

## PROJECT MEMO



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**TO:** DuPont Planning Commission      **DATE:** January 22, 2024  
**FROM:** Barb Kincaid and      **PROJECT NO.:** 2220649.30  
Lisa Klein, AHBL      **PROJECT NAME:** Old Fort Lake Subarea Plan Update  
**SUBJECT:** Proposed Parks-Related Definitions – Revised from Jan. 8, 2024 PC Meeting

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Revisions from the Jan. 8, 2024 Planning Commission Meeting are shown in yellow highlight.

### Proposed New Definitions

**Adaptive mobility equipment**– Name for specialized mobility equipment, which help people with physical disabilities to access, use and enjoy recreation and other physical spaces.

### Existing DuPont Definitions (proposed modifications in underline/strikeout format)

**“Active recreation”** means recreational activities which require buildings, impervious surfaces, or special purpose playing fields. Examples of facilities for active recreation include swimming pools, recreation halls, tennis courts, playground equipment, and picnic shelters.

**“Community Park”** means a public recreation facility primarily designed and located to provide active and structured recreation opportunities for young people and adults in the immediate community. The service area is at least a one- to two-mile radius. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Community parks may provide indoor facilities to meet a wider range of recreation interests. Community parks serve a larger area than neighborhood parks and offer more facilities such as parking, restrooms, covered play areas, etc. Community parks usually exceed 20 acres in size and often have sports fields, water bodies, gardens, nature trails or similar facilities as the central focus of the park.

**“Linear park”** means a developed, landscaped area that follows corridors such as abandoned railroad rights-of-way, streets, canals, power lines, or other linear, elongated features. This type of park usually includes trails, viewpoints, seating and landscaping.

**“Neighborhood park”** means public recreation facilities consisting of a combination playground and park designed primarily for nonsupervised, nonorganized recreation activities. In addition to their recreation value, they also provide a source of open space and aesthetic quality in the neighborhood. Neighborhood parks are generally small in size (three to 10 acres) and serve an area of approximately one-half-mile radius. Neighborhood parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users and are frequently located adjacent to or upon school property. Neighborhood parks sometimes provide space for organized community events. The facilities generally located in a neighborhood park include: children’s playground, picnic facilities, trails, open space and nature areas, tennis courts, outdoor basketball court, and multi-use open field for soccer, youth baseball, etc.

**“Open space, common”** means that area permanently owned in common or held for use by more than one individual property owner or resident for recreational use, landscape buffering, preservation of sensitive areas or other publicly beneficial uses. “Common open space” is largely free of impervious

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surfaces although it may include features for communal use such as community buildings, swimming pools, trails, and tennis courts. “Common open space” does not include the uncovered portions within any road right-of-way.

“**Open space, dedicated**” means that area permanently dedicated to the city and held for public use or interest as part of the city’s comprehensive open space system. Dedicated open space is largely free of impervious surfaces, although it may include features for public use such as community buildings, swimming pools, trails, tennis courts, and parking (when specifically provided for public users of the dedicated open space).

“**Open space, parcel**” means the sum of the common and private open spaces within a given development parcel.

“**Open space, private**” means that open space within a privately owned lot which is not covered by buildings, paving, or other impervious surfaces.

“**Mini park**” means a small tract of land usually about the same size as a building lot. These parks may be improved with children’s play equipment. They are intended to serve the needs of a portion of a village in which it is located. They are not intended for city ownership due to higher maintenance costs associated with these parks when compared to public parks of equal size and the fact that they may not be equally accessible to all segments of the community. These facilities are owned by the homeowners’ association.

“**Passive recreation**” means recreational activities other than organized, competitive sports, which require little or no covering of the soil with buildings or impervious surfaces. Examples of facilities for passive recreation include paved and unpaved trails, lawns, **gardens**, pedestrian piers, tables, benches, signs, and waste receptacles.

“**Recreation, indoor**” means an establishment providing completely enclosed recreation activities. Accessory uses shall be permitted to include the preparation and serving of food and/or the sale of equipment related to the enclosed uses. Included in this definition are bowling, roller-skating or ice-skating, pool, and related amusements.

“**Recreation, outdoor**” means an area free of buildings except for restrooms, dressing rooms, equipment storage, maintenance buildings, open-air pavilions and similar structures used primarily for recreational activities.

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