MEETING NOTICE
Leisure Services Advisory Board and Quality of Life Advisory Board
The South Ormond Neighborhood Center
176 Division Avenue,
Ormond Beach, FL 32174

Wednesday, October 6, 2021 at 11:30 AM

Persons with a disability, such as a vision, hearing or speech impairment or persons needing other types of assistance, and who wish to attend City Commission meetings or any other Board or Committee meeting, may contact the City Clerk in writing or may call 677-0311 for information regarding available aids and services.

AGENDA

I. Call Meeting to Order
II. Master Plan Update, Long-Range Vision
III. Adjournment
3.1 Introduction

The City’s long-range Parks and Recreation Vision responds to residents’ needs and priorities; anticipates the needs of future residents; and aligns with the City’s mission and strategic focus areas.

The vision also seeks to integrate parks and open spaces with other elements of the city’s public realm, including streets, bikeways, and trails, civic spaces, and stormwater treatment facilities. Elements of the vision include a department mission statement, reaffirming the purpose and role of the parks and recreation department; trends and guiding principles that shape the vision; subsystem service-delivery models that define how the City delivers parks and recreation services to its residents; and proposed recommendations for each subsystem, including land acquisition, capital improvements, and recreation programs.

FIGURE 3.1a: Elements of a Long-Range Vision
MISSION STATEMENT

The City of Ormond Beach’s mission is:

“To ensure Ormond Beach is one of the most attractive, stimulating and innovative communities in Florida, while protecting our rich history and maintaining our unique charm. Boasting an environment where our children can thrive, with a prosperously diverse and balanced economy, within a fiscally strong community. All the while, delivering exceptionally responsive service to our citizens and cultivating the highest quality of life.”

Consistent with the City’s mission, the Ormond Beach Leisure Services Department’s mission is to:

“Provide the citizens of Ormond Beach with quality services in a responsive, courteous, and cost-effective manner.”

This means that each parks and recreation facility and program should be planned, designed, and maintained to provide a quality, cost-effective experience for every visitor and participant.

In addition to its mission, the Ormond Beach Leisure Services Department also believes that the City’s parks and recreation system could contribute to 14 of the City’s Strategic Plan objectives:

**Community Development**

- Annexation – develop policy, growth potential
- Address Impacts of development on the south side SR40 beyond I-95

**Economic Development**

- Continue bringing high wage jobs and businesses to the city

**Governance**

- Better engagement with social media and public information
- Address ADA accessibility compliance for website
Quality of Life

- Update Parks & Recreation Master Plan
- Plan to replace old lighting with LED at sports facilities
- Create linear parks between Lincoln and Division, Mizner’s Creek – Granada to Hand
- Increase the size of Central Park
- Make upgrades to Cassen Park – floating pier, bait shop, bathrooms, parking
- Increase activities at the Environmental Discovery Center
- Determine redevelopment of the church property
- Bring back Santa Land

Transportation

- Develop additional bike paths according to plan
3.2 Guiding Principles & Trends

Guiding principles and trends are also an important component of a long-range vision, replacing standards as a basis for decision-making.

While the mission and vision statement define the raison d’être of the Ormond Beach Leisure Services Department, the guiding principles and trends provide high-level guidance for implementing a compelling vision for the parks and recreation system. The following guiding principles have helped shape the City’s vision.

PARKS AS PLEXUS

First, the principle of “parks as plexus” is to view the parks and recreation system as an integrated system, transcending individual departmental or organizational silos through collaboration.

For example, parks could be thought of as stormwater treatment areas within a larger stormwater and flood control system; as trailheads and training areas within a bicycle and pedestrian network; as exercise and fitness facilities within a community-wide wellness initiative; as wildlife habitat and tree canopy within a larger ecological system; as neighborhood stabilizers, job creators, and property value enhancers within a greater economic development initiative; as indoor and outdoor classrooms within the community’s education and job training systems; as unique visitor destinations, with exceptional dining and recreation experiences, within a greater tourism development initiative; or as exhibition sites within the community’s system of museums and botanical gardens. The City’s vision is to collaborate with as many other departments and agencies as possible to generate multiple benefits for residents while leveraging City resources.
FIGURE 3.2a: Integrated Public Realm

HIGH-PERFORMANCE PUBLIC SPACES (HPPS)

The concept of HPPS (Barth, 2015)—public spaces that generate multiple social, environmental, and economic benefits that contribute to a more sustainable and resilient community—is another innovative principle that has guided the development of the long-range vision.

Each of the 25 HPPS criteria (Figure 3.2b) can be used as an aspirational goal for every existing and proposed park, trail, natural area, sports complex, and civic space in the system. Meeting the criteria often requires collaboration with other public realm providers. For example, meeting the first criterion—“the space creates and facilitates revenue-generating opportunities for the public sector, the private sector, or both”—may require a public-private partnership working in conjunction with numerous other agencies or businesses.
ECONOMIC CRITERIA

- The space creates and facilitates revenue-generating opportunities for the public and/or the private sectors;
- The space creates meaningful and desirable employment;
- The space indirectly creates or sustains good, living-wage jobs;
- The space sustains or increases property values;
- The space catalyzes infill development and/or the re-use of obsolete or under-used buildings or spaces;
- The space attracts new residents;
- The space attracts new businesses;
- The space generates increased business and tax revenues; and
- The space optimizes operations and maintenance costs (compared to other similar spaces).

SOCIAL CRITERIA

- The space improves the neighborhood;
- The space improves social and physical mobility through multimodal connectivity – auto, transit, bike, pedestrian;
- The space encourages the health and fitness of residents and visitors;
- The space provides relief from urban congestion and stressors such as social confrontation, noise pollution, and air pollution;
- The space provides places for formal and informal social gathering, art, performances, and community or civic events;
- The space provides opportunities for individual, group, passive and active recreation;
- The space facilitates shared experiences among different groups of people;
- The space attracts diverse populations; and
- The space promotes creative and constructive social interaction.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA

- The space uses energy, water, and material resources efficiently;
- The space improves water quality of both surface and ground water;
- The space serves as a net carbon sink;
- The space enhances, preserves, promotes, or contributes to biological diversity;
- Hardscape materials were selected based on longevity of service, social/ cultural/ historical sustainability, regional availability, low carbon footprint and/or other related criteria;
- The space provides opportunities to enhance environmental awareness and knowledge; and
- The space serves as an interconnected node within larger scale ecological corridors and natural habitat.
THE EXCELLENT CITY PARK SYSTEM

Peter Harnik provides additional guiding principles in *The Excellent City Park System*, which states that there are seven measures of an excellent system:

- A clear expression of purpose;
- Ongoing planning and community involvement;
- Sufficient assets in land, staffing, and equipment to meet the system’s goals;
- Equitable access;
- User satisfaction;
- Safety from physical hazards and crime; and
- Benefits for the city beyond the boundaries of the parks.

Each of these measures could provide guidance for the development of a long-range vision.

PLACEMAKING

The Project for Public Spaces (PPS) defines the guiding principle of placemaking as “both a process and a philosophy.” First, “it is centered around observing, listening to, and asking questions of the people who live, work, and play in a particular space in order to understand their needs and aspirations for that space and for their community as a whole. With this knowledge, we can come together to create a common vision for that place.” Second, “placemaking inspires people to collectively reimagine and reinvent public spaces as the heart of every community... More than just promoting better urban design, 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” (PPS).
One of PPS’s tools for placemaking is the Power of 10+, the idea that “places thrive when users have a range of reasons (10+) to be there. These might include a place to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to hear, food to eat, history to experience, and people to meet. Ideally, some of these activities will be unique to that particular place, reflecting the culture and history of the surrounding community. Further, when cities contain at least 10 of these destinations or districts, their public perception begins to shift amongst both locals and tourists, and urban centers can become better equipped for generating resilience and innovation” (PPS). Therefore, the Power of 10+ can be used as the guiding principle for an entire city or region, the public realm, a parks and recreation system, or an individual park or place, as illustrated in Figure 3.2c.
10-MINUTE WALK CAMPAIGN

Another guiding principle applicable to the City’s system is the 10-minute walk. The 10-Minute Walk Campaign (https://10minutewalk.org/) is promoted by the Trust for Public Land in partnership with the National Recreation and Park Association and the Urban Land Institute to ensure that “there’s a great park within a 10-minute walk of every person, in every neighborhood, in every city across America.” This principle can also be adopted as a Level-of-Service metric (“Access LOS”) that can be incorporated into the City’s Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan - and Land Development Codes - requiring new development to provide a small neighborhood park within 10 minutes of every resident. Figure 3.2d illustrates a prototype of a small neighborhood park.

Example Park Amenities

- Pavilion + concession + restrooms
- Playground + shade structure
- Chess + checker table games
- Outdoor foosball table
- Outdoor ping-pong table
- Multi-purpose open space
- Basketball/Tennis/Pickleball/Multi-purpose court
- Pavilion
- Park zone traffic calming
- Crosswalk
- On-street parking
- Sidewalk + tree zone/buffer
- Picnic table(s)
### OTHER PRINCIPLES & TRENDS

Figure 3.2e below lists seven other guiding principles that are relevant to the City’s parks and recreation vision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle and pedestrian access</td>
<td>All streets should be designed, built, and operated to enable safe use by everyone, regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation.</td>
<td>Michelle Lieberman, “Complete Streets Policies + Bicycle + Pedestrian Plans: Key Tools for Supporting Healthy Communities,” November 2018, <a href="https://www.saferoutespartnership.org/sites/default/files/resource_files/completestreets-bicyclepedplans.pdf">https://www.saferoutespartnership.org/sites/default/files/resource_files/completestreets-bicyclepedplans.pdf</a>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green infrastructure</td>
<td>Green infrastructure should include an interconnected network of a wide range of landscape elements that support native species, maintain natural ecological processes, sustain air and water resources, and contribute to the health and quality of life for communities and people.</td>
<td>Green Infrastructure Center, “Green Infrastructure Principles and Planning Tools,” <a href="http://www.gicinc.org/PDFs/Richmond_Regional_Workshop_Show_mini_workshop.pdf">http://www.gicinc.org/PDFs/Richmond_Regional_Workshop_Show_mini_workshop.pdf</a>.</td>
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**FIGURE 3.2e: Additional Guiding Principles**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and wellness</td>
<td>Healthy communities decrease dependence on the automobile by building homes, businesses, schools, churches, and parks closer to one another so that people can more easily walk or bike between them; provide opportunities for people to be physically active and socially engaged as part of their daily routine; and allow persons, if they choose, to age in place and remain all their lives in a community that reflects their changing lifestyles and changing physical capabilities.</td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health, Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services, “Healthy Community Design,” fact sheet, June 2018, <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/docs/Healthy_Community_Design.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/docs/Healthy_Community_Design.pdf</a>.</td>
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INTRODUCTION

Parks and recreation systems are made up of numerous “subsystems,” reflecting the values and resources of the community.

Following are proposed subsystems for the City of Ormond Beach’s long-range vision developed in response to residents’ needs and priorities. They are:

- Natural Areas and Nature Trails
- Off-Beach Parking and New Beachfront Park
- Paved Multi-purpose Trails
- Indoor Recreation Centers
- Improvements to Existing Parks
- New Neighborhood Parks
- Sports Facilities and Programs
- Aquatics Facilities
- Community Events, Summer Concerts, and Programs
SERVICE-DELIVERY MODELS

Each subsystem has its own unique constituents, facilities, programs, amenities, and issues; therefore, services may be delivered differently between subsystems. Also, each subsystem provides different opportunities to help meet the City’s Strategic Plan goals. For example, parks may provide the greatest opportunity for stormwater treatment, while greenways and trails provide opportunities to increase fitness and multimodal connectivity.

Five common, alternative Service-Delivery Models (SDM) have been developed by Barth Associates to help define a community’s long-range parks and recreation vision: Centralized, Decentralized (Equity), Hub & Spoke, Venues, and Activities models. These models can apply not only to parks and recreation programs and facilities, but also to the distribution of social services, economic development initiatives, and conservation land programs.

CENTRALIZED SDM

First, the Centralized SDM (FIGURE 3.3a) assumes that residents and visitors from throughout the community will drive to the central facility. This model typically applies to regional or signature facilities such as the Ormond Beach Performing Arts Center, Ormond Beach Tennis Center, and The Casements.

FIGURE 3.3a: Centralized SDM

Ormond Beach Performing Arts Center

Ormond Beach Tennis Center
EQUITY SDM

A decentralized Equity SDM (Figure 3.3b), on the other hand, focuses on the equitable distribution of services, measured in terms of distance (Access LOS) or population served (Facility or Acreage LOS).

An Equity SDM assumes that facilities or parks will be distributed equitably throughout the community, as opposed to a single centralized facility. It applies to the City’s parks and community center subsystems.

FIGURE 3.3b: Equity SDM

- Firehouse Park
- Nova Community Park
- South Ormond Neighborhood Center & Park
**HUB & SPOKE SDM**

A Hub & Spoke Model (Figure 3.3d) combines the Centralized and Equity Models. A common example is a large, centralized aquatics center such as the YMCA, supplemented with splash pads throughout the City. It also applies to a centralized location for recreation programs, supplemented by satellite programs offered throughout the City.

**VENUES SDM**

A Venues Model (Figure 3.3c) is a variation on the Centralized model, and is common to smaller towns and cities. It assumes that the system is comprised of specialized facilities that will serve the entire community, regardless of access distance or population densities. To some degree the City of Ormond Beach’s system fits the Venues Model with a single performance venue, tennis complex, and environmental center. Each venue is planned and designed to serve the needs of residents citywide.
ACTIVITY-BASED SDM

Finally, an Activity-based Model focuses on providing desired recreation opportunities throughout the community without regard for the type of park or recreational facility (Figure 3.3e). This model is most common in large, urbanized sites where land is at a premium. A dog park or tennis courts may be located on top of a parking deck; a playground may be provided through a local church; and an athletic field may be provided through partnerships with local schools. For example, the City of Seattle built the I-5 Colonnade urban mountain bike skills park under Interstate 5; and the City of New York tows a seven-lane swimming pool barge down the East River – dubbed the “Floating Pool Lady” – to serve the residents of the Bronx each summer. The emphasis is not on park or facility types, but on providing access to recreational opportunities wherever and however they can be provided.
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

Existing natural areas and nature trails include Tomoka State Park, Riverbend Park, and other city, county and state sites. The statistically-representative mail survey indicated that two of residents’ top priorities are “walking and hiking nature trails” (#1), and “nature areas/ nature parks” (#4); and over 75% of residents indicated that they would be supportive or very supportive of “acquiring land for preservation of green space, parks, and natural areas”. These priorities may be indicative of the more passive recreation lifestyles preferred by the City’s majority older population, and the desire to protect the little remaining open space in the city.

The City conducted an on-line, follow-up survey to determine the type of experience residents were seeking within a nature park. Figure 3.4a shows that the majority of respondents (64%) favored a paved or stabilized, multi-use trail within a wooded area.

What we’ve Heard

Walking and hiking trails (#1)

Nature areas/ nature parks (#4);

Over 75% of residents indicated that they would be supportive or very supportive of “acquiring land for preservation of green space, parks, and natural areas”.

What Does Nature Mean to You?

64.20% respondents chose Paved Trail

28.02% respondents chose Nature Trail

22.57% respondents chose Passive Open Space

FIGURE 3.4a: Vision Survey Findings for Natural Areas
VISION

The City’s vision for additional natural areas and nature areas is to 1) expand trails within existing sites, and 2) acquire additional natural areas where possible. While there are very few undeveloped parcels remaining in Ormond Beach (see Figure 3.4c: Resident Vacant Lands Map and Figure 3.4d: Commercial/Industrial Vacant Lands Map), the City is evaluating the acquisition of the abandoned Riverbend Golf Course property and other sites. The City recently purchased the 28-acre Dunkin property at Central Park, for example, to connect trails and sidewalks from Hammock Lane to Division Avenue; and is also evaluating the potential use of the airport property to expand the trails system at Riverbend Park.

Proposed nature trails include:

Volusia County (Plantation Oaks Boulevard) and State Park
- Alignment in place
- Natural trail

Division Avenue to Environmental Discovery Center
- 420 linear feet (concrete) 670 linear feet boardwalk

Former Riverbend golf course property
- Nature trail

West Ormond Wetland Park
- Boardwalk, trail, parking lot and fishing pier

Stormwater/reuse pond walking path
- Division Avenue and Old Kings Road
- North Nova Lakes
- Arroyo Parkway and Nova Road
**FIGURE 3.4b: Natural Area and Nature Trails Vision**

1. **Volusia County (Plantation Oaks Boulevard) and State Park**
   - Alignment in place
   - Natural trail

2. **Division Avenue to Environmental Discovery Center**
   - 420 linear feet (concrete) 670 linear feet boardwalk

3. **Former Riverbend golf course property (south of Airport Road)**
   - Nature trail

4. **West Ormond Wetland Park**
   - Boardwalk, trail, parking lot and fishing pier

5. **Stormwater/reuse pond walking path**
   - Division Avenue and Old Kings Road
   - Nova Road Passive Park - North
   - Arroyo Parkway and Nova Road
FIGURE 3.4d: Industrial/Commercial Vacant Lands Map
RECOMMENDATIONS

The following steps are recommended to protect and enhance the City’s remaining natural areas:

- Develop a Conservation Lands Acquisition and Management plan to identify the city’s most significant natural and cultural resources for conservation; identify which resources are most vulnerable to development or other threats; and identify which resources are adequately protected by existing or proposed policies, regulations, developer agreements, or other conservation tools.

- Create an advisory committee - or work with the existing Work with the Quality-of-Life Board - to develop prioritization criteria, evaluate sites, and seek options for protection.

- Determine costs for acquisition, trail development, and preservation.

- Determine available and projected funding sources.

- Work with a non-profit park land acquisition organization such as the Trust for Public Land or Conservation Fund to acquire the top priority sites.

- Budget adequate funds to manage lands once they have been acquired, including recreational access, trails, invasive species control, environmental restoration, and other management activities.

Water Lilies in Ames Park pond
3.5 Off-Beach Parking and a New Beachfront Park

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

The City of Ormond Beach currently provides two beachfront parks with parking: Birth of Speed Park and Andy Romano Beachfront Park. Figure 3.4a and Figure 3.4b illustrate that Volusia County also provides parking at over a dozen locations along A1A. A total of approximately 550 beachfront spaces are available within the city.

Beach Parking East of A1A (beachside):

- Standish approach – 17
- Amsden approach – 10
- Neptune approach – 12
- Granada Blvd (at Birthplace of Speed Park) – 10
- Seminole approach – 15
- Cardinal approach – 2
- Milsap approach – 7
- Andy Romano Beachfront Park - 199

Beach Parking West of A1A:

- Cardinal – 134
- Grace Lutheran Church – 110
- Rockefeller Park – 34

Residents ranked off-beach parking, and a new beachfront park, as their #2 and #3 priorities respectively. Off-beach parking is consistently a top priority for residents living in Florida’s coastal communities, as both seasonal and full-time populations increase.
The vision for beachfront parks is to continue to increase equitable access to both residents and visitors wherever possible. With the recent development of Andy Romano Park to the south, the City’s focus is on the addition of a new beachfront park north of Granada.

The vision for beach parking is similar; to provide equitable access to the beach. The most recent improvement is the new parking along the west side of the County’s Cardinal Drive beach approach. However, the County has no plans to expand any other beach parking areas within the city limits at this time, so it is not clear whether the appropriate response to the need for additional beach parking is to provide additional parking, pedestrian access points, beach shuttles, beach parks, or “all of the above.” Anecdotal information indicates that beach parking areas fill up quickly on peak weekends and holidays, forcing residents or visitors to park further away from the beach or return at another time.

The City’s vision is to work with the County and other partners - such as FDOT, the Trust for Public Land or Conservation Fund, the Daytona Beach Racing and Recreational District, and others - to adequately provide access to all users, including residents and visitors, able-bodied and disabled. To that end, the vision includes all available techniques to increase access, which will become more challenging as population increases. These may include:

- Traffic-calming of A1A, and the addition of crosswalks to provide safer beach access;

FIGURE 3.5a: Volusia County Beach and Off-Beach Parking Locations
Ormond Beach Parks Vision

- Additional pedestrian dune walkovers;
- Expansion of existing beach-parking areas;
- New beach-parking areas;
- Development of off-beach parking areas within a 5-minute walk (approximately 1/4 mile) of existing and proposed beach accesses;
- Shuttle buses from large public/private parking areas further than ¼ mile from the beach, such as office parks and schools, on peak weekends and holidays;
- Smart-phone apps to inform beach-goers of the locations of available parking spaces on peak weekends and holidays;
- Beach mats, carts, ramps, and sand-chairs to accommodate disabled users; and
- Beach parking fees – perhaps including reduced cost, annual passes for city or county residents – to generate additional revenues to meet beach parking needs.

Smart Phone Beach Parking App and Free Beach Shuttle Service
FIGURE 3.5b: City of Ormond Beach and Volusia County Beachfront Parking Location

Birthplace of Speed Park

Andy Romano Beachfront Park
RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to implement the vision include:

- Conduct a beach parking study to evaluate these alternative techniques, determine residents’ and visitors’ preferences, and make recommendations to the City Commission. Consider asking the county and other municipalities to jointly conduct a countrywide study.

- Identify alternative funding sources including the county’s ECHO grants program, FDOT grants, and others.

- Work with FDOT to create additional, safer crossings on A1A (See Figure 3.5c: SR A1A Access Management Plan).

- Evaluate potential acquisition of vacant or derelict beachfront parcels, particularly north of Granada.

- Evaluate opportunities to partner with other land owners for joint-use parking, such as churches, schools, and commercial properties that are closed during peak beach hours.

- Experiment with a beach shuttle service from City Hall or The Casements, using rented VOTRAN mini-buses. Invite food trucks, offer music, and provide kids’ programs to make it a special weekly event.

- Consider on-street parking along A1A, where feasible, to provide additional parking while also calming traffic.
Enhanced Vehicular Parking, Pedestrian, and ADA Access Along the Beach
3.6 Paved Multi-Purpose Trails

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

Residents ranked paved, multi-purpose trails as their 5th highest priority in the survey, and over 80% of respondents said that they would be supportive or very supportive of “providing safe bicycle & pedestrian facilities throughout the city including multi-purpose paths & safe crosswalks”.

In an effort to meet residents’ need for safe bicycle and pedestrian circulation, the City’s Public Works Department prepared a ten-year Bicycle Master Plan in 2016. The Executive Summary of the Master Plan states:

In 2010 the City adopted a Multimodal Strategy that presented a balance between all roadway capacity improvements and all vehicle reduction strategies. A mobility fee was adopted to implement the Multimodal Strategy. The mobile fee contained three components: a road, transit and non-motorized fee component. The purposes for the non-motorized fee component are to be used to construct gaps in sidewalks between residential areas and transit stops, convert existing sidewalks by widening sidewalks from 5 feet to 8 feet for multi-use; and provide bike facilities. The proposed Bike Plan concentrates on the bicycle purposes of the non-motorized fee.

In 2015 the City Commission conducted a strategic planning exercise and from that effort a Strategic Planning Report was prepared. Seven goals along with a number of objectives were identified. One objective which is complimentary to the City Commission’s priority objective of updating the Parks/Recreation Master Plan is the development of a city-wide bicycle pedestrian plan.

In addition, the City of Ormond Beach Comprehensive Plan outlines the goals, objectives, and policies for a number of elements related to the topic of bicycle facilities. These elements include land use, transportation, parks and recreation, and capital improvements. In addition, within the Transportation Element the City’s Multimodal Strategy approved pursuant to SB 360ER contains Strategies to implement the Bicycle Vision Plan.

The bike plan identifies three levels of bike users that need to be considered in the design of bike facilities:

1. Advanced or experienced riders generally use bicycles for convenience and speed. They prefer direct access to destinations with minimum detour or
delay. The Ormond Loop, SR 40 or US1 could be considered routes for experienced riders due to the limited pavement width and/or vehicle volume.

2. Basic or less confident adult riders prefer comfortable riding on lower vehicle volume collector streets with designated bike lanes or wider shoulder lanes on busier streets.

3. Families and children who ride for fun and access to destinations like parks gravitate to neighborhood streets, where the speed limit is 25 mph, which are then linked to multi-use or shared use paths.

Currently, the City has about 10.65 miles of paved shoulders in the city which are 4 foot wide and two designated bike lanes totaling 17.42 miles in the city (SR 40 and US 1). In addition, there are about 2.5 miles of shared use paths (8-foot-wide sidewalk not part of the road rights of way) and 9.15 miles of multi-use paths in the City (part of the road right of way). In addition, there is a 33.98-mile Ormond Scenic Loop and Trail but this trail is considered a “shared use” with motorists. Four cross jurisdictional trails are planned that traverse Ormond Beach (Greenway Trail, SR40, Kings Highway Heritage Trail and the Tomoka State Park Trail). Finally, the City Land Development Code requires bike parking facilities for all new public and private development.

A crash analysis was conducted of all bike accidents from 2010-14. There were 90 bicycle crashes involving 1 fatality and 85 injuries. 26 injuries occurred on city roads. Most crashes occurred during the weekday between 4-6pm at major and minor intersections and driveways. Surprisingly, Ormond Beach has a higher per capita bike crash rate than Volusia County or the State of Florida (per 10,000 populations).

The Plan proposes 15.5 miles of multi-use path that connect multiple destinations. These are not paths or trails contained only in a park. One small fixed span bridge is proposed. The total cost of the plan is estimated to be between $4.3 million and $5.7 million depending on routes chosen and designed. FDOT’s Long Range Estimates (LRE) for bike paths was used to determine this number. These numbers will be better refined as the paths move from a planning state to a design stage. Finally, a cost benefit analysis was used. It is estimated that $14 million in reduced injury costs and health benefit costs over the 10-year horizon of the Plan.

Making it safer to walk and bike contributes to the community health, quality of life and future independence of residents as they progress in age. What has been proposed in this plan is doable. The implementation of this plan relies on the cooperation and participation of city residents, the county, the TPO and the State. There is no better time than now to begin this effort.

Several corridors have been improved since the development of the Master Plan, including approximately 1-mile Forest Hills Connector trail, and the approximately 2-mile Plantation Oaks Boulevard trail. Other projects, however, have been thwarted by resident opposition. The City approved funding of the expansion of the Tomoka State Park Trail, for example, but the project was stopped in 2019 due to resident’s objections.
Ormond Beach Parks Vision

VISION

The City’s vision for bikeways and trails is to develop an interconnected network of trails that allows residents to walk or bike safely and comfortably throughout the city. Priority projects from the 2016 Master Plan include:

US1 Shared Multi-Use Path (Highest priority)
- North US 1 – Wilmette Avenue and Broadway Avenue
- 27,139 linear feet
- 12 feet in width

Thompson Creek Multi-Use Path
- 6,550 linear feet
- 10 feet in width
- Parallels Thompson Creek – Wilmette Avenue to Division Street
- Connect Central Park to Granada Boulevard

East Coast Greenway Trail
- Alignment unclear
- 6,388 linear feet
- 10-foot path
- Neptune to Plaza Drive

Hand Avenue Multi-use Path
- Central Park to Williamson
- Central Park to Nova exists (8 foot)
- 12,830 linear feet from Nova Road to Williamson Boulevard (10 foot wide)

Tomoka State Park Shared-Use Path
- Sanchez Park to Tomoka State Park multi-use path at Inglesa via Tomoka State Park
- 12,667 LF of 10-foot sidewalk & 700 LF of boardwalk

Tomoka State Park Shared-Use Path
- Sanchez Park to Tomoka State Park multi-use path at Inglesa via Tomoka State Park
- 12,667 LF of 10-foot sidewalk & 700 LF of boardwalk

Kings Highway Heritage Shared Use Path
- Continue where the Tomoka State Park multi-use path ends and proceed up Old Dixie Highway, Walter Boardman Lane, Highbridge Road and State Road A1A
FIGURE 3.6a: Paved Multi-Purpose Trails Vision

1. US1 Shared Multi-Use Path
2. Thompson Creek Multi-Use Path
3. East Coast Greenway Trail
4. Hand Avenue Multi-Use Path
5. Tomoka State Park Shared Use Path Phase 2
6. Broadway Multi-Use Path
7. Kings Highway Heritage Multi-Use Path

LEGEND
- City Limits
- Roads
- City Parks
- County Parks
- State Parks
- Conservation Parcels
- Golf Course
- Residential
- Non-Residential
- Creeks, Streams, and Water Bodies

Existing On-Road Trail
Existing Off-Road Trail
Proposed On-Road Trail
Proposed Off-Road Trail

Barth Associates
Parks and Recreation Master Plan
Recommendations for achieving the City’s vision include:

- Update the 2016 Master Plan, and re-establish priorities and estimated costs.
- Wherever possible, widen existing trails to at least 8’ wide.
- Conduct extensive public engagement to review and comment on proposed corridors.
- Work with the MPO to develop realistic funding projections that leverage city, county, state and federal funds.
- Adopt the updated Master Plan, including a phased funding and implementation strategy with dedicated funding sources.
- Initiate “safe walk to schools” and “safe walk to parks” campaigns, focused on providing safe pedestrian and bicycle access.
- Promote bikeways and trails as transportation alternatives to help reduce congestion.
- Secure funding for the top priority improvements.

It is anticipated that the City’s Planning and Engineering Departments would lead this effort. The Ormond Beach Leisure Services Department will assist by promoting the planning process, assisting with the public engagement, and generally advocating for a safe, comfortable, interconnected network of bicycle/pedestrian trails and paths throughout the city.

Boardwalk Trail
Beach and Waterfront Multi-Purpose Trails
3.7 Indoor Recreation Centers

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

The City operates and maintains four indoor facilities that provide recreation and social programs: Nova Recreation Center, Ormond Beach Senior Center, South Ormond Neighborhood Center, and The Casements. Volusia County also operates a community building at the Michael Crotty Bicentennial Park.

Collectively, these centers provide a Level-of-Service (LOS) of approximately 1.7 square feet of indoor recreation space per resident based on the City’s projected 2030 population, well within the desired range of 1.5 – 2.0 square feet per capita (Figure 3.7a). However, the majority of the City’s indoor recreation space is located in the eastern or central areas of the city. An additional center is needed to provide equitable access to indoor recreation amenities and programs for residents of western Ormond Beach.

FIGURE 3.7a: City & County Indoor Recreation Square Footage LOS Analysis
FIGURE 3.7b: Indoor Recreation Center Long Range Vision
RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to provide equitable access to indoor recreation space include:

- Develop a Conceptual Master Plan for a new West Ormond Indoor Recreation Center to:
  - Determine the appropriate uses (development program) for the center - and possibly a surrounding park - considering that many western communities have private community centers and swimming pools.
  - Evaluate the suitability of potential sites to accommodate the development program for both the center and the park, such as the airport property and the Leeway Trail site.
  - Estimate both the capital and operating costs of the proposed alternatives, as well as anticipated revenues.
  - Evaluate alternatives for operations, maintenance and programming, including potential partnerships.
  - Make recommendations for a preferred alternative.
- Discuss partnership opportunities with Flagler County, potentially including a regional park site.
- Evaluate opportunities for e-sports programs and other alternative recreation activities.

VISION

The City’s vision is to provide equitable access to indoor recreation facilities and programs for all residents within 2 miles of resident’s homes in the City’s urban neighborhoods and 4 miles of resident’s homes in the City’s suburban neighborhoods as illustrated in Figure 3.7b.
Types of Indoor Spaces for Indoor Recreation Center
3.8 Improvements to Existing Parks

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS
The City operates and maintains 53 parks totaling 603 acres. These spaces range from small pocket parks such as Firehouse Park, Vander Park, and Neptune Park to larger parks that function as neighborhood or community parks such as Ames Park, Fortunato Park, and South Ormond Neighborhood Center & Park.

Based on the site evaluations of the City’s parks discussed in Section 1.4.3, it appears that the City’s parks are meeting residents’ expectations. While the system exhibited many strengths, there are opportunities to enhance the quality of the City’s parks as well as provide more amenities, facilities, and things to do for residents of all ages and abilities.

VISION
The City’s vision is to upgrade its existing parks in response to the site evaluations conducted by city staff and consultants (Section 1.4.3); residents’ priority needs (Section 2.0); and the guiding principles previously outlined. It is a general goal to improve all the City’s parks to the same level of quality as Andy Romano Park, The Casements, and other parks that scored a 4.0 or higher on the site evaluations (Section 1.4).

The specific facilities and amenities to be provided at existing parks should be based on residents’ input, to be provided through a conceptual master planning process for each park. Typical amenities to be considered by residents might include (in alphabetical order):

- ADA Access
- Amphitheater, outdoor stage
- Bike racks
- Bioretention, rain gardens
- Bus shelter
- Butterfly gardens
- Canoe/ kayak launches and rentals
- Community garden
- Connecting sidewalks and crosswalks
- Covered picnic pavilions with grills
- Dog park, waste stations
- Drinking fountains
- Fitness equipment
- Food concessions and food trucks
- Game tables
- Landscaping
- Large group pavilion
- Lighting
- Movable tables and chairs, benches, trash receptacles
- Multi-generational, shaded playground
• Multi-purpose fields
• Multi-purpose/ tennis, youth basketball, and pickleball courts
• Natural areas
• On-street food truck parking
• Outdoor fitness equipment
• Paved walking paths and trails
• Phone charging stations, Wi-Fi
• Picnic shelters with grills
• Public art, sculpture, fountains

• Quiet seating areas
• Recreation center/ concession building
• Restrooms
• Shade trees, umbrellas, awnings, and/or covers
• Signs and exhibits
• Splash pad
• Wi-Fi

More specifically – in addition to the improvements recommended in the city staff evaluations - city commissioners and board members recommended the following improvements (In alphabetical order):

• ADA accessibility
• Additional boat launches
• Additional indoor and outdoor basketball courts
• Community gardens
• Complete the build-out of the Nova Community Park Master Plan (see Figure 3.8a)
• Convert the (city-owned) airport golf course property to a park with trails, picnic areas, playgrounds, and boating
• Engage residents in re-design of pocket parks
• Improve drainage, add restrooms and amenities, and a splashpad at the Ormond Beach Sports Complex
• Improve maintenance
• Improve under-utilized, private neighborhood parks, e.g., Hunter’s Ridge and Breakaway Trails through partnerships or grants
• Multi-purpose fields
• New sports field lighting
• Repair Andy Romano beach ramp and stairs
• Spaces for food trucks
• Tennis and pickleball courts
• Update South Ormond Neighborhood Center
• Update the performing arts center
• Upgrade Nova Recreation Center
• Upgrade senior center, include pickleball courts
• Waterfront restaurant at Cassen Park
RECOMMENDATIONS

• Establish prioritization criteria, and work with the advisory boards to prioritize parks for improvement.

• Develop conceptual master plans – including extensive public involvement – for each of the top priority parks.

• Develop a standard “amenities list” and updated design standards to ensure a consistently high level of quality.

High-quality materials, colors, textures, finishes, furnishings, and design standards at Andy Romano Beachfront Park that could serve as a standard for the rest of the City’s parks.
FIGURE 3.8a: Nova Community Park Conceptual Master Plan
3.9 New Neighborhood Parks

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

City of Ormond Beach residents have access to 603 acres of park land. Based on the City’s projected 2030 population, this will equate to an Acreage Level-of-Service (LOS) of 15.1 acres per 1,000 population in 2030. As illustrated in Figure 3.9a below, this LOS is below the City’s 2020 Acreage LOS and just below the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) national median benchmark Acreage LOS of 13.2 and upper quartile benchmark of 27.8 per 1,000 population for cities with a similar population and density as the City of Ormond Beach. This suggests a need for additional park land in the future.

Consistently, Figure 3.9b shows that there are various areas in the City that do not have access to a Park with a 10-minute walk (1/2 mile). As the City continues to grow, it will be important to ensure that all residents have access to a quality park within 1/2 mile of their home.

FIGURE 3.9a: Acreage LOS Analyses & Benchmarking
FIGURE 3.9b: Neighborhood Parks Vision
VISION
The City’s vision is for a neighborhood park – either public or private – to be within walking distance of every resident in the city.

RECOMMENDATION
- Investigate potential areas in need of a park within 1/2 mile Access LOS as illustrated in Figure 3.9b.
- Evaluate opportunities to fill the gaps through public and/or private investment considering the prototypical park illustrated in Figure 3.9c.
- Consider partnering with Homeowners Associations to improve existing, underutilized HOA parks through grants, leases, joint-use agreements, or other mechanisms.
- Consider providing portable recreation amenities and programs in underserved areas; for example, provide different “recreation packages” such as a movie-night package, adult fitness package, or playground package.

Example Park Amenities
1. Pavilion + concession + restrooms
2. Playground + shade structure
3. Chess + checker table games
4. Outdoor foosball table
5. Outdoor ping pong table
6. Multi-purpose open space
7. Picnic table(s)
8. Basketball/Tennis/Pickleball/Multi-purpose court
9. Pavilion
10. Park-oriented residential development
11. Park-oriented mixed use (residential/commercial development)
12. Park zone traffic calming
13. Crosswalk
14. On-street parking
15. Sidewalk + tree zone/buffer

FIGURE 3.9b: Prototypical Neighborhood Park
PROTOTYPICAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARK DESCRIPTION

Size:
Generally, 5 to 10 acres.

Location + Context:
Residential and Mixed-Use Areas.

Access Level of Service:
Walking distance, approximately 1/2 mile

Function:
Neighborhood Parks are the core green space of the parks system and serve the basic needs of nearby, neighborhood residents for passive and active, at-will and programmed social, cultural, and recreational uses. Programmed events should be limited to neighborhood serving events focused on the surrounding neighborhood.

Neighborhood Parks can also provide opportunities to address environmental challenges such as local stormwater management issues, biological diversity, and ecological, and habitat restoration.

Design Considerations:

• Neighborhood Park design should reflect the existing or anticipated needs of neighborhood residents.
• 50% of the park should be dedicated to active uses and 50% to passive uses.
• Restrooms should be integrated with a pavilion or shelter near the playground.
• A concession stand with movable tables and chairs may be developed within parks in urban areas.
• Parking should be limited to on-street perimeter parking. No off-street parking should be provided within the neighborhood park.
• Well-marked and signed crosswalks that ensure safe access to the parks.
• Park zones that encourage motorists to reduce their speed should be incorporated on roads that surround the park.
• Development surrounding the park should face onto the park. Wide sidewalks with shade trees should extend from the park into the surrounding neighborhood.
• An indoor recreation facility may be developed in a Neighborhood Park. If developed within the park property, it should be developed on one of the corners of the property to address and frame the street and provide a public face to the park edge.
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

The City offers an extensive sports program, including youth sports, clinics, special population sports, and adult sports. Youth sports programs include:

- Basketball
- Baseball - Competitive OBYBSA
- Baseball/T-Ball - Recreational OBYBSA
- Flag Football
- Football/Cheerleading - Ormond Beach PRIDE
- Football/Cheerleading - Pop Warner - Ormond Beach Sandcrabs
- Soccer - OBSC
- Softball - Competitive OBYBSA
- Softball/T-Ball - Recreational OBYBSA
- Volleyball

Special Population sports programs offered in the Nova Community Center include:

- Gym Friends
- Challenger Basketball

Adult sports programs include:

- Coed Kickball
- Coed Flag Football
- Coed Volleyball
- Fall Coed Softball
- Spring Coed Softball

Existing sports facilities include 2 indoor basketball courts; 10 outdoor basketball courts; 21 diamond fields for T-ball, baseball, and softball; and 17 rectangle fields.
VISION

The City’s vision is to continue to meet the needs for both youth and adult sports programs, with an emphasis on recreational sports including special populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for sports facilities and programs include:

• Develop the Conceptual Master Plan for a new West Ormond Indoor Recreation Center and park, as discussed above. Uses may include pickleball courts, a walking track, community meeting rooms, gymnasium with basketball and volleyball courts, indoor fitness center, space for large gatherings and events (seating for more than 200 people), youth basketball, and other amenities.

• Include amenities for cheer and dance.

• Upgrade fields and amenities at the Ormond Beach Sports Complex and Nova Community Park, including LED lighting, drainage, restrooms, benches, walks, fencing, roadways, and parking.

• Complete the build-out of the Nova Community Park master plan to provide additional multi-purpose fields. Consider adding a Miracle Field and making improvements to the indoor center and park to enhance special populations programming.

• Construct additional outdoor basketball courts.

• Evaluate opportunities for the use of the former Gymnastics Center at Nova Recreation Center, such as a multi-purpose space for pickleball, youth basketball, cheer, e-sports, and other high-priority or emerging trend needs.
3.11 Aquatics Facilities

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

The Volusia Flagler Family YMCA is the only publicly-accessible swimming pool in Ormond Beach available for lap swimming, swimming lessons, and aquatics programs. Monthly membership fees range from $25 (youth) to $68 (family), and the YMCA makes the pool available one day per week for lap-swimming on a daily fee basis.

Additionally, the City of Ormond Beach offers residents access to two splash pads, one in Andy Romano Beachfront Park and the other in South Ormond Neighborhood Center & Park. However, these facilities are located in the south eastern portion of the city. Additional facilities are needed to provide equitable access to splash pads for residents of western and northern Ormond Beach.

VISION

The City’s vision is to continue contracting with the YMCA to provide swimming lessons, and promoting the YMCA as the primary aquatics provider through a single, centralized location. The City will also continue to offer splash pads equitable across the City. Figure 3.11a illustrates the City’s aquatics vision.

RECOMMENDATION

- Promote the YMCA programs and facilities to make residents more aware of what is being offered.
- Consider partnering with the YMCA to offer additional days for public lap swimming and additional aquatics programs.
- Develop two additional splash pads in areas identified in Figure 3.11a as having a need for splash pads.
FIGURE 3.11a: Aquatics Vision
3.12 Community Events, Summer Concerts, and Programs

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

According to the City’s website, the Community Events Division of the Ormond Beach Leisure Services Department organizes or co-sponsors more than thirty events throughout the year, including:

- Arbor Day
- Mayor’s Health & Fitness Challenge
- Native American Festival
- Starry Starry Night
- Art in the Park
- Memorial Remembrance Service
- July 4th Celebration
- Summer Sounds Concerts in Rockefeller Gardens
- Kids Fishing Tournaments
- Senior Games
- Halloween Highway: Family Friendly Drive-Thru Trunk or Treat
- Veterans Day Drive-Thru Celebration
- Home for the Holidays Parade
- Holidays at The Casements
- Breakfast with Santa
- Letters to Santa

The City also offers adults, special populations, and youths a variety of educational and fitness classes throughout the year. Adult programs include:

- Art Classes
- Cooking Classes
- Fitness Classes:
  - Pilates - The Casements
  - Yoga - The Casements
  - Zumba Gold - The Casements (not currently offered)
- Language Classes
- Jazzercise
- Open Gym (Nova and South Ormond Neighborhood Center)
- Fitness Room (Nova and South Ormond Neighborhood Center)
- Senior Center (Council on Aging activities, classes, events, etc.)
Special Populations programs offered in the Nova Community Center include:

- Calling All Creators
- Friday Night Dances
- Lunch Bunch Club
- Special Events
- Valentine Dance
- Prom
- Shining S.T.A.R.S Pageant & Fashion Show
- Sock Hop
- Halloween Party
- Hoedown

Youth programs include:

- Children’s Musical Theater Workshop, Inc.
- Dance/Acting - 2021 Flyer
- Junior Jazzercise (not currently offered)
- Play Unplugged (not currently offered)
- Tutoring Program (South Ormond Neighborhood Center)
- Learning Center (South Ormond Neighborhood Center)
- Open Gym (Nova and South Ormond Neighborhood Center)
Specifically, residents ranked the following special events and programs as top priorities:

- Summer concerts
- Adult fitness and wellness programs
- Community events
- Nature programs
- Performing arts programs
VISION

The City’s vision is to continue providing residents and visitors with the types of high-quality, affordable events and programs that make Ormond Beach such a great place to live and visit.

RECOMMENDATION

Residents indicated that they prefer special events to be provided in small or medium parks, rather than large county-wide parks. Small, neighborhood events generally draw 300 or fewer attendees, and include events such as Movies on the Halifax, Once Upon a Storytime, Reel in the Fun Kids’ Fishing Tournament, and the Mayor’s Health and Fitness Challenge. Medium, city-wide events generally draw 300-750 people, and examples include the Senior Games, Jewish Heritage Festival, Taste of Ormond, Summer Sounds/Swing into Spring Concert Series, and India Day. The preference for smaller events and venues may be due in part to increasing traffic congestion, long travel times to larger destinations, difficulties in finding parking and navigating large crowds, and the desire for more activities and events closer to home (see Figure 3.12b, below).

Specific recommendations include:

- Experiment with offering events and programs in non-traditional locations, particularly in western Ormond.
- Work with neighborhood HOAs to offer events in smaller neighborhood and community venues; it is estimated that 60% of residents live in HOAs.
- Survey attendees at programs to develop a better customer profile, including the area in which they live, how they traveled to the event, needs for specific types of programs, etc.
- Continue to partner with other providers such as Destination Daytona, the Bandshell, and others to provide concerts and special events.
- Provide more programs to neighborhoods with young families.
- Survey attendees at the performing art center.
- Inform residents of programs offered by both the city and other partners; for example, attendance at the Summer Sounds concerts doubled after city promotion.
- Coordinate with Destination Daytona, Chamber, Main Street and other providers to advertise and promote events through the monthly cultural events calendar.
- Experiments with mini-bus or trolley service from hotels to downtown for special events.
- Add amenities to accommodate special events at smaller local parks, such as electric service, portable stage areas, etc.
- Offer incentives to encourage residents to ride bikes to parks and special events.
- Conduct Cyclovia events that close certain streets to cars for the day.
• Introduction
• Review of Project Goals
• Review of Planning Process + Schedule
• Review of DRAFT Long-Range Vision
• Discussion
• Next Steps
Position the City of Ormond Beach to build on the community’s unique parks and recreation assets

Identifying new opportunities

Prioritizing future improvements to align with the desired needs of citizens

Steer the future of the Leisure Services Department
Parks + Recreation Master Planning Process

1. Existing Conditions Analyses
2. Needs and Priorities Assessment
3. Long Range Vision
4. Implementation Plan
5. Final Plan + Adoption
## Project Tasks

|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|

### Legend

- **Task Period**
- **Surveys**
- **Public Meetings**
- **Joint Advisory Board Meetings**
- **City Commission Workshops**
- **Staff/Stakeholder Visioning Workshops**
- **Adoption**
• Introduction
• Review of Project Goals
• Review of Planning Process + Schedule
• Review of DRAFT Long-Range Vision
• Discussion
• Next Steps
Elements of the Long-Range Vision
City of Ormond Beach Mission

“To ensure Ormond Beach is one of the most attractive, stimulating and innovative communities in Florida, while protecting our rich history and maintaining our unique charm. Boasting an environment where our children can thrive, with a prosperously diverse and balanced economy, within a fiscally strong community. All the while, delivering exceptionally responsive service to our citizens and cultivating the highest quality of life.”
City of Ormond Beach Strategic Plan Goals

- Community Development
- Economic Development
- Governance
- Quality of Life
- Transportation
Ormond Beach Leisure Services Department Mission

“Provide the citizens of Ormond Beach with quality services in a responsive, courteous, and cost-effective manner.”
Guiding Principles

- Parks as Plexus
- High Performance Public Spaces (HPPS)
- Excellent Park System Principles
- Placemaking
- 10-Minute Walk
Long-Range Vision Subsystems

1. Natural Areas and Nature Trails
2. Off-Beach Parking and New Beachfront Park
3. Paved Multi-purpose Trails
4. Indoor Recreation Centers
5. Improvements to Existing Parks
6. New Neighborhood Parks
7. Sports Facilities and Programs
8. Aquatics Facilities
9. Community Events, Summer Concerts, and Programs
Service Delivery Models

Centralized

Equitable

Hub & Spoke

Venues

Activities
1. Natural Areas and Nature Trails

Vision Survey: What Does Nature Mean to You?

- 64.2%
- 28.0%
- 22.6%
1. Volusia County (Plantation Oaks Boulevard) and State Park
2. Division Avenue to Environmental Discovery Center
3. Former Riverbend golf course property
4. West Ormond Wetland Park
5. Stormwater/reuse pond walking path
   - Division Avenue and Old Kings Road
   - North Nova Lakes
   - Arroyo Parkway and Nova Road
Natural Area and Nature Trail Recommendations

- Develop a Conservation Lands Acquisition and Management Plan
- Work with a non-profit park land acquisition organization to acquire the top priority sites.
- Budget adequate funds to manage lands
2. Off-Beaching Parking and New Beachfront Park
• Enhance Pedestrian Access Along A1A and to the Beach
• Expand beach-parking opportunities
• Explore the use of shuttle buses
• Integrate smart parking technology
• Explore the use of parking fees
Off-Beaching Parking and New Beachfront Park Recommendations

- Conduct a beach parking study.
- Work with FDOT to create additional, safer crossings on A1A.
- Evaluate potential acquisition of vacant or derelict beachfront parcels.
- Evaluate opportunities to partner with other land owners for joint-use parking.
- Experiment with a beach shuttle service.
- Consider on-street parking and traffic calming along A1A, where feasible.
3. Paved Multi-purpose Trails

“80% of respondents said that they would be supportive or very supportive of:

“Providing safe bicycle & pedestrian facilities throughout the city including multi-purpose paths & safe crosswalks”.

2016–2026 Bicycle Master Plan

City of Ormond Beach

Planning Department
Adopted by Resolution 2016–13
1. US1 Shared Multi-Use Path
2. Thompson Creek Multi-Use Path
3. East Coast Greenway Trail
4. Hand Avenue Multi-Use Path
5. Tomoka State Park Shared Use Path Phase 2
6. Broadway Multi-Use Path
7. Kings Highway Heritage Multi-Use Path
Paved Multi-purpose Trail Recommendations

- Update and Adopt the 2016 Master Plan
- Conduct extensive public engagement to review and comment on proposed corridors.
- Work with the MPO to develop realistic funding projections and leverage funding.
- Initiate “safe walk to schools” and safe walk to parks” campaigns.
- Promote bikeways and trails as transportation alternatives to help reduce congestion.
- Secure funding for the top priority improvements.
Indoor Recreation Centers Recommendations

- Develop a Conceptual Master Plan for a New West Ormond Indoor Recreation Center
- Discuss partnership opportunities with Flagler County, potentially including a regional park site.
- Evaluate opportunities for e-sport programs and other alternative recreation activities.
5. Improvement to Existing Parks
Establish prioritization criteria, and work with the advisory boards to prioritize parks for improvement.

Develop conceptual master plans – including extensive public involvement – for each of the top priority parks.

Develop a standard “amenities list” and updated design standards to ensure a consistently high level of quality.
New Neighborhood Park Recommendations

- Investigate potential areas in need of a park
- Evaluate opportunities to fill the gaps through public and/or private investment
- Consider partnering with Homeowners Associations to improve existing, underutilized HOA parks through grants, leases, joint-use agreements, or other mechanisms.
- Consider providing portable recreation amenities and programs in underserved areas
7. Sports Facilities and Programs

Existing Facilities:
- 2 Indoor basketball courts
- 10 Outdoor basketball courts
- 21 Diamond fields for T-ball, baseball, and softball
- 17 Rectangle fields

Existing Competitive & Recreational Programs:
- Basketball
- Baseball
- Flag Football
- Football
- Cheerleading
- Softball
- Volleyball
- Challenger Sports

www.ormondbeachobserver.com
Sports Facilities and Programs Vision

Continue meet the needs for both youth and adult sports programs, with an emphasis on recreational sports including special populations.
Sports Facilities and Programs Recommendations

- Develop the Conceptual Master Plan for a new West Ormond Indoor Recreation Center and park.
- Upgrade fields and amenities at the Ormond Beach Sports Complex and Nova Community Park.
- Complete the build-out of the Nova Community Park master plan to provide additional multi-purpose fields.
- Construct additional outdoor basketball courts.
- Evaluate opportunities for the use of the former Gymnastics Center at Nova Recreation Center.
8. Aquatics Facilities

Volusia Flagler Family YMCA Outdoor Pool  Andy Romano Beachfront Park  South Ormond Neighborhood Center & Park
Andy Romano Beachfront Park
South Ormond Neighborhood Park & Center
Volusia Flagler Family YMCA Outdoor Pool
Barth Associates
Virtual Geomatics, Design, and Documentation
Aquatics Facilities Recommendations

- Promote the YMCA programs and facilities to make residents more aware of what is being offered.
- Consider partnering with the YMCA to offer additional days for public lap swimming and additional aquatics programs.
- Develop two additional splash pads in areas identified as having a need for splash pads.
9. Community Events, Summer Concerts, and Programs

Vision Survey: Community Events Preference?

Small, neighborhood events with 300 people or less
- 47.08% (Green)
- 26.07% (Blue)
- 26.85% (Orange)

Medium, city-wide events with 300-750 people
- 29.13% (Green)
- 52.36% (Blue)
- 18.50% (Orange)

Large, county-wide events with 750+ people
- 25.70% (Green)
- 20.08% (Blue)
- 54.22% (Orange)
Community Events, Summer Concerts, and Programs Vision

Continue providing residents and visitors with the types of high-quality, affordable events and programs that make Ormond Beach such a great place to live and visit.

www.vegblogger.com
Community Events, Summer Concerts, and Programs Recommendations

- Experiment with offering events and programs in non-traditional locations.
- Work with neighborhood HOAs to offer events in smaller venues.
- Survey attendees at programs to develop a better customer profile.
- Continue to partner with other providers such as Destination Daytona, the Bandshell, and others to provide concerts and special events.
- Provide more programs to neighborhoods with young families.
- Coordinate with Destination Daytona, Chamber, Main Street and other providers to advertise and promote events through the monthly cultural events calendar.
- Experiments with mini-bus or trolley service from hotels to downtown for special events.
- Add amenities to accommodate special events at smaller local parks, such as electric service, portable stage areas, etc.
- Conduct Cyclovia events that close certain streets to cars for the day.
• Introduction
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• Discussion
• Next Steps
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• Next Steps
City of Ormond Beach
Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Project Tasks

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**Legend**
- Task Period
- Surveys
- Public Meetings
- Joint Advisory Board Meetings
- City Commission Workshops
- Staff/Stakeholder Visioning Workshops
- Adoption

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Sample dates:
- Phase 2: Needs + Priorities Assessment: 3/31, 4/1
- Phase 4: Implementation: 8/17, 10/6
- Phase 5: Final Report + Adoption: 12/8, 1/18, 2/15
Project Website

- Go to the City’s Website: [www.ormondbeach.org](http://www.ormondbeach.org)
- Select Departments
- Select Leisure Services
- Look for **Parks and Recreation Master Plan** in left side of the webpage
Qualitative Techniques

- Advisory Committee Meetings
- Elected Official Interviews
- Virtual Public Meetings
- Focus Group Interviews
- Online Survey

Quantitative Techniques

- Statistically-Valid Survey
- Acreage Level-of Service
- Access Level of Service
- Capacity Level of Services
- Quality Level of Services
- Benchmarking

Observational Techniques

- Park Site Evaluations | Population + Demographic Overview
1,100+ Participants

- Statistically Valid Survey – 402
- On-line Survey – 646
- Public Meeting – 78
- Joint Advisory Boards – 22
- Interviews/Focus Groups - 43
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<th>Level-of-Service Analysis + Benchmark</th>
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<td>#2. Upgrade existing parks including athletic fields</td>
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<td>#3. Acquire land for preservation of greenspace, parks, and natural areas</td>
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<td>#4. Continue renovation and improvements of Historical Centers</td>
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<td>#5. Provide additional beachfront parking</td>
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<td>#6. Acquire more beachfront park land</td>
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<td>#7. Continue renovation and improvements of Performing Arts &amp; Cultural Centers</td>
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<td>#8. Develop a multi-purpose Indoor Community Recreation Center/Sports Center</td>
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<td>#9. Develop community/civic/events center</td>
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## Summary Findings | High Priority Facilities

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<tr>
<th>NEEDS ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE:</th>
<th>Statistically Valid Survey</th>
<th>On-line Survey</th>
<th>Level-of-Service Analysis + Benchmark</th>
<th>Public Meeting</th>
<th>Stakeholder Interviews</th>
<th>Focus Group Interviews</th>
<th>Joint Advisory Board</th>
<th>Park Site Evaluations</th>
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<td>#1. Walking and hiking nature trails</td>
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<td>#2. Off-beach parking</td>
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<td>#3. Beachfront Parks</td>
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<td>#4. Natural areas/Nature Parks</td>
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<td>#5. Paved multi-purpose tails</td>
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<td>#7. Outdoor stage/amphitheater</td>
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<td>#8 Dog Park</td>
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### Summary Findings | High Priority Programs

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<tbody>
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<td>#1. Summer concerts</td>
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Summary Findings | Other Needs

Based on Stakeholder Input:

- Adding a new gym/multi-purpose center/civic center;
- Provision of adequate pickleball facilities;
- Addition of a multi-purpose open space;
- Providing adequate recreation opportunities in West Ormond, including a community center and athletic fields; and
- Providing additional amenities in parks, restrooms in particular.