Welcome to the 2023 FRPA Conference!



August 28 - 31, 2023 | Orlando, FL



SITE PLAN DEVELOPMENT FOR BEGINNERS, NOVICES AND NEWCOMERS



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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- One: Have a basic understanding of site analysis, including site conditions, zoning regulations, land development regulations, utilities, topography, soils, hydrology, vegetation and/or wildlife, cultural features/community interests, and environmental concerns
- Two: Understand the agency stakeholders and their interrelationships in site development

Three: Understand the basic terminology of park site development

Site planning is the art of arranging structure on the land and shaping the spaces between linking architecture, engineering, landscape architecture and city planning Site Planning by Kevin Lynch

Park systems are built site by site

Great Sites are Responsive to humans Adaptable over time

Efficient sustainable compatible with surroundings



WHEN IS A SITE PLAN REQUIRED

- For any building permit for new development
- Any redevelopment that includes exterior work
- Many types of land use applications, such as site plan review, conditional use permit, or land divisions



Site planning begins by assessing a potential site for development through site analysis. Information about slope, soils, hydrology vegetation, parcel ownership, orientation to wind & sun, etc.

By determining areas that are poor for development (such as floodplain or steep slopes) and better for development, the planner can access optimal location and design a structure that work within a space



Why do you need a site plan? Most often to obtain a permit!

There are 3 property rights

- The right to purchase property
- The right to sell property at a profit
- The right to develop land by permit such as zoning



What is it for a parks project?

- Creation of a Site Plan
- Creation of Social Infrastructure

Site Planning involves **Buildings & Structures Roads & Walkways** Trees & Gardens Water Bodies & Controls Landscaping **Services** Parking Manmade Features

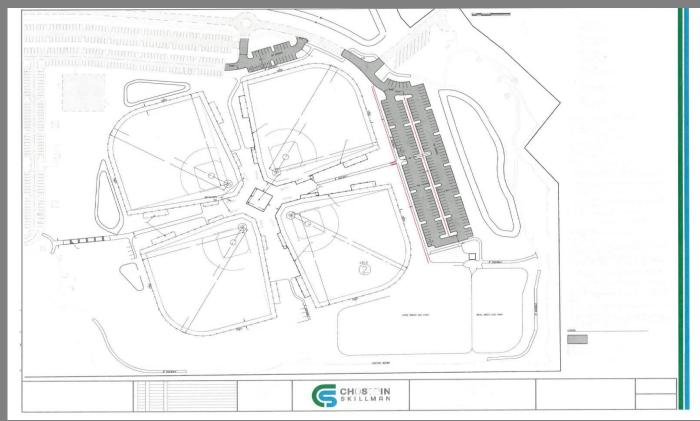


Two Types of
Site Plans

- Certified site plan by design professional
- 2. Noncertified site plan you create in-house

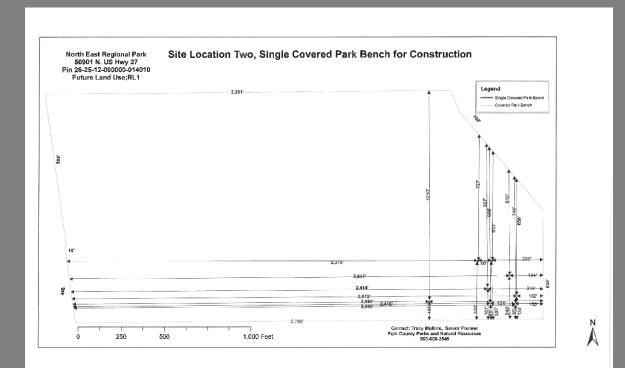


Certified site plan created by professionals



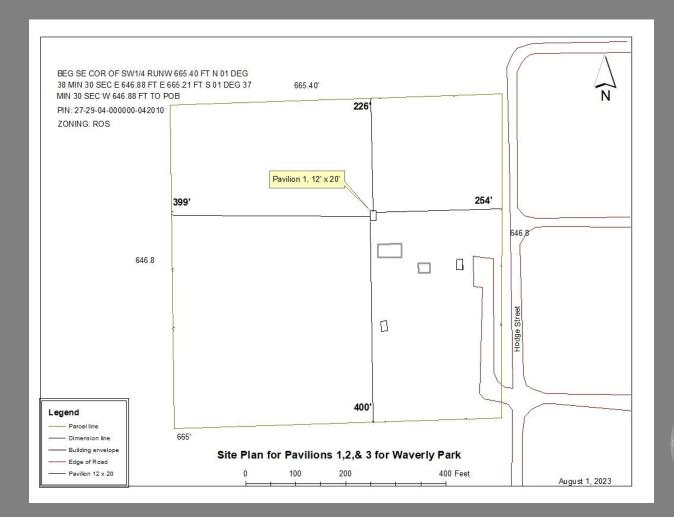


Uncertified site plan created in house to get building permit for shaded benched



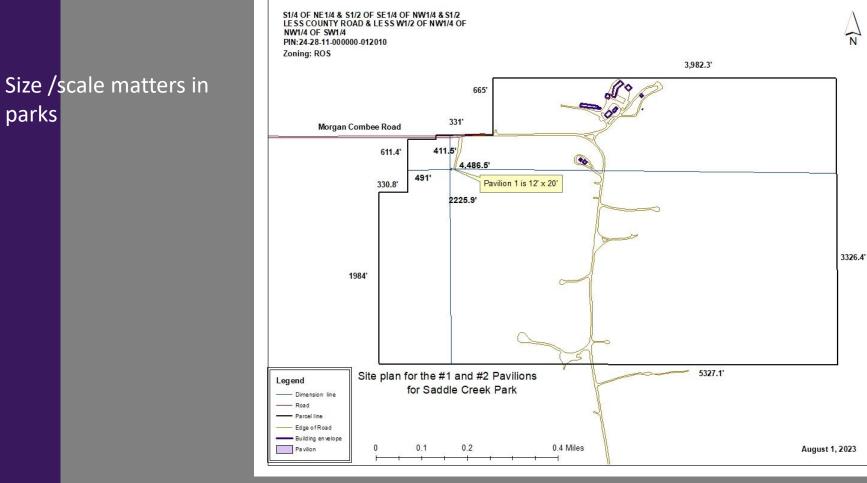


Site Plan Development Size matters





parks





Minimum information on a site plan from bird's eye view

- Your name and address
- Legal Description
- Scale
- Cardinal direction
- Property lines
- Location details: streets, driveways, parking
- Outline of existing structures and distances between them
- and proposed structures



Site Plan Development : Research

- 1. Goals What do we need to achieve, and why
- 2. Facts What do we know, what is a given, what do we not know?
- Concepts How do we want to achieve goals? Inhouse talent or hired help
- 4. Needs How much money and space is needed? What level of quality
- 5. Problem What are the significant conditions affecting the design of the space? What are the general directions the design should take



THE DISC GOLF COURSE PROJECT

It all started with the Parks, Recreation and Preserves Master Plan Questionnaire

The Questionnaire reveals citizens desire for a Disc golf Park Planning Staff contact the local disc golfers Where is a possible site location What is theize and shape of the site Do you need utilities? Power water sewage? Proximity to user group? Access by police, fire/rescue?





Data Gathering

Site Development Planning 101

Design process

- Data gathering
- Analysis
- Synthesis

- 1. Identify your project objective
- 2. Collect existing data
- 3. Results of your site visit
- 4. Environmental assessment
- 5. Infrastructure analysis
- 6. Regulatory review
- 7. Socio-economic considerations
- 8. Stakeholder engagement
- 9. Site constraints
- 10. Synthesize findings



Data Gathering

<u>A Site Donated!</u>

Assessing site suitability

- Comprehensive Plan: "ROSE"
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Individual park master plan





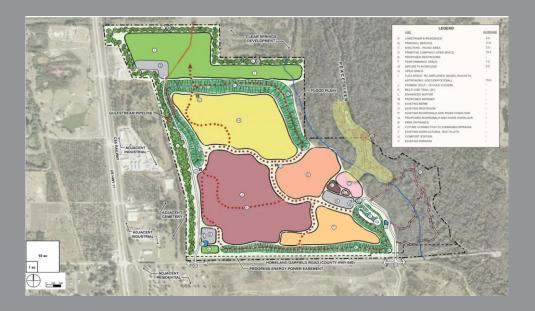
Data Gathering

- Land Development Regulations
- Building Codes
- Environmental Laws
- Public Access Requirements



Data Gathering Land Development Regulation

WHATS ALLOWED BY LAW: **Ownership data from County Property Appraiser Site** Land use and zoning data from the **Planning Department site** Transportation data from the County **Transportation Planning Organization** (TPO) site. Floodwater Data from the Federal **Emergency Management Agency**





Data Gathering Building codes

- Land use districts
- Conditional uses i.e. boat ramps, High intensity recreation
- Special Districts
- Site development standards
- Access to transportation
- Parking
- Landscaping



Data Gathering Building Codes

- Ensuring compliance with regulations and laws
- Design and permitting consultants

- Land use Permits
- Building Permits
- Environmental Permits
- Grading Permits
- Sign Permits
- Noise Permits



Data Gathering Environmental

National Environmental Policy Act Environmental Assessment (Categorical exemption 1 to 2 months) Finding of no significant Impact (Negative Declaration 4 to 9 months) Environmental impact

(Environmental Impact Report 9 to 18 months)



Data Gathering Public Public Access

1.

- 1. Traffic Study Major or Minor
- 2. Multimodal transportation
- 3. American Disability Act

- Transportation Assessment
- 2. Connectivity Analysis
- 3. Designed Parking Areas
- 4. Pedestrian Pathways
- 5. Bicycle facilities
- 6. Public Transit Integration
- 7. Universal Accessibility
- 8. Safety and Traffic Calming
- 9. Shared use areas
- 10. Education and promotion



Site Analysis & Assessment: Location

Overview of the potential site, an expansion of Mosaic Peace River Park: Existing land use

United States Geographical Services Map





Polk County Aerial Photo 2020



Site Analysis & Assessment Checklist

Analyze the data you gathered with your team?

- 1. Do you need an environmental study or permit?
- 2. Do you have transportation connectivity and ADA access?
- 3. Do you require a Land Use or Zoning change?
- 4. Is there Cultural and Historical significance?
- 5. Do you have psychographic profile of stakeholders
- 6. What stakeholder engagement do you need?



Site Analysis and Assessment Environmental

Soils determine what you can build



Building on sand or muck can require costly engineering solutions for buildings or roadways

Data available from United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

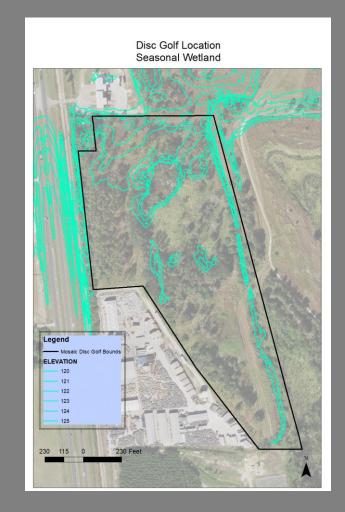


Site Analysis & Assessment Environmental

LIDAR: Light Detection and Ranging Data collected every 3 to 5 years

Hydrology:

Uplands, where the rain runs fromLowlands, where the rain runs toSwamps, where the rain stays (andmosquitos breed

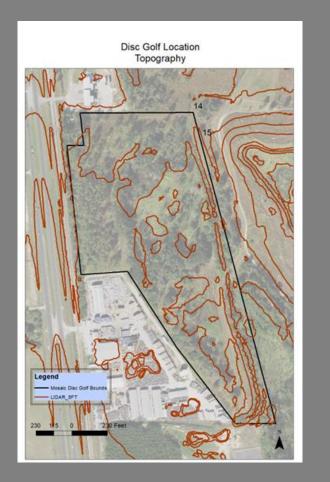




Site Analysis & Assessment Environmental

Look for the possibilities in the topography

- elevation
- slope gradient
- slope aspect
- safe places for trails





OTHER ON SITE FACTORS Vegetation Water Bodies Wildlife Habitat Geological features Climate, humidity/Rain Natural resources Ecological assessment

visual linkages Infrastructure Gas/power/water View from site/view to site Shape and Size Accessibility Orientation Wind Direction Local Culture **Transportation Infrastructure**



OFF SITE FACTORS Land use patterns Stream and drainage source Visual , smells sounds Neighboring aesthetic character Public utility locations and capacities (POP Point of presence) Transportation ways and systems



Public Participation does not have to be painful

• Identifying the needs & preferences of Park Users





Translating community needs into park program







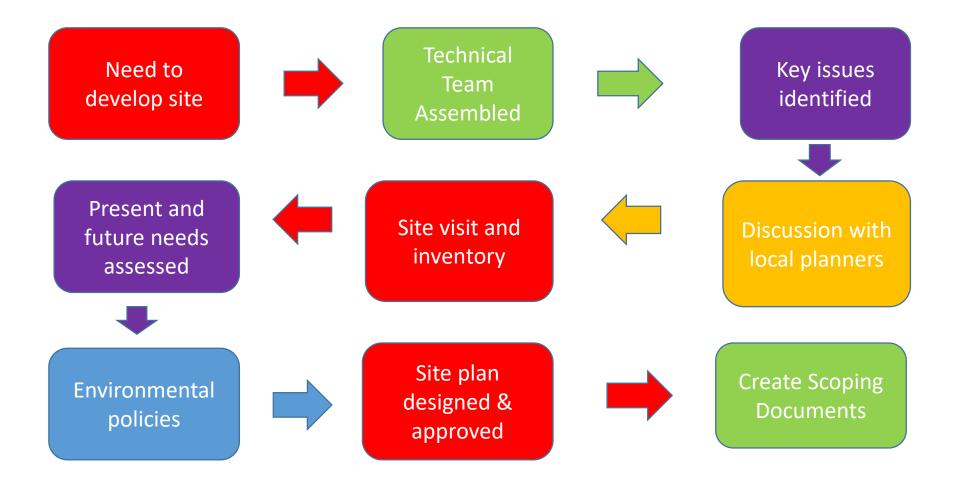
Synthesis

Understanding the Project

- Goals and objectives
- Site Requirements
- Project development
- Implementation and Maintenance



Sequence in producing a Site Plan



Synthesis Review to begin

Determining the park's functional requirements

- 1. Needs Assessment
- 2. User Profile and demographics
- 3. Activity analysis
- 4. Facility and amenity planning
- 5. Design guidelines





Synthesis: What it is

- Activity planning
- Site facilities & Amenities
- Budgeting & Phasing

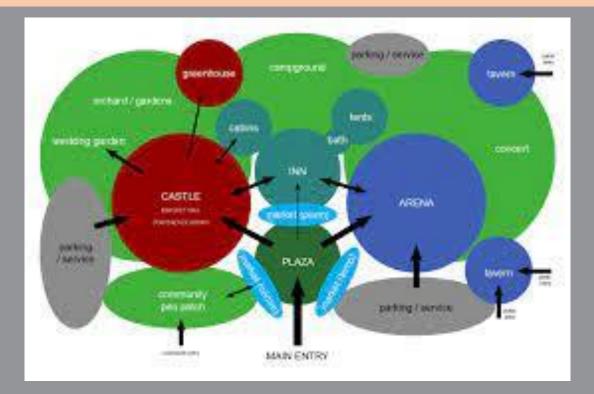
CAN INVOLVE DESIGN FOR

- Sports and Recreation
- Nature /Environmental education
- Arts and Cultural events
- Community Gatherings
- Child and youth programs
- Health and wellness
- Special Events
- Community services



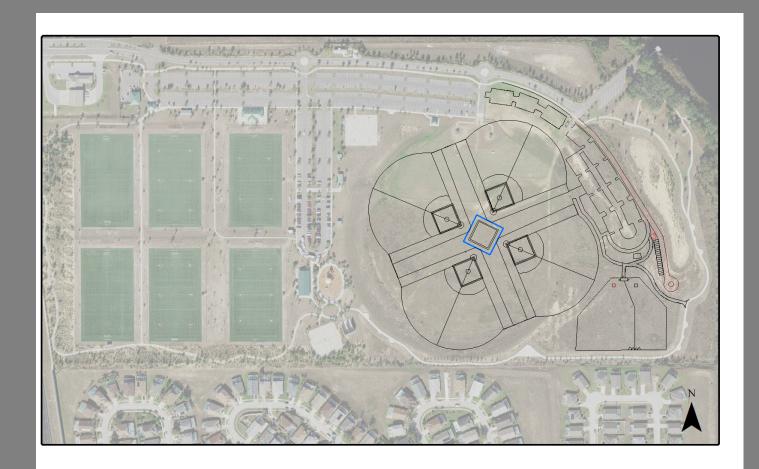
Synthesis: The Bubble diagram, a planning tool

Use of open spaces, circulation patterns, views & accessibility





Synthesis : Re-exam Recycle, Reuse your land





Synthesis: Design Principles

- Functionality and flexibility
- Integration with nature
- Safety and security
- Sustainability and stewardship
- Social Interaction and Community Engagement
- Connectivity and linkages
- Maintenance and long-term viability



Synthesis: Design Principles

Creating visually appealing Park Spaces





Synthesis: take a fresh look

Preservation of existing Natural Resources

- 1. Site analysis and assessment
- 2. Native vegetation
- 3. Water Management
- 4. Energy efficient lighting
- 5. Renewable energy
- 6. Sustainable materials
- 7. Wildlife habitat enhancement
- 8. Education and interpretation
- 9. Community Engagement



Synthesis: How do you implement sustainability?

Principals of a Sustainable Site Plan

Preserve an enhance natural feature Efficient Resource management Efficient Materials and Construction Accessible and green transportation Educational and interpretative Elements Waste management and recycling Community Engagement



Synthesis Guidelines

Use this chance to upgrade to the use of Green Infrastructure

- 1. Rain Gardens
- 2. Permeable Pavers
- 3. Bioswales
- 4. Urban Forests
- 5. Natural Wetlands
- 6. Sustainable irrigation
- 7. Pollinator-friendly landscapes
- 8. Green roofs, green walls and vertical gardens
- 9. Natural Play areas



Synthesis: Prepare to present your site plan

- Develop a realistic timeline
- Develop a solid realistic budget that is not too detailed
- Develop a list of suitable amenities for the park site
- Identify special constraints on the park site, i.e. wetland restrictions, restrictive easements etc.
- BE PREPARED FOR ALL POSSIBLE QUESTIONS



Synthesis

- 1. Preliminary cost estimate
- 2. Prioritize amenities and phases
- 3. Cost allocation and funding sources
- 4. Detailed cost Analysis
- 5. Contingency planning
- 6. Phasing Timeline
- 7. Public engagement and approval
- 8. Monitor progress and adjustments

Budgeting and Phasing



Synthesis: Costs

COST ESTIMATION

- 1. Scope Definition
- 2. Quantify Materials and Labor
- 3. Construction Activity Breakdown
- 4. Unit Cost Analysis
- 5. Include contingencies
- 6. Review and finalize

Construction cost factors: Soil Conditions/ erosion Availability of Water utilities Sewer utilities **Electric utilities Roadway capacity** Cost of transporting materials Site cost/ Mitigation costs Existing site development Natural Hazards



The Site Plan Brief

- 1. Project goals
- 2. Site Analysis
- 3. Community Input
- 4. Conceptual Design
- 5. Sustainability Considerations
- 6. Accessibility and universal design
- 7. Traffic Circulation
- 8. Safety and security
- 9. Detailed Design and Documentation
- **10.Implementation and Maintenance plan**



Laying out disc golf course with GPS and mapped with GIS

Tee pads laid out and GPS



Baskets laid out and GPS





GPS data on GIS map





Projecting the Disc Golf Greens with GIS







Projecting the Disc Golf Greens with GIS

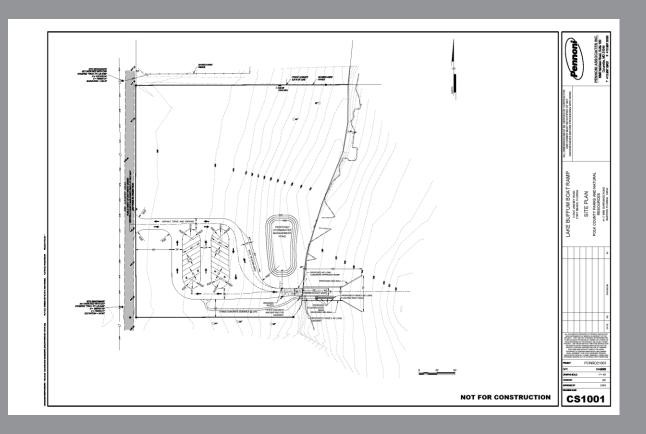
Vision Championship layout & Competitive layout

Target a National Disc Golf Event with Sport Marketing





Site Plan Lake Buffum Boat Ramp





CHECK IN QR CODE

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Next Steps Site Plan Approval at Planning Board

Your site plan goes to appropriate officials for review

- Public works
- Fire Prevention
- Zoning
- Survey review and Real estate services
- Health Department
- Land Development (includes landscaping review)
- Construction Services
- Environmental Review
- Parks and recreation



Next Step : Design/Permitting Phase

Here are six steps to describe the design and permitting phase of a construction site plan:

- **1. Refine Conceptual Design: Environmental and Engineering Studies:** .
- 2. Regulatory Compliance and Permitting:
- **3. Detailed Construction Documents:** .
- 4. Cost Estimation and Budgeting:
- **5. Review and Approval Process:** .



Next Steps: Management and Maintenance

- 1. Asset inventory and condition assessment
- 2. Develop a maintenance schedule and plan
- 3. Implement an asset Management System



Site Plan Development

Why it is important for Parks

- Improved functionality and usability
- Cost savings
- Increased safety and security
- Enhanced aesthetics & user experience
- Environmental conservation & sustainability



Conclusion

Importance of Site Planning for creating functional and sustainable parks

- Process involves site analysis, goal setting, design and development and implementation and maintenance
- Benefits include improved functionality, cost savings environmental conservation, safety, security and enhanced visitor experience





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For more information about the Florida Recreation and Park Association visit frpa.org