

A NEW APPROACH TO PARKS & RECREATION SYSTEM PLANNING

VISIONPOSSIBLE
FRPA 2020



WELCOME TO THE 2020 FRPA CONFERENCE!

A New Approach to Parks & Recreation System Planning

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe the traditional parks and recreation system planning model
- Identify differences between the traditional model and the proposed new approach
- Define the benefits of the new approach



Barth Associates

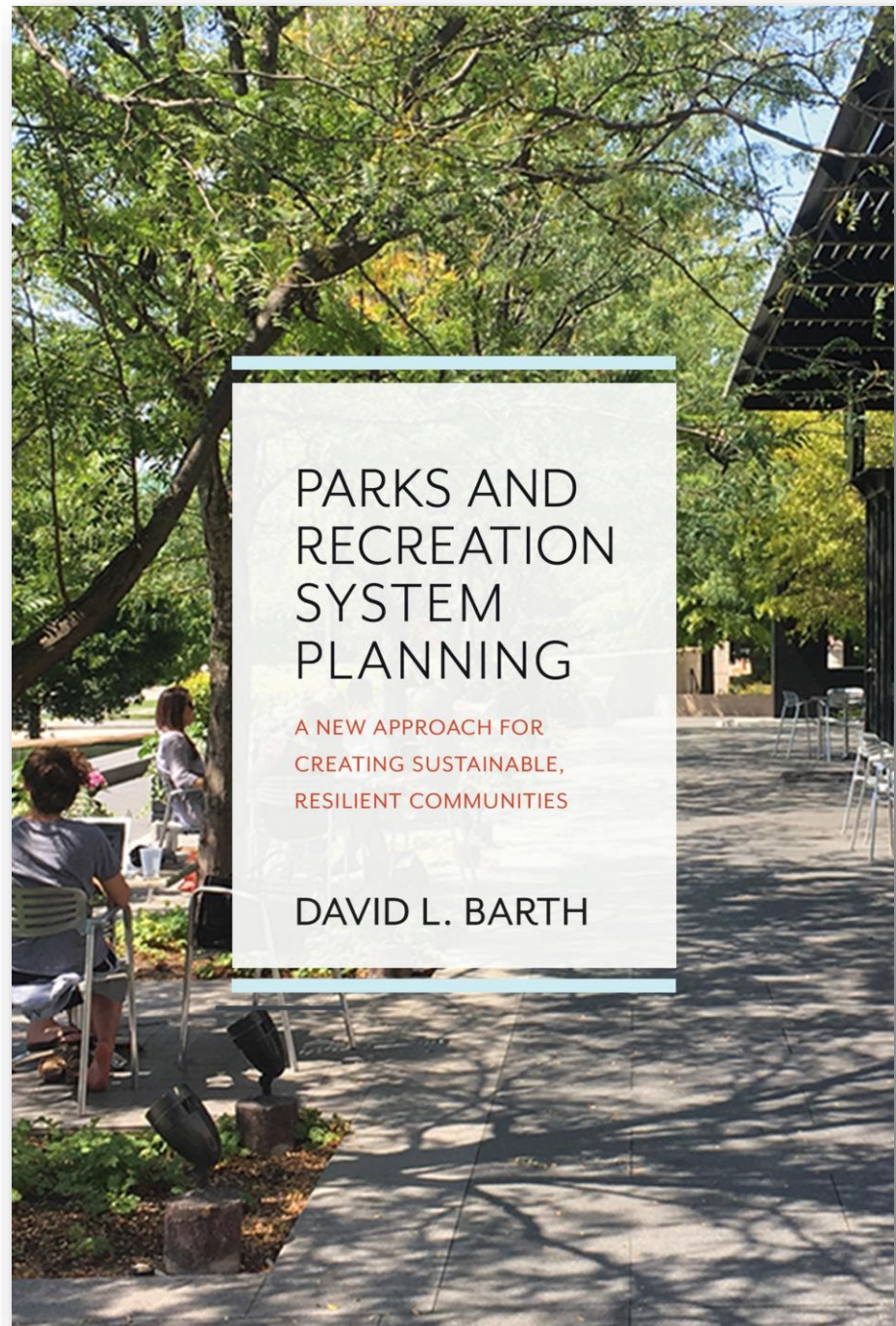
PUBLIC REALM PLANNING, DESIGN, AND FACILITATION...FOR THE COMMON GOOD

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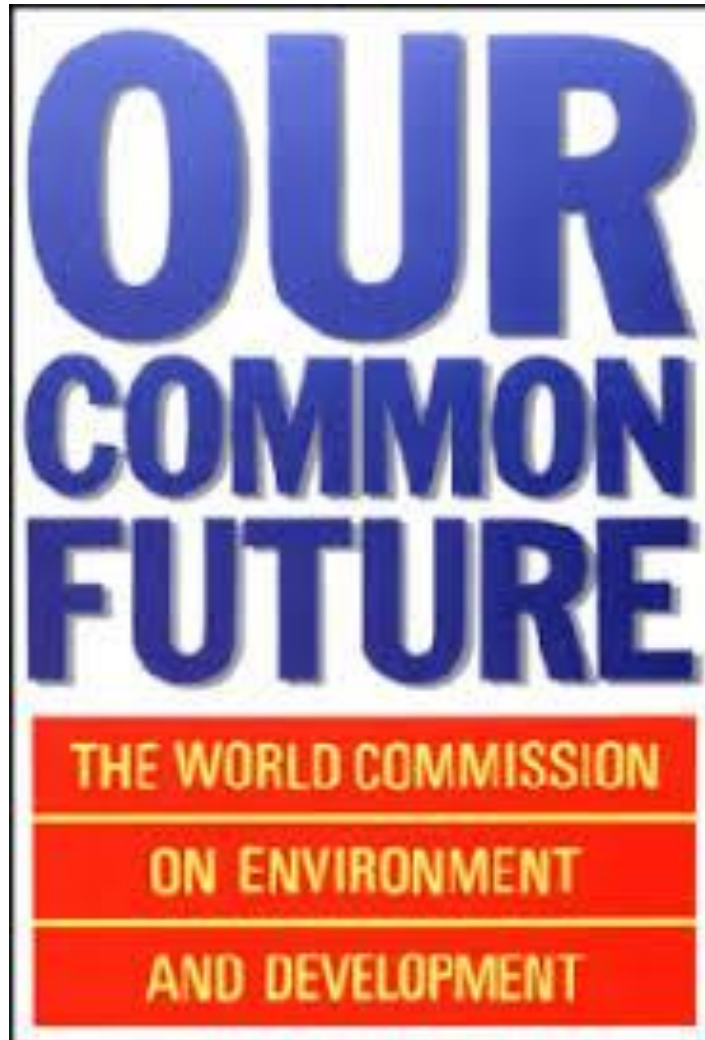
Two Big Ideas:

- Parks and recreation systems can generate multiple sustainability and resiliency benefits if they are thoughtfully planned, designed, and managed as part of a broader public realm that includes transportation, stormwater, and utility systems.
- We need a more comprehensive and collaborative parks and recreation system planning process to realize these benefits.



INTRODUCTION: INFLUENCES ON NEW APPROACH

Sustainable Communities



1. INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Adequate nutrition for all
- Quality education for all
- Reduced mortality and morbidity
- Gender equality
- Access to clean water and sanitation

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Protecting biodiversity
- Stable climate
- Resilience to natural hazards

3. INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Eradicating income poverty and hunger
- Reducing inequalities
- Ensuring decent work and productive employment

4. PEACE AND SECURITY

- Freedom from violence, conflict, and abuse
- Conflict-free access to natural resources
- Transparent government
- Stakeholder engagement

"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Dimensions and Indicators of a Sustainable Community ("Framework for a Sustainable Future," United Nations System Task Team, 2012)

8 DOMAINS OF A LIVABLE COMMUNITY

AARP Real Possibilities
Florida



Community Support & Health System
Access to affordable, person-centered health care and social services to promote active and independent living

Housing
Appropriate and affordable housing that promotes and supports aging in place

Transportation

Safe and reliable transportation options to increase mobility and community participation

Communication & Information

Increased access to information through various methods including print, tv, and digital

Respect & Social Inclusion

Actively promotes, engages, and celebrates the valuable contributions of all adults in the community

Civic Participation & Employment

Opportunities to contribute in the workplace and volunteer to make a difference in the community

Outdoor Spaces & Buildings

Accessible, inviting, and safe outdoor spaces and buildings that encourage active participation and recreation

Social Participation

Easy access to social and cultural activities for increased quality of life



Resiliency

U.S. 2019 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

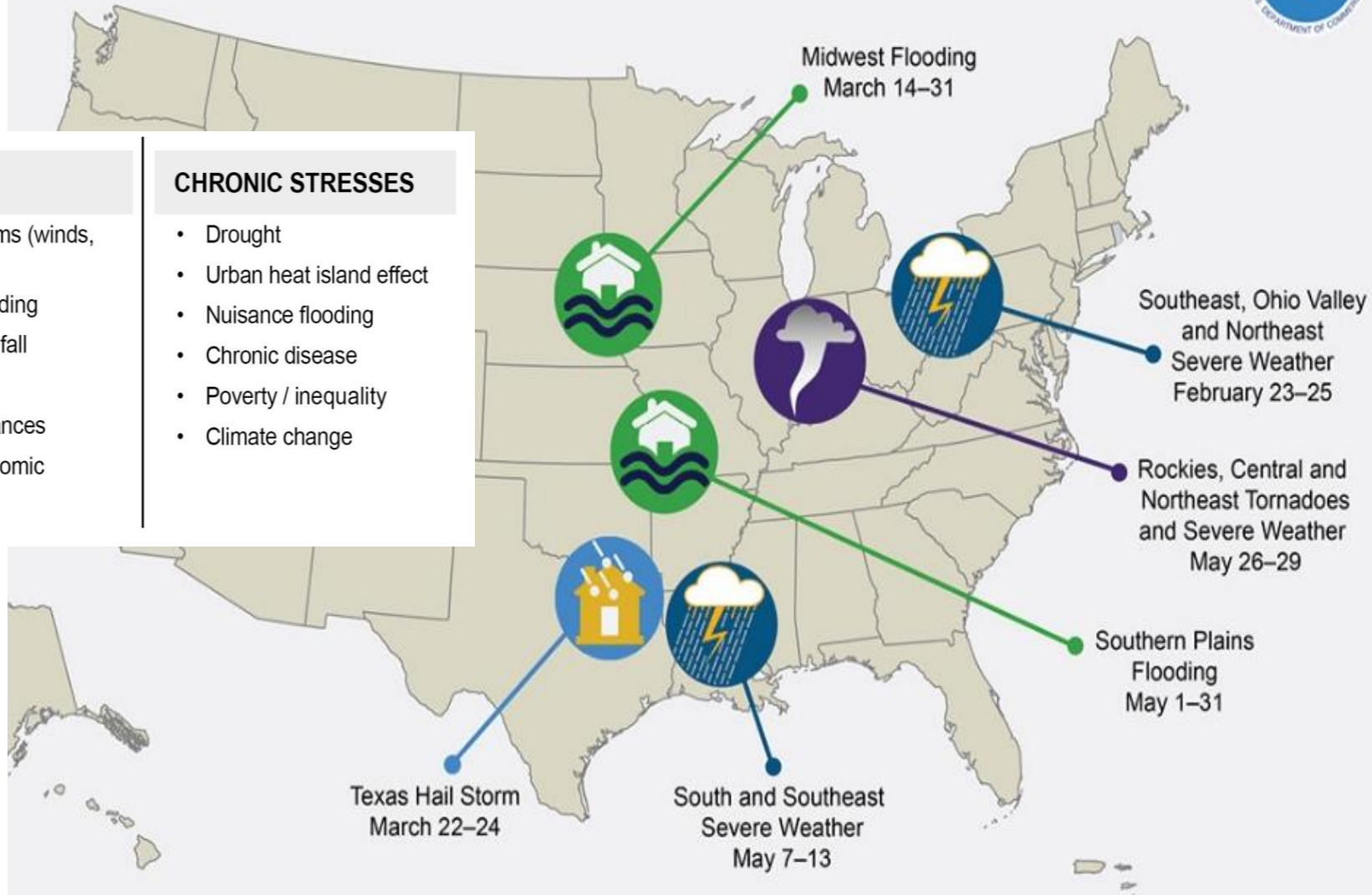


SHOCKS

- Coastal storms (winds, flooding)
- Riverine flooding
- Extreme rainfall
- Wildfire
- Civil disturbances
- Severe economic recessions

CHRONIC STRESSES

- Drought
- Urban heat island effect
- Nuisance flooding
- Chronic disease
- Poverty / inequality
- Climate change



Cranz, Politics Of Park Design

- Pleasure Ground, 1850-1900
- Reform Park, 1900 - 1930
- Recreation Facility, 1930 - 1965
- Open Space System



Just for the fun of it...

Is drawing of an actual
playground installation features the
following playground equipment:

- MIRACLE JACK 'N' JILL (Model JN-1)
- MIRACLE DOME WHIRL (Model 304)
- MIRACLE FLYING PONY SWING (Model 50-AP)
- MIRACLE LIFETIME WHIRL (Model 302)
- MIRACLE ROCKED ROCKY (Model FP)
- MIRACLE RELAX-A-BENCH (Model FB)
- MIRACLE PIC-N-SNACK TABLE (Model PS-54)
- MIRACLE TRAIL, BLAZER SLIDE (Model TB-18)
- MIRACLE BELT SEAT SWING (Model 408)
- MIRACLE MUSTANG WHIRL (Model 303)
- MIRACLE TURTLE (Model FT)
- MIRACLE ANIMAL SLIDE (Model ASG-F)
- MIRACLE ALL-PURPOSE SHELTER (Model PS-18)
- MIRACLE HORIZONTAL LADDER (Model HL-1)
- MIRACLE "KIDDER KORRAL" SIGN (Model KK)
- MIRACLE STEAM ENGINE CLIMBER (Model TC-1)

MIRACLE
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

Just for the fun of it . . .
why not give some thought to your playground needs now?

Just for the fun of it . . .
why not ask yourself if your playgrounds were overrun
with weeds instead of children last year?

Just for the fun of it . . .
why not make up your mind to do something about it
right now?

Just for the fun of it . . .
why not install some imaginative Miracle Equipment
. . . or better yet, an entirely new Miracle Playground?

Just for the fun of it . . .
why not mail the coupon today for your FREE copy of
Miracle's new Catalog and full details on Miracle's
"On-The-Spot" Consulting Service?

© Copyright 1985 by Miracle Equipment

MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Box 2735 Grinnell, Iowa
Please send catalog, price list and information on Miracle's
"On-The-Spot" Consulting Service.

NAME _____
TITLE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

6-5-4-3-2-1-0-BLAST OFF
IN THE NEW
MIRACLE
Space Ship
Imagine the excitement
the new Miracle Space
Ship will create on
your playground!

Cranz, The Sustainable Park

- Pleasure Ground, 1850-1900
- Reform Park, 1900 - 1930
- Recreation Facility, 1930 - 1965
- Open Space System, 1965-1990
- The Sustainable Park, 1990 -



Focus on making cities more ecologically and socially balanced and sustainable...

Play a role in solving larger urban problems outside their boundaries, integrated with the surrounding urban fabric...

John Crompton, Repositioning



The High Line:

- \$150M Investment
- \$2 Billion Economic Activity

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

- Attracting tourists
- Attracting businesses
- Attracting retirees
- Enhancing real estate values
- Reducing taxes
- Stimulation of equipment sales

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Protecting drinking water
- Controlling flooding
- Cleaning air
- Reducing traffic congestion
- Reducing energy costs
- Preserving biological diversity

ALLEVIATING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- Reducing environmental stress
- Community regeneration
- Cultural and historic preservation
- Facilitating healthy lifestyles
- Alleviating deviant youth behavior
- Raising levels of education attainment
- Alleviating unemployment distress

Communitywide Benefits Generated by Parks and Recreation (Crompton, 2007, p. 61)

Best Practices from Other Disciplines:

- Project Management
 - Strategic Planning
- Attributes of traditional vs. strategic planning processes (UNESCO. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001897/189757e.pdf>)

TRADITIONAL PLANNING	STRATEGIC PLANNING
Input-oriented	Result-oriented
Technocratic	Participatory
Neutral	Mobilization instrument
Linear planning	Iterative planning
Rigid implementation	Flexible implementation
Routine-based	Change-oriented
Compliance monitoring	Performance monitoring
Emphasis on the plan document	Emphasis on plan implementation

FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPTS:

1. PUBLIC REALM AS PLEXUS

2. MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS

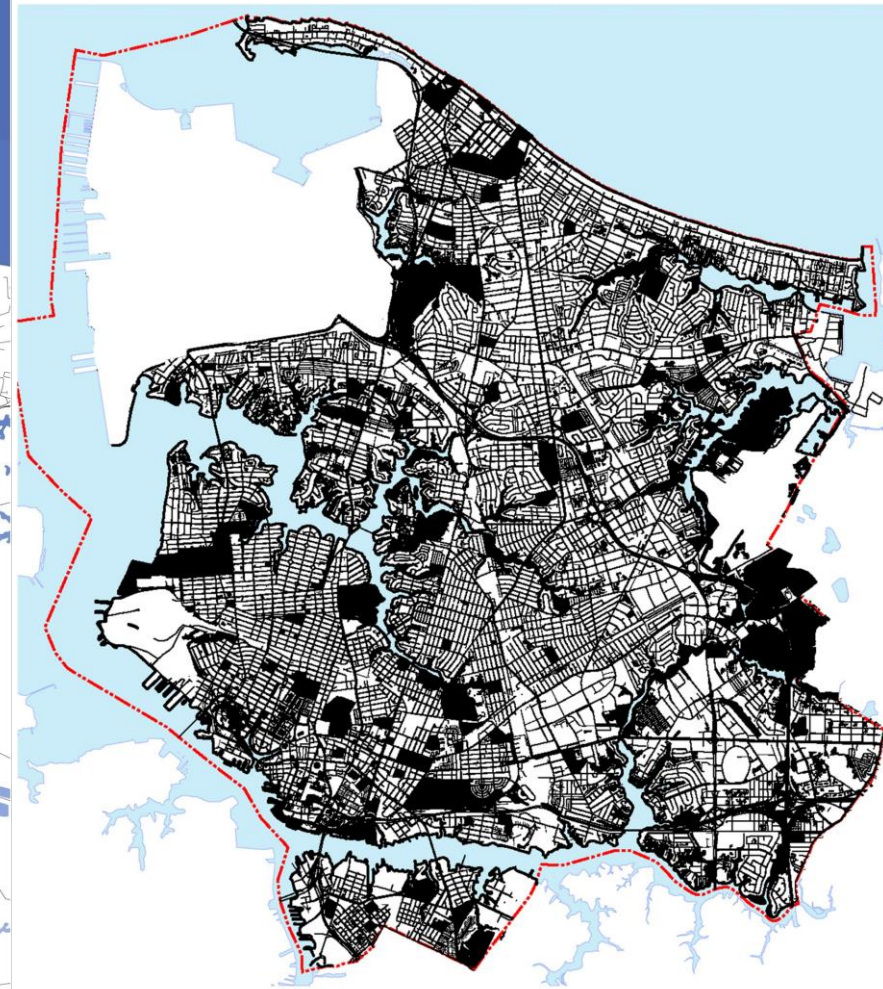
3. HIGH-PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES

1. Public Realm as "Plexus"



CITY of NORFOLK

RECREATION & PARKS VISION PLAN



**Parks, Athletic Fields, Community Character,
Bikeways + Trails, Water Access, Community +
Recreation Centers, Programs, Operations +
Maintenance**

Pinellas County RECREATION, OPEN SPACE AND CULTURE SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

THE PINELLAS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (BCC) RECENTLY COMPLETED A COUNTY-WIDE RECREATION, OPEN SPACE AND CULTURE SYSTEM MASTER PLAN TO HELP ACHIEVE THEIR GOAL OF MAKING PINELLAS COUNTY:

Over 2,000 Pinellas County residents participated in the development of the Master Plan through interviews, public workshops and surveys. Following are seven (7) key strategies that emerged from the planning process, along with top priority actions:

PROMOTE A "PLANNING TO STAY" COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ETHIC IN PINELLAS COUNTY

1. Update the Comprehensive Plan, Land Development Regulations, Capital Improvement Program and "Livability Indicators" to align with the Recreation, Open Space and Culture Vision.
2. Develop a process to integrate blueways, greenways, environmental lands and public art into both public and private projects.
3. Publish marketing and informational guides to County recreational, environmental, cultural and historical sites and facilities.

STRENGTHEN CONNECTIONS TO THE WATER

2. Acquire and develop land for new forests access, off-bench parking lots and a North County desalinated boat ramp.
3. Develop canoe and kayak launches and trailheads throughout the County.
4. Survey and expand (wherever possible) existing County and municipal boat ramps.

CONTINUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIRST-CLASS COUNTY-WIDE SYSTEMS

3. Complete the County-wide Greenways, Trails and Blueways Master Plan.
4. Design and install a County-wide sign and way-finding system.
5. Enhance the appearance and multi-modal use of existing and future roads with bike lanes, sidewalks, street trees and bicycle/pedestrian crossings.

PROVIDE AN URBAN LEVEL OF ACTIVE RECREATION FACILITIES FOR CITIZENS IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS

4. Acquire land, design and develop north and south County "Sportspoles".
5. Acquire land, design and develop seven (7) new Community Parks.
6. Partner with other entities to build, manage and program these facilities.

INCREASE PROTECTION FOR REGIONAL PARKS AND PRESERVES

5. Develop a "Suitability Assessment Model" to define Regional Parks and Preserves from non-development and/or non-recreatable uses.
6. Develop a Management Plan for each Regional Park and Preserve.
7. Establish management zones around Regional Parks and Preserves to encourage community involvement and the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

INJECT LIFE, COLOR AND ENERGY INTO THE REGIONAL PARKS AND PRESERVES

6. Design and build cafes and patios, bicycle, kayak and model boat rental concessions, canoe and kayak launches, public art and sculpture, and other low impact enhancements.
7. Design and build multi-use pavilions, amphitheaters and outdoor classrooms.
8. Institute new festivals and special events.

DEVELOP THE ARTS, HERITAGE AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

7. Develop a Historic Preservation Plan.
8. Publish a coordinator arts and cultural calendar.
9. Provide additional funding for the operations, expansion, programming and marketing of existing arts, heritage and cultural facilities.

"THE KIND OF PLACE WHERE FAMILIES AND BUSINESSES WILL WANT TO STAY, AND WHERE CHILDREN WILL WANT TO REMAIN OR RETURN ONCE THEY BECOME ADULTS."
(BCC, 1997)



Symbol Legend

- Trails**
 - Pinellas County Trail - Existing
 - Pinellas County Trail - Future
 - Community Bicycle Trail - Existing
 - Community Bicycle Trail - Future
 - On-Road Bicycle Trail Network
 - Nature Trail - Existing
 - Equestrian Trail - Existing
 - Canoe / Kayak Trail - Existing
 - Canoe / Kayak Trail - Future

Points of Interest

- Community Center - Existing
- Community Center - Proposed
- Community Park - Existing
- Community Park - Proposed
- Sports Complex - Existing
- Sports Complex - Proposed
- Canoe / Kayak Launch - Existing
- Cultural Facility - Existing - Science Center
- Cultural Facility - Existing - Museum
- Cultural Facility - Existing - Visual Arts
- Cultural Facility - Existing - Performing Arts

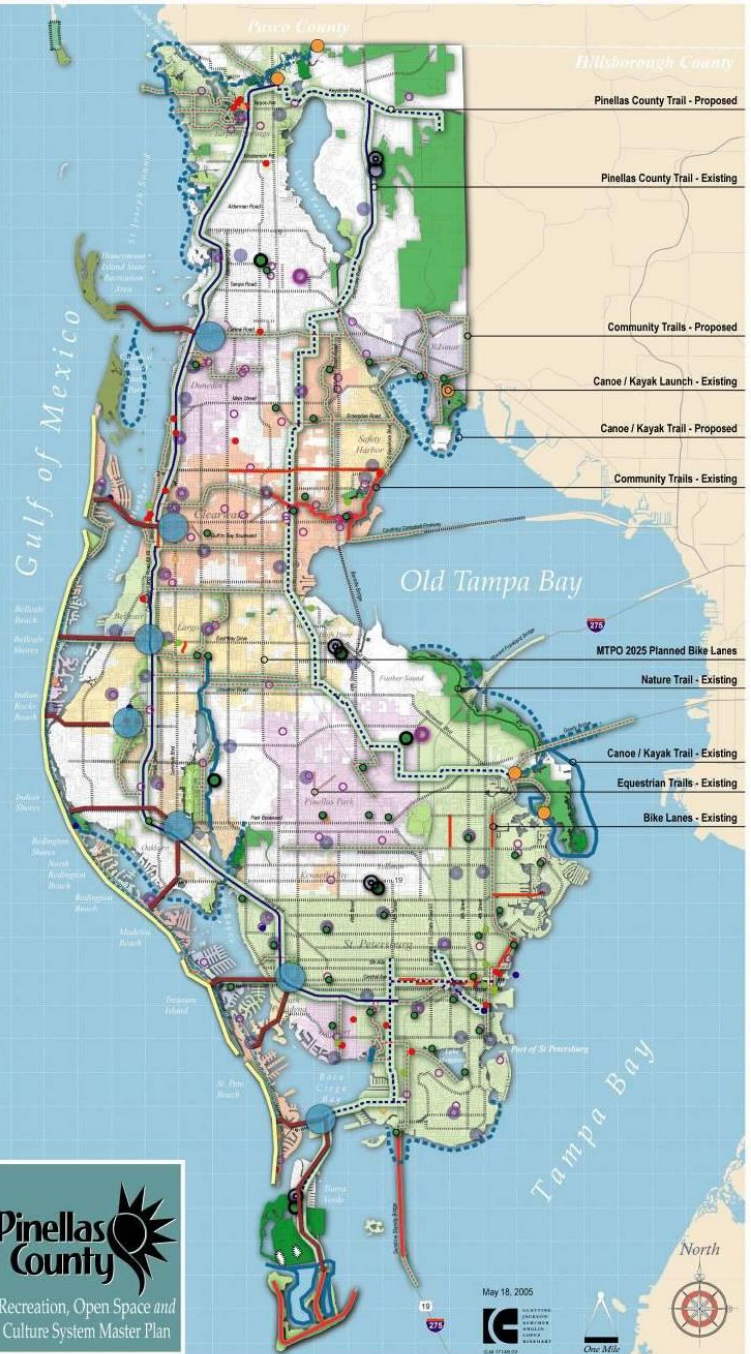
Beach Access Components

- Recommended Location for Beach Shuttle and Remote Parking Facilities
- Streetscape Enhancements to Beach
- Beaches

Master Plan



Recreation, Open Space and Culture System Master Plan



May 18, 2005



One Mile

A 50 YEAR, UNIFYING VISION FOR A LIVABLE, SUSTAINABLE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

"When we build let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be hold sacred because our hands have touched them."

-John Ruskin

PRINCIPLES
*of a livable, sustainable
miami-dade county*

Equity

every resident should be able to enjoy the same quality of public facilities and services, regardless of income, age, race, ability or geographic location

Access

every resident should be able to safely and comfortably walk, bicycle, drive and/ or ride public transit from their home to work, school, parks, shopping and community facilities

Beauty

every public space - including streets, parks, plazas and civic buildings - should be designed to be as aesthetically please as possible, and to complement the natural and cultural landscape

Multiple Benefits

every single public action should generate multiple public benefits to maximize taxpayer dollars

Seamlessness

every element of the County, including neighborhoods, parks, natural areas, streets, civic centers and commercial areas - should be connected without regard for jurisdiction

Sustainability

natural resources - including water, wildlife habitat, and open space - must be protected for future generations

VISION

Great
Parks

are accessible to everyone regardless of age or ability



Great
Public Spaces

are designed to engage residents



Great
Natural and Cultural Places

are planned and managed to balance access and resource protection



Great
Streets

are designed as linear parks



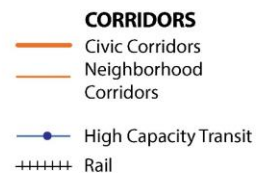
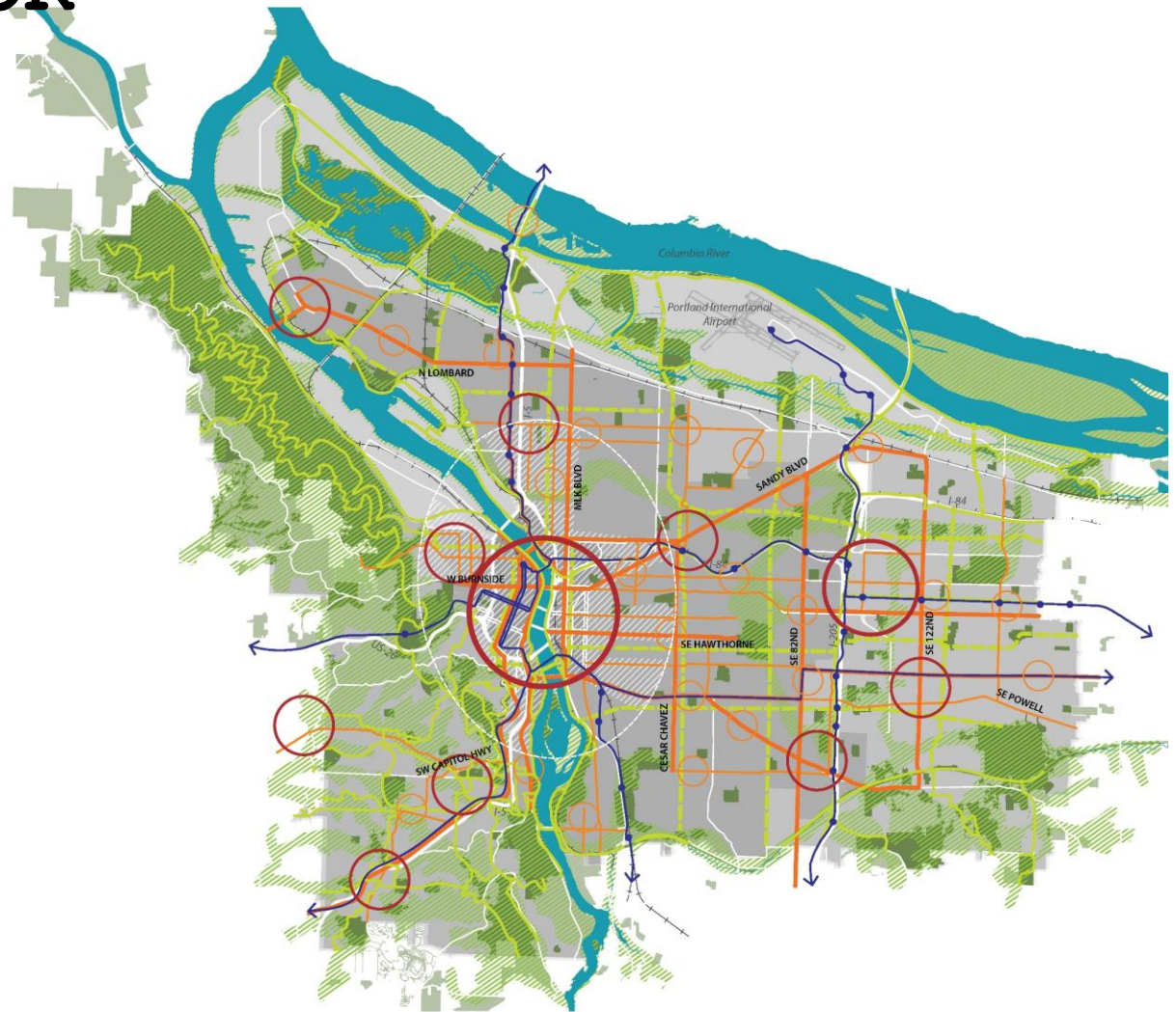
Great
Greenways, Trails and Water Trails

connect every resident to places throughout the community



Portland, OR

URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK



2. Potential Dimensions of Parks and Recreation Systems



- Accreditation by Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA)
- Americans with Disabilities (ADA) Access
- Before and After School Care
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Access
- Branding
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Commercial Recreation
- Comprehensive Plan Goals
- Construction Delivery Methods
- Cost Recovery
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- Design Standards and Details
- Economic Development
- Educational Opportunities
- Environment
- eSports
- Flood Control
- Funding
- Gentrification
- Green Infrastructure
- Health and Wellness
- Homelessness
- Impact Fees
- Income Inequality
- Land Development Codes
- Land Use
- Level-of-Service Standards
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- Mental Health
- Needs and Priorities
- Neighborhood Stabilization
- Opioid Abuse
- Organizational Mission and Role
- Organizational Structure
- Operations and Maintenance
- Park Classifications
- Partnerships
- Permitting
- Political Priorities
- Programs – Recreation, Social, Educational
- Quality of Life
- Redevelopment
- Safety
- Sea Level Rise
- Service-Delivery Models
- Social Equity
- Staffing
- Stormwater Treatment
- Resource Protection
- Technology
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Wildlife Habitat
- Youth Development

PETER HARNIK



URBAN GREEN

Innovative Parks
for Resurgent Cities

*"...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.

3. High-Performance Public Spaces

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).



Criteria For A HPPS (Must Meet 80%)



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

Example: Kissimmee Lakefront Park

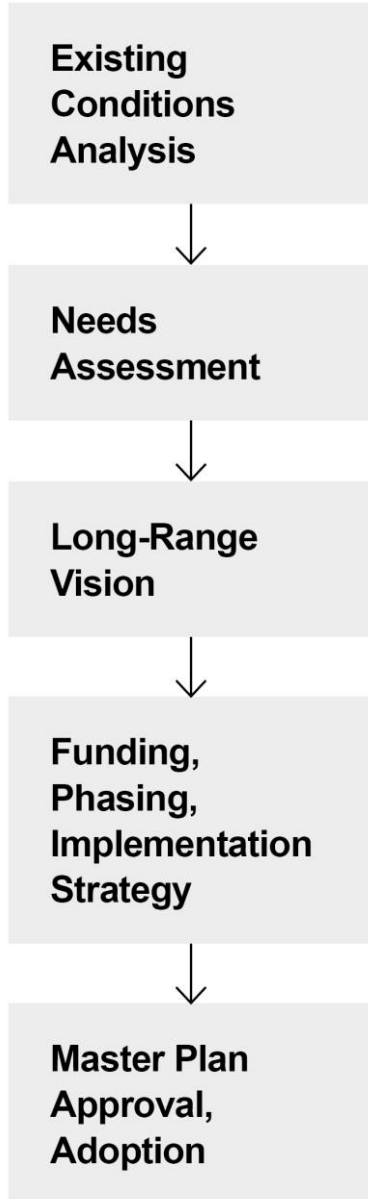
- Downtown visitation increased to 500,000 visitors annually
- Social center of the community, the public “front yard”
- 5% increase in downtown property values
- Improved lake habitat, storm water treatment
- New direct and indirect employment
- Fee-based venues booked 40 weeks in advance: pavilions, wedding lawn, events space, community house



**A NEW APPROACH TO PARKS AND
RECREATION SYSTEM PLANNING TO
GENERATE MULTIPLE BENEFITS**

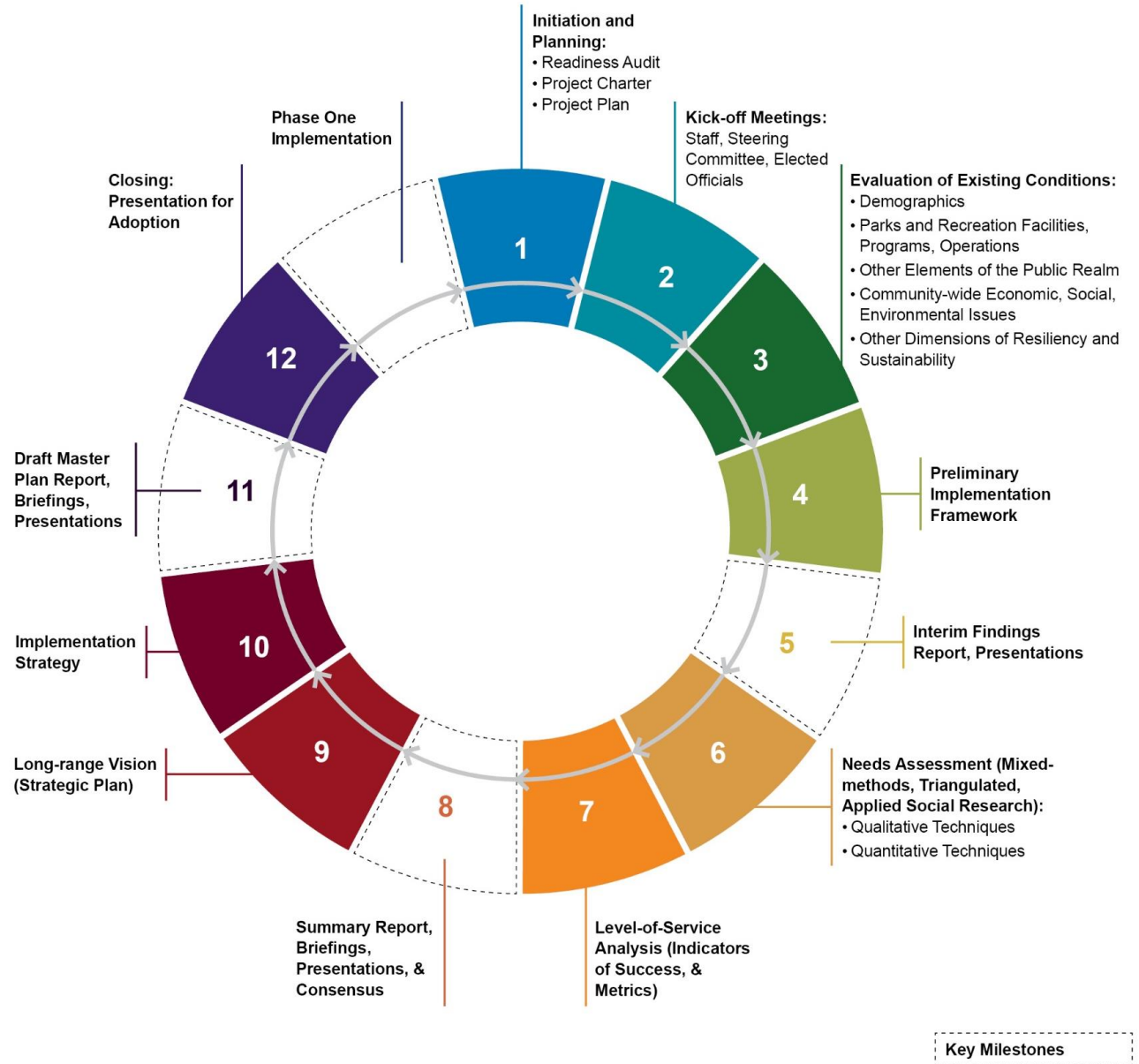
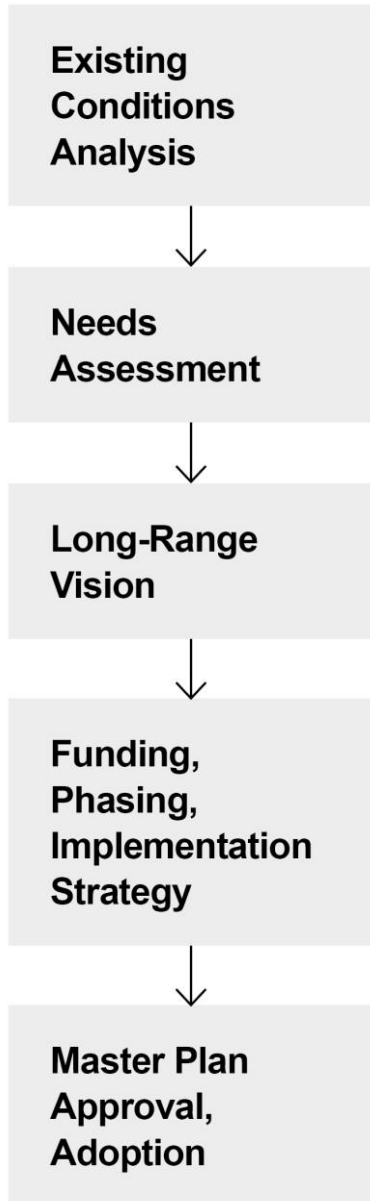
Traditional vs. Proposed PRSP

Process

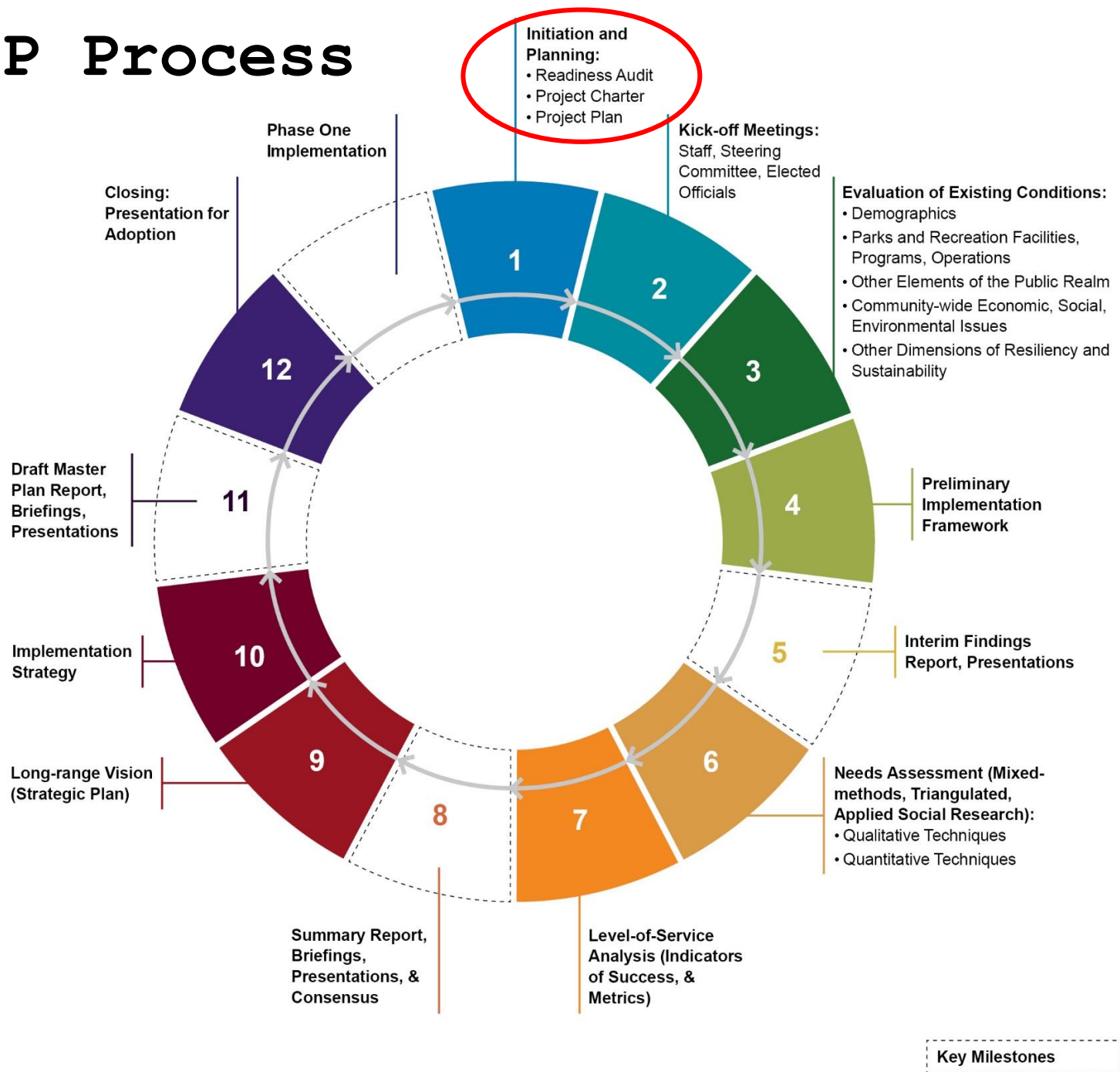


Traditional vs. Proposed PRSP

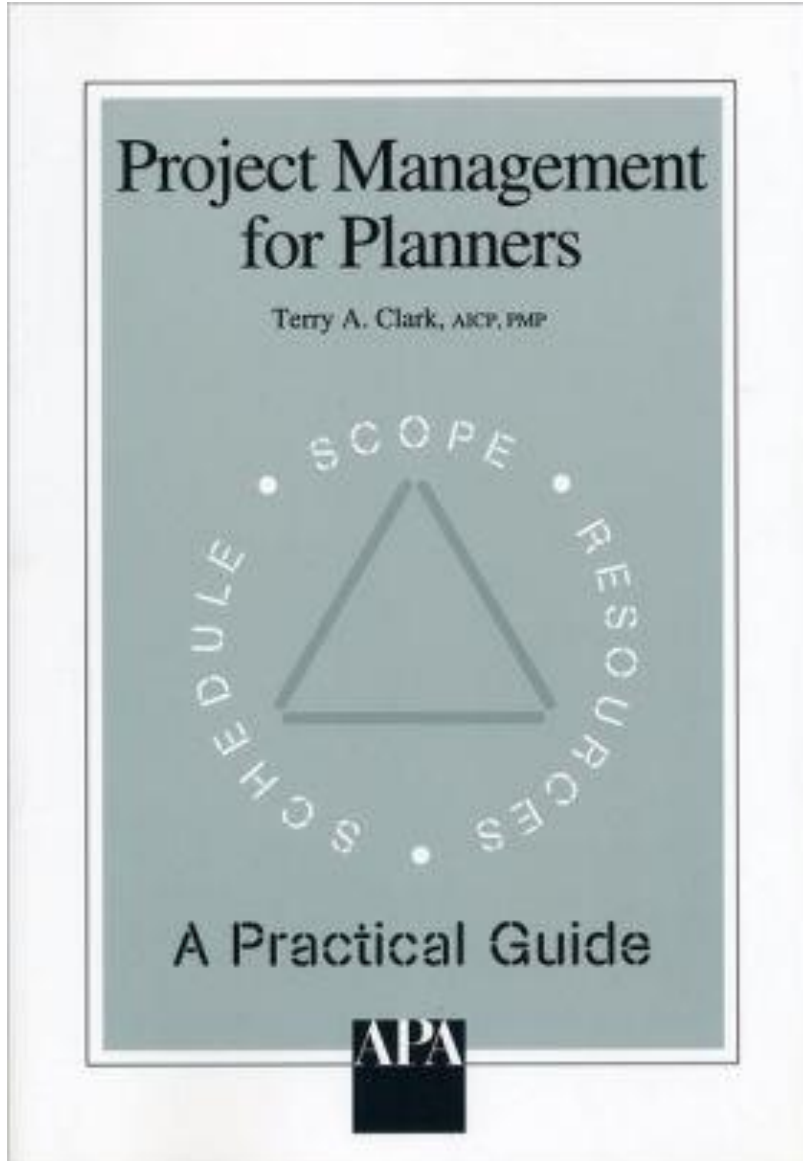
Process



PRSP Process



Initiation and Planning (robust, purposeful project management)



Project Charter:

- Project Title
- Sponsoring Agency or Department(s)
- Project Management Oversight Team
- Project Manager
- Project Team
- Project Description
- Preliminary Scope/Methodology
- Estimated Costs and Resources
- Assumptions
- Constraints
- Role and

Readiness Audit: Factors for the Adoption of Innovation in the Planning and Design of Public Spaces

Primary Factors:

- ☐ Presence of a strong leader/ advocate for the innovation
- ☐ Collaborative relationship of the planning and design team
- ☐ External characteristics, including system openness and stakeholder involvement

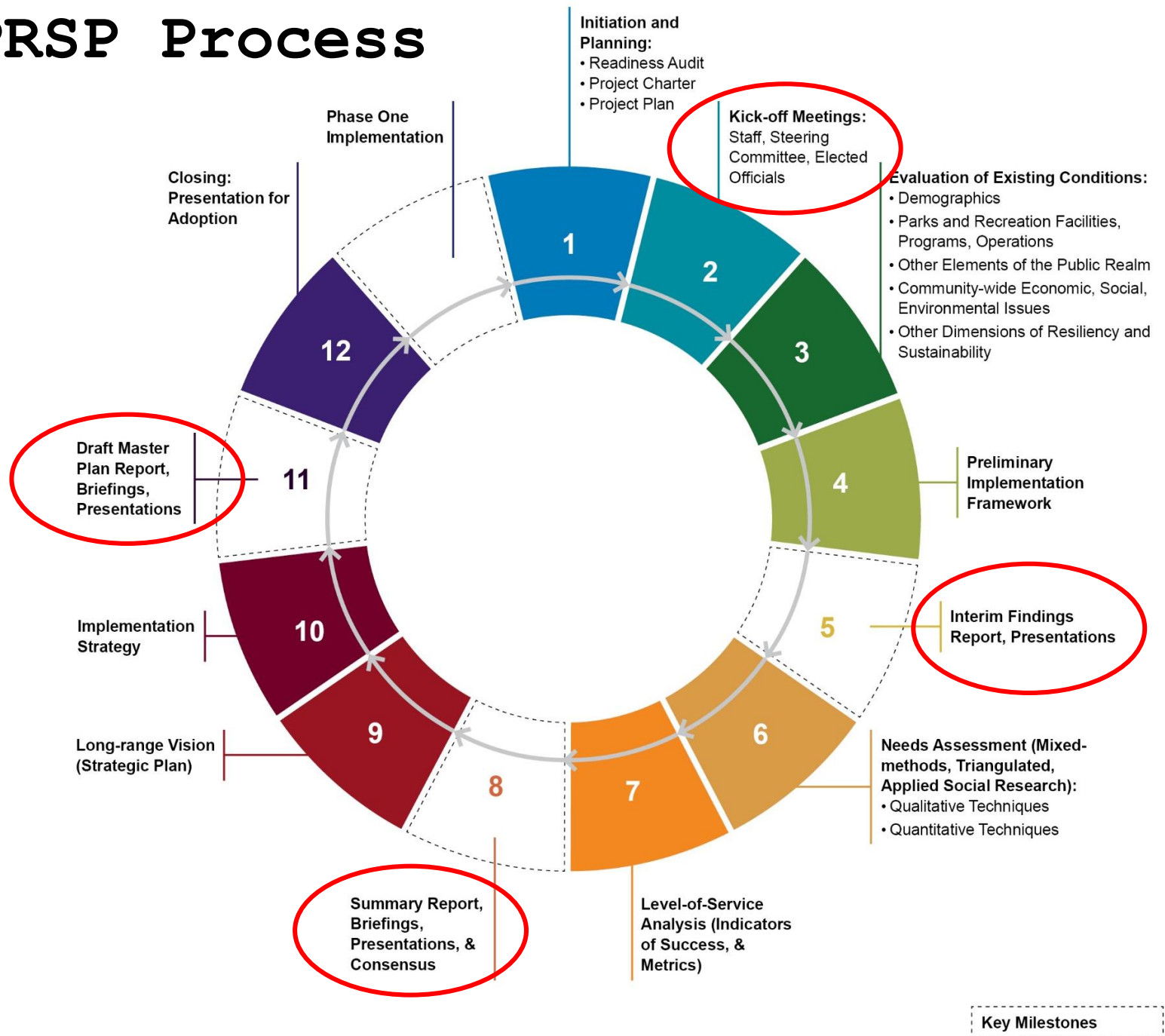
Secondary Factors:

- ☐ Costs, economic benefits, and perceived return-on-investment
- ☐ Presence of a long-range vision

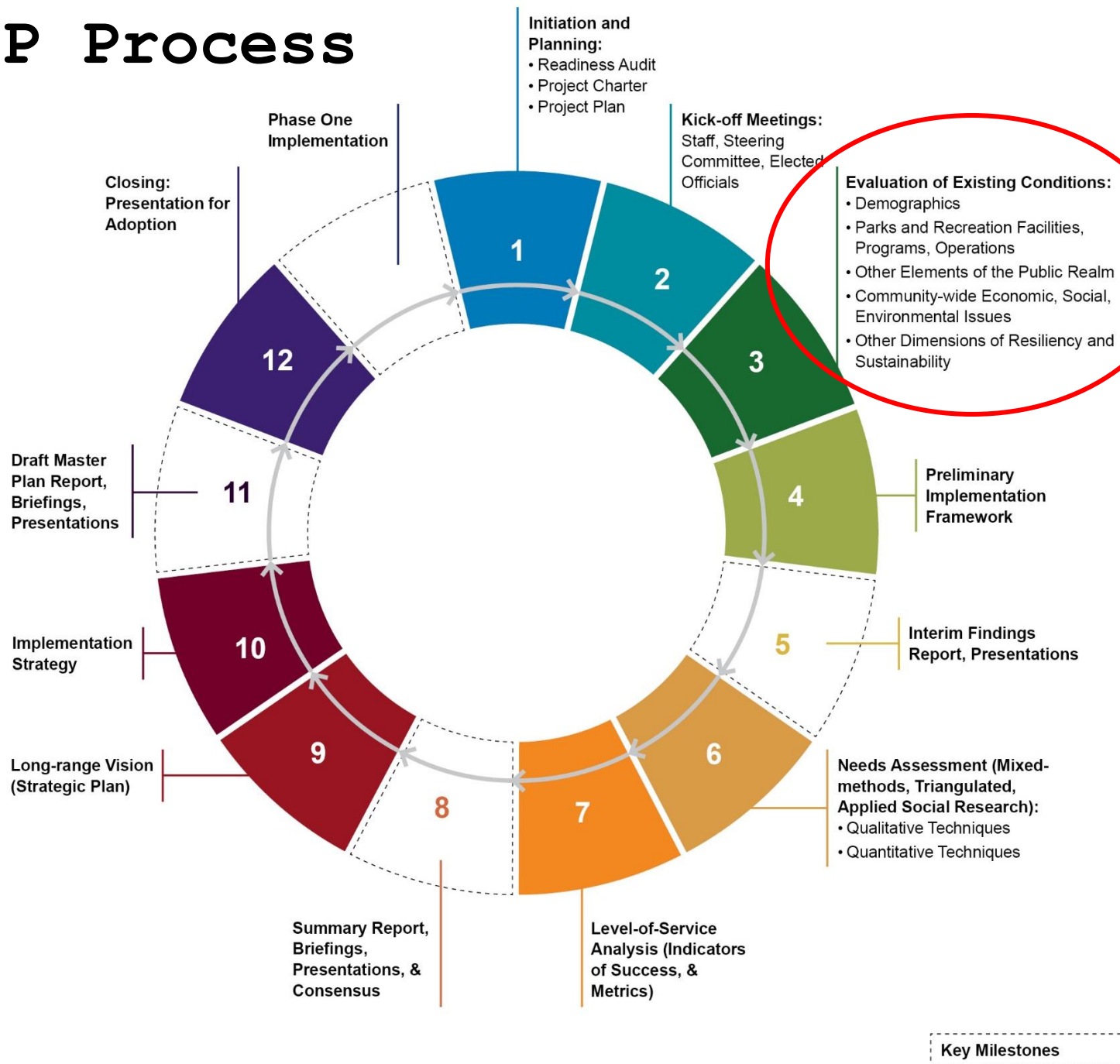
Other Possible Factors:

- ☐ Perception of the innovation
- ☐ Internal characteristics of the organization
- ☐ Funding
- ☐ Passion

PRSP Process



PRSP Process



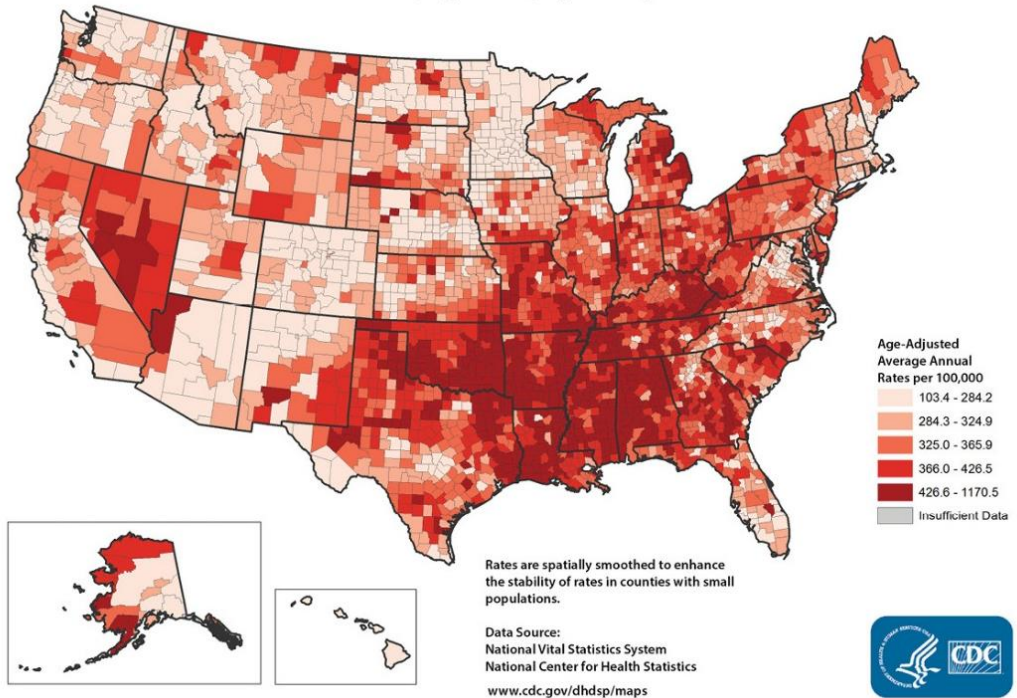
Existing Conditions Analysis

(multi-dimensional)

- Accreditation by Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA)
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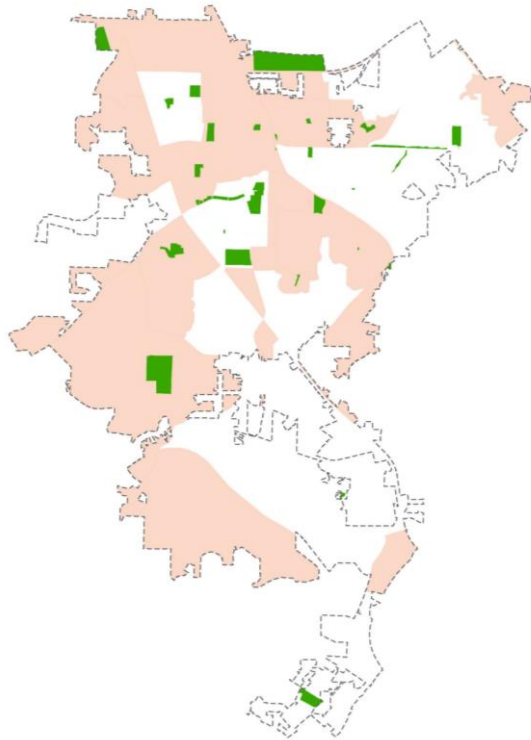
- Income Inequality
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- Mental Health
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- Organizational Mission and Role
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- Service-Delivery Models
- Social Equity
- Staffing
- Stormwater Treatment
- Resource Protection
- Technology
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Wildlife Habitat
- Youth Development

Heart Disease Death Rates, 2014-2016
Adults, Ages 35 +, by County



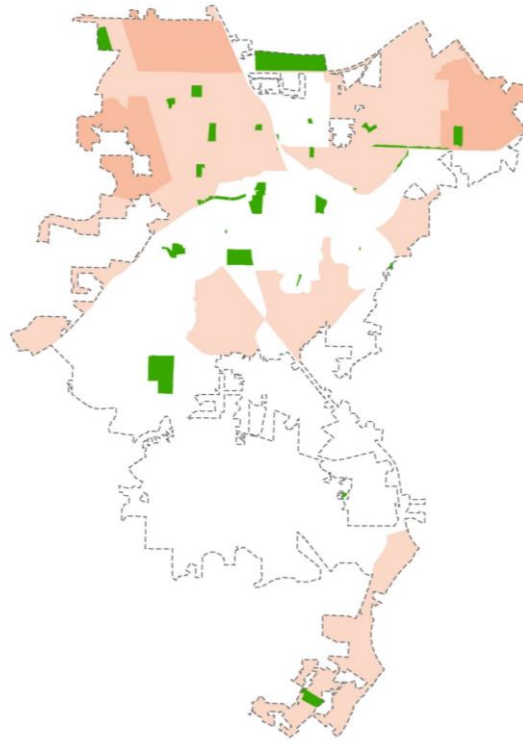
Existing Demographics

Age Diversity



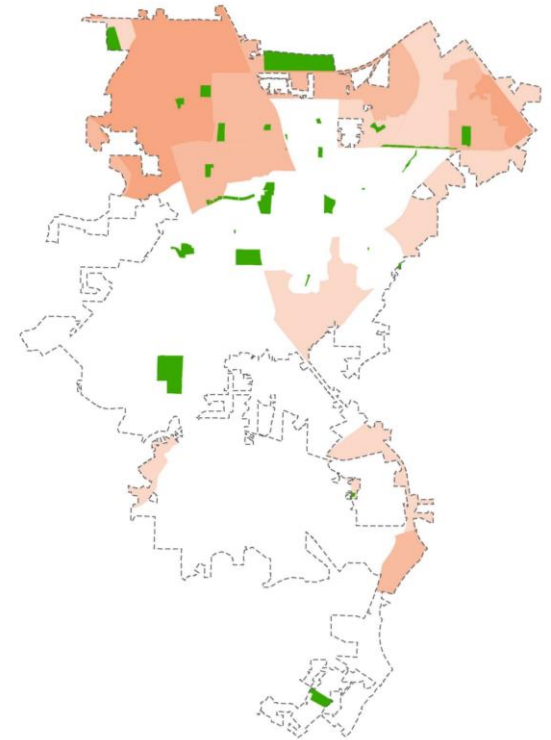
Concentration
of Children
Under 17

Cultural Diversity



Areas with High
Concentration of
Minority + Ethnic
Populations

Economic Diversity



Areas with families in
vulnerable economic
conditions

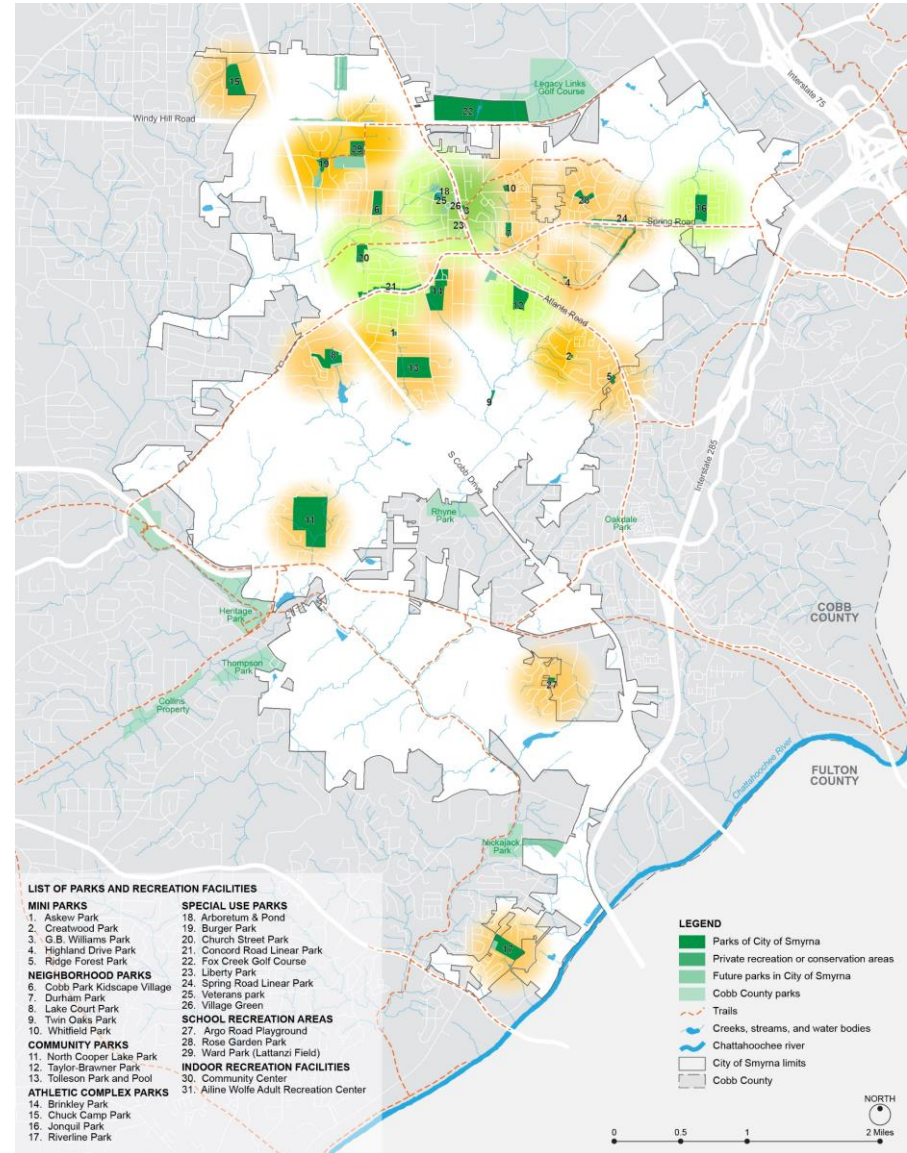
Existing Parks and Public Realm

Chart Legend

1.0 Needs Improvements

5.0 Exceeding Expectations

	Lake Court Park	Liberty Park	North Cooper Lake Park	Ridgeforest Park	Riverline Park	Rose Garden Park	Spring Road Linear Park	Taylor Brawner Park	Tolleson Park	Twentieth Century Veterans Memorial	Village Green - Community Center	Ward Park (Lattanzi Field)	Whitfield Park	AVERAGE
TOTAL SYSTEM AVERAGES	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.6	2.3	3.6	4.4	1.9	2.4	2.6
PROXIMITY, ACCESS, AND LINKAGES	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.3	1.5	4.4	4.0	2.0	2.4	2.4
Visibility from a distance	2	5	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	5	5	2	4	2.9
Ease in walking to the park	2	5	3	3	2	3	5	2	2	5	5	3	4	3.3
Transit Access	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	1	-	1	2	-	1.9
Clarity of information/signage	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	1.8
ADA Compliance	2	4	3	4	3	2	2	5	2	5	5	2	1	2.5
Lighting	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	5	2	4	5	2	1	1.9
COMFORT AND IMAGE	2.4	4.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	4.4	2.1	3.9	4.8	1.6	2.6	2.8
First Impression / overall attractiveness	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	5	2	5	5	2	2	2.8
Feeling of safety	2	5	4	3	3	2	2	4	2	5	5	2	3	3.0
Cleanliness/overall quality of maintenance (Exterior Site)	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	5	2	5	5	2	3	3.0
Cleanliness/overall quality of maintenance (Facilities Interior)	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	2	-	5	1	-	2.8
Comfort of places to sit	2	-	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	4	1	2	2.2
Protection from bad weather	2	-	1	1	2	5	1	5	2	1	5	1	2	2.1
Evidence of management / stewardship (Exterior Site)	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	5	3	5	5	1	3	3.1
Evidence of management / stewardship (Facilities Interior)	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	2	-	5	1	-	3.1
Ability to Easily Supervise and Manage the Park or Facility (Interior)	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	5	3	-	2.5
Condition and Effectiveness of any Equipment or Operating Systems	3	-	3	3	3	3	-	5	3	4	4	2	3	3.2
USES, ACTIVITIES, AND SOCIABILITY	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.7	1.5	2.0	2.4
Mix of uses/things to do	3	-	3	2	3	4	1	3	5	2	5	1	2	2.6
Level of activity	3	-	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	2	5	1	2	2.7
Sense of pride/ownership	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	5	5	2	3	3.0
Programming Flexibility	3	-	4	2	3	4	1	3	4	4	5	1	2	2.4
Ability of Facility to Effectively Support Current Organized Programming	-	-	4	-	2	4	-	2	3	-	3	3	-	2.9
Marketing or Promotional Efforts for the Facility or Activities	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1.3
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.3	4.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Stormwater Management	3	-	4	3	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3.2
Multi-modal Capacity	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	5	3	2	2.5
Facility Energy Efficiency	3	-	3	2	2	3	-	2	2	2	3	1	-	2.3
BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE	3.5	-	-	-	2.4	2.0	-	4.3	2.1	-	4.4	2.1	-	2.9
Image and Aesthetics	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	5	2	-	5	2	-	2.7
Clarity of Entry and Connections to Park	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	3	-	4	3	-	2.8
Interior Layout	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	3	-	5	3	-	3.2
Interior Finishes and Furniture and Equipment	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	1	-	5	1	-	3.0
Functioning Dimensions of spaces	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	2	-	4	2	-	2.7
Building Enclosure	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	2	-	5	2	-	3.2
Building Systems	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	3	-	4	2	-	3.4
Energy and Sustainability	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	1	-	3	2	-	2.3



City of Smyrna Site Evaluations Summary and Map (Borez Planning + Design)

Community Involvement

Use your knowledge to make an impact on your community by participating in the

Hunter's Creek Community Park Evaluation Event

Saturday, April 29, 8:30 am
Hunter's Creek Town Hall

14101 Town Loop Blvd.

Take part in a community park evaluation event and provide observations to identify the strengths and weaknesses of existing parks in Hunter's Creek.

Small groups will be asked to evaluate parks based on a provided questionnaire. Groups are encouraged to carpool.



Event Details:

8:30 am: Meet at Hunter's Creek Town Hall, pick up your group assignment and evaluation packets. Enjoy breakfast!

8:45 am: Presentation by David Barth, ASLA, AICP, CPRP

9:00 am: Depart with your group

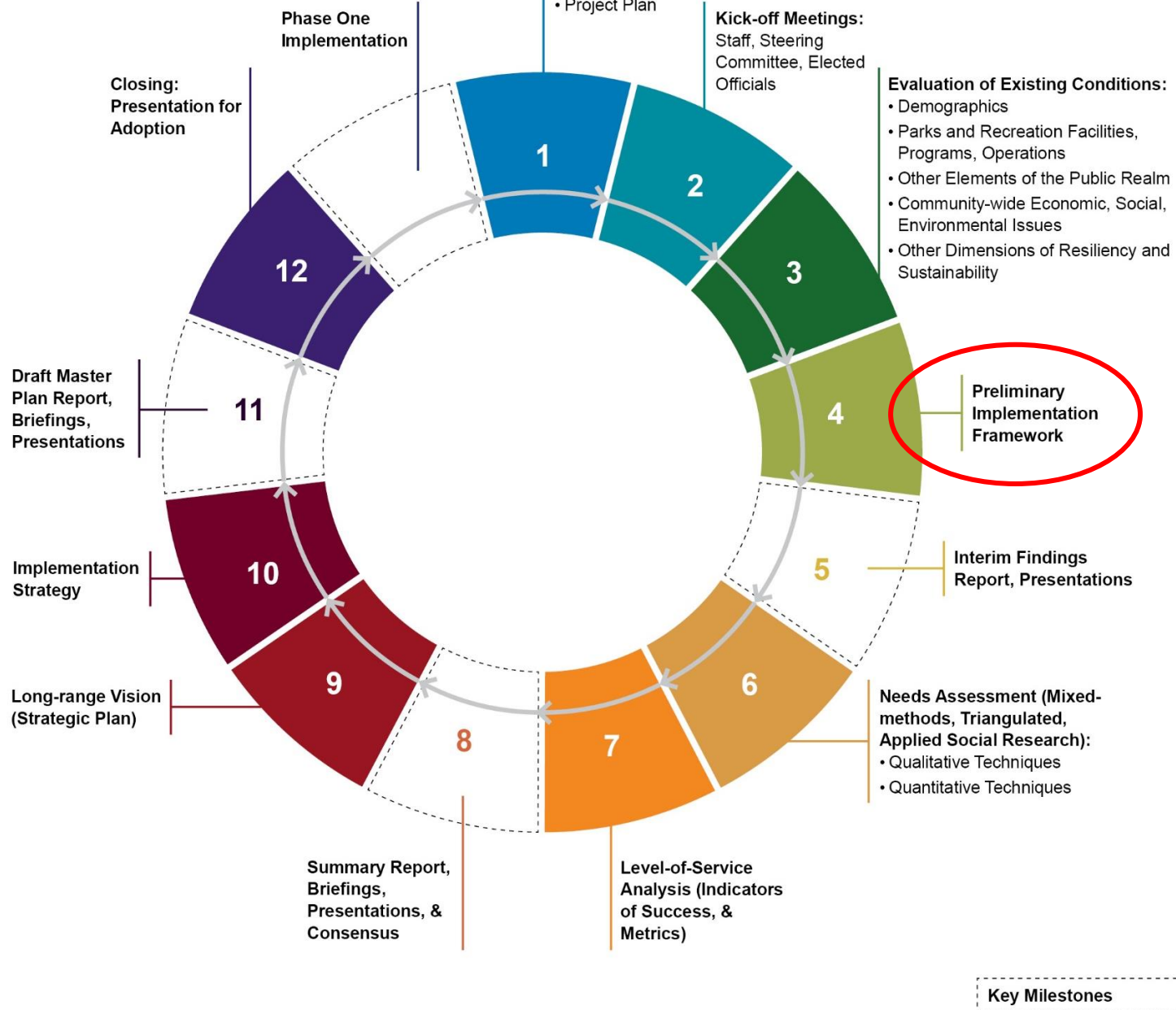
9:00 am-noon: Park evaluations

Please RSVP by Wednesday, April 26
Michelle Ouimet • general@hunterscreek.net

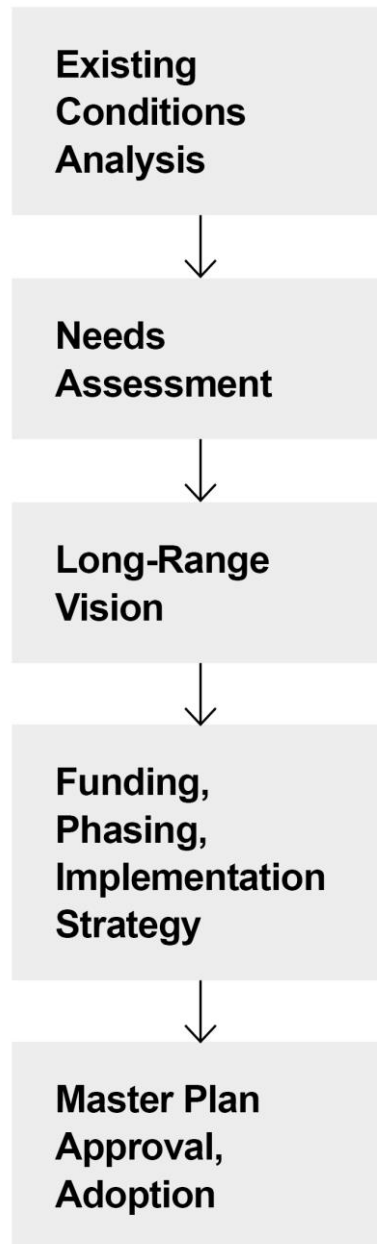
We embrace the power of diversity. Hunter's Creek Community does not discriminate against anyone on the basis of age, race, gender, national origin or disability. Any special needs, please call.



PRSP Process

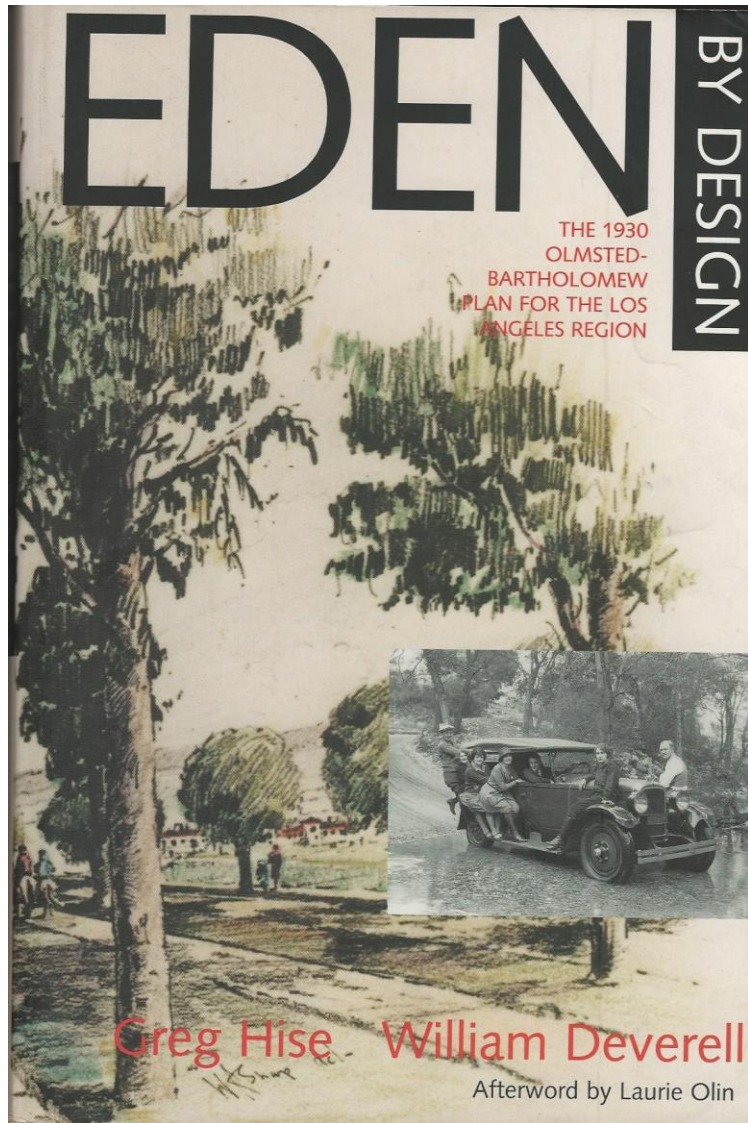


Preliminary Implementation Framework



Example - Nassau County, FL:

Classifications



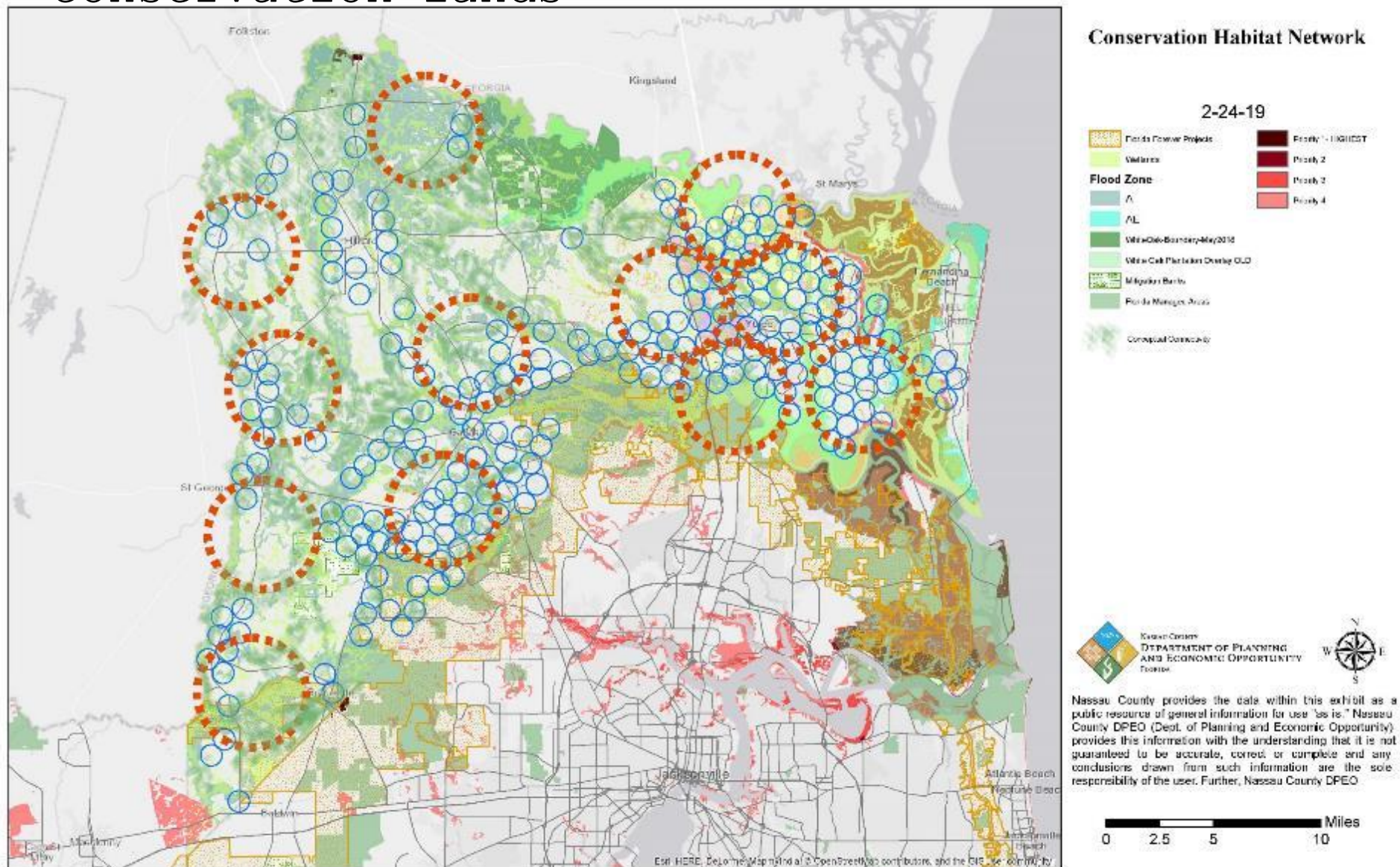
Two “classes” of functions and facilities:

“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

Example - Nassau County, FL:

Hypothetical vision of parks, trails, and conservation lands



Local Park Prototype:

To be incorporated into land development code



Example Park Amenities

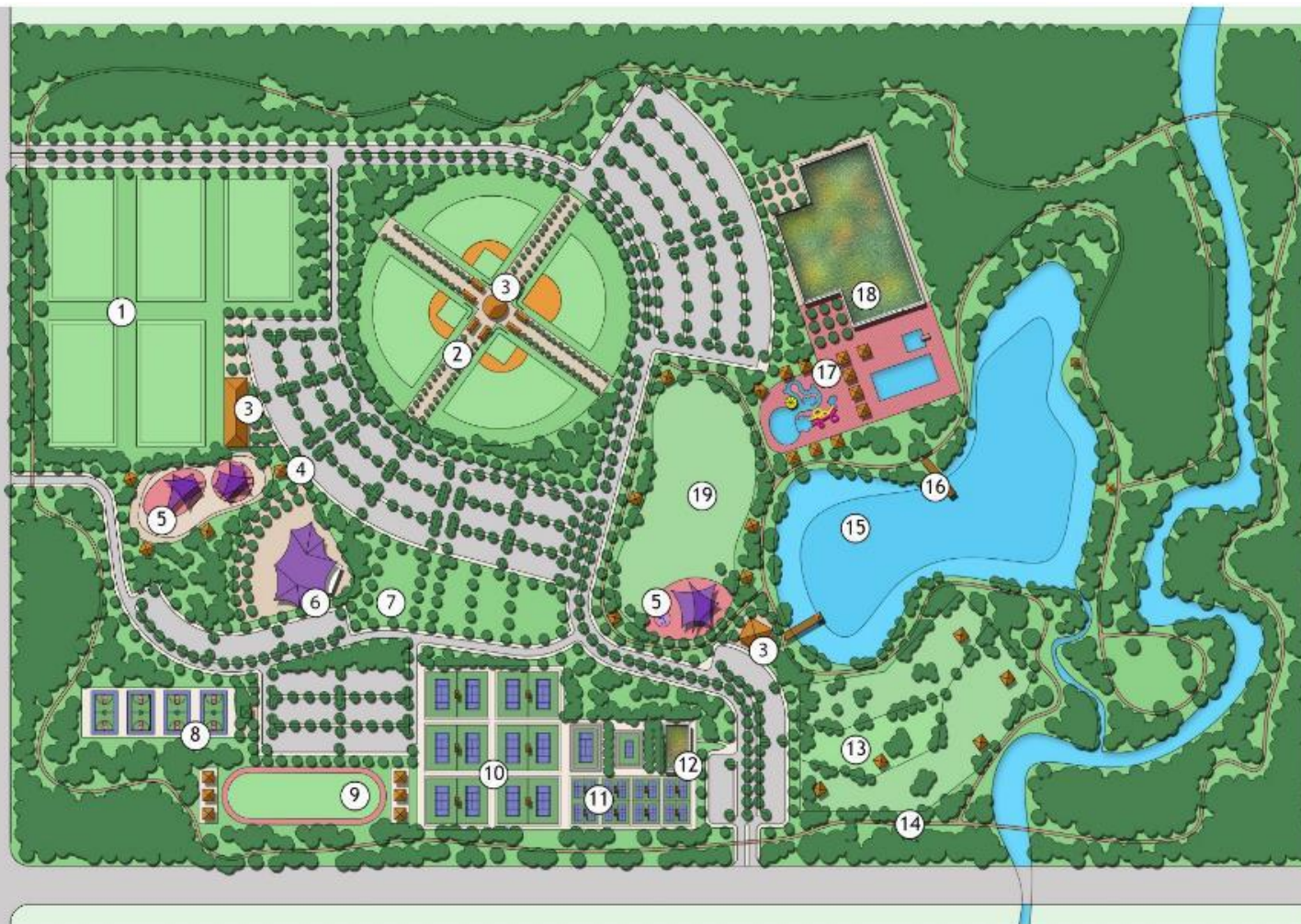
1. Pavilion + concession + restrooms
2. Playground + shade structure
3. Chess + checker table games
4. Outdoor fooseball table
5. Outdoor ping-pong table
6. Multi-purpose open space
7. Picnic table(s)
8. Basketball/Tennis/Pickleball/Multi-purpose court
9. Pavilion

Park Context

10. Park zone traffic calming
11. Crosswalk
12. Neighborhood park access
13. On-street parking
14. Green infrastructure
15. Park-oriented residential development

Large Regional Park Prototype:

To be funded through updated impact fee ordinance, CIP, grants, legacy land owners



Example Park Amenities

1. Rectangle fields
2. Diamond fields
3. Restroom + concession building
4. Pavilion
5. Playground + shade structure
6. Amphitheater
7. Overflow parking area
8. Basketball courts
9. Track + field
10. Tennis courts
11. Pickleball courts
12. Tennis + Pickleball Pro Shop
13. Dog Park
14. Multi-purpose trail
15. Fishing + paddling lake
16. Dock
17. Aquatic Center
18. Recreation Center
19. Multi-purpose open space

Proposed LOS Metrics

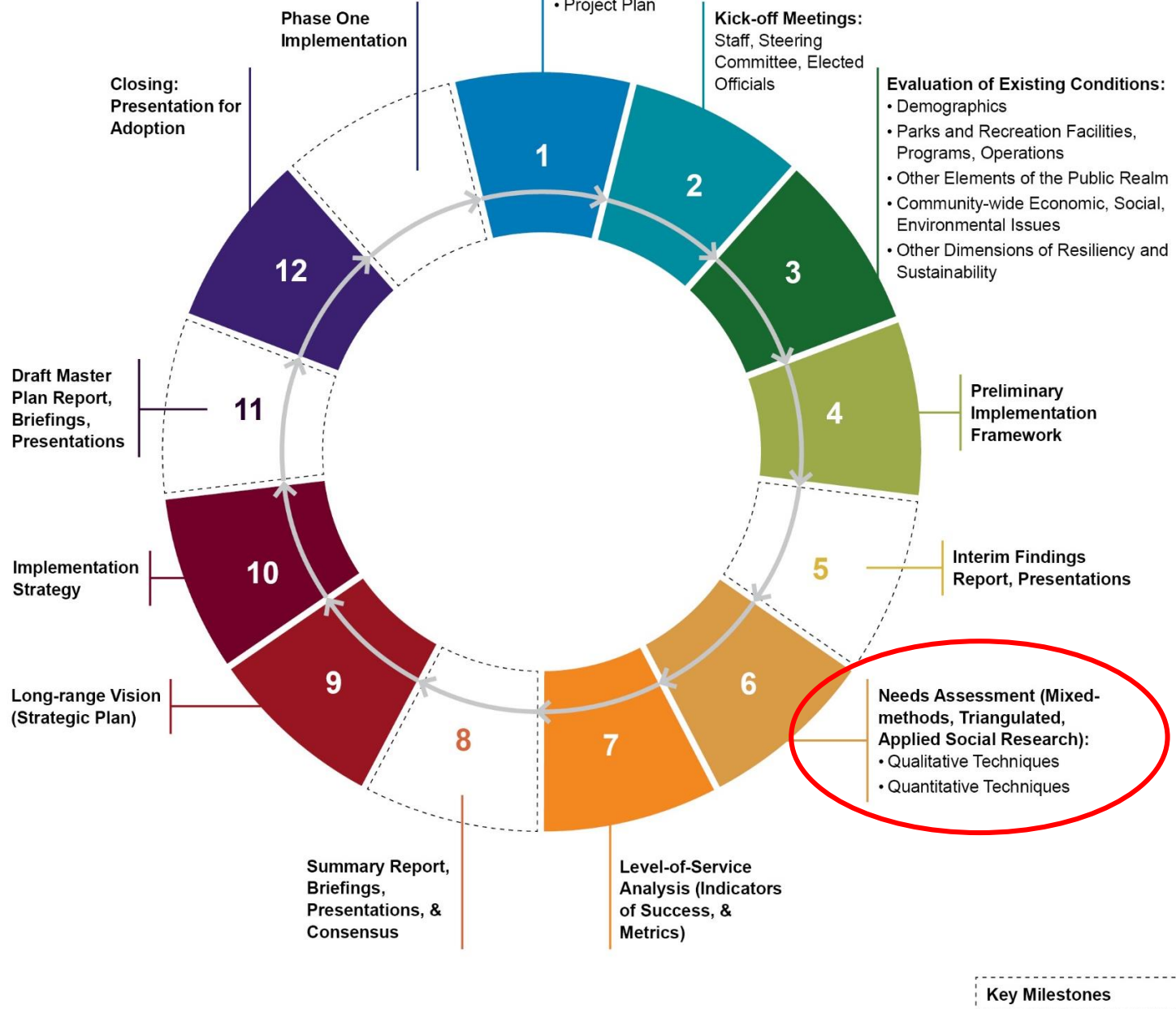
	SERVICE AREAS	ACREAGE LEVEL-OF-SERVICE	ACCESS LEVEL-OF-SERVICE	OTHER LEVELS-OF-SERVICE
LOCAL PARKS	Public or Private Neighborhood(s)	4 Acres/ 1,000 Residents	Suburban: ½ mile service radius, 10-minute walk, 5-minute bike ride	
REGIONAL PARKS	Countywide	14 Acres/ 1,000 Residents	Suburban: 3-5 - mile service radius, depending on radius population density	
			Rural: 5-10 - mile service radius, depending on radius population density	
CONSERVATION AREAS	Countywide			27% of the County's land area protected for water quality, stormwater treatment, floodwater storage, floodplain management, and/or wildlife habitat
INDOOR RECREATION SPACE	Countywide			2 square feet of indoor public/private space per capita
AQUATICS CENTERS	Countywide			TBD

Preliminary Implementation

Framework

- Comprehensive Plan
- Land Development Code
- Design Prototypes and Standards
- Parks, Recreation Centers, and Aquatics Master Plan
- Bikeways and Trails Master Plan
- Conservation Lands Master Plan
- Level-of-Service Methodology and Metrics
- Impact Fees and/or Other Development Fee Mechanisms
- CIP Funding
- Operations and Management Structure, Funding
- Public/ Private Partnerships
- Joint-Use Memoranda

PRSP Process



Assessment:

(Scientific, Mixed-Methods,
Triangulated Approach)

PRIMARY DATA:

Predominantly Quantitative Techniques:

- Statistically-Representative Mail Survey
- On-line Survey
- Level-of-Service Analysis
- Benchmarking

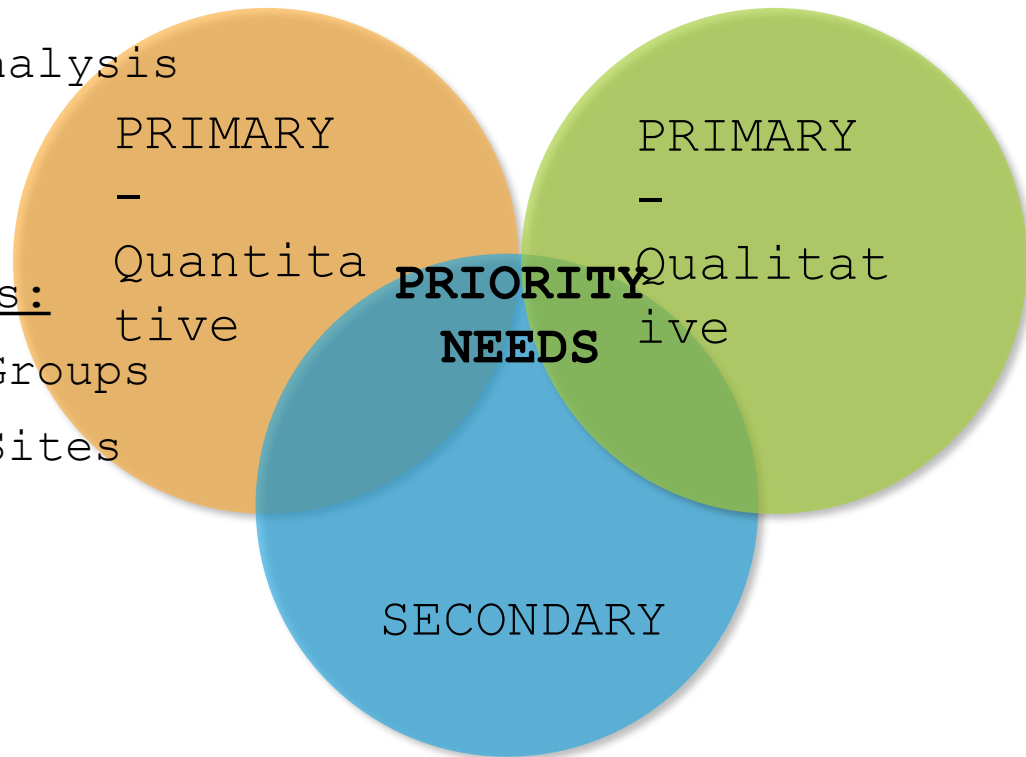
Predominantly

Qualitative Techniques:

- Interviews, Focus Groups
- Social Media, Web Sites
- Public Workshops
- Park Evaluations

SECONDARY DATA:

- Census Data
- Review of Comprehensive Plan, Previous Planning Documents, Other Literature



Robust, Fun, and Interactive Public Workshops

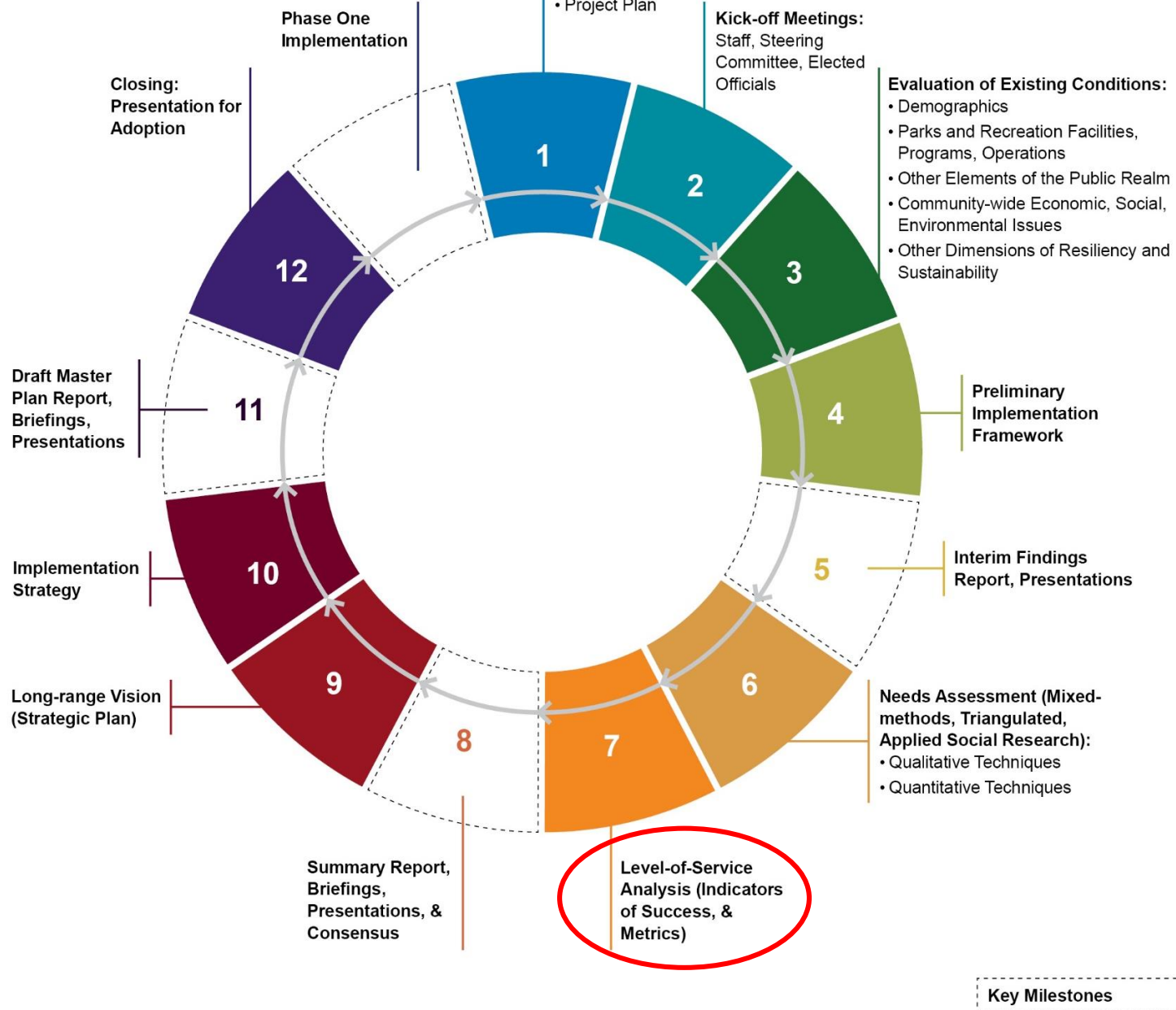


Triangulation

	Mail/Telephone Survey	Online Survey (50%+ "need more")	Public/CCNA Workshops (20% or more participants)	Commission Interviews	Level-of-Service Analysis	Site Evaluations
AMENITY PRIORITIES						
Natural areas/nature parks	●	●			●	●
Restrooms at existing parks	●	●	●	●		●
Paved multi-purpose trails	●	●	●	●		
Unpaved walking and hiking trails	●	●	●	●		
Neighborhood parks	●	●	●	●	●	
Sidewalks	●	●				
Park benches/seating	●	●		●		●
Park shelters and picnic areas	●		●	●	●	●
Dog parks	●					
Community gardens		●				
Large community parks		●				
Water access (non-motorized)		●	●			
Community/recreation/teen centers		●			●	●
Improved maintenance				●		●
Safety, better lighting				●		●
Shade				●		●
PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES						
Community special events	●	●				
Adult fitness/wellness	●	●	●			
Nature programs/environmental education	●	●	●			
Movies in the park	●	●				
Outdoor dining	●	●				
Music programs						

	Mail/Telephone Survey	Online Survey (50%+ "need more")	Public/CCNA Workshops (20% or more participants)	Commission Interviews	Level-of-Service Analysis	Site Evaluations
BARRIERS TO USAGE (TOP FIVE)						
Not knowing where parks are located	●	●				●
Not feeling safe at parks/facilities	●	●				
Household uses private facilities	●	●				
Lack of parking	●	●				
Facilities are not well-maintained		●				●
COMMUNITY-WIDE CHALLENGES (TOP FIVE)						
Traffic congestion	●	●	●			
Homelessness	●	●	●	●		●
Community safety	●	●	●			
Preservation of natural areas	●	●				
Jobs and job training, economic development			●	●		
Flooding and sea level rise			●	●		
Limited access to multi-modal transportation		●	●			●

PRSP Process

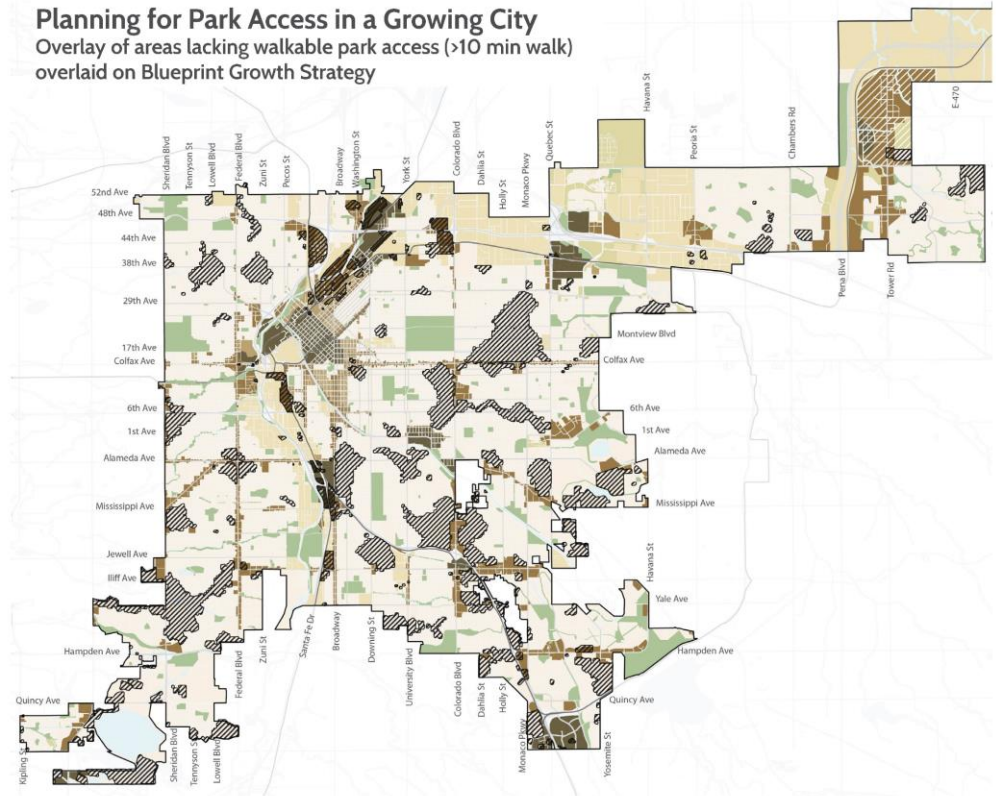


Level-of-Service Analysis (more

scientific)

METRIC	PURPOSE
1. Acres per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine if a community has enough parkland To determine if parkland is equitably distributed based on population and geography
2. Facilities per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine if a community has enough recreation facilities such as athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, etc. To determine if the facilities are equitably distributed based on population and geography
3. Building square footage per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine if a community has enough indoor recreation space such as recreation centers, community centers, senior center, or gymnasiums To determine if the indoor space is equitably distributed based on population and geography
4. Access distance/ time (bike, ped, car, transit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine if parkland and facilities are easily accessible to residents via preferred modes of transportation including driving, transit, bicycling or walking
5. Quality of facilities and experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine if park facilities and geographies are consistent and equitably distributed across geographies
6. Operating expenditures per acre managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help determine if adequate funding is being provided for effective operations and maintenance
7. Operating expenditures per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help determine if adequate funding is being provided for effective operations and maintenance
8. Revenue per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help determine if a community is recovering enough costs to meet expectations and goals
9. Revenue as a percentage of operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help determine if a community is recovering enough costs to meet expectations and goals

Planning for Park Access in a Growing City
Overlay of areas lacking walkable park access (>10 min walk) overlaid on Blueprint Growth Strategy



PARK ACCESS GAPS

Area lacking walkable park access (>10 in walk)

FUTURE GROWTH AREAS

- Regional centers:**
50% of new jobs and 30% of new households
- Community centers and corridors:**
20% of new jobs and 25% of new households
- High and medium-high intensity residential areas in downtown and urban center contexts:**
5% of new jobs and 15% of new households
- Greenfield residential areas:**
5% of new households
- Districts:**
15% of new jobs (Value Manufacturing, Innovation Flex, Campus, Airport) and 5% of new households (Innovation Flex)
- All other areas of the city:**
10% of new jobs and 20% of new households spread across all Denver neighborhoods

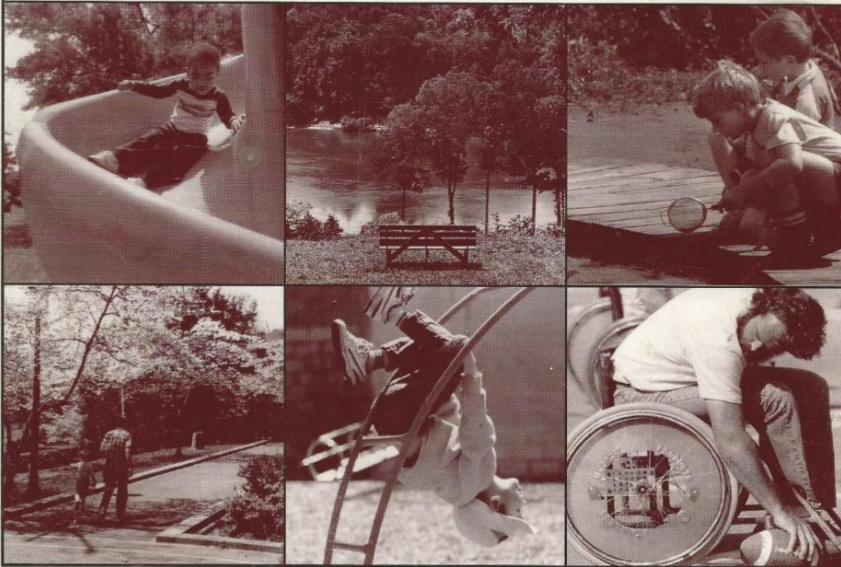
No Standards



A Project of the
National Recreation and Park Association
and the American Academy for
Park and Recreation Administration

Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines

James D. Mertes, Ph.D., CLP and James R. Hall, CLP



*"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."*

Acres Level-of-Service: What

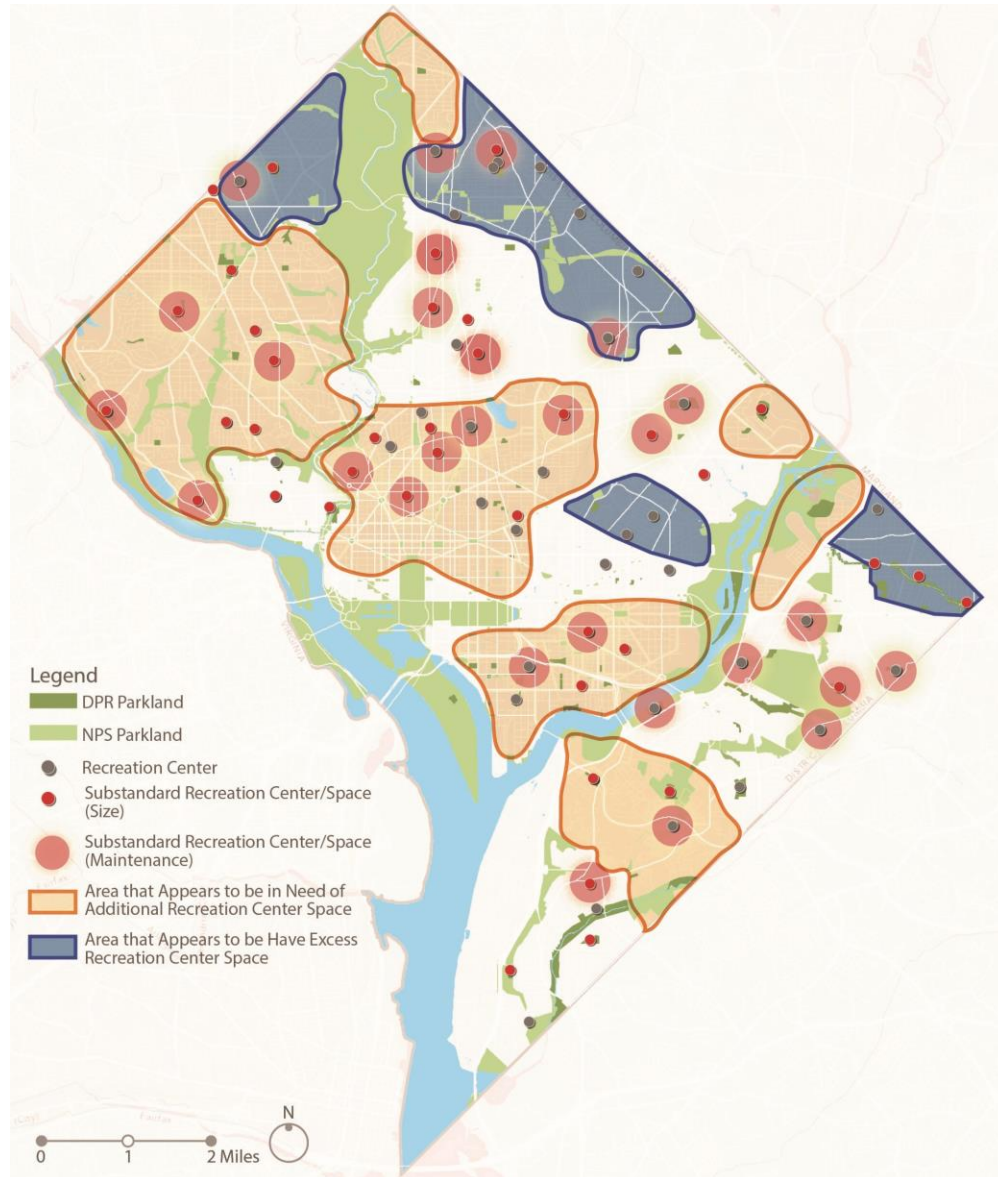
Table 5. PARK ACREAGE – ACTUAL VS. LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

GOVERNMENT / FACILITY	ACREAGE (ACTUAL)	ACREAGE (FOR LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS)
City Parks & Beaches (not including golf courses)	380.9	380.9
County and State Parks & Beaches	2,038.8	36.1
Golf Courses (public and private)	639.9	124.4
Broward County School Board	92.1	92.1
TOTAL	3,151.7	633.5

Applying the County's 2006 population estimate for Hollywood with the 633.5 acres that may be included in the LOS analysis, the City has approximately 4.4 acres of recreation and open space per 1,000 residents. A total of 433 acres of park lands are needed to maintain the 3 acre/1,000 population level of service. Thus, there is currently a 201 acre surplus of park land. Table 6 charts Hollywood's projected park needs through 2030 using the LOS standard of 3 acres per 1,000 population.

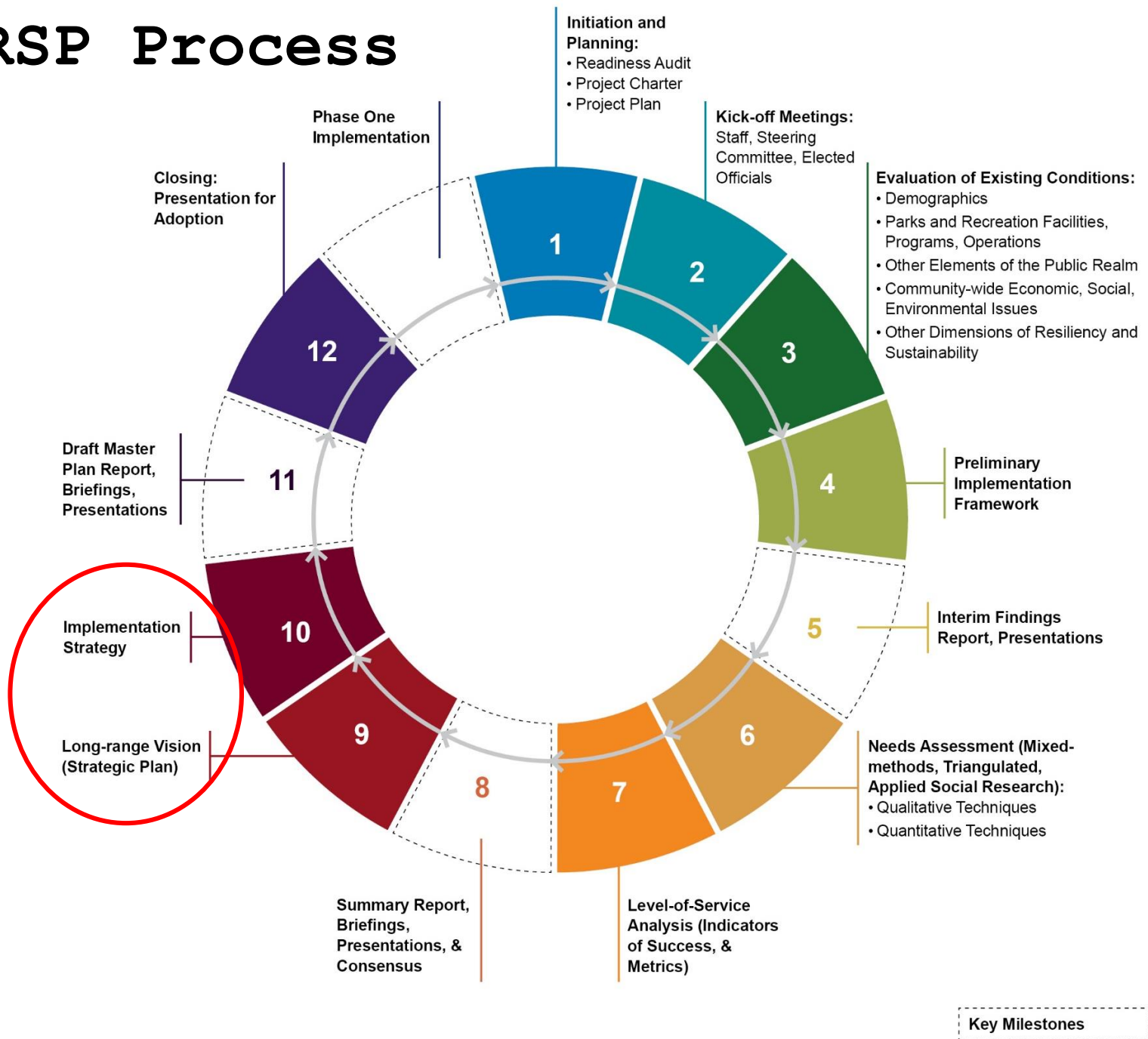
	2020 Population with golf courses	2034 Population with golf courses	2020 Population without golf courses	2034 Population without golf courses
Population	152,000	174,000	152,000	174,000
Acreage	677	677	261	261
Level-of-Service	4.45 acres/ 1000	3.89/ 1000	1.75/ 1,000	1.5/ 1,000

Other Potential LOS Metrics

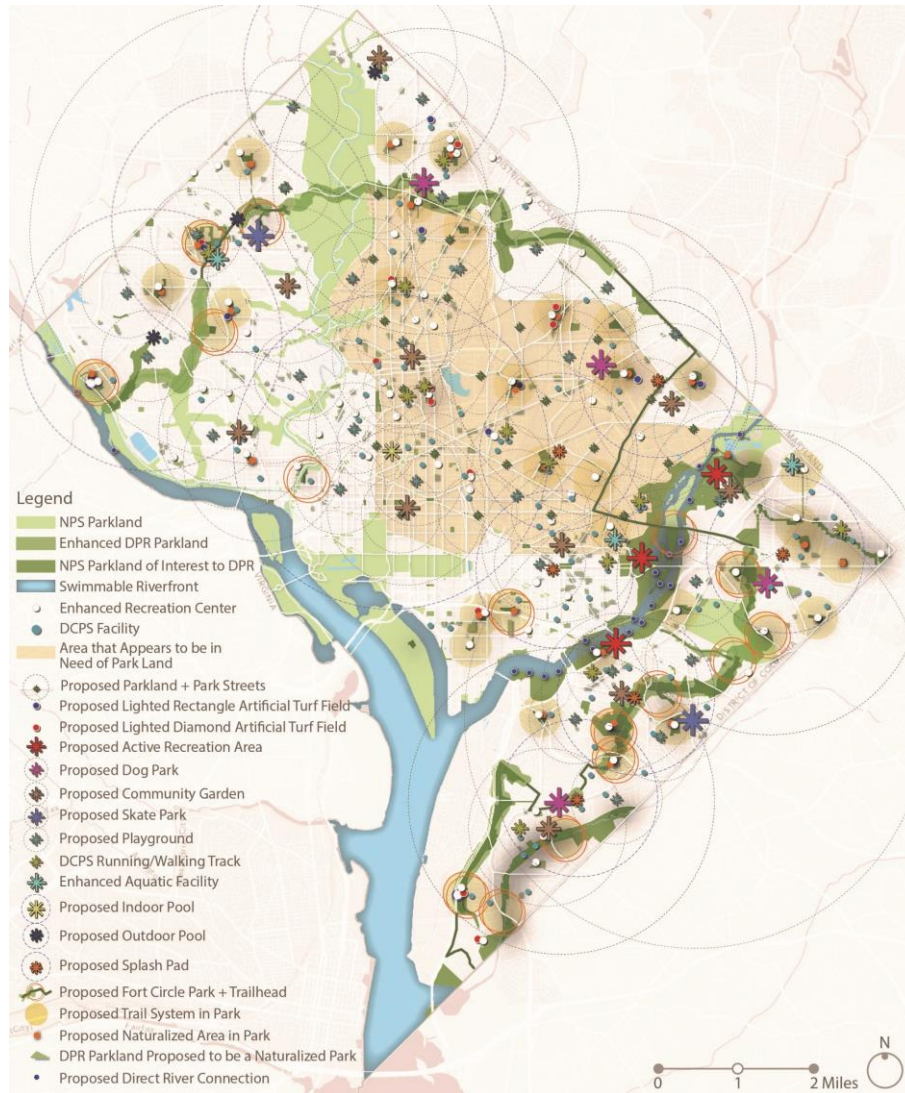


DIMENSION	POTENTIAL METRICS
1. Bicycle and pedestrian access to parks, open spaces, natural areas, civic sites, and other elements of the public realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miles of paved, multi-use trails Percentage of the long-range bicycle/pedestrian network vision completed Percentage of parks and open spaces with bicycle and pedestrian access Percentage of complete streets
2. Green infrastructure and stormwater treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of community tree canopy coverage Improvement in water quality of key water bodies Percentage of stormwater treatment projects incorporating green design practices
3. Health and wellness of community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents considered obese Participation in fitness and wellness programs Reduction in chronic health conditions such as Type 2 diabetes and heart disease
4. Social and educational programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school graduation rate Local unemployment rate Percentage of households considered by the United Way to be Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed (ALICE)
5. Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in property values adjacent to new/ improved parks and open spaces Increase in number of businesses opened in response to new/ improved parks and open spaces Increase in public and private sector jobs created through parks and open spaces

PRSP Process



Long Range Vision and Implementation Strategy





WILD & public
spaces PLACES

www.WildSpacesPublicPlaces.org

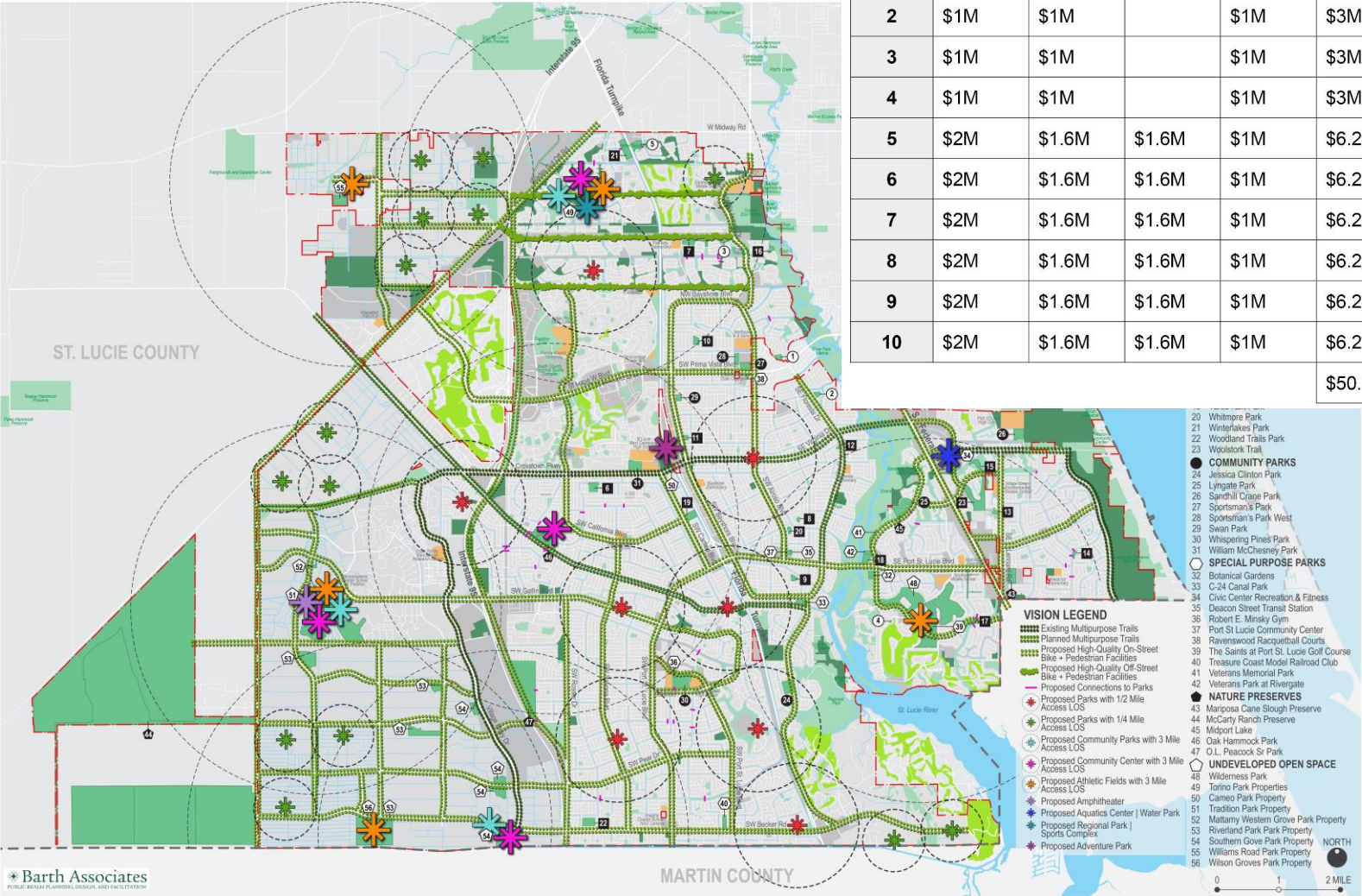
+/- \$130 M Sales



Palm Point Nature Park

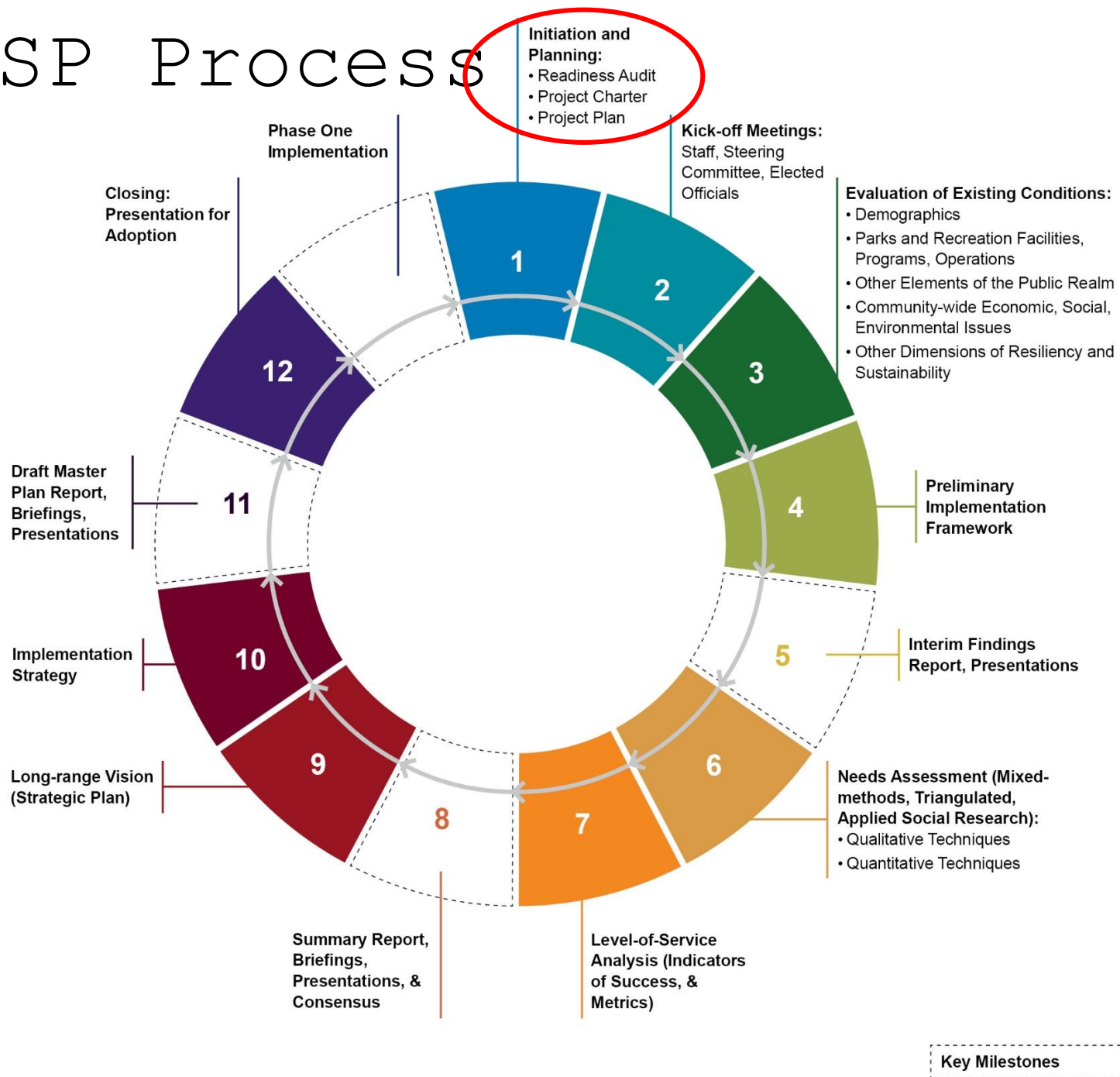
Programs and Events | Parks | Recreation Facilities | Natural Areas | Cultural Areas | Greenways | Trails | Centers | Pools

Port St. Lucie Long-Range Vision, 10-Year Phase One



YEAR	CIP	Grants	MSTU	Other Sources	Totals
1	\$1M	\$1M		\$1M	\$3M
2	\$1M	\$1M		\$1M	\$3M
3	\$1M	\$1M		\$1M	\$3M
4	\$1M	\$1M		\$1M	\$3M
5	\$2M	\$1.6M	\$1.6M	\$1M	\$6.2M
6	\$2M	\$1.6M	\$1.6M	\$1M	\$6.2M
7	\$2M	\$1.6M	\$1.6M	\$1M	\$6.2M
8	\$2M	\$1.6M	\$1.6M	\$1M	\$6.2M
9	\$2M	\$1.6M	\$1.6M	\$1M	\$6.2M
10	\$2M	\$1.6M	\$1.6M	\$1M	\$6.2M
					\$50.2M

PRSP Process



Big Takeaways



- Widely accepted, irrefutable relationship between great parks systems and sustainable, resilient, and livable communities
- Need to plan our parks systems as integral parts of the public realm
- Need to broaden our perspectives to include other dimensions
- Need to use the planning process as a platform for community leadership
- Need a more rigorous, robust, and collaborative planning

VISIONPOSSIBLE

FRPA 2020



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FLORIDA RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION VISIT [FRPA.ORG](https://frpa.org)