

Spatial Justice Studio Report (2018-2019)

The Distribution of Public Recreation and Sport Amenities and Socioeconomic
Characteristics in Communities: An Application of Distributive Justice Framework

May 1, 2019

Sangkwon Lee, Ph. D.
Visiting Professor
Department of Health, Physical Education & Sport Studies
Winston Salem State University
E-mail: lees@wssu.edu
Phone: 336-750-2717

The Distribution of Public Recreation and Sport Amenities and Socioeconomic Characteristics in Communities: An Application of Distributive Justice Framework

Introduction

Environmental justice is always considered as one of the core values of a society. The concept of environmental justice (especially distributive justice) should be applied to every aspects of community development. Most of the environmental justice literature has treated minorities as a magnet for polluting industry and maintained that the distribution of toxic and hazardous facilities is also a function of whites having the power to expel and exclude the dirtiest industries from their neighborhoods. The concept of environmental justice has been applied to assess whether natural resources and built resources are equally or equitably distributed.

From a distributive justice standpoint, just distribution can be defined as equal distribution of benefits and burdens among individuals or groups. An analysis of the distributive justice allows to comprehend who gets what and why. Theoretically, recreation and sport amenities can be thought of as a foundation for regional quality of life attributes (Power, 1988). With regard to the economic effects associated with public recreation and sport amenities, Roback (1982) found that local recreation and sport amenities affected land prices, local wages, and housing rent. Porell (1982) also addressed that both economic and amenity factors were important determinants of migration.

Despite the importance of public recreation and sport amenities in a community, some studies found that the public recreation and sport amenities were disproportionately distributed across different groups in a community. Wetmett and Henderson (1998) found that recreation sites were unequally distributed among different race and income groups. Most of community

recreational amenities were built close to affluent communities. It is not difficult to find that many inner city communities or low-income communities do not have well maintained public recreation and sport amenities. The lack of public recreation and sport amenities eventually leads to limited accessibility to them and causes a variety of health disparities among residents.

It is worth noting that equal access to sport and recreational resources and facilities plays a key role in making a community more livable, sustainable, and equitable. Thus, this study looked at the distribution of public recreation and sport amenities as well as how socioeconomic components affect the distribution of them across residents in the community. Public recreation and sport amenities typically include parks, recreational facilities, sports facilities, and community sports programs. The research questions are twofold: 1) how are public recreation and sport amenities distributed in the communities? and 2) how do the distribution of public recreation and sport amenities relate to socioeconomic components in the communities?

Distributive Justice Framework

From a distributive justice perspective, it is meaningful to look at how public sport and recreational resources are distributed in a community. Thus, this study used a distributive justice framework to examine whether certain socioeconomic and racial groups are discriminated against regarding the distribution of public recreation and sport amenities.

The main question of distributive justice has been addressed about how benefits and burdens can be distributed in the fairest way. Egalitarian approach frames this as a question of relative distribution and focuses on inequality between social groups or geographical areas, asking why certain groups or areas have higher or lower accessibility levels. Three main political philosophies with respect to resources distribution are utilitarianism, liberalism, and libertarianism.

Utilitarianism

Utilitarianism is focusing on the distribution of welfare and addresses the greatest good for the greatest number. Utility is a measure of well-being and is the ultimate objective of all public and private actions. The proper goal of the government is to maximize the sum of utility achieved by everyone in society. To utilitarianism, thus, the fairest distribution is whatever distribution that maximizes aggregate welfare.

Liberalism

John Rawls' egalitarianism addresses that social and economic inequalities can only be considered that fair if they simultaneously derive from a situation of fair equality of opportunity and work to the benefit of the least advantaged members of society (Rawls, 2001). In this view, public policies should aim to raise the welfare of the worst-off person in society.

Libertarianism

Libertarianism recognizes that all individuals equally share some fundamental rights and the freedom to choose how to lead one's life according to one's values and goals without interference by the state or others. Libertarians claim that free markets are inherently just and work as the primary instrument to promote justice. Therefore, government should not take from some individuals and give to others to achieve any particular distribution. Libertarians conclude that equality of opportunities is more important than equality of distribution.

The Importance of Public Recreation and Sport Amenities

Some studies confirmed the notion that location-specific amenities including natural and built amenities were positively associated with economic growth (Deller et al., 2001; Marcouiller, Kim, & Deller, 2004). Recreation and sports amenities provide opportunities for local residents to engage in desired recreational activities and may add to the attractiveness of an

area leading to economic gains. With regard to health and physical activity, accessibility to local quality community recreation and sport facilities and programs is of particular importance to residents' physical activity accrual (Corder, Sallis, Crespo, & Elder, 2011).

The availability of neighborhood recreational facilities, the proximity of parks and playgrounds, and the number of play areas within walking distance of home were associated with higher physical activity in youth (Davidson & Lawson, 2006; Cohen et al., 2007). Parks with more features were more likely to be used for physical activity. Park facilities were more important than were park amenities. Of the park facilities, trails had the strongest relationship with park use for physical activity (Kaczynski, Potwarka, & Saelens, 2008). From a distributive justice perspective, many studies addressed not only the equal distribution of parks and recreational amenities but also the accessibility to the resources by socioeconomic status. In lower socioeconomic status (SES) communities, having convenient and safe access to inexpensive recreation and sport programs in nearby parks and recreation centers may be the only opportunity that residents have for physical activity. However, some studies showed that lower-income groups often had less access to physical activity programming and well-maintained and safe park and recreational facilities. Parks were used less in low-income than in high-income neighborhoods, largely explained by fewer supervised activities and marketing or outreach efforts (Babey, Hastert, Yu, & Brown, 2008; Cohen et al., 2013; McKenzie et al., 2013).

In the U.S., the average neighborhood park of 8.8 acres averaged 20 users/hour or an estimated 1,533 person hours of weekly use. Walking loops and gymnasias each generated 221 hours/week of moderate to vigorous physical activity. Seniors represented 4% of park users, but 20% of the general population. Programming and marketing were associated with 37% and 63%

more hours of moderate to vigorous physical activity/week in parks, respectively (Cohen, Han, Nagel et al., 2016).

To address the importance of distributive justice in various types of community developments, this study investigated the distribution of public recreation and sport amenities and its relationship with residents' socioeconomic status in the communities. The findings of this study could help inform policy-decision makers within local community agencies to improve equity of public parks and recreation amenities use and program design. In addition, the findings of this study could also substantiate the consideration of economic and health disparities in the design and operation of public recreation and sport amenities.

Research Method

This study employed two primary methodological approaches: spatial analysis and statistical analysis. To examine how public recreation and sport amenities are distributed, spatial analysis was employed. Spatial analysis examined the number of public parks, recreation and sports facilities in the study area.

Multiple regression analysis was employed to investigate the relationships between the distribution of public recreation and sport amenities and socioeconomic variables such as median household income, minority rate, crime rate, poverty rate, health insurance expenditure, and exercise participation rate in the study area. For the analysis of dichotomy variables, this study also used logistic regression analysis. This study used *ArcGIS Community Analyst* for spatial analyses and *Stata* for statistical analyses.

The study area was Forsyth County, North Carolina. The unit of analysis was a census tract which is an area roughly equivalent to a neighborhood established by the U.S. Bureau of Census. A census tract generally encompasses a population between 2,500 to 8,000 people. Forsyth

County, NC consists of 93 census tracts. The spatial data for the parks layer were obtained from MapForsyth, the City-County Geographic Information Office. A variety of socioeconomic data were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Census.

Table 1. Description of Variables

Variable	Description	Year
Park	Number of park	2018
Park size	Size of park (square miles)	2018
Median household income	Median household income	2018
Poverty	Households below the poverty level (%)	2016
Minority	Minority population (%)	2018
Health expenditure	Health insurance expenditure	2018
Crime index	Total crime index (national average = 100)	2018
Exercise	Jogging or walking	2018

Results

Forsyth County in North County is located in the Triad Piedmont area. The largest city in the county is the city of Winston-Salem, which is the fifth largest city in North Carolina. Forsyth County is comprised of 9 cities and towns. The poverty rate of the county is 18.7% while those of US and North Carolina are 13.4% and 14.7%, respectively (Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau, 2017). The median household income of the county is \$48,369 and 88.5% of total population are high school graduate or higher.

In Forsyth County, total 105 public parks and sport facilities exist. The Recreation and Parks Department of the City of Winston-Salem operates and maintains 74 public parks that have 51 picnic shelters, 47 playgrounds, 43 soccer fields, 47 softball fields, 112 tennis courts, 17 recreation centers, 8 swimming pools, 6 volleyball courts, 25 basketball courts, and a football field (City of Winston-Salem, 2018). In addition, the city also maintains 25 miles of 14 greenways, incorporating paved and unpaved trails, boardwalks, and bridges.

Table 2. Profile of Forsyth County, North Carolina (2017)

Demographic Indicators	
Population	368,362
Median age	38.2
Educational attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5%
Median household income	48,369
Individual below poverty level	18.7 %
Race and Hispanic origin	368,362
White alone	250,746
Black or African American alone	99,988
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,338
Asian alone	9,772
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone	804
Some other race	11,926

Source: US Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table 3. Distribution of Public Parks by Socioeconomic Indicators

	Number of park					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
Median household income						
Below \$50,000	9	15	11	4	2	41
\$50,001- \$100,000	15	22	8	1	0	46
Above \$100,001	2	2	1	1	0	6
Poverty rate						
Below 20%	18	26	10	2	0	56
20% - 40%	6	8	7	1	2	24
40% - 80%	2	5	3	3	0	13
Crime index						
23-149	22	21	5	2	0	50
150-300	3	12	7	3	1	26
301-463	1	6	8	1	1	17
Minority rate						
Below 33%	15	18	6	2	0	41
34% - 63%	9	11	6	0	1	27
64% - 100%	2	10	8	4	1	25

Table 3 presents that the areas that show high poverty rate have relatively less number of public parks compared with the lower poverty rate areas. The high crime rate and high minority rate areas have less number of parks and sport amenities.

Figures 1 through 4 present that how public parks and sport amenities are distributed by socioeconomic status.

Figure 1. Public Parks and Sport Amenities and Income in Forsyth County

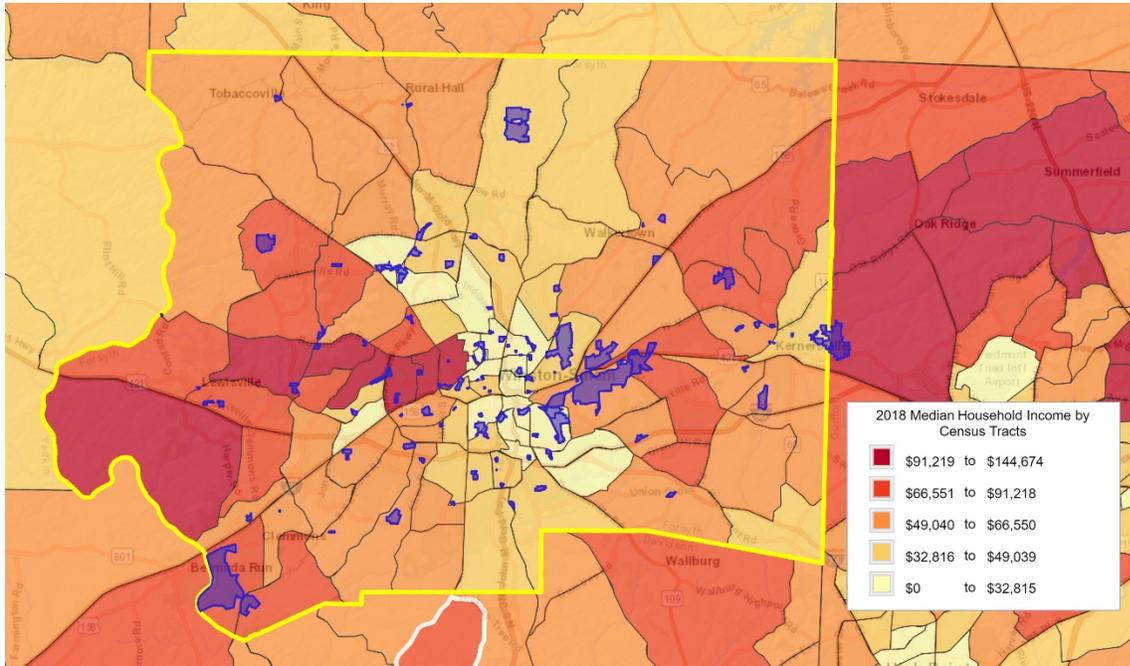


Figure 2. Public Parks and Sport Amenities and Minority in Forsyth County

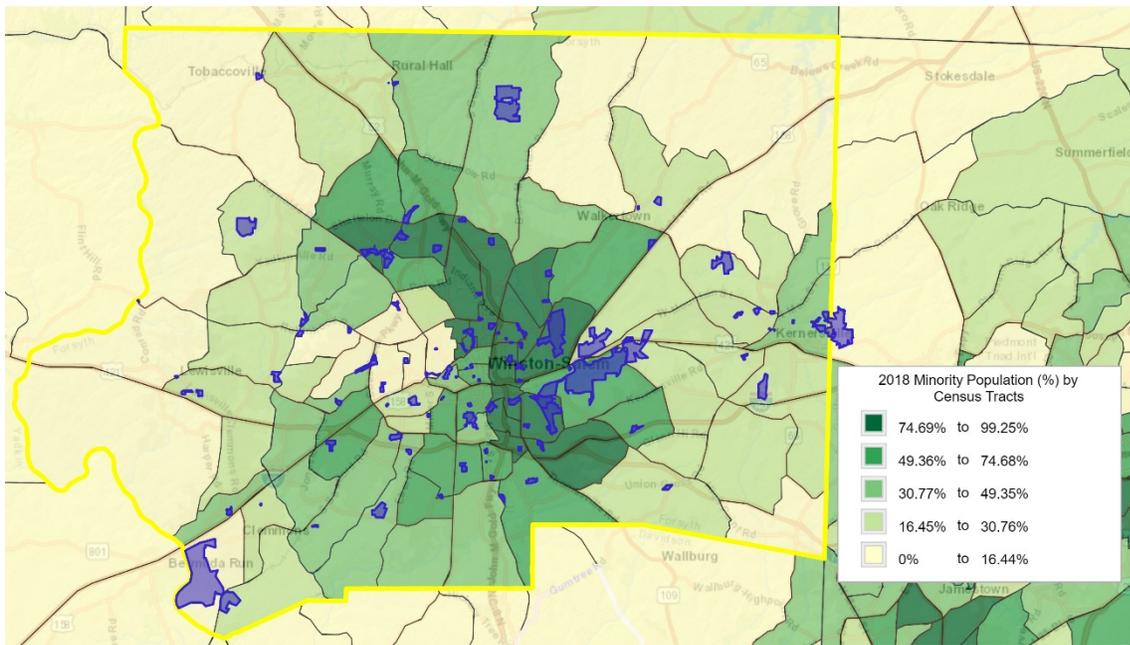


Figure 3. Public Parks and Sport Amenities and Crime Index in Forsyth County

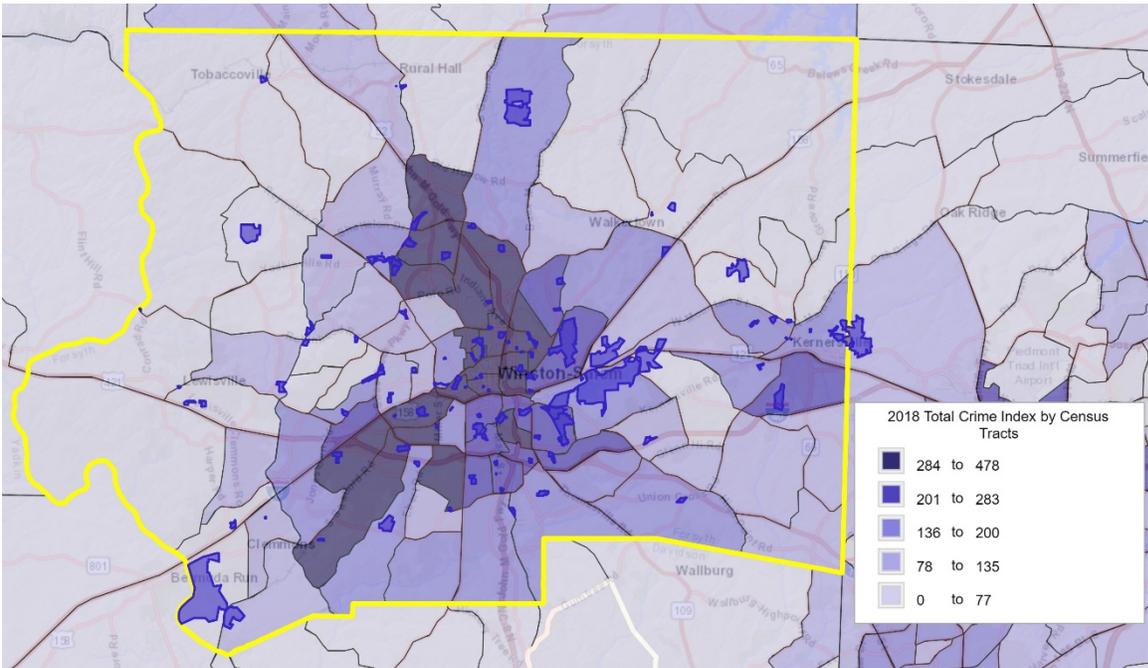
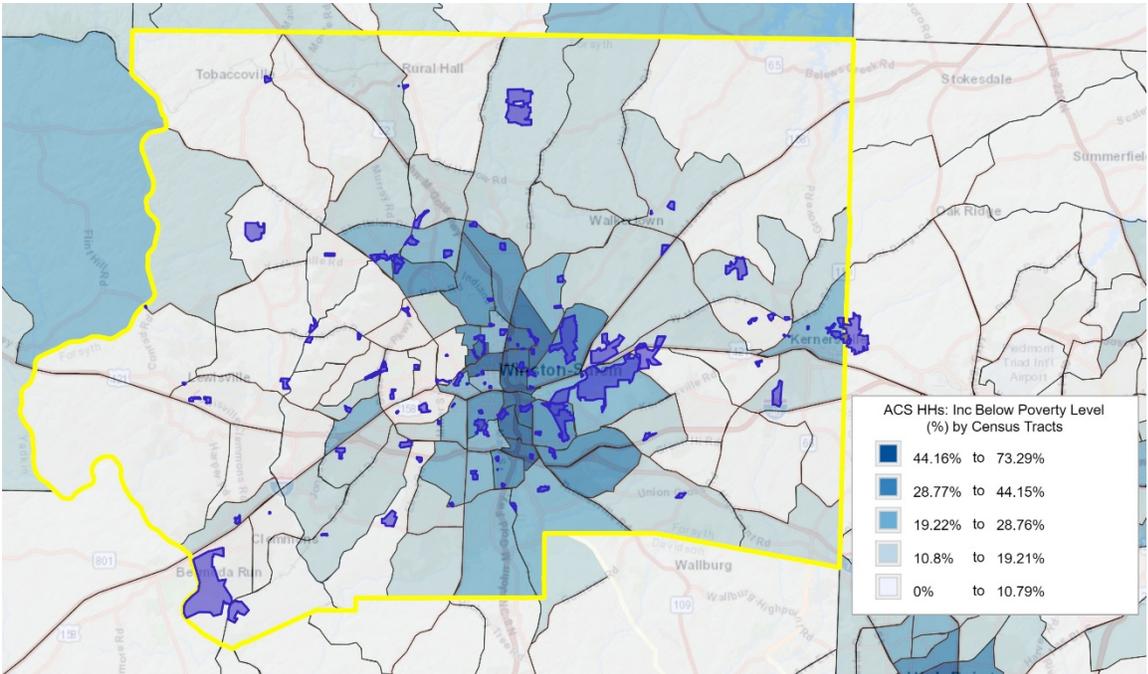


Figure 4. Public Parks and Sport Amenities and Poverty in Forsyth County



Source: US Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey

Park Accessibility

A more common approach for measuring park accessibility used in previous studies is the container-based method. In this method, one summarizes the number of parks, or the total area of parks within a geographic unit. This geographic unit is often defined by the basic neighborhood unit under study, such as census tract, ZIP code, or local neighborhood. The percentage of land area used for parks per neighborhood, as well as the total area of park space averaged by population size are commonly used measures in park access equity analysis.

This study used a measure of park acre per thousand residents for measuring park accessibility. Total size of parks of the study area is 7,725 acres and average park accessibility is 21.1 acres per thousand residents while median park accessibility is 5.4 acres.

Table 4. Socioeconomic Variables of Census Tracts

Variable	Observation	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Median household income	93	53,585.3	25,042.4	13,650	144,674
Number of park	93	1.1	0.9	0	4
Poverty rate	93	21.4	16.1	2.7	78.6
Minority rate	93	44.7	28.6	5.6	99.1
Crime index	93	169.7	106.3	23	463
Exercise participation	93	14.4	4	6.6	23.8
Health insurance expenditure	93	93.8	39.2	38	236
Population	93	3,770	1,403.5	1,103	7,880

Table 5. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	-.24570	-.56449	-.67486
Median household income	4.52e-06	7.47e-06	6.68e-06
Minority rate	.00719*	.00474	.00598
Crime index		.00112	.00104
Poverty rate		.00324	.00278
Health insurance expenditure			-.00049
Exercise participation			.01160
Number of observation	93	93	93
R ²	0.10	0.14	0.14
F	3.43	2.45	1.67

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

This study performed regression analysis with different sets of independent variables to find more robust variables that show meaningful association with public parks and sport amenities. The dependent variable was the number of parks and a histogram showed that the number of park had a skewed distribution. Thus, the natural logarithm of the number of park was used for regression analysis. The independent variables included median household income, poverty rate, crime index, minority rate, exercise participation, and health insurance expenditure.

Table 5 shows that minority rate had significant relationships with the number of parks. All other independent variables did not show any significant relationship with the dependent variable. The simple regression analysis was also conducted to find variables that have associations with the number of parks. The results showed that minority rate ($\beta = .003$, $p < .05$) and poverty rate ($\beta = .006$, $p < .05$) have positive relationships with the number of parks. In terms of effect size of independent variables, crime index, median household income, and health insurance expenditures were larger than any other independent variables.

The results of the regression analysis indicated that the location and number of public parks and sport amenities were not disproportionately distributed in Forsyth County. It is, therefore, fair to note that it is hard to find the unequal distribution of public park, recreation and sport amenities across different socioeconomic groups. The high poverty rate areas have more parks due to a couple of large size of parks are located in the downtown Winston-Salem, indicating populous areas. In other words, there is no significant spatial correlation at census tract level between public parks and sport amenities and socioeconomic status in the area.

This study also employed a logistic regression analysis to examine the relationships between public parks and sport amenities and socioeconomic status of residents. The results showed that

crime index had a relationship with parks, indicating the high crime area is more likely to have public parks. Other variables did not have significant associations (See Table 6).

Table 6. Results of Logistic Regression Analysis

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	.08571	.05825	.27304
Median household income	1.00002	1.00002	1.00004
Crime index	1.01420***	1.01334*	1.01380**
Minority rate		.99675	.99551
Poverty rate		1.02103	1.01716
Health insurance expenditure			.99529
Exercise participation			.87916
Number of observation	93	93	93
LR chi square	16.30	16.77	18.09
Pseudo R ²	0.1479	0.1521	0.1642

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 7. Comparison of Selected Parks in Forsyth County

	Tanglewood Park		Salem Lake Park		Ruppert Bell Park	
	0.5 mile	2 mile	0.5 mile	2 mile	0.5 mile	2 mile
Distance (radius)						
Households by income						
<\$15,000	5.5%	5.8%	15.1%	24.5%	47.2%	34.8%
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.4%	6.5%	9.4%	17.4%	20.3%	17.7%
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.9%	5.7%	13.2%	11.3%	7.2%	11.5%
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.7%	10.9%	17.0%	14.8%	11.7%	11.9%
\$50,000-\$74,999	19.4%	12.2%	24.5%	14.8%	6.8%	10.3%
\$75,000-\$99,999	17.6%	15.3%	9.4%	9.1%	4.8%	6.0%
\$100,000 +	28.7%	43.5%	11.4	8.1%	2.1%	7.6%
Median household income	\$68,3478	\$87,573	\$44,748	\$31,367	\$15,899	\$22,989
Race						
White	91.4%	90.2%	23.7%	18.3%	2.8%	16.5%
Non-white	8.6%	9.8%	76.3%	81.7%	97.2%	83.5%
Population	417	4,969	153	17,965	3,338	32,635
Park size	1,318 acre		1,491 acre		19 acre	
Park accessibility*	0.27 acre		0.08 acre		0 acre	

Source: ESRI (2018).

Note: * park size / population

Table 7 presents that the relationships between public parks and sport amenities and socioeconomic status of the communities. It also includes park accessibility. Even though the results of regression analysis and logistic regression found that there were little or no significant

factors, the descriptive statistics (Table 7) showed that there were some distinct differences among the three parks. The Tanglewood Park is one of the best parks in Forsyth County in terms of quality and size. The residents surrounding the park (2-mile radius) are high income (median household income: \$87,573) and whites (90.2%). The residents who lives within 2 mile radius of the Salem Lake Park are relatively low income (median household income: \$31,367) and non-whites (81.7%). Park accessibility also showed a big difference between the two parks.

Discussion

The results of inferential statistics including regression analysis did not support that there were unequal distribution of public parks and sport amenities among different socioeconomic groups in the community. Some descriptive statistics, however, indicated that there were unequal distribution of public parks and sport amenities. The results of spatial analysis also showed similar to those of the descriptive statistics. Thus, it is fair to conclude that it is inconclusive about whether the distribution of public parks and sport amenities is unequal.

This study used spatial analysis and statistical analysis to look at the distribution of public parks and recreation facilities in the community. Because the analysis methods this study employed did not fully explain the causes of the current distribution of public parks and sport amenities, more comprehensive approach including historical studies is needed to illuminate the process of equality formation.

In addition to the study on distributive justice associated with public parks and sport amenities, the quality of parks and recreational resources should be considered as a key factor associated with the equal distribution of them. Many previous studies maintained that the quality of public recreation and sport programs positively affected health enhancement and physical activity (e.g., Corder, Sallis, Crespo, & Elder, 2011). It is important to provide diverse programs

that use the parks and recreation amenities for the well-being of the community members. Even though this study did not examine the contributions of public parks and recreation programs to enhancing park use due to the lack of data, it is necessary to examine how public recreation and sport programs affect health and physical activity participation of residents in the community. It is also important to implement measures about how to use the parks not only to enhance the health of community members but to reduce health disparities among them.

References

- Babey, S., Hastert, T., Yu, H., & Brown, E. (2008). Physical activity among adolescents: Who do parks matter? *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(4), 3435-348.
- Cohen, D., McKenzie, T., Sehgal, A., Williamson, S., Golinelli, D. & Lurie, N. (2007). Contribution of public parks to physical activity. *American Journal of Public Health*, 97(3), 509-514.
- Cohen, D., Han, B., Derose, K., Williamson, S., Marsh, T. & McKenzie, T. (2013). Physical activity in parks: A randomized controlled trial using community engagement. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 45(5), 590-597.
- Cohen, D., Han, B., Nagel, C., Harnik, P., McKenzie, T., Evenson, K. (2016). The first national study of neighborhood parks: implications for physical activity. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 51(4), 419-426.
- Corder, K., Sallis, J., Crespo, N., & Elder, J. (2011). Active children use more locations for physical activity. *Health Place*, 17(4), 911-919.
- Davidson, K., & Lawson, C. (2006). Do attributes in the physical environment influence children's physical activity?: A review of the literature. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 3(19), 1-17.

- Deller, S., Tsai, T., Marcouiller, D. & English, D. (2001). The role of amenities and quality-of-life in rural economic growth. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 83, 352-365.
- Kaczynski, A., Potwarka, L., & Saelens, B. (2008). Association of park size, distance, and features with physical activity in neighborhood parks. *American Journal of Public Health*, 98(8), 1451-1456.
- Marcouiller, D., Kim, K., & Deller, S. (2004). Natural amenities, tourism and income distribution. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 31(4), 1031-1050.
- McKenzie, T., Moody, J., Carlson, J., Lopez, N., & Elder, J. (2013). Neighborhood income matters: Disparities in community recreation facilities, amenities, and programs. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 31(4), 12-22.
- Porell, F. (1982). Intermetropolitan migration and quality of life. *Journal of Regional Science*, 22, 137-158.
- Power, T. (1988). *The economic pursuit of quality*. Armonk: M.E. Sharpe.
- Rawls, J. (2001). *Justice as fairness: A restatement*. Cambridge, MA; London: Harvard University Press.
- Roback, J. (1982). Wages, rents, and the quality of life. *Journal of Political Economy*, 90, 1257-1278.
- Wetmett, J. & Henderson, J. (1998). Parks for the people: Whitter College's environmental justice project. *Geo Info Systems*, 8(3), 27-32.

APPENDIX

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Forsyth County

Park Name	Park Facilities
C.G. Hill Memorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gazebo Courtyard • 500+ Year Old Poplar Tree. • 2½ Acre Fishing Lake (no swimming or boating) • Scattered picnic tables along the shore line for small family picnics • Walking Trails: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lower Trail - 1825 Feet ○ Upper Trail - 2337 Feet • Restrooms • Parking Lot - 50 spaces, 3 handicap
Horizons Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-Acre Dog Park (off-leash area) • Disc Golf Course • Picnic Shelter • Mountain Bike Trail System • Nature and Hiking Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loop A (40-minute walk/hike) 1.03 mile ○ Loop B (2-hour walk/hike) 1.23 miles ○ Nature and Hiking Trail Maps • Picnic Tables with Grills (8 single tables; 2 sites with 3 tables) • Sand Volleyball Court • Horseshoe Pit • Softball Field • Playground • Restrooms • Parking Lots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lot #1 - 59 spaces, 3 handicap ○ Lot #2 - 123 spaces, 3 handicap

Joanie Moser Memorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Shelter • 2 Tennis Courts • Sand Volleyball Court • Softball Field • Horseshoe Pit • ½ Basketball Court • 700' Asphalt Walking Path • Playground • Tot Playground • Restrooms • Parking Lots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelter - 40 spaces, 1 handicap ○ Ballfield - 41 spaces, 2 handicap ○ Tennis - 25 spaces, 1 handicap ○ Play Area - 19 spaces, 1 handicap
Kernersville Lake Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic shelter • 18 picnic tables (8' x 28") • 2 8-foot serving tables • Handicap-accessible restrooms • Fireplace charcoal grill under shelter • 2 standard electrical outlets • Sand volleyball court with paid reservation • Horseshoe pits with paid reservation • Lights and electricity are provided with paid reservation • Rubber-matted playground nearby • Kernersville Lake for fishing nearby • Pedal boats and fishing row boats available for rental
Old U.S. 421 River Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand volleyball court • Swings • Horseshoes • 7 Picnic tables (95" x 28") and grills • 900' Concrete walking path • Concrete ramp for river access • Lower level dam 9/10 mile above park • Parking lot - 44 spaces, 3 handicap
Tanglewood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf courses • Lakes • Gardens • Dog park • BMX racing • Swimming pool • Horseback riding • Tennis courts • RV campground

Triad Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disc golf • Carolina field of honor • Amphitheater • Woodland Hall - Indoor banquet facility • Shelter 1 • Shelter 4 • Shelter 6 • Shelter 7 • 2 Gazebo shelters (Picnic tables with grills) • Paved path system (walking, biking & skating) • 9 Horseshoe pits • 7 Sand volleyball courts • Softball field - 320' to fence • Soccer field • Rock climbing playground (located near soccer field) • 3 Playgrounds • Vendor area with shelter #1 (added insurance needed) • Fishing pond (catch and release)
Union Cross Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Shelter • 5 Picnic Tables (8' x 28") with Grills • Softball Field #1 - Lighted • Field #1 Scoreboard / Concession Building Available for Rental • Softball Field #2 - Lighted • 1600' Rock Dust Walking Path • Tennis Courts (2 lighted, 1 unlighted) • Sand Volleyball Court • Horseshoe Pits • Basketball Court (lighted) • Playground • Restrooms • Parking Lots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lot #1 - 60 spaces, 3 handicap ○ Lot #2 - 8 spaces, 3 handicap ○ Track - 35 spaces, 2 handicap ○ Shelter - 66 spaces, 2 handicap

Walkertown Community Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Shelter • 5 Picnic Tables with Grills (1 site with 2 tables, 1 site with 3 tables) • Softball Field #1 • Softball Field #2 • 1/3 Mile Rock Dust Walking Path • Soccer Field • Tennis Courts • Sand Volleyball Court • Horseshoe Pits • Playground • Restrooms • Parking Lots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lot #1 - 154 spaces, 5 handicap ○ Lot #2 (Tennis) - 61 spaces, 3 handicap
---------------------------	--

Source: Forsyth County (2018).

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Town of Kernersville

Park Name	Park Facilities
Bagley Sport Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Multi-use championship stadium field • 3 Play-in fields • 2 Large Bleachers • Floodlights
Century Lake Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing Pier • Canoe / Kayak Launch • 4 Picnic Tables • 4 Grills • Spray Fountain • Restrooms
Civitan Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Shelters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelter #1: 5 picnic tables, 2 large charcoal grills, 1 standard electrical outlet ○ Shelter #2: 6 picnic tables, 1 large charcoal grill, 1 standard electrical outlet • Sand volleyball court • Tennis courts (currently closed) • Horse shoe pit • 2 Basketball courts • Ball field • Walking Trail • Restrooms • Playground

Fourth of July Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Shelters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelter #1: 7 picnic tables, 1 large charcoal grill, 1 standard electric outlet ○ Shelter #2: 5 picnic tables, 1 large charcoal grill, 1 standard electric outlet ○ Shelter #3: 7 picnic tables, 1 large charcoal grill, 1 standard electric outlet • Skate Park • Dog Park • Tennis Courts • Pickleball Courts • Basketball Courts • Restrooms • Walking Trails • All-Inclusive Playground • Individual Picnic Areas & Standalone Grills
Harmon Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelter: 8 picnic tables, 1 large charcoal grill, 1 standard electrical outlet • Playground • Large grassy multi-use area • Restrooms • Gazebo • Memorial Fountain area
Ivey M Redmon Sports Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Lighted Baseball/Softball Fields • 2 Multipurpose Fields • 6 Soccer Fields • 1 Cross Country Course • Concession stands • Playground • Restrooms
Kernersville Community Pool and Water Park	N/A
Kernersville Community Recreation Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Gym that can be used as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 Full Basketball Court ○ 2 Volleyball Courts • Small Multi-Purpose area • Restrooms
Kernersville Mountain Bike Park	N/A

Old Kernersville Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing Pier • Picnic Table
Rotary Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concert Staging Area • 4 Picnic Tables • Farmers Market Shelter
Senior Enrichment Center	N/A
Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult: Basketball, Golf, Kickball, Self-Defense, Soccer, Softball, Tennis, Volleyball • Youth: Basketball, Lacrosse, Self-Defense, Tennis, Youth Futsal

Source: Forsyth County (2018).

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Town of Lewisville

Park Name	Park Facilities
Jack Warren Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bocci ball courts • Horse shoe pits • Children's paly park • Walking trails' • Ten station par course • Open field for recreational activities
Shallowford Square Park	N/A
The G. Galloway Community Center	N/A
Greenway	Plan (N/A)

Source: Forsyth County (2018).

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Town of Walkertown

Park Name	Park Facilities
Town Center Park	N/A

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Village of Tobaccoville

Park Name	Park Facilities
The Village Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking trail • Softball field • Recreational filed • Playground

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic tables • Basketball courts • Tennis courts • 2 horseshoe pits
Alice Watts Tuttle Community Center	N/A

Source: Forsyth County (2018).

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Town of Rural Hall

Park Name	Park Facilities
Covington Memorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic shelter • Playground • Tennis courts • Ball field • Walking trails

Source: Forsyth County (2018).

Parks, Recreation and Sport Amenities in Town of Bermuda Run

Park Name	Park Facilities
Blue Heron Trail	Plan (N/A)

Source: Forsyth County (2018).