

The background image shows a brick building with a mural of a horse in an arched window. String lights are strung across the scene. In the foreground, there is a brick-paved area and a stage with musical equipment and people. A large white letter 'B' is overlaid on the left side, and a yellow horizontal bar is positioned below it.

APPENDIX

B

Park & Public Realm Classification System



Park & Public Realm Classification System

The Park & Public Realm Classification System provides the foundational framework for guiding the planning, design, and development of Fort Worth's parks, trails, and green space system. It sets expectations for the quality, function, and scale of park facilities and helps ensure that improvements are aligned with the GREENprint's goals and community needs.

Fort Worth's park classification system was originally adopted as part of the 2004 Park, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, drawing from a blend of National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) guidelines, regional service level standards, internal staff recommendations, and community and advisory board input. The 2015 Master Plan carried forward that approach, while also incorporating the 2014 Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) standards, benchmarking against peer cities, and consideration of population growth, demographic trends, and related city planning efforts.

For GREENprint, the park classification structure is refined to reflect evolving community priorities, land use patterns, and to better define the purpose and characteristics of each park type. While the Urban Park classification introduced in 2015 remains a key component of the system, the 2025 plan introduces a new category: Public Rights-of-Way Parks, which encompasses smaller-scale public spaces such as green neighborhood streets, parklets, and squares. These areas enhance neighborhood livability and walkability and play an increasingly important role in Fort Worth's urban fabric.

The 2025 update also introduces District Parks: a new classification recommended specifically for Fort Worth. District Parks serve as a mid-sized recreational hub within the Community-Based Parks type. Ranging from 75 to 200 acres in size, these parks provide centralized outdoor recreation spaces tailored to the unique needs of each Park Planning District, with amenities that support both active and passive uses, strong trail connectivity, and input-driven design.

Park Type	Size	Service Radius
Public Rights-of-Way Parks and Open Spaces		
Green Neighborhood Street	N/A	N/A
Parklet	N/A	N/A
Square	N/A	N/A
Neighborhood-Based Parks		
Urban Park	1 acre or less	N/A
Pocket Park	1 – 5 acres	1/2 mile
Neighborhood Park	5 – 30 acres	1/2 mile
Community-Based Parks		
Community Park	30 – 200 acres	1 1/2 miles
District Park	75 to 200 acres	Park Planning District
Metropolitan Park	200 + acres	City-wide
Special Use		
Greenbelt	N/A	N/A
Conservancy Area	N/A	N/A
Golf Course	N/A	N/A

In addition, the definition of Metropolitan Parks has been refined. Previously identified as parks over 500 acres, the updated classification now encompasses parks starting at 200+ acres. This shift reflects both the availability of land and the broader range of park types that can serve as citywide and regional destinations.

The current system continues to organize park types into four tiers: Public Rights-of-Way Parks, Neighborhood-Based Parks, Community-Based Parks, and Special Use Parks. Typical size, service radius, and service level are illustrated in the table below.

Facility Standards

The City of Fort Worth's Neighborhood and Community Park Dedication Policy (PARD-PDP) provides a framework for ensuring that new residential developments contribute to the City's parks system. The PARD-PDP is part of the City of Fort Worth Subdivision Ordinance. Additionally, the Park Facility manual provides design standards for elements within a park.

Future Land Dedication

As a goal, new residential subdivisions site plans should try to plan for a rate of 11.5 acres per 1,000 residents of land dedication, based on projected population of the development.

Land Quality and Minimum Requirements

To ensure that dedicated parkland results in spaces that are functional, welcoming, and suitable for high-quality park development, all land proposed for dedication must meet the following criteria. The intent is to avoid parcels that are too constrained, hidden, or ecologically sensitive to develop as active parkland or meaningful public space.

A. Topography

- Dedicated parkland shall be relatively level and suitable for active and passive recreational uses.
- Steep slopes, ravines, or bluffs may be counted toward dedication only if they are integrated into a trail corridor, overlook, or interpretive feature.
- 1/3 of the site open and relatively flat topography of 2% for play fields/general open play activity.

- 2/3 of the site may include topographic diversity/ forested area for nature study, play, relaxation or picnicking.

B. Floodplain and Drainage

- No more than 20% of dedicated land should be within the 100-year floodplain, unless enhanced for usability (e.g., trails, wetlands, green infrastructure).
- Land within the floodway, stormwater detention, or mitigation zones is not eligible to be counted.

C. Size and Configuration

- Parkland shall have a minimum contiguous area of 1 acre unless designated as a pocket park or plaza in an urban setting.
- The parcel shall have a regular shape (square, rectangular, circle, oval, triangle or other true geometric form) and be free of remnant strips, narrow buffers, or other irregularities that limit design potential. Long, narrow strips or isolated parcels shall be rejected unless part of a linear park, greenbelt, or trail corridor.

D. Access and Frontage

- Parkland must have direct pedestrian and bicycle access, ideally located on a collector or neighborhood street.
- Parcels behind fences, within gated developments, or accessible only by easement are not eligible unless integrated into a city-approved park network.

E. Utilities and Encumbrances

- Land encumbered by major overhead transmission lines, gas pipelines, or other infrastructure easements must not exceed 20% of the total dedicated area unless the space can be safely programmed and landscaped.

F. Environmental Integrity

- Dedications that preserve native woodlands, heritage trees, wetlands, or habitat corridors are encouraged but must also include designated active-use space to meet community recreational needs.

This would apply to all neighborhood park types and 50% of the land size of Community Parks if developed by a developer.

Open Space Conservation

Open Space offers a range of environmental, recreational, and social benefits to the City of Fort Worth. As defined in Chapter 36 of the City Code:

OPEN SPACE. An interest in land that the City of Fort Worth owns or maintains with the primary intent of meeting one or more of the following purposes:

- (1) to preserve or restore natural areas and resources;*
- (2) to maintain or enhance air or water quality;*
- (3) to preserve the property's aesthetic value and its contribution to the quality of life of the community;*
- (4) to mitigate erosion or enhance flood control efforts;*
- (5) to prevent encroachment on floodplains or watersheds.*

Incidental or programmatic use of Open Space for other purposes may occur; however, that use is intended to be secondary to the purposes identified above. Open Space is not park land and is not owned, held, or claimed as a public square or park, nor is Open Space acquired or designated as a park, recreation area, scientific area, wildlife refuge, or historic site.

Note: The term “green space” is used throughout this document and refers to a range of natural environments including but not limited to parks, urban forest, trail corridors, natural preserves, floodplain, riparian areas, medians, parkways and streetscapes.

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Public Rights-of-Way Parks & Open Spaces

- Green Neighborhood Main Street
- Parklet
- Square

Public Rights-of-Way Parks & Open Spaces



Green Neighborhood Main Street

According to National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Neighborhood main streets are a nexus of neighborhood life, with high pedestrian volumes, frequent parking turnover, key transit routes, and bicyclists all vying for limited space. Main street design should limit traffic speeds and create a narrower profile with frequent, high-quality pedestrian crossings. In recent years, many main streets have been significantly improved through road diets and the conversion from 4 to 3 (or 6 to 5) lanes of travel with bike lanes and a center turning lane or median.



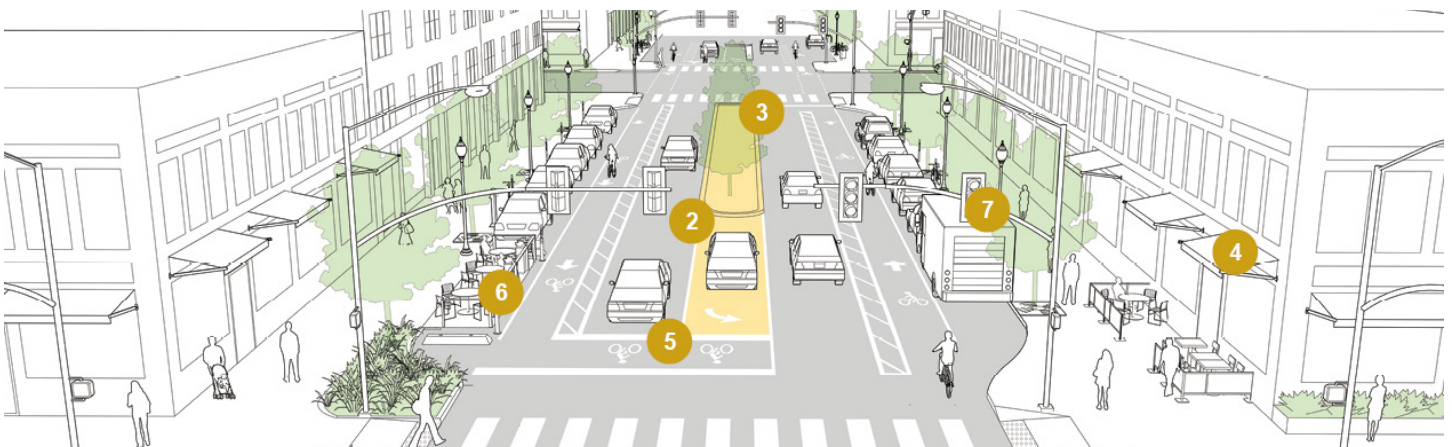
General Requirements

- **Speed Management:** Implement traffic calming measures to maintain safe vehicle speeds, enhancing pedestrian and cyclist safety.
- **Pedestrian Priority:** Ensure wide, unobstructed sidewalks to accommodate high foot traffic, promoting walkability.
- **Bicycle Facilities:** Integrate dedicated bike lanes or shared lanes to support safe cycling.
- **Transit Accessibility:** Provide accessible transit stops with amenities like shelters and seating to encourage public transportation use.
- **Parking Management:** Balance on-street parking with other uses, considering strategies like parking lanes that can double as loading zones or parklets.



Design Considerations and Placement

- Design narrower travel lanes to naturally calm traffic and allocate space for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Install frequent, well-marked pedestrian crossings at intersections and mid-block locations to facilitate safe street crossing.
- Use curb extensions to shorten crossing distances for pedestrians and slow turning vehicles.
- Incorporate street trees and landscaping to provide shade, aesthetic appeal, and a buffer between pedestrians and traffic.
- Ensure adequate street lighting to enhance safety and visibility for all users during nighttime.
- Place benches, trash receptacles, and bike racks thoughtfully to serve users without obstructing pathways.



Source: Neighborhood Main Street Rendering, NACTO



A parklet repurposes a portion of the street—typically one or two parking spaces—into a vibrant public space where people can gather, relax, and socialize. Often sponsored by nearby businesses or community organizations, parklets remain open to everyone, enhancing street life and pedestrian activity in denser urban areas. These small but impactful spaces create new outdoor gathering spots, fostering community interaction while supporting local businesses and making streets more inviting and dynamic.



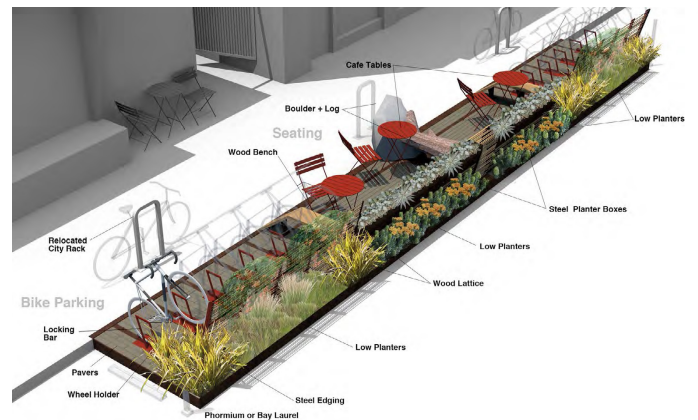
General Requirements

- **Speed Limit:** Parklets are permitted on streets regulated at or below the default speed limit of 25 mph.
- **Street Slope:** Parklets are allowed on streets with a running slope of 5% or less.
- **Public Utilities:** Parklets must not block fire hydrants or cover any utility or manhole covers
- **Water Drainage:** Parklets must not be installed over street drains unless accommodations for water flow are made.
- **Existing Public Right of Way:** Parklets must not obstruct other street furniture, plantings, or signage. Electrical cords may not run across the public right of way from a partner establishment to a Parklet.
- **Paving Schedule:** Parklets should not be installed in locations scheduled for resurfacing or utility work within 8 months of installation.
- **Assembly and Disassembly:** Parklets must be easy to assemble on-site and dismantle for storage or in case of emergency hazard situations. Components must be transportable by a standard pickup truck when disassembled.
- Daily setup and breakdown of any items that cannot be left out overnight are the responsibility of the Parklet Partner.



Design Considerations and Placement

- Typical width occupied along street – 2 parking spaces
- Distance from platform to wheel stop – 3'
- Maximum parklet width from curb – 7'
- Minimum side edge height – 17"
- Minimum overhead clearance – 80"
- Street edge height – 36-42"
- Minimum distance from fire hydrant to parklet – 15'



Rendering from 40th Street, Oakland, CA.



Parallel Park Parklet, Vancouver, BC



Square

Squares are central public spaces that serve as vibrant hubs of activity, interaction, and cultural expression in urban environments. Historically, squares have been the heart of cities, providing places for social gatherings, markets, performances, and civic events. Squares could be created out of underutilized space on city streets. They can quickly transform barren pavement into a lively place to gather. They are a partnership between the City and neighborhood groups, small business organizations, or major property owners.



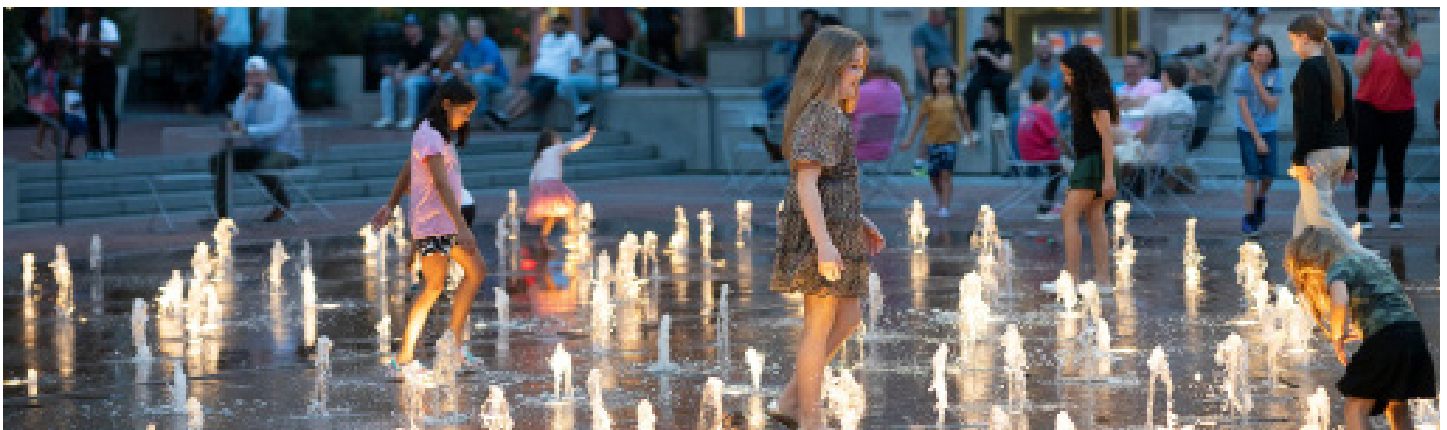
General Requirements

- **Speed Limit:** Plazas are permitted on streets regulated at or below the default speed limit of 25 mph.
- **Emergency Access:** Alternate access must be provided for emergency vehicles. Plazas must not block access to fire hydrants.
- **Clearance:** Adequate clearance must be provided for turning in and out of nearby driveways.
- **Traffic Flow:** Existing traffic volumes must be maintained. Plazas must not interfere with existing public transit routes.
- Minimize curb cuts and locate parking access to reduce impacts on transit, bicycles and pedestrian circulation.
- **Access:** Universal access to ensure that they are accessible for everyone regardless of age and ability.
- **Public Safety:** Visibility into and throughout the space to create a sense of openness and safety.
- Utilize lighting to light circulation paths or to help animate the space at night.



Design Considerations and Placement

- Location should be visible and accessible from the street, sidewalk, or a pedestrian walkway. Accessible from the front or primary face of the development.
- Most of the total area of the public space should be contiguous and regular in shape (i.e. square, rectangular, etc.).
- Plazas must occupy a minimum of 1,000 square feet.
- A surface treatment which delineates the pedestrian zone and enhances the plaza's visual identity.
- Identity signage announces that the plaza is a public space and can display the plaza's name, sponsor information, and wayfinding details.
- Providing ample open seating is crucial to the success of a plaza. Different types of furniture are appropriate for different locations, depending on maintenance levels and adjacent uses.



Sundance Square Plaza, Fort Worth



Neighborhood-Based Parks

- **Urban Park**
- **Pocket Park**
- **Neighborhood Park**

Neighborhood-Based Parks



Urban Park



Typical Size

Varies depending on the location and function of the urban park, typically less than 1 acre



Service Area

Up to 1/2 mile



Location Considerations

- Within the existing urban fabric of Fort Worth.
- Can be infill projects in lots which have been underutilized, or they can be planned in areas of new urban development.
- Should be located in high-density areas not well served by other public parks.



Typical Amenities

- Due to the small size of Urban Parks, amenities will be minimal.
- Surrounding land use will influence the types and quantities of amenities.
- Typical amenities for urban parks are:
 - Park benches.
 - Picnic table(s).
 - Trash receptacle(s).
 - Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
 - Fountain or small water feature.
 - Open lawn with trees for non-organized play, passive recreation, and small-scale program-mable activities.
 - ADA Accessible walkways
 - Paved Spaces
 - Movable tables and chairs



Design Considerations

- Input from residents in the surrounding area should heavily influence the design and aesthetic of the park.
- Vehicular parking should depend on the existing urban fabric. Urban Parks that are planned for highly developed areas with established lots or street parking will require different parking considerations than parks planned in areas of new development.
- Natural elements should be incorporated into the design, even when the park is considered a non-green space such as a plaza, courtyard, square, or pedestrian mall (Ex: in-ground or above-ground planters).
- Park signage may include minimal wayfinding or small monument signage.



Pocket Park

Pocket Parks are typically the smallest type of park a city develops. These types of parks should be designed to meet the specific interests and needs of the immediately surrounding community, therefore the park's service area should provide direct input on its design.



Typical Size

Between 1 and 5 acres



Service Area

Up to 1/2 mile



Location Considerations

- Best located within the geographic center of small residential neighborhoods, or in quarter mile intervals.
- Should be readily accessible to concentrated populations on foot.
- Avoid placing these parks along heavily traveled streets.



Design Considerations

- Vehicular parking should be kept to a minimum since the park is located within a walkable distance of the entire service area.
- Safe pedestrian access should be provided through trails and sidewalks or along low-volume residential streets.
- Provide protection from the sun using trees and/or shade structures in open areas and along pathways.
- Small monument signage should be used to identify the park.
- Street access should be available on at least one side of the park.



Typical Amenities

- Playgrounds designed for ages 2–5 or 5–12, with safety surfacing and fall zone edging incorporated.
- Hard surface play area or court games such as basketball, tennis, and/or volleyball
- Small lawn for passive and/or non-organized activities
- Passive amenities such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, walking paths, and small shade structures.
- Small pavilions for family events or activities.
- Gardens or water features
- Monuments, memorials, and educational signage
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- ADA Accessible walkways



Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood parks are designed to serve the needs of an entire neighborhood within a quarter- to half-mile radius of the park. They are generally designed to serve local communities by providing informal active and passive recreation, but they may also include athletic fields or courts for more formal recreation needs. The size of a neighborhood park is dependent on the park's intended uses, function, surrounding development, land attributes, and available land.



Typical Size

Between 5 and 30 acres



Service Area

Up to 1/2 mile



Location Considerations

- Best located within the geographic center of a neighborhood
- Should be readily accessible to concentrated populations on foot



Design Considerations

- Park boundaries should be clearly defined.
- Vehicular parking shall be adequate for the service area while prioritizing pedestrian access and circulation
- Safe pedestrian access to and within the park should be provided through trails and sidewalks
- Pocket and Neighborhood Parks should connect to one another through trail systems
- Provide protection from the sun using trees and/or shade structures in open areas and along pathways.
- Plantings should be placed near park facilities and should enhance the aesthetics of the park while considering function and ecological value
- Small monument signage should be used to identify the park
- Both active and passive recreation opportunities should be provided



Typical Amenities

- Playgrounds designed for ages 2–5 or 5–12, with safety surfacing and fall zone edging incorporated.
- Hard surface play areas or court games such as basketball, tennis, and/or volleyball
- Limited sports field(s)
- Splash pad or swimming pool.
- Small lawn for passive and/or non-organized activities
- Passive amenities such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, walking paths, and small shade structures
- Loop trails and trailhead connections to city-wide trail systems or nearby neighborhood parks
- Mid-sized pavilions or multi-purpose structures for family events or activities.
- Restroom facilities.
- Public drinking fountain
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- ADA Accessible walkways



Community-Based Parks

- **Community Park**
- **District Park**
- **Metropolitan Park**



Community Park

Community Parks are often catering to multiple neighborhoods or an entire district. These parks provide a diverse mix of recreational opportunities, including sports fields, walking trails, playgrounds, picnic areas, and natural green spaces. They are strategically located to ensure equitable access and are designed to support both active and passive recreation, making them key assets in a city's park system.



Typical Size

Between 30 to 75 acres



Service Area

1 1/2 mile



Location Considerations

- Should be placed within close proximity to the center of multiple neighborhoods without overlapping service areas of other Community Parks.



Design Considerations

- Vehicular parking should be required based on the size and function of each individual park
- Safe pedestrian access to and within the park should be provided through trails and sidewalks.
- When the park is adjacent to trail corridors, connections should be made to form a pedestrian network, allowing the park to serve as a trail access site.
- Provide protection from the sun using trees and/or shade structures in open areas and along pathways.
- Facilities should be surrounded with aesthetic landscape plantings and trees.
- Park signage should include an identifiable monument park sign as well as necessary trail and wayfinding signage.
- Physical barriers such as major local roadways, highways, and railroads should be avoided within the service areas. Such barriers would limit the park's level of accessibility.
- Incorporate naturally preserved areas for passive recreation opportunities.
- ADA Accessible walkways



Typical Amenities

- Playground with fall surface and equipment with shade structures
- Hard surface play areas or court games such as basketball, tennis, and/or volleyball
- Sport and practice fields for organized team sports
- Walking loop trails, access to trail systems, and trailhead connections to any adjacent city-wide trail systems
- Splash pad(s) or swimming pool(s)
- Open lawn for passive, non-organized play
- Passive recreation elements and site furnishings such as tables, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, paths, and small shade structures
- Large, medium, and small pavilions or multi-purpose structures to accommodate various uses and functions
- Permanent restroom facilities
- Public drinking fountains
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- Monuments, memorials, and educational signage where appropriate.
- Support facilities such as maintenance buildings.
- Community center
- Natural or preserved areas including unique terrain, floodplains, greenbelts, gardens, or water features



District Park

The District Park is a classification specifically recommended for the City of Fort Worth. These parks serve as a bridge between close-to-home parks and larger regional parks such as Metropolitan Parks. District Parks should provide a centralized outdoor recreation space for each of the City's Park Planning Districts. District Parks should be designed to meet the specific needs of the Park Planning District in which it is located, meaning size and geography may be unique for each District Park.



Typical Size

75 to 200 acres



Service Area

Park Planning District



Location Considerations

- Should be located near the geographic center of the Park Planning District in which it is located
- Availability of land may influence the park's location



Design Considerations

- These parks should meet the specific needs of the service area in terms of size, function, aesthetics, and amenities. District Parks will vary heavily depending on which district the park resides in
- Input from residents in each Park Planning District should heavily influence the design and aesthetic of the park
- Vehicular parking should be required based on the size and function of each individual park
- Safe pedestrian access to and within the park should be provided through trails and sidewalks
- When the park is adjacent to trail corridors, connections should be made to form a pedestrian network, allowing the park to serve as a trail access site
- Facilities should be surrounded with aesthetic landscape plantings and trees
- Park signage should include an identifiable monument park sign as well as necessary trail and wayfinding signage



Typical Amenities

- Several children's playgrounds with fall surface and shade structures
- Sport courts such as basketball, tennis, pickleball, and/or volleyball
- Sport fields for organized play such as soccer, baseball, and/or softball
- Splash pads or swimming pools
- Multiple areas with varying sizes of open lawn for non-organized play and programmable activities
- Passive recreation elements and site furnishings such as picnic tables, benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, paths, and shade structures
- Pavilions and multi-purpose structures with varying sizes to accommodate various uses and functions
- Permanent restroom facilities
- Public drinking fountains
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- Natural preserves including unique terrain floodplains, greenbelts, gardens, or water features
- Multi-use centers to be used for District events and large gatherings
- ADA Accessible walkways



Metropolitan Park

Metropolitan Parks are the largest classification and are to serve as parks not only for the City of Fort Worth but also as a draw from surrounding communities.



Typical Size

200 + acres



Service Area

Citywide



Design Considerations

- Parks should provide a large variety of amenities to accommodate diverse wants, needs, and user groups.
- Vehicular parking should be required based on the size and function of each individual park while considering the need for additional parking to accommodate out-of-town visitors
- Programming should focus on natural resource values and recreational diversity.
- Utilize existing site topography and preserve areas with significant slopes in natural areas.
- When appropriate, incorporate water-based recreation and environmental education.
- Utilize existing topography that may provide buffers and barriers to surrounding uses.
- Safe pedestrian circulation within the park should be prioritized using trails and sidewalks.
- When the park is adjacent to trail corridors, connections should be made to form a pedestrian network.
- Facilities should be surrounding with aesthetic landscape plantings and trees.
- Park signage should include an identifiable monument park sign, small monument signage to identify specific areas within the park, necessary trail and wayfinding signage, and monuments, memorials, and/or educational signage.



Location Considerations

- Location will vary depending on available land and park function



Typical Amenities

- Tournament-quality sport fields with supporting infrastructure such as bleachers, concession stands, and shade structures.
- Playground with fall surface and shade structures
- Permanent restroom facilities
- Public drinking fountains
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- Stages or small amphitheaters with appropriate electrical connections for stage-like performances
- Regional multi-use centers
- Large areas of natural green space with opportunities for environmental education.
- Water features with opportunities for active and passive recreation.
- Trail networks connecting to the park and bringing users throughout the park.
- ADA Accessible walkways

A man and a child are riding bicycles on a paved road. The man is in the front, wearing a light blue t-shirt and light-colored shorts. The child is behind him, wearing a dark t-shirt, camouflage shorts, and a black helmet with yellow and green stripes. They are riding away from the camera on a road with a white dashed line. To the right of the road is a metal guardrail, and beyond that is a dense line of green trees. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

Special-Use

- **Greenbelt**
- **Conservancy**
- **Other Special Use**

Special Use Parks



Greenbelt



Typical Size

Varies depending on the geography, environment, and community in which the greenbelt is located



Design Considerations

They can be used to increase circulation throughout a city for pedestrians and bicyclists, provide habitat corridors for wildlife throughout the City, and connect parks and points of interest to one another.

- Greenbelts are typically linear and contain natural features with minimal development
- Vehicular parking should depend on the location, service area, and anticipated visitation of the greenbelt
- Utilize natural site topography and preserve areas with significant slopes when possible.
- Provide shade through the preservation or planting of trees
- Utilize existing topography that may provide buffers and barriers to surrounding uses
- Keep natural features as natural as possible with minimal maintenance to encourage a healthy ecosystem and wildlife corridor connections
- Prioritize pedestrians' and bicyclists' access to and circulation within the greenbelt
- Ensure trail width, layout, and material provides a quality experience and allows for pedestrians and bicyclists to enjoy the trail at the same time
- Balance human needs and wildlife needs by providing amenities while preserving natural habitat when possible
- Implement flood mitigation design when greenbelts are located near floodplains, rivers, or streams
- Preserve native soils and rehabilitate or replace damaged soils



Service Area

Varies



Location Considerations

- The location of a Greenbelt will depend on where undeveloped or natural land is available within the City
- Greenbelts may be located along/near natural green spaces, wildlife corridors, wetlands, streams, or farm and ranch land



Typical Amenities

Natural green spaces, wildlife corridors, wetlands, streams, farm and ranch lands. Minimal amenities such as occasional park benches or picnic tables may be placed along the greenbelt.

- Linear trails suitable for walking, running, and/or biking
- Flood mitigation using geography, topography, and/or design solutions
- Natural green spaces or wildlife corridors for passive recreation use
- Minimal amenities such as occasional benches, picnic tables, or trash receptacles
- Public drinking fountains
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- ADA Accessible walkways



Conservancy

Conservancies are areas for protection and management of the natural/cultural environment with recreational use as a secondary objective. Recreational use may include passive recreation such as viewing and studying nature and wildlife habitat.



Typical Size

Size varies depending on the natural/cultural environment in need of protection, however, conservancies should be sufficient to protect the resource and provide appropriate usage



Design Considerations

- Prioritize the preservation and protection of natural/cultural resources above all else
- Provide passive recreational opportunities to complement the natural and cultural resources
- Protect all significant natural features including site topography, soil, plant communities, and wildlife habitat to the greatest extent possible
- The construction, maintenance, and use of amenities should not negatively impact the environment
- Vehicular parking should depend on the function, programming, and anticipated visitation of the conservancy. Parking should be kept as minimal as possible
- When appropriate, include both active and passive recreational opportunities related to the natural and cultural resources protected by the conservancy
- Park signage may include small monument signage to identify specific areas within the park, necessary trail and wayfinding signage, and monuments, memorials, and/or educational signage.



Service Area

Citywide but may also draw visitors from outside City limits. May additionally function as a tourist attraction.



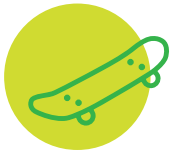
Location Considerations

- Dependent on where a natural/cultural environment in need of protection is located



Typical Amenities

- Conservancies will have minimal amenities as their primary purpose is to protect natural and cultural resources
- Walking trails
- Educational signage and minimal wayfinding signage
- Minimal amenities such as park benches, picnic tables, or possibly trash receptacles
- Viewpoints for observing wildlife
- Adequate evening/nighttime lighting
- May include a facility for visitors to access information and restrooms



Special Use

Special Use Parks may be developed for very specific purposes. Examples of these include, but are not limited to linear trails, sporting facilities, dog parks, zoos, and botanical gardens. The designs and amenities are specifically dependent on the use of the park and the population it is to serve. Due to their specialized nature, Special Use Parks will have varying sizes, service areas, locations, design considerations, and amenities. These should be designed in coordination with the City of Fort Worth's Park & Recreation Department.

