

AMENDMENT TO THE POLICY PLAN (2011 EDITION)

The following changes to the Comprehensive Plan have been adopted by the Board of Supervisors. To identify changes from the previously adopted Plan, new text is shown with underline, and deletions shown with ~~striketrough~~.

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Section, as amended through 6-20-2005, pages 1 through 3, as follows:

“INTRODUCTION

An integrated park system in Fairfax County is nationally recognized for its quality and diversity of park resources. Within the context of the Comprehensive Plan, these parklands and recreational facilities play a key role in shaping both the landscape and the quality of life through the conservation of natural and cultural resources, protection of environmental quality, provision of public facilities and human services, and management of urban growth.

The integrated park system is administered by a variety of ~~nine~~ public agencies at the local, regional, state and federal levels of government, including the Fairfax County Park Authority, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, City of Fairfax, Town of Herndon, Town of Vienna, Fairfax County Public Schools, Fairfax County Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Since its inception, this long-established integrated parks system has evolved into a diversified mosaic of public open space and recreation facilities, ranging from smaller local-serving parks to extensive, regionally significant land holdings. Together, these public lands account for nearly 20 percent of the County’s total land area. ~~(See Figure 1.)~~ Privately managed open space, lands and facilities provide additional components of the open space and recreation system serving County residents. In redeveloping and urbanizing areas of the County, privately-owned but publicly-accessible parks and open spaces are emerging as essential elements of the urban form and serving needs of added residents.

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Increased use of recreation facilities results in faster facility deterioration and replacement rates, potential crowding, and user conflicts. In addition, diversification of recreational preferences expands the need for new facility types and associated space. As residential densities rise and individual yards become smaller or disappear, the need for public open space, woodlands, trails, recreation facilities, and open play areas increases. This is true for both urban and suburban areas. The provision of needed parks and recreation facilities meets identified needs while adding community, health, and economic value.

Over the next 20 years, opportunities to develop private and public urban-scale parks and recreation facilities as part of mixed-use developments should be planned and promoted in appropriate areas of the County, including Tysons Urban Center, Transit Station Areas, Revitalization Districts, and other designated growth centers. This type of urban open space will be an important element in ~~providing relief from urban congestion~~ improving quality of life, promoting good health through exercise and enjoyment of outdoor spaces, supporting placemaking efforts, and providing relief from urban congestion by allowing urban dwellers to enjoy parks and recreation locally.”

DELETE

FIGURE: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, Policy Plan, Parks and Recreation Section, as amended through 6-20-2005, Figure 1, “Integrated Park System,” page 2. Revise subsequent figure numbers.

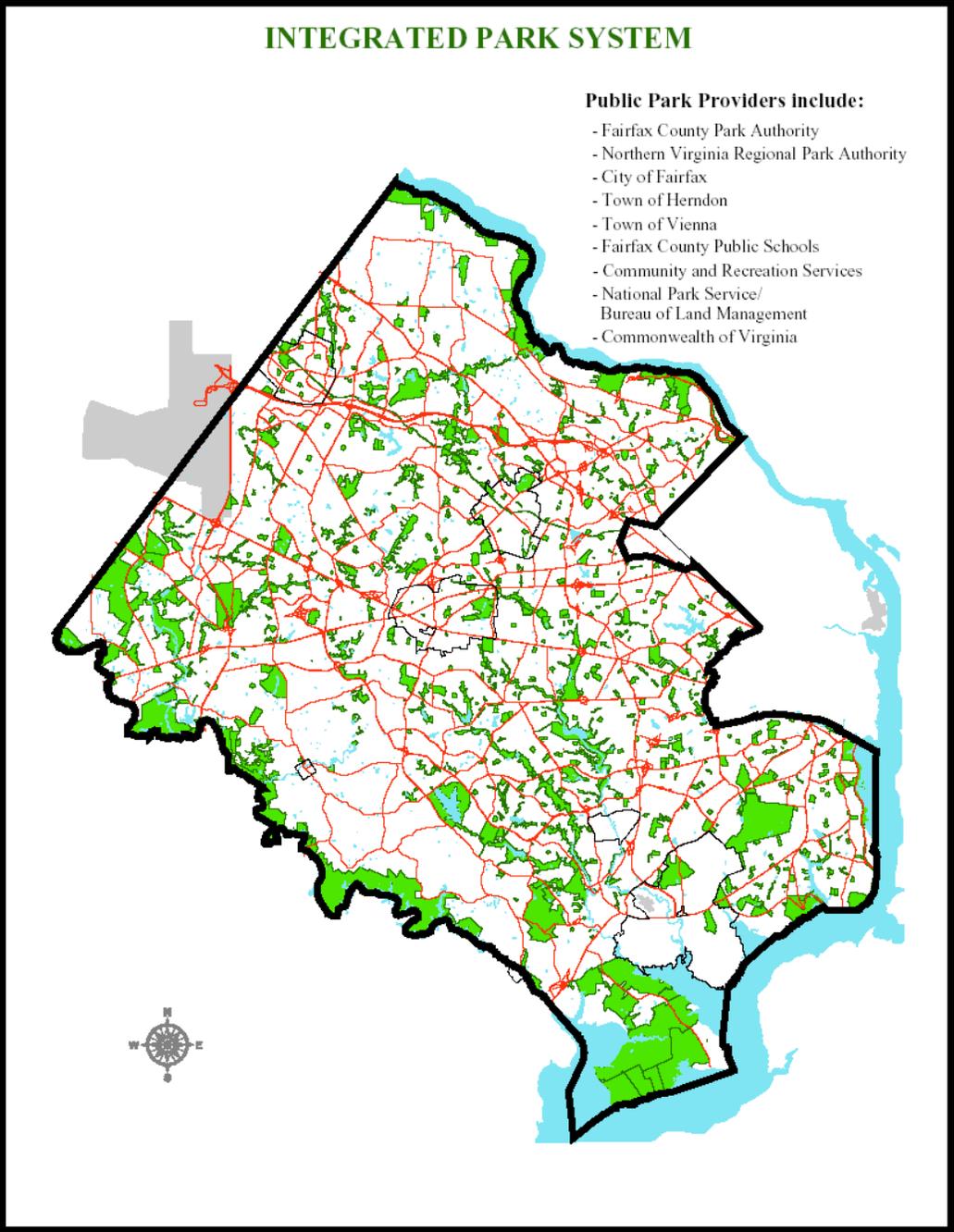


FIGURE 1

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Section, as amended through 6-20-2005, pages 4 through 8, as follows:

“Objective 1: Identify and serve current and future park and recreation needs through an integrated park system that provides open space, recreational services and facilities, and stewardship of natural and cultural resources.

Policy a: Plan, acquire, develop, and maintain the following types of parks through the Fairfax County Park Authority in conjunction with other public providers and the private sector and in accordance with the Park Classification System as follows: (See Parks and Recreation Appendix 1 for the Park Classification System):

- A. Local Parks including Urban Parks (See Parks and Recreation Appendix 2 for the Urban Parks Framework)
- B. District Parks
- C. Countywide Parks
- D. Resource-Based Parks
- E. Regional Parks
- ...

Policy d: Use the Standards and Criteria for Establishment of Park and Recreation Facilities (Appendix ~~32~~) as a guide for the planning and provision of parkland and recreation facilities to adequately serve the County’s current and projected population.

Policy e: Enhance existing park experiences and resource protection opportunities through acquisition of lands adjacent to existing parkland, wherever feasible.

Policy f: Extend public investments in parkland acquisition and park development through a combination of public/private mechanisms, such as voluntary dedication and/or donation of land, fee simple purchase, negotiated agreements, public access easements, and other appropriate means.

Policy g: Land acquisition for public park use should be guided by the Parkland Acquisition Criteria included in the Standards and Criteria for Establishment of Park and Recreation Facilities (Appendix ~~32~~) to adequately serve the County’s current and projected population. Potential public parkland need not require a specific “public park” Area Plan land use designation in order to be acquired or used as a public park.

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Objective 2: Protect appropriate land areas in a natural state to ensure preservation of significant and sensitive natural resources.

Policy a: Identify and acquire lands with significant natural resources including exemplary natural areas, ~~natural areas in highly developed areas,~~

large natural areas, areas connected to other protected lands, ~~and~~
stream valleys and areas that buffer significant resources from disturbance and impacts.

Policy b: Manage and protect significant natural resources throughout the County, in cooperation with other agencies, organizations and partners, by implementing ecosystem management principles, restoring degraded natural resources, linking major resource areas and supporting habitats essential to biological diversity, where possible.

Policy c: Manage wild populations to include vegetative resources and wildlife, including invasive species, through appropriate inventories, monitoring, education, planning, management and restoration to protect and improve the ecosystem function including increasing biodiversity of native species ~~biodiversity~~.

...

Objective 4: Provide for current and future park and recreational needs through a combination of development of new and existing sites and the optimal use of all existing facilities.

Policy a: Ensure that facility service levels are commensurate with sustainable parkland and facility capacity. Service levels should relate to public needs as determined through periodic Park and Recreation Needs Assessments with community input.

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Policy f: Integrate urban-scale parks into mixed-use developments and of major-designated employment mixed-use centers, using the Urban Parks Framework as a guide.

Policy g: Mitigate adverse impacts from park activities on surrounding neighborhoods through careful park planning, site design, management and operations.

...

Objective 6: Ensure the mitigation of adverse impacts to park and recreation facilities and service levels caused by growth and land development through the provision of proffers, conditions, contributions, commitments, and land dedication.

Policy a: Offset residential development impacts to parks and recreation resources, facilities and service levels based on the adopted facility service level standards (Appendix 2). The provision of suitable new park and recreational lands and facilities will be considered in the review of land development proposals in accordance with Residential Development Criteria - Appendix 9 of the Land Use element of the Countywide Policy Plan.

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Policy f: Encourage developers to cooperatively develop and maintain publicly accessible urban parks, connective trails, park amenities and active recreation facilities in Tysons ~~Corner Urban Center~~ and other designated mixed-use centers, Transit Station Areas, Suburban Centers, Community Business Centers and identified “Town Centers” or mixed-use activity centers in accordance with the Urban Parks Framework (Appendix 2).”

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Appendix 1, as amended through 6-20-2005, pages 9 through 11, as follows:

“INTRODUCTION

The Park Classification System is a general framework intended to guide open space and public facilities planning, and also to assist in the development of public and private land management plans, by grouping parks according to certain common typical characteristics. The Park Classification System specifically supports Countywide Objective 1, Policy a. by outlining the primary purpose, location and access, character and extent of development for the following park classifications:

- A. Local Parks including Urban Parks (See Parks and Recreation Appendix 2 for the Urban Parks Framework)
- B. District Parks
- C. Countywide Parks
- D. Resource-Based Parks
- E. Regional Parks
- ...

A. LOCAL PARKS

Purpose

This general classification of parks includes parks that serve neighborhoods and mixed-use centers in suburban and urban areas of the County. Local Parks primarily offer a variety of active or passive recreation opportunities, or a combination of both, in close proximity to County residents and employment centers. Areas designated for natural and/or cultural resource protection may also be included within these parks.

Location and Access

Local ~~p~~Parks should be located to serve local residential neighborhoods, broader residential communities and/or urban employment or mixed-use centers. Pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and/or car access is appropriate depending on the setting and access features. In suburban contexts, Whenver feasible, locate these parks adjacent to elementary or intermediate schools to maximize collocation of recreation facilities; In mixed-use developments, proximity to retail/office areas is desirable for collocation of parking and minimum impact on residences. In urban contexts, Local Parks should be located within walking distance (1/4 to 1/2 mile) from every residence. In these urban

areas, access would be predominantly by foot or bike and the need for parking would be reduced or eliminated; it would be appropriate to provide limited on-street parking.

Character and Extent of Development

Local ~~p~~Parks primarily provide facilities for active or passive recreation, or both; areas for scheduled and unscheduled recreation activities and social gathering places; and serve residential, employment and mixed-use centers. In suburban settings, park size will typically be at least 2.5 acres and less than 50 acres, but some Local Parks may range up to 75 acres. In urban areas, park size is typically less than 5 acres and often less than ½ acre. Visits will typically be less than two hours.

The character of ~~L~~ocal ~~p~~Parks may vary depending on their location within the County. In residential settings, these parks will generally be larger than in urban parts of the County. Local Parks offer open space to those with little or no yards as well as places to informally gather and socialize. Various Typical facilities types are appropriate and may include, but are not limited to,~~may include~~ open play areas, playgrounds, dog parks, skating features, courts, athletic fields, game areas, trails, trail connections, natural areas, and picnic facilities. Facilities may be lit or unlit~~and facility lighting~~. In a suburban setting and depending on the park size, accessibility, and facilities, the service area may be up to 3 miles. In an urban setting, the service area is generally ¼ to ½ mile, or generally within a 5-10 minute walking distance from nearby offices, retail and residences.

The user experience at ~~L~~ocal ~~p~~Parks may be casual and informal geared toward social interaction, play and outdoor enjoyment, or may be more structured to support organized sports and park programs. Collocation of a mix of park uses and facilities that support both informal and structured activities is increasingly necessary to meet the County's diverse and varied recreation and leisure needs in an environment where available land is diminishing. To the extent possible, facilities will be planned so that areas that address different needs are compatible.

In urban areas, urban-scale Local Parks are appropriate. These publicly accessible urban parks ~~should~~will include facilities that are pedestrian-oriented and provide visual enhancement, a sense of identity, opportunities for recreation and social interactions, enjoyment of outdoor open space and performing and visual arts. Urban parks are generally integrated into mixed-use developments or major employment centers in areas of the County that are planned or developed at an urban scale. Areas in the County that are generally appropriate for urban parks include ~~Tysons Corner Urban Center and other designated mixed-use centers, Transit Station Areas, Suburban Centers, Community Business Centers and identified "Town Centers" or mixed-use activity centers.~~ Urban parks can be administered by private land owners, Fairfax County Park Authority, or through joint public and private sector agreements for public benefit.

Primary elements of urban-scale Local Parks are ease of non-motorized access and a location that complements, or is integrated with, surrounding uses. Features may include urban style plazas, athletic and sports facilities, playgrounds, mini-parks, water features and trail connections, oriented to pedestrian and/or bicycle use by employees and residents. Park architectural characteristics reflect the built environment. Short-term, informal activities and programmed events during lunch hours and after-work hours are intended to foster social interactions among users, provide leisure opportunities, and create a visual identity to strengthen sense of place and orientation. ~~In urban areas, park~~

~~size is typically less than five acres and often under ½ acre. Service area is generally within a 5-10 minute walking distance from nearby offices, retail and residences. Well-conceived and executed design is critical to the viability of this type of park. To be successful, urban parks need high visibility, easy access, lots of pedestrian traffic, immediacy of casual food service, access to basic utilities, landscaped vegetated areas, ample seating, high quality materials, a focal point or identity, regular custodial maintenance, and an inviting and safe atmosphere. For detailed urban park information, types, and descriptions see Appendix 2, Urban Parks Framework.~~

The Area Plans element of the Comprehensive Plan delineates the park classifications of all public park sites in the County. The specific types of facilities to be developed at each Local Park site is determined by the managing park agency with public participation through its Park Planning and Development process.

B. DISTRICT PARKS

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Character and Extent of Development

District Parks provide diverse opportunities for passive and active recreation uses. Generally, facilities in these parks are larger in number and scale than at Local Parks and support a longer visit.

District Parks may combine recreation-oriented complexes of developed facilities with areas of the park that are undeveloped. The extent of development will depend on actual site conditions, such as topography, amount of developable acreage, and access. Appropriate facilities include those that support active and passive recreation, often clustered together, areas for programmed activities and gathering places and areas designated for resource protection. Lighted facilities and extended hours of operation are the norm.

These parks offer diverse experiences and activities that typically involve an individual or group for a time period of up to a half day and may attract spectators or participants. Typical recreation activities at District Parks include, but are not limited to, golf, skating, skateboarding, picnicking, classes and camps, child play, off-leash dog exercising, cultural and holiday events, performing arts, sports play and activities scheduled in RECenters. Additionally, woodlands, open space, trails and open play areas are highly desirable features. Sensitive environmental areas and cultural resource sites within the parks will be managed as Natural or Cultural Resource Areas.

The Area Plans element of the Comprehensive Plan delineates the park classifications of all park sites in the County. The specific types of facilities to be developed at each District Park and support amenities, such as parking, lighting and restrooms, is determined by the managing park agency with public participation through its Park Planning and Development process.”

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Appendix 1, as amended through 6-20-2005, pages 12 through 13, as follows:

“C. COUNTYWIDE PARKS

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Character and Extent of Development

Countywide Parks provide diverse opportunities for passive and active recreation uses to a wide range of simultaneous users. Generally, these parks provide complexes of intensively developed activity areas. The complexes may include multiple facilities for the same activity, an assortment of different activity focuses in one or more areas of the park, and/or unique facilities found in only one or a few parks within the entire park system. Facilities in these parks are larger in scale than those found in District Parks.

Countywide Parks may combine larger complexes of developed areas with extensive natural areas. The extent of development will depend on actual site conditions, such as topography, amount of developable acreage, access and intensity of adjacent land uses. Appropriate facilities include those typically found in District Parks as well as the facilities unique to Countywide Parks and the support uses necessary for a full day activity such as concessions and restrooms. Formally scheduled community gathering places and areas for large programmed activities and events are also typical. Lighted facilities and extended hours of operation are the norm.

These parks offer diverse experiences and activities that typically involve an individual or group for a time period of up to a day and which may attract large numbers of spectators or participants. Typical activities may include those found in District Parks, as well as facilities such as Other countywide-serving facilities that are larger scale, broader serving, and distinguished from Local or District serving facilities may include, but are not limited to, group event areas, sports complexes, indoor sport and event facilities, gymnasiums, field houses and lakefront parks, festival and arts venues. Sensitive environmental areas and cultural resource sites within the parks will be managed as Natural or Cultural Resource Areas.

The Area Plans element of the Comprehensive Plan delineates the park classifications of all park sites in the County. The specific types of facilities to be developed at each Countywide Park and support amenities, such as parking, lighting and restrooms, is determined by the managing park agency with public participation through its Park Planning and Development process.

D. RESOURCE-BASED PARKS

Purpose

This classification includes parks that primarily preserve, protect, and interpret natural and/or cultural resources. Portions of these parks may be designated for recreation purposes.

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Character and Extent of Development

Resource-based Parks are selected for inclusion in the park system because of their exemplary natural and/or cultural features and are acquired, identified and preserved for stewardship and protection. Protection and stewardship of unique natural and cultural resources provide a variety of public benefits. These parks provide educational and interpretative opportunities relative to environmental and cultural resources. These lands may offer opportunities to restore degraded areas and to protect, increase and restore biodiversity of species that may inhabit these areas. In addition, passive-recreation opportunities and facilities are also appropriate at these parks to the extent they are consistent and compatible with resource management within the park. Development which does not adversely affect resources and which enhances awareness of the resource values is appropriate. Development of public sites should include opportunities for public education and enjoyment. Interpretive (educational) facilities and structures may include visitor centers, nature centers, orientation kiosks, nature watching stations, demonstration areas, preserved buildings and gardens, hiking, biking and equestrian trails as designated. To the extent that they do not adversely impact the resources themselves, support amenities may also be developed such as picnicking areas, restrooms, signs, benches and parking. Trails and trail connections are a significant feature at these parks, especially along stream valleys and often serve as Countywide trail connections.

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The user experience at Resource-based Parks will be varied. These parks support nature, horticulture and history programs as well as more casual interests such as gardening, nature watching and appreciation of local, regional, state and national history. Settings for quiet contemplation are appropriate in these parks. Recreation uses compatible with resource management may also be appropriate in these parks. Visitors may frequent these parks on a regular or occasional basis.

The Area Plans element of the Comprehensive Plan delineates the park classifications of all park sites in the County. The specific types of facilities and support amenities, such as parking, lighting and restrooms, to be developed at each Resource-based Park is determined by the managing agency with public participation through its Park Planning and Development process.”

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Appendix 1, as amended through 6-20-2005, pages 14 through 15, as follows:

“E. REGIONAL PARKS

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Location and Access

NVRPA owns and protects more than 110,000 acres of public parkland and has developed ~~nineteen~~ twenty-five parks in its service area of Fairfax, Arlington and Loudoun Counties and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church and Alexandria. Facilities within this service area are typically accessible within a 1 to 1.5 hour drive by car and by

foot, bicycle and equestrian trails. Eleven Regional Parks consisting of more than 8,000 acres, are located within Fairfax County.

Character and Extent of Development

The character and extent of development for ~~Regional Parks~~ is directed by ~~its~~ the NVRPA Park Classification System that contains six categories, each with its own criteria. These criteria identify the park purpose and provide general planning and development guidelines and resource management and use policies. Individual ~~Park~~ Master Plans, ~~created for each park~~, work in conjunction with the NVRPA classification system to further define use and management of the park as a resource. The general purpose and character of NVRPA's six park classifications are briefly defined below:

Regional Land Bank - This designation provides the NVRPA with an administrative mechanism to hold lands on a temporary basis pending decisions on classification or disposition. Because the land will be held under this designation on a temporary basis, planning for these areas will occur only as required.

Regional Conservation Area - This designation places public ownership or control over regionally significant natural areas or water resources, so as to protect and preserve their unique environmental, cultural, ecological or scenic value. The primary long-term objective is to limit the development of these areas to preserve their "wilderness-like" qualities.

Regional Shoreline Park - These parks preserve riparian lands adjacent to regionally significant water resources, and provide public access for educational and environmental study and water-based recreational and scenic enjoyment. Long-term objectives for these parks vary for natural and recreational areas. Natural areas are limited to development and use consistent with preserving their natural characteristics. Recreational areas allow for development of facilities consistent with regional needs, with particular emphasis on water access and the creative use of recreational and water resources.

Regional Trail and Greenway Park - Designated as networks of linear corridors or parks that connect recreational, natural, and/or cultural resources, these parks provide regionally significant links to comprehensive regional greenways and open space. The primary long-term objective will be contribution to ~~and completion of~~ a regional greenway and open-space plan for Northern Virginia.

Regional Historic/Cultural Park - This designation preserves structures and/or sites deemed significant to the history and culture of Northern Virginia. Long-term objectives include continued development of interpretive facilities on currently held park sites, public education of each park's historic resources, and protecting sites and structures in accordance with sound preservation practices, as funding permits.

Regional Recreational/Special Multi-Use Park - These parks contain specialized recreational and other public facilities or opportunities, which, because of their specialized nature, cost or demand, are not otherwise generally

available within local parks, or offered by local park and recreation agencies. The long-term objectives for these parks include pursuing new and innovative park, recreational or other public facilities which avoid duplication of local, state and federal park facilities.”

ADD: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Section, as amended through 6-20-2005, as a new appendix, to be inserted between Appendices 1 and 2, page 16. Existing Appendix 2 will be renumbered as Appendix 3.

“APPENDIX 2
FAIRFAX COUNTY
URBAN PARKS FRAMEWORK

The County’s Comprehensive Plan envisions concentrating growth in areas designated on the Concept for Future Development as Mixed-Use Centers and seeks a balance between residential and employment uses. These areas, planned for the most intense mixed-use development, include Tysons, Transit Station Areas, Community Business Centers, and Suburban Centers. As a result, over the next several decades, portions of the County will change to a more urban form that takes advantage of the synergy among integrated land uses and enables people to live, work, shop and play in compact areas.

The planned urbanization of the County’s growth areas requires that the existing suburban park system in Fairfax County be supplemented by parks that are more suitable for the unique urban context and provide appropriate functions, uses, amenities, visual form, ownership, and accessibility to the variety of users typical in an urban environment. Residents in these areas most likely will have little or no private yards due to more dense residential forms and will rely on publicly accessible open space for leisure pursuits, socializing, exercising, and enjoying natural and designed landscapes. Workers and visitors to these destinations similarly will seek safe and comfortable, publicly accessible spaces for leisure and social activities. Well-defined and innovative urban parks can serve this diverse range of uses and users while also contributing to the placemaking and economic strength of these urbanizing areas.

In the County’s park system, urban parks are one type of Local Park. The Park Classification System (Appendix 1) categorizes urban parks as a type of Local Park and characterizes them generally in terms of their relationship to adjacent land uses and orientation, size, access and administration. Urban parks are further defined by features that differentiate them from traditional suburban residential-serving parks. Urban parks can be qualified by their unique park elements, features, design, and means of implementation.

This Urban Parks Framework develops a common terminology that can be used to plan for and develop parks in Fairfax County’s urbanizing and redeveloping mixed-use centers. The Framework details urban park design elements and types. In defining and describing design elements and types, this Framework focuses on characteristics and features, allowing room for flexibility as urban and park forms evolve over time. This flexibility also allows the Framework to be creatively applied within the varying contexts of the County’s mixed-uses areas; each area is unique, the corresponding urban park systems will also be. The Framework and its urban park typology also serve to clarify expectations for the community decision makers and developers

who seek to implement changes to existing development patterns and provide for park and recreation needs in these areas.

A. URBAN PARK DESIGN ELEMENTS

A listing of typical urban park design elements is contained in Table 1 below. These elements describe where urban parks should be located and accessed; how they should relate to their surrounding context and land uses; who may own and operate these parks; how they will function, look, and be used; and what kind of amenities may be found there. Finally, there is a general description of service area and size ranges. Context and location are particularly important for defining urban parks and will greatly influence the choice of the other elements. Collectively, these component elements define what is unique to urban parks in Fairfax County. Several of the County’s designated mixed-use centers have urban design guidelines and those adopted guidelines should also be referenced for urban park guidance. Urban design guidelines and specific Area Plan guidance will also address elements of the urban fabric such as open space and green areas that, while not parks as defined here in the Framework, remain important to the success of an urban environment.

Table 1: Design Elements

<u>Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Context/Location</u>	Urban parks are generally integrated into mixed-use developments, urban centers, and designated mixed-use centers in areas of the County that are planned or developed at an urban scale. The context and location of the urban park can result in activating public or private uses located nearby and vice versa. Well-conceived and executed design is critical to the viability of this type of park. To be successful, urban park locations need high visibility, easy access, and lots of pedestrian traffic.
<u>Access</u>	A key aspect of the urban park paradigm is the provision of public accessibility, regardless of ownership. Integration into other public and private uses as mentioned above is also important. Accessibility from the public realm, such as streets and sidewalks, extends the public realm into urban park spaces. Access is generally by pedestrian, bicycle or other non-motorized means and universal accessibility should be ensured. Urban parks should be provided in locations that are near transit facilities, trail systems and high pedestrian traffic areas. Connectivity among urban public spaces is also desirable.
<u>Function/Purpose</u>	The purpose and function of urban parks is to provide public spaces for human interaction and outdoor enjoyment in the urban context. Urban parks should include facilities that are pedestrian-oriented and provide visual enhancement, a sense of identity, and opportunities for enjoyment of outdoor open space, varied small-scale recreation spaces and performing and visual arts. Short-term, informal activities and programmed events during lunch hours and after-work hours can foster social interactions among users. From an urban design perspective, urban parks also assist in breaking up the building massing and in creating a rhythm for the development pattern. Urban park functions also include active pursuits related to recreation amenities and central civic space for community building activities.
<u>Ownership,</u>	Urban parks can be owned, managed, and/or administered by private land

<u>Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Management and Operation</u>	owners, community groups, public agencies and authorities (such as Fairfax County Park Authority, other governing or managing authorities or organizations), or quasi-public agencies and authorities (such as business improvement districts) or through joint public and private sector agreements for public benefit. Regardless of ownership, urban parks should be publicly-accessible (as described above) and cooperatively programmed.
<u>Amenities</u>	Typical amenities within urban parks include seating, tables, street furniture, public art, trails, visual elements, display space, signage, water features, casual food service, focal points, playgrounds, gazebos, lighting, bike racks, pedestrian connections, special landscaping, transit-oriented amenities, and/or security features. In larger urban parks, amenities should also include recreational facilities such as sport courts, fitness stations, athletic facilities, and/or open lawns (natural or artificial) that can be casually used or programmed for sports or events. Other amenities that may also be provided include off-leash dog areas, community gardens, demonstration gardens, restrooms, parking, food service, amphitheaters, and picnic shelters.
<u>Form/Visuals</u>	Well-conceived and executed design is critical to the viability of urban parks. Generally, urban parks consist of one or more defined spaces. These types of parks are smaller than typical suburban parks and should complement surrounding uses, context, design, natural features, and architecture. These spaces should be constructed of high quality hardscape and landscape materials that are durable and environmentally sound. Urban parks may range from a single to multiple defined spaces in design. Design should be consistent with design guidelines adopted for an area and should support transient, short visits and appeal to a range of users.
<u>General Length of Stay</u>	Depending on the context, surrounding uses and amenities offered, the length of stay will generally be less than two hours, but could last up to all day for special community events or festivals.
<u>Size and Service Area</u>	In urban areas, park size is typically less than five acres and often under ½ acre. The service area is generally within a 5-10 minute walking distance (or ¼ - ½ mile) from nearby offices, retail and residences. New developments generate need at a rate of 1.5 acres per 1,000 residents and 1.0 acre per 10,000 employees. Within urban, mixed-use development areas, a full complement of urban park types is desirable to create robust park networks.

B. URBAN PARK TYPES

Urban park design elements may be combined in various ways to create a range of urban park types. Five distinct types of urban parks emerge from the urban park elements: pocket parks, common greens, civic plazas, recreation-focused urban parks and linear parks (see definitions below). Urban park types range in size from the very small pocket park situated as a by-way on a pedestrian-oriented travel way to a large civic open space that encompasses many acres, contains diverse amenities, and accommodates large community gatherings. The services offered in an urban park can also range widely, from offering active recreation to interpreting

cultural and natural resources.

Pedestrian ways and linear connections supplement and, in some cases, link the urban park spaces. Many of these linear spaces are required for development, redevelopment or public infrastructure and are important in connecting and supporting public open space. These connections are designed for both recreational and transportation use by pedestrians, cyclists, and other non-motorized means. Trails and pathways are continuous and range in width to accommodate a variety of users. The connections may include amenities and/or design features such as trailheads, orientation features, seating, and wayfinding signage.

There are a number of supporting features that may share some common characteristics of urban parks, but which do not in and of themselves constitute an urban park. These features include building entryways, visual amenities, gateway features, landscaped connectors, and streetscape elements. While these features often support the urban park paradigm, they do not in and of themselves constitute an urban park.

The five urban park types span a continuum of purposes, uses, sizes and features that can flexibly accommodate a broad spectrum of recreational and leisure pursuits in urbanizing centers. Ideally, urban areas will contain a variety of urban park types in order to serve local leisure needs and support revitalization goals, and create or enhance an area's sense of culture, liveliness, and identity. The precise number, size and arrangement of the five park types in any given mixed-use center should be determined as warranted by local conditions, adopted plans and in accordance with an urban park implementation process.

It is important to pursue creative solutions to providing open space and recreation facilities in these areas. Creative urban park initiatives may include rooftop parks, unique programming areas, recreation facilities provided within commercial buildings, redevelopment at nearby existing parks and forging new park provider partnerships.

Pocket Park

Pocket parks are small-scale (usually less than one acre), open spaces incorporated into developments and designed for casual use by people working and living in the immediate area. A pocket park is a single defined space designed to provide limited casual open space to enjoy individually or in social interactions. These spaces may consist of hardscape elements or lawn and landscaped areas, seating and visual amenities. Pocket parks should be located so that they can best serve the immediate neighborhood. Pocket parks should be provided in areas of high-volume pedestrian activity, with easy access and high visibility to the street. Pocket parks should be distinct from building entrances and streetscape.

Common Green

Larger than pocket parks, common greens include flexible open spaces with open lawn areas, serving as the recreation and social focus of a neighborhood or larger area. Size will generally depend on the context, function and area, but should be a minimum of one acre. Although a central lawn will be the main focus of this type of park, it may be designed with multiple defined spaces offering a mix of complementary uses and/or large enough to support multiple simultaneous activities. The common green could function as unscheduled open space for uses such as picnicking and unstructured play, or be programmed for athletics, public gatherings, performances and special events. The common green may include facilities such as off-leash dog areas, community gardens, landscaping, water features, shade structures, gathering

areas, amphitheaters, space for public art, and/or hardscape areas. Recreational amenities may be incorporated as complementary facilities, but do not predominate. Examples of recreational facilities include tot lots and playgrounds, small skate parks, fitness courses and paved trails, and sport courts. Common greens are often located in the middle of residential or mixed-use neighborhoods. They can serve as a central public gathering space or activity center, and frequently they help define the surrounding neighborhood or community.

Civic Plaza

This type of urban park includes public gathering spaces set aside for civic purposes and supporting commercial activities. Civic plazas are usually located at the intersection of important streets or other significant locations and serve as a focal point and unique placemaking feature. They are often located near office and mixed-use areas, transit, and other high-visibility, high pedestrian traffic areas. Public squares that are surrounded by public streets are also an example of this type of urban park. Flexible, programmable spaces in multiple defined spaces are generally included. Design will include primarily hardscape elements, but may include trees or other landscaping, seating, public art or water features. Size will generally depend on the context, function and area, but should be a minimum of one acre. Depending on size, civic plazas could support open air markets, summer concerts, festivals, outdoor exercise classes or special events. Recreation amenities may be incorporated as complementary facilities, but do not predominate.

Recreation-Focused Park

In urban and mixed-use areas, recreation needs should be addressed with the inclusion of facilities in an urban park setting to serve local residents, workers and visitors. This park type is distinguished by its primary function to provide recreation facilities for nearby residents and workers. Facilities such as athletic fields, multi-use courts, off-leash dog areas, and skate features should be provided. Facilities could be scheduled or casually used. Athletic fields should have synthetic turf and lighting to maximize use. Support facilities and amenities such as trails, seating, tot lots, shade structures, water features, picnic areas, restrooms, landscaping or hardscape should be provided to complement the recreational component. The size of the park should be appropriate to accommodate the recreation facilities located there. Recreation-focused parks should be located appropriately to address concerns of noise and field lighting on adjacent uses with buffers or other mitigation provided, when possible.

Linear Park

Linear parks are characterized by an elongated shape and usually occur in an area between destinations or points of interest and/or along streams and frequently double as connections. These parks can serve many different purposes including providing a variety of recreation facilities (e.g., fitness stations, dog exercise areas). Creation of continuous linear spaces for recreation provides an important amenity that can be linked with pedestrian and bicycle street elements. Linear parks can also provide opportunities for resource protection and can provide natural areas with trails and waysides for a combination of active and passive enjoyment. Linear greenways that utilize urban stream valleys for trails and trail connections are one such form of linear park.

The size and design of linear parks varies and depends on its context, function and area. Again, these parks frequently link other urban elements and may function as a green spine through an urban area. Due to the variety of linear parks, typical facilities will vary but will

generally consist of a continuous multi-use trail, waysides and seating, and other active and/or passive recreation components.”

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Appendix 2, as amended through 6-20-2005, pages 16 through 17, as follows:

“APPENDIX 23

**STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF
PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES**

...

A. PARKLAND ACREAGE STANDARDS

To support a balanced park system with diverse park experiences, park acreage standards are established for Local Parks and District and Countywide Parks and reflect distinct park service types:

1. **For Local Parkland in suburban areas, provide a minimum of 5 acres per 1,000 population. For Local Parkland in urban areas, provide a minimum of 1.5 acres per 1,000 residents and 1 acre per 10,000 employees.** In urban areas, Local Parks should be within ½ to ¼ mile of nearby offices, retail, and residences. In all other contexts (except within rural and semi-rural areas), all residents should live within 1 mile of a Local Park. Applicable acreage includes land suitable for ~~active~~ recreation facilities in the following sites:
 - Publicly owned Local Parks
 - ~~Publicly accessible urban parks~~
 - Privately owned but publicly accessible ~~Local~~ Parkland

This acreage standard is based on the average amount of land required to develop local-serving active recreation facilities per adopted standards. Generally, a minimum of 2.5 acres suitable for development of active recreation facilities is desirable within the suburban context; minimum acreage within an urban context may be as low as ½ acre. Where additional land is required due to site characteristics, the total acreage required to accommodate these facilities should take precedence over the minimum acreage standards. For additional guidance on provision of Local Parkland within urban contexts, see Appendix 2, Urban Parks Framework.

...

B. PARK FACILITY SERVICE LEVEL STANDARDS

The following Countywide service level standards are established for core park facilities on a population basis. These standards are a starting point for Area-specific analysis is conducted to determine cumulative localized facility needs for planning purposes and to identify development and growth impactsof new residential units. For example, in urban and designated mixed-use centers within the County, this analysis will

take into account the development form and the demographics and use patterns associated with more urban communities.”

REPLACE: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Policy Plan*, Parks and Recreation Appendix 2, as amended through 6-20-2005, C. Parkland Acquisition Criteria, pages 18 through 19, as follows:

“C. PARKLAND ACQUISITION CRITERIA

The Park Authority shall acquire land for the stewardship of natural and cultural resources, and the development of recreational facilities. Parkland acquisition opportunities take many forms including dedication, donation, fee simple purchase, lease agreements, partnerships, easements, and use of eminent domain powers. Fairfax County Park Authority Land Acquisition shall take into account:

1. The uniqueness and value of natural and cultural resources to be protected through acquisitions. Acreage of Resource Based Parks shall not be applied in meeting requirements for recreational facilities.
2. The amount of land necessary to meet County residents’ needs for recreational opportunities consistent with adopted service level standards for Urban, Local and District/Countywide Parkland. Parkland service level standards shall be reviewed and evaluated in conjunction with periodic needs assessments.
3. Identified needs within the service area may be met in various combinations of existing or newly acquired park sites or school sites subject to park classification criteria and site conceptual development plans.
4. Acreage of privately owned common open space, developed with local park facilities, may be applied in determining the adequacy of park and recreation areas to serve that residential development.
5. Maintenance and operational costs of property to be acquired prior to acquisition.

The Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority land acquisition policy is to acquire land for the purpose of enhancing its current system of regional parks. Specific land acquisition interests and evaluation criteria include:

- The acquisition of large parcels for regional parks (generally more than 500 acres)
- The acquisition of adjacent lands for the enlargement of existing regional parks and connectivity with other parks, trails and greenways
- The acquisition of additional shoreline and watershed protection of the potable water resources within the region (within Fairfax County and beyond) to include the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers, Goose Creek, Bull Run and the Beaverdam Reservoir

- Opportunity for regional recreational facilities and potential for public use
- Regionally significant natural and historic resources
- Acquisition costs including possible grants, gifts and donations, and purchase cost relative to market value
- Other acquisition opportunities deemed regional in nature”

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Glossary*, as amended through 6-19-2012, page 9, as follows:

“LOCAL PARKS: Parks that serve local, or nearby residents, communities and workers; are easily accessible; and offer active and/or passive recreational facilities, ~~or both,~~ The character, location, and access of local parks will vary depending upon the context; for example, whether the park is in a in-suburban centers, suburban neighborhoods, and a mixed-use development, or an urban centers.”

MODIFY: Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2011 Edition, *Glossary*, as amended through 6-19-2012, page 16, as follows:

“URBAN PARKS: Public spaces in ~~densely developed~~ urban and mixed-use areas that offer the opportunity for passive and active recreation. Urban parks are defined by features that differentiate them from traditional suburban residential-serving parks. Specifically, urban parks can be qualified by their unique park elements, features, design, and means of implementation. Urban parks can be publicly or privately owned and managed, but should be publicly-accessible. Urban parks should be able to be accessed by any member of the public directly from the public realm without a need for permission, membership, keys, codes or access cards.”