OUTLINE

1. Lecture 1 – Green Networks – Cynthia Girling
2. Break
3. Lecture 2 – Principles of Park Planning – Jeff Fitzpatrick
4. Photo of the Day assignment
5. Field Trip – Stanley Park Cycling/Walking Tour
Principles of Park Planning

SALA – Vancouver Summer Program
Lecture – Principles of Park Planning

• The Public Realm
• Anatomy of a park
• Park planning and design
• Spirit of place – ‘genius loci’
THE PUBLIC REALM
The Public Realm

WHAT IS IT?

- Parks
- Greenways
- Urban parks
- Public plazas
- Public buildings
- Laneways
- Streets
- Green roofs
- Public transit
- Beaches

...publicly owned streets, pathways, right of ways, parks, publicly accessible open spaces and any public and civic building and facilities...
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The Public Realm

WHAT IS IT?

THE ELEMENTS OF A CITY KEVIN LYNCH

PATH    NODE    LANDMARK    EDGE    DISTRICT
ANATOMY OF A PARK
Anatomy of a Park

**PARK TYPOLOGIES**

- Large parks
- Neighbourhood parks
- Nature parks
- Conservation areas
- Plazas
- Pocket parks
- Sports/recreation parks

Stanley Park, Vancouver

Mid Main Park, Vancouver
Anatomy of a Park

THE BASIC COMPONENTS

- Access + Entrance
- Circulation (*connections, places to move through*)
- Nodes (*places to stay*)
- Natural Areas / Planting /Performative
- Features/points of interest

...the built and natural elements that make up a park...
...How do I get to the park, and how do I know when I have arrived?...
...How do I get to the park, and how do I know when I have arrived?...
- A hierarchy
- Designed for type, frequency and intended use
- Defines how people move through and experience the park
- Defines places within the circulation network
- Internal park users and those moving through the site
Gathering space
Open space
Formal gardens
Beaches
Picnic areas
Activity zones
Markets
Playgrounds
Community gardens
Program areas

...place to stay, spend time. Destinations.......

Anatomy of a Park
NODES
...place to stay, spend time. Destinations.......
Anatomy of a Park

PERFOMATIVE AREAS / PLANTING / NATURAL AREAS

- Conservation areas
- No access zones
- Boundary + edge definition
- Farm areas
- Ecosystem services (pollination areas, stormwater management, etc)
- Contribute sound, air quality, visual interest and buffers, and natural setting to park experience
Anatomy of a Park

FEATURES: POINTS OF INTEREST

- Art
- Interpretation
- A view
- A surprise
- Heritage feature
- A relic
- A big tree
- A memorial

Stanley Park Totem Poles
Stanley Park Carving
Stanley Park Statue
Anatomy of a Park

THE BASIC COMPONENTS – FEATURES: POINTS OF INTEREST
THE BASIC COMPONENTS – STANLEY PARK

Anatomy of a Park

Points of Interest
- Beaver Lake Interpretive Trail
- Beaver Creek
- Ceperley Meadow
- Empress of Japan
- Girl in a Wigwam
- Hollow Tree
- Lumbermen’s Arch Picnic Grounds
- Nature House
- Printers’ Circle
- Prospect Point Lookout
- Prospect Point Picnic Area
- Rhododendron Garden
- Rose Gardens
- Salishan Stream
- Wetland

Sports Clubs
- Brockton Cricket Pavilion
- Lawn Bowling
- Rowing Club
- Royal Vancouver Yacht Club

Restaurants
- The Fish House
- The Pavilion Café
- The Prospect Point Café
- The Teahouse

Attractions & Activities
- A&A Horse and Carriage
- Aquasport
- Brockton Oval
- Children’s Farmyard
- Legends of the Moon Gift Shop
- Malkin Bowl Under the Stars
- Miniature Railway
- Pitch and Putt Golf Course
- Putting Green
- Second Beach Pool
- Tennis Courts
- Tennis Palls

Services
- Ecology Society
- Park Board Office
- Park Board Service Yard
- Police

Legend
- Information
- Parkings
- Washrooms
- Food & Drink Stand
- Free Shuttle Stop
- Bus Stop
- Children’s Playground
- Bike Path
- Road
- One-way
- Two-way

English Bay

Burrard Inlet

Coal Harbour
PARK PLANNING + DESIGN
HOW DO WE GET FROM.....

AN EMPTY SITE
TO A PARK PLAN + DESIGN
TO A NEW PARK?.....
Park Planning + Design

**PROCESS**

**City + Regional Planning**
- Regional / City Scale Plans identifies a need for a park
- Land is acquired

**Planning a Park**
- Research and Information Gathering
- Inventory and Analysis
- Vision, Goals + Objectives
- Program Development
- Concept Development
- Public and First Nation Engagement

**‘Building’ a park**
- Final Plan Preparation
- Political Approval
- Detailed Design
- Construction
- Complete
Regional Plans
Policy
Existing recreational demand studies
Growth projections and trend analysis

...Who is this park for?...what services does it need to provide?...
...design that minimizes environmentally destructive impacts by integrating itself with living processes...
SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Environmental
  - Geology
  - Soils
  - Hydrology
  - Existing vegetation
  - Wetlands
  - Wildlife and habitat
  - Climate – orientation, wind, precipitation, humidity
  - Topography
SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Socio Economic + Cultural
  - Adjacent communities
  - Cultures
  - First Nations
  - Traditional land use
  - Existing land use
SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Infrastructure
  - Zoning
  - Existing buildings
  - Utilities + servicing
  - Planned infrastructure
  - Road, trail and other connections
SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Experiential
  - Views
  - Points of interest
  - Special features
  - Sound + smell
- Who are the users
- What are their interests
- What do they want in the park?
- Are there others not being heard?
- Who is this park for?
- Community meeting
- Special interest group meetings
- Community workshops
- Public open houses
- Response?
FIRST NATION ENGAGEMENT

Musqueam First Nation Representatives

Stanley Park Totem Poles
What make a place special or distinct - its past, current and future essence

- Natural elements
- Sounds
- Smells
- History
- Built form
- Views
- The people in the space
- The textures, colors
- seasons
...Placemaking facilitates creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution...

-Project for Public Space
SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS
SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Good existing habitat. Opportunity to expand that green corridor into the park.

Higher elevation - stable, opportunity for access and park node development.

Flat, open area - opportunity to establish universally accessible trail in response to public input.

Low lying area - vulnerable to erosion. Constraint - not appropriate for building.

Existing watercourse - constraint 30 m setback applies, opportunity to enhance habitat for salmon and eagle, and to improve carbon sequestration.

View to River - opportunity for interpretation, public art.

Opportunity for greenway connection from City of Abbotsford to the park.
- Access + Entrance
- Circulation (*connections, places to move through*)
- Nodes (*places to stay*)
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- Features/points of interest
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- What experience are you trying to create?
- What ecosystem services are required?
- What social / economic / cultural / community challenges are you trying to address?
- What is the context for this space?
- Who is this space for?
- What should be preserved, what should be changes?
- What is the big idea?
- What is the spirit of place?
- Concept Plan
  - Access + Entrance
  - Circulation
  - Nodes
  - Natural Areas / Planting
  - Features/points of interest

...what's the big idea?...
- Design development
- Detailed design
- Construction
- Are people using this park?
- Do people take ownership of this park?
- Do those who engaged in the process support the end product?
- Is it performing its intended ecological services?
WHAT: Reclaimed Rail Line - Elevated Park
DESIGNER: Field Operations
LOCATION: New York
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QUESTIONS?