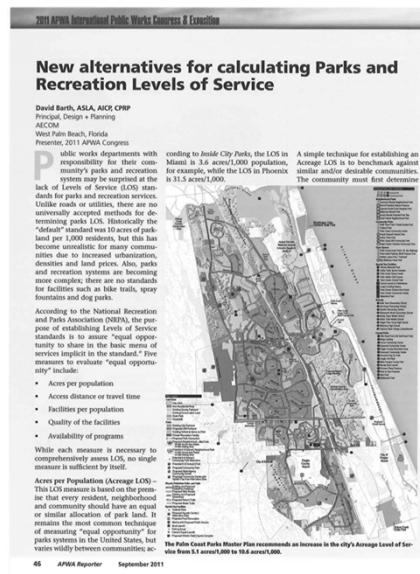
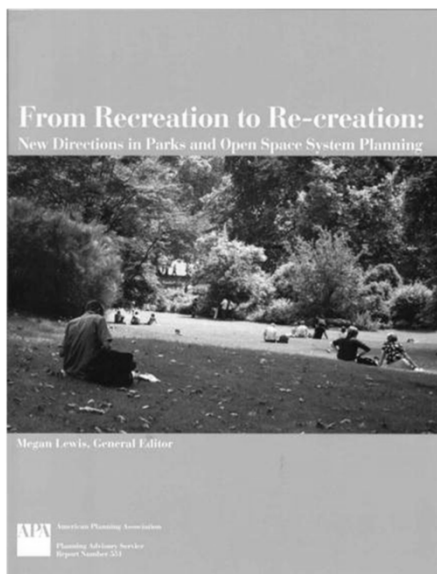


Parks and Recreation through a Planner's "Lens"



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High Performance Public Spaces® A TOOL FOR BUILDING GREAT COMMUNITIES

By David Barth

In the Fall 2015 FRPA Journal, President Jack Kanys discussed the new FRPA Strategic Framework to "communicate our relevance, expertise and value in building healthier, prosperous and environmentally sustainable communities through great parks, programs, and public spaces." The ambitious and far-reaching plan includes more than 100 initiatives under the four "pillars" of health, environment, economic impact, community building. The ultimate goal is "to make FRPA and our profession the connective tissue that builds great communities through great parks and programs."

There is a great deal of evidence supporting the contention that well planned, designed, and managed parks and recreation systems contribute to community sustainability. Parks and public space as have been credited with generating such health and well-being as providing places for people to meet, exercise, exchange information, attend events, conduct business and more about the community. Parks provide environmental and social benefits for residents. They generate economic benefits by providing shade, protecting water quality, providing food and jobs, preserving natural scenery, and providing wildlife habitat. Additionally they generate economic benefits, such as increasing property value, stimulating economic development, and improving neighborhoods. Parks and public spaces are also credited with creating other, more subtle benefits, and shaping the form and beauty.

As with all ambitious plans, implementation is the greatest challenge in achieving the goals and initiatives outlined in the FRPA Strategic Plan. Research suggests that the most effective implementation occurs at the local level. Three actions that local parks and recreation agencies can take immediately to help implement the plan are to: 1) plan, design and manage their parks and open spaces as High Performance Public Spaces (HPPS); 2) plan, design and manage their parks and open spaces as part of an integrated public realm; and 3) create a culture that fosters the adoption of innovation in the planning and design of public space.

In my recent research at the University of Florida, I defined a HPPS as "any publicly accessible space that generates economic, environmental and social sustainability benefits for

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May/June 2016

PAS MEMO

Alternatives for Determining Parks and Recreation Level of Service

By David Barth, PhD, AICP

Public agencies use Level of Service (LOS) standards to plan and monitor the quality of services provided to their constituents. For example, transportation planners use roadway LOS to categorize traffic flow and assign "grades" to roadways (e.g., A, B, C, etc.) based on speed, density, and other performance measures. Similarly, utility departments and agencies use LOS standards to characterize the performance of various levels of public water and wastewater systems. In contrast, parks and recreation system planning has historically been more of an art than a science. Unlike other elements of the public realm, there are no nationally accepted standards for determining ideal levels of service for parks, indoor recreation centers, athletic fields, trails, and other recreation facilities.

The last set of national guidelines published by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) in 1996 encourages communities to develop their own LOS standards rather than rely on any national standards. A standard for parks and recreation cannot be universal, nor can one city be compared with another even though they are similar in many respects (Mertes and Hall 1996, 198). Each city or county must determine the appropriate LOS required to meet the specific needs of its residents.

Peter Hamrick (Hamrick 2010, 3) summarizes the complexities of parks planning in often brief:

A major problem for [park] advocates and managers is that parks seem relatively simple and straightforward. People frequently use "It's not rocket science, it's just a good idea" for starters, you need to be good at math. Parks require math plus horticulture, landscape architecture, sociology and communication. They are immensely complicated.

Determining LOS standards for parks and recreation systems can be challenging for several reasons. One is the many different

ways in which parks and recreation systems can be measured. Typical metrics may address parkland acreage, numbers of recreation facilities, distance to parks and facilities, quality of parks and facilities, operating costs, revenues, or other factors. In addition, LOS metrics can differ between various components of a parks system; for example, LOS may be measured differently for a neighborhood park than a tournament sports facility. Appropriate LOS standards may also differ based on the community context—whether the setting is urban, suburban, or rural.

The purpose of this PAS Memo is to assist planners in determining the most appropriate LOS metrics to use for their parks and recreation systems, collecting the necessary data, and developing appropriate LOS standards that meet their community-specific needs.

Overview of Parks and Recreation LOS
Parks and recreation LOS standards are used in a variety of ways. For example, a LOS analysis can be used to help determine community needs and priorities in conjunction with other techniques such as surveys, interviews, focus group meetings, site visits, public workshops, social media, and online forums. LOS standards can be used to help determine if parkland, facilities, programs, and funding are distributed equitably across geographic, political, and socioeconomic boundaries.

In long-range planning, LOS standards can help planners determine the general size and location of proposed new parks and recreation facilities needed to accommodate anticipated growth. And land development codes and policies (comprehensive plans, land development codes, impact fees, etc.) incorporate LOS standards to help determine the "fair share" of parks and recreation capital and operating costs to be borne by the developers of new residential or mixed-use projects.

Table 1 describes the most common parks and recreation LOS metrics, followed by a description of each metric.

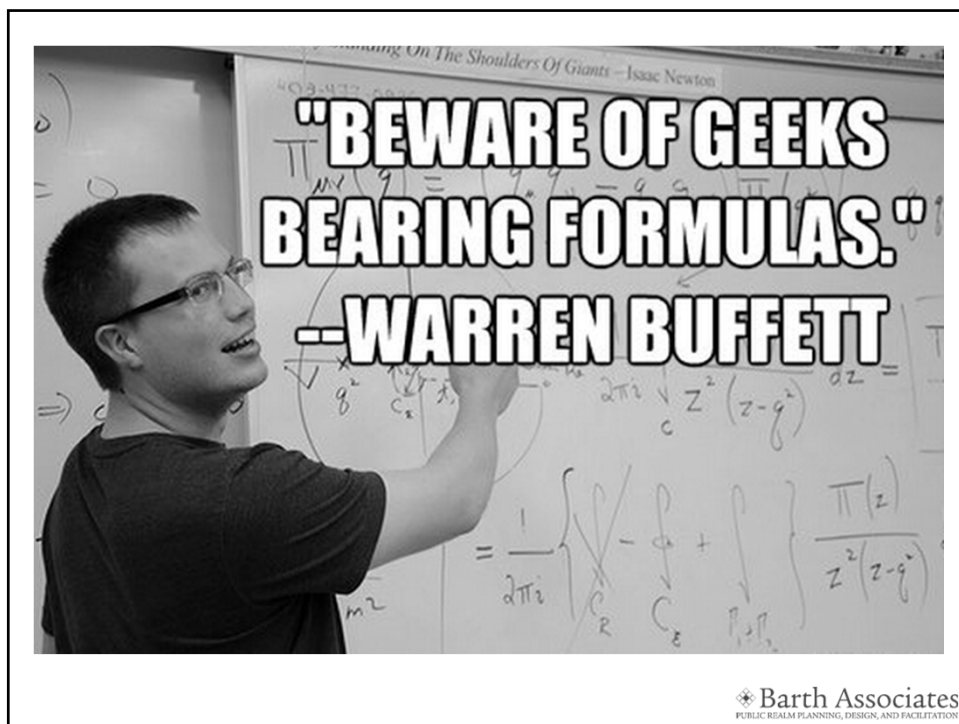
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<https://www.planning.org/pas/memo/2016/may/>

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Outline

2:45 PARKS PLANNING

- WHAT DO PLANNERS DO AND THINK ABOUT?
- PARKS PLANNING MODELS
- SUBSYSTEMS AND SERVICE DELIVERY MODELS
- PARK CLASSIFICATIONS
- LEVEL-OF-SERVICE METRICS
- HIGH PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES

3:45 GROUP EXERCISE

4:45 DISCUSSION

WHAT DO PLANNERS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS DO AND THINK ABOUT?

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"Concept"?

PARKS PROFESSIONAL –
an idea or theory that can be
tested or piloted to determine
feasibility

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"Concept"?

PARKS PROFESSIONAL – an idea or theory that can be tested or piloted to determine feasibility

PLANNER – a broad but organized arrangement of ideas, vision or strategy

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT – a design direction for the development of a project or site

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"Program"?

PARKS PROFESSIONAL - an activity providing a service or experience

PLANNER – a specific plan or design

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT - the combined design elements or features comprising a project

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What Planners and Landscape Architects Do



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Planners' Perspectives

- Residents' Needs and Priorities
- Programs
- Capital Improvements
- Trends
- Operations and Maintenance
- Funding, Fiscal Sustainability
- Political Priorities
- Level-of-Service
- Comprehensive Plan Goals
- Service-Delivery Models
- Mission, Role
- Branding
- Partnerships
- Staffing
- Land Development Codes
- Resource Protection
- Impact Fees
- Park Classifications
- Economic Development
- Social Equity
- Environment, Green Infrastructure
- Agency Accreditation
- Cost Recovery
- Aging-in-Place
- Design Standards
- Marketing
- Tourism
- Health and Wellness
- Quality of Life
- Crime, Safety
- Redevelopment

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Complexity



“...parks seem relatively simple and straight forward. People frequently say, “**It’s not rocket science, it’s just a park.**

No! For rockets... you [just] need to be good at math. Parks require math plus horticulture, hydrology, psychology, sociology and communication. They are immensely complicated.”

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Hiring a Planning Consultant

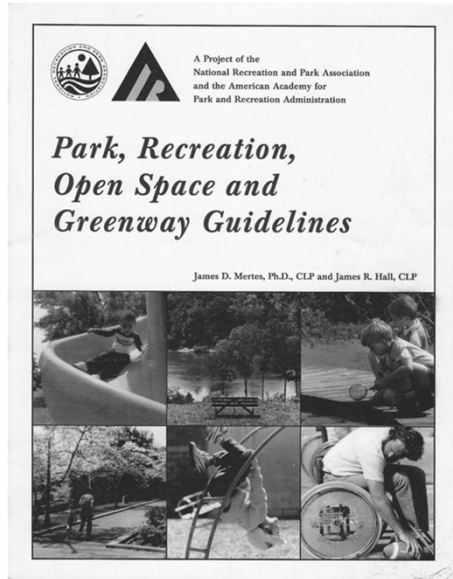
- Determine the need and desired outcome
- Assess the expertise and capacity of in-house staff
- Determine the consulting budget
- Develop a *general* scope of work, desired qualifications
- Issue RFP/RFQ (pros and cons)
- Review proposals, select or shortlist consultant(s)
- Conduct interviews if desired
- Select, refine scope, and negotiate fees

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PROJECT FEE BUDGET														
PROJECT #:														
DATE	23-Sep-16				Rev	Rev 2:				Rev 3:		Rev 5:		
ACTIVITY	PRINCIPAL		PM/PLANNER		LITTLE/JOHN		ETC		EDITOR		ADMIN		TOTAL	
	HRS	RATE/HR	HRS	RATE/HR	HRS	RATE/HR	HRS	RATE/HR	HRS	RATE/HR	HRS	RATE/HR	HRS	\$
Phase 1 PROJECT KICKOFF + EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS														
1.1 Project Management Support + Coordination	14	\$2,730	14	\$1,750		\$0				\$0			\$0	
1.2 City Staff Kick-Off Meeting	8	\$1,560	4	\$500	6	\$1,080				\$0			\$0	
1.3 Steering Committee Meetings	20	\$3,900				\$0							\$0	
1.4 Existing Plan and Context Review	8	\$1,560	4	\$500		\$0				\$0			\$0	
1.5 Inventory and Mapping	2	\$390	8	\$1,000		\$0				\$0			\$0	
Subtotal	52	\$10,140	30	\$3,750	6	\$1,080			0	\$0	0		\$0	14,970
Phase 2 NEEDS ASSESSMENT														
2.4 Online Survey	2	\$390	4	\$500		\$0				\$0			\$0	
2.3 Statistically Valid Survey	2	\$390	4	\$500		\$0		\$15,000					\$0	
2.1 Open Space Analysis	2	\$390	2	\$250		\$0				\$0			\$0	
2.5 Park Visits	8	\$1,560	8	\$1,000	8	\$1,440				\$0			\$0	
2.7 Stakeholder Interviews/Focus Groups	12	\$2,340	12	\$1,500		\$0				\$0			\$0	
2.6 Public Outreach Meeting #1	4	\$780	4	\$500		\$0				\$0		8	\$400	
2.2 Level of Service Analysis	2	\$390	8	\$1,000		\$0				\$0			\$0	
2.8 Needs + Priorities Assessment Summary Document	12	\$2,340	4	\$500		\$0			4	\$560			\$0	
Subtotal	44	\$8,580	46	\$5,750	8	\$1,440		\$15,000	4	\$560	\$0	8	\$400	\$1,730
Phase 3 VISIONING AND IMPLEMENTATION														
3.1 City Council Presentation	4	\$780	4	\$500		\$0				\$0			\$0	
3.2 Parks System Visioning Workshop	8	\$1,560	8	\$1,000	8	\$1,440				\$0			\$0	
3.3 Estimate of Probable Costs	0	\$0	0	\$0	8	\$1,440				\$0			\$0	
3.4 Implementation Workshop	4	\$780	4	\$500		\$0				\$0			\$0	
3.5 Public Outreach Meeting #2	4	\$780	4	\$500		\$0				\$0			\$0	
Subtotal	20	\$3,900	20	\$2,500	16	\$2,880			0	\$0	0		\$0	9,280
Phase 4 Master Plan Document														
4.1 Draft Master Plan Report	12	\$2,340	12	\$1,500	12	\$2,160			8	\$1,120			\$0	\$5,620
4.2 Presentation to City Council	8	\$1,560	4	\$500		\$0			\$0	\$0			\$0	\$1,560
4.3 Final Parks and Recreation Master Plan	10	\$1,950	24	\$3,000		\$0			12	\$1,680			\$0	\$3,630
Subtotal	30	\$5,850	40	\$5,000	12	\$2,160	0		\$0	\$2,800	0		\$0	\$15,810
TOTAL FEE	146	\$28,470	136	\$17,000	42	\$7,560	0	\$15,000	24	\$3,360	\$0	0	\$400	\$71,790
													Subtotal Fee Expenses @ 15%	\$71,790
													10%	\$7,179
													Total Fee	\$78,969

PARKS PLANNING MODELS

No Standards



“A standard for parks and recreation cannot be universal, nor can one city be compared with another even though they are similar in many respects” (Mertes & Hall, p. 59).

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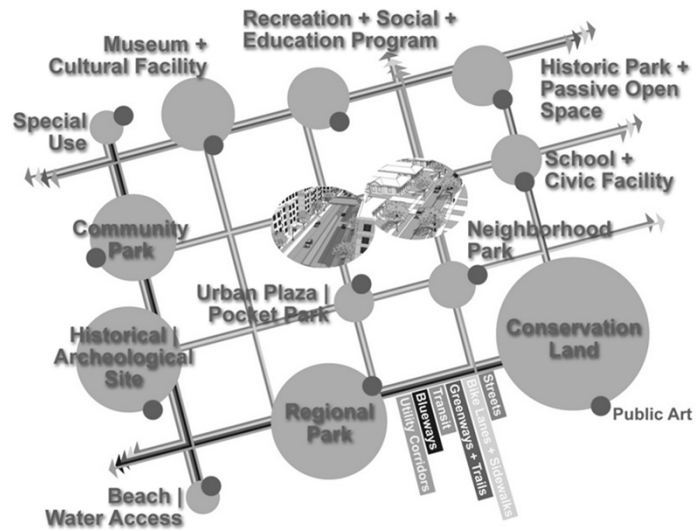
Definition of the Public Realm

A community's publicly accessible system of streets, sidewalks, parks, civic spaces, historic and cultural areas, natural areas, trails, stormwater treatment ponds, utility corridors and/or other lands owned and managed by city, county, regional, state or federal agencies (Barth, 2014).



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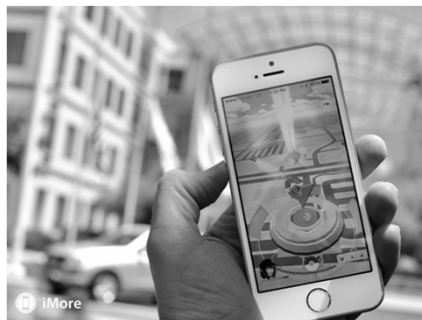
Parks and Recreation Facilities are Part of an Interconnected Public Realm



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New and Emerging Trends

- Ageing in Place
- Improved Connectivity
- Access to Nature
- Sports Tourism and Travel Ball
- Place-making
- Virtual Reality



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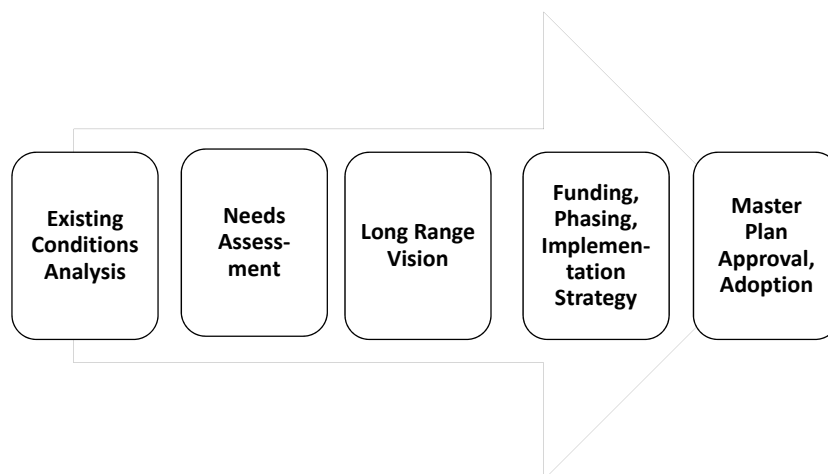
Placemaking (PPS)



- Key Attributes
- Characteristics
- Metrics

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Typical Parks and Recreation System Master Planning Process



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Needs Assessments: Mixed Methods, Triangulated Approach

Anecdotal:

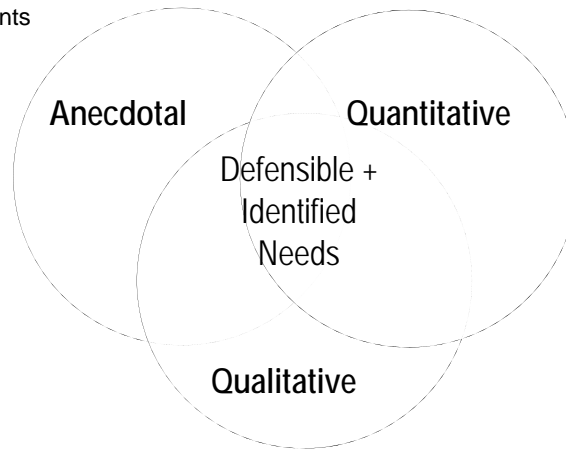
- Previous Planning Documents
- Site Evaluations

Quantitative:

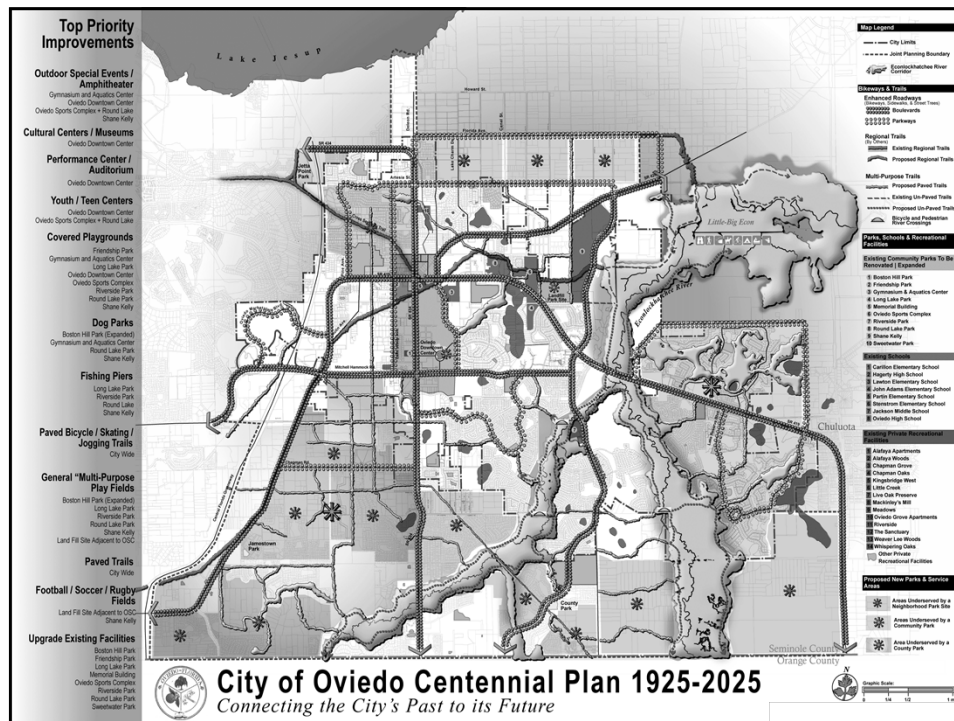
- Statistically-Valid Survey
- Level-of-Service Analysis

Qualitative:

- Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Public Workshops
- On-line Survey
- Interactive Web Site



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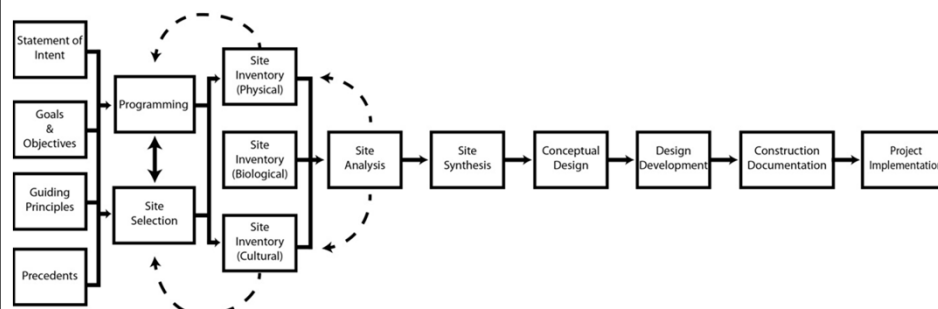




Park Planning and Design Process

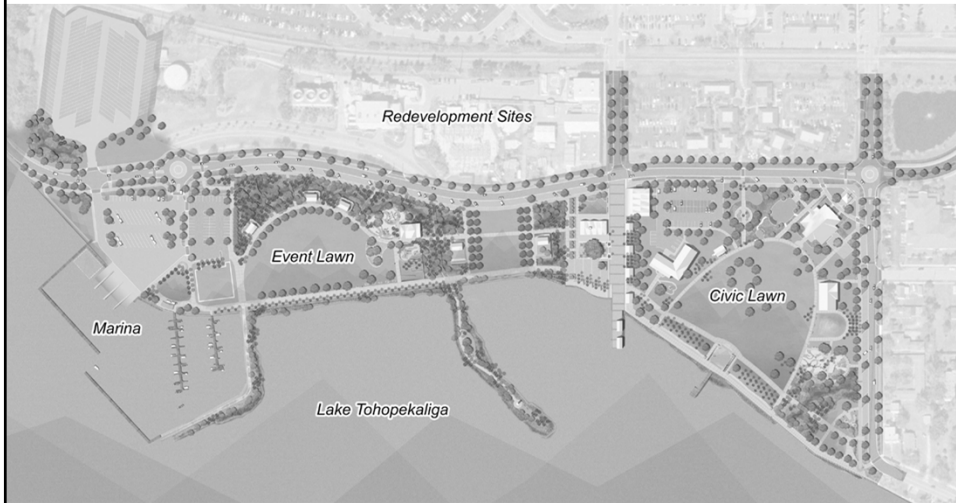
(Source: Modified from "Site Analysis", James LaGro Jr., 2013)

Site Planning & Design Process Espoused by University of Florida Department of Landscape Architecture



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Kissimmee Lakefront Park Master Plan



Glatting Jackson/ AECOM

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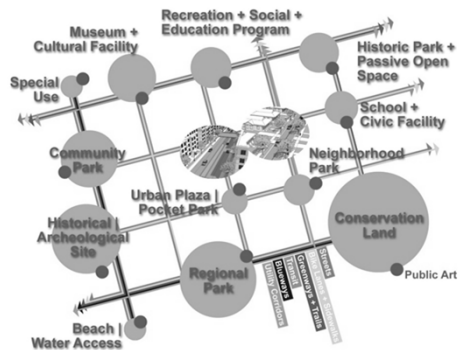


SUBSYSTEMS & SERVICE DELIVERY MODELS



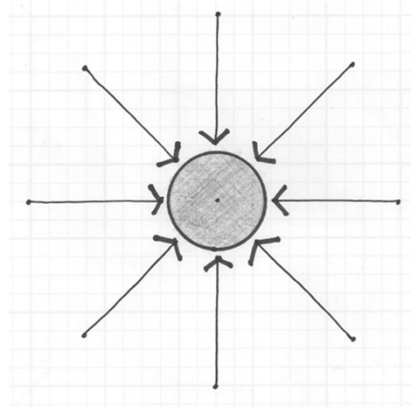
Potential Subsystems

- Parks
- Recreation Centers
- Athletic Facilities
- Greenways and Trails
- Playgrounds
- Dog Parks
- Aquatics Facilities
- Programs
- Environmental Lands
- Museums, Historic, Cultural Facilities
- Water Access
- Civic Spaces
- Streets, Transit
- Stormwater Facilities, Utility Corridors
- Others



Subsystem Service Delivery Models

- Centralized (community-wide)
- De-centralized (equity)
- Hub & Spoke
- Venues (multi-centralized)
- Activities-Based (neighborhoods)



Centralized Model

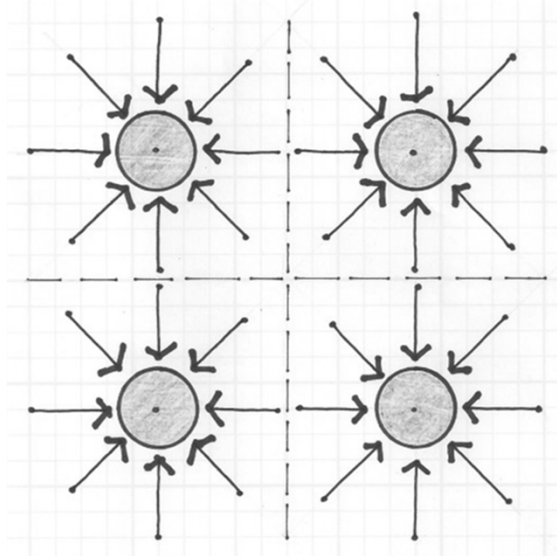
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Example: Kissimmee Lakefront Park



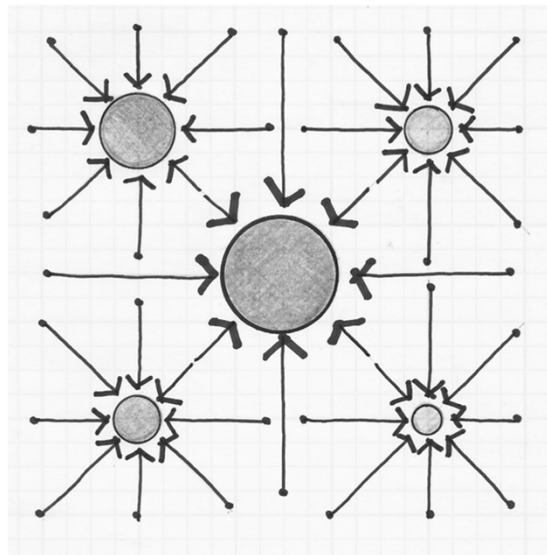
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De-centralized (Equity) Model



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Hub & Spoke Model



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Example: Dog Parks



Dog Parks

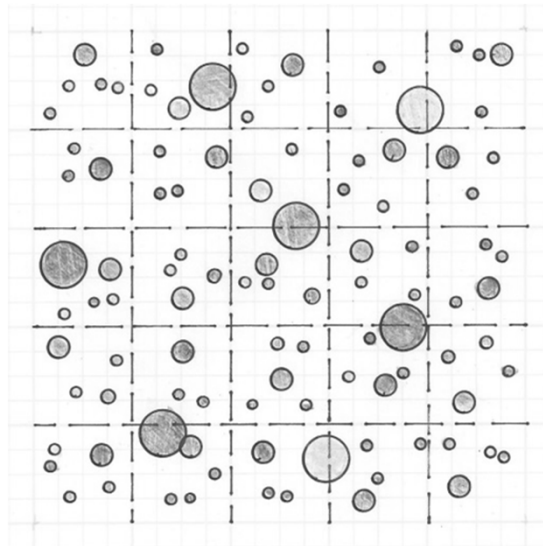


Example: City of Naples - "Best in Class"

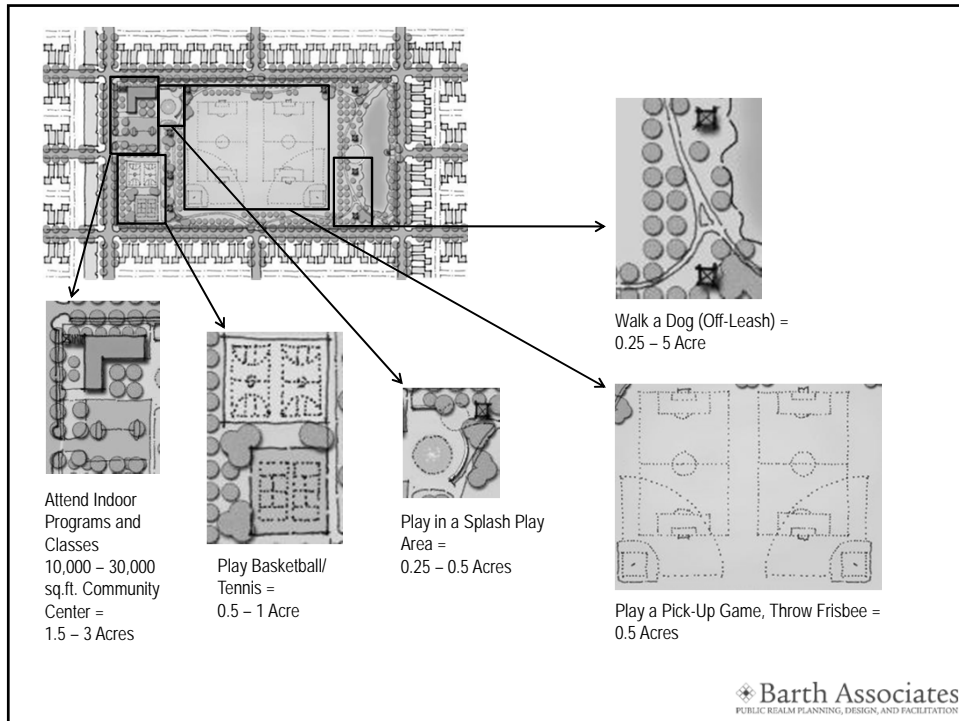


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Activity-Based (Neighborhood) Model



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Example: New York Hudson River Parkway



PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

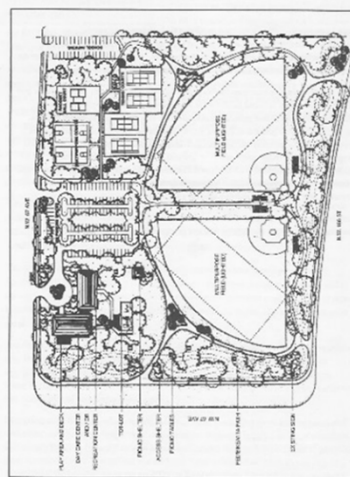
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Traditional Classifications - NRPA, 1996

The following table provides an overview of the classifications for parks, recreation areas open space, and pathways.

Parks, Open Space, and Pathways Classifications Table				
Parks and Open Space Classifications				
Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria	Application of LOS
Mini-Park	Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs.	Less than a 1/4 mile distance in residential setting.	Between 2000 sq. ft. and one acre in size.	Yes
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	1/4 to 1/2 mile distance and interrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 acres is considered minimum size, 5 to 10 acres is optimal.	Yes
School Park	Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.	Determined by location of school district property.	Variable—depends on location.	Yes—but should not displace other park uses.
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1/2 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 20 and 50 acres.	Yes
Large Urban Park	Large urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres, with 75 or more acres being optimal.	Yes
Natural Resource Areas	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable.	No
Greenways	Effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable.	No
Sports Complex	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.	Strategically located community-wide facilities.	Determined by projected demand.	Yes
Special Use	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use.	Variable—dependent on specific use.	Variable.	Depends on type of use.
Private Park / Recreation Facility	Parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.	Variable—dependent on specific use.	Variable.	Depends on type of use.

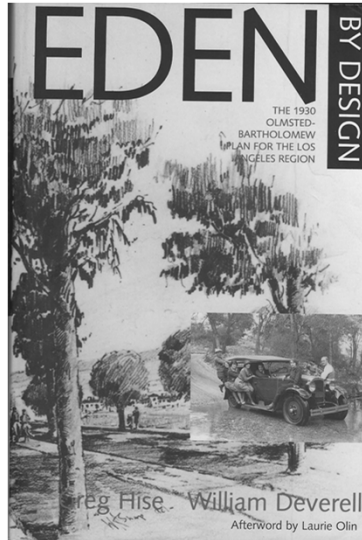
Figure 4.5
Community Park



Municipality Code County Park and Recreation Department

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Olmsted 1930 Plan for Los Angeles Region



Two “classes” of functions and facilities:

“1. Those that serve mainly *local* needs and can be reduplicated in small and easily accessible units in every part of the Region”

2. Those that serve mainly *regional* needs, which people can reasonably be expected to travel rather long distances to reach, and which cannot be reduplicated locally”

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Proposed Classifications: Sarasota County

- ① Athletics
- ② Parks
- ③ Natural Areas
- ④ Trails
- ⑤ Beaches
- ⑥ Water Access
- ⑦ Recreation Centers and Programs

Top Tier Facilities and Programs

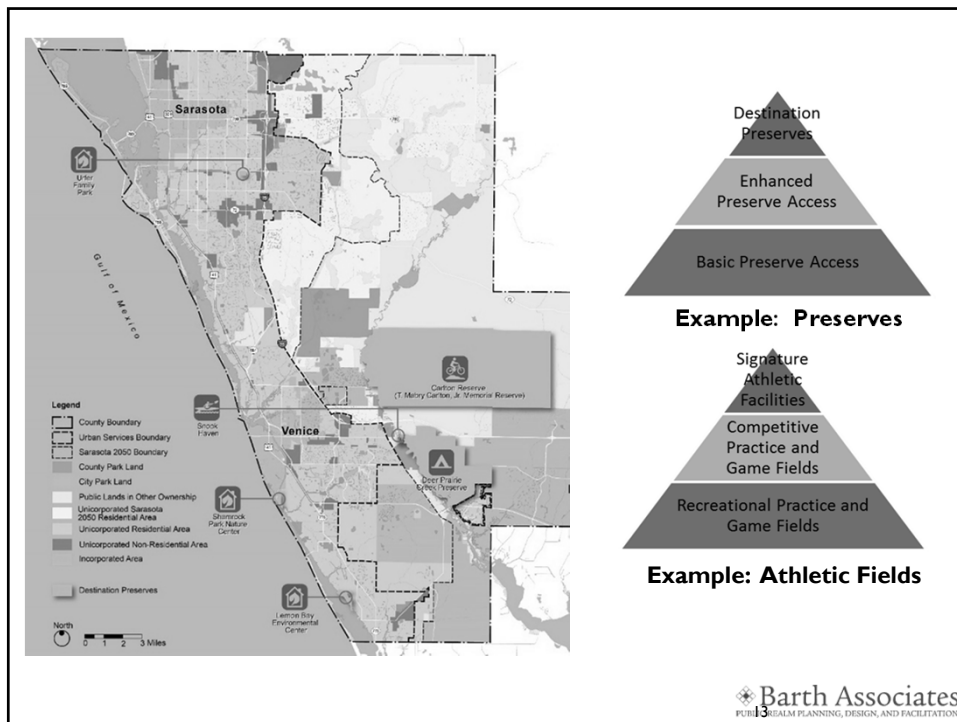
Least common facilities and programs that have the highest level of amenities, highest level of maintenance, highest level of staffing and / or highest cost recovery goals

Middle Tier Facilities and Programs

Base Tier Facilities and Programs

Most common facilities and programs that have the lowest level of amenities, lowest level of maintenance, lowest level of staffing and / or lowest cost recovery goals

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Basic Neighborhood Park Program



- Safe
- Comfortable
- Power, water, infrastructure for special events
- Multipurpose open lawns
- Shade – trees & canopies
- Paved multi-purpose trail
- Seating – all types
- Picnic shelters
- Playground
- WiFi
- Placemaking, amenities
- Multi-purpose courts for basketball, tennis, pickleball
- Restrooms in suburban areas; less important in high density urban areas




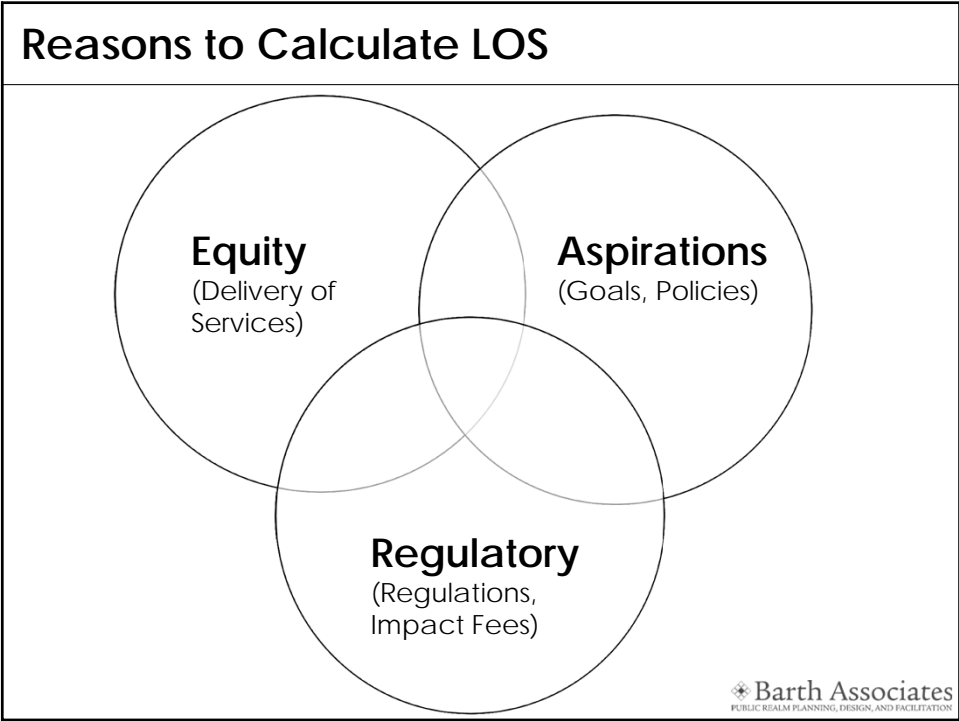
Amenities (Activities vs. Facilities)

- Places to play vs. playground
- Places to relax vs. benches
- Places to eat and socialize vs. picnic tables
- Places to play ball vs. athletic fields
- Places to play hoops vs. basketball court
- Places to exercise vs. fitness center



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LEVEL-OF-SERVICE METRICS	
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Common LOS Metrics

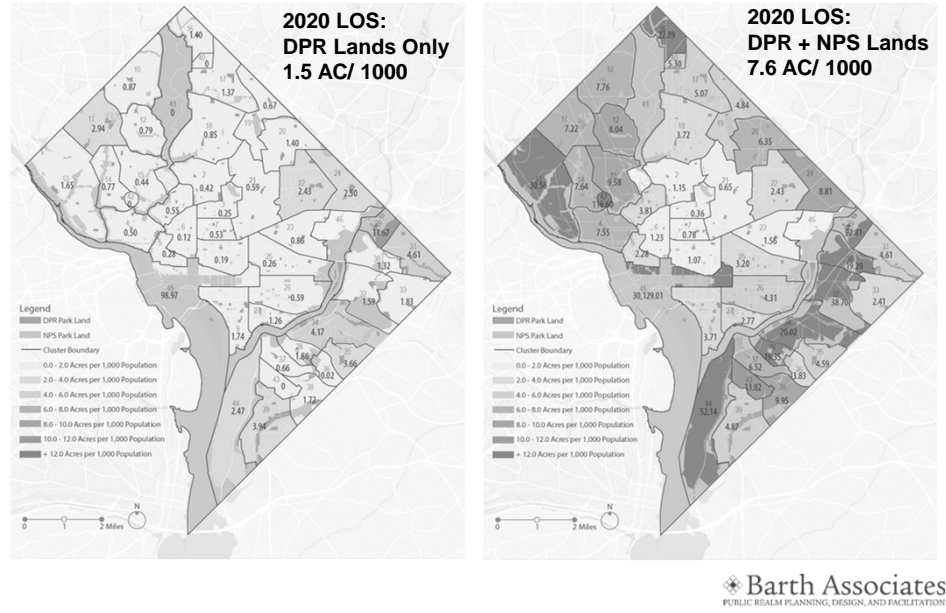
each "necessary but not sufficient"

- **Acres per 1000 residents** – Do we have enough land? Community-wide? Equitably distributed?
- **Facilities per 1000 residents (public, private)** – Do we have enough facilities? Community-wide? Equitably distributed?
- **Square footage per capita** – Do we have enough indoor recreation space? Community-wide? Equitably distributed?
- **Access by transit, car, bike, foot** – Can I get there safely, easily, and comfortably? Regardless of age, income, ability? Urban or rural?
- **Quality of facilities** – Is quality consistent and equitable across the system?
- **Operating expenditures per acre managed** – Do we have enough money to operate effectively?
- **Operating expenditures per capita** - Ditto
- **Revenue per capita** – Are we generating adequate revenues that meet expectations?
- **Revenue as a percentage of total operating expenditures (cost recovery)** - Ditto

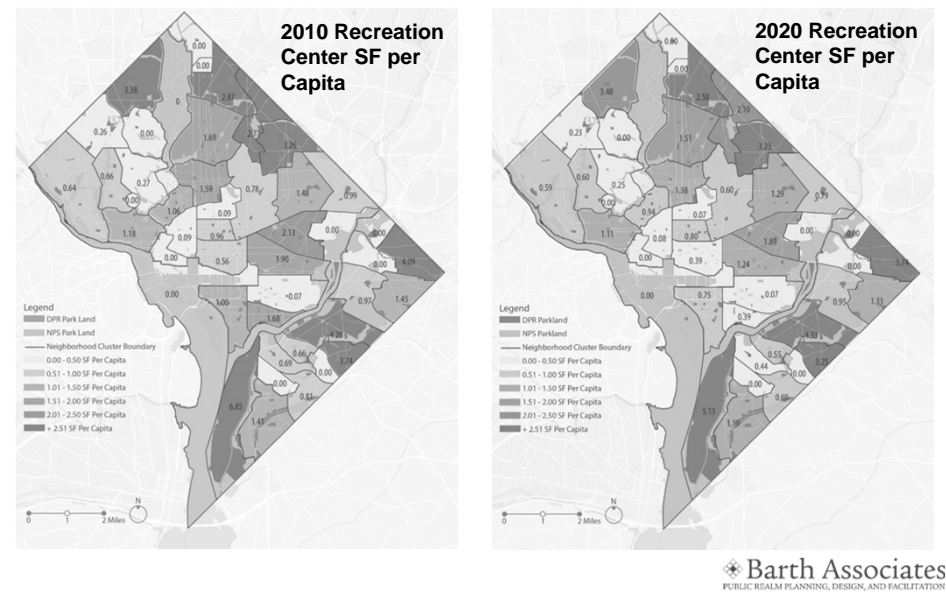
Sustainability Metrics, Trends as LOS Standards

Trends	Potential Metrics
Age-Friendly Communities	Transit Access; % of Senior Participants; % of Multi-generational Programs
Walkability and Connectivity	Percentage of Complete Streets; Miles of Multi-purpose Trails; % of Parks w/ Multi-Modal Access
Access to Nature	Distance/ Time to Natural Areas; % Participants in Nature-Based Programs
Sports Tourism	% Use of Facilities by Visitors % Cost per Visitor User Revenues per Visitor User
High Performance Public Spaces©	

Parkland – Acreage LOS per Neighborhood Cluster

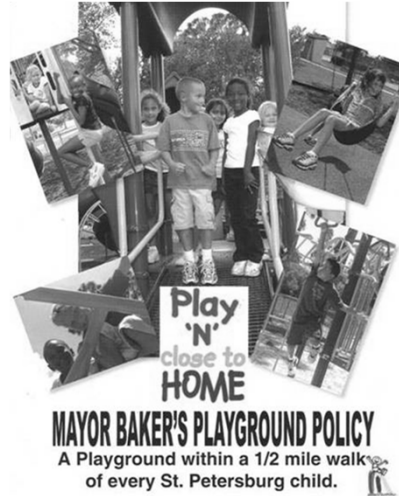


Recreation Centers – Facility LOS by Neighborhood Cluster



Access LOS

Facility Type:	Urban/ Suburban Access:	Rural/ Village Access:
All Parks + Active County Parks	½ mile / 1 mile	½ mile / 1 mile
Baseball/softball Fields	3 miles	5 miles
Football/ Soccer Fields	3 miles	5 miles
Playgrounds	½ mile	3 miles
Pickleball Courts	1 mile	3 miles
Tennis Courts	1 mile	3 miles
Basketball Courts	½ mile	3 miles
Dog Parks	1 mile	5 miles
Indoor Recreation Centers	2 miles	10 miles
Therapeutic Recreation Centers	3 miles	10 miles
Swimming Pools/ Aquatic Complexes	3 miles	10 miles

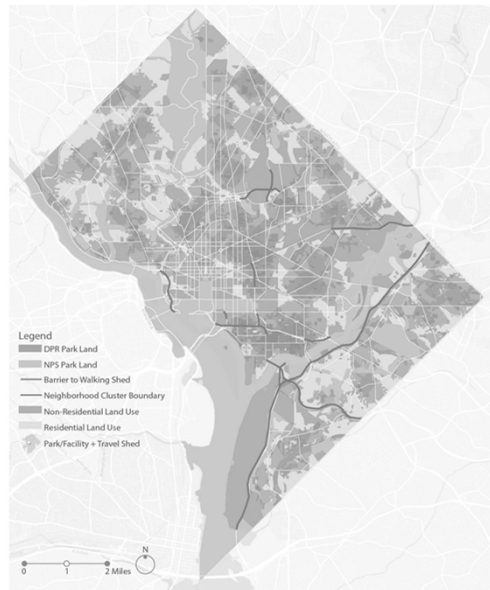


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Access - Parks

½ mile service area

DPR

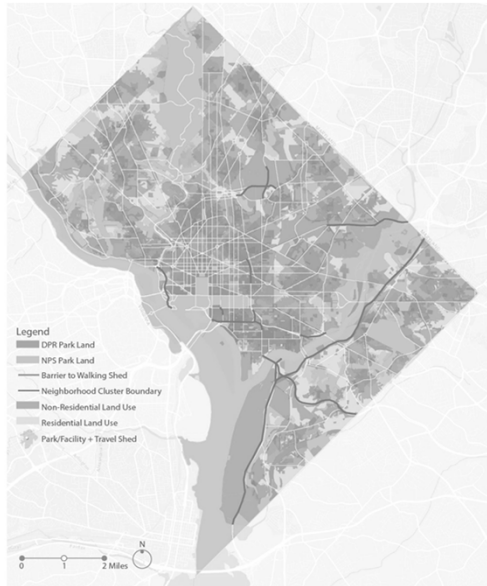


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Access - Parks

½ mile service area

**DPR
+ NPS**

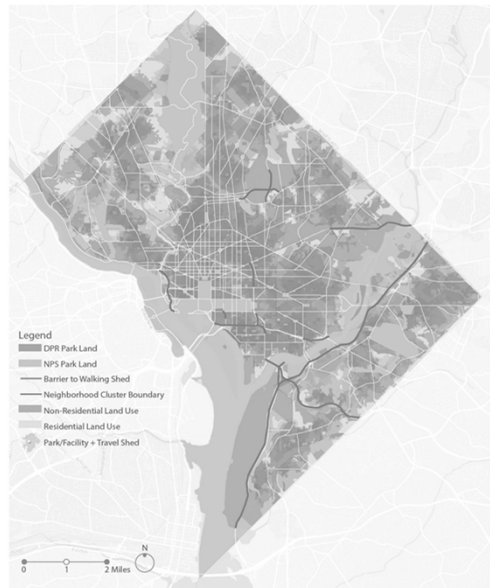


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Access - Parks

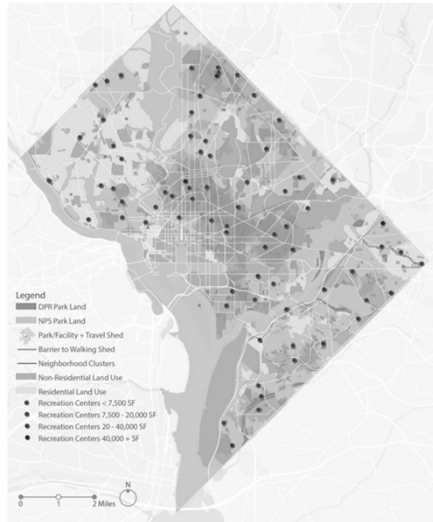
½ mile service area

**DPR
+ NPS
+ DCPS**



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Access - Facilities (Recreation Centers)

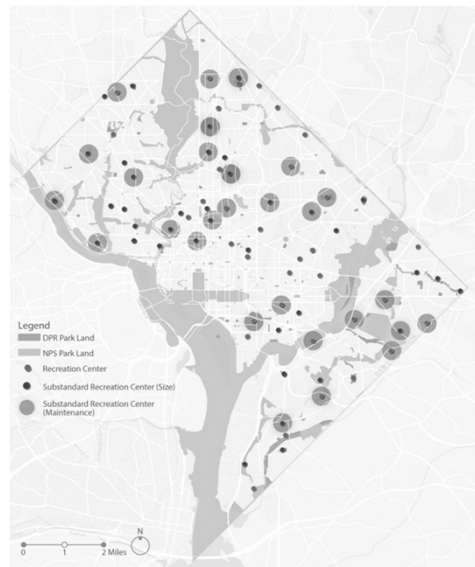


**1 mile service area to
minimum 7,500 SF
Neighborhood Center**

Recreation Centers | 1 Mile LOS

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Quality – Facilities (Recreation Centers)



- 74 Recreation Centers
- 956,849 total square feet

40 Recreation Centers do
not meet minimum DPR
Vision standards

28 Recreation Centers are in
Poor/Fair Maintenance
Conditions (DGS Facilities Assessment,
2013)

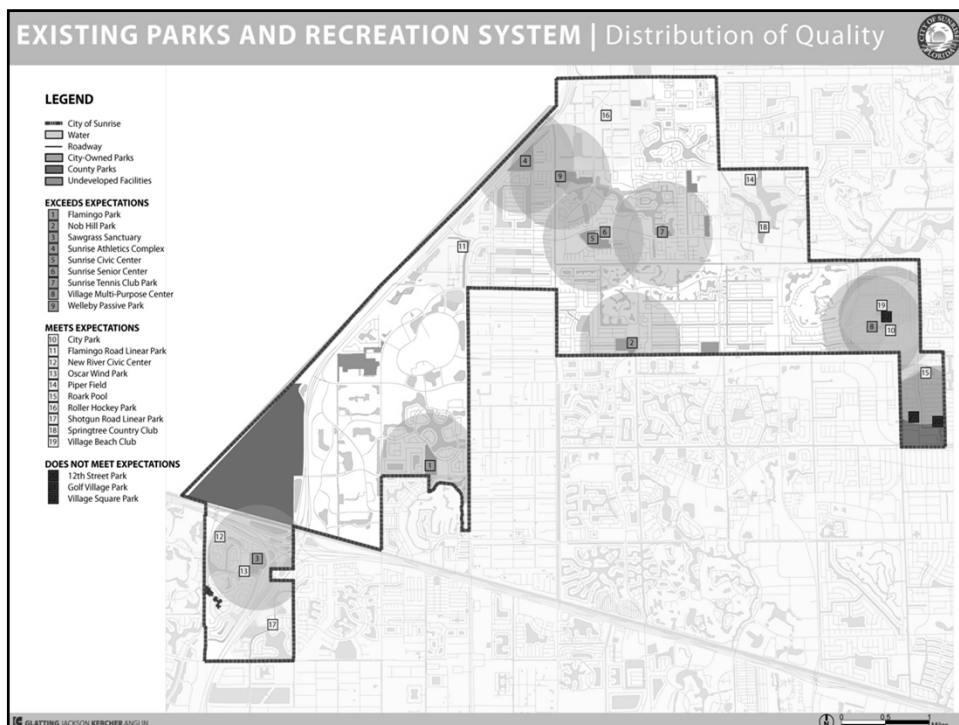
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CITY OF SUNRISE PARKS EVALUATION SCORING MATRIX			S. CIVIC CENTER FLAMINGO PARK WELLEY PARK NOB HILL PARK S. ATHLETIC COMPLEX S. SENIOR CENTER S. TENNIS CTR. VILLAGE MULTI-PURPOSE CTR. SAWGASS SANCTUARY FLAMINGO RD. LINEAR PARK OSCAR WIND PARK S. COUNTRY CLUB ROARK CLUB SHOTGUN RD. LINEAR PARK CITY PARK VILLAGE BEACH CLUB ROLLER HOCKEY CTR. NEW RIVER CIVIC CTR. VILLAGE SQUARE PARK GOLF VILLAGE PARK 12TH STREET PARK																								AVERAGE
			(MAX 25)	21	18	15	18	20	20	19	16	12	17	15	16	17	16	15	16	16	13	8	15	11	13	15.7 / 25	
PROXIMITY, ACCESS, & LINKAGES			(MAX 4)	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	2.3	
EASE IN WALKING TO THE PARK			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	3.1	
TRANSIT ACCESS			(MAX 4)	4	3	1	3	3	4	4	3	1	3	1	1	4	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	4	1	2.5	
CLARITY OF INFORMATIONAL SIGNAGE			(MAX 4)	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.3	
ADA COMPLIANCE			(MAX 4)	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	2.9	
COMPATIBILITY W/ ADJACENT SPACES			(MAX 4)	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	4	3		
SAFETY LIGHTING*			(MAX 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2.9	
COMFORT & IMAGE			(MAX 24)	24	23	24	24	24	21	24	21	23	24	23	22	20	24	19	23	22	18	18	14	10	6	20.3 / 24	
FIRST IMPRESSION/OVERALL ATTRACTIVENESS			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	3.3	
FEELING OF SAFETY			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3.6	
CLEANLINESS/OVERALL QUALITY OF MAINTENANCE			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	3.5	
COMFORT OF PLACES TO SIT			(MAX 4)	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3.1	
PROTECTION FROM INCLIMATE WEATHER			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	3.4	
EVIDENCE OF MANAGEMENT/STEWARDSHIP			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	3.6	
USES, ACTIVITY, & SOCIABILITY			(MAX 16)	16	15	15	14	14	13	12	13	11	9	11	10	8	5	8	8	4	6	5	4	4	4	9.5 / 16	
MIX OF USES/THINGS TO DO			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.3	
LEVEL OF ACTIVITY			(MAX 4)	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2.4	
SENSE OF PRIDE/OWNERSHIP			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2.7	
FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES/EVENTS			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2.1	
OPPORTUNITIES			(MAX 10)	16	14	15	12	8	11	10	13	18	7	8	9	11	7	8	8	7	7	12	5	8	7	10.0 / 19	
PROGRAMMING FLEXIBILITY			(MAX 4)	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2.1
REVENUE OPPORTUNITIES			(MAX 4)	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	2.4	
PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES			(MAX 4)	4	3	1	4	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	
*GREEN/ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES			(MAX 4)	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3.5	
EVIDENCE OF DESIGN STANDARDS*			(MAX 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.6	
EVIDENCE OF EMBRACED HERITAGE RESOURCES*			(MAX 1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.5	
EVIDENCE OF MAINTENANCE STANDARDS*			(MAX 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3.8	
*BONUS POINT ADDITIONAL TO RPT TOTAL																											
TOTAL				78	70	69	68	66	65	65	63	60	57	57	56	52	50	50	49	44	43					55.5	

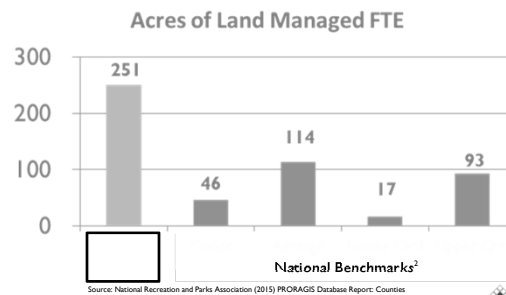
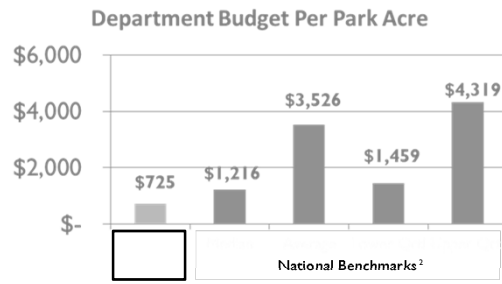
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Operations – Budget/ Acre, Acres/ FTE

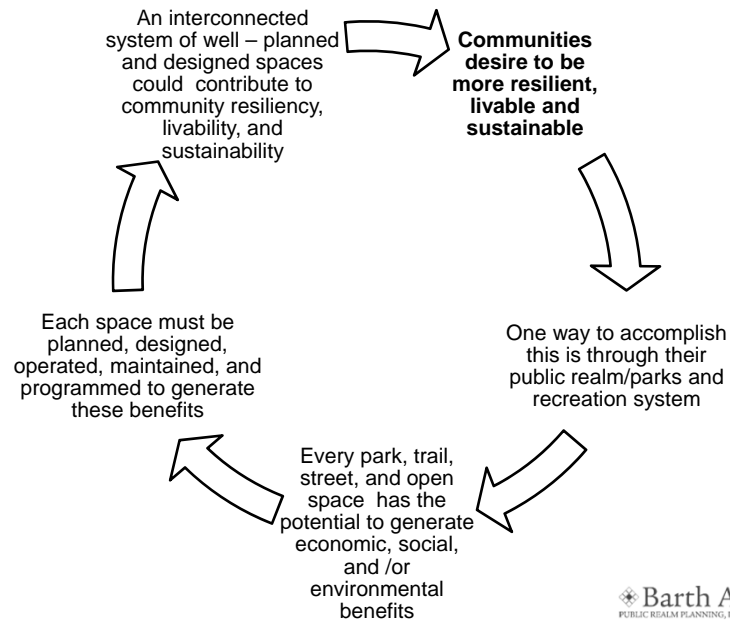


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HIGH PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES

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Premise



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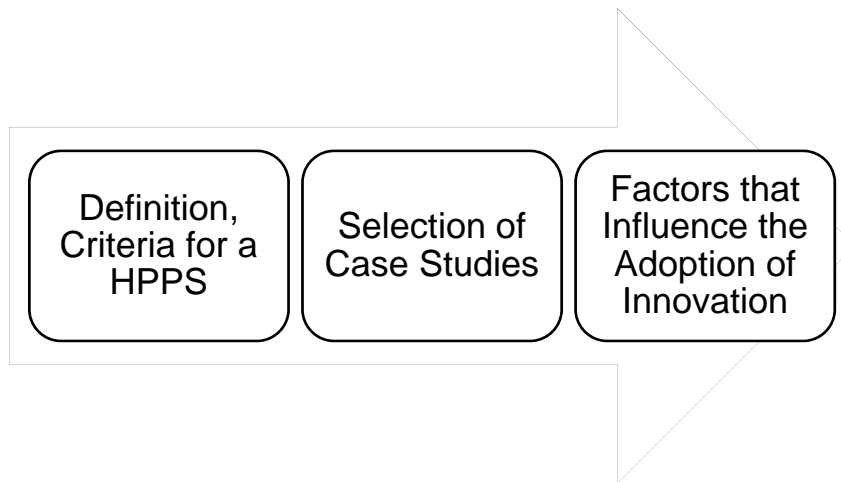
1st Year Benefits – Triple Bottom Line

- Estimated 500,000 visitors annually
- Improved lake habitat, storm water treatment
- Increased downtown activity
- \$50 million new planned development
- \$17 million investment from the KUA
- 5% increase in property values throughout downtown in 1st year
- New direct and indirect employment
- Pending RFQ for development of 6 acre utility site
- Venues booked 40 weeks in advance: pavilions, wedding lawn, events space, community house



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High Performance Public Spaces



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High Performance Public Space© (HPPS)

Any publicly accessible space that generates economic, environmental, and social sustainability benefits for their local community. A HPPS can be a park, trail, square, green, natural area, plaza or any other element of the 'public realm' that generates all three types of benefits (Barth, 2015).



Citygarden, St. Louis

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Phase I: Criteria for HPPSs – Delphi Process

Social

- Improves the neighborhood
- Improves social and physical mobility
- Encourages health and fitness
- Provides relief from urban congestion, stressors
- Provides places for formal and informal social gathering, art, performances, events
- Provides opportunities for individual, group, passive and active recreation
- Facilitates shared experiences among different groups
- Attracts diverse populations
- Promotes creative and constructive social interaction

Environmental

- Uses energy, water, and resources efficiently
- Improves water quality of both surface and ground water
- Serves as a net carbon sink
- Enhances, preserves, promotes, or contributes to biological diversity
- Hardscape materials selected for longevity of service, social/ cultural/ historical sustainability, regional availability, low carbon footprint
- Provides opportunities to enhance environmental awareness and knowledge
- Serves as an interconnected node within larger scale ecological corridors and natural habitat

Economic

- Creates and facilitates revenue-generating opportunities for the public and/or the private sectors
- Creates meaningful and desirable employment
- Indirectly creates or sustains good, living wage jobs
- Sustains or increases property values
- Catalyzes infill development and/or the re-use of obsolete or under-used buildings or spaces
- Attracts new residents
- Attracts new businesses
- Generates increased business and tax revenues
- Optimizes operations and maintenance costs

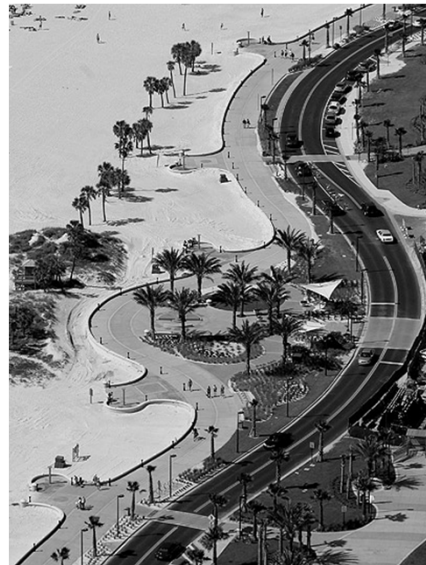
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City of Tallahassee Gaines Street



City of Lakeland Lake Mirror Park
www.metrojacksonville.com
APA top ten public spaces in America, 2014



City of Clearwater Beachwalk
www.clearwaterdreaming.com

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Hypothesis – Factors for Adoption

Primary factors:

- Presence of a strong leader/advocate
- Perception of the innovation
- Collaborative relationship of the planning and design team
- Internal characteristics of the organization
- External characteristics of the organization, such as system openness and an engaged public

Secondary factors:

- Perceived competition from neighboring communities
- Costs, economic benefits, and perceived return-on-investment
- Presence of a long-range vision plan, including sustainability goals and indicators
- A liberal/Democratic population

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Outline

2:45 PARKS PLANNING

- WHAT DO PLANNERS DO AND THINK ABOUT?
- PARKS PLANNING MODELS
- SUBSYSTEMS AND SERVICE DELIVERY MODELS
- PARK CLASSIFICATIONS
- LEVEL-OF-SERVICE METRICS
- HIGH PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES

3:45 GROUP EXERCISE

4:45 DISCUSSION

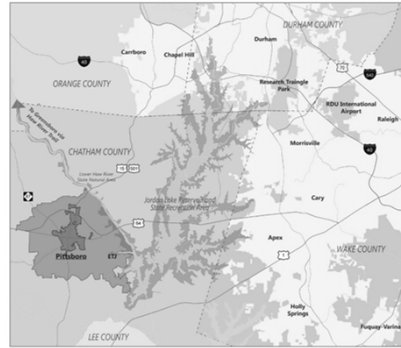
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GROUP EXERCISE

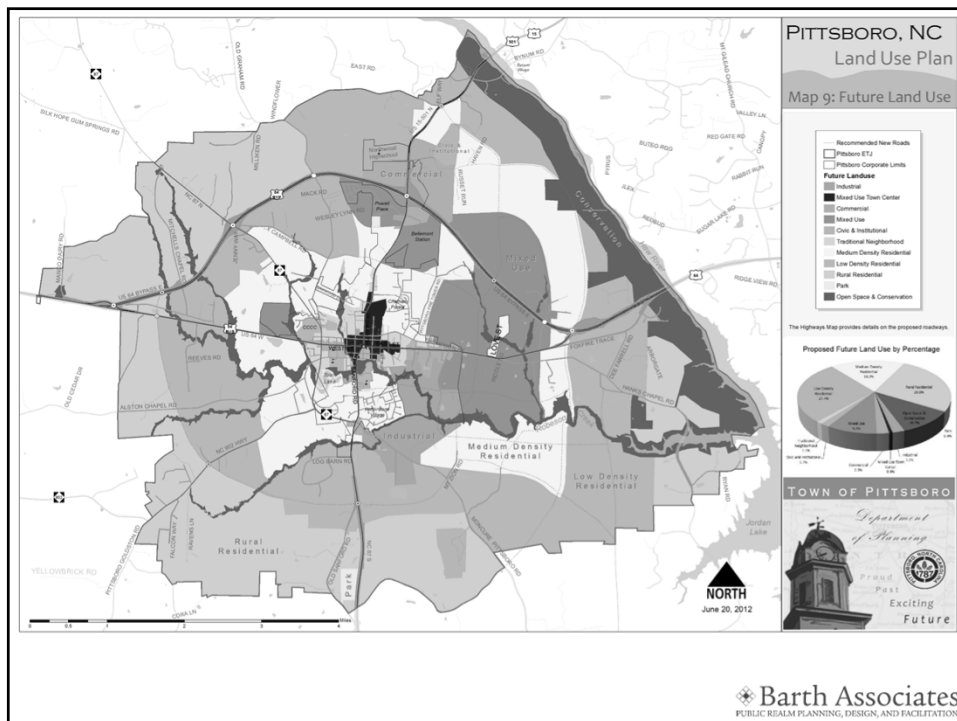
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Town of Pittsboro, NC Parks Planning

- Historic town of +/- 4,000 people anticipated to grow to 140,000 by 2060
- Demographics include families, seniors, professors, retirees, 2nd homes, high and low income
- Over 117 acres of public park land including 2 soccer fields, 3 playgrounds, 2 dog friendly parks, 1 community center, 3 tennis courts, 3 basketball courts, 3 parks with Wi-Fi
- Acreage LOS is approximately 27 acres/1,000 residents (typical Florida LOS is +/- 4 - 10 acres/1,000)



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Group Questions:

1. Describe the preferred "Service Delivery Model" for future *local* parks, including size, access LOS, typical development program
2. Should the Model differ between urban, suburban, and rural areas? Why or why not?
3. Describe the role of 1) the Town, and 2) community developers, in building and maintaining future *local* parks
4. Describe the preferred Service Delivery Model(s) for *regional* parks, recreation centers, and sports complexes

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DISCUSSION

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