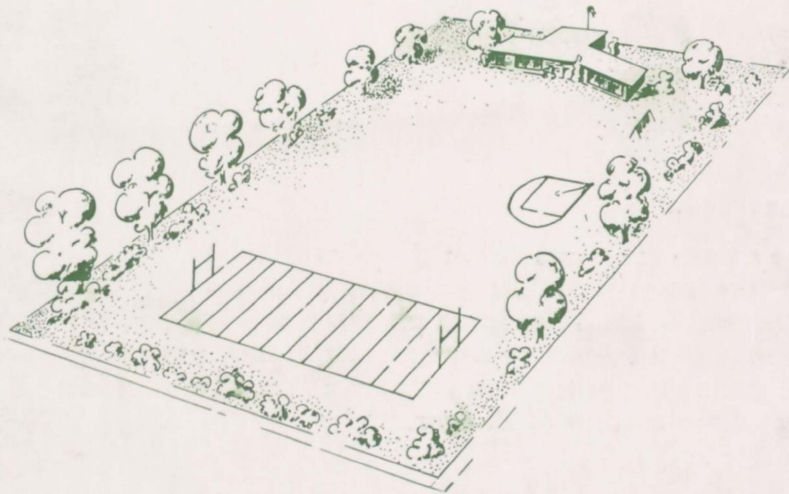


SCHOOLS PARKS

AND

RECREATION

IN BANGOR



CITY PLANNING BOARD

SOME QUESTIONS ON PLANNING

What is city planning?

Planning a city, in this case Bangor, means looking ahead into the future. It means deciding what improvements Bangor needs now or in the future to make this City a more efficient and pleasant place in which to live. It means deciding where these improvements should be located so as to give the maximum service. Of course part of the job of planning means looking at the past and present; "what we need" must be based on "what we have."

All the things that Bangor needs become parts of a plan, commonly called a Master Plan. It is important to remember that the Master Plan is a guide to the **future** development of Bangor. The proposed improvement cannot be done in one year, or even five years, but must be carefully scheduled over a long period of perhaps 35 years. The important thing to know is what is needed and where it is needed.

What is included in a master plan?

The value of a master plan lies in its comprehensiveness. All things that make up a city are planned. The Bangor City Planning Ordinance requires that "such master plan shall show existing and desirable streets, highways, street grades, bridges and tunnels, viaducts, public places, parks, parkways, playgrounds, roadways in streets and parks, sites for public buildings and structures, use and building zones, harbor commissioners' lines, waterways, routes of railroads and busses, locations of sewers, water conduits, and other public utilities and other planning features."

Who does the planning?

The citizen members of the City Planning Board, as appointed by the City Council, are responsible for developing the master plan. To aid them in preparing the plan the Board has hired planning technicians. However planning is successful only with the active support of all people in the community. Therefore before the complete master plan is adopted the Planning Board needs the ideas and criticism of the citizens of Bangor.

THE TENTATIVE

SCHOOL, PARK

AND

RECREATION PLAN



BY THE

CITY PLANNING BOARD

BANGOR, MAINE

Philip P. Clement, Chairman

C. Parker Crowell
E. Richard Drummond

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City Planner

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Planning Consultant

Bangor, the center of Maine---the Gateway to Maine's North Woods and Seashore Resorts



City of Bangor, Maine

PLANNING BOARD

Bangor City Council:
Citizens of Bangor:

This report is the first in a series of reports by the City Planning Board on the progress of the Master Plan for Bangor. Its purpose is to bring the ideas of the Board to the Citizens of Bangor for their criticism and suggestions.

Schools, parks, and recreation spaces are the subjects of the first report because of their importance in the physical plan for a city. They form the major part of public land, and they are planned together because both provide facilities for recreation. Therefore they serve to point out the coordinating function of the Planning Board and the Master Plan.

When these preliminary ideas have been finally adopted they will become integral parts of the complete Master Plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip P. Clement
Chairman

City Planning Board

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

The following report is a condensation of a more complete Schools, Parks and Recreation Report which is on file in the Planning Office. It indicates the preliminary ideas of the Planning Board on parts of the Master Plan.

Briefly the report discusses the following subjects:

- 1) The need and the location of future elementary schools.
- 2) The coordination of school play areas with city recreation areas.
- 3) The need and the location of future recreation facilities such as—

Playfields

Playgrounds

Parks of all types

Indoor facilities

Swimming pools

And other special facilities

These are tentative ideas. This report is published so that all the people of Bangor will be able to express their opinions before these ideas are adopted as parts of the Bangor Master Plan.

Plans

School Plan	facing page (6)
Playfield and Playground Plan	facing page (16)
Parks and Recreation Plan	facing page (16)

A POORLY PLANNED SCHOOL



HANNIBAL HAMLIN

Outmoded, unsafe building

No definite service area

Inadequate play space

Little community use

Traffic hazards from two main traffic streets

THE TENTATIVE SCHOOL PLAN

Schools and Planning

A planner is not particularly concerned with educational methods or systems. He is concerned with school buildings and their grounds because of their influence upon the appearance and organization of the community. He is concerned with coordinating schools with other elements of the master plan such as streets and playgrounds.

Briefly, the City Planning Board is interested in two things about schools: their location and their site.

How do we plan schools? The method is similar in all planning. The first move is to inventory and study the things that we have now. If what we have is not enough then the second step is to plan for what we need.

The Wilson Report

Fortunately most of the Planning Board's work on schools has already been done. In 1947, Mr. W. K. Wilson, of the New York State Education Department, surveyed Bangor's schools and made a long range plan for its expansion and improvement. Before deciding what the City needed to bring its school plant up to modern standards, Mr. Wilson made two necessary studies — a study of the existing school buildings and a study of school enrollments.

A WELL PLANNED SCHOOL



FIFTH STREET JUNIOR HIGH

Modern, efficient, safe building

Central location

Adequate play space

No traffic hazards

Planned for community use

Out-dated Schools—

In the opinion of this educational expert some of our elementary schools were beyond any hope of ever meeting today's educational requirements. "Outmoded, unsafe, flimsy, and smelly" are words that were frequently used to describe the condition of these schools. "They were good in their day, but like the Model T Ford, the wall telephone with its batteries and crank, and the wood burning locomotive, their day has passed." The schools which were considered as hopelessly outdated and which should eventually be abandoned were: Hannibal Hamlin, Valentine, Larkin, Elm and Longfellow. Lincoln School presented a slightly better impression, but a complete renovation was recommended. The other two elementary schools—Fairmount and Mary Snow—were considered basically sound and with some improvements could continue to serve the City.

This survey, then, disclosed that out of nine elementary schools only three were capable of meeting modern standards; the remaining five were substandard and should be eventually abandoned.

and More Children—

How many new elementary schools do we need in the future to replace these antiquated buildings?

Before he could answer this question Mr. Wilson had to know the size of future school enrollments. After studying past trends in yearly birth rates and school enrollments he predicted:

the elementary school enrollment of 2,625 children in 1947 would increase to 4,500 children by 1958, and the enrollment would finally level off at about 3,100 children by 1968.

As a preliminary test of these estimates Mr. Wilson's enrollment estimates for 1948 and 1949 have been 2% under the actual enrollments for these same years.

These enrollment estimates will be checked each year against the actual enrollments. If there is a decided difference in the figures the school plan will be changed to meet the new conditions.

THE WILSON RECOMMENDATIONS

To sum up: on one hand Bangor has five elementary schools which handicap modern teaching methods and on the other hand Bangor has a swelling school enrollment. The already sagging camel's back will have to carry several more straws.

To meet this problem Mr. Wilson recommended:

- 1) To house the peak enrollment Bangor will have to continue using many of the outdated buildings. Hannibal Hamlin, Valentine, Larkin, Elm and Longfellow should be discontinued as soon as this high enrollment pressure is off.
- 2) To replace these schools, and also to meet the peak enrollment, Bangor should have three new 20-room elementary schools, two on the West Side and one on the East Side. The final future elementary school plant would be: Fairmount and two new schools on the West Side; Mary Snow, a remodeled Lincoln and one new school on the East Side.
- 3) The secondary school plant of two junior high schools and one senior high school will not need additional schools to house the normal future enrollments.

THE SCHOOL PLAN

These recommendations are the basis for the school section of the master plan. The Planning Board has supplemented the Wilson Report with a more detailed analysis of elementary school locations and sites, and a coordination of schools and recreation spaces.

An elementary school should be conveniently reached by a majority of its pupils; if possible no child should have to walk further than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The location should encourage the schools use as a neighborhood center for social and recreational activity by all age groups. The school should be related to the major traffic streets in such a way that few children are endangered by street crossings. Sufficient land should be available for a school site of 5 acres which will provide space for a building and a playground to be used throughout the year.

The map facing page 8 shows the location of existing and proposed schools.

The West Side

Mr. Wilson recommended that an expanded Fairmount School and two new schools comprise the final elementary school plant for the West Side. The City has already acquired approximately 3.03 acres next to the 5th Street Junior High School for one of the new schools. The Planning Board recommends Coe Park as the site for the other new school. The 2.30 acres of Coe Park between Ohio Street and Court Street is the only remaining open land in this vicinity which has possibilities for development as a school site. This site is not ideal but is the only avail-

able one that can effectively serve this west central section. Because 2.39 acres is too small for an adequate school site it is strongly recommended that more land be acquired before the school is built.

This three building elementary school plant should serve the West Side for many years. However it may not be too early to point out that a site for a school should be reserved in the section between Webster Avenue and the Odlin Road before any extensive residential development takes place. None of the future three schools could effectively serve this district.

The East Side

The Wilson Report proposed a final elementary school plant for the East Side comprised of Mary Snow School, a renovated Lincoln building and one new school.

While the Lincoln building is old and in poor condition, its plan and outside walls make it worth keeping after a complete renovation. It is well located in relation to the children whom it must serve. However its site (0.92 acres) is too small for adequate outside play area. The only opportunity for expanding this site is by using Chapin Park. It is recommended that a part of the park be used as a year-round playground which could provide the necessary play space for the school. It is also recommended that Somerset Street between Palm Street and Forest Avenue be closed. This would not deny street access to any private property, and would cause little inconvenience to traffic.

The third East Side School in the Wilson Report was proposed in the vicinity of O'Loughlin's Greenhouses on Mt. Hope Avenue. The Planning Board has recommended a site between the Garland Street Athletic Field and Fruit Street. This is the best possible site in the vicinity and will provide the most effective service to eastern Bangor. Its location next to Garland Street School offers administrative advantages, and Garland Field can be used for some of the necessary play activities. However as the field is now used by both the High School and the Junior High School the site for the new school should be large enough to accommodate its own playground.

SUMMARY

We have accepted Mr. Wilson's proposals for a future six building elementary school plant because it was based on the need for adequate, modern buildings to serve a swelling school enrollment. We also feel that it may not be too early to point out that a seventh school may be needed between Webster Avenue and the Odlin Road if this area develops in the future. The City should be preparing to carry out these proposals. One of the best preparations is to acquire suitable sites well in advance of the need. By choosing sites early the City will be able to select large, economical sites which are conveniently located. Land held in reserve for such community uses is a logical step towards an orderly City growth.

PLAYGROUND ACTIVITY



NEWBURY STREET PLAYGROUND

THE TENTATIVE PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

Why Recreation?

Recreation can mean youngsters playing baseball or oldsters playing bridge. It can mean walking through a park or sailing a boat.

We all need some type of play! We all need a change from the daily work routine!

The case for recreation has been proven time and time again — recreation is a must in the normal and healthful life of every person.

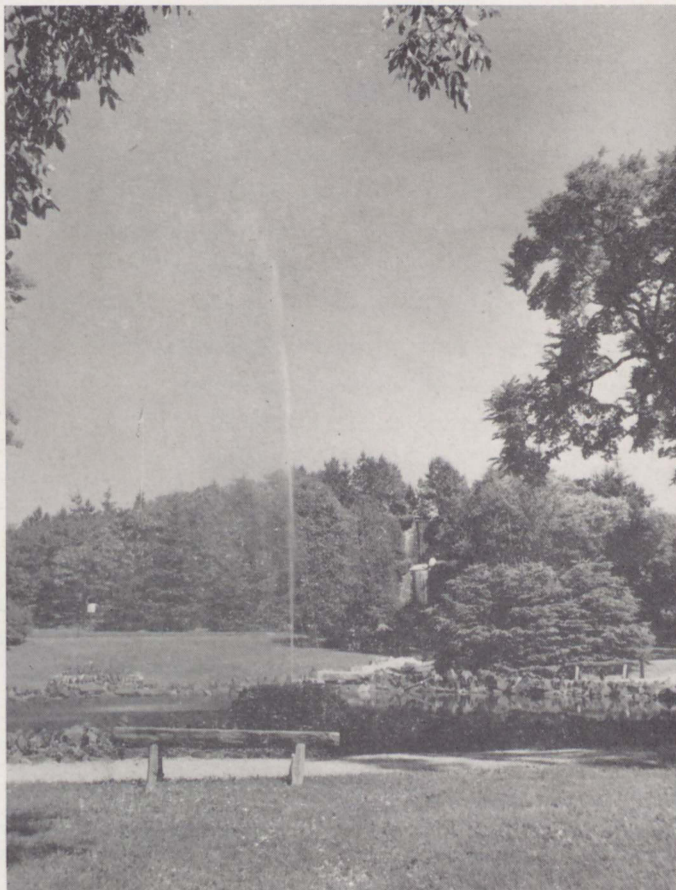
Futhermore we have an increasing amount of leisure time available for recreation. Working hours are becoming shorter and shorter. Modern machinery and “gadgets” have eliminated or shortened many of our daily drudgeries. Daylight saving time and the wonders of electric lighting have extended the length of the active day. Recreation can help fill these spare hours with wholesome fun.

We all know what can happen to our children during their spare hours unless we provide constructive activities. Juvenile delinquency has often pointed out the need for recreational opportunities to keep the children off the streets and out of trouble. The children more than anything else have quickened the public’s interest in recreation facilities. Because of this public interest cities are assuming more and more responsibility for many types of recreation areas.

What Does Bangor Have?

For outdoor recreation Bangor has approximately 156 acres of public park and playground space. Only about 50 acres are partly developed. Some of these

A RESTFUL PARK



GROTTO CASCADE PARK

acres are used for quiet, relaxing types of recreation areas such as the Kenduskeag Mall, Pierce Memorial Park and Davenport Park. Some are in active play areas such as Newbury Street Playground and Garland Street Athletic Field. Some, such as Chapin Park and Fairmount Park, were originally designed as informal parks, but now are partly used for playgrounds.

Indoor recreation has been provided by the City, semi-public organizations and commercial enterprises. Gymnasiums of the Fifth Street School, Garland Street School, Fairmount School and Mary Snow School and the City Auditorium are used by the community as well as the schools. The Bangor Public Library provides entertainment and learning for a great number of people. The Y. M. C. A. has many facilities for a complete recreation and social program: game rooms, club rooms, a library, a gymnasium, a small indoor swimming pool, and an indoor rifle range. The Columbia Street Community Center, the Hebrew Center and other organization buildings are used for social gatherings. Motion Picture Theatres and bowling alleys fill their places in Bangor's indoor recreation facilities.

These recreation areas and facilities plus the surrounding mountains, lakes, and sea coast help Bangorians relax, an essential part of today's living.

Do we need more recreation areas and facilities? Perhaps a better question is — does Bangor have enough of the right types of recreation areas in the right places?

What Does Bangor Need?

The Young People Speak. A survey was made in the Bangor schools in the spring of 1949. One of the questions was, "what would you like to do if you had a chance?" 779 boys in the senior and junior high schools answered this question. Here are the answers:

360	wanted more swimming
280	wanted more baseball
250	wanted more winter sports
248	wanted more basketball
210	wanted more football
129	wanted co-ed canteens
95	wanted more crafts
87	wanted more tennis

The same boys were asked where they frequently played. 200 listed "streets" and 282 listed "vacant lots." We don't want our children playing in the streets, and we have no guarantee that the vacant lots will always be vacant.

The Experts Say. The National Park Service and the National Recreation Association have set a standard of 10 acres of park and recreation space for each 1,000 people in a city. According to these standards Bangor needs about 350 acres of municipal park land at the present time. Our existing 150 acres is less than one-half of this standard.

However quantity isn't enough. We need the right kind of recreation space in the right place. A formal park on Outer Hammond Street isn't going to help the kids play baseball near 2nd Street. A playground isn't going to help older people who want a restful park.

As city recreation programs have expanded so has the demand for several types of recreation areas. They can be classified into four general groups:

Active Areas

Playfields are needed for older youths and adults. Playfields provide space for such games as baseball, football, field hockey, tennis, and horseshoes. Parts of them may be used for playgrounds, lawn areas, and landscape park areas. The site should be at least 10 acres in size, and it should be within ½ mile of every home.

Playgrounds provide active recreation space for children under 14 years of age. They should offer such sports as softball, tennis, handball, and roller skating. One corner may have playground apparatus and a wading pool. Playgrounds should preferably be located at elementary schools. If possible they should be 5 acres in size and be within ¼ mile of every home. (Three out of every four children attending Bangor's summer playground program came from within ¼ mile of the playgrounds.)

Passive Areas

A city needs green space for quiet relaxation. Small parks and malls make the city more attractive and can be used as quiet resting places. Larger neighborhood parks provide passive recreation for all sections of the city. They should be well landscaped and include such facilities as benches, walks, and little children's play space. Still larger parks and landscape strips provide a variety of recreational activities for all age groups. Parts of these parks should be in various types of woodland, open lawn, meadow, and stream valley. A day camp, bird sanctuary, botanical garden and shelters are often desirable features.

Special Areas

Some activities, such as golf, swimming, and indoor sports, need special areas or facilities.

Regional Areas

Regional recreation areas are found outside the city limits. They include State and National Parks, lakes, mountains, and points of scenic interest.

The above paragraphs indicate the types, amounts, and locations of the recreational needs of a city plan.

BANGOR'S TENTATIVE PARK AND RECREATION PLAN

Using the above standards as a guide the City Planning Board has drawn up a tentative plan for parks and recreation areas. The plan is not a standardized ideal plan but is a tailor made plan to fit Bangor. Because of rough, hilly land or restricted space some playgrounds will not provide all the normal game area and will require supporting play areas elsewhere. In congested sections of the City a neighborhood park may have to provide active recreation space. In this connection it should be stressed that the inclusion of a playground in a park if properly landscaped should not seriously detract from the value of the park. A playground or playfield with landscaping can be and should be an attractive asset to its neighborhood.

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Park and Recreation Plan. Many of the proposals relate to the use of parks and other land already owned by the City. Other proposals are for new areas to be acquired by the City. Some school areas have been included because of the belief that they should be part of a year-round recreation plan.

Again, this plan cannot be carried out tomorrow, but will take a period of years to achieve. It's a plan showing a system of parks and recreation areas properly distributed which the Planning Board believes is desirable to work towards in future years.

The map facing page 16 shows the location of existing and proposed playfields and playgrounds. The map facing page 16 is the complete plan for parks and recreation areas.

Active Areas

Playfields — Bangor should have four playfields: Bass Park, Fairmount School,

Mary Snow School and Garland Street Athletic Field. 3 of the 4 are already of sufficient size. Additional land needs to be acquired to enlarge the Fairmount School property to playfield size.

Playgrounds — Bangor should have 15 playgrounds including playgrounds at the four playfields. 12 of the 15 are located at existing parks, play areas or schools. Some are already designed for playgrounds, others need further development, and still others, such as the "2nd St. Lot," need development and expansion. This leaves 3 playgrounds which need to be acquired to serve areas of the city which are without playgrounds. If the city continues to grow as expected we may need to reserve an additional 4 playground sites for future use.

Passive Areas

The city should encourage an increase in the number of small parks. There are odd shaped lots and corners throughout the city which could provide open, green spaces. Some of the abandoned school sites and other city property might well be used for parks. There is no park in Bangor which provides an unobstructed view of one of our principal recreational assets — the Penobscot River. It seems only proper that the people of Bangor should have the opportunity to enjoy the river from a park vantage point. Therefore the Planning Board recommends the acquisition of land south of State Street and west of the Eastern Maine General Hospital for a park.

Bangor also needs 13 neighborhood parks. 10 of these are located at existing parks or school areas which leaves 3 parks to be acquired in the future. 2 additional neighborhood parks may be needed as the city expands. Some neighborhood parks, such as Broadway Park and Chapin Park must also provide playground space. If the playground area is properly landscaped it should not seriously detract from the value of the park or the surrounding property.

We also need larger parks for picnicking, hiking, camping and nature study. One of these parks should be an enlarged Prentiss Woods. Already we have a chance to add adjacent tax foreclosed land to the park. The other large park should be formed around the 44 acres of Crosby Woods now owned by the Boy Scouts. A plan should be worked out with the Boy Scouts so that the part open to the public will be suitably located.

A Special Park for Bangor—



The Kenduskeag Stream Valley is one of Bangor's greatest natural features. A stream running through the heart of a city is a unique asset and deserves to be developed and protected for its aesthetic and recreational value.

ABOVE FRANKLIN STREET

The Bangor "Civic Improvement Committee" had this to say about the Kenduskeag Stream Valley in 1912 — "Public grounds extensions should go up this val-

ley to include the splendid wooded bluffs with connections to such an existing reservation as Summit Park, or up such a valley as passes through the Prentice Estate to Broadway Park."

The City is indeed fortunate that most of the natural beauty of this valley has been preserved for so many years. In order to protect and encourage the recreational development of this stream valley we recommend that the City acquire for park use strips of land bordering on both sides of the stream from Franklin Street to a point well beyond the built-up section of Bangor. The width of this strip would vary according to the topography and existing buildings. Much of this land is too steep for any building use and it is a logical step to place it in park use.

Little needs to be done to improve the valley for a park. There is a need for a footpath along the stream on one side or the other for its entire length. This would provide the opportunity to walk in a park from Hammond Street to the Maxfield Bridge and beyond. Benches could be provided at points of interest such as the covered bridge, the gorge and Lovers Leap. The park could serve as a "laboratory" for school science and nature classes and local bird groups. One or two areas could be developed with picnic tables and fireplaces. Skating could be enjoyed at several points on the stream. Developed in such a way the Kenduskeag Valley Park would provide many sources of quiet recreation for the people of Bangor.

Special Areas

Swimming — One of Bangor's greatest needs is for a safe, sanitary and convenient place to swim. Both the Penobscot River and the Kenduskeag Stream are heavily polluted and unsafe for swimming. To make the best of a bad situation, the City Recreation Department has established a beach at Green Lake for use in its swimming program. However their program has been limited to the comparatively few children that could be transported to the lake, which is 19 miles from the center of Bangor.

Swimming and its attendant sun bathing are popular and healthful activities and everything should be done to encourage them. The increased recreational value should easily offset the cost of providing and maintaining proper facilities.

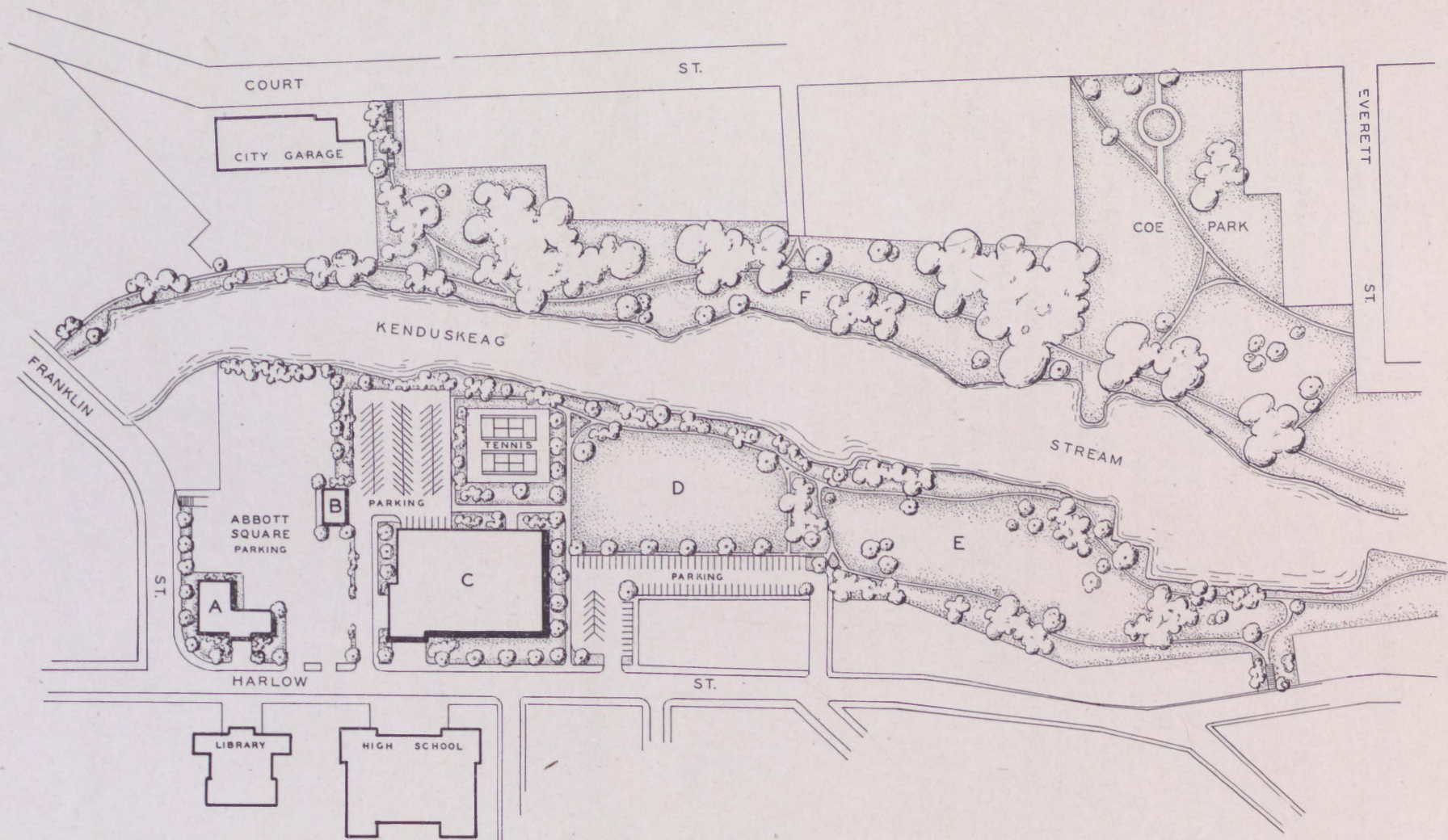
We recommend that an outdoor pool be constructed at Bass Park. While Bass Park is not centrally located it is one of the few parks in the city that can properly contain a pool with its bath house, beach, and parking space. Such a well constructed pool and proper facilities would prove to be a tremendous recreational asset to the city.

Indoor Recreation

The City has had plans drawn for a War Memorial Building to be erected on the site of the present auditorium on Main Street adjacent to Bass Park. Designed primarily to accommodate large spectator crowds, the building would also be a recreation center, with rooms and facilities for active and quiet games.

However the Memorial Building will not fulfill the needs of Bangor High School for an adequate, well located gymnasium.

Over a period of several years the City has acquired approximately 3 acres of land (exclusive of Abbott Square) on Harlow Street across from the High School. We recommend that this land and additional land be used as a site for a future high school gymnasium. The proposed building should include an indoor



CITY HALL (POSSIBLE SITE) A
 EXISTING HEATING PLANT B
 HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM C
 AND COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL
 PLAYGROUND AND DRILL FIELD D
 INFORMAL PARK, PICNIC AREA E
 STREAM VALLEY PARK STRIP F

A PROPOSED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
 OF THE LOWER
 KENDUSKEAG STREAM VALLEY

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CITY PLANNING BOARD

swimming pool for the use of all community groups. An indoor pool is a necessity in a city the size of Bangor and would fill a gap in our indoor recreational facilities.

A part of this site should be used for a small recreation area for the high school and the neighborhood children.

Other special areas — a few notes

Some of the other activities that need consideration in the recreation plan are:

fishing and boating — the people of Bangor should support the efforts of the Atlantic Sea-Run Salmon Commission in their efforts to restore salmon to the Penobscot River. The proposed park south of the hospital could be used as a boat dock and as an approach to the salmon pool. If the pollution in the Kenduskeag Stream is reduced more fishing and other recreational use of this stream can be made.

scenic interest — Summit Park is an additional point which needs protection in order to preserve the view of the urban section of Bangor as well as Katahdin and other distant mountains. To provide some protection, the bird sanctuary north of the park should remain in its present use.

historical interest — in the past many sites and buildings of historical significance have been neglected in the march of city expansion. The City should aid in any effort to preserve historical sites for the education and recreation of future generations.

Although Jacob Buswell, the first settler of Bangor, chose a site for his cabin near the Kenduskeag Stream, the first settlement village of Bangor was at the mouth of Penjejawock Stream, now Meadow Brook, near the eastern edge of the city. In order to commemorate this site, a small area should be made into an historical park. With a small amount of landscaping, the area between the brook, Meadow Brook Road and State Street could serve this purpose.

Regional Recreation

Our recreation is not confined to the City of Bangor but must be supplemented by recreation elsewhere in the region. This is a region of unusually charming sea-coast, lakes and mountains. Plans for developing these resources are important to the citizens of Bangor, not only for their own recreation but because much of their income is derived from the money brought into the region by outside visitors.

In 1935 the Maine State Planning Board made several recommendations concerning recreation areas in Maine which would affect Bangor's region:

Maine needs a better system of state and national parks. Even today state and national parks are chiefly localized in comparatively few areas.

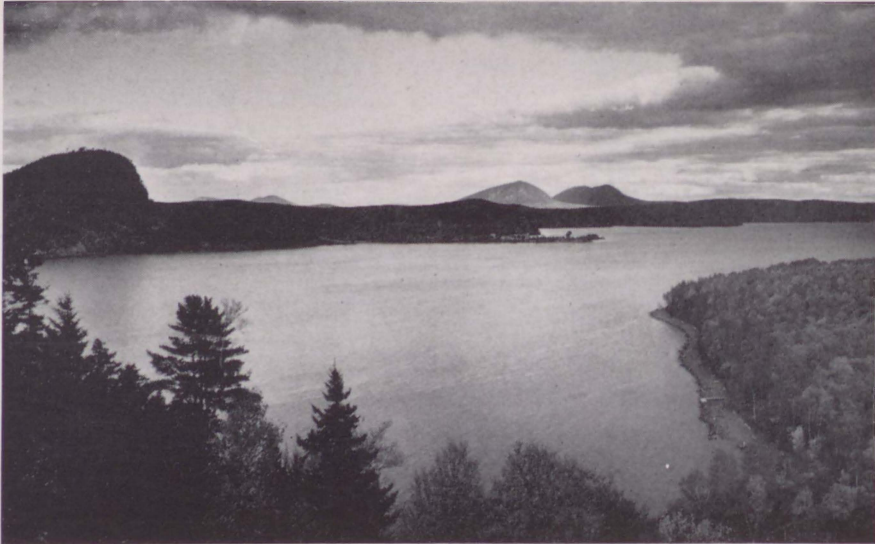
To connect the parts of this park system Maine should have a system of parkways and freeways. These roads would open vast areas to recreational use, and give better access to a number of state parks and historic forts.

Maine needs to promote highway beautification and roadside improvement. We should have more public camping and picnicking grounds. (Today, in 1949, the nearest State picnic ground is 30 miles from Bangor. The nearest state camp site is 50 miles away.)

These recommendations indicate the type of recreation planning which Bangor needs on a regional basis. Bangor should support any moves to develop regional recreation plans.

Summary

The provision of certain types of recreation areas is a municipal responsibility. Playfields, playgrounds, parks and special areas are needed to provide well balanced recreation opportunities for all the citizens of Bangor. The Park and Recreation plan is a plan for providing these areas — where they are needed. It is a plan which has been coordinated with other partly completed elements of the City Master Plan.



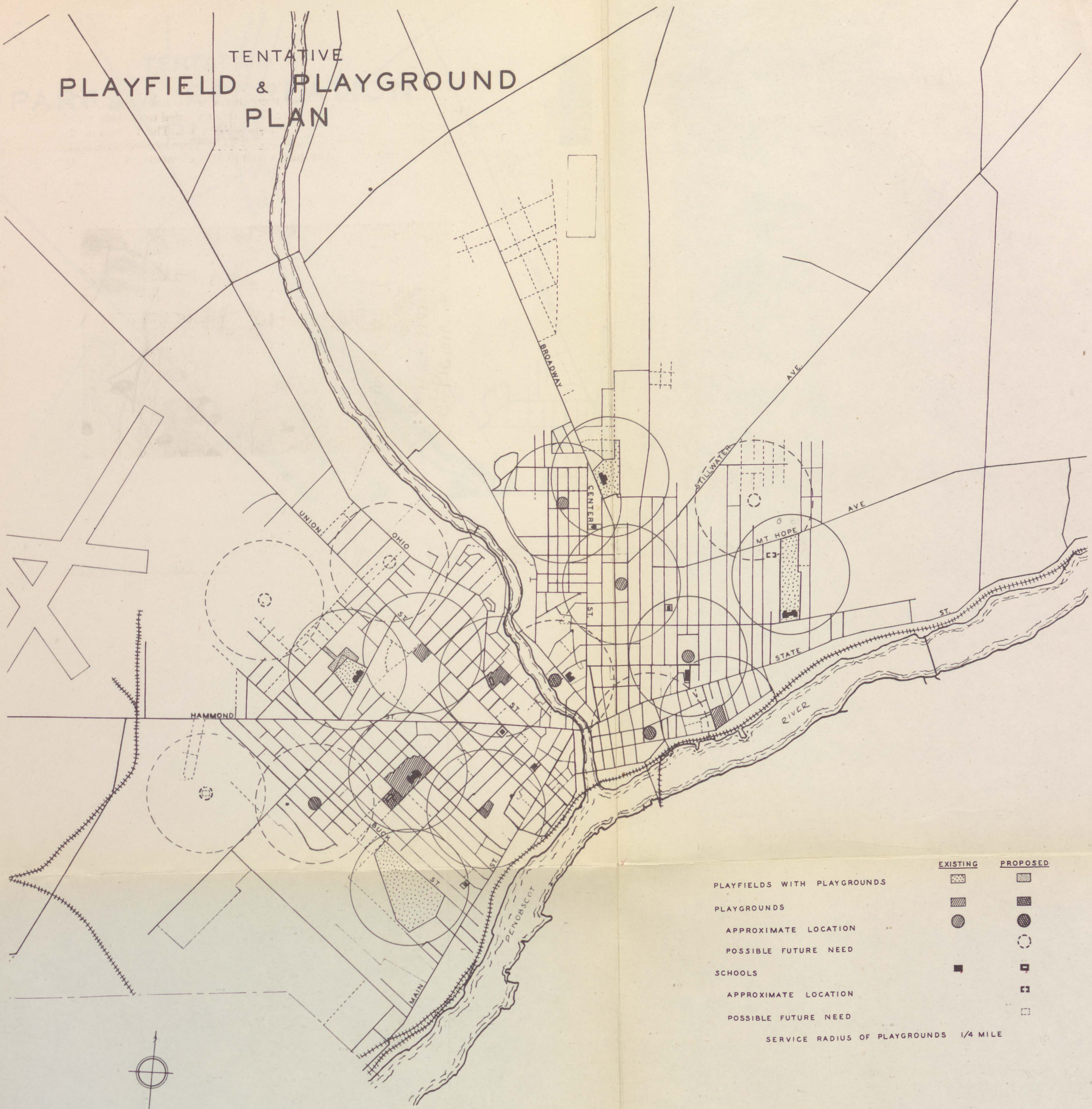
BEYOND BANGOR

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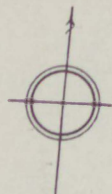
In the preparation of this report several city departments and community organizations were contacted for information and suggestions. Chief among these were the Recreation Department and the Advisory Recreational Committee, the Department of Public Works, the Building Inspector, School Authorities, the Bangor Historical Society, the Association of Social Agencies, and the Bird Conservation Club. The City Planning Board gratefully acknowledges the assistance of these groups and other organizations.

Photographs — courtesy of the Recreation Department, School Department, Bangor Chamber of Commerce, and Professor Marion J. Bradshaw.

TENTATIVE PLAYFIELD & PLAYGROUND PLAN



- | | EXISTING | PROPOSED |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| PLAYFIELDS WITH PLAYGROUNDS | | |
| PLAYGROUNDS | | |
| APPROXIMATE LOCATION | | |
| POSSIBLE FUTURE NEED | | |
| SCHOOLS | | |
| APPROXIMATE LOCATION | | |
| POSSIBLE FUTURE NEED | | |
- SERVICE RADIUS OF PLAYGROUNDS 1/4 MILE

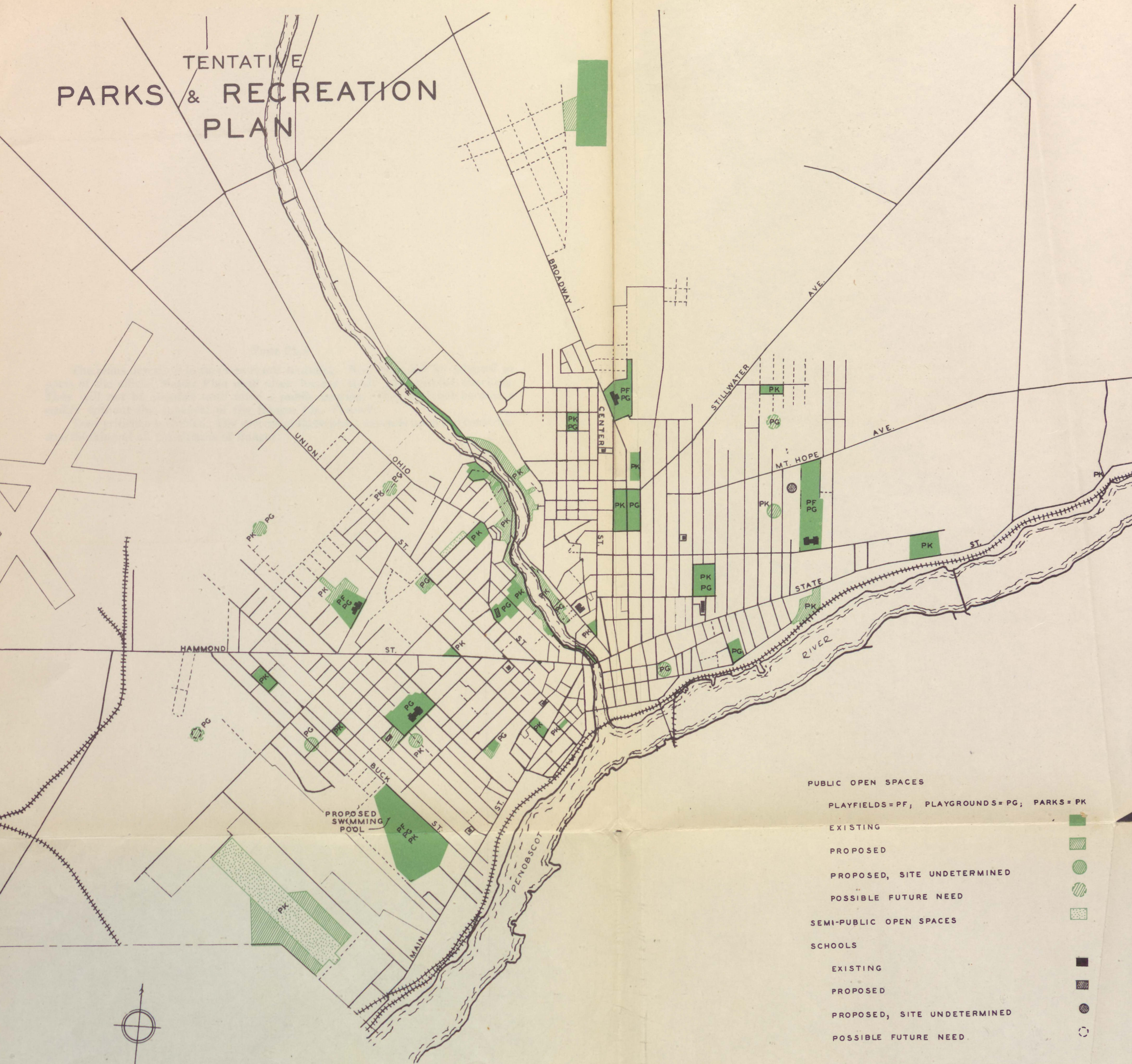


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CITY OF BANGOR, MAINE

PREPARED BY THE
CITY PLANNING BOARD

TENTATIVE PARKS & RECREATION PLAN



SCALE
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CITY OF BANGOR, MAINE

PREPARED BY THE
CITY PLANNING BOARD

Your Plan

The plans described in this report are tentative. They will not be adopted as parts of the official Master Plan until after further study and careful checking. They will not be adopted until after a public hearing. They will not become a reality without the approval of the Bangor City Council.

Your criticism is invited. The success of these plans depends upon the constructive thinking of all the citizens of Bangor.