



Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan



**City of Fort Worth
Parks and Community Services Department**

January 27, 2015

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January 28, 2015

On behalf of the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board and the City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department we are pleased to present the 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. Adopted by the Fort Worth City Council on January 27, 2015 (Resolution No. 4399-01-2015), the 2015 Master Plan continues the legacy of previous park planning efforts which began with the first park plan developed by George Kessler in 1909 and will serve as a guide for the planning and development of the Fort Worth park system for the next five to ten years.

Consistent with the 1930 and 1957 Hare and Hare Master Plans, the Park and Recreation Department's 1992 Strategic Plan and the 1998 and 2004 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plans, the 2015 Master Plan will provide strategic direction to ensure that the existing park system is preserved and protected and the future park system is effectively planned for and efficiently developed. The 2015 Master Plan enables the Parks and Community Services Department to assess priorities and formulate resource allocation recommendations in a strategically holistic, proactive and prudent manner to ensure the sustainability of the city's present and future park system.

We look forward to working together with the citizens of Fort Worth in building upon the legacy of our park system into the next decade and beyond.

Sincerely,

Richard Zavala, Director
Parks & Community Services Department

Sheila Hill, Chair
Parks & Community Services Advisory Board

PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fort Worth City Council

Mayor	Betsy Price
Mayor Pro Tem	Sal Espino
District 3	W.B. Zimmerman
District 4	Danny Scarth
District 5	Gyna Bivens
District 6	Jungus Jordan
District 7	Dennis Shingleton
District 8	Kelly Allen Gray
District 9	Ann Zadeh

City Manager
David Cooke

Assistant City Manager
Community Development Services
Susan Alanis

Parks & Community Services Advisory Board

Chair	Sheila Ann Hill
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Place 3	Diane Criswell
Place 4	Thomas Reddick
Place 5	William Mitchell
Place 6	James Doherty
Place 7	Chase Dustin
Place 8	Lee Niata Johnson
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Joel McElhany, PLA

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Thomas J. Alves, PLA, AICP

Senior Planner
Joseph W. Janucik
Germaine Joseph

CITY OF FORT WORTH Council Districts



- 2 - Salvador Espino
- 3 - W.B. Zimmerman
- 4 - Danny Scarth
- 5 - Gyna Bivens

- 6 - Jungus Jordan
- 7 - Dennis Shingleton
- 8 - Kelly Allen Gray
- 9 - Ann Zadeh



Betsy Price
Mayor of Fort Worth



Dennis Shingleton
District 7



Salvador Espino
District 2
Mayor Pro Tem



Ann Zadeh
District 9



Danny Scarth
District 4



Gyna Bivens
District 5



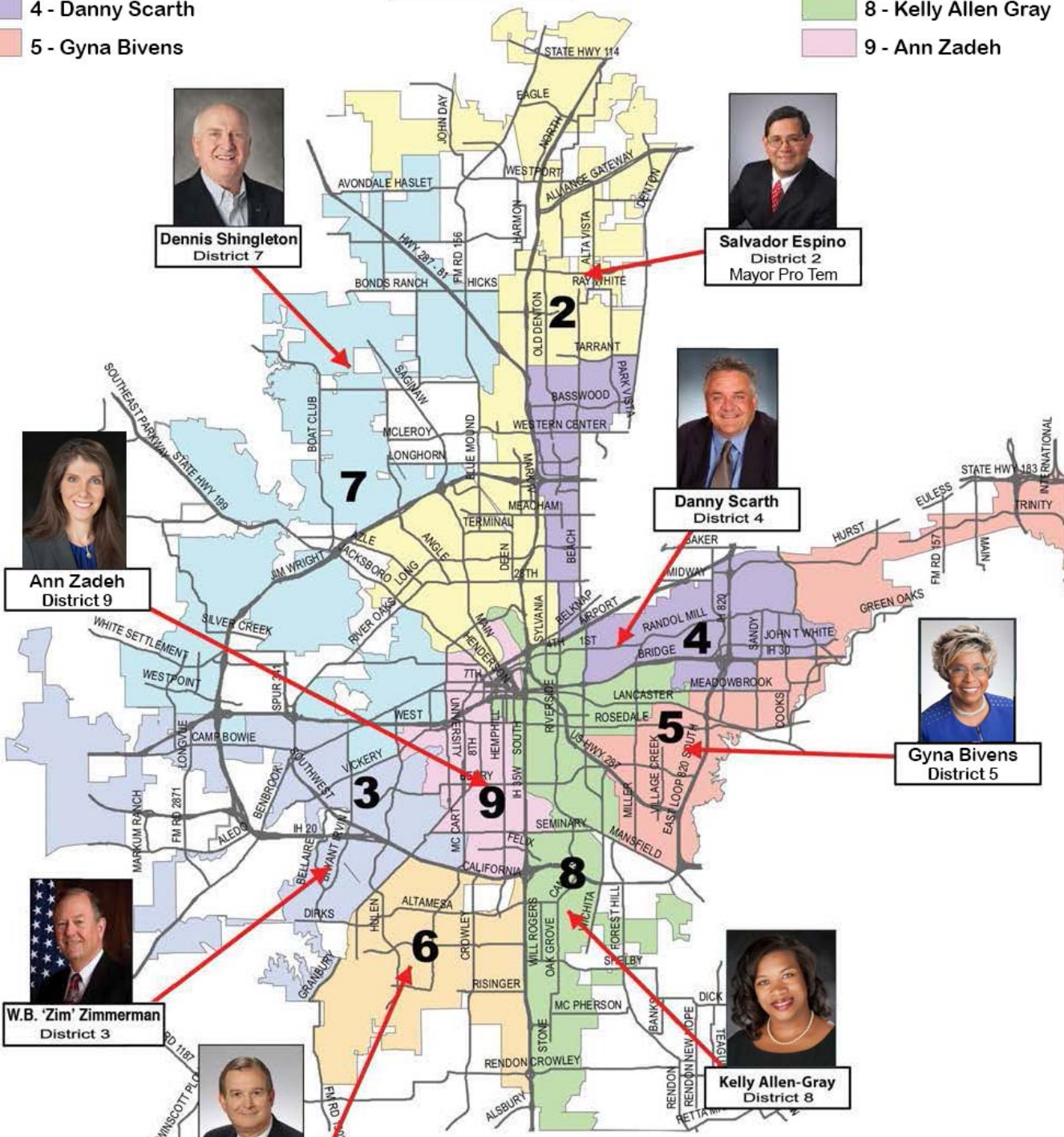
W.B. 'Zim' Zimmerman
District 3



Jungus Jordan
District 6



Kelly Allen-Gray
District 8



base data: CITY OF FORT WORTH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

A Resolution

NO. 4399-01-2015

ADOPTING THE 2015 PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN FOR THE CITY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

WHEREAS, in 1909, the first Park Master Plan, authored by George Kessler, was adopted by the City of Fort Worth Park Board, and successive Park Master Plans by Hare and Hare were adopted in 1930 and 1957;

WHEREAS, these plans laid the foundation for the park system in Fort Worth and, on November 10, 1992, the City Council adopted a Strategic Plan for the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department to guide the management of its resources;

WHEREAS, on June 30, 1998, the City Council adopted the 1998 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, which included the first locally determined needs-based standards in the history of the Parks and Community Services Department;

WHEREAS, in 2000, the City Council adopted the first City of Fort Worth Comprehensive Plan, which serves as the umbrella plan for all City services, growth, and development;

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted the 2004 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan on June 22, 2004, along with an update to that plan on February 9, 2010, incorporating them both by reference into the City's Comprehensive Plan;

WHEREAS, the adoption of a new Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan every ten years is vital to the City's ability to remain competitive for outside funding for capital improvements, renovations, and maintenance of the City's park system, including funding from state grants administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department;

WHEREAS, in preparation for the 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan ("2015 Master Plan"), the Parks and Community Services Department commissioned a Needs Assessment Study for use in setting local standards; prioritizing park, recreation and open space needs both citywide and within each of the City's five Park Planning Districts; and developing an action plan to comply with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's grant guidelines;

WHEREAS, the 2015 Master Plan builds upon the legacy of planning and stewardship and provides for assessments, standards, objectives, priorities, recommendations, strategies, and actions that will guide the development of the park, recreation and open space system for the next five to ten years;



WHEREAS, the 2015 Master Plan includes, among other things, an updated park facility inventory, current demographics, population growth projections to 2025, current trends, and revised park classifications, along with a geographically defined level of service for dog parks, regional skate parks and universal playgrounds;

WHEREAS, on December 17, 2014, the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board unanimously endorsed the 2015 Master Plan;

WHEREAS, December 19, 2014, the City Plan Commission endorsed the 2015 Master Plan;

WHEREAS, on January 6, 2015, the City Council received an informal report (IR No. 9697) and a briefing on the 2015 Master Plan; and

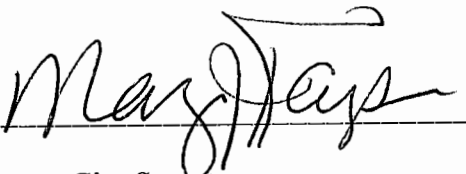
WHEREAS, the official copy of the 2015 Master Plan, which is the subject of this resolution, is on file with the Fort Worth City Secretary's Office.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THAT:

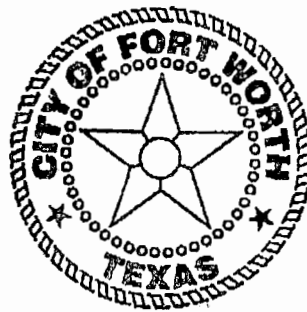
1. The standards and classifications included in the 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, the official copy of which is on file with the Fort Worth City Secretary, are officially adopted as the standards and classifications for the City of Fort Worth Park, Recreation, and Open Space System;
2. The 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan for the City of Fort Worth is hereby officially adopted as the guide for allocation of resources for the improvement and continued development of Fort Worth's Park, Recreation, and Open Space System;
3. The 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan for the City of Fort Worth is hereby incorporated as part of the City's Comprehensive Plan; and
4. The adoption of this 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan supersedes previous park, recreation and open space master plans.

Adopted this 27th day of January, 2015.

ATTEST:



Mary J. Kayser, City Secretary



PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

January 2015

Parks, open space, and recreational opportunities are important, not only to enhance quality of life and neighborhood vitality, but also to preserve natural resources and provide alternative transportation links between our neighborhoods and growth centers. The City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department (PACS) has prepared this 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan to provide guidance to the City in its management and development of parkland and recreational facilities.

Since the last Master Plan report was adopted in 2004 and the updated plan was adopted in 2010 the city has continued to see environmental, economic and demographic conditions play an important role in park development. According to the most recent U.S. Census Bureau data, Fort Worth was the fastest growing large city of more than 500,000 population in the nation between April 1, 2000 and April 10, 2010. Since 2010, Fort Worth's growth rate has slowed compared with the rapid growth of the 2000's and is more in line with growth experience in the 1990's.

Fort Worth continues to be recognized for its outstanding quality of life and is currently ranked as one of the nation's top 10 most livable cities by Partners for Livable Communities. In addition, Fort Worth has also topped several other list rankings and received many accolades, some of which include:

- Downtown Fort Worth is No. 1 on Top 10 Best Downtowns according to *Livability.com*. (2014)
- *Forbes Magazine* ranked Fort Worth No. 3 on its list of "Best Cities for Job Seekers." (2013)
- Fort Worth ranks No. 6 on the list of "Fastest Growing Cities since the Recession" by *Forbes Magazine*. (2013)
- Fort Worth is the top Texas City for job growth and No. 4 in the U.S. according to *NewGeography.com*. (2013)
- Fort Worth is the No. 1 Big City for Home Ownership among the 25 most populous cities in the U.S. according to *nerdwallet.com*. (2013)

In the fall of 2010, *BestPlaces.net*, rated Fort Worth No. 4 on its "Best Cities to Relocate to in America" list. They noted Fort Worth's budding arts and culture scene, botanical garden, amazing zoo, as well as its proximity to major league sports, including the Texas Rangers and Dallas Cowboys. One of the inescapable variables in choosing a place to live and work is cost of living. Fort Worth's cost of living is nearly 14 percent below the national average.

Fort Worth has experienced significant economic challenges since the 2008 nationwide economic downturn. According to a November 2012 report by the Brookings Institution, a

Washington, D.C. think tank, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex has now fully recovered from the nationwide economic downturn, primarily due to growth in the financial and energy sectors. The unemployment rate in Fort Worth in 2014 was 5.3 percent which is below the national average of 6.2 percent. In 2014, job growth in Fort Worth increased by 2.98 percent. Fort Worth has maintained a thriving and diverse business environment helping it to become a major center for industry, technology, distribution and transportation.

The City of Fort Worth continues to set processes in place to provide an excellent quality of life for its citizens. Understanding our changing environment, economic opportunities and evolving demographics gives us the ability to plan a park system for the future. This Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan has been an effort guided by the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board, public input, the Fort Worth City Council, City staff and established national standards.

The development of this plan reflects on the past, measures the present and charts the activities for the next five to ten years to continue to enhance one of the best park systems in the State of Texas and the nation. The Parks and Community Services Department continues to build on the direction established in previous plans: George Kessler's Plan - 1909, Hare and Hare's Master Plans - 1930 and 1957, the 1992 Park and Recreation Department Strategic Plan, the 1998 and 2004 Park, Recreation & Open Space Master Plans and the 2010 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan update. This master plan continues the rich legacy of the park system identifies areas of improvements and key opportunities and develops strategies to address existing deficiencies.

The Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan uses a comprehensive approach to setting goals and objectives that respond to the changing demands and values of our city. The following six goals for the Department are as follows:

1. Restore and maintain the viability of the park, recreation and open space system by investing and re-investing in existing facilities.
2. Provide new parkland and facilities to meet park, recreation and open space needs in developing and re-developing areas of the City.
3. Improve the variety of park, recreation and open space opportunities available to the community.
4. Expand recreational opportunities in the floodplains of the Trinity River and its tributaries.
5. Build and enhance community partnerships to deliver quality services and facilities.
6. Preserve and enhance the City's natural, historical and cultural developed resources.

With goals and objectives set, the plan development process begins by employing a systems approach to create a framework for park planning. This approach includes the use of citizen input and needs assessment tools, adherence to the City's overall vision for community enhancement, and an understanding of department goals, objectives, and strategies.

One of the significant instruments used in the development of this Master Plan was the 2013 Needs Assessment Study. The City employed National Service Research (NSR) of Fort Worth, a full service research firm, to carry out the 2013 Needs Assessment process. The research process included a mailed survey instrument to 20,000 households randomly chosen within each of the eight Council Districts in direct proportion to the population within each district.

Major findings of the 2013 Needs Assessment Study included the following:

- More than half of respondents rated the existing park system as good or excellent.
- City-wide, the most frequently used facilities were 1) parks, 2) hike/bike/walk trails, 3) playgrounds, 4) Botanic Gardens and 5) fields for organized sports.
- More than 40% of respondents are willing to pay MORE for renovation of existing parks, increased maintenance of parks and trails and land acquisition for trails and trail connections.
- A majority of users feel very safe or safe when utilizing parks, community centers, the Trinity Trail and various types of athletic facilities. Less than 10% reported they feel unsafe.
- Almost equal numbers of respondents would prefer Fort Worth PACSD to develop more parks and increase tax levels OR develop fewer parks and maintain tax levels.

Standards were established on a local basis for various amenities and facilities. This means that the service standard is a "needs based, facilities driven, and land measured" means of identifying deficiencies and opportunities in the park system. This process allowed for the development of specific criteria that could both generate explicit recommendations and provide a statistical basis for determining the priorities of the plan recommendations.

As Fort Worth is a large city and continues to grow in population and geographic area, it follows that while some areas of the City are experiencing new development, other areas of the City are redeveloping. Facility standards and levels of service provide a framework for park development, but it is important to recognize that priorities in one area of the City may not mirror another area. Therefore, the City has been divided into five Park Planning Districts (PPDs). The PPDs were derived from the physical characteristics of the City based on: major roadways, and topographic features that serve as the boundaries.

The comprehensive nature of this Master Plan addresses the planning and development priorities of the Fort Worth park system for the next five to ten years. The priorities and recommendations for each Park Planning District can be reviewed in Section VII - Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs. The priorities listing is followed by the 5-year work plan which includes projects that are currently funded, and are scheduled to be initiated and completed within the next 5 years. While the work plan will address some of the current and projected needs, the objective for the next 5 years – years 2020-2025 – will be to address those priorities that show a deficiency.

This City of Fort Worth 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan acts as a guide for allocation of resources for the next five to ten years as identified by the citizens of Fort Worth, the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board, the Fort Worth City Council and City staff.

Section I: Introduction

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Section I: Introduction

Overview

Parks, open space, and recreational opportunities are essential, not only to enhance quality of life and neighborhood vitality, but also to preserve natural resources and provide alternative transportation links between neighborhoods, business districts and other destinations. The Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department (Department) has 268 parks to meet the needs of a population of nearly 842,500 (according to North Central Texas Council of Government's estimate for 2015). Additionally, millions of out of town visitors including tourists, workers and athletic teams visit our parks annually.

As the Department seeks to obtain more outside funding for capital improvements, renovations, operations and maintenance, it is imperative that a comprehensive Park, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan be in place which establishes the City's priorities for the distribution of limited resources. In order to effectively plan our future system of parks and open spaces, it is necessary to examine the planning and development history of the parks system. This brief history and an examination of current local, regional, national and global trends will serve as the basis for the continued evolution of a vision for Fort Worth parks, open spaces and recreation areas.

This section includes a brief history of the master planning of park facilities in the City of Fort Worth, and describes the process for developing the 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan (Master Plan).

History of Park Master Planning

Cotton, cattle drives and the eventual arrival of the railway in 1876 served as the economic engines that drove Fort Worth's early growth. During this time, the streetcar and railroad systems were primary determinants in the acquisition and development of parks. Parks were used as anchors at the ends of transit lines to ensure ridership of the transit system. This strategy is evident in the parkway plans prepared by George E. Kessler (a prominent landscape architect credited with the early park planning and design in many mid-western and western cities) and the park development that follows his planning efforts.

“The general experience in American cities, all of which are actively engaged in this work, make it superfluous to submit any argument to show the need for establishing public recreation grounds. They have all found such improvements in all its elements absolutely necessary to the life and growth of their communities, and in no measure a luxury.”

George E. Kessler, September 15, 1909, in the description of Fort Worth's first Park Master Plan

The intent and spirit of Kessler's original Park Plan for the City of Fort Worth served as the basis for the implementation of major park facilities that now serve as the core of Fort Worth's park, recreation and open space system. Kessler's initial vision for Fort Worth parks was an integrated system of parks based on the natural drainage ways of the City's rivers, and a system of parkways or boulevards tying together the park system, the residential sections and the business district.

Kessler was closely associated with the firm of Hare and Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City, Missouri who later assumed many of Kessler's city and park planning clients, providing advice to the Parks Board and beginning a study of the Fort Worth park system in 1925. That study and consultation resulted in the 1930 plan called A Comprehensive Parks System for Fort Worth, Texas.

The 1930 park system plan by Hare and Hare addressed continued population growth and the completion of bond improvements. The plan was needed to address the growth which had occurred up to the 1920s and guided the development of park facilities through the Great Depression, the Second World War and the Baby Boom growth period of the early and mid-1950s. These parks master plans created a vision for parks within the City of Fort Worth, and established the core of the present day park system.

In 1992, the plan development process took a systems approach. The process included public input in various forms, adherence to the City's overall vision for community enhancement, and identification of corresponding goals, objectives and strategies. This systems approach has been used in all subsequent plans.

Since 1998, the City's population has undergone density shifts spurred by increased residential development and redevelopment activities. Annexations of large tracts of land in the north and northwest increased the land area of the corporate city limits and increased residential development in those areas. These changes have been reflected in recent plans.

Throughout the history of the development of the park system in Fort Worth, the Department has effectively anticipated and responded to the park, recreation and open space needs of the community. The important historic legacy provided by planning initiatives of the first park board, many City Councils, George Kessler, the firm of Hare and Hare, citizens, foundations, and public service associations have not been lost. The community acting together anticipated or responded to rapidly developing trends to ensure that the park system evolved to the award winning level that exists today.

Many parks and facilities in the current system owe their existence to the generosity of individual citizens, citizen groups and foundations. Foundations such as the Amon G. Carter Foundation, the Anne Burnett and Charles Tandy Foundation, the Sid W. Richardson Foundation, and the Communities Foundation of Texas have made significant contributions of time, land, and money to the evolution of the city and the park system. Citizen groups such as Streams and Valleys, Inc., the Fort Worth Zoological Association, the Fort Worth Botanical Society, the Fort Worth Garden Club, the Texas Garden Clubs Association, the Junior League of Fort Worth, the Friends of the Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge, the Rotary Club of Fort Worth and many neighborhood associations and other non-profits associations have also made significant contributions. Without the generosity of these groups, major destination facilities such as the Water Gardens, Burnett Park, Heritage Park, the Botanic Garden, the Nature Center & Refuge, Gateway Park and the Fort Worth Zoo would not exist. Private giving has been a tradition of the citizens of the City of Fort Worth since the Jennings donation of Hyde Park circa 1873.

Use of This Master Plan

This document includes the following sections:

- II) Goals and Objectives** – All activities of the Parks and Community Services Department are guided by the directives provided in the Department’s Strategic Plan. The initiatives recommended by this master plan are rooted in understanding the issues identified by the Strategic Plan and by striving to achieve the goals and objectives that address those issues.
- III) Plan Development Process** – This section describes the methods used by the Parks and Community Services Department in the development of this master plan, including a description of the public input process.
- IV) Trends** – This section includes a listing of trends that will impact the future development and management of Fort Worth’s parks, recreation and open spaces.
- V) Area and Facility Concepts and Standards** – This section describes the park and open space standards developed for the Department based on the standards endorsed by the National Recreation and Park Association and the American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration. It also identifies classes of facilities required to meet the demands of the citizens.
- VI) Inventory of Areas and Facilities** – This section provides an inventory of existing parks, community centers, school and other agency facilities used through joint agreements, and identifies potential opportunities for park, recreation and open space facilities.
- VII) Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs** – This section identifies priorities for plan implementation, listing these priorities by Park Planning Districts (PPD). Additionally, this section includes the five (5) year work plan for each PPD.

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Section II: Goals and Objectives

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Section II: Goals and Objectives

Introduction

The resources available to an agency are usually less than the need for services. Therefore, it is important to plan strategically for the use of limited funds. It is here that the agency seeks to realign its activities and redirect its efforts to ensure that they are the best fit for the current and predicted future environment.

"Strategic planning looks objectively at where the organization is now, at where it has been in the past, at where it is headed in the future, and how it is going to get there. Strategic planning assumes that change is inevitable: change brings with it risk but strategic planning can chart a course so that an organization minimizes risks while maximizing opportunities." John Crompton and Charles Lamb 1986, Marketing Leisure Service.

The residents of Fort Worth have expressed what they most value about Fort Worth, as well as issues that should be addressed over the next five to ten years. The following Departmental Mission Statement, goals and objectives have been drafted in response to citizen input, the City of Fort Worth's mission and vision statements, and the City's Six Core Values.

CITY OF FORT WORTH MISSION STATEMENT

Working together to build a strong community.

CITY OF FORT WORTH VISION STATEMENT

Fort Worth will be the most livable and best managed city in the country.

CITY OF FORT WORTH SIX CORE VALUES

Exceptional Customer Experience

Accountability

Ethical Behavior

Diversity

Mutual Respect

Continuous Improvement

DEPARTMENTAL MISSION STATEMENT

To enrich the lives of our citizens through the stewardship of our resources and the responsive provision of quality recreational opportunities and community service.

DEPARTMENTAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Restore and maintain the viability of the park, recreation and open space system by investing and re-investing in existing facilities.

- a. Utilizing a criteria-based ranking system, establish priorities to replace or renovate existing playgrounds on a 20-year cycle.
- b. Renovate or replace segments of existing trails which have exceeded their useful life or deteriorated beyond repair to protect the safety of users and preserve the investment in these facilities.
- c. Determine the need for first-phase development of reserve parks acquired through the Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy when assessment concludes that existing neighborhood units have reached the threshold of a 50 percent build-out or a population of 2,000 or greater and when funds are appropriated to develop and maintain the improvements.
- d. Strategically reinvest in the current and developing park system, to preserve and protect the existing infrastructure and to effectively plan for and efficiently develop new parks and facilities. In all instances ensure that resources are allocated to adequately maintain and appropriately sustain facilities.

2. Provide new parkland and facilities to meet park, recreation and open space needs in developing and re-developing areas of the City.

- a. Increase neighborhood and community park acreage from 5.9 acres per 1,000 persons to 6.25 acres per 1,000 persons by 2025, concentrating on under-served areas throughout the city.
- b. During 2015, review the effectiveness of and seek amendments to the Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy specifically addressing policies and procedures related to the acquisition, development and management of parkland and community facilities in both developing areas and the central city/urban core to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Policy in the establishment of local-close-to-home parks and facilities.
- c. Conduct an assessment of the current trail system, and identify areas for connectivity and expansion.

3. Improve the variety of park, recreation and open space opportunities available to the community.

- a. Provide new park facilities where service levels fall below standards consistent with

the priorities established in the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. Focus should occur on priorities established on both a city-wide basis and individual park planning district perspective to ensure that the highest rated facilities and amenities are addressed in a prudent and proactive manner.

- b. Integrate visions from projects outlined in the City's Comprehensive Plan, for example: Lake Worth Vision, Lake Arlington Plan, Urban Villages, Transit Oriented Development, Fort Worth Bike Plan and Trinity River Vision.
- c. Monitor emerging trends in park and recreation facilities development both locally and nationally.

4. Expand recreational opportunities in the floodplains of the Trinity River and its tributaries.

- a. Continue cooperative efforts with Streams and Valleys, Inc., the Tarrant Regional Water District, Tarrant County and the North Central Texas Council of Governments, and partner municipalities.
- b. Understand the boundaries of public open space managed by the Tarrant Regional Water District and investigate the opportunities for inclusion in City-wide open space.

5. Build and enhance community partnerships to deliver quality services and facilities.

- a. Seek partnerships for cooperative facility use and development with Independent School Districts, other governmental entities and non-profit agencies serving the City of Fort Worth to expand recreational programs and community services opportunities.
- b. Reaffirm existing partnerships for cooperative facility use and development with Independent School Districts, other governmental entities and non-profit agencies serving the City of Fort Worth to expand recreational programs and community services opportunities.

6. Preserve and enhance the City's natural, historical and cultural developed resources.

- a. Implement current park master plans that address the preservation and restoration of natural open spaces including the following parks: Northwest Community Park, Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge, Tandy Hills and Stratford Park Natural Areas, and Overton and Foster Parks.
- b. Implement current park master plans that address the preservation and restoration of historic and cultural landscapes including the following park facilities: Log Cabin Village, Fort Worth Botanic Gardens, Rockwood Golf Course, Heritage Plaza, the Fort Worth Zoo and Lake Worth.

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Section III:

Plan Development Process

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Section III: Plan Development Process

Overview

The Fort Worth Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan (Master Plan) is developed following the processes recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. This Master Plan serves as an evolving document that is reviewed and updated over time and provides a dynamic planning framework from which the future needs of the citizens of Fort Worth can be anticipated and met.

The Parks and Community Services Department (the Department) employs a systems approach to create the framework for park master planning. This approach includes the effective use of citizen input and needs assessment tools, adherence to the City's overall vision for community enhancement, and identification of corresponding goals, objectives, and strategies. The comprehensive nature of this Master Plan addresses the planning and development priorities of the Fort Worth park system for the next five to ten years as identified by the citizens of Fort Worth, the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board, the Fort Worth City Council and City staff.

Goals and objectives based on public input are ratified by the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board and integrated as part of an update to the Departmental Business Plan. The identified priorities serve as a guide for decisions made in producing and updating the park master plan. For details concerning the current plan's goals, objectives and strategies, see Section II - Goals and Objectives.

The various inputs that contribute to the Master Plan's recommendations and priorities are represented in Figure III-1.



Figure III-1 Factors Affecting Plan Recommendations, Priorities and Scheduling

Park Planning Districts

Fort Worth is a large City, both in terms of population and geographic area. Further, Fort Worth has a wide range of neighborhood age and density patterns. Some areas of the City are developing, and other areas of the City are redeveloping. While facility standards and levels of service provide a framework for park development, it is important to recognize that priorities in one area of the City may not mirror another area.

In order to address unique conditions in each area, the City is divided into five Park Planning Districts (PPDs). The PPDs were derived from the physical characteristics of the City based on: major roadways, rivers, creeks, and topographic features that serve as the boundaries for the park planning districts, as well as being based on population density considerations. The map on page 3 of this section shows the PPD boundaries.

Inventory of Existing Facilities, Programs and Opportunities

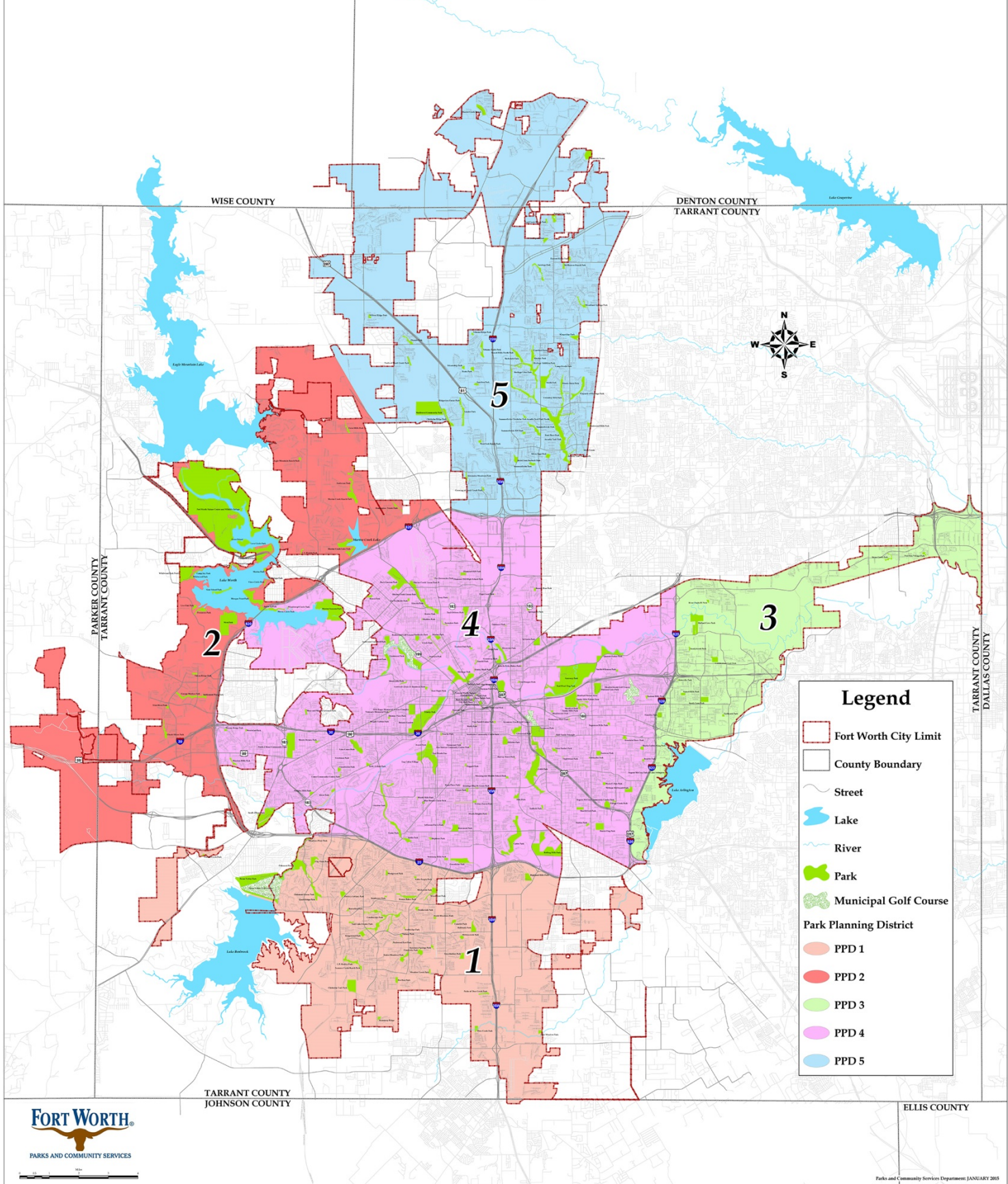
The Parks and Community Services Department's resources are evaluated through a process of inventory, analysis and assessment. Each park in the system is inventoried to determine acreage, location and age of existing facilities. In addition, each park is analyzed to determine if classification modifications are required according to park classification standards adopted by the City. This information is used in conjunction with needs assessment instruments to evaluate areas for future park facility needs.

The inventory contained in this master plan is a descriptive and mapped account of existing park, recreation and open space facilities. This inventory is continually being updated as park land is added to the system. When new park facilities are constructed the information is used in the prioritization process for capital improvement expenditures for each Park Planning District. Park inventory information can be used to assess:

- the current level of service of existing park, recreation and open space infrastructure
- connections to regional open spaces and facilities
- relationships to school sites and facilities
- relationships to other public land and facilities
- relationships to private, non-profit and commercial recreational facilities

For detailed information on the park facility inventory, see Section VI - Inventory of Areas and Facilities.

2015 City of Fort Worth Park Planning Districts



In developing this Master Plan, the Department relied on public input from three sources: the 2013 Needs Assessment, the 2014 Bond Program, and the 2014 Public Survey. These sources are discussed below.

2013 Needs Assessment

The Needs Assessment is one of the most significant instruments in the development of the Master Plan for the City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department (PACSD). The findings of the Needs Assessment provide a foundation for the direction of the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan and provide guidance for developing priorities for park facilities and future park and open space development. The 2013 Needs Assessment process was undertaken to meet the following objectives:

1. To identify priorities of Fort Worth citizens for facility needs.
2. To measure the extent of use for programs and facilities offered by the department.
3. To measure perceived maintenance and safety of parks and facilities.
4. To inform residents about parks, recreation facilities and programs.
5. To identify preferences and priorities for future spending on department provided services and facilities.

The City employed National Service Research (NSR) of Fort Worth, a full service research firm, to carry out the 2013 Needs Assessment process. The research process included a mailed survey instrument to 20,000 households randomly chosen within each of the eight Council Districts in direct proportion to the population within each district. The residential mail list was provided to NSR by the PACSD.

The mailed survey introduction was provided in English and Spanish and gave residents the option of completing the survey on paper or online. The online survey link (available in English and Spanish) was posted on the City's website. The City also posted the link on its Facebook page and sent the survey link to Home Owners Association groups and to its database of e-notifications throughout the survey period. Downtown Fort Worth, Inc. also posted the survey link to its Facebook page one week after the initial survey mailing date.

The Spanish portion of the introduction also gave residents the option of completing the survey via mail or online. If residents preferred a mailed survey in Spanish, a phone number was provided so they could call and request a Spanish version of the survey be mailed to them.

The survey document was designed by NSR based upon goals and objectives of the PACSD. PACSD staff provided significant input to the questionnaire. The final survey was tested by NSR and approved by PACSD staff.

The 20,000 surveys were mailed September 23, 2013. The online link (provided in English and Spanish) was active September 23 through October 20, 2013. A total of 340 mailed surveys were returned and 463 citizens completed the survey (in its entirety) online. All questions were optional for residents to answer. The 803 surveys provide a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5% at a 95% confidence level.

2014 Bond Program

In order to gather public input for the 2014 Bond Program, the City launched the Bond Election Public Engagement Plan in July 2013. As part of that plan, staff initiated an extensive public engagement program to educate and solicit and receive input from Fort Worth residents regarding a preliminary list of staff recommended bond projects. The public engagement program offered many traditional and non-traditional citizen communication opportunities, including public meetings, e-mail, social and print media, crowd sourcing software, a hotline and the bond program web page.

The Public Input Phase included both scheduled and specially requested public meetings. A total of 31 bond election-related public meetings were held between July 13 and November 2, 2013. At these public meetings, the public had an opportunity to: (1) comment on projects proposed for funding; (2) comment on projects that were considered, but not proposed for funding; and (3) suggest new projects not included on either list. The comments received through this process were used to verify the findings of the 2013 Needs Assessment Study.

The 2014 Bond Program was ratified by public vote on May 10, 2014. Proposition 2: Parks, Recreation and Community Center Improvements includes \$30,823,600 for athletic field development, walks and trails, community centers, playgrounds, security lighting, park erosion repair and park road and parking lot repair. Specific projects funded through this Bond Program are listed in the 5-year work plan in Section VII – Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs.

2014 Public Survey

In conjunction with a November 1, 2014 City-wide public meeting for the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, a public survey was posted on the City of Fort Worth website. Paper copies of the survey were also available at the public meeting.

Almost 456 surveys were submitted, and all Park Planning Districts were represented. The purpose of the survey was to verify the findings of the 2013 Needs Assessment described above. A summary of the top priorities identified in each Park Planning District is included as an Appendix to this Plan.

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Section IV: Trends

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Section IV: Trends

Overview

The City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department is committed to improving the community's health, stability, sustainability, beauty and quality of life for all citizens. The planning for the needs of the citizens of Fort Worth is influenced not only by analyzing past participation data and observing what leisure activities citizens currently participate in, but also by anticipating their future needs. Recreation trends are influenced by continuous changes in our society.

All areas of society are experiencing dramatic changes that will continue to demand departmental responses that are sensitive and appropriate. In addition to providing responses it is also imperative that the Parks and Community Services Department anticipates the future needs of the community. Monitoring environmental, social, economic, demographic and urban trends helps the Department predict the needs of the public.

This section addresses the following trends that will impact the future development and management of Fort Worth's parks, recreation and open spaces.

- Community Revitalization Trends
- Green Infrastructure
- Sustainable Development
- Social Trends
- Tourism Trends
- Economic Trends
- Health Trends
- Demographic Trends
- Technological Trends
- Urban Development Trends
- Parks and Recreation Administration Trends
- National Recreational Trends
- Parks, Recreation Facilities and Programming Trends

The American Planning Association (APA) documents Park Trends through a continuing series of briefing papers on how cities can use parks to address urban challenges. To learn more about the American Planning Association reports: "The City Parks Forum," visit the following website: www.planning.org/cityparks. The APA's City Parks Forum is dedicated to providing information on how healthy parks are fundamental to many aspects of community prosperity. These include improving economic health and vitality, reducing crime, improving public physical and mental health, creating a strong sense of community and supporting overall quality of life.

Community Revitalization Trends

In recent years, the use of parks for community revitalization has gained increasing attention across the country. The American Planning Association (APA) has reported that more than 30 studies have shown that parks and green space positively affect real property values for adjacent properties by as much as 25%. In cities across the country, parks define the character of a city and its neighborhoods. Further, parks can function as the catalyst for urban redevelopment.

The following four points are lessons learned from these studies (APA ‘City Parks Forum’ Briefing Paper “How Cities Use Parks for Community Revitalization” by Peter Harnik):

- 1.) Parks that serve as central walking, resting, and meeting places can revive failing or threatened commercial areas.
- 2.) Renewal takes leadership, vision, and time; with these three ingredients, revitalization tends to attract ever more investment.
- 3.) Community residents and the city, working together on a neighborhood park project, can turn around a distressed residential area.
- 4.) Parks don’t automatically lead to neighborhood revival; before investing, the city should make sure the relation of a park to its surrounding neighborhood will allow revitalization.

The City of Fort Worth is committed to revitalizing the central city. The central city area is defined as all the land within the boundary of Loop 820. A comprehensive and coordinated strategy is ongoing involving multiple city departments, such as: economic development, housing, historic preservation, infrastructure, parks, cultural programs, human services and safety initiatives. The City’s main strategies for central city revitalization are to develop pedestrian-oriented mixed-use growth centers, revitalize distressed commercial corridors by developing mixed-use urban villages along those corridors, and develop a light-rail transit system to connect the growth centers and urban villages along commercial corridors.

Green Infrastructure

Much has been researched and written about cities and green infrastructure. For example, the APA ‘City Parks Forum’ Briefing Paper “How Cities Use Parks for Green Infrastructure” by Peter Harnik stated:

“Just as growing communities need to upgrade and expand their built infrastructure of roads, sewers, and utilities, they also need to upgrade and expand their green infrastructure, the interconnected system of green spaces that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions, sustains clear air and water, and provides a wide array of benefits to people and wildlife. Green infrastructure is a community's natural life support system, the ecological framework needed for environmental and economic sustainability.

In their role as green infrastructure, parks and open space are a community necessity. By planning and managing urban parks as parts of an interconnected green space

system, cities can reduce flood control and stormwater management costs. Parks can also protect biological diversity and preserve essential ecological functions while serving as a place for recreation and civic engagement. They can even help shape urban form and reduce opposition to development, especially when planned in concert with other open spaces.”

The following four points are lessons learned from the study referenced above.

- 1.) Creating an interconnected system of parks and open space is manifestly more beneficial than creating parks in isolation.
- 2.) Cities can use parks to help preserve essential ecological functions and to protect biodiversity.
- 3.) When planned as part of a system of green infrastructure, parks can help shape urban form and buffer incompatible uses.
- 4.) Cities can use parks to reduce public costs for stormwater management, flood control, transportation, and other forms of built infrastructure.

The Trinity River corridor and its tributaries are important resources and provide a natural means of linking the City’s recreation sites and open space, as well as linking neighborhoods to centers of activity. The river and its tributaries are also an important economic asset to Fort Worth. Promoting sensitive and compatible development along the riverfront is essential to preserving the Trinity River as Fort Worth’s greatest natural asset. Preserving the floodplain as open space allows for natural filtration of surface runoff before it reaches waterways, and also protects structures from flooding.



Trinity Uptown Urban Design Concept, Trinity River Vision Project, Fort Worth

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development (development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs) promotes development with smart environmental impacts. As population increases and land availability and resources decrease, it becomes ever more important to consider the long-term ramifications of growth, the needs of citizens, protecting and enhancing environmental quality. Below are some issues and opportunities, specific to the City of Fort Worth, which should be considered when developing our parks and open spaces.

- Protecting Diminishing Natural Watersheds - As the City grows it is important to be aware that significant open spaces, wildlife habitat, original landscapes, wetlands, natural drainage areas, urban forest and remnant landscapes may be in need of conservation and protection.
- Providing Environmental Clean Up – Coordinate Watershed Management Projects with other City departments, Tarrant Regional Water District, Streams and Valleys, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to manage and conserve the floodplain and drainage corridors.
- Reducing Pollution and Waste – Review management plans and practices such as those which reduce the number of vehicle trips each day to reduce ozone and pollution emissions and encouraging recycling contribute to a cleaner, healthier city.
- Sound Environmental Management – Seek ways for implementation of practices to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides.
- Maintaining and Reclaiming Natural Areas – Expand management techniques such as those employed at the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge that have unique natural and aesthetic value to other areas.
- Maintaining Water Quality – Examine the natural drainage ways and wetlands that pose challenges for the Parks and Community Services Department and other City departments and agencies which may require increased vigilance in efforts to protect floodplains and watersheds and maintain high water quality levels.
- Natural Disasters - Floods, storms, and fires are infrequent but regular events that strain the resources of the City and the Department in our efforts to meet the immediate needs of our citizens. The City's response to these events is coordinated through the Emergency Response Team and an effective Emergency Action Plan. Many of the resources of the Parks and Community Services Department contribute to the City's rapid response to emergency situations.
- Green Space Benefits - Encourage the preservation of mature trees and plant additional trees to help improve air quality, mitigate the urban heat island effect and improve streetscape aesthetics.

Social Trends

City parks also produce important social and community development benefits. They make inner-city neighborhoods more livable; they offer recreational opportunities for at-risk youth and low-income residents; and they provide places in low-income neighborhoods where people can feel a sense of community. Access to public parks and recreational facilities has been strongly linked to reductions in crime and in particular to reduced juvenile delinquency. Providing vital human services is an important component of the City's vision of a future with strong neighborhoods, a sound economy, and a safe community.

Below is a list of issues that should be considered when planning for social trends.

- Safe Community - Consideration of concerns for personal and family safety is fundamental in our efforts to provide a safe community.
- Wellness - Increasing importance of wellness activities for all citizens will increase demands for facilities and programs offered by the Department.
- Diversity - Many Department activities play a valuable role in preserving and maintaining cultural heritages.
- Volunteerism - In recent years there has been an increased awareness of giving back to one's community. Many groups and programs exist and take advantage of these human resources.

Below is a list of programs the Department is currently administering to address social issues.

- Community Poverty - Programs such as Emergency Homeless Assistance, Comprehensive Energy Assistance, Summer Food Program, and Rental Assistance are in place to address the issue of community poverty.
- Youth at Risk - The Department implements youth-at-risk programs designed to help curb increased levels of crime, violence and vandalism, especially juvenile violence. These programs include the Comin' Up Gang Intervention Program as well as other gang deterrent efforts. The Department is instrumental in helping clean up the impacts of vandalism through the Graffiti Abatement Program.
- Adopt-A-Park - The Department facilitates opportunities for building community empowerment with programs like the Adopt a Park Program. This program provides a way for neighborhood residents to adopt their local park and medians and contribute volunteer resources to improve and maintain those facilities.
- Citizen Participation – The involvement of various stakeholders from neighborhood associations, the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board, community service organizations and interested citizens in the park planning process provides a vital connection in planning for the future of the community.
- Social Service Networking – The Department is working with county and state agencies to offer “one-stop” services in communities at locations served by public transportation to maximize service delivery.

Tourism Trends

How cities use parks /open space to promote tourism can be seen with the recent impact of the newly redeveloped Sundance Square. In 2014, *livability.com* named Fort Worth's Sundance Square as the best downtown in the nation.

According to the APA City Parks Forum briefing paper “How Cities Use Parks to Promote Tourism” by John L. Crompton:



Sundance Square, Fort Worth

“Public parks or public open spaces are often the “engine” that drives tourism in many communities. In a simplified tourism model, visitors use some mode of transportation to leave their homes and travel to attractions, which are supported by various kinds of services, such as hotels/motels, restaurants, and retailing. The attractions and support services provide information and promote their offerings to target groups they have identified as potential visitors.

Attractions activate this tourism system. Rarely do people leave their homes and travel some distance because they want to stay in a particular hotel or dine at a particular restaurant in a different locale. Most of the time, the desire to go to a destination on a pleasure trip is stimulated by its attractions.”

Several Fort Worth park facilities are tourism destinations including the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge, the Water Gardens, Tandy Hills Natural Area, The Fort Worth Zoo and Log Cabin Village.

The following four points are lessons learned from the study referenced above.

- 1.) Parks provide sites for special events and festivals that attract tourists.
- 2.) Parks provide sites for sports tournaments, which can be major sources of tourism and economic benefits, especially for smaller cities.
- 3.) Large urban parks with zoos, memorials, museums, cultural and heritage artifacts, and historical sites can attract tourists.
- 4.) Parks with landscape planting and design that are recognized as “living works of art” can be tourist attractions.

Economic Trends

Fort Worth’s economy is highly diversified in many industry sectors such as services, trade, manufacturing, transportation, communication and construction. It has also become a major area for natural gas exploration and development. The changing economy provides Fort Worth with several challenges, many opportunities and a firm foundation for growth in future years. According to the North Texas Council of Governments’ employment forecast, employment in the City of Fort Worth will continue to rise at a rate of 1.5 percent annually to approximately 701,524 jobs within the city limits in 2030.



Main Street, Fort Worth

In this economic context, Fort Worth’s parks can present both opportunities and challenges. According to the APA City parks Forum briefing paper” How Cities Use Parks for Economic Development” by Megan

Lewis, AICP, parks are “a source of positive economic benefits. Parks enhance property values, increase municipal revenue, bring in homebuyers and workers, and attract retirees. At the bottom line parks are a good financial investment for a community.”

Understanding the economic impacts of parks can help decision makers better evaluate the creation and maintenance of parks.

The following economic challenges and opportunities should be considered in the development of parks and recreational facilities in Fort Worth:

- The increasing costs associated with providing a wide range of facilities, programs and services to meet the needs of the public.
- The increasing labor and energy costs that will require the Department to examine more efficient ways of management and operation.
- Tax Limitations – Measures that may cause a reduction or cap in tax revenue traditionally used to support public programs and facilities will force the Department to become even more efficient in the delivery of services.
- The need for leisure services to be provided by a partnership of both public and private sectors.
- Financial Collaborations - Partnerships should be continued to be formed with Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) to share costs and realize common goals and visions such as the previous partnerships that have been forged with Streams and Valleys, Inc., the YMCA, the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Youth Sports Council and the Fort Worth Zoological Association.
- Eco-tourism - The growing importance of eco-tourism or nature based tourism and travel to facilities of unique environmental importance such as the Fort Worth Nature Center are attracting much higher use levels as this type of value added natural experience becomes more popular. Higher use levels means that additional pressures will be placed on these resources.



Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge, Fort Worth

Health Trends

How cities use parks to improve public health has become an increasingly important issue. As stated in the APA City Parks Forum briefing paper “How Cities use Parks to Improve Public Health” by Howard Frumkin, M.D., and Mary E. Eysenbach:

“People value the time they spend in city parks, whether walking a dog, playing basketball, or having a picnic. Along with these expected leisure amenities, parks can also create measurable health benefits, from providing direct contact with nature and a cleaner environment, to opportunities for physical activity and social interaction. A telephone survey conducted for the American Public Health Association found that 75 percent of adults believe parks and recreation must play an important role in addressing America's obesity crisis. Because of the different ways people experience parks, cities need to provide all types of parks, from neighborhood facilities to large natural areas. In fact, many of the health benefits described below can be best achieved through small-scale, readily accessible sites. A full reckoning of the benefits of parks will better inform public policy about parks and provide a useful public health tool.”

The following four points are lessons learned from the study referenced above.

- 1.) Parks provide people a contact with nature, known to confer certain health benefits and enhance well-being.
- 2.) Physical activity opportunities in parks help to increase fitness and reduce obesity.
- 3.) Park trees and all vegetation can help mitigate climate, air, and water pollution impacts on public health.
- 4.) Cities need to provide parks to provide their various citizen groups with a range of health benefits.

In addition, the Trust for Public Land has published a report titled: “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space” (2006). The report offers evidence that physical activity increases with access to parks, and that contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.

Another trend that has a direct correlation between parks and public health is the children and nature movement. Natural playgrounds and outdoor classrooms are becoming increasingly popular throughout the country. As suggested in Richard Louv’s book Last Child in the Woods, there is evidence that families desire to reconnect with the outdoors. Louv coined the term “nature deficit disorder” and also popularized the notion that as children have become more sedentary there has been an increased negative impact on health and education.



Nature Play

The need for a child-nature movement has created an increase in public ad campaigns and gateway activities - outdoor activities that are popular and accessible - to encourage families to reconnect with the outdoor environment. In an effort to motivate Hispanic families to reconnect with nature, the Ad Council and the U.S. Forest Service partnered in 2012 to launch the

Descubre el Bosque public service advertising campaign - an extension of their popular English language Discover the Forest campaign started in 2009. The ads reinforce the idea that forested destinations are ideal sites for family enjoyment and are often much closer than people perceive.

Demographic Trends

According to the 2012 American Community Survey, Hispanics made up 33.7% of Fort Worth's total population. This ethnic group is the fastest growing sector of the population in Fort Worth and Texas. Races categorized as "other," primarily Asian and Pacific Islander, are also gaining in percentages, while White and African American races are declining in share. Currently, minorities collectively make up the majority of the City's population. By the year 2030, Hispanics are likely to make up 39% of Tarrant County's population if current trends continue.

- **Aging Society** - The 2012 American Community Survey reported a median age of 31.9 years in Fort Worth, 33.9 years for the State of Texas, and 37.4 years for the United States. In addition to the population bulge in the "Baby Boomer" generation, the boomers are expected to live longer than any previous generation; thereby increasing the demand on social and senior services.
- **Community Needs Assessment** - The existence of fewer "traditional" family situations requires a greater effort to understand the needs of the many different and diverse family situations that will allow the department to provide an equal level of service to all citizen families. The needs assessment process identifies these unique needs and allows the Department to plan for them.
- **Cultural Diversity** - Increasing desires of the citizens for their community to express levels of cultural diversity through the actions undertaken or supported by the City. Parks and Community Services is ever cognizant of this desire and many events and functions such as Mayfest, Concerts in the Garden, Cinco de Mayo, Juneteenth, and the Como Fourth of July Parade are supported by the Department. In addition, the citizens want to see cultural diversity represented in the people who serve them. The Parks and Community Services Department has made significant strides and continues to make positive improvements in assembling a work force that closely resembles the cultural diversity of the City.
- **Successful Urban Design** - Increased population density caused by changing housing patterns that are the result of smaller household sizes and increased housing costs. This trend towards more high-density multi-family residential areas in the City is recognized in the Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy (as revised, 2009).
- **Year-round School Initiatives** – This shifts the traditional school year calendar days and schedules intersession times at varying times in the year. This year-round school schedule will present new challenges for staffing and programming activities for the city's youth that will need to be reviewed and understood to meet the need.

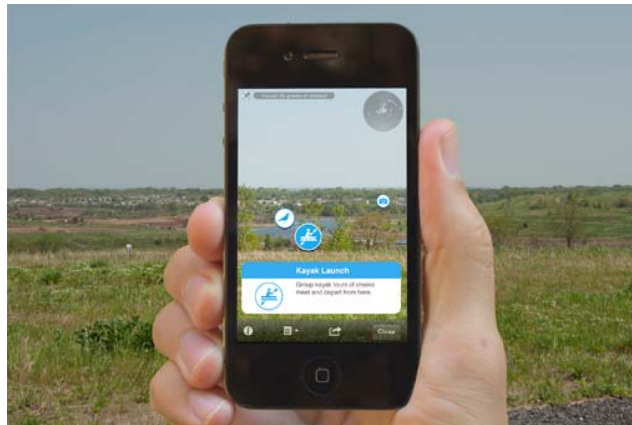
The total population of Fort Worth will continue to grow each year. As of January 1, 2013, the City's estimated population was 767,560, and the population is projected to exceed one million by 2030. Increased population will place additional demands on existing community facilities and infrastructure

and will result in the need for additional and expanded facilities. Shifting populations within the city will result in changing land use patterns and will help determine the location of new facilities.

Technological Trends

Technological change will continue at an ever-increasing rate. Advances in information technology will enable the Department to more effectively manage and equally distribute resources, facilities and programs. Below is a list of considerations regarding technology that may have an impact on parks and recreational facilities.

- Social Media – Communication of upcoming events or opportunities through social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter is becoming increasingly popular.
- Energy Efficient Transportation Technologies - Clean air initiatives and rising energy costs have increased Departmental use of alternatively fueled fleet vehicles. The Department provides hike and bike trails to encourage non-vehicular transportation in conjunction with the city's other multi-modal transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) Technology - The City provides a variety of map layers and data for documenting existing park acreage and for use in planning future park sites. Further, with GIS technology, we can now pinpoint the areas of fastest population growth, study land ownership patterns, and acquire key parcels before development demand drives up property prices or destroys open space. GIS technology assists in documenting where contiguous park space exists, shows how protecting natural habitats and connecting larger parks with linear greenways can create a patchwork quilt of open space.
- Interactive Web Site - The Department is working with other City departments to create an interactive website so that a variety of City facilities, including park addresses, facility inventory information, and pictures of park sites can be made available to the public.
- Global Positioning Systems (GPS) - The Department uses GPS technology to inventory a variety of park facility information, including data on trees and other park facilities.

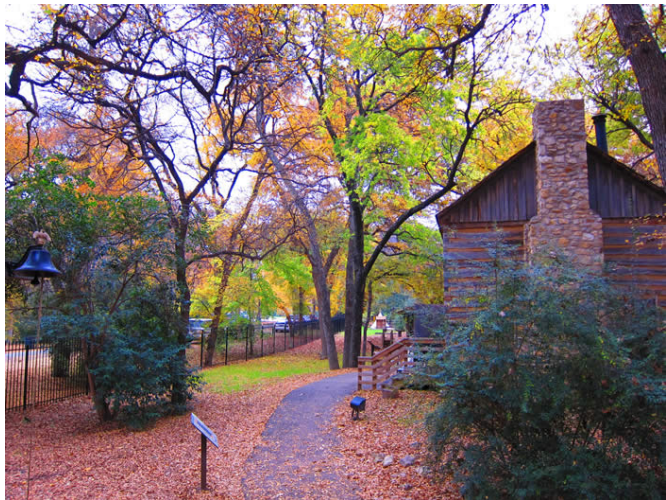


Hand held Technology

Urban Development Trends

The City of Fort Worth guides land use to ensure that the land resources of the City appropriately encourage economic development, promote a variety of housing developments, preserve natural and historic resources and accommodate transportation routes and public facilities in order to protect and promote the quality of life. During the planning process of the City's Comprehensive Plan, participants expressed a strong preference for a multiple growth center development pattern. Multiple growth centers, or compact urban land use, enable the efficient operation of infrastructure, mass transit, recreational facilities, and other City services with fewer environmental impacts, less land consumption, less traffic and less pollution than a dispersed development pattern.

- **Intermodal Transit** - Opportunities, demonstrated by the City of Fort Worth Intermodal Transit Center, will continue to be developed along major transportation corridors on the edges of the city such as the I-35 corridor in the north and south of the city placing demands on the Department to add and improve services in those areas. The Alliance Corridor and the associated residential, commercial, and industrial development have increased the need for a variety of transportation options.
- **Central Business District (CBD)** - The CBD will increase the demands on Departmental infrastructure. Lands once considered not viable in the downtown core have experienced rejuvenation by the City providing incentive programs to visionary entrepreneurs. The strong trends in downtown Fort Worth towards building high density residential mixed-use in conjunction with improving the office market has continued to help build the vitality of downtown Fort Worth in making it a major destination city across the county. The limited amount of space for parklands in the CBD and increasing land costs and use levels will continue to strain Departmental resources.
- **Historic Preservation** - Facilities such as Log Cabin Village are one way to ensure that the historic legacy of the Fort Worth parks system is valued as a significant community resource.
- **Diversifying the Economy** - An increasing importance on park and community amenities in attracting corporate citizens to Fort Worth has continued. As the City strives to diversify the economy it must compete with other cities to attract corporate citizens. Increasing focus on employee wellness has caused corporate entities to look at the parks and recreation services offered by cities competing to attract new businesses and jobs.
- **Historic Landscapes** - Heritage Park Plaza in Fort Worth, Texas is a seminal work of landscape architecture and Presidential Medal of Arts winner Lawrence Halprin. Heritage Park Plaza was added to the National Register of Historic Places on May 10, 2010. The



Log Cabin Village, Fort Worth

park, dedicated on July 4, 1976 and opened in 1980, is the only site officially developed by Fort Worth in commemoration of the U.S. Bicentennial Celebration. The site was once the location of the 19th century fort that preceded the city's founding. The Fort Worth Botanic Garden was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 29, 2009 and is another example of a Fort Worth historic landscape.

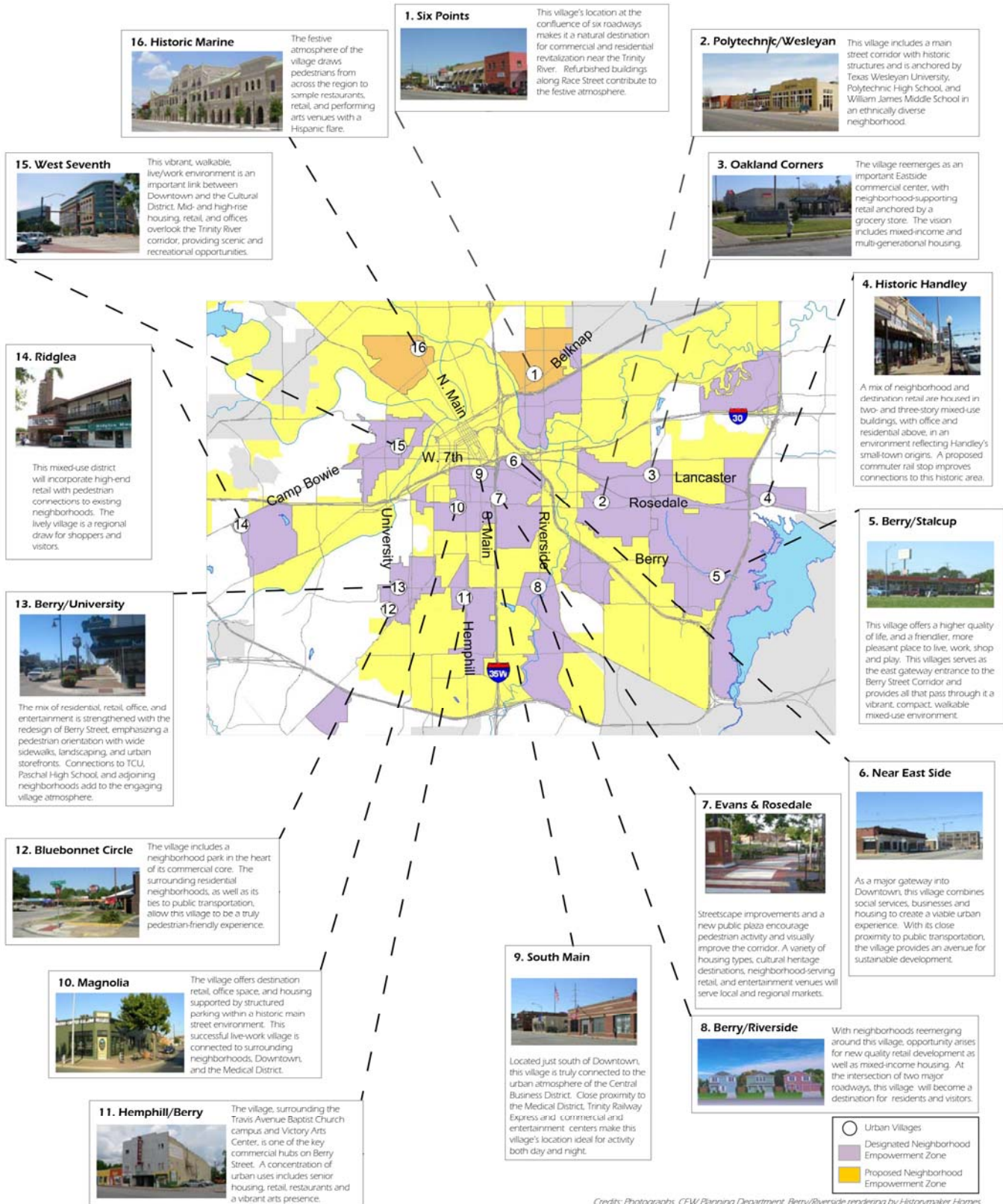
- Higher Density Residential Development - Promotion of higher density, mixed-use, neighborhood development encourages walking, bicycling, the use of public plazas and the need for creating attractive streetscapes that link urban neighborhoods.
- Regional Attraction - Shared municipal boundaries and the city's reputation as one of the nation's most popular destinations has given rise to increased use of facilities, such as the Botanic Garden, Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge, Log Cabin Village, Fort Worth Zoo, and the Fort Worth Stockyards by a much larger constituency than the residents of Fort Worth proper.



Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth

The urban design goals and objectives are established to improve the function and aesthetic quality of Fort Worth's built environment and are based on public input obtained during the planning process. Successful urban design should establish an attractive, well-planned city that promotes pedestrian activity, encourages the full enjoyment of the city's public realm, enhances the community image, and attracts the private investment.

Community Vision for Urban Villages and Surrounding Neighborhood Empowerment Zones



Credits: Photographs, CFW Planning Department, Berry/Riverside rendering by Historymaker Homes

Parks and Recreation Administration Trends

The Parks and Community Services Department is dedicated to providing a clean and attractive park system that is safe for all users, ensuring orderly growth and development, revitalizing Central City parks, accessibility to all users and enhancing mobility for our diverse community. Our commitment to services and recreational programming will provide opportunities for access to all segments of the population based on community service demands and national standards for park, recreation and open space while preserving the city's natural resources, cultural diversity and neighborhoods.

- Revitalization - Recreation and open space contributing to the revitalization of the Central City.
- Maintenance Assessment - Although the Department has an outstanding historic legacy, the drawback of this history is that Fort Worth, like many other cities, is faced with an aging and deteriorating park and recreation infrastructure. As the infrastructure declines, it eventually reaches a point where some facilities must be removed to ensure the safety of the citizens.
- Static and Declining Operating Budgets - Finances often limit the ability to prevent decline in infrastructure through required and recommended preventative maintenance.
- Capital Needs Inventory - Increased needs for recreation facilities in a fast growing city will present challenges throughout the Department. The City's Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy (as revised, 2004) and the voter approved 2014 Capital Improvements Program (CIP) projects provide a response to these population density changes that have impacted park service delivery.
- Recreation - Trends in recreation will provide opportunities for new collaborations and additions to recreation and leisure offerings in the community (i.e. dog parks and skate/inline parks). We are working towards wellness programs for seniors and youth that may create new funding sources to achieve these objectives.

Park and Recreation professionals face many administrative challenges and opportunities including:

- Doing more with less, requiring partnership development.
- Partnering between non-profit and public agencies.
- Increasing the quality and diversity of services.
- Moving toward a more business-like model while not competing with the private sector.
- The ability to increase parks and open space lands.
- Providing support for the socially and economically disadvantaged through programs in areas such as childcare, nutrition, etc.
- Increasing responsibility for measurement and evaluation of programs and services.

“A current trend in park and recreation management is towards benefit – or outcome-based management that reflects an overall effect on the quality of lives of all who participate and benefit from park and recreation opportunities”. *National Recreation and Park Association*

(NRPA), Commission on Accreditation for Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA). *Management of Park and Recreation Agencies*. 3rd ed. Ashburn: Virginia, 2010. Print.

The level of subsidy for programs is declining and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing the subsidy to be used where deemed appropriate. Agencies across the United States are increasing revenue production and cost recovery. Pricing is often done by peak, off-peak, and off-season rates.

Municipal parks and recreation structures and delivery systems have changed and alternative methods of delivering services are emerging. There is more contracting out of certain services, and cooperative agreements with nonprofit groups and other public institutions. Newer partners include the health care providers, social services, justice, education, the corporate sector, and community service agencies. These partnerships reflect a broader interpretation of the mandate of parks and recreation agencies and the increased willingness of other sectors to work together to address community issues. The relationship with the health system will be vital in promoting wellness. The traditional relationship with education, the sharing of facilities through joint use agreements, is evolving into cooperative planning and programming aimed at addressing youth inactivity levels and community needs.

National Recreational Trends

The following are additional national recreational trends that the City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department are following and evaluating their impact on our community. Some of these trends are elements of our existing system and will continue to be evaluated and expanded as necessary.

Partnerships

In the Parks and Recreation industry it is common to form partnerships with other organizations either to increase funding potential or to improve programming options. According to the June 2007 State of the Industry Report published in Recreation Management Magazine, 96.3% of survey respondents in the Parks and Recreation industry have found one way or another to partner with other organizations to accomplish their missions.

- 78.3% of parks and recreation departments reported forming partnerships with local schools.
- Local government was the second most common partnership. More than 67% of parks and recreation departments in the survey listed local government as a partner.
- Other partners listed in the survey include: the Professional Golf Association (PGA), Rotary International, Lions and Elks Clubs, faith-based organizations, the Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Special Olympics, and local and state tourism boards.

- Facilities least likely to form partnerships with external organizations included: resorts, hotels, water parks, amusement parks, campgrounds, youth camps, private camps and RV parks.

The City of Fort Worth has stated the importance of working with the Independent School Districts (ISD) within the city limits. Currently there are eighteen (18) different school districts whose boundaries overlap with the Fort Worth city limits. See Appendix for map of Independent School Districts inside the city limits of Fort Worth. The eighteen (18) Independent School District are as follows:

Aledo ISD	Arlington ISD	Birdville ISD	Burleson ISD
Castleberry ISD	Crowley ISD	Eagle Mt-Saginaw ISD	Everman ISD
Fort Worth ISD	Grand Prairie ISD	Grapevine-Colleyville ISD	Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD
Irving ISD	Keller ISD	Kennedale ISD	Lake Worth ISD
Mansfield ISD	Northwest ISD		

As the City of Fort Worth responds to the challenges of a growing population, the need to explore a new social contract with the Independent School Districts may prove beneficial for all. Across the country, school districts are increasing the utilization of their buildings and grounds by extending access to non-school users, particularly during non-school hours. Consequently, both public and private parties are increasingly exploring the possibility of joint development of school buildings and grounds. With new policies and practices, public school facilities and grounds can become a more vibrant public space where public education is the primary but not the only user.

The National Recreation and Park Association reports that while many communities lack spaces for physical activity, there is a growing interest in joint use of public school buildings and grounds to fill this void. The Parks and Community Services Department will continue to work with the Independent School Districts to expand the conversation about joint use as a way to provide services to children and families in convenient locations, to improve opportunities for physical activity by increasing use of school recreational and outdoor spaces and leverage capital investments for the overall benefit for its citizens.

Policy and Management

Municipal parks and recreation departments are guided by ordinances and policies that influence management decisions and subsequent procedures for how work is conducted. These policies may impact how parks are designed or lead to park renovations. For example, if it was decided that the new baseball fields are for games or tournament play only and not open for practices, perimeter fencing or other means to control or restrict access would have to be included in the design or renovation plans. Often these additions or changes to policies are driven by new mandates imposed by federal or state legislative regulations, consumer demand, or industry best practices. Federal mandates are not often accompanied by funds for implementation, resulting in a trickle down financial burden to states and local municipalities. The impetus for including the following policy and management trends is based on a need to plan for potential implementation, as well as keep up with industry trends.

Power-Driven Mobility Devices and Trail Accessibility

On September 15, 2010 the United States Department of Justice revised rules to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in regards to Other Power Driven Mobility Devices or OPDMDs. The new rule became effective March 15, 2011 recognizing OPDMDs and also allowing persons with mobility disabilities to operate a “mobility device of choice” in any indoor or outdoor areas open to pedestrian use. The new rule states that “other power-driven mobility device means any mobility device powered by batteries, fuel, or other engines—whether or not designed primarily for use by individuals with mobility disabilities—that is used by individuals with mobility disabilities for the purpose of locomotion, including golf cars, electronic personal assistance mobility devices, such as the Segway® PT, or any mobility device designed to operate in areas without defined pedestrian routes, but that is not a wheelchair.”

This two-tiered approach has public agencies scrambling to make “reasonable modifications” in policies, practices and procedures. Identified issues to be specified in established policies include type of motor vehicle to allow or not allow (e.g., internal combustion engines), use of electric vehicles (e.g., Segways® or electric assisted bicycles), size and weight limits, and speed limit and trail limitations (e.g., grade or trail surface). Agencies are recognizing the need to modify policies as they gain experience with visitor needs and new uses on trails. Interim policies - many requiring an operating permit - are being utilized to ensure both safety and legality of vehicle use.

In 2013, the Fort Worth Transportation Authority launched a bike-sharing program, titled Fort Worth Bike Sharing. Currently there are 300 bikes at 35 bike sharing stations located in Downtown, the Cultural District, and Near Southside and at the TCU campus. The mission of the bike share program is to “To enhance our community by providing an affordable, efficient, environmentally-friendly bike share program that complements our existing public transportation system and provides both residents and visitors a healthy, convenient way to move around our city.”



Mayor Betsy Price – Bike share program kick-off, Fort Worth

Legislative

Legislative decisions on the national and local level can have an effect on future program and facility needs. For example, in 2010, the Department of Justice made substantial revisions to the original 1991 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The most recent revisions left facility managers facing a host of challenges in interpretation and implementation. The impact on this decision is that park planners are embracing universal design concepts in their plans for future playground design.

Parks, Recreation Facilities and Programming Trends

The following are leisure service trends, which in many cases would be included in an existing facility. Some of these activities are currently being integrated into the existing park system. While the Department acknowledges that other trends exist, the following are to be considered and evaluated in future park planning efforts.

Dog Parks

Off-leash dog parks continue to be a popular facility. The Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department has responded with development of one facility built at Gateway Park (Fort Woof Dog Park) and another under design (North Z. Boaz Park). Dog parks are the fastest-growing segment of city parks according to a 2005 study by the non-profit Trust for Public Land. USA Today reported that in 2010 there were almost 600 off-leash dog parks in the 100 largest cities (Portland, Oregon has the highest per capita: 5.7 dog parks for every 100,000 residents), a 34% jump in five years. The increase in demand for dog parks reflects nationwide household demographics indicating that more households have dogs (43 million) than children (38 million). Dog park design is evolving to meet growing demand.

A draft dog park policy is currently being considered and states a dog park minimum size is five acres with some being as large as 15 acres. Park planners are now considering both small dogs and large dogs when planning facilities. Often the two sizes share a location with a fence separating the facility or in some cases designated hours based on canine size and weight. In addition to drinking water and waste disposal bags, dog park amenities such as washing stations, concrete wading pools and playground-like obstacle courses are commonly found. With the second off-leash dog park under construction the Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department has developed a draft policy for off-leash dog parks. The policy covers many aspects from design criteria to maintenance and is currently under review and consideration.



Fort Woof Dog Park, Fort Worth

Skate Parks

Skateparks are a relatively new facility type for the Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department and with the demand increasing the Department has repurposed a tennis court at Marine Park to include a neighborhood skate park facility. Currently, a community skate park facility is under design at Chisholm Trail Community Park and this type of skate park facility is included in the master plan for North Z. Boaz Park, Northwest Community Park and Gateway Park.

Much has changed with regard to overall demand; obstacle size limitation and skate park construction techniques. Due to an increase in demand, fueled by a growing number of participants in the sport, municipalities are finding a need to both expand existing parks and provide smaller venues known in the industry as “skate dots” or “skate spots.” Low maintenance skate spots are designed as single skate features (ramps, benches, rails or fun boxes) and “blend” with the surrounding environment. Skate spots are clearly labeled as a skate facility and are often located in an area that otherwise might not allow for such an amenity. These sites are often designed to allow for spectator viewing and serve as a lunchtime gathering spot for the business community in urban areas. A skate spot is a “spot” that just happens to be an ideal place for skaters and bikers to hang out and do some tricks. Usually they are less than 10,000 square feet with no transition or bowls. The community size skatepark facility should have bowls, transitions, and a street area and include a beginner area. The size of the skatepark facility can range from 4,500 to 30,000 square feet.

Nature Playgrounds / Nature Explorer Classrooms

In response to the epidemic of “nature deficit disorder,” park planners are taking part in a robust movement to design play areas with more natural elements in order to encourage traditional outdoor play, as opposed to “structure play.” “Undeveloped” sites with minimal alterations use the natural landscape and natural textures as a model to incorporate interactive structures, such as hollowed-out logs, tree forts, large boulders, climbing walls and natural water features. Developed or hybridized sites utilize a healthy mix of manufactured structures while still maintaining the natural integrity of the site. Commonalities include access to trees for climbing on or through, moving water, rocks, native plants and a place for quiet play. Learning tools for programming include natural amphitheaters, wood blocks, sundials, rain gauges and lots of other “loose” parts for creative play. Studies indicate that sustainable park design; and the use of more natural elements not only helps the environment and is less expensive, they also improve a child’s sense of well-being.

Mountain Bike Facilities

According to the Outdoor Foundation’s 2010 Outdoor Recreation Participation Report, road biking, mountain biking and BMX biking are fourth in most popular outdoor activities by participation rate for Americans, ages 6 and older. Interest in bicycling of all types has led to an increase in development of bike parks. Bike parks are typically family-oriented facilities with a variety of amenities such as BMX tracks, bike skills courses, pump tracks (short loop course) and flow tracks (roller coaster for bikes). Cyclocross courses and mountain bike trails are also frequently utilized in bike park design, as well as



Marion Sansom Park, Fort Worth

amenities for spectators and non-cyclists. Bike parks range in size from 3 to 50 acres and typically service day-to-day recreation use, programming and serve as a venue for races. The Boulder Parks and Recreation Department recently developed Valmont Bike Park, a 42-acre natural-surface cycling facility with a “skill progression” design that services all ages, abilities and riding styles. This design allows riders to improve their skills as they work their way up to advanced-level single track, hard-packed dirt jumps and cyclocross elements throughout the park. Additionally, the National Interscholastic Cycling Association was recently created as a non-profit organization dedicated to establishing mountain biking as a high school sport.

Since 2006, the Fort Worth Mountain Bikers’ Association (FWMBA), an all-volunteer, 501c3 non-profit organization has promoted responsible mountain biking through trail construction and maintenance, education and organized events throughout the year. As an affiliate member of the International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA), FWMBA has memorandums of agreement with the City of Fort Worth for trails at Marion Sansom Park and Gateway Park. Today, FWMBA has logged over 14,500 of volunteer work in these two city parks.

Outdoor Adult Gyms

The outdoor adult gym or multigenerational playground concept originated in China where it was promoted as a national fitness campaign prior to the 2008 Summer Olympics. This concept is a progressive evolution of fitness trail par courses, which gained popularity in the early 70’s. Outdoor gyms incorporate low impact exercise-equipment (e.g. chin-up bars, cross trainers, stationary exercise bikes) designed to be used without the need to adjust weights, pins or cords and instead rely on balance or low resistance. Each apparatus is designed to be outside 24/7 with the initial purchase costs and in-house installation and maintenance being significantly less than similar fitness center machines. Outdoor adult gyms are increasing in number and are often found as clusters along trailheads, abandoned lots or adjacent to children’s playgrounds – encouraging healthy multigenerational interaction between caregivers and children. Outdoor gyms located at trailheads have a wide appeal to walking or running groups serving as a social gathering location. Research indicates that cost and accessibility are the two main barriers for people wanting to exercise. The adult playground concept allows for a free, convenient workout location.

Shade Structures

According to a 2009 Recreation Management report, shade structures are one of the most commonly planned additions in park facility planning. This increase stems from medical research indicating a growing risk and increased rates (currently estimated at one million cases of skin cancer per year) of melanoma - the most serious form of skin cancer. Outdoor areas become user-friendlier by incorporating man-made



Marine Park, Fort Worth

shade structures (e.g. canopies, shelters, table umbrellas, etc.) or natural shade options like trees or design techniques utilizing shade from existing buildings. Shade structures and park shelters can do more than protect citizen's skin. A growing number of advocates emphasize that providing shade encourages park patrons to be more active by increasing the amount of time spent outdoors as opposed to indoors watching television or playing video games.

Artificial Turf Fields and Surfaces

There is a growing movement in parks and recreation to utilize synthetic turf at select sports facilities. There is a wide variation in field costs depending on type of use, regional climate and terrain and product options. A typical multi-use field can easily cost upwards of \$750,000. Departments choose to make the investment for a variety of reasons, including decreased maintenance needs, maximization of field use, injury prevention and water conservation. The Southern Nevada Water Authority estimates that every square foot of natural grass replaced saves 55 gallons of water per year. Synthetic Playground Surface rubber tile or poured-in-place playground surfaces are becoming increasingly popular as a shock absorbing, safety surface (falls to the surface account for nearly 70 percent of all playground injuries), as well as a material chosen to meet ADA standards.



Artificial Fields at Gateway Park, Fort Worth

Rubber tiles are pre-made and shipped to the site while poured-in place is constructed from rubber granules which are mixed on-site with a binding agent and then installed by hand and toweled smooth. The thickness of the rubber can be adjusted to match the fall height of playground equipment. For ADA purposes, synthetic surfaces are developed with the goal of creating a space where children or caregivers with disabilities can easily interact with others. The cost for rubber tile or poured-in-place surfaces, on average, is more than double the cost of standard, loose-fill material such as engineered wood fiber. Maintenance costs are also higher than loose-fill material surfaces. Consideration of these costs must be taken into account when designing this type of surfacing.

Sports Tourism Facilities

Development of an indoor and/or outdoor sport complex is a concept many cities are considering for their long-term strategic plans in combination with promoting their community as a traveling sports market destination. Creating a sports tourism lure involves collaboration of multiple organizations to build tournament-quality facilities capable of hosting regional and national events while also servicing local recreational needs. Sports tourism is being evaluated in large cities, as well as communities with populations as low as 70,000 where it can become an economic driver. Early reports indicate that sports tourism can more than double its estimated impact on the local economy. Scheduled activities include sport tournaments (soccer, football, lacrosse, T-ball and ultimate Frisbee), as well as sport camps and special events. Small

communities that are excelling in their sport tourism endeavors appear to be those with expanded reach into surrounding counties or those with significant natural or man-made tourist attractions (e.g. shopping, premier aquatic facilities, professional sporting events, etc.) already serving as a regional draw.

Trend Implications

The implications of these trends on the City’s park, recreation, and open space system have been and continue to be profound, affecting every aspect of our strategic planning process and our delivery of services. In order to anticipate and plan for the many trends identified in this section and to build on the strong historic legacy of the Fort Worth Park and open space system it was necessary for the Parks and Community Services Department to undertake this master planning process. The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework for future renovations, development and expansions or reductions in the Fort Worth Park, recreation and open space system. This plan is based on the historic legacy of the natural and developed resources of the system and the needs and desires of the citizens of Fort Worth. The plan establishes priorities, standards and statements of direction for the future based on a detailed needs assessment and potential resources. The results of the plan provide guidance and recommendations for the Parks and Community Services Department for the next five to ten years.



Photo by Amy Moore: Mark Twain bench sculpture along the Trinity Riverbank in historic Trinity Park, Fort Worth

**Section V:
Area and Facility Concepts
and Standards**

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Section V: Area and Facility Concepts and Standards Introduction

Introduction

The Parks and Community Services Department development of the 2015 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan has assessed and evaluated several years of data. The beginning groundwork dates back to 1909 with the first park Master Plan authored by George Kessler and adopted by the City of Fort Worth Park Board. Successive Park Master Plans by Hare and Hare were adopted in 1930 and 1957. These plans laid the foundation for the park system in Fort Worth and on November 10, 1992 the City Council adopted a Strategic Plan for the Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department to guide the management of Department resources.

On June 30, 1998, the City Council adopted the 1998 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan that built upon the planning and stewardship legacy and provided assessments, standards, objectives, priorities, recommendations and actions which recognized opportunities and addressed existing deficiencies.

The standards incorporated in the 1998 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan was the first locally determined needs based standards study in the history of the Parks and Community Services Department.

For a number of years afterwards, the Department conducted periodic Needs Assessment Studies for use in setting local standards; prioritizing park, recreation and open space needs both City-wide and by Park Planning District; and developing an action plan to comply with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's grant guidelines. Needs Assessment Studies were done in 2001, 2004, 2008 and the latest completed in 2013.

The Parks and Community Services Advisory Board on May 18, 2004 unanimously endorsed the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan of 2004; and the City Plan Commission endorsed the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan on May 26, 2004.



Postcard from May 28, 1908 – Fort Worth City Park



Casino Park (also known as Lake Worth Amusement Park)
Opened in 1917

On June 22, 2004, the Fort Worth City Council adopted a new Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan to advance the development of a cleaner, more attractive city; promote safety; aid in the revitalization of the Central City; and provide objectives and strategies that were intended to guide the development of the park, recreation and open space system of the City for the next five to ten years.

Revisions to update the 2004 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan were prepared in 2010 to address growth within the park system, incorporate data from the 2008 Needs Assessment and to maintain the City's eligibility for state park grants. On January 27, 2010, the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board unanimously endorsed the update to the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. The City Plan Commission endorsed the update to the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan on January 27, 2010.

The review of past plans has shown that basic park classifications have been in place dating back to the Kessler Plan. The City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Needs Assessment Study in 2013 conducted by National Service Research of Fort Worth provided a current analysis of the park classifications. A review of current NRPA classifications with a benchmarking of similar comparable cities has provided for additional input to the adjustment of park classifications that more accurately reflect the existing types of parkland and capture the more current and future recreational uses and needs of the community.

Reviewing and updating the park classifications and service standards are a necessary part of the planning process because they provide a set of general benchmarks against which to evaluate areas of the City for parkland and park facility deficiencies. Identifying these deficiencies and finding ways in which to remedy them effectively lay at the foundation of the City's overall mission.

Deficiencies in parkland acreage and facilities are determined by analyzing specific geographic areas, which are defined as Park Planning Districts. There are five Park Planning Districts across the City. The information collected consists of existing and projected population density, the amount of existing parkland and the available park facility inventory. The data is then reviewed to prepare an adopted standard level of service for each park facility type.

As a result of research and comparison of parkland and recreation facilities a set of service level standards was determined. The standard is applied to the City as a whole as well as each Park Planning District to identify the required parkland and recreational needs.

City of Fort Worth Park Classifications and Service Standards

The City of Fort Worth's past park classification system and service level guidelines adopted in the 2004 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan reflected a blend of National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) guidelines, Regional Service Levels, recommendations of City staff and the consensus of the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board. The process for developing the park classifications and service level standards for the 2015 Master Plan was similar to that in 2004.

The 2014 Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) standards and benchmarking comparable cities with similar characteristics provided additional analysis information. Understanding current trends, population growth and demographic shifts with the review of multiple city plans brought the opportunity to revisit the structure of the park classifications. The park classifications have been slightly adjusted to respond to current goals and objectives and provide a better definition for the uses. In 2004 the classifications were divided into two tiers, local close to home parks and regional parks. For the 2015 Master Plan the parks are divided into three tiers, as seen below.

Neighborhood Based Parks

- Urban
- Pocket
- Neighborhood

Community Based Parks

- Community
- Metropolitan

Special Use & Nature Based Parks

- Special Use
- Greenbelts
- Conservancy

Urban is a new classification added to the Neighborhood Based Parks category. The Large Recreation Park grouped into Community and Metropolitan classification was added. Special Use parks were moved from previous Regional Parks tier to the category now called, Special Use & Nature Based Parks. Two new classification types were added to this category: Greenbelts and Conservancy.

Table V-1 City of Fort Worth Parkland Service Level Ranges		
Parkland Classification Types	Goal - Per 1,000 Persons	Current Level of Service*
Sub-Total Neighborhood Based Parks	2.5-4.25 Acres/1,000 Persons	5.9 Acres/1,000 Persons
Sub-Total Community Based Parks	3.75-6.25 Acres/1,000 Persons	7.8 Acres/1,000 Persons
Sub-Total Other Parks	NA	Acres/1,000 Persons
Total City Parkland	NA	Acres/1,000 Persons

*Based on the Projected 2015 Population of 852,486

Table V-2 City of Fort Worth Recreational Facility Service Standards	
Recreation Facilities	Per 1,000 Persons
Practice Fields	1:5,000
Competition Softball/Baseball Fields	1:12,500
Competition Soccer Fields	1:10,000
Basketball Courts	1:5,000
Hike and Bike Trails (1 Mile)	1:10,000
Picnic Shelters	1:10,000
Tennis Courts	1:5,000
Playgrounds	1:4,000
Picnic Units	1:1,100
Swimming Pools	See Aquatic Master Plan
Golf Courses (18 Holes)	Market Driven

Community Centers

The Department has adopted a standard of 1:30,000 for the provision of community centers. Community centers are capital-intensive undertakings and have high operating and maintenance costs. The Department recognizes the need for the programs and facilities that are housed in City community centers and continues to work with partner agencies to provide community center programs and facilities in a way that best utilizes public resources. Since the 2004 Master Plan the City has built two new Community Centers with one Community Center currently under design with another funded in the 2014 Bond Program to be built in the next five years.

The construction of future community centers will be evaluated with the following criteria:

- (1) No community center or comparable facility exists in the area.
- (2) The area to be served must have a population of 30,000 within the 1.5-mile service area radius of the proposed community center location.

- (3) If two or more areas of the City are deficient in community centers, and then priority is given to the area with the highest population. If the areas to be served are comparable in population then priority is given to the areas located in the Central City.

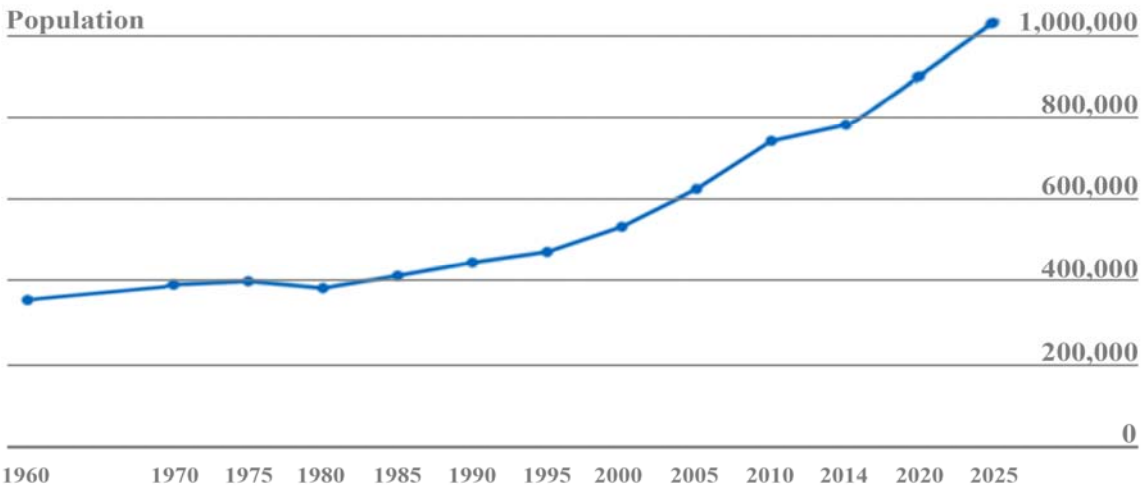
Citywide Demographics

The population of the City of Fort Worth continues to grow. Population growth continues to be due to birth rate, immigration, longer average life expectancy and domestic migration. In 2003, the City's population was projected to be 772,000 by 2024. That projected population forecast for 2024 was exceeded in 2014, thus population numbers were reached ten years earlier than forecasted. If population increases at the same rate we have seen over the last ten years, then by 2025 the city's population could exceed one million as stated by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and Census bureau projections.

Population Projection

2000 Census Population	534,694
2010 Census Population	741,206
2015 Population projection	852,486
2020 Population projection	929,741
2025 Population projection	1,047,940

Chart V-1



Data: U.S. Census Bureau, North Central Texas COG

Population and economic trends help to predict future needs for various land uses. As reported in the latest City of Fort Worth Comprehensive Plan, an understanding of the City's land use and zoning helps to put into perspective the City's development history and how Fort Worth may continue to develop. Land use data for Fort Worth became available in 1960 when the City's size was 145 square miles, less than half its current size. At that time, 37 percent of Fort Worth's land was vacant. Today, Fort Worth encompasses 350 square miles, 27 percent of which is vacant.

One-third of the City’s undeveloped land contains floodplains, steep slopes, or other development constraints limiting its development potential. Included in the City’s over 350 square miles are 14 square miles of limited purpose annexation areas, where City zoning and development regulations apply but City taxes are not assessed. The approximate land area located outside the city limits but within its extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) is 310 square miles. Most of the land within Fort Worth’s ETJ is residential or undeveloped.

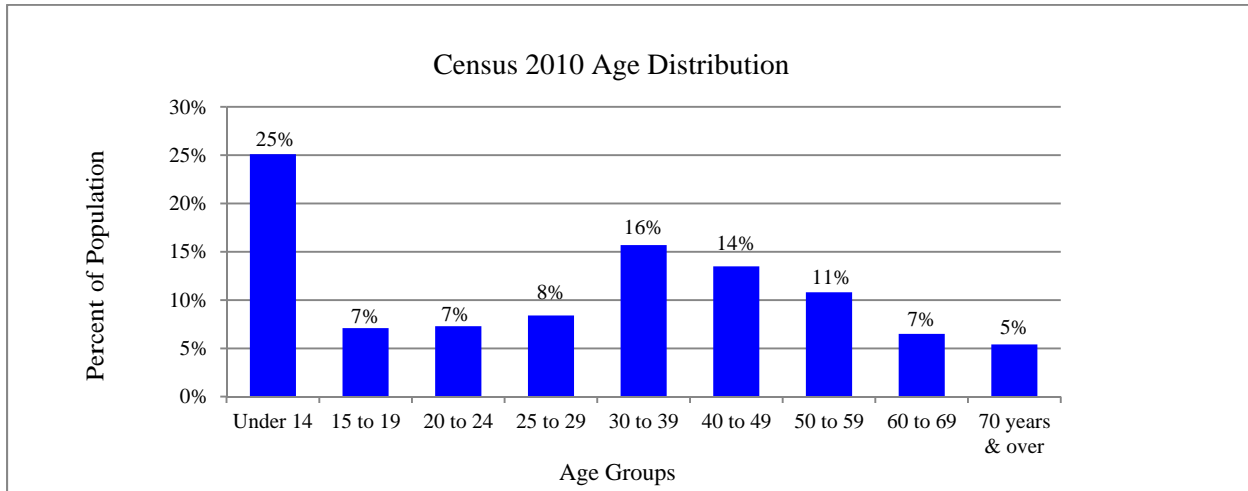
The general profile of the Fort Worth population, based on 2010 Census data, indicates a population that is of unpretentious means with 33.4% of the families with median family incomes of \$50,000 to \$94,999.

Table V-3 Family Income Distribution						
CENSUS DATA	LESS THAN \$20,000	\$20,000 TO \$24,999	\$25,000 TO \$34,999	\$35,000 TO \$49,999	\$50,000 TO \$94,999	\$100,000 AND OVER
2000	14.95%	4.99%	12.35%	17.59%	35.61%	14.51%
2010	9%	9.9%	10.1%	13.6%	33.4%	24%

Table V-4 Family Households	2000 Census	2010 Census
Total Households	196,183	262,652
Average Persons per Household	2.63	2.77
Households with Persons Under 18	28.64%	54.2%

A comparison from the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census indicate a significant increase in the total number of households from 196,183 to 262,652 persons. The 2010 Census also indicates a slight shift upward in average household size from 2.63 in 2000 to 2.77 in 2010. The 2010 Census also shows an increase of households with persons under the age of 18 from 18.93% in 2000 to 25% in 2010.

Chart V-2

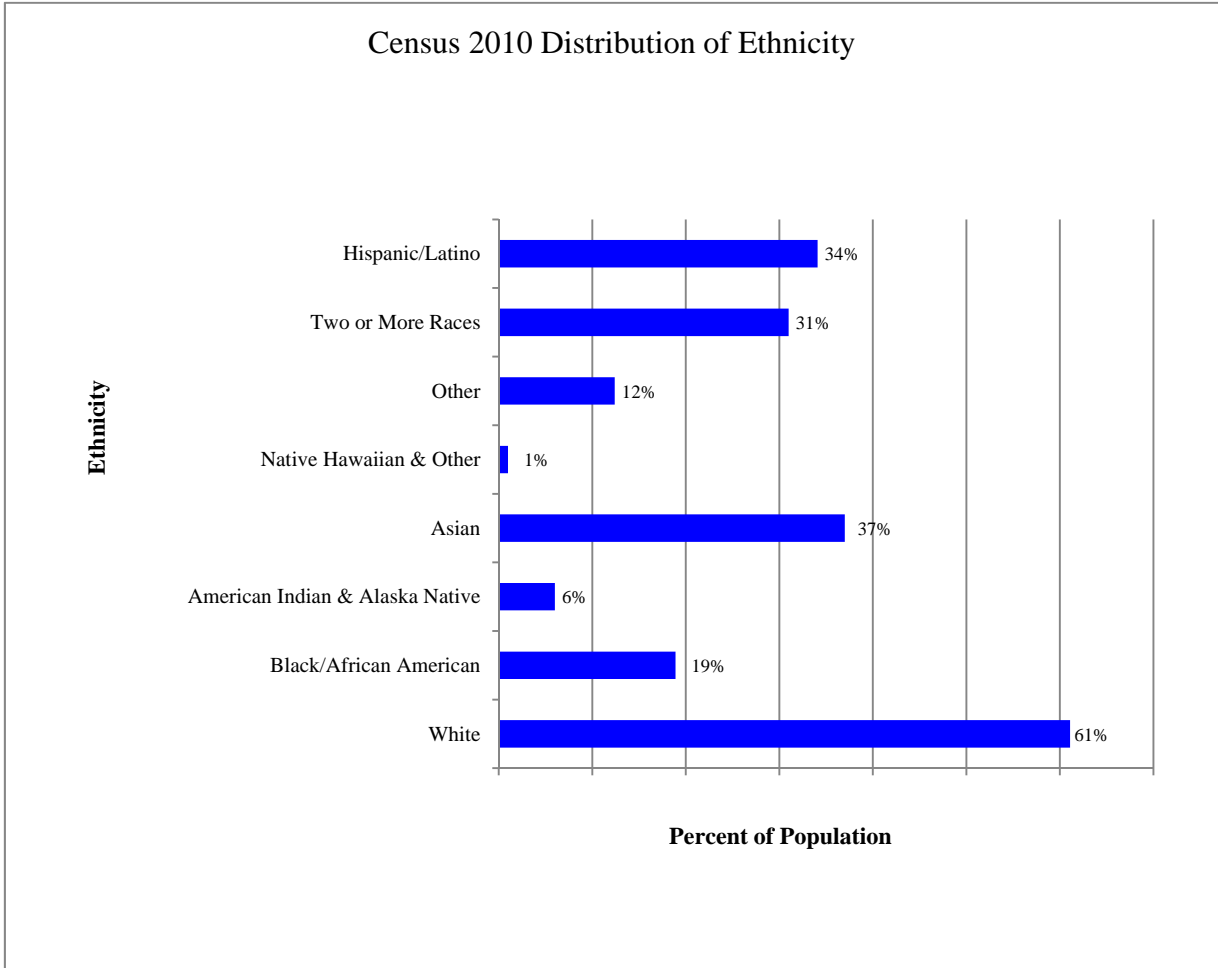


The 2010 Census data and projections predict Fort Worth will continue to see its age distribution grow younger as compared to national and state demographics. The 2012 American Community Survey reported a median age of 31.9 in Fort Worth, 33.9 for the State of Texas, and 37.4 for the United States. There were 69,612 persons over 65 in the city in 2012. According to City of Fort Worth projections, this figure will increase between 2010 and 2020 as the first members of the baby boom generation reached the age of 65 in 2011.

There were 181,379 children between 5 and 19 years old in 2012, making up 23.2 percent of the population, a slightly higher percentage of children than the U.S. as a whole, which was 20 percent, and Texas, which are 22.2. The adult population between the ages of 20 and 64 was 463,898, making up 59.3 percent of the population. Fort Worth's population percentage in the 20-64 age categories mirrored that of the State of Texas, and was slightly less than the U.S. with 60 percent. Between now and 2030, the greatest growth will occur in the general working-age adult population, which will help to offset the increases in young and elderly populations. If current trends continue, there will be more working adults per dependent population in 2030 than in 2010.

Fort Worth is an ethnically diverse city. The minority population since 2000 has decreased from 42% to 39% and the white population from 2000 to 2010 has increased slightly from 58% to 61%. The Black/African American population from 2000 to 2010 has slightly increased from 16.75% to 19%. The Asian ethnicity from 2000 to 2010 has seen the greatest shift in percent from 3.15% to 37%. Also as reported two or more races has increased from 2000 (1.66%) to 2010 (31%).

Chart V-3

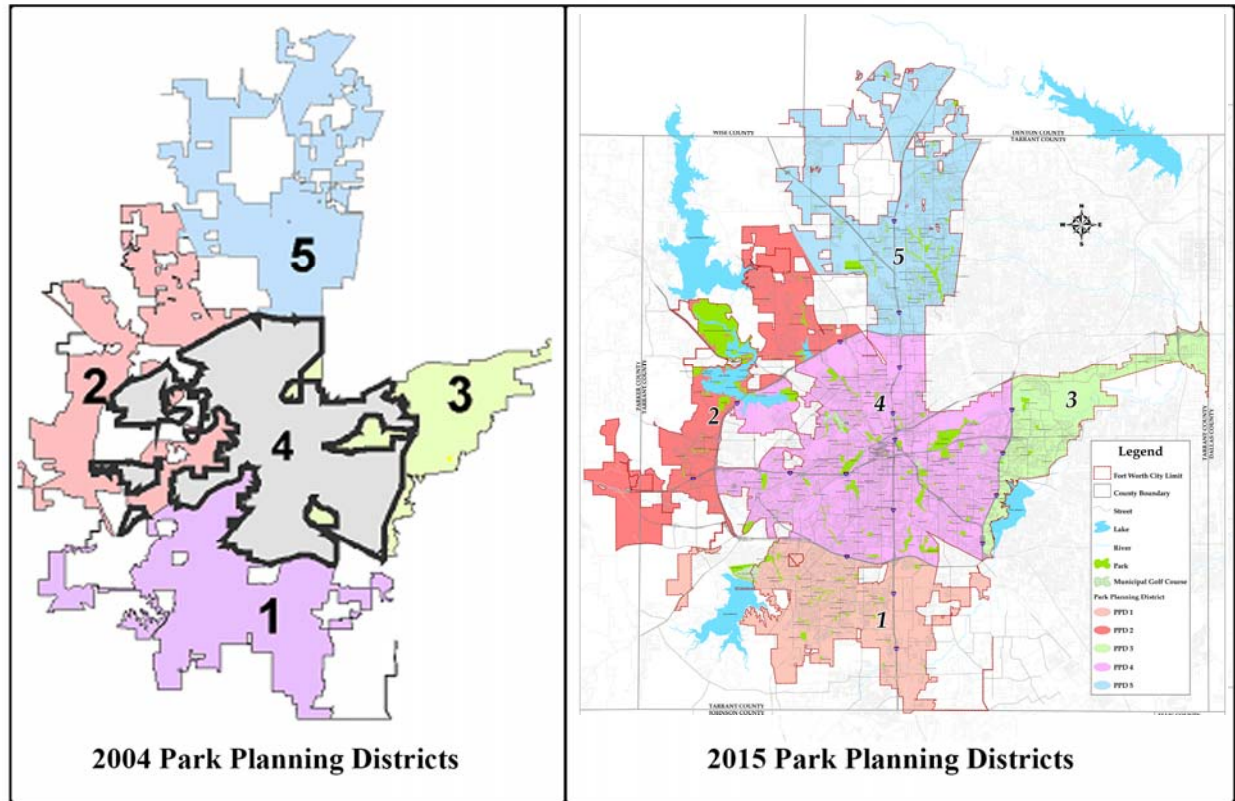


Geographic Planning Areas

Park Planning Districts

The Department identifies and uses Park Planning Districts (PPDs) as a basis for determining a broad overview of park acreage and park facility deficiencies. A detailed description of these units is available in Section VI: Inventory of Areas and Facilities of this plan. In 2004, the Department restructured the PPDs from eight districts to five and in doing so created a Central City Park Planning District (PPD 4). This Central City district was created in order to address special open space and facility considerations in redeveloping areas of the Central City. In 2009 PPD 4 was realigned to encompass the City of Fort Worth areas within Loop 820. The following map shows the old and new Park Planning District boundaries in relation to the defined Central City area.

Map V-1 Comparison of 2004 and 2015 Park Planning District boundaries



The Park Planning District boundary has changed slightly since 2004 with PPD 4 consisting of everything inside 820 Loop and other PPD changes were made as additional land being included in the City limits.

Note: Loop 820 - Interstate Highway.

Table V - 5 Summary of Parkland Service Levels Per Park Planning District

Park Planning District	2010 Census Population	Total PPD Parkland Acreage	Park Acreage by Type	Existing Acres per 1,000 Population	CFW Standard Level of Service per 1,000 Population	Service Using Minimum Standard
1	132,688	1,367.26	Neighborhood	2.26	2.50 acres	Underserved
			Community	4.05	3.75 acres	Served
			Total PPD 1	6.31	6.25 acres	
2	56,555	4,507.25	Neighborhood	3.96	2.50 acres	Served
			Community	10.49	3.75 acres	Served
			Total PPD 2	14.45	6.25 acres	
3	55,801	213.65	Neighborhood	1.69	2.50 acres	Underserved
			Community	2.14	3.75 acres	Underserved
			Total PPD 3	3.83	6.25 acres	
4	352,904	4,480.40	Neighborhood	1.31	2.50 acres	Underserved
			Community	8.59	3.75 acres	Served
			Total PPD 4	9.90	6.25 acres	
5	143,865	1,198.85	Neighborhood	2.98	2.50 acres	Served
			Community	4.56	3.75 acres	Served
			Total PPD 5	7.54	6.25 acres	

Table V - 6 Example of Generalized Park Facility Service Levels					
Park Planning District	Example Facility Types	Facility Need Based on CFW Service Standard	Number Existing Facilities	Level of Service	
1	Playgrounds	33	25	Served	For a prioritized breakdown of park facility needs by category and proposed capital improvement projects refer to Section VII- Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs
	Hike/Bike Trails (1 mile)	13	14	Served	
	Athletic Fields	13	4	Underserved	
	Community Centers	4	3	Underserved	
2	Playgrounds	14	11	Underserved	
	Hike/Bike Trails (1 mile)	6	28	Served	
	Athletic Fields	6	4	Underserved	
	Community Centers	2	0	Underserved	
3	Playgrounds	14	10	Underserved	
	Hike/Bike Trails (1 mile)	6	2	Underserved	
	Athletic Fields	6	2	Underserved	
	Community Centers	2	1	Underserved	
4	Playgrounds	88	103	Served	
	Hike/Bike Trails (1 mile)	35	56	Served	
	Athletic Fields	35	62	Served	
	Community Centers	12	16	Served	
5	Playgrounds	36	38	Served	
	Hike/Bike Trails (1 mile)	14	20	Served	
	Athletic Fields	14	5	Underserved	
	Community Centers	5	0	Underserved	

* Although sufficient parkland acreage and recreational facilities may be available in a broad Park Planning District area, the City looks more closely at acreage deficiencies at the Neighborhood Park Unit level of service. Spatial distribution and service areas for land and facilities, as well as neighborhood needs assessment data and population projections play a pivotal role in decision-making and provides a more useful measure of close-to-home parkland and facility deficiencies. Refer to Sections VI and VII.

Park Units

Park Planning Districts (PPDs) are subdivided into smaller geographic regions that reflect park service areas at a community and neighborhood level (close-to-home parks). These smaller subdivisions are referred to as Park Units and are classified as Neighborhood Park Units (NPU) and Community Park Units (CPU). It is at this geographic level that parkland deficiency has its most fundamental impact. Increased residential development increases area populations and subsequently increases the demand for recreational and community services. To address this increased need for parkland and facilities for new subdivisions, a park dedication policy exists in the City's Subdivision Ordinance and is implemented in such a way that as new residential communities are developed in the City, parkland and facility needs are met for the new residents.

Implementation of the Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy insures that the City stays ahead of residential development in provision of parkland and recreational services. Park Units found to underserve the existing population in the availability of neighborhood and/or community parkland requires that any developer seeking to add a new residential population must either dedicate parkland to serve the new residents, as well as provide fees for park facility development, or pay fees-in-lieu of land to the City for future land acquisition and facility development within the Park Unit.

Neighborhood Park Units

A Neighborhood Park Unit (NPU) is an area of approximately 1/4 to 1/2 mile service radius and designed to serve approximately 3,000 - 6,000 people. Areas of smaller population density will have larger neighborhood park units. There are 198 NPUs currently designated. According to 2010 Census population data and the current inventory of parkland, fifty-five (55) NPUs are served by existing neighborhood parkland, fifty-four (54) are underserved, and nine (9) are not served by any neighborhood parkland.

Community Park Units

A Community Park Unit (CPU) is an area of approximately 1 to 1 1/2 mile service radius to serve approximately 18,000 - 36,000 people. Areas of smaller population density will have larger Community Park Units. In general, there are typically six Neighborhood Park Units within each Community Park Unit. There are thirty-six (36) CPUs currently designated. According to 2010 Census population data and the current inventory of parkland, fifteen (15) CPUs are served by existing community parkland, twenty-one (21) are underserved, and nine (9) are not served by community parkland.

Table V-7 Summary Park Unit Service Levels Per Park Planning District						
Park Planning District	Neighborhood Park Units			Community Park Units		
	Served	Under Served*	Not Served*	Served	Under Served*	Not Served*
1	11	6	2	2	4	2
2	6	3	1	2	2	1
3	4	6	0	1	3	0
4	20	37	5	9	7	5
5	14	2	1	1	5	1
Totals	55	54	9	15	21	9

* Many Park Units that are not served or are underserved are areas of the City that have predominately commercial or industrial land uses, extensive floodplain regions, or have been residentially built-out prior to ability to acquire parkland. In addition, many Park Units are comprised of undeveloped property that will be developed residentially and subject to Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy requirements as development occurs.

For more detailed information concerning how parkland acreage and park facility deficiencies are being addressed and remedied in Park Planning Districts, see Section VII: Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs - Land Needs and Facility Priorities.

Neighborhood Based Parks

Urban Park

The Urban park classification is a new classification that encompasses a variety of conditions that may also be referred to as compact parks, plazas and public open spaces. These urban parks are typically less than one acre and used by the public for recreational or social purposes. The design and function of these spaces varies depending on the site's context and surrounding conditions. Urban parks are typically located in highly urbanized areas and primarily used by residents and workers within easy walking distance.

These spaces may be located on public land or on private land dedicated for use by the general public. Urban parks may be created out of underused or vacant parcels, or they may be integral



Fort Worth Urban Village Concept Sketches



components within master plans for larger development and redevelopment projects.

These urban parks are often less than one (1) acre and act as scaled-down neighborhood parks, but serve a specific set of functions. Features may include - but are not limited to:

- relaxing spaces for enjoying lunch or meeting friends
- play activities for children
- interactive art works
- pet-friendly areas
- small event space and gardens



Urban Park – General Worth Square, Fort Worth

Creating a smaller park within an urbanized area provides an opportunity to introduce a natural refuge and social gathering space within an environment of bustling streets and taller buildings. Because the parks may serve a variety of active and passive functions, attention to design and the balancing of priorities are critical to their success.

These urban parks will also advance important strategic goals for the City of Fort Worth. The City's Comprehensive Plan promotes the development of mixed-use growth centers and urban villages within the central city and certain outer areas targeted for future growth. These are envisioned as high intensity, mixed use, highly walkable environments that attract new residents and businesses seeking an exciting urban environment.

Within these growth centers and urban villages, residents and workers expect convenient access to urban parks. Many residents live in apartments and condominiums, and a network of public gathering places serves as the social and recreational infrastructure that makes these areas desirable. Without access to these spaces, many residents and businesses will choose to locate in other cities that offer such amenities. The urban park also helps advance public health goals by promoting outdoor activity and creating walking destinations. Environmental benefits from natural features include mitigation of storm water runoff and reductions in the urban heat island effect.



Urban Park – Watts Park, Fort Worth

Because these urban parks are generally smaller and more specialized than conventional neighborhood parks, their location, function, and design will determine their success. The right location and design makes it critically important to collaborate with community partners.

The City of Fort Worth will work with a variety of partners to pursue implementation of urban parks and whether it is a compact park, a plaza or just public open space. The City will plan and design these spaces in collaboration with developers, redevelopment organizations, neighborhood residents and business owners. Those same partnerships should continue after the space is completed. Public-private agreements and shared responsibility on maintenance and programming is essential to creating vibrant spaces that continue to serve as urban amenities.



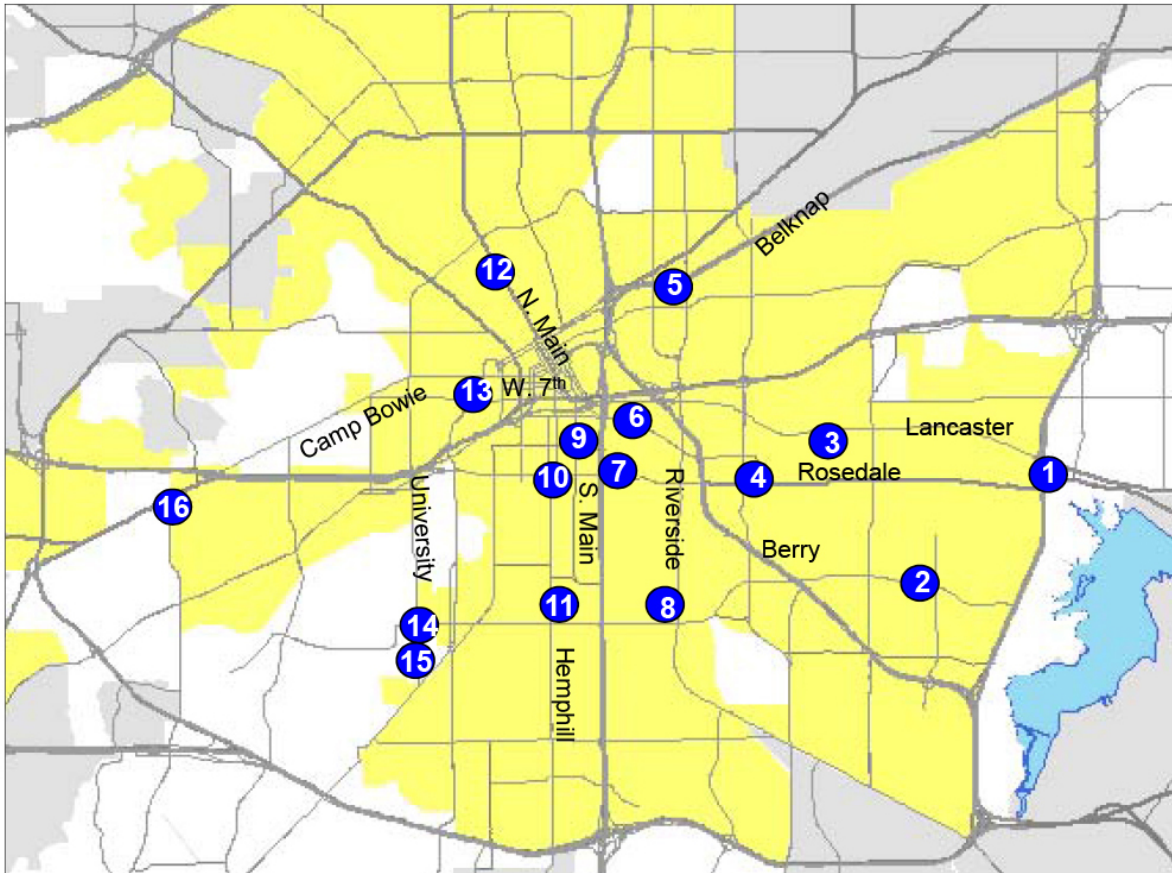
Sundance Square, Fort Worth

Potential funding sources include park dedication fees, Capital Improvement Program bond funding, Tax Increment Financing District revenues, gas well revenues, private development contributions, and State and Federal grants.





Sundance Square, Fort Worth

The map below shows the City’s designated mixed-use growth centers and urban villages. These are the areas targeted for the type of redevelopment within which the urban park is appropriate and desirable. The City will work with partnering organizations in these areas - including but not limited to Downtown Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth South, Inc., Trinity River Vision Authority, Cultural District Alliance, Southeast Fort Worth, Inc., and Camp Bowie District, Inc. - to pursue the development and maintenance of these spaces. Where applicable, plans for these facilities should conform to the goals and strategies of redevelopment plans prepared for those areas and adopted by reference in the City’s Comprehensive Plan.



Urban Villages

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Historic Handley | 9. South Main |
| 2. Berry/Stalcup | 10. Magnolia |
| 3. Oakland Corners | 11. Hemphill/Berry |
| 4. Polytechnic/Wesleyan | 12. Historic Marine |
| 5. Six Points | 13. West Seventh |
| 6. Near East Side | 14. Berry/University |
| 7. Evans & Rosedale | 15. Bluebonnet Circle |
| 8. Berry/Riverside | 16. Ridglea |

	Urban Village
	Central City

Map – Fort Worth Urban Villages

Neighborhood Based Parks

Pocket Park

The Pocket Park is generally 1 to 5 acres and found predominately in established more urbanized areas of the City, particularly within the Central City. They function as a traditional neighborhood park on a reduced scale. The purpose of the Pocket Park is to provide green space designed to meet the unique needs of residential neighborhoods in the urban environment. Usually it is a combination of a few house lots in size, most often located in an urban area surrounded by commercial buildings or houses on small lots with few places for people to gather, relax, or to enjoy the outdoors. The NRPA has documented that they are also called vest pocket parks, a term first used in the 1960's. Generally Pocket Parks are urban open spaces on a small-scale and provide a safe and inviting environment for surrounding community members. They also meet a variety of needs and functions, including: small event space, play areas for children, spaces for relaxing, places to meet friends and taking lunch breaks.



Pocket Park – Capps Park, Fort Worth



Magnolia Green Park, Fort Worth

A. Service Area

1. 1/4 to 1/2 mile service radius to serve approximately 500 - 1,000 people

B. Size

1. 1 to 5 acres, contiguous site

C. Parking Facilities - On street parking

Acquisition

Many pocket parks have been created as a result of community groups organizing and rallying for more open space within the urban environment. Leftover spaces and other urban developments present opportunities for conversion to pocket parks, offering important and desirable amenities to communities. These are often purchased and owned by cities, with the agreement that they will be run and maintained by a foundation or other organization if the city is unable to maintain the park itself. The benefits of these unique urban spaces often include one or several of the following:

- Support the overall ecology of the surrounding environment
- Help protect and conserve local wildlife, landscape, and heritage
- Reduce pollution, traffic, and consumption of resources, such as oil
- Empower local residents to make decisions that affect their community
- Make communities safer and more sociable
- Improve fitness and health
- Regenerate run-down areas
- Reinforce relationships between local authorities and communities

Though pocket parks vary according to specific purposes and locations, there are numerous characteristics that the majority has in common. For example:

- Pocket park users should not have to walk more than 5 to 10 minutes to reach their destination.
- Since parking may or may not be provided, the parks should be accessible by both foot and bike, and should not require the use of a car.
- Parks should serve a resident population of approximately 500-1,000 persons.
- Parks should strive to accommodate as many different users as possible, prioritizing the needs of surrounding neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Based Parks

Neighborhood Park

The Neighborhood Park is generally 5-30 acres in size, but may be larger depending on factors such as multiple primary use and function. It is easily accessible by park users and is typically within walking distance of homes in the adjacent neighborhoods. The purpose of the Neighborhood Park is to meet the daily park, recreation and open space needs of the citizens living in close proximity to the park.

For new neighborhood park development, public meetings are held to determine the specific needs of local neighborhoods.

The Departmental standard for practice fields is 1:5,000. This indicates that one practice field should be located in a neighborhood park. Other facilities that have this same standard are tennis courts and multi-purpose courts, shelters and trails. A Department standard for playgrounds has been set at 1:4,000. This also indicates that a playground should be located in a neighborhood park.



Neighborhood Park – Overton Park, Fort Worth



Neighborhood Park – Foster Park, Fort Worth



Neighborhood Park – Silver Sage Park, Fort Worth

A. Service Area

1. 1/4 to 1/2 mile service radius to serve approximately 3,000 - 6,000 people

B. Size

1. Generally 5 to 30 acres in size.
2. The department has established a policy and precedent where it will accept a less than 5 acre Neighborhood Park minimum when one of the following conditions are met:
 - a) When a neighborhood is not currently served by a Neighborhood Park
 - b) When there is strong neighborhood support for a smaller park facility, such as within Park Planning District #4, such as a Pocket Park or Urban Park may be considered.
 - c) Neighborhood Based Parks should be contiguous to school sites when the opportunity is present.

C. Land Suitability Standards

1. 1/3 of site open, relatively flat topography of 2% slope for play fields/general open field activity
2. 2/3 of site may include topographic diversity/forested area for picnicking, nature study, play area, relaxing
3. Full rectangular, rounded or square shapes rather than elongated
4. Access from the neighborhood is to be relatively direct both by auto and pedestrian transportation routes

D. Parking Facilities

1. On street parking

Acquisition

Neighborhood parks are typically acquired through the City's Subdivision Ordinance, which includes provisions for the dedication of parkland. The Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy requires that 2.5 acres of neighborhood parkland be dedicated per 1,000 residents in the new development, or payment of fees-in-lieu of land dedication if the population increase does not generate a need for the 5-acre minimum land dedication requirement. Numerous neighborhood parks have also been acquired through citizen and foundation donations.

Table V- 8 Standard Phase I Neighborhood Park Recreational Uses and Facilities	
• Playground	• Picnic tables w/cookers
• Picnic shelter	• Picnic tables w/out cookers
• Multi-use court	• Park security lights
• Practice Backstop w/slab	• Passive non-structured open space
• Soccer goals	• Fishing (where applicable)
• Hike and Bike Trails (where applicable)	• Park benches

Community Based Parks

Community Park

A Community Park is generally 30 to 500 acres in size and plays an important role in providing similar recreational facilities as a “close-to-home” park, but with additional acreage to accommodate larger athletic fields for league play. With the potential to include adequate space for a future community center as the neighborhood grows. Community parks should serve an average of six neighborhood park units. The community park will function as a neighborhood park if it has a (¼ to ½ mile radius) proximity to a neighborhood park unit.

Community parks are constructed for more structured athletic activities such as league soccer and baseball/softball, volleyball and flag football. Special site characteristics may allow for community park development with more intense recreational use such as lighted athletic fields, tennis center, swimming pools, skate parks, and other unique recreation facilities. Athletic fields are built to competition standards with seating and parking available. Areas of natural quality are set aside to preserve the natural site features within the urban environment.

Typical allocation for the development of a community park is \$50,000 per acre, excluding land acquisition. The amount allocated for first phase development depends on park size, community needs and available funding.



Fort Worth Parks & Community Services Department Recreational Programs



Chisholm Trail Community Center, Fort Worth

A. Service Area

1. 1 to 1-1/2 mile service radius to serve approximately 18,000 - 36,000 people
2. One community park per six neighborhood park units – average

B. Size – Generally 30 to 500 acres

C. Land Characteristics

1. 1/3 of site open, relatively flat topography for play fields or general open field activity
2. 2/3 of site with topographic diversity/forested area for picnicking, nature study, play area, passive recreational use
3. Full rectangular, rounded or square shapes rather than elongated
4. Access to be relatively direct both by auto and pedestrian transportation routes
5. Community Based Parks should be contiguous to school sites when the opportunity is present.

D. Parking Facilities

1. 20 - 30 off street parking spaces.
2. Additional spaces are developed depending on the park activity, facilities and need.

Acquisition

Community Parks are typically acquired through fee simple purchase of appropriate park sites. Funding for acquisition and development is derived from a mix of sources. The voters in Capital Improvement Programs approve funds for acquisition and development and those funds are usually matched with grant funding administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, or local foundations and Federal grant programs. The Department reviews the City's Subdivision Ordinance periodically to include provisions for community parkland. The Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy requires that 3.75 acres of community parkland be dedicated per 1,000 residents in the new development, or payment of a fee-in-lieu of land if the population increase does not generate the need for the 30-acre minimum land dedication.

Table V- 9 Standard Phase I Community Park Recreational Uses and Facilities	
• Playground	• Picnic tables w/out cookers
• Multi-use court	• Park security lights
• Practice backstop w/slab	• Competition Level Athletic Fields (with lights, irrigation, slab and bleachers/ fencing)
• Soccer goals	• Parking (20-30 spaces)
• Hike and Bike concrete trail	• Water Fountains
• Park benches	• Passive non-structured use
• Picnic tables w/cookers	• Fishing (where applicable)
• Picnic shelter	

Community Based Parks

Metropolitan Park

Metropolitan parks are generally 500 acres in size and provide unique recreation and tourist opportunities. Metropolitan parks are very large multi-use parks that may also serve surrounding communities within a particular region. They can be larger than 500 acres and serve those areas within a one-hour driving distance. The metropolitan park provides both active and passive recreation opportunities, with a wide selection of facilities for all age groups. They may also include areas of nature preservation for activities such as sightseeing, nature study area, wildlife habitat, and conservation. National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards for metropolitan parks vary due to the specific site characteristics and natural resources.

Areas of natural quality are set aside to preserve the natural site features within the urban environment. Metropolitan parks are also the location for compatible high use recreational facility development provided to meet the recreation needs of the community. Special site characteristics may allow for the metropolitan park development with more intense recreational uses such as lighted athletic fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and community centers.

The typical allocation for the development of a metropolitan park is \$50,000 an acre, excluding land acquisition. The amount allocated for first phase development depends on park size, community needs and available funding. Matching funds are sometimes available for metropolitan park development from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and other funding sources to supplement City funding.



Metropolitan Park – Gateway Park, Fort Worth



Metropolitan Park – Gateway Park, Fort Worth



Metropolitan Park – Gateway Park, Fort Worth

- A. Size – Generally 500 acres in size and larger
- B. Land Characteristics
 - 1. 1/3 of site open, relatively flat topography of 2% + slope for play fields and general open field activity
 - 2. 2/3 of site with topographic diversity/forested area for picnicking, nature study, play area, and passive recreational use
 - 3. Full rectangular, rounded or square shapes rather than elongated
 - 4. Direct access by both auto and pedestrian use
- C. Parking Facilities
 - 1. 60 - 100 off street parking spaces. (spaces are developed depending on the park facilities and need.)

Acquisition

Metropolitan Parks are typically acquired through fee simple purchase of appropriate park sites or through donations. Funding for acquisition and development is derived from a mix of sources. The voters in capital improvement programs approve funds for acquisition and development and those funds are usually matched with grant funding administered by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, local foundations and Federal grant programs.

Table V- 10 Typical Metropolitan Park Uses and Facilities	
• Playgrounds (may have multiple)	• Picnic tables w/out cookers
• Multi-use court	• Park security lights
• Practice backstop w/slab	• Competition Level Athletic Fields (with lights, irrigation, slab and bleachers/ fencing)
• Soccer goals	• Parking (60-100 spaces)
• Hike and Bike concrete trail (miles)	• Water Fountains
• Park benches	• Restrooms
• Picnic tables w/cookers	• Passive non-structured use
• Picnic shelter	• Concessions (as applicable)

Special Use & Nature Based Parks

Special Use

The Special Use classification covers a broad range of Fort Worth parks and community services facilities that are oriented towards single purpose uses such as: conservancy areas and botanic gardens, zoo and golf courses. Facility and acreage requirements vary substantially depending on the specific special use.

Greenbelt

Greenbelt linkages are connections or natural corridors that link parks together. The Greenbelt may be developed for one or more modes of recreational travel such as walking, jogging, biking, in-line skating, hiking, Greenbelts may also offer the opportunity for fishing or canoeing. Greenbelts may or may not include active play areas depending on if the land is appropriate for construction of such active play features. There are not specific standards for greenbelts other than they should be sufficient to protect the natural resources.



Trinity River, Fort Worth

Conservancy

Conservancies include areas for protection and management of the natural / cultural environment with recreational use as a secondary objective. Recreational use might include passive recreation such as viewing and studying nature and wildlife habitat. The NRPA does not indicate specific acreage or size standards for the conservancy other than they should be sufficient to protect the resource and provide appropriate usage.

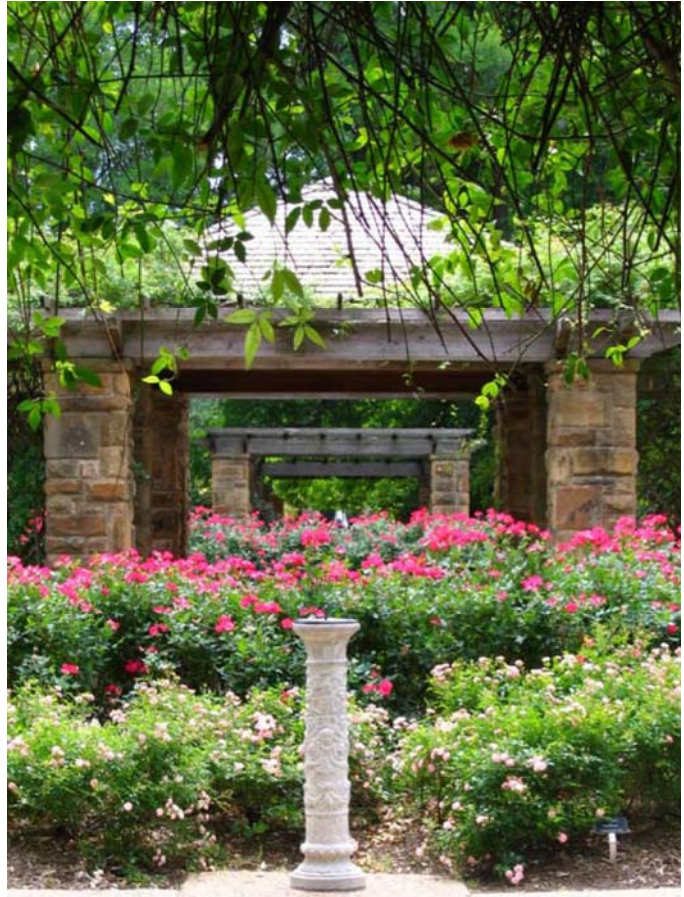


Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge, Fort Worth

Acquisition of Special Use or Nature Based Parks

Special Use and Nature Based Park facilities are acquired and developed when a special community interest evolves and citizen groups become actively involved in the development of facilities to service specific needs of those groups and the needs of the community.

For example, the Fort Worth Zoo, Botanic Garden and the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge each represent types of Special Use or Nature Base Parks. The Zoo, Botanic Garden and Nature Center and Refuge have a combined total of annual visitors that exceeds 1.5 million. These three facilities have active support groups that ensure that funding and volunteers are provided to service the needs of the users of these facilities.



Fort Worth Botanic Gardens, Fort Worth



Fort Worth Zoo, Fort Worth

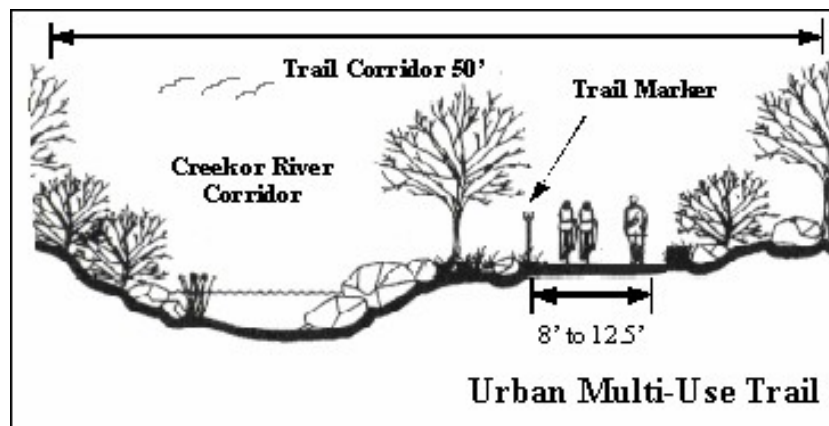
Trail Classifications and Standards

For all future trails and walks in the Fort Worth Park system, where feasible and applicable will comply with the following:

- 1.) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Standards
- 2.) North Central Texas Council of Governments Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Guidelines
- 3.) Trinity Trail System Guidelines

Urban Multi-Use Trails

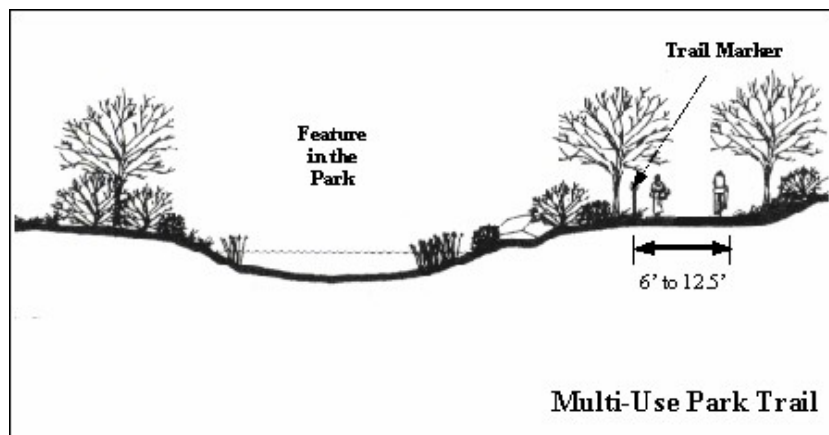
Major parks in the City should be linked by Urban Multi-Use Trails. An example of existing and proposed Urban Multi-Use Trails is the Trinity Trail system. These high volume, high use trails are typically built to AASHTO Standards. They are typically eight (8) to twelve (12) feet



wide and made of concrete so that they may simultaneously accommodate bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Fort Worth trails comply with the Bicycle and Pedestrian Planning Design Guidelines and the Trinity Trail Management Guidelines which are locally developed trail standards.

Multi-Use Park Trails

Multi-Use Park Trails are hard surfaced trails that provide access to park facilities or natural areas. Depending on volume of use, these trails range in width from six (6) to twelve (12) feet wide and may be constructed of concrete, asphalt or another suitable hard surfaced material.

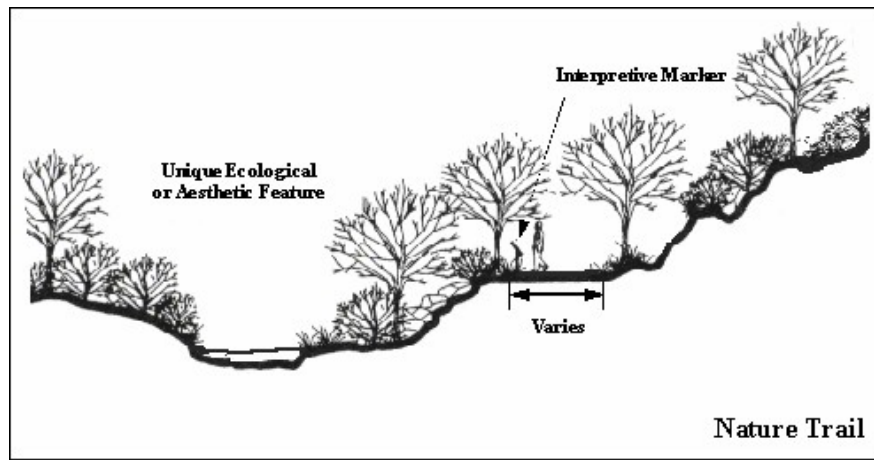
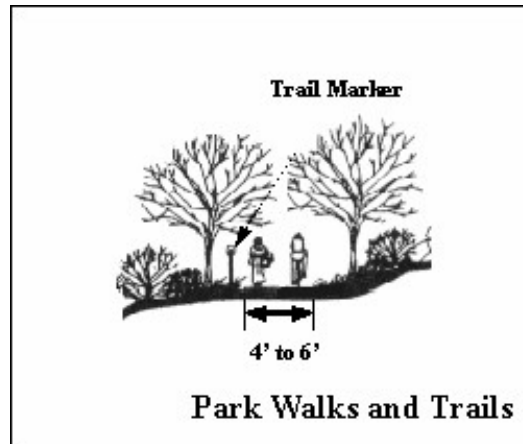


Park Walks and Trails

Park Walks and Trails have a lower traffic use and speed. This type of trail should be six (6) feet wide and are typically paved with concrete or asphalt. They provide the opportunity for exercise and access to destination within the park.

Nature Trails/Paths

These are soft surface trails that provide access to sensitive natural areas. They are surfaced with materials such as fiber, wood chips or crushed stone and have a low environmental impact.



Local area/facility standards have been determined and will be applied in subsequent chapters. The Inventory section of this Master Plan will document what parks, recreation and open space areas and facilities are currently within our system.

Section VI:
Inventory of Areas and Facilities

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Section VI: Inventory of Areas and Facilities

Introduction

The Parks and Community Services Department's facilities were evaluated through a process of inventory, analysis and assessment. Each park in the system was inventoried to determine the number and location of facilities that exist in the park system. Each park was also examined to determine if it was appropriately classified according to park classification standards as noted in Section V - Area Facility Concepts and Standards. These typical park classifications and their associated facilities were tested in the 2013 Needs Assessment to determine if the Recreation Activity Menu for each park classification met the needs of the citizens. A Recreation Activity Menu (RAM) is a listing of typical facilities that may be found in each park classification (see Section V- Area and Facility Concepts and Standards for park classification information and associated recreational facility service standards).

The following inventory is a descriptive and mapped inventory of existing park, recreation and open space facilities City-wide and by Park Planning District. This section documents the City's:

- Existing park, recreation and open space infrastructure
- Natural and urban resource base
- Relationships to other city infrastructure
- Connections to regional open space and facilities
- Relationships to school sites and facilities
- Relationships to other public lands and facilities
- Relationships to private, non-profit, and commercial recreation facilities

Existing Park, Recreation and Open Space Infrastructure

The City of Fort Worth park system consists of 268 park, recreation, and open space sites and numerous agreements with other agencies. The park system consists of 245 active park sites with the remainder either on reserve for future use or leased to other government or non-profit agencies. Each park and facility in the current park system is classified by type.

In this plan, the parks are categorized according to three categories: Neighborhood Based, Community Based and Special Use & Nature Based Parks. Neighborhood Based parks consist of: Urban, Pocket and Neighborhood parks. Community Based parks consist of: Community and Metropolitan parks. Parks classified as Special Use & Nature Based Parks consist of: Special Use, Greenbelts, and Conservancy parks. The inventory of the park system has been documented and analyzed based on these park classifications and standards. An inventory of facilities is presented later in this section where facilities are grouped according to locations in Park Planning Districts.

Natural Resources, Human Resources and Existing Parks

The Hare and Hare plan's "main theme of the park system" was "the acquisition of both banks of all the principal water courses..." (Hare and Hare, 1930). This theme and vision expressed by Hare and Hare continues to be a theme and policy of the Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department.

Connections to Regional Open Space and Facilities

The Trinity River Vision Master Plan provides the framework of trails linking internal open space to the open space resources of the region. The Fort Worth park system uses the rivers and creek systems as the basis for alternate transportation to adjacent cities. There are over forty miles of trails along the Trinity River and its tributaries for walking, running, cycling or on horseback. The trail network connects with twenty-one parks with the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, Log Cabin Village, Fort Worth Zoo, the historic Stockyards and downtown Fort Worth.

The Department has had a long-standing agreement with the Tarrant Regional Water District for the provision of open space and trails in the Trinity River Corridor. The Water District and the Department share maintenance responsibilities and work together to expand the trail network that serves the City.

The Trinity River and Tributaries

The single most significant natural resource in the City of Fort Worth is the Trinity River. A twenty-year comprehensive master plan developed under the leadership of Fort Worth Streams and Valleys, Inc. is currently in place. The majority of the Trinity River system in the City of Fort Worth is protected and preserved through City ownership or agreements with the Tarrant Regional Water District or the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

The Trinity River Vision Master Plan represents the community's vision for the future of the Trinity River Corridor in Fort Worth. The Plan identifies opportunities for recreation, conservation, linkages and open space. The primary objective of the Plan includes identifying and improving adjoining land uses, enhancing environmental quality and flood control. The master plan presents a series of universal guidelines for all land uses associated with the River Corridor. Plan recommendations include a 200- foot wide overlay zone from the proposed greenbelt edge and key urban design guidelines relating to the orientation of buildings and outdoor use areas and greenbelt access.



Trinity River Vision Concept Sketch, Fort Worth

The West Fork of the Trinity River provides the opportunity for connection between Lake Worth and the Central Business District (CBD). Rockwood Park and Golf Course is located on the West Fork. The West Fork provides trail and open space linkages to the western and northwest neighborhoods of the City. The Clear Fork of the Trinity River connects the south and southwestern neighborhoods of the City to the CBD and provides connection between major parks such as Pecan Valley Park and Golf Course, Oakmont, River, Forest, Trinity and Heritage Parks. Throughout the park system's history, the bluff overlooking the confluence of the West Fork and Clear Fork of the Trinity River has been considered the center of the City's park system. Since Heritage Park was developed on the bluff overlooking the confluence, this park has served to connect the Trinity Trail System to the CBD. The Trinity River provides opportunities for trail and open space connection to the east between the CBD, Riverside, Greenway, Gateway and Quannah Parker Parks.

Major tributaries of the Trinity River such as Sycamore Creek, Marine Creek, and White's Branch Creek provide significant opportunities for open space and alternative transportation linkages in the City of Fort Worth and Tarrant County.



Rockin the River, Fort Worth

Existing Park System

Fort Worth's diverse population is served by a variety of park, recreational, and open spaces:

- approximately 11,773 acres of parkland
- 20 city-operated Community Centers
- 1 Athletic Center
- 1 Botanic Garden
- 1 Nature Center and Refuge
- 1 Zoo
- 4 Golf Courses (87 holes)
- 181 Neighborhood Based Parks
- 61 Community Based Parks
- 8 Conservancy Parks
- 7 Greenbelts
- 11 Special Use Parks

See Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System, Table VI-2 Community Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System, and Table VI-3 Special Use Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.

Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System				
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Alexandra Meadows	7.53	Neighborhood	5	2
Anderson-Campbell	24.22	Neighborhood	4	2
Arcadia Trail Park South	40.17	Neighborhood	5	4
Barksdale	20.80	Neighborhood	5	4
C.P. Hadley	28.22	Neighborhood	1	6
Camelot	5.25	Neighborhood	1	8
Camp Joy	8.23	Neighborhood	2	7
Chamberlin	6.94	Neighborhood	4	3
Chisholm Ridge	31.29	Neighborhood	5	2
Chuck Silcox	20.81	Neighborhood	2	3
Cobblestone Trail	24.27	Neighborhood	3	5
Crawford Farms	7.00	Neighborhood	5	7
Creekside	16.23	Neighborhood	1	6
Deer Creek	11.99	Neighborhood	1	6
Deer Meadow	8.50	Neighborhood	1	6
Dorado	14.27	Neighborhood	5	7
Eastover	13.50	Neighborhood	4	5
Ed K. Collett	7.69	Neighborhood	4	3 & 9
Ellis	10.51	Neighborhood	4	8

Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Eugene McCray Park at Lake Arlington	6.07	Neighborhood	3	5
Falcon Ridge	6.47	Neighborhood	2	3
Foster	11.92	Neighborhood	4	3
Fox Run	9.79	Neighborhood	1	6
Freemons	17.39	Neighborhood	2	7
George Markos	29.69	Neighborhood	2	3
Greenway	15.98	Neighborhood	4	8
Harvest Ridge	6.38	Neighborhood	5	7
Heritage Glen	28.84	Neighborhood	5	4
Hulen Meadows	23.04	Neighborhood	1	6
Island View	14.00	Neighborhood	2	7
Jefferson Davis	6.50	Neighborhood	4	9
Junction	6.20	Neighborhood	5	7
Kellis	16.30	Neighborhood	4	9
Kingsridge	19.98	Neighborhood	5	7
Kingswood	16.77	Neighborhood	1	6
Krauss Baker	18.60	Neighborhood	1	6
Kristi Jean Burbach	14.71	Neighborhood	5	4
Lincoln	7.00	Neighborhood	4	2
Lincolnshire	15.38	Neighborhood	1	8
Live Oak	7.85	Neighborhood	2	7
Lost Spurs	9.96	Neighborhood	5	7
Love Circle	50.00	Neighborhood	2	7
Marie F. Pate	5.00	Neighborhood	4	5
Marina	5.00	Neighborhood	2	7
Marine Creek Linear	48.16	Neighborhood	4	2
Marine Creek Linear North	7.83	Neighborhood	4	2
Mary and Marvin Leonard	6.53	Neighborhood	4	3
McPherson Ranch	7.43	Neighborhood	5	7
Meadows West	17.24	Neighborhood	1	3
Ninnie Baird	15.55	Neighborhood	5	4
Park Place	5.80	Neighborhood	5	4
Parks of Deer Creek	8.22	Neighborhood	1	6
Parkwood Hills	8.64	Neighborhood	5	4
Patricia Leblanc	15.00	Neighborhood	1	6
Post Oak Village	6.00	Neighborhood	3	5

Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Quail Ridge	7.33	Neighborhood	1	6
Ranches East	18.52	Neighborhood	5	7
Reata	8.12	Neighborhood	5	7
Remington Pointe	10.56	Neighborhood	2	2
Ridgeview Farms	7.32	Neighborhood	5	2
Ridglea Hills	6.10	Neighborhood	4	3
River Park	11.63	Neighborhood	4	3
Rodeo	5.30	Neighborhood	4	2
Rosedale Plaza	6.25	Neighborhood	4	5
Rosemary Ridge	6.25	Neighborhood	1	6
Rosen	8.80	Neighborhood	4	2
Sandy Lane	28.70	Neighborhood	3	5
Saratoga	21.12	Neighborhood	5	7
Seminary Hills	6.18	Neighborhood	4	9
Settlement Plaza	10.40	Neighborhood	2	3
Shackleford	11.97	Neighborhood	4	8
Silver Sage	10.46	Neighborhood	5	4
Sinclair	16.48	Neighborhood	5	7
Southcreek	6.30	Neighborhood	1	6
Stephens	4.00	Neighborhood	4	9
Stonecreek	10.21	Neighborhood	3	5
Stratford	15.00	Neighborhood	4	8
Summer Creek Ranch	6.23	Neighborhood	1	6
Summerbrook	27.27	Neighborhood	5	4
Summerfields	9.40	Neighborhood	5	4
Sundance Springs	5.39	Neighborhood	1	8
Sunset	10.00	Neighborhood	2	7
Sunset Hills	7.54	Neighborhood	3	4
Sunset Hills North	6.73	Neighborhood	5	4
Tandy Hills	15.00	Neighborhood	4	8
Titus Paulsel	10.00	Neighborhood	4	5
Trails of Fossil Creek	10.26	Neighborhood	5	7
Twin Mills	10.93	Neighborhood	2	7
Village Creek	24.31	Neighborhood	4	5
Vinca Circle	5.19	Neighborhood	2	7
Vista West	5.03	Neighborhood	2	3

Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Walnut Creek	5.59	Neighborhood	1	3
Wedgwood	6.66	Neighborhood	1	6
Westcreek	17.00	Neighborhood	1	6
Western Hills	17.89	Neighborhood	4	3
Wildwood	6.00	Neighborhood	2	7
William McDonald	13.85	Neighborhood	4	5
Willow Ridge	5.31	Neighborhood	5	7
Willowcreek	8.68	Neighborhood	1	8
Woodland Springs	17.08	Neighborhood	5	7
Woodmont	15.00	Neighborhood	1	6
Arnold	3.02	Pocket	4	9
Bonnie Brae	3.70	Pocket	4	4
Bunche	2.30	Pocket	4	5
Capps	4.41	Pocket	4	9
Crestwood	2.00	Pocket	4	7
Crossing at Fossil Creek	4.02	Pocket	5	8
Dabney	3.45	Pocket	1	6
Daggett	3.40	Pocket	4	9
Delga	4.06	Pocket	4	8
Eagle Mountain Ranch	4.32	Pocket	2	7
Eastbrook	3.20	Pocket	3	5
Eastern Hills	3.00	Pocket	4	4
Englewood	1.06	Pocket	4	5
Fairfax	4.00	Pocket	4	8
Gid Hooper	2.58	Pocket	4	8
Harrold	2.30	Pocket	4	9
Linwood-Jesse D. Sandoval	4.00	Pocket	4	9
Little People	2.90	Pocket	1	6
Lost Creek Ranch	4.20	Pocket	5	7
Malaga	2.00	Pocket	2	7
Meadow Creek	4.52	Pocket	1	8
Meadowood	1.75	Pocket	4	8
Monticello	4.24	Pocket	4	7
Morningside Middle School	2.41	Pocket	4	8
Morris Berney	4.50	Pocket	4	3
Newby	2.75	Pocket	4	9

Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Normandy Place	1.50	Pocket	4	8
Plover Circle	4.00	Pocket	4	7
River Trails III	4.46	Pocket	3	5
Rosenthal	1.53	Pocket	1	6
Sagamore Hills	4.15	Pocket	4	5
Sandybrook	2.92	Pocket	3	5
Smith-Wilemon	3.23	Pocket	4	4
South Meadows	3.59	Pocket	1	8
Springdale	4.00	Pocket	4	4
Summerfields Chisholm	4.54	Pocket	5	4
Summerfields Northwest	4.99	Pocket	5	4
Tadlock	4.50	Pocket	4	8
Tehama Ridge	3.18	Pocket	5	7
Thorny Ridge	3.76	Pocket	4	3
Traders Oak	3.28	Pocket	4	9
Trail Lake Estates	4.58	Pocket	1	6
Van Zandt-Guinn	3.40	Pocket	4	8
West Fork Ranch	4.77	Pocket	5	2
Westwind	2.10	Pocket	4	3
Windswept Circle	3.00	Pocket	4	7
Worth Hills	1.50	Pocket	4	9
Arneson	0.44	Urban Park	4	2
Blue Bonnet Circle	1.25	Urban Park	4	9
Burk Burnett	3.03	Urban Park	4	9
Camp Worth	0.39	Urban Park	5	4
Circle	3.06	Urban Park	4	2
City Hall Plaza	2.50	Urban Park	4	9
Diamond Hill H.S.	0.10	Urban Park	4	2
Ederville	0.91	Urban Park	3	5
Elm Street	0.28	Urban Park	4	9
Fairmount	0.68	Urban Park	4	9
Federal Plaza	0.60	Urban Park	4	9
First Flight	0.61	Urban Park	4	9
General Worth Square	1.53	Urban Park	4	9
Goodman	0.14	Urban Park	4	3
Hall-Tandy Triangle	0.32	Urban Park	4	8

Table VI-1 Neighborhood Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Harvey Street	0.94	Urban Park	4	8
Haynes Memorial Triangle	0.10	Urban Park	4	9
High Crest	0.74	Urban Park	4	2
Hyde	0.01	Urban Park	4	9
Jennings-May-St. Louis	0.85	Urban Park	4	9
Littlejohn	0.83	Urban Park	4	5
Louella Bales Baker	0.96	Urban Park	4	8
Maddox	0.96	Urban Park	4	2
Mesa Verde	0.30	Urban Park	5	4
Oakhurst	0.75	Urban Park	4	9
Paddock	0.80	Urban Park	4	9
Parkwood East	0.18	Urban Park	1	6
Paz Hernandez	0.41	Urban Park	4	2
Peter Smith	0.10	Urban Park	4	9
Ryan Place Triangle	0.27	Urban Park	4	9
Terry	0.43	Urban Park	4	2
Watts	0.91	Urban Park	4	9
Wright Tarlton	0.70	Urban Park	4	7
Total Acreage =		1,509.12		

Table VI-2 Community Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
Anderson	34.59	Community	2	2
Arcadia Trail	69.08	Community	5	4
Arcadia Trail Park North	177.24	Community	5	2 & 4
Arrow S	37.80	Community	2 & 4	7
Buck Sansom	131.60	Community	4	2
Candleridge	88.03	Community	1	6
Carter	163.48	Community	4	8 & 9
Casino Beach	44.00	Community	2	7
Chadwick Farms	39.19	Community	5	7
Chisholm Trail	76.70	Community	1	6
Cobb	224.47	Community	4	8
Como Community Center Park	1.20	Community	4	3
Diamond Hill	9.88	Community	4	2
Eugene McCray Community Center Park	3.00	Community	4	5
Far Northside	3.22	Community	4	2
Fire Station Community Center	1.70	Community	4	9
Forest	120.88	Community	4	9
Glenwood	36.92	Community	4	8
Greenbriar	49.12	Community	4	9
Hallmark	25.35	Community	1	8
Handley	15.45	Community	3	5
Harmon Field	97.50	Community	4	8
Harriet Creek Ranch	32.17	Community	5	7
Heritage	112.81	Community	4	9 & 2
Heritage Addition	36.79	Community	5	4
Highland Hills	28.66	Community	1	8
Hillside	24.14	Community	4	8
Lake Como	59.14	Community	4	3 & 9
Mallard Cove	103.92	Community	3	5
Marine	12.00	Community	4	2
Marine Creek Lake	69.97	Community	2	2
Marine Creek Ranch	42.96	Community	2	2
Marion Sansom	264.00	Community	4	7
Martin Luther King	5.78	Community	4	5
Mosque Point	80.00	Community	2	7
North Park	61.52	Community	5	4

Table VI-2 Community Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
North Z-Boaz	138.30	Community	4	3
Northside	15.00	Community	4	2
Northwest Community	245.77	Community	5	7
Oakland Lake	69.00	Community	4	8
Oakmont	127.17	Community	1	3
Overton	48.68	Community	4	3
Pecan Valley	190.14	Community	1	3
Prairie Dog	39.56	Community	4	5
Quannah Parker	68.00	Community	4	4
Riverside	30.80	Community	4	9
Rockwood	50.46	Community	4	2 & 7
Rosemont	30.40	Community	4	9
Southside Community Center Park	2.00	Community	4	8
Southwest	1.80	Community	1	6
Sycamore	88.02	Community	4	8
Sylvania	29.22	Community	4	4
Thomas Place	2.76	Community	4	7
Trail Drivers	39.61	Community	4	2
Trinity	252.00	Community	4	9
Victory Forest	11.15	Community	4	9
West Park	212.20	Community	2	7
Wildwood North	124.35	Community	2	7
Worth Heights	0.58	Community	4	9
Z-Boaz South	134.38	Community	4	3
Gateway Park	635.11	Metropolitan	4	4
Total Acreage =		4,970.71		

Table VI-3 Special Use & Nature Based Parks in the Fort Worth Park System

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District
City View	31.31	Conservancy	1	3
Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge	3,632.53	Conservancy	2	7
Goat Island	6.00	Conservancy	2	7
Greer Island	20.00	Conservancy	2	7
Southridge	2.05	Conservancy	1	6
Stratford Nature Area	35.00	Conservancy	4	8
Tandy Hills Nature Center	90.25	Conservancy	4	8
Trinity Bluff	1.84	Conservancy	4	9
Coventry Hills Addition	21.55	Greenbelt	5	4
J.T. Hinkle	5.99	Greenbelt	2	7
Lasater	25.13	Greenbelt	5	2
Oakmont Linear	34.88	Greenbelt	1	3 & 6
Saunders	0.48	Greenbelt	4	2
Tehama Trails	22.84	Greenbelt	5	7
Vinyards at Heritage	44.15	Greenbelt	5	4
Botanic Garden	116.56	Special Use	4	7
Fort Worth Zoo	58.53	Special Use	4	9
Log Cabin Village	2.50	Special Use	4	9
Meadowbrook Golf Course	138.90	Special Use	4	4
Pecan Valley Golf Course	461.77	Special Use	1	3
Rockwood Golf Course	229.49	Special Use	4	2 & 7
Rolling Hills	207.29	Special Use	4	8
Sycamore Creek Golf Course	66.22	Special Use	4	8
Veterans Memorial	0.51	Special Use	4	7
Water Gardens	5.40	Special Use	4	9
Will Rogers Memorial Center Complex	32.00	Special Use	4	7
Total Acreage =		5,293.16		

For park locations refer to the park inventory maps included as part the Park Planning District inventories later in this section.

2015 City of Fort Worth Park Planning District 1

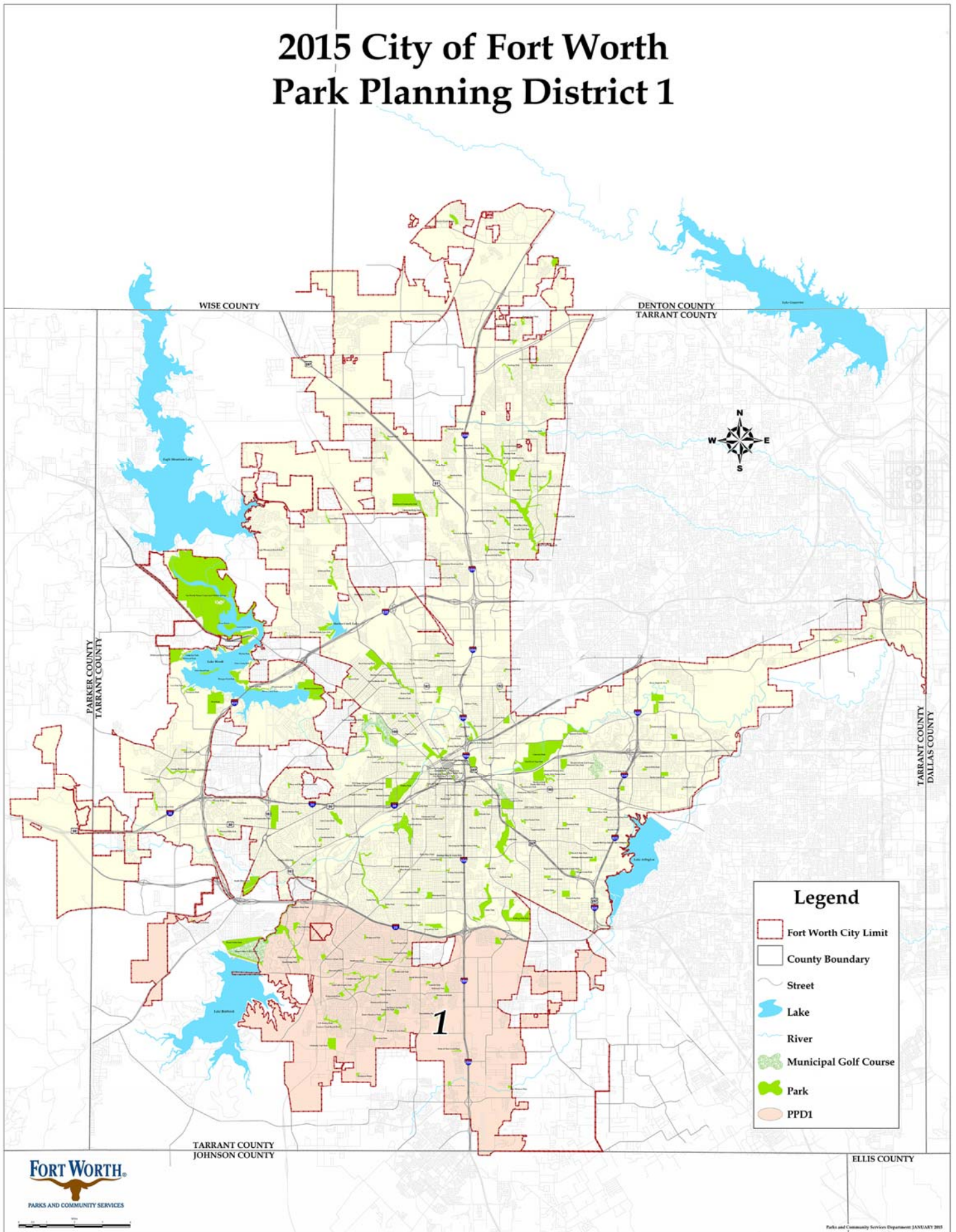


Table VI-4 Park Planning District 1 Park Inventory Listing

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
C.P. Hadley	28.22	Neighborhood	1	6	5301 Wildflower Way	76123
Camelot	5.25	Neighborhood	1	8	1517 Andante Dr	76134
Candleridge	88.03	Community	1	6	4301 French Lake Dr	76133
Chisholm Trail	76.70	Community	1	6	4680 McPherson Blvd	76123
City View	31.31	Conservancy	1	3	7900 Oakmont Blvd	76132
Creekside	16.23	Neighborhood	1	6	3100 Roddy Dr	76123
Dabney	3.45	Pocket	1	6	7501 Whirlwind Dr	76133
Deer Creek	11.99	Neighborhood	1	6	11800 Hemphill St	76036
Deer Meadow	8.50	Neighborhood	1	6	11600 Oak Grove Rd South	76028
Fox Run	9.79	Neighborhood	1	6	8777 Fox Meadow Way	76123
Hallmark	25.35	Community	1	8	820 Sycamore School Rd	76134
Highland Hills	28.66	Community	1	8	1600 Glasgow Rd	76134
Hulen Meadows	23.04	Neighborhood	1	6	3600 Blue Springs Dr	76123
Kingswood	16.77	Neighborhood	1	6	7505 Trail Lake Dr	76133
Krauss Baker	18.60	Neighborhood	1	6	3517 Park Lake Dr	76133
Lincolnshire	15.38	Neighborhood	1	8	1425 Horncastle St	76134
Little People	2.90	Pocket	1	6	3431 Walton Ave	76133
Meadow Creek	4.52	Pocket	1	8	2436 Carolina Dr	76123
Meadows West	17.24	Neighborhood	1	3	6400 Bellaire Dr South	76132
Oakmont	127.17	Community	1	3	7000 Bellaire Dr South	76132
Oakmont Linear	34.88	Greenbelt	1	3 & 6	7785 Bellaire Dr South	76132
Parks of Deer Creek	8.22	Neighborhood	1	6	10200 Deer Trl	76140
Parkwood East	0.18	Urban Park	1	6	7704 Xavier Dr	76133
Patricia Leblanc	15.00	Neighborhood	1	6	6300 Granbury Cut-Off	76132
Pecan Valley	190.14	Community	1	3	6400 Pecan Valley Dr	76126
Pecan Valley Golf Course	461.77	Special Use	1	3	6400 Pecan Valley Dr	76126
Quail Ridge	7.33	Neighborhood	1	6	7451 Dutch Branch Rd	76132
Rosemary Ridge	6.25	Neighborhood	1	6	4350 Red Clover Ln	76036
Rosenthal	1.53	Pocket	1	6	5200 Hastings Dr	76133
South Meadows	3.59	Pocket	1	8	2300 Kelton St	76134
Southcreek	6.30	Neighborhood	1	6	6746 Westcreek Dr	76133
Southridge	2.05	Conservancy	1	6	3601 Biloxi Dr	76133
Southwest	1.80	Community	1	6	4320 Altamesa Blvd	76133
Summer Creek Ranch	6.23	Neighborhood	1	6	8501 Bentwater Ln	76123
Sundance Springs	5.39	Neighborhood	1	8	7791 Hawkwood Tr	76123
Trail Lake Estates	4.58	Pocket	1	6	7160 Trail Lake Dr	76133
Walnut Creek	5.59	Neighborhood	1	3	9847 Mullins Crossing Dr / 5244 Concho Valley Tr	76126
Wedgwood	6.66	Neighborhood	1	6	5309 Winifred Dr	76133
Westcreek	17.00	Neighborhood	1	6	6008 Jennie Dr	76133
Willowcreek	8.68	Neighborhood	1	8	1285 Sycamore School Rd	76134
Woodmont	<u>15.00</u>	Neighborhood	1	6	2300 Woodmont Trl	76133
Total Acreage = 1,367.26						

Park Planning District 1 (PPD 1)

Boundary Description

PPD 1 is bounded on the north by IH-20, on the south and east by the City of Fort Worth city limits and on the west by Farm to Market Road 287; however, there are areas that extend further westward.

Demographic Information

Significant growth is expected in PPD 1 over the next 10 years. There is currently an abundant acreage of undeveloped land in this southwestern area of the City.

PPD 1	Percent Increase	Population Projection
2000 Population	-	125,279
2010 Population	5.91%	132,688
2015 Population	8.33%	143,749
2025 Population	29.78%	186,571

General Description of the Park System

PPD 1 is a collection of relatively new neighborhoods. The majority of the existing neighborhoods have been built since the seventies. Neighborhood and Community Based Parks are evenly distributed throughout the district and offer the opportunity to build connections between parks. Significant growth is expected in this PPD over the next five to ten years. There is currently an abundant acreage of undeveloped land in the eastern portion of this PPD.

Summary of Facilities in PPD 1

There are currently thirty (30) Neighborhood Based Parks, seven (7) Community Based Parks, two (2) Conservancy, one (1) Greenbelt, and one (1) Special Use Park in PPD 1. The average park size in this PPD is approximately 33 acres.

Community Centers

PPD 1 is served by three community centers, the Southwest Community Center, located in Southwest Park, Highland Hills Community Center, located in Highland Hills Park and Chisholm Trail Community Center, located in Chisholm Trail Park. Some typical neighborhood and City-wide programs and activities offered at these facilities include sports tournaments, senior activities and cultural programs. Based on a projected growth rate of 8.33% for this PPD over the next five years, additional community center facilities and programs will be needed.

2015 City of Fort Worth Park Planning District 2

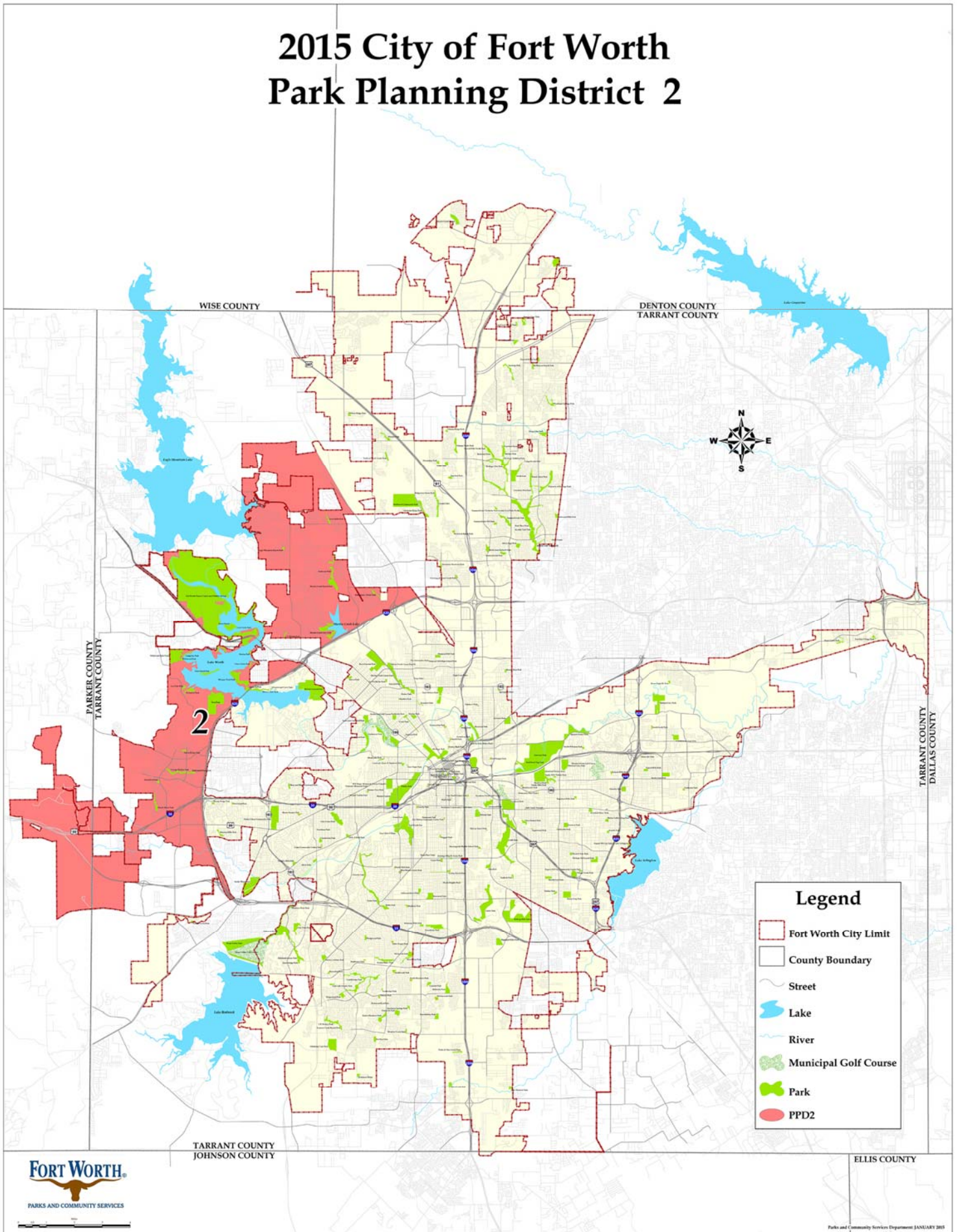


Table VI-5 Park Planning District 2 Park Inventory Listing						
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Anderson	34.59	Community	2	2	5052 Cromwell-Marine Creek Rd	76179
Arrow S	10.80	Community	2 & 4	7	7951 Cahoba Dr	76135
Camp Joy	8.23	Neighborhood	2	7	9621 Watercress Dr	76108
Casino Beach	44.00	Community	2	7	7451 Watercress Dr	76135
Chuck Silcox	20.81	Neighborhood	2	3	2809 Wakecrest Dr	76108
Eagle Mountain Ranch	4.32	Pocket	2	7	7200 Bunk House Dr	76179
Falcon Ridge	6.47	Neighborhood	2	3	498 Broadleaf Dr	76108
Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge	3,632.53	Conservancy	2	7	9601 Fossil Ridge Rd	76135
Freemons	17.39	Neighborhood	2	7	9850 Heron Dr	76108
George Markos	29.69	Neighborhood	2	3	400 Academy Blvd	76108
Goat Island	6.00	Conservancy	2	7	8298 Malaga Dr	76135
Greer Island	20.00	Conservancy	2	7	7700 Shoreline Rd	76108
Island View	14.00	Neighborhood	2	7	8401 Watercress Dr	76135
J.T. Hinkle	5.99	Greenbelt	2	7	6521 Shadeydell Dr	76135
Live Oak	7.85	Neighborhood	2	7	2300 Silver Creek Rd	76108
Love Circle	50.00	Neighborhood	2	7	7400 Jacksboro Hwy	76135
Malaga	2.00	Pocket	2	7	7500 Malaga Dr	76135
Marina	5.00	Neighborhood	2	7	4033 Marina Dr	76135
Marine Creek Lake	69.97	Community	2	2	4700 Huffines Blvd	76135
Marine Creek Ranch	42.96	Community	2	2	5101 Cromwell Marine Creek Rd	76135
Mosque Point	80.00	Community	2	7	8375 Cahoba Dr	76135
Remington Pointe	10.56	Neighborhood	2	2	6050 Western Pass	76179
Settlement Plaza	10.40	Neighborhood	2	3	9745 Francesca Dr	76108
Sunset	10.00	Neighborhood	2	7	8855 Watercress Dr	76135
Twin Mills	10.93	Neighborhood	2	7	5100-5101 Wild Oats Dr	76179
Vinca Circle	5.19	Neighborhood	2	7	7800 Malaga Dr	76135
Vista West	5.03	Neighborhood	2	3	10510 Vista Heights Blvd	76108
West Park	212.20	Community	2	7	8787 Heron Dr	76108
Wildwood	6.00	Neighborhood	2	7	9849 Watercress Dr	76108
Wildwood North	<u>124.35</u>	Community	2	7	9900 Watercress Dr	76108
Total Acreage =	4,507.25					

Park Planning District 2 (PPD 2)

Boundary Description

PPD 2 is bounded on the north by Bonds Ranch Road, on the south by Aledo Road, on the east by West Loop 820 and on the west by the City of Fort Worth city limits.

Demographic Information

This PPD has seen exponential growth since the 2010 Census count due to relatively new subdivision development in the northern portion of the PPD. This is the fastest growing PPD population in the City.

PPD 2	Percent Increase	Population Projection
2000 Population	-	74,630
2010 Population	-24%	56,555
2015 Population	53.30%	86,703
2025 Population	57.15%	136,262

General Description of the Park System

Lake Worth is part of the City's water supply system and affords the citizens numerous opportunities for water based recreation activities such as boating, swimming and fishing. The concentration of park acreage around this body of water is a critical asset to the park system and the City. These parks are isolated from the population of the City by distance and the physical barrier of Loop 820. The average park size in PPD 2 is 150 acres due to the fact that the 3,633 acre Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge is located in this PPD.

Summary of Facilities in PPD 2

PPD 2 has eighteen (18) Neighborhood Based Parks, eight (8) Community Based Parks, one (1) Greenbelt and three (3) Conservancy parks.

Community Centers

There are no community centers currently located in PPD 2. As growth continues in this PPD there will be a need to identify potential locations for community centers. Suitable locations have access to major road and nearby neighborhoods and schools. Potential sites should also have adequate space and topography for supporting infrastructure such as park roads and parking.

2015 City of Fort Worth Park Planning District 3

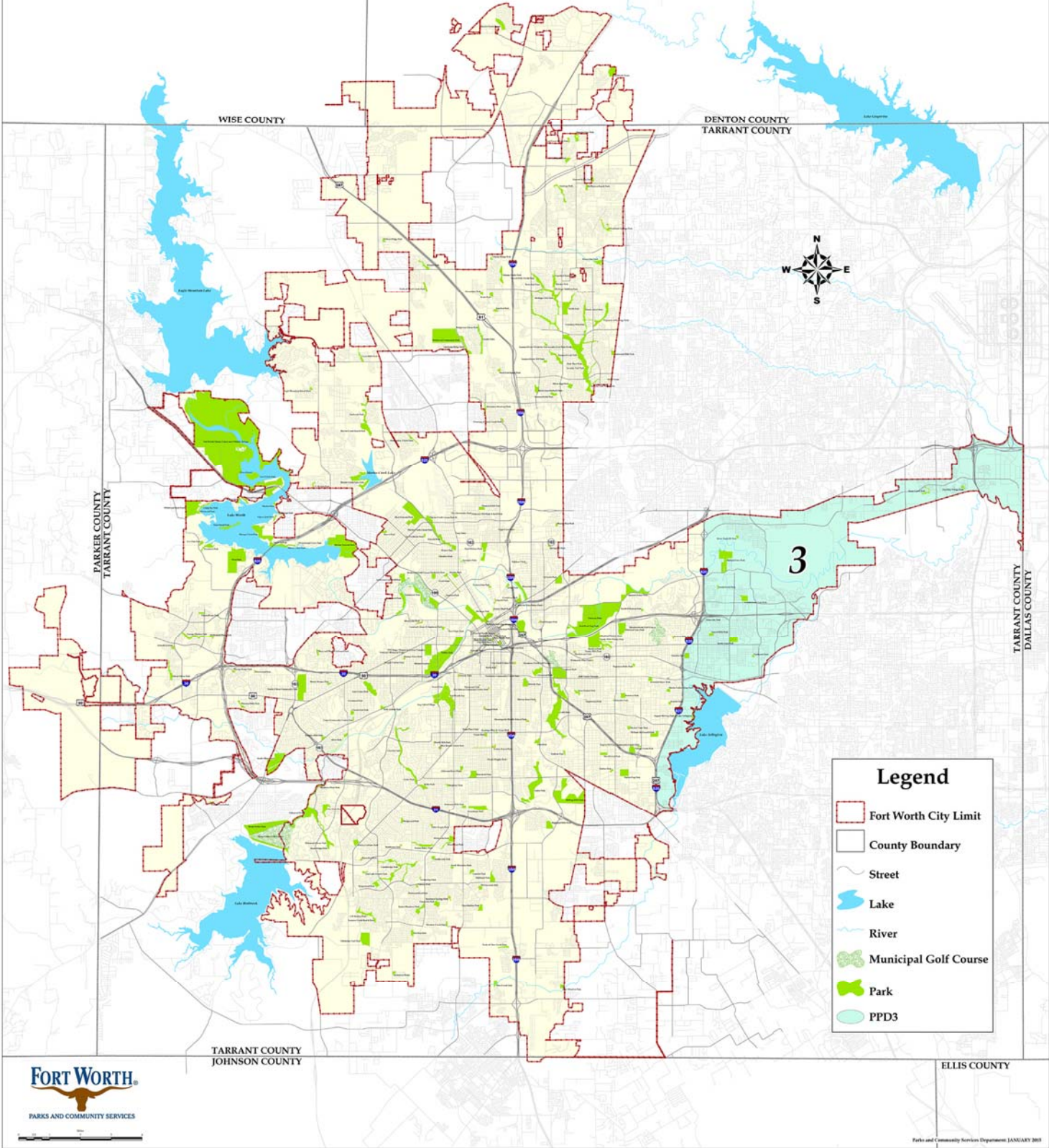


Table VI-6 Park Planning District 3 Park Inventory Listing						
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Cobblestone Trail	24.27	Neighborhood	3	5	7601 John T. White	76120
Eastbrook	3.20	Pocket	3	5	2728 Escalante Ave	76112
Ederville	0.91	Urban Park	3	5	1455 Nottingham Blvd	76112
Eugene McCray Park at Lake Arlington	6.07	Neighborhood	3	5	3449 Quail Rd	76119
Handley	15.45	Community	3	5	6201 Beaty St	76112
Mallard Cove	103.92	Community	3	5	375 Shadow Grass Ave	76120
Post Oak Village	6.00	Neighborhood	3	5	3830 Post Oak Blvd	76040
River Trails III	4.46	Pocket	3	5	8570 San Joaquin Trl	76118
Sandy Lane	28.70	Neighborhood	3	5	2001 Sandy Ln	76112
Sandybrook	2.92	Pocket	3	5	7049 Greenview Cir N	76120
Stonecreek	10.21	Neighborhood	3	5	12801 Sweet Bay Dr	76040
Sunset Hills	<u>7.54</u>	Neighborhood	3	4	7017 Ellis Rd	76112
Total Acreage = 213.65						

PARK PLANNING DISTRICT 3 (PPD 3)

Boundary Description

PPD 3 is bounded on the north by SH-121/Airport Freeway, on the south by IH-20, on the east by the City of Fort Worth city limits and on the west by East Loop 820.

Demographic Information

PPD 3 has experienced a slight decrease in population from 2000 to 2010 due to the restructuring of PPD 4; however, projections show a moderate increase from 2015 onward. This district is a combination of older neighborhoods and newly developing areas on the far east side of the district. It is likely that this moderate growth trend will continue over the next five years as the eastern portion of the City, which has a large quantity of vacant land available for development, begins to develop.

PPD 3	Percent Increase	Population Projection
2000 Population	-	58,048
2010 Population	-4.02%	55,801
2015 Population	12.40%	62,722
2025 Population	17.12%	73,463

General Description of the Park System

The dominant natural feature of PPD 3 is the West Fork of the Trinity River. The river corridor in this district provides the opportunity to link the Central City with the open space system of North Central Texas. Efforts are currently underway to continue the trail connection from the Fort Worth portion of the Trinity Trail System to the larger trail system that is currently planned to extend for 250 miles and traverse four counties and eighteen municipalities.



Artist rendering of proposed waterfront development, Trinity Lakes Development, Fort Worth

Summary of Facilities in PPD 3

PPD 3 has a reasonable distribution of park facilities and an average park size of approximately eighteen (18) acres. PPD 3 contains has ten (10) Neighborhood Based Parks and two (2) Community Based parks.

Community Centers

PPD 3 has one (1) community center, the Handley-Meadowbrook Community Center. Handley-Meadowbrook provides service to the southeastern section of the PPD. Typical services and neighborhood events held at this center include cultural, senior citizen and children's programs. As the population continues to grow to the east, additional community center facilities may be needed.

2015 City of Fort Worth Park Planning District 4

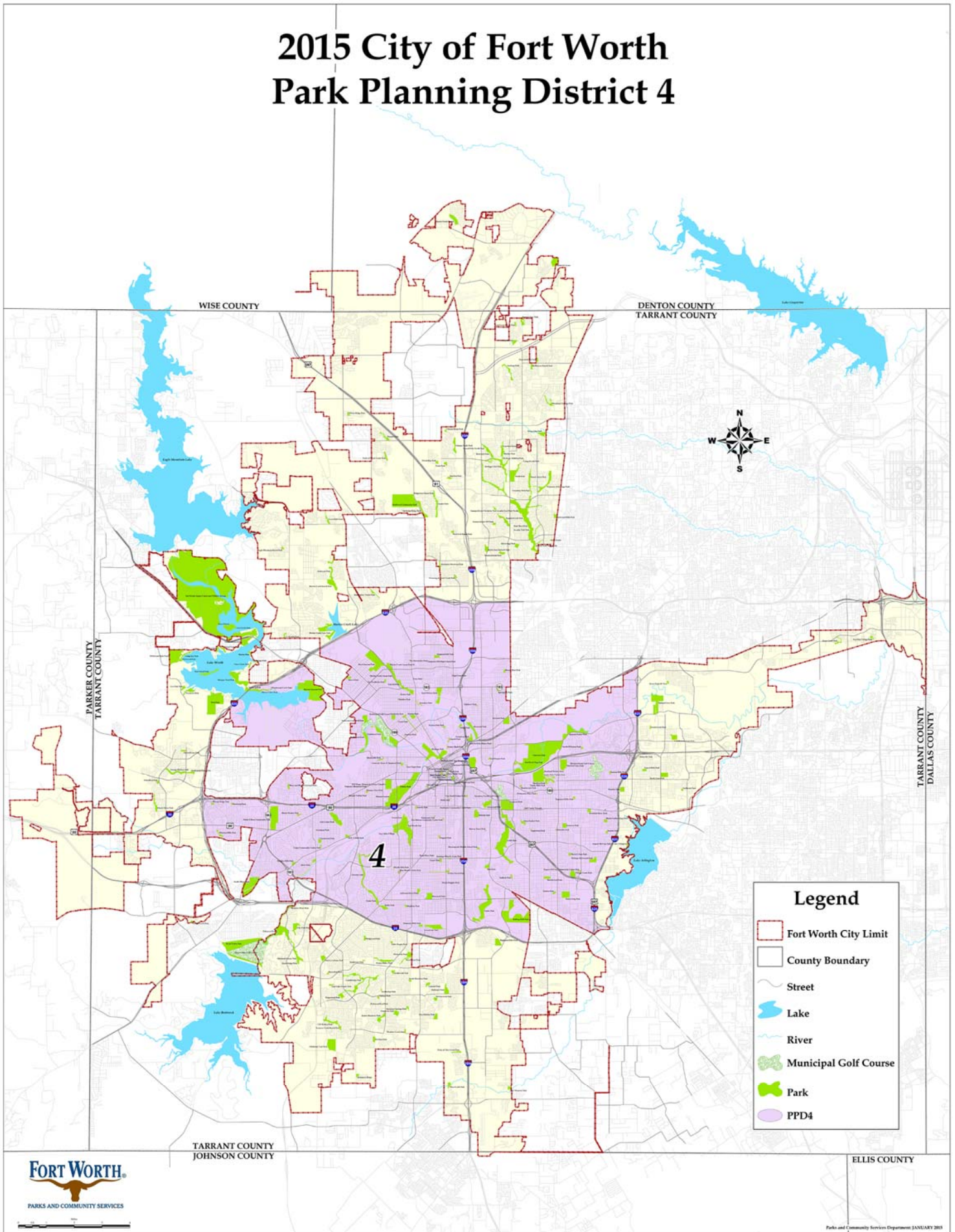


Table VI-7 Park Planning District 4 Park Inventory Listing						
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Anderson-Campbell	24.22	Neighborhood	4	2	4141 Ohio Garden Rd	76114
Arneson	0.44	Urban Park	4	2	1311 Homan Ave	76106
Arnold	3.02	Pocket	4	9	700 Samuels Ave	76102
Arrow S	27.00	Community	2 & 4	7	7951 Cahoba Dr	76135
Blue Bonnet Circle	1.25	Urban Park	4	9	3489 Bluebonnet Cir	76109
Bonnie Brae	3.70	Pocket	4	4	3213 Wesley St	76111
Botanic Garden	116.56	Special Use	4	7	2000 University Dr	76107
Buck Sansom	131.60	Community	4	2	3600 Sansom Park Dr	76106
Bunche	2.30	Pocket	4	5	5488 Ramey Ave	76119
Burk Burnett	3.03	Urban Park	4	9	501 W 7th St	76102
Capps	4.41	Pocket	4	9	907 West Berry	76110
Carter	163.48	Community	4	8 & 9	4351 Carter Park Dr	76119
Chamberlin	6.94	Neighborhood	4	3	4689 Halloran St	76107
Circle	3.06	Urban Park	4	2	600 Park St	76106
City Hall Plaza	2.50	Urban Park	4	9	1000 Throckmorton St	76102
Cobb	224.47	Community	4	8	1600-3000 Cobb Dr	76105
Como Community Center Park	1.20	Community	4	3	4900 Horne St	76107
Crestwood	2.00	Pocket	4	7	3701 Rockwood Park Dr	76114
Daggett	3.40	Pocket	4	9	2312 College Ave	76110
Delga	4.06	Pocket	4	8	1001 Nixon St	76102
Diamond Hill	9.88	Community	4	2	3709 Weber St	76106
Diamond Hill H.S.	0.10	Urban Park	4	2	1411 Maydell St	76106
Eastern Hills	3.00	Pocket	4	4	5900 Yosemite Dr	76112
Eastover	13.50	Neighborhood	4	5	4300 Ramey Ave	76105
Ed K. Collett	7.69	Neighborhood	4	3 & 9	4800 West Vickery	76107
Ellis	10.51	Neighborhood	4	8	3400 S. Riverside Dr	76119
Elm Street	0.28	Urban Park	4	9	400 Elm St	76102
Englewood	1.06	Pocket	4	5	3200 Hanger Ave	76105
Eugene McCray Community Center Park	3.00	Community	4	5	4932 Wilbarger St	76119
Fairfax	4.00	Pocket	4	8	4000 East Fairfax Ave	76119
Fairmount	0.68	Urban Park	4	9	1501 5th Ave	76104
Far Northside	3.22	Community	4	2	2950 Roosevelt Ave	76106
Federal Plaza	0.60	Urban Park	4	9	1000 Throckmorton St	76102
Fire Station Community Center	1.70	Community	4	9	1601 Lipscomb St	76110
First Flight	0.61	Urban Park	4	9	2700 Mercedes Ave	76107
Forest	120.88	Community	4	9	1500-2000 Colonial Pkwy	76110
Fort Worth Zoo	58.53	Special Use	4	9	1500-2000 Colonial Pkwy	76110

Table VI-7 Park Planning District 4 Park Inventory Listing.....continued						
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Foster	11.92	Neighborhood	4	3	3725 South Dr	76109
Gateway Park	635.11	Metropolitan	4	4	751 Beach St	76111
General Worth Square	1.53	Urban Park	4	9	916 Main St	76102
Gid Hooper	2.58	Pocket	4	8	814 Retta St	76111
Glenwood	36.92	Community	4	8	900 S. Riverside Dr	76104
Goodman	0.14	Urban Park	4	3	5413 Goodman Ave	76107
Greenbriar	49.12	Community	4	9	5200 Hemphill St	76119
Greenway	15.98	Neighborhood	4	8	2013 East Belknap St	76102
Hall-Tandy Triangle	0.32	Urban Park	4	8	2901 East Rorsedale St	76105
Harmon Field	97.50	Community	4	8	1501 Martin Luther King Frwy	76102
Harrold	2.30	Pocket	4	9	1502 Summit	76102
Harvey Street	0.94	Urban Park	4	8	1413 Harvey St	76104
Haynes Memorial Triangle	0.10	Urban Park	4	9	1701 Main St	76102
Heritage	112.81	Community	4	9 & 2	300 North Main / 600 Congress St	76102
High Crest	0.74	Urban Park	4	2	2515 Bruce St	76111
Hillside	24.14	Community	4	8	1201 East Maddox Ave	76104
Hyde	0.01	Urban Park	4	9	201 West 9th St	76102
Jefferson Davis	6.50	Neighborhood	4	9	4001 Townsend/2000 W Bolt St	76110
Jennings-May-St. Louis	0.85	Urban Park	4	9	3041 South Jennings Ave	76110
Kellis	16.30	Neighborhood	4	9	4651 Southridge Ter	76133
Lake Como	59.14	Community	4	3 & 9	3401 Lake Como Dr	76107
Lincoln	7.00	Neighborhood	4	2	2922 Lincoln Ave	76106
Linwood-Jesse D. Sandoval	4.00	Pocket	4	9	301 Wimberly St	76107
Littlejohn	0.83	Urban Park	4	5	4125 Littlejohn Ave	76105
Log Cabin Village	2.50	Special Use	4	9	1500-2000 Colonial Pkwy	76110
Louella Bales Baker	0.96	Urban Park	4	8	3101 East 1st St	76111
Maddox	0.96	Urban Park	4	2	2414 Gould Ave	76106
Marie F. Pate	5.00	Neighborhood	4	5	3751 South Edgewood Ter	76119
Marine	12.00	Community	4	2	303 NW 20th St	76106
Marine Creek Linear	48.16	Neighborhood	4	2	3106 Angle Ave	76106
Marine Creek Linear North	7.83	Neighborhood	4	2	3317 Chestnut Ave	76106
Marion Sansom	264.00	Community	4	7	2501 Roberts Cut-Off Rd	76106
Martin Luther King	5.78	Community	4	5	5565 Truman Dr	76112
Mary and Marvin Leonard	6.53	Neighborhood	4	3	6478 Genoa Rd	76127
Meadowbrook Golf Course	138.90	Special Use	4	4	1815 Jensen Rd	76112
Meadowood	1.75	Pocket	4	8	2800 Meadowbrook Dr	76103

Table VI-7 Park Planning District 4 Park Inventory Listing.....continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Monticello	4.24	Pocket	4	7	3505 Dorothy Ln North	76107
Morningside Middle School	2.41	Pocket	4	8	2751 Mississippi Ave	76104
Morris Berney	4.50	Pocket	4	3	6312 Rosemont Ave	76116
Newby	2.75	Pocket	4	9	1105 Jerome St	76104
Normandy Place	1.50	Pocket	4	8	3421 Panola Ave	76103
North Z-Boaz	138.30	Community	4	3	3200 Lackland Rd	76116
Northside	15.00	Community	4	2	1100 NW 18th St	76106
Oakhurst	0.75	Urban Park	4	9	2400 Daisy Lane	76111
Oakland Lake	69.00	Community	4	8	1645 Lake Shore Dr	76103
Overton	48.68	Community	4	3	3500 Overton Park Dr East	76109
Paddock	0.80	Urban Park	4	9	100 West Belknap St	76102
Paz Hernandez	0.41	Urban Park	4	2	3515 Ellis Ave	76106
Peter Smith	0.10	Urban Park	4	9	901 Jennings Ave	76102
Plover Circle	4.00	Pocket	4	7	7251 Cahoba Dr	76135
Prairie Dog	39.56	Community	4	5	5060 Parker Henderson Rd	76119
Quannah Parker	68.00	Community	4	4	5401 Randol Mill Rd	76103
Ridglea Hills	6.10	Neighborhood	4	3	4589 Stonedale Rd	76116
River Park	11.63	Neighborhood	4	3	3100 Bryant Irvin Rd	76116
Riverside	30.80	Community	4	9	501 Oakhurst Scenic Dr	76111
Rockwood	50.46	Community	4	2 & 7	701 North University Dr	76114
Rockwood Golf Course	229.49	Special Use	4	2 & 7	1851 Jacksboro Hwy	76114
Rodeo	5.30	Neighborhood	4	2	2605 North Houston St	76106
Rolling Hills	207.29	Special Use	4	8	2525 Joe B. Rushing Rd	76119
Rosedale Plaza	6.25	Neighborhood	4	5	5200 East Rosedale St	76105
Rosemont	30.40	Community	4	9	1400 West Seminary Dr	76119
Rosen	8.80	Neighborhood	4	2	2200 McCandless St	76106
Ryan Place Triangle	0.27	Urban Park	4	9	3001 Fifth Ave	76110
Sagamore Hills	4.15	Pocket	4	5	4719 Hampshire Blvd	76103
Saunders	0.48	Greenbelt	4	2	2401 Mule Alley	76106
Seminary Hills	6.18	Neighborhood	4	9	5101 Townsend Dr	76119
Shackleford	11.97	Neighborhood	4	8	4615 Shackleford St	76119
Smith-Wilemon	3.23	Pocket	4	4	925 Willow Ridge Rd	76112
Southside Community Center Park	2.00	Community	4	8	959 East Rosedale St	76115
Springdale	4.00	Pocket	4	4	2301 David Dr	76111
Stephens	4.00	Neighborhood	4	9	2701 West Gambrell St	76119
Stratford	15.00	Neighborhood	4	8	4057 Meadowbrook Dr	76103
Stratford Nature Area	35.00	Conservancy	4	8	3520 East Freeway	76103
Sycamore	88.02	Community	4	8	2525 East Rosedale St	76105
Sycamore Creek Golf Course	66.22	Special Use	4	8	401 Martin Luther King Frwy	76105

Table VI-7 Park Planning District 4 Park Inventory Listing.....continued						
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Sylvania	29.22	Community	4	4	3700 East Belknap St	76111
Tadlock	4.50	Pocket	4	8	4665 Eastline Dr	76119
Tandy Hills	15.00	Neighborhood	4	8	3325 View St	76103
Tandy Hills Nature Center	90.25	Conservancy	4	8	3325 View St	76103
Terry	0.43	Urban Park	4	2	3104 North Terry St	76106
Thomas Place	2.76	Community	4	7	4201 Lafayette Ave	76107
Thorny Ridge	3.76	Pocket	4	3	9036 North Normandale St	76116
Titus Paulsel	10.00	Neighborhood	4	5	2000 Binkley St	76105
Traders Oak	3.28	Pocket	4	9	1206 Samuels Ave	76102
Trail Drivers	39.61	Community	4	2	1700 NE 28th St	76106
Trinity	252.00	Community	4	9	2401 University Dr	76107
Trinity Bluff	1.84	Conservancy	4	9	557 Samuels Ave	76102
Van Zandt-Guinn	3.40	Pocket	4	8	501 Missouri Ave	76104
Veterans Memorial	0.51	Special Use	4	7	4120 Camp Bowie Blvd	76107
Victory Forest	11.15	Community	4	9	1000 W Biddison St	76110
Village Creek	24.31	Neighborhood	4	5	4750 Wilbarger St	76119
Water Gardens	5.40	Special Use	4	9	1502 Commerce St	76102
Watts	0.91	Urban Park	4	9	700 May St	76104
Western Hills	17.89	Neighborhood	4	3	8850 Chapin Rd	76116
Westwind	2.10	Pocket	4	3	2833 Laredo Dr	76116
Will Rogers Memorial Center	32.00	Special Use	4	7	3301 West Lancaster Ave	76107
William McDonald	13.85	Neighborhood	4	5	5400 Eastland St	76119
Windswept Circle	3.00	Pocket	4	7	6925 Cahoba Dr	76135
Worth Heights	0.58	Community	4	9	3812 South Jones St	76110
Worth Hills	1.50	Pocket	4	9	3301 Benbrook Blvd	76109
Wright Tarlton	0.70	Urban Park	4	7	4725 Byers Ave	76107
Z-Boaz South	134.38	Community	4	3	5250 Old Benbrook Rd	76126
Total Acreage =	4,480.40					

PARK PLANNING DISTRICT 4 (PPD 4)

Boundary Description

Based on the creation of a Central City PPD to encompass the Central City boundary as defined in the City’s Comprehensive Plan by the City of Fort Worth Planning and Development Department, this PPD encompasses the area within Loop 820.

Demographic Information

The population in PPD 4 is projected to increase at a moderate rate of growth over the next five to ten years.

PPD 4	Percent Increase	Population Projection
2000 Population	-	239,202
2010 Population	47.53%	352,904
2015 Population	6.80%	376,908
2025 Population	8.81%	410,129

General Description of the Park System

This PPD consists of the Central Business District that continues to experience a renaissance of renewal and growth. Parks in this system provide a linkage to the open space and trail corridor of the Trinity River. This PPD also has an adequate supply of special use and urban parks that enhance small pockets of open space in the urban core. The average park size is approximately 32 acres due to the considerable acreage of the Community Based parks.

Summary of Facilities in PPD 4

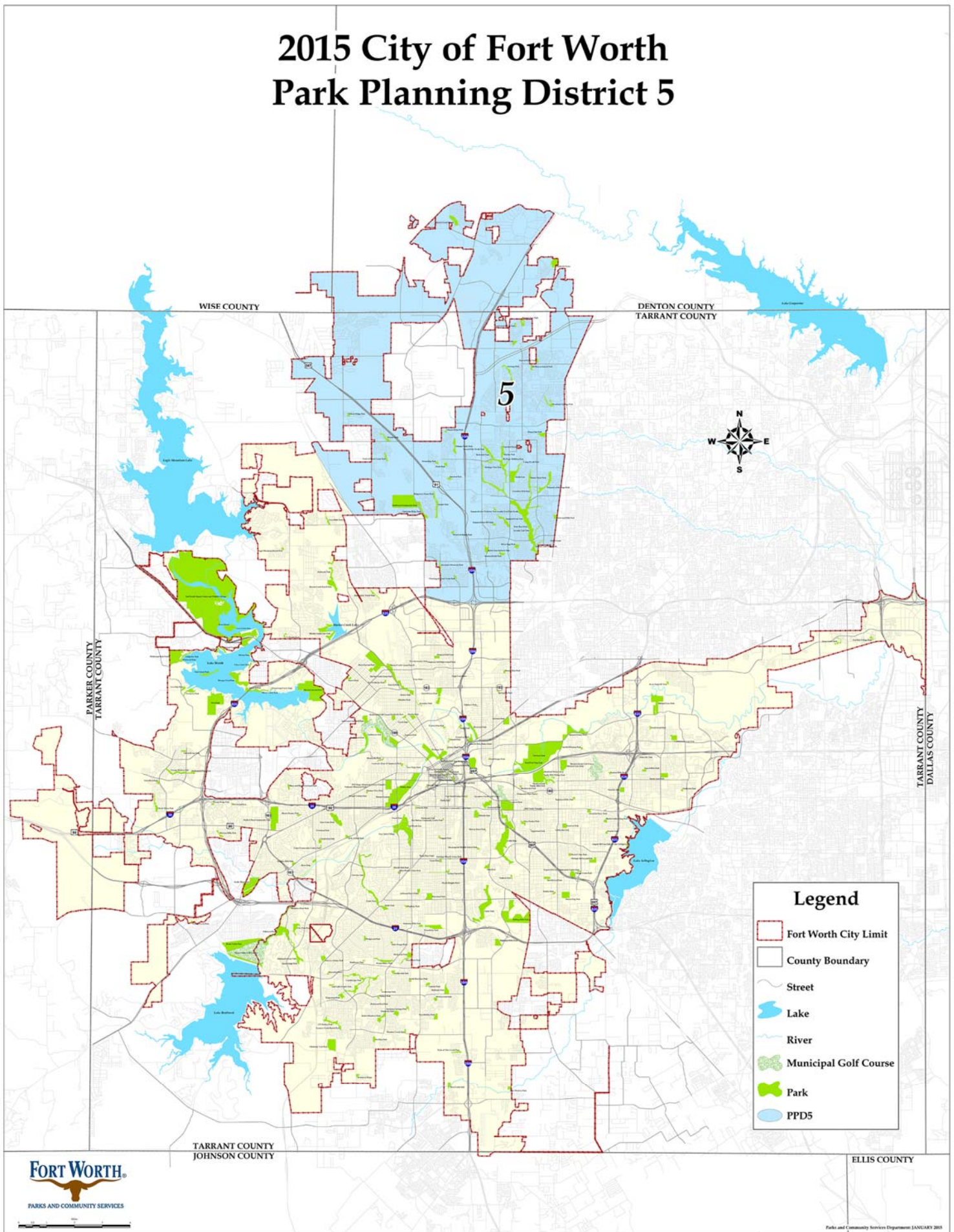
PPD 4 has eighty-seven (87) Neighborhood Based Parks, thirty-eight (38) Community Based Parks, three (3) Conservancy, one (1) Greenbelt, and ten (10) Special Use parks.

Community Centers

PPD 4 has sixteen (16) community centers that provide excellent service area coverage. These community centers provide a plethora of services as well as neighborhood and City-wide events including: structured recreational, cultural programs and fun-filled educational and sporting activities for children and adults alike. The following is a list of the sixteen community centers found in this PPD:

- Andrew “Doc” Session
- Como
- Diamond Hill
- Eugene McCray
- Fire Station
- Greenbriar
- Hillside
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- Northside
- North Tri-Ethnic
- R. D. Evans
- Riverside
- Southside
- Sycamore
- Thomas Place
- Worth Heights

2015 City of Fort Worth Park Planning District 5



PARK PLANNING DISTRICT 5 (PPD 5)

Table VI-8 Park Planning District 5 Park Inventory Listing						
Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Alexandra Meadows	7.53	Neighborhood	5	2	6521 Mark IV Pky	76131
Arcadia Trail	69.08	Community	5	4	77613 Arcadia Trl	76137
Arcadia Trail Park North	171.67	Community	5	2 and 4	8744 Arcadia Park Dr	76248
Arcadia Trail Park South	40.17	Neighborhood	5	4	4950 Basswood Blvd	76137
Barksdale	20.80	Neighborhood	5	4	9611 Barksdale Dr	76244
Camp Worth	0.39	Urban Park	5	4	4896 Bob Wills Drive	76244
Chadwick Farms	39.19	Community	5	7	15700 Cleveland-Gibbs Rd	76262
Chisholm Ridge	31.29	Neighborhood	5	2	8425 Ladina Pl	76131
Coventry Hills Addition	21.55	Greenbelt	5	4	8500 Western Meadows Dr	76137
Crawford Farms	7.00	Neighborhood	5	7	4224 Wexford Dr	76248
Crossing at Fossil Creek	4.02	Pocket	5	8	6000 Mark IV Pky	76131
Dorado	14.27	Neighborhood	5	7	415 Baverton Ln	76131
Harriet Creek Ranch	32.17	Community	5	7	16215 Cowboy Trl	76247
Harvest Ridge	6.38	Neighborhood	5	7	13025 Harvest Ridge Rd	76248
Heritage Addition	36.79	Community	5	4	3600 Blk Heritage Trace Pkwy	76248
Heritage Glen	28.84	Neighborhood	5	4	4400 Heritage Glen Dr	76248
Junction	6.20	Neighborhood	5	7	2250 Presidio Vista Dr	76177
Kingsridge	19.98	Neighborhood	5	7	5373 Camrose St	76244
Kristi Jean Burbach	14.71	Neighborhood	5	4	3529 Fossil Park Dr	76137
Lasater	25.13	Greenbelt	5	2	1500 East Harmon Rd	76131
Lost Creek Ranch	4.20	Pocket	5	7	13861 Lost Spurs Rd	76262
Lost Spurs	9.96	Neighborhood	5	7	3520 Alta Vista Rd	76262
McPherson Ranch	7.43	Neighborhood	5	7	3950 Martinsburg Dr	76248
Mesa Verde	0.30	Urban Park	5	4	7220 Mesa Verde Trl	76137
Ninnie Baird	15.55	Neighborhood	5	4	8900 Hawley Dr	76244
North Park	61.52	Community	5	4	9000 North Beach St	76248
Northwest Community Park	245.77	Community	5	7	8575 Blue Mound Rd	76131
Park Place	5.80	Neighborhood	5	4	7812 Park Trails Dr	76137
Parkwood Hills	8.64	Neighborhood	5	4	7800 Parkwood Hill Blvd	76137
Ranches East	18.52	Neighborhood	5	7	3801 Lazy River Ranch Rd	76262
Reata	8.12	Neighborhood	5	7	9489 Sills Way	76177

Table VI-8 Park Planning District 5 Park Inventory Listing ...continued

Park	Acres	Park Classification	Park Planning District	City Council District	Address	Zip Code
Ridgeview Farms	7.32	Neighborhood	5	2	8628 Prairie Dawn Dr	76131
Saratoga	21.12	Neighborhood	5	7	12633 Saratoga Springs Cir	76244
Silver Sage	10.46	Neighborhood	5	4	7017 Silver Sage Dr	76137
Sinclair	16.48	Neighborhood	5	7	9899 Sinclair St	76244
Summerbrook	27.27	Neighborhood	5	4	4315 Huckleberry Dr	76137
Summerfields	9.40	Neighborhood	5	4	6720 Spoonwood Ln	76137
Summerfields Chisholm	4.54	Pocket	5	4	3970 Malibu Sun Dr	76137
Summerfields Northwest	4.99	Pocket	5	4	7755 Buttonwood Dr	76137
Sunset Hills North	6.73	Neighborhood	5	4	3600 Sunset Hills Dr	76248
Tehama Ridge	3.18	Pocket	5	7	2137 Ravens Nest Dr	76177
Tehama Trails	22.84	Greenbelt	5	7	9906 Butte Meadows Dr	76177
Trails of Fossil Creek	10.26	Neighborhood	5	7	10451 Fossil Hollow Dr	76131
Vinyards at Heritage	44.15	Greenbelt	5	4	5280 Alta Loma Dr	76248
West Fork Ranch	4.77	Pocket	5	2	23550 Angoni Way	76177
Willow Ridge	5.31	Neighborhood	5	7	11590 Mesa Crossing Dr	76052
Woodland Springs	17.08	Neighborhood	5	7	11801 Copper Creek Dr	76248
Total Acreage =	1,198.85					

Boundary Description

PPD 5 is bounded on the north and east by the City of Fort Worth city limits, on the south by North Loop 820, on the west by Business 287/81.

Demographic Information

PPD 5 is sparsely populated but is experiencing the second fastest growth rate among the PPDs based on population projections for the next five to ten years. Recent subdivision platting activity indicates that this area of the City will continue to grow at an even faster rate.

PPD 5	Percent Increase	Population Projection
2000 Population	-	50,134
2010 Population	86.96%	143,865
2015 Population	26.78%	182,404
2025 Population	31.09%	239,123

General Description of the Park System

Public and private partnerships that have evolved as a result of the *Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy* have contributed to the establishment of the Arcadia Trail parks and an even distribution of neighborhood parks that service this rapidly developing area. The Arcadia Trail parks line the banks of Whites Branch Creek, a tributary of Big Fossil Creek, which in turn flows into the West Fork of the Trinity River. Whites Branch Creek offers the opportunity to continue to expand the open space and trail system along its banks to the north as this area continues to develop. The average park size in this PPD is approximately 26 acres.

Summary of Facilities in PPD 5

PPD 5 has seven (7) Community Based Parks, thirty-six (36) Neighborhood Based Parks and four (4) Greenbelts. Although there are no city-owned community centers located in this PPD, there is an agreement in place with the YMCA of Metropolitan Fort Worth, located at North Park, whereby both entities participated in the cost for design, construction and necessary furnishings for the facility. The agreement also stipulates that meeting space is reserved for City-sponsored public meetings/events of recognized not-for-profit civic and neighborhood associations as approved by the City. As growth continues in this PPD there will be a need for additional community center facilities.



Northwest Community Park, Fort Worth



Northwest Community Park, Fort Worth

Relationships with Other Facilities and Public Lands

Urban Forestry

City Ordinance No. 11541 gives the Parks and Community Services Department Forestry Division authority over the trees, shrubs and plants growing in the parks, street parkway as well as other City properties. City right-of-way or parkway is the land between the private property line and the curb edge. The Forestry Division uses available funds, human resources and equipment to accomplish essential tree work or to issue planting and tree work permits to citizens who wish to accomplish the work. The services conducted by the Forestry Division include:

Tree Trimming and Removal - Pruning or removal of trees on parkways or City-owned property to remove hazardous deadwood, decayed and diseased limbs and low limbs that interfere with traffic.

Tree Permits - If the Forestry Division cannot trim or remove a tree on a parkway as soon as a request is received, the citizen may obtain a permit to have the work completed. A forester will inspect the tree and write a permit that allows the citizen to have the tree work done by a qualified company at the citizen's expense.

Tree Planting - Support and encourage tree planting in the parkways by citizens. A City Forester will assist the citizen in the selection of an appropriate species of tree and issue a permit for tree planting in the parkway. The Forestry Division is actively involved in assisting groups such as neighborhood associations to conduct tree planting programs. The Forestry Division will help citizen groups coordinate, select, obtain, and mark planting sites for large numbers of trees to be planted in neighborhoods.



Photo: Citizen Foresters and Melinda Adams, City of Fort Worth, measure to determine the proper depth of the planting hole. Citizen Foresters planted 21 trees in Fort Worth's Kingswood Park which was previously treeless.

Based on the efforts of the Forestry Division and numerous volunteers, Fort Worth has been recognized as a Tree City USA City for the last thirty- five years. The urban forest contributes to the quality of life in the City of Fort Worth and the impact of the urban forest is not limited to City parks. In essence, the definition of parkway means that every street in the City should be park like through the planting efforts of the Department and citizens.

Agreements with Area Independent School Districts

The Department has maintained a long and fruitful relationship with area Independent School Districts (ISDs). Agreements between the department and several FWISD schools exist for a number of City park sites, facilities and amenities. The Department continues to work closely with FWISD and has also initiated agreements for park use with the Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD, Northwest ISD and the Keller ISD for provision of park facilities. Examples of partnerships with ISDs are listed below:

- In 2003, the City entered into a joint use agreement with the Northwest Independent School District for use of the district's state of the art practice and competition recreational facilities including amenities not normally associated with typical recreational facilities such as competition gymnasiums, weight rooms, tennis courts, auditorium and office space.
- Daggett Park includes a play field that the City leases and a parking lot that was built by the Department.
- At Eastern Hills High School there were four tennis courts and a play area constructed by the Department. The four tennis courts are maintained by the Department while the play area is maintained by FWISD.
- In conjunction with the continued development of Rolling Hills Park, the Department entered into an agreement with the FWISD to build eight tennis courts for O.D. Wyatt High School that is maintained by the school district. In addition, on leased land from the FWISD, the Department constructed two combination ball fields and a 50 car parking lot.
- At Leonard Middle School and the adjoining Western Hills Park there are a total of four tennis courts. Two courts were built by the FWISD and two courts were constructed by the Department.
- Dunbar High School and Bunche Park agreement includes two tennis courts, ball field and lighting. FWISD renovated four existing tennis courts. FWISD also built two additional courts on land leased by the City. The Department renovated an existing baseball field by providing lights, backstop, dugouts, concrete player sitting area, concrete bleacher pad and bleachers; FWISD provides a lease and use agreement.
- At Bruce Shulkey Elementary and adjoining Wedgewood Park the Department constructed, on park property, a joint use playground, exercise track and two concrete tennis courts. FWISD provided assistance in the design of the playground and exercise track.
- At Western Hills Elementary – Westwind Park the Department constructed a multi-purpose concrete play slab on land leased by the FWISD. In addition, the Department upgraded existing backstops and provided ground improvements.

- On land leased from the FWISD the Department constructed a neighborhood playground and park at Meadowood Park which is maintained by the Department.
- At Thomas Place, on leased land from the FWISD, the Department constructed a park on the land south and east of the building. The Department provides maintenance for all of the grounds.
- The conversion of Seminary Hills Park Site to an Elementary School/Park Site was possible through the use agreement of 6.18 acres of land.
- Improvement of three soccer fields at the Wilkerson-Greines Athletic Complex Is operated as part of the City's Park and Recreation Program.
- The Department has partnered with Imagination Celebration of Fort Worth to provide school field trips for various FWISD schools to experience the city's Log Cabin Village.
- Eastern Hills Storm Water Management Facility operates under the shared responsibility and cost between the FWISD and the City.
- Daggett Middle School is utilized for the operation of the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program.

Athletics

Step up to home plate at any of the ball fields in the City. In fact, whatever your sport - soccer, racquetball, rugby, flag football - you can reserve an athletic facility. Cool off on a hot Texas day in one of two Parks and Community Services Department pools or our spray ground. And keep your kids happy and busy in one of the City's affordable Youth Athletics Programs.

The Parks and Community Services Department has access to Farrington Field, at no cost, for the Summer Track Program. The FWISD, at no cost, utilizes the City's synthetic turf fields on a limited basis from February to June and their tennis teams schedule scholastic tournament competitions at the City's McLeland Tennis Center. The Department also provides weekday access for high school golf teams to use the City's golf courses for after school practice.



McLeland Tennis Center, Fort Worth

Golf Courses

The City of Fort Worth offers the golfer a quality, enjoyable, safe and comprehensive golf program through four municipally owned golf courses, promoting golf as a lifetime sport. Each course has a unique layout and is designed to challenge every level of skill. The City facilities feature individual and group lessons, tournament planning, handicapping services, and City-wide tournament opportunities for adults and juniors. Great pride is taken in providing an accessible, affordable, quality golf experience to the public and residents of Fort Worth. A junior golf program is offered by the City's partner, The First Tee of Fort Worth, located at Rockwood Golf Course. The First Tee program consists of nine core values incorporated along with learning the game of golf. The City also offers FootGolf at two locations.



FootGolf - Rockwood Golf Course, Fort Worth

Providing Human Services

Human services are vital to the health of every community. Timely delivery of an array of human services is an important component of the City of Fort Worth's vision of a future with *strong neighborhoods, a sound economy, and a safe community*. The City of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, the State of Texas, secular non-profits, faith-based non-profits and for-profit providers have a strong history of community initiative and collaboration in the delivery of human services in Fort Worth. Umbrella organizations such as United Way, Area Agency on Aging, Catholic Charities, Tarrant County Youth Collaboration and Mental Health and Mental Retardation of Tarrant County are especially important to ensure efficient delivery of services through program and project funding, providing information and referral, and soliciting and leveraging funds.

Family Support

Family support can include child care, programs on parenting skills, self-support training, personal and family counseling, adoption, support for neighborhood associations and initiatives to help build communities, immigration assistance and job training and placement. Some agencies providing these services are the American Red Cross, Catholic Charities, Jewish Federation, Lena Pope Home, Northside Inter-Church Agency, the Parenting Center, the Pastoral Care Center, Tarrant County Department of Human Services and many area churches.

Youth Services

Youth services are targeted toward youth at risk through circumstance or behavior. Tutoring, pregnancy prevention, sport and recreation, and self-esteem programs are a sample of the range

of youth services available. Some agencies providing these services are Fort Worth SPARC, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, Inc., Big Brothers Big Sisters, Boys and Girls Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire USA, Child Care Associates, Communities in Schools, United Community Centers, YMCA and YWCA, and Fort Worth Housing Authority.
Senior Services

Senior services are designed to serve those over sixty years of age and can include delivery of daily meals, transportation, social programs, guardianship services, advocacy for nursing home residents and respite care for Alzheimer's care-givers. Agencies providing these services include the American Red Cross, Area Agency on Aging, Guardianship Services, Mental Health and Mental Retardation of Tarrant County, Senior Citizen Services of Greater Tarrant County, Meals on Wheels, and Visiting Nurse Association of Tarrant County.

General Recreation and Community Programs

Camps

The Mobile Recreation Summer Day Camp Program is offered at four Fort Worth ISD Schools. The schools provide the following at no charge: use of the schools, use of Wilkerson Greines Athletic Center for swimming, and bus transportation for all field trips.



Wilkerson Greines Activity Center Pool, Fort Worth

Educational Facilities and Services

School children receive discounted admission or tours to the Log Cabin Village, the Fort Worth Zoo, the Botanic Garden and the Nature Center and Refuge. The Department gives over sixty Arbor Day presentations each year and provides trees for planting on a limited basis throughout the year.

Relationships with Private and Non-Profit Organizations

The Department has maintained a long relationship with the philanthropic groups in the City and has added valuable resources as a direct result of these relationships. Fort Worth foundations have donated parks such as the Water Gardens, Burnett Park, Trinity East, and Carter Park.

The Botanic Garden, Log Cabin Village and the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge have support groups that provide funding for special projects, capital improvements, on-going maintenance needs, education programs and professional development.

The Department also works closely with groups such as the YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, and the Fort Worth Zoological Association in the management of facilities and administration of programs. The YMCA manages some of the pools in the system and the Zoological Association manages and maintains the Zoo. The Boys and Girls Club provides the Comin' Up Gang Intervention Program which targets at risk youth. Greenbriar Community Center has partnered with H.I.K.I.Ds (Helping Inner-city Kids in Danger) since 1995. Their mission is to provide a positive and safe place for kids to meet and learn about how to live honorable lives, receive encouragement and help with school and gain positive life skills.



Boys & Girls Clubs for Greater Fort Worth

Departmental Programs

The Department operates a variety of age specific recreation and community service programs that range from fitness and wellness to life skills. A brief listing of core programs are divided into two categories: Fitness and Wellness Programs and Unique Programs. The Community Action Partners Program Centers operated by the Community Services Division provide direct services to persons with incomes at or below 125 percent of the poverty level for utilities and energy crisis needs. City staff also provides referrals to local agencies for additional services. The Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs help fund these centers.

Fitness and Wellness Programs include life skills programs; recreation programs; community outreach/partnership programs; personal development programs including substance abuse prevention, self-esteem enhancement and counseling; cultural and social programs; and athletic leagues.

- Fitness/Wellness Programs - gymnastics, aquatics, aerobics, weight training, dance and health fairs
- Life Skills - cooking, computer software, photography, nutrition, income tax preparation classes, NJTL (National Junior Tennis and Learning), etiquette classes, USTA Tennis, Junior Golf and Wood Carvers



Dance Program, City of Fort Worth Parks

- Community Outreach/Partnerships - Como After School Program, Neighborhood Advisory Councils, Police Storefront, youth sports and YMCA/YWCA
- Personal Development - substance abuse prevention, self-esteem enhancement, smoking cessation programs and counseling
- Cultural Programs - Ballet Folklorico, Black History Month, Cinco de Mayo, dance, drama and music
- Social Programs - senior lunches, special events, dominoes and dancing
- Athletic Leagues - softball, soccer, volleyball and basketball

Unique Programs include the After School/Late Night Program, Comin' Up Gang Intervention Program, HIKIDS Program, Youth Athletics Program, Community Alternative Program, Standard Based Schools, social services programs, Homework Assistance Center, health and child care services and neighborhood services. Many of the City's community centers also serve as emergency shelters and safe havens for the children of the community. Although the Department offers many unique programs, the examples presented serve to demonstrate the breadth and diversity of services provided.

Facility Meeting Space - The Department provides meeting space for Homeowners Associations (HOA), Neighborhood Advisory Councils (NACS), elections, birthday parties, and Capital Improvement Program meetings.

Section VII:
Plan Implementation and
Prioritization of Needs

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Section VII: Plan Implementation and Prioritization of Needs

Overview

The priorities and recommendations identified in this section are derived from public input, the facility inventory and level of service standards established in this Master Plan. Further, recognizing that priorities in one area of the City may not completely align with that of another, the Park Facility Priorities are listed by Park Planning District (PPD). This section identifies the land based park needs, park facility priorities and a listing of funded projects in the 5-year work plan for each PPD. Additionally, as there appears to be consensus throughout the City that hike and bike trails are a high priority, preparation of a city-wide trails master plan should be given consideration.

Regarding land based park needs, historically, Park Planning District 4, the Central City area has the oldest and greatest number of community parks. They include: Forest, Trinity, Sycamore, Harmon Field, Z. Boaz and Rockwood which have all been established in the first part of the 20th Century. A lag in the acquisition and development of community parks occurred in the areas of the City outside of loop 820 (PPDs 1, 2, 3 and 5). Similar instances of shortfalls in community park land acquisitions existed in the south and southwest areas of the city in the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's. However, during these periods community parks such as Rolling Hills, Hallmark, Greenbriar and Southwest were acquired and developed. Recently the newest community center was built on Southwest community park land now renamed Chisholm Trail Community Center which opened in March 2014.



Chisholm Trail Community Center, Fort Worth

For each of the PPD's the top ten priority rankings are noted and in each PPD section the top five priorities are listed in a table format. The tables list the current and future needs identified per population projections. The priorities listing is followed by the 5-year work plan which includes projects that are currently funded, and are scheduled to be initiated and completed within the next 5 years. While the work plan will address some of the current and projected needs, the objective for the next 5 years – years 2020-2025 – will be to address those priorities that show a deficiency.

This Master Plan is intended to serve as a guide to the future of the City of Fort Worth park system. However, like most plans, there will be unforeseen changes in conditions that will cause the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board and the Parks and Community Services Department to change or adjust recommendations with a potential reevaluation of priorities and scheduling.

Park Planning District 1 (PPD 1)

PPD 1 is bounded on the north by IH-20, on the south and east by the City of Fort Worth city limits and on the west by Farm to Market Road 287; however, there are areas that extend further westward. According to population projections supplied by the North Central Texas Council of Governments, it is expected that PPD 1 will have a population of 143,749 in 2015 and 186,571 in 2025 (for a population increase of 30% over this period).

As noted above, significant growth is expected in this PPD over the next five to ten years. Further, commercial and residential growth will be accelerated with the completion of the Chisholm Trail Parkway which opened within this area in May 2014.

Major park destinations include the Chisholm Trail Community Center (opened in 2014), Pecan Valley Golf Course, and Pecan Valley Community Park. Other recreational facilities include Lake Benbrook which is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Trinity Trails which are managed by the Parks and Community Services Department and the Tarrant Regional Water District.

PPD 1: Park Land Needs

The standard for Neighborhood Based Parks as defined in Section V is 2.50 acres per 1,000 persons, whereas the standard for Community Based Parks is 3.75 acres per 1,000 persons. The table below lists the current acreage inventory of Neighborhood Based Parks and Community Based Parks, and the acreage needed per population projections of 2015 and 2025.

Table VII-1 PPD 1: Neighborhood and Community Based Park Land Needs			
	Current Inventory	2015 Need (143,749 pop.)	2025 Need (186,571 pop.)
Neighborhood Based Parks	299.40 acres	359 acres	466 acres
Community Based Parks	537.85 acres	539 acres	700 acres
TOTAL	837.26 acres	898 acres	1,166 acres

Per the established level of service for park land, PPD 1 is currently underserved for Neighborhood Based Parks and served for Community Based Parks. However, despite being served within the PPD as a whole, there may be deficiencies in Community Based Parks within certain areas of the PPD. Further, an additional 329 acres of parkland will be required by 2025 to keep pace with estimated population growth. The Parks and Community Services Department continues to look for property acquisition opportunities as population in this PPD increases.

PPD 1: Park Facility Priorities

The findings of the public input gathered through the 2013 Needs Assessment, the 2014 Public Survey and the 2014 Bond Program are used to measure the interests of the general population in each Park Planning District. This information combined with our current inventory of facilities and level of service standards defined in Section V determined the ranking of the top five priorities for this PPD as identified in the table below. Other priorities for this district include open space and natural areas, skateboard parks, tennis courts, basketball courts and picnic shelters.

Table VII-2 PPD 1: Top Five Priority Listing				
	Park Facility	Current Inventory	2015 Need	2025 Need
1	Hike/Bike/Walking Trails (miles)	14	14	19
2	Playgrounds	25	36	47
3	Athletic Fields (Soccer, Baseball, Softball)	4	14	19
4	Dog Parks	0	1	1
5	Multi-use Courts	16	29	37

PPD 1: 5-Year Work Plan

The following projects located in Park Planning District 1 are in the Department’s 5-year work plan, and include projects that are funded through the 2014 Bond Program and other funding sources. As indicated in the table above there is currently a deficiency in playgrounds and that will increase by the 2025. The current work plan includes the replacement of four playgrounds, but does not address the deficiency.

Park improvements at Oakmont Linear Park and Hallmark Park will address the top priority of hike and bike trails with internal walking trails, and may include multi-use courts pending neighborhood input.

Chisholm Trail Community Park Phase I development includes several of the facilities included in the top five listing. Specifically, these include the development of soccer fields, a regional skate park, and a large internal loop walking trail which will connect to the existing neighborhood to the north of the park.

Table VII-3 PPD 1: 5-Year Work Plan
Playgrounds
Creekside Park Playground Replacement
Lincolnshire Park Playground Replacement
Patricia LeBlanc Park Playground Replacement (Universal Playground)
Southcreek Park Playground Replacement

Table VII-3 PPD 1: 5-Year Work Plan...Continued
Park Improvements
Oakmont Linear Park Improvements
Hallmark Park Improvements
Chisholm Trail Community Park - Phase I Development
Pecan Valley Golf Course Pump Station Replacement
Deer Creek Reserve Park Development
Park Security Lighting
Hulen Meadows Park
Kingswood Park
Southcreek Park

Park Planning District 2 (PPD 2)

PPD 2 is bounded on the north by Bonds Ranch Road, on the south by Aledo Road, on the east by West Loop 820 and on the west by the City of Fort Worth city limits. According to population projections supplied by the North Central Texas Council of Governments, it is expected that PPD 2 will have a population of 86,703 in 2015 and 136,262 in 2025 (for a population increase of 57% over this period).

Major park destinations in this PPD include the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge and the Marine Creek Lake Park system and trail (in partnership with Tarrant Regional Water District). Additionally, several neighborhood parks and community parks surround Lake Worth giving public access to the lake for water based recreation.

Walsh Ranch is a large scale planned development in this PPD. According the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce newsletter (*Chamber letter*, January 24, 2013) this development will include 50,000 homes, several schools and trails. Further, it is expected that development of Walsh Ranch will spur additional development in this area of the City and contribute to significant growth. Other planning efforts in PPD 5 include the Lake Worth Vision Plan (2011) which identifies recreational opportunities, open space opportunities and water quality protection strategies.

PPD 2: Park Land Needs

The standard for Neighborhood Based Parks as defined in Section V is 2.50 acres per 1,000 persons, whereas the standard for Community Based Parks is 3.75 acres per 1,000 persons. The table below lists the current acreage inventory of Neighborhood Based Parks and Community Based Parks, and the acreage needed per population projections of 2015 and 2025.

Table VII-4 PPD 2: Neighborhood and Community Based Park Land Needs			
	Current Inventory	2015 Need (86,703 pop.)	2025 Need (136,262 pop.)
Neighborhood Based Parks	223.87 acres	217 acres	341 acres
Community Based Parks	618.86 acres	325 acres	511 acres
TOTAL	842.73 acres	542 acres	852 acres

Per the established level of service for park land, PPD 2 is currently served for both Neighborhood Based and Community Based Parks. However, despite being served within the PPD as a whole, there may be deficiencies in Neighborhood Based and Community Based Parks within certain areas of the PPD. Further, an additional 117 acres of Neighborhood Based parkland will be required by 2025 to keep pace with estimated population growth. The Parks and Community Services Department continues to look for property acquisition opportunities for Neighborhood Based Parks as population in this PPD increases.

PPD 2: Park Facility Priorities

The findings of the public input gathered through the 2013 Needs Assessment, the 2014 Public Survey and the 2014 Bond Program are used to measure the interests of the general population in each Park Planning District. This information combined with our current inventory of facilities and level of service standards defined in Section V determined the ranking of the top five priorities for PPD 2 as identified in the table below. Other priorities for this district include open space and natural areas, skateboard parks, tennis courts, basketball courts and picnic shelters.

Table VII-5 PPD 2: Top Five Priority Listing				
	Park Facility	Current Inventory	2015 Need	2025 Need
1	Hike/Bike/Walking Trails (miles)	28	9	14
2	Playgrounds	11	22	34
3	Dog Parks	0	1	1
4	Multi-use Courts	3	17	27
5	Athletic Fields (Soccer, Baseball, Softball)	4	9	14

PPD 2: 5-Year Work Plan

The following projects located in Park Planning District 2 are included in the Department’s 5-year work plan, and include projects are funded through the 2014 Bond Program, and other funding sources. As indicated in the table above there is currently a deficiency in playgrounds and that will increase by the 2025. The current work plan includes the replacement of two playgrounds (Camp Joy and Arrow S. Parks), but does not address the deficiency. Other park improvements in the 5-year work plan include security lighting and renovation of the boardwalk and levee at the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge.

Additionally, the Department has funding to extend the Trinity Trails system where it currently terminates at Meandering Road to Arrow S. Park at Lake Worth (which spans PPD 4 and 2). As funding for design and construction becomes available this trail will extend around the perimeter of Lake Worth.

Table VII-6 PPD 2: 5-Year Work Plan
Playgrounds
Camp Joy Park Playground Replacement
Arrow S. Park Playground Replacement
Park Improvements
Nature Center Boardwalk Renovation
Nature Center Levee Reconstruction
Park Security Lighting
Anderson Park
Chuck Silcox Park
Eagle Mountain Ranch Park
Falcon Ridge Park
Twin Mills Park

Park Planning District 3 (PPD 3)

PPD 3 is bounded on the north by SH-121/Airport Freeway, on the south by IH-20, on the east by the City of Fort Worth city limits and on the west by East Loop 820. According to population projections supplied by the North Central Texas Council of Governments, it is expected that PPD 3 will have a population of 62,722 in 2015 and 73,463 in 2025 (for a population increase of 17% over this period).

This PPD includes Lake Arlington which could become a major recreational destination. Parks in this area include Eugene McCray at Lake Arlington Park which has a boat launch, playground and picnic shelters. The Lake Arlington Plan (2011) identifies recreational and open space opportunities around the lake.

Future development in PPD 3 includes the Trinity Lakes Development which east of 820 and south of Trinity Boulevard, and the Centreport Development east of Hwy 360 and south of Trinity Boulevard. Plans for the Trinity Lakes Development include mixed use and transit oriented development. The proposed development plans include trail connections between neighborhoods, parks and schools. In order to meet the need of future growth in these areas, additional parkland will be dedicated in accordance with the Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy as this development occurs.

PPD 3: Park Land Needs

The standard for Neighborhood Based Parks as defined in Section V is 2.50 acres per 1,000 persons, whereas the standard for Community Based Parks is 3.75 acres per 1,000 persons. The table below lists the current acreage inventory of Neighborhood Based Parks and Community Based Parks, and the acreage needed per population projections of 2015 and 2025.

Table VII-7 PPD 3: Neighborhood and Community Based Park Land Needs			
	Current Inventory	2015 Need (62,722 pop.)	2025 Need (73,463 pop.)
Neighborhood Based Parks	94.28 acres	157 acres	184 acres
Community Based Parks	119.37 acres	235 acres	275 acres
TOTAL	213.65 acres	392 acres	459 acres

Per the established level of service for park land, PPD 3 is currently underserved for both Neighborhood Based and Community Based Parks. Further, an additional 245 acres of parkland will be required by 2025 to keep pace with estimated population growth. The Parks and Community Services Department continues to look for property acquisition opportunities as population in this PPD increases.

PPD 3: Park Facility Priorities

The findings of the public input gathered through the 2013 Needs Assessment, the 2014 Public Survey and the 2014 Bond Program are used to measure the interests of the general population in each Park Planning District. This information combined with our current inventory of facilities and level of service standards defined in Section V determined the ranking of the top five priorities for PPD 3 as identified in the table below. Other priorities for this district include open space and natural areas, basketball courts, volleyball courts, skateboard parks and picnic shelters.

Table VII-8 PPD 3: Top Five Priority Listing				
	Park Facility	Current Inventory	2015 Need	2025 Need
1	Hike/Bike/Walking Trails (miles)	2	6	7
2	Playgrounds	10	16	18
3	Dog Parks	0	1	1
4	Multi-use Courts	5	13	15
5	Athletic Fields (Soccer, Baseball, Softball)	2	6	7

PPD 3: 5-Year Work Plan

The following projects located in Park Planning District 3 are included in the Department’s 5-year work plan, and include projects that are funded through the 2014 Bond Program and other funding sources. As indicated in the table above there is currently a deficiency in all of the top five priorities. Further, the need for these facilities will increase by the 2025 with the projected population growth.

The current work plan includes installation of a new playground at Mallard Cove Park, and the replacement of the playground at Sandy Lane Park. Other projects include the expansion of the Handley Meadowbrook Community Center, and the development of Mosier Valley Park which is recently acquired park land at the site of a historic African American school.

A major trail project in this PPD is an extension of the Trinity Trails from Quannah Parker Park to River Legacy Park in Arlington through the use of bond funds, grants and private partnerships. As funding for design and construction becomes available this trail will be extended to River Legacy Park in Arlington, and ultimately to the far eastern boundaries of the City including the Centreport Development area.

Table VII-9 PPD 3: 5-Year Work Plan
Park Erosion Repair and Control
Sandy Lane Park
Park Roads and Parking Lots
Handley Park

Table VII-9 PPD 3: 5-Year Work Plan...Continued
Community Centers
Handley-Meadowbrook Community Center Expansion
Playgrounds
Mallard Cove Park - New Playground Installation
Park Improvements
Eugene McCray Park Improvements
Mosier Valley Reserve Park - Master Plan / Phase I Development
Sandy Lane Park Redevelopment
Walks and Trails
Trinity Trails - East Fort Worth Extension

Park Planning District 4 (PPD 4)

Park Planning District 4 encompasses the area within Loop 820. This includes the greatest percentage of the overall population of Fort Worth. This PPD includes the Central Business District which has experienced substantial growth and redevelopment. More recently, this renaissance of urban renewal has extended to the near south and near west areas of the central City. According to population projections supplied by the North Central Texas Council of Governments, it is expected that PPD 4 will have a population of 376,908 in 2015 and 410,129 in 2025 (for a population increase of 9% over this period).

PPD 4 benefits from a long established park system. Parks in the central city such as Forest Park, Trinity Park, Rock Springs Park (later renamed the Fort Worth Botanic Gardens) and Cobb Park were identified in early Park Master Plans of George Kessler (1909) and Hare and Hare (1930 and 1957).

Several plans are included in the City Comprehensive Plan by reference which addresses strategies for providing open space and recreational opportunities in this PPD. These include the Downtown Fort Worth Ten Year Strategic Action Plan (2013), the Trinity Uptown Plan (2004), the Southside Medical District Strategic Plan (2003), and several urban village plans. A listing of these plans and other studies is included in an appendix to this Master Plan. The Parks and Community Services Department will work with the organizations that administer these plans to identify possible areas for open space and recreational opportunities.

PPD 4: Park Land Needs

The standard for Neighborhood Based Parks as defined in Section V is 2.50 acres per 1,000 persons, whereas the standard for Community Based Parks is 3.75 acres per 1,000 persons. The table below lists the current acreage inventory of Neighborhood Based Parks and Community Based Parks, and the acreage needed per population projections of 2015 and 2025.

Table VII-10 PPD 4: Neighborhood and Community Based Park Land Needs			
	Current Inventory	2015 Need (376,908 pop.)	2025 Need (410,129 pop.)
Neighborhood Based Parks	462.57 acres	942 acres	1,025 acres
Community Based Parks	3,032.86 acres	1,413 acres	1,538 acres
TOTAL	3,495.43 acres	2,356 acres	2,563 acres

Per the established level of service for park land, PPD 4 is currently underserved for Neighborhood Based Parks and served for Community Based Parks. However, despite being served within the PPD as a whole, there may be deficiencies in Community Based Parks within certain areas of the PPD. Further, an additional 562 acres of Neighborhood Based parkland will be required by 2025 to keep pace with estimated population growth. The Parks and Community Services Department continues to look for property acquisition opportunities as population in this PPD increases.

Urban Growth Centers as described in Section V promote higher density and mixed use development. Providing close to home parks and open space in these higher density areas is challenging given the higher cost of land as compared to less dense, outer areas of the City. For this reason the Urban Park classification was included in the Neighborhood Based Parks category. Section V describes this new park classification and possible methods for developing this type of park.

PPD 4: Park Facility Priorities

The findings of the public input gathered through the 2013 Needs Assessment, the 2014 Public Survey and the 2014 Bond Program are used to measure the interests of the general population in each Park Planning District. This information combined with our current inventory of facilities and level of service standards defined in Section V determined the ranking of the top five priorities for PPD 4 as identified in the table below. Other priorities for this district include open space and natural areas, dog parks, basketball courts, tennis courts and picnic shelters.

Table VII-11 PPD 4: Top Five Priority Listing				
	Park Facility	Current Inventory	2015 Need	2025 Need
1	Hike/Bike/Walking Trails (miles)	56	38	41
2	Playgrounds	103	94	103
3	Multi-use Courts	93	75	82
4	Regional Skateboard Parks	0	1	1
5	Athletic Fields (Soccer, Baseball, Softball)	62	38	41

PPD 4: 5-Year Work Plan

The following projects located in Park Planning District 4 are included in the Department’s 5-year work plan, and include projects are funded through the 2014 Bond Program, and other funding sources. Projects that will be initiated and completed within the next five years include erosion control and repair, replacement of park facilities including playgrounds, park road and parking lots.

Other notable projects include the replacement of the Como Community Center with a new 25,000 facility. Secondly, the Quanah Parker Park to Richland Hills TRE Station, and Trinity Trail - East Fort Worth Extension are both trail projects funded through the Transportation Enhancement funding administered by TxDOT.

Table VII-12 PPD 4: 5-Year Work Plan
Park Erosion Repair and Control
Fort Worth Zoo Creek Drainage improvements
Foster Park (South)
Rockwood Athletic Complex Drainage Assessment
Park Roads and Parking Lots
Andrew "Doc" Sessions Community Center
Forest Park (North / Colonial Parkway)
Forest Park (South)
Gateway Park
Hillside Park
Marion Sansom Park
Martin Luther King Park
Oakland Lake Park
R.D. Evans Community Center
Sylvania Park / Riverside Community Center
Thomas Place Park / Community Center
Cobb Park - Drainage & Roadway Improvements
Carter Park Road Replacement
Athletic Field Development
Trail Drivers Park - Ballfield Lighting Replacement
Martin Luther King Park - Ballfield Lighting Replacement
Harmon Athletic Complex Expansion
Community Centers
Como Community Center
Eugene McCray Community Center Expansion

Table VII-12 PPD 4: 5-Year Work Plan...Continued

Table VII-12 PPD 4: 5-Year Work Plan...Continued
Playgrounds
Arrow S. Park Playground Replacement
Sagamore Hills Playground Replacement
Anderson Campbell Playground
Carter Park Playground Replacement
Harvey Street Park Playground Replacement
Monticello Park Playground Replacement
Northside Park Playground Replacement
Quail Ridge Park Playground Replacement
Shackleford Park-New Playground Installation
Terry Park Playground Replacement
Titus Paulsel Park Playground Replacement
Park Improvements
Jefferson Davis Park Improvements
Diamond Hill Neighborhood Skate Park
Gateway Park Improvements
Heritage Park Redevelopment
McLeland Tennis Center Renovation
Rockwood Golf Course Renovation
Rosemont Park
Trail Drivers Park
Victory Forest Park
North Z Boaz Park
Walks and Trails
Quanah Parker Park to Richland Hills TRE Station
Trinity Trails - East Fort Worth Extension
Chisholm Trail Parkway / Vickery Streetscape / Sidewalk Improvements
Delga Park Trail Connection
Lake Worth Trail - Preliminary Design Phase
Oakland Boulevard Bike Lanes and Sidewalk Infill
River Park Trailhead Improvements
West Creek Drive Trail and Bike Lane Improvements
Trinity River Trails - Clear Fork East Bank Trail Extension

Park Planning District 5 (PPD 5)

PPD 5 is bounded on the north and east by the City of Fort Worth city limits, on the south by North Loop 820, on the west by Business 287/81. According to population projections supplied by the North Central Texas Council of Governments, it is expected that PPD 5 will have a population of 182,404 in 2015 and 239,123 in 2025 (for a population increase of 31% over this period).

Major park facilities in this PPD include the Arcadia chain of parks. This park land was acquired through the Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy and was developed with Texas Parks and Wildlife grant funding and local funding. In 2011, the City of Fort acquired 245 acres for Northwest Community Park in this PPD. The first phase of development will begin construction in early 2015, and will be funded by a Texas Parks and Wildlife grant.

PPD 5: Park Land Needs

The standard for Neighborhood Based Parks as defined in Section V is 2.50 acres per 1,000 persons, whereas the standard for Community Based Parks is 3.75 acres per 1,000 persons. The table below lists the current acreage inventory of Neighborhood Based Parks and Community Based Parks, and the acreage needed per population projections of 2015 and 2025.

Table VII-13 PPD 5: Neighborhood and Community Based Park Land Needs			
	Current Inventory	2015 Need (182,404 pop.)	2025 Need (239,123 pop.)
Neighborhood Based Parks	429.00 acres	456 acres	598 acres
Community Based Parks	656.18 acres	684 acres	897 acres
TOTAL	1,085.18 acres	1,140 acres	1,495 acres

Per the established level of service for park land, PPD 5 is currently underserved for both Neighborhood Based and Community Based Parks. Further, an additional 409 acres of parkland will be required by 2025 to keep pace with estimated population growth.

PPD 5 experienced the greatest growth in population since the 2010 Update. While most of the area is sufficiently served by Neighborhood Parks acquired through the Park Dedication Policy, the PPD as a whole is slightly underserved in Neighborhood Based Parks. Further, there is a shortfall in Community Park land and the facilities which are included in these larger tracts of open space such as athletic facilities. The lag in the acquisition and development of community parks is a consistent pattern experienced in other new developing areas. Similar instances of shortfalls in community park land acquisitions existed in the south and southwest areas of the city in the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's. However, during these periods community parks such as Rolling Hills, Hallmark, Greenbriar and Chisholm Trail were acquired and developed. In 2009, the Park Dedication Policy was amended to enable the pooling of community park acquisition fees and as a result in 2011 the city acquired the 245 acre Northwest Community Park. The Parks and Community Services Department continues to look for property acquisition opportunities in PPD 5 as population in this area increases.

PPD 5: Park Facility Priorities

The findings of the public input gathered through the 2013 Needs Assessment, the 2014 Public Survey and the 2014 Bond Program are used to measure the interests of the general population in each Park Planning District. This information combined with our current inventory of facilities and level of service standards defined in Section V determined the ranking of the top five priorities for PPD 5 as identified in the table below. Other priorities for this district include open space and natural areas, basketball courts, tennis courts, skateboard parks and picnic shelters.

Table VII-14 PPD 5: Top Five Priority Listing				
	Park Facility	Current Inventory	2015 Need	2025 Need
1	Hike/Bike/Walking Trails (miles)	20	18	24
2	Playgrounds	38	46	60
3	Athletic Fields (Soccer, Baseball, Softball)	5	18	24
4	Dog Parks	0	1	1
5	Multi-use Courts	11	36	48

PPD 5: 5-Year Work Plan

The 2014 Bond Program placed a priority in the development of athletic facilities in PPD 5 allocating resources for the development of athletic fields in the recently acquired Northwest Community Park. In addition, funds were allocated for the pursuit of athletic facility partnerships in the northern sector of the city. Specifically, the projects will include a partnership with Northwest Independent School District for an athletic complex development at the Northwest High School campus, and a partnership with Hillwood Alliance Services in developing an athletic complex east of I-35.

Table VII-15 PPD 5: 5-Year Work Plan
Athletic Field Development
Northwest Community Park - Athletic Complex Development
Hillwood Alliance Services - Athletic Complex Development
Northwest High School - Athletic Complex Development
Reserve Park Development
Remington Pointe Reserve Park Development
Playgrounds
Summerbrook Park Playground Replacement
Summerfields Park Playground Replacement

Table VII-15 PPD 5: 5-Year Work Plan...Continued
Park Improvements
Coventry Hills Park Improvements
Northwest Community Park Development - Phase I
Park Security Lighting
Chadwick Farms Park
Chisholm Ridge Park
Crossing at Fossil Creek Park
Dorado Park
Junction Park
McPherson Ranch Park
Reata Park
Ridgeview Farms Park
Tehama Ridge Park
Trails of Fossil Creek Park
Willow Ridge Park

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Section VIII: Appendix

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City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Needs Assessment Study

Conducted by:
National Service Research
October 31, 2013 DRAFT



**NATIONAL
SERVICE
RESEARCH**
MARKET RESEARCH



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Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Introduction and Study Objectives

Introduction and Study Objectives

- The Needs Assessment is one of the most significant instruments in the development of a Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan for the City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department (PACSD). The findings of the Needs Assessment provide a foundation for the direction of the Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan and provide guidance for developing priorities for park facilities and future park and open space development.. National Service Research (NSR), a full service research firm, employed a two-step approach in garnering opinions of the citizens of Fort Worth. The Needs Assessment process was undertaken to meet the following objectives:
 - 1-To identify priorities of Fort Worth citizens for facility needs
 - 2-To measure the extent of use for programs and facilities offered by the department
 - 3-To measure perceived maintenance and safety of parks and facilities
 - 4-Preferences to inform residents about parks, recreation facilities and programs
 - 5-Preferences and priorities for future spending on department provided services and facilities
 - 6-Profiles of survey respondents by key demographic variables.

Research Methodology

Research Methodology

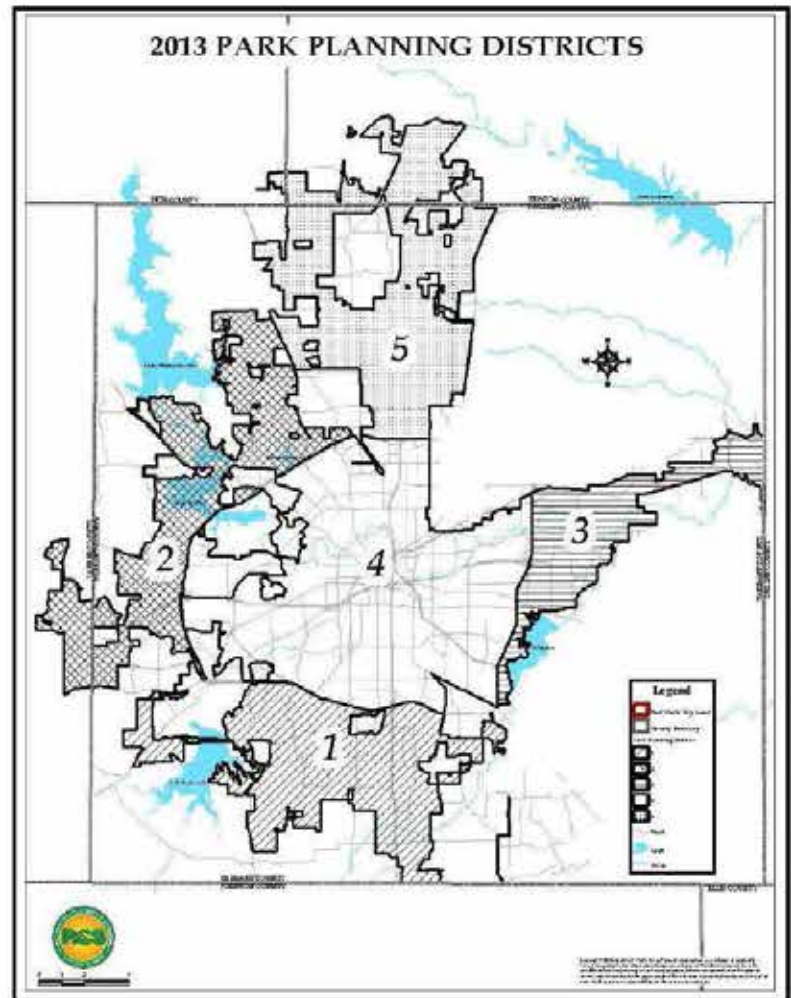
- The research process included a mailed survey instrument to 20,000 households randomly chosen within each of the eight Council Districts in direct proportion to the population within each district. The residential mail list was provided to NSR by Fort Worth PACS Department.
- The mailed survey introduction was provided in English and Spanish and gave residents with the option of completing the survey on paper or online. The online survey link (available in English and Spanish) was posted on the City's website. The City also posted the link on its Facebook page and sent the survey link to Home Owners Association groups and to its data base of e-notifications throughout the survey period. Downtown Fort Worth Inc. also posted the survey link to its Facebook page one week after the initial survey mailing date.
- The Spanish portion of the introduction also gave residents the option of completing the survey via mail or online. If residents preferred a mailed survey in Spanish, a phone number was provided so they could call and request a Spanish version of the survey to be mailed to them.
- The survey document was designed by NSR based upon goals and objectives of the PACSD. PACSD staff provided significant input to the questionnaire. The final survey was tested by NSR and approved by PACSD staff.
- The 20,000 surveys were mailed September 23, 2013. The online link (provided in English and Spanish) was active September 23 through October 20, 2013. A total of 340 mailed surveys were returned and 463 citizens completed survey (in its entirety) online. All questions were optional for residents to answer. The 803 surveys provide a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5% at a 95% confidence level.
- Citizen surveys for FWPACSD have been conducted in 1991, 1997, 2001 and 2003.

Park Planning Districts

- A representative sampling was received from all five geographic areas.

PPD	2013 Est. Population	% of Pop.	% Response*
1	132,323	18%	18%
2	55,377	7	7
3	55,879	7	6
4	352,380	48	51
5	147,800	20	18
TOTAL	743,759	100%	100%

*All Respondents N=803



Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013



Summary of Findings

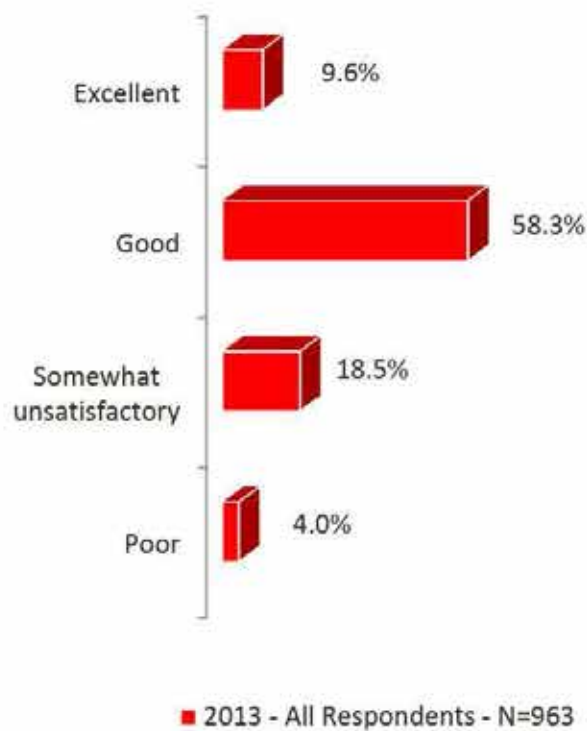
Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013



Overall Rating of Parks and Recreational Opportunities in the City of Fort Worth

Q1-Overall, how would you rate the parks and recreational opportunities in the City of Fort Worth?

- *More than half (68% compared to 64% in 2003) of respondents rated the parks and recreational opportunities in Fort Worth as excellent or good.*



Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Overall Rating of Parks and Recreational Opportunities in the City of Fort Worth by PPD

Q1-Overall, how would you rate the parks and recreational opportunities in the City of Fort Worth?

More than half of respondents in all PPD's rated the parks and recreational opportunities as excellent or good, except Area 3, where 45% rated the opportunities as excellent or good.

All Respondents N=963	Park Planning District (PPD)*					
	Total	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5
Excellent	9.6%	9.5%	14.0%	8.5%	10.6%	8.3%
Good	58.3	58.5	56.1	36.2	60.2	54.5
Somewhat unsatisfactory	18.5	18.4	15.8	27.7	16.2	18.6
Poor	4.0	2.7	3.5	17.0	2.7	4.8
No opinion	9.7	10.9	10.5	10.6	10.3	13.8

**Refer to Park Planning District Map on Page 3*

Rating of Maintenance and Upkeep of Fort Worth Parks and Recreation Facilities

Q2-How would you rate the maintenance and upkeep of Fort worth parks and recreation facilities?

- *The primary maintenance issues mentioned were;*
 - *More mowing/landscape upkeep/tree trimming*
 - *Improve trash/litter pick up, graffiti removal*
 - *Update community centers and equipment*
 - *Improve restroom upkeep*

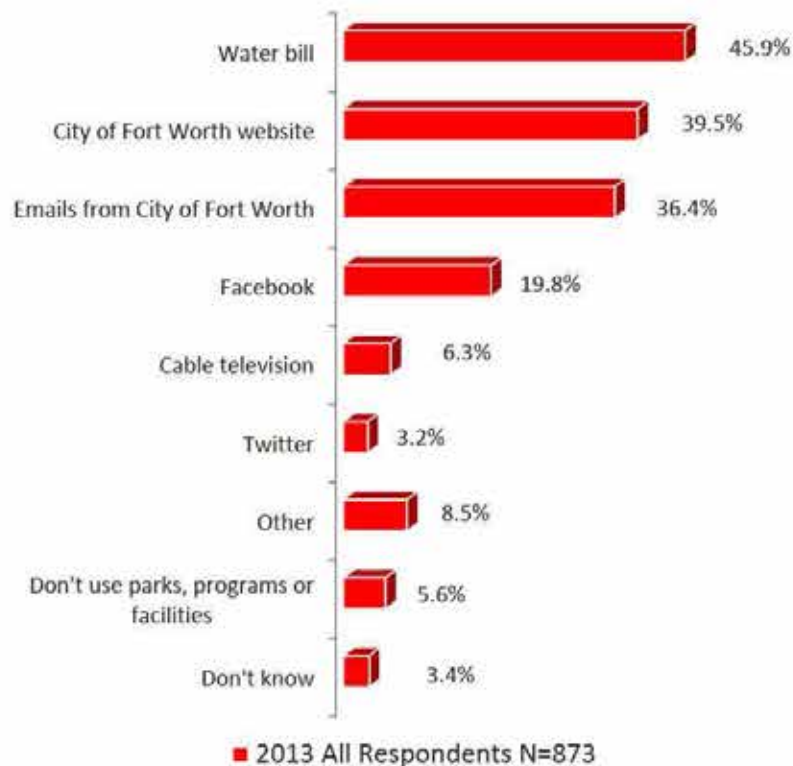
Facility	Maintenance is Adequate	More Maintenance is Needed	Less maintenance is needed
Parks (N=787)	60%	38%	2%
Athletic Facilities (N=368)	56%	41%	3%
Community Centers (N=346)	55%	42%	3%
Municipal Golf Courses (N=289)	66%	26%	8%

Ratings above exclude Don't Use / Not Aware Responses

Information Preferences

Q3a-How do you PREFER to find out about parks, recreation facilities and programs in Fort Worth?

- *A majority of respondents prefer to find out about parks, recreation facilities and programs through their water bill news and information insert, the City of Fort Worth website, email notifications from the City of Fort Worth and Fort Worth's Facebook.*

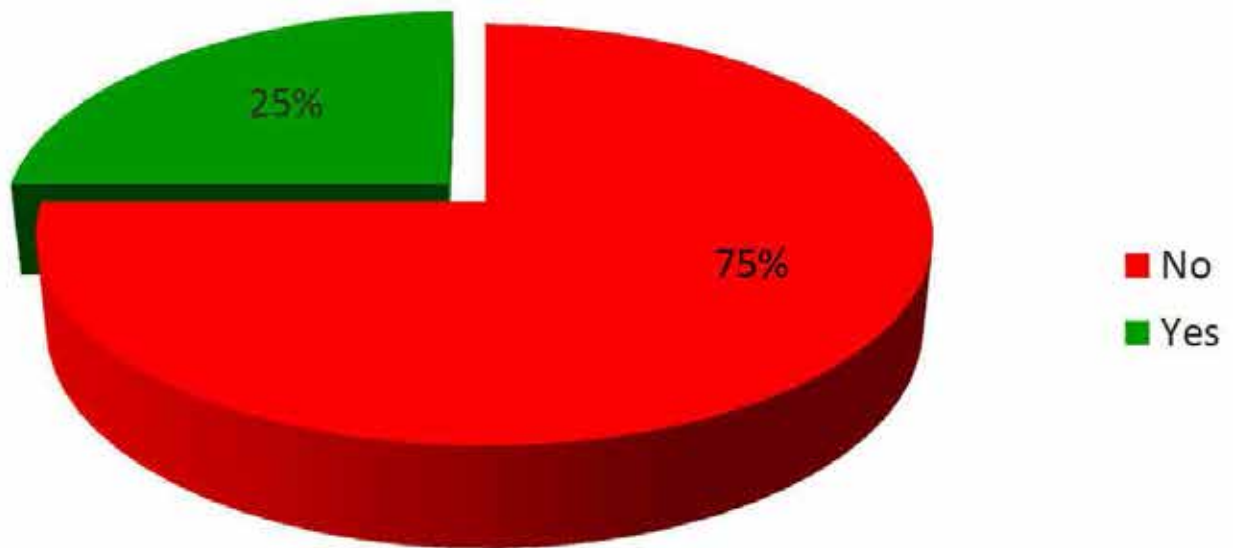


Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Facebook Awareness

Q3b-Did you know that Fort Worth Parks and Community Services can be found on Facebook?

A higher percentage of online (28%) versus mailed respondents (20%) know about Fort Worth's Facebook presence.



2013 All Respondents - N=873

Safety

Q4-Overall, how safe do you feel when visiting each of the following parks or facilities in Fort Worth?

A majority of users feel very safe or safe when utilizing parks, community centers, the Trinity Trail and various types of athletic facilities. Less than 10% reported they feel unsafe.

<i>Responses exclude Don't Use/Not Aware</i>	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe
Parks (N=777)	16.6%	51.1%	26.4%	5.9%
Community Centers (N=376)	21.3	47.4	24.7	6.6
Trinity Trail (N=627)	14.8	42.4	33.7	9.1
Athletic Facilities (ball fields, courts, etc.) (N=393)	16.5	52.2	25.7	5.5



Frequency of Use

Q5-How often do you or other household members use or visit the park facilities listed below in the City of Fort Worth?

All Respondents in all PPD's N-855	At least once a week	At least once a month	Several times per year	Once a year or less	Don't Use
Botanic Garden	1.8	6.7	36.5	43.7	11.3
Community / Athletic Centers	2.8	4.2	11.3	19.5	62.1
Disc golf courses	1.1	2.0	4.4	9.2	83.3
Dog park	2.3	5.4	9.6	12.3	70.4
Fields for organized sports	4.3	3.9	13.5	15.8	62.6
Golf courses	1.4	4.2	9.0	10.2	75.2
Hike/bike/jog trails	24.0	18.7	25.0	9.0	23.3
Log Cabin Village	0.4	1.1	6.2	34.7	57.7
Nature Center	0.9	2.6	14.6	31.1	50.8
Organized programs/classes	1.4	2.3	5.8	14.2	76.3
Outdoor basketball courts	1.9	1.8	5.1	9.2	82.0
Parks	25.7	25.5	27.5	8.0	13.3
Playgrounds	13.3	16.1	16.5	11.3	42.7
Practice fields	4.2	2.6	9.4	11.1	72.7
Swimming pools	2.1	1.5	11.7	9.4	75.3
Tennis Courts	1.5	2.1	7.8	11.1	77.4
Water Gardens	1.2	4.7	21.3	38.0	34.9
Zoo	1.4	6.2	30.6	42.8	18.9

Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Frequency of Use

Q5. Ranked by Usage – Monthly or More



All Respondents in all PPD's N-855	At least once a week	At least once a month	MONTHLY OR MORE
1 – Parks	25.7%	25.5%	51.2%
2 - Hike/bike/walk/jog trails	24.0	18.7	42.7
3 – Playgrounds	13.3	16.1	29.4
4 - Botanic Garden	1.8	6.7	8.5
5 - Fields for organized sports	4.3	3.9	8.2
6 - Dog park	2.3	5.4	7.7
7 – Zoo	1.4	6.2	7.6
8 - Water Gardens	1.2	4.7	5.9
9 - Community / Athletic Centers	2.8	4.2	7.0
10 - Practice fields	4.2	2.6	6.8
11 - Golf Courses	1.4	4.2	5.6
12 - Outdoor basketball courts	1.9	1.8	3.7
13 - Organized program/classes	1.4	2.3	3.7
14 - Swimming pools	2.1	1.5	3.6
15 - Tennis courts	1.5	2.1	3.6
16 - Nature Center	0.9	2.6	3.5
17 - Disc golf courses	1.1	2.0	3.1
18 - Log Cabin Village	0.4	1.1	1.5

Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Spending Priorities

Q6a-Currently, approximately seven cents of every dollar is dedicated to providing Parks and Community Services in the City's general fund operating budget. Would you be willing to pay more, the same or less for each item listed below?

Q6b-Indicate which THREE strategies are the MOST important to you for the PCS D to focus on within the next five years.

More than 40% of respondents are willing to pay MORE for renovation of existing parks, increased maintenance of parks and trails and land acquisition for trails and trail connections.

Q6b. Importance Rank*	All Respondents (N=847)	Pay More	Pay Same	Pay Less	Don't Know
1	Renovate existing parks and facilities	45.3%	37.1%	5.5%	12.0%
2	Acquire more land for trails and trail connections	41.4	34.5	9.4	14.6
3	Acquire more land for parks	35.8	36.7	12.3	15.2
4	Increase maintenance of parks and trails	44.3	38.5	5.1	12.2
5	Increase maintenance and operations of aquatic centers	24.3	38.1	10.5	27.0
6	Increase maintenance and operations of community centers	20.5	41.6	11.0	26.9
7	Increase supervised recreational activities and programs	22.4	39.2	11.5	26.9

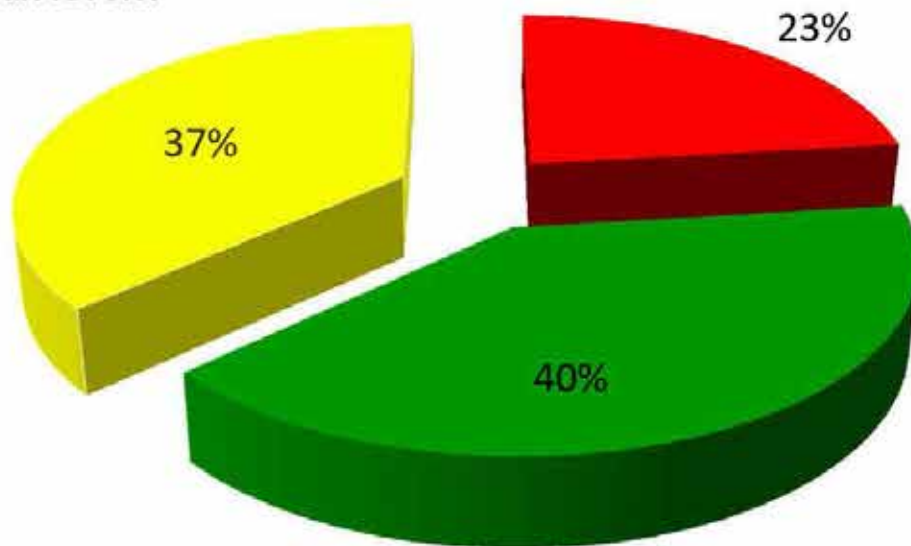
*Importance Rank - the sum of the first, second and third most important ranked facilities by respondents.

Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Should FWPACSD Develop More or Fewer Parks?

Q7-Do you think the Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department should develop more parks /facilities by increasing tax levels OR develop fewer parks/facilities and maintain current tax levels.

Almost equal numbers of respondents would prefer Fort Worth PACSD to develop more parks and increase tax levels OR develop fewer parks and maintain tax levels.



2013 All Respondents - N=873

- No opinion
- Develop more - increase tax levels
- Develop fewer - maintain tax levels

Most Needed Facilities

Q8a-Which facilities do you feel are MOST needed in Fort Worth?
(Rate each as definitely, somewhat or not needed)

Q8b-Indicate which THREE strategies are the MOST important to you for the PCS D to focus on within the next five years.

Q8b. Importance Rank*	FACILITY (All Responses N=817)	% Definitely Needed	Mean Score**
1	Hike/bike/walk/jog trails	59.1%	2.63
2	Open spaces/natural areas	51.4	2.54
3	Playgrounds	47.0	2.49
4	Aquatic Center (play features, swim lanes, etc.)	29.0	2.23
5	Benches / seating areas	38.6	2.39
6	Picnic shelters / picnic tables	41.1	2.41
7	Dog Parks	24.6	2.11
8	Off road bike trails	24.7	2.08
9	Spray grounds	17.5	1.99
10	Athletic fields (lighted)	21.5%	2.11

*Importance ranking – the sum of the first, second and third most important ranked facilities by respondents.

**Calculation of Mean Scores: Definitely needed was weighted as 3, Somewhat needed weighted as 2 and Not needed weighted as 1. Don't know and not familiar responses were excluded from mean score calculation)

Most Needed Facilities (continued)

Q-Which facilities do you feel are MOST needed in Fort Worth?
(Rate each as definitely, somewhat or not needed)

Q8b. Importance Rank*	FACILITY (All Responses N=817)	% Definitely Needed	Mean Score**
11	Amphitheater	13.2	1.84
12	Multi-use courts (tennis, basketball, etc.)	21.3	2.15
13	Ball fields (football, soccer)	20.8	2.18
14	Ball fields (baseball, softball)	20.4	2.12
15	Equestrian center	8.0	1.61
16	Tennis Courts	14.0	1.93
17	Athletic practice fields (not lighted)	14.3	1.92
18	Skateboard parks	13.7	1.80
19	Outdoor covered gym	13.1	1.73
20	Disc golf courses	6.5	1.62
21	Volleyball courts	12.0	1.87
22	Basketball courts	16.9	2.02

*Importance ranking – the sum of the first, second and third most important ranked facilities by respondents.

**Calculation of Mean Scores: Definitely needed was weighted as 3, Somewhat needed weighted as 2 and Not needed weighted as 1. Don't know and not familiar responses were excluded from mean score calculation)

Willingness to Pay a Share to Operate and Maintain Facilities



Q9-Nationally people who visit or use parks and recreation facilities and/or programs often pay a share of the cost to operate and maintain those facilities. Do you feel the USER in Fort Worth should pay ALL, SOME or NONE of the cost for the operation of each of these facilities?

A significant number of respondents are willing to pay all or some of the costs to operate and maintain these facilities

FACILITY (All Respondents N=803)	Pay All	Pay Some	Pay None	No Opinion
Adult recreation programs	20.4%	55.0%	8.2%	16.3%
Aquatic centers (pools with recreation features and swim lanes)	16.7	60.4	7.2	15.7
Athletic fields (soccer/baseball/softball)	13.2	49.4	20.2	17.2
Botanic Garden	11.5	47.9	29.9	10.7
Day camps	28.0	48.3	8.1	15.6
Golf courses	45.5	33.9	5.5	15.2
Picnic shelters	5.9	32.9	48.8	12.5
Senior programs	8.1	39.2	37.4	15.3
Tennis courts	15.7	42.1	23.3	18.9
Youth recreation programs	11.0	51.2	23.7	14.2
Zoo	24.9	57.4	7.2	10.5

Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013



Demographic Characteristics

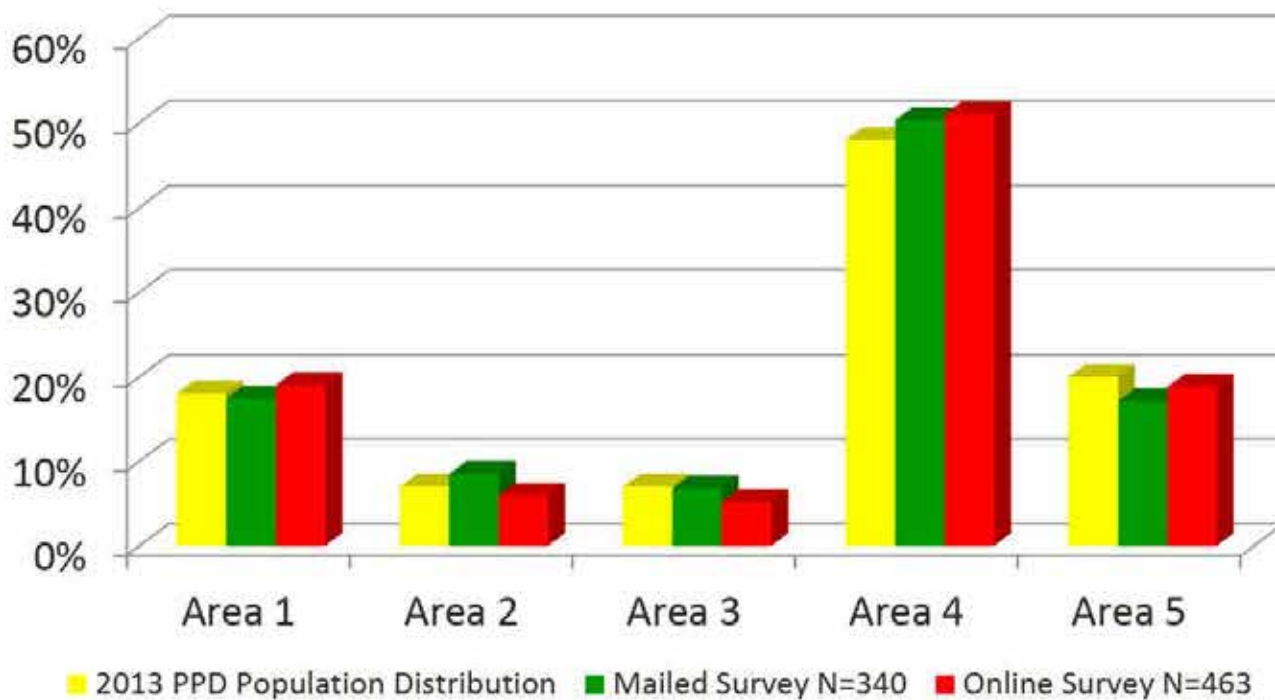
Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Demographics

Area of Residence by Park Planning District

In which geographic area of Fort Worth do you reside? (Refer to map on previous page)

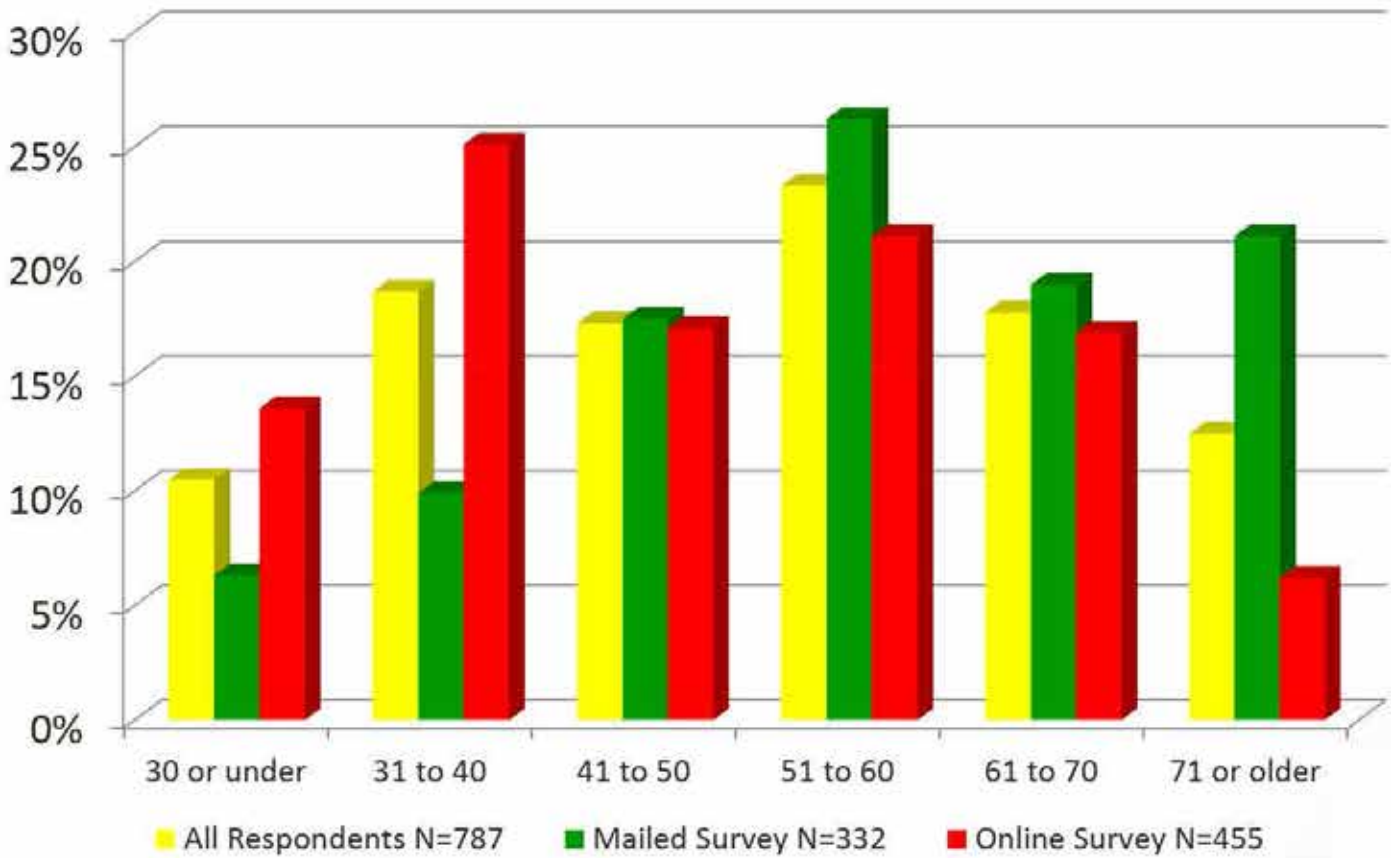
- The mailed and online survey provided a proportionate representation of the five Park Planning Districts.



Demographics

Q13-Your Age? (Represents head of household age)

- As expected, more younger respondents completed the online survey
- Mean age of online respondents was 40.9 compared to 48.5 for the mail respondents.

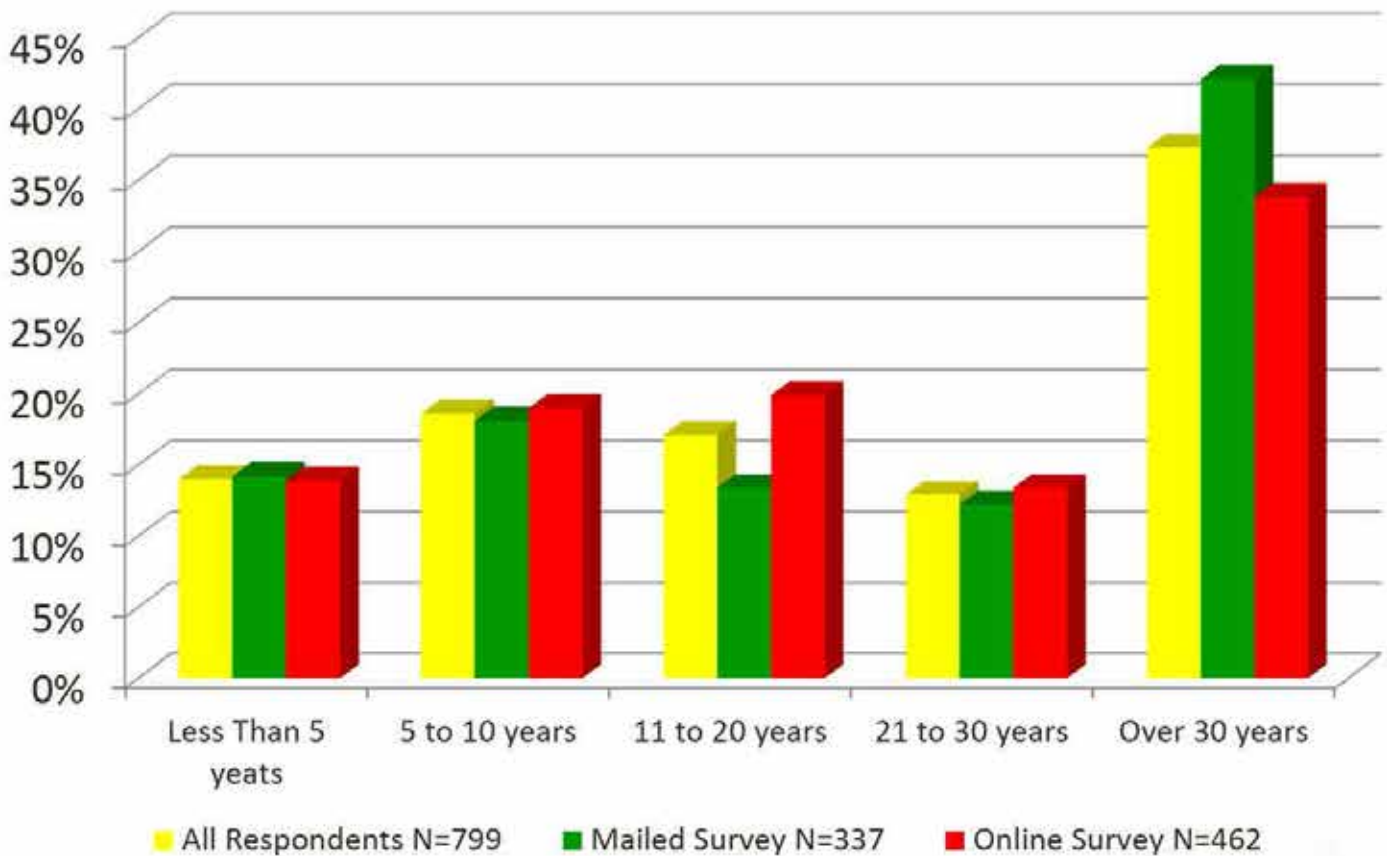


Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013



Demographics

Q-How long have you lived in the City of Fort Worth?

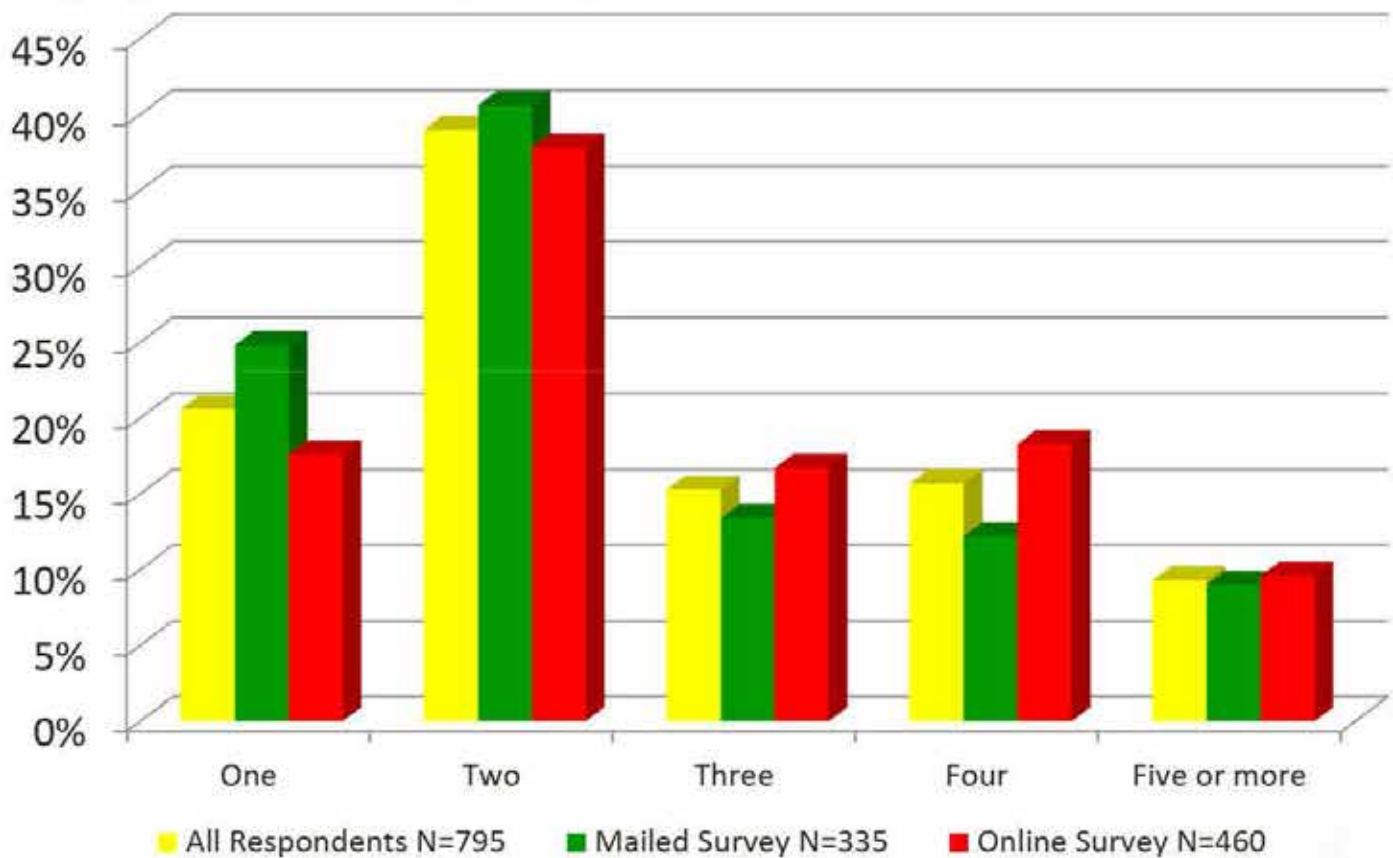


Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Demographics

Q-How many persons, including yourself, currently reside within your household?

Larger household sizes are represented in the online survey data, which is consistent with the younger mean age in this respondent group.

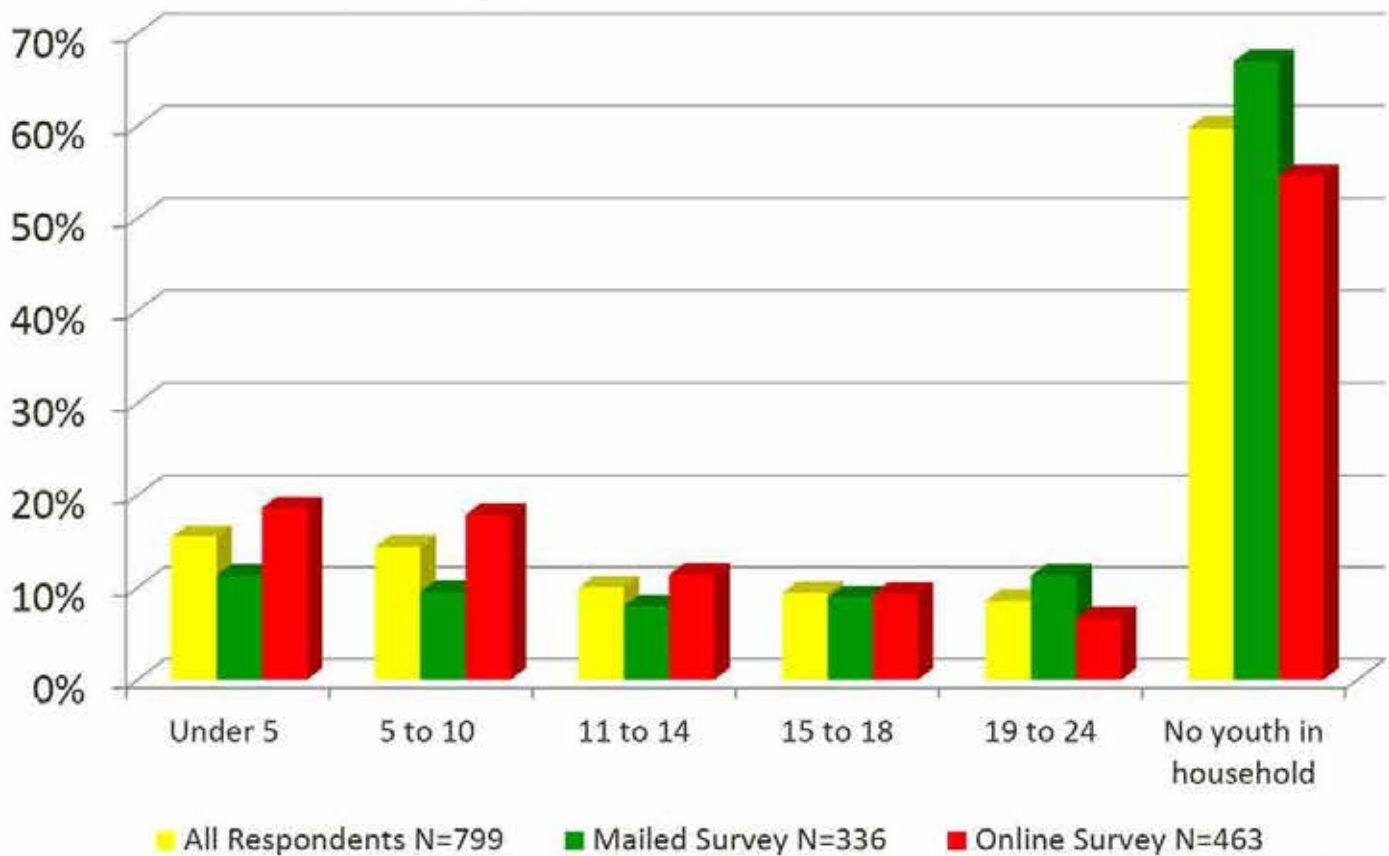


Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Demographics

Q-Which youth age groups are represented in your household?

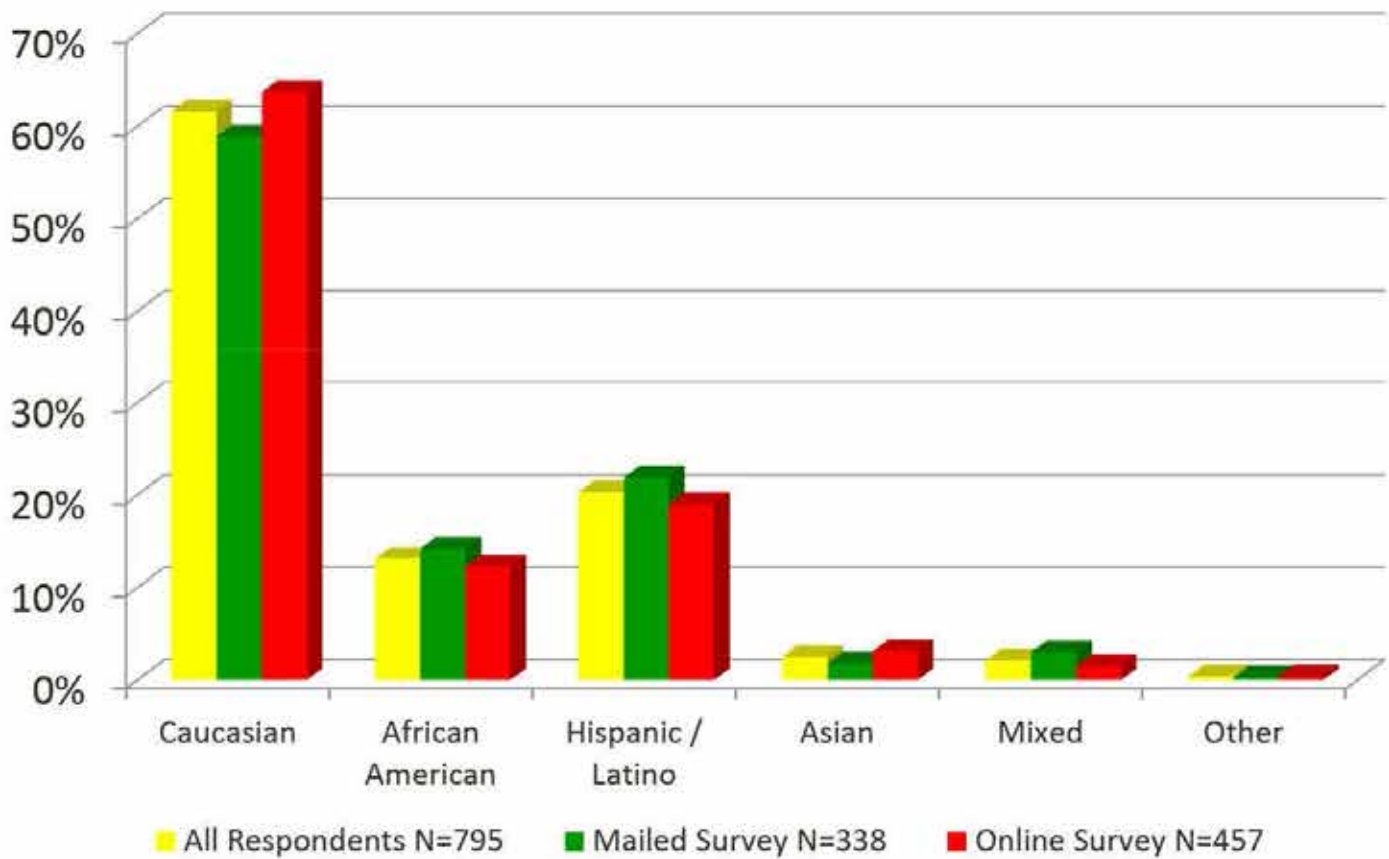
More children are represented in the online survey data, which is consistent with the younger mean age in this respondent group.



Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013

Demographics

Q-Your ethnicity?



Source: National Service Research - Mail/Online Survey of Fort Worth Residents October 2013



National Service Research Background/Contact Information

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817-326-6109-fax
e-mail: andrea@nationalserviceresearch.com
web site: www.nationalserviceresearch.com

National Service Research (NSR), founded in 1989, is a full-service quantitative and qualitative market research consulting firm and conducts market studies for the public and private sector. NSR conducts various types of consumer and business research including focus groups and surveys nationwide. NSR's owner and founder, Andrea Thomas, has over thirty years of professional market research experience.

CITY OF FORT WORTH
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Survey 2014
PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The City of Fort Worth * 4200 South Freeway, Suite 2200 * Fort Worth, Texas 76115-1499

Are you a Fort Worth resident? Yes No

What is your ZIP Code? _____

What is your gender? Female Male

What is your age range?
 Under 17 18-25 26-40 41-55 56 and older

How long have you lived in Fort Worth?
 5 years or less 6-10 years 11- 20 years 21-30 years 31 and over

How would you rate the parks and recreation opportunities in Fort Worth?
 Excellent Good Somewhat Unsatisfactory Poor

How often do you visit a park, recreation facility or an open space in Fort Worth?
 On a regular basis Not very often Did previously, but not anymore Do not use any facilities

Is there a park near your home and do you use it?
 Yes, and my household members use it
 Yes, and my household members do not use it
 No, there is not a park in my neighborhood

If a park were located within walking distance, you would:
 Be likely to use it Consider it a plus, but not use it

Do you walk or drive to a park near your home? Drive Walk

What is your favorite park, recreation facility or open space?

Why is it your favorite? _____

For community centers, would you support a pay-as-you-play system or tax rate increase?
 Pay as you play Tax increase

Do you feel safe when using a City of Fort Worth park facility? Yes No

CITY OF FORT WORTH
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Survey 2014
PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The City of Fort Worth * 4200 South Freeway, Suite 2200 * Fort Worth, Texas 76115-1499

What do you feel is the most needed park component?

Rank each component sequentially from 1 to 19, with 1 being the most important and 19 being the least. Fill in box with number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hike/bike/walk/jog trails | <input type="checkbox"/> Open spaces / natural areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Playgrounds | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Centers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benches / seating areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Picnic shelters / picnic tables |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ball fields – football / soccer | <input type="checkbox"/> Ball fields – baseball / softball |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational community centers | <input type="checkbox"/> Golf courses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public plazas | <input type="checkbox"/> Dog parks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Off-road bike trails | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-use courts, tennis and basketball |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Skateboard parks | <input type="checkbox"/> Disc golf parks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spray park / splash pads | <input type="checkbox"/> Volleyball courts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equestrian center | |

Currently, approximately seven and half cents of every General Fund dollar budgeted in the operating funds is allocated for Parks and Community Services. Would you be willing to pay more, the same or less for the following?

	More	Same	Less
Renovate existing facilities _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acquire more land for parks _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acquire more land for trails and trail connections _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acquire more land for community centers _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase maintenance of parks _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase maintenance of trails _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase maintenance of community centers _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase supervised activities/programs _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you have any additional comments?



THE CITY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Parks and Community Services Department

Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan 2014 Public Survey Summary



Introduction

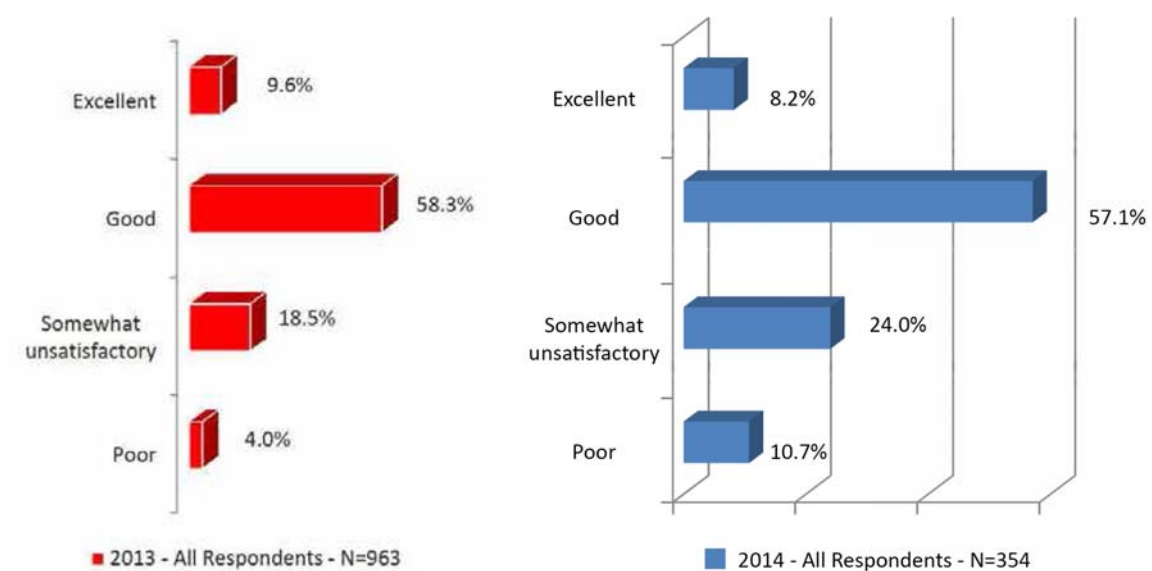
The 2014 Public Survey was conducted by the City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services (PACS) Department in October and November 2014. The survey questions were based upon the 2013 Needs Assessment Study to provide the ability to analyze current results and compare to results from the 2013 Needs Assessment Study.

The information provided documents the results of the survey and provides a comparative analyze to the 2013 Needs Assessment Study.

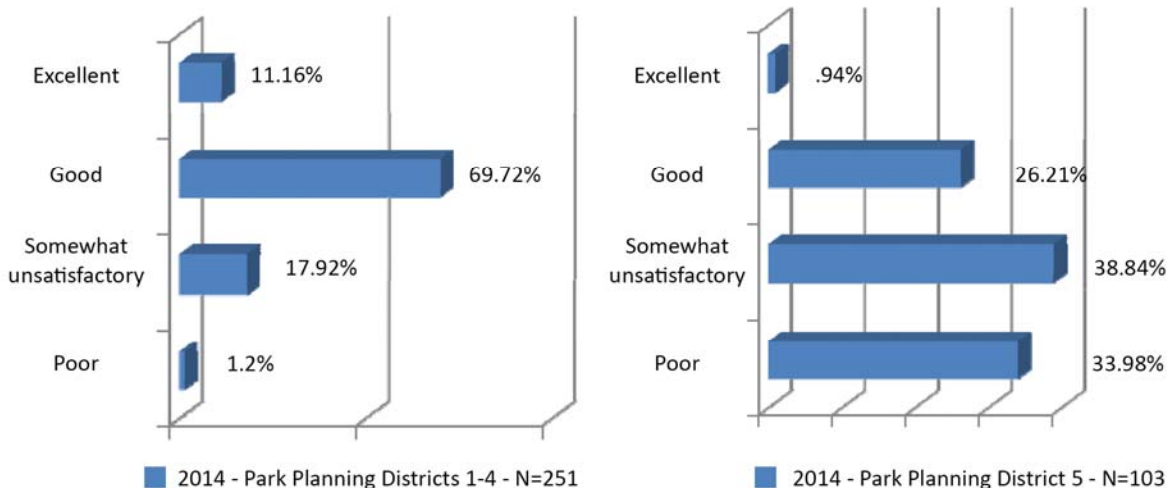
Overall Rating of Parks and Recreational Opportunities in the City of Fort Worth

Question. Overall, how would you rate the parks and recreational opportunities in the City of Fort Worth?

In 2003 (64%) of survey respondents rated the parks and recreational opportunities in Fort Worth as excellent or good. In 2013 the percentage went to 68% and the survey in 2014 showed as total of 65.3%.



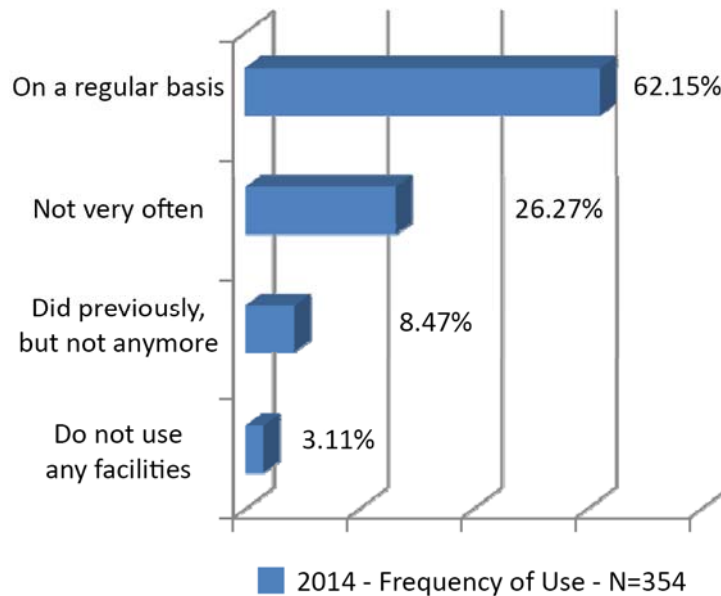
When the park planning districts 1, 2, 3 and 4 were totaled the percentage reached 80.88%. The park planning district 5 results showed a lower rating than the other districts.



Frequency of Use

Question: *How often do you visit a Park, a Recreation Facility or an Open Space in Fort Worth?*

- a. *On a regular basis*
- b. *Not very often*
- c. *Did previously, but not anymore*
- d. *Do not use any facilities*

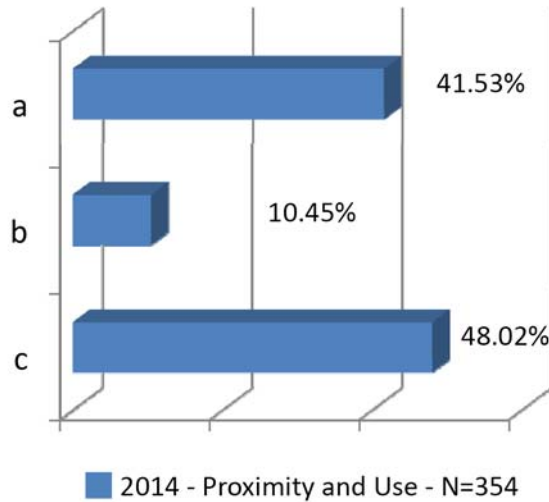


The 2014 results confirm that the majority of respondents visit a park, a recreational facility or an open space in Fort Worth on a regular basis and only 3.11% of respondent do not use any facility.

Proximity and Use

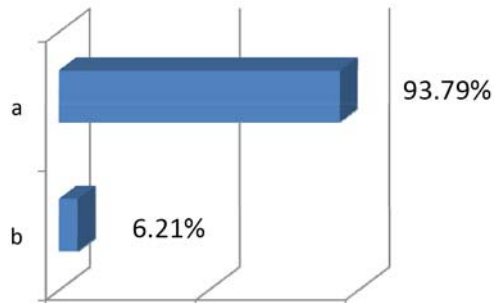
Question: *Is there a park near your home and do you use it?*

- a. *Yes, and my household members use it*
- b. *Yes, and my household members do not use it*
- c. *No, there is not a park in my neighborhood*



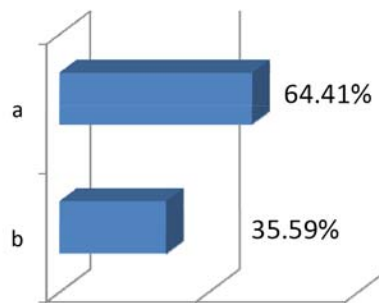
Question: *If a park were located within walking distance, you would?*

- a. *Be likely to use it*
- b. *Consider it a plus, but not use it*



Question: *Do you walk or drive to a park near your home?*

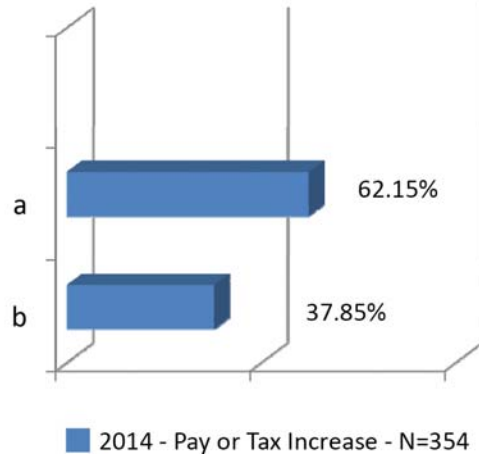
- a. *Drive*
- b. *Walk*



Tax Rate Increase

Question: For community centers, would you support a pay as you play system or tax rate increase?

- a. Pay as you play
- b. Tax Increase

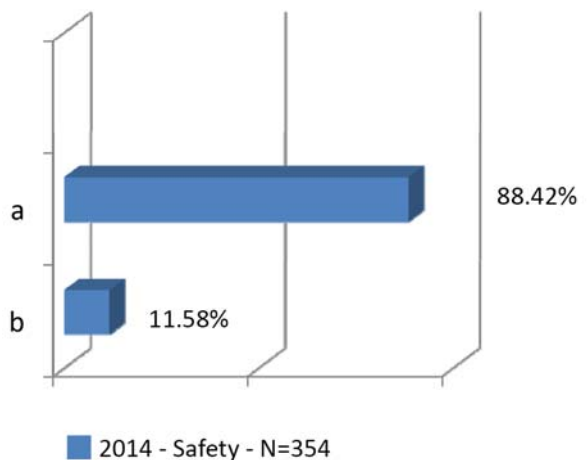


The 2014 Survey results show a higher percentage of respondents would support a pay as you play system rather than a tax increase. The 2013 Needs Assessment Study also showed that more than 40% of respondents are willing to pay MORE for existing parks, increased maintenance of parks and trails and land acquisition for trails and trail connections.

Safety

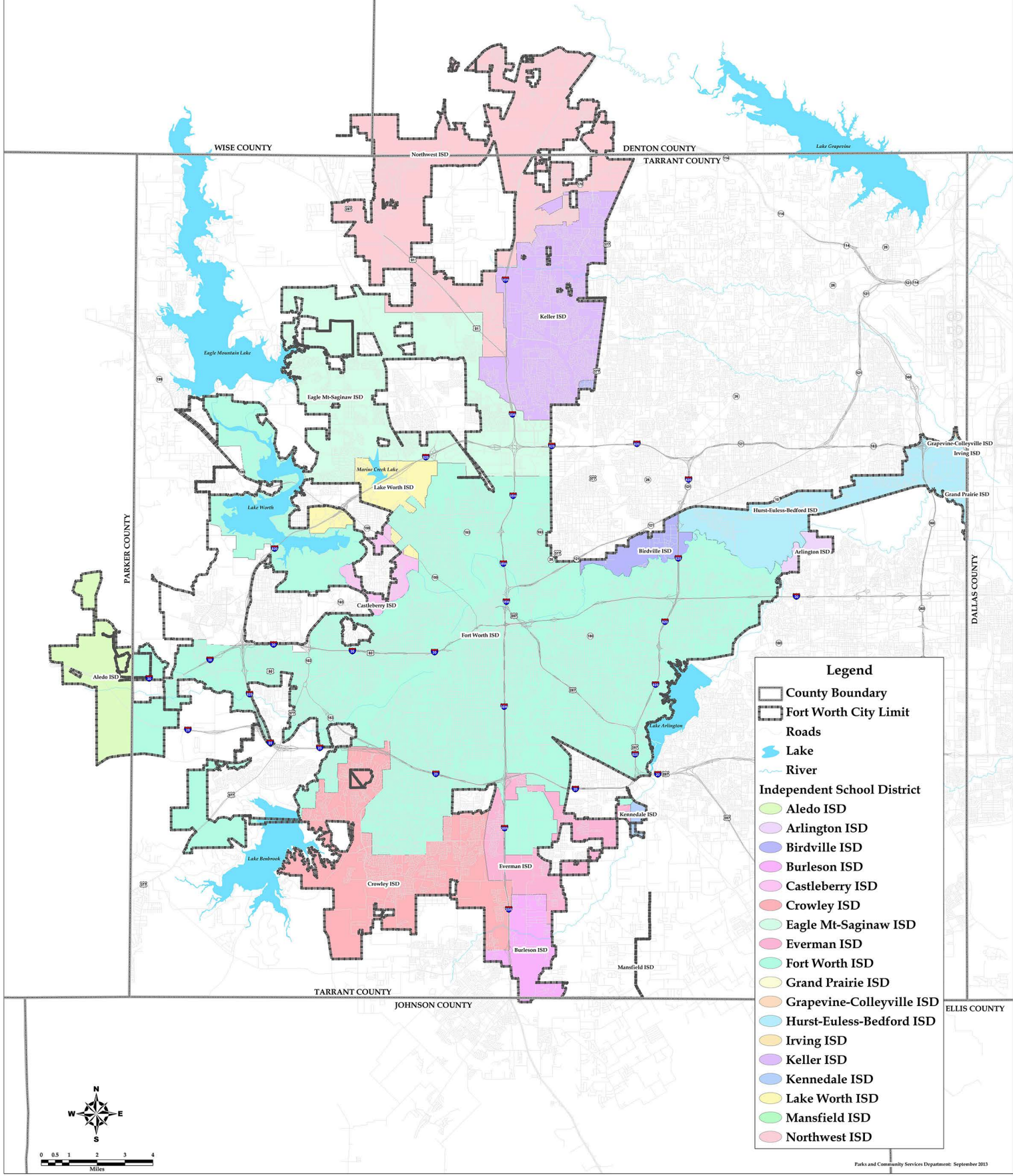
Question: Do you feel safe when using a City of Fort Worth Park facility?

- a. Yes
- b. No



The 2014 Survey results show a high percentage of respondents feel safe when using a City of Fort Worth Park facility, which is consistent with the 2013 Needs Assessment Study.

2013 Area Independent School Districts Inside the City Limits of Fort Worth

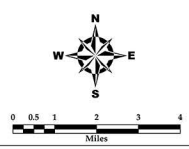


Legend

- County Boundary
- Fort Worth City Limit
- Roads
- Lake
- River

Independent School District

- Aledo ISD
- Arlington ISD
- Birdville ISD
- Burleson ISD
- Castleberry ISD
- Crowley ISD
- Eagle Mt-Saginaw ISD
- Everman ISD
- Fort Worth ISD
- Grand Prairie ISD
- Grapevine-Colleyville ISD
- Hurst-Euless-Bedford ISD
- Irving ISD
- Keller ISD
- Kennedale ISD
- Lake Worth ISD
- Mansfield ISD
- Northwest ISD



City of Fort Worth Other Plans and Studies

The plans listed alphabetically below include recommendations in the management or provision of parks, recreation and open space.

Aquatic Master Plan, 2008, 2012

A comprehensive facilities master plan was completed by the Parks and Community Services Department to provide a quality aquatic facility experience for the citizens of Fort Worth. Current trends in municipal aquatic facility development indicate that traditional pools are being replaced with a combination of interactive water features with a swimming component.

The 2012 update to the Aquatic Master Plan includes recommendations for development of enhanced neighborhood family aquatics centers, partnerships, size and scope of facilities, site selection criteria, order of development, capital funding, sustainability and subsidy guidelines.

Bike Fort Worth Plan, 2010

Bike Fort Worth is the City's comprehensive bicycle transportation plan for developing a friendlier bicycle environment. Recommendations for supportive policies, programs and facilities are included to increase bicycle transportation within the City of Fort Worth. Implementation of this plan will provide a safe and attractive alternative mode of transportation. The Bike Fort Worth plan identifies existing and proposed on- and off-street facilities, and describes policies and programs to improve bicycling conditions for people who use their bicycle instead of a vehicle to get to destinations as well as for recreation. The bikeway network identified in this plan primarily describes on-street facilities, but off-street multi-purpose trails can provide connections as well. Existing and future off-street trails are included as well, with special focus on those that provide connectivity to the on-street system and the regional bicycle transportation network.

Botanic Garden Master Plan, 2010

To plan for the future of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, the City Council adopted the Botanic Garden Master Plan in 2010. The Master Plan identifies a long-range vision, determines future uses and activities, and projects grounds and facilities improvements for the Botanic Garden. The master planning process and the resulting Master Plan are designed to attain several key goals in the next ten years, and will set a framework for many future decades. A Master Plan is imperative at this time because of the many great opportunities that will arise for the Garden in the next few years. Along with these opportunities will come some challenges to assure the Garden can continue its mission of "environmental stewardship" and remain a green sanctuary in the middle of one of the fastest-growing cities in the United States.

Central City Commercial Corridors Revitalization Strategy, 2002

The Commercial Corridors Revitalization Strategy is the result of a two-year study undertaken by the City of Fort Worth under the direction of the mayor-appointed Commercial Corridors Task Force. The mission of the Task Force was to create economic development opportunities in high-priority central city commercial corridors that can be measured by increases in employment, tax base, business growth and quality-of-life improvements, particularly in low and moderate income areas. The study includes detailed plans for the revitalization of 10 mixed-use areas, or urban villages, along these five corridors, as well as revitalization strategies that can be applied to other urban villages and commercial districts.

Citywide Historic Preservation Plan, 2003

In July 2003, the City adopted the Citywide Historic Preservation Plan. The plan identifies a series of goals and strategies for future action relating to five major topics:

- Historic resources survey
- Historic preservation ordinance
- Historic preservation incentives
- Historic preservation in City policies and decisions
- Public education

Cultural District Master Plan, 1990

Fifty years of growth resulted in a need for a Master Plan for the Cultural District to provide unity and definition in this area of unique cultural resources. In 1987, the boundaries of the Cultural District were defined and the Cultural District Committee was formally established by the Fort Worth City Council, spearheading an effort to create a visionary document that would guide growth within the Cultural District.

The Master Plan, created by a team of consultants led by EDAW, Inc., addressed issues regarding facilities, land use, parking, traffic circulation, open space, lighting, landscaping and signage. Current and proposed projects within and around the district may warrant an update to the Cultural District Master Plan.

Cultural Plan, 2014 (Draft November 2014)

In February 2001, the leadership of Greater Fort Worth undertook a strategic planning process focused exclusively on the areas of arts and culture in our city. Working through the Arts Council, city leadership contracted [Wolf, Keens & Co.](#) of Cambridge, Massachusetts to assist with all aspects of planning and research during the process. This tactical “roadmap” was carefully crafted with the aid of voices throughout our community to address the unique needs among Fort Worth citizens and their relationship with the arts.

In the twelve years since completion of the 2002 Cultural Plan, the [City of Fort Worth](#) has continued to develop at a rapid pace. With such changes recognized, Mayor Betsy Price’s Arts Funding Task Force made the fitting recommendation to update the plan in a manner that reflects

the current needs existing among Fort Worth's art establishments and residents at large. Answering that call, the Arts Council and the City of Fort Worth have invited architects of the original cultural plan, Wolf Brown, back to Fort Worth to embark on creating an updated Cultural Plan in 2014.

Throughout 2014, Thomas Wolf and Marc Goldring will be working closely with leadership in Greater Fort Worth to reexamine the needs of the community as related to the cultural sector. The overarching theme of the updated Plan is to retain preserve, and enhance the best of Fort Worth's cultural past and present while building the quality of life for the new century.

Evans & Rosedale Urban Village Master Plan, 2004

In 2004, the City of Fort Worth hired a consultant team led by the Stanley Love Stanley architectural firm in Atlanta to develop a master plan for the Evans & Rosedale Urban Village. The master plan includes a conceptual redevelopment plan and design guidelines to create a mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented urban village. In addition, recommendations to redevelop the broader Near Southeast neighborhood are presented along with strategies to capitalize on the rich culture and heritage of the Near Southeast community as a tool for revitalization. The City Council adopted the master plan in 2004.

Gateway Park Master Plan, 1998, 2002

Gateway Park, a 504-acre recreation park intended to serve 80,000 to 100,000 people, is located in east Fort Worth on the west fork of the Trinity River. The master plan for this park, originally adopted in 1988, was updated in 2002. The update was developed and evolved at the same time as the Trinity River Vision Master Plan, and it was coordinated with the joint efforts of the Tarrant Regional Water District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Streams and Valleys, Inc. and the community. The update includes plans for entry road realignment and observation towers; ecosystem restoration at the oxbow; development of an amphitheater complex, a skate park, playgrounds, athletic fields, additional trails and pavilions; a junior golf teaching facility; and an equestrian facility. With the 2008 expansion of the Trinity Uptown flood control project to include the Gateway Park area, an additional refinement of the 2002 Gateway Park Master Plan is expected.

Lake Arlington Master Plan, 2011

The City of Arlington, in partnership with the cities of Fort Worth and Kennedale, developed a master plan for Lake Arlington in 2010-2011. The master plan is intended to protect Lake Arlington's water quality to ensure a safe drinking water supply for over 500,000 people, while creating new recreation opportunities and guiding future development around the lake. The plan describes a vision for Lake Arlington; a set of guidelines and standards for protection of water quality; beautification, recreation and opens space opportunities; and conceptual development scenarios for the west side of the lake. The City Council adopted a resolution endorsing the Lake Arlington Master Plan in May 2011.

Lake Worth Vision Plan, 2011

The Lake Worth Vision Plan describes and depicts the most appropriate future land use, development patterns and forms, recreational use, and facilities on and around Lake Worth. The Plan is based on the following four principles to guide future decision-making for Lake Worth: 1) Protect and enhance Lake Worth's water quality, natural beauty, and recreational character; 2) Develop Model Sustainable Communities in the Lake Worth area that create desirable places to live and work while enhancing livability of existing communities; 3) Create Lake Worth Regional Park, a linear park that encompasses the lake and provides high-quality recreational amenities and cultural hubs; 4) Connect communities, resources, and amenities with parkways, greenways, and trails.

Long Range Public Art Plan for the 2004 CIP, 2005

The Long Range Public Art Plan, which was developed by the Fort Worth Art Commission, identifies capital improvement projects that provide the best opportunities for artist involvement and allow for the greatest public visibility and geographic distribution throughout Fort Worth. The City Council adopted the Long Range Plan in May 2005.

Model Block Plans

Since 1993, model block plans have been prepared for neighborhoods to identify needed housing improvements and revitalization initiatives. They include the following:

- Eastwood, 1993
- Near Southeast, 1994
- Jennings, May, St. Louis, 1995
- Near Northside, 1995
- Lake Como, 1995
- Fairmount, 1996
- Mitchell Boulevard, 1997
- Poly, 1997
- Riverside, 1998
- Far Greater Northside, 1999
- Greenway, 2000
- Worth Heights, 2001
- Handley, 2002
- Carver Heights, 2003
- North Greenbriar, 2004
- Stop Six Sunrise Edition, 2005
- South Hemphill Heights, 2005
- Historic Carver Heights, 2006

NAS JRB Joint Land Use Study, 2007, 2013

The Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) is an initiative of Benbrook, Fort Worth, Lake Worth, River Oaks, Westworth Village, White Settlement and Tarrant County. The U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment is the project manager and the North Central Council of Governments is the study sponsor. The purpose of this Joint Land Use Study is to evaluate the current status of the implementation of recommendations issued in the 2002 Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study and to make recommendations for additional actions by local governments designed to improve land use decisions that may affect the mission of the base. The City Council adopted a resolution supporting the JLUS in October 2007.

Nature Center and Refuge Master Plan, 2003

The City completed a master plan to improve and enhance facilities at the Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge. The mission of the plan is to promote a signature heritage that reflects not only the regional character of Fort Worth and North Central Texas, but communicates Fort Worth's community values of preserving natural open space for future generations. The Master Plan includes recommendations for new facilities, the update of existing facilities, interpretive exhibits, and needed supporting infrastructure. The Master Plan identifies opportunities for capital improvements in the amount of \$64.6 million over a 40-year period with a majority of this funding to be raised from private and community sources.

Neighborhood Empowerment Zone Plans

A Neighborhood Empowerment Zone (NEZ) is an area created to promote 1) the development and rehabilitation of affordable housing within the zone; 2) an increase in economic development within the zone; and 3) an increase in the quality of social services, education, or public safety provided to residents of the zone. Seventeen NEZs have been designated by the City Council. The primary purpose of NEZ plans is to provide guidance to neighborhoods and development project proponents seeking NEZ incentives. The plans describe neighborhood conditions and aspirations, and typically include design guidelines for residential and commercial projects. The following NEZ Plans are complete: Berryhill-Mason Heights, 2007; Oakland Corners, 2009; Stop Six Updated NEZ.

- Berryhill-Mason Heights, 2007
- Oakland Corners, 2009

Public Art Master Plan, 2003

In October 2001, the City of Fort Worth adopted an ordinance to set aside two per- cent of capital construction costs for the creation of public art. The ordinance also established the Fort Worth Art Commission to advise the City Council on matters of public art and on the development of the Fort Worth Public Art Program. The pro- gram is managed by the Arts Council of Fort Worth and Tarrant County. In September 2003, the City Council adopted the

Fort Worth Public Art Master Plan, which was the result of an inclusive, community-based process.

Southside Medical District Strategic Plan, 1995, 2003

The Strategic Plan for the Southside Medical District was completed by a team of consultants led by Sasaki Associates, Inc., in order to present overall guiding development principles on which to base decision-making within the District. The Plan addressed issues such as land use, redevelopment opportunities, housing, urban design and open space, transportation, and parking. In October 2003, an interdisciplinary panel of experts conducted a public planning workshop to update the 1995 plan for Fort Worth South, Inc. The consultants issued a final report that serves as a supplement to the 1995 plan. This report, Assessment of Opportunities and Recommendations for Future Direction, recommends certain policy and urban design strategies to encourage continued revitalization throughout Fort Worth South. 2003 Assessment of Opportunities report serves as an addendum to the 1995 plan.

Sustainability Action Plan, 2010

The City of Fort Worth established a Sustainability Task Force to create and implement a comprehensive Sustainability Action Plan for the City. This plan improves coordination of energy related policies interdepartmentally within the City and at the community level with other local jurisdictions. Involved stakeholders include the Fort Worth Transportation Authority, area universities, school districts, neighborhood leaders, and public utility partners. The Sustainability Action Plan provides a road map for improving sustainable development practices, City operations, and includes an education and outreach component for residents, employees, and businesses.

Tandy Hills / Stratford Park Strategic Master Plan, 2008

Tandy Hills Park and Stratford Parks (TH/SP) are located only five miles from downtown Fort Worth, in one of the largest metropolitan areas in Texas. It has been well established that this park has significant ecological, historical, and educational value, due to the fact that it is a remnant of the Fort Worth (Grand) Prairie.

The purpose of this Strategic Master Plan is to develop a natural resource / operational management and public use program for TH/SP that balances the need for preservation with the intention to make the park accessible to the public. All recommendations are based on the intrinsic importance of responsible stewardship and the many opportunities for the City of Fort Worth to make this park a prized natural area.

Texas Motor Speedway Area Master Plan, 2009

The Texas Motor Speedway (TMS) Area Master Plan is a sub-regional public planning effort which provides recommendations concerning economic development, land use, transportation, water and sewer infrastructure, environmental impacts, and regional cooperation for the multijurisdictional study area. The plan acknowledges that due to rapid growth, development pressure in the TMS area will increase and the ability to properly accommodate that growth needs to be balanced with maintaining the considerable economic impact of the race track. To achieve this balance, key stakeholders were engaged throughout the study area, including major employers, property owners, neighborhood leaders, adjacent communities' planning staff, and elected officials.

The plan reviews development opportunities and plans, identifies potential compatibility concerns, and describes transportation facility needs and plans to serve the area. The plan acknowledges the multiplicity of planning efforts by the many jurisdictions within the TMS plan study area, and melds elements of these plans into a more understandable long-range view of the TMS study area. Based on stakeholders' desires to more sustainably accommodate the strong growth projected for the area, the plan introduces alternative and potentially more sustainable development patterns for the sub-region within which TMS is located.

Trinity River Vision Master Plan, 2003

The Trinity River Master Plan, completed in 1990, was initiated by Streams and Valleys, Inc. and was funded by a grant from the Amon G. Carter Foundation. This master plan was developed for the improvement of 43 miles of the Trinity River Corridor over 20 years. The planning corridor consists of the Trinity River Main Branch and the West Fork, which are divided into nine distinct zones. The Plan provides recommendations based on the distinct character of each zone. An update of the Trinity River Plan from Trinity Park to Gateway Park was completed in 1999. The updated plan is known as the Tilley Plan. The Tilley Plan was formally accepted by Streams and Valleys, Inc. and the Parks and Community Services Advisory Board.

A far-sighted update of this plan, the Trinity River Vision Master Plan, was completed in 2003. It has an enlarged scope that encompasses approximately 88 miles of river and creek corridor. Along with expanding on the existing Master Plan recommendations, it contains recommendations to improve the river's accessibility to the public, attract more people to its banks, develop an urbanized downtown waterfront while maintaining the natural qualities of more remote areas, and increase awareness of its presence and beauty by citizens and visitors. The Plan identifies opportunities for conservation, linkages, and open space. The primary objectives of the Plan include identifying and improving adjoining land uses, enhancing environmental quality, and flood control.

Trinity Uptown Plan, 2004

The Trinity Uptown Plan is a bold vision for urban waterfront development. The plan represents a partnership between the Tarrant Regional Water District, the City of Fort Worth, and Tarrant County, with support from Streams and Valleys, Inc. and Tarrant County College. The plan aims to redevelop an 800-acre area north of Downtown Fort Worth with a combination of public improvements and private development. Its goal is to provide a vibrant environment in which residents can live, work, shop, play, and learn. Trinity Uptown promises to become a richly diverse urban neighborhood linking Downtown to the Historic Stockyards and the Cultural District. The area is bounded on the north by Northside Drive and the Oakwood Cemetery to the west by the Fort Worth & Western Railroad and Henderson Street corridors, to the east by Samuels Avenue, and to the south by Belknap Street. The primary benefits of the Trinity Uptown project include flood protection, urban revitalization, environmental restoration, and recreation.

Trinity River Vision Neighborhood Recreational Enhancement Plan (NREP), 2009

The purpose of the Trinity River Vision (TRV) Neighborhood and Recreational Enhancement Plan (NREP) is to identify and prioritize recreational and environmental enhancements to the Trinity River greenbelt within a 10 year timeframe. It is a joint effort by Trinity River Vision partners Tarrant Regional Water District, Streams & Valleys, Trinity River Vision Authority and the City of Fort Worth.

The Neighborhood and Recreational Enhancement Program is an update to the 2003 Trinity River Vision Master Plan. Recommendations from the Plan include, but are not limited to the following: neighborhood trail links, increasing open space, wildflower plantings, new trailheads, improved trailhead amenities, directional and safety signage, better equestrian facilities, portage facilities at low water dams, and trail extensions along the river and its tributaries. Funding availability for the proposed projects will be reviewed each year by the partner agencies.

Urban Village Master Plans, 2007

In January 2006, the City Council authorized funding for planning in twelve urban villages, with additional funding for design and construction in five of those villages. In accordance with this authorization, the City Manager appointed a Citywide Screening Panel and Cluster Interview Panels to assist the Planning and Development Department in selecting qualified planning and design consultants for the twelve urban villages that are divided into the following three geographic clusters: central, southeast, and southwest. Each of these panels reflected a balance of interests, including neighborhood groups, economic development organizations, and historic preservation groups, appointed boards and commissions, and City departments.

The 12 urban village master plans were the result of a 10-month effort designed to seek input and ideas from all stakeholders who may have an interest in the urban village's future. The planning process included three public work sessions and input from various City departments, stakeholders, neighborhood residents, and potential developers. While each of the master plans reflects the unique identity of the urban village, all of the master plans contain common elements

including a conceptual redevelopment plan and recommendations for implementation. The following urban village master plans were adopted in December 2007:

Central Cluster

- Historic Handley
- Six Points
- South Main

Southeast Cluster

- Berry/Stalcup
- Berry/Riverside
- Near East Side
- Oakland Corners
- Polytechnic/ Wesleyan

Southwest Cluster

- Berry/Hemphill
- Berry/University
- Bluebonnet Circle
- Ridglea

Walk Fort Worth Pedestrian Transportation Plan, 2014

Walk Fort Worth is the City's comprehensive pedestrian transportation plan for developing a more pedestrian friendly environment for those who travel by foot, wheelchair, motorized scooter, or other mobility aid. Investing transportation funds in sidewalks, traffic-calming devices, greenways, trails and public transit makes it easier for people to walk to destinations. The most successful business districts in Fort Worth rely on high levels of foot traffic. Cities with vibrant walkable places attract tourists as well as visitors from nearby communities.

The Walk Fort Worth plan was created to accomplish the following:

- Recommend appropriate pedestrian infrastructure and improve design standards
- Identify highest priority needs to direct limited funding
- Recommend targeted policies

Woodhaven Redevelopment Plan, 2006

In 2004, the City of Fort Worth hired the Gideon Toal, Inc. consultant firm to develop a master plan for Woodhaven. The master plan addresses the challenges and opportunities currently present in Woodhaven along with background data and market information related to the area's potential for development and redevelopment. The recommendations provide the outline of an action plan that encourages the private and public sectors to partner in order to make the plan a reality. The City Council endorsed the master plan in 2006 and directed City staff to negotiate a public-private partnership to implement the plan's goals and objectives.

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City of Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Department

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