

# **Urban Parks:**

## **A Bibliography compiled for The City Parks Forum**

*Updated October 2001*

### **Classic**

Cranz, Galen. *The Politics of Park Design: a History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1982.

The philosophical underpinnings of today's parks.

Crompton, John L. *Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources*. Champaign, Ill.: Human Kinetics, 1999.

A revision of a classic in the parks management field. Among the topics Crompton addresses are taxes, bond campaigns, assessment districts, easements, public/private partnerships, land exchanges, exactions, and private sponsorship.

Gold, Seymour M. *Recreation Planning and Design*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1980.

A classic in its field. Describes the basic concepts, methodology, and measures of urban recreation planning.

Seymour, Whitney North Jr. *Small Urban Spaces: the Philosophy, Design, Sociology and Politics of Vest-Pocket Parks and Other Small Urban Open Spaces*. New York: New York University Press, 1969.

Whitaker, Ben, and Browne Kenneth. *Parks for People*. New York: Winchester, 1971.

Classic appeal for urban open space - large and small. The summary of main suggestions is still useful and applicable to today's parks.

Whyte, William H. *Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*. Washington, D.C.: Conservation Foundation, 1980.

Another fascinating study by William Whyte. What draws people to an open space? Whyte focuses on plazas and squares primarily but does address urban parks.

### **Community engagement**

Bacow, Adele Fleet. *Designing the City: a Guide for Advocates and Public Officials*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1995.

A primer for both city officials and citizen advocates on how to obtain good urban design. Offers case studies, practical tips, and chapters on supporting design through grant programs, creating space for cultural activity, and educating everyone from public officials to school children. Includes glossary and bibliography.

Bardoe, Cheryl. "Asset Management: Chicago Communities Find Hidden Strengths." *Neighborhood Works* (1996).

Brett, Arlene, Eugene Provenzo, and Robin Moore. "Child's Play." *American School Board Journal* 180 (1993): 22-25.

Introduces the concept of "safe-haven playgrounds" as a place where children (especially in inner-city neighborhoods) can interact with the environment and each other. "Safe-haven playgrounds" would draw on members of the surrounding community to help provide some of the cultural and educational content necessary. The authors focus on the importance of creative play in childhood and what parks professionals can do towards that end.

- Cato, Bertha, Howard Gray, Douglas Nelson, and Paul R. Varnes, editors. *Youth at Risk: Targeting in on Prevention*. Reston, Va.: American Association for Leisure and Recreation, 1994.  
Essays are grouped into 5 categories: Theoretical and philosophical issues, Critical issues and at-risk youth, HIV in adolescents, Enabling the disabled, and Outdoor and wilderness programs with international considerations. A collection of highly specialized and theoretical essays on youth at risk. Good background material.
- Edginton, Christopher R., Brent Siegrist, and Patrick Fleming. "Promoting Livability in Iowa." *Parks & Recreation* 36, no. 9 (2001): 110-119.  
The state of Iowa has a renewed commitment to parks and open space, in part because they are perceived as economic development tools.
- Flink, Charles A., and Robert M. Searns. *Greenways: a Guide to Planning, Design, and Development*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1993.  
Chapters cover not only planning, design, and development but financing, cultural heritage preservation, building public support, and safety. Includes bibliography, a list of greenway organizations, and federal funding sources.
- Foley, Jack, and Herb Pirk. "Taking Back the Parks: Part 1." *Parks & Recreation* 26, no. 3 (1991): 54-58, 143.  
Addresses the equity issues between suburban and urban parks, looking not only at financial support but community support each park receives. Part one summarizes the problems; crime, vandalism, loitering.
- . "Taking Back the Parks: Part 2." *Parks & Recreation* 26, no. 4 (1991): 22-27, 78.  
Addresses the equity issues between urban and suburban parks, looking not only at financial support but community support each park receives. Part two offers solutions and a set of policy guidelines to ensure future community support for parks.
- Francis, Mark, Lisa Cashdan, and Lynn Paxson. *Community Open Spaces: Greening Neighborhoods Through Community Action and Land Conservation*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1984.  
One of the earliest examinations of community-developed and maintained urban parks. Overview chapters discuss U.S. and European examples; case studies focus on New York City. Includes bibliography.
- Godschalk, David R., and others. *Pulling Together: a Planning and Development Consensus-Building Manual*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1994.  
Brings together ideas from three fields: alternative dispute resolution, citizen participation, and meeting management.
- Gorski, Brenda. "Kid Tested, City Approved." *American City & County* 108 (1993): 56-62.  
Local parks and recreation departments find themselves turning into social service agencies for at-risk youth.
- Hester, Randolph T. Jr. *Community Design Primer*. Mendocino, Cal.: Ridge Times Press, 1990.  
A handbook for students and citizens interested in changing their world. Includes exercises and some case studies as to how change can be effected. Several examples focus on parks and outdoor space.
- Jarvi, Christopher K., and Daniel E. Wegner. "Parks and Recreation Professionals As Community Change Agents." *Parks & Recreation* 36, no. 1 (2001): 22-30.
- Jencks, Rosey. "Wild Play in Cities: Designing Open Space for Children." *Urban Ecology* (2000): 13-17.
- Kahn, Eve. "New Parks for Mean Streets." *Landscape Architecture* 83, no. 1 (1993): 66-69.
- Kaplan, Rachel. "Citizen Participation in the Design and Evaluation of a Park." *Environment and Behavior* 12, no. 4 (1980): 494-507.

- Kretzmann, John P., and John L. McKnight. *Building Communities From the Inside Out: a Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets*. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 1993.  
Focusing on community assets rather than problems creates greater community involvement and leads to solutions to community problems. The chapter "Capturing local institutions for community building" has a section on parks.
- Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Success Stories: a Collection of Best Practices in the Planning, Funding, Design and Analysis of Urban Parks*, Project for Public Spaces, New York, 1998.  
27 case studies from across the U.S. though majority are east coast.
- McCormick, Kathleen. "They Need Their Neighborhood More." *Landscape Architecture* , no. 6 (1992).  
Discusses the trend of "socio-ecological activism" where landscape architecture is used as a means for social justice. Discusses projects in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Oakland, Calif.
- Mertes, James D., and James R. Hall. *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1995?  
Advocates the systems approach to park planning; a model that is more responsive to local users and their needs and desires. Covers physical planning of park, facility space standards, and involving citizenry. Includes glossary, bibliography, and level of service standards developed by Dade County, Florida.
- Nelson, Dennis A, Mary Lou Capple, and Dale Adkins. "Strengthening Families Through Recreation." *Parks & Recreation* 30, no. 6 (1995): 44-47.  
A challenge to parks and recreation programmers, directors, etc. to remember the family -- the entire unit, in all its diversity -- when creating programs and opportunities.
- O'Sullivan, Ellen L. *Marketing for Parks, Recreation, and Leisure*. State College, Pa.: Venture Publishing, 1991.  
The author applies the four "Ps" of marketing to parks and recreation; these are Product, Place, Price, and Promotion. She explains target marketing and service marketing and analyzes future parks and recreation trends. References included at the end of each chapter.
- Building a Caring Community Manual: a Guide to Delivering Social Services to Youth-at-Risk Through Park and Recreation Programs*. Washington, D.C.: Partners for Livable Communities, 1996.  
Provides "Case Studies" and "Best Practices" of parks and recreation programs that have successfully served at-risk and underserved youth. Each study or practice includes an abstract, an analysis, and a contact name. Includes a bibliography.
- Parks and Recreation Departments: Strategic Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: Partners for Livable Places, 199?  
Presents six case studies of parks and recreation programs that have involved themselves in the community: focusing on the issues of social welfare, community partnerships, wellness initiatives, and the environment. Also includes a transcript of a parks and recreation forum held in 1991.
- Parks in Progress*. Philadelphia, Penn.: Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 1997.  
Analyzes the efforts of the Parks Revitalization Initiative to bring three Philadelphia city parks back to life from 1993-1996. Includes initial 1993 park analysis, management plan, vision statement, and future plan for each park.  
An excellent blueprint for other public/private partnerships to follow.
- Project for Public Spaces. *How to Turn a Place Around: a Handbook for Creating Successful Public Spaces*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, 2000.  
This volume summarizes 25 years of experience by the Project for Public Spaces. Based upon the work of William Whyte, it encourages planners and citizens to provide and ask for people friendly streets, sidewalks, parks, and plazas. Examples and photographs of spaces that work and those that don't are provided. Includes a bibliography.

Spangler, Kathy J. "Doing Our Part to Promote Healthy Lifestyles." *Parks and Recreation* 32, no. 10 (1997): 54-61. Article discusses the National Recreation and Parks Associations program "Active Living/Healthy Lifestyles"; this program was funded through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and reached over 520 communities. It examines successful programs and provide guidance for promoting an active lifestyle to consumers.

Spigner, Clarence, and Mark E. Havitz. "Social Marketing or Social Justice: a Dialogue on Access to Recreation for the Unemployed." *Parks & Recreation* 28, no. 11 (1993): 51-57. Prompted by a 1991 survey regarding recreational opportunities for the unemployed; this article prompts the reader to think about how parks are/are not meeting the needs of all their users.

Thompson, J. William. "Lots in Common." *Landscape Architecture* 90, no. 8 (2000): 52-59, 80-81.

Westphal, Lynne M. "Empowering People Through Urban Greening Projects: Does It Happen?" *Building Cities of Green: Proceedings of the 1999 National Urban Forest Conference*. Cheryl Kollin, ed. Washington, D.C.: American Forests, 1999. 60-63.

Wilkins, Nathaniel O. "Cruising for a Solution." *Parks & Recreation* 33, no. 3 (1998): 68-73. The parks dept., community organizers, and municipal officials collaborated to solve the problem of what to do with 'cruising' youth. They incorporated part of a significant inner-city park into the loop and created programming aimed at high school age youth.

Witt, Peter A. *Public Recreation in High Risk Environments: Programs That Work*. Ashburn, Va.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1999. Profiles of programs in 21 communities in the United States. These programs are based on the idea of crime prevention through early intervention. Programs range from midnight basketball to summer performing arts camps to tattoo removal opportunities. Focus is on urban/inner-city parks. Includes a list of references and program contacts.

Witt, Peter A., and John L. Crompton. "The at-Risk Youth Recreation Project." *Parks and Recreation* 32, no. 1 (1997): 55-61. Reports on several past and on-going studies that examine the influences of parks and recreation departments on at-risk youth. Includes bibliography.

## Financing

Crompton, John L. *Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources*. Champaign, Ill.: Human Kinetics, 1999.

A revision of a classic in the parks management field. Among the topics Crompton addresses are taxes, bond campaigns, assessment districts, easements, public/private partnerships, land exchanges, exactions, and private sponsorship.

———. *Impact of Parks and Open Space on Property Values and the Property*. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation and Park Association, 2000.

———. "Impact of Parks on Property Values." *Parks & Recreation* 36, no. 1 (2001): 62-67.

———. "To Keep the Tax Bills Down...Should the Community Build Homes or Parks." *Parks & Recreation* 36, no. 6 (2001): 80-85.

A summary of a new NRPA publication documenting that, "it costs more to provide schools, streets, and other services than is returned in new taxes. Thus, in many instances, placing the land in recreation use may prevent a drain on the community's finances".

- Endicott, Eve, ed. *Land Conservation Through Public/Private Partnerships*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1993.
- Flink, Charles A., and Robert M. Searns. *Greenways: a Guide to Planning, Design, and Development*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1993.  
Chapters cover not only planning, design, and development but financing, cultural heritage preservation, building public support, and safety. Includes bibliography, a list of greenway organizations, and federal funding sources.
- Harnik, Peter. "Funding Fun: Raising Non-Tax Dollars for Urban Parks." *PAS Memo* (1998): 1-4.  
Non-tax dollars that can support public parks include fees, voluntary fees, outsourcing or privatization, sponsored events and facilities, and gifts and donations.
- Paying for Urban Parks Without Raising Taxes*, Peter Harnik, ed. San Francisco: Trust for Public Land, 1998.  
Highlights the financing techniques of voluntary fees, outsourcing, sponsorship, and gifts and donations. Case studies of Chicago, New York, and Wheeling, W. Va..
- Increasing Public Investment in Parks and Open Space*. Kim Hopper, ed. San Francisco: Trust for Public Land, 1998.  
Financing options covered include sales tax, impact fees, bonding authority, land banks, and a variety of special districts. Includes a matrix of local financing tools that displays type of financing tool, definition, who pays, why it's used, types of communities using it, and how long it lasts.
- Leding, Chris. "Going Loco for GOCO: Great Outdoors Colorado Helps Fund Colorado's Municipalities' Outdoors Projects." *Colorado Municipalities* (1999): 12-14.  
The Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund receives and disburses the proceeds from the Colorado state lottery; in 1999 that amount was approximately 43 million dollars. The fund's central focus is land conservation however recreation facilities (ball parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc.) also receive support. Municipalities that receive GOCO funds must provide matching funds and sweat equity.
- . "Legacy Projects: Preserving Colorado for Future Generations." *Colorado Municipalities* (1999): 16-17.  
Legacy Projects are a grant program of Great Outdoors Colorado, a trust funded by lottery proceeds. These multi-year, multimillion dollar projects advance the goals of land conservation, wildlife conservation, and open space recreation in the state of Colorado.
- Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Success Stories: a Collection of Best Practices in the Planning, Funding, Design and Analysis of Urban Parks*, Project for Public Spaces, New York, 1998.  
27 case studies from across the U.S. though majority are east coast.
- Rose, Judith Robbins. "Fresh Directions for Elections: How to Sell a Concept." *Parks & Recreation* 27, no. 2 (1992): 25-30, 86.  
Details the campaign by the South Suburban Park and Recreation District (Denver metro region) to increase its tax levy and to pass a bond issue. Both efforts were successful.
- Russell, Joel S. "Land Trusts and Planning Commissions: Forging Strategic Alliances." *Planning Commissioners Journal*, no. 34 (1999): 10,12,14,16,18.
- Ryan, Karen-Lee, and Julie A. Winterich, ed. *Secrets of Successful Rail-Trails: an Acquisition and Organizing Manual for Converting Rails into Trails*. Washington, D.C.: Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, 1993.
- Schnadelbach, R. Terry. "Parks That Pay for Themselves." *Urban Land* 50, no. 7 (1991): 21-24.  
Discusses creating parks that pay for themselves i.e. parks that contain privately-owned, revenue generating facilities. Examples include Central Park's Tavern on the Green, New York City's National Tennis Center, and the Wolman skating rink also in New York City.

## General

*The Once and Future Park*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993.

Essays examine the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of parks. Diana Balmori's contribution, "Park Redefinitions" provides the most pragmatic analysis of parks today mentioning public/private partnerships, collaborative management, and new programming.

Arnold, Henry. "Planning for Trees." *Planning Commissioners Journal* 1, no. 2 (1992): 3-8.

Brabec, Elizabeth. "On the Value of Trees and Open Space." *Planning Commissioners Journal*, no. 11 (1993).

Carr, Stephen, Mark Francis, Leanne G. Rivlin, and Andrew M. Stone. *Public Space*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.

Center for International Public Management. *Thinking Green: a Guide to the Benefits and Costs of Greenways and Trails*, Tallahassee, Fla.: Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Office of Greenways and Trails 1998.

Summary of a longer report that examines the benefits and costs of greenways and trails in the areas of economics, ecological impacts, and human/cultural impacts. Includes short bibliography and worksheets for communities to conduct their own assessment.

Garvin, Alexander. *Parks, Recreation, and Open Space: a Twenty-First Century Agenda*. Planning Advisory Service Reports. Chicago: American Planning Association, 2000.

In order to develop a new agenda that fits the economics, needs, and expectations of Americans in this new century, Garvin studied the details of successful parks and open space projects throughout the country. He distilled a set of principles to guide the actions of public and private leaders in all aspects of park, recreation, and open space development. His ideas - many of which challenge existing practices and "conventional wisdom" - fit new times and circumstances in America. This beautiful report is extensively illustrated with plan drawings and the author's own color photographs of parks across America.

Garvin, Alexander, and Gayle Berens. *Urban Parks and Open Space*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1997.

The largest component of this book, and the most significant, is the collection of case studies. The studies are drawn from large and small communities around the country. Also included are essays on parks history and a short primer on the value of parks.

Godbey, Geoffrey, Alan Graefe, and Stephen W. James. *The Benefits of Local Recreation and Park Services: a Nation-Wide Study of the Perceptions of the American Public*. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1992.

Harnik, Peter. *Inside City Parks*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 2000.

Harper, Jack, Geoffrey Godbey, and Stephen Foreman. "Just the Facts: Answering the Critics of Local Park and Recreation Services." *Parks & Recreation* 33, no. 8 (1998): 78-81.

Leccese, Michael. "The Reality of Space." *Landscape Architecture* 26, no. 1 (1991): 60-63.

Five landscape architects and parks professionals talk about what makes a good urban park. How you plan it, how you maintain it.

Lennard, Suzanne H. Crowhurst, and Henry L. Lennard. *Livable Cities Observed: a Source Book of Images and Ideas for City Officials, Community Leaders, Architects, Planners and All Others Committed to Making Their Cities Livable*. Carmel, Calif.: Gondolier Press, 1995.

Within the context of the livable city, lots of ideas are provided for creating more inviting public space. Most examples are drawn from Europe but are applicable everywhere. Heavily illustrated.

- Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Achieving Great Parks*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, [1996].
- Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Great Parks, Great Cities: a Leadership Forum on Urban Parks*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, [1997].
- Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Parks As Community Places*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, [1997].
- McMahon, Edward T. "Green Enhances Growth." *Planning Commissioners Journal*, no. 22 (1996): 4-5.  
Brief discussion of the value trees bring to the urban environment.
- . "Green Infrastructure." *Planning Commissioners Journal*, no. Winter (2000): 4-7.  
A good introduction to the concept of green infrastructure, "the network of open space, woodlands, wildlife habitat, parks and other natural areas". Includes short list of resources.
- Miller, Robert W. *Urban Forestry: Planning and Managing Urban Greenspaces*. 2nd ed. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1997.  
General monograph on planning and management of urban vegetation i.e. trees, plants, etc. Significant chapters include "Social Needs and Values of Urban Society" that addresses the importance of greenspace in cities and "Values of urban vegetation", a method of determining the economic value of urban vegetation. Excellent references at the end of each chapter.
- Phillips, Patrick L. *Real Estate Impacts of Urban Parks*, Economics Research Associates, 2000.
- Platt, Rutherford H., Rowan A. Rowntree, and Pamela C. Muick, editors. *The Ecological City: Preserving and Restoring Urban Biodiversity*. Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts Press, 1994.
- Rose, V. G. "What's a Park Worth?" *National Parks* 70, no. 5-6 (1996): 51-52.
- Schroeder, Timothy D. "The Relationship of Local Public Park and Recreation Services to Residential Property Values." *Journal of Leisure Research* 14, no. 3 (1982): 223-34.
- Spirn, Anne Whiston. *The Granite Garden: Urban Nature and Human Design*. [New York]: Basic Books, 1984.  
A series of philosophical and pragmatic essays on the relationship between nature and city. While this title does not address urban parks, its philosophy should be the underpinning for all future parks planning. Excellent bibliography.
- Sucher, David. *City Comforts: How to Build an Urban Village*. Seattle: City Comforts Press, 1995.  
While not a guide to urban parks, every "rule" that Sucher espouses for the creation of a livable city can be applied to the park situation. Each concept is concisely described and illustrated.
- Ulrich, Roger S., and David L. Addoms. "Psychological and Recreational Benefits of a Residential Park." *Journal of Leisure Research* 13, no. 1 (1981): 43-65.
- Whyte, William H. *City: Rediscovering the Center*. New York: Anchor Books, 1988.
- . *The Last Landscape*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1968.  
A wonderful argument for the role of open space in towns and cities. Especially germane are the chapters on "Defending Open Space", and "Play Areas and Small Spaces".

## Healthy communities

*Healing America's Cities: How Urban Parks Can Make Cities Safe and Healthy*, Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, 1994.

Report emphasizes the roles urban parks and green spaces play in crime reduction and community mental health. Discusses TPL's Green Cities Initiative, a plan to place and replace parks in the inner city.

Brett, Arlene, Eugene Provenzo, and Robin Moore. "Child's Play." *American School Board Journal* 180 (1993): 22-25.

Introduces the concept of "safe-haven playgrounds" as a place where children (especially in inner-city neighborhoods) can interact with the environment and each other. "Safe-haven playgrounds" would draw on members of the surrounding community to help provide some of the cultural and educational content necessary. The authors focus on the importance of creative play in childhood and what parks professionals can do towards that end.

Cato, Bertha, Howard Gray, Douglas Nelson, and Paul R. Varnes, editors. *Youth at Risk: Targeting in on Prevention*. Reston, Va.: American Association for Leisure and Recreation, 1994.

Essays are grouped into 5 categories: Theoretical and philosophical issues, Critical issues and at-risk youth, HIV in adolescents, Enabling the disabled, and Outdoor and wilderness programs with international considerations. A collection of highly specialized and theoretical essays on youth at risk. Good background material.

Coley, Rebekah Levine, Frances E. Kuo, and William C. Sullivan. "Where Does Community Grow?: the Social Context Created by Nature in Urban Public Housing." *Environment and Behavior* 29, no. 4 (1997): 468-94. From the abstract, "Natural landscaping encourages greater use of outdoor areas by residents. Spaces with trees attracted larger groups of people, as well as more mixed groups of youth and adults, than did spaces devoid of nature."

Edgington, Christopher R., Brent Siegrist, and Patrick Fleming. "Promoting Livability in Iowa." *Parks & Recreation* 36, no. 9 (2001): 110-119.

The state of Iowa has a renewed commitment to parks and open space, in part because they are perceived as economic development tools.

Gorski, Brenda. "Kid Tested, City Approved." *American City & County* 108 (1993): 56-62.

Local parks and recreation departments find themselves turning into social service agencies for at-risk youth.

Hamel, R., and A. Burns. "Is This a Good Place to Grow Up in? Neighborhood Quality and Children's Evaluations." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 14, no. 2 (1987): 101-16.

Australian study examining children's response to their neighborhood. Showed that children in high risk areas (based on neighborhood health, income, employment, education) particularly valued parks.

Kuo, Frances E. "Transforming Inner-City Landscapes." *Environment and Behavior* 30, no. 1 (1998): 28-59.

Study performed in Robert Taylor Homes demonstrates that tree density, placement, and grass maintenance do have an impact on residents' sense of safety. Contrary to popular belief, the increased presence of trees and vegetation creates a sense of safety rather than reduces it.

Kuo, Frances E, Rebekah Levin Coley, and Liesette Brunson. "Fertile Ground for Community: Inner-City Neighborhood Common Spaces." *American Journal of Community Psychology* 26, no. 6 (1998): 823-51.

Details the results of a research project based upon interviews with residents of Robert Taylor Homes and Ida B. Wells Homes. The article indicates that the presence of greenery supports common space use and fosters neighborhood social ties. Significant green space also has an impact on resident's sense of safety.

Kweon, Byoung-Suk, William C. Sullivan, and Angela R. Wiley. "Green Common Spaces and the Social Integration of Inner-City Older Adults." *Environment and Behavior* 20 (1998): 832-58.



Lennard, Suzanne H. Crowhurst, and Henry L. Lennard. *Livable Cities Observed: a Source Book of Images and Ideas for City Officials, Community Leaders, Architects, Planners and All Others Committed to Making Their Cities Livable*. Carmel, Calif.: Gondolier Press, 1995.

Within the context of the livable city, lots of ideas are provided for creating more inviting public space. Most examples are drawn from Europe but are applicable everywhere. Heavily illustrated.

McCormick, Kathleen. "They Need Their Neighborhood More." *Landscape Architecture*, no. 6 (1992).

Discusses the trend of "socio-ecological activism" where landscape architecture is used as a means for social justice. Discusses projects in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Oakland, Calif.

Moore, Robin C. "The Need for Nature: a Childhood Right." *Social Justice* 24, no. 3 (1997): 203-20.

Nelson, Dennis A, Mary Lou Capple, and Dale Adkins. "Strengthening Families Through Recreation." *Parks & Recreation* 30, no. 6 (1995): 44-47.

A challenge to parks and recreation programmers, directors, etc. to remember the family -- the entire unit, in all its diversity -- when creating programs and opportunities.

O'Sullivan, Ellen. "The Four E's: Changing Roles for Parks and Recreation." *Parks & Recreation* 31, no. 10 (1996): 60-66.

Parks and recreation need to play a role in motivating citizens to be more active. The four E's mentioned in the title are Educate, Engage, Empower, and Evaluate. Education involves creating and raising awareness of the benefits of physical activity; Engagement includes programming and scheduling; Empowerment allows people to use facilities in self-directed pursuits; and Evaluation promotes the values and benefits of activity.

Orthner, Dennis K. ""Strengthening Today's Families: a Challenge to Parks and Recreation." *Parks and Recreation* 33, no. 3 (1998): 87-92, 97-98.

Identifies the ways in that parks and recreation planners and staff can aid in strengthening families including developing family sensitivity training for park staff, promoting activities for couples, and expanding parent and child activities.

*Building a Caring Community Manual: a Guide to Delivering Social Services to Youth-at-Risk Through Park and Recreation Programs*. Washington, D.C.: Partners for Livable Communities, 1996.

Provides "Case Studies" and "Best Practices" of parks and recreation programs that have successfully served at-risk and underserved youth. Each study or practice includes an abstract, an analysis, and a contact name. Includes a bibliography.

*Parks and Recreation Departments: Strategic Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: Partners for Livable Places, 1997.

Presents six case studies of parks and recreation programs that have involved themselves in the community: focusing on the issues of social welfare, community partnerships, wellness initiatives, and the environment. Also includes a transcript of a parks and recreation forum held in 1991.

Payne, Laura, Beth Orsega-Smith, Geoffrey Godbey, and Mark Roy. "Local Parks and the Health of Older Adults: Results of an Exploratory Study." *Parks & Recreation* 33, no. 10 (1998): 64-70.

Studies indicate a link between park usage and good health, especially in older adults. Municipal parks are well situated to initiate and provide programming to encourage park use by this population segment. Presents summary of survey results. Contains concise bibliography.

Spangler, Kathy J. "Doing Our Part to Promote Healthy Lifestyles." *Parks and Recreation* 32, no. 10 (1997): 54-61.

Article discusses the National Recreation and Parks Associations program "Active Living/Healthy Lifestyles"; this program was funded through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and reached over 520 communities. It examines successful programs and provides guidance for promoting an active lifestyle to consumers.

Taylor, Andrea Faber, Angela Wiley, Frances E. Kuo, and William C. Sullivan. "Growing Up in the Inner City: Green Spaces As Places to Grow." *Environment and Behavior* 30, no. 1 (1998): 3-27.  
Examines outdoor space available to public housing residents. While all open space results in regular use by children and adults; open space with high amounts of vegetation encourages greater creative play among the children and increases child/adult interaction.

*Physical Environment and Crime*, Ralph B. Taylor, and Adele V. Harrell. [Washington, D.C.]: National Institute of Justice, 1996.

An introduction to crime prevention through environmental design. Report focuses on four sets of physical features often associated with crime or fear of crime. They are housing design or block layout, land-use and circulation patterns, resident-generated territorial features, and physical deterioration. While not about parks specifically, the implications and solutions are easily transferred. Includes bibliography.

Thompson, J. William. "Lots in Common." *Landscape Architecture* 90, no. 8 (2000): 52-59, 80-81.

Ulrich, Roger S., and David L. Addoms. "Psychological and Recreational Benefits of a Residential Park." *Journal of Leisure Research* 13, no. 1 (1981): 43-65.

Westphal, Lynne M. "Empowering People Through Urban Greening Projects: Does It Happen?" *Building Cities of Green: Proceedings of the 1999 National Urban Forest Conference*. Cheryl Kollin, ed. Washington, D.C.: American Forests, 1999. 60-63

Witt, Peter A. *Public Recreation in High Risk Environments: Programs That Work*. Ashburn, Va.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1999.

Profiles of programs in 21 communities in the United States. These programs are based on the idea of crime prevention through early intervention. Programs range from midnight basketball to summer performing arts camps to tattoo removal opportunities. Focus is on urban/inner-city parks. Includes a list of references and program contacts.

Witt, Peter A., and John L. Crompton. "The at-Risk Youth Recreation Project." *Parks and Recreation* 32, no. 1 (1997): 55-61.

Reports on several past and on-going studies that examine the influences of parks and recreation departments on at-risk youth. Includes bibliography.

## **Park design**

*Play for All Guidelines: Planning, Design, and Management of Outdoor Play Settings for All Children*. 2nd ed. Berkeley, Calif.: MIG Communications, 1992.

Seminal work on designing outdoor space for children. Chapters include planning, design, programming, and management. This new edition incorporates Americans with Disabilities Act and Consumer Product Safety Commission guidelines.

Arnold, Henry. "Planning for Trees." *Planning Commissioners Journal* 1, no. 2 (1992): 3-8.

Brett, Arlene, Eugene Provenzo, and Robin Moore. "Child's Play." *American School Board Journal* 180 (1993): 22-25.

Introduces the concept of "safe-haven playgrounds" as a place where children (especially in inner-city neighborhoods) can interact with the environment and each other. "Safe-haven playgrounds" would draw on members of the surrounding community to help provide some of the cultural and educational content necessary. The authors focus on the importance of creative play in childhood and what parks professionals can do towards that end.

- Cooper Marcus, Clare, and Carolyn Francis, ed. *People Places: Design Guidelines for Urban Open Space*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1990.  
Chapters cover a wide variety of open space including plazas, neighborhood parks, and miniparks. Each chapter consists of design guidelines, case studies, and references.
- Cranz, Galen. *The Politics of Park Design: a History of Urban Parks in America*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1982.  
The philosophical underpinnings of today's parks.
- Flink, Charles A., and Robert M. Searns. *Greenways: a Guide to Planning, Design, and Development*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1993.  
Chapters cover not only planning, design, and development but financing, cultural heritage preservation, building public support, and safety. Includes bibliography, a list of greenway organizations, and federal funding sources.
- Fogg, George E. *Park Planning Guidelines*. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation & Park Association, 1990.  
Focus is on larger park facilities (the former title of this publication was State Park Planning Guidelines). Types of uses covered include picnicking, swimming, winter use areas, archery, and horseback riding. Appendices include cost estimating information, glossary, and bibliography.
- Hultsmann, John, Richard L. Cottrell, and Wendy Hultsman. *Planning Parks for People*. State College, Penn.: Venture Publishing, 1987.  
The focus is on large, rural park and recreation areas but many of the issues discussed are applicable to any size or location. Issues include maintenance, design psychology, trails, and play areas.
- Jencks, Rosey. "Wild Play in Cities: Designing Open Space for Children." *Urban Ecology* (2000): 13-17.
- Kaplan, Rachel, Stephen Kaplan, and Robert L. Ryan. *With People in Mind: Design and Management of Everyday Nature*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1998.  
Everyday nature is defined as parks, open space, corporate grounds, vacant lots, backyard gardens, fields, and forests. The authors rely on "patterns" that focus on the relationship of people to the environment. Includes case studies, lots of illustrations, and a bibliography.
- Lennard, Suzanne H. Crowhurst, and Henry L. Lennard. *Livable Cities Observed: a Source Book of Images and Ideas for City Officials, Community Leaders, Architects, Planners and All Others Committed to Making Their Cities Livable*. Carmel, Calif.: Gondolier Press, 1995.  
Within the context of the livable city, lots of ideas are provided for creating more inviting public space. Most examples are drawn from Europe but are applicable everywhere. Heavily illustrated.
- Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Success Stories: a Collection of Best Practices in the Planning, Funding, Design and Analysis of Urban Parks*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, 1998.  
27 case studies from across the U.S. though majority are east coast.
- Mertes, James D., and James R. Hall. *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1995?  
Advocates the systems approach to park planning; a model that is more responsive to local users and their needs and desires. Covers physical planning of park, facility space standards, and involving citizenry. Includes glossary, bibliography, and level of service standards developed by Dade County, Florida.
- Molnar, Donald J., and Albert J. Rutledge. *Anatomy of a Park: the Essentials of Recreation Area Planning and Design*. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1986.  
An introduction to park design for the layman/non-designer -- board and commission members, parks directors, citizens, and recreation leaders.

Moore, Robin C. *Plants for Play: a Plant Selection Guide for Children's Outdoor Environments*. Berkeley, Calif.: MIG Communications, 1993.  
Intended to help landscape designers and planners understand the importance of plants in play settings. Plants are organized into plant function tables that include fragrance, texture, play props, fall color, fruits, herbs and nuts, winter flowers, shade quality, and wildlife enhancement.

*Parks in Progress*. Philadelphia, Penn.: Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 1997.  
Analyzes the efforts of the Parks Revitalization Initiative to bring three Philadelphia city parks back to life from 1993-1996. Includes initial 1993 park analysis, management plan, vision statement, and future plan for each park. An excellent blueprint for other public/private partnerships to follow.

Phillips, Leonard E. *Parks: Design and Management*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1996.  
Guide covers design and management issues including playground design and safety, traffic island beautification, public relations, volunteer programs, and ball field management. Includes a chapter on appropriate plant materials.

Project for Public Spaces. *How to Turn a Place Around: a Handbook for Creating Successful Public Spaces*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, 2000.  
This volume summarizes 25 years of experience by the Project for Public Spaces. Based upon the work of William Whyte, it encourages planners and citizens to provide and ask for people friendly streets, sidewalks, parks, and plazas. Examples and photographs of spaces that work and those that don't are provided. Includes a bibliography.

Shell, Ellen R. "Kids Don't Need Equipment, They Need Opportunity." *Smithsonian* (1994).  
A discussion of the many shapes and sizes parks and playgrounds can be...and how standard playground equipment can be a deterrent to play rather than an encouragement.

Stine, Sharon. *Landscapes for Learning: Creating Outdoor Environments for Children and Youth*. New York: Wiley, 1997.  
The featured case studies focus on school environments but the concepts can, and should be, applied in the broader context of community parks. Good illustrations and bibliography.

### **Park use**

Godbey, Geoffrey, and Michael Blazey. "Old People in Urban Parks: an Exploratory Investigation." *Journal of Leisure Research* 15 (1983): 229-44.  
The results of a survey conducted in urban parks in San Francisco, Houston, Atlanta, Chicago, and Boston. Results are summarized briefly -- older users come more than once a week, have a regular time of day when they come, stay a usual amount of time, plan their visits, and have used the park for many years. Preferences are for mornings over afternoon/evening and weekdays over weekends. Planners and park officials need to keep the usage habits of older Americans in mind when programming parks.

Homel, R., and A. Burns. "Is This a Good Place to Grow Up in? Neighborhood Quality and Children's Evaluations." *Landscape and Urban Planning* 14, no. 2 (1987): 101-16.  
Australian study examining children's response to their neighborhood. Showed that children in high risk areas (based on neighborhood health, income, employment, education) particularly valued parks.

Lieber, S. R., and D. R. Fesenmaier. "Physical and Social Conditions Affecting Recreation Site Preferences." *Environment and Planning A* 17 (1985): 1613-25.

Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Success Stories: a Collection of Best Practices in the Planning, Funding, Design and Analysis of Urban Parks*. New York: Project for Public Spaces 1998.  
27 case studies from across the U.S. though majority are east coast.

- McCormick, Kathleen. "They Need Their Neighborhood More." *Landscape Architecture*, no. 6 (1992).  
Discusses the trend of "socio-ecological activism" where landscape architecture is used as a means for social justice. Discusses projects in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Oakland, Calif.
- Orthner, Dennis K. "'Strengthening Today's Families: a Challenge to Parks and Recreation.'" *Parks and Recreation* 33, no. 3 (1998): 87-92, 97-98.  
Identifies the ways in that parks and recreation planners and staff can aid in strengthening families including developing family sensitivity training for park staff, promoting activities for couples, and expanding parent and child activities.
- Building a Caring Community Manual: a Guide to Delivering Social Services to Youth-at-Risk Through Park and Recreation Programs*. Washington, D.C.: Partners for Livable Communities, 1996.  
Provides "Case Studies" and "Best Practices" of parks and recreation programs that have successfully served at-risk and underserved youth. Each study or practice includes an abstract, an analysis, and a contact name. Includes a bibliography.
- Payne, Laura, Beth Orsega-Smith, Geoffrey Godbey, and Mark Roy. "Local Parks and the Health of Older Adults: Results of an Exploratory Study." *Parks & Recreation* 33, no. 10 (1998): 64-70.  
Studies indicate a link between park usage and good health, especially in older adults. Municipal parks are well situated to initiate and provide programming to encourage park use by this population segment. Presents summary of survey results. Contains concise bibliography.
- Pendleton, Michael R., and Heather Lynn Thompson. "The Criminal Career of Park and Recreational Hotspots." *Parks & Recreation* 35, no. 7 (2000): 56-63.  
Reviews the warning signs of a park becoming a "crime hotspot" and discusses what park managers can do to combat this problem. There are four stages to a parks criminal life: the threat of disorder and the rise of fear (graffiti, vandalism, littering), diversification and escalation (conflicts between legitimate and criminal users), risk and danger (application of dangerous label), and assuming guardianship (taking back the park).
- Project for Public Spaces. *How to Turn a Place Around: a Handbook for Creating Successful Public Spaces*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, 2000.  
This volume summarizes 25 years of experience by the Project for Public Spaces. Based upon the work of William Whyte, it encourages planners and citizens to provide and ask for people friendly streets, sidewalks, parks, and plazas. Examples and photographs of spaces that work and those that don't are provided. Includes a bibliography.
- Schroeder, Herbert W., and L. M. Anderson. "Perception of Personal Safety in Urban Recreation Sites." *Journal of Leisure Research* 16, no. 2 (1984): 178-94.  
A survey of college students in Illinois, Michigan, and Georgia revealed that a majority of participants perceived greater safety in developed urban parks and felt least safe in densely forested areas. The presence of litter, graffiti, and other visible signs of abuse were highly influential. Article contains sample photos used in survey and additional information.
- Physical Environment and Crime*, Ralph B. Taylor, and Adele V. Harrell. [Washington, D.C.]: National Institute of Justice, 1996.  
An introduction to crime prevention through environmental design. Report focuses on four sets of physical features often associated with crime or fear of crime. They are housing design or block layout, land-use and circulation patterns, resident-generated territorial features, and physical deterioration. While not about parks specifically, the implications and solutions are easily transferred. Includes bibliography.
- Thompson, J. William. "Security Detail." *Landscape Architecture* 89, no. 3 (1999): 56-61,88-92.

Wilkins, Nathaniel O. "Cruising for a Solution." *Parks & Recreation* 33, no. 3 (1998): 68-73.

The parks dept., community organizers, and municipal officials collaborated to solve the problem of what to do with 'cruising' youth. They incorporated part of a significant inner-city park into the loop and created programming aimed at high school age youth.

Witt, Peter A. *Public Recreation in High Risk Environments: Programs That Work*. Ashburn, Va.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1999.

Profiles of programs in 21 communities in the United States. These programs are based on the idea of crime prevention through early intervention. Programs range from midnight basketball to summer performing arts camps to tattoo removal opportunities. Focus is on urban/inner-city parks. Includes a list of references and program contacts.

### **Public-private partnerships**

Crompton, John L. *Financing and Acquiring Park and Recreation Resources*. Champaign, Ill.: Human Kinetics, 1999.

A revision of a classic in the parks management field. Among the topics Crompton addresses are taxes, bond campaigns, assessment districts, easements, public/private partnerships, land exchanges, exactions, and private sponsorship.

Endicott, Eve, ed. *Land Conservation Through Public/Private Partnerships*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1993.

Francis, Mark, Lisa Cashdan, and Lynn Paxson. *Community Open Spaces: Greening Neighborhoods Through Community Action and Land Conservation*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1984.

One of the earliest examinations of community-developed and maintained urban parks. Overview chapters discuss U.S. and European examples; case studies focus on New York City. Includes bibliography.

Leding, Chris. "Legacy Projects: Preserving Colorado for Future Generations." *Colorado Municipalities* (1999): 16-17.

Legacy Projects are a grant program of Great Outdoors Colorado, a trust funded by lottery proceeds. These multi-year, multimillion dollar projects advance the goals of land conservation, wildlife conservation, and open space recreation in the state of Colorado.

Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, Urban Parks Institute. *Parks As Community Places*. New York: Project for Public Spaces, 1998.

———. *Success Stories: a Collection of Best Practices in the Planning, Funding, Design and Analysis of Urban Parks*, Project for Public Spaces, New York, 1998.

27 case studies from across the U.S. though majority are east coast.

Marfuggi, Joseph R., and Rick Porth. "A Riverfront Runs Through It." *Parks & Recreation* 34, no. 1 (1999): 48-55.

Reviews the history behind Hartford, Conn.'s Riverside Park, an urban waterfront park and recreational site. Riverside Park fronts the Connecticut river and is maintained by a regional authority (Metropolitan District Commission) in partnership with a private organization (Riverfront Recapture). It serves East Hartford as well as Hartford.

*Parks and Recreation Departments: Strategic Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: Partners for Livable Places, 1997

Presents six case studies of parks and recreation programs that have involved themselves in the community: focusing on the issues of social welfare, community partnerships, wellness initiatives, and the environment. Also includes a transcript of a parks and recreation forum held in 1991.

*Parks in Progress*, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Philadelphia, Penn.: Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 1997.

Analyzes the efforts of the Parks Revitalization Initiative to bring three Philadelphia city parks back to life from 1993-1996. Includes initial 1993 park analysis, management plan, vision statement, and future plan for each park. An excellent blueprint for other public/private partnerships to follow.

Rosen, Martin J. "Reviving Urban Parks." *Urban Land* 56, no. 11 (1997): 54-57, 81-82.

Russell, Joel S. "Land Trusts and Planning Commissions: Forging Strategic Alliances." *Planning Commissioners Journal*, no. 34 (1999): 10,12,14,16,18.

Vaughen, Laurie Perry. "Take Me to the River." *Parks and Recreation* 35, no. 1 (2000): 62-73.

The Tennessee Riverpark is a 22 mile long greenway paralleling the Tennessee river; it was developed collaboratively by the city, county, state, and federal governments, local foundations, private citizens, and the RiverValley Partners, a public-private economic development company. Article details the efforts leading to its establishment and its many successes.

*Partnerships for Parks: Lessons From the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Urban Parks Program*. Chris Walker, ed. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute 1999.

As part of the ongoing evaluation of the Urban Parks Program, this report examines partnerships between public and private agencies.

Welborne, John H. "Discovering Common Ground in Downtown L.A." *Urban Land* 53 (1994): 29-33.

Examines four urban spaces in downtown Los Angeles developed through public/private partnerships: Grand Hope Park, Pershing Square, Maguire Gardens, and Bunker Hill Steps.