

agenda

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

September 28, 2016 at 5:30 PM

Winter Park Community Center
721 West New England Avenue / Winter Park,
Florida



1: Consent Agenda

2: Action Items

- a. **Comprehensive Plan**
- b. **Consideration of Name Change - Lake Baldwin Park**
Consideration of Renaming Lake Baldwin Park

3: Discussion

- a. **Fee Waiver Policy**
The Fee Waiver Policy and Application with the proposed changes from the work session for discussion.
- b. **Board Schedule**
Draft Schedule of Board items for next year.

4: New Business

5: Staff Report

6: Adjourn

Appeals and Assistance

"If a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he/she will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he/she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based."
(F.S. 286.0105)

"Persons with disabilities needing assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the City Clerk's Office (407-599-3277) at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting."

Meeting Protocol

The protocol described below is used to conduct an orderly meeting of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. It is the Chair's option to follow or deviate from these guidelines during any meeting of the Board.

- Agenda item is brought up by Chair;
- Chair recognizes the staff for department input;

- Staff will present the item and state department recommendation if appropriate;

- The staff or Board Chair may recognize the individual or group requesting the action and present the opportunity to address the Board and present the details of their request. This presentation should be brief (3-5 minutes)

- The Chair will recognize the Board members and provide an opportunity for questions from the item sponsor or department staff;

- The Chair will entertain any motion from the Board regarding the agenda item;

- Once the item has been motioned and received a second, the Chair will ask if there is any public comment about the issue. (Public comment comes before the Board discusses the motion.) Public comment will be held to 3 minutes each;

- The public comments are closed by the Chair once all citizens who wish to speak have been given an opportunity;

- The Chair will recognize the Board members for discussion of the motion. Any Board member may address a question to the sponsor, to the department staff or to a citizen if appropriate;

- Once there is no further discussion, or if the Question has been called (debated and voted affirmative), then the Chair will request the Board moves to a vote.



Agenda Item Summary

Comprehensive Plan -

Summary:

Background:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

GOP Draft

Park Inventory Update

GOP Matirx

DIA Draft

Upload Date

9/14/2016

9/14/2016

9/14/2016

9/14/2016

Type

Cover Memo

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CHAPTER 6: RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

WINTER PARK RELATED VISION THEMES

Cherish and sustain Winter Park's extraordinary quality of life.

Plan our growth through a collaborative process that protects our City's timeless scale and character.

Enhance the Winter Park brand through a flourishing community of arts and culture.

RECREATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES. This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Recreation Element. The purpose of this element is to provide guidance for appropriate plans and policies needed to meet identified or projected needs for park lands and open space areas.

This Chapter (element) is based upon the data and analysis presented in the supporting Data Inventory and Analysis document of The Winter Park Comprehensive Plan.

The Recreation and Open Space Element is the means for maintaining and providing adequate park, open space and recreational facilities for Winter Park's current and anticipated population. The quality of life and value of property for Winter Park residents is influenced by park and open space areas providing visual and aesthetic relief, plus the availability of a full range of recreational activities.

Park types referenced within this Chapter (i.e., neighborhood park, garden plaza, special purpose parks, etc.) shall follow the general definitions and purpose described within Chapter 6 of the Data Inventory and Analysis supporting document.

GOAL 1: PROVIDE ADEQUATE RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE:—TO BY PRESERVING, MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING A QUALITY SYSTEM OF PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS OF WINTER PARK.

OBJECTIVE 6.1: PROVISION OF PUBLIC PARK LAND: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate amounts of park land and open space will be within the public domain so as to meet the standards of this plan.

Policy 6-1: Provide Minimum LOS of Ten Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents. The City shall provide a minimum of ten (10) acres of publicly owned parkland and conservation lands for each one thousand (1,000) residents. For the purpose of calculating this guaranteed level of service, 'open space' shall be defined as publicly owned passive or active recreational land and land left in its natural state for conservation purposes. Specifically excluded are the water area of city lakes, except for Lakes Chelton, Knowles, Midget, Wilbar and Mendens within MLK Jr. park, private garden areas or plazas in high density or mixed use developments and roadway landscaped median areas except those within the for Kings Way and Reading Way median right-of-ways, Park Grove triangle, AJ Hanna park, Sunset/Chestnut triangle, Golfview median, Lasbury/Maiden triangle, and the Pulsifer Park triangle.

Policy 6-2: Commitment to Public Park Land: The City shall meet and maintain the park land acreage level of service standards set in this plan.

Policy 6-3: Potential Park Funding Mechanisms: Methods such as park dedications, impact fees, developer contribution, density transfers, homeowner's association provisions, and general fund allocations, where appropriate, shall be used to assist the City in acquiring park land and developing recreational facilities. This includes bonds, grants and loans.

Policy 6-4: Ravaudage Planned Development: The Ravaudage Planned Development shall utilize a level of service standard of two and one-half (2½) acres of parkland per one thousand (1,000 residents) based on Orange County's park land level of service standard as approved in the Annexation Agreement with the City of Winter Park.

~~**Policy 6-4: Office, Commercial and Mixed Use Developments and Public Gathering Places.** For office, commercial and mixed use development which have 10 residential units or greater a dedication or provision of land is to be set aside for park and open space requirements. Such land shall be equal to a pro-rata share of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. When not feasible in whole or in part, a proportionate fair share fee shall be paid to accomplish this policy. Such proportionate fair share and dedication of land shall be guaranteed in a development agreement.~~

Policy 6-5: Park and Recreation Trust Fund: The City shall maintain a park and recreation trust fund to facilitate contributions and to provide for an accounting of funds obtained for those purposes. At the end of each fiscal year, ten (10%) percent of the growth of the remaining end-of-year general fund balance shall be allocated to the park and recreation trust fund for park acquisition.

Policy 6-6: Recreation for New Single Family Subdivisions. New residential subdivisions shall include park and open space areas in the form of neighborhood parks for its residents. Where the number of units is insufficient to support an on-site park within the residential development, recreation impact fees shall be paid to the City to accommodate a fair-share impact that new residents will place on park land and park facilities.

Policy 6-7: Neighborhood Park. The City shall strive to provide park space within each designated service area in the City of Winter Park.

Policy 6-8: Improvements to Howell Branch Park and Potential Joint Community Park with City of Maitland. The City will continue to coordinate with the City of Maitland regarding the potential for joint participation in the development of a community park at the Winter Park Howell Branch Park that abuts open space in Maitland that could be accessed by citizens from both communities. In addition the City shall strive to improve recreational access and opportunities in the open space along Howell Creek.

Policy 6-9: Lands Proposed for Annexation. As part of the study to be performed in consideration of an annexation, the City shall analyze: (i) how the level of service for Public Park Land and Public Open Space would be impacted upon annexation; (ii) whether there are opportunities in an annexation for increasing the amount of land devoted to Public Land and Public Open Space; (iii) the gross additional cost to the City in terms of the impact of the

annexation on the Recreational Facilities of the City; (iv) the additional revenues, if any, that might be available to the City as a result of the annexation, that could be utilized for park land and park facilities.

Policy 6-10: Parks Master Plan. The City shall periodically update the overall Parks Master Plan and strive to implement that improvement program as may be adopted by the City Commission.

GOAL 2: STEWARD AND ENHANCE OUR TREE CANOPY AND LAKES AS THE CROWN JEWELS OF WINTER PARK'S NATURAL SYSTEM.

OBJECTIVE 6.2: PUBLIC ACCESS TO LAKES. Reasonable access to lake waters and shorelines shall be afforded to Winter Park residents in a manner that protects water quality and natural habitats that maintains their recreation and open space value.

Policy 6-11: Promote Quality of Lake Recreation Opportunities. The City shall promote quality of lake recreation opportunities through the following actions:

1. Boat traffic originating from public ramps shall be managed to promote public safety within lake waters and to protect lake water quality. Such management programs shall include but are not limited to boat access permits for use of City boat launching facilities, and the use of public funds to support law enforcement patrol of lake waters.
2. The City shall continue to promote its Lake Management Program to manage nuisance aquatic plant growth and to protect, conserve and enhance natural shoreline habitat, aquatic and wildlife habitat.

Policy 6-12: Public Access to Lakes. The City shall continue to provide public access to lakes within Winter Park through the following activities or programs:

1. Continue to provide and maintain public beach access at Lake Baldwin and the lakes comprising the Winter Park chain-of-lakes;
2. Continue to provide and maintain at least one public boat launch facility to the chain-of-lakes.

Policy 6-13: Undeveloped Open Space at Lakefronts. As part of any update of the City's Park Master Plan, the City shall evaluate City-owned undeveloped open space located along lake shorelines for potential improvements that may create safe access to waterfront areas for the public.

Policy 6-14: Maintain Lake Access. The City shall maintain the physical points of public access to the lakes of the City, and the City shall maintain the recreational facilities at these public lake shore access places including boat ramps and parking so as to insure the continued access to and enjoyment of the lakes of the City by non-lakefront property owners.

Policy 6-15: Prioritize Acquisition of Land Along Bodies of Water. The City shall prioritize the acquisition of property, whether developed or vacant, along bodies of water to include lakes, rivers, streams and creeks. This serves a two fold purpose to aid in acquiring more park land with access to bodies of water and preserve lands for conservation.

OBJECTIVE 6.3: INTEGRATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN WITH PARKS AND OPEN SPACE. Neighborhoods shall be planned and designed with parks and open space that provide available recreation opportunities for nearby residents.

Policy 6-16: Park Accessibility to Neighborhoods. Neighborhoods shall be planned with park lands and open spaces intermixed with residential development and accessible within walking distance to residents. Park land within neighborhoods shall be designed to foster opportunities for social interaction and shall serve as a focal point for the surrounding residential areas.

Policy 6-17: Equitable Distribution of Park Land. The City shall emphasize future park acquisitions that equitably distribute park land through out the City. All expenditures for parks and recreation land acquisition purposes shall be prioritized in accordance with the Parks and Recreation priority list for Community Parks (with a goal of two acres of Community Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres) and Neighborhood Parks (with a goal of two acres of Neighborhood Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres), as such list may be amended by the Parks and Recreation Board from time to time.

OBJECTIVE 6.4: STREETScape AND LANDSCAPE PROVISIONS. Streetscape and Landscape areas shall be incorporated into the site design of public and private properties according to the following policies:

Policy 6-18: Open Space along Lakefront Areas. Development shall be setback from lake fronts to create open space areas in natural vegetation along shoreline areas. At a minimum, all principal structures shall be set back at least fifty (50) feet from any lake shoreline unless special conditions and circumstances pre-exist justifying a variance. With exception to public beaches owned by the City of Winter Park, for residential land, no more than ~~fifteen~~ ten (10%) percent of the land area from the ordinary high water elevation ~~water's edge~~ to a point 50 feet landward can be impervious. ~~The Land Development Code may require less impervious surface coverage within this area.~~

Policy 6-19: Promote Access to the City's Water Bodies. The City shall maintain or expand the physical points of access to the water bodies in and adjacent to the City's boundaries and maintain or expand the recreational facilities including boat ramps, parking, wildlife observation areas, at these public access points. This shall insure the continued access to, and enjoyment of, the City's water bodies.

OBJECTIVE 6.5: PRESERVATION OF PARK LAND AND OPEN SPACE: The City of Winter Park will not divert existing park land to other non-park, non-recreational or non-cultural uses except in cases of overriding public interest.

Policy 6-20: Park Land Change of Use: A majority ~~An extraordinary~~ vote of the City Commission is required to convert publicly-owned park land to other uses. In such circumstances the City shall strive to also adopt a ~~However, if the park land change of use is incorporated into a redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan that identifies equivalent new~~

parcs or park site relocation, ~~the change of use can be approved by majority vote of the City Commission subject to:~~

- ~~1. Approval of the redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan by the City Commission at an advertised public hearing;~~
- ~~2. The neighborhood plan or redevelopment plan identifies a site or sites for new park land (equal or greater in area) to replace that which will be lost;~~
- ~~3. Funding has been identified and programmed for the acquisition of new property, or land will be obtained through a development agreement with property owner/development applicant sponsoring a redevelopment plan.~~

Policy 6-21: Protect Park Acreage Level of Service. ~~Should the~~ City shall ~~not~~ enter into contractual use agreements with the School Board, ~~Y.M.C.A.~~ or other non-profit or governmental entities, ~~such agreements should not that would~~ provide for land, not owned by the City, to be counted toward meeting the City park acreage level of service standard.

Policy 6-22: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing park lands through the use of proper management and funding techniques. The City shall assure that park lands are well managed and well maintained, designed to promote public safety and to discourage crime, and are accessible and convenient for park patrons.

Policy 6-23: Preservation of Central Park. Central Park shall be classified, designed and used as a community park gathering place that reserves the unique and passive nature of the existing park, the shady tree canopy and the fountains.

Policy 6-24: Preservation of Mead Garden. Mead Garden is a 48 acre park located in the southwest section of the City. ~~It~~ and shall be classified as a passive park. ~~Established in the 1930's as a botanical garden attraction, it contains the range of native plant species from its freshwater marsh habitat to the typical pine uplands.~~

OBJECTIVE 6.6: PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate recreational facilities are available and usable by the public, including disabled residents, so as to meet the standards of this plan.

Policy 6-25: Public Use of Non-City Recreation Facilities: The City shall continue to work with the Orange County School Board, Rollins College, Y.M.C.A., churches, non-profit agencies and the private sector to provide cooperative agreements, whether formal or informal, for the availability of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities for the residents.

Policy 6-26: Recreation Programs: The City shall continue to offer recreational programs that compliment and enhance the use of the City's recreational facility assets. The City shall annually monitor recreation programs to assure that an adequate diversity of programs addresses the recreation interests of different age and ethnic groups, particularly children, teenagers, disabled, and the elderly.

Policy 6-27: Provision of Facilities for the Disabled. Recreation facilities shall be provided consistent with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, including the number of facilities available for and accessible to the disabled. The City shall provide a diverse number of facilities

accessible to disabled persons and shall meet or exceed the ADA diversity guidelines. The City shall complete an inventory of existing recreation facilities that are accessible to the disabled. If deficiencies exist in number or diversity of recreation facilities for the disabled, the City shall schedule appropriate improvements and funding within its capital improvements program to remedy the deficiency.

Policy 6-28: Provide Recreation Facilities Consistent with Local Recreation Demands. To assure that City parks provide services desired by park patrons and City residents, the City shall update its Park Master Plan at least every five years. The update of the Park Master Plan shall include a survey of residents or an analysis of recreation demands and trends to determine the recreation programs, facilities, and events that are most desired by City residents. As part of the master plan update, the City shall develop recreation facility level of service standards consistent with local demands and interests.

OBJECTIVE 6.7 ARTS AND CULTURE: Enhance the city’s flourishing community of arts and culture by recognizing the value of city’s many cultural venues and their connection to the Winter Park community.

Policy 6-29: Promotion of Cultural Arts. ~~Within one year of adoption of this plan, the City shall continue to work with community partners to develop an integrated cultural arts plan that includes complementary improvements, innovative partnerships, coordinated marketing and events and program development. shall prepare a cultural arts master plan and incorporate its findings, data, and recommendations into the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan as either a separate element or as a component of the Recreation and Open Space Element. The objective of a cultural arts element or master plan is to maintain a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the community’s cultural resources and amenities, and to facilitate community access to the various cultural organizations. By forming a master plan for cultural arts, the City can establish long-term funding according to goals and objectives to maintain and expand cultural arts.~~

GOAL 4: INCREASE THE CONNECTION TO NATURE BY INCENTIVING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GREEN SPACE THROUGH THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.

OBJECTIVE 6.7 8: PARK AND RECREATION FUNDING. The City of Winter Park may develop new funding sources for the acquisition, expansion and improvement of park land and park facilities.

Policy 6-30: Recreation Impact Fee. The City shall continue to implement a park and recreation impact fee that will require all new development pay its fair-share in the cost to acquire new park and park facilities and shall update that fee periodically based upon studies documenting costs for such acquisitions.

Policy 6-31: Land Development Code Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The City’s Land Development Code shall with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan require that all development include park land and park amenities consistent with concurrency management level-of-service standards.

Policy 6-32: Coordination with State and Regional Land Acquisition Grant Program. The City shall annually coordinate with state agencies regarding the use of the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP), and Florida Forever Program, and land acquisition

programs administered by the St. Johns River Water Management District regarding the availability of grant funds for open space and recreation land purchases within or adjacent to Winter Park.

OBJECTIVE 6.8 2: ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR PARK MAINTENANCE. The City of Winter Park shall allocate sufficient funding to assure the maintenance of park and recreational facility assets.

Policy 6-33: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing recreation and facilities through the use of proper management and maintenance funding techniques. The City shall assure that recreation facilities and park lands are well managed and well maintained.

Policy 6-34: Annual Maintenance Funding. The City shall maintain a continuity of annual funding for the maintenance of park and recreational facilities necessary.

Policy 6-35: Annual Fee Review. The City shall annually review the Park and Recreation fees and revenue policy so as to adjust user fees to a level commensurate with the need and other governmental entities.

Policy 6-36: Maintenance and Staff Needs for New Parks and Facilities. The City shall recognize that the addition of park and recreation facilities will increase the funding levels necessary for proper maintenance, including potential for additional staff or need for additional out-sourcing funds.

OBJECTIVE 6.910: ALLOCATION OF PARK FUNDS. The City of Winter Park shall have a system for the allocation of funds for park and recreational capital improvements.

Policy 6-37: Recreation and Capital Improvement Program. The capital improvements program of the City's park and recreation department shall be consistent with the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 6-38: Capital Improvement Program Criteria. All acquisitions and physical improvement projects expected to cost more than \$25,000 shall be included in the Capital Improvement Element.

~~**Policy 6-1.9.3: Plan for the Conversion of the City's Tree Farm.** The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) shall by 2008 provide funding to convert and improve the City's tree farm property to a park facility.~~

OBJECTIVE 6.4011: INTERCONNECT PARK SYSTEM WITH RECREATION AND TRANSPORTATION TRAILS AND PATHS. The City will strive to provide a park and open space system to interconnect parks by pedestrian and bicycle path lanes.

Policy 6-39: Link Parks and Public Open Space. The City will strive to provide bikeways, where possible and where public safety permits, to link open space and parks both internally and regionally to Winter Park. New park location and design should take into consideration the presence or feasibility to the park with other City facilities via bicycle paths and lanes.

Policy 6-40: Cady Way Trail. The City will ~~strive to~~ support the interconnection of the Cady Way Trail with other regional trail systems.

~~**Policy 6-1.10.3: Lake Baldwin Trail/Path.** The City shall continue coordination with the City of Orlando regarding a public trail or path that will encircle Lake Baldwin.~~

Policy 6-41: Howell Creek. The City will strive to maintain and expand the number and extent of recreational trails and greenways in the City to provide public access and enjoyment especially of stream and waterfront environments.

Policy 6-42: Integration of Park System and Bicycle Trails. At the next update of the Park Master Plan, the bicycle trail system interconnecting parks and public places shall be included as a component of the Park Master Plan. The interconnection of parks with bicycle trails, paths, and lanes shall be addressed as part of the Park Master Plan update.

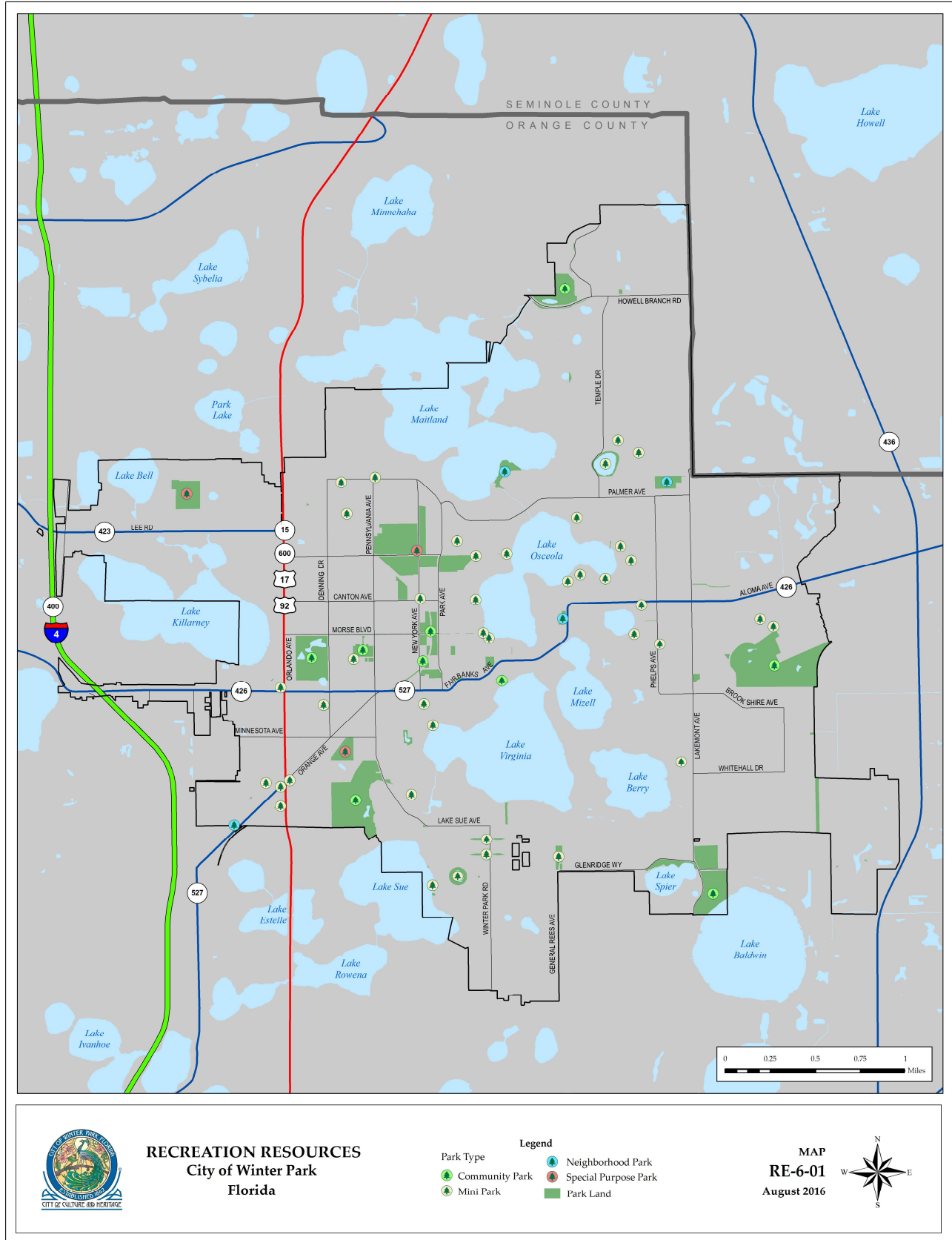
Policy 6-43: Bicycle Parking Facilities at Parks. All neighborhood, community, special purpose parks shall provide bicycle racks or similar parking facilities. Bicycle parking facilities shall be conveniently located within parks and placed at visible locations.

Policy 6-44: Coordination with Transportation Element. Bicycle and pedestrian system plans promoted in the Transportation Element shall be coordinated with the objectives and polices of the Recreation Element.

GOAL 5: FOSTER SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES USNG STATE-OF-THE-ART PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES.

OBJECTIVE 6.12: MANAGEMENT AND ACCREDITATION OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT. ~~The Parks and Recreation Department was nationally accredited in 2010 by meeting or exceeding over 150 standards for the management and maintenance of a parks and recreation department. The accreditation is formally reviewed every five years and the department was reaccerted in 2015. It is the goal of the department~~ The city will strive to remain an accredited agency sanctioned by the National Recreation and Parks Association Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies.

Policy 6-45: The City will maintain the accreditation of the Parks and Recreation Department by continuing to meet or exceed the standards for management and maintenance of the department as set forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association.



PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
10 acres per 1,000 residents

<u>Population</u>	<u>Acres of Park/Conservation Land</u>
29,308 (2016 BEBR Est.)	346.16 acres (Permits 34,616 pop.)

Applicable Comprehensive Plan Policy:

OBJECTIVE 6-1: PROVISION OF PUBLIC PARK LAND: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate amounts of park land and open space will be within the public domain so as to meet the standards of this plan.

Policy 6-1: Provide Minimum LOS of Ten Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents. The City shall provide a minimum of ten (10) acres of publicly owned parkland and conservation lands for each one thousand (1,000) residents. For the purpose of calculating this guaranteed level of service, 'open space' shall be defined as publicly owned passive or active recreational land and land left in its natural state for conservation purposes. Specifically excluded are the water area of city lakes, except for Lakes Chelton, Knowles, Midget, Wilbar and Mendsen within MLK Jr. park, private garden areas or plazas in high density or mixed use developments and roadway landscaped median areas except those within the for Kings Way and Reading Way median right-of-ways, Park Grove triangle, AJ Hanna park, Sunset/Chestnut triangle, Golfview median, Lasbury/Maiden triangle, and the Pulsifer Park triangle.



MEMORANDUM

FROM: Planning and Community Development Department
DATE: August 15, 2016
SUBJECT: Explanation of Updated Comprehensive Plan Park and Conservation Land Calculations

CITY OF WINTER PARK

401 Park Avenue South

Winter Park, Florida

32789-4386

The first draft of the updated 2016 Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space Element included an updated table (Table 6-1, attached) that inventoried by classification the total acreage of parks, recreation areas, and open space within the City of Winter Park. This acreage increased from 296.45 acres in 2009 to 346.16 acres in 2016, a difference of 49.71 acres. The reasons for this increase are explained below.

The Data, Inventory and Analysis section of both the 2009 and 2016 Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space element define the recreation classification system used to inventory the City of Winter Park's recreation and open space acreage. This classification system was developed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and other national recreation organizations and agencies. Furthermore, the 2016 update follows the criteria in Chapter 163.3177 (3)(e), Florida Statutes which states:

“A recreation and open space element indicating a comprehensive system of public and private sites for recreation, including, but not limited to, natural reservations, parks and playgrounds, parkways, beaches and public access to beaches, open spaces, waterways, and other recreational facilities.”

Since establishing a level of service requirements is now optional in a Comprehensive Plan, the purpose of this element under Florida Statutes is to provide an inventory of all the resources available to the community. Since the 2009 Comprehensive Plan relied on data that was collected in 2004, there have been significant changes in the types of resources that are counted in the element. Staff has maintained the established level of service set in 2009. Continuing to maintain this level of service standard will a policy decision for the City Commission.

As Winter Park formed its charter in 1887, three types of open space areas have emerged within the City—nature reserve areas, undeveloped recreational lands, and corridor beautification. Table 6-1 (attached) from the 2009 Comprehensive Plan Recreation and Open Space: Data, Inventory and Analysis did not include a specific category of open space and conservation lands, only open space within the linear recreational category. The conservation lands within the city were more specifically discussed in the conservation element and were not counted towards the acreage calculations for recreation an open space. In reviewing the current Comprehensive Plan requirements and recognizing the public use of conservation land, staff has added it into the overall calculations.

During the 2016 update of this table, a category specifically for open space and conservation lands was added, and the table was reorganized to better classify the City's inventory. It was also discovered that the conservation land between the City's Public Works Compound and gun range (1409 Howell Branch Road and 3100 Temple Trail) were not included in 2009. This area totals 38.84 acres, and was added to the

updated table. The City also acquired 1121 Howell Branch Road which is a stormwater and wetland preserve (4.12 acres), and 2908 Temple Trail which is a floodplain, wetland preserve (0.80 acres). These additions total 43.76 acres, and account for 88% of the 2009 versus 2016 total acreage difference.

The City has also acquired and constructed additional parkland, and utilized the ArcGIS (geographic information system) software. City staff has used this latest technology tool to better define the parameters of city-owned sites. A good example of this is the city's Community Center. The 2009 acreage for the Community Center/Shady Park was 3.28 acres, and this number has not been updated since the new Community Center was constructed in 2011. The updated acreage for the Community Center/Shady Park that takes into consideration the acreage of the previously mentioned additions/renovations is 4.74 acres. These updates account for 3% of the 2009 versus 2016 total acreage difference.

Other minor additions to the City's parkland was the additions of Hamilton Place Mini-Park (0.36 acres), Mercantile Bank Park (0.24 acres), Leith Mini-Park (0.64 acres) and the Alberta/Joalca Mini-Park (0.04 acres) and the West Meadow of Central Park (1.25 acres). These additions total 2.53 acres, and account for 5.1% of the 2009 versus 2016 total acreage difference.

The remaining 1.96 acres, or 3.9%, of the 2009 versus 2016 acreage difference was the result of utilizing ArcGIS software to create more definitive parks, recreation areas, and open space inventory calculations.

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
COMMUNITY PARKS					
Central Park Park Avenue	Rose Garden, landscaping, walking paths, 2 stages, park benches, fountains, pergola	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	7.98
Community Center & Shady Park 421 New England Avenue	Recreation center with gymnasium, pool, park benches, playground, children's spray ground	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active	4.74
Dinky Dock Park Ollie Avenue	Beach, 2 docks, 2 boat ramps, grills, park benches, picnic tables, restrooms	Community Park Lake Access	Yes	Active & Passive	1.56
Farmers' Market 200 West New England Avenue	Historical museum, farmers market and recreation center, patio, gazebo, park benches	Community Rec. Gathering Place	Yes	Active	0.85
Lake Baldwin Park 2000 South Lakemont Avenue	Dog park, boat ramp, fishing dock, pavilions, picnic tables, park benches, restroom/concession building	Community Park Lake Access		Active & Passive	23.63
Martin Luther King Jr. Park 1050 W. Morse Boulevard	Lake, pavilions, recreation center, civic center, baseball/softball stadium, multi-purpose football, soccer, lacrosse fields, basketball goals, playground, picnic tables, park benches, restrooms, maintenance facility	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	28.27
Mead Botanical Garden 1300 S. Denning Avenue	Recreation center, environmental center, gardens, amphitheater, dressing room, pavilions, picnic tables, boardwalk, restroom buildings, community garden	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	47.61
Ward Park & Cady Way Park & Showalter Field 2525 Cady Way	Tennis courts, racquetball courts, basketball goals, football/soccer/lacrosse fields, baseball/softball fields, Olympic swimming pool, playgrounds, pavilions, picnic tables, 5,000-seat sports stadium, field with 1/4-mile track, concession buildings, restroom buildings	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	67.25
COMMUNITY PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					181.89

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park					
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS					
Kraft Azalea Gardens Park 1365 Alabama Drive	Fishing dock, park benches, footpaths, Exedra monument	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	5.26
Orwin Manor Park – 1701 N. Orange Ave.	Footpath, park benches, playground, picnic table	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	0.85
Phelps Park 1206 N. Phelps Avenue	Tennis courts, basketball goals, playground, multipurpose field, soccer/lacrosse field, park benches, pavilions, picnic tables, restrooms	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	5.99
Trismen Park 231 Brewer Avenue	Landscaped grass lawn area, park benches, picnic tables	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	1.40
Villa View Park 1709 N. Park Avenue	Brick landscaped plaza, park benches	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	0.29
Harland Park (Knowles Place) Timberlane Drive	Play field, park benches	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	2.71
Howell Branch Park & Nature Preserve 1205 Howell Branch Road	Hiking trails, educational displays	Community Park & Conservation Land	Yes	Active & Passive	10.69
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					27.19
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES					
Winter Park Country Club Golf Course 761 Old England Avenue	9-hole golf course, clubhouse, pro-shop, maintenance building, restroom, pavilion	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	40.79
Winter Park Tennis Center 1045 Azalea Lane	16 tennis courts, playground, park benches, recreation center, picnic tables	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	6.24
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES TOTAL ACRES:					47.03
LINEAR RECREATION					
Cady Way Trail	Bicycle trail	Linear Park	Yes	Active	3.72
LINEAR RECREATION TOTAL ACRES:					3.72
OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION LANDS					
Winter Park Tree Farm 1938 Durham Avenue	City's tree farm; not accessible to public	Open space	No	Passive	14.17
Howell Creek/Pennsylvania Avenue Lot	Floodplain wetland preserve	Open Space &	Yes	Passive	0.82

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
1620 S. Pennsylvania Avenue		Conservation Land			
Howell Branch Creek Wetlands		Conservation Land			
1409 Howell Branch Road & 3100 Temple Trail	Wetland preserve; not accessible to public	Conservation Land not part of the Public Works complex or Gun Range	No	Passive	38.84
Howell Creek Basin Preserve		Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	4.12
1121 Howell Branch Road	Wetland, storm water preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	
Howell Creek/Temple Trail Wetlands		Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	0.80
2908 Temple Trail	Floodplain wetland preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	
OPEN SPACE TOTAL ACRES:					
MINI-PARKS					
Alberta Drive Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.31
Alberta/Cortland Mini-Park	Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.24
Alberta/Joalca Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.04
Alexander Place Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.36
Alfred J. Hanna Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.25
Bonita Drive Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.07
Bonnie Burn Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Canton/Interlachen Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.18
Canton/New York Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.07
Cavendish/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.03
Chelton Circle Park and lake	Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	5.13
Fairbanks/Orlando Mini-Park		Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.22
Fawcett Road Lakefront		Mini-Park		Passive	0.27
Golfview Mini-Park	Fountain, Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.55
Hamilton Place Mini-park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.36
Harris Circle Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.26
Hooper Park/Mercantile Bank	Park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.52
Jay Blanchard Park	Fountain, Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.48
Kings Way median parks		Mini-Park		Passive	0.79
Leith Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.64
Lake Knowles Park and lake	4 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	10.34

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
Lake Midget Park and lake	2 benches	Mini-Park		Passive	1.62
Lake Wilbar Park and lake	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	1.7
Lakeview Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Lansbury/Maiden Mini-Park	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Laughlin Park	2 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.09
Loch Lomond/St. Andrews Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.37
Morse Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.12
Orange/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.19
Park Grove Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.12
Pulsifer Place/Interlachen Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.25
Reading Way median parks		Mini-Park		Passive	0.79
Smiley Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Sunset/Chestnut Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.10
Tyree Lane Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Via Bella Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.08
MINI-PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					27.58
PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE TOTAL					346.16

¹ Handicapped accessible

Source: Winter Park GIS System and Parks and Recreation Department, 2016

2009 Table 6-1 of the Recreation and Open Space Element

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks, Recreation Areas, and Open Space in the City of Winter Park						
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres	
Central Park Park Avenue	Rose Garden, landscaping, walking paths, 2 stages, 40 park benches, 2 fountains, pergola	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	6.73	
Community Center & Shady Park 421 New England Avenue	Recreation center with gymnasium, pool, 2 tennis courts, 2 basketball goals, 8 park benches, playground, spray ground	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active	3.28	
Dinky Dock Park Ollie Avenue	Beach, 2 docks, 2 boat ramps, 2 grills, 5 park benches, 8 picnic tables	Community Park Lake Access	Yes	Active & Passive	1.56	
Farmers' Market 200 West New England Avenue	Historical museum, historic register, recreation center, patio, gazebo, 5 park benches	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	0.71	
Lake Baldwin Park 2000 South Lakemont Avenue	Dog park, boat ramp, fishing dock, 2 pavilions, 25 picnic tables, 15 park benches, restroom/concession building	Community Park Lake Access		Active & Passive	23.16	
Martin Luther King Jr. Park Morse Boulevard & Denning Drive	Lake, pavilion, recreation center, civic center, baseball/softball stadium, multi-purpose field, 2 football/soccer/lacrosse fields, 4 basketball goals, playground, 6 picnic tables, 20 park benches, restroom building, maintenance facility	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	28.27	
Mead Botanical Garden 1300 Denning Avenue	Recreation center, environmental center, amphitheater, dressing room, 3 pavilions, 40 picnic tables, boardwalk, bike lane, 2 restroom buildings, 4 maintenance buildings, footpaths	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	47.60	
Ward Park & Cady Way Park & Showalter Field Cady Way & Perth Avenue	4 tennis courts, 4 racquetball courts, 4 basketball goals, 3 football/soccer/lax fields, 10 baseball/softball fields, swimming pool, 2 playgrounds, pavilion, 25 picnic tables, 5,000-seat sports stadium, field with 1¼-mile track, 2 concession buildings, restrooms	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	66.44	
COMMUNITY PARKS TOTAL ACRES:						177.75
Kraft Azalea Gardens Park 1365 Alabama Drive	Fishing dock, 8 park benches, footpaths, Exedra monument	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	5.22	
Orwin Manor Park	Footpath, 3 park benches, playground, water	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active &	0.85	

2009 Table 6-1 of the Recreation and Open Space Element

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks, Recreation Areas, and Open Space in the City of Winter Park						
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres	
Phelps Park Phelps Avenue	fountain, picnic table 3 tennis courts, 2 basketball goals, 3 playgrounds, multipurpose field, football/soccer/lax field, 8 park benches, 2 pavilions, 18 picnic tables, restrooms	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	5.92	
Trismen Park Detmar Drive	Landscaped grass lawn area, 4 park benches, 2 picnic tables	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	1.36	
Oaks and Park	To be designed	Neighborhood Park	Yes	TBD	.25	
Harland Park (Knowles Place)	To be designed	Neighborhood Park	Yes	TBD	2.5	
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS TOTAL ACRES:						16.1
Winter Park Country Club	9-hole golf course, clubhouse, pro-shop, maintenance building, restroom, pavilion, 6 park benches	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	40.77	
Winter Park Tennis Center 1045 Azalea Lane	16 tennis courts, playground, park benches, recreation center, 5 picnic tables	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	6.20	
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES TOTAL ACRES:						46.97
Cady Way Trail	Bicycle trail	Linear Park	Yes	Active	3.30	
LINEAR RECREATION TOTAL ACRES:						3.30
Winter Park Tree Nursery	City's tree farm; not accessible to public	Open space		Passive	14.17	
Howell Branch Nature Preserve & Park	Hiking trails, educational displays	Open space		Passive	10.38	
Pennsylvania Avenue Lot		Open Space		Passive	0.40	
Lake Waumpi Preserve		Open Space		Passive	1.78	
OPEN SPACE TOTAL ACRES:						26.73
Alberta Drive Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.30	
Alberta/Cortland Mini-Park	2 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.13	
Alexander Place Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.25	
Alfred J. Hanna Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.13	
Bonita Drive Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.06	
Bonnie Burn Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22	
Canton/Interlachen Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.17	
Canton/New York Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.08	
Cavendish/Harmon	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.05	
Chelton Circle	5 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	2.83/4.90 ²	

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks, Recreation Areas, and Open Space in the City of Winter Park

Name	Facilities	Classification	Access ¹	Function	Acres
Fairbanks/Orlando Mini-Park		Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.23
Fawcett Road Lakefront		Mini-Park		Passive	0.04
General Rees/Glenridge Mini-Park		Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.38
Golfview Mini-Park	Fountain, 3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.54
Harris Circle		Mini-Park		Passive	0.40
Hooper Park	2 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.28
Jay Blanchard Park	Fountain, 3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.32
Kings Way		Mini-Park		Passive	0.83
Lake Knowles	4 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	3.32/10.28 ²
Lake Midget	2 benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.86/1.43 ²
Lake Wilbar	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.97
Lakeview Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Lansbury/Maiden Mini-Park	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Laughlin Park	2 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.07
Loch Lomond/St. Andrews		Mini-Park		Passive	0.23
Morse Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.16
Orange/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.19
Park Grove	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.11
Pulsifer Place/Interlachen	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.21
Reading Way	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.83
Smiley Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.14
Sunset/Chestnut	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.08
Tyree Lane Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.03
Via Bella Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.05
MINI-PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					14.90
LAKES (Chelton, Knowles, Midget, Wilbar) TOTAL ACRES:					10.70
PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE TOTAL					296.45

¹ Handicapped accessible

² Acreage of park and lake

Source: Parks and Recreation Department, 2006

The following chart relates to Chapter 6 – Recreation and Open Space, and outlines all of the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of this Chapter. Space is provided to the right to add any comments/recommendations. Staff comments/changes to this element of the Comprehensive Plan are shown as black underlined text. This element was reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Board (their comments/changes would be shown in navy blue underlined text) and the Keep Winter Park Sustainable and Beautiful Board (their comments/changes would be shown in purple underlined text), however, these boards did not have any specific comments/changes they wanted to propose.

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
1	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTING POLICIES. This section stipulates goals, objectives, and implementing policies for the Recreation Element. The purpose of this element is to provide guidance for appropriate plans and policies needed to meet identified or projected needs for park lands and open space areas.	
2	GOAL: PROVIDE ADEQUATE RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE: TO PRESERVE, MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE A QUALITY SYSTEM OF PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS OF WINTER PARK.	
3	OBJECTIVE 6.1: PROVISION OF PUBLIC PARK LAND: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate amounts of park land and open space will be within the public domain so as to meet the standards of this plan.	
4	Policy 6-1: Provide Minimum LOS of Ten Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents. The City shall provide a minimum of ten <u>(10)</u> acres of publicly owned parkland and conservation lands for each <u>one thousand</u> (1,000) residents. For the purpose of calculating this guaranteed level of service, 'open space' shall be defined as publicly owned passive or active recreational land and land left in its natural state for conservation purposes. Specifically excluded are the <u>water area of city lakes, except for Lakes Chelton, Knowles, Midget, Wilbar and Mendsen within MLK Jr. park, private garden areas or plazas in high density or mixed use developments and roadway landscaped median areas except those within the for Kings Way and Reading Way median right-of-ways, Park Grove triangle, AJ Hanna park, Sunset/Chestnut triangle, Golfview median, Lasbury/Maiden triangle, and the Pulsifer Park triangle.</u>	Only clarifies the exact method used to calculate the parks inventory as used for the current 2009 Comp. Plan.
5	Policy 6-2: Commitment to Public Park Land: The City shall meet and maintain the park land acreage level of service standards set in this plan.	
6	Policy 6-3: Potential Park Funding Mechanisms: Methods such as park dedications, impact fees, developer contribution, density transfers, homeowner's association provisions, and general fund allocations, where appropriate, shall be used to assist the City in acquiring park land and developing recreational facilities. This includes bonds, grants and loans.	
7	Policy 6-4: Ravaudage Planned Development: <u>The Ravaudage Planned Development shall utilize a level of service standard of two and one-half (2½) acres of parkland per one thousand (1,000 residents) based on Orange County's park land level of service standard as approved in the Annexation Agreement with the City of Winter Park.</u>	New policy related to the annexation of the Ravaudage PD, which is subject to an annexation agreement that requires conformance to the Orange County Comp. Plan which is 2.5 acres per 1,000.
8	Policy 6-4: Office, Commercial and Mixed-Use Developments and Public Gathering Places. For office, commercial and mixed-use development which have 10 residential units or greater a dedication or provision of land is to be set aside for park and open space requirements. Such land shall be equal to a pro rata share of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. When not feasible in whole or in part, a proportionate fair share fee shall be paid to accomplish this policy. Such proportionate fair share and dedication of land shall be guaranteed in a development agreement.	Policy not needed due to each type of zoning district within the LDC requiring open space, and developments are still required to pay park impact fees.
9	Policy 6-5: Park and Recreation Trust Fund: The City shall maintain a park and recreation trust fund to facilitate contributions and to provide for an accounting of funds obtained for those purposes. <u>At the end of each fiscal year, ten (10%) percent of the growth of the remaining end-of-year general fund balance shall be allocated to the park and recreation trust fund for park acquisition.</u>	Rewording needed to clarify that it is 10% of each year's fund balance and not 10% of all the previous year's fund balance.
10	Policy 6-6: Recreation for New Single Family Subdivisions. New residential subdivisions shall include <u>park and open space</u> areas in the form of neighborhood parks for its residents. Where the number of units is insufficient to support an on-site park within the residential development, recreation impact fees shall be paid to the City to accommodate a fair-share impact that new residents will place on park land and park facilities.	Clarify terminology.
11	Policy 6-7: Neighborhood Park. The City shall strive to provide park space within each designated service area in the City of Winter Park.	
12	Policy 6-8: <u>Improvements to Howell Branch Park and Potential Joint Community Park with City of Maitland.</u> The City will continue to coordinate with the City of Maitland regarding the potential for joint participation in the development of a community park at the Winter Park Howell Branch Park that abuts open space in Maitland that could be accessed by citizens from both communities. <u>In addition the City shall strive to improve recreational access and opportunities in the open space along Howell Creek.</u>	See suggested change.
13	Policy 6-9: Lands Proposed for Annexation. As part of the study to be performed in consideration of an annexation, the City shall analyze: (i) how the level of service for Public Park Land and Public Open Space would be impacted upon annexation; (ii) whether there are opportunities in an annexation for increasing the amount of land devoted to Public Land and Public Open Space; (iii) the gross additional cost to the City in terms of the impact of the annexation on the Recreational Facilities of the City; (iv) the additional revenues, if any, that might be available to the City as a result of the annexation, that could be utilized for park land and park facilities.	

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
14	Policy 6-10: Parks Master Plan. The City shall periodically update the overall Parks Master Plan and strive to implement that improvement program as may be adopted by the City Commission.	
15	GOAL 2: STEWARD AND ENHANCE OUR TREE CANOPY AND LAKES AS THE CROWN JEWELS OF WINTER PARK'S NATURAL SYSTEM.	New goal related to the Vision document
15a	OBJECTIVE 6.2: PUBLIC ACCESS TO LAKES. Reasonable access to lake waters and shorelines shall be afforded to Winter Park residents in a manner that protects water quality and natural habitats that maintains their recreation and open space value.	
16	Policy 6-11: Promote Quality of Lake Recreation Opportunities. The City shall promote quality of lake recreation opportunities through the following actions: 1. Boat traffic originating from public ramps shall be managed to promote public safety within lake waters and to protect lake water quality. Such management programs shall include but are not limited to boat access permits for use of City boat launching facilities, and the use of public funds to support law enforcement patrol of lake waters. 2. The City shall continue to promote its Lake Management Program to manage nuisance aquatic plant growth and to protect, conserve and enhance natural shoreline habitat, aquatic and wildlife habitat.	
17	Policy 6-12: Public Access to Lakes. The City shall continue to provide public access to lakes within Winter Park through the following activities or programs: 1. Continue to provide and maintain public beach access at Lake Baldwin and the lakes comprising the Winter Park chain-of-lakes; 2. Continue to provide and maintain at least one public boat launch facility to the chain-of-lakes.	
18	Policy 6-13: Undeveloped Open Space at Lakefronts. As part of any update of the City's Park Master Plan, the City shall evaluate City-owned undeveloped open space located along lake shorelines for potential improvements that may create safe access to waterfront areas for the public.	
19	Policy 6-14: Maintain Lake Access. The City shall maintain the physical points of public access to the lakes of the City, and the City shall maintain the recreational facilities at these public lake shore access places including boat ramps and parking so as to insure the continued access to and enjoyment of the lakes of the City by non-lakefront property owners.	
20	Policy 6-15: Prioritize Acquisition of Land Along Bodies of Water. The City shall prioritize the acquisition of property, whether developed or vacant, along bodies of water to include lakes, rivers, streams and creeks. This serves a two fold purpose to aid in acquiring more park land with access to bodies of water and preserve lands for conservation.	
21	OBJECTIVE 6.3: INTEGRATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN WITH PARKS AND OPEN SPACE. Neighborhoods shall be planned and designed with parks and open space that provide available recreation opportunities for nearby residents.	
22	Policy 6-16: Park Accessibility to Neighborhoods. Neighborhoods shall be planned with park lands and open spaces intermixed with residential development and accessible within walking distance to residents. Park land within neighborhoods shall be designed to foster opportunities for social interaction and shall serve as a focal point for the surrounding residential areas.	
23	Policy 6-17: Equitable Distribution of Park Land. The City shall emphasize future park acquisitions that equitably distribute park land through out the City. All expenditures for parks and recreation land acquisition purposes shall be prioritized in accordance with the Parks and Recreation priority list for Community Parks (with a goal of two acres of Community Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres) and Neighborhood Parks (with a goal of two acres of Neighborhood Parks per 1,000 residents of the total LOS of ten acres), as such list may be amended by the Parks and Recreation Board from time to time.	
24	OBJECTIVE 6.4: STREETScape AND LANDSCAPE PROVISIONS. Streetscape and Landscape areas shall be incorporated into the site design of public and private properties according to the following policies:	
25	Policy 6-18: Open Space along Lakefront Areas. Development shall be setback from lake fronts to create open space areas in natural vegetation along shoreline areas. At a minimum, all principal structures shall be set back at least <u>fifty</u> (50) feet from any lake shoreline unless special conditions and circumstances pre-exist justifying a variance. With exception to public beaches owned by the City of Winter Park, <u>for residential land</u> , no more than <u>fifteen ten</u> (10%) percent of the land area from the <u>ordinary high water elevation</u> water's edge to a point 50 feet landward can be impervious. The Land Development Code may require less impervious surface coverage within this area.	Complies with current zoning code text.
26	Policy 6-19: Promote Access to the City's Water Bodies. The City shall maintain or expand the physical points of access to the water bodies in and adjacent to the City's boundaries and maintain or expand the recreational facilities including boat ramps, parking, wildlife observation areas, at these public access points. This shall insure the continued access to, and enjoyment of, the City's water bodies.	
27	OBJECTIVE 6.5: PRESERVATION OF PARK LAND AND OPEN SPACE: The City of Winter Park will not divert existing park land to other non-park, non-recreational or non-cultural uses except in cases of overriding public interest.	

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
28	<p>Policy 6-20: Park Land Change of Use: A majority An extraordinary vote of the City Commission is required to convert publicly-owned park land to other uses. In such circumstances the City shall strive to also adopt a However, if the park land change of use is incorporated into a redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan that identifies equivalent new parks or park site relocation., the change of use can be approved by majority vote of the City Commission subject to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of the redevelopment plan or neighborhood plan by the City Commission at an advertised public hearing; 2. The neighborhood plan or redevelopment plan identifies a site or sites for new park land (equal or greater in area) to replace that which will be lost; 3. Funding has been identified and programmed for the acquisition of new property, or land will be obtained through a development agreement with property owner/development applicant sponsoring a redevelopment plan. 	Policy decision by majority of the City Commission to remove the requirement for super-majority approvals.
29	<p>Policy 6-21: Protect Park Acreage Level of Service. Should the City shall not enter into contractual use agreements with the School Board, Y.M.C.A. or other non-profit or governmental entities, such agreements should not that would provide for land, not owned by the City, to be counted toward meeting the City park acreage level of service standard.</p>	See suggested language change.
30	<p>Policy 6-22: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing park lands through the use of proper management and funding techniques. The City shall assure that park lands are well managed and well maintained, designed to promote public safety and to discourage crime, and are accessible and convenient for park patrons.</p>	
31	<p>Policy 6-23: Preservation of Central Park. Central Park shall be classified, designed and used as a community park gathering place that reserves the unique and passive nature of the existing park, the shady tree canopy and the fountains.</p>	
32	<p>Policy 6-24: Preservation of Mead Garden. Mead Garden is a 48 acre park located in the southwest section of the City. It and shall be classified as a passive park. Established in the 1930's as a botanical garden attraction, it contains the range of native plant species from its freshwater marsh habitat to the typical pine uplands.</p>	History explanation not needed.
33	<p>OBJECTIVE 6.6: PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES: The City of Winter Park shall assure that appropriate recreational facilities are available and usable by the public, including disabled residents, so as to meet the standards of this plan.</p>	
34	<p>Policy 6-25: Public Use of Non-City Recreation Facilities: The City shall continue to work with the Orange County School Board, Rollins College, Y.M.C.A., churches, non-profit agencies and the private sector to provide cooperative agreements, whether formal or informal, for the availability of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities for the residents.</p>	
35	<p>Policy 6-26: Recreation Programs: The City shall continue to offer recreational programs that complement and enhance the use of the City's recreational facility assets. The City shall annually monitor recreation programs to assure that an adequate diversity of programs addresses the recreation interests of different age and ethnic groups, particularly children, teenagers, disabled, and the elderly.</p>	
36	<p>Policy 6-27: Provision of Facilities for the Disabled. Recreation facilities shall be provided consistent with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, including the number of facilities available for and accessible to the disabled. The City shall provide a diverse number of facilities accessible to disabled persons and shall meet or exceed the ADA diversity guidelines. The City shall complete an inventory of existing recreation facilities that are accessible to the disabled. If deficiencies exist in number or diversity of recreation facilities for the disabled, the City shall schedule appropriate improvements and funding within its capital improvements program to remedy the deficiency.</p>	
37	<p>Policy 6-28: Provide Recreation Facilities Consistent with Local Recreation Demands. To assure that City parks provide services desired by park patrons and City residents, the City shall update its Park Master Plan at least every five years. The update of the Park Master Plan shall include a survey of residents or an analysis of recreation demands and trends to determine the recreation programs, facilities, and events that are most desired by City residents. As part of the master plan update, the City shall develop recreation facility level of service standards consistent with local demands and interests.</p>	
37a	<p>OBJECTIVE 6.7 ARTS AND CULTURE: Enhance the city's flourishing community of arts and culture by recognizing the value of city's many cultural venues and their connection to the Winter Park community.</p>	New objective driven from Vision document.
38	<p>Policy 6-29: Promotion of Cultural Arts. Within one year of adoption of this plan, the City shall continue to work with community partners to develop an integrated cultural arts plan that includes complementary improvements, innovative partnerships, coordinated marketing and events and program development. shall prepare a cultural arts master plan and incorporate its findings, data, and recommendations into the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan as either a separate element or as a component of the Recreation and Open Space Element. The objective of a cultural arts element or master plan is to maintain a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the community's cultural resources and amenities, and to facilitate community access to the various cultural organizations. By forming a master plan for cultural arts, the City can establish long term funding according to goals and objectives to maintain and expand cultural arts.</p>	New policy driven from the Vision document.
38a	<p>GOAL 4: INCREASE THE CONNECTION TO NATURE BY INCENTIVING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GREEN SPACE THROUGH THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.</p>	New goal driven from Vision document.

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
39	OBJECTIVE 6.78: PARK AND RECREATION FUNDING. The City of Winter Park may develop new funding sources for the acquisition, expansion and improvement of park land and park facilities.	
40	Policy 6-30: Recreation Impact Fee. The City shall continue to implement a park and recreation impact fee that will require all new development pay its fair-share in the cost to acquire new park and park facilities and shall update that fee periodically based upon studies documenting costs for such acquisitions.	
41	Policy 6-31: Land Development Code Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The City's Land Development Code shall with the Winter Park Comprehensive Plan require that all development include park land and park amenities consistent with concurrency management level-of-service standards.	
42	Policy 6-32: Coordination with State and Regional Land Acquisition Grant Program. The City shall annually coordinate with state agencies regarding the use of the Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program (FRDAP), and Florida Forever Program, and land acquisition programs administered by the St. Johns River Water Management District regarding the availability of grant funds for open space and recreation land purchases within or adjacent to Winter Park.	
43	OBJECTIVE 6.89: ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR PARK MAINTENANCE. The City of Winter Park shall allocate sufficient funding to assure the maintenance of park and recreational facility assets.	
44	Policy 6-33: Maintenance of Existing Recreation Land and Facilities. The City shall maintain existing recreation and facilities through the use of proper management and maintenance funding techniques. The City shall assure that recreation facilities and park lands are well managed and well maintained.	
45	Policy 6-34: Annual Maintenance Funding. The City shall maintain a continuity of annual funding for the maintenance of park and recreational facilities necessary.	
46	Policy 6-35: Annual Fee Review. The City shall annually review the Park and Recreation fees and revenue policy so as to adjust user fees to a level commensurate with the need and other governmental entities.	
47	Policy 6-36: Maintenance and Staff Needs for New Parks and Facilities. The City shall recognize that the addition of park and recreation facilities will increase the funding levels necessary for proper maintenance, including potential for additional staff or need for additional out-sourcing funds.	
48	OBJECTIVE 6.910: ALLOCATION OF PARK FUNDS. The City of Winter Park shall have a system for the allocation of funds for park and recreational capital improvements.	
49	Policy 6-37: Recreation and Capital Improvement Program. The capital improvements program of the City's park and recreation department shall be consistent with the Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan.	
50	Policy 6-38: Capital Improvement Program Criteria. All acquisitions and physical improvement projects expected to cost more than \$25,000 shall be included in the Capital Improvement Element.	
51	Policy 6-1.9.3: Plan for the Conversion of the City's Tree Farm. The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) shall by 2008 provide funding to convert and improve the City's tree farm property to a park facility.	Included in the Capital Improvements Plan.
52	OBJECTIVE 6.4011: INTERCONNECT PARK SYSTEM WITH RECREATION AND TRANSPORTATION TRAILS AND PATHS. The City will strive to provide a park and open space system to interconnect parks by pedestrian and bicycle path lanes.	
53	Policy 6-39: Link Parks and Public Open Space. The City will strive to provide bikeways, where possible and where public safety permits, to link open space and parks both internally and regionally to Winter Park. New park location and design should take into consideration the presence or feasibility to the park with other City facilities via bicycle paths and lanes.	
54	Policy 6-40: Cady Way Trail. The City will support the interconnection of the Cady Way Trail with other regional trail systems.	
55	Policy 6-1.10.3: Lake Baldwin Trail/Path. The City shall continue coordination with the City of Orlando regarding a public trail or path that will encircle Lake Baldwin.	Completed.
56	Policy 6-41: Howell Creek. The City will strive to maintain and expand the number and extent of recreational trails and greenways in the City to provide public access and enjoyment especially of stream and waterfront environments.	
57	Policy 6-42: Integration of Park System and Bicycle Trails. At the next update of the Park Master Plan, the bicycle trail system interconnecting parks and public places shall be included as a component of the Park Master Plan. The interconnection of parks with bicycle trails, paths, and lanes shall be addressed as part of the Park Master Plan update.	
58	Policy 6-43: Bicycle Parking Facilities at Parks. All neighborhood, community, special purpose parks shall provide bicycle racks or similar parking facilities. Bicycle parking facilities shall be conveniently located within parks and placed at visible locations.	
59	Policy 6-44: Coordination with Transportation Element. Bicycle and pedestrian system plans promoted in the Transportation Element shall be coordinated with the objectives and policies of the Recreation Element.	
59a	<u>GOAL 5: FOSTER SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES USING STATE-OF-THE-ART PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES.</u>	New goal driven from the Vision document.

No.	Existing Recreation and Open Space Element	Comments
60	<p>OBJECTIVE 6.12: MANAGEMENT AND ACCREDITATION OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT.—The Parks and Recreation Department was nationally accredited in 2010 by meeting or exceeding over 150 standards for the management and maintenance of a parks and recreation department. The accreditation is formally reviewed every five years and the department was reaccredited in 2015. It is the goal of the department The city will strive to remain an accredited agency sanctioned by the National Recreation and Parks Association Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies.</p>	Accreditation recognition statement.
61	<p>Policy 6-45: The City will maintain the accreditation of the Parks and Recreation Department by continuing to meet or exceed the standards for management and maintenance of the department as set forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association.</p>	New policy.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

~~§9J-5.014, FAC~~

This element provides the data inventory and analysis of recreation and open space facilities, pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. ~~§163.3177(6)(c), FS, and §9J-5.014, FAC.~~

Introduction

The availability of parks, open space and recreational facilities play a key role in establishing the quality of life for a community. The purpose of this element is to plan for a comprehensive system of public parks, open space, and recreational facilities that satisfy the current and future needs of the City's residents and visitors. It is the intent that this plan element set forth a comprehensive framework for guiding decisions on public policy and capital improvements for park and open space lands, and recreation facilities and programs that are consistent with the City's goals and objectives.

This element inventories city, county and state parks and recreation facilities available to Winter Park's residents and its visitors. Analysis of recreation space and facilities has been conducted to determine if existing facilities adequately meet the desired level of service standards determined by the City.

Historical Perspective. The adequacy of dedicated parklands for the enjoyment of residents and visitors has been of prime importance since the inception of Winter Park in 1882. The original plats of the Town of Winter Park set forth in the 1880's contained the provisions for perpetual park and open space areas. Central Park was reserved at that time with the foresight that an attractive entrance to the City (at the railroad station) was essential to realize a quality character for the city center. It remains the principal reason for Winter Park's premier Central Business District.

In the rural Florida of the 1880's, the pine forest, marshlands and farms were the ever-present open space that beckoned development and not preservation. However, the founders of Winter Park recognized the quality and character common in traditional northern towns that used village squares, parks and other scenic places in town planning and land pattern. Through the years, the foresight and generosity of Winter Park citizens and City administrations have lead to the acquisitions of major park and recreation facilities.

Recreation Program Management. Today, the City's Parks and Recreation Department (hereafter Parks Department) administers the City's recreation programs and maintains the City's park and open space system. While the Parks Department maintains all City parks, recreation facilities, and most open space areas, many recreation programs are conducted by non-profit organizations or recreation businesses that have entered into agreements or contracts with the City for the use of its parks and facilities.

The Parks and Recreation Department was nationally accredited in 2010 by meeting or exceeding over 150 standards for the management and maintenance of a parks and recreation department. The accreditation is formally reviewed every five years and the department was reaccredited in 2015. It is the goal of the department to remain an accredited agency sanctioned by the National Recreation and Parks Association Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies.

Service Area. Winter Park provides parks and recreation facilities to enhance the quality of life for its residents. Although designed to serve City residents, park sites and recreation facilities and programs are frequently used by people and families residing in nearby areas of unincorporated Orange County or Seminole County, or in the nearby cities of Maitland, Orlando, and Eatonville.

The City has no residency requirement for entry into its parks. Many recreation programs conducted in the City's parks are managed by non-profit organizations (such as Winter Park Youth Baseball) or recreation businesses. These organizations or businesses arrange agreements with the City to use its park facilities. The City does not place residency requirements into its facility agreements, thus allowing recreation programs to serve city and non-city residents alike.

Recreation Classification System

Parks are designed and located to meet recreational demands unique to each community. Some parks, including the recreation facilities placed within them, are designed to serve residents within a surrounding neighborhood. Other parks may be designed to include recreation facilities that will be used by residents throughout the community or the regional area. The type and number of recreation facilities located within a park also determine if its function is to service a small population within adjacent neighborhoods or a larger population spread throughout the community or region.

To describe and inventory the type of parks offered by Winter Park, a classification system has been developed to categorize parks according to service area characteristics and recreation facilities. Park classification systems have been developed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and other national recreation organizations and agencies. These standard classification systems provide general utilitarian definition of park types but they do not acknowledge the recreation needs unique to Winter Park. The park classifications system described below modifies standard park classifications to recognize recreation service characteristics unique to the City of Winter Park's open space and park system.

The park classification system organizes parks according to five general categories: special purpose facilities, community parks, neighborhood parks, mini-parks, and linear parks. Community parks are further classified into three sub-categories: recreation, gathering place, or lake access. The classification system also organizes open space into the four categories described below. District and regional parks are not inventoried because none occur within the City of Winter Park.

A. Special Purpose Facility. A special purpose facility is a park or recreational facility that typically provides a single or predominant recreation facility or has a very limited number of recreation facilities that serve a specific recreational purpose for the entire community. Examples of special purpose facilities include golf facilities, tennis-only facilities, football stadiums, or track and soccer or lacrosse facilities. Winter Park's special purpose facilities have a service area that covers the entire City and adjacent areas. Winter Park Golf Course and Showalter Field are local examples of special purpose facilities. The minimum number of acres necessary to accommodate a special purpose facility varies based on the activity's space needs. Road access to a special purpose facility depends on the size and use of the park, traffic generated by the park, and size of the population served. Adjacent road access, then, could occur from a community or a neighborhood street, depending on the park conditions described in the previous sentence.

B. **Community Park.** A community park typically provides a diverse range of recreational and leisure activities, or may contain useable areas where residents of Winter Park can gather to share community events or activities in an aesthetic, natural environment. Community parks in Winter Park serve residents from the entire City’s jurisdictional area as well as residents from nearby areas outside the City. Park patrons primarily travel to community parks in automobiles, although people residing near them may choose to walk or ride bicycles. Park access should ideally occur from a community street.

The minimum number of acres necessary to accommodate a community park varies based on the acreage required for the type and number of recreation facilities located within the park. However, the desirable minimum acreage for a community park ranges from 5 to 25 acres, depending on the number and type of recreation facilities as well as site conditions. Community parks in Winter Park serve a population ranging from 25,000 to 35,000. Community parks are designed to meet the recreation needs of the entire community; therefore, the combination of community parks in Winter Park contains a range of recreational facilities.

Facilities and activities at community parks may include, but are not limited to, athletic fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums, performing and designing art centers, crafts buildings, large, open areas for community events, and any facilities associated with neighborhood or mini-park recreation areas. The land area and facilities at community parks are usually designed to accommodate group recreation activities (i.e., leagues and instruction) sponsored by organized recreation programs. Unlike special purpose facilities, community parks offer more than one recreation facility or leisure activity, and in most cases offer several.

Over the City’s history, the design of community parks has been oriented toward serving one of three principal functions—for recreation, as a gathering place, or for lake access. Each of these three principal park functions is defined below. While each community park may emphasize one of these functions, each may also include facilities typically found at neighborhood parks. Although each of the City’s community parks serves one of these three functions, one common trait shared by all is the service area. All community parks in Winter Park have a service area that covers the entire City. For example, if a resident wants to boat on the Chain of Lakes, Dinky Dock Park on Lake Virginia provides the only public access within Winter Park.

- **Recreation.** Outdoor recreation and athletic activities are the primary function incorporated into the design of a community park. Recreation-oriented community parks typically offer a variety of outdoor or indoor athletic fields or facilities. Examples of recreation-based facilities include baseball fields, tennis courts, exercise trails, basketball courts, soccer or lacrosse fields, or multi-purpose fields. A specific example of a recreation-based community park in Winter Park is Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field.
- **Gathering Place.** Winter Park is a community where people enjoy special events that bring the community together to share experiences in visual and performing arts, to honor and recognize national and local historical subjects, to celebrate special occasions and holidays, or to gather for social activity and enjoyment. Typical facilities found at a community gathering place include botanical gardens, fountains, outdoor art, atriums, natural areas, outdoor theatres, public plazas, grassy open areas for special events, picnic areas, and leisure activity areas (such as outdoor

chess tables or other similar game activities). Specific examples of community gathering places in Winter Park are Central Park, Mead Botanical Garden, and the Winter Park Farmers' Market.

- **Lake Access.** The primary function of some community parks is providing public access to freshwater lakes. Recreation facilities and services typically found at lake access parks include boat launch ramps, swimming beaches, littoral conservation areas, fishing docks, and shoreline boardwalks. Examples of lake access community parks in Winter Park are Dinky Dock Park and Lake Baldwin Park.
- C. **Neighborhood Park.** A neighborhood park serves the population of a residential neighborhood. Typically, a neighborhood park is located within a half mile—walking distance—of its patrons. These parks usually serve a population of up to 5,000. Neighborhood parks may contain recreational facilities, sized for those needs, or be passive in character. Examples of typical recreation facilities located at a neighborhood park are playgrounds, picnic areas, tennis courts, basketball courts, and open play areas or small multi-purpose fields, and landscaping. As the land area and recreation facilities are designed to serve the adjacent neighborhood, facilities are seldom used by organized recreation programs. Community parks within walking distance of residential neighborhoods can also serve as neighborhood parks. To serve a dual role, a community park would provide facilities typically associated with a neighborhood park in addition to those associated with a community park.
- D. **Mini-Park.** A mini-park has a service area smaller than a neighborhood and often serves one or two residential subdivisions within a neighborhood. Similar to but smaller than neighborhood parks, mini-parks are also located within walking distance to the residential areas they serve. Mini-parks are often referred to as tot lots. Typically containing open lawns and play areas, mini-parks may also provide play apparatuses for small children, half- or full-size basketball courts, one or two tennis courts, picnic areas, landscaping, or natural areas. However, the small land area occupied by a mini-park usually restricts the number of recreation facilities to no more than three or four. A mini-park usually does not provide automobile parking.
- E. **Linear Recreation Area.** Bicycling, hiking, jogging, roller skating, or similar recreational activities require a long linear corridor for the activity to function. Bicycle paths or multi-purpose trails are used to accommodate these activities.
- F. **Open Space.** Open space is undeveloped land suitable for outdoor passive recreation, leisure, or conservation uses. As Winter Park formed its charter in 1887, three types of open space areas have emerged within the City—nature reserve areas, undeveloped recreational lands, and corridor beautification, although this Comprehensive Plan does not count the acres of corridor beautification in its open space acreage.
- **Nature Preserve.** The City has designated environmentally sensitive areas and wetlands as conservation areas, protecting them from any future encroachment by development. Conservation areas serve as habitat for wildlife and as natural filters that remove sediment and pollution from surface waters flowing to lakes. Conservation areas are predominantly undisturbed and remain in natural vegetation. These areas are described in the Conservation Element. The areas that may accommodate facilities associated with environmental education, wildlife observation, and environmental monitoring are nature preserves. Examples of such

facilities include observation towers, boardwalks, environmental education structures, and picnic facilities. ~~However, built and impervious areas should not cover more than 10% of the site's land area.~~ An example of a nature preserve in Winter Park is the Howell Branch Preserve and Park.

- **Undeveloped Recreational Land.** In some cases the City owns a ~~small~~ undeveloped property ~~lot~~, such as the Tree Farm, ~~Howell Creek wetlands and the Howell Creek floodplain lot on Pennsylvania Avenue Lot~~, which currently serves as open space but has the potential to be developed into a ~~mini~~-park. Most undeveloped recreation lands are covered with natural vegetation but some may occur as vacant lots or parcels. A number of other undeveloped open space lands occur as undeveloped rights-of-way that terminate at a lake although this Comprehensive Plan does not count the acres of rights-of-way in its park and open space acreage.
- **Corridor Beautification.** To enhance the aesthetic appearance of public streets within Winter Park and to promote public safety, many roads have been designed with landscaped medians. In addition, the City has planted canopy shade trees within the right-of-way adjacent to paved roads. As many of these street trees were planted decades ago, mature oaks now shade most public roads within Winter Park. Landscaping has also been placed within areas of right-of-way adjacent to the street edge. Open space related to corridor beautification and rights-of-way is not inventoried and analyzed within this element on a site by site basis as the areas are relatively small and are not counted in the City's open space acreage. Most corridor beautification open spaces are not designed to be accessible to or used by the public for recreation purposes but are designed to create visual green areas and to support public welfare and health through vegetated open space. However, park benches and walking paths may be located within these open space areas where median or roadside landscaped areas contain sufficient width or area.

G. **District or Regional Park.** District or regional parks are large facilities that serve the population of several cities, a county or a metropolitan area. While some parks in Winter Park occasionally serve this role by providing facilities that are used in a regional context (i.e., Showalter Field), the primary function of the City's parks and recreational areas is to serve the needs of the Winter Park residents. No district or regional parks are located within or adjacent to Winter Park.

Recreation Space Functions

In addition to the recreation area classification system, recreation areas can be classified into two broad categories: active-based and passive-based recreation activities. The type of recreational facilities and site design determine the function of a park. Active-based and passive-based recreation activities are defined as follows:

- A. **Passive-Based Recreation Activities.** Passive-based recreation involves activities that do not necessarily raise the heart rate significantly above the resting level, but rather provide refreshment through furnishing a visual and/or psychological release from the pressure of everyday life. In passive-based recreation facilities, emphasis is placed on enjoyment of a natural resource or an activity and not on participation. Examples of passive-based recreation facilities include picnic tables, park benches, observation areas, botanical gardens, and historical or archaeological sites.

Passive recreation activities include sunbathing at a beach, walking through a scenic area, or visiting an historic site.

Passive-based recreation areas typically serve as open spaces and often occur as fields, walking trails, scenic view points, gathering places for pedestrians, landscaped areas or gardens, greenbelts, and conservation areas. Generally, open space areas have minimal facilities. Open space areas can also be used to enhance urban areas by providing relief from expansive impervious surfaces such as parking lots and shopping centers.

- B. Active-Based Recreation Activities.** Most active-based recreation activities involve physical exertion that raises the heart rate to a level significantly above the resting level. This benefit may be achieved through a variety of aerobic activities such as baseball, football, lacrosse, jogging, bicycling, hiking, swimming, tennis or playground activity. The main benefits of such recreation are increased cardiovascular fitness and improved mental health through release of energy and/or tensions. Some active-based recreation may not raise the heart rate significantly above the resting level but involve individual or group competition requiring some level of physical exertion. Examples of such activities include shuffleboard or horseshoes.

Active-based recreation activities rely on the presence of recreational facilities that enable certain activities to function. Without the provision of such facilities, the activity would either be limited in quality or eliminated altogether. Active-based recreation areas may include open space areas, especially when such areas are unsuitable for development and/or protect the existing natural resources. Active-based recreation facilities promote participation in an activity.

PARK AND CONSERVATION LAND INVENTORY AND LEVEL OF SERVICE

Winter Park has ~~346.16~~ 296.45 acres of public parks; public open space and public conservation lands. ~~For the three primary park categories, Winter Park has 177.75 acres in community parks, 16.1 acres in neighborhood parks, and 46.97 acres in special purpose parks/facilities.~~ Table 6-1 illustrates the percentage of total park acreage represented by each park category.

~~Since the adoption of the 2009 Comprehensive Plan, the City's public parks; open spaces and conservation lands have been more precisely measured using the City's geographical information system (GIS). Any differences of land area for the city's assets either greater or smaller are based the refinement of the land area calculations from the GIS measurements. There also have been new park and conservation land acquisitions that have added new park and conservation lands to the City's inventory. Winter Park's recreation and open space resources are summarized in Table 6-1 according to park classification.~~ A summary of park acreage by classification is provided in Table 6-2. Map 6-1 shows the locations of the major parks and recreation resources described in Table 6-1.

Based on the ~~346.16~~ 296.45 acres of publicly-owned park, open space and conservation lands and a ~~2015~~ 2007 population of ~~28,967~~ 28,486, the City is meeting its level of service standard goal of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. Population growth up to a total resident population of 34,616 would be consistent with the adopted level of service standard.

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park					
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access¹	Function	Acres
COMMUNITY PARKS					
Central Park Park Avenue	Rose Garden, landscaping, walking paths, 2 stages, park benches, fountains, pergola	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	7.98
Community Center & Shady Park 421 New England Avenue	Recreation center with gymnasium, pool, park benches, playground, children's spray ground	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active	4.74
Dinky Dock Park Ollie Avenue	Beach, 2 docks, 2 boat ramps, grills, park benches, picnic tables, restrooms	Community Park Lake Access	Yes	Active & Passive	1.56
Farmers' Market 200 West New England Avenue	Historical museum, farmers market and recreation center, patio, gazebo, park benches	Community Rec. Gathering Place	Yes	Active	0.85
Lake Baldwin Park 2000 South Lakemont Avenue	Dog park, boat ramp, fishing dock, pavilions, picnic tables, park benches, restroom/concession building	Community Park Lake Access		Active & Passive	23.63
Martin Luther King Jr. Park 1050 W. Morse Boulevard	Lake, pavilions, recreation center, civic center, baseball/softball stadium, multi-purpose football, soccer, lacrosse fields, basketball goals, playground, picnic tables, park benches, restrooms, maintenance facility	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	28.27
Mead Botanical Garden 1300 S. Denning Avenue	Recreation center, environmental center, gardens, amphitheater, dressing room, pavilions, picnic tables, boardwalk, restroom buildings, community garden	Community Park Gathering Place	Yes	Passive	47.61
Ward Park & Cady Way Park & Showalter Field 2525 Cady Way	Tennis courts, racquetball courts, basketball goals, football/soccer/lacrosse fields, baseball/softball fields, Olympic swimming pool, playgrounds, pavilions, picnic tables, 5,000-seat sports stadium, field with 1/4-mile track, concession buildings, restroom buildings	Community Park Recreation	Yes	Active & Passive	67.25
COMMUNITY PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					181.89

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park					
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access¹	Function	Acres
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS					
Kraft Azalea Gardens Park 1365 Alabama Drive	Fishing dock, park benches, footpaths, Exedra monument	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	5.26
Orwin Manor Park – 1701 N. Orange Ave.	Footpath, park benches, playground, picnic table	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	0.85
Phelps Park 1206 N. Phelps Avenue	Tennis courts, basketball goals, playground, multipurpose field, soccer/lacrosse field, park benches, pavilions, picnic tables, restrooms	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Active	5.99
Trismen Park 231 Brewer Avenue	Landscaped grass lawn area, park benches, picnic tables	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	1.40
Villa View Park 1709 N. Park Avenue	Brick landscaped plaza, park benches	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	0.29
Harland Park (Knowles Place) Timberlane Drive	Play field, park benches	Neighborhood Park	Yes	Passive	2.71
Howell Branch Park & Nature Preserve 1205 Howell Branch Road	Hiking trails, educational displays	Community Park & Conservation Land	Yes	Active & Passive	10.69
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					27.19
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES					
Winter Park Country Club Golf Course 761 Old England Avenue	9-hole golf course, clubhouse, pro-shop, maintenance building, restroom, pavilion	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	40.79
Winter Park Tennis Center 1045 Azalea Lane	16 tennis courts, playground, park benches, recreation center, picnic tables	Special Purpose Park	Yes	Active	6.24
SPECIAL PURPOSE PARKS & FACILITIES TOTAL ACRES:					47.03
LINEAR RECREATION					
Cady Way Trail	Bicycle trail	Linear Park	Yes	Active	3.72
LINEAR RECREATION TOTAL ACRES:					3.72
OPEN SPACE & CONSERVATION LANDS					
Winter Park Tree Farm 1938 Durham Avenue	City’s tree farm; not accessible to public	Open space	No	Passive	14.17

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park					
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access¹	Function	Acres
Howell Creek/Pennsylvania Avenue Lot 1620 S. Pennsylvania Avenue	Floodplain wetland preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	Yes	Passive	0.82
Howell Branch Creek Wetlands 1409 Howell Branch Road & 3100 Temple Trail	Wetland preserve; not accessible to public	Conservation Land not part of the Public Works complex or Gun Range	No	Passive	38.84
Howell Creek Basin Preserve 1121 Howell Branch Road	Wetland, storm water preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	4.12
Howell Creek/Temple Trail Wetlands 2908 Temple Trail	Floodplain wetland preserve	Open Space & Conservation Land	No	Passive	0.80
OPEN SPACE TOTAL ACRES:					58.75
MINI-PARKS					
Alberta Drive Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.31
Alberta/Cortland Mini-Park	Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.24
Alberta/Joalca Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.04
Alexander Place Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.36
Alfred J. Hanna Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.25
Bonita Drive Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.07
Bonnie Burn Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Canton/Interlachen Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.18
Canton/New York Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.07
Cavendish/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.03
Chelton Circle Park and lake	Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	5.13
Fairbanks/Orlando Mini-Park		Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.22
Fawcett Road Lakefront		Mini-Park		Passive	0.27
Golfview Mini-Park	Fountain, Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.55
Hamilton Place Mini-park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.36
Harris Circle Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.26
Hooper Park/Mercantile Bank	Park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.52
Jay Blanchard Park	Fountain, Park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.48
Kings Way median parks		Mini-Park		Passive	0.79

Table 6-1: Inventory by Classification of Parks and Recreation/Open Space Areas and Conservation Lands in the City of Winter Park					
Name	Facilities	Classification	Access¹	Function	Acres
Leith Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.64
Lake Knowles Park and lake	4 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	10.34
Lake Midget Park and lake	2 benches	Mini-Park		Passive	1.62
Lake Wilbar Park and lake	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	1.7
Lakeview Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Lansbury/Maiden Mini-Park	3 park benches	Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Laughlin Park	2 park benches	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.09
Loch Lomond/St. Andrews Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.37
Morse Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.12
Orange/Harmon Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park	Yes	Passive	0.19
Park Grove Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.12
Pulsifer Place/Interlachen Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.25
Reading Way median parks		Mini-Park		Passive	0.79
Smiley Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.19
Sunset/Chestnut Mini-Park	Park bench	Mini-Park		Passive	0.10
Tyree Lane Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.22
Via Bella Mini-Park		Mini-Park		Passive	0.08
MINI-PARKS TOTAL ACRES:					27.58
PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE TOTAL					346.16

¹ Handicapped accessible

Source: Winter Park GIS System and Parks and Recreation Department, 2016

Type	Number of Sites	Acres	%
Special Purpose Parks & Facilities	2	47.03	13.6
Community Parks	8	181.89	52.5
• Gathering Places	3	(56.44)	
• Recreation	3	(100.26)	
• Lake Access	2	(25.19)	
Neighborhood Parks	7	27.19	7.9
Mini-Parks	36	27.58	7.9
Linear Recreation Area	1	3.72	1.1
Open Space & Conservation Lands	5	58.75	17.0
Totals:	49	346.16	100%

A. Community Parks. The City has 181.89 ~~477.75~~ acres of land used for community parks at 8 sites. Community parks have a service area encompassing the entire city limits. While community parks share a common service area, their character differs according to three categories—gathering places, lake access, and recreation.

1. Gathering Places. Winter Park is a community embracing a strong interest in cultural and performing arts, gardens and natural areas, and community events and gatherings. To accommodate and implement these interests, the City has created open, outdoor areas specifically designed to support these outdoor recreational and leisure activities.

- **Central Park.** Located on the west side of Park Avenue in the heart of Winter Park, Central Park covers 7.98 acres of lawn, gardens, and canopy trees. On most days, Central Park serves as a place for downtown shoppers, employees, and residents to relax outdoors in a natural setting. Paved pedestrian paths and park benches are found along with beautiful fountains, landscaped planters, and a rose garden.

Central Park frequently is used for special events, public gatherings, and outdoor concerts and entertainment. The Winter Park Sidewalk Art Festival, and the “Olde Fashioned 4th of July Celebration,” all held annually, bring thousands of people from throughout Florida to these events each year. Other community programs and gatherings are held at the park on a regular basis. The amphitheater is used for outdoor music concerts, theatrical performances, and movies.

An Amtrak and SunRail passenger station is located near the park’s center but is not included as part of the park’s facilities or acreage.

In December 2002, the City adopted a Master Plan for Central Park. Major facilities, improvements and landscaping currently existing or proposed at Central Park include the following:

- Parking: relocate City-owned surface parking currently in park to neighboring sites or underground, reduce parking at the train station
 - Concert stage and concert lawn
 - Historic bandstand
 - Park gateway features
 - Amphitheater
 - Lincoln Avenue cultural walk
 - Gardens—a rose garden, a Children’s garden, and The Ramble Garden
 - Pavilions
 - Several fountains
- **Mead Botanical Garden.** Located east of Denning Drive on the southwest section of the City, Mead Botanical Garden is a 47.60 acre passive nature preserve covered by several ecosystems ranging from wetland to upland communities. Established in the 1930’s as a botanical garden attraction, the site now primarily serves as an outdoor gathering place for family and group picnics, environmental education, small outdoor community events, and walking exercise. Orange County schools regularly bring students to Mead Botanical Garden to study the diverse ecosystems spread throughout the park.

Facilities at the park includes one covered picnic pavilion and tables, a large covered pavilion, an outdoor amphitheater, footpaths, and a boardwalk extending through a wetlands area. A limited amount of paved parking is located at the community building.

- **Winter Park Farmers Market.** Located at the corner of New York Avenue and New England Avenue, this 0.85 acre property holds the City of Winter Park owns a historic building used on weekends as a farmers market and is also the location of the Winter Park Historical Museum. Buildings space at the Farmers Market can also be leased for different activities including special occasions or events, art and music classes, or other recreation or leisure classes. The building has 6,500 square feet of floor area, 5,500 of which is heated. Formerly a freight warehouse, the Farmers Market abuts the FDOT CSX rail line used by Amtrak and Sun Rail and has paved parking.
2. **Lake Access.** Two community parks primarily function to provide access to the Chain of Lakes through Lake Virginia and to Baldwin Lake.
- **Dinky Dock Park.** Located along the northern shore of Lake Virginia, Dinky Dock Park contains 1.56 acres primarily devoted to lake access facilities. The park’s shoreline measures approximately 250 linear feet. Recreation facilities and amenities at Dinky Dock Park include a sand swimming beach covering approximately 150 linear feet of shoreline, a fishing dock, and a boat launching ramp. The swimming area boundaries within the lake are delineated by rope and buoy markers. Paved parking is provided for vehicles and boat trailers.

The name of the park, Dinky Dock, is not associated with the size of the park or any of its facilities. A railroad known as the “Dinky Line” passed through the park decades ago. A former railroad station was located at the site of this park, which now retains the name of its former owner and serves as a reminder of its local history.

Boat launching facilities at Dinky Dock Park provide the only access for motorized watercraft to enter the Chain of Lakes from within Winter Park. A boat access permit must be obtained from the City to use the launch facilities and access Lake Virginia. Once entering Lake Virginia, watercraft can access Lakes Mizell, Osceola, and Maitland via canals.

- **Lake Baldwin Park.** Located on the northern shoreline of Lake Baldwin in the southeast section of the City, Lake Baldwin Park contains over 23.63 acres primarily designed to provide access to the lake. Lake Baldwin is isolated and does not have any connection to other water bodies.

Recreational facilities at this park include a public beach with 500 to 600 linear feet of sand shoreline, a boat launching ramp, fishing dock, off-leash dog recreation park area, covered picnic pavilions with tables, nature trails that extend through a conservation area, paved and unpaved parking, and boat trailer parking.

3. **Recreation.** The primary role of community recreation parks in Winter Park is to provide opportunities for athletic activities, organized team athletic competition, and group recreation activities. While outdoor athletic fields or facilities dominate the character of the community recreation parks, indoor facilities such as gymnasiums may also be present. Winter Park operates three parks that are classified as community recreation areas—Winter Park Community Center, Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field, and Martin Luther King Jr. Park.

- **Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field.** Adjacent to each other, Ward Park, Cady Way Park, and Showalter Field function as one large recreation complex creating the City’s largest park at 67.25 acres. Located adjacent to Cady Way and Loch Lomond Drive, this park’s outdoor recreation facilities and athletic fields are its predominant facilities and set the character for this site. Along with two playgrounds, athletic fields and equipment here include three football/soccer/lacrosse fields, two multi-purpose fields, an Olympic-size Cady Way pool, four tennis courts, bike paths, ten softball/baseball fields, four racquetball courts, and four basketball goals. Many of the athletic fields have outdoor lighting, allowing use during evening hours.

Athletic fields are used primarily by organized recreation programs managed by the City or organizations that lease facilities from the City such as youth soccer. Other groups that regularly have used athletic fields for organized team sports through a lease with the City include Rollins College and Orange County Public Schools.

Showalter Field is owned by the City of Winter Park. ~~but leased to the Orange County School Board for high school athletic events for Winter Park High School. The lease agreement requires the City to obtain approval from the School Board for activities other than those associated with Winter Park High.~~ The facility is managed and scheduled by the

Parks and Recreation Department. Use agreements allow for Winter Park High School and Rollins College to have priority use of the field for games and practices. Other organizations, schools and teams can rent the facilities as the schedule allows. Showalter Filed includes a 5,000-seat stadium, a 1/4-mile track, locker rooms, two concession stands, and restrooms.

Winter Park High School, located one-half mile directly south of Ward Park, uses the field for football, soccer, lacrosse and other interscholastic sports. The stadium occupies approximately six acres. Parking at Ward Park is used for events at Showalter Field, and the multi-purpose field is used for overflow parking.

- **Martin Luther King Jr. Park.** Located on the west side of the City and west of Denning Drive, Martin Luther King Jr. Park covers over 28.27 acres, which includes nine acres of Lake Mendsen and Lake Rose. The remaining park area is used for recreation activities. Outdoor recreation facilities and athletic fields include two football/soccer/lacrosse fields, a multi-purpose field, the Winter Park/Rollins College women's softball stadium, four basketball goals, and a jogging/footpath.

Other facilities include a playground, six picnic tables, and park benches. Buildings on the site include a recreation building, a civic center, a maintenance building, and two restroom buildings.

- **Winter Park Community Center/Shady Park.** Centrally located in historic Hannibal Square, one block to the east from Martin Luther King, Jr. Park, the Winter Park Community Center and Shady Park encompasses 4.74 acres and includes a 38,000 20,000 sq. ft. recreation and community building with meeting, classroom and event space as well as fitness and media centers. The gymnasium is a large professional size basketball court that can be partitioned into six practice half court areas. The swimming pool is a zero entry spray play and teaching pool and lap area. Shady Park features park benches, picnic tables, sidewalks, the Reverend Mitchell Dawkins picnic pavilion as well as an interactive spray fountain.

B. **Neighborhood Parks.** A description of the City's seven ~~four~~ neighborhood parks is provided below.

- **Orwin Manor Park.** Located in the western neighborhood of Orwin Manor and Lawndale, Orwin Manor Park is adjacent to Orange Avenue. The site provides a footpath, a playground, a water fountain, a picnic table and three park benches.
- **Kraft Azalea Gardens Park.** Bordering the southern shoreline of Lake Maitland, Kraft Gardens is accessible from Alabama Drive and provides public access to Lake Maitland. Nestled within a residential neighborhood, the park offers passive recreation facilities that include a fishing dock, eight park benches, the Exedra monument and footpaths.
- **Phelps Park.** Situated along Phelps Avenue in the northeast section of the City, the park is located next to the Y.M.C.A. Facilities at this park include three tennis courts, two basketball goals, an open play or multi-purpose field, two pavilions, eighteen picnic tables,

eight park benches, two playgrounds and restroom facilities. The playground is an expansive facility and is called the “Whiting Playground.”

- **Trismen Park.** Bordered on the east by Brewer Avenue and on the west partially by Detmar Drive, Trismen Park has two picnic tables and four park benches.
- **Villa View Park.** Located at the corner of Oak Boulevard and N. Park Avenue, this small neighborhood passive park provides a brick patio and landscape are and benches.
- **Harland Park.** Located between Timberlane Shores and Knowles Place phase of Windsong, this passive park provides a play field, benches and green space entrance features to both neighborhoods.
- **Howell Branch Park and Nature Preserve.** Situated on Howell Branch Road at the terminus of Via Tuscany this park features a children’s playground, footpath, exercise stations and restroom facilities.

C. **Special Purpose Facilities.** A description of the City’s two special purpose parks is provided below.

- **Winter Park Tennis Center.** Located in the southwest section of the City, this facility is specifically designed as a tennis complex. The Center provides 16 tennis courts, a locker room with showers, and a recreation center. A playground is located at the site along with picnic tables and park benches. Eight of the fourteen tennis courts have outdoor lighting.
- **Winter Park Golf Course.** Located just north of Downtown Winter Park, this golf course was privately owned and operated until the City purchased it in 1998. The golf course offers nine standard fairways, a clubhouse and a building housing a small pro shop. The club house is frequently rented for special occasions. Other facilities at the golf course include a practice putting and chipping green, a croquet court, a maintenance building, pavilion, restrooms and six park benches.

D. **Conservation Land, Open Space and Mini-Parks.** The City has 58.75 acres of conservation lands and open space. The City also has 36 Mini-Parks comprising 27.58 acres. ~~Three types of open space occur within the City—Nature Preserve/Conservation, Undeveloped Recreational Land, and Corridor Beautification. The acres of Corridor Beautification are not counted toward the City’s level of service standard. Among the open space sites, seven border lakes and one borders Howell Branch Creek. Undeveloped open space areas located along lakefronts contain natural vegetation and trees. Most open space sites are greater than a quarter acre with the largest containing over two acres. Potential exists to convert undeveloped open space areas into more mini-parks.~~

Public Recreation Facilities Inventory

Winter Park provides a wide variety of recreation and leisure facilities to accommodate diverse age groups and special needs. An inventory of the City’s recreation facilities is summarized in Table 6-3. In addition to these facilities, the City also has in place several buildings that are used for recreation programs and activities. These buildings include the Civic Center, a Recreation Building with a small meeting room at Martin Luther King Jr. Park; the Winter Park Country Club clubhouse; the a community building with meeting rooms at Winter Park Community Center, and the amphitheater and community building at Mead Garden.~~a recreation administration building that houses the City’s Parks and Recreation Department.~~

A. Public Recreation Facilities. A summary of recreation facilities located within parks operated by the City appears with Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Inventory of Recreation Facilities within City Parks

Name of Park	Baseball/Softball Field	Lake Swimming Beach	Public Swimming Pool	Sports Stadium	Multi-Purpose Field	Football/Soccer/Lacrosse Field	Tennis Court	Basketball Goal	Playground	Racquet Ball Court	Outdoor Stage	Golf Course Holes	Fishing Dock	Boat Ramp	Off-leash Recreation
Winter Park Golf Course												9			
Winter Park Tennis Center							16		1						
Dinky Dock Park		1											1	1	
Ward Park/Cady Way Park/Showalter Field	10		1	1		6	4	4	2						
Central Park											1				
Lake Baldwin Park		1							1				1	1	1
Martin Luther King Jr. Park					1	2		4	1						
Mead Botanical Garden											2				
Kraft Azalea Gardens Park													1		
Phelps Park					1		3	2	2						
Winter Park Community Center/Shady Park			1					6	1		1				
Howell Branch Park									1						
Orwin Manor Park									1						
TOTALS	10	2	2	1	2	8	23	16	11		4	9	3	2	1

- B. Handicapped Accessible Facilities.** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted on July 26, 1990, provides comprehensive civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, State and local government services, and telecommunications. Title II of the ADA applies to State and local governments. Many recreation facilities are accessible to the disabled and do not require special facilities or design for the disabled to use them. For example, tennis courts and basketball courts can be entered without the use of special equipment or equipment design.
- C. Availability.** Use of recreation facilities is often limited by lighting conditions (i.e., sunlight) and inclement weather conditions. Darkness in evening hours prevents the use of outdoor recreation facilities, often limiting use between dawn and dusk. Rain and wind can prevent use or reduce desirable conditions for recreation activity. Outdoor lighting and indoor recreation facilities extend available time that recreation facilities can be used by the public.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ANALYSIS

This subsection presents an analysis of existing and future recreational needs.

Summary of Recreation Inventory

The recreation and open space inventory indicates that no County or State parks are located within or adjacent to the City of Winter Park but that the City itself contains over ~~280~~ 346 acres in parks and open space. These numbers, however, do not include parks and recreation resources that are privately owned and operated but may be available to certain residents of Winter Park.

The quality of recreation cannot be evaluated solely upon the available land area dedicated to and developed for recreational uses. Analysis must consider facilities available to the public. In general, facilities located in public parks enable residents to participate in both active and passive recreation activities. A variety of facilities are available to serve the recreation demands for a diverse range of interests and age groups, including disabled residents.

Methodology Used to Determine Current and Future Recreation Demands and Needs. Current and future demands for recreation space and facilities were determined by applying recreational facility and space standards to population estimates and projections for the City of Winter Park. Before this could be accomplished, standards were determined by utilizing recommended guidelines established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) found in their publication “Outdoor Recreation in Florida”. The guidelines are applied for general planning purposes.

To distinguish definitions of the terms, "demand" and "need," the terms shall be defined as follows:

- **Recreation Demand** shall mean the number of recreation facilities and/or acreage desired by either the population of Winter Park or a specific component thereof.
- **Recreation Need** shall mean the number of recreation facilities and/or acreage necessary to meet recreation demand. Recreation need is determined by subtracting number of existing recreation facilities and/or acreage from the recreation demand for recreation facilities and/or acreage.

A common method used to analyze a community's recreation needs compares recreation guidelines published by state or national recreation organizations with a community's inventory of parks and recreation facilities. National or state guidelines are often based on surveys and evaluations collected from a broad sample of recreation facilities and parks provided by many communities, surveys that identify recreation interests of recreation users and park patrons, or the collective experience of recreation management professionals. To compare availability of parkland and recreation facilities for Winter Park residents, the City's current inventory of parkland and recreation facilities was compared with FDEP guidelines.

Non-Resident Park Users. The evaluation of recreation space and facilities is the best available method to determine future land and facility needs. It relies on a comparison of the City's current and future population with the recreation guidelines. This methodology, however, does not take into consideration that residents from other cities in Orange and Seminole Counties also frequently visit the City's parks as well as participate in organized recreation programs that use the City's recreation facilities. No survey or study is available to evaluate the impact that non-Winter Park residents place on the City's recreation land and space needs. Without a detailed recreation survey and analysis that focuses on recreation facility users or patrons rather than the City's jurisdictional area, the Recreation Element employs the best available methodology.

Guidelines are used within this element for comparison and planning purposes. They serve as a resource to help the City develop recreation facilities and space standards unique to its needs.

~~**Methodology for Analyzing Neighborhood Parks Land Needs.** Three basic types of recreation areas are provided and maintained by the City—community parks, neighborhood parks, and special purpose facilities. Community parks provide a diverse range of facilities to accommodate outdoor sports, athletic activities, gatherings, children's play, and other similar facilities. FDEP recommends a minimum of 20 acres for each community park, with acreage needs based on 2 acres per 1,000 people. Many community parks include facilities common to neighborhood parks, such as playground and picnic facilities. When providing neighborhood park facilities, some community parks may also function as neighborhood parks for the surrounding neighborhoods, particularly for residents living within walking distance of the community park. A portion or all of the acreage for community parks, as listed in Table 6-1, also qualify as acreage for neighborhood parks.~~

~~Analysis of neighborhood parks takes into consideration that most community parks also function as neighborhood parks. A desired land area to accommodate a neighborhood park is 5 acres. To evaluate the need for neighborhood park acreage, each community park qualifying as a neighborhood park will be assigned 5 acres as a neighborhood park. If a community park is classified as a neighborhood park but has less than five acres, then the total acreage of that park will be counted toward neighborhood parks. Community park acreage counted as neighborhood parks is listed in Table 6-4.~~

Community Park	Acreage as Neighborhood Park
Mead Botanical Garden	5.00
Central Park	5.00
Dinky Dock Park	1.56
Lake Baldwin Park	5.00
Ward Park/Cady Way Park	5.00
M. Luther King, Jr. Park	5.00
WP Comm. Center/Shady Park	3.28
WP Farmers Market	0.71
TOTAL	30.55

Methodology for Analyzing Community Park Land Needs. Community parks and special purpose recreation areas both have service areas that cover most or the all of the City. In most cases, these park types are also frequented by non-residents residing in adjacent communities. As these two park types have similar service areas, land needs will be evaluated by grouping acreage for both park types under the community park classification. However, the community park evaluation also analyzes the level of service with only community park acreage, leaving out special purpose parks.

A portion of some community parks also function as neighborhood parks, as explained in previous sections above. To avoid double counting acreage, land need analysis for community parks reduces total community park acreage by the portion of its acreage qualifying as neighborhood park, as shown in Table 6-4. For analysis of community parks, the 30.55 acres of neighborhood park acreage is subtracted from community park acreage.

Recreation Facilities Guidelines. Table 6-4 summarizes recreation facilities guidelines prepared by FDEP. Based on a review of these standards and an analysis of existing recreation facilities within the City, Table 6-4 lists the recreation guidelines applied to Winter Park.

Facility	FDEP Median Guidelines¹
Baseball/Softball Field	1 per 5,000 people
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000 people
Equipped Playground	1 per 10,000 people
Community Swimming Pool	1 per 25,000 people
Football/Soccer/Lacrosse/Rugby Field	1 per 6,000 people
Golf Course (9-hole)	1 per 25,000 people
Racquetball/Handball Court	1 per 10,000 people
Multi-Purpose Field	1 per 3,750 people
Tennis Court	1 per 2,000 people

¹ Source: "Outdoor Recreation in Florida", Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Recreation Space Guidelines. As a guide to assess the adequacy of park land for cities and counties in Florida, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, has published guidelines in their report, "Outdoor Recreation in Florida". Those FDEP guidelines applicable to Winter Park are shown in Table 6-5.

Park Facility	Number of People or Radius Served	Area Per 1,000 People	Minimum Size of Park
Neighborhood & Mini-Park Land	Up to 5,000	2 acres	2.0 acres
Community Park, Linear Recreation & Special Purpose Facility Land	Up to 5,000	2 acres	20.0 acres
Urban Open Space	0.25-0.50 mile	1 acre	0.1 acre
Total FDEP Park Land LOS:		5 acres	

Source: FDEP, "Outdoor Recreation in Florida"

Handicapped Accessibility Guidelines for Recreation Facilities. The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board), the federal agency responsible for implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), issued the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) in 1991. Recreation facility guidelines were not included as part of the initial ADAAG in 1991, close to the time when the City’s 1991 Comprehensive Plan was adopted according to requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. Accessibility guidelines for certain recreation facilities were eventually prepared by the Access Board, and published in the *Federal Register* July 23, 2004 and amended August 5, 2005.

For purposes for this Recreation Element, accessibility guidelines are used to evaluate availability of recreation facilities for the disabled. Guidelines also serve to compare the existing facility inventory with future needs. From this analysis, recreation improvement needs can be identified. The guidelines below are for analysis purposes only.

Playground Play Components. Playground equipment is categorized as either ground level or elevated.

- 1. Ground Level Play Components.** ADA establishes two criteria for ground level play components that must be met and the same accessible components can be used to satisfy both. First, access is required to a least one of each type of play component provided. Second, the minimum number and variety of accessible play components are based on criteria set forth in Table 6-6 on the next page.

Number of Elevated Components Provided	Ground Level Components Required	Minimum Variety of Components Required
2-4	1	n/a
5-7	2	2
8-10	3	3
11-13	4	3
14-16	5	3
17-19	6	3
20-22	7	4
23-25	8	4
Over 25	8 plus 1 per additional 3 components over 25	5

Source: ADA Accessibility Guidelines

2. **Elevated Play Components.** At least half the number of elevated play components provided should be accessible by either ramp or transfer platform.
3. **Boat Launch Ramps.** One accessible launch ramp should be provided for each boat launch facility.
4. **Swimming Pools.** Each public swimming pool should be handicapped accessible.

Recreation Issues Affecting Analysis. Recreation interests vary from community to community. The recreation interests and urban character within Winter Park are unique to the City and differ from those of other communities.

Performing and Visual Arts. In addition to interests in athletic and other active-based recreation activities, residents in Winter Park also enjoy the arts and nature. The City desires to provide areas not only where active-based recreation activities can be enjoyed, but also park settings where performing and visual arts can be experienced. Outdoor community events and festivals are a tradition within Winter Park. Large open areas are needed to accommodate events that attract several hundreds to thousands of residents as well as visitors from other communities.

~~Scarce developable vacant land occurs within or adjacent to Winter Park. Opportunities to acquire vacant undeveloped land for new parks or to expand existing parks will be limited. Small pockets of land may become available at the time redevelopment occurs, particularly for large-scale projects. Development sites could be acquired and converted into recreation lands. This alternative will be costly and, if implemented, will occur in areas where a public park type is compatible with the surrounding land uses.~~

Current Recreation Needs

Recreation is required to maintain a healthy balance in life. What people do in their leisure time is in response to their internal needs and desires. The quality and quantity of recreational opportunities available to a community has a direct effect on that community's general quality of life. To best satisfy the recreational needs and wishes of an entire community, several variables must be considered. It is important to realize that the recreational opportunities will serve a variety of different interests.

Special groups such as young children, the elderly, and the handicapped have demands for a variety of recreation resources. In considering different recreation interests, recreation facility needs are evaluated according to resident population space demands and needs as well as the demand and needs generated by special groups and ages. The recreation analysis addresses acreage demands and needs for neighborhood parks, community parks, and public open space acreage. Facilities are located at these parks to accommodate desired recreation and athletic activities. Demand and needs for these facilities are also analyzed. For beach access points, analysis addresses their distribution, number and proximity to residential areas. Open space is evaluated to determine if sufficient undeveloped areas are available to promote public welfare and desired quality of life.

Summary of Recreational Acreage Demands and Needs. Evaluation of current recreation acreage demands and needs is based on the City’s population of ~~28,620~~ 28,967 residents in ~~2006~~ 2015. Based on level of service (LOS) guidelines appearing in Table 6-6, the City should provide two acres in community parks for every 1,000 residents, two acres in neighborhood parks for every 1,000 residents, and one acre in open space for every 1,000 residents. These LOS guidelines do not include recreation program and park non-resident patrons. Application of these LOS guidelines to existing park and open space acreage indicates that the City has more than adequate land to meet demands.

~~For neighborhood and mini parks, 58.8 acres are available to residents at a LOS of 2.1 acres per 1,000 residents. Please note that acreage for neighborhood parks includes a portion of the acreage from community parks (30.55 acres) and mini parks acreage (14.9 acres); see Table 6-5. For community parks, special purpose facilities and the linear recreation park combined, 187.47 acres (does not include the 30.55 acres above included with neighborhood parks) are available to residents at a current LOS of 6.73 acres per 1,000 residents.~~

Recreational Facility Demands and Needs. Resident population demands for recreation facilities were determined by utilizing recommended population guidelines for recreation activities from the FDEP. These guidelines, as previously noted, were extrapolated from FDEP’s publication “Outdoor Recreation in Florida–2000.” Proposed recreational facility standards for common recreational activities are denoted in Table 6-4. An analysis of current recreation facility demands and needs is presented in Table 6-7. Based on the ~~2006~~ 2015 population of ~~28,620~~ 28,967 and FDEP guidelines, the City has a surplus in most recreation facilities.

Facility	FDEP Median Guidelines ¹	2015 Facility Demand ²	Facilities Available	Need ³ Surplus + Deficit -
Baseball/Softball Field	1 per 5,000 residents	6	10	+4
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000 residents	6	7	+1
Football/Soccer/Lacrosse Field	1 per 6,000 residents	5	6	+1
Community Swimming Pool	1 per 25,000 residents	1	2	+1
Golf Course, 9-hole	1 per 25,000 residents	1	1	
Racquetball/Handball Court	1 per 10,000 residents	3	4	+1
Equipped Playground	1 per 10,000 residents	3	8	+5
Tennis Court	1 per 2,000 residents	14	25	+11

¹ Based on a 2015 population of 28,967 found in Table 6-8.

² Facility demand applies population from Table 6-8 for year 2015 to the FDEP recreation guidelines.

³ Note: Recreation Facility Need is the same as surplus/deficit. A positive number indicates a surplus and a negative number indicates a need.

Quality of Recreational Facilities. The service that recreational facilities provide should be measured not only by the quantity available but also by the quality of the facility. Facilities that are in disrepair should be repaired as soon as possible. Recreation facilities that are in disrepair or that are not maintained in good operational condition discourage participation. Recreation facilities in poor condition can reduce the level of service provided by the City.

The City's Parks Department maintains and inventories recreation facilities. Improvements and maintenance are programmed into the Parks Department's annual operating and capital budgets. Because the City maintains an annual operating budget to address maintenance, repair and replacement, an inventory identifying quality or condition of recreation facilities and equipment is not necessary. This is conducted on a regular to annual basis by the Parks Department. The City should continue to annually inventory all facilities in order to evaluate their performance conditions and safety.

Outdoor lighting increases opportunities to use recreational facilities. Recreation facilities can become more accessible if outdoor lighting allows activity time during evening hours. Outdoor lighting increases the level of service provided to its users and many of the City's recreation facilities have outdoor lighting.

~~The City should consider installation of lights for recreation facilities that presently do not have them. Installation of outdoor lighting should take into consideration compatibility with any adjacent residential areas. Outdoor lighting will expand the accessibility of recreation space and facilities for the Winter Park public.~~

Recreation Needs for Special Groups: Seniors, Children, and the Handicapped. The provision of recreational facilities should consider the needs of special groups such as the elderly, the disabled or handicapped, and children. The recreation guidelines established by FDEP do not specifically address the recreation demands and needs of these special groups. ~~On September 30, 2004, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued an advance notice on its intent to update its ADA standards based on new guidelines the Board issued in July 2004. The supplementary guidelines ADA put forward for play areas in 2000, and for recreation facilities in 2002, have not yet been adopted by the DOJ as enforceable standards under the ADA.~~

~~Winter Park's population profile does not deviate substantially from that experienced by the State of Florida in 2000, based on the 2000 U.S. Census. While 22% of the City's 2000 population was age 19 years or younger, the percentage for this age group in the State was 25.3%. The age group represented by residents 65 years or older accounted for 22.2% of the City's population; for the State, this same age group accounted for only 17.6%. The median age for City and the State were 42.8 and 38.7 years, respectively. Based on the 2000 U.S. Census, the City experiences a slightly older population than that experienced statewide. The City, then, may experience slightly higher demand for recreation programs and activities by senior citizens. For the younger age group (i.e., 19 year or younger), the City may experience a slightly lower demand for recreation facilities than the demand experienced at the State level.~~

- ~~• Handicapped. Recreation facilities and parks will need to comply with the ADA standards, when they become effective. The City's Parks Department should monitor the status of federal ADA requirements and DOJ's progress towards adoption. However, the City's Parks Master Plan should be modified to inventory and evaluate parks and recreation facilities for other opportunities to~~

~~enhance handicapped accessibility, compliance with the ADA standards by the time they become enforceable.~~

- Senior Citizens.** Special activities and programs for senior residents are offered at the Winter Park Community Center. When planning for recreational opportunities for the elderly, passive activities are typically preferred. An important consideration for senior citizen recreational facilities is accessibility. Handrails, ramps, and signs with large letters must be included in facilities where activities are planned for the elderly to encourage their participation.

Recreational interests of senior citizens and children vary from those of age groups that are more active. Some senior citizens, particularly those in their later years, may prefer less energetic activities such as walking, fishing, and picnicking than more demanding activities such as baseball, volleyball, or soccer. However, many seniors continue to participate in active recreation activities, and their needs can be met through planning for all age groups.

~~To identify the specific recreation interests for senior residents, a survey or interviews involving seniors should be conducted to identify their recreation interests.~~

- Children.** Young children lack the physical size and strength to actively participate in certain recreational activities, but can do so where special facilities are provided. For example, the zero depth entry pool and spray park allow children to safely enjoy water activities. Playgrounds that offer recreational equipment designed for various age groups are located in the parks. The City’s parks include tot lots and other facilities for very young children. Eleven playgrounds are located among eight parks. Eight baseball fields are designed to accommodate youth baseball.

Future Recreational Space and Facility Demands and Needs

~~The City’s population is anticipated to increase by 10,410 3,533 residents between 2000 2015 and 2028 2030. As population increases, so too will the demand for parks and recreation facilities. Table 6-11 lists population projections to year 2021. Recreation space and facility guidelines previously presented in Tables 6-6 and 6-7 are applied to future population to assess whether or not additional land and facilities will be needed to meet and maintain the level of service guidelines.~~

Year	2000¹	2005¹	2010¹	2015¹	2020²	2030
Total Permanent Population	24,090	26,782	28,434	28,967	30,000	32,500

¹ U.S. Census and Florida BEBR Population estimates

² City of Winter Park, 2016

The City staff took a two-fold approach to estimating the population. Staff looked at existing population in the future Annexation Reserve Areas (ARA) to determine the potential timing and population that could be added to the City. The second examination was of building permit data for the past 15 years for net new home construction. Staff determined from that data, the estimate of net new infill single family homes and net new infill multi-family development projected.

Future Park Demand. The demand for future parkland is based upon two factors, the future population, and the proposed LOS for each park type. Demand for community parks will increase from 48.2 acres to 70 acres by 2021. As neighborhood parks and community parks share the same level of service guideline of two acres per 1,000 residents, the demand for neighborhood parks will equal that for community parks. By 2021, Winter Park’s population will demand 70 acres for neighborhood parks.

Future Community Park Needs. Based on the current park acreage in Winter Park, the City has sufficient acres in community parks to meet recreation demands through 2021 2030. An evaluation of community park land needs indicates that in 2021, the City will provide 5.6 acres in community parks per 1,000 residents, a level well above the guideline of two acres per 1,000 residents. The evaluation of community park space needs combines park acreage of special purpose facilities, linear recreation and community parks. Table 6-10 describes the methodology used to evaluate community park acreage needs for Winter Park’s future population. The evaluation of community park acreage indicates that sufficient acreage in community parks will be available through 2021 at a level greater than the level of service guideline of two acres per 1,000 residents.

Year	Population	Proposed LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)	Existing Acre ¹	Demand (in acres)	Acreage Needs (+ Surplus/ - Need)	Projected LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)
2000	24,090	2.0	-197.5	48.2	+149.3	8.2 ²
2006	28,620	2.0	197.5	57.2	+140.3	6.9 ²
2011	30,000	2.0	197.5	60.0	+137.5	6.5
2016	32,500	2.0	197.5	65.0	+132.5	6.1
2021	35,000	2.0	197.5	70.0	+127.5	5.6

¹177.75 acres less 30.55 acres (counted as Neighborhood Parks) = 147.77 + Linear Rec. 3.30 + Special Facilities 46.97 = 197.47

²Actual LOS

Future Neighborhood Park Needs. Based on an evaluation of neighborhood parks and acreage analysis, additional neighborhood parks will be needed to accommodate future recreation demands of City residents. Based on the current park acreage in Winter Park, the City has sufficient acres in neighborhood parks to meet recreation demands through 2011. As population increases through 2021, recreation demands for neighborhood parks will also increase, creating a need for more neighborhood parks. An evaluation of neighborhood parkland needs through 2021 is presented in Table 6-13. By 2021, the City is anticipated to need an additional 11.2 acres above the current acreage in neighborhood parks. The City should plan to develop new sites for neighborhood parks or require new residential development to provide recreation space and facilities.

Locating available vacant land for new neighborhood parks currently is a challenge for the City. 227 acres of vacant land exists in the City as of 2006. A neighborhood park should be located within walking distance of its patrons. Limited vacant land likely means that new recreation areas should be planned as part of redevelopment projects or on property currently occupied by existing homes or structures. When the City prepares redevelopment, neighborhood plans, or small area plans, recreation and open space needs should be included as part of the planning process. Where such planning activities provide opportunities for new parks or open space, consideration for neighborhood parks should be included as part of the planning activity, particularly if residential uses are proposed. If sufficient land cannot be incorporated into these plans for a neighborhood park, then corridor open space should be considered.

Table 6-11: Projected Park Acreage Demands and Needs Based on Population Projections for Neighborhood & Mini-Park Acreage

Year	Population	Proposed LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)	Existing Acreage ¹	Demand (in acres)	Acreage Needs (+ Surplus/- Need)	Projected LOS (acres per 1,000 residents)
2000	24,090	2.0	58.8	48.2	+10.6	2.4 ²
2006	28,620	2.0	58.8	57.2	+1.6	2.1 ²
2011	30,000	2.0	58.8	60.0	-1.2	2.0
2016	32,500	2.0	58.8	65.0	-6.2	1.8
2021	35,000	2.0	58.8	70.0	-11.2	1.7

¹Neighborhood Parks = 13.35 acres + 30.9 acres (portion of Community Parks) + Mini-Parks 14.9 = 58.8 acres

²Actual LOS

Future Recreational Facilities Demand and Needs. Winter Park’s population will increase from its 2006 2015 size of 28,620 to 35,000 32,500 by 2021 2030. As population increases, demand for recreation facilities rises. Recreation facility demands and needs are estimated for years 2011 2020 and 2021 2030 by applying population projections to the recreation facility guidelines presented in Table 6-4 and the recreation facility inventory presented in Table 6-3. The demands and needs for recreational facilities for years 2011 2020 and 2021 2030 populations are presented in Table 6-9.

Based on the evaluation of recreation facility needs, the City’s existing recreational facilities will be sufficient to meet population needs through 2021 2030.

Table 6-9: Projected Demands and Needs for Recreational Facilities for Year 2030

Facility	FDEP Guidelines ²	Existing Facilities	2020 Population 30,000 ¹		2030 Population 32,500 ¹	
			Facility Demands	Facility Needs (+ Surplus/-Need)	Facility Demands	Facility Needs (+ Surplus/Need)
Baseball/Softball Field	1 per 5,000 people	10	6	+4	7	+3
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000 people	7	6	+1	7	Sufficient
Equipped Playground	1 per 10,000 people	8	3	+5	3	+3
Community Swimming Pool	1 per 25,000 people	2	1	+1	+1	+1
Football/Soccer/Lacrosse/Rugby Field	1 per 6,000 people	6	5	+1	6	Sufficient
Golf Course (9-hole)	1 per 25,000 people	1	1	Sufficient	1	Sufficient
Racquetball/Handball Court	1 per 10,000 people	3	3	Sufficient	3	Sufficient
Tennis Court	1 per 2,000 people	25	15	+10	16	+9

¹ See Table 6-9

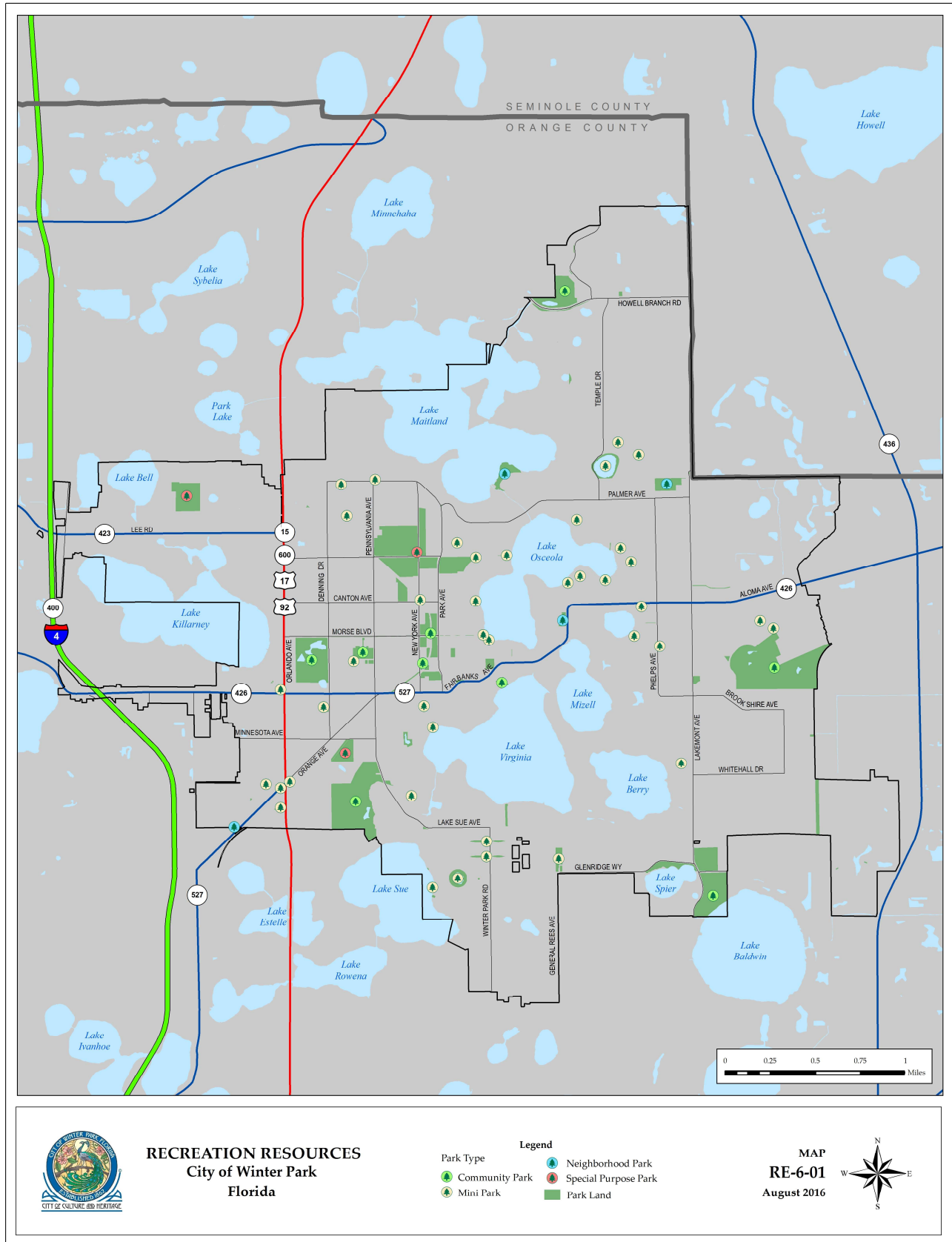
² FDEP, “Outdoor Recreation in Florida–2000”

Community Involvement with Parks and Recreation

Volunteerism and Donations. Historically, volunteerism and donations have played a predominant role in the growth of the City's park and recreational assets. Throughout the years, Winter Park has received the donation and dedication of the majority of the parklands that exist in the City. Those contributions are often overlooked and forgotten, but the premier position that Winter Park holds today in the number and extent of its park system is predominantly the result of voluntary donations and dedications. Every donation and gift has been important. However, it is hard to imagine the character of Winter Park without such gifts as Central Park, Kraft Azalea Gardens Park, Mead Botanical Garden, and Ward Park.

In the same spirit, volunteer projects and contributions have added greatly to the recreational facilities of the City. Within the past several years volunteer contributions of time, talent and funding has allowed the City to construct playgrounds at Phelps Park, Azalea Lane Recreation Center, Cady Way Park and Martin Luther King, Jr. Park and a spray park at Shady Park, next to the Winter Park Community Center. A similar example is the Mead Botanical Garden Inc. that has worked hard to improve the parks standing through their volunteer hours and committed attention. The City of Winter Parks continued success in providing recreation and open space areas is due to the contributions and volunteerism of our citizens. In the past and in the future, it is the volunteer efforts of Winter Park citizens that have been and will be responsible for the success of Winter Park's park and recreational system.

Citizen Involvement. In order to facilitate citizen involvement on issues involving park and recreation facilities, the City has established a permanent advisory board for that purpose. The Parks and Recreation Board is a seven member advisory board that advises and recommends to the City Commission policies and actions regarding the promotion, planning, design, construction and utilization of City parks and recreation programs. This advisory board is consulted prior to any major City Commission decision affecting the use of park or recreational facilities. In this manner, decisions affecting these facilities can be done with additional citizen input and reaction.





Agenda Item Summary

Consideration of Name Change - Lake Baldwin Park -
Consideration of Renaming Lake Baldwin Park

Summary:

The City Commission, at the September 12, 2016 regular meeting, has asked that the Parks and Recreation Board consider renaming Lake Baldwin Park.

Background:

The lakefront parks located on Lakemont Avenue has seen many changes. It started in 1972 with a donation of property from the Diocese of Orlando and a 1975 grant from the Federal Government to develop the property for parks and recreation purposes. It was dedicated as Lake Baldwin Bicentennial Park. The park was later renamed for a local swim instructor and then named back to Lake Baldwin Park in 2014. It is a very well attended off leash dog park.



Agenda Item Summary

Fee Waiver Policy -

The Fee Waiver Policy and Application with the proposed changes from the work session for discussion.

Summary:

This item was discussed at the work session. Further discussion is required.

Background:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Application	9/14/2016	Cover Memo
Policy	9/14/2016	Cover Memo

Fee Waiver Application



In order to be eligible for a fee waiver up to a maximum 50%, the applicant must meet all of the following criteria:

1. Non Profit Organization with current exemption.	✓		Attach Certificate
2. Organization based within corporate limits of Winter Park.	✓		
3. The event is not in support of a candidate for public office.	✓		
4. The event benefits the city and its residents.	✓		
5. The event type is consistent with the city's recreation plan.	✓		

Mission Statement: to enhance the quality of life for our community by providing outstanding parks, recreational facilities, activities and service.

Note: The nature of the applicant's event may impact level of fee waiver. (i.e. events at which an admission is charged or that are sponsored may experience fee waiver limits and or incur hard costs for events.)

Section One - Applicant Information

Applicant Name:		Email Address:	
Organization Name:		Phone Number:	
Address:		Fax Number:	
City:		State:	Zip:
Tax Exempt Number: Attach Letter of Exemption from the Internal Revenue Service:			
Organization Mission:			
Reason for request:			

Section Two - Event Information

Event Type:		Event Date:	
Event Name:		Event Hours:	
Venue:		Expected Attendance:	
If charging admission, proceeds benefit:		Event Admission Fee:	
Will sponsorships be sold? If yes, describe levels and pricing:			
Will vendors such as caterers, decorators, entertainment be hired? If yes, describe below and list costs. **			
** If there is onsite cooking, an additional permit is required			
Has this event been held previously? If yes, describe when/where:			

Section Three - Instruction

- Prior to submission of fee waiver/reduction application, venue must be reserved and deposit on file. Additional rules apply.
- This application is for waiver/reduction of fees only and does not apply to deposit which is required for all sites.
- Submit application for fee waiver/reduction to the Administrative Office of the Parks and Recreation Department.
- To allow appropriate time for consideration, applications must be submitted no less than ninety (90) days in advance.
- Applications will be reviewed by the Department Director with final decision by the Parks and Recreation Board.

By signature below, applicant acknowledges receipt of rules and regulations appropriate to the request venue. This application for fee waiver does not secure the date or the venue. All normal reservation procedures must be met prior to submitting this application for waiver including but not limited to submission of deposits, signing of reservation contract. Denial of the waiver request does not impact the policies of the venue for deposit retention or payment of rental fees. Misrepresentation of the group or type of event may result in revocation of the fee waiver after the event at which time payment if full will be required.

Signature:		Date:	
Print Name		Title:	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Directors Signature:	_____	Approved:	_____ %	Disapproved:	_____
Date of Approval/Disapproval	_____				
Parks Board Review if Necessary:	Date _____	Approved:	_____ %	Disapproved:	_____



City of Winter Park Rules and Standards for Rate Adjustments

Approved by City Commission January 26, 2009

Reviewed by City Commission amendments approved on November 12, 2012

Approved by Parks and Recreation Board July 30, 2014

For Review by Parks Board on September 28, 2016

The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for the collection of established and approved fees for City of Winter Park owned parks or facilities with the following exceptions:

1. City Approved Annual Event

The following recurring events have been approved for waiver of fees. Additions to the list of recurring waivers will be considered annually in January.

Sidewalk Art Festival	\$14,576	Art Festival \$10,312 and Monthly Committee Meetings \$1800 Artist Party Saturday/Festival Related Event Fri-Sunday – Farmers Market \$2464
Winter Park High School	\$3,400	ROTC Banquet – Civic Center Homecoming ROAR and Parade and Picnic in the Park – Central Park
Winter Park Chamber of Commerce	\$16,010	Tree Lighting – Central Park \$1650 Political Mingle Civic Center \$670 Leadership Graduation Civic \$640 Leadership Social, 4, Farmers Market \$1344 Youth Leadership Graduation Civic Center \$864. Autumn Art Festival – Central Park \$7562 Artist Party – Farmers Mkt \$1120 Ovations Awards Civic Center \$640 Taste of Winter Park – Farmer’s Market \$1520
Welborne Avenue Day Nursery	\$1050	Graduation Ceremony– Community Center
Hannibal Square Land Trust	\$2520	Monthly Meetings – Community Center
Habitat for Humanity	\$350	Annual Family Reunion – Azalea Lane
Ideal Women’s Club	\$1050	“I know something good about you” event – Community Center
Hoop School	\$600	Christmas Camp – Community Center
Winter Park Library	\$2,240	Annual Bash for Books Event – Civic Center
Crealde School of Art	\$1,050	Annual Event - Community Center
Morse Foundation	\$2,750	Annual Tiffany Window Display – Central Park
Winter Park Sports Hall of Fame	\$1,050	Sports Hall of Fame – Community Center
CRA	\$42,525	Annual Heritage Festival – Community Center, Shady Park Valentine Concert, Popcorn Flicks, St. Patrick’s Day Event -Central Park Ice Rink – Central Park
\$46,646 without CRA		Totals
		\$89,171 With CRA

Should any of the approved events NOT take place in a period of one year, the event will automatically be removed from the list and the group will need to reapply for future events. This rule was added by Parks Board on 1/22/14

2. **Single Event Waivers** – Groups may apply for waiver of fees for individual events.

- a. Applicant must secure the requested date and time by completing all applicable reservation procedures prior to submitting request for fee waiver or reduction.
- b. A completed application for waiver/reduction must be submitted at least ninety (90) days in advance of event date to the Parks and Recreation Department Administration Division accompanied by all required documentation.
- c. The department director will determine eligibility and make recommendation for waiver if appropriate.
- d. The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board is the last level of appeal.
- e. Applicants will be notified of the level of support for their event within ten (10) days of review.
- f. Levels of support may vary between 30-50 percent.



Agenda Item Summary

Board Schedule - Draft Schedule of Board items for next year.

Summary:

The Parks and Recreation Board will have better advance notice of upcoming administrative agenda items with a schedule that can be reviewed at each regular meeting.

Background:

Staff has kept an internal schedule of policies and other items such as fees that require regular and repetitive review by the board.

Building and maintaining a calendar of known upcoming events may help board members to review items well in advance of the meeting if needed.