

2011 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

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The 2011 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

Executive Summary

December 2011



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The following individuals are recognized for their contributions to the preparation of the 2011 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan for the City of Colleyville.

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Introduction

The 2011 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan was developed as a collaborative effort by the City Council, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, city staff, and Halff Associates and Brinkley Sargent Architects (hereafter, Planning Team). The analysis performed as part of this Master Plan and the resulting recommendations and suggested priorities are based upon the expressed desires of the citizens as identified through a wide-reaching public involvement process. The Master Plan results in a detailed Implementation Plan (see Tables 6.1 and 6.2), which includes specific items suggested for implementation in the near- and long-term future. Reflective of the overall quality of the community, Colleyville's Parks and Recreation Department (CVPARD) provides one of the highest quality parks, recreation, and open space systems in the Metroplex. The quality of this system is a result of the City's commitment to providing recreational opportunities that allow people to *escape, enrich, and enjoy*. During the public input process, many of Colleyville's citizens expressed a desire for more passive recreational opportunities in the city. In addition, citizens expressed a perception of limited sidewalks and trails in Colleyville, which restricts people's ability to walk or bike to parks.

Addressing these concerns will entail the development of creative solutions, flexibility with regard to how facilities are provided. To accomplish this, it is important for the City to strategically capitalize on opportunities as they arise, such as it did with the purchase of the land and facility for the Senior Center. A large amount of private parks and open space within the community allows the City to creatively focus on meeting other, far-reaching needs. Coordination between CVPARD and the Economic Development Department is also important, since the provision of high quality, aesthetically pleasing parks and recreation facilities attracts and retains residents and businesses.

MASTER PLAN VISION AND GOALS

CVPARD's mission is to create opportunities where people can "*escape and enjoy an enriching environment.*" While this statement strongly reflects the vision of services, it might be expanded to include the physical future of Colleyville's parks, trails, open spaces, and development in general.

A Vision for Colleyville's Parks and Recreation System

The statement below has been developed as the vision for Colleyville's parks, recreation, and open space system and is based on public, Parks Board, and staff input, as well as the City's Strategic Plan. This statement is not intended to replace the "*escape, enrich, enjoy*" mission of CVPARD, but is rather meant to augment this mission and provide a paradigm in which to rethink the future of the parks system to support Colleyville's long-term sustainability as a whole.

Colleyville has a renowned system of parks, recreation, open space, and trails that creates a true sense of "home" within the City of Colleyville.



Further explaining this vision statement, Colleyville provides a sense of small-town community not found in many other parts of the Metroplex. For many people, Colleyville is more than just where they live – it is also their “home.” The parks, recreation, open space, and trails system of the future can support, broaden, and enhance Colleyville’s hometown character by helping to foster a socially connected community.

Master Plan Goals

The following goals are presented to help Colleyville realize this vision:

- Provide parks and trails within easy and convenient access to households in Colleyville.
- Provide leisure opportunities for all ages specifically targeting young adults to baby boomers (who are historically under served in terms of recreation facilities and programming).
- Support the development of a healthy community by providing facilities and programs that lead to choices for healthy living.
- Aim to be comprehensive and financially sustainable while encouraging collaboration.
- Market Colleyville as a destination known, in part, for its unique parks and leisure programs while also marketing to current users and residents.
- Reflect and support the City’s objective to become the environmental leader in Tarrant County.

Public Involvement

The public involvement process for the Master Plan gained input from the community through multiple methods. It is estimated that more than 300 Colleyville citizens were consulted during the development of this Master Plan. The specific methods used during the Master Plan's public involvement process included a Citizen Attitude Survey (telephone survey), requests for information from sports organizations, two focus group meetings, two public meetings, and meetings with key stakeholders.

SUMMARIZED PUBLIC INPUT

Nine primary themes arose throughout the public input process.

Need for Additional Trails

The strongest result of the public involvement process is the value the community places on trails and their desire to see the City's trails system expanded and enhanced. In the telephone survey, the focus group meetings, and the public meetings, trail activities continually arose as the most popular activity among Colleyville's citizens. In the telephone survey, 70% of respondents said they use trails on a regular basis. Furthermore, at least 90% of respondents support the implementation of a city-wide trail system for recreational walking and bicycling¹. These results reflect a desire for Colleyville to provide additional trails and enhance trail connectivity in order to provide a trails system that promotes active recreation, good health, and access to schools, stores, and workplaces.

High Level of Satisfaction

Overall, people are very satisfied with the quality of the parks, recreation, and open space system in Colleyville. In the telephone survey, 91% of respondents said they are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of parks and recreation in the City. However, the results also reflect a desire for additional facilities and amenities, distributed across Colleyville, that provide a more diverse set of opportunities for citizens. In short, people feel that the *quality* of the parks, recreation, and open space system is excellent, but the *quantity* should be increased.

Need for Enhanced Park Amenities

Respondents to the telephone survey and participants in the focus group and public meetings said that family activities in local parks are one of their most common recreational activities. Though people generally appreciate the quality of Colleyville's parks, the majority (72%) of telephone survey respondents support renovating and expanding the City's existing parks. The attendees at the focus group and public meetings shared this desire by commenting on the need for increased diversity of the amenities and activities—such as pavilions, trails, basketball courts, playgrounds, etc.—provided in neighborhood and community parks.

¹ 93% support the implementation of a city-wide trail system for recreational walking and 90% support the implementation of a city-wide trail system for bicycling.

Events and Festivals

Outdoor festivals were rated in the telephone survey as the third most important activity for the City to provide, after trails and playgrounds. The majority (76%) of survey respondents believe that the City should hold special events and charge user fees for attendees. Citizens see City-sponsored special events and festivals as community-building activities, as well as economic development drivers, which could give Colleyville a cultural reputation for certain types of outdoor events and thereby support businesses within the community.

Preserve Natural Areas

Many people have commented that the beauty of living in Colleyville is found in the balance between the attractive natural landscape and the convenience of the City's location in the Metroplex. In the telephone survey, respondents almost unanimously agreed that natural areas in Colleyville should be preserved. Furthermore, 80% of respondents support the City acquiring land to preserve these natural areas, especially along creek corridors, and 71% support providing access to natural areas so that citizens can experience Colleyville's natural beauty first hand.

Concern about Funding Issues

While Colleyville's citizens in general strongly support expanding the parks, recreation, and open space offerings that the City provides, there is definite concern about funding the various improvements that are being considered. The majority of the community is generally in favor of the City providing programs and holding special events, but many also believe that these programs and events should be financially self-sufficient.

Practice Fields and Open Play Areas

Colleyville has some of the best competitive athletic fields in the Metroplex, and the citizens generally recognize this fact (81% of survey respondents rated the maintenance and quality of Colleyville's athletic fields as *excellent* or *good*). However, the need for practice fields that can also be used as open play areas was expressed in the meetings and the survey. While only 26% of telephone survey respondents stated that they were unhappy with the number of practice fields in the City (32% had no opinion), this was one of the lowest-rated in terms of satisfaction from a list of 30 items.

Economic Development

Colleyville's parks, recreation, and open space system plays a significant role in enhancing the City's economic development. Public meeting participants identified that beyond the impacts of festivals, events, and youth athletic tournaments on economic development, the quality and quantity of parks, open spaces, and recreation programs can play a large role in attracting and retaining residents and businesses and can also be a catalyst for redevelopment.

Community Involvement

The need to more thoroughly engage the community and empower citizens to become true stakeholders in the City's programs and planning efforts was cited as an important consideration. Specifically, the need to involve various community groups in identifying recreation needs was expressed, as was the need to involve people in events and provide volunteer activities for the community.

Parks and Open Spaces

In order to meet current and future park and recreation needs and ensure adequate park distribution, consideration should be given to acquiring additional park land, improving certain parks, and developing new parks.

ACREAGE LEVEL OF SERVICE

The majority of park acreage in Colleyville is made up of private parks and open spaces (over 301 acres as compared to approximately 225 public park acres). This is unique to Colleyville, as the park acreage in most other cities in the Metroplex is comprised mostly of public parks with private parks playing a very small role. The acreage for private parks and open spaces is included in the Level of Service (LOS) analysis for Colleyville due to its significant contribution to the overall public-private park system in the city. It is important to note that none of the benchmark cities analyzed during this process count private park land toward their Target LOS (TLOS). It is also important to recognize that the majority of the private parks in Colleyville provide somewhat limited recreational value as they have minimal amenities.

Colleyville's current LOS and future LOS (at build-out conditions) were calculated and compared to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommended standard for park land (**11.25 to 20.5 acres per 1,000 people**). The results of this comparison are illustrated in Table ES 1. Colleyville is unique in terms of the number of private parks provided and therefore no Target Level of Service (TLOS) is currently considered for the City.

Park Category	Existing Acreage	NRPA Standard	Current LOS (22,950 population)	Projected 2030 LOS* (25,304 population)
Public Parks (Total)	225.24	11.25 - 20.5 Acres / 1,000	9.82 Acres / 1,000	8.9 Acres / 1,000
Neighborhood Parks	41.66	1 - 2 Acres / 1,000	1.82 Acres / 1,000	1.65 Acres / 1,000
Community Parks	101.10	5 - 8 Acres / 1,000	4.41 Acres / 1,000	4.00 Acres / 1,000
Other Parks	82.48	Variable	3.59 Acres / 1,000)	3.26 Acres / 1,000)
Private Parks and Open Space	301.7	None	13.15 Acres / 1,000	11.92 Acres / 1,000
Grand Total	526.94	11.25 - 20.5 Acres / 1,000	22.97 Acres / 1,000	20.82 Acres / 1,000

**Build-out conditions and if no additional land is acquired.*

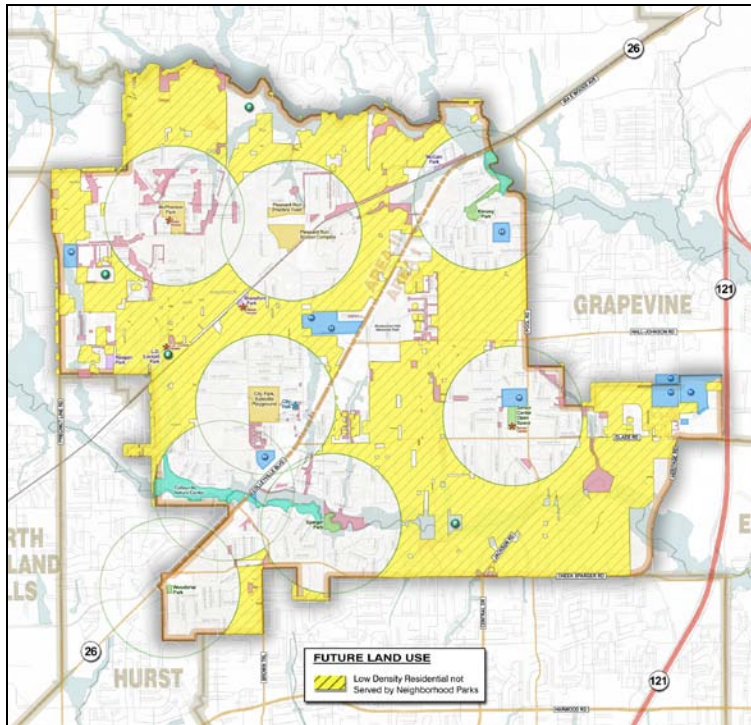
PARK SERVICE AREA DEFICITS

In addition to determining current and future park needs by analyzing acreage figures, it is important to consider the service area of neighborhood and community parks. These are the core parks in any city’s park system and should be equally distributed throughout the community. The regional benchmark for neighborhood and community park service areas are as follows:

- **Neighborhood Park Service Area** – quarter-mile to half-mile radius, or approximately a 5- to 10-minute walk
- **Community Park Service Area** – one mile radius, or approximately a five-minute drive

The shortages for neighborhood and community parks in Colleyville are indicated in Figures ES 1 and 2.

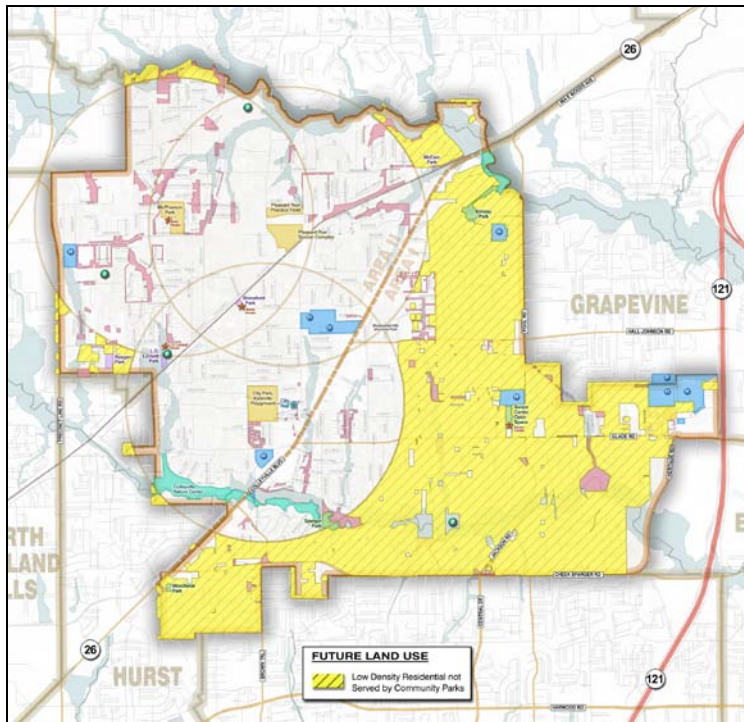
Figure ES 1
Neighborhood Parks Service Area Deficit



The yellow areas in this figure indicate the residential areas in Colleyville that are not within a half-mile of a neighborhood park or community park. As can be seen, many households in the community, especially those on the east side, do not currently receive the preferred level of neighborhood park service.

Private parks and open spaces are shown in dark pink on this map. They do not receive half-mile radii since they do not serve the general public as a whole within that particular half-mile radius. Rather, they are provided for the members of the HOA that owns each particular park. Due to their lack of amenities (ideally, each neighborhood park would have a playground, a pavilion, a loop trail, and an open field for free play or sport practice) they are often not counted towards parks provided in a city.

Figure ES 2
Community Parks Service Area Deficit



The yellow areas in this figure indicate the residential areas in Colleyville that are not within one mile of a community park. Similar to the situation with neighborhood parks, many of the households on the east side of Colleyville are not currently served by community parks.

Private parks and open spaces are shown in dark pink on this map. They do not receive one-mile radii since they do not serve as community parks because of their small size and limited amenities. In addition, these parks are not intended to serve the general population; rather they are provided for the members of the HOA that owns each particular park.

LAND ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS

As Colleyville approaches build-out, the City may consider acquiring land in order to provide space for additional facilities in the future and provide parks in currently under-served portions of the City. In the Citizen Attitude Survey, 80% of respondents feel it is important for the City to “acquire land to preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as natural creek corridors.” Furthermore, 72% think it is important to “acquire land for future park and open space development.” Considering anticipated development and population growth by 2030, the following land acquisitions are recommended.

Land for Future Neighborhood Parks

Colleyville’s current and future LOS for neighborhood parks meet the NRPA recommended standards (see page 4-31). However, it has been determined that the eastern half of Colleyville does not have as many neighborhood parks as the western half. Simultaneously, the limited amount of undeveloped land in the eastern portion of the city greatly limits Colleyville’s ability to acquire new park land in this area. If an opportunity arises in the future to acquire a suitable parcel of land (through purchase or dedication) for a neighborhood park in the eastern portion of the city, it is recommended that the city consider such an acquisition. In areas where future development is anticipated (especially in the western portion of the city) acquiring land through dedication will ensure that the task of accommodating the needs of additional residential growth in Colleyville is shared between the City and the development community.

Land for Future Community Parks

Colleyville's current and future LOS for community parks fall below the NRPA recommended standards (see Figure 4.4 on page 4-32). Meeting the NRPA standard would require one additional community park of at least 25 acres in size. However, there are not any locations within Colleyville that contain large enough parcels of contiguous, undeveloped land. In addition, while the NRPA standards indicate a need, the cost of such an acquisition would be prohibitively expensive. Furthermore, the city has been successful in providing a good level of service on limited community park acreage and has been able to accommodate a higher than average number of amenities (such as baseball fields) per acre in its community parks. Nonetheless, it is desirable that the city consider any opportunities to acquire large parcels that might become available in the future for an additional community park, since an additional park would allow new and expanded amenities, which in itself is a desire expressed by the public.

Other Land Acquisition

In addition to considering land for neighborhood and community parks, land and/or permanent easements for open space protection, trails, trailheads, and future facilities should be considered. Specific areas to target for open space protection include the Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek corridors.

Park Development and Improvement Recommendations

There are multiple park development and improvement recommendations included in the Implementation Plan as follows:

Near-Term Future Park Development Implementation Items

- One new neighborhood park (at the Pleasant Glade Tract, the area behind the Senior Center that is not formally named)
- Three miles of paved trails (approximately half of which may be built by developers)
- Various minor park improvement projects across the city

Long-Term Future Park Development Implementation Items

- Five additional miles of paved trails
- Four miles of natural surface trails
- Various minor park improvement projects across the city

Park Development Guidelines

In order to provide guidance when establishing a new park or improving an existing park, neighborhood park and community park development guidelines have been developed as part of the Master Plan. These guidelines can be found in Appendix D.

Outdoor and Indoor Facilities

OUTDOOR FACILITY NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Colleyville has been proactive in providing outdoor athletic facilities for competitive use and, therefore, does not need to develop additional competitive use facilities within the next five years. However, a level of service analysis of practice facilities and non-athletic outdoor recreation facilities does indicate a need (see Figure ES 3). These needs align with the results of the public involvement process, in which many residents expressed the need for more trails and passive park amenities for family use. The majority of the facilities shown in Figure ES 3 can be constructed along with park development; however, some recreational facilities could be constructed independently of other park development projects.

Figure ES 3
Outdoor Facility Needs
(These needs are based on a level of service analysis and may not be directly reflected in the Implementation Plan)

Athletic Facility Needs (2011–2016 or 5 Year Target)*	
• Multi-Purpose Practice Fields**	2 Fields
• Basketball Goals	2 Goals***
Non-Athletic Facility Needs (2011–2016 or 5 Year Target)*	
• Paved Hike and Bike Trails	4 Miles
• Natural Surface Trails	2 Miles
• Playgrounds	3 Playgrounds
• Pavilions	2 Pavilions

*Deficiencies based on a projected 2016 population of 24,115
**Open fields designed or usable for football, soccer, and baseball practice
***One full-court or two half-courts

INDOOR FACILITY NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Indoor facility needs were assessed by performing an analysis of benchmark cities (Hurst, Euless, Bedford, North Richland Hills, Keller, Southlake, and Coppell). The summarized results of this analysis are as follows:

- **Senior Center Needs** – Colleyville’s current center is well-sized for the community with a current LOS of 0.41 square feet per capita, which is well above the average of the benchmark cities (which range between 0.15 and 0.20 square feet per capita). As such, there is not a need for additional Senior Center square footage today or in the foreseeable future. However, it is important to consider the needs of baby boomers, which vary significantly from those of older seniors and may impact facility use in the future.
- **Recreation Center Needs** – Based on the results of the benchmark city analysis, a target LOS of 1.19 square feet per capita for recreation centers is recommended for Colleyville. Based upon the projected 25,304 build-out population of Colleyville, this translates to a need for a recreational center sized at approximately 28,500 square feet² to be comparable to peer cities in the Colleyville area.

Indoor Facility Recommendations

While the desire for a recreation center exists and has been noted in this Master Plan, as well as the 2002 master plan, the current economic climate suggests that the City should seek alternative ways to meet the community’s recreation needs. It may be desirable to rebrand the Senior Center to represent it as a more community oriented operation without decreasing the programming opportunities for adults 50 and older.

² The 28,500 figure is in addition to the square footage of the L.D. Lockett House and the Rock House.

Pathways Plan

The Colleyville Pathways Plan was reviewed during the development of this Master Plan. Based on the LOS analysis, public demand, and the City's available budget, it was determined that the City consider providing three additional miles of paved trails within the next five years. In order to achieve an additional three miles of paved trails, it is recommended that the City implement the first three or four priority segments shown in Table ES 2.

Segment Prioritization

The Pathways Plan's prioritization of planned trail/pathway segments was revised and new proposed segments were added based on public input gained during this master planning process. Specifically, connectivity to employment and shopping areas had a greater bearing on segment prioritization during this process than it had in the previous iteration of the Pathways Plan. In addition, citizens expressed the need to assign higher priority to trails in natural areas and trails that connect neighborhoods to schools. Furthermore, the importance of developing a strong trail spine that provides long segments of trails connecting the City (rather than constructing small pieces of trail spread across the City) greatly shaped the revised prioritization of the Pathways Plan. Table ES 2 illustrates the revised segment priorities. However, the Cotton Belt Trail Phase III remains the overall top trail priority in Colleyville.

Segment Name	Length (miles)	2011 Priority Ranking	2005 Priority Ranking	Status*
Cotton Belt Phase III	0.65	1	--	Funding Available
Little Bear Creek Trail – West	1.0	2	1	Planned
Little Bear Creek Trail – East	1.6	3	11	Planned
Windview Clubhouse Path	0.2	4	32	Planned
Town Center Greenwalk	0.7	5	13	Partially Completed**
Schoolyard Path	0.7	6	7	Partially Completed***
Hardage Cut-through Trail	0.4	7	35	Planned
Pool Road Trail	0.7	8	5	Planned
Glenhope Pathway	0.2	9	3	Planned
Webb House Crossing	0.11	10	10	Funding Available
Walk to City Park/Pleasant Run Trail (Bogart to Mission)	1.1	11	15	Partially Completed/Funding Available***
Longwood Trail	0.4	12	2	Planned
L.D. Lockett House Path	0.2	13	22	Under Construction
Church Street Greenwalk	0.9	14	12	Partially Completed**
Glade Road Pathway	4.7	15	8	Partially Completed****
Town Center Greenwalk South	0.25	16	--	Proposed
Big Bear Creek Trail Extension	0.5	17	37	Planned

* *Proposed* indicates trails proposed by this 2011 Master Plan. *Planned* indicates segments from the 2005 Pathways Plan.
 ** *Segment constructed by nearby development*
 *** *Segment constructed in conjunction with a city project*
 **** *Segment constructed by nearby development and in conjunction with a city project*

Table ES 2 (continued)
Revised Pathways Plan Segment Priorities

Segment Name	Length (miles)	2011 Priority Ranking	2005 Priority Ranking	Status*
Big Bear Creek West	1.0	18	--	Proposed
Nature Center North Trail	0.9	19	17	Planned
Pleasant Run Pathway	1.2	20	14	Planned
Westcoat / Big Bear Connector	0.75	21	--	Proposed
Timberline Pathway	0.5	22	--	Proposed
Stafford Trail	0.6	23	18	Planned
Cheek-Sparger West Pathway	0.9	24	9	Planned
Precinct Line Trail	2.0	25	30	Planned
Heritage Trail	1.2	26	24	Planned
Woodland Hills Extension	0.2	27	25	Planned
East Little Bear Creek Extension	0.2	28	26	Planned
Little Bear Creek – Far East	0.25	29	--	Proposed
John McCain Trail	0.3	30	33	Planned
Cutter Ridge Pathway	0.5	31	16	Planned
Oakbrook Shortcut	0.2	32	21	Planned
Old Grove Trail	0.5	33	28	Partially Completed**
Cheek-Sparger East Pathway	1.8	34	19	Planned
Beddo Creek Trail	0.7	35	29	Planned
Remington Park Trail	0.6	36	23	Partially Completed**
Glenhope Pathway	0.2	--	--	Completed***
McPherson Loop	0.6	--	--	Completed***
Westmont Trail	0.8	--	--	Completed**
Bogart Connection Trail	0.4	--	--	Completed***
Castleton Trail	0.5	--	--	Completed****

* *Proposed* indicates trails proposed by this 2011 Master Plan. *Planned* indicates segments from the 2005 Pathways Plan.

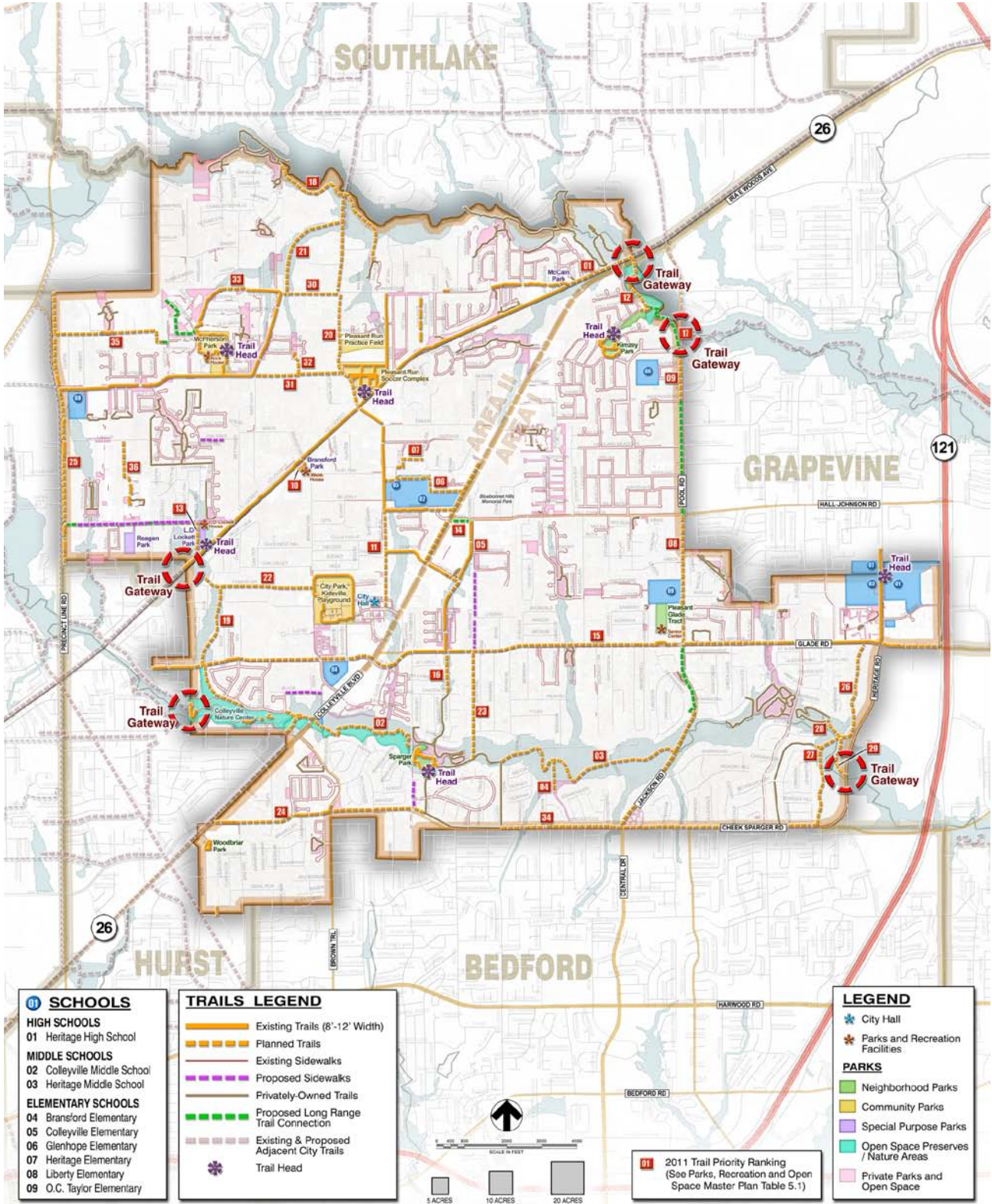
** Segment constructed by nearby development

*** Segment constructed in conjunction with a city project

**** Segment constructed by nearby development and in conjunction with a city project

The proposed trail segments (numbers 1, 16, 18, 21, 22, and 29 in the 2011 Priority Ranking column in Table ES 2) are described in the Master Plan report. Similar descriptions of all other segments can be found in the 2005 Pathways Plan.

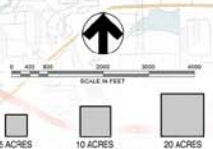
The **Existing & Planned Trails** map on the next page illustrates the location of existing and planned trails in Colleyville. This map includes the six additional priority segments recommended by the Master Plan and potential locations for trail gateways.



- SCHOOLS**
- HIGH SCHOOLS**
- 01 Heritage High School
- MIDDLE SCHOOLS**
- 02 Colleyville Middle School
 - 03 Heritage Middle School
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**
- 04 Bransford Elementary
 - 05 Colleyville Elementary
 - 06 Glenhope Elementary
 - 07 Heritage Elementary
 - 08 Liberty Elementary
 - 09 O.C. Taylor Elementary

- TRAILS LEGEND**
- Existing Trails (8'-12' Width)
 - Planned Trails
 - Existing Sidewalks
 - Proposed Sidewalks
 - Privately-Owned Trails
 - Proposed Long Range Trail Connection
 - Existing & Proposed Adjacent City Trails
 - ✿ Trail Head

- LEGEND**
- ★ City Hall
 - ✿ Parks and Recreation Facilities
- PARKS**
- Neighborhood Parks
 - Community Parks
 - Special Purpose Parks
 - Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas
 - Private Parks and Open Space



01 2011 Trail Priority Ranking (See Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan Table 5.1)

November 9, 2011

EXISTING & PLANNED TRAILS

CITY OF COLLEYVILLE, TEXAS

Strategic Policy

Based upon the symbiotic relationship between development and the quality and quantity of park land and open spaces, it would be beneficial to establish a paradigm in which the City can reach its maximum development potential while enhancing quality of life for its citizens. This Master Plan is not intended to replace the City's policies and actions related to development and planning. The recommended strategic policies and implementation items go beyond the sole responsibility of CVPARD and will best be realized through integrated, cohesive efforts between City departments. The cumulative results of these implementation items greatly enhance the ability of CVPARD and the City as a whole to achieve its goals.

Floodplain Protection Strategy

The areas along Colleyville's creeks have great value for commercial and residential development, as well as open space preservation. Balancing these seemingly disparate functions is a challenge, yet it is recommended that the City make it a goal to strike this balance in order to encourage economic development while preserving Colleyville's natural beauty. In addition to the existing Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, it is recommended that the City of Colleyville adopt a floodplain protection strategy that preserves the City's creek corridors. The floodplain protection strategy should make use of guidelines, public-private partnerships, and developer incentives by including policies relative to six concepts:

- Strategically acquire a permanent trail easement where the 2005 Pathways Plan or this Master Plan shows a planned trail passing through the creek corridor. Access easements minimize the cost to the City to develop trails (versus purchasing land) and provide assistance to landowners for maintaining the area.
- Land and developments along creek corridors sell for a premium and benefit greatly when trails or other amenities are located along the corridor. To encourage the provision of publicly-accessible trails and amenities in the corridor, the City should partner with private developers to encourage the provision of such amenities. Cost sharing and developer incentives should be considered.
- Avoid locating high-intensity recreation facilities within the floodplain. Ballfields and other high-intensity recreation facilities, like concession stands and restrooms, often require floodplain reclamation and the removal of trees and disturbance of floodplain vegetation, which has the function of slowing down surface water and filtering pollutants. While it is often desirable to have parks that include these types of facilities adjacent to creek corridors, it is important to ensure that the intensely developed portions of these parks are outside of the floodplain.
- Develop guidelines regarding the management of floodplain land (including the clearing/removal of vegetation, mowing, and wildlife management). Educate landowners (large and small) and developers on the value of floodplains and provide them with these floodplain management guidelines.
- Floodplain reclamation can impact public safety, water quality, aesthetics, and tree cover and can increase erosion locally and downstream. However, properties adjacent to creek corridors are some of the most desirable pieces of land in the City. Therefore, the City of Colleyville may consider providing best practice guidelines for floodplain reclamation,

the placement and design of structures, and the provision of trails and other amenities in environmentally sensitive areas.

- The City may also consider incentivizing developers for exercising Low Impact Development (stormwater best management practices) and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Sustainable Sites practices.

Enhance SH26/Colleyville Boulevard

It is recommended that the SH26/Colleyville Boulevard corridor be enhanced by encouraging new development to include public open space such as plazas, pocket parks, and other small areas where pedestrians can pause between visits to different shops and venues. Public spaces enhance the comfort of pedestrians and can increase property values and sales revenues. It is recommended that a design concept be developed that includes guidance for the size, character, and location for public spaces within the Colleyville Boulevard Corridor. It may also include recommendations for amenities that attract people to the area and provide comfort, such as water features, shade, and usable open space. This does not assume or suggest that one type of development should occur along this entire corridor. Instead, it encourages a comprehensive approach to ensuring the economic, environmental, and social sustainability of one of the most visible corridors in the City and Metroplex.

Park Land Dedication Ordinance Review

Colleyville's Park Land Dedication Ordinance was reviewed during the development of this Master Plan. Potential revisions were considered based on regional benchmarks as identified by the Planning Team and recent research published by John L. Crompton of Texas A&M University³ that examines the constitutionality and viability of park land dedication ordinances across the state. However, the existing Park Land Dedication Ordinance was determined to be acceptable as it is. Therefore, no revisions to the Park Land Dedication Ordinance are recommended at this time.

³ Crompton, John L. *Parkland Dedication Ordinances in Texas: A Missed Opportunity?* Rep. no. E-233. Texas A&M University: AgriLife Extension, 2010. Print.

Implementation

The following lists the recommended priorities for parks, recreation, and open space in Colleyville. These priorities have been developed utilizing demand-based needs, standards, city staff and city official input, and guidance from the Planning Team to provide a set of implementation items to enhance the quality of life in Colleyville. The recommended priorities are broken into two lists – one for outdoor facilities and one for indoor facilities.

Figure ES 4
Overall Parks, Recreation and Open Space Priorities (Recommended)

<p>Outdoor Facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hike and Bike Trails 2. Neighborhood Park Development 3. Open Space Protection 4. Additional Multi-Purpose Practice Fields and Open Play Areas 	<p>Indoor Facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rebrand the Senior Center to reflect a more community-oriented operation without decreasing the programming opportunities for adults 50 and older.
---	---

Beyond these recommended priorities, it is important to consider land acquisition as an underlying priority related to several of these items.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Implementation Plan is a tool that translates the diverse and detailed recommendations within the Master Plan into concrete implementation items, which are then prioritized and given estimated costs. These implementation items are in one of two groups: near-term future implementation items (which represent five-year items) and long-term future implementation items (which could be implemented in the future, based on funding availability). These groups reflect the needed improvements based on levels of service, forecasted population growth, and available funding.

Implementation Plan Summary

Table ES 3 provides a summary of the costs of the near-term future implementation items and reflects the total costs associated with the near-term future implementation items shown on the Implementation Plan, but should not be seen as an indication of committed funding.

Table ES 3 Summary of Costs – Near-Term Future Implementation Items (based on assumed needs for 2011 to 2016*)	
	Estimated Cost (2016 Dollars)
Policy Items	\$0
Land Acquisition	Varies
Park Development and Improvement	\$2,475,000
Total Associated Costs for Near-Term Future Implementation Items	\$2,475,000

** Near-Term Future Implementation Items are based on levels of service for the City and forecasted population growth between 2011 and 2016, and available CVPARD funding levels.*

Table 6.1: Implementation Plan: Near-Term Future Implementation Items on the following page summarizes the major items and tasks to be initiated in the near future.

Table 6.2: Implementation Plan: Long-Term Future Implementation Items on the page following Table 6.1 includes additional items that are important but cannot be initiated in the near future due to funding limitations.



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**Table 6.1
Implementation Plan: Near-Term Future Items (1–5 Years)**

City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

This document is a tool and guideline for planning and grant application purposes only. Projects will be completed when funding is available; all appropriate projects will be presented to City Council and the Park Board for their approval prior to project implementation.

Priority	Preliminary Recommended Scope	Estimated Cost (2016 Dollars)	Main Source of Funding	Additional and Other Potential Funding Sources	Other City Department/ Institution Involvement
	Policy Items				
Near-Term	Develop and Implement a Floodplain Management Strategy - Develop a Floodplain Management Strategy that minimizes the impact of floodplain reclamation and creates partnerships with the private sector to protect open space for recreational use and aesthetics.	No Cost			Public Works and Community Development Departments
	Land Acquisition				
Near-Term	Open Space Protection (Floodplain) - Acquisition of land within the Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek floodplains as opportunities arise.	Varies	CVPARD CIP		
Near-Term	Open Space Protection (out of Floodplain) - Acquisition of other important Open Space land not within the floodplain as opportunities arise.	Varies	CVPARD CIP		
	Subtotal Near-Term Land Acquisition:	Varies			
	Park Development and Improvement				
Near-Term	Pleasant Glade Tract - Develop this area as a neighborhood park to provide basic neighborhood park amenities in east Colleyville.	\$900,000	CVPARD CIP		
Near-Term	Hike and Bike Trails (Paved) - Develop 3 miles of paved trails at \$700,000 to \$900,000 per mile (depending on terrain; average of \$800,000 per mile used for estimates). The estimated cost assumes developer involvement.	\$1,200,000	CVPARD CIP, TxDOT STEP Grant	Development; Other Grant Funds	Public Works and Community Development Departments
Near-Term	Park Improvements - Various park improvement projects across the City.	\$150,000	CVPARD CIP		
	Subtotal:	\$2,250,000			
	Maintenance budget for parks and recreation facilities - Calculated at 2-4% per year of overall preferred development cost; rounded to 2% per year for 5 years = 10%.	\$225,000	CVPARD CIP		
	Subtotal Near-Term Park Development and Improvement:	\$2,475,000			
Total Associated Costs for Near-Term (2011 to 2016) Items		\$2,475,000			

Notes:

Costs shown are 2016 values at a pre-design level, and will vary as more detailed design occurs. List is for guidance in planning and not all items may be implemented. Grants and donations may reduce the cost of each item.

Table 6.2
Implementation Plan: Long-Term Future Items (Beyond 2016)

City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

This document is a tool and guideline for planning and grant application purposes only. Projects will be completed when funding is available; all appropriate projects will be presented to City Council and the Park Board for their approval prior to project implementation.

Preliminary Recommended Scope	Estimated Cost (2016 Dollars)	Main Source of Funding
Land Acquisition		
Neighborhood Parks - Acquisition or dedication of land for neighborhood parks if opportunities arise.	Varies	(see note below)
Community Parks - Acquisition or dedication of land for a community park if opportunities arise.	Varies	(see note below)
Trailheads - Acquire about 2 acres for 1 to 2 stand-alone trailheads at 1 to 2 acres per site (1 acre on average).	Varies	(see note below)
Park Development and Improvement		
Park Improvements - Various park improvement projects across the City.	\$250,000	(see note below)
Hike and Bike Trails (Paved) - Develop 5 <u>additional</u> miles of paved trails at \$700,000 to \$900,000 per mile.	\$4,000,000	(see note below)
Hike and Bike Trails (Natural Surface) - Develop 4 miles of natural surface trails at \$100,000 per mile.	\$400,000	(see note below)
Development of Recreational and Maintenance Facilities		
Multi-Purpose Practice Fields - Accounted for in the development of neighborhood parks. There is a need for 2 additional multi-purpose practice fields (see page 5-7).		(see note below)
Studies and Plans		
Senior Center Rebranding Study - Prepare a study to determine the best manner in which to rebrand the Senior Center to also make it appealing to adults 50 years and older.	Varies	(see note below)

Notes:

Costs shown are 2016 values at a pre-design level, and will vary as more detailed design occurs. List is for guidance in planning and not all items may be implemented.

Grants and donations may reduce the cost of each item significantly.

Funding is not currently available for these projects. Currently approximately \$144,000 annually is collected from the Voluntary Park Fund. There is the potential for collection of Park Land Dedication Fees on future development and utilization of Colleyville Economic Development Corporation (CEDC) funds for hike and bike trail development.



The 2011 Parks, Recreation
and Open Space Master Plan

Final Report

December 2011



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Acknowledgements

The following individuals are recognized for their contributions to the preparation of the 2011 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan for the City of Colleyville.

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Carol Wollin – Place 1
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Stan Hall – Place 3
Jody Short – Place 4
Mike Taylor – Place 6

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Terry Leake – Assistant City Manager/
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Monica Sue Walsh, CPRP – Parks and
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Troy Crawford – Parks Supervisor
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Renee Garrett – Senior Center Supervisor
Amy Wilson – Recreation Specialist
Kathy Moore – Administrative Secretary
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Development Director
Sunny Lindsey – GIS Coordinator
Marty Wieder – Economic Development
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Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

Suzanne Hughes – Chairman
Kenneth Llewellyn – Vice Chairman
Debby Abitz
Rick Paddock
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Charles Bethards
Tevon Taylor

Consultant Team

Half Associates
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Chapter 1

Introduction

Colleyville’s character is like no other community in the Metroplex. This is very noticeable when visiting the city and observing the mature trees, large residential lots, and two lane roads. By combining its rural charm with very desirable neighborhoods, a convenient location, and quality amenities, the city has become one of the area’s best places to live. Besides its character and convenience, people choose to live in Colleyville because it feels like home – it is comfortable, people are friendly, and it is a community where citizens are engaged and involved. Colleyville’s citizens truly recognize the uniqueness of their city and are committed to maintaining its character and quality. They are aware of the excellence of their community and want to ensure that Colleyville maintains its position as one of the best and most unique cities in the Metroplex.

Reflective of the overall quality of the community, Colleyville’s Parks and Recreation Department (CVPARD) provides one of the highest quality parks, recreation, and open space systems in the Metroplex. The quality of this system is a result of the City’s commitment to providing recreational opportunities that allow people to *escape, enrich, and enjoy*. During the public input process, many of Colleyville’s citizens expressed a desire for more passive recreational opportunities in the city. In addition, citizens expressed a perception of limited sidewalks and trails in Colleyville, which restricts people’s ability to walk or bike to parks.

Addressing these concerns will entail the development of creative solutions, flexibility with regard to how facilities are provided. To accomplish this, it is important for the City to strategically capitalize on opportunities as they arise, such as it did with the purchase of the land and facility for the Senior Center. The City leaders had the foresight to take advantage of an opportunity to purchase this land, and as a result improved the distribution of park facilities across the community. Ideally, the City would be prepared to strategically capitalize on similar opportunities in the future. Another unique aspect of Colleyville is the large amount of private parks and open space within the community. By considering that these lands can meet the local park needs of certain neighborhoods, the City can focus on meeting other, more far-reaching needs.

PURPOSE OF THE MASTER PLAN

The 2011 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan was developed as a collaborative effort by the City Council, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, City Staff, and Halff Associates and Brinkley Sargent Architects (hereafter, Planning Team). The analysis performed as part of this Master Plan and the resulting recommendations and suggested priorities are based upon the expressed desires of the citizens as identified through a wide-reaching public involvement process. The Master Plan results in a detailed Implementation Plan (see Tables 6.1 and 6.2), which includes specific items suggested for implementation in the near- and long-term future. By implementing the Master Plan, the City of Colleyville will take significant steps in continuing to enhance Colleyville's quality of life and meeting the community's active and passive recreational needs. Specifically, the 2011 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan:

- Identifies the opportunity for additional parks and recreation facilities;
- Evaluates the spatial location of Colleyville's parks and recreation facilities and recommends measures to ensure a balanced distribution of facilities within the City;
- Guides the City Council and City Staff in acquiring land to meet current and future park, open space, and facility needs;
- Recommends and prioritizes key park, recreation, and open space improvements so that the highest priority deficiencies are addressed;
- Guides City Leaders and City Staff in determining where and how funding should be allocated over the next five to ten years;
- Identifies opportunities and recommends appropriate measures for improving quality of life within the City; and
- Provides a plan which is consistent with the funding and grant requirements for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

MASTER PLAN VISION AND GOALS

CVPARD’s mission is to create opportunities where people can “*escape and enjoy an enriching environment.*” While this statement strongly reflects the vision of services, it might be expanded to include the physical future of Colleyville’s parks, trails, open spaces, and development in general.

A Vision for Colleyville’s Parks and Recreation System

The statement below has been developed as the vision for Colleyville’s parks, recreation, and open space system and is based on public, Parks Board, and staff input, as well as the City’s Strategic Plan. This statement is not intended to replace the “*escape, enrich, enjoy*” mission of CVPARD, but is rather meant to augment this mission and provide a paradigm in which to rethink the future of the parks system to support Colleyville’s long-term sustainability as a whole.

Colleyville has a renowned system of parks, recreation, open space, and trails that creates a true sense of “home” within Colleyville.

While its location, good schools, and attractive neighborhoods attract people to Colleyville, what keeps people here is the fact that Colleyville provides a sense of small-town community not found in many other parts of the Metroplex. In short, for many people Colleyville is more than just where they live, it is also their “home.” The parks, recreation, open space, and trails system of the future can support, broaden, and enhance Colleyville’s hometown character by helping to foster a socially connected community. This means tailoring recreational offerings to the needs of Colleyville’s citizenry, providing a variety of opportunities so that there is “something for everyone,” and most importantly providing opportunities that will keep people in Colleyville and maintain the community’s status as “home.”



Master Plan Goals

In order to achieve the vision described herein, it is important to establish a set of goals for the parks, recreation, and open space system. Note that these goals are for the system as a whole, not just for this Master Plan.

- Provide parks and trails within easy and convenient access to households in Colleyville.
- Provide leisure opportunities for all ages specifically targeting young adults to baby boomers (whom are historically under served in terms of recreation facilities and programming).
- Support the development of a healthy community by providing facilities and programs that lead to choices for healthy living.
- Aim to be comprehensive and financially sustainable while encouraging collaboration.
- Market Colleyville as a destination known, in part, for its unique parks and leisure programs while also marketing to current users and residents.
- Reflect and support the City's objective to become the environmental leader in Tarrant County.

MASTER PLAN PROCESS

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan process consists of five primary components as shown below. Each of these components is described in detail in its own chapter.

1. **Context** (*Chapter 2*) – The first step in the Master Planning process is to analyze the context in which the parks system exists. This chapter provides a review of the background and history of Colleyville, an analysis of the city’s demographics, and an overview of current regional trends in parks and recreation.
2. **Existing Conditions** (*Chapter 3*) – Building upon the context, an analysis of the city’s existing parks, open spaces, trails, and facilities is performed. This chapter provides an overview of the existing conditions of the parks system in Colleyville and identifies the potential challenges and opportunities presented by each facility.
3. **Needs Assessment** (*Chapter 4*) – Considering the context and existing conditions analyses, an assessment of the community’s needs is performed. The needs assessment consists of three primary components.
 - **Demand-Based Needs** – These needs are based upon the input received from the public. Specific tools used to determine public demand include a telephone-administered Citizen Attitude Survey, two focus group meetings, a public workshop, and a public hearing.
 - **Standards-Based Needs** – National standards and regional benchmarks are referenced to analyze current and future levels of service for Colleyville’s park system. Park land distribution and overall acreage level of service is analyzed. Specific target levels of service are developed for outdoor and indoor recreation facilities.
 - **Resource-Based Needs** – The natural and physical resources available in Colleyville provide opportunities for unique parks and recreational activities. Opportunities for capitalizing upon these resources are discussed in this section.
4. **Recommendations** (*Chapter 5*) – Based upon the information and analysis developed in the three previous chapters, recommendations for the continued development and enhancement of the City’s parks system have been developed. This chapter includes recommendations related to strategic policy, land acquisition and development, recreation facilities, and the Pathways Plan.
5. **Implementation** (*Chapter 6*) – The final chapter in the Master Plan includes a list of the community’s top priorities, an Implementation Plan (which includes specific implementation items with estimated costs), and information about various funding opportunities.



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Chapter 2

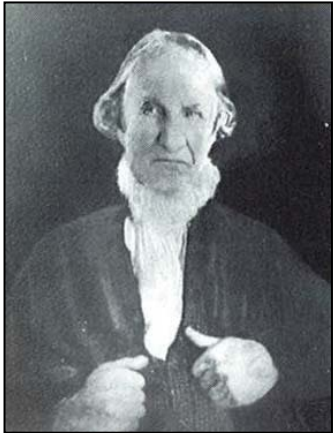
Context

Colleyville is located in the northeast portion of Tarrant County. It is approximately 13.5 miles from downtown Fort Worth, and is about 24 miles from downtown Dallas. The city enjoys convenient access to the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport and is within a short drive of many of the region’s prime shopping areas, employment centers, and recreation destinations. Colleyville had an estimated 2010 population of 22,950 (according to the North Central Texas Council of Governments) and is quickly approaching its build-out population of approximately 25,304. The city has high property values – the median single-family house is valued at \$385,800, which is significantly greater than the average household values of surrounding cities. No doubt, Colleyville’s high quality of life and pastoral ambiance have contributed greatly to the value of land within the city and has continued to attract and retain residents.

In order to plan for the future, it is crucial to consider the city’s history, its demographics, the previous planning efforts that have occurred, and regional trends. This context helps one to understand the background behind parks and recreation in Colleyville and gives insight into what the future might hold for the community.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY¹

Colleyville’s history dates back to the mid 1850s, when settlers moved to this area as part of the Republic of Texas’ efforts to rapidly settle the northern portion of the young nation. Two of the first documented settlers were Samuel Cecil Holiday Witten and William Dunn. Witten, a Missouri native, came to Texas as a surveyor for a land grant company. His family was the original owner of 1,222 acres in Tarrant County, much of which is in present-day Colleyville. This family also founded the Spring Garden community, located just north of present-day Bedford, in 1854. Dunn, a native of the Carolinas, brought his family to Tarrant County and helped settle a small village known as Pleasant Run. He was also the original owner of 360 acres of land located along what is known today as John McCain Road. Many of northeast Tarrant County’s pioneer families still have descendents remaining in the area with some still living on the land claimed by their ancestors.



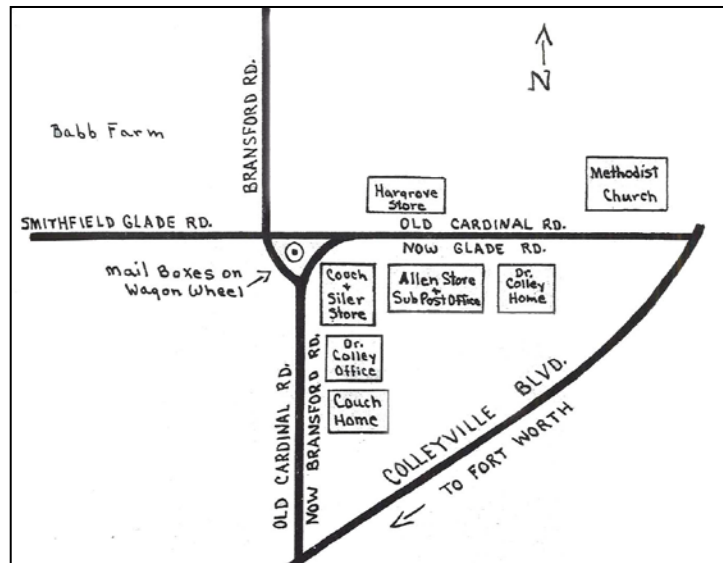
Samuel Cecil Holiday Witten (1819-1891)

In addition to Spring Garden and Pleasant Run, several other small communities (including Pleasant Glade and Bransford) began to develop in the area as settlers continued to move to this part of North Texas. These small towns, known as “parent communities,” were the foundation on which Colleyville was established and soon became home to many new residences, schools, and churches.

¹ Sources: [Colleyville: Then and Now](#); Texas State Historical Association – The Handbook of Texas Online

As new roads and railroads were constructed in the area, many of these smaller communities began to disappear due to residents and businesses relocating near these transportation corridors. The location of these transportation corridors influenced the merging of the smaller parent communities into a larger settlement that would eventually become Colleyville. The initial transportation corridor that prompted the first of several resettlements was the Grapevine to Fort Worth Cardinal Road. This wagon trail ran between Fort Worth and Grapevine and was roughly located along the alignment of Colleyville Boulevard. The prominence of Cardinal Road spurred the development of a town center at the location of the Pleasant Run community. The arrival of the Cotton Belt Railroad in 1888 prompted the town center to relocate closer to the railroad. The town center moved once again in 1912, when Cardinal Road was reconstructed with stone paving and automobiles were becoming more common. This location was near the present day intersection between Glade Road and Bransford Road.

The first store at this new town center location was opened by George W. Couch and his son, Walter. Other structures quickly followed suit, including a physician's office owned and operated by Dr. Hilburn Howard Colley. A native of Missouri, Colley moved to Texas in 1880 and practiced medicine in the area for 40 years. His name soon became associated with the community and the surrounding area gradually came to be known as Colleyville in the early 1900s.



Map of old Colleyville at the intersection of today's Bransford Road and West Glade Road (mid-1920s.)

With the realignment of Cardinal Road (which was by that time referred to as Colleyville Boulevard) in 1929, many store merchants relocated their businesses to front the new highway. Although the new alignment created a more direct route between Grapevine and Fort Worth, it was especially troublesome for the farmers and ranchers that owned land on both sides of the road as they had to move livestock across traffic from one side of the road to the other. Even today, the impacts of the alignment of Colleyville Boulevard can still be seen. This road has had a major impact on



View of Colleyville between 1953 and 1957 along present-day Colleyville Boulevard.

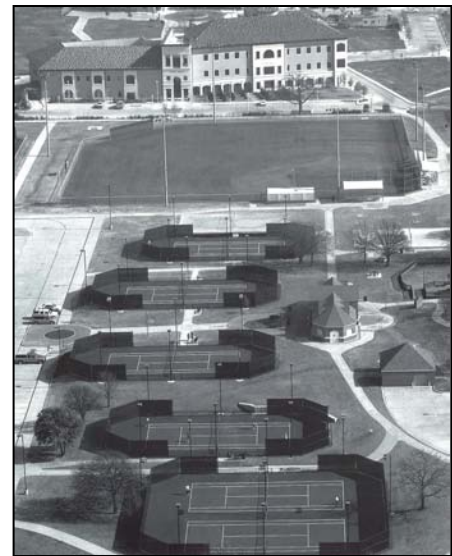
the way in which the community has evolved and has greatly shaped its development and street patterns.

As populations began to increase in the Colleyville area through the first half of the 20th century, plans arose for the City of Hurst to annex Colleyville (which was unincorporated at that time). Upon learning of this, the people of Colleyville decided that they should incorporate as a city in order to retain their independence and unique character. Colleyville was declared a duly incorporated municipality on January 10, 1956.

Over the next few decades, Colleyville began to slowly progress from a rural village to a suburban city. However, because of the citizens' desire to retain the rural atmosphere of their community, Colleyville became known for its low residential density and large lot sizes. This continues to be one of the city's most attractive features and has been one of the key factors in attracting high-quality and high-value residential development to the city. These features help to give Colleyville a unique identity and many people cite these qualities as the reason why they live here.

From its pioneer beginnings, Colleyville has been defined by active civic involvement, which reflects the interest of its citizens in ensuring the city's progress. From providing private funding for park amenities to serving on boards and commissions, Colleyville's citizens continue to be dedicated to improving their community. One of the foremost examples of the citizens' dedication is the development of City Park.

City Park, originally a 10 acre tract located on Bransford Road, was established in 1958 and was one of the first parks in the city. Funding for the park included citizen solicited donations and fundraisers. The first phase of the park included baseball fields and fences. By 1981, as additional park land was needed, 20 acres was leased from the adjoining property owner until the City was able to purchase the land the following year. By 1989, Colleyville had a total of 51 acres of park land, but had very few recreation programs. At this time, the City hired its first full-time parks and recreation staff, which allowed the City to begin expanding its parks and recreation system.



City Park

With the desired need for additional and updated parks, creative methods of land acquisition and financing were developed. Examples of this include park land dedication fees and open space requirements for new residential developments. In addition, grants were obtained to fund the construction of many of Colleyville's parks and recreation facilities. Specifically, grants through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department helped to fund the development of the Colleyville Nature Center, Sparger Park, Kimzey Park, and City Park. Additional grants were received in 1997 to fully redevelop City Park. Over the last few decades, the City has continued to expand its parks and recreation system through the development of 13 park facilities of various sizes and



the Cotton Belt Trail, which connects several of the city’s parks and will one day be part of a regional trail system that follows the old Cotton Belt Railroad alignment.

DEMOGRAPHICS

It is important to understand the city’s current and projected demographic patterns in order to make informed decisions about the future of Colleyville. The following is a review of past and present demographic data for the City of Colleyville.

Historic and forecasted population, household, and employment figures are shown in Table 2.1. As can be seen, Colleyville’s most significant period of growth was between 1990 and 2000, when the city’s population grew by over 54%. Since the year 2000, the city’s population growth has been significantly more moderate. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 provide comparisons between population and number of households and population and employment, respectively. One interesting point is that employment within Colleyville is forecasted to grow at a higher rate than is the city’s population.

Table 2.1
Population, Households, and Employment History and Forecast
1970 – 2030

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Population*	3,342	6,700	12,724	19,636	22,950**	22,198***	25,304
Households*	976	2,128	4,309	6,406	6,866	7,300	8,331
Employment			1,850	4,965	6,915	9,405	11,032

*Estimated / Projected: 1970-1990 data provided by U.S. Census Bureau; 2000-2030 data provided by the NCTCOG.

**2010 Population based on April, 2010 Population Estimates from NCTCOG.

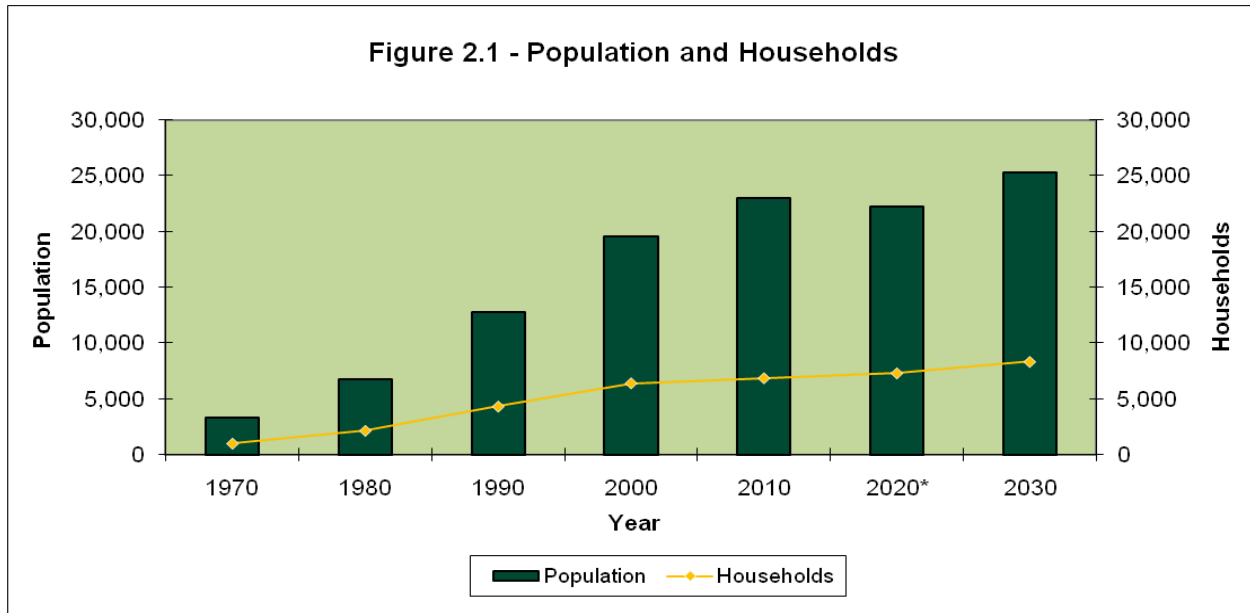
***NCTCOG’s forecasted population figure for 2020 is lower than its estimated 2010 population figure because the forecast was completed prior to the creation of the 2010 population estimate. This discrepancy should not be viewed as an anticipated population decrease over the next decade.

Sources: NCTCOG Population Forecasts; US Census Bureau

<http://www.nctcog.org/ris/demographics/forecast/query.asp?thefield=citycode&thevalue=0910>

<http://www.nctcog.org/ris/demographics/population/2010PopEstimates.pdf>

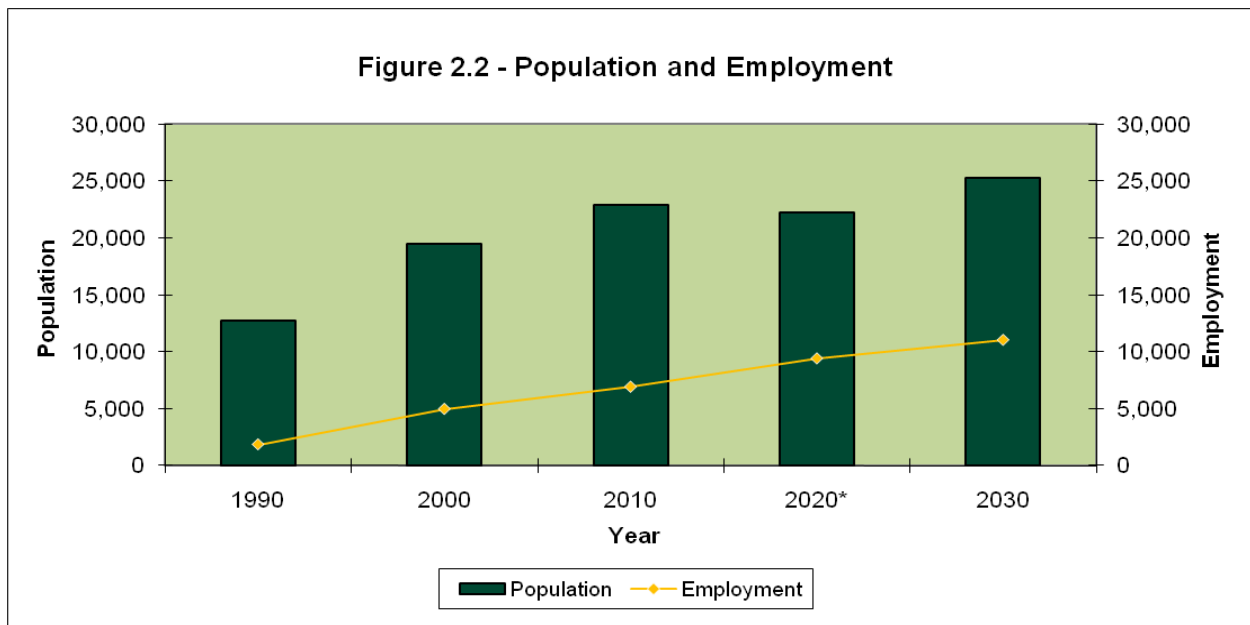
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cph2/cph-2-1-1.pdf>



* NCTCOG’s forecasted population figure for 2020 is lower than its estimated 2010 population figure because the forecast was completed prior to the creation of the 2010 population estimate. This discrepancy should not be viewed as an anticipated population decrease over the next decade.

Source: NCTCOG Population Forecasts

<http://www.nctcog.org/ris/demographics/forecast/query.asp?thefield=citycode&thevalue=0910>

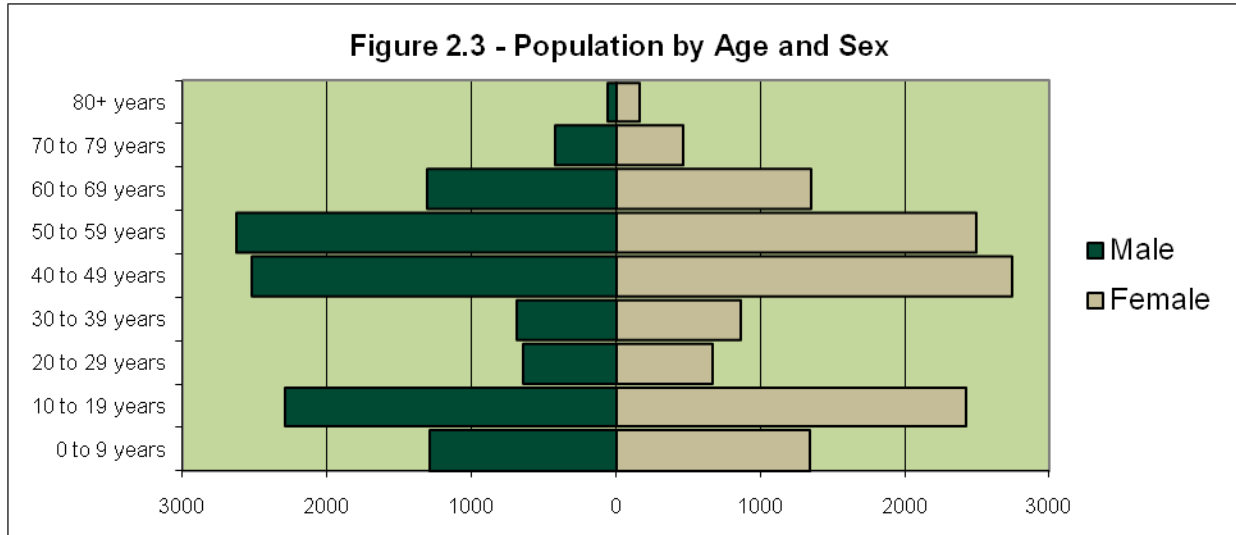


* NCTCOG’s forecasted population figure for 2020 is lower than its estimated 2010 population figure because the forecast was completed prior to the creation of the 2010 population estimate. This discrepancy should not be viewed as an anticipated population decrease over the next decade.

Source: NCTCOG Population Forecasts

<http://www.nctcog.org/ris/demographics/forecast/query.asp?thefield=citycode&thevalue=0910>

Figure 2.3 indicates the population distribution of Colleyville by age and sex. It can be interpreted from this information that the majority of Colleyville’s households contain adults between 40 and 59 years of age and preteen and teenage children. Conversely, there is a very small young adult population in the City compared to regional averages. If one assumes that those living in Colleyville will remain here, this data indicates that Colleyville’s senior citizen population will increase dramatically in the next 10 to 20 years.



Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau)

Table 2.2 Racial Characteristics	
Race	Percentage
White	90.68%
Black or African American	1.29%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.00%
Asian	6.10%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.00%
Some other race	0.85%
Two or more races	1.08%

Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau)

Table 2.3 Educational Attainment*	
Education Attainment	Percentage
Less than 9th grade	0.29%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1.30%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9.46%
Some college, no degree	18.31%
Associate degree	6.19%
Bachelor's degree	40.28%
Graduate or professional degree	21.48%
Doctorate Degree	2.70%
*Individuals age 25 and over	

Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau)

Table 2.4 Household Income, Housing Value, and Households	
	Median / Average
Annual Household Income	\$149,083
Value for Owner-Occupied Housing Units	\$385,800
Number of Households	6,866
People per Household	3.34

Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau)
NCTCOG Population Forecasts

Table 2.5 Occupation of Employed Civilian Population Aged 16 Years and Over	
Management, Professional and Related	54.11%
Service	5.89%
Sales and Office	30.49%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.00%
Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	4.58%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	4.93%

Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau)

Table 2.6 Industry of Employed Civilian Population Aged 16 Years and Over	
Industry of Employment	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.76%
Construction	6.76%
Manufacturing	9.91%
Wholesale trade	4.70%
Retail trade	9.34%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	9.30%
Information	4.52%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	11.67%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	13.43%
Educational, health and social services	17.64%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	6.34%
Other services (except public administration)	3.28%
Public administration	2.35%

Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (US Census Bureau)

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLANS

This section serves as an overview of the City’s previous plans that are most relevant to the development of this Master Plan. As a reminder, where the term “Master Plan” is capitalized, it refers to this, the 2011 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan.

Strategic Plan

A symbiosis exists between planning for parks and recreation and planning for the city as a whole, particularly as it relates to community and economic development. Many objectives within the City’s recently adopted Strategic Plan reflect this symbiosis and demonstrate how the parks system and the City structure support each other. The following Strategic Plan objectives are particularly relevant to this Master Plan and have strongly influenced the vision and goals described in Chapter 1 (note that this is not the entire list of objectives, only those most related to this Master Plan).

- ***Make a long-term commitment to economic development***
 - Encourage, support, and promote cultural arts events and festivals
 - Plan for and mitigate the economic impact of the future Colleyville Boulevard reconstruction
- ***Foster a more diversified tax base***
 - Work with property owners and representatives to master plan the remaining large, undeveloped tracts of commercial property
- ***Protect and preserve the City’s neighborhoods***
 - Preserve Colleyville’s unique, rural neighborhoods and high property values
 - Quantify and communicate impact of aging infrastructure – both City and HOA owned
 - Utilize partnerships to enhance safety and security and community amenities
 - Continue mobility enhancements that complement neighborhoods
- ***Deliver sustainable government***
 - Weigh and evaluate citizen expectations in relation to City build-out and declining revenues
 - Identify alternatives to increasing costs of service delivery
- ***Brand Colleyville with a unique identity***
 - Celebrate and promote Colleyville’s willingness to be unique/set apart from other cities
 - Capitalize on Colleyville’s small town feel in the middle of the Metroplex
 - Assume environmental leadership in Tarrant County

The Colleyville Plan

The Colleyville Plan: A General Plan for Growth and Development was prepared in 2004 and is the City’s Comprehensive Plan. That plan includes several specific goals and objectives that relate to parks, recreation, and open space planning. As with the Strategic Plan, it is important that these previous visions and goals be analyzed and reflected in this Master Plan. The Colleyville Plan’s vision statement has been included in this section to reemphasize the importance of the City’s goals and objectives (statements directly related to parks and recreation are underlined).

We, the citizens of Colleyville, are dedicated to preserving and enhancing strong family and community values, gracious suburban living, natural beauty and historical settings.

We will foster and manage commercial and residential growth consistent with our City's resources, infrastructure and services. We will work in partnership with our school system to provide the best possible education and training for our following generations. We will promote effective and efficient City management and elected leadership.

We will foster and manage commercial and residential growth such that both will be compatible with each other, with the quality of life objectives and within the confines of the resources of the City of Colleyville.

We will provide safe, un-congested, visually pleasing roadways and attractive landscaped residential and commercial environments. We will balance development with parks and open spaces accessible to all citizens. We will provide our citizens with a safe community free of pollution, crime and drugs.

We recognize that this vision statement is the ideal on which our community is shaping its future. Therefore, we the citizens of Colleyville, pledge ourselves to a program of goal-oriented actions and decision making, for the betterment of Colleyville.

It is important to note that the vision statement specifically outlines the need to promote attractive landscapes, both residential and commercial, and to "...balance development with parks and open spaces accessible to all citizens." The desire for the City to promote the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens is a unique theme throughout this statement.

The Colleyville Plan, through a public involvement process, identified a list of key issues that are facing the City. One of the key issues that relates directly to this Master Plan is the need to "increase and improve park land, walking and hike/bike trails throughout the city." The Colleyville Plan also mentions the need for improved drainage and flood control, which coincidentally often provides opportunities for enhancing and providing open space along creek corridors.

In order to work toward its vision statement and address the key issues that it identified, the Colleyville Plan includes a broad spectrum of goals related to the city's future. The following goals (in bold) and objectives (bulleted list) are the most relevant to this Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan.

Provide park facilities and recreational programs that accommodate the needs and interests of all citizens.

- Retain natural landscape in selected parks, or park areas within a park, to protect native trees, meadowland, and native wildlife.
- Analyze the need for park land acquisition in Colleyville.
- Provide long term planning for the preservation of “park open space,” with special emphasis on the identification of park land in the southeast portion of the city.
- Maintain a cooperative relationship with the Grapevine-Colleyville Independent School District for sharing recreational facilities.

There are many important considerations described in this particular goal and its related objectives, all of which is based on the aspiration to enhance the quality of life for the citizens of Colleyville. Maintaining the natural landscape and expressing the need for more park land in balanced locations throughout the city are strongly tied to the vision and goals of this Master Plan.

Eliminate property damages caused from flooding.

- Correct drainage problems in developed areas of the city, while maintaining the natural landscape of the community.

This goal recognizes the need to enhance flood control without degrading the natural beauty of the City’s creek corridors. This is an important consideration for open space protection and is reflective of the opportunity to provide floodplain management, flood control, and drainage improvements in concert with the provision of open space and linear parks.

As indicated by its vision statement and these two goals, The Colleyville Plan was developed in a manner that is supportive of the provision of parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces in the city. Overall, the vision and goals set forth in this Master Plan strongly align with the vision and goals of The Colleyville Plan.



2002 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

The 2002 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan was the City of Colleyville’s former plan for its parks system. This new 2011 Master Plan replaces the former Parks Master Plan.

In addition to goals and objectives, citizen involvement and an inventory of park facilities, the 2002 plan included a needs assessment. This needs assessment identified land and facility needs based upon the National Recreation and Parks Association’s (NRPA) standards for parks and facilities. Overall, the 2002 plan resulted in a prioritized list of the most important facilities based on citizen input and the plan’s needs assessment. These top 10 priorities are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Recreation Center | 6. Practice Soccer Fields |
| 2. Picnic Shelters/Pavilions | 7. One Additional Neighborhood Park |
| 3. Playgrounds/Play Equipment | 8. Natural Areas |
| 4. Open Spaces | 9. Lighted Football Fields |
| 5. Hike/Bike Trails | 10. Tree Farm |

Since the 2002 plan, most of the top 10 priorities have been implemented. The City has taken significant steps toward implementing these priorities by acquiring 17 additional acres of park land, building 4.1 miles of trails, and developing McPherson Park, Reagan Park, and replacing the original Kidsville Playground with a new state-of-the-art facility. One significant achievement has been the acquisition of the Senior Center and the surrounding Pleasant Glade Tract, which when fully-developed will partially address item numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 in the 2002 plan’s priority list. The City has created a site-specific master plan to transform this land into a new neighborhood park and has begun its implementation. Although a recreation center was the number one priority for Colleyville’s citizens at the time, such a facility has not been implemented to date for several reasons, including a lack of funding, limited land availability, and uncertainty with regard to whether a recreation center is appropriate for Colleyville. In addition, the opening of a private fitness center and the Senior Center since the adoption of the 2002 plan has reduced the need for a city recreation center. Similar to the 2002 plan, this new Master Plan will create a prioritized list of improvements based on new citizen involvement and an up-to-date needs assessment.

Compared to the 2002 plan, this 2011 Master Plan is reflective of current parks and recreation trends, considers current public desires and preferences, and provides a more detailed implementation plan. Perhaps most importantly, this new Master Plan provides a strong vision and a clear sense of direction for the improvement and expansion of the parks system and the overall enhancement of Colleyville’s quality of life.

Colleyville Pathways Plan

The Colleyville Pathways Plan, originally created in 1998 and revised in 2005, provides guidance for the provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities across the city. The 2005 update of this plan was created by City Staff in conjunction with the Colleyville Sidewalk Committee. It contains analyses, inventories, recommendations, and standards for trails and sidewalks. An important distinction of the Pathways Plan, as compared to the trails plans of many surrounding

cities, is that it focuses on sidewalks, as well as on trails. In addition to public pedestrian facilities, this plan also includes an inventory of private walking paths and incorporates these into the overall system. The primary focus of this plan is to provide facilities for bicycle and pedestrian recreation and to ensure safe access between neighborhoods and schools. The Pathways Plan has two goals:

- ***Identify the future trail network that will serve pedestrians, bicyclists, and other trail users within the various neighborhoods of Colleyville***
- ***Provide connecting sidewalk links between neighborhood schools and the trail network***

The Colleyville Pathways Plan recognizes the importance of providing trail connections with surrounding cities and connecting public trails and sidewalks to private walking paths in neighborhoods. The plan looks toward creeks as opportunities for trail corridors and describes the relationship between floodplain management and recreational use along creeks. Recommendations for incorporating trail and sidewalk construction into the development process and an analysis of trail safety concerns are also included in the plan.

In the 1998 version of the Pathways Plan, various trail segments were identified, analyzed, and ranked in a prioritized list for implementation. The 2005 update added additional trail segments to the prioritized list, which resulted in a total of 36 future trail segments. These 36 segments constitute 28.2 miles of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Today, there are 33.9 miles of public and private trails in Colleyville. Of this total, approximately 14.6 miles are City owned. This indicates a strong commitment by the City and its citizens to provide trails and sidewalks for recreation and safe non-motorized transportation.

As part of this Master Plan process, the Pathways Plan has been reviewed and recommendations have been made for its improvement. These recommendations can be found in Chapter 5.

TRENDS IN PARKS AND RECREATION

The parks, open spaces, and recreational offerings of a city play a large role in defining quality of life and the city's identity and image. Relative to the mobile nature of society today, especially in North Texas, these offerings play a large role in determining where people choose to reside, which consequently affects population and economic growth. It is therefore important to understand regional and national trends related to parks and recreation facilities. Below, several of the most prevalent trends in parks and recreation are discussed. These are expected to carry forward into the near future and to be relevant for the lifespan of this Master Plan.

Outdoor Recreation Trends

- One of the most important and impactful trends in parks and recreation today is the increased demand for passive recreation activities and facilities. Passive recreation, as compared to active recreation, includes activities such as walking on trails, cycling, picnicking, enjoying nature, and bird watching. It focuses on individual recreation rather than organized, high-intensity pastimes like league athletics (which has long been the focus of parks and recreation departments nationwide). People desire opportunities to use parks and open space on their own time and in their own way.
- Across the North Texas region, the provision of trails is the top priority for citizens. Numerous telephone surveys, public meetings, questionnaires, and in-person interviews have shown that people, on average, place the importance of trails above the provision of any other single type of recreation amenity or facility. Many factors contribute to this, including the demand for passive recreation (as discussed above), greater focus on health, rising transportation costs, and increasing funding opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- Related to the previous two trends, the protection of and access to open space and natural areas is growing in popularity across the nation. As people are increasingly using trails, they generally prefer to use trails that are located in scenic areas in order to enjoy being outdoors.
- While passive recreation is in greater demand, active recreation activities still play a large role in city parks and recreation systems. One major trend over the last few years has been changing participation rates in various City-sponsored league sports. Examples of these changing participation rates include decreased participation in youth softball, dramatically increased participation in youth soccer, and the emergence of new league sports such as adult soccer and youth lacrosse. That said, it continues to be the case that league sport participation rates vary greatly from city to city depending, in part, on demographics and activities offered by the school district and other organizations such as the YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, and in some cases churches. In Colleyville specifically, participation rates in most youth sports have remained stable over the last decade. Participation rates in youth softball have increased over this same time period. This is likely caused by several factors, including the excellent quality of the City's athletic facilities and the suspension of programs in nearby cities.

Indoor Recreation Trends

- There is a movement away from providing multiple smaller recreation centers to providing a single large center that is within a 15 to 20 minute travel time of its users. This trend responds to increased diversity of programming that can be provided at these larger centers, while also being more convenient for families to recreate together. These types of centers also provide increased staff efficiency.
- There is a trend of combining separate senior activity areas within a large community center. Such an area with a distinct entrance separate from the main center entrance provides the desired autonomy of seniors while providing convenient access to the various opportunities in a recreation center including indoor walking track, warm water exercising, and adequately-sized exercise areas.
- Many cities today are seeking a higher fee structure to help offset operational costs. Observation reveals a range from a 50 to 60% operational cost recapture rate all the way to a 100% recapture rate in the North Texas region.

General Trends

- As North Texas cities and towns continue to grow and expand, citizens are becoming increasingly aware of the diminishing amounts of open space and natural areas in and around their communities. Similarly, this increased awareness parallels an increased interest in preserving open spaces, rural landscapes, and natural areas along creeks, lakes, wooded areas, prairies, and other environmentally and culturally significant locations.
- Related to this increased interest in the preservation of open spaces and natural areas is an increased interest among citizens to consider alternative development strategies within their communities in order to preserve and provide access to natural areas, decrease traffic congestion, encourage walking and bicycling, enhance property values, and increase and enhance recreation opportunities within their community. Alternative development strategies often considered include mixed-use development, new urbanism, and conservation development.
- The attributes of a community play a large role in attracting (or detracting) people to a city or region. Research shows that the quality of a city's environment (its climate, park space, and natural resources) is the most significant factor in attracting new residents². As such, high-quality, high-quantity parks and open space systems will attract people while low-quality, low-quantity parks and open space systems will *detract* people. The following tables illustrate the importance of a city's environment on economic and workforce development.

² Schweyer, Allan. *National Talent Markets – 2009: A Study by the Human Capital Institute*

Table 2.7 City Attributes Attracting Americans		
City Attribute	Rank 09	Rank 07
Environment – Climate, Park Space, Natural Resources	1	1
Affordability – Cost of Living, including Housing	2	4
Entertainment – Arts, Culture, Dining, Music, Recreation	3	3
Opportunity – Professional and Personal (for Self or Spouse)	4	2
Family – Great Place to Raise Children or Support Elderly	5	5
Community – Connectivity and Sense of Place	6	6
Image – Appearance and Reputation	7	8
People – Backgrounds, Talents, Perspectives	8	7
Health and Safety – Care and Protection	9	9 (tie)
Transportation – Ease of Travel	10	9 (tie)

Adapted from: Schweyer, Allan. National Talent Markets – 2009: A Study by the Human Capital Institute.

Table 2.8 City Attributes Detracting Americans		
City Attribute	Rank 09	Rank 07
Environment – Climate, Park Space, Natural Resources	1	1
Health and Safety – Care and Protection	2	3
Image – Appearance and Reputation	3	2
Affordability – Cost of Living, including Housing	4	4
Community – Connectivity and Sense of Place	5	5
People – Backgrounds, Talents, Perspectives	6	6
Family – Great Place to Raise Children or Support Elderly	7	7 (tie)
Transportation – Ease of Travel	8	8
Opportunity – Professional and Personal (for Self or Spouse)	9	7 (tie)
Entertainment – Arts, Culture, Dining, Music, Recreation	10	9

Adapted from: Schweyer, Allan. National Talent Markets – 2009: A Study by the Human Capital Institute.

Chapter 3

Existing Conditions

The existing conditions of the City’s parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces serve as the foundation for expanding and enhancing the City’s parks system in the near-term and long-term future. In order to determine the existing and future recreation needs of the community, it is crucial to analyze the distribution, size, and quality of the City’s parks and facilities. This chapter explores the state of Colleyville’s parks, recreation, and open space system by analyzing the system as a whole, classifying the City’s various parks, and reviewing each of the City’s parks and facilities individually.

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

In analyzing Colleyville’s current parks, recreation, and open space system, it is important to identify the functional classification of each of the City’s parks. While each park in the city is unique in its own right, each can also be assigned to one of the following broad categories.

Close-to-Home Parks make up the core of the city’s system. In other words, they are the basic building blocks of Colleyville’s park system. This category typically includes neighborhood parks and community parks.

Other Parks include any other type of park within the city that is not a close-to-home park. These are most often special purpose parks, linear parks, and open space preserves / nature areas. These are parks that are designed to meet special needs, capitalize upon opportunities, and/or “round out” the parks system.

Within each of these broad categories, each park can be further classified based on its size and functionality. The following classifications are used throughout the Master Plan to refer to specific park typologies.

Close-to-Home Parks

- ***Neighborhood Parks***
- ***Community Parks***

Other Parks

- ***Special Purpose Parks***
- ***Linear Parks***
- ***Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas***

Park Classification Descriptions

The following section provides an overview of each of the five park classifications identified above. Each of the descriptions below provides an objective portrayal of a typical park based on regional standards. As such, these descriptions should serve as guidelines to the City, which

might choose to develop its own unique standards in order to better meet the needs of Colleyville’s citizens.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are typically between 5 and 10 acres in size and are designed and located to serve the surrounding neighborhoods. These parks serve as the core of the parks system and generally serve 3,000 to 4,000 residents. As a rule of thumb, all neighborhood parks should have a playground, pavilion, a loop trail, and open areas for free play. Additional amenities often provided at neighborhood parks include benches, picnic tables, basketball courts, multi-purpose fields (for formal practice and/or informal play), and backstops. These are typically considered to be **close-to-home parks** as described above.

Community Parks

Community parks are larger than neighborhood parks – typically 25 to 75+ acres in size – and have more amenities. Colleyville’s community parks, for example, average between 30 and 40 acres in size. While not intended to serve specific neighborhoods, it is ideal to evenly distribute these parks across the city so that they are easily accessed by all residents. Typically, community parks will have all of the amenities of a neighborhood park (playgrounds, pavilions, open areas for free play, trails, basketball courts, multi-purpose practice fields, backstops, etc.). In addition, these parks usually have additional amenities such as lighted competitive athletic fields, larger areas of open space for free play, natural areas, and restrooms. Quite often, community parks will also include special facilities such as recreation centers and skateboard parks. These are also typically considered to be **close-to-home parks**.

Special Purpose Parks

Special purpose parks are provided in order to meet a specific need or take advantage of a unique opportunity and therefore are not of any one typical size. Rather, the size of the park is determined by the need for which the park is provided (such as athletic fields). The special purpose parks category includes pocket parks, trailheads, plazas, athletic complexes, and practice fields. This category also includes “special interest” parks that are not otherwise part of another neighborhood or community park. Examples of special interest parks include dog parks, skate parks, or any other type of park designed to accommodate one specific recreation activity. Special purpose parks are typically considered to be in the **other parks** category as described above.

Linear Parks

As the name implies, these parks are linear in nature and typically follow natural or manmade features such as creeks, railroads, utility lines, and streets. They vary in size depending on need and opportunity. These parks usually do not provide many amenities other than trails and their support facilities (such as benches, picnic tables, and interpretive signage). Linear parks usually contain trails and are therefore ideal for providing alternative, non-motorized connections to parks, schools, neighborhoods, libraries, retail, and other major destinations. Other than simply providing connections, these parks can provide recreational value by themselves since using trail facilities is one of the most popular recreation activities in most, if not all, communities. The value of a linear park often reaches beyond opportunities for trail connections. Linear parks

along creeks, for instance, have the added benefit of providing habitat and migration/movement corridors for wildlife.

Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas

Open space preserves and nature areas vary in size but are usually over 25 acres. The specific size of each open space preserve or nature area is based upon the size of the unique or ecologically valuable land that is identified as important to protect. These areas typically have very few facilities other than trails, interpretive signage, and perhaps gathering spaces. Other types of amenities (such as parking and playgrounds) may be appropriate if located near the park's entrance. These parks serve to preserve and provide access to natural areas such as along creeks, floodplains, wooded areas, lakeshores, prairies, and particular geologic formations or areas of topographic change. As un-programmed space, there is the added benefit that these areas are “self-maintaining.” While there may be the occasional need to check for hazards, maintenance is generally not a significant factor. These are typically considered to be in the **other parks** category as described above.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING PARKS

In total, Colleyville has over 224 acres of City-owned park land divided amongst the five categories described above. The majority of this acreage is attributed to community and neighborhood parks (about 101 and 42 acres, respectively). The following provides a summary of Colleyville's existing parks, recreation, and open space system by park category.

Neighborhood Parks

Considering the description provided above, Colleyville currently has four neighborhood parks (Kimzey Park, Sparger Park, Woodbriar Park, and the Pleasant Glade Tract). Though Kimzey Park and Woodbriar Park do not fall within the 5 to 10 acre size range, they are still considered to be neighborhood parks because they have the essential neighborhood park amenities (playground, pavilion, and an open play area). The Pleasant Glade Tract currently lacks a playground and pavilion (both of which are essential to a neighborhood park) but will include both when the park is further developed in the future. In total, these parks contain about 42 acres of land.

Community Parks

Colleyville currently has three community parks (City Park, McPherson Park and the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex / Soccer Practice Facility¹). These parks vary in character from McPherson Park, which offers predominately passive amenities (such as historic structures, playgrounds, and wildflower meadows), and the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex / Soccer Practice Facility, which offers predominately active amenities (specifically, competitive soccer fields and practice fields). These parks total about 101 acres and constitute the single largest park category (in terms of acreage) in Colleyville.

¹ Though the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and the Pleasant Run Soccer Practice Facility are considered to be two separate parks by the City and are physically separated by a church, when they are considered as one park (because of their close proximity and amenities provided at each park), they function as one single community park. See page 3-16 for more information.



Special Purpose Parks

Colleyville has four special purpose parks totaling over 11 acres. These parks range from 0.1 acre McCain Park to the 5-acre Reagan Park. Bransford Park and L.D. Lockett Park are also included in this category. While the “special purpose parks” category typically includes athletic complexes in most cities, the special purpose parks in Colleyville (with the exception of Reagan Park) are comparatively small and partially developed.

Linear Parks

Colleyville currently has only one linear park – the Bogart right of way, which is located along the southern side of Bogart Drive near Colleyville Elementary School and Colleyville Middle School. This recently developed park is 1.65 acres in size and includes a 10-foot-wide trail, benches, and new landscaping.

Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas

The Colleyville Nature Center, located in the southwestern portion of the city is currently Colleyville’s only open space preserve or nature area that is accessible to the public. This park, which is about 46 acres in size, is described in more detail on pages 3-19 and 3-20. The City owns an additional 21 acres along Little Bear Creek that spans the gap between the Nature Center and Sparger Park.

Other Park Land

Besides the park land described in the five categories above, the City of Colleyville’s park system also includes an additional 1.1 acres at the Shalimar Open Space (which is within a gated community), as well as 1.2 acres at the Senior Center (this acreage is not included in the 10.8 acres provided at the Pleasant Glade Tract).

Private Parks and Open Space

Compared to other cities in North Texas, Colleyville has a very large amount of private parks and open space. These areas are owned and maintained by Homeowners Associations and some include amenities such as paved trails, pavilions, and playgrounds. In many cases, these parks meet the local park needs of certain neighborhoods. As of 2011, there are 301.7 acres of private parks and open space in Colleyville.

Table 3.1 – Existing Park Facilities on the next page illustrates the acreage and facilities of each individual park in Colleyville.

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INDIVIDUAL FACILITY REVIEWS

The following includes reviews of individual parks and facilities in Colleyville. These reviews are intended to provide an unbiased assessment of each facility, its functionality, and improvements that should be made to improve the park's quality and/or functionality. Rather than simply provide a history or general description of each park, these reviews consider the following issues (the book Colleyville Then and Now provides additional histories and descriptions of many of Colleyville's parks):

- **Classification:** What is the purpose of a given park? Is it intended to serve the local neighborhood or a much larger population?
- **Size of the Park:** How big is the park? Is it large enough to adequately accomplish its intended purpose?
- **Location:** Where is the park located in relation to the population that it serves? Is it accessible?
- **Service Area:** What are the limits of the area served by each park? Are there any major thoroughfares or physical features that create barriers to accessing the park?
- **Amenities in each Park:** What amenities does the park contain? Are the facilities appropriate for the type of park?
- **Layout:** Is the arrangement of facilities in each park appropriate?
- **Condition of the Park:** What is the general condition of the facilities in each park?
- **Special Considerations:** Do parks appear to be maintained in a sustainable manner? Are there natural areas in the park that require special consideration?

The maps on the following pages illustrate the locations of Colleyville's parks. The first map specifically focuses on neighborhood parks and their service areas. Neighborhood parks best serve households within walking distance and therefore are shown with a half-mile service radius (which roughly equates to a 10 minute walk). The second map focuses on community parks, which best serve households within a short driving distance. As such, community parks are each shown with a one-mile service radius (which roughly equates to a five-minute drive). These half-mile and one-mile service radii ensure that all residents are within easy access of the "core" parks of the City's parks system. The radii should be seen as guidelines, however, as physical barriers such as railroads, major roads, and creeks often prevent a park from serving the entire area with its half-mile or one-mile radius.

The **Existing Neighborhood Parks** map on page 3-9 illustrates the location and ½ mile service radius of existing neighborhood parks in Colleyville.

The **Existing Community Parks** map on page 3-10 illustrates the location and 1 mile service radius of existing community parks in Colleyville.



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SOUTHLAKE BLVD

114

SOUTHLAKE

26

IRA E WOODS AVE

121

GRAPEVINE

HALL JOHNSON RD

POOL RD

GLADE RD

HERITAGE RD

JACKSON RD

CHEEK SPARGER RD

CENTRAL DR

HARWOOD RD

BEDFORD RD

COLLEYVILLE BLVD

BROWN TRL

PRECINCT LINE RD

26

HURST

BEDFORD

183

- 01 SCHOOLS**
- HIGH SCHOOLS**
- 01 Heritage High School
- MIDDLE SCHOOLS**
- 02 Colleyville Middle School
 - 03 Heritage Middle School
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**
- 04 Bransford Elementary
 - 05 Colleyville Elementary
 - 06 Glenhope Elementary
 - 07 Heritage Elementary
 - 08 Liberty Elementary
 - 09 O.C. Taylor Elementary



PARK SERVICE AREA

- Existing Neighborhood Park 1/2 Mile Radius

LEGEND

- City Hall
- Parks and Recreation Facilities
- PARKS**
 - Neighborhood Parks
 - Community Parks
 - Special Purpose Parks
 - Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas
 - Private Parks and Open Space

27079 November 9, 2011

EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

CITY OF COLLEYVILLE, TEXAS



SOUTHLAKE BLVD

114

SOUTHLAKE

26

IRA E WOODS AVE

121

GRAPEVINE

HALL JOHNSON RD

POOL RD

GLADE RD

HERITAGE RD

JACKSON RD

CHEEK SPARGER RD

CENTRAL DR

HARWOOD RD

BEDFORD DR

COLLEVILLE BLVD

PRECINCT LINE RD

BROWN TRL

183

HURST

BEDFORD

- 01 SCHOOLS**
- HIGH SCHOOLS**
- 01 Heritage High School
- MIDDLE SCHOOLS**
- 02 Colleyville Middle School
- 03 Heritage Middle School
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**
- 04 Bransford Elementary
- 05 Colleyville Elementary
- 06 Glenhope Elementary
- 07 Heritage Elementary
- 08 Liberty Elementary
- 09 O.C. Taylor Elementary



PARK SERVICE AREA

Existing Community Park
1 Mile Radius

LEGEND

- City Hall
- Parks and Recreation Facilities
- PARKS**
- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Special Purpose Parks
- Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas
- Private Parks and Open Space

27079 November 9, 2011

EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS

CITY OF COLLEYVILLE, TEXAS



Neighborhood Parks

Kimzey Park

20.45 acres

Kimzey Park is over 20 acres in size and is fairly large for a neighborhood park. It is well integrated within the surrounding neighborhood, as it is mostly bordered by single-loaded roads². Many houses overlook the park, rendering it the focal point of the neighborhood. At the center of the park is a large pond with a fountain. Adjacent to the pond is a fishing pier and a pavilion. Other facilities include a playground, a sand volleyball court, and a basketball half-court. Many sidewalks and walkways run through and around the park. This park is relatively new and therefore its vegetation has not yet fully matured.



A narrow portion of the park extends to the northeast connecting Kimzey Park to the Big Bear Creek corridor. This provides the opportunity to create a direct connection with Grapevine's trail along Big Bear Creek, which lies within one quarter-mile of the park.

Sparger Park

8.47 acres

Sparger Park is located in the southern portion of Colleyville and benefits from being bordered on one edge by Little Bear Creek, which includes an attractive wooded riparian corridor. Due to the park being located largely within the creek floodplain, most of its amenities are clustered toward the southwestern portion near Bedford Road. The amenities within Sparger Park include a playground, a pavilion, restrooms, a half-mile loop trail, a parking lot, and plenty of open space for play. This open play space is often utilized for youth sports practice and free play activities. The playground in this park is a cutting-edge Evos playground which provides unique play and exploration opportunities for children aged 2 to 12 and draws families from across the community. Along the riparian corridor is the Colleyville Veterans' Memorial, which provides a quiet area of respite and contemplation. All of these amenities are well-linked by the loop trail.

² A single-loaded road is a road that has development (e.g., housing, offices, or retail) on one side and a park or open space on the other. The value of a single-loaded road is it provides physical and visual access to open space and parks.

Users access the park primarily by automobile, though there is also a sidewalk along Bedford Road (from Sparger Park south to Plantation Drive). In addition, one of the nearby neighborhoods has a private trail connection to this park.



Further improvements to this park are very limited since much of it is within the floodplain. However, the overall quality of existing amenities and the natural beauty of the park land preclude the need for major improvements other than routine maintenance and long-term future upgrades. The greatest needed improvements to the park are additional trail/pedestrian connections along Bedford Road, so that users can more easily access the park by foot. Regarding trails, there is a significant opportunity to develop a trail that runs along Little Bear Creek and connects Sparger Park with the Colleyville Nature Center to the west.

Woodbriar Park

1.94 acres

This small neighborhood park is located near Colleyville Boulevard on the southern edge of town. The park is surrounded on two sides by neighborhoods and is bordered on the western side by a row of trees and shrubs, which provide a buffer between the park and the backside of the commercial buildings on the other side. The fourth (north) side of the park is bordered by Greenbriar Lane, which provides pedestrian and vehicular access to the park. Amenities within the park include a pavilion, a playground, a loop trail, and open play areas.

While the overall experience within the park is pleasant, there are three primary areas recommended for improvement. First, the pavilion and playground are about 200 feet apart; it is typically more desirable to have the pavilion and playground within a neighborhood park directly adjacent to each other so that parents can set up a “home base” at a picnic table in the shade of the pavilion while children play nearby. Second, the small playground (which was designed for young children) is located very close to the road, which likely makes it a somewhat intimidating

place for parents to let their young children play. Third, the pavilion is disconnected from the loop trail, is relatively small, and has a single-tiered roof design, which causes increased temperatures due to inadequate airflow.³



In order to improve the functionality and comfort of the park, it is recommended that the existing playground be removed and a new playground designed for children ages 2-12 be developed near the pavilion. New walkways connecting the new playground with the pavilion and existing walkways should also be provided.

Woodbriar Park is located in close proximity to Colleyville Boulevard. Opportunities should be sought to coordinate the future redevelopment of this park and the revitalization of Colleyville Boulevard as a pedestrian-oriented mixed-use destination.

Economic Development Consideration: The close proximity of the existing commercial/retail areas (to the west of Woodbriar Park along Colleyville Boulevard) provides a tremendous opportunity as future redevelopment occurs to “open up” toward the park with views, access, outdoor dining, etc. In fact, views from Colleyville Boulevard toward this park and physical access between these two locations may become an important consideration when Colleyville Boulevard is redeveloped as a major regional economic and entertainment destination.

³ Generally, multi-tier roofed pavilions are preferred as they have much better air circulation than a single-tier roofed pavilion, which often acts as a heat trap.

Community Parks

City Park

40.13 acres

City Park acts as the heart of the City’s park system. It is located next to the “Village at Colleyville,” which includes City Hall and the Library. The park contains a City park maintenance facility and Kidsville, which is one of Colleyville’s most popular playgrounds. City Park has many amenities, including six baseball fields, three softball fields, a large pond, a loop trail, two basketball full-courts, six tennis courts, restrooms, horseshoe pits, two volleyball courts, a concession building, multiple pavilions, and limited un-programmed space. This park functions very well and meets many of the community’s diverse needs.

Overall, City Park is well designed and integrated into the surrounding area. In addition to the Village at Colleyville, the park is also bordered by single family neighborhoods to the north, Bransford Road to the west, and a townhouse development to the south. The newest feature in City Park is the new Kidsville Playground, which was completed in spring 2011 and replaced the older wooden playground structure. Built in 1993, the original Kidsville Playground was constructed by volunteers over a period of four days and served as a tribute to the cooperative spirit of Colleyville’s citizens for 18 years. However, the original playground became weathered and worn and was therefore replaced with a new, state-of-the-art playground that allows for easy child supervision, is family-friendly, and encourages child-parent interactions and use by the entire family. To tie the new playground back to the original, concrete castings from the original Kidsville were maintained as part of the new design.



The quality and level of maintenance in this park represents the City’s overall commitment to providing an excellent parks system to its citizens. However, the park may benefit from a few improvements. While the location of the City maintenance facility improves the efficiency of maintaining City Park, it is not overly attractive and the overall experience within the park would benefit if views toward this facility were screened with vegetation. Pedestrian access to the park and circulation within the park could be improved by providing wayfinding signage (which directs users not only to park amenities, but also to adjacent City facilities such as City Hall) and by providing an enhanced sidewalk or trail along Bransford Road.

McPherson Park

27.50 acres

Recently completed, McPherson Park is one of Colleyville’s newest parks. Situated on the site of the former McPherson Dairy, this park land was purchased by the City in 1997. Besides traditional park amenities such as a playground, pavilions, a basketball full-court, a volleyball court, and a loop trail, McPherson Park has several unique amenities such as wind sculptures, a log barn, a wildflower meadow, a windmill, rainwater cisterns, a water spray park, and the Rock House (which is a space used for indoor recreation programs). Also present in the park is a silo, which was original to the dairy. Though a community park traditionally incorporates competitive athletic fields, McPherson Park can still be considered a community park because of its size and the diverse array of amenities that are offered here.⁴ In comparison to City



Park, McPherson Park is much more oriented toward passive recreation; in fact, they balance well with each other by providing different experiences for the community. This park is well connected with the surrounding neighborhoods through trails and is well suited to meet the needs of the community.

⁴ While the park does not have competitive use athletic fields, it does include a backstop and an open play area that doubles as a multi-purpose practice field.

Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and Practice Facility

33.47 acres (combined)

The Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and Pleasant Run Practice Facility are two separate parks that are located on either side of a large church. However, they function as one single community park because of their close proximity and because they both provide soccer facilities. The positioning of the church between the two parks is beneficial as it allows shared use between the City's parks and the church grounds. Specifically, the church (which includes a private school) takes advantage of the facilities in both parks for its recess and programs. Another example of this shared use includes the ability of citizens to walk across the church grounds to access both parks without encountering any fencing. In addition to the ability to walk across the church grounds, a trail links the eastern edges of these parks.

These two parks have a combined total of 12 competitive soccer fields, 20 practice fields, a mile of loop trail, one pavilion, a concession building, and restrooms. One of the highlights of the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex is its location along the Cotton Belt Trail, which will eventually connect the entire city from northeast to southwest. Currently, the Cotton



Belt Trail links this park with Bransford Park and McCain Park. In the future, it will also connect to L.D. Lockett Park. Recommended improvements include the provision of passive recreation amenities, specifically the addition of a playground, which would make these parks truly function as a community park. Potential locations for a playground include the northern side of the overflow parking area (but not under the electric transmission lines) and on the eastern end of the church grounds (which would require a joint-use agreement with the church). In addition, it is recommended that the City consider referring to this area as "Pleasant Run Park." Doing so will help to advertise this area as a true community park (rather than two special purpose parks).

Special Purpose Parks

Bransford Park

1.77 acres

This park is located along the Cotton Belt Railroad and Cotton Belt Hike and Bike Trail, which currently provides connections to the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and McCain Park and will one day serve as a regional trail connection with Grapevine, North Richland Hills, and Hurst. Bransford Park, which was purchased by the City in 1979 for the purpose of building a



water tower, is unique in that it houses the only historic City building in Colleyville (the Webb House, built in 1914 and restored in 2002) and a restored caboose. In addition to the historic house and the caboose, Bransford Park also has about one quarter-acre of free play area and about one quarter-acre of wildflower meadow.

McCain Park

0.1 acres

This small wedge of park land is located along the Cotton Belt Trail near the intersection of John McCain Road and Colleyville Boulevard. Though small in size, this park has the opportunity to become a “rest stop” along the Cotton Belt Trail. Creating such a rest stop may include the provision of benches and picnic tables in the shade of the existing large pecan trees.



L.D. Lockett Park

4.46 acres

Originally purchased by the City for flood control improvements and named for the street on which it is located, this park is a former residential property on which a house still stands. This house (which is referred to as the L.D. Lockett House) served as the senior center for a number of years and later for recreation programming (this facility is discussed on page 3–22 of this document). The majority of this park is within the floodplain, which limits the number of amenities that can be provided. Currently, the land behind the house is often used for soccer practice. One of the greatest advantages to this park land is that it connects to the Cotton Belt

Railroad on its southern end. Construction is underway to connect this park to the Cotton Belt Trail, which connects to the cities of North Richland Hills and Hurst. A significant amount of the southern portion of the park is comprised of wetland areas. These areas likely serve as habitat for several avian and amphibious species.



Reagan Park

5.0 acres



Reagan Park is a baseball/softball practice facility located on the west side of Colleyville complete with two lighted, well-maintained practice fields and batting/pitching cages. The park is set back from L.D. Lockett Road and is surrounded by a water storage tank, an FAA antenna, and neighborhoods on two sides. Reagan Park is an excellent practice facility. Since it is fully developed, it is not likely that there will be any opportunities for expanding or improving the park in the near future.

Pleasant Glade Tract

8.0 acres

This park, which is mostly undeveloped, has not been formally named but is currently being referred to as “Pleasant Glade Tract.” This is the piece of land located behind the Senior Center. At present, the only developed amenities in this park are a half-mile loop trail and a World War II Memorial. A site master plan for the development of this park links the park with the nearby fire station and O.C. Taylor Elementary School. The site master plan includes a playground, a pavilion, a basketball court, an open play area, and a baseball/softball backstop. Once complete, this park will function as a neighborhood park and should be categorized as such. It is recommended that the Pleasant Glade Tract be renamed since it is a valuable asset for the entire community.



Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas

Colleyville Nature Center

46.0 acres

The Colleyville Nature Center is a 46.0 acre nature preserve located along Little Bear Creek in the southwestern portion of the city. As Colleyville’s only dedicated open space preserve / nature area, its presence and ability to provide access to nature make it an invaluable part of the City’s parks system. The Nature Center includes nine ponds, several of which are utilized for Parks and Recreation Department fishing programs. While these ponds comprise a considerable portion of the Nature Center’s acreage, the majority of this park is densely wooded. The combination of water and trees serves to attract a wide variety of wildlife, especially birds like herons and egrets. Concrete and natural surface trails intertwine through the Nature Center and provide access to the various ponds and nearby neighborhoods. There is a small amphitheater near the middle of the Nature Center that can be used for outdoor classes and environmental learning programs. In addition to the undeveloped natural area, the Nature Center contains a small developed area near the park’s entrance that includes a small parking lot, a playground, a pavilion, and a fishing pier. This area doubles as a gateway to the Nature Center and a neighborhood park for the surrounding community.



The primary recommendation for enhancing the Nature Center is to create a trail connection that runs east along Little Bear Creek, passes under Colleyville Boulevard, goes through existing City-owned land, and connects with Sparger Park. The distance between the Nature Center and Sparger Park is less than one mile and the City currently owns a continuous tract of land between the two parks.



Little Bear Creek Floodplain

21.2 acres (City-owned portion)

Little Bear Creek flows from east to west through the southern portion of Colleyville. The Colleyville Nature Center and Sparger Park are both located along this creek, as are several private parks and open space areas. The importance of this creek corridor lies within its ability to accommodate a major trail connection (through park land or trail easements) across the city while also preserving open space and giving people access to the natural environment. Both the

preservation of open space and the provision of trails are very important to Colleyville citizens, as identified during the public involvement process (see Chapter 4). Furthermore, since several roadways cross the creek, including Colleyville Boulevard, Bedford Road, Jackson Road, Martin Parkway, and Heritage Parkway, this creek corridor acts as gateways and is a strong identity-giving feature for the community.



The City owns 21.2 acres of floodplain along Little Bear Creek, specifically the area between the Nature Center and Sparger Park. This area offers the prime opportunity to preserve the creek corridor in its natural condition while providing a much needed trail connection between the Nature Center and Sparger Park. One way to enhance the experience of users and educate Colleyville citizens about the natural systems at work in the corridor would be to provide interpretive signage along any future trails. These signs may include information related to the flora and fauna found in creek environments and the constant morphology of the creek due to erosion. The opportunity may exist to provide a trailhead on this land next to Colleyville Boulevard if needed in the future. The primary recreational use for this area will focus on passive uses such as walking, hiking, bird-watching, etc.



Due to the nature of the creek corridor, the management and maintenance program applied to this area should be different than practices used in developed City parks and should be similar to practices used in the Colleyville Nature Center. For example, in these areas it is important to minimize mowing and the removal of trees and understory vegetation, which provide wildlife habitat, minimize erosion, and filter water. As part of a future interpretive signage program, it might be beneficial to provide an explanation of these sustainable management practices so that users understand why this area is not as manicured as other City parks.



Indoor Recreation Facilities

Recreation Facilities

The Colleyville Parks and Recreation Department utilizes two houses that have been completely renovated in support of their program offerings. These include the Rock House (1,139 square feet) and the L.D. Lockett House (1,680 square feet). The predominant use of these facilities includes meetings and program activities (which are typically operated by contracted instructors). There is no staff permanently assigned to any of these facilities and they are not open at all times. Rather, the use of these facilities occurs only when the instructor opens and closes them for a meeting or class. These facilities are all located in the northwest quadrant of the city.



The City also owns and maintains the Historic Webb House (892 square feet) that is not used for recreation programming but is available for rentals.

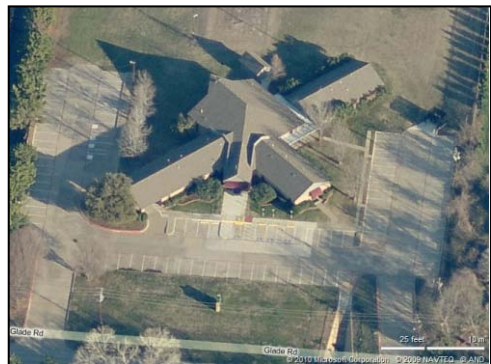
Condition

The City has completed extensive renovations and has maintained these facilities in good condition. No repairs are required for continued use of these facilities.



Senior Center

This 10,000-square-foot facility was purchased from a church and converted to accommodate senior activities. It is sized adequately to support the current senior population in Colleyville. Since it has a large multipurpose room, people involved in non-senior activities have sought access to this space when it is not in use by the senior citizens. The center is composed of a multipurpose area, small kitchen, staff offices, classrooms, a computer lab, a library, a fitness room, restrooms, and an abundance of parking.



Condition

The City performed modifications and updates to the Senior Center following the purchase of the church. The Center is in good condition and has no immediate need for repairs.

Chapter 4

Needs Assessment

Building upon the analysis of the park system's existing conditions, this chapter assesses the community's needs and preferences with regard to park land, recreation facilities, and policies and analyzes how well the City's current facilities meet present and future needs within the community. The deficiencies and needs identified in this chapter influence the creation and prioritization of recommendations and actions as described in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6, respectively.

ASSESSMENT METHODS

There are three methods used for assessing current and future parks, recreation, and open space needs. These three techniques follow general methodologies accepted by national, state, and regional requirements for local park master plans, including those adopted by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The three types of assessment methods are:

Demand-Based

The demand-based needs assessment is a reflection of needs as expressed by the citizens, as well as participation rates and league usage data. This portion of the assessment uses information gained through the Master Plan's public involvement process to determine how people use parks, recreation facilities, and programs as well as what the community's wants and needs are. The results of the demand-based needs assessment help to determine the prioritization of future recreation facilities, programs, and other park related actions.

Standard-Based

The basis for a standard-based needs assessment is the set of standards developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) in 1995. These standards are based on park acreage (by park type) per 1,000 residents and by number of specific recreation amenities (such as playgrounds) per number of residents. Regarding park acreage, levels of service (LOS) based on current and build-out city population are calculated for existing park acreage and compared to the NRPA standards. For outdoor and indoor recreation facilities, the NRPA standards are used as a starting point in creating specific target LOS for Colleyville based on local trends, demand, and conditions within the community. This target LOS is then used to assess the surplus or deficit of various recreation amenities for the population five years out. The five-year horizon used for recreation facilities is in recognition of the fact that these needs change over time due to changing trends and demographics. 2010 population data is used throughout this analysis.

Resource-Based

The third manner in which needs are assessed is based on the physical resources within Colleyville and how these opportunities can be capitalized upon. Most often, the resources that have the greatest bearing on the needs assessment are the natural areas along the city's creeks and streams, as well as the historic and cultural landscapes present within the community.

DEMAND-BASED NEEDS (PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT)

Assessing demand-based needs is essentially based on public involvement. This assessment entails involving Colleyville’s citizens in the Master Planning process and determining their needs and preferences. The public involvement process included a telephone-based “Citizen Attitude Survey,” which polled 200 Colleyville citizens, two focus group meetings, two public meetings, and meetings with key stakeholders. It is estimated that over 300 Colleyville citizens have been consulted during the development of this Master Plan.

As with the other needs assessment types, the demand-based needs assessment is one tool by which recommendations for this Master Plan are developed. The following section details the public involvement process and summarizes the overall recreation goals of Colleyville’s citizens.

Citizen Attitude Survey

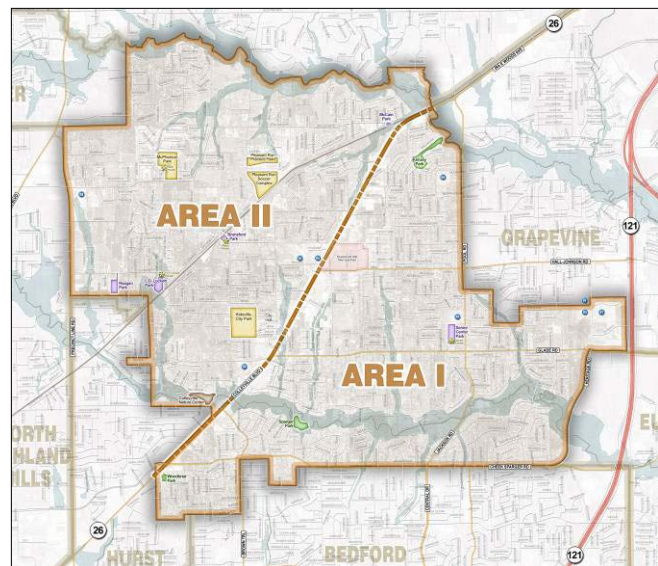
The Citizen Attitude Survey, which surveyed a random sample of Colleyville’s citizenry, is considered a statistically valid method of gaining input from the public. For this Master Plan, 200 citizens completed a survey that took an average of 20 minutes to complete (an example of the survey questionnaire along with the cumulative results can be found at the end of this summary). In order to achieve at least 200 complete survey responses, the Planning Team made 9,298 contact attempts. The difference between the number of people contacted and the number of completed survey responses can be attributed to several factors, which included no one answering the phone and people declining to take the survey. The completion of 200 surveys represents an error rate of +/-6% at a 95% confidence level. The field work (the period during which the survey was administered) took place between September 18, 2009 and September 28, 2009.

Study Areas

To aid in ensuring an equal geographic distribution of the survey sample, and to identify correlations between citizen attitude and geographical context, the City was divided into two areas:

- **Area I** includes the area east of Highway 26
- **Area II** includes the area west of Highway 26

The sample used during the survey mimicked the population distribution of the city. That is, the proportion of survey respondents living in each area of the city correlates with the portion of the total population residing in each sector. In the survey sample, 58% of the respondents surveyed live in Area I and 42% live in Area II.



Respondent Profile

The profile, or general characteristics, of the survey respondents are an important issue in analyzing the overall results of the survey. Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 illustrate the characteristics of the survey respondents. It is of note that the majority of respondents are over the age of 35 (with 46 to 55 being the most common age range), have lived in Colleyville over 10 years, and do not have children living at home.

**Table 4.1
Age of Respondents**

Age Bracket	Percentage of Respondents
Less than 25	0%
26 – 35	3%
36 – 45	20%
46 – 55	31%
56 – 65	24%
Over 65	20%
Refused to answer	1%

**Table 4.2
Length of Residence**

Residence Duration	Percentage of Respondents
Under 1 year	3%
2 – 4 years	16%
5 – 7 years	10%
8 – 10 years	13%
Over 10 years	58%

**Table 4.3
Age of Children**

Age Bracket	Percentage of Respondents ¹
0 – 4 years	4%
5 – 9 years	13%
10 – 14 years	26%
15 – 19 years	15%
No children	60%
Refuse to answer	2%

Satisfaction with Parks and Recreation

Overall Satisfaction

The survey respondents showed a very high level of satisfaction with the quality of parks and recreation in the city. In fact, 46% said they are *satisfied* while 45% said they are *very satisfied*; a total of 91% of those surveyed are satisfied with the quality of parks and recreation. Of the respondents, only 5% were dissatisfied with 1% (two survey respondents) being very

¹ The total for this column adds up to over 100% because survey respondents were able to choose multiple answers.

dissatisfied. An anecdotal comparison of similar surveys performed in 10 other North Texas cities shows that Colleyville residents’ level of satisfaction is on par with that of these other cities (the overall level of satisfaction is determined by combining the percentage of people that are *satisfied* with the percentage that are *very satisfied*). However, when comparing the percentage of respondents that said they are *very satisfied* with the quality of parks and recreation, Colleyville rates very high by comparison.

Percentage Satisfied and Very Satisfied		Percentage Very Satisfied	
Hurst	96%	Hurst	51%
Mansfield	93%	Colleyville	45%
Coppell	93%	Mansfield	42%
Colleyville	91%	Coppell	42%
North Richland Hills	91%	North Richland Hills	39%
Keller	90%	Keller	32%
Mesquite	86%	McKinney	26%
Cedar Hill	83%	Mesquite	25%
Duncanville	82%	Cedar Hill	22%
McKinney	81%	Duncanville	16%
Midlothian	73%	Midlothian	14%

Recreation Improvement Rating

Respondents were queried as to whether or not they thought that the quality of parks and recreation in the city has improved over the past three years. Overall, slightly less than half (48%) felt that it has improved, while 47% felt it has stayed the same. No one responded that they thought the quality had declined while 5% did not have an opinion. It is interesting to note that residents in Area II were more positive about the improvement in the quality of parks. It is also interesting to note that respondents that said they have had previous contact with a Parks and Recreation Department employee were more likely to say that the quality of the parks and recreation system has improved.

Participation

Survey respondents were asked several questions throughout the survey related to the types of recreational activities that they engage in. This information helps inform the Planning Team as to what trends in recreation exist in Colleyville.

Types of Activities

Respondents were asked what types of activities they are interested in. This information helps the Planning Team to understand the general *categories* or *nature* of activities that the citizens of Colleyville like to participate in. As can be seen in Table 4.5, the activity in which a majority of respondents said they always or often participate in was trail and cycling activities like walking, bicycling, jogging, etc. (70%; “always” and “often” combined) followed by indoor fitness/exercise like running, jazzercise, yoga, etc. (55%) and family events like picnics, get-togethers, etc. (53%).

What is interesting about this information is that only a small portion (a minority ratio of 0.5:1) of the community regularly participates in “traditional” outdoor parks and recreation activities (such as team sports, swimming, etc.); rather, people are much more likely to go for walks if they are outdoors or exercise indoors. The popularity of trail and cycling activities and the relatively low popularity of team sports amongst survey respondents mirrors the growing trend in the industry of shifting focus from providing mostly “active” park amenities to providing an equal balance of active and “passive” park amenities.

Table 4.5
Favorite Types of Activity

Activity	Always	Often	Seldom	Never	No Opinion	Ratio ¹
Trail and cycling activities like walking, bicycling, jogging, etc.	24%	46%	16%	14%	0%	2.3:1
Indoor fitness/exercise like running, jazzercise, yoga, etc.	27%	28%	20%	25%	0%	1.2:1
Family events like picnics, get-togethers, etc.	9%	44%	33%	14%	0%	1.1:1
Social activities like dances, cooking, card playing, etc.	7%	37%	30%	26%	0%	0.8:1
Excursions, like tours, trips, etc.	6%	36%	26%	32%	0%	0.7:1
Outdoor recreation like camping, fishing, boating, etc.	9%	30%	32%	29%	0%	0.6:1
Leisure aquatics	9%	27%	20%	43%	1%	0.6:1
Individual sports like golf, tennis, boxing, etc.	10%	27%	20%	43%	0%	0.6:1
Team sports, like baseball, soccer, etc.	14%	17%	11%	57%	0%	0.5:1
Performing arts like music, drama, etc.	6%	24%	24%	47%	0%	0.4:1
Fitness aquatics	4%	16%	20%	58%	1%	0.3:1
Crafts like pottery, weaving, etc.	3%	10%	19%	67%	0%	0.2:1
Fine arts like painting, drawing, etc.	3%	12%	24%	60%	0%	0.2:1
Extreme sports like BMX, skateboarding, etc.	1%	5%	9%	83%	1%	0.1:1
Rock or wall climbing	0%	8%	17%	74%	0%	0.1:1

¹ This ratio depicts the number of people who participated in the activity (always and often) to the number of people who did not actively participate (seldom and never). In the case of family events, 9% “always” plus 44% “often” is 53% participation, 33% “seldom” plus 14% “never” is 47% non-participation. Dividing 53% by 47% gives a participation ratio of 1.1:1.

Facility Provision

Lacking Facility

Respondents were asked to give their opinion as to what is the single-most lacking recreational facility in Colleyville. Respondents were not given a list of facilities to choose from for this question; rather it was open-ended and the following responses were given without any prompt on the part of the survey administrator. Overall, respondents cited the following as the most lacking facility in their part of the city:

- Recreation / community center – 23% of respondents
- Hike and bike trails – 22%

- Dog park – 8%
- Golf course – 8%

Of note is that there are only two facility types that more than 10% of the total population said was lacking, though at least 12 other facility types were mentioned by more than one respondent.

There were differences between the two city areas as to what facility was the most lacking as can be seen below (only those results which gained a mention by at least 10% of the respondents from each area are shown):

Area I

- Recreation / community center – 25%
- Hike and bike trails – 25%
- Dog park – 10%

Area II

- Recreation / community center – 20%
- Hike and bike trails – 17%
- Pool – 15%
- Golf course – 13%

Facility Use and Program Participation

Survey respondents were asked whether or not they or anyone in their household had taken advantage of a list of opportunities *currently* offered by the City of Colleyville within the last 12 months. Table 4.6 shows the results of this question. As it can be seen, the majority of survey respondents had visited a park or used a park amenity. There were several other facilities which between 40% and 60% of the survey respondents have utilized in the last year (trails, playgrounds, pavilions, athletic fields, and meeting facilities). Less than one in five respondents said that they have visited the L.D. Lockett House or the Senior Center or participated in an adult athletic league within the last year.

Table 4.6 Facility Use and Program Participation		
Activity	Yes	No
Visited or used a City park or park amenity	84%	16%
Used a City hike and bike trail	59%	41%
Visited a City playground	59%	44%
Visited a City park pavilion	53%	47%
Visited or used a City athletic field	50%	50%
Utilized a City facility for a meeting	41%	59%
Participated in any program or event offered by the Colleyville Parks and Recreation Department	36%	64%
Participated in a youth athletic league	30%	70%
Visited a playground on school district property outside of school hours	25%	75%
Visited the L.D. Lockett House	18%	81%
Visited the City's senior center	17%	83%
Participated in an adult athletic league	6%	94%

Importance of Providing or Expanding Recreational Activities

Part of the process of updating the City of Colleyville’s Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan involves making recommendations for additional facilities and other services. Respondents were asked to give their opinion on the importance of the City providing or expanding items from a list of 37 different activities (see Table 4.7). The three items that topped the list were walk/jog on trails (importance ratio of 7.3:1), playgrounds (3.5:1), and outdoor festivals (3.3:1). It is interesting to note that while only 59% of survey respondents said that they have used a hike and bike trail in the last year (see Table 4.6), 87% of the survey respondents said it was *very important* or *important* to provide additional trails in Colleyville (see Table 4.7).

Single Most Important Activity

Respondents were then asked which of the previously mentioned activities was the most important to provide or expand. The top results were walk/jog on trails (23%), youth baseball (6%), mountain biking on trails (6%), and visiting a dog park (5%). In addition, 16 other activities were mentioned by between two and 10 people as being the most important to provide or expand. This reflects the diversity of opinions and preferences of Colleyville citizens when it comes to recreational activities. It is interesting to note that on Table 4.7, mountain biking on trails is ranked 14th and visiting a dog park is 22nd yet some respondents felt these were the most important activities for Colleyville to expand.

Table 4.7
Overall Level of Importance to Provide or Expand Recreational Activities in Colleyville

Rank	Activity	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	No Opinion	Ratio ²
1	Walk/Jog on Trails	40%	47%	7%	5%	3%	7.3:1
2	Playgrounds	23%	53%	15%	7%	1%	3.5:1
3	Outdoor Festivals	17%	58%	16%	7%	1%	3.3:1
4	Family Picnic	19%	52%	18%	8%	2%	2.7:1
5	Youth Baseball	18%	50%	17%	12%	4%	2.3:1
6	Viewing Natural Habitat/Nature Areas	14%	52%	18%	14%	1%	2.1:1
7	Youth Softball	17%	46%	21%	11%	5%	2.0:1
8	Youth Soccer	22%	42%	20%	13%	2%	1.9:1
9	Outdoor Performances	17%	47%	25%	9%	2%	1.9:1
10	Basketball	10%	51%	22%	11%	5%	1.9:1
11	Road Biking	20%	44%	22%	13%	1%	1.8:1
12	Event Picnic/ Reunion Pavilions	13%	50%	23%	12%	1%	1.8:1

² This ratio depicts the number of people who felt the item was very important or important to the number of people who felt it was unimportant or very unimportant.

Table 4.7 (Continued)							
Overall Level of Importance to Provide or Expand Recreational Activities in Colleyville							
Rank	Activity	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	No Opinion	Ratio
13	Tennis	11%	50%	23%	14%	3%	1.6:1
14	Mountain Biking on Trails	11%	41%	29%	15%	4%	1.2:1
15	Indoor Volleyball	9%	42%	32%	12%	5%	1.2:1
16	Indoor Swimming	10%	39%	35%	14%	1%	1.0:1
17	Outdoor Swimming	13%	34%	36%	15%	2%	0.9:1
18	Golf	12%	32%	38%	14%	4%	0.9:1
19	Flag Football	5%	41%	35%	17%	1%	0.9:1
20	Using a Children's Water Spray Park	10%	33%	36%	19%	2%	0.8:1
21	Football	10%	31%	39%	14%	4%	0.8:1
22	Visiting a Dog Park	10%	30%	39%	19%	2%	0.7:1
23	Adult Softball	5%	35%	40%	14%	5%	0.7:1
24	In-Line Skating	3%	35%	43%	15%	4%	0.7:1
25	Sand Volleyball	8%	28%	41%	17%	6%	0.6:1
26	Skateboarding	6%	30%	46%	18%	0%	0.6:1
27	Bird Watching	6%	24%	50%	16%	3%	0.5:1
29	Adult Soccer	2%	27%	48%	17%	5%	0.5:1
30	Horseback Riding	6%	22%	48%	21%	3%	0.4:1
31	Disc Golf	5%	23%	47%	20%	5%	0.4:1
32	Adult Baseball	3%	24%	45%	24%	3%	0.4:1
33	Bootcamp	2%	25%	46%	22%	5%	0.4:1
34	Lacrosse	2%	22%	51%	21%	3%	0.3:1
35	BMX Bicycling	2%	20%	53%	22%	2%	0.3:1
36	Kickball	1%	23%	54%	21%	1%	0.3:1
37	Cricket	0%	11%	58%	26%	4%	0.1:1

Other Important Activities

Respondents were asked if there were any programs or activities not in the list on Table 4.7 that would be more important for the City to expand. The top results for this open-ended question were as follows:

- Recreation center / game room / fitness facility – 32%
- City-linked trails – 10%
- Dancing / line dancing – 6%
- Gardening – 6%
- Activities / programs – 6%

Only 31 people responded to this question; therefore, its statistical validity is limited. However, it is of note that the most common response to this question – recreation center / game room / fitness facility – is very similar to the most common response to “what facility type is most lacking in Colleyville?” – recreation / community center.

Due to the apparent interest in a recreation center, an online survey was performed in January 2010. In this survey, residents were asked the following question about whether a recreation center is needed in Colleyville:

The City is currently in the process of updating its master development program for its parks and recreation system. One facility being suggested by residents as being needed in the City is a recreation center, which might include fitness areas, classrooms, and gymnasiums. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “I believe that Colleyville should construct a recreation center with fitness, classrooms, and gymnasiums.”

Out of the 168 people that responded to this question, 29% *strongly agree*, 25% *agree*, 19% *disagree*, 19% *strongly disagree*, and 8% had *no opinion* (this represents an agree / disagree ratio of 1.5:1). These results indicate that over half of the online survey respondents would like to have a recreation center in Colleyville.

Action Statements

Survey respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with a variety of statements dealing with actions of the Parks and Recreation Department. The overwhelming majority of the survey respondents (94%) *strongly agree* or *agree* that natural areas are important and should be preserved where they are available. This is by far the most supported action statement in Table 4.8. Additionally, when developing the Master Plan and implementing programs, it is important to keep in mind that 85% of the survey respondents believe programs that offer exclusive use of facilities should charge fees to be self-sufficient and 84% believe the decision to use tax funding or user fees for operating facilities, programs, and services should depend on the public benefit derived.

Other highlights from this question include evidence that over three quarters of residents are satisfied with the recreational facilities in Colleyville; most people feel there are adequate avenues to voice their opinions and concerns about parks and recreation; and over two thirds of

the community feel that the money they pay as taxes or fees compared to the services provided by the City is a good value. All of these statements are ranked in Table 4.8, beginning with the statements that received the most positive responses.

Table 4.8						
Overall Level of Agreement with Park and Recreation Department Action Statements						
Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Ratio³
Natural areas are important and should be preserved where they are available.	28%	66%	5%	1%	0%	16.7:1
Programs that offer exclusive use of facilities should charge fees to be self-sufficient.	13%	72%	10%	1%	4%	7.7:1
The decision to use tax funding or user fees for operating facilities, programs, and services should depend on the public benefit derived.	12%	72%	12%	1%	3%	6.5:1
I am satisfied with the recreational facilities in Colleyville.	5%	72%	18%	1%	3%	4.1:1
I have adequate avenues to voice my opinions and concerns about parks and recreation in Colleyville.	6%	73%	12%	2%	6%	3.6:1
I would support the City developing points to where residents could access creek areas.	9%	60%	19%	4%	7%	3.0:1
The money I pay (as taxes or fees) compared to the services that the City provides is a good value.	7%	61%	22%	2%	7%	2.8:1
I am satisfied with how streets and intersections are landscaped in Colleyville.	7%	64%	23%	5%	1%	2.5:1
Programs that serve a greater public good (CPR classes, etc.) should be offered to all residents at no charge.	15%	49%	30%	5%	1%	1.8:1
Any increase in programming should be funded through City taxes.	7%	52%	20%	15%	5%	1.7:1
I believe that the City should plant more trees and landscaping along streets and intersections.	14%	43%	35%	5%	3%	1.4:1

³ This ratio depicts the number of people who agree or strongly agree with the statement to people who disagree or strongly disagree with the statement.

Park and Recreation Characteristics

In order for the City to determine the elements of parks and recreation that need to be improved, understanding the residents' perception of general park characteristics is crucial. Respondents were presented with a list of 29 park and recreation characteristics and asked to rate them accordingly (see Table 4.9). Among the characteristics, respondents were most satisfied with:

- the overall safety of Colleyville's parks and practice areas;
- the maintenance of athletic fields, the Senior Center, and parks; and
- the overall quality of playgrounds, athletic fields, parks, and the Senior Center.

Items that the respondents were least satisfied with include the location, distribution, and amount of hike and bike trails, the variety of activities available at the L.D. Lockett House, the amount of accessible natural areas, and the amount of practice facilities and adult athletic facilities.

Many respondents had no opinion on multiple items in this question. The majority of respondents had no opinion on issues dealing with the Senior Center and the L.D. Lockett House.

Table 4.9
Overall Rating of Parks and Recreation Factors

Factor	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	No Opinion	Ratio
The number of parks in the City	29%	51%	14%	4%	1%	4.4:1
The location and distribution of parks throughout the City	21%	53%	19%	4%	1%	3.2:1
The overall quality of City parks	29%	58%	9%	1%	2%	8.7:1
The overall safety of City parks	30%	56%	5%	1%	7%	14.3:1
The maintenance of City parks	32%	55%	7%	2%	4%	9.7:1
The variety of recreational facilities within parks	14%	49%	27%	5%	5%	2.0:1
The number of youth athletic fields in the City	18%	50%	15%	4%	12%	3.6:1
The number of adult athletic fields in the City	11%	36%	20%	9%	24%	1.6:1
The location and distribution of athletic fields throughout the City	11%	53%	17%	5%	13%	2.9:1
The overall quality of City athletic fields	26%	55%	6%	1%	11%	11.6:1
The maintenance of City athletic fields	27%	54%	5%	1%	12%	13.5:1
The number of practice areas in the City	9%	33%	20%	6%	32%	1.6:1
The location and distribution of practice areas throughout the City	8%	41%	17%	6%	27%	2.1:1
The overall quality of practice areas	13%	46%	11%	3%	26%	4.2:1
The overall safety of practice areas	15%	48%	9%	0%	27%	7.0:1
The amount of accessible natural areas	9%	47%	29%	6%	8%	1.6:1

Table 4.9 (continued)
Overall Rating of Parks and Recreation Factors

Factor	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	No Opinion	Ratio
The variety of programs and events offered by the parks and recreation department	13%	53%	20%	5%	8%	2.6:1
The overall quality of parks and recreation programs and events	14%	51%	17%	4%	14%	3.1:1
The amount of hike and bike trails in the City	8%	39%	33%	11%	8%	1.1:1
The location and distribution of hike and bike trails throughout the City	7%	35%	33%	15%	10%	0.9:1
The overall quality of hike and bike trails in the City	12%	53%	19%	7%	8%	2.5:1
The overall quality of playgrounds in the City	20%	64%	6%	1%	8%	12.0:1
The visual quality of the creeks	8%	37%	16%	11%	18%	1.7:1
The overall quality of the Senior Center	8%	23%	4%	0%	64%	7.8:1
The variety of amenities at the Senior Center	6%	19%	4%	0%	70%	6.3:1
The overall maintenance of the Senior Center	6%	20%	2%	0%	72%	13.0:1
The overall quality of the L.D. Lockett House	3%	19%	7%	4%	67%	2.0:1
The variety of amenities at the L.D. Lockett House	2%	15%	7%	5%	70%	1.6:1
The overall maintenance of the L.D. Lockett House	3%	20%	5%	3%	69%	2.9:1

Future Park and Recreation Actions

Respondents were queried on their opinion regarding various statements on future actions of the Parks and Recreation Department in order to gauge both the City’s past success and opinions concerning the City’s priorities. As indicated in Table 4.10, residents are in support of many potential Parks and Recreation Department actions. The top three most-supported actions include expanding the City’s trail system (6.1:1 support ratio), acquire land to preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as natural creek corridors (4.7:1), and charge user fees for participants of special events (4.7:1). The remaining results are shown in Table 4.10.

As shown on the table, expanding the City’s trail system supersedes the other items in this list in terms of importance.

Table 4.10
Overall Level of Agreement With Statements Guiding Future Park Department Actions

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion	Ratio
Expand the City's trail system	36%	50%	8%	6%	0%	6.1:1
Acquire land to preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as natural creek corridors	29%	51%	11%	6%	2%	4.7:1
Charge user fees for participants of special events	15%	64%	14%	3%	3%	4.7:1
Construct facilities in accordance with the demand as new residents move into the City	9%	68%	13%	5%	4%	4.3:1
Hold special events that have user fees for participants	8%	68%	15%	4%	5%	4.0:1
Renovate and expand its existing parks	7%	65%	17%	6%	4%	3.1:1
Provide space for cultural/performing arts activities	13%	57%	19%	5%	5%	2.9:1
Acquire land for future park and open space development	27%	45%	18%	8%	1%	2.8:1
Develop trail access and lookout points to where residents could enjoy creek areas	16%	55%	19%	8%	2%	2.6:1
Beautify median and entryways throughout the City	15%	55%	23%	5%	2%	2.5:1
Plant more trees in the City	15%	50%	20%	8%	2%	2.3:1
Increase registration or user fees so that those who use facilities fund a higher percentage of its operation and maintenance	10%	55%	26%	5%	4%	2.1:1
Acquire land to protect sites of cultural value in the area where you live	10%	54%	22%	8%	6%	2.1:1
Increase the amount of public open space	13%	51%	25%	7%	4%	2.0:1
Construct a Nature Center or Botanical Gardens	13%	47%	25%	12%	3%	1.6:1
Design and develop more parks and facilities that focus on passive experiences/activities	3%	52%	27%	9%	8%	1.5:1
Construct rental picnic/reunion pavilions throughout the City	8%	49%	34%	7%	1%	1.3:1
Construct a recreation center with aquatic, fitness, meeting rooms, gym, etc.	12%	36%	33%	16%	2%	1.0:1
Construct a tennis center	6%	29%	41%	11%	11%	0.7:1
Construct an aquatic center	8%	32%	42%	17%	1%	0.7:1
Place art in parks and other public places	4%	33%	46%	14%	3%	0.6:1

Utilization of Trails

Throughout the survey, the importance of expanding Colleyville’s trail system has been shown to be the most important action in the opinions of the survey respondents. This level of importance was also seen in the focus group and public meetings, which are described in the following section. In order to gain a better understanding of the community’s trail needs, respondents were asked how strongly they supported or opposed a city-wide trail system that allowed any of the following activities listed in Table 4.11. The greatest level of support was voiced toward recreational walking or hiking (93%) followed by recreational bicycling (90%) and nature trails (90%). Table 4.11 also illustrates that other activities (connections to nearby schools, widen some thoroughfares for bike lanes, riding to get to work or a store, and on-street bike routes) also have the support of over two-thirds of survey respondents. This indicates that while the recreational aspect of trails is most important to the community, most people also believe that providing opportunities for alternative transportation is also important.

Activity	Strongly Support	Support	Oppose	Strongly Oppose	No Opinion	Ratio
Recreational walking or hiking	48%	45%	3%	3%	0%	15.5:1
Recreational bicycling	45%	45%	4%	4%	1%	11.3:1
Nature trails	41%	49%	4%	4%	2%	11.3:1
Connections to nearby schools	30%	52%	11%	4%	3%	5.5:1
Widen some thoroughfares for bike lanes	26%	47%	15%	9%	3%	3.0:1
Riding to work or a store	22%	49%	18%	6%	4%	3.0:1
On-street bike routes	21%	50%	18%	8%	2%	2.7:1
In-line skating	11%	43%	19%	12%	5%	1.7:1
Mountain biking	16%	42%	26%	12%	4%	1.6:1
Horseback riding	12%	39%	33%	12%	4%	1.1:1

Sports Organization Needs

Each of the sports organizations active in Colleyville were contacted in order to gain their input for this Master Plan. The organizations were asked to report their current number of participants, where their participants live, their projected five- to 10-year growth, what facilities they use, and what their needs are within the near future. The following organizations responded to this request for information:

- Colleyville Baseball Association
- Colleyville Girls Softball Association
- Colleyville Soccer Association
- Grapevine-Colleyville Youth Football Association
- Northeast Youth Basketball Association

In total, these five organizations enrolled over 5,700 youth participants in their athletic activities in 2009. Three of these organizations anticipate significant growth over the next five to 10 years while the other two anticipate relatively stable participation rates.

Needs

While each association reported minor operational needs, such as requesting the City's help with sign-ups and new scoreboards, the primary need demonstrated by the organizations is additional practice facilities. Specifically, the Grapevine-Colleyville Youth Football Association and Colleyville Baseball Association both reported a need for additional lighted and unlighted practice fields. The Colleyville Soccer Association reported the need to improve the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and Practice Facility. Lighting, new signage, better traffic control, and new fencing were all specific requests for this facility. The Colleyville Baseball Association conveyed the need for improvements to City Park, including batting cages, warm-up areas, and a 60/90 baseball field (a field that positions the pitcher's mound 60 feet from home plate and has 90 foot baselines). A larger field such as this would provide a facility for older players and allow the Colleyville Baseball Association to expand its membership. However, the limited available land at City Park makes the provision of a 60/90 field unfeasible.

Focus Group Meetings

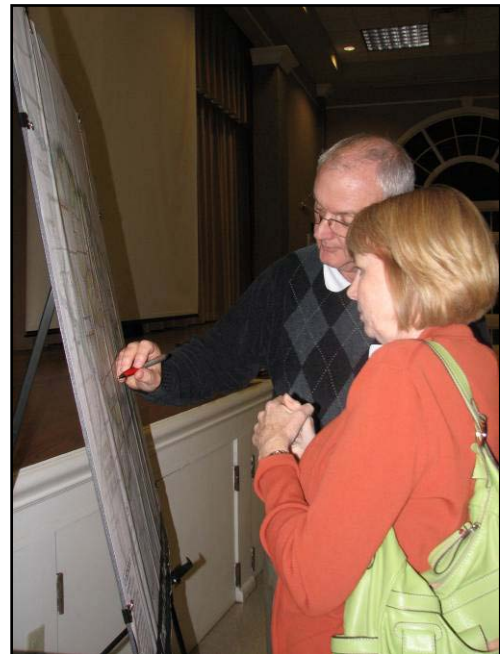
In order to gain a thorough response from a multitude of public organizations and groups, two focus group meetings were held by Halff Associates as part of the information gathering stage for this plan. Each meeting catered to different user groups as follows:

- **Focus Group Meeting Number 1:** November 5, 2009 at the Colleyville Center – represented groups included various Sports Associations and Homeowner Associations.
- **Focus Group Meeting Number 2:** November 10, 2009 at the Colleyville Center – represented groups included all City boards and commissions and City civic groups.

The overall purpose of each of the focus group meetings was to identify ways in which the Colleyville Parks and Recreation Department, through future planning, can support and sustain the attributes that make Colleyville a desirable place for people to live. The next goal of the meetings was to gather any recommendations and concerns that the individual organizations or groups may have.

Each of these meetings had approximately 20 to 30 attendees and were held in similar formats. The meetings began with a short presentation given by the Planning Team to give an overview of the Master Planning process and to introduce the topics of discussion for the meeting. Following the presentation, input was gained from the participants via a “nominal group” technique, which allowed an orderly and effective means of collecting information while encouraging every participant to give an opinion. The three general questions asked at each meeting included:

1. What characteristics or attributes make Colleyville a desirable place to live?
2. What outcomes would you like to see?
3. How can the Colleyville Parks and Recreation Department help to achieve these outcomes?



Summarized Focus Group Meeting Results

From each of these meetings, unique responses were generated, but the commonalities of responses across both meetings were very similar. The following represents a summary of the responses from both focus group meetings. Detailed results from each meeting are provided in Appendix B.

Characteristics or Attributes that Make Colleyville a Desirable Place to Live

The following characteristics or attributes were common between both meetings:

- People
- Location
- Environment
- Economics
- Amenities/Infrastructure

People

The attendees at the focus group meetings agreed that Colleyville is a people-oriented city. People said that Colleyville has a good sense of community and is a comfortable and safe place to raise a family. The family-friendly atmosphere mentioned by many participants creates the backbone of Colleyville’s rich heritage. Some of the things that make Colleyville feel like “home” are the multiple volunteer opportunities and the fact that the City Staff is willing to work with the community.

Location

Many of Colleyville’s best attributes are a result of its central location in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. In both focus group meetings it was stated how convenient it was to live close to DFW International Airport. Many participants also stated that Colleyville’s proximity to many attractions and services, such as the availability of specialty foods and other products, is a major benefit. Although there were many comments about what Colleyville has to offer, the attendees also stated that the community still has a small-town feel. The low traffic volumes and low crime rates help to accent Colleyville as a bedroom community.

Environment

The environment was also a major topic of interest at the focus group meetings. Colleyville was credited for its mature trees and vegetation and the open spaces provided within the city. These make the residents feel as if they are in a small, rural community with a country feel.

Economics

Colleyville’s good tax base and excellent public school system were stated by many participants as positive attributes of the city. In addition to the public schools, some participants mentioned how convenient it is to have higher education facilities nearby (e.g., colleges). These all add to Colleyville’s strong economic base.

Amenities/Infrastructure

The final attributes expressed by both focus groups as something that makes Colleyville a desirable place to live were the available amenities and existing infrastructure. Many comments arose about the high quality of the public school facilities, the parks, and the city's open space. From a residential development standpoint, attendees stated that they are pleased with the large lot sizes offered in Colleyville, as well as the high quality of existing subdivisions.

What Outcomes Would You Like to See?

Participants were also asked what outcomes or results they would you like to see in the future of Colleyville. The following are generalized responses that the attendees stated.

- **Rich Heritage** – Participants responded with strong feelings toward preserving Colleyville's natural and manmade history and would like to see children more involved with its history. It was mentioned that the City should identify historically significant places within Colleyville and strive to protect the value of these locations. They want the community to be aware of sustainability issues and strive to preserve creeks and open spaces within the city because these areas so strongly define and reflect Colleyville's rural and natural heritage.
- **Connectivity** – Attendees would also like to see Colleyville become more physically cohesive through developing a system of parks and facilities interconnected by trails and sidewalks. Safety is a major concern and they feel that designated pedestrian paths will promote the safety of the public.
- **Recreational Activities** – People want more opportunities for fitness and active recreation. They proposed that the City meet the demand of the various athletic groups by providing additional recreation facilities and programs such as practice fields and youth football programs, as well as unorganized play areas. Exercise and circuit courses were also mentioned. The idea of a well-established hike and bike system was cited as something that would benefit the citizens' health and promote additional fitness activities.
- **Leisure Opportunities** – Many comments were related to passive recreation and leisure-oriented opportunities such as the implementation of performing arts facilities and programs and the provision of family-oriented activities. Enhancements to passive elements in the landscape, such as seating areas, fountains, and art displays were also mentioned.
- **Economic Development** – Citizens were interested in the further development of businesses and think that Colleyville should strive to attract more businesses to the city. In particular, they requested that open space be required in any new commercial development. Participants also cited the positive impact that quality parks and open space have on property values.
- **Adult Programming** – Both focus groups mentioned the need for more programs for young adults and baby boomers, who typically do not participate in traditional senior citizen programs. The importance of promoting social interaction was cited as a major reason for providing additional programs.

In what ways can the Colleyville Parks and Recreation Department help to achieve these outcomes?

While identifying what people currently like and what they would like to see in the future gives direction to the Master Plan, it is also helpful to ask the attendees what the Parks and Recreation Department itself can do to improve the community. Some of the suggestions include following through with the plan that is implemented and collaborating with community groups and other City departments to promote awareness and opportunities for the community as a whole to help better the community. Meeting attendees were also interested in the improvement and addition of practice fields, trails, pedestrian enhancements, and unorganized play areas. Participants consistently complimented the Parks Department on the excellent condition of the athletic fields. However, while many value the opportunities provided by these fields, they also feel that it is important to provide places for informal pick-up games including a father and son playing catch. It was also mentioned as important that the Parks and Recreation Department should increase awareness of safety and security issues, continue to maintain park facilities, and market what they have to offer.

Public Meetings

Two public meetings were held with the intention of creating a productive interaction between the public and the Planning Team in order to determine the desires and needs of the community. All information gathered during these meetings were analyzed and processed in order for the Planning Team to produce a plan that best fits the city and its people.

- **Public Meeting Number 1:** November 12, 2009 from 6:30 to 8:30 pm at the Colleyville Senior Center. Between 20 and 30 people attended this meeting.
- **Public Meeting Number 2:** April 22, 2010 from 6:30 to 8:30 pm at the Colleyville Senior Center. Between 10 and 15 people attended this meeting.

The public meetings were prepared and facilitated by Halff Associates. The purpose of the first public meeting was to learn the needs and desires of the community. The purpose of the second public meeting was to report the Master Plan's findings to the public and verify that the Planning Team accurately understood and interpreted the public's needs and preferences.

The first public meeting was designed to be flexible depending on the number of people in attendance with different processes available. The meeting started with a presentation given by the Planning Team to give an overview of the Master Planning process and introduce the topics of discussion for the meeting. After the presentation, the discussion portion of the meeting began. Due to the number of public attendees, the group was split up into two smaller discussion groups in order to allow the attendees the opportunity to share their thoughts and ideas with the Planning Team. Each discussion group was held in an open discussion format with the facilitator prompting the following topics:

- A. Parks
- B. Trails
- C. Open Space/Natural Areas
- D. Recreation Center
- E. Programs and Activities

The following summary report was developed to include the needs and recommendations provided by the public.

First Public Meeting Summarized Results

The results of the first public meeting produced many items of interest from the public's point of view. The following summarizes the primary issues discussed during this process.



A. Parks

The results of this topic produced generalized characteristics of what the public participants like and dislike about their current parks, what they would like to see in the future, and whether it was important to build new parks or expand the existing parks.

Likes and Dislikes

The primary characteristic that the public liked about their parks was how well they were maintained. Items that the public would like to see improved on or added to the park system are nature parks, interpretive/unorganized play areas, fishing amenities, and the continued development to improve quality and quantity of parks.

Future Desires

When asked what the public would like to see in the future with respect to the parks, most of the comments focused on increased diversity among their parks and additional amenities within the parks. The public would like to see parks with multiple uses such as community garden areas or arboretums, spray parks, disc golf courses, dog parks, and outdoor performance areas for passive activities such as concerts and special events. Connectivity between the parks via hike and bike trails was also an important element.

Build New or Expand Existing Parks

The public was very much in favor of expanding and improving the amenities offered at existing parks within Colleyville. Specifically, people were interested in additional amenities at existing parks that meet the needs of adults. One example mentioned in the meeting was a loop trail with exercise stations.

B. Trails

When asked about the City’s trail system, multiple comments arose. Most of the participants stated that they used trails for walking, biking, exercising, and observing nature. They enjoy the width and length of the trails and natural areas that the trails pass through. The trail network creates a safe place to exercise while at the same time promotes the opportunity to enjoy the natural beauty of Colleyville. However, it was agreed that Colleyville needs to expand its trail system significantly. The public mentioned that additional trails between the Nature Center and Sparger Park along Little Bear Creek and connections to the Cotton Belt Trail in Grapevine (from John McCain Road to Brumlow Avenue) would both be beneficial to Colleyville. Finally, they would like to see the City continue with the existing trails plan, as well as work on the development of a new plan.

C. Open Space/Natural Areas

The next topic focused on the open space and natural areas in and around the city. Areas of focus within Colleyville include north of L.D. Lockett, along the Little Bear Creek corridor, as well as other creek corridors and open spaces. Most of the comments were directed toward the protection of all natural areas within the city in order to preserve wildlife habitats and the existing small-town feel of Colleyville. Improvements to the Nature Center, such as adding interpretive/educational signage within the open spaces and natural areas, were suggested.

D. Recreation Center

This topic focused on whether the community felt that a recreation center would be desirable and if so, what types of activities and/or facilities would be desirable in a potential future recreation center. Overall, the participants were interested in having a recreation center, but the public stated that it was not the most important priority on their list. They would rather fund other amenities such as parks and trails before focusing on a recreation center. One important consideration mentioned was the impact that the funding of a recreation center might have on property taxes. If a recreation center was implemented, there was a strong interest in providing a facility that was affordable, easily accessible, and would cater to the needs of Colleyville’s citizens rather than regional users. Although recreation centers were not a top priority, participants responded with active and passive activities that they would like their potential recreation center to include if it were to be built. Desirable amenities include basketball and racquetball courts, cardio exercise equipment, aquatic amenities, art/crafts rooms, indoor track, skate park, multipurpose rooms, meeting rooms, and fitness classes.

E. Programs and Activities

Many of the participants at the public meeting had not been involved in many athletic programs or activities, but they had several recommendations that would encourage their involvement. For those attendees that simply did not have the time or were too busy, they suggested having more adult activities in the evenings rather than during the day. This would allow them to participate in programs after their workday. Programs/activities that they expressed interest in are arts/crafts instruction sessions, adult softball leagues, and aerobic classes. These new programs would be in addition to the existing athletic and recreation program schedules. Many special events/festivals were also mentioned such as concerts in the park, movie nights, BBQ cook-offs, blues festivals, Celebrate Colleyville, and car shows. They also mentioned that the City needs to focus on the existing programs and expand them in order to attract multiple demographic groups.

General Comments

The final topic discussed included a very broad and general subject that was meant to get the public to generate general comments about the city. Specifically, people were asked to express their overall vision for the future of Colleyville. Most enjoyed the sense of community and identity that Colleyville entails, but some felt that the City needed to focus more on unity. It was also mentioned that Colleyville needs to be aware of what amenities the surrounding communities have and make sure not to duplicate those amenities while at the same time market what Colleyville has to offer. A recommendation was made to develop the old City Hall area (which is across Bransford Road from City Park) into a community garden. The public also wants to continue implementing the existing Pathways Master Plan, while at the same time continue to develop this Master Plan in a way that builds upon the City's accomplishments and meets the needs of the changing community.

Second Public Meeting Summarized Results

In general, the attendees at the public meeting confirmed that the findings presented were in line with their needs and preferences. Beyond this confirmation, the attendees also discussed the need to expand offerings at current facilities (such as the Senior Center) as a way to make better use of what the city already has. There was further discussion about the importance of trails within the community. Specifically, people commented that they think the City should place new trails along creeks and other natural areas before building trails in other locations. However, people also commented that it is still very important to provide trail and sidewalk connections between neighborhoods and schools.

Summarized Public Input

The following illustrates the summarized results of the public involvement process. While there were many facets of input received from the community, this section reflects the nine primary themes that arose throughout the process.

Need for Additional Trails

The strongest result of the public involvement process is the value the community places on trails and their desire to see the City's trails system expanded and enhanced. In the telephone survey, the focus group meetings, and the public meetings, trail activities continually arose as the most popular activity among Colleyville's citizens. The telephone survey indicates that the trails system is the most important amenity for Colleyville to expand, with 87% of respondents agreeing with this statement. Similarly, about half of the community is currently dissatisfied with the amount, location, and distribution of existing trails. Furthermore, 70% of respondents said they use trails on a regular basis. Finally, at least 90% of respondents support the implementation of a city-wide trail system for recreational walking and bicycling⁴. All of this points to the desire for Colleyville to provide additional trails and enhance the connectivity of the system in order to provide a trails system that promotes active recreation, good health, and access to schools, stores, and workplaces.

⁴ 93% support the implementation of a city-wide trail system for recreational walking and 90% support the implementation of a city-wide trail system for bicycling.

High Level of Satisfaction

Overall, people are very satisfied with the quality of the parks, recreation, and open space system in Colleyville. In the telephone survey, 91% of respondents said they are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of parks and recreation in the City. Primarily, people are most satisfied with the safety and maintenance of the City’s facilities and the overall design and character of parks, recreation facilities, and natural areas. However, while their overall level of satisfaction is high, the community has expressed the desire for additional facilities and amenities, distributed evenly across Colleyville, that provide a more diverse set of opportunities for citizens. In short, people feel that the *quality* of the parks, recreation, and open space system is excellent, but the *quantity* should be increased.

Need for Enhanced Park Amenities

Neighborhood and community parks comprise the basic foundation of any City’s parks, recreation, and open space system. This is definitely true for Colleyville, as expressed by the respondents to the telephone survey, which said that family activities in local parks was one of their most common recreational activities. The participants in the focus group and public meetings echoed this general preference. Playgrounds arose in the telephone survey as the second most important activity for the City to provide (after trails) and family picnic areas rated as the fourth most important activity. Meeting participants conveyed the importance of providing passive and leisure-based recreational opportunities for the community, which is most often done through the provision of neighborhood and community parks. Considering the importance of neighborhood and community parks (and the already-high level of satisfaction with the quality of maintenance of these parks as mentioned above), the main comment regarding these parks was the need to expand and diversify them through providing additional amenities that are relevant to citizen interests. The majority (72%) of telephone survey respondents support renovating and expanding the City’s existing parks. The attendees at the focus group and public meetings shared this desire by commenting on the need for increased diversity of the amenities and activities provided in neighborhood and community parks.

Events and Festivals

People in Colleyville would like to see concerts, festivals, and other unique special events occur in Colleyville’s parks. Outdoor festivals were rated in the telephone survey as being the third most important activity for the City to provide, after trails and playgrounds. Furthermore, 76% of survey respondents believe that the City should hold special events and charge user fees for attendees. Specific types of events mentioned in the focus group and public meetings include concerts in the park, movie nights, BBQ cook-offs, and music festivals, to name a few. Citizens see City-sponsored special events and festivals as being community-building activities as well as economic development drivers which could give Colleyville a cultural reputation for certain types of outdoor events and thereby support businesses within the community.

Preserve Natural Areas

The environment, both manmade and natural, is something that attracted many of Colleyville’s residents and has kept them here. Many people have commented that the beauty of living in Colleyville is found in the balance between the attractive natural landscape and the convenience of the City’s location in the Metroplex. In the telephone survey, respondents almost unanimously agreed that natural areas in Colleyville should be preserved. Furthermore, 80% of

respondents support the City acquiring land in order to preserve these natural areas, especially along creek corridors. Finally, providing access to natural areas so citizens can experience Colleyville's natural beauty first hand was also supported by a strong majority of the population (71%).

Concern about Funding Issues

While Colleyville's citizens in general strongly support expanding the parks, recreation, and open space offerings that the City provides, there is definite concern about funding the various improvements that are being considered. The majority of the community is generally in favor of the City providing programs and holding special events, but many also believe that these programs and events should be self-sufficient financially. For example, 85% of survey respondents believe that programs should charge fees to be self-sufficient, 79% believe that the City should charge user fees for special events, and 65% think that user fees should be increased so that facility users fund a higher percentage of the operational and maintenance costs of those facilities.

Practice Fields and Open Play Areas

Colleyville has some of the best competitive athletic fields in the Metroplex, and the citizens generally recognize this fact (81% of survey respondents rated the maintenance and quality of Colleyville's athletic fields as *excellent* or *good*). However, the need for practice fields that can also be used as open play areas was expressed in the meetings and the survey. While only 26% of telephone survey respondents stated that they were unhappy with the number of practice fields in the City (32% had no opinion), this was one of the lowest-rated in terms of satisfaction from a list of 30 items. In order to maintain the quality of the competitive athletic fields, people are generally not allowed to use them for practice or unorganized free play. While this is a situation that has helped Colleyville maintain some of the best fields in the area, it has also led to a lack of space for teams to practice and for children to play pick-up games. Therefore, providing practice fields and open play areas receives strong community support.

Economic Development

Economic development is an important factor in the life of the community. Colleyville's parks, recreation, and open space system plays a significant role in enhancing the city's economic development. Public meeting participants identified that the quality and quantity of parks, open spaces, and recreation programs can play a large role in attracting residents, businesses, and redevelopment. A key opportunity identified during the public input process was to work with land owners along Colleyville Boulevard to provide public open space in commercial areas. This could serve as a tool in helping to redevelop the aging shopping centers and other commercial structures into an upscale commercial corridor.

Community Involvement

Finally, the need to more thoroughly engage the community and empower citizens to become true stakeholders in the City's programs and planning efforts was cited as an important consideration. Specifically, the need to involve various community groups in identifying recreation needs was expressed, as was the need to involve people in events and provide volunteer activities for the community.

Prioritized Demand-Based Needs

Based on the results of the public involvement process, which gained input from an estimated 300 citizens, the following prioritized list of demand-based needs was established. Many of the items on this list are reflected in the Summarized Public Input section above. However, the purpose of this list is to indicate the high-priority, tangible needs of the community.

Table 4.12 Prioritized Demand-Based Needs	
	Rank
Expand the Trails System	1
Develop Enhanced Park Amenities	2
Provide Additional Practice Fields and Open Play Areas	3
Preserve Natural Areas	4
Provide Public Open Space in Commercial Areas	5

Though it greatly impacts the recommendations and priorities of this document, this list does not indicate the overall priorities of the Master Plan. Rather, it is a demonstration of the citizens’ priorities. The overall Master Plan priorities are a result of the needs assessment (standards-, demand-, and resource-based), the City’s goals, existing conditions, recreation trends, and funding availability. They are illustrated in Chapter 6 – Implementation.



STANDARDS-BASED NEEDS

Level of service (LOS) is a term that can be used to describe to what extent the various components of a parks system serve the community. LOS figures represent the amount of park land and number of recreation facilities per capita in the City at a specific point in time. As such, it is important to consider both *Current* LOS and *Future* LOS (CLOS and FLOS, respectively) to understand how well the City's parks system is meeting needs today. For recreation facilities, *target* LOS (TLOS) is considered instead of FLOS in order to set goals for the future.

LOS is analyzed in three ways in this Master Plan:

1. ***Spatial LOS*** – This defines the amount of park land relative to the population and its distribution. This type of LOS actually includes two subtypes:
 - a. ***Acreage LOS*** is typically expressed as a per-capita figure. For example, an acreage LOS for neighborhood parks might be expressed as “*X acres per 1,000 population.*”
 - b. ***Park Service Area LOS*** represents the spatial distribution of parks and is typically only applied to neighborhood and community parks. For example, a target park service area LOS might be expressed as “*one neighborhood park within one half-mile of every residence in the City.*”
2. ***Outdoor Facility LOS*** – This defines the number of outdoor facilities recommended to serve each particular recreation need. An outdoor facility LOS is usually expressed as a ratio of units of a particular facility per population size. For example, a facility LOS for soccer fields might be expressed as “*one field per X population.*”
3. ***Indoor Facility LOS*** – This defines the amount of indoor facility space recommended for recreation, community, and senior centers. An indoor facility LOS is usually expressed as a per-capita figure. For example, a facility LOS for recreation centers might be expressed as “*X square feet per capita.*”

Spatial LOS

As described above, spatial LOS incorporates acreage LOS, as well as park service area LOS. For this Master Plan, the acreage CLOS and FLOS were calculated and compared to National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards. LOS for park service area is based on travel distances and the potential population served by each park (i.e., one neighborhood park optimally serves approximately 3,000 to 4,000 people based on unique variables in each City). For reference, NRPA's recommended standards are shown in Figure 4.1

Figure 4.1
Park Acreage Guidelines Based on National (NRPA) Recommended Standards

Close to Home Parks:	
• Pocket Parks (Mini-Parks):	0.25 to 0.5 acres / 1,000 population
• Neighborhood Parks:	1.0 to 2.0 acres / 1,000 population
• Community Parks:	5.0 to 8.0 acres / 1,000 population
Total recommended close to home parks per NRPA: 6.0 to 10.0 acres / 1,000 population	
Other Parks:	
• Special Purpose Parks:	Variable standard
• Linear Parks / Linkage Parks:	Variable standard
• Nature Preserves / Open Space:	Variable standard
• Regional Parks (Metropolitan Parks):	5.0 to 10.0 acres / 1,000 population
Total:	11.25 to 20.5 acres / 1,000 population

Park Categories

Parks are categorized for this analysis in the same manner in which they are categorized in the Existing Conditions section (see Chapter 3). One specific difference in this categorization, however, is that this Master Plan’s LOS analysis also considers private parks and open space as applying to a city-wide level of service figure. Even though private parks and open space are valuable to the community, it is possible that the organizations that own and maintain them may become defunct in the future. If this happens, the residents will likely look to the City to take on the responsibility for maintaining these facilities. It would be prudent for the City to develop a standard for the provision and development of such private parks and open space, such as meeting a minimum size (e.g. 5 acres), standards for quality of the facilities, and requirements for the provision of future linkages with the surrounding community (including trail easements to become in effect during such times).

Acreage LOS

The overall NRPA recommended standard for park acreage is **11.25 to 20.5 acres per 1,000 people**. This is a composite of standards for various park types. A detailed depiction of the CLOS and FLOS for Colleyville’s park system can be seen on Table 4.13. Colleyville is unique in terms of the number of private parks provided and therefore no Target Level of Service (TLOS) is currently considered for the City.

Table 4.13 Park Land Acreage Levels of Service on page 4-29 describes the acreage LOS today and at build-out conditions for each park category.

Park Service Area LOS

In addition to determining current and future park needs by analyzing acreage figures, it is important to consider the service area of neighborhood and community parks. These are the core parks in any city's park system and should be equally distributed throughout the community. The regional benchmark for neighborhood and community park service areas are as follows:

- ***Neighborhood Park Service Area*** – quarter-mile to half-mile radius, or approximately a five to 10 minute walk
- ***Community Park Service Area*** – 1 mile radius, or approximately a five minute drive

These service areas are general. While a half-mile or one-mile radius is a good guideline for the area that is well-served by a neighborhood or community park, not all parks will fully serve these areas. The reason for this is that physical barriers (such as railroads and major thoroughfares) limit access between the park and some of its intended service area. Consideration should be given when developing new parks to the physical barriers that separate it from some or all of the neighborhoods that it is intended to serve.



**Table 4.13
City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan
Park Land Acreage Level of Service**

Facility Type	NRPA Size/ Acres	Total 2011 Existing Acres	Current Level of Service = 22,950 pop. (1)	NRPA Target Standard	Projected 2030 (build-out) LOS = 25,304 pop. (2)
Close-to-Home Parks					
Neighborhood Parks	5 - 10 acres	41.66 acres	1.82 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	1 - 2 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	1.65 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Community Parks	According to function; usually 30 - 50 acres	101.10 acres	4.41 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	5 - 8 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	4.00 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Subtotal		142.76 acres	6.23 Acres / 1,000 pop.	6 - 10 Acres / 1,000 pop.	5.642 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Other Parks					
Special Purpose Parks (3)	Varies by function	13.63 acres (4)	0.59 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	Variable	0.54 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Linear Parks	Varies by resource availability & opportunity	1.65 acres	0.07 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	Variable	0.07 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Open Space Preserves and Nature Areas	Varies by resource availability & opportunity	67.20 acres	2.93 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	Variable	2.66 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Subtotal		82.48 acres	3.59 Acres / 1,000 pop.	Variable	3.26 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Public Parks Total		225.24 acres	9.82 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	11.25 - 20.5 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	8.901 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Private Parks and Open Space					
Private Parks and Open Space		301.70 acres	13.15 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	None	11.92 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Private Parks and Open Space Total		301.70 acres	13.15 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	None	11.92 Acres/ 1,000 pop.
Grand Total		526.94 acres	22.97 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	11.25 - 20.5 Acres/ 1,000 pop.	20.82 Acres/ 1,000 pop.

Adopted park land standards of other cities in the Metroplex.*

McKinney's adopted park land standard = 25 acres per 1,000 residents.
 Grapevine's adopted park land standard = 23.4 acres per 1,000 residents.
 Southlake's adopted park land standard = 21 acres ** per 1,000 residents.
 Mansfield's adopted park land standard = 21 acres per 1,000 residents.
 Prosper's adopted park land standard = 20 acres ** per 1,000 residents.
 Keller's adopted park land standard = 18 acres ** per 1,000 residents.
 Lancaster's adopted park land standard = 18 acres ** per 1,000 residents.
 Rowlett's adopted park land standard = 17-25.5 acres per 1,000 residents.
 Frisco's adopted park land standard = 13-19 acres per 1,000 residents.
 North Richland Hills' adopted park land standard = 12-15.5 acres per 1,000 residents.
 Hurst's adopted park land standard = 12 acres per 1,000 residents.
 Euless' adopted park land standard = 8.25-13 acres ** per 1,000 residents.
 Bedford's adopted park land standard = 4 acres ** per 1,000 residents.

* Private parks and private open space are not included in any of these standards

** Excluding Regional Parks

(1) Source: North Central Texas Council of Governments

(2) Source: City of Colleyville Community Development Department

(3) Includes Mini-Parks, Metropolitan Parks, and Regional Parks

(4) Includes 1.2 acres at the Senior Center and 1.1 acres at the Shalimar Open Space

Level of Service Statistics

Current City of Colleyville park acreage (City parks and private parks and open space combined) = 527 acres
 Colleyville current level of service (CLOS) = 22.97 acres per 1,000 residents (527 acres for 22,950 residents).
 Colleyville future level of service (FLOS) = 20.82 acres per 1,000 residents (527 acres for 25,304 residents).

Park Acreage vs. City Area Statistics

Current city limits acreage for the City of Colleyville is 8,444; population density = 2.71 persons per acre (population 22,950 / City acreage 8,444)

The existing park area (including private parks and open space) for the City of Colleyville is 6.2% of the total land area of the City and its Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (calculated as 527 total park acres / 8,444 total City acres).

Metroplex average = 4.8% (translated to the City of Colleyville = 405 park acres at build out).

National average = 8.1%^(a) (translated to the City of Colleyville = 684 park acres at build out).

(a) Source: Inside City Parks, Peter Harnik, 2000.

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Nighborhood Parks CLOS, FLOS and Service Area

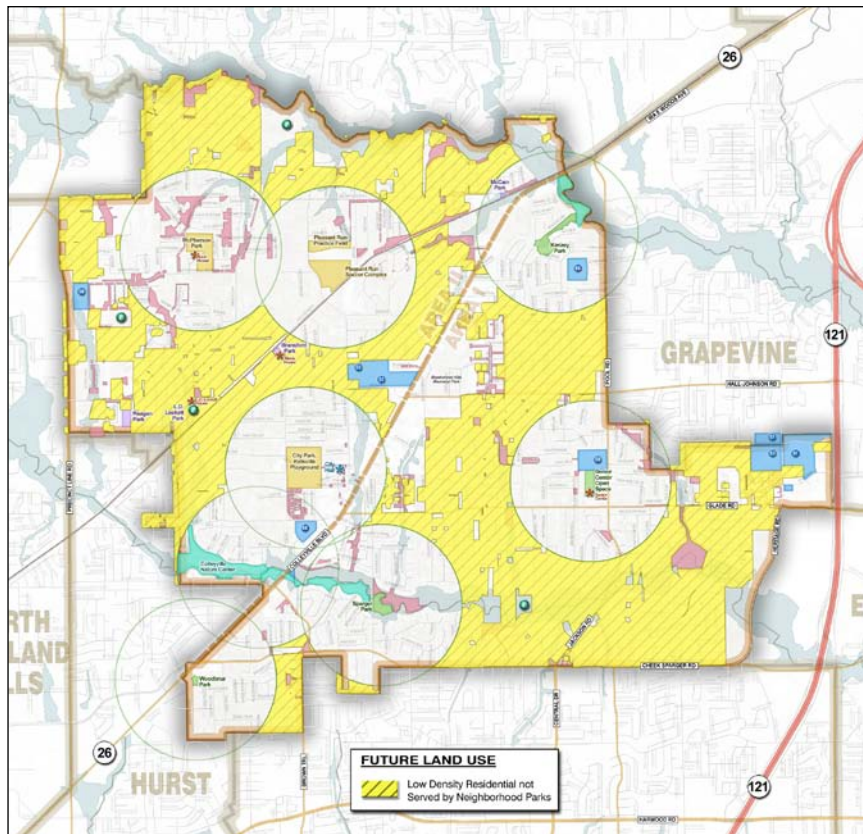
Today, Colleyville’s CLOS for neighborhood parks meets the NRPA recommended standard (see Figure 4.2). At build-out, the FLOS will also meet the NRPA standard. The service area LOS is illustrated in Figure 4.3. The yellow indicates areas that do not receive the preferred level of public neighborhood park service.

Figure 4.2
Current and Future Level of Service – Neighborhood Parks

Existing Acreage	41.66 acres
NRPA Standard	1 to 2 acres / 1,000 population
Current LOS*	1.82 acres /1,000 population
Future LOS**	1.65 acres / 1,000 population

* Population of 22,950
**Population of 25,304

Figure 4.3
Neighborhood Parks Service Area Deficit



The yellow areas in this figure indicate the residential areas in Colleyville that are not within a half-mile of a neighborhood park or a community park. As can be seen, many households in the community, especially those on the east side, do not currently receive the preferred level of neighborhood park service.

Private parks and open spaces are shown in dark pink on this map. They do not receive half-mile radii since they do not serve the general public as a whole within that particular half-mile radius. Rather, they are provided for the members of the HOA that owns each particular park. Due to their lack of amenities (ideally, each neighborhood park would have a playground, a pavilion, a loop trail, and an open field for free play or sport practice) they are often not counted towards parks provided in a city.

Community Parks CLOS, FLOS and Service Area

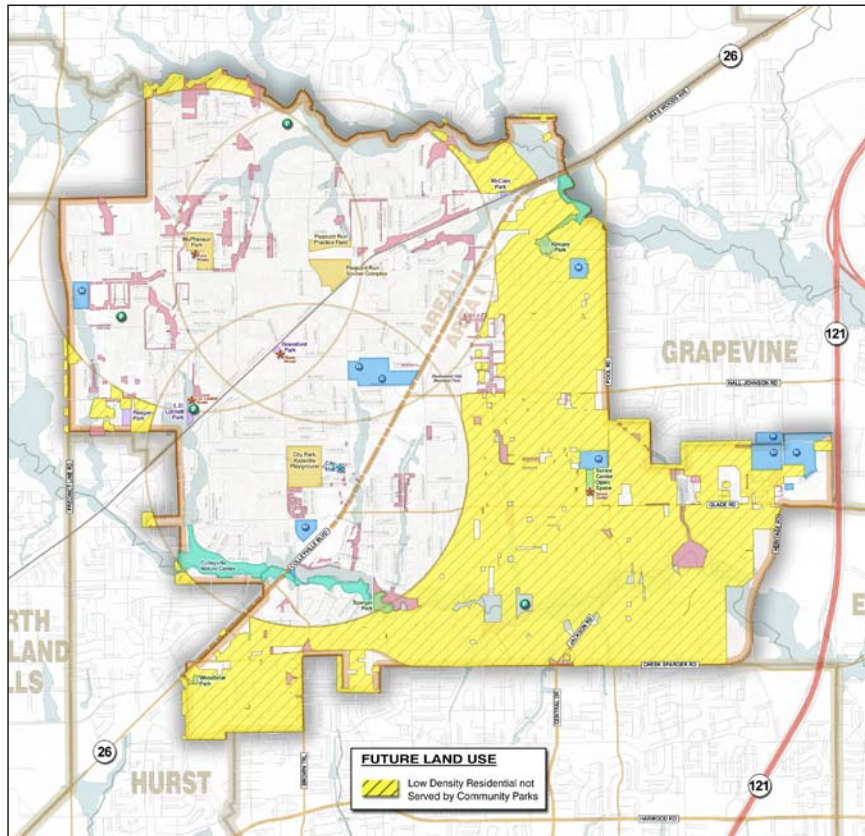
Today, Colleyville’s CLOS for community parks falls below or outside the range of the NRPA recommended standard (see Figure 4.4). At build-out, the FLOS will also fall below the NRPA recommended standard unless additional land is acquired or dedicated for community parks. The service area LOS is illustrated in Figure 4.5. The yellow indicates areas that do not receive the preferred level of community park service.

Figure 4.4
Current and Future Level of Service – Community Parks

Existing Acreage	101.10 acres
NRPA Standard	5 to 8 acres / 1,000 population
Current LOS*	4.41 acres /1,000 population
Future LOS**	4.00 acres / 1,000 population

* Population of 22,950
 **Population of 25,304

Figure 4.5
Community Parks Service Area Deficit



The yellow areas in this figure indicate the residential areas in Colleyville that are not within one mile of a community park. Similar to the situation with neighborhood parks, many of the households on the east side of Colleyville are not currently served by community parks.

Private parks and open spaces are shown in dark pink on this map. They do not receive one-mile radii since they do not serve as community parks because of their small size and limited amenities. In addition, these parks are not intended to serve the general population; rather they are provided for the members of the HOA that owns each particular park.

Other Parks CLOS and FLOS

As mentioned earlier, the NRPA does not have a single defined standard for “other parks.” Today, Colleyville’s CLOS for other parks⁵ is 3.59 acres per 1,000. At build-out, the FLOS will be 3.26 acres per 1,000 unless additional land is acquired or dedicated for other parks (see Figure 4.6). As park service area is not a significant consideration for other park types, there is not a need to perform a service area analysis such as was performed for neighborhood and community parks.

Figure 4.6
Current and Future Level of Service – Other Parks

Existing Acreage	82.48 acres
NRPA Standard	Variable
Current LOS*	3.59 acres /1,000 population
Future LOS**	3.26 acres / 1,000 population
<hr/> <p>* Population of 22,950 **Population of 25,304</p>	

Private Parks and Open Space CLOS and FLOS

The NRPA does not have a standard for private parks and open space. Colleyville’s CLOS for private parks and open space is 13.15 acres per 1,000. At build-out, the FLOS will be 11.92 acres per 1,000 unless additional private parks are developed (see Figure 4.7). It is important to remember that private parks are not provided by the City of Colleyville.

Figure 4.7
Current and Future Level of Service – Private Parks and Open Space

Existing Acreage	301.70 acres
NRPA Standard	None
Current LOS*	13.15 acres /1,000 population
Future LOS**	11.92 acres / 1,000 population
<hr/> <p>* Population of 22,950 **Population of 25,304</p>	

⁵ The other parks category includes special purpose parks, open space preserves and nature areas, linear parks, and all other city owned park land other than neighborhood and community parks.

Outdoor Facility LOS

Outdoor facility LOS are used to determine current and future standards-based needs by defining how many people are served by each facility (i.e., “one baseball field per 4,000 people”). Custom Target LOS (TLOS)⁶ for outdoor facilities were developed for Colleyville by using the NRPA standards as a starting point and adjusting these figures based on regional benchmarks as identified by the Planning Team, changing trends in recreation, and the experience of CVPARD staff regarding Colleyville’s unique patterns and intensities of facility use. The recommended TLOS for outdoor recreation facilities are specifically based on demonstrated needs, the actual number of facilities in the city, and the amount of use each facility receives. Facility needs are analyzed over a five-year period rather than on a build-out horizon (as are park acreage needs). This is due to many reasons, including the fact that recreation trends change regularly and the provision of facilities is not based on a finite, consumable resource (that is, land) as is providing park land. While the results of the LOS analysis are based on demonstrated needs, the decision whether to provide a facility must also include consideration of citizen demand and must be weighed against the many other priorities of the City of Colleyville.

Changes Since 2002

Compared to Colleyville’s previous Parks Master Plan, the outdoor facility LOS used in this Master Plan have changed significantly. As was the case with spatial LOS, the previous Master Plan relied solely on NRPA standards for outdoor facilities rather than developing unique TLOS. The TLOS developed for this Master Plan are unique to Colleyville (though they are comparable to regional and national standards). While these TLOS represent an increase over NRPA for some outdoor recreation categories, others represent a decrease.

Table 4.14 Athletic Recreation Facility Levels of Service on the next page illustrates NRPA standards, the adopted LOS, and five year deficits for various athletic recreation facilities.

Table 4.15 Non-Athletic Recreation Facility Levels of Service on page 4-36 illustrates NRPA standards, the adopted LOS, and five year deficits for various non-athletic recreation facilities.

⁶ Though the two terms are often used interchangeably, there are substantial differences between a “target level of service” and a “standard.” A TLOS is a figure that represents a city’s goals for the LOS of various facility types. On the other hand, the term “standard” (which is a shortened version of “minimum standard”) represents the absolute minimum LOS that a city should achieve. These standards (including the often-cited National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards, which were created more than 15 years ago) are often based on assessments of CLOS amongst cities in other parts of the country and are not necessarily applicable to communities in North Texas.

**Table 4.14
City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan
Athletic Recreation Facility Levels of Service**

Facility Type	Existing City and School	2002 LOS for 20,000	NRPA Target Standard	2011 LOS for 22,950	2011 Target LOS	Five Year Required addition at 24,115 (1)
Competitive Facilities						
Baseball (Competitive)	6 fields	1 / 3,333 pop.	1 / 5,000 pop.	1 / 3,825 pop.	1/ 4,000 pop.	6.03 ~ 6 (surplus of 0 fields)
Softball (Competitive)	3 fields	1 / 6,667 pop.	1 / 5,000 pop.	1 / 7,650 pop.	1/ 7,500 pop.	3.22 ~ 3 (surplus of 0 fields)
Soccer (Competitive)	12 fields	1 / 1,818 pop.	1 / 10,000 pop.	1 / 1,913 pop.	1/ 2,000 pop.	12.06 ~ 12 (surplus of 0 fields)
Football (Competitive)	4 fields (4 are GCISD facilities)**	0	1 / 20,000 pop.	1 / 5,738 pop.	1/ 18,000 pop.	1.34 ~ 1 (surplus of 3 fields)
Practice Facilities						
Baseball/Softball	12 fields (7 are GCISD facilities)	n/a	n/a	1 / 1,913 pop.	1/ 3,000 pop.	8.04 ~ 8 (surplus of 4 fields)
Multi-purpose Practice Fields	6 fields (2 are GCISD facilities)	n/a	n/a	1 / 3,825 pop.	1/ 3,000 pop.	8.04 ~ 8 (need for 2 fields)
Soccer	20 fields	n/a	n/a	1 / 1,148 pop.	1/ 2,000 pop.	12.06 ~ 12 (surplus of 8 fields)
Other Athletic Facilities						
Basketball Goals (Outdoor, Half and Full Courts)	7 goals	1 / 5,000 pop.	1 / 2,500 pop.	1 / 3,279 pop.	1/ 2,500 pop.	9.65 ~ 9 (need for 2 goals)
Tennis Courts	18 courts (12 are GCISD facilities)	1 / 3,333 pop.	1 / 2,000 pop.	1 / 1,275 pop.	1/ 2,000 pop.	12.06 ~ 12 (surplus of 6 courts)
Sand Volleyball (Outdoor)	4 courts	1 / 10,000 pop.	1 / 5,000 pop.	1 / 5,738 pop.	1/ 6,000 pop.	4.02 ~ 4 (surplus of 0 courts)
Gymnasium (Indoor basketball, volleyball, etc.)	11 Gyms (11 are GCISD facilities)	0	1 / 20,000 pop.	1 / 2,086 pop.	1/ 14,000 pop.	1.72 ~ 1 (surplus of 10 gyms)

* A decimal need of 0.8 and higher is rounded to the next whole number.

**Any GCISD facilities referenced on this table are those that are utilized by Colleyville's recreation programs and/or are available for public use

(1) Source: City of Colleyville Community Development Department

**Table 4.15
City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan
Non-Athletic Recreation Facility Levels of Service**

Facility Type	Existing City and School	2002 LOS for 20,000	NRPA Target Standard	2011 LOS for 22,950	2011 Target LOS	Five Year Required addition at 24,115 (1)
Aquatics						
Family Aquatic Center (outdoor swimming facility)	0 centers	0	1 / 20,000 pop.	0	1/ 40,000 pop.	0.60 ~ 0 Centers* (surplus of 0 centers)
Water Spray Park	1 park	n/a	n/a	0	1/ 20,000 pop.	1.21 ~ 1 Parks (surplus of 0 park)
Special Purpose Facilities						
Skate Park	0 skate parks	n/a	n/a	0	1/ 35,000 pop.	0.69 ~ 0 Parks (surplus of 0 parks)
Dog Parks	0 dog parks	n/a	n/a	0	1/ 40,000 pop.	0.60 ~ 0 Parks (surplus of 0 parks)
General Recreation Facilities						
Paved Hike and Bike Trails (city owned)	14.6 miles	1 m / 2,963 pop.	1 m / 10,000 pop.	1 m / 1,572 pop.	1 m / 1,250 pop.	19.29 ~ 19 Miles (need for 4 miles)
Natural Surface Trails	3.1 miles	n/a	n/a	1 m / 7,403 pop.	1 m / 5,000 pop.	4.82 ~ 5 Miles (need for 2 miles)
Playgrounds**	6 playgrounds	1 / 3,333 pop.	1 / 1,000 pop.	1 / 3,825 pop.	1/ 2,500 pop.	9.65 ~ 9 Playgrounds (need for 3 playgrounds)
Support Facilities						
Pavilions	10 pavilions	1 / 3,333 pop.	1 / 2,000 pop.	1 / 2,295 pop.	1/ 2,000 pop.	12.06 ~ 12 Pavilions (need for 2 pavilions)
Amphitheater	2 units	n/a	n/a	1 / 11,475 pop.	1/ 25,000 pop.	0.96 ~ 0 Units (surplus of 0 units)

* A decimal need of 0.8 and higher is rounded to the next whole number.
 ** Whole playgrounds, not playground units (which are shown in the Existing Park Facilities table)
 (1) Source: City of Colleyville Community Development Department

Key Athletic Facility Needs

Colleyville’s citizens are well served with regard to outdoor athletic facilities. Through foresight and good planning, the current and five-year needs of the community have been almost completely met. As illustrated on Table 4.14, this Master Plan analyzed 11 different athletic facility types. However, the only five-year deficiencies that have been identified include two multi-purpose practice fields and two outdoor basketball goals (see Figure 4.8). A multi-purpose practice field is a facility that is used primarily for soccer and football practice but can also be used for baseball or softball practice. Striping, lighting, and the provision of goals or backstops are optional for these facilities. The needs assessment does not reveal a need for additional baseball fields, softball fields, soccer fields, football fields, baseball/softball-specific practice fields, soccer-specific practice fields, tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, or gymnasiums.

Figure 4.8
Key Athletic Facility Standards-Based Needs
(These needs are based on a level of service analysis and may not be directly reflected in the Implementation Plan)

Competitive Facility Needs (2011-2016 or 5 Year Target)*	
• Multi-Purpose Practice Fields**	2 Fields
• Basketball Goals	2 Goals***
*Deficiencies based on a projected 2015 population of 24,115	
**Open fields designed or usable for football and soccer practice	
***One full-court or two half-courts	

Key Non-Athletic Facility Needs

There are several areas of deficiency in the non-athletic facility category projected for the next five years (see Figure 4.9). Many of these facilities (such as playgrounds and skate parks) can be provided as part of an existing or planned park. Trails generally connect parks and run along creek corridors and through natural areas. Paved hike and bike trails are typically higher-traffic facilities, whereas natural surface trails are well suited to be located in more environmentally sensitive areas.

Figure 4.9
Key Non-Athletic Facility Standards-Based Needs
(These needs are based on a level of service analysis and may not be directly reflected in the Implementation Plan)

General Recreation Facility Needs (2011-2016 or 5 Year Target)*	
• Paved Hike and Bike Trails	4 Miles
• Natural Surface Trails	2 Miles
• Playgrounds	3 Playgrounds
• Pavilions	2 Pavilions
*Deficiencies based on a projected 2015 population of 24,115	

Summary of Outdoor Facility Needs

Tables 4.14 and 4.15 illustrate the CLOS, TLOS, and resulting surpluses and deficits for outdoor facilities in Colleyville. The overall result of the outdoor facility LOS analysis is that the City of Colleyville has been very proactive in providing athletic facilities (both in terms of competitive game fields and practice fields) and therefore does not need to develop additional competitive use facilities within the next five years. However, this analysis does indicate a need for additional non-athletic outdoor recreation facilities including trails, playgrounds, and pavilions. These needs align with the results of the public involvement process, in which many residents expressed the need for more trails and passive park amenities for family use.

Indoor Facility LOS

Facility standards and TLOS define the number of facilities recommended to serve each particular type of recreation need. They are expressed as the square footage of facility per capita. The TLOS shown is based on comparisons with national standards and other similar cities in Texas, as well as the actual size of facilities in Colleyville.

For the purposes of the Master Plan, only facilities operated by the City were considered in the development of these TLOS. Special purpose indoor facilities such as the Senior Center are included and considered as a part of this Master Plan.

Developing Target Levels of Service for Centers

The Planning Team has sought to benchmark cities in the DFW Metroplex that are comparable in location and demographics to Colleyville. Benchmarking cities for indoor facility LOS included Hurst, Euless, Bedford, North Richland Hills, Keller, Southlake, and Coppell. It may also be noted that each of these cities had one or more large commercial health clubs or large YMCAs within their cities. Benchmarking was based upon resultant ratios of existing facilities in those cities, as well as planned facilities in the near future. In instances where indoor aquatic areas were part of a recreation center, that square footage was excluded from the study. These benchmark cities had a low range of 0.44 square feet per capita to an upper range of 1.95 square feet per capita with an average of 1.19 square feet per capita.

Recreation Center CLOS

The City of Colleyville currently has a ratio of 0.12 square feet per capita. This disparity between Colleyville and the benchmark cities is reflected by input gathered from the citizens through the telephone survey and public meetings as follows:

- In response to **current participation in activities**, “indoor fitness/exercise like running, jazzercise, yoga, etc.” ranked 2nd at 55%.
- In response to the open ended question “**What one recreational facility would you say Colleyville is lacking?**,” “Recreation, Community, Fitness Center” was the highest rated at 23%.
- On question number 6, a variety of items were asked to be rated in terms of overall level of importance to provide or expand. Recreation center was not included in the list. Respondents were then asked **if there were any activities not in the list that would be important to expand**. Recreation center/game room/fitness facility was highest rated at 32%.

- During the public meetings it was agreed that a recreation center was desirable, but general consensus was to focus on parks and trails before a new center.

Recreation Center TLOS

Based on the results of the benchmark city analysis, a TLOS of 1.19 square feet per capita for recreation centers is recommended for Colleyville. Based upon the projected 25,304 build-out population of Colleyville, this translates to a need of a recreational center sized at approximately 28,500 square feet⁷ to be comparable to peer cities in the Colleyville area.

Trends in the industry would suggest that a response to this need would be satisfied by placement of one centrally located facility.

Benchmark City Standards for Senior Centers

Senior facilities are not currently included in any standards that are accepted in the industry. Senior center programs typically transition from using facilities originally designed for other uses (such as churches and large houses) until they have matured to the point of requiring centers designed specifically for their needs.

Senior Center CLOS and TLOS

Colleyville's current center is well-sized for the community with a CLOS of 0.41 square feet per capita. This is in contrast to the average CLOS of the benchmark cities where the ratio is between 0.15 and 0.20 square feet per capita. Therefore, the TLOS of 0.41 square feet per capita is recommended in order to maintain CLOS. Colleyville's high CLOS for senior centers can be explained by the city's smaller size and its higher than average senior population (36.5% of Colleyville's population is age 50 or older while only 23.8% of the total Metroplex population is age 50 or older according to the US Census Bureau's 2007-2009 American Community Survey).

While Colleyville has a high CLOS for senior center space, it is also important to understand that there is a trend for recreation centers to include dedicated areas for seniors, especially baby boomers who are much more active than the previous generation of senior citizens. With regard to senior citizens 70 and older, dedicated centers effectively provide services to this growing population segment because the needs of this demographic are more defined.

Assessment of Available Facilities versus Facility Demand

Considering the existing conditions analysis on page 3-22, the condition and size of the current recreation facilities do not properly address the requirements of current or future recreation facility needs. The condition and size of the current Senior Center, however, does properly meet current and future needs for the senior citizen program.

While the need for a recreation center exists and has been noted in this Master Plan as well as the 2002 master plan, the current economic climate suggests that the City should seek alternative ways to meet the community's recreation needs. It may be desirable to rebrand the Senior Center to reflect a more community oriented operation without decreasing the programming opportunities for adults 50 and older.

⁷ The 28,500 figure is in addition to the square footage of the L.D. Lockett House and the Rock House.

RESOURCE-BASED NEEDS

The resource-based needs assessment is the final component of the needs assessment. It includes the identification of key physical and natural resources within Colleyville and an analysis of what opportunities and constraints each resource presents in relation to parks, recreation, and open space. This section examines some of Colleyville's most valuable physical and natural resources, including creeks and floodplains, the Cotton Belt Railroad, Colleyville Boulevard, and the city's rural character.

Creek and Floodplains

Colleyville is bound on the north and the south by Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek, respectively. These creeks flow relatively parallel to each other in a west to east direction. Creek corridors provide natural beauty to the city and are unique opportunities for recreation. Creeks and their floodplains provide environmental services such as flood protection, wildlife habitat, and improved water quality through natural filtration. Most relevant to this Master Plan, these corridors



provide excellent opportunities for trail linkages throughout the city, as well as to adjacent communities. Specific to Colleyville, these creek corridors also serve as unique gateways along Colleyville Boulevard and announce one's arrival into the city.

It is important that these resources be protected by a floodplain management strategy that protects the character and beauty of the floodplains while also supporting economic development. In areas subjected to regular flooding, one option is for the City to acquire the land, rather than implement extensive and often expensive erosion protection measures. This provides the City the opportunity to ensure the protection of healthy and functional ecosystem while simultaneously acquiring much needed park land. The City has experience with this type of acquisition. Specifically, L.D. Lockett Park was acquired as part of a flood control project. The protection and management of creeks and floodplains require the support, sensitive approach, and buy-in from all other relevant City departments including the Public Works Department and Economic Development Department.

Cotton Belt Railroad

The Cotton Belt Railroad corridor serves as a key physical resource for the city because of its central location, its linear form, and its length (about three miles). This corridor connects many of Colleyville's parks, including McCain Park, the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and Practice Facility, Bransford Park, and L.D. Lockett Park. There are approximately two miles of existing trail along this corridor and the City currently has plans to continue the trail in both directions as

part of the regionally supported and recognized Cotton Belt Trail. This prominent trail will eventually provide connections to the neighboring cities of Grapevine, Hurst, and North Richland Hills. It is recommended that the City gives special attention to providing trail features such as trail gateways, overlooks, and seating areas, which would improve the trail's comfort and enhance the user's experience.



Colleyville Boulevard

While a major highway is not often thought of as a resource for parks and open space, Colleyville Boulevard provides the City with a unique opportunity. Because of its central location, the future redevelopment of this commercial corridor should be coordinated with the continued development of the City's parks system and trail network. The enhancement and revitalization of Colleyville Boulevard will benefit from the complementary actions of the Community Development Department and CVPARD. Opportunities to incorporate plazas and other public spaces into the commercial areas should be sought out. Developers should be encouraged to provide trail connections to the surrounding community and open space corridors that enhance views from the roadway. Incorporating the future redevelopment of Colleyville Boulevard with the City's parks system will increase property values within this corridor and will provide citizens with opportunities to more fully enjoy this area.

Rural Character

Colleyville's rural atmosphere has and will continue to define the character of the city for residents and visitors alike. Since its incorporation in the late 1800s, Colleyville has been known for its small-town charm which, in part, is due to its large residential lots and homes. The city's tree-lined roads with open grass covered ditches reemphasize the city's rural character. In addition to the roads and large residential lots, the city's location within



the Cross Timbers and Prairies eco-region also helps to create this rural character. The ambience of rural charm and natural beauty provided in Colleyville is a major attraction to people that want to escape the hustle and bustle of urban life without sacrificing convenience. It is important to preserve Colleyville's rich rural heritage by means of protecting its natural open space and undeveloped lands and by providing strong development guidelines that maintain and enhance the city's charm and physical beauty.



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Chapter 5

Recommendations

This chapter contains a series of recommendations for the improvement and future expansion of Colleyville’s parks, recreation, and open space system. These recommendations are based upon the vision and goals (Chapter 1), the City’s context (Chapter 2) the analysis of existing conditions (Chapter 3), and the needs assessment (Chapter 4). The recommendations contained herein should be initiated or implemented over the general life of this Master Plan, which covers the next five to ten years. Recommended items in this chapter are prioritized in Chapter 6 – Implementation.

The recommendations fall into four general categories:

- **Strategic Policy** – Strategies and policies to ensure the maintenance of Colleyville’s unique rural character, to protect its natural beauty, and to expand the parks, recreation, and open space system parallel to the pace of growth.
- **Land Acquisition** – Recommendations for acquiring land based on needs and opportunities.
- **Park and Facility Development** – Guidelines for developing new parks, enhancing existing parks, and number and type of outdoor and indoor recreation facilities that should be implemented within the next five years.
- **Pathways Plan** – Recommended changes to the Pathways Plan, prioritization of future trail segments, and identification of future opportunities.

STRATEGIC POLICY

Based upon the symbiotic relationship between development and the quality and quantity of park land and open spaces, it would be beneficial to establish a paradigm in which the City can reach its maximum development potential while enhancing quality of life for its citizens. This Master Plan is not intended to replace the City’s policies and actions related to development and planning. The recommended strategic policies and implementation items go beyond the sole responsibility of the Colleyville Parks and Recreation Department (CVPARD) and will best be realized through integrated, cohesive efforts among City departments. The cumulative results of these implementation items greatly enhance the ability of the City as a whole to achieve its goals.

Floodplain Protection Strategy

In Colleyville, the majority of natural open space exists within the floodplains of Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek. Floodplains provide tremendous recreation opportunities within the City’s parks system. Therefore, the Master Plan recommends the development of a floodplain management strategy as shown on the following page. Protecting Colleyville’s floodplains will help the City achieve its goal of becoming the environmental leader in Tarrant County.

The areas along Colleyville’s creeks have great value for commercial and residential development, as well as open space preservation. Balancing these seemingly disparate functions

is a challenge, yet it is recommended that the City make it a goal to strike this balance in order to encourage economic development while preserving Colleyville's natural beauty. In addition to the existing Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, it is recommended that the City of Colleyville adopt a floodplain protection strategy that preserves the city's creek corridors. The floodplain protection strategy should make use of guidelines, public-private partnerships, and developer incentives by including policies relative to six concepts:

- Strategically acquire a permanent trail easement where the 2005 Pathways Plan or this Master Plan shows a planned trail passing through the creek corridor. Access easements minimize the cost to the City to develop trails (versus purchasing land) and provide assistance to landowners for maintaining the area.
- Land and developments along creek corridors sell for a premium and benefit greatly when trails or other amenities are located along the corridor. To encourage the provision of publicly accessible trails and amenities in the corridor, the City should partner with private developers to encourage the provision of such amenities. Cost sharing and developer incentives should be considered.
- Avoid locating high-intensity recreation facilities within the floodplain. Ballfields and other high-intensity recreation facilities, like concession stands and restrooms, often require floodplain reclamation and the removal of trees and disturbance of floodplain vegetation, which has the function of slowing down surface water and filtering pollutants. While it is often desirable to have parks that include these types of facilities adjacent to creek corridors, it is important to ensure that the intensely developed portions of these parks are outside of the floodplain.
- Develop guidelines regarding the management of floodplain land (including the clearing/removal of vegetation, mowing, and wildlife management). Educate landowners (large and small) and developers on the value of floodplains and provide them with these floodplain management guidelines.
- Floodplain reclamation can impact public safety, water quality, aesthetics, and tree cover and can increase erosion locally and downstream. However, properties adjacent to creek corridors are some of the most desirable pieces of land in the city. Therefore, the City of Colleyville should provide best practice guidelines for floodplain reclamation, the placement and design of structures, and the provision of trails and other amenities in environmentally sensitive areas.
- The City should consider incentivizing developers for exercising Low Impact Development (stormwater best management practices) and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Sustainable Sites practices.

Economic Development

Encouraging economic development is one of the most important objectives for the community. As discussed in Chapter 2, one of the key components of the City’s Strategic Plan is to “make a long-term commitment to economic development.” The importance of this matter to the citizens is reflected by the Colleyville 2010 Citizen Survey¹, which states that “attracting and keeping quality businesses” is the single most critical issue facing Colleyville today.

There is a symbiotic relationship between parks and economic development. High-quality, well-maintained facilities that are distributed across the city and are visible from streets and surrounding development indicate high quality of life and economic prosperity. This plays a large role in attracting new businesses. As a direct and well-documented economic benefit, research indicates that properties within 600 feet of a park or open space sell for up to 20% more than similar properties that are not near parks or open spaces². On the other hand, funding for parks is often dependent on sales and property tax revenues, which increase with additional economic development. In order to further capitalize on this natural symbiosis, this Master Plan makes the following recommendations.

It is recommended that the SH26/Colleyville Boulevard corridor be enhanced by encouraging new development to include public open space such as plazas, pocket parks, and other small areas where pedestrians can pause between visits to different shops and venues. Public spaces enhance the comfort of pedestrians and can increase property values and sales revenues. It is recommended that a design concept be developed that includes guidance for the size, character, and location for public spaces within the Colleyville Boulevard Corridor. It may also include recommendations for amenities that attract people to the area and provide comfort, such as water features, shade, and usable open space. This does not assume or suggest that one type of development should occur along this entire corridor. Instead, it encourages a comprehensive approach to ensuring the economic, environmental, and social sustainability of one of the most visible corridors in the city and Metroplex.

¹ This was a separate survey from the Citizen Attitude Survey described in Chapter 4 and was not completed as part of this Master Plan project.

² John L. Crompton – *Parks and Economic Development* (Planning Advisory Service Report Number 502; American Planning Association)

Park Land Dedication Ordinance Review

Colleyville's Park Land Dedication Ordinance was reviewed during the development of this Master Plan. Potential revisions were considered based on regional benchmarks as identified by the Planning Team and on recent research published by John L. Crompton of Texas A&M University³ that examines the constitutionality and viability of park land dedication ordinances across the state. However, the existing Park Land Dedication Ordinance was determined to be acceptable as it is. Therefore, no revisions to the Park Land Dedication Ordinance are recommended at this time. The following summarizes the requirements of Colleyville's Park Land Dedication Ordinance.

Summary of the Colleyville Park Land Dedication Ordinance

1. **Conveyance of land requirements:**
 - a. 1 acre / 25 dwelling units for residential development.
 - b. 1 acre / 56 gross acres of development for non-residential development.
 - c. There is no differentiation between floodplain and out-of-floodplain land (i.e., floodplain is accepted at a 1:1 ratio).
 - d. No dedication of less than 7 acres accepted (for residential dedications)
2. **Payment in lieu of land (residential):** \$1,802 per dwelling unit
3. **Payment in lieu of land (non-residential):** \$800 per gross acre
4. **Park improvement in lieu of land dedication:** A developer has the option of improving or providing facilities on existing park land in lieu of park land dedication or payment of cash requirements.

In areas where future development is anticipated, acquiring land through dedication will ensure that the task of accommodating the needs of additional residential growth in Colleyville is shared between the City and the development community.

³ Crompton, John L. *Parkland Dedication Ordinances in Texas: A Missed Opportunity?* Rep. no. E-233. Texas A&M University: AgriLife Extension, 2010. Print.

LAND ACQUISITION

Colleyville is rapidly approaching build-out and it is recommended that the City consider acquiring land to accommodate future facilities and to provide parks in portions of the city that currently do not receive the preferred level of service of proximity to park land. In the Citizen Attitude Survey conducted as part of this Master Plan process, 80% of respondents agree that it is important for the City to “acquire land to preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as natural creek corridors.” Furthermore, 72% agree that it is important to “acquire land for future park and open space development” (see Table 4.10 on page 4–13). Considering anticipated development and population growth in the near- and long-term future, the following acquisition actions are recommended per park type.

Neighborhood Parks

Colleyville’s current and future LOS for neighborhood parks meet the NRPA recommended standards (see Figure 4.2 on page 4-31). However, it has been determined that the eastern half of Colleyville does not have as many neighborhood parks as the western half. Simultaneously, the limited amount of undeveloped land in the eastern portion of the city greatly limits Colleyville’s ability to acquire new park land in this area. If an opportunity arises in the future to acquire a suitable parcel of land (through purchase or dedication) for a neighborhood park in the eastern portion of the city, it is recommended that the city consider such an acquisition. In areas where future development is anticipated (especially in the western portion of the city) acquiring land through dedication will ensure that the task of accommodating the needs of additional residential growth in Colleyville is shared between the City and the development community.

Community Parks

Colleyville’s current and future LOS for community parks fall below the NRPA recommended standards (see Figure 4.4 on page 4-32). Meeting the NRPA standard would require one additional community park of at least 25 acres in size. However, there are not any locations within Colleyville that contain large enough parcels of contiguous, undeveloped land. In addition, while the NRPA standards indicate a need, the cost of such an acquisition would be prohibitively expensive. Furthermore, the city has been successful in providing a good level of service on limited community park acreage and has been able to accommodate a higher than average number of amenities (such as baseball fields) per acre in its community parks. Nonetheless, it is recommended that the city consider any opportunities to acquire large parcels that might become available in the future for an additional community park, since an additional park would allow new and expanded amenities, which in itself is a desire expressed by the public.

Other Parks

In addition to considering land for future neighborhood and community parks, it is important to consider the need for other types of park land. Specifically, future land acquisition might be warranted for trailheads, linear parks, open space and nature areas, and special purpose parks.

Trailheads

Expanding the City's trail system is one of the citizens' top priorities. In addition to constructing additional trails, it is important to provide trailheads to allow access to the system. A typical trailhead is 1 to 2 acres in size and provides off-street parking, bike racks, benches, and a kiosk. Each existing park that is connected to the trail system can automatically serve as a trailhead if appropriate facilities are provided. However, it may also be necessary for the City to acquire land for stand-alone trailheads in order to meet citizen demand for trail access. These sites should be evenly distributed across the city (see Existing and Planned Trails Map on page 5-15).

Linear Parks and Open Space

It is recommended that the City acquire key pieces of natural open space along creek corridors for use as linear parks or nature preserves. In general, the City should seek to acquire land that is along a planned trail corridor or that has unique ecological value. Potential maintenance challenges should be considered when determining whether a piece of land should be acquired. In some instances, the City may choose to acquire a permanent trail easement rather than purchase land. This will reduce overall costs to the City and might require less maintenance.

Special Purpose Parks

Special purpose parks are provided in order to meet specific needs or to take advantage of specific opportunities. The size, location, and character of land acquired for parks of this type will depend on the park's intended purpose. Recommendations for indoor and outdoor facilities are shown on the following pages. Many of these facilities can be provided on existing park land. However, some may require the acquisition of new land in order to accommodate the facility's size or site requirements.

PARK AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

This section includes recommendations for general park development/improvement and for specific high-priority outdoor and indoor facility needs. Other recommendations for specific park improvements are included in the individual facility review section of Chapter 3.

Park Development Guidelines

Neighborhood parks and community parks are the core components of Colleyville's parks system. The nature of the design, development, and improvement of these parks is dependent on each park's unique site characteristics. However, there are certain guidelines and considerations that are applicable to each of these park types, regardless of its unique characteristics. In order to provide guidance when establishing a new park or improving an existing park, a set of neighborhood park and community park development guidelines have been developed. These guidelines can be found in the appendix and consider the following issues:

- The overall size of the park;
- The general location of the park, including proximity to various types of land use and transportation facilities;
- Essential and typical facilities provided at these types of parks;
- General design and layout considerations;
- Guidelines for how the park interacts with adjacent land uses; and

- Parking guidelines.

Outdoor Facilities

The following recommendations for outdoor facilities are based on the LOS analysis, public demand, and the desires of Colleyville’s sports organizations. These recommendations relate to the provision of new facilities and the redevelopment of existing facilities. Many of the recommended new facilities can be provided at existing parks. However, some of the larger, higher-intensity, or specialized facilities might require land acquisition.

Athletic Facilities

Overall, the City is adequately meeting or exceeding the community’s athletic facility needs. However, there are a few key recommendations for new, expanded, or renovated facilities that should be considered within the next five years.

General Recommendations

The most important recommendation regarding athletic facilities is the need for additional practice fields within Colleyville. As shown in the needs assessment, football and baseball are the sports that have the greatest need for additional practice fields. In order to meet these needs, it is recommended that the City continue to provide multi-purpose practice fields that can accommodate football, baseball, soccer, and softball practice. These fields can vary in size; can optionally include goals, uprights and backstops; and may or may not be striped and/or lighted. To best accommodate all types of sports practice, it is recommended that these facilities be roughly 300 feet long, 180 feet wide, and include two backstops (at opposing corners of the field), combination soccer goals/football uprights, and lighting. As an additional benefit, the provision of additional multi-use practice space will help alleviate the need for informal play, which is recognized as a significant need in the city.

A less critical but still important recommendation for general athletic facilities is to provide two additional outdoor basketball half-courts. It is recommended that these half-courts be located in separate parks that do not currently have any outdoor basketball courts so that there is an adequate city-wide distribution of these facilities. These two half-courts could be provided at existing neighborhood or community parks, if space is available, and one half-court could be provided at the Pleasant Glade Tract.

In summary, the general athletic facility recommendations of this Master Plan are:

- ***Multi-Purpose Practice Fields*** – 2 fields in existing or future neighborhood, community, or special purpose parks
- ***Basketball Half-Courts*** – 2 half-courts in existing or future neighborhood or community parks

Specific Athletic Facility Recommendations

Based on the input of Colleyville’s sports organizations, there are several specific improvements that could be made to two of the City’s community parks. These improvements will enhance the usability of the athletic facilities contained at these locations and will allow Colleyville to host tournaments and encourage the continued growth of the sports organizations. The specific recommendations are:

- ***Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and Practice Facility***
 - Install additional lighting at the practice facility to allow more practice schedule flexibility.
 - Provide wayfinding, regulatory, and warning signage in both locations to improve traffic control and the overall safety of the park.
 - Replace the fencing at the practice facility with taller fences in order to reduce the need for players to enter the parking lot to retrieve balls.
- ***City Park***
 - The City is currently exploring ways to provide batting cages in City Park. As City Park is almost entirely developed, the addition of designated warm-up areas may require relocating other facilities, such as the volleyball courts or horseshoe pits. Both of these facilities should be provided on level ground and should be a safe distance from parking lots and walkways.

Non-Athletic Facilities

Non-athletic facilities are just as important to the parks system as athletic facilities. Whereas the City has been very proactive in providing an adequate LOS for most athletic facility types, there is a need to provide additional non-athletic facilities based on LOS and citizen input. As opposed to athletic facilities, which generally cater to the needs of large sports organizations, non-athletic facilities provide opportunities for individuals of all ages and families to recreate on an informal basis. This Master Plan makes the following recommendations regarding core and specialty recreation facilities.

Core Facilities

There is a set of core facilities, including playgrounds, pavilions, open play areas, and loop trails, that should be provided at every neighborhood and community park in the city. In addition, these can be provided in special purpose parks and will add recreational value to those parks. The following specific facilities are recommended:

- ***Playgrounds*** – As a general practice, the City should provide a playground at each neighborhood park and community park. Per the LOS analysis, there is a need to provide at least three additional playgrounds in Colleyville. It is recommended that playgrounds be provided at the Pleasant Glade Tract, at the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex (on the northern side of the overflow parking area or the eastern end of the church grounds), and at undetermined locations in existing or future parks.
- ***Pavilions*** – As with playgrounds, the City should generally provide a pavilion at every neighborhood and community park. It is recommended that the City provide two additional pavilions. One pavilion may be provided at the Pleasant Glade Tract since this area also serves as a neighborhood park. The other may be provided at an undetermined location in an existing or future park.
- ***Open Play Areas*** – It is suggested that each park have a balance between programmed and un-programmed space. Open play areas provide space for playing catch and informal games and should be provided at each neighborhood and community park. This amenity was cited in focus group and public meetings as lacking in the City’s park system. Multi-purpose practice fields can also serve as open play areas.
- ***Loop Trails*** – Simple yet very popular, a loop trail can be as short as one-eighth of a mile and as long as the park allows (though it is generally desirable to provide cut-offs or

short-cuts that provide quarter-mile loops). It is recommended that loop trails be provided within every neighborhood and community park in Colleyville. It is desirable to connect these loop trails to the city-wide pathway system where possible. At a minimum, loop trails should be eight feet wide.

Specialty Facilities

Specialty facilities provide an additional level of recreational value beyond the core facilities and athletic facilities discussed previously. They are intended to diversify the recreational offerings of the City’s parks system and to meet the needs of often under-served groups (such as young adults and senior citizens).

- ***Adult Playgrounds*** – One of the few complaints about the City’s parks voiced in the focus group and public meetings was the lack of amenities in parks for adults. Specifically, most parks include amenities for children and youth, but there are very few amenities other than walking paths or loop trails that provide recreational opportunities for adults. One way in which to ensure more diversity in the city’s neighborhood and community parks is to provide “adult playgrounds.” Typically, adult playgrounds are geared toward middle-aged adults or seniors and include outdoor fitness equipment. These are somewhat reminiscent of the fitness training circuits popular in the 1990s but utilize modern equipment that is often placed in a single location rather than placed along a trail or walkway. There is also the possibility to create a playground geared toward teenagers and young-adults. Such a playground may resemble larger-scale versions of children’s playgrounds and include slides, swings, monkey bars, climbing walls, boulders, and other unique amenities. This type of playground is far less common and is an opportunity for the City to be on the leading edge of this new trend. It is recommended that the City explore opportunities to develop such playgrounds. If they prove to be popular, then additional adult playgrounds may be justifiable.

Indoor Facilities

Recreation Centers

While the desire for a recreation center exists and has been noted in this Master Plan, as well as the 2002 master plan, the current economic climate suggests that the City should seek alternative ways to meet the community’s recreation needs. It may be desirable to rebrand the Senior Center to reflect a more community oriented operation without decreasing the programming opportunities for adults 50 and older.

Aquatic Facilities

The City of Colleyville does not currently operate any indoor or outdoor aquatic facilities. This is understandable since adjacent cities, GCISD, and Tarrant County College offer both small and large scale facilities of this type.

PATHWAYS PLAN

The 2005 Colleyville Pathways Plan was reviewed during the development of this Master Plan. In order to align with the recommendations of this Master Plan and to ensure the provision of an interconnected, well-designed trail system, several recommendations are made for its improvement.

The Need for Additional Trails

Based on the LOS analysis, public demand, and the city’s available budget, it was determined that the City should provide three additional miles of paved trails within the next five years.

Segment Prioritization

The 2005 Pathways Plan includes recommendations and descriptions for 37 trail/pathway segments. These segments were prioritized based upon their connectivity between neighborhoods, parks, schools, and other key destinations, their ease of implementation, connectivity to other pathways, and public support. Overall, this is a very valid and effective method for prioritization. However, public input garnered during this Master Planning process and the construction of some of these segments requires that the prioritization of planned trail/pathway segments be revised and new proposed segments be added. Specifically, connectivity to employment and shopping areas had a greater bearing on segment prioritization during this Master Planning process than it had in the previous iteration of the Pathways Plan. In addition, citizens expressed the need to assign higher priority to trails in natural areas and trails that connect neighborhoods to schools. Furthermore, the importance of developing a strong trail spine that provides long segments of trails connecting the city (rather than constructing small pieces of trail spread across the city) greatly shaped the revised prioritization of the Pathways Plan. The following table illustrates the revised segment priorities.

Segment Name	Length (miles)	2011 Priority Ranking	2005 Priority Ranking	Status*
Cotton Belt Phase III	0.65	1	--	Funding Available
Little Bear Creek Trail – West	1.0	2	1	Planned
Little Bear Creek Trail – East	1.6	3	11	Planned
Windview Clubhouse Path	0.2	4	32	Planned
Town Center Greenwalk	0.7	5	13	Partially Completed**
Schoolyard Path	0.7	6	7	Partially Completed***
Hardage Cut-through Trail	0.4	7	35	Planned
Pool Road Trail	0.7	8	5	Planned
Glenhope Pathway	0.2	9	3	Planned
Webb House Crossing	0.11	10	10	Funding Available

* *Proposed* indicates trails proposed by this 2011 Master Plan. *Planned* indicates segments from the 2005 Pathways Plan.
 ** Segment constructed by nearby development
 *** Segment constructed in conjunction with a city project
 **** Segment constructed by nearby development and in conjunction with a city project

Table 5.1 (continued)
Revised Pathways Plan Segment Priorities

Segment Name	Length (miles)	2011 Priority Ranking	2005 Priority Ranking	Status*
Walk to City Park/Pleasant Run Trail (Bogart to Mission)	1.1	11	15	Partially Completed/Funding Available***
Longwood Trail	0.4	12	2	Planned
L.D. Lockett House Path	0.2	13	22	Under Construction
Church Street Greenwalk	0.9	14	12	Partially Completed**
Glade Road Pathway	4.7	15	8	Partially Completed****
Town Center Greenwalk South	0.25	16	--	Proposed
Big Bear Creek Trail Extension	0.5	17	37	Planned
Big Bear Creek West	1.0	18	--	Proposed
Nature Center North Trail	0.9	19	17	Planned
Pleasant Run Pathway	1.2	20	14	Planned
Westcoat / Big Bear Connector	0.75	21	--	Proposed
Timberline Pathway	0.5	22	--	Proposed
Stafford Trail	0.6	23	18	Planned
Cheek-Sparger West Pathway	0.9	24	9	Planned
Precinct Line Trail	2.0	25	30	Planned
Heritage Trail	1.2	26	24	Planned
Woodland Hills Extension	0.2	27	25	Planned
East Little Bear Creek Extension	0.2	28	26	Planned
Little Bear Creek – Far East	0.25	29	--	Proposed
John McCain Trail	0.3	30	33	Planned
Cutter Ridge Pathway	0.5	31	16	Planned
Oakbrook Shortcut	0.2	32	21	Planned
Old Grove Trail	0.5	33	28	Partially Completed**
Cheek-Sparger East Pathway	1.8	34	19	Planned
Beddo Creek Trail	0.7	35	29	Planned
Remington Park Trail	0.6	36	23	Partially Completed**
Glenhope Pathway	0.2	--	--	Completed***
McPherson Loop	0.6	--	--	Completed***
Westmont Trail	0.8	--	--	Completed**
Bogart Connection Trail	0.4	--	--	Completed***
Castleton Trail	0.5	--	--	Completed****

* *Proposed* indicates trails proposed by this 2011 Master Plan. *Planned* indicates segments from the 2005 Pathways Plan.

** Segment constructed by nearby development

*** Segment constructed in conjunction with a city project

**** Segment constructed by nearby development and in conjunction with a city project

The proposed trail segments (as indicated in Table 5.1) are described on the following page. Similar descriptions of all other segments can be found in the 2005 Pathways Plan.

Cotton Belt Trail Phase III – A 0.65 mile long, 10 foot wide trail. This trail links the existing trail along the Cotton Belt Railroad with the planned trail along Colleyville Boulevard near John

McCain Road and continuing to Big Bear Creek. Once this section is complete, the trail will connect the cities of North Richland Hills, Hurst, Colleyville, and Grapevine.

- **Existing Trail** – *no portion of Phase III currently exists; however, Cotton Belt Trail Phase I and II exist.*
- **Proposed Trail** – *the proposed trail will run along the Cotton Belt railroad on Colleyville Boulevard from the John McCain Road intersection to the Big Bear Creek bridge.*
- **Constraints** – *there are potential elevation changes between Colleyville Boulevard and the Cotton Belt railroad tracks.*

Big Bear Creek West – A 1.0 mile long, 12 foot wide trail. This trail links the neighborhoods on either side of Pleasant Run Road, connects two existing private trails, and passes through the Big Bear Creek corridor.

- **Existing Trail** – *no portion of this trail currently exists.*
- **Proposed Trail** – *the proposed trail will run along the south side of Big Bear Creek from Jefferson Circle to Waldon Court.*
- **Constraints** – *no right-of-way or trail easement exist and there are potential drainage and creek erosion concerns. However, this is a relatively undeveloped area and as it is subdivided, it is realistic that an easement could be dedicated to the City as partial fulfillment of the park land dedication requirements.*

Westcoat / Big Bear Connector – A 0.75 mile long, 10 foot wide trail. This trail links the existing trail along Westcoat Drive with the planned trail along Pleasant Run Road near the Big Bear Creek corridor.

- **Existing Trail** – *no portion of this trail currently exists.*
- **Proposed Trail** – *the proposed trail will run along a tributary of Big Bear Creek from the Westcoat Drive / John McCain Road intersection to Pleasant Run Road approximately halfway between John McCain Road and the northern city limits.*
- **Constraints** – *no right-of-way or trail easement exist and there are potential drainage and creek erosion concerns. However, this is a relatively undeveloped area and as it is subdivided, it is realistic that an easement could be dedicated to the City as partial fulfillment of the park land dedication requirements.*

Timberline Pathway – A 0.5 mile long, 8 foot wide trail. This trail links the planned Nature Center North trail with City Park and the proposed sidewalks along Bransford Road.

- **Existing Trail** – *no portion of this trail currently exists.*
- **Proposed Trail** – *the proposed trail will run along either side of Timberline Drive North from the Nature Center North trail to Bransford Road.*
- **Constraints** – *additional right-of-way might be required and tree removal may be necessary. In addition, there is currently no right-of-way or easement between the street and the drainage area where the Nature Center North trail is to be located.*

Town Center Greenwalk South – A 0.25 mile long, 8 foot wide trail. This segment links an existing private trail to the existing Town Center Greenwalk.

- **Existing Trail** – *no portion of this trail currently exists.*
- **Proposed Trail** – *the proposed trail will run along a drainage corridor from Chatsworth Drive to Glade Road.*

- **Constraints** – no right-of-way or trail easement exist and there are potential drainage and creek erosion concerns.

Little Bear Creek – Far East – A 0.25 mile long, 12 foot wide trail. This segment connects the planned East Little Bear Creek Extension and Heritage Trail with potential future trails in Euless to the east. This segment is an essential part of providing a continuous trail connection along Little Bear Creek from North Richland Hills to Euless.

- **Existing Trail** – no portion of this trail currently exists.
- **Proposed Trail** – the proposed trail will run along the north side of Little Bear Creek from the Heritage Trail, across Heritage Avenue, and into Euless.
- **Constraints** – no right-of-way or trail easement exist and there are potential drainage and creek erosion concerns.

The **Existing & Planned Trails** map on page 5-15 illustrates the location of existing and planned trails in Colleyville. This map includes the six additional priority segments recommended by the Master Plan and potential locations for trail gateways.

Trailheads and Trail Gateways

It is important to provide locations for access to the City’s trail system and gateways along intercity trails in order to announce one’s arrival into Colleyville. Both of these facility types serve as the trail system’s main entrances and indicate the overall quality of the system and should be reflective of the City’s commitment to provide quality recreation facilities.

Trailheads

Each City park that is located along an existing or planned trail segment has the potential to serve as a trailhead. In addition, it may be desirable to provide stand-alone trailheads in order to provide additional access to the City’s trail system. Though often provided as part of an existing park or as a stand-alone park facility, trailheads can also be provided at schools and even in commercial areas. In general, trailheads should be evenly spaced along the trail system and be about three miles apart. Potential locations for trailheads are shown on the Existing and Planned Trails Map on page 5-15. At a minimum, each trailhead should include benches, bike racks, and off-street parking. In addition to trailheads, it is important to provide minor access points every mile. These not only enhance the usability of the trail system, but also improve emergency and maintenance access.

Trail Gateways

Gateways along trails at key locations provide a sense of arrival and serve as effective transitions between two cities or within the city. Gateways can be very simple (including a sign announcing the city limits and modest landscaping) or very ornate (including an arch over the trail, special pavement patterns, unique materials, and extensive landscaping). Gateways along trails are often cooperatively funded and developed by two neighboring cities. Specific recommended locations for trail gateways are shown on the Existing and Planned Trails Map on page 5-15.

The **Parks & Trails Master Plan** map on page 5–16 illustrates the location of the physical recommendations made by the Master Plan.

Other Recommendations

In addition to providing recommendations for specific trail and pathway segments, several general recommendations for the improvement and provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Colleyville can be made. The following recommendations are intended to enhance the walkability and bicycle-friendliness of Colleyville while ensuring the development of a comprehensive and high-quality bicycle and pedestrian system.

Minimum Standards

The width of a trail or sidewalk is a great determinant of its usability. Narrower sidewalks (such as 4 feet wide) and trails (such as 8 feet wide) may be appropriate in areas with low pedestrian traffic and no bicycle use. The following facility widths are recommended for the pathways system:

- **Neighborhood Sidewalks** – 4 feet
- **Collector /Arterial Street Sidewalks** – 5 feet
- **Connector Trails⁴** – 8 feet
- **General Trails** – 10 feet
- **Major Trails** – 12 feet

The Pathways Plan and Alternative Transportation

Streets provide excellent opportunities for parallel bicycle and pedestrian facilities because they are interconnected and often have available right-of-way. Though bicycle and pedestrian facilities along streets might not provide the same recreational value as trails through natural areas, they are an essential part of the city's non-motorized transportation system⁵. It is therefore important to consider bicycling and walking as both recreation activities and transportation modes. Making Colleyville more bicycle and pedestrian friendly and providing people with opportunities to walk or bike to a park, school, or shopping area is important to the citizens. As such, it is important to integrate the City's pathways system with its street network by incorporating sidewalks, bike routes, and trails along roadways, if portions of the City's roadway system change in the future.

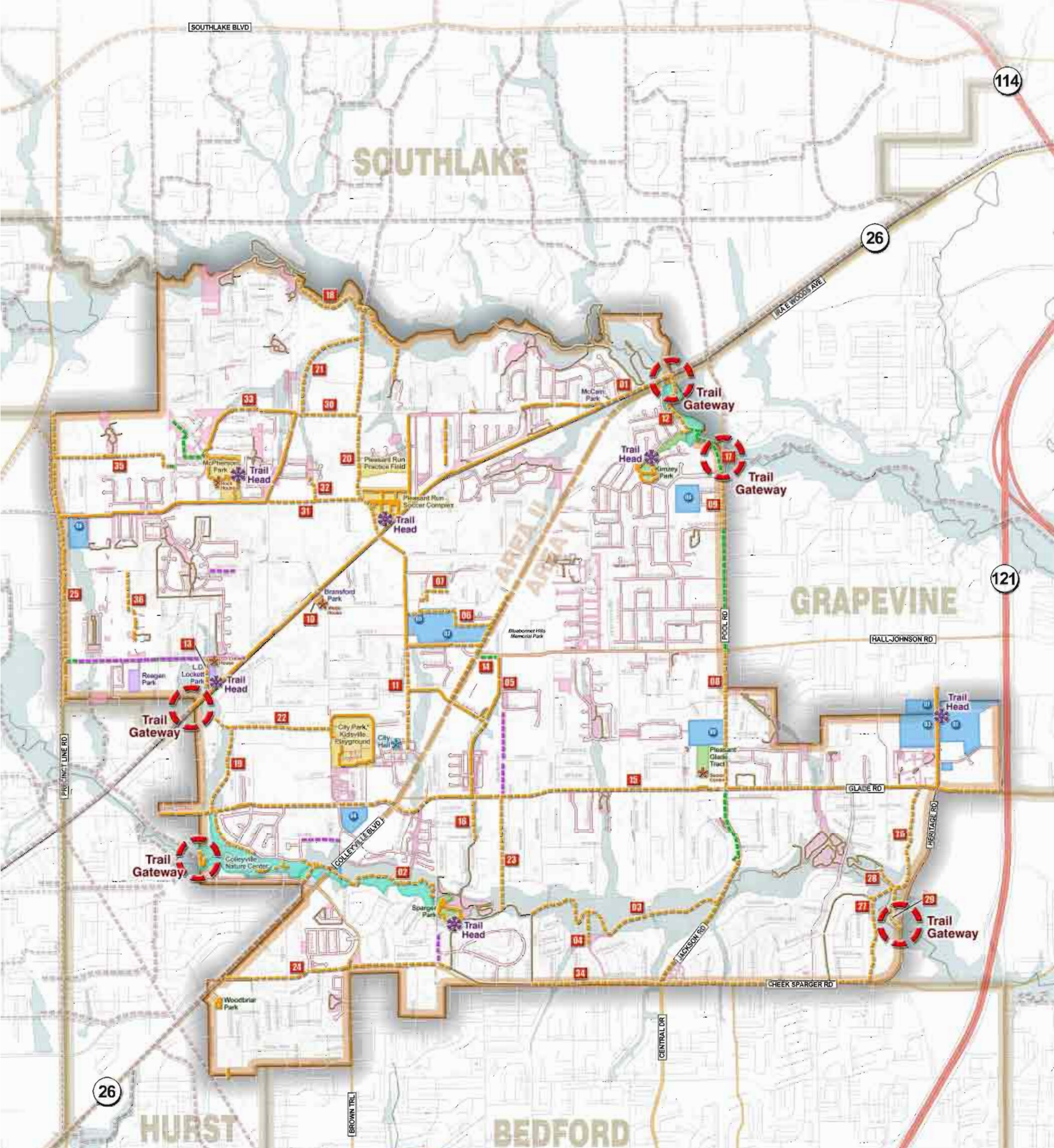
In the telephone survey, citizens were asked to indicate their level of support for various bicycle and pedestrian related activities. Overall, the community gives strong support to the use of the bicycle as a means of transportation (see Table 4.11 on page 4-14). The following items are especially reflective of this support:

- 82% of respondents strongly support or support trail connections to nearby schools
- 73% support widening some thoroughfares for bike lanes
- 71% support riding a bike to get to work or a store
- 71% support the provision of on-street bike routes

These statements indicate that a significant majority of Colleyville's community supports actions to enhance and encourage the use of non-motorized transportation.

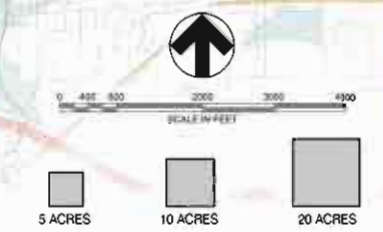
⁴ Short segments that connect trails to sidewalks or facilities within parks.

⁵ The phrase non-motorized transportation system refers to a system of trails, sidewalks, and on-street bike routes.



- 01 SCHOOLS**
- HIGH SCHOOLS**
- 01 Heritage High School
- MIDDLE SCHOOLS**
- 02 Colleyville Middle School
 - 03 Heritage Middle School
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**
- 04 Bransford Elementary
 - 05 Colleyville Elementary
 - 06 Glenhope Elementary
 - 07 Heritage Elementary
 - 08 Liberty Elementary
 - 09 O.C. Taylor Elementary

- TRAILS LEGEND**
- Existing Trails (8'-12' Width)
 - Planned Trails
 - Existing Sidewalks
 - Proposed Sidewalks
 - Privately-Owned Trails
 - Proposed Long Range Trail Connection
 - Existing & Proposed Adjacent City Trails
 - Trail Head



01 2011 Trail Priority Ranking
(See Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan Table 5.1)

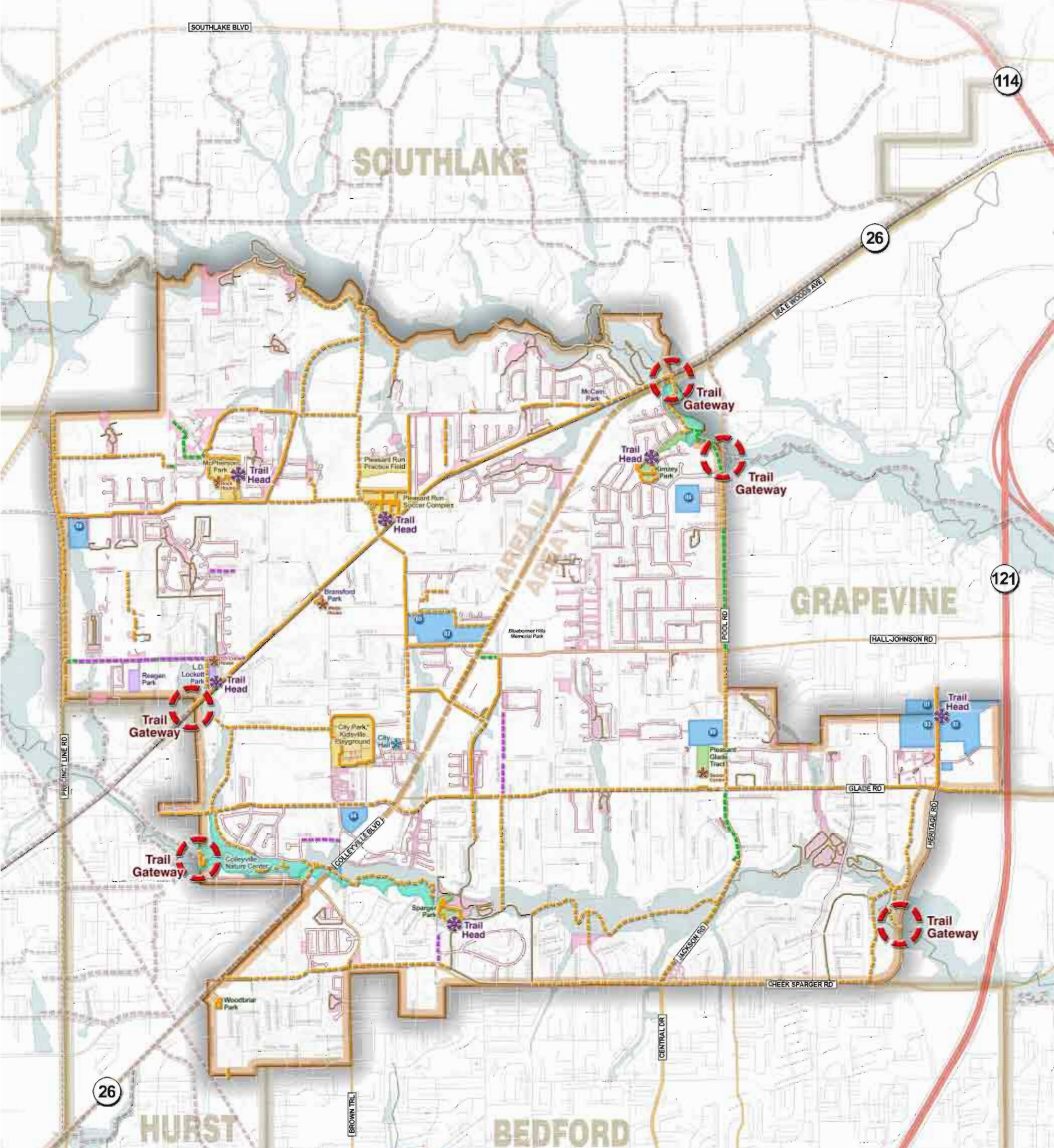
- LEGEND**
- City Hall
 - Parks and Recreation Facilities
- PARKS**
- Neighborhood Parks
 - Community Parks
 - Special Purpose Parks
 - Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas
 - Private Parks and Open Space

27079
November 9, 2011

EXISTING & PLANNED TRAILS

CITY OF COLLEYVILLE, TEXAS

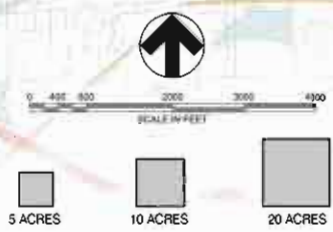




01 SCHOOLS	
HIGH SCHOOLS	
01	Heritage High School
MIDDLE SCHOOLS	
02	Colleyville Middle School
03	Heritage Middle School
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	
04	Bransford Elementary
05	Colleyville Elementary
06	Glenhope Elementary
07	Heritage Elementary
08	Liberty Elementary
09	O.C. Taylor Elementary

TRAILS LEGEND	
	Existing Trails (8'-12' Width)
	Planned Trails
	Existing Sidewalks
	Proposed Sidewalks
	Privately-Owned Trails
	Proposed Long Range Trail Connection
	Existing & Proposed Adjacent City Trails
	Trail Head

LEGEND	
	City Hall
	Parks and Recreation Facilities
PARKS	
	Neighborhood Parks
	Community Parks
	Special Purpose Parks
	Open Space Preserves / Nature Areas
	Private Parks and Open Space



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November 9, 2011

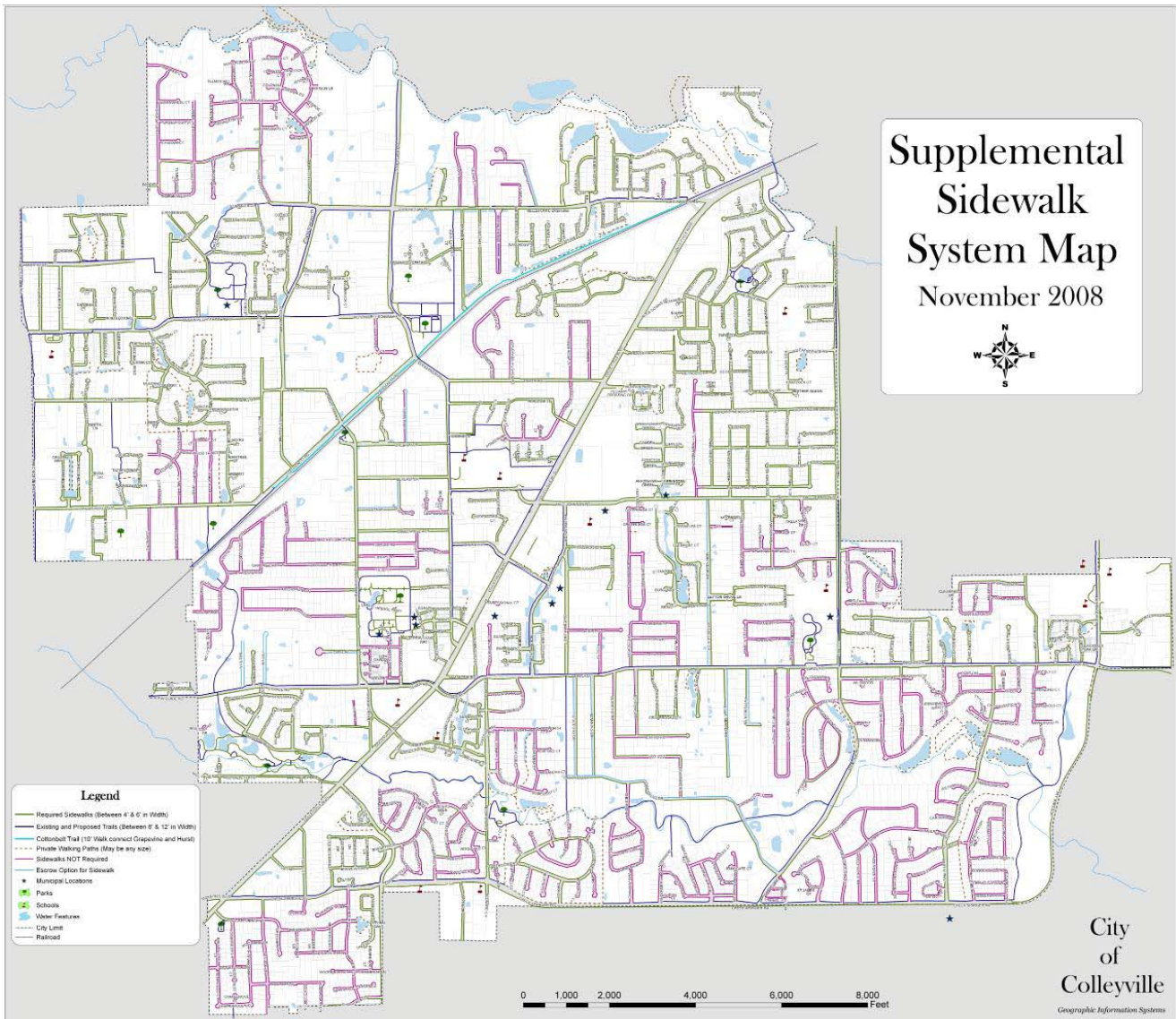
PARKS & TRAILS MASTER PLAN

CITY OF COLLEYVILLE, TEXAS



Supplemental Sidewalk System

Sidewalks are important pieces of infrastructure that provide local pedestrian access and connections to trails. The Trails and Sidewalks Committee worked with City staff to develop a Supplemental Sidewalk System Map (see below) that clearly identifies locations for construction of sidewalks in areas that are not included in the Colleyville Pathways Plan. This map identifies where a sidewalk is required and indicates on which side of the street it should be constructed. Some streets are not recommended for construction of sidewalks, such as existing neighborhoods subject to redevelopment. This supplemental system map will assist staff in providing clear direction to developers. When a property is developed and is subject to inclusion of an adjacent sidewalk section, the developer will be required to construct the sidewalk to City standards regardless of existing terrain and other conditions.





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Chapter 6

Implementation

The primary purpose of this Master Plan is to provide both a broad vision and a detailed course of implementation for the future of Colleyville’s parks, recreation, and open space. While previous chapters outlined existing conditions, various needs, and recommendations, this chapter summarizes, prioritizes, and estimates costs for the primary items recommended for implementation in the near-term and long-term future. For a better understanding of the implementation items contained herein, refer to Chapter 3 – Existing Conditions (especially the Park and Facility Reviews section pages 3-7 to 3-22), Chapter 4 – Needs Assessment (especially Tables 4.13, 4.14, and 4.15), and Chapter 5 – Recommendations.

Overall, the methodology used to prioritize the recommendations and implementation items contained in this chapter was based on three criteria:

- The level of priority based on citizen demand and standards (Chapter 4);
- The logical order of facility development (that is, land must be acquired and plans must be developed before a facility can be constructed); and
- The availability of funding in the near-term future.

HIGH PRIORITY NEEDS

The following lists the recommended priorities for parks, recreation, and open space in Colleyville. These priorities have been developed utilizing demand-based needs, standards, city staff and city official input, and guidance from the Planning Team to provide a set of implementation items to enhance quality of life in Colleyville. The priorities are broken into two lists: one for outdoor facilities and one for indoor facilities.

*Figure 6.1
Overall Parks, Recreation and Open Space Priorities (Recommended)*

<p>Outdoor Facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hike and Bike Trails2. Neighborhood Park Development3. Open Space Protection4. Additional Multi-Purpose Practice Fields and Open Play Areas	<p>Indoor Facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rebrand the Senior Center to reflect a more community-oriented operation without decreasing the programming opportunities for adults 50 and older.
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Beyond these recommended priorities, it is important to consider land acquisition as an underlying priority related to several of these items.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Implementation Plan included in this chapter is a tool that translates the diverse and detailed recommendations within this Master Plan into concrete implementation items, which are then prioritized and given estimated costs. These implementation items are in one of two groups: near-term future implementation items (which represent five-year items) and long-term future implementation items (which could be implemented in the future based on funding availability). These groups reflect prioritized improvements based on levels of service (as discussed in Chapter 4 – Needs Assessment), forecasted population growth, and the City’s available funding.

It is important to understand that this Implementation Plan is not intended to serve as a business plan or capital improvement plan for the Parks and Recreation Department, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, or the City Council. Nor should this Implementation Plan be seen as a commitment to funding and/or carrying out these projects in the order listed. Rather, this Implementation Plan should be viewed as a tool and guideline for the City of Colleyville for developing a capital improvement plan and making future funding decisions.

The total funding level shown for the near-term future implementation items is based upon CVPARD’s anticipated available capital funding, which mostly consists of the Park Land Dedication Fund, the Parks Tomorrow Fund, the Voluntary Park Fund, and the Colleyville Economic Development Corporation Fund. Funding sources for the future implementation items have not been identified. While it is possible that the City will not be in the position of funding every item in the Implementation Plan, it is important to have a plan in place for three reasons:

1. To provide guidance for the capital improvement plan;
2. To illustrate the City’s goals during the grant application process; and
3. To have a plan in place in the event of a financial windfall and/or significant philanthropic giving.

Table 6.1: Implementation Plan: Near-Term Future Implementation Items on the next page summarizes the major items to be initiated in the near future.

Table 6.2: Implementation Plan: Long-Term Future Implementation Items on page 6–4 includes additional items that are important but cannot be initiated in the near future due to funding limitations.

**Table 6.1
Implementation Plan: Near-Term Future Items (1–5 Years)**

City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

This document is a tool and guideline for planning and grant application purposes only. Projects will be completed when funding is available; all appropriate projects will be presented to City Council and the Park Board for their approval prior to project implementation.

Priority	Preliminary Recommended Scope	Estimated Cost (2016 Dollars)	Main Source of Funding	Additional and Other Potential Funding Sources	Other City Department/ Institution Involvement
	Policy Items				
Near-Term	Develop and Implement a Floodplain Management Strategy - Develop a Floodplain Management Strategy that minimizes the impact of floodplain reclamation and creates partnerships with the private sector to protect open space for recreational use and aesthetics.	No Cost			Public Works and Community Development Departments
	Land Acquisition				
Near-Term	Open Space Protection (Floodplain) - Acquisition of land within the Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek floodplains as opportunities arise.	Varies	CVPARD CIP		
Near-Term	Open Space Protection (out of Floodplain) - Acquisition of other important Open Space land not within the floodplain as opportunities arise.	Varies	CVPARD CIP		
	Subtotal Near-Term Land Acquisition:	Varies			
	Park Development and Improvement				
Near-Term	Pleasant Glade Tract - Develop this area as a neighborhood park to provide basic neighborhood park amenities in east Colleyville.	\$900,000	CVPARD CIP		
Near-Term	Hike and Bike Trails (Paved) - Develop 3 miles of paved trails at \$700,000 to \$900,000 per mile (depending on terrain; average of \$800,000 per mile used for estimates). The estimated cost assumes developer involvement.	\$1,200,000	CVPARD CIP, TxDOT STEP Grant	Development; Other Grant Funds	Public Works and Community Development Departments
Near-Term	Park Improvements - Various park improvement projects across the City.	\$150,000	CVPARD CIP		
	Subtotal:	\$2,250,000			
	Maintenance budget for parks and recreation facilities - Calculated at 2-4% per year of overall preferred development cost; rounded to 2% per year for 5 years = 10%.	\$225,000	CVPARD CIP		
	Subtotal Near-Term Park Development and Improvement:	\$2,475,000			
Total Associated Costs for Near-Term (2011 to 2016) Items		\$2,475,000			

Notes:

Costs shown are 2016 values at a pre-design level, and will vary as more detailed design occurs. List is for guidance in planning and not all items may be implemented. Grants and donations may reduce the cost of each item.

Table 6.2
Implementation Plan: Long-Term Future Items (Beyond 2016)

City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan

This document is a tool and guideline for planning and grant application purposes only. Projects will be completed when funding is available; all appropriate projects will be presented to City Council and the Park Board for their approval prior to project implementation.

Preliminary Recommended Scope	Estimated Cost (2016 Dollars)	Main Source of Funding
Land Acquisition		
Neighborhood Parks - Acquisition or dedication of land for neighborhood parks if opportunities arise.	Varies	(see note below)
Community Parks - Acquisition or dedication of land for a community park if opportunities arise.	Varies	(see note below)
Trailheads - Acquire about 2 acres for 1 to 2 stand-alone trailheads at 1 to 2 acres per site (1 acre on average).	Varies	(see note below)
Park Development and Improvement		
Park Improvements - Various park improvement projects across the City.	\$250,000	(see note below)
Hike and Bike Trails (Paved) - Develop 5 <u>additional</u> miles of paved trails at \$700,000 to \$900,000 per mile.	\$4,000,000	(see note below)
Hike and Bike Trails (Natural Surface) - Develop 4 miles of natural surface trails at \$100,000 per mile.	\$400,000	(see note below)
Development of Recreational and Maintenance Facilities		
Multi-Purpose Practice Fields - Accounted for in the development of neighborhood parks. There is a need for 2 additional multi-purpose practice fields (see page 5-7).		(see note below)
Studies and Plans		
Senior Center Rebranding Study - Prepare a study to determine the best manner in which to rebrand the Senior Center to also make it appealing to adults 50 years and older.	Varies	(see note below)

Notes:

Costs shown are 2016 values at a pre-design level, and will vary as more detailed design occurs. List is for guidance in planning and not all items may be implemented.

Grants and donations may reduce the cost of each item significantly.

Funding is not currently available for these projects. Currently approximately \$144,000 annually is collected from the Voluntary Park Fund. There is the potential for collection of Park Land Dedication Fees on future development and utilization of Colleyville Economic Development Corporation (CEDC) funds for hike and bike trail development.

Implementation Plan Summary

Below is a summary of the costs of the near-term future implementation items. This table reflects the total costs associated with the near-term future implementation items shown on the Implementation Plan but should not be seen as an indication of committed funding.

Table 6.3 Summary of Costs – Near-Term Future Implementation Items (based on assumed needs for 2011 to 2016*)		
	Additional Acreage	Estimated Cost (2016 Dollars)
Policy Items		\$0
Land Acquisition		Varies
Park Development and Improvement		\$2,475,000
Total Associated Costs for Near-Term Future Implementation Items		\$2,475,000

* *Near-Term Future Implementation Items are based on levels of service for the City, forecasted population growth between 2011 and 2016, and available CVPARD funding levels.*

The Implementation Plan includes items that fall in five categories: policy items, land acquisition, park development and improvement, development of recreational and maintenance facilities, and studies and plans. Each of these categories is discussed in more detail below.

Policy Items

Described in detail in Chapter 5 – Recommendations, the implementation of a comprehensive floodplain protection strategy has been included herein so that the Implementation Plan can serve as a comprehensive set of necessary tasks to realize the vision of this Master Plan. This policy item likely does not present a direct cost to the City.

Land Acquisition

Acquiring land is often the essential first step in making improvements to the parks, recreation, and open space system. As a basic building block of parks and recreation, it is important to ensure adequate park land to house future parks and recreation facilities in the future. An opportunity to consider in the future is the acquisition of land when developed areas are earmarked for redevelopment due to a change in zoning or the aging of structures. The redevelopment of land adjacent to Colleyville Boulevard is but one such example.

Land for Future Neighborhood Parks

There is a minimal amount of affordable land for parks in Colleyville and the City's budget is limited. However, acquiring new park land is important and the City should consider opportunities to acquire additional parcels of land for neighborhood parks as opportunities arise. Funding levels have not been set for these implementation items and acquisitions will be based on individual opportunities. This is included in the long-term future portion of the Implementation Plan.

Land for Future Community Parks

While the NRPA standards illustrate a need for an additional community park in Colleyville, there is not an adequate amount of available land for the City to acquire for this type of park. The Implementation Plan recommends that the City position itself to acquire a large parcel of land for a future community park if such a parcel becomes available. Redevelopment conditions as described above or even the repurposing of existing structures are examples to consider. This is included in the long-term future portion of the Implementation Plan.

Other Land Acquisition

In addition to acquiring land for neighborhood and community parks, there is a need to acquire land for open space protection, trails, trailheads, and future facilities. Alternatively, this land could be made available to the public through dedicated easements, rather than land acquisition. Such would minimize the cost to the City and taxpayers, but would still allow the provision of trails and other amenities. The most significant land acquisition item in the Implementation Plan is for open space land so that it may be protected and preserved. Although shown as an act of acquisition, this land could also be protected and made accessible to the public through dedicated easements and agreements with developers and landowners. Such agreements could allow for unique corridors that are linked to and interact with surrounding development through trails, green space, view corridors, and semi-private spaces like outdoor dining areas, etc. Specific areas to target for open space acquisition or for gaining such easements include the Big Bear Creek and Little Bear Creek corridors.

Park Development and Improvement

There are multiple park development and improvement recommendations included in the Implementation Plan as follows:

Near-Term Future Park Development Implementation Items

- One new neighborhood park (at the Pleasant Glade Tract)
- Three miles of paved trails (approximately half of which may be built by developers)
- Various minor park improvement projects across the city

Long-Term Future Park Development Implementation Items

- Five additional miles of paved trails
- Four miles of natural surface trails
- Various minor park improvement projects across the city

These recommendations are based on the facility level of service figures shown in Chapter 4, as well as the public’s expressed desire for additional facilities.

Studies and Plans

Finally, this Implementation Plan considers items pertaining to future studies and plans that will assist the City in implementing the items included in this Master Plan. The long-term future section of the Implementation Plan includes the recommendation for a Senior Center Rebranding Study.



FUNDING STRATEGIES

Based upon the balance of the Parks Tomorrow Fund and anticipated revenues from the Park Land Dedication, Colleyville Economic Development Corporation (CEDC), and Voluntary Park Funds, CVPARD will have approximately \$2,475,000 in capital funding available over the course of the next five years. The near-term future portion of the Implementation Plan (Table 6.1) was developed based upon this \$2,475,000 figure. The long-term future items portion (Table 6.2), however, includes items for which funding is not currently available. It is not assumed that the City will be in a position to fund each of these items within the near future. Rather, the long-term future items portion of the Implementation Plan is presented as a menu of options for the City to choose from in the future. The City Council, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, and City Staff should use this as a guide for decision making with a focus on investing in parks and facilities that provide the greatest value for the community.

In order to successfully implement any of the items in the long-term future portion of the Implementation Plan, the City should take a strategic approach to acquiring funding. This will require the utilization of multiple funding sources including traditional capital funding and grants. The following describes some of the potential funding strategies that could be used by the City of Colleyville.

Grant Opportunities

Grants offer the opportunity to greatly enhance Colleyville's parks, recreation, and open space system. While the majority of items on the Implementation Plan will be funded through traditional means, grant funding can be utilized to help offset the cost of certain projects and reduce the strain on the City's budget. However, because of current economic conditions, grants are becoming increasingly competitive and in many instances are decreasing in scale. For these reasons, it is important for the City to make a concerted effort to apply for grants as competitively as possible. A variety of grant sources exist, but three major sources account for most of the major potential sources of grants for parks in Colleyville:

- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)
- Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)
- North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)

The following is an overview of major grant programs from these sources.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

- **Outdoor Recreation Grants**

This program provides 50% matching grant funds to municipalities and other local units of government with a population less than 500,000 to acquire and develop park land or to renovate existing public recreation areas as identified and described per a TPWD-approved Parks Master Plan. There are two funding cycles per year with a maximum award of **\$500,000**. Eligible sponsors include cities, counties, municipal utility districts, river authorities, and other special districts. Projects must be completed within three years of approval. Application deadlines are March 1st and August 1st each year (the Parks Master Plan submission deadline for TPWD approval is 60 days prior to application deadline). Award notifications occur six months after deadlines.

- **Indoor Recreation (Facility) Grants**

This program provides 50% matching grant funds to municipalities and other local units of government with a population less than 500,000 to construct recreation centers, community centers, nature centers and other facilities (buildings) as identified and described per a TPWD-approved Parks Master Plan. The grant maximum is \$750,000 per application. The application deadline is August 1st each year (the Parks Master Plan submission deadline for TPWD approval is 60 days prior to application deadline). Award notifications occur the following January.

- **Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) Grants**

The CO-OP grant helps to introduce under-served populations to the services, programs, and sites of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. This is not a land acquisition or construction grant; this is only for programs. Grants are awarded to non-profit organizations, schools, municipalities, counties, cities, and other tax-exempt groups. Minimum grant requests are \$5,000 and maximum grant requests are \$50,000. The application deadline is February 1st and October 1st with awards on April 15th and December 15th.

The purpose of the Community Outdoor Outreach Program (CO-OP) is to expose participants to environmental and conservation programs as well as outdoor recreation activities.

- **Recreational Trail Grants**

TPWD administers the National Recreational Trails Fund in Texas under the approval of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). This federally funded program receives its funding from a portion of federal gas taxes paid on fuel used in non-highway recreational vehicles. The grants can be up to 80% of project costs with a maximum of \$200,000 for non-motorized trail grants. Currently there is not a maximum amount for motorized trail grants.¹ Funds can be spent on both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail projects such as the construction of new recreational trails, to improve existing trails, to develop trailheads or trailside facilities, and to acquire trail corridors. Application deadline is May 1st each year.

- **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grants**

TPWD administers the Texas apportionments of LWCF through the Texas Recreation and Parks Account. If an entity is applying for an Indoor Grant, Outdoor Grant, or Small Community Grant, TPWD may consider the application for LWCF funding. No separate application is required. Funding for this program exceeded \$1.4 million in 2009.

¹ The contact number for motorized trail grant funding availability is 512-389-8224

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

- **Statewide Transportation Enhancement Program**

Through the Statewide Transportation Enhancement Program (STEP), the Texas Department of Transportation periodically makes funds available for construction of bicycle routes, trails, pedestrian safety enhancements, and landscaping of transportation facilities. To date, there have been seven program calls (1993, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2005-cancelled, and 2009) totaling \$533.4 million grant dollars. Grant selection and administration goes through NCTCOG, which reviews the projects within the Metropolitan Planning Area for eligibility, ranks the projects, and provides the state-required Letter of Transportation Improvement Program Placement.

The Program provides monetary support for transportation activities designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of the transportation system. Funding is on a cost reimbursement basis, and projects selected are eligible for reimbursement of up to 80% of allowable cost. The most recent call for projects occurred in 2009. There will likely be additional grant calls within the next five years. This is one of the most important grants for trail projects.

Additional information can be found at: <http://www.txdot.gov/business/governments/te.htm>

North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)

- **Sustainable Development Funding Program**

The North Central Texas Council of Governments Sustainable Development Funding Program was created by its policy body, the Regional Transportation Council, to encourage public/private partnerships that positively address existing transportation system capacity, rail access, air quality concerns, and/or mixed land uses. By allocating transportation funds to land use projects promoting alternative transportation modes or reduced automobile use, NCTCOG and its regional partners are working to address mounting air quality, congestion, and quality of life issues.

The program is designed to foster growth and development in and around historic downtowns and “Main Streets,” infill areas, and passenger rail lines and stations. To support this effort, the Regional Transportation Council designated \$41 million in 2009 for sustainable infrastructure and planning projects throughout the region. Types of projects include:

- **Infrastructure:**

An infrastructure project is a construction project that provides public infrastructure in the public right-of-way and can be used to support private vertical development. Examples include pedestrian amenities, landscaping, intersection improvements, lighting, street construction, traffic signalization, etc.

- **Planning:**

Planning projects include market, housing, and economic analyses, transit station planning, Transit Oriented Development (TOD) planning, general planning

(subdivision regulations, creation of new code/zoning regulations, master planning, updates to pedestrian and/or bicycle plans, etc.), and others.

- **Regional Transportation Council Partnership Program**

Through the Local Air Quality Program, NCTCOG's Regional Transportation Council will fund transportation projects that address the new air quality standard, including traffic signal timing, trip reduction, air quality outreach and marketing programs, vanpool programs, bicycle/pedestrian regional connections, high-emitting-vehicle programs, diesel freight programs, off-road construction vehicle emissions reduction programs, park-and-ride facilities, and other air quality strategies.

Alternative Funding Sources

In addition to the funding sources described above, there are other, alternative funding sources and implementation strategies which might be available or become available to the City in the future.

- **Purchase of Development Rights and Transfer of Development Rights**

Purchase of development rights (PDR) and transfer of development rights (TDR) are programs for rural landscape preservation whereby a municipality, county, or other entity can pay landowners (typically farmers and ranchers) to limit development on their land. Through PDR, farmers and ranchers are paid an amount relative to the development potential of their land, required to maintain their land generally as-is (greatly limiting any future development), maintain ownership of the land and residence, and rural land is thereby conserved. Taking the PDR model a step further, TDR programs conserve rural landscapes through “trading” intensity between sending areas and receiving areas. Areas to be protected (significant cultural, rural, or natural landscapes) are designated as sending areas while areas where more intense development is desirable are designated as receiving areas. In this model, landowners in sending areas are allowed to sell their right to develop their land to developers in receiving areas. Both of these programs can offer a financially competitive alternative to selling land for development.

- **Tree Mitigation Funds**

The source of such a fund results when a City levies fines against developers for removing quality trees for development. The revenue generated is used to plant trees and to irrigate City properties enhancing the community.

- **Electric Utility Partnerships**

This type of partnership can be established for the purpose of providing trails along utility easements. This partnership typically does not involve monetary contributions. However, through use agreements and/or easements, it makes land for trail corridors accessible at little or no cost to the City.

- **Developer Fees**

If the economic climate becomes favorable in the future, revising the Park Land Dedication Ordinance to require greater assistance from the development community would assist the City in funding park development, relieve the burden on current

taxpayers to fund future park facilities, and require “development to pay for development.”

- **Land Trusts**

Land trusts provide a valuable service to municipalities across the country in helping to acquire natural areas, open space, and other land for public use. Typically, land trusts not only assist in funding land acquisition but also assist in managing the transaction and financing. Often, each land trust will have a specific set of requirements for the types of land they are willing to help acquire and/or how that land will be used. Contact the Texas Land Trust Council for more information (<http://www.texaslandtrustcouncil.org>). Land trusts operating in Tarrant County include the following:

Table 6.4 Land Trusts Operating in Tarrant County		
Name	Phone	Web Site
American Farmland Trust	(413) 586-4593	http://www.farmland.org/
Archaeological Conservancy	(505) 266-1540	http://www.americanarchaeology.org/
Connemara Conservancy	(214) 351-0990	http://www.connemaraconservancy.org/
Conservation Fund	(512) 477-1712	http://www.conservationfund.org/
Texas Agricultural Land Trust	(210) 828-7484	http://www.txaglandtrust.org
Texas Land Conservancy	(512) 301-6363	http://www.texaslandconservancy.org
Texas Parks and Recreation Foundation	(972) 744-4595	http://www.tprfoundation.org/
Texas Parks and Wildlife Foundation	(214) 720-1478	http://www.tpwf.org/
The Nature Conservancy	(210) 224-8774	http://www.nature.org/texas/
The Trust for Public Land	(512) 478-4644	http://www.tpl.org/
Wetland Habitat Alliance of Texas	(936) 569-9428	http://www.whatduck.org/
Wildlife Land Trust, Humane Society	(301) 548-7735	http://www.hsus.org/

Source: Modified from Texas Land Trust Council's Prairies and Lakes Region Land Trust Directory

- **Utility Bill Contributions**

In many cities, residents are allowed to electively add a small amount to their utility collection bills to fund park improvements. Colleyville’s Voluntary Park Fund allows citizens to donate \$2.00 per month through their water utility bills. Colleyville citizens donate approximately \$150,000 per year, which is used to fund park improvements throughout the community.

- **Public-Private Partnerships**

Partnering with the private sector to provide recreation opportunities is a significant opportunity for the City. Examples of public-private partnerships include joint-funding projects, providing developer incentives to encourage recreation amenity provision, and naming rights or sponsorships.

PLAN UPDATES

This Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan is a guide to be used by the City to develop and expand the existing parks, recreation and open space system for future needs over the near-term and long-term future. Since trends and needs change over time, it is important that this Master Plan is seen as a living document and is updated regularly based on these changing trends and needs. Potential factors that might bring about the need to revise this Master Plan include:

- The population may increase more or less rapidly than projected;
- The needs, wants, and priorities of the community may change; and
- The implementation of certain items may stimulate and inspire other needs.



As of January 2008, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department stipulates that park master plans must cover at least a ten-year period. **Plans must be updated every five years to remain eligible for grant funding** (a completely new plan is required every ten years). At a minimum, updates should include a summary of accomplishments, new public input, most recent inventory data, updated needs assessment, priorities, new implementation plan, demographics, population projections, goals and objectives, standards, and maps. Priorities should be updated as implementation items are accomplished. A new resolution is not required when updating priorities; however if the City changes or revises its priorities, it must submit a new resolution adopting the new priorities. A completely new plan is required every ten years.

It is recommended that City Staff conduct a review of this Master Plan every two years or when significant changes occur. These updates can be published in short report format and attached to this Master Plan for easy use. Four key areas for focus of these periodic reviews are as follows:

- **Facility Inventory** - An inventory of new City facilities should be recorded as well as any significant improvements of facilities provided by the Grapevine-Colleyville Independent School District whenever such facilities may become available for public use.
- **Facility Use** - Facility use is a key factor in determining the need for renovation of additional facilities. Updates on league participation of sports facilities should be prepared each season with data from each association. Changes in participation of those outside the City limits as well as the citizens of Colleyville should be recorded.
- **Public Involvement** - As mentioned previously, this Master Plan reflects the current population and attitudes as expressed by the citizens of Colleyville. However, those attitudes and interests may change over time as the city changes. Periodic surveys are recommended to provide a current account of the attitudes of the citizens and additional direction from the public on issues that may arise.
- **Implementation Plan** - As items from the Implementation Plan are implemented, updates should be made to this prioritized list to provide a current plan of action for City Staff.

Maintaining a regularly updated Master Plan will ensure that the needs of Colleyville's citizens continue to be met and that the vision and goals set forth in Chapter 1 can be achieved.

Appendix A

Citizen Attitude Survey Cumulative Results

The following pages provide a summary of the results of the Citizen Attitude survey which was administered by telephone to 200 randomly selected households in Colleyville. The fieldwork for this survey was conducted from September 18, 2009 to September 28, 2009. In order to achieve 200 full survey responses, the Planning Team made a total of 9,298 contact attempts. The average time to take the survey was 20 minutes.



COLLEYVILLE 2009 PARKS AND RECREATION ATTITUDE SURVEY CUMULATIVE RESULTS

PROJECT 05282009

RAYMOND TURCO & ASSOCIATES

SEPTEMBER 2009

MY NAME IS _____ AND I'M WITH RAYMAR RESEARCH. WE ARE NOT A DIRECT MARKETING FIRM AND THIS IS NOT A SALES CALL. WE ARE A PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH FIRM, CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT ISSUES IN YOUR COMMUNITY. WOULD IT BE ALL RIGHT IF I TOOK A FEW MINUTES OF YOUR TIME TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS?

AREA _____
DATE _____ SHEET NO. _____

AREA I 58%
AREA II 42%

SEX
MALE 50%
FEMALE 50%

1. FIRST, HOW SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE QUALITY OF PARKS AND RECREATION IN YOUR CITY?

VERY SATISFIED 45%
SATISFIED 46%
DISSATISFIED 5%
VERY DISSATISFIED 1%
NO OPINION 2%

2. AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN COLLEYVILLE?

UNDER 1 YEAR 3%
2 - 4 YEARS 16%
5 - 7 YEARS 10%
8 - 10 YEARS 13%
OVER 10 YEARS 58%

3. IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, DO YOU FEEL THAT THE QUALITY OF PARKS AND RECREATION IN THE CITY HAS IMPROVED, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME, OR DECLINED?

IMPROVED 48%
SAME 47%
DECLINED 0%
NO OPINION 5%

4. HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES

	A	O	S	N	NO
A) INDOOR FITNESS/EXERCISE LIKE RUNNING, JAZZERCISE, YOGA ETC.	27%	28%	20%	25%	0%
B) TEAM SPORTS, LIKE BASEBALL, SOCCER ETC.	14%	17%	11%	57%	0%
C) INDIVIDUAL SPORTS LIKE GOLF, TENNIS, BOXING, ETC.	10%	27%	20%	43%	0%
D) FINE ARTS LIKE PAINTING, DRAWING ETC.	3%	12%	24%	60%	0%
E) PERFORMING ARTS LIKE MUSIC, DRAMA ETC.	6%	24%	24%	47%	0%
F) CRAFTS LIKE POTTERY, WEAVING ETC.	3%	10%	19%	67%	0%
G) EXCURSIONS, LIKE TOURS, TRIPS ETC.	6%	36%	26%	32%	0%
H) OUTDOOR RECREATION LIKE CAMPING, FISHING, BOATING ETC.	9%	30%	32%	29%	0%
I) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES LIKE DANCES, COOKING, CARD PLAYING ETC.	7%	37%	30%	26%	0%
J) LEISURE AQUATICS	9%	27%	20%	43%	1%
K) FITNESS AQUATICS	4%	16%	20%	58%	1%
L) EXTREME SPORTS LIKE BMX, SKATEBOARDING, ETC.	1%	5%	9%	83%	1%
M) TRAIL AND CYCLING ACTIVITIES LIKE WALKING, BICYCLING, JOGGING, ETC.	24%	46%	16%	14%	0%
N) FAMILY EVENTS LIKE PICNICS, GET-TOGETHERS	9%	44%	33%	14%	0%
O) ROCK OR WALL CLIMBING	0%	8%	17%	74%	0%

5. WHAT ONE RECREATIONAL FACILITY WOULD YOU SAY COLLEYVILLE IS LACKING? Recreation-Community-fitness center (23%), hike & bike trails (22%), dog park (8%), golf course (8%), miscellaneous (8%)

6. IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

	YES	NO	DON'T REM
A) VISITED OR USED A CITY PARK OR PARK AMENITY	84%	16%	0%
B) VISITED OR USED A CITY ATHLETIC FIELD	50%	50%	0%
C) PARTICIPATED IN A YOUTH ATHLETIC LEAGUE	30%	70%	0%
D) PARTICIPATED IN AN ADULT ATHLETIC LEAGUE	6%	94%	0%
E) PARTICIPATED IN ANY PROGRAM OR EVENT OFFERED BY THE COLLEYVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT.	36%	64%	0%
F) USED A CITY HIKE AND BIKE TRAIL	59%	41%	0%
G) UTILIZED A CITY FACILITY FOR A MEETING	41%	59%	0%
H) VISITED A CITY PARK PAVILION	53%	47%	0%
I) VISITED A CITY PLAYGROUND	59%	44%	0%
J) VISITED A PLAYGROUND ON SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL HOURS	25%	75%	0%
K) VISITED THE CITY'S SENIOR CENTER	17%	83%	0%
L) VISITED THE LD LOCKETT HOUSE	18%	81%	1%



7. THE CITY IS CURRENTLY IN THE PROCESS OF UPDATING ITS MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ITS PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEM. WHEN COMPLETED, THE PLAN WOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITIES AND OTHER SERVICES. HOW IMPORTANT OR UNIMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS TO FOR THE CITY TO PROVIDE OR EXPAND THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES IN COLLEYVILLE?

	VI	I	U	VU	NO
A-01) ADULT BASEBALL	3%	24%	45%	24%	3%
B-02) YOUTH BASEBALL	18%	50%	17%	12%	4%
C-03) ADULT SOFTBALL	5%	35%	40%	14%	5%
D-04) YOUTH SOFTBALL	17%	46%	21%	11%	5%
E-05) YOUTH SOCCER	22%	42%	20%	13%	2%
F-06) ADULT SOCCER	2%	27%	48%	17%	5%
G-07) GOLF	12%	32%	38%	14%	4%
	VI	I	U	VU	NO
H-08) TENNIS	11%	50%	23%	14%	3%
I-09) FOOTBALL	10%	31%	39%	14%	4%
J-10) INDOOR VOLLEYBALL	9%	42%	32%	12%	5%
K-11) SAND VOLLEYBALL	8%	28%	41%	17%	6%
L-12) BASKETBALL	10%	51%	22%	11%	5%
M-13) DISC GOLF	5%	23%	47%	20%	5%
N-14) WALK OR JOG ON TRAILS	40%	47%	7%	5%	3%
O-15) ROAD BIKING	20%	44%	22%	13%	1%
P-16) MOUNTAIN BIKING ON TRAILS	11%	41	29%	15%	4%
Q-17) HORSE RIDING	6%	22%	48%	21%	3%
R-18) EVENT PICNIC/REUNION PAVILIONS	13%	50%	23%	12%	1%
S-19) BIRD WATCHING	6%	24%	50%	16%	3%
T-20) IN-LINE SKATING	3%	35%	43%	15%	4%
U-21) PLAYGROUNDS	23%	53%	15%	7%	1%
V-22) FAMILY PICNIC	19%	52%	18%	8%	2%
W-23) OUTDOOR SWIMMING	13%	34%	36%	15%	2%
X-24) OUTDOOR PERFORMANCES	17%	47%	25%	9%	2%
Y-25) VISITING A DOG PARK	10%	30%	39%	19%	2%
Z-26) VIEWING NATURAL HABITAT/NATURE AREAS	14%	52%	18%	14%	1%
AA-27) SKATEBOARDING	6%	30%	46%	18%	0%
AB-28) BMX BICYCLING	2%	20%	53%	22%	2%
AC-29) USING A CHILDREN'S WATER SPRAY PARK	10%	33%	36%	19%	2%
AD-30) INDOOR SWIMMING	10%	39%	35%	14%	1%
AE-31) OUTDOOR FESTIVALS	17%	58%	16%	7%	1%
AF-32) LACROSSE	2%	22%	51%	21%	3%
AG-33) CRICKET	0%	11%	58%	26%	4%
AH-34) KICKBALL	1%	23%	54%	21%	1%
AI-35) FLAG FOOTBALL	5%	41%	35%	17%	1%
AJ-36) BOOTCAMP	2%	25%	46%	22%	5%
AK-37) SPRAY PARK	4%	29%	43%	18%	5%

8. FROM THE LIST I JUST READ (01-34), WHAT WOULD YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY FOR THE CITY TO EXPAND? _____

Walk or jog on trails (23%), youth baseball (6%), mountain biking on trails (6%), visiting a dog park (5%)

9. IS THERE ANOTHER PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY NOT IN THE LIST ABOVE THAT YOU THINK WOULD BE MORE IMPORTANT FOR THE CITY TO EXPAND THAN THE ONE YOU JUST CHOSE? IF SO, WHAT IS IT? Recreation center-gameroom-fitness facility (32%), city linked trails (10%), line dancing-dancing (6%), garden-gardening (6%), activities-programs (6%), miscellaneous (6%)

10. PLEASE TELL ME HOW STRONGLY YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

	SA	A	D	SD	NO
A) ANY INCREASE IN PROGRAMMING SHOULD BE FUNDED THROUGH CITY TAXES	7%	52%	20%	15%	5%
B) PROGRAMS THAT SERVE A GREATER PUBLIC GOOD (CPR CLASSES, ETC) SHOULD BE OFFERED TO ALL RESIDENTS AT NO CHARGE	15%	49%	30%	5%	1%
C) PROGRAMS THAT OFFER EXCLUSIVE USE OF FACILITIES SHOULD CHARGE FEES TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT	13%	72%	10%	1%	4%
D) THE DECISION TO USE TAX FUNDING OR USER FEES FOR OPERATING FACILITIES, PROGRAMS AND SERVICES SHOULD DEPEND ON THE PUBLIC BENEFIT DERIVED	12%	72%	12%	1%	3%
E) THE MONEY I PAY (AS TAXES OR FEES) COMPARED TO THE SERVICES THAT THE CITY PROVIDES IS A GOOD VALUE	7%	61%	22%	2%	7%
F) I AM SATISFIED WITH THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN COLLEYVILLE	5%	72%	18%	1%	3%
G) I HAVE ADEQUATE AVENUES TO VOICE MY OPINIONS AND CONCERNS ABOUT PARKS & RECREATION IN COLLEYVILLE	6%	73%	12%	2%	6%
H) NATURAL AREAS ARE IMPORTANT AND SHOULD BE PRESERVED WHERE IT IS AVAILABLE	28%	66%	5%	1%	0%
J) I AM SATISFIED WITH HOW STREETS AND INTERSECTIONS ARE LANDSCAPED IN COLLEYVILLE	7%	64%	23%	5%	1%
K) I BELIEVE THE CITY SHOULD PLANT MORE TREES AND LANDSCAPING ALONG STREETS AND INTERSECTIONS	14%	43%	35%	5%	3%
L) I WOULD SUPPORT THE CITY DEVELOPING POINTS TO WHERE RESIDENTS COULD ACCESS CREEK AREAS	9%	60%	19%	4%	7%

11. HAVE YOU HAD CONTACT WITH A COLLEYVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION EMPLOYEE DURING THE PAST YEAR?

YES	30%
(IF NO OR DON'T REMEMBER, SKIP TO #13) NO	70%



12. HOW SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WOULD YOU SAY YOU WERE WITH THE OVERALL LEVEL OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT?

VERY SATISFIED44%
 SATISFIED48%
 DISSATISFIED3%
 VERY DISSATISFIED . . .3%
 NO OPINION2%

13. USING A SCALE OF EXCELLENT, GOOD, FAIR OR POOR, AND BASED ON WHATEVER IMPRESSIONS YOU MAY HAVE, HOW WOULD YOU RATE COLLEYVILLE IN TERMS OF . .

	E	G	F	P	NO
A) THE NUMBER OF PARKS IN THE CITY	29%	51%	14%	4%	1%
B) THE LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PARKS THROUGHOUT THE CITY	21%	53%	19%	4%	1%
C) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF CITY PARKS	29%	58%	9%	1%	2%
D) THE OVERALL SAFETY OF CITY PARKS	30%	56%	5%	1%	7%
E) THE MAINTENANCE OF CITY PARKS	32%	55%	7%	2%	4%
F) THE VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN PARKS	14%	49%	27%	5%	5%
G) THE NUMBER OF YOUTH ATHLETIC FIELDS IN THE CITY	18%	50%	15%	4%	12%
H) THE NUMBER OF ADULT ATHLETIC FIELDS IN THE CITY	11%	36%	20%	9%	24%
I) THE LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ATHLETIC FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE CITY	11%	53%	17%	5%	13%
J) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF CITY ATHLETIC FIELDS	26%	55%	6%	1%	11%
K) THE MAINTENANCE OF CITY ATHLETIC FIELDS	27%	54%	5%	1%	12%
L) THE NUMBER OF PRACTICE AREAS IN THE CITY	9%	33%	20%	6%	32%
M) THE LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTICE AREAS THROUGHOUT THE CITY	8%	41%	17%	6%	27%
N) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF PRACTICE AREAS	13%	46%	11%	3%	26%
O) THE OVERALL SAFETY OF PRACTICE AREAS	15%	48%	9%	0%	27%
P) THE AMOUNT OF ACCESSIBLE NATURAL AREAS	9%	47%	29%	6%	8%
Q) THE VARIETY OF PROGRAMS & EVENTS OFFERED BY THE PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT	13%	53%	20%	5%	8%
R) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF PARKS & RECREATION PROGRAMS AND EVENTS	14%	51%	17%	4%	14%
S) THE AMOUNT OF HIKE AND BIKE TRAILS IN THE CITY	8%	39%	33%	11%	8%
T) THE LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HIKE AND BIKE TRAILS THROUGHOUT THE CITY	7%	35%	33%	15%	10%
U) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF HIKE AND BIKE TRAILS IN THE CITY	12%	53%	19%	7%	8%
V) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF PLAYGROUNDS IN CITY	20%	64%	6%	1%	8%
W) THE VISUAL QUALITY OF THE CREEKS	8%	37%	16%	11%	18%

Appendix A – Citizen Attitude Survey Cumulative Results

Y) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE SENIOR CENTER	8%	23%	4%	0%	64%
Z) THE VARIETY OF AMENITIES AT THE SENIOR CENTER	6%	19%	4%	0%	70%
AA) THE OVERALL MAINTENANCE OF THE SENIOR CENTER	6%	20%	2%	0%	72%
AB) THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE LD LOCKETT HOUSE	3%	19%	7%	4%	67%
AC) THE VARIETY OF AMENITIES AT LD LOCKETT HOUSE	2%	15%	7%	5%	70%
AD) THE OVERALL MAINTENANCE OF THE LD LOCKETT HOUSE	3%	20%	5%	3%	69%

14. PLEASE TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE CITY PARKS YOU GENERALLY VISIT?
 City Park (31%), Sparger Park (26%), McPherson Park (24%), Pleasant Run Soccer Complex-Park (16%), Kidsville (15%), Bransford Park (11%), Colleyville Nature Center (11%)

15. HOW STRONGLY WOULD YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE A CITY-WIDE TRAIL SYSTEM IN COLLEYVILLE THAT ALLOWED THE FOLLOWING.

	SS	S	O	SO	NO
A) HORSEBACK RIDING	12%	39%	33%	12%	4%
B) RECREATIONAL WALKING OR HIKING	48%	45%	3%	3%	0%
C) RECREATIONAL BICYCLING	45%	45%	4%	4%	1%
D) NATURE TRAIL	41%	49%	4%	4%	2%
E) INLINE SKATING	11%	43%	19%	12%	5%
F) MOUNTAIN BIKING	16%	42%	26%	12%	4%
G) WIDEN SOME THOROUGHFARES FOR BIKE LANES	26%	47%	15%	9%	3%
H) RIDING TO GET TO WORK OR A STORE	22%	49%	18%	6%	4%
I) CONNECTIONS TO NEARBY SCHOOLS	30%	52%	11%	4%	3%
J) ON-STREET BIKE ROUTES	21%	50%	18%	8%	2%

16. THE CITY IS ESTABLISHING A SERIES OF PRIORITIES TO DIRECT FUTURE PARK DEPARTMENT ACTIONS. PLEASE TELL ME HOW STRONGLY YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS: I THINK COLLEYVILLE SHOULD

	SA	A	D	SD	NO
A) ACQUIRE LAND FOR FUTURE PARK AND OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT	27%	45%	18%	8%	1%
B) EXPAND THE CITY'S TRAIL SYSTEM	36%	50%	8%	6%	0%
C) ACQUIRE LAND TO PRESERVE ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS SUCH AS NATURAL CREEK CORRIDORS	29%	51%	11%	6%	2%
D) CHARGE USER FEES FOR PARTICIPANTS OF SPECIAL EVENTS	15%	64%	14%	3%	3%
E) BEAUTIFY MEDIANS AND ENTRYWAYS THROUGHOUT THE CITY	15%	55%	23%	5%	2%
F) CONSTRUCT RENTAL PICNIC/REUNION PAVILIONS THROUGHOUT THE CITY	8%	49%	34%	7%	1%
G) PROVIDE SPACE FOR CULTURAL/PERFORMING ARTS ACTIVITIES	13%	57%	19%	5%	5%



H)	PLANT MORE TREES IN THE CITY	15%	50%	20%	8%	2%
I)	CONSTRUCT A TENNIS CENTER	6%	29%	41%	11%	11%
J)	CONSTRUCT AN AQUATIC CENTER	8%	32%	42%	17%	1%
K)	CONSTRUCT A NATURE CENTER OR BOTANICAL GARDENS	13%	47%	25%	12%	3%
L)	DEVELOP TRAIL ACCESS AND LOOKOUT POINTS TO WHERE RESIDENTS COULD ENJOY CREEK AREAS	16%	55%	19%	8%	2%
M)	INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	13%	51%	25%	7%	4%
N)	CONSTRUCT A RECREATION CENTER WITH AQUATIC, FITNESS, MEETING ROOMS, GYM, ETC.	12%	36%	33%	16%	2%
O)	PLACE ART IN PARKS AND OTHER PUBLIC SPACES	4%	33%	46%	14%	3%
P)	RENOVATE AND EXPAND ITS EXISTING PARKS	7%	65%	17%	6%	4%
Q)	INCREASE REGISTRATION OR USER FEES SO THAT THOSE WHO USE FACILITIES FUND A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF ITS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	10%	55%	26%	5%	4%
R)	DESIGN AND DEVELOP MORE PARKS & FACILITIES THAT FOCUS ON PASSIVE EXPERIENCES/ACTIVITIES	3%	52%	27%	9%	8%
S)	CONSTRUCT FACILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMAND AS NEW RESIDENTS MOVE INTO THE CITY	9%	68%	13%	5%	4%
T)	ACQUIRE LAND TO PROTECT SITES OF CULTURAL VALUE IN THE AREA WHERE YOU LIVE	10%	54%	22%	8%	6%
U)	HOLD SPECIAL EVENTS THAT HAVE USER FEES FOR PARTICIPANTS	8%	68%	15%	4%	5%

17. FROM WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCES DO YOU GET INFORMATION ABOUT RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN COLLEYVILLE? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

DALLAS MORNING NEWS	12%	HOMEOWNER ASSOCS.	36%	FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS	1%
STAR TELEGRAM	54%	OWN EXPERIENCE	80%	CITY CABLE CHANNEL	10%
CITY WEB SITE	66%	COUNCIL MEMBERS	15%	CITY NEWSLETTER	64%
PARKS DEPT. WEBSITE	44%				
CITY STAFF	21%	OTHER NEWSPAPERS	31%	PARKS/REC DEPT	39%
FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS	71%	COLLEYVILLE COURIER	78%	LOCAL NEWS ONLY.COM	18%

18. THESE LAST FEW QUESTIONS ARE JUST FOR CLASSIFICATION PURPOSES. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AGE GROUPS DO YOU COME UNDER?

LESS THAN 25 YEARS	0%
26 - 35 YEARS	3%
36 - 45 YEARS	20%
46 - 55 YEARS	31%
56 - 65 YEARS	24%
OVER 65 YEARS	20%
REFUSED TO ANSWER	1%

19. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18 AT HOME (IF YES: IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS DO THEY COME UNDER?)

0 - 4 YEARS	4%
5 - 9 YEARS	13%
10 - 14 YEARS	26%
15 - 19 YEARS	15%
NO CHILDREN	60%
REFUSE TO ANSWER	2%

20. DO YOU BELONG TO AN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION IN THE CITY OF COLLEYVILLE?

YES	28%
NO	71%
REFUSE TO ANSWER	1%

THAT'S THE END OF OUR SURVEY BUT COULD I CHECK TO SEE IF I DIALED THE CORRECT NUMBER. I DIALED _____. AND COULD I HAVE YOUR FIRST NAME, ONLY

IN CASE MY SUPERVISOR HAS TO VERIFY THIS INTERVIEW?_____.

THANK YOU AND HAVE A NICE EVENING.

CALLER INI. _____ SHEET NUMBER _____ ZIPCODE _____ SURVEY LENGTH _____



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Appendix B

Public Input Comments

Below are the summarized comments received at each of the focus group meetings.

Focus Group Meeting Number 1 – November 5, 2009

Representatives from: Sports Organizations and Homeowners Associations.

Question 1: What makes Colleyville a great place to live?

- Size of the community
- Greats school district
- Small town feel, yet close to DFW
- Proximity to an International Airport
- Quality of Life
- Open Space
- Low Crime Rate
- Bedroom Community
- Parks and Recreation
- Mature Community – trees, space between houses
- Low density
- Lower cost of living
- Good investment
- Conservative view point
- Country feel
- Accessible higher education
- Lower tax base
- Sense of community
- Family friendly
- Safe
- Convenience of service
- No poverty
- Centrally located
- Proactive City government
- No apartments

Question 2: What outcomes do you hope for the organization that you represent?

- Recreation facilities / programs reflect lifestyle of homeowners (Example: Highland Mills)
- Mobility – sidewalks / trails
 - Exercise, transportation, connectivity
- Highly maintained facilities to continue

- Comprehensive Plan for walking / biking facilities
 - Be known as a city for health, fitness
- More seasonal color / trees, changing of season
- Safe environment for school children near schools / parks
- Recreational practice facilities
- Ability for leagues to grow with community (facilities)
- Keep up with evolving demands
- Meet the demand of various athletic groups
- Communication / marketing from CVPARD
- Provide opportunities to be involved
- Maintain property values
- Resist widening streets which will increase traffic
- Youth football to have parity with other organization
- Build a sense of community
- Maintain / update facilities
- Facilities that complement and enhance school athletics
- Regionalize recreation activities
- More programs for 30 to 50 year olds
- Connectivity
- Security / safety – keep crime rate low
- Commitment to life-long health and quality of life
- More funding for football
- Top tier recreation programs to allow kids to remain in Colleyville
- More passive amenities
 - Trees
 - Benches
 - Fountains
 - Art
- Get high school coaches involved with recreation leagues and younger kids
 - Football, all sports
- Exercise / Circuit course

Question 3: What does the Parks and Recreation Department need to do to help you achieve these outcomes?

- Follow through with plans
- Funding for CVPARD
- Communication and visibility
- Provide more opportunities for participation
- Create forums to assess needs
- Provide more practice facilities. Upgrade / maintain consistently
- Continue to apply for grants / funding
- Plan parks with areas of refuge
- CVPARD to promote community involvement
- Support for parks and recreation in all level of City government

- Visibility: reach out to community / be active
- Involve school board
- Facilitation of community / volunteer involvement
- Connect neighborhoods with trails
- Communication with HOA to enlist support / help
- Awareness of safety / security issues
- Organizations to go to CVPARD with recommendations / ways to help
- Plan for future facilities (acquire land)
- Aquatics center
- Continued maintenance of all parks
- Identify points for improvements (benchmarks)
- Places for pick-up games

Focus Group Meeting Number 2 – November 10, 2009

Representatives from: Commuter Rail Committee, Keep Colleyville Beautiful, Historic Preservation Committee, Colleyville Economic Development Corporation, Colleyville Garden Club, Colleyville City Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, and the Senior Center Advisory Committee.

Question 1: What makes Colleyville a great place to live?

- Rural Atmosphere
- Nature / trees
- Public school system
- Way of life
- Proximity to airport
- The people
- Less traffic
- Safe place to live
- Parks
- Small community
- No air traffic
- My home
- Quiet community
- Large lots
- Staff / Council
- High end / quality residential subdivisions
- Quiet / pastoral environment
- Diversity of population
- Open space
- See livestock
- Location in Metroplex
- Rich heritage
- Still good place to grow up
- City gives back to community

- Good tax base
- City facilities
- Small Government / easy to approach
- Desire to preserve heritage
- Friendly staff
- Access to quality food / products
- Inclusive to people to be involved
- No major cut-through traffic
- Low crime rate
- Fitness centers (commercial)
- Strong volunteer opportunities

Question 2: What outcomes do you hope for the organization that you represent?

- Bring in performing arts
- Preserve history in Colleyville
- Children involved in history
- Connect facilities (and parks) with trails and sidewalks
- Beautify and keep city clean
- Identify historically significant places – protect and value
- Thriving businesses
- Attract businesses
- Sidewalks
- Elderly programs
- Welcome facility at senior – to feel welcome and for social interaction
- Seniors – meet need of varying senior groups
 - By age
 - By length of residence
- Calmness
- Educate the community
- Increase property values
- Adequate funding
- Commercial play a role in providing open space
- Attract more people
- Preserve and include open space
- Greater sense of pride
- Physically cohesive community
- Family-oriented parks
 - Families together outside
- Equestrian trails
- Performing arts facility
 - Joint facility
- Tie communities together with pedestrian trails promoting safety – beside rail
- More communication between community groups (Seniors / Historic Committee)
- Space for un-programmed play

- Comprehensive awareness of sustainability
- Safety of citizens
- Creeks and water way as a way to make Colleyville unique
- Full-service restaurants associated with every park
- Maintain a small government
- Maintain economic diversity

Question 3: What does the Parks and Recreation Department need to do to help you achieve these outcomes?

- Listening and responsive CVPARD
- More soccer practice fields
- Collaboration with Historic Committee
- More sidewalks
- Put American flag in all parks
- More practice fields
- Enjoy trail behind Senior Center
- Collaboration between City government
- Continuous sidewalks / trails
- Commercial development contributes to parks and recreation development
- Senior Center
- Private sector dining connected with parks
- More facilities for teenagers
- Make most of existing amenities
- Community gathering location
- Set priority on items
- Tournaments to encourage economic development
- Biking opportunities
- Slide / swings in parks (simple playground)
- Keep up great work
 - Facilities and responsiveness
- Market what CVPARD has to offer
- Use development responsibility for Open Space

Public Meeting Number 1 – November 12, 2009

Representatives from: the general public

Parks

Question 1: What do you like and dislike about current parks?

- Not developed enough (quality)
- Exclusive use of parks (negative)
- Need for informal play
- Restroom well maintained
- Natural open spaces (positive)

- Need for more parks
- Overall good maintenance
- Kidsville – enclosed – needs to be refurbished
- Nature Center – wildlife and access
- Variety of parks
- Want more creative / interpretive play
- Place for unorganized play
- Open play areas
- Fishing

Question 2: What would you like to see in the future?

- Active management of urban fisheries
- Connecting trails with parks
- Ensure variety in parks
- More passive areas
- Arboretum and education community
- Community gardens
- Pedestrian / bicycle connections between parks
- Restroom facilities at the Nature Center
- Spray park / aquatics
- Disc golf
- Dog park
- Outdoor performance area
- Special events location (4th of July)
- Concerts in the park (ex. Fort Worth Symphony)
- Recreation Center

Question 3: Is it more important to build new parks or expand existing parks?

- Start with existing parks
- Acquire more land for parks
- Improve / expand what we have
- Old City Hall – opportunities for space

Question 4: Are there any types of special or unique parks that you would like to see in Colleyville?

- Spray Park
- Open air community amphitheater

Trails

Question 1: What all do you use trails for?

- Walking
- Biking
- Letter boxing

- Exercise
- Equestrian use
- Nature observation
- Safe to walk, bike, roller skate
- Looped walk
- Long stretches with connections
- In nature around wildlife

Question 2: What do you like about the trails and what would you change?

- Width
- Length
- Natural areas
- Water stations
- Connection to neighborhood cities
- Continuity
- Complete trails
- Parking
- Educational and distance markers
- Rest stations
- Add running track
- 1st priority – Cotton Belt Trail completion
- When acquiring land, consider trail connections
- Drinking fountains
- Benches
- Shade (keep security – openness)
- Add sidewalks to main roads – continuity
- Trails / sidewalk – make higher priority

Question 3: Where would you like to see trails located? What places should trails connect?

- Jogging trail on L.D. Lockett (on south side)
- John McCain Road to Pool Road
- Connecting parks to retail centers
- Along Glade Road
- L.D. Lockett to Precinct Line
- Nature Center to Sparger Park – follow creek
- Connect to Grapevine – Cotton Belt Trail
- Ross Down connection to Cotton Belt Trail
- John McCain to Brumlow
- Continue with the existing plan

Trails

Question 1: What types of open spaces and natural areas are important in Colleyville?



- Protect along Little Bear and Big Bear Creek Corridors
- North of L.D. Lockett
- Wildlife habitat
- Small town feel / pastoral
- City image
- Mental health

Question 2: How do you feel about the protection of natural areas in Colleyville?

- Preserve as much open space as possible

Question 3: Is preserving natural areas enough, or is it important to provide access for citizens?

- Yes, it is important to provide access

Appendix C

Summarized Sports Organization Request for Information Responses

As part of the Master Plan’s needs assessment (see Chapter 4), requests for information (RFI) were sent to each of the active sports organizations in Colleyville. The responses to these RFIs are analyzed on page 4–15 and the raw response data is summarized on Table C.1 on page C-3.



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Table C.1

Summarized Sports Organization RFI Responses

City of Colleyville Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan

Name	Northeast Youth Basketball Association	Grapevine Colleyville Youth Football Association	Soccer	Colleyville Girls Softball Association	Colleyville Baseball Association
Contact Info	L.V. Tennison	Kip Ewing	Steve Dalri	Doug Gray	John Buesing
Current Number of Members/Participants	387	Football: 343 (342 Boys, 1 Girl) Cheer: 69 (All Girls)	Fall: 1,200 Spring: 1,200-1,400	Fall: 292 Girls Spring: 325 Girls	Fall: 967 Spring: 769
Current Number of Groups/Teams	47 Teams			Fall: 292 girls on 28 Teams Spring: 325 girls on 30 Teams	Spring: 94 teams
How many participants are from Colleyville? Other? (By Name)	Grapevine, Keller, Euless, Hurst	Season (all participants within GCISD borders): Grapevine (142) Colleyville (141) Euless (31) Hurst (12) Other (17) Camp: Grapevine (38) Colleyville (49) Other (13)	Colleyville: 656 Other: 544	Spring: Colleyville: 109 Other: 216 Fall: Colleyville: 108 Other: 184	Spring: Colleyville (GCISD): 522 Grapevine (GCISD): 151 Other: 304 Fall: Colleyville (GCISD): 453 Grapvine (GCISD): 102 Other: 214
Growth Projection in next 5-10 Years?	5 Years: 475 10 Years: 550	Does not predict any growth (10% drop in registration since 2008)	15% Growth	League is maxed out: Spring: 325 Fall: 300	4% annually (+1,000 in 2010)
What is your need to meet future requirements?	School gym space allows for 550 maximum, Need cities help in advertising for signups	Practice locations with lights	Improved drainage for fields 1, 2, and 6-12, New lighting system at practice fields, Additional lighting at the game fields, Signage, Traffic signals, and New fencing at the practice fields	In great shape field wise (practice and games)	Additional lit and non-lit practice fields for 9U and above, Game field space for older players, Warm up areas and batting cages at Colleyville Park
What city and non-city facilities do you currently use?	GCISD facilities only	Practice: CHHS practice fields 8 & 9 (lights) Parr Park (no lights) HMS sm practice field Game: CTMS competition turf field CHHS competition turf field 5 Mustang/Panther Stadium- one weekend./ yr.	Use only the designated soccer complexes	City fields and Reagan Park only	City Park, Reagan Park, Assembly of God, OC Taylor, Cross Timbers, Church of Christ
Are the current facilities you use adequate? If not, why and what should be done to correct it?	Yes, except for working around school activities	Game fields are pristine, Need more practice fields		New scoreboards with timers. Additional batting cages at City Park and Reagan Park.	Additional fields for 8U, warm up areas and batting cages, 60/90 regulation field, practice fields, "no smoking" signs, covers for bleachers
When does each season begin and end?	December 1st to the last weekend in February	August to November August – Grass drills and coaches look August – First practice September – First game November – SuperBowl Saturday and season end		Spring: February - May Fall: September - November All age groups (6U – 14U) have the same schedules Spring starts February and ends May Fall starts September and ends November	Spring: Recreational: January to July Select: November to July Fall: Recreational: August to September Select: July to August
How does your organization fit into a regional context in terms of facilities used within Colleyville?	Could host the TAAF tournament	Host camp each June, GCYFA hosted a state-wide tournament	Host several regional tournaments each year	1 or 2 ASA sanctioned select tournaments annually	Founding member of North TX Interlock (provides select AA, AAA and Major baseball league play between Colleyville and area associations, Hosts 3 USSSA tournaments per year, Hosts 1 recreational, independent All-Star tournament annually (late May or early June), Hosted USSSA State Tournament for the North Texas Region

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Appendix D

Neighborhood and Community Park Development Guidelines

In order to provide guidance when developing new parks and when improving an existing park, the following neighborhood park and community park development guidelines have been developed.

Neighborhood Park Development Guidelines

Neighborhood parks are the backbone of Colleyville’s park system. The development and general design of neighborhood parks is important to ensure that they serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhoods. But beyond simply meeting certain levels of service, it is important to ensure that neighborhood parks are unique in character, respond to the surrounding environment, provide a variety of experiences for the park’s users, and unify the neighborhood informally. The following development guidelines (that focus on size, location, facilities, design, and parking) were developed to ensure that the City is able to efficiently provide the best possible neighborhood parks for its citizens.

Size - The size of a neighborhood park may vary considerably due to the physical location of the park and condition of the site. Generally, neighborhood parks should be five to 10 acres or larger. A typical neighborhood park would generally serve 3,000 to 4,000 residents per park.

Location - If possible, neighborhood parks should be centrally located in the neighborhoods they serve and should consider the following location attributes:

- Neighborhood parks should be accessible to pedestrian traffic from all parts of the area served. Ideally, neighborhood park facilities should be located within a one-quarter mile radius (five minute walk) or one-half mile radius (ten minute walk) of the residents who will use those facilities.
- These parks should be located adjacent to local or minor collector streets that do not allow high-speed traffic. A neighborhood park should be accessible without having to cross major arterial streets and should be far enough from major streets that traffic noise is not obvious in the park.
- It is desirable to locate neighborhood parks adjacent to creeks and greenways, which allows for trail connections to other parks and City amenities.
- It is ideal for neighborhood parks to be located adjacent to elementary schools in order to share acquisition and development costs with the school district. Adjacencies of park and school grounds allow for joint use and sharing of facilities. It also lends itself to the community’s involvement with the school grounds and vice versa, leading to a synergistic result that adds to the quality of life for everyone.

Facilities – Neighborhood parks would ideally include the following facilities:

- Playground equipment with adequate safety surfacing
- Playground equipment that allows for easy use by children with disabilities or limited mobility impairment

- Unprogrammed and unstructured free play areas
- Adequately sized pavilions with multi-tiered roofs
- Loop trails or a connection to the city-wide trails system

Additional facilities often provided in a neighborhood park include (but are not limited to):

- Unlighted basketball courts and half courts
- Picnic areas with benches, picnic tables, and cooking grills
- Unlighted tennis courts
- Skate parks
- Security lighting
- Drinking fountains

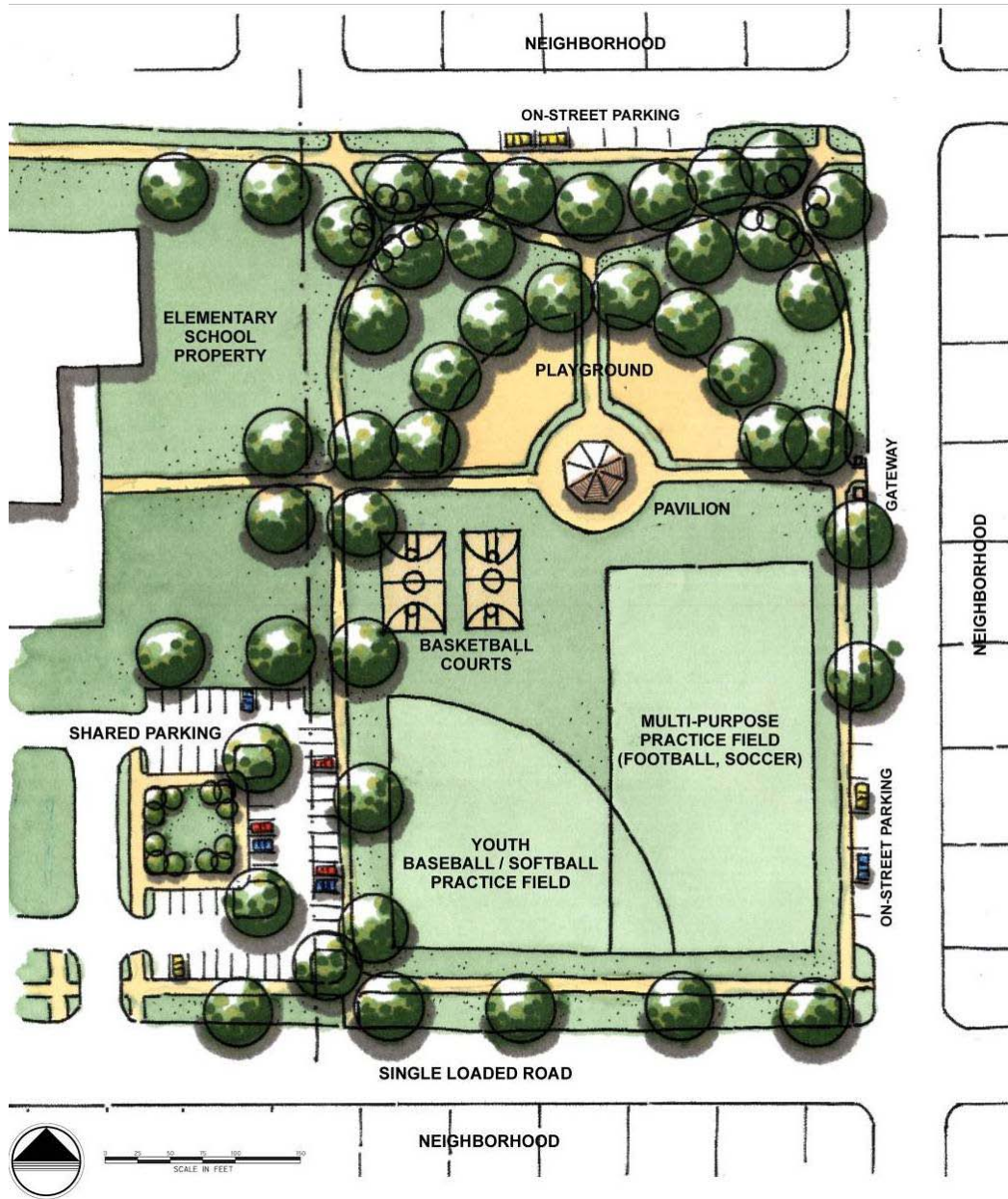
Design – The overall design and layout of a neighborhood park is an important determinant of its final quality and timelessness. These parks should generally be designed with the programmed space (playgrounds, pavilions, basketball courts, etc.) clustered into an “activity zone” within the park. These areas need ample seating and shade to be hospitable year round. Placing these areas near existing stands of trees is recommended as this eliminates the years of waiting for shade trees to mature. The open/unprogrammed space should be visible from this activity area but should be clearly delineated through plantings and hardscape features such as paved trails and seatwalls. Finally, a loop trail is a preferred component of a neighborhood park. When a segment of the city-wide trails system passes through a neighborhood park (which is recommended), it is important to connect it to the park’s loop trail.

Adjacency and Interaction – How the park integrates with the surrounding land uses (residences, schools, wooded areas, etc.) is crucial to the quality of experience within the park. When a road borders the park, the houses across the street should face the park. It is recommended that at least 80% of the park’s boundary be bordered by single-loaded roads or creeks. No more than 20% of any park’s boundary should be bordered by the backs of houses. When houses must back up to a park, the fencing between the houses and the park should be transparent (such as wrought iron fencing or similar) rather than opaque wooden fortress fencing. Transparent fencing allows a softer transition between park and residence and provides for informal surveillance of the park. High-limbed trees along the fence line furthermore allow for a combination of privacy and transparency. When a park is constructed adjacent to a school, the two sites should interact. That is, there should be pedestrian connections between the school and the park and it could even be recommended that when schools are constructed, expanded, or renovated, windows overlooking the park should be provided.

Parking – In general, the use of shared-use trails, sidewalks, and bike routes should be encouraged to decrease automobile traffic in and around neighborhood parks. When parking is deemed necessary, the number of parking spaces will vary based on the size of the park, the facilities it contains, and the number of users. Generally, depending on the carrying capacity of adjacent streets, parallel on-street parking may provide sufficient parking space. Opportunities to share parking may be beneficial to different yet compatible functions, such as churches, schools, libraries, and other City facilities.

Figure D.1 illustrates a typical neighborhood park and some of the elements that the park might contain. Note that this is simply a typical arrangement, and each neighborhood park should be designed as a unique part of the neighborhood that surrounds it.

*Figure D.1
Typical Neighborhood Park*



Community Park Development Guidelines

Community parks are larger than neighborhood parks and serve much larger portions of the city. These parks typically include facilities that serve the entire community (such as lighted playing fields for competitive sports) and therefore have a larger service area, attract more users, and require higher-intensity facilities such as considerable off-street parking. While the primary function of community parks is to serve a broad population and geographic area, it is also important to develop them in such a way that they are integrated into the surrounding area. Because they are often in fairly close proximity to neighborhoods, community parks can serve many of the same functions as neighborhood parks because of similar basic amenities and proximity to residential areas. As such, it is crucial to consider the needs of the nearby residents as well as the community as a whole when developing a community park.

Size – The size of a community park should be large enough to provide a variety of amenities while still leaving open space for unstructured recreation, practice space, and natural areas. The park should also have room for expansion as new facilities are required. Community parks may vary in size from 20 acres to over 70 acres depending on needs and site opportunities.

Location – Because they are intended to serve large portions of the city, community parks should be centrally located and easily accessible by major thoroughfares and trails. When connected by major trails and greenbelts, community parks are not only more easily accessed, but they also serve as a hub for the trails system and other parks in the community. Care should be taken when locating a high-intensity community park adjacent to or near residential areas. In these instances, it is important to provide adequate buffers to minimize noise and bright lights at night when possible. Because of the requirement for lighted facilities, it is often desirable to have higher-intensity or “active” community parks located adjacent to commercial, retail, and/or light industrial areas, rather than residential neighborhoods.

Facilities – Community parks would ideally include the following facilities:

- Playground equipment with adequate safety surfacing
- Playground equipment that allows for easy use by children with disabilities or limited mobility impairment
- Unprogrammed and unstructured free play areas
- Adequately sized pavilions with multi-tiered roofs
- Picnic areas
- Unlighted multi-purpose practice fields for soccer and football
- Backstops for baseball and softball practice
- Loop trails or connection to the City-wide trails system
- Sufficient off-street parking based on facilities provided and size of park

Additional facilities often included in a community park include (but are not limited to):

- Restrooms
- Natural open space where available or present including access to these areas via trails
- Lighted competitive baseball, softball, soccer, and football fields (the actual type and number of competitive fields should be based on demonstrated need as per the facility target LOS put forth in this Master Plan)

- Lighted multi-purpose practice fields
- Security lighting
- Other facilities as needed which can take advantage of the unique characteristics of the site, such as fishing adjacent to ponds, swimming pools, open air amphitheaters, etc.

Design – The design of a community park is largely dependent on the intended character of and facilities included in each individual park and can generally be classified as active or passive. Two of Colleyville’s existing community parks (City Park and the Pleasant Run Soccer Complex and Practice Facility) are active in nature due to their inclusion and focus on high-intensity facilities such as lighted competitive game fields and manicured landscaping. Passive community parks, on the other hand, typically have low-intensity uses such as hiking, picnicking, and free play and generally have a large amount of natural and un-programmed space in the park. McPherson Park is an example of a passive community park. The general design of a park, therefore, will vary depending on the intended character of the park; as such, the amount of natural open space, number of game fields, amount of parking, and spatial orientation of amenities will vary.

As is the case with neighborhood parks, the overall design and layout of a community park is important to the park’s final quality and timelessness. Activity zones of programmed space are important within community parks. Playgrounds, pavilions, and basketball courts make up one type of activity zone while ballfields, concession stands, and equipment storage buildings make up another type. Providing shade by means of placing the former of these two activity zone types near existing stands of trees is recommended, as is the provision of benches and picnic tables. In community parks and other large parks, it is often desirable to delineate between activity zones and unprogrammed areas by the use of natural features, such as stands of trees and creek corridors. This helps to break up the park visually and delineate space. Paved trails should connect these various areas with each other, as well as provide a walking/jogging loop for recreational use.

The interaction between a community park and the surrounding areas is crucial to the quality of experience within the park. As with neighborhood parks, a community park should be bordered by single-loaded roads and creeks or other natural areas. When development does border the park, the type of neighboring development dictates how the edge is addressed. If the development is residential, the fencing between the houses and the park should be transparent (such as wrought iron fencing or similar). In addition, a row of trees and/or shrubs should be used along this fence line to soften its appearance. However, if the development is industrial in nature or otherwise aesthetically unpleasing or potentially a nuisance, the border should be well-screened with dense plantings of trees and shrubs to soften this edge. It may also be desirable to place a fence and/or masonry wall at these borders for safety reasons (such as reducing the likelihood of a ball rolling out of the park or debris entering the park). Community parks often interface well with schools. In such instances, work with the GCISD to provide visual and physical connections between the school and the park.

As a final consideration, it is important to understand that community parks themselves can sometimes be a nuisance to nearby residential neighborhoods. Bright lighting at night, excessive noise from cheering spectators, or the overflow of parking onto neighborhood streets can all

become issues. If a park is to be developed in close proximity to a neighborhood, take measures to address these issues and identify any other potential issues. Specifically related to the issue of light impacts, a good option to be considered is “cut-off” lighting, which allows light patterns to be controlled, thus avoiding nuisance to neighbors.

Parking – This varies based on the facilities provided and the size of park. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommends a minimum of five spaces per programmed acre, plus additional parking for specific facilities within the park, such as pools or ballfields. The actual amount of parking provided in each park should be determined by the facilities provided in that park. Even so, consideration should always be given toward the concept of “shared parking.” The benefit of shared parking is the reduction in the number of parking spaces that need to be built. There are two ways shared parking can be implemented in a park:

- Typically, the number of spaces required to be constructed in a park is determined by the peak parking requirements of each of the uses. This can result in the provision of excessive amounts of parking. Instead, determine the number of parking spaces by considering the different peak parking schedules of various uses, thereby potentially reducing the number of parking spaces needed by “sharing” parking between uses (i.e., football fields and baseball fields can share parking since football and baseball games are typically not played concurrently).
- The traditional concept of shared parking is to create an agreement with adjacent land uses like schools, churches, and other City facilities so that parking can serve both the park and the adjacent land use.

Finally, in addition to reducing the overall amount of off-street parking, it is important to consider the design and construction of parking and its impact on the park and the environment. In order to offset the surface water runoff and pollution from large areas of parking, it is recommended that consideration be given to Low Impact Development (LID), which includes the use of permeable paving combined with shade trees and bio-swales to bio-filtrate runoff water.

Figure D.2 below illustrates a typical community park and some of the elements that the park might contain. Note that this is simply a typical arrangement, and each community park should be designed according to the specific needs of the community.

Figure D.2
Typical Community Park





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