A NEW APPROACH TO PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM PLANNING





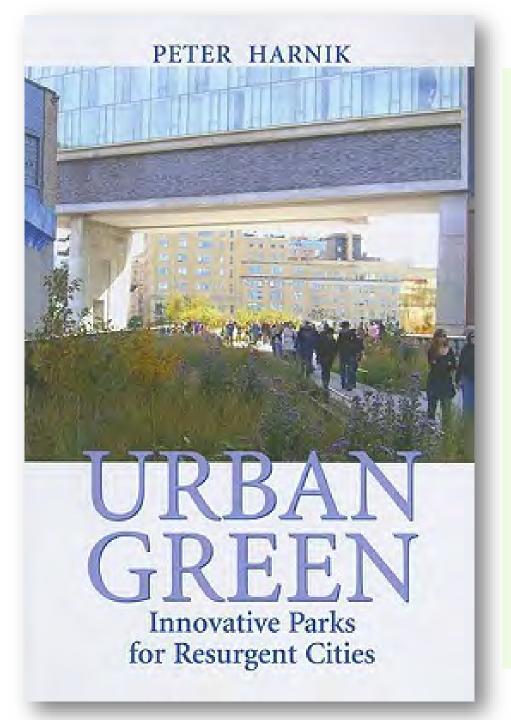
ISLANDPRESS

David Barth PhD, AICP, RLA david@barthassoc.com



Poll 2

Poll 3



"....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."

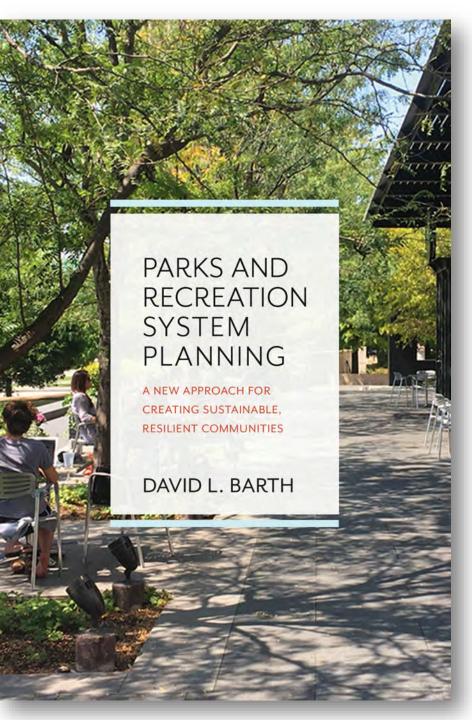
TWO BIG IDEAS:



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.



ORGANIZATION

Introduction: A Framework for Community Sustainability and Resiliency

Part I: Generating Multiple Benefits

Chapter 1: Parks and the Public Realm

Chapter 2: Multiple Dimensions of Parks and Recreation Systems

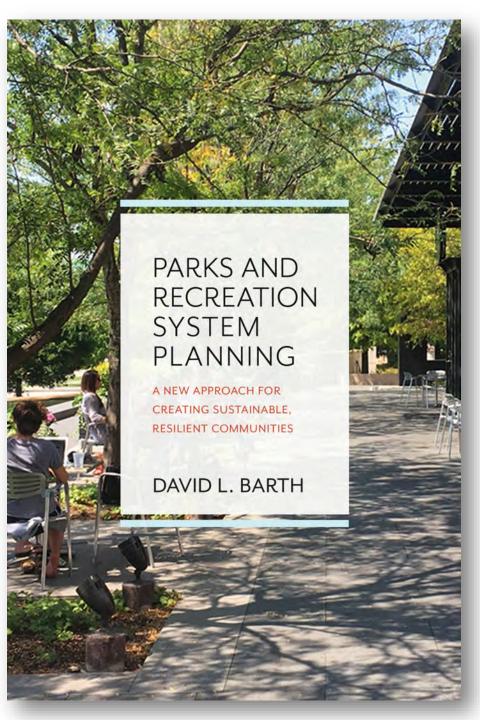
Chapter 3: High-Performance Public Spaces

Part II: Planning a Comprehensive Approach

Chapter 4: A New Approach to Parks and Recreation System Planning Chapter 5: Initiating and Planning the PRSMP Process Chapter 6: The Preliminary Implementation Framework

Part III: Executing the New Approach

Chapter 7: Existing Conditions Analysis Chapter 8: The Needs Assessment Chapter 9: Level-of-Service Alternatives Chapter 10: Developing a Long-Range Vision Chapter 11: Implementation Strategy Conclusion: The Power of Parks and Recreation System Planning



UNDERLYING CONCEPTS AND INFLUENCES

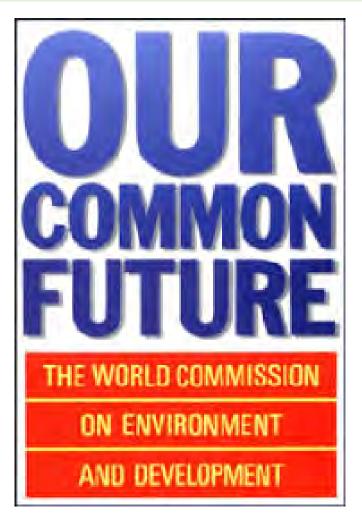
GLATTING JACKSON KERCHER ANGLIN, 1987 - 2012







SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES, 1987



	l
1. INCLUSIVE SOCIAL	2. ENVIRONMENTAL
DEVELOPMENT	SUSTAINABILITY
 Adequate nutrition for all Quality education for all Reduced mortality and morbidity Gender equality Access to clean water and sanitation 	 Protecting biodiversity Stable climate Resilience to natural hazards
 3. INCLUSIVE	 4. PEACE AND
ECONOMIC	SECURITY Freedom from
DEVELOPMENT Eradicating income	violence, conflict,
poverty and hunger Reducing inequalities Ensuring decent	and abuse Conflict-free access
work and productive	to natural resources Transparent government Stakeholder
employment	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)

PUBLIC REALM AS AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABILITY





Parks, Athletic Fields, Community Character, Bikeways

Trails, Water Access, Community + Recreation Centers, Programs

JOHN CROMPTON, REPOSITIONING, 2007

Communitywide Benefits Generated by Parks and Recreation



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

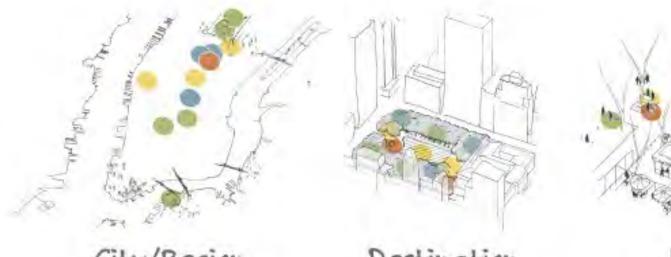
ALLEVIATING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

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

PLACEMAKING AND ACTIVATION

POWER OF 10+

HOW CITIES TRANSFORM THROUGH PLACEMAKING



City/Region 10+ MAJOR DESTINATIONS

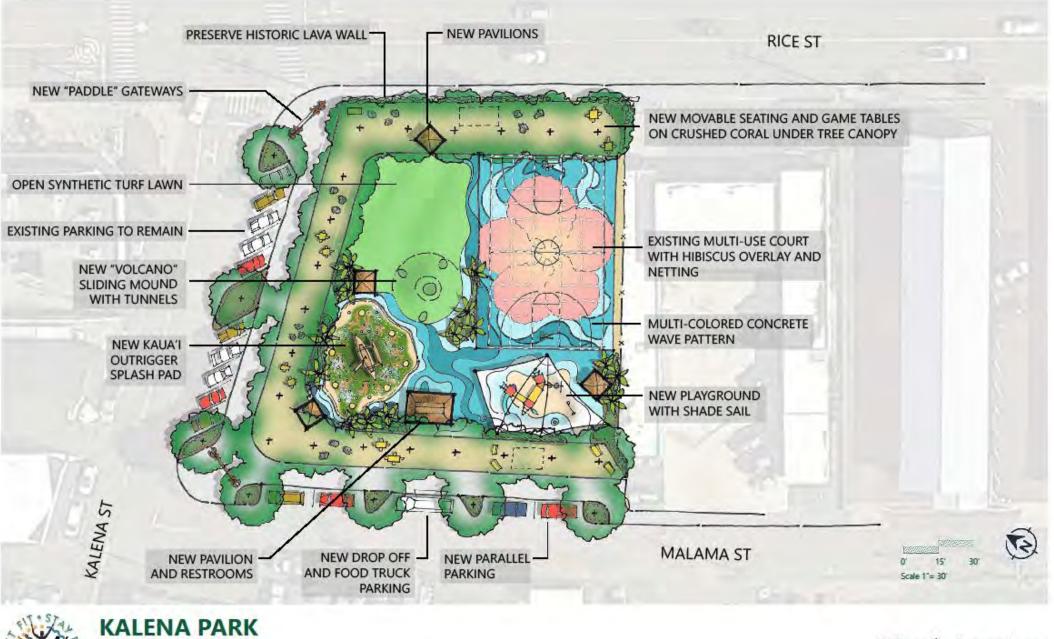
Destination 10+ PLACES IN EACH

Place

10+ THINGS TO DO, LAYERED TO CREATE SYNERGY









Final Concept Plan

August 29th, 2019







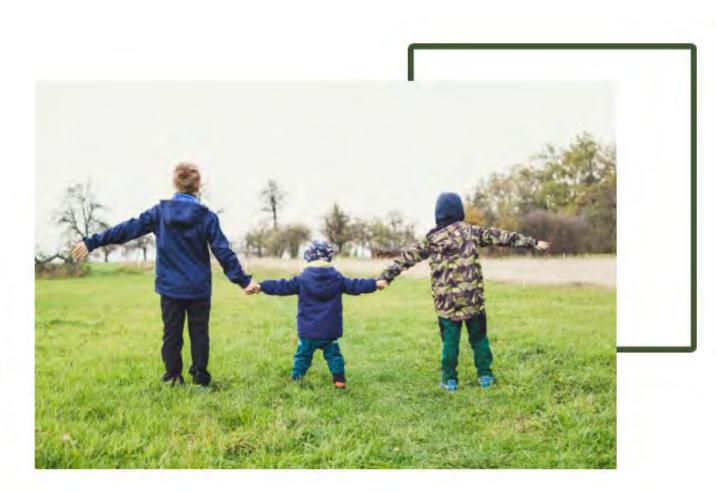


NATIONAL 10-MINUTE WALK INITIATIVE





We're building a nationwide movement to improve access to parks & green spaces, while transforming communities, and getting people to the places where they live some of their best moments.



10 MINUTE WALK

CRANZ, POLITICS OF PARK DESIGN, 1982





CRANZ, THE SUSTAINABLE PARK, 2004

TIMELINE





- Focuses on making cities more ecologically and socially balanced and sustainable; and
- Plays a role in solving larger urban problems outside their boundaries, integrated with the surrounding urban fabric...

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

1220

4" Rain Event



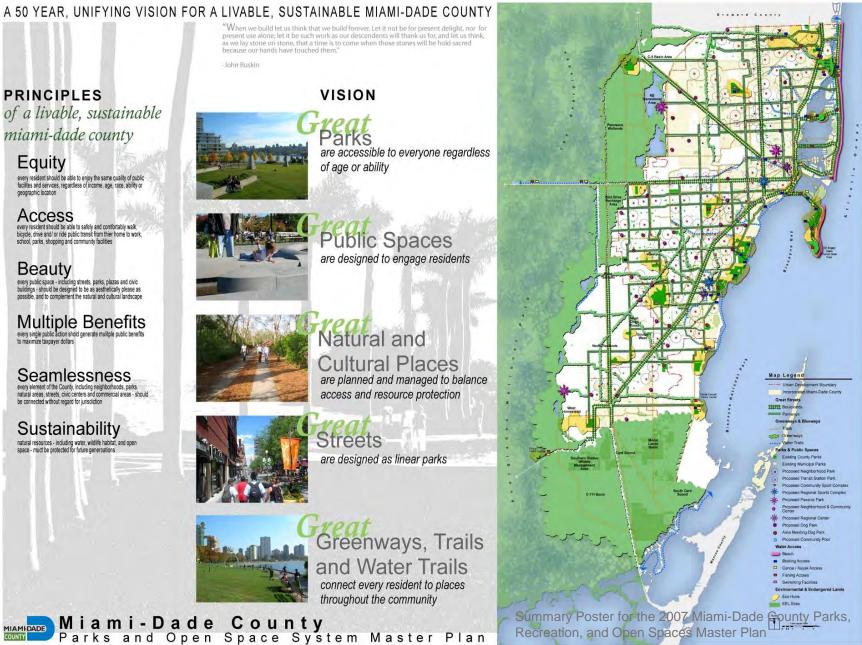


3 Days Later





MIAMI-DADE COUNTY MASTER PLAN, 2007



of a livable, sustainable miami-dade county

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

Access every resident should be able to safely and comfortably walk, bicycle, drive and/ or ride public transit from thier 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 shold generate mulitple public benefits to maximize taxpayer dollars

Seamlessness every element of the County, including neighborhoods, parks, natural areas, streets, civic centers and commercial areas - should

Sustainability natural resources - including water, wildlife habitat, and open space - muct be protected for future generoations

KISSIMMEE LAKEFRONT PARK, 2007

5% increase in Downtown visitation Social center of the downtown property increased to 500,000 community, the values visitors annually public "front yard" 05 **Fee-based venues** Improved lake New direct and booked 40 weeks in habitat, stormwater indirect employment advance: pavilions, treatment wedding lawn, events space, community house

Attracted new investments: \$17 M from the KUA, \$7 M public parking garage, Sun Rail Station, \$75 M in mixed-use developments, hotel

07

RESILIENCY (ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FRAMEWORK, 2014)

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



HIGH PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES, 2015

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).



Houston's Discovery Green

CRITERIA FOR A HPPS (MUST MEET 80%)



- ocial
 - 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



ய

- Uses energy, water, and resources efficiently
- Improves water quality of both U surface and ground water
 - Serves as a net carbon sink
 - Enhances, preserves, promotes, or contributes to biological diversity
- Inviron • 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



ВС С

- Creates and facilitates revenuegenerating opportunities for the public and/or the private sectors 20
 - 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

BEST PRACTICES FROM OTHER DISCIPLINES

- Project Management
- Strategic Planning
- Applied Social Research

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

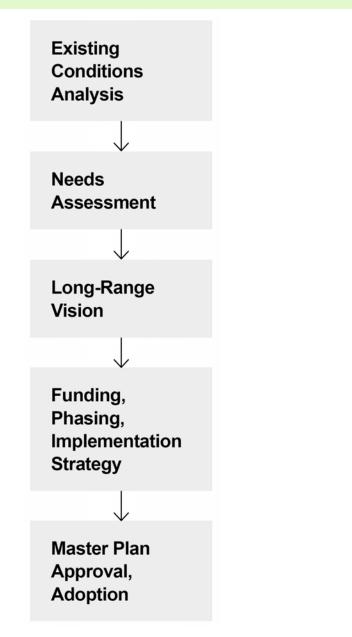
Attributes of traditional vs. strategic planning processes (UNESCO. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001897/189757e.pdf)

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

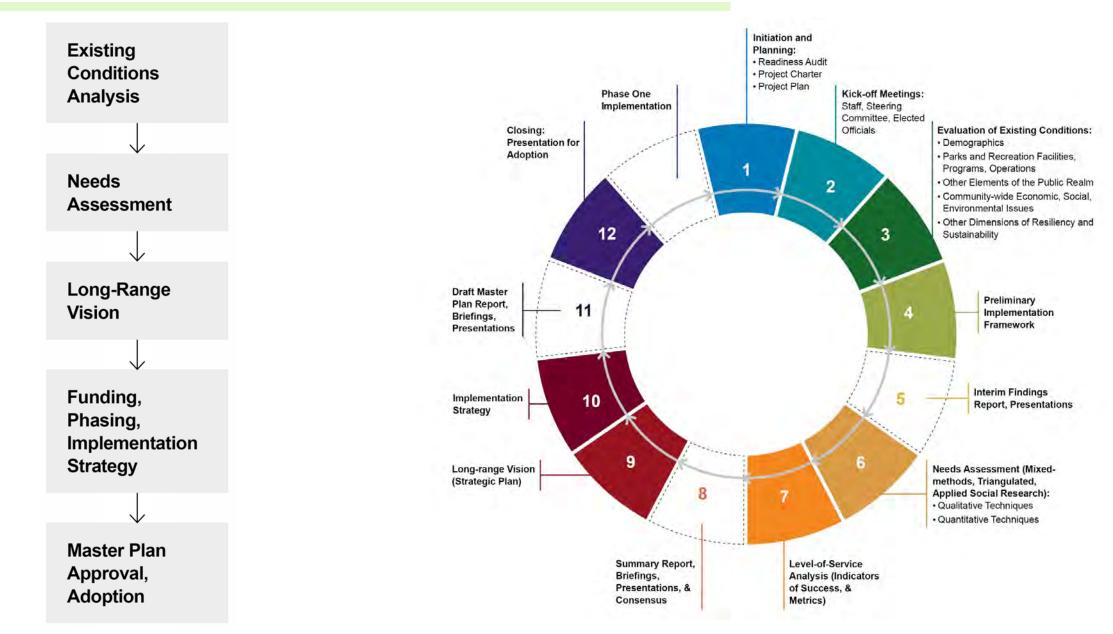
Poll 4

Poll 5

TRADITIONAL VS. NEW APPROACH



TRADITIONAL VS. NEW APPROACH



7 KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

A STRONG LEADER AND A COLLABORATIVE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM: TOP TWO FACTORS FOR THE ADOPTION OF INNOVATION

Primary Factors:

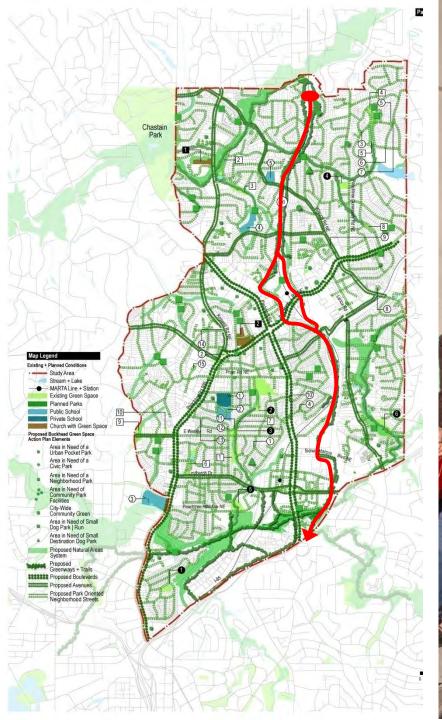
Presence of a strong leader/ advocate for the innovation Collaborative relationship of the planning and design team External characteristics, including system openness and stakeholder involvement

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



Denise Starling and Howard Shook

INTENTIONALITY: MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS

Soak It Up, Philly!

What is a stormwater basin?

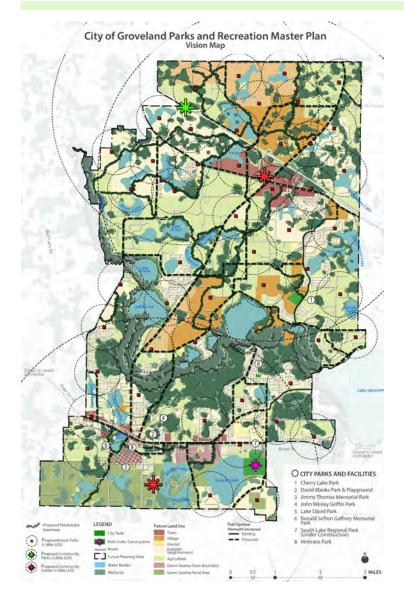
During heavy storms, stormwater overwhelms the sewer system, sending pollutants into our creeks and rivers. A stormwater basin helps solve this problem by collecting, redirecting and slowing the flow of water.



- 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
- Marketing
- 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

HYPOTHETICAL VISION + PRELIMINARY IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



- Comprehensive Plan
- Land Development Codes
- Design Prototypes and Standards
- Service-Delivery Model(s) for Parks, Recreation Centers, Aquatics, Athletics, etc.
- Bikeways and Trails Master Plan
- Conservation Lands Master Plan
- Stormwater Master Plan
- Long Range Transportation Plan
- Level-of-Service Methodology and Metrics
- Impact Fees
- Capital Funding Alternatives (Bonds, Sales Tax, etc.)
- Operations and Management
- Public/ Private Partnerships

SCIENTIFIC, MIXED-METHODS, TRIANGULATED APPROACH – INCLUDING EXTENSIVE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

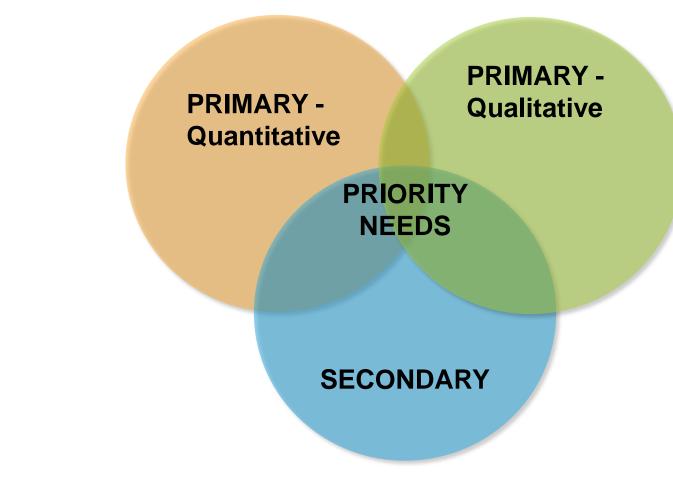
PRIMARY DATA:

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



Skip Navigation G Select Language V

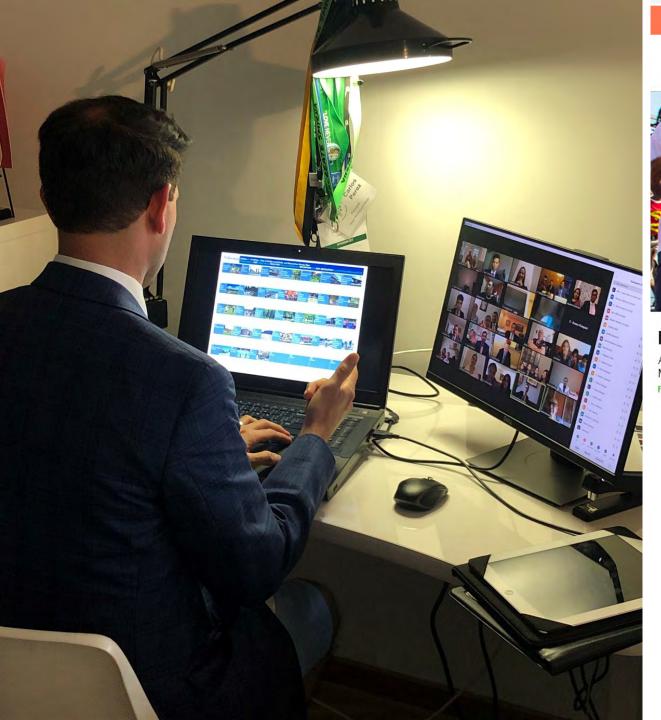
About Participate Calendar



Attend an #ActivateATL Public Meeting! Find a Meeting \rightarrow

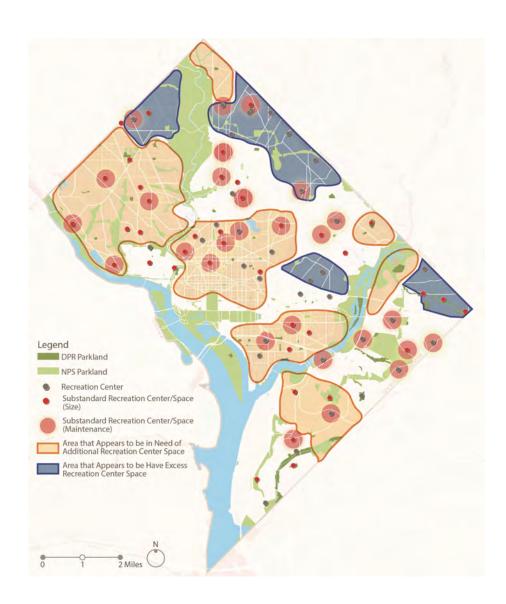






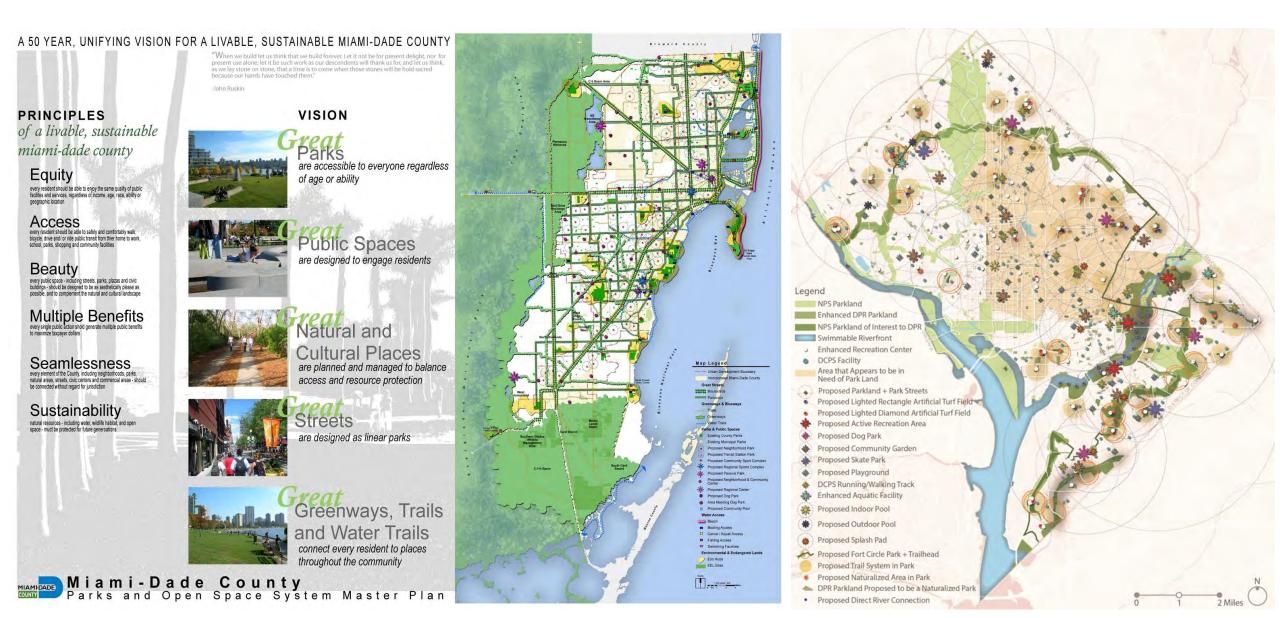


RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY LOS METRICS



DIMENSION	POTENTIAL METRICS				
1. Bicycle and pedestrian access to parks, open spaces, natural areas, civic sites, and other elements of the public realm	 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	 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	 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	 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	 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 				

COMPELLING VISION AND GRAPHICS





BEFORE





FOCUS ON IMPLEMENTATION TO GENERATE BENEFITS

City-wide

417,853

340

Buckhead - Atlanta Challenges

- Losing market share to Midtown, Atlanta
- Traffic congestion / poor pedestrian connectivity
- Water quality / flooding
- Limited public space
- High land costs

	Рор (2000)	COMMUNITY				
		Dist	trict 7 'dead last' in city parks			
		By John S editor@rep	chaffner oorternewspapers.net	might	t they refer to as 'beauty spots,' w ht be a (neighborhood) circle or a cu which are not really parks."	
District		# of Parks	Avg Park	Parks	Total acres/	t they of the
			Size	Acreage	I,000 Рор	ill lo
L	36,165	25	12.8	320.8	8.87	rty no t of T
2	36,313	27	6.6	179.3	4.94	one is
3	36,200	25	7.8	194.8	5.38	oing
4	34,573	32	3.6	7.3	3.39	
5	32,839	26	5.0	130.1	3.96	
6	36,145	70	5.2	367.8	10.18	
7	34,419	23	3.2	73.6	2.14	
8	35,272	35	10.0	349.0	9.89	
9	34, 132	17	14.9	253.7	7.43	
10	32,967	23	10.3	236.7	7.18	
Н	34,714	20	29.0	581.1	16.74	
12	34,114	17	36.2	616.2	18.06	

10.06

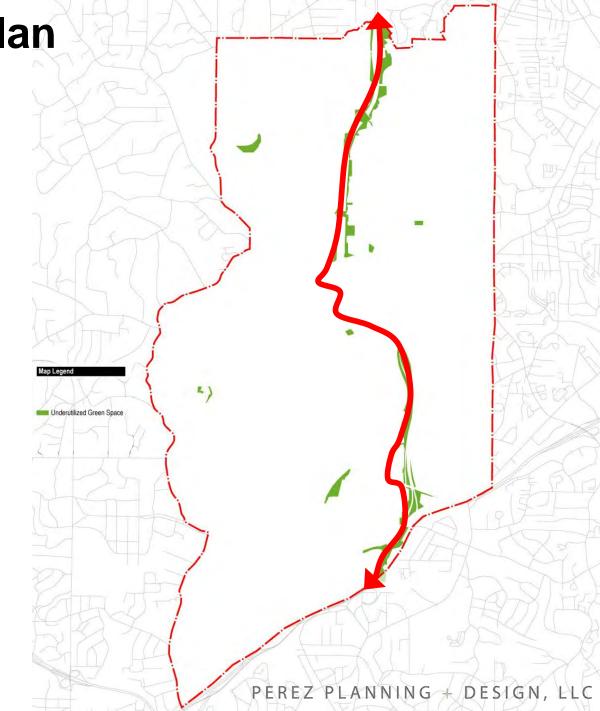
PEREZ PLANNING + DESIGN, LLC

8.19

3420.4

Buckhead Greenspace Action Plan + Path 400 Trail

















WRAP-UP

01

Widely accepted, irrefutable relationship between great parks systems and sustainable, resilient, and livable communities

02

Intentionally plan our parks systems as integral parts of the public realm Broaden our perspectives to include other dimensions

04

Use the planning process as a platform for community leadership

5

Create a more rigorous, robust, and collaborative planning process - that applies the best practices and principles from the disciplines of project management, strategic planning, and applied social science research – that focuses on generation of communitywide benefits

A NEW APPROACH TO PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM PLANNING





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