

# City of Plano

## COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

### PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

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*Arbor Hill Nature Preserve*

## Parks and Recreation Element

### Purpose

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation Element is to provide a general, visionary document to guide decision makers regarding issues related to Parks and Recreation facilities. The element identifies the key factors, trends and issues affecting parks and recreation and establishes objectives and strategies to address them. It also includes a Master Plan for parks that identifies existing properties and facilities and general locations for future facilities.

### Major Themes

#### Theme I – Livable City

The City of Plano is nationally recognized for the provision of excellent services and facilities. Livable city focuses on the attributes of the parks and recreation system that enhance the quality of life of the city.

#### Theme II – City of Organized Development

The Parks and Recreation Department has a wide range of properties and facilities throughout the city. The City of Organized Development section defines the components of Plano's parks and recreation system and establishes a framework for its development.

#### Theme III – City in Transition

The City in Transition section is all about change. Most of the land in the city has been developed. The composition of Plano's population is changing. This section of the element will explore how changes in the city's population and development trends will impact service provision, facility requirements, funding and property acquisition.

## Theme I – Livable City

### *Recreational Opportunities*

The City of Plano provides a wide range of active and passive recreational facilities for its residents. One can enjoy a scenic nature preserve; hike or



*Oak Point Amphitheatre*

bike along an extensive trail system; play in an organized athletic league; or work out in a weight room. Plano's parks and recreation facilities are designed to support active healthy lifestyles and enhance the community's visual appearance. The city should continue to explore options to acquire and develop park facilities that are in close proximity to residential areas. These facilities should be consistent with the park hierarchy described in Theme II.

### *Community Gathering Places*

Social interaction is a critical consideration when developing a city. Parks and recreation facilities near residential areas provide a place for people to gather and interact in formal and informal settings. The recreation centers have rooms that can be used to host formal meetings for organizations. Water features, park benches, picnic areas and pavilions are amenities that can encourage informal social interaction. The city should emphasize the importance of parks and recreation facilities as "community building" tools that bring people together in a variety of settings.

### *Open Space*

Abundant open space within a city enhances quality of life. Open spaces such as parks and natural areas provide relief from the built environment. Some of Plano's parks and natural areas offer scenic vistas for people traveling along the major travel routes of the city. Landscaped medians and right-of-ways often enhance and extend the feeling of open space in the community. Plano's nature preserves are a source of the city's heritage and a glimpse of how the area may have appeared before human settlement. They also provide an opportunity to connect with and learn about the natural environment and ecologically sensitive areas. Although opportunities are limited, the city should continue its efforts to acquire and utilize properties that preserve natural features and make them available to the community.

### *Parks as an Urban Design Component*

The locations of park facilities in Plano have been incorporated into the urban design framework of the city. Linear parks preserve the city's natural areas adjacent to creek corridors and link schools, recreational facilities, and residential neighborhoods. Trails within linear parks connect with



*Chisholm Trail*

on-street bicycle routes and to trails in adjacent cities to serve as an alternative transportation network within the area. Parks located near schools in the heart of Plano's residential neighborhoods serve as community gathering places. Nature preserves protect the wooded areas of the city that are located within the floodplains of major creeks.

## Objectives for Theme I – Livable City

- ▶ **Objective A.1** Encourage healthy lifestyles through the provision of recreation facilities and activities.
- ▶ **Objective A.2** Provide places for social interaction and community gatherings.
- ▶ **Objective A.3** Provide for relief from the built environment through the acquisition and maintenance of open areas and natural settings.

## Strategies for Theme I – Livable City

- ▶ **Strategy A.1** Develop and maintain a comprehensive system of park, recreational, fitness, athletic, and sports facilities and programs that keeps pace with the city's changing demographics.
- ▶ **Strategy A.2** Provide for indoor and outdoor facilities that support formal gatherings and organized events.
- ▶ **Strategy A.3** Design and locate park facilities that encourage informal gatherings. Elements such as water features, pavilions, seating areas and courtyards can help bring people together.
- ▶ **Strategy A.4** Provide open spaces, trails and other facilities that support informal activities.
- ▶ **Strategy A.5** Provide park areas that create scenic vistas from major routes of travel in the city.

## Theme II – City Of Organized Development

### *Park Hierarchy and System Planning*

Plano's park and open space system consists of five classifications: neighborhood parks, linear parks, community parks, open space preserves and special use areas. The city also has standards based

on population that have been used to determine the amount of parkland, number of park facilities, athletic fields and recreation facilities required to meet the demand of Plano's projected population. Appendix A provides a listing of parks by classification. Appendix B is a general list of amenities found within the different classifications of parks.

### *Neighborhood Parks*

A total of 31 neighborhood parks serve Plano's residential areas with a variety of passive and active recreational places. These parks are typically seven to ten acres in size and serve the typical residential neighborhoods found throughout the city. This neighborhood setting is characterized by a land area of approximately one square mile bounded by six-lane divided thoroughfares with school and



*Capstone Park – example of neighborhood park*

park sites near the center, low-density housing on the interior, medium- and high-density housing along the edges, and office and retail operations at the intersections of the major thoroughfares where they serve other neighborhoods, as well.

Wherever possible, neighborhood parks have been combined with elementary schools to maximize the use of both facilities. Combined neighborhood parks and schools provide for shared parking, ball fields, playgrounds and other facilities. This helps the parks better serve as gathering places for the residential neighborhoods.

Neighborhood parks can play an important role in urban design. They function as activity centers and focal points for neighborhoods (see Urban Design element). One of the issues for neighborhood parks is making these facilities more appealing. The Parks and Recreation Department is addressing this issue by continuing to plant large trees to improve shade throughout the park system and studying other ways to make the neighborhood parks more inviting and amenable to serve group activities.

### ***Linear Parks***

The city has 14 linear parks that serve as links between residential areas, schools, libraries and other park facilities. They also provide practical alternatives for land that would otherwise go unused. Linear Parks are located within creek corridors, major utility easements, street right-of-ways and rail corridors. They provide breaks in the urban development pattern, conserve ecologically unique areas, and provide long stretches of open space and recreational trails (see Transportation Element). Some greenbelts lack land outside of the flood plain. As a result, they are often unusable during rainy periods and their slopes limit recreational activities within them. Additional land, where possible, should be acquired along creek corridors to enhance the usability of linear parks.

### ***Community Parks***

There are 22 community parks in Plano. They are usually 25 or more acres in size and serve a larger geographic area or specific community needs. Community parks have active and passive recreational facilities and may also contain large passive open space areas suited to recreational trails and picnic areas beyond what is found in a neighborhood park. They also provide visual breaks in Plano's urban setting, particularly when located along major thoroughfares. Many community parks are contiguous to linear parks that connect them with residential neighborhoods. Community parks frequently contain major lighted athletic

facilities used for scheduled leagues and tournaments. Community parks may also contain recreation centers and are usually located adjacent to senior high schools, high schools and middle schools. As demand continues to grow for features such as dog parks, skate parks and other emerging recreation activities, community parks will most likely be used to provide these services. New facil-



*Jack Carter Park – example of community park*



*Oak Point Nature Preserve – example of open space preserve*

ities will need to be carefully located and designed so that they do not conflict with existing uses and facilities at a given park or adjacent development.

### ***Open Space Preserves***

Open space preserves serve active and passive recreational needs and provide for cultural activities as well. These facilities preserve ecologically

sensitive areas and provide opportunities for interaction with the natural environment. Therefore, any improvements at these parks must be carefully integrated into the environment and intensive uses such as athletic facilities should not be included. There are three open space preserves in Plano. Arbor Hills Nature Preserve in western Plano, along with Bob Woodruff Park and Oak Point Park and Nature Preserve in eastern Plano serve as open space preserves. In addition to public open spaces, Connemara, a private regional nature preserve, provides permanent open space in north central Plano.

**Special Use Areas**

Special Use Areas are varied and unique in size, use and design. These areas include facilities such as museums, cemeteries, memorials and urban plazas. This classification also includes parks that do not readily fit within the other park categories such as tennis centers and facilities located on school property. There are 11 special use areas in Plano.

**Golf Courses**

The provision of municipal public golf courses is common with cities throughout the United States. The City of Plano has two golf courses. The city owns and operates the 18 hole Pecan Hollow Golf

Course. Ridgeview Ranch Golf Course was built on city park land by a private developer and is operated under a long term lease agreement. This relationship allowed the city to provide a second 18 hole golf course to the public without incurring the initial expense of constructing the course.

**Completion of the Parks System**

The City of Plano currently has over 3,830 acres of park lands. Acquisition of park land is nearing completion as the city needs an additional 262 acres to serve a population of 270,000 people. This acreage is based on national standards (15 acres per 1,000 population) and community input. However, there are some remaining tracts of land that are critical to the overall park system including two key community park locations.

These facilities will provide open space in areas of Plano that are currently under-served. One of these proposed community parks is approximately 100 acres along White Rock Creek adjacent to the intersection of Spring Creek Parkway and Windhaven Parkway. The second location consists of approximately 60 acres near the intersection of Alma Drive and Park Boulevard. Acquisition of these sites will provide a more balanced distribution of park land

**Table 1 – Park Land Projections**

	CURRENT		PROJECTED NEEDS FOR BUILD-OUT POPULATION OF 270,000	
	NUMBER	ACRES	NUMBER	ACRES
Open Space Preserves	3	1,324.13	3	1,350.00
Community Parks	22	1,120.65	23	1,275.00
Golf Courses	2	461.06	2	461.06
Linear Parks	14	629.27	14	700.00
Neighborhood Parks	31	249.13	32	260.00
Neighborhood Parks within Other Parks	*(24)	*(168)	*(24)	*(168)
Special Use Parks	11	46.57	11	46.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3,830.81</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4,092.63</b>

Current and projected park land acres exceed 15 acres per 1,000 population.\*These numbers are already included in totals for other parks. Source: City of Plano Parks and Recreation Department.

throughout the city and should be completed at the earliest possible date. Table 1 on the previous page contains park land projections while Table 2 is a projection of needed Parks and Recreation facilities.

The other remaining acquisitions primarily relate to the trail and greenbelt system. Undeveloped land is disappearing quickly. It will be critical to acquire additional creek corridors as development occurs to complete Plano's trail connections. These remaining properties will also facilitate connections to trail systems in adjacent cities.

Despite the city's best efforts to plan in advance for the long term recreational needs of the community, unexpected opportunities and challenges will arise. Flexibility will be critical as changing demographics and other trends place unexpected demands on the city's recreational assets. The city should strongly consider opportunities that may arise to acquire land, buildings, or other facilities that will address new recreation demands or further the preservation of open space.

In contrast, the city may be asked to assume ownership and/or maintenance of private amenities such as swimming pools and common areas in residential subdivisions. In most cases these facilities are not appropriately designed, located, and sized to meet the requirements for public facilities. Although such facilities may be a financial burden to a homeowners' association, the city should not accept such donation merely to relieve another entity of a financial burden.

**Table 2 – Park and Recreation Facility Projections**

FACILITY	CURRENT	PROJECTED NEEDS FOR BUILD-OUT POPULATION OF 270,000
Amphitheaters	1	1
<b>Athletic Fields:</b>		
Ball Fields	64	79
Cricket Pitches	7	8
Turf Sports Fields*	99	115
Championship Youth Ball Parks	1	1
Dog Parks	1	3
Frisbee Golf Holes	9	18
Golf Courses, Number of Holes	36	36
Group Camping Area	0	1
Park Centers	0	1
Performance Theaters	2	2
Playgrounds	60	63
<b>Recreation Centers:</b>		
School-Based	2	1
Stand-Alone	4	5
Recreational Trail Miles	50	75
Reservation Pavilions	10	14
Sand Volleyball Courts	5	11
Senior Citizen Centers	1	1
Skate Parks	0	2
<b>Swimming Facilities:</b>		
Indoor	3	5
Outdoor	3	4
<b>Tennis Facilities:</b>		
Tennis Center Courts	21	21
School Courts Lighted	30	60
School Courts Unlighted	54	24

\* Turf Sports fields are used for football, soccer, lacrosse, rugby, and other similar sports. Source: City of Plano Parks and Recreation Department

## Objectives for Theme II – City of Organized Development

- ▶ **Objective B.1** Provide for a wide range of passive, active, formal and informal recreation activities in appropriate locations across the city.
- ▶ **Objective B.2** Use neighborhood parks as a focal point and activity centers for Plano's residential areas.
- ▶ **Objective B.3** Use linear parks to link key public and private activity centers with residential areas.

## Strategies for Theme II – City of Organized Development

- ▶ **Strategy B.1** Develop and maintain a comprehensive program of parks and recreation facilities based on the park classification system and master plan that includes current facilities and approximate locations for future facilities.
- ▶ **Strategy B.2** Acquire remaining properties to complete the trail system within Plano and link with systems in other cities.
- ▶ **Strategy B.3** Prevent unnecessary demands on park and recreation resources by refusing private donations of open space or facilities that do not conform to the objectives and strategies of the Comprehensive Plan or address unanticipated gaps and shortages in the system.
- ▶ **Strategy B.4** Strongly consider the acquisition of land, buildings, and other facilities not specifically identified in the Parks and Recreation Element, if they can meet changing needs of the city.

## Theme III – City In Transition

### Changing Demographics

Demographic data for Plano from the U. S. Census bureau indicates that the city's population is changing. The percentage of the population that identified themselves as a member of a minority ethnicity or race has increased from 8.5% in 1980 to 27.8% in 2000. Foreign born populations are increasing in Plano and many American suburbs.



*Cricket match*

Many immigrants now move directly to the suburbs rather than central cities like Dallas to take advantage of the educational and economic opportunities found there. Plano residents born outside of the United States increased from 7.5% in 1990 to 17.1% in 2000. Another national trend is an aging population. This trend is also on the rise in Plano where the median age increased from 27.4 years in 1980 to 34.1 years in 2000. It is projected that by 2020, almost 50% of the city's residents could be over the age of 45 years.

The city should continue to monitor demographic and social trends of its residents as they will impact the type of facilities and services the Parks and Recreation Department provides. The U.S. Census Bureau has created a new demographic tool, the American Community Survey which will provide more up to date demographic information

than the current 10 year census counts. Beginning in the fall of 2006, Plano should receive updated demographic data on an annual basis. It will also be important to continue to learn about changing expectations and values of the city's population through local research.

### ***Changing Recreation needs***

Changing demographics impact Parks and Recreation programming and facilities. Plano is now providing and/or preparing for the provision of services/facilities that it may not have considered ten years ago. Plano now has cricket pitches, a dog park and is planning for an outdoor skate park. There is also a growing demand for table tennis facilities. Soccer fields are now used to host lacrosse and rugby matches. At the same time, interest in traditional athletic activities such as baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball and volleyball has not waned. The Parks and Recreation Department is trying to provide facilities to accommodate the new sports along with the traditional activities.

Senior centers offer programs and facilities that are uniquely designed for mature adults. However, industry trends and feedback from older residents suggest that they no longer desire a facility separate from the general population. They wish to recreate in facilities that serve all ages of the community. Due to this trend a second recreation facility dedicated solely to senior citizens is no longer planned. Instead, facilities and programs for seniors will be integrated into existing recreation centers throughout the city.

City residents have expressed the desire to incorporate high tech facilities at the city's parks. They want technological capabilities that would allow them to access the Internet or do work on their laptop computer while visiting a city park. Technology should be carefully integrated into parks so that it does not have an adverse impact on nature or other park uses.

### ***Expansion versus Maintenance***

Plano is transitioning from a growing city to a maturing city. Though most of the city has been developed, there is still more park facilities needed. This creates a tension for funding to maintain existing parks and providing new facilities. Additional facilities such as two community parks, athletic fields, and lighted tennis courts are still



*Oak Point Nature Preserve*

needed. A new recreation center will soon be under construction. The 800 acre Oak Point Park and Nature Preserve will also be developed in the near future with trails, picnic areas, and a park center that will contain a visitor center, recreation classrooms and retreat facilities.

Older facilities are in need of maintenance and renovation. A program should be developed that identifies and prioritizes needs of the existing parks and recreation facilities. These facilities must be updated to adapt to the changing service needs of the city's population. Work is required to enhance older park facilities and make them attractive for use by future generations. Existing parks and facilities are experiencing significantly more use due to increased population which generates the need for more maintenance. New construction within existing parks and new recreation programs and events will also generate new maintenance and operational demands that cannot be met with exist-

ing resources. This is due to increased costs to maintain and operate more facilities.

### ***Sharing/Privatization/Innovation***

As Plano matures, revenues will begin to level off due to a reduction in new development activity. This will make it more difficult to secure funding to maintain and expand parks and recreation facilities. It will be important to explore the possibility of sharing facilities with other local government entities and to examine public/private partnerships that can increase efficiency while still providing high quality services and facilities. Adaptive reuse of public and private facilities should be considered to meet emerging recreation needs.

The city has had a policy of sharing both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities with local school districts for many years. Collin County is also beginning to provide for some recreational needs of Plano residents through the Collin County Youth Camp. There are also some private organizations that specialize in the provision of recreational activities. It will be important to inventory other public and private recreation facilities to determine if duplication is occurring. Partnerships with other public and private organizations and the identification and utilization of innovative funding and service techniques should be considered to offset limited resources in the future.

### ***Park Facilities as Revenue Sources***

There has been a growing interest in looking at ways to use our parks and recreation facilities to generate revenues. Using current facilities to host more major athletic tournaments and special events is under consideration.

Another possibility is to construct facilities specifically designed for certain types of special activities such as equestrian competition. These events could attract participants and fans from outside of Plano and generate direct revenues for

the city from registration fees and ticket sales. Indirect revenues could result from sales and hotel/motel tax receipts.

There are challenges in using park facilities for tourism such as major special events, national athletic tournaments and other potential revenue generating activities. First, the facility may require renovation to host a major event. More seating and parking to accommodate people may be required along with other facility improvements. Second, these facilities may not be available to taxpaying residents during some of these events.

It will be important for the city to carefully evaluate the economic benefits derived from using local facilities for regional and national events. The revenue gained by these activities should outweigh the cost required to provide facilities and the inconvenience to those who regularly use the facilities. Revenues should also exceed the cost of additional staffing and the maintenance required to support these events.



*Blackland Prairie Festival*

### **Objectives for Theme III – City in Transition**

- ▶ **Objective C.1** Provide for park and recreation opportunities that reflect the diverse needs of the community.
- ▶ **Objective C.2** Ensure that a balance exists between the maintenance of existing facilities and system expansion.
- ▶ **Objective C.3** Ensure long term financial stability of the city's parks and recreation facilities.

### **Strategies for Theme III – City in Transition**

- ▶ **Strategy C.1** Monitor changing demographics and the impact on parks and recreation facilities and programming. Use this information to identify adjustments in the operation and design of new or updated facilities.
- ▶ **Strategy C.2** Identify and prioritize the needs of existing facilities versus those of proposed facilities through the annual Community Investment Projects budget process. Long term operations and maintenance costs should be factored into both.
- ▶ **Strategy C.3** Explore improvements to the efficiency and cost effectiveness of providing certain programs and facilities through privatization, public/private partnerships and joint operations with other public entities. Opportunities to combine resources and create regional facilities should also be explored.
- ▶ **Strategy C.4** Study the provision of facilities and special events that generate revenue to the city. Determine how these activities will impact the provision of programs for residents.

## Appendix A – Park Facilities and Classification System

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	ACRES	COMMUNITY PARKS	ACRES
Arrowhead Park	6.84	Archgate Park* (8)	49.26
Blue Ridge Park	5.02	Carpenter Park* (8)	106.73
Buckhorn Park	8.00	Jack Carter Park* (8)	72.61
Caddo Park	7.72	Chaparral Road Site	119.50
Capstone Park	8.85	Cheyenne Park* (5)	24.78
Clearview Park	7.50	Enfield Park* (8)	50.00
Copper Creek Playground	4.00	Harrington Park	14.55
Coyote Creek Park	13.34	Heritage Yards at Plano* (8)	63.90
Douglass Park Site	0.41	High Point (North)	23.78
Eldorado Park	6.87	High Point (South)	31.63
Evans Park	11.00	Hoblitzelle Park* (6)	146.56
Frank W. Beverly Park	10.34	Liberty Park* (10)	17.00
Glen Meadows Park	2.91	Oak Point Center	23.92
Hackberry Park	5.00	Old Shepard Place Park	20.67
Hidden Meadow Park	6.78	Preston Meadow Park* (7)	22.85
Indian Creek Park	5.31	Russell Creek Park* (10)	192.19
Lt. Russell A. Steindam Park	8.29	Schell Park* (5)	31.37
Lone Star Park	8.27	Sgt. Mike McCreary Sports Field	4.77
Longhorn Park	7.00	Shawnee Park* (8)	43.87
Parkwood Green Park	4.13	White Rock Creek Community Park Site	8.27
Prairie Meadow Park	8.14	Willowcreek Park* (8)	25.10
W. H. "Buzz" Rasor Park	6.28	Windhaven Park* (10)	27.34
Ridgeview Park	7.56	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,120.65</b>
Shoshoni Park	3.11		
Steeplechase Park	18.75	OPEN SPACE PRESERVES	ACRES
Stoney Hollow Park	31.02	Arbor Hills Nature Preserve* (8)	201.12
Sunset Park	8.21	Bob Woodruff Park* (8) (8)	321.45
Tejas Park	10.97	Oak Point Park and Nature Preserve* (8)	801.56
Timber Brook Park	8.57	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,324.13</b>
Wagon Wheel Park	4.94		
Westwood Park	4.00	SPECIAL USE AREAS	ACRES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>249.13</b>	Baccus Plaza	1.17
		Bowman Cemetery	3.61
LINEAR PARKS	ACRES	Douglass Cemetery	3.65
Big Lake Park* (3)	13.04	Douglass Community Center (leased site)	1.50
Bluebonnet Trail	98.83	Haggard Park* (2)	5.48
Chisholm Trail* (5)	84.10	Heritage Farmstead Site	3.91
Cottonwood Creek Greenbelt* (4)	83.24	High Point Tennis Center	6.75
F. M. 544/Rowlett Creek Site	20.66	Horseshoe Park* (7)	9.00
Legacy Trail	92.09	Memorial Park	8.50
Overland Trail	7.00	Plano Aquatic Center (leased site)	2.00
Preston Ridge Trail	87.58	Rowlinson Natatorium (leased site)	1.00
Russell Creek Greenbelt Site	24.16	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.57</b>
Rustic Park	1.84		
Santa Fe Trail* (6)	19.02	GOLF COURSES	ACRES
Shady Brook Trail	43.69	Pecan Hollow Golf Course	258.98
Suncreek Park	13.64	Ridgeview Ranch Golf Club	202.08
White Rock Trail Park	40.38	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461.06</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>629.27</b>	<b>TOTAL PARK ACRES</b>	<b>3,830.81</b>

\* Indicates that a neighborhood park is contained within the facility. The number of acres devoted to the neighborhood park(s) is indicated in parentheses.

## Appendix B Typical Park Features by Classification

### *Neighborhood Parks*

- ▶ Service area – 1 square mile
- ▶ 7.5 to 10.0 acres in size
- ▶ Playground
- ▶ Picnic tables and shelters
- ▶ Unlighted athletic practice fields
- ▶ Multi-use courts
- ▶ Walking/jogging trails
- ▶ Park benches
- ▶ Adjacent to elementary schools where possible

### *Linear Parks*

- ▶ No designated service area
- ▶ No standard size
- ▶ Recreational trails – 10 to 12 feet wide concrete
- ▶ Benches, picnic tables and drinking fountains
- ▶ Security lighting in selected locations
- ▶ May contain playgrounds and picnic shelters
- ▶ Link other parks, residential neighborhoods, schools, libraries and other facilities
- ▶ Connect to adjacent cities and to on-street bicycle routes
- ▶ Developed along creek corridors, utility easements, street right-of-ways, rail right-of-ways and other available land corridors

### *Community Parks*

- ▶ Service area – varies, address specific community needs
- ▶ Over 25 acres in size
- ▶ Athletic facilities
- ▶ Swimming pools
- ▶ Recreation centers
- ▶ May contain dog parks, skate parks, spray grounds, disc golf courses, and other unique recreation facilities
- ▶ Passive open spaces areas
- ▶ Recreational trails
- ▶ Picnic areas with additional amenities
- ▶ May be adjacent to senior high schools, high schools and middle schools
- ▶ Connected to linear parks whenever possible
- ▶ Typically located on major thoroughfares

### *Open Space Preserves*

- ▶ Serves the entire City
- ▶ Over 50 acres
- ▶ Located on major thoroughfares
- ▶ Focused on open space and natural resources
- ▶ May provide both indoor and outdoor facilities
- ▶ Uses and facilities that are not compatible with the environment are prohibited

### *Special Use Areas*

- ▶ No specific size or service area
- ▶ Historic sites
- ▶ Cemeteries

- ▶ Memorials
- ▶ Facilities not located within parks
- ▶ Unique parks that do not readily fit within other park classifications

### ***Golf Courses***

- ▶ Public golf courses and associated facilities