of adequate infrastructure is imperative to preserving the quality of life within a community, as well as to attracting and retaining residents, businesses, and industries.

a. Utilities

The American Electric Power (AEP) Company and the Energy Cooperative supply the Granville area with electrical power. Natural gas in the Village and Township is supplied by Columbia Gas and the Energy Cooperative. Telephone service is supplied by Windstream Communications. Cable television service is provided by Time-Warner. Internet service is available through both telephone, cable television, and independent providers. Additionally, Time-Warner has made available a fiber-optic connection in some parts of the study area.

The Village of Granville provides sewer and water services primarily in the incorporated area. There are also limited unincorporated areas that receive this service from the Village by paying a surcharge.

b. Water Supply and Water Treatment

The drinking water supply for the Village of Granville is supplied from a wellfield west of the treatment plant on Palmer Lane. Currently, 3 wells are in service. Any one of these wells is capable of supplying the current daily demand for water, which is roughly 650,000 gallons.

Granville's first water treatment plant was built in 1885. The project included the plant, a 93,000 gallon wooden storage tank on Denison University campus, and a 4" water main to convey water from the plant to the tank. The first water plant was located beside the viaduct that crosses Raccoon Creek (South Cherry Street). Water was pumped uphill by a steam pump. The entire project cost about \$15,000. That first plant was rebuilt in 1929. Revisions and additions were made to the plant in 1939, 1946, and 1960. In 1967, general plans for a proposed new water treatment plant were approved by the State of Ohio. In 1969, the present plant and wellfield were put into service.

The present plant and wellfield are located about 1,000 feet west of the original plant. The original plant was abandoned and sold, but many parts of it are still intact today. Over the years, the present plant has had many improvements, modifications, and additions to keep up with changes in technology. The present plant should be able to supply the Village's water supply needs well into the future.

The raw well water is aerated, lime softened, chlorinated, recarbonated, filtered, and fluoridated. Finished water is provided at 140 to 160 parts per million (8 to 9 grains per gallon of hardness) of total hardness, a fluoride level of 1.00 ppm to promote dental health, and a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm at all times at all points in the distribution system. (Chlorine is added to disinfect the water.)

The distribution system consists of 3 high service pumps at the plant, 3 pressure booster stations, 2 above ground water storage tanks on the Denison University campus, and about 33 miles of buried pipe to convey water to customers, including the Village itself, the Owens Corning Tech Center, the Village of Alexandria, and Denison University.

c. *Wastewater Treatment*

Granville's current Wastewater Treatment Plant began operation as a new 1.224 million gallon per day facility in 1986. Aerobic digestion and lateral flow thickening systems were installed in 1996, and a belt filter press was added in 2002. The Wastewater Treatment Plant consists of raw wastewater screening and pumping, secondary biological treatment, secondary clarification, post aeration, and disinfection. Wastewater biosolids (also referred to as "sludge") are treated by aerobic digestion and lime addition. The biosolids are then dewatered by a belt filter press and applied as a nitrogen supplement to farmland with the Department's environmental waste spreader. Average daily flow through the plant is roughly 400,000 gallons per day. The treated wastewater effluent is discharged to Raccoon Creek.

The Wastewater Division maintains approximately 22 miles of underground piping and 8 raw wastewater pump stations as part of the collection system that collects raw wastewater from homes and businesses. The Village's commitment to maintaining the sanitary sewer infrastructure is evidenced by the ownership of a 2002 Vac Con sewer cleaning machine for periodic cleaning of these lines.

4. Policy & Strategy Recommendations

The following are the policy and strategy recommendations for maintaining the high quality of the school system, public services, facilities, and infrastructure:

- * Facilitate the creation of developable sites for business location or relocation, specifically with priority given to underutilized areas with existing infrastructure.
- * Encourage the use of shared public services to provide greater efficiency and lower cost of utilities such as water and sanitary sewers to maximize and capitalize on existing sites.
- * Continue to advance telecommunications technology and infrastructure in the Granville area to ensure a state of the art telecommunications system is available to residents and businesses alike.
- * Provide equitable distribution of water, wastewater, drainage, and other utilities and services to areas outside the Village where such services are consistent with the growth objectives outlined in this plan.

- * Develop an agreement, as part of a growth management strategy, as to when an extension of the Village sewer and water system should be made into the Township without annexation to the Village.⁴
- * Plan for infrastructure extensions to the identified future office and research and technology sites, as soon as possible, so that development costs are known when interested parties request this information as part of their site selection process. As soon as funds are available, the Village should extend the necessary infrastructure to the appropriate sites, understanding that new businesses and industries could qualify the community for infrastructure grants to assist with the costs of the improvements and that they will be subject to annexation and/or any tax revenue sharing agreement.
- * Consider alternative financing options such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) in appropriate situations. TIF involves designating a district in which infrastructure improvements are required to support new businesses. Legislation is passed to redirect future real property taxes resulting from these new businesses into a special fund to finance the required infrastructure improvements within the district.
- * Maintain positive working relationships with the local utility providers and the County Sanitary Engineer's office so that infrastructure improvement projects can be expedited when needed. These entities should be involved, as appropriate, in the economic development process as it relates to utility placement.
- * Require utility lines in all new developments to be buried (installed underground). This requirement currently exists only for new residential subdivisions, but it should be expanded to include all utilities in all developments, as well as whenever possible in redevelopment projects. This provision should be included in Granville's subdivisions regulations and in any general design standards.
- * Require applicants for any new development in areas not served by public water to submit to an independent water test to ensure that the proposed development is served by land possessing adequate water capacity for the maximum proposed water demand, and further, that the proposed development will not adversely impact water requirements on adjacent properties.⁵
- * Develop standards that would require new developments to have a logical system of roads including collector, subcollector, and access streets. Sidewalks along both sides of such streets should be required. Sidewalks and/or bike paths for minor arterial, arterial, and rural roads should be encouraged.⁶
- * Where new developments are required to set aside land for public purposes as a percentage of gross acreage or to provide the equivalent cash value of said land in lieu of the set aside, the dedicated lands could be used for the siting of school facilities and could be credited toward the set aside requirements for the development as provided in the appropriate land use regulations. Lands from multiple developments could be assembled or the cash equivalents could be banked toward the selection of an appropriate community site for a school.

⁴ Granville Comprehensive Plan (2001)

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- Regional coordination with Townships inclusive of the Granville School District should be required for all future school siting. A prime example is schools serving populations residing in Union Township, which should be located in proximity to those populations. The School Board must participate in the selection of the particular school set-aside designated site on each development lot.
 - This Plan encourages that schools should be sited with consideration for the distance students (and parents and busses) must travel between residence and school. Whenever land access makes this feasible, elementary, intermediate, and middle schools should be sited in walkable distance of the population expected to utilize those facilities because pedestrian access is a primary consideration in school siting.⁷
- * Encourage other Community Facilities to be designed as integral parts of the neighborhoods they serve. This careful integration of uses will create distinctive neighborhoods and avoid the sprawling suburbanization experienced by other communities.⁸
- * Locate large community wide facilities where adequate infrastructure, such as road capacity, sewers, and water, exists to serve the intended uses. It would also be beneficial if alternative connections such as bike paths could provide access to these facilities.⁹

Goal B: Create New Recreational Activities

1. Granville Recreation Commission

Both the Village and the Township contract with the Granville Community Recreation Commission, Inc., a 501(c)(3) corporation commonly known as the Granville Recreation Commission (GRC). The Commission was organized in 1970 and chartered as a not-for-profit corporation the following year “for the purpose of providing a comprehensive recreation program for the Granville Community.”¹⁰ In 1972, Granville voters approved a local levy for ½ mill levy to be paid by all residents of Granville Township. The voters approved a change to a 1 mill continuing levy in 2005. The GRC Board consists of 15 volunteer members, and one appointed Representative from the Granville School Board, Village of Granville Council, and Township Trustees. There is one part-time Director and one part-time office staff person.

The Granville Recreation Commission offers numerous recreational and educational activities to all residents of and persons working in the Granville School District. More than 6,000 people participated in GRC programs in 2007 facilitated by more than 400 volunteer coaches, referees, and instructors. GRC activities and programs cover six primary areas: Team Sports, the Arts, Senior Activities, Education, Recreation, and Sports/Fitness. In its sports programs, the GRC stresses recreation and participation rather than competition, particularly for younger children. Team sports include baseball, softball, spring and fall soccer, wrestling, cheerleading, tackle and flag football, and basketball. Adults and youth enjoy a variety of art and education

⁷ Granville Comprehensive Plan (2001)

⁸ Granville Comprehensive Plan (2001)

⁹ Granville Comprehensive Plan (2001)

programs ranging from computer skill classes to pottery and art. The Granville Recreation Commission works with the Granville Senior Fellowship and supports many of their programs, as well as hosting an Annual Senior Holiday Dinner and Senior Bingo over the 4th of July. Three of the most popular community events include the Concert-on-the-Green Series, Annual Easter Egg Hunt, and Games for People of All Ages during the 4th of July Celebration.

2. Granville Joint Recreation District

In 2008, the Granville Recreation Commission Board recommended that a Joint Recreation District be established because the Board members felt that a Joint Recreation District, established in accordance with the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code, would be the best option for meeting the ongoing and future recreation needs of Granville. Some of the reasons cited by the Board in making that recommendation were:

- Organizations led by volunteers can be “inconsistently effective”. The talent, interest, and effort of the leadership ebbs and flows as participation in activities tends to follow their own interests. This can create difficulties in performing leadership functions when efforts are spent on administrative activities and new program requests.
- A Joint Recreation District can provide improved coordination and management of recreation activities and parks. Granville has numerous volunteer groups managing different recreational activities and facilities (for example, the Teen Center and Senior Fellowship).
- A Joint Recreation District would allow the taxing entity to be matched with the area served. Only Granville Township residents pay the one mill recreation tax levy but the Recreation Commission serves the entire Granville School District, which extends beyond the Township boundaries. Some of the non-tax areas are growing faster than the rest of the school district. Over 20% of the 2008 registrants for Recreation Commission programs lived outside of Granville Township.
- A credible, permanent, and independent recreation organization is needed to attract qualified professionals as staff in the future.
- The Granville Recreation Commission is unable to purchase or own facilities and must get approval from the Township Trustees to request additional tax funding. This creates a barrier to planning for the future recreational needs of the Granville community.

In the fall of 2008, the Village, the Township, and the School District agreed to establish a joint recreation district that would provide recreational services within the school district boundaries. Under the terms of the agreement, a five-member board was appointed to implement the Granville Recreation District and to establish policies and programs for the operation of the district.

The Granville Recreation District (GRD) is a joint recreation district authorized by Section 755.14 of the Ohio Revised Code. It is a separate, independent political subdivision with statutory authority to levy taxes, issue bonds, and acquire, develop, and maintain property. The mission of the GRD is to develop, manage, and coordinate recreational, educational, social, cultural, and athletic activities and facilities for citizens of all ages within the district boundaries in an efficient, effective, and sustainable manner. GRD has placed a 1 mill levy on the November 2009 ballot in order to provide funding for the district.

3. Existing Facilities

The Recreation Commission facilitates usage and helps maintain Raccoon Valley Park, McPeck Lodge, and Wildwood Park. Raccoon Valley Park includes a baseball hub and 2 soccer fields. Two softball fields and a playground have been completed in Phase II of the park. Wildwood Park is home to community gardens, a shelter house, a large wooden structure playground, and a soccer field. It is also a convenient access point to the TJ Evans Bike Trail. McPeck Lodge, newly renovated in 2007, is a modernized facility that can be rented for graduation parties, meetings, and cookouts.

These are primarily community parks which typically contain a wide variety of recreation facilities to meet the diverse needs of the residents of Granville. Most community parks are between 30 and 50 acres and serve two or three neighborhoods.

4. Linear Parks

A linear park is any area developed for one or more modes of recreation travel, such as hiking, bicycling, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, canoeing, horseback riding, and pleasure driving. The T.J. Evans Recreational Trail is the only linear park connected to Granville. The T.J. Evans trail covers 36 miles from Newark to Johnstown.

5. Other Recreational Opportunities

The Granville community is home to a plethora of recreational opportunities including golf courses, driving ranges, sports and fitness facilities, arts programs, senior citizen activities, and outdoor and wilderness pursuits:

- Golf
 - Granville Golf Course
 - Fore Seasons Driving Range
 - Indian Hills
 - Links At Echo Springs
 - Raccoon International
- Tennis
 - Granville Tennis Club
- Swimming
 - Lake Hudson
- Athletic Facilities
 - Curves
 - YMCA
 - Northtowne
 - Advantage Club
- Other
 - Columbus Polo Club
 - Bike Paths - Licking County Park District

6. Policy & Strategy Recommendations

The following are the policy and strategy recommendations for creating new recreational activities:

- * Adopt a green infrastructure plan. Green infrastructure is an interconnected network of protected land and water that protects the natural environment and secures land for passive and active recreation.
 - Create a network of trails and greenways.
 - Capitalize on the TJ Evans bikepath and construct linkages throughout the Village.
 - Pursue the extension of a pedestrian pathway from the new pedestrian bridge on South Main Street to Raccoon Valley Park.
 - Support the Kendal at Granville facility's endeavor to fund and develop a pedestrian crossing over SR37/161 from the intersection of Columbus Road (SR16) and Kendal/Granview Road to Wildwood Park and eventually the T.J. Evans multi-use path.
- * Upgrade/expand existing parks and recreational areas where appropriate.
- * Require more open space/dedicated park land in major residential subdivisions and planned unit developments.
- * Promote low-density residential development utilizing conservation design and requiring a minimum of 50% open space less the land required for street rights-of-way and land under permanent easement prohibiting development.¹¹
- * Conduct a Recreation Needs Assessment; engaging the help of a consultant.
 - The Assessment should determine the highest demand for recreation programs and facilities.
 - Establish a Granville Park and Recreation Fund under the auspices of the Granville Foundation.

¹¹ Current development standards for PUD Development in Granville Township