



A message from the Co-chairs of the Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee

As co-chairs of the Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee, we are excited to share this Reconciled Plan and evaluation tool for Brackenridge Park that was developed with support by the volunteer-led BPSAC.

The Brackenridge Park landscape contains an astonishing 12,000 years of documented prehistoric and human interaction with the upper course of the San Antonio River. In that span, its 120-year existence as a municipal park is relatively short.

Brackenridge Park is thus more than a municipal park. It is a rich and complex cultural landscape that not only merits pride and deserves protection but also demonstrates that landscapes are inherently dynamic.

In May 2023, City Council approved funding from the Midtown TIRZ to support a new planning effort for Brackenridge Park, which considers the 2017 Brackenridge Park Masterplan, the 2021 Brackenridge Park Cultural Landscape Plan, and the 2019 Midtown Regional Center Plan.

The existing BPSAC was reconstituted and expanded to broaden community input and streamline accountability. Their task, to inform this plan and develop the criteria under which future projects will be evaluated, was no small task.

Collectively, the committee provided more than 600 hours of work and represented their community in what was not always an easy process. This included facilitating conversations at the community workshops and working to incorporate public feedback into the project.

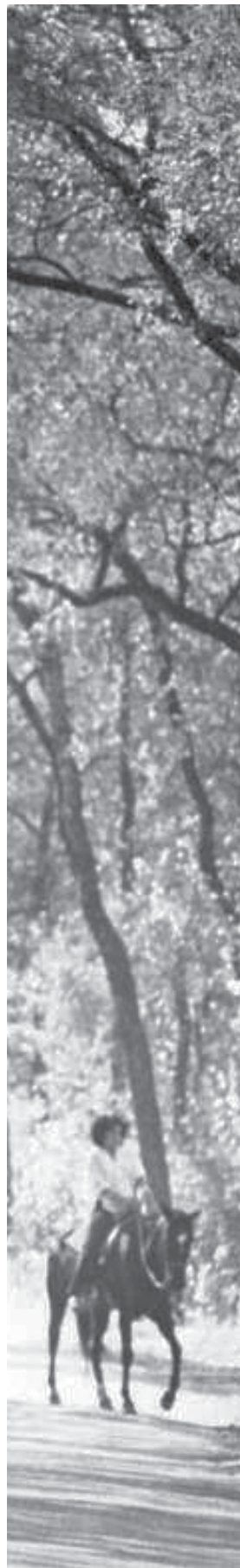
We recognize the valuable contributions of the committee and thank them for their endorsement of the final report:

Alex Gonzales	Frates Seeligson	Mary Jane Verette	Katherine Trumble
Allison Cohen	Irby Hightower	Parker Dixon	Taylor Watson
Andrew Peterson	Joe Bravo	Sara Beesley	Dr. Thomas Evans
Bill Ayler	John Menelly	Ramon Vasquez	Dr. Vanessa Beasley
Carrie Kimbell	Kathy Amen	Randall Preissig	Dr. Vince Michael

We look forward to realizing the exciting future for Brackenridge Park with the implementation of this plan.

Lori Houston, Assistant City Manager
City of San Antonio
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21 JUNE 2024

BRACKENRIDGE PARK RECONCILIATION



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INTRODUCTION

Brackenridge Park is well loved by San Antonio and is used in many ways by a variety of users. It has a layered history steeped in local and cultural traditions. As projects come forward, it is often challenging to achieve consensus on what types of projects should be prioritized.

In December 2022, the Midtown TIRZ approved funding for a reconciled plan and project inventory for Brackenridge Park. The goal was to develop an improved method for recommending future projects for potential funding. This effort was begun in part to reconcile several different planning documents related to the park and in part to engage the public and park stakeholders in a more comprehensive way than has been done before. As the project progressed, the planning document reconciliation became less of a focus, and the public and stakeholder engagement emerged as the core of the effort. The result is that, for the first time, this process has documented a consensus on what is most important to citizens and stakeholders.

A team consisting of Ford, Powell & Carson, Work5hop, and talkStrategy was selected to complete the project. Their charge was to understand the goals and objectives established in the prior plans and create new, equity-centered guiding principles and criteria under which future projects will be evaluated.



This report delivers an evaluation tool that will inform project selection, development, and design and ensure that decisions are representative of public interest.

It has two main purposes: first, to enable both evaluation of single projects and the comparison of different projects against the same set of criteria, so that projects can be recommended to proceed or not and/or prioritized for funding. The second purpose is to guide project design and development by using criteria to analyze projects. The same set of criteria used to evaluate projects also offers a novel means to scope out potential projects: by analyzing how projects rate, projects can be re-scoped to better match the guiding principles and project criteria.

The Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee (BPSAC) was established by City Manager Erik Walsh to advise city staff on projects impacting Brackenridge Park. The committee, chaired by the City Manager's Office and the Brackenridge Park Conservancy, is composed of representatives of neighborhoods and institutions located in the vicinity of the park. For this effort, the committee was expanded to include subject matter experts and to better define a separate technical advisory group of project partners (including the San Antonio Zoo, Witte Museum, Brackenridge Park Conservancy, Bexar County, and SARA).

The BPSAC will work to achieve consensus on whether projects meet the guiding principles and how they measure against project criteria. City staff and technical advisory members will listen to the feedback and incorporate changes into projects to comply with the established principles which were formed through public input.

This document also provides a recommended process for the various stages of project conceptualization, funding, design, and development. While all projects will vary in scope, cost, and impact, this process ensures that public interest and engagement remains at the forefront of conversations about projects at Brackenridge Park.

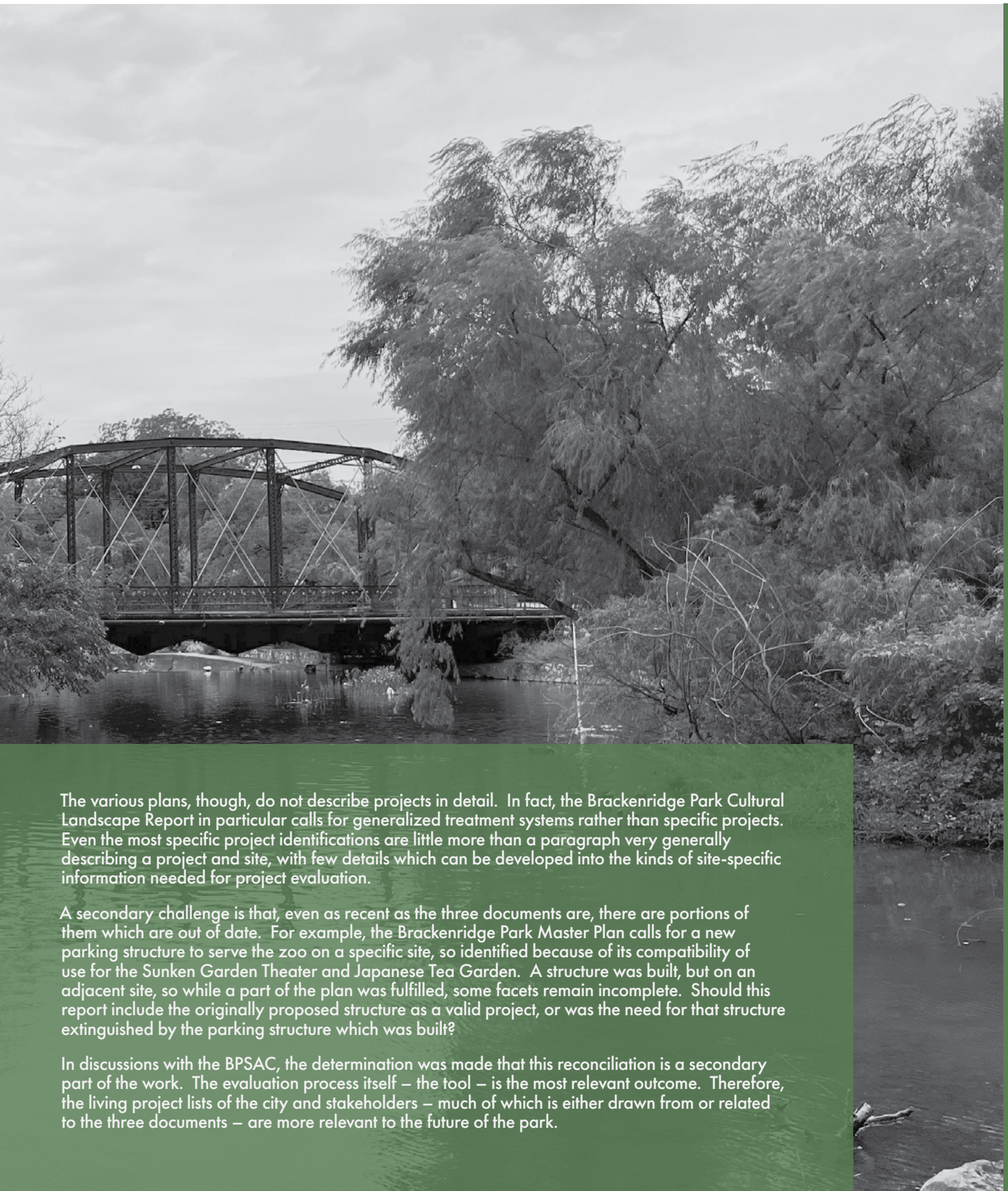


PROJECT RECONCILIATION

One of the main scope items identified for this project is reconciliation of projects between the 2017 Brackenridge Park Master Plan, the 2020 Brackenridge Park Cultural Landscape Report, and the 2019 Midtown Area Regional Center Plan. The project team collected projects found in each of the three documents, then cross-referenced projects to create a compilation of projects.

An assumption of the original scope is that a step of reconciliation would be necessary – i.e., that projects would conflict in some cases, which would necessitate discussion and study to determine how to resolve conflicts. That assumption was not borne out by analysis; none of the projects conflicted, and in fact, multiple reports identified the same or similar projects in some instances.

However, a different challenge arose as the BPSAC's work progressed. The evaluation process, through stakeholder and public engagement, took shape as a detailed examination of how projects impact the park. That translates into similarly detailed requirements for project scoping in order for the evaluation process to be valid.



The various plans, though, do not describe projects in detail. In fact, the Brackenridge Park Cultural Landscape Report in particular calls for generalized treatment systems rather than specific projects. Even the most specific project identifications are little more than a paragraph very generally describing a project and site, with few details which can be developed into the kinds of site-specific information needed for project evaluation.

A secondary challenge is that, even as recent as the three documents are, there are portions of them which are out of date. For example, the Brackenridge Park Master Plan calls for a new parking structure to serve the zoo on a specific site, so identified because of its compatibility of use for the Sunken Garden Theater and Japanese Tea Garden. A structure was built, but on an adjacent site, so while a part of the plan was fulfilled, some facets remain incomplete. Should this report include the originally proposed structure as a valid project, or was the need for that structure extinguished by the parking structure which was built?

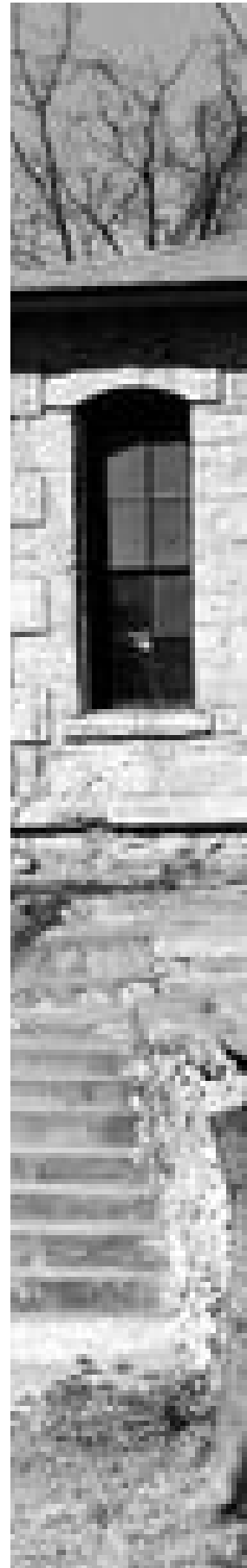
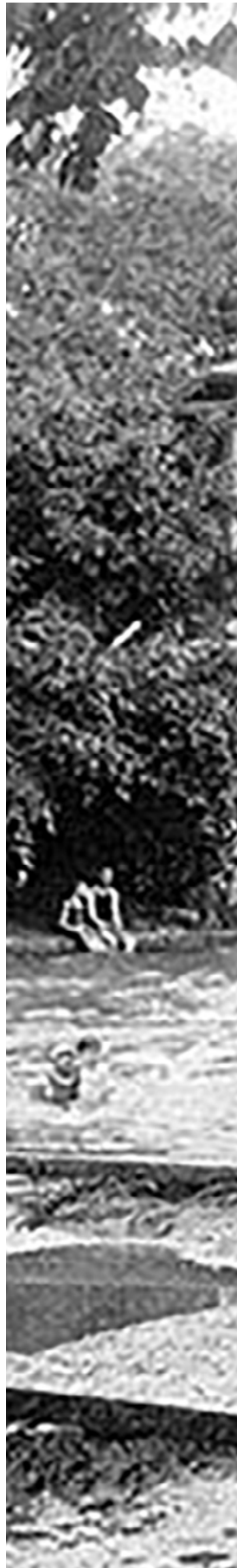
In discussions with the BPSAC, the determination was made that this reconciliation is a secondary part of the work. The evaluation process itself – the tool – is the most relevant outcome. Therefore, the living project lists of the city and stakeholders – much of which is either drawn from or related to the three documents – are more relevant to the future of the park.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE REVIEW

The advisory committee's first activity was to generate guiding principles for projects in the park. These principles were developed and iterated over several meetings, then presented to the public for review and comment. Because of that public input, additional changes were implemented by the committee.

The guiding principles are central to the project evaluation process: if a project does not meet these guiding principles, it is not recommended. This follows from the advisory committee's stance that adherence to the guiding principles is critical for all projects in the park, and it represents a responsibility to the public that projects which do not follow these principles cannot be supported.

The principles have been grouped into three main areas: respect for people and nature, respect for history and culture, and respect for compromise. While the evaluation rubric allows for a "neutral" choice for situations where particular guiding principles are not applicable, some consideration should be given to requiring positive or negative answers for the first two principles, given the emphasis placed on them both by the committee and the public.





RESPECT FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

Principle 1

Projects should promote inclusivity and should not privilege users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors.

Explanation:

We speak of Brackenridge as a park for everyone; for that to be true, projects must be designed and implemented in ways which do not create barriers of any type. While not every type of inclusivity can be named individually, project evaluators should consult members of vulnerable or under-represented groups as well as technical advisors as needed to ensure that this principle is followed.

Principle 2

Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted.

Explanation:

Free use is an important component of inclusivity: entrance fees can create barriers to entry. However, it must be recognized that the financial support provided by entrance fees or tickets are an important part of maintaining the park and its features. Where fees are unavoidable, some free public access (as is frequently done now with free entry to attractions on certain days) is necessary. Additionally, some parts of the park are restricted due to design or usage, such as drainage channels or utility areas. Where possible, those areas should be redesigned and opened to the public.

Principle 3

Projects should protect or enhance natural resources and habitat and should integrate nature into the recreational experience to further people's connection to ecological systems.

Explanation:

Both the Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee and the public identified nature – both the river and the land areas – as the core of park experiences and the facet of the park which is most important to protect and enhance. This principle is intended to convey the importance not just of natural systems, but also how park visitors connect to them.

Principle 4

Projects should be implemented for long-term sustainability including a plan for and funding of maintenance, operations, and programming.

Explanation:

Many have identified long-term maintenance and care as a primary concern for the park. Implementing plans to fund and enact policies which ensure that care represents an additional layer of difficulty in implementation, but doing so is critical for the sustainability of the park.



RESPECT FOR HISTORY AND CULTURE

Principle 5

Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including comprehensive traditions of use.

Explanation:

The story of Brackenridge Park is really one of layers of cultures – and cultural interactions – that extends from current treasured traditions, such as Easter camping and picnics, through complex (and sometimes painful or difficult) periods of transition such as the Civil War era uses or construction of the Spanish colonial features, back thousands of years through indigenous habitation. Not all of these stories have been told. We recognize that all of this history is equally important and deserves to be interpreted.

In this document, “history” is used in an inclusive sense. It includes all eras, whether written or otherwise traditionally documented records are available or not.

Principle 6

Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.

Explanation:

Preservation of historical elements – using the inclusive definition expressed in the above principle – is of critical importance. Further, state laws and city ordinances dictate treatment of historic resources. This principle reflects that importance, but it also includes an educational component. It is not sufficient for history merely to be preserved: it should be explained (“interpreted” is a technical term commonly used for explanation and education in this instance) to people who visit the park.

“Preservation” is a word meaning that artifacts should be protected in their current state, rather than modified. The city and state have well-defined standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction (primarily applied to buildings and other constructed features), based on The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. This principle coordinates with those standards.

Principle 7

Projects should take the entire history of the area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including indigenous use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedent to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself. Further, projects should educate the public about that full history and should include all periods of interpretation.

Explanation:

This principle extends and completes the two prior principles; “history” and “interpretation” are both used in the same senses defined above.



RESPECT FOR COMPROMISE

Principle 8

If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.

Explanation:

It is possible that a project may present a situation where two or more of these principles come into direct conflict. This principle is the means of resolving those issues: if a project is determined worthy (through deliberations of the BPSAC) of moving forward even if one principle cannot be fully met, then this principle ensures that the principle being violated is still honored to the greatest extent possible.

PROJECT CRITERIA REVIEW

Following the creation of the guiding principles, the full committee was split into four subcommittees which addressed the following broad areas:

- River-related issues including ecology, hydrology, the riparian corridor, and river structures
- Archaeology, architecture, historic preservation, art, and other issues related to standing structures
- Land-related issues including vegetation, soils, and ecology
- Circulation and connectivity issues including entry and arrival areas, edges between cultural institutions, definition at park edges, and circulation within the park

Each subcommittee created a list of project criteria defining what successful projects should incorporate. Similar to the guiding principles, these criteria were then reviewed and commented upon by the public. That input was then analyzed and incorporated by the advisory committee into revised criteria.





RIVER



LAND



ARCHAEOLOGY / ARCHITECTURE



CIRCULATION / CONNECTIONS

These four categories are based in large part on the work of the 2020 Brackenridge Park Cultural Landscape Report, which identified a number of treatment systems which should be viewed holistically, rather than in a project-by-project fashion. The evaluation mechanism described later, by its nature of forcing evaluation of projects in a holistic fashion, helps to enforce a systemic view of projects. Ultimately, addressing individual treatment systems in their entirety will likely remain non-viable due to the expense involved in such an effort, but viewing individual projects within the context of these treatment systems can help to change the mindset of project planning in the park from one of individual project "episodes" to a more thoughtful system-based approach.



RIVER

<p>Does the project mitigate flooding of homes and structures surrounding the park?</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i></p> <p><i>“Mitigate” means to make less severe; the intent of this is to make clear that projects should reduce flooding when possible.</i></p>	<p>Does the project increase access to the river where appropriate?</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i></p> <p><i>Similarly to the guiding principle which notes the importance of natural systems and how visitors connect to them, access to the river for contemplation, recreation, and connection is critical. However, not all access is appropriate, whether for reasons of safety, adjacency to other uses, or other considerations. This criterion specifically relies on the subjective interpretation of the evaluator.</i></p>
<p>Does the project respect the comprehensive historic and ecological character of the river?</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i></p> <p><i>“Historic” is used in the same inclusive sense as elsewhere in this document. This criterion recognizes that the character of the river has changed over time, and that the story of the river is a long and changing one.</i></p>	<p>Does the project preserve, improve, or contribute positively to the river ecology?</p> <p>Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?</p> <p>Does the proposed recreational use appropriately integrate with the river’s natural ecology?</p> <p>Does the project allow safe access to the river for spiritual and diverse interests?</p> <p><i>Explanation:</i></p> <p><i>These four points, taken together, fully describe the ways that the committee and the public view the relationship between river ecology, recreational use, and spiritual and other use. Specifically, river ecology and health is primary; recreation and other uses are secondary. Public safety is a priority.</i></p>



ARCHAEOLOGY/ARCHITECTURE

Does the project balance ecological or natural resources with built resources?

Explanation:

The point of balance occurs multiple times in this document. In all cases, as mentioned elsewhere, nature takes precedence; “balance” means in this case that built resources have a place, but should be subservient to nature.

Does the project educate the public about and include interpretation of the park’s full history and culture?

Explanation:

“History” is used in an inclusive sense, as defined above, and “interpretation” is also defined above.

Does the project enhance the interpretation of the various stories of the park, including water, ecological, and cultural?

Does the project reinforce the unique and distinctive character areas of the park?

Explanation:

Public input has made clear that people appreciate and value the variety of types and characters of areas in the park.

Does the project utilize historic structures in order to increase their utility or useful life?

Explanation:

Projects which re-use historic fabric are preferred. This is in line with two preferences: first, that historic structures be preserved and adapted, and second, that only very limited new construction take place in the park.

Does the project increase or result in space that is accessible for public use?

Explanation:

This criterion aligns with the guiding principle related to free use and availability of space for public use.



LAND

Does the project protect, restore, or enhance natural land ecosystems in the park?

Does the project incorporate non-invasive native and climate-adapted plant materials?

Explanation:

Avoiding invasive species in the park – and removing them where encountered – is an important component of overall ecosystem health. This criterion recognizes that using native species is a preference, but as our climate changes, additional species may be needed to maintain ecosystem health.

Does the project prioritize natural ecology while also incorporating nature-focused recreational access, where appropriate?

Does the project include nature-based solutions and maximize the benefits of nature for public health, habitat, and environmental sustainability?

Explanation:

Nature-based solutions, many of which are referred to as low-impact development strategies, means to design using the principles of natural ecology wherever possible. Examples include using pervious paving rather than materials which do not allow water to penetrate through to the soil, minimizing the overall footprint of structures, and treating runoff on site to maximize both water quality and absorption into the soil.

Does the project preserve park open space?

Explanation:

“Open space” in this criterion refers specifically to space which is available for free use as opposed to spaces which dictate usage. For example, a softball diamond can only be used to play particular sports, whereas areas with trees, grassy meadows, and other natural features can be used for a wide variety of activities.

Does the project interpret and educate people about natural systems including their ecological, spiritual, historic, and climate-conscious value?

If a project negatively impacts natural habitat, does it fully mitigate this loss by improving or restoring habitat elsewhere in the park?

Explanation:

Not every worthwhile project can be accomplished without impacting natural areas. However, this criterion draws a line: projects which must impact certain natural areas should make up for that negative impact by increasing or improving natural areas elsewhere. The overall picture of natural ecosystems in the park is the most critical consideration.



CIRCULATION/CONNECTIONS

Does the project improve parking availability while not impacting existing open space or increasing impervious cover?

Explanation:

Public and stakeholder feedback is in consensus in that no additional park area should be used for parking, and parking should be removed when possible. Additionally, no new impervious surfaces should be introduced into the park.

Does the project incorporate universal design and accessible principles?

Explanation:

Universal design seeks to design spaces so that they meet the needs of all who wish to use it – not through building elements needed only some (such as a ramp which will only be used by those able in certain ways) – but by creating places such that specific accommodation is not needed.

Does the project address pedestrian/bicyclist/traffic conflicts?

Does the project enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between major transportation modes (bus, vehicular) and destinations?

Does the project connect circulation and parking outside the park to amenities in the park?

Explanation:

Accessibility into the park from all areas adjacent to the park is important. Park visitors should feel welcome and ease of access to destinations within the park enhances enjoyment of the park experience.

Does the project enhance park wayfinding and navigation?

Does the project include design features that improve and promote public safety while respecting nature?

Does the project balance wildlife and human corridors?

Explanation:

Much attention has been paid to how humans circulate within the park, but given the primacy of natural ecosystems desired by most, it is no less important to understand and plan for how wildlife moves in conjunction with that human circulation. Land bridges, protected natural corridors, and selective limitation of human access into wildlife areas can all contribute to this.

Does the project include traffic mitigation features within and adjacent to the park?

Explanation:

At times, traffic can be an issue both inside and around the park. Limiting this traffic and otherwise reducing its impact is desirable.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

It became clear early in the project that there was a unique opportunity to engage both the public and the stakeholder committee in a very transparent process which could document public sentiment and use it directly in a project evaluation method. Public engagement was structured specifically to elicit input which could be used in that fashion. This entire report, itself, is therefore a documentation of public input: the guiding principles and project criteria, in particular, are direct translations of input received.

Three public meetings were held, all at the D. R Semmes Family YMCA, near the park, and a month-long survey (both online and in hard copy) was conducted. Notifications of the public meetings and the survey were made through the City of San Antonio's social media channels and SASpeakUp, posted notices in the park, media releases to local news outlets, and social media of various stakeholders and other partners.

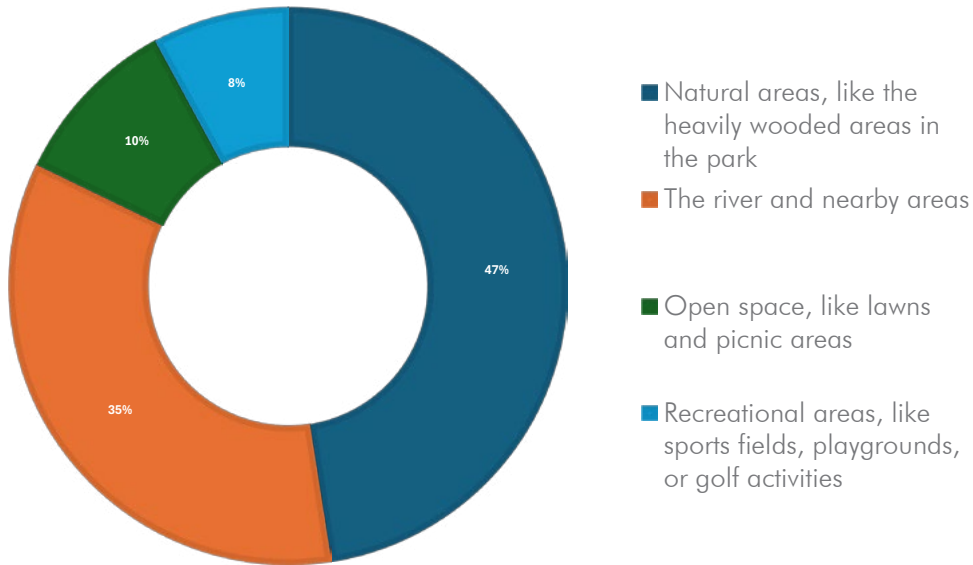
Community workshops were held on January 8 and January 30. A month-long survey was also made available during the month of January. More than 130 people attended each meeting, and the survey generated participation from more than 2,100 individuals with nearly 30,000 unique responses. The BPSAC helped to inform the outreach strategy and meeting formats.

The first appendix to this document contains a full summary of engagement efforts and results; again, the guiding principles and project criteria themselves are the best summary of public opinion. The survey responses on this page address several of the key findings as well.

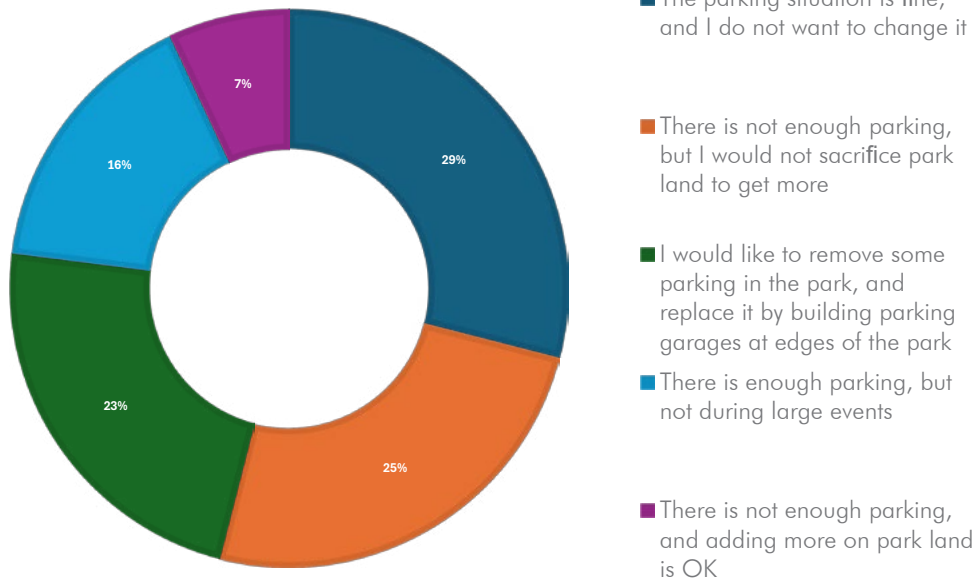


SAMPLE SURVEY RESULTS

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU?
SELECT ONLY ONE.



PLEASE SELECT ONE ANSWER BELOW THAT BEST REPRESENTS
YOUR OPINION ON PARKING IN THE PARK.





BRACKENRIDGE PARK STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Participants

The Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee, formed under a directive from City of San Antonio City Manager Erik Walsh, was created to advise city staff on projects in Brackenridge Park. It is co-chaired by the City Manager's Office and the Brackenridge Park Conservancy and is constituted of stakeholders from various park-related entities, adjacent neighborhoods and universities, and technical experts.

Stakeholders

Alamo City Golf Trail
Audubon Texas
The Conservation Society of San Antonio
Doseum
First Tee
American Indians in Texas
Architecture + History Representative
Parks and Recreation Board
San Antonio Botanical Garden
San Antonio River Foundation
San Antonio Parks Foundation
Trinity University
Tuesday Musical Club
Visit San Antonio
University of the Incarnate Word



Neighborhoods

Mahncke Park
Monte Vista
River Road
Tobin Hill
Westfort

Technical Advisors

Bexar County
Brackenridge Park Conservancy
City of San Antonio
San Antonio Zoo
San Antonio River Authority
Witte Museum

Organizations Proposing Projects

Throughout this document, references are made to organizations proposing projects. "Organization" refers to one of a number of stakeholders within the park, such as the Witte Museum and the San Antonio Zoo, among many others. The term is inclusive of the City of San Antonio, the San Antonio River Authority, and others as well. Ultimately, because Brackenridge Park is a city park, the City of San Antonio determines who may formally propose projects as well as how this evaluation process is implemented.

Ongoing Role

Although the BPSAC was initially formed to conduct the reconciliation review, the process which has resulted requires an ongoing role for a stakeholder committee to facilitate the review and make recommendations for projects in accordance with the guiding principles and project criteria.

The BPSAC will remain a standing committee as presently constituted, or as modified by the city manager, and will make recommendations regarding projects from time to time as proposed projects arise. The scope of the committee includes review of and recommendations regarding all capital projects (as defined in this document) within the understood borders of Brackenridge Park, including those of stakeholder institutions inside the park.

Committee Operations and Project Evaluation

The committee will be as appointed by the city manager and will act in an advisory and informational capacity. The committee has no formal approval or other independent authority.

The committee will generally act by consensus, but will vote on issues as determined by the committee when the committee deems it necessary.

Organizations which propose projects – whether that be the city, any of the stakeholder institutions in the park, or others – will be responsible for developing a project sheet which completely describes the proposed project. This report contains a template for those project sheets as a guide to institutions. Required information includes a site plan or plans, illustrations where relevant, and most importantly, complete descriptions which address each of the guiding principles and project criteria. Additionally, organizations will create initial evaluations of projects (using the rubric developed as part of the report) to present to the committee.

The committee will meet for presentations by organizations proposing projects. The committee will review project information, including proposed evaluations. It will then discuss and determine a recommendation. Committee meetings should be open to the public in order to promote transparency, though as a strictly



advisory body, requirements for open comment periods, notifications, and other legal considerations do not apply.

Organizations should deliver project sheets and proposed evaluation information prior to the meeting date (at an interval determined by the committee) for review by the committee and to enable robust discussion.

Following the presentation, the committee will discuss project details, the proposed scoring, and other matters related to the proposed project. The committee is specifically charged with evaluations using the guiding principles and project criteria contained in this report; while there may be general interest in other facets of projects, recommendations should be strictly based on adherence to the guiding principles and project criteria. While the organization proposing a project is responsible for developing initial scoring criteria, the committee may determine that one or more items should be scored differently than proposed.

As an advisory body, the committee should make a recommendation based on the guiding principles and project criteria. Likely options for this include:

1. Recommended: Project meets guiding principles and fulfills project criteria
2. Not Recommended: Project does not meet guiding principles
3. Recommendation Pending: project meets all guiding principles, but evaluation indicates that modifications are desirable [list recommendations]
4. Recommendation Pending: Insufficient information was included to allow for evaluation, so project cannot be recommended at this time

Where the committee deems necessary, or as charged by the city (either on its own or on behalf of an organization such as the county or the Midtown TIRZ board) the rubric may be used to compare and rank multiple projects for funding purposes. The committee's recommendation may take the form of multiple of the above options (one for each project), and, in addition, a ranking of projects together with their scores as determined by the committee.

In some cases, projects may be returned to the BPSAC for additional reviews, comment, or guidance. Some of those instances could include:

1. The BPSAC does not recommend a project or notes that a recommendation is pending, and the project is subsequently modified in accordance with BPSAC suggestions
2. Project scope is changed due to budget, newly discovered information, or similarly previously unconsidered factors
3. Public or regulatory comment make clear that re-examination of previously determined concepts is worthwhile

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EXPLANATION OF PROJECT EVALUATION PROCESS

The guiding principles and project criteria have been combined to create a rubric for the committee to use in evaluating projects and making recommendations. More information is contained in the section of this report regarding the operation of the committee; this section reviews the technical tool created for the committee.

The guiding principles and project criteria, combined, form the project evaluation tool. It takes the form of an Excel spreadsheet, allowing automatic calculations of rankings (where applicable) and performing data entry validation to ensure that information entered is usable. It also enforces the methodology agreed to by the committee: projects must not violate guiding principles in order to proceed into scoring.

Most of the cells in the spreadsheet are automatically calculated or otherwise determined by the evaluation. Only cells highlighted in lavender may be modified.

To conduct a project evaluation, the following steps are recommended:

1. Collect information about projects to be evaluated, including valid project descriptions, ideally organized into project sheets as described in the "What is a Valid Project Description" section.
2. On the "Data" sheet, insert the project title for each project to be evaluated. This information will automatically be added to the "Individual Scoresheet" sheet. Any number up to 20 projects may be evaluated at once.
3. Provide full project descriptions to each committee member for their use.
4. Provide a copy of the (digital) Excel spreadsheet to each committee member for their use. If someone cannot use the Excel spreadsheet directly, others on the committee can assist. As a last resort, spreadsheets can be printed and filled in manually, but the responses must be transcribed into digital format later.



PROJECT SCOPE DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned in the introduction, the guiding principles and project criteria can be used in developing project scope, not just as a means for evaluation. After basic ideas for a project have been developed, designers should review the guiding principles and project criteria to determine whether project parameters can be developed or scope re-thought which allows for those items to be directly addressed. Sample questions include:

- Can the project include educational and interpretive elements related to nearby historic or natural features or which relate to cultural traditions in the park?
- Can the project remove or replace any existing impervious cover, or can green infrastructure be included to address either new or existing site issues?
- How can the long-term sustainability of the project be strengthened? Are there opportunities to implement maintenance-reducing strategies, or can existing administrative structures be used to fund ongoing care?
- Implementing universal design for new projects is critical, but can the project also improve access in surrounding areas?

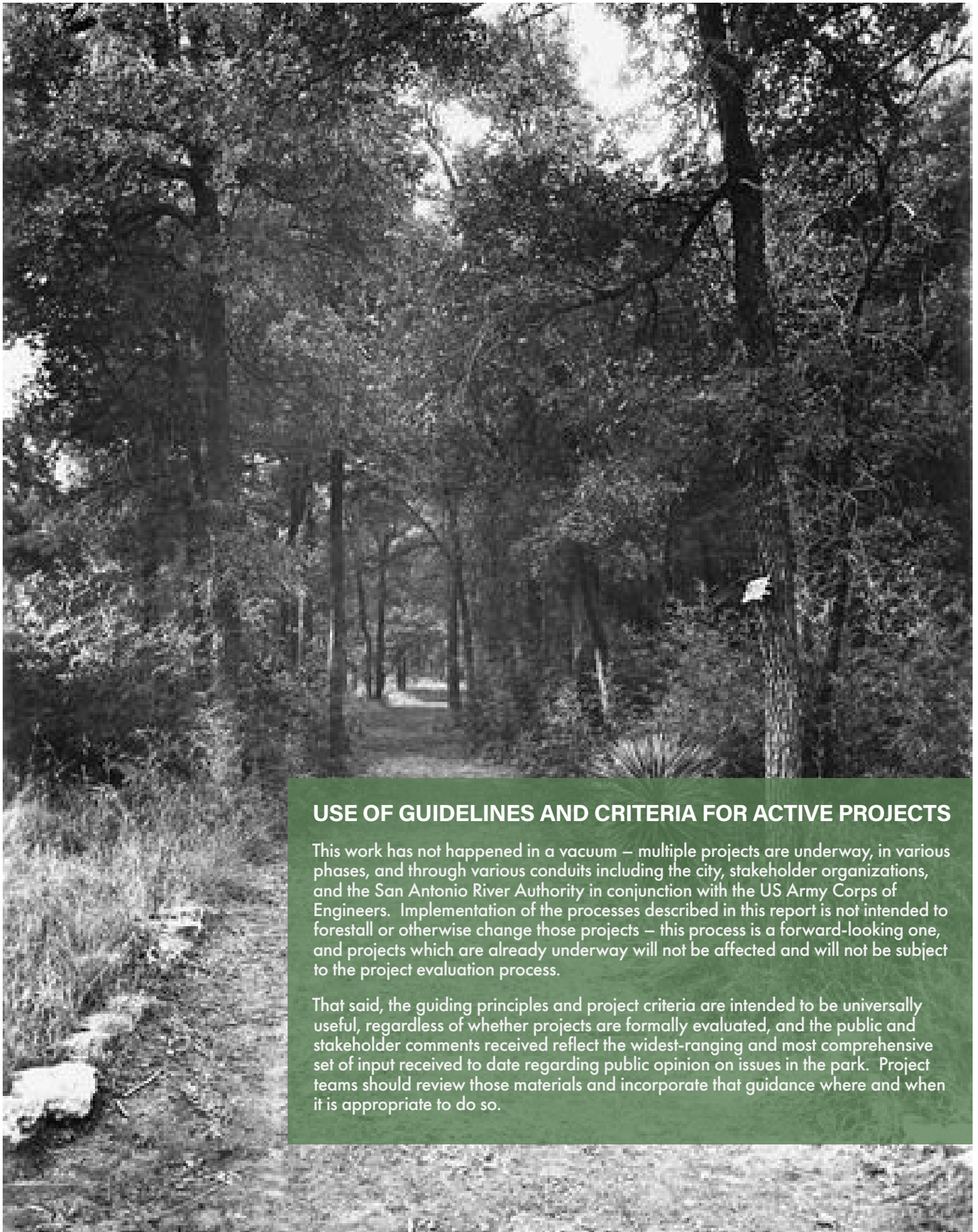


WHAT IS A PROJECT?

Defining what is a project, in the sense of what can be evaluated by these guidelines, is an important part of the process. For this purpose, a project is an activity which causes a direct and lasting physical change in the environment. Impacts may include effects to the following:

1. Natural resources
2. Cultural resources
3. Geology and soils
4. Hydrology and water quality
5. Aesthetics
6. Recreational areas
7. Transportation and/or traffic
8. Utilities or service systems
9. Other physical facets not otherwise named

The overall intent with this project definition is to exclude programming, events, and activities which do not have lasting impacts, while including any work which affects any physical component of the park in a lasting way. Additionally, this definition excludes studies and reports. While they may ultimately result in recommendations for projects which would include lasting impacts, it is not until those projects themselves are defined that they can be evaluated.



USE OF GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR ACTIVE PROJECTS

This work has not happened in a vacuum – multiple projects are underway, in various phases, and through various conduits including the city, stakeholder organizations, and the San Antonio River Authority in conjunction with the US Army Corps of Engineers. Implementation of the processes described in this report is not intended to forestall or otherwise change those projects – this process is a forward-looking one, and projects which are already underway will not be affected and will not be subject to the project evaluation process.

That said, the guiding principles and project criteria are intended to be universally useful, regardless of whether projects are formally evaluated, and the public and stakeholder comments received reflect the widest-ranging and most comprehensive set of input received to date regarding public opinion on issues in the park. Project teams should review those materials and incorporate that guidance where and when it is appropriate to do so.



WHAT IS A VALID PROJECT DESCRIPTION?

Projects must be described with a requisite level of detail in order to be properly evaluated. As each project is different, each description will vary in terms of detail and specificity. The guiding principles and project criteria clearly indicate the broader concerns of the public and BPSAC, so for the evaluation process to be useful, project details which align with those parameters must be included.

Full design of projects prior to evaluation is neither necessary nor reasonable. A narrative scope description, accompanied by graphic material (site plans, renderings, conceptual plans, etc.) is generally sufficient. However, engaging a design team in producing this scoping material is strongly recommended; even without a full, in-depth design, a qualified design professional can generally assess and describe likely impacts of projects at a very early conceptual stage. Those impacts are the primary factors which must be evaluated.

Generally, the following should be contained in narrative project descriptions:

1. A description of the site of the proposed project
2. An assessment of likely impacts to ecology, both specifically at the site as well as more broadly within the park
3. Descriptions of how the project meets each guiding principle
4. Additional narratives, at the proposing organization's discretion, addressing relevant project criteria. Specificity is important; evaluation depends on credible, detailed information about how projects address criteria.

Additionally, the following graphic material should be provided:

1. A graphic depiction of the likely site. This need not be specific or detailed; an indication drawn atop an aerial photo, for example, would be sufficient.
2. Project renderings. Visualization of proposed projects of all types is critical for committee members' understanding of how

projects will impact the park.

3. Conceptual plans. Communicating project intent is a critical part of describing projects fully, and conceptual plans are a vital part of that.

A sample template project description sheet which meets the criteria above is included on the following pages.





PROCESS REVIEW

This report, and the process which supported its development, formalizes project initiation, public and stakeholder review, and implementation procedures for projects in the park. Further, as of this writing, the procedures have not been tested by actual proposals, only by draft information and discussion with the committee. Time and use will no doubt test the assumptions and assertions documented herein and appropriate modifications may be required.

Work on this initiative has been notable for its flexibility and adaptability. No roadmap existed for how to navigate a complicated stakeholder- and community-driven consensus model for exploring project parameters, so this has been a process of understanding and navigating complex conditions on the fly. It is important to recognize that the need for flexibility will not decrease when the true work of the BPSAC is underway.

Given this anticipated period of discovery and change as the process evolves, several recommendations seem pertinent. The box to the right documents those recommendations.

A black and white photograph of a park. In the foreground, there is a river or stream with a concrete bank. A path leads from the river towards a grassy area with several trees. In the background, a gazebo with a pointed roof is visible through the trees. A curved metal railing is in the lower right foreground.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROCESS REVIEW

- Formally evaluate the process at the one-year, three-year, and five-year marks
- Consider public feedback in the evaluation process, including soliciting public feedback on perceptions of the process through the same means used to develop the report
- Perform post-evaluation debriefings both within the committee itself as well as with stakeholders who bring projects forward for evaluation
- Implement process improvements gradually but steadily as the need for them becomes clear
- Document improvements fully, ideally in a text format available in the same way that this report is made available. A blank appendix is provided in this document as a means to house that documentation.



7.1



SAMPLE PROJECT SEQUENCE

Every project is different, so every project will go through a different sequence from conception to implementation. The idealized sequence below is prototypical for a medium-sized project which is in sync with the guiding principles and project criteria. The steps and order below are only intended on an informational basis as an example of how projects may proceed and are, besides the steps directly related to BPSAC involvement, are not meant to dictate project sequence. Ultimately, project progression remains at the discretion of the organization proposing a project.

The committee has two main touchpoints with projects: one, when projects are presented to the committee and it makes a recommendation; and two, a post-construction assessment. Ensuring that projects are constructed as recommended remains the responsibility of the City of San Antonio.

Pre-Planning

Idea!

Every project begins with an idea. That may come through a master planning process, from a donor who would like to see a particular project, or from a myriad of other sources. But an idea is not a project, and the following steps are intended to build out that idea to the point where it can be communicated and evaluated.

Gather organizational support

It is important for organizations which propose projects to be convinced internally of their merit prior to projects advancing to evaluation. This may be a short or a long process, and how it is done is specific to each organization. Additionally, as the park is city land, support of the city is critical.



Identify funding source

Projects should not be proposed for evaluation if funding is not a realistic prospect. However, project funding is usually a multi-step process, proceeding from general agreement to the specifics of agreements as a project is developed. This is merely the first phase: discussions with potential funders as to the viability of funding a project, not a determination of actual funding.

Solicit public input

The earlier public input can be obtained, the better – implementing changes suggested by the public can be best done prior to investment in design. The most impactful opportunity for public input is prior to fully scoping the project, at this stage.

Fully scope out project, using guiding principles and criteria as guidance

This is one of the first important interventions established by this work. A fully-described scope is crucial for understanding the consequences of a project, for proper evaluation, and for communication with the public.

Create project description sheet and proposed evaluation

It is the responsibility of organizations proposing projects to create the documentation for the BPSAC to review projects, including both a project description package as described and templated in this report as well as a preliminary evaluation, using the spreadsheet

format also provided. This should be provided to the BPSAC members well prior to scheduled meetings.

BPSAC Consideration

Present the project to the committee

The BPSAC will meet on an as-needed basis to review proposed projects. After preparation of the necessary supporting materials, the organization will present the proposed project to the BPSAC. Because the evaluation will be focused on the guiding principles and project criteria, presentations should similarly be targeted towards those concepts.

Committee deliberates and makes recommendation

Following the presentation, the committee will discuss project details, the proposed scoring, and other matters related to the proposed project. The committee is specifically charged with evaluations using the guiding principles and project criteria contained in this report; while there may be general interest in other facets of projects, recommendations should be strictly based on adherence to the guiding principles and project criteria. While the organization proposing a project is responsible for developing initial evaluations, the committee may determine that one or more items should be evaluated differently than proposed.

...if project moves forward...

Design

The steps listed below are one potential path forward for projects that proceed into design and construction. Each individual project will likely have a slightly different path; various projects may involve additional regulatory approval steps, more or less complicated funding processes, more complex design schedules, or (depending on project size and complexity) more streamlined or more elaborate public engagement processes.

Funding finalized

One potential path for projects is to finalize funding sources and amounts prior to beginning design. This is typical of many public projects, though it is not unusual for projects to proceed into design while budgets and funding allocations are still under discussion. Ultimately, this step is up to the organization conducting the project.

Project starts design

Design teams should be fully informed of the guiding principles and project criteria, as well as BPSAC comments regarding the proposed scope. Designers should actively work to strengthen facets of the project which are responsive to guiding principles and project criteria. As the design evolves, in no case should changes be made which do not follow the guiding principles. If changes are proposed



which may invalidate any of the BPSAC evaluation related to project criteria, the BPSAC should be consulted regarding that change in scope. Projects could be subject to significant delay or challenges through other required city design and review approval processes if not.

Public meeting

Each project should conduct appropriate public engagement efforts, and except for the very smallest, simplest projects, that engagement should begin in the scoping phase but continue as design teams begin their work. Doing so allows for the public to help shape projects rather than only having an opportunity to respond to designs. Project teams must take this responsibility seriously and build it into the design process. Ideally, design should progress to the minimum level necessary to determine project constraints and opportunities, at which point the public engagement should begin.

Design proceeds

Following initial public engagement work, the design team will proceed with design.

Initial coordination with regulatory/approval bodies

Most projects in the park must go through permitting which includes review by both the Texas Historical Commission and San Antonio's Historic Design and Review Committee, in conjunction with the Office of Historic Preservation. Typically, it is beneficial to begin

coordinating with those groups at a preliminary phase of design in order to address any potential concerns.

Public meeting, presentation of project at late preliminary level

As design progresses, it becomes progressively more difficult and costly to make changes. Because of this, feedback from the public is best solicited early on. The initial public meetings, described above, are the best opportunities to shape projects; this meeting is a good opportunity to present those changes and further project evolution. It is also the last good opportunity to hear from the public about potential changes. From this point forward, much of the work of the design team will be to document the design more fully, not to make changes to project scope or design direction.

Follow-up coordination with THC and HDRC/OHP as necessary

Depending on how initial coordination went as well as overall project complexity, additional presentations, meetings, or site visits may be needed. As with public engagement, changes resulting from input from agencies should be incorporated at this phase, rather than later.

Design finalization

With major coordination with various agencies and the public complete, the design team can complete construction documentation.

Permitting and Construction

Formal submission to THC and HDRC/OHP

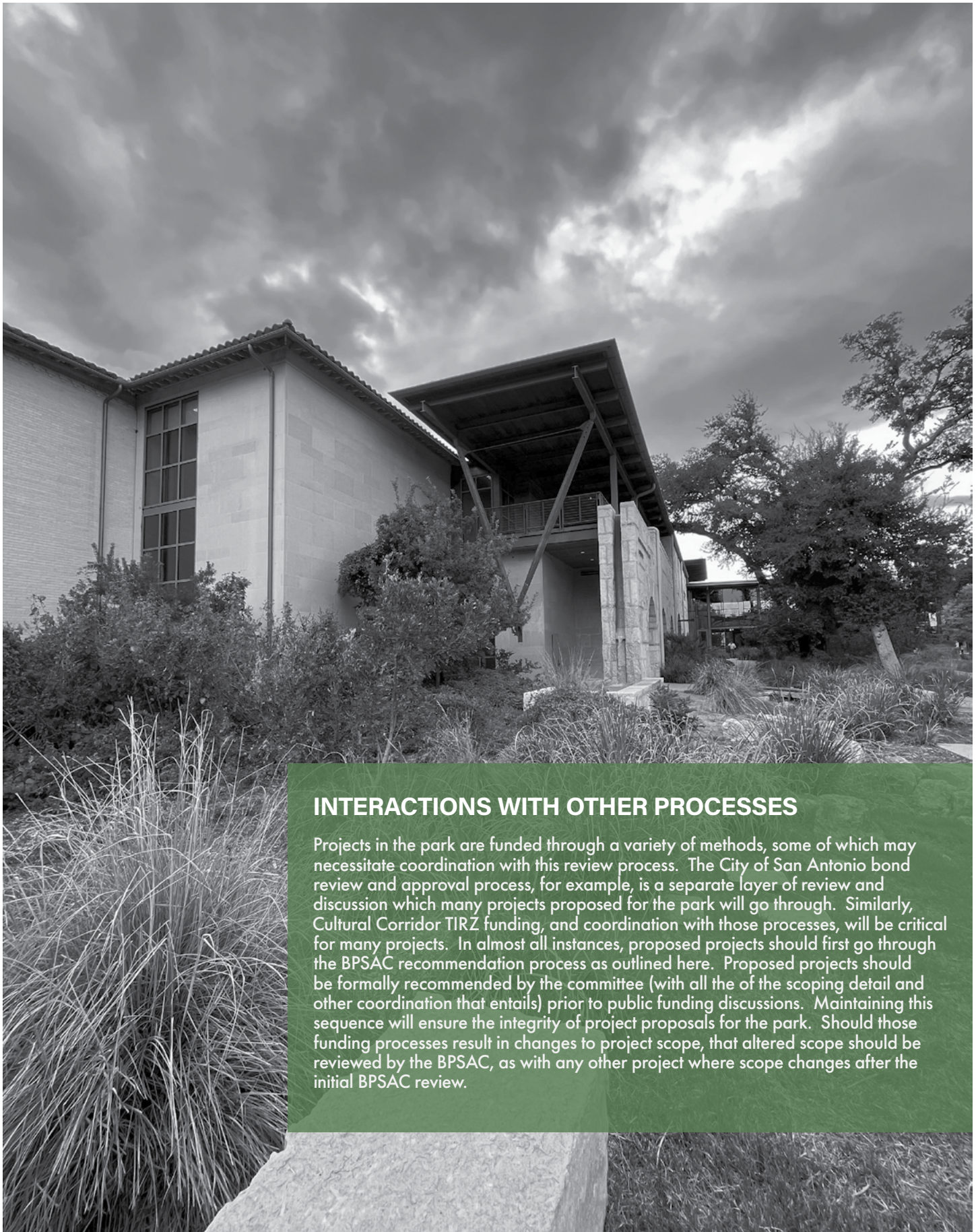
Virtually every project within the park must be submitted to both the Texas Historical Commission and the City of San Antonio's Office of Historic Preservation, which coordinates with the Historic Design and Review Commission (HDRC), for approval. The latter step, in particular, includes additional opportunities for public input, both through the work of the HDRC as a citizen board, as well as through public comment periods. Some projects may additionally require permitting from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, from the standard City of San Antonio building permit process, and potentially from other regulatory agencies.

Construction

As construction proceeds, public updates should be given for substantial projects. In some – relatively rare – cases, additional input from the public and/or from the BPSAC should be sought if conditions discovered during construction require changes to projects.

Post-construction assessment

Lessons learned from previous projects are important in assessing future projects. The BPSAC should review completed projects to review how the evaluation process and public input are reflected in projects in order to strengthen and refine recommendations.



INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER PROCESSES

Projects in the park are funded through a variety of methods, some of which may necessitate coordination with this review process. The City of San Antonio bond review and approval process, for example, is a separate layer of review and discussion which many projects proposed for the park will go through. Similarly, Cultural Corridor TIRZ funding, and coordination with those processes, will be critical for many projects. In almost all instances, proposed projects should first go through the BPSAC recommendation process as outlined here. Proposed projects should be formally recommended by the committee (with all the of the scoping detail and other coordination that entails) prior to public funding discussions. Maintaining this sequence will ensure the integrity of project proposals for the park. Should those funding processes result in changes to project scope, that altered scope should be reviewed by the BPSAC, as with any other project where scope changes after the initial BPSAC review.





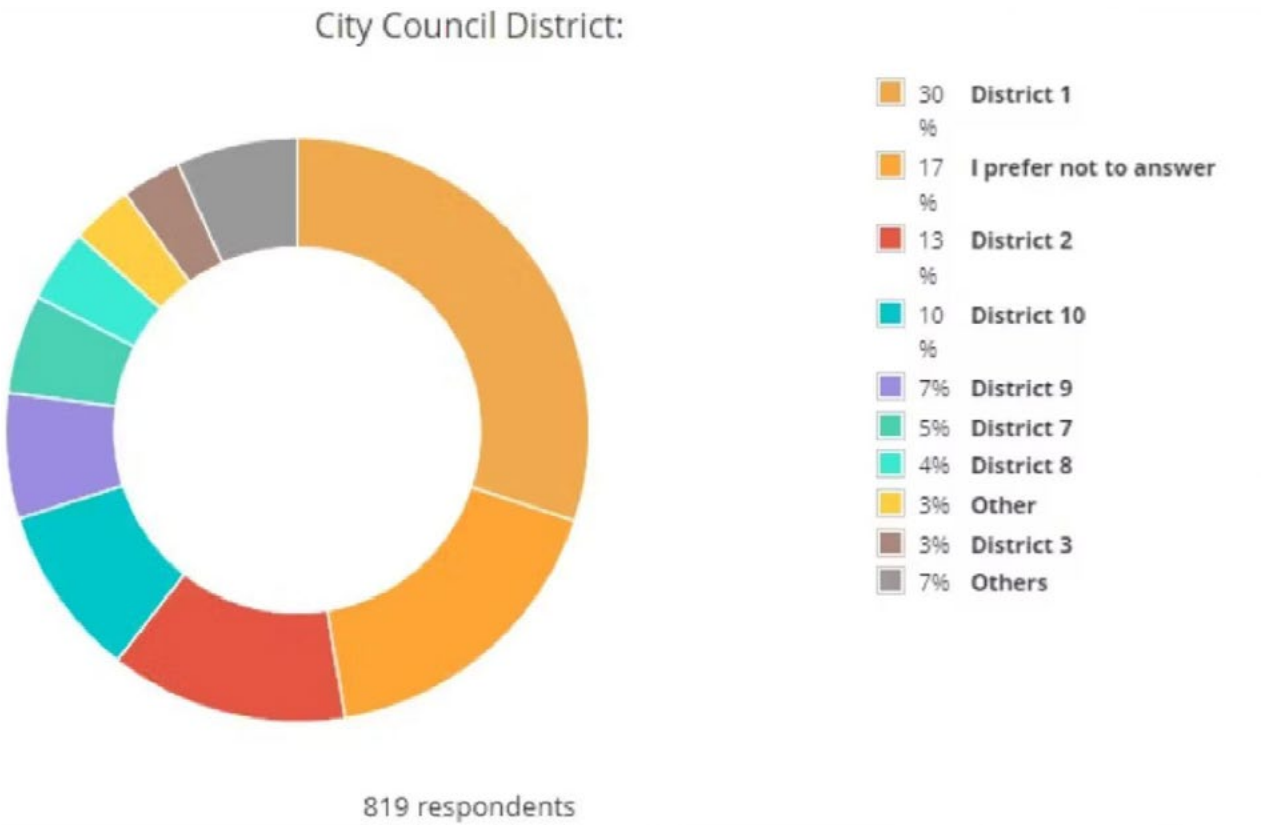


APPENDIX ONE PUBLIC INPUT



PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY

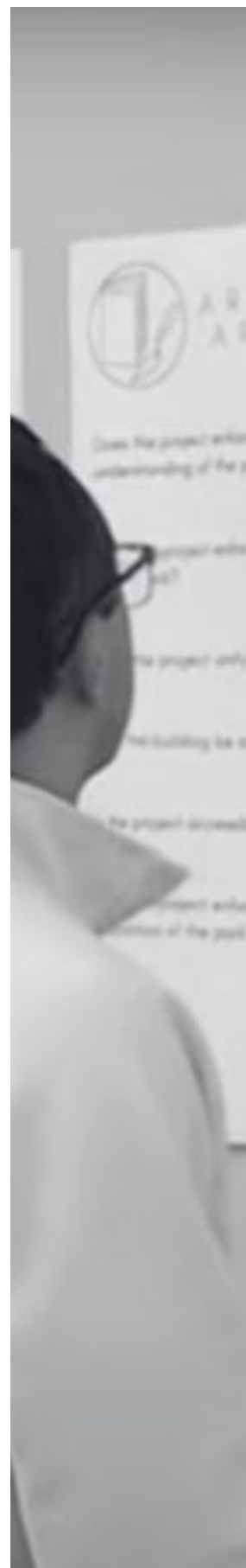
A 23-question survey was created to help gather public input on the Brackenridge Park Reconciled Plan. The survey was open from January 8 to February 8, and garnered 9,722 online views; 2,169 survey participants, 29,754 responses to survey questions, and 8,292 comments. A hard copy of the survey was handed out at Community Workshop #1, and four attendees completed the hard copy survey that evening.

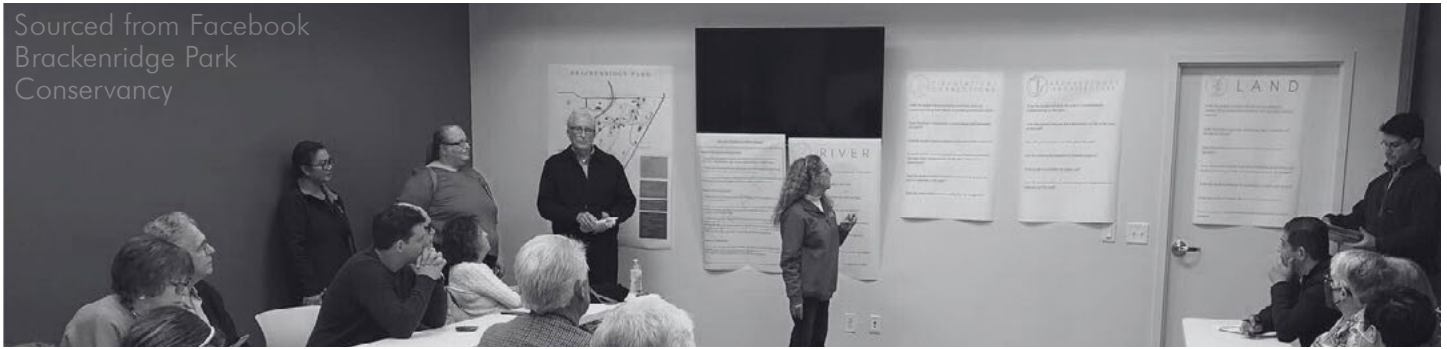


MEDIA RELATIONS

In order to boost awareness about the survey and community workshop opportunities, a strategic media relations effort was executed from January through April 2024. This effort consisted of media advisories being distributed to area media prior to the event in order to encourage media attendance at the event, and to also encourage media outlets to share the date, time, and purpose of the workshops with the entire community. Interviews were coordinated through the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) staff, and were granted at any time based on requests received. Below is the list of media outlets contacted during the community engagement time period:

- KENS-TV
- KSAT-TV
- KABB/WOAI-TV
- San Antonio Current
- San Antonio Magazine
- San Antonio Express-News
- San Antonio Report
- Axios
- Hoodline
- Texas Public Radio
- KTSA-AM
- Spectrum News
- Univision
- Telemundo
- KLRN





MEDIA RELATIONS CONTINUED

In addition to advance outreach to San Antonio media outlets, the community workshop information was added to local digital calendar listings and distributed to area environmental and community groups, as follows:

COMMUNITY CALENDARS

- Alamo City Moms Blog
- All Events
- Bexar County
- Centro San Antonio
- CultureMap San Antonio
- Do210
- Eventbrite
- KSAT
- My City Scene
- SATX Today
- San Antonio Chamber
- Visit San Antonio
- San Antonio Current
- San Antonio Express News
- San Antonio Magazine
- Texas Public Radio Community Calendar
- Spectrum Local News
- Wilson County News
- YELP

GRASSROOTS OUTREACH

- Walking Meetup Groups
- Running Meetup Groups
- Area Sports and Social Clubs
- Alamo Trail Runners
- Brooks City Running
- Nacho Run Club
- Alamo Area Master Naturalists
- Hiking Heroes San Antonio
- Native Plant Society of San Antonio
- Phil Hardberger Park Conservancy
- San Antonio Audubon Society
- San Antonio Beginners Hiking Community
- San Antonio Outdoor Adventures
- San Antonio Parks Foundation
- San Antonio Roadrunners
- Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter



Sourced from San Antonio Express News
Marvin Pfeiffer/Staff photographer

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #1

The first of three community workshops was hosted on Monday, January 8 at 5:30 p.m. at the D.R. Semmes Family YMCA at Tri-Point. OHP invited all San Antonio residents to attend with the purpose of helping co-create a series of evaluation criteria that will be used to evaluate future projects within Brackenridge Park.

During the workshop, attendees had the opportunity to engage with members of the Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee (including Technical Committee Members) on considerations related to the park's river, land, archeology, architecture and connectivity elements. This community input was orchestrated through a series of 4 rotating breakout rooms that featured facilitated conversation led by Committee members and real-time scribing of community feedback. There was also an audio and video recording station made available for any meeting attendees that preferred to have their feedback recorded. On-site Spanish translation services were also provided

Through these round-table discussions, the community was able to share insights and questions related to the park. On the evening of the workshop, the digital survey on SASpeakUp.com was launched to ensure feedback could also be received over the course of a month across all areas of the city. Attendees were given a QR code that linked to the digital survey to be able to share it across their own social media networks and community groups to ensure permeation across the city.

Number of workshop attendees: 139

Speakers/Presenters:

Lori Houston, Assistant City Manager

Sukh Kaur, Councilperson District 1

Terry Brechtel, CEO Brackenridge Park

Conservancy

Jay Loudon, Work5hop

Vincent Michael and Suzanne Scott; Members of
the Stakeholder Advisory Committee

River

PM4

- Preplans lost habitat ^(Q8) - ^(100%) exact same habitat / different habitat / adaptive habitat.
 - ↳ How long is the timeline for habitat replacement
 - ↳ Need to be specific about bens specific to river habitat
- How much work/money will it take for the habitat to sustain itself?
- Need to include low impact development especially for the river
 - * emphasis on nature-based solutions
 - ↳ When is it better to do nothing?
- Q6: Who is included in spiritual groups? - Is it equal for everyone?
 - ↳ Control vs Prestrict access for spiritual connection
 - Need to revise this question: "that prevent spiritual connection"
 - Ambiguous question
 - Does it account for diverse uses / interests? (suggestion)
- Want ecology to be more important
 - ↳ Ecology first, Precreation second.
- Why is climate change not being discussed?
- Artificial hydrology to maintain river flow
 - ↳ How to transition the condition of the river?
- Transformative Ecology

River

- Concern that river has been used as waste dump/sewage
 - ↳ Want people to enjoy the river without being scared
 - ↳ Care study: Muddell Lake
 - ↳ No signs warning public about dangers of water
 - ↳ Public Safety Concern.
- Utilise clifftside near gardens
- Do you think the river will go dry?
- Filth at top of Brack. Park vs bottom
- Restricted use of the river.
- Who decides which history is sacred/more important?
- Spiritual sites have potential to be lost due to flooding.
- Need to understand where we want to go with a diverse lens + landscape report.
 - ↳ Need diverse input to be successful.
- Concern for families whose homes are open to flooding.
- Water tested by attendee w/ poor results.

Room 2 River

- Q1: What do you mean by historic character?
 - How do we determine which part of history is significant?
 - Comprehensive history
- Q2: How do you define "access"
 - * L Suggestion: "Does the ^{Project} river increase access when appropriate?"
 - Balance out unhealthy levels of e. coli
 - Near the river vs in the river
 - Certain areas where we don't want human access to prevent ~~disturbance~~ disturbance
- Include question regarding mitigation of flooding
- "Should there be a prioritization within criteria?"
- Trying to minimize conflict between recreation & ecology
- Rather than 2 recreation questions - there should be 1
 - ↳ Does proposed recreational use ^{integrate with natural ecology.} _{appropriately}
- Doesn't want to recreate canal river
- Suggestion to change question to what & how questions.
- Will guiding principals evolve in the future? How?
- How will you evaluate spiritual use of the river?
 - ↳ Connection to Blue Hole (private) - This is focused on city projects.
- Does the project allow for ongoing spiritual connection
 - "Allow & respect" rather than "restrict" access for spiritual connection
 - + protect long-term.

River

- Historic vs Cultural
- Connectivity (River walk / Pearl) + Respect natural ecology
- Health & Maintain River (banks, flood mitigation, erosion, pollution / waste / run off)
- Utilization - Swimming / fishing
- Access - Specific to type (pedestrian, bike, cars, parking)



RIVER

Rm4

Does the project maintain the historic character of the river?

Does the project increase access to the river?

Does the project preserve/improve the river ecology?

Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?

Does the recreation project negatively impact the ecology?

Does the project restrict access to the river ^{that would prevent} for spiritual _{diverse interests & uses} connections?

Does the project include low impact development strategies?

Does the project replace habitat that is being lost in other areas of the park?



Rm3

RIVER

Does the project maintain the historic character of the river?

Does the project increase access to the river?

Does the project preserve/improve ^{or contribute} the river ecology?

Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?

Does the recreation project negatively impact the ecology?

Does the project restrict access to the river for spiritual connections?

Does the project include low impact development strategies?

Does the project replace habitat that is being lost in other areas of the park?



Rm 2

RIVER

interpretation of
river stewardship

Does the project maintain the ^{comprehensive} historic character of the river?

Does the project increase access to the river? ^{where appropriate}

Does the project preserve/improve the river ecology?

Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?

Does the recreation project negatively impact the ecology?

Does the project restrict access to the river for spiritual connections?

Does the project include low impact development strategies?

Does the project replace habitat that is being lost in other areas of the park?

Land

BM4

- Does it enhance the surrounding neighborhoods?
- Removing invasive (point 1 criteria) really important
- natural ecology > Invasive, can't be perfect in person
- (point 2) - Be more specific - does it prioritize ecology that can be enjoyed
- Consider harm of pesticides -
- long term maintenance needs to be considered (its financial) "Can we take care of what we are building"
- emphasise ecology is primary recreation (Trees) - Save old & young trees
- ecology in flux (Seasonal changes, migration) - people & nature connections
- recognize interconnectedness b/n people, nature, natural cycles
- Does access flux to protect nature & the reasons should be interpreted, shown, and educated (gives new generation understanding) - teaching moment, low signage
- Don't need another playscape -> Free interactions, not defined (e.g. field vs. Baseball field)
- "Open Space" - available for recreation (picnic etc.)
- > Word differently - does it mean diversity, be specific -> Natural, Trees, not structures
- What is the availability of shade? Picnic tables? (Texas heat)
- Keep in mind the park is not under used, everyone knows it
- land viewed as sacred, cultural
- Is there a way to quantify temp. of shaded vs. unshaded, natural vs. artificial & benefits
- Is benefit of natural sps. apparent w/out signs (are there too many)
- Showing > telling when possible
- Not everything needs to be designed (explore & learn)
- (point 3) - "Incorporate" too vague for L.I.D. & nature based infrastructure. Is it doing something functional?
- Children enjoying signage, kiosk for everything
- How to protect environment when it changes so much - Invasive today, protected tomorrow -> We don't know everything
- We can't look back to determine future
- L.I.D. - presumes development, should be worded to include preservation (point 3)
- existing projects don't follow principles

Land

- Golf privilege? -
- Opposed to further privatization of park, don't carve away
- Too much ~~&~~ cement, limited recreation / w nature (Safety concerns for children / families)
- Non-native seen as historic (similar to built environment)
- Does the project include a long term maintenance plan
- Low impact development (Runoff concerns, water & land relationship)
- Can Brackenridge be protected from the outside (zone) - light, runoff, traffic etc...
- Guidelines: How many acres are restricted? How much total? Some areas semi restricted,
 - Do we have a goal tot % of natural area to expand by
 - "enhance and protect" or "mitigate" language (Point 5)
 - (manifesto, "protect the park or you don't deserve the park")
- Indigenous - ask tribe leaders (multiple)
- How can places trigger reclamation (ex: buildings, golf etc)
- Inclusive signage for hazards
- Invasive species - look to the future, climate change (climate adaptive landscape) what can survive? look at how region is changing (Austin study)
- If parking is needed, consider how to hide from view
- (circulation point - sidewalk needed on Hildebrand - more access = ↓ parking = ↑ land)
- Utilize cliffside near sunken garden

Room 2

Land

- Consider more about invasive means & how things change overtime
- Difference b/n Invasive & non-native
- promoting native species (what judgments are we making)
 - ↳ what does ecosystem need
- Goal - do not make it worse
- ecology needs to be healed, heal River
- Involve 3rd party experts
- (point 2) "either/or" or prioritize → "appropriate integration" wording change
- How to protect from rising temps (native, users) - co exist w/ shade & environment
- No project should negatively impact the Unhoused (ex: natural shade & awareness of rising temp & wildlife)
- L.I.D - different term needed
- Does it impact 'Heat Island effect' or mitigate
- long term maintenance - very important, who will cover cost,
 - ↳ Includes flooding considerations - adaptable to flood & changes
- ↳ "What are the plans?" look at w/ the design, not afterwards
- Natural components - Specific to land category (point 4) It is a broader issue
- Compost maintenance needs to be considered - Preserve old growth
- project shouldn't increase noise (loss of trees)
 - ↳ create a new guiding principle
- 'Open space' -> self determined use
- (point 6) - Does it ↑ accessibility of natural area
- maintain what we have > increase, mitigation
- (point 7) - Does it educate spiritual value, understanding of Stewards of natural environment
 - ↳ multiple, diverse sources & Indigenous wisdom

Land

— prioritize, balance b/n

- Preservation of native plants.

- Invasive species - Some do need to leave, but some have been there a long time - (non native, climate change, adaptive etc)
- point 2 - Good, shows connectivity - (show it is part of not either/or) (Consider appropriate use)
- Should it be all connected (all zones) or some separation if existing?
- C.I.D. - make bigger to function of nature
- Consider animals who are excluding others, coming back, account ecosystem holistically
- maintenance - reinvestment, long term
- Does it contribute to water quality
- Integrity of River (land & River connected)
- Project should protect significant / heritage trees
- Prioritize human enjoyment (includes enjoyment of nature)
- Prioritize nature
- Sustainability - not shown specifically (Carbon emissions) (measurable)
- Does the funding mech. reinvest (point 4) - built in to the process
- Be open to types of reinvestment → Make guiding principle
- Open space - Self defined, flexible, multi-use maintains integrity
- (Point 6) - mitigation & reclamation. (is increase best word?)
- (point 7) - not nice to have, a need to have
- this is what we've been lacking



Rm #1

LAND

Does the project promote the natural ecosystem by incorporating native plant materials and removing invasive species?

Does the project promote natural ecology in concert with recreation access?

Does the project incorporate low-impact development features?

Does the project include long-term maintenance planning and funding for caring for the natural components of the project?

~~X~~ Guiding P.?

Does the project enhance the availability of park open space?

Does the project increase the amount of natural areas?

Does the project interpret and educate people about natural systems?



ARCHAEOLOGY / ARCHITECTURE

Rm#1

Does the project enhance the public's comprehensive understanding of the park?

All history; who decides why would recent history ~~also~~ trump aboriginal? Diversity

- Could be signage or design.

People just want to enjoy the park; most aren't interested.

It's a natural / forest; architecture is minor

Through equity lens / All histories; Are dark histories worth preserving?

Does the project enhance the interpretation of the water story of the park?

Pump houses tell story of full City history

Creation Story
Part of programming?

Does the project unify areas throughout the park?

Can the building be adapted to increase longevity?

Historic Resource / Structure

use over integrity

Could this be more broad?

things like event center; depends on scale of projects.

Is the project accessible for public use?

- Yes!

Does the project enhance understanding and interpretation of habitation of the park?

Use / occupation
Wildlife to?

Historic + Culturally significant use

* landscape + nature are historic / Cultural Landscape; give them standing / protection.



Rm 2

ARCHAEOLOGY / ARCHITECTURE

Does the project enhance the public's comprehensive understanding of the park?

*Some things are basics. too vague; enhancing the park is more important than understanding?
Context is important. open ended is helpful.*

Does the project enhance the interpretation of the water story of the park? *Yes!*

- Water is ribbon tying everything together
- Make water safe for people

> Does the project unify areas throughout the park? *???*

Non-unity is what is important ** Revise this to respond to unique nature and layers*

"Period of significance"

Can the building be adapted to increase longevity? *utility*
existing historic *resource*

Is the project accessible for public use?

** Holding sacred space*

Does the project enhance understanding and interpretation of habitation of the park?

(Does the project
** Vegetation vs. Built resources | how to integrate? ecology w/ structure?)*

What is the park, who decides?

- More indigenous groups
- stakeholder group should be well-represented.
- cultural sub-groups



ARCHAEOLOGY / ARCHITECTURE

Rm 3

Does the project enhance the public's comprehensive understanding of the park?

Yes, there's a bit that you wouldn't know
increase use of structures

Does the project enhance the interpretation of the water story of the park? Yes - a must and nature connection + creation story

- more general - ecological + cultural
- Not just the River / aqueduct for

Does the project unify areas throughout the park?

Not standardize portions / certain
there is incoherence in park
Yes / separation also important
Existing / Historic - Don't lose personality.

Can the building be adapted to increase longevity?

preserved or
+ Activate but keep integrity

Is the project accessible for public use?

Whose Vision?
• Sound
• Light
• traffic } unintended consequences

Does the project enhance understanding and interpretation of habitation of the park? - more specific

← historic + cultural uses
Hydrology vs. Built Resources
historic + culturally significant uses

Scale of projects; too big

- Sustainable Building products - multi-use structures

Archaeology/Architecture

Q1: The Public do not want to have comprehensive. They want to enjoy the Park!

we can incorporate the history in design.

Architecture. In we need to decide which history we need to respect. The diversity of the park decision makers is important.

Q2:

Q3: Yes!

Q4: of course!

Q5: Yes! should be considered project base.

Q6: need to be more specific: "what habitation?"

*we need to add another category like "operation"

*integrate historic landscape and vegetation.

Archaeology / Architecture

RM4

Q1: How do we separate Architecture / Archaeology Values from Land and River?

Co

Q2: Water story is very important. Looking at other examples that are successful like Hemisfair.

Water is the biggest part of the park for all people esp native Americans. All the stories need to be told from pre-history to history. The story from pre-history has much altered. Putting all the stories together like missions. First two Qs are too vague! Not all people care about interpretation!

Q3: Having different parts and sections make the part unique.

Q4: we have a lot of unused Bldgs. Adaptive temporary use is an option.

Q5: we should add utility to longevity.

Archaeology / Architecture

Q1: It is a good Q.

the Q is vague. Not all the projects need to be comprehensive.
Q need to be more specific.

Q2: the Q is important.

Q3: The diversity of the park makes it unique. Keep the mystery of the park. tell the layers of the stories in the Park.

Add a Q: How to ^{integrate} ~~resolve~~ ecology and Built resource? ~~what?~~

Q4: add Utility!

~~indigenous~~ voices ^{need} ~~should~~ be more in the process.
indigenous

Rm 3

Archaeology/Architecture

Q1: Yes. The Q should be reframed. ~~Addressing~~ Remove the word comprehensive.

Q2: Address ecologicals and cultural along with water story. Water story is not just the river. ~~other~~

Q3: Do we have to unify areas!? Can portions be unified? unifying does not mean standardizing

Q4: Add the word preserve. Historic resources should stay intact

Q6: The Q is vague. We should avoid mega projects.

ask ourself what are the unintended outcomes of a project!

use sustainable building materials.

- Reuse spaces for different activities.



CIRCULATION / CONNECTIONS

Rm4

Does the project improve parking availability while not impacting existing open space or increasing impervious cover?

Does the project incorporate universal design and accessible principles?

Does the project resolve pedestrian/bicyclist/traffic conflicts?

Does the project enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between major transportation modes (bus, vehicular) and destinations?

Spacing for biking

Does the project connect circulation and parking outside the park to amenities in the park?

SAW, bus, off site

Speed limits

Does the project enhance park wayfinding and navigation?

*Alt. traffic planning
limit access to neighborhoods
Traffic/pkg study*

*maybe get rid of
more cars in
park
by calming traffic*



CIRCULATION / CONNECTIONS

Rm #1

Does the project improve parking availability while not impacting existing open space or increasing impervious cover?

Does the project incorporate universal design and accessible principles?

Does the project resolve pedestrian/bicyclist/traffic conflicts?

Does the project enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between major transportation modes (bus, vehicular) and destinations?

return pkg to land

new pkg garages on existing pkg lots

Does the project connect circulation and parking outside the park to amenities in the park?

Parking lower than people

Does the project enhance park wayfinding and navigation?

Does it impede...

1 Bike Network Plan

Bike/ped/trail connectivity

prioritization of modes of trans

Bike stations

Rm3

Circulation/Connectivity

- TRAFFIC IMPACTS MISSING IN CRITERIA
- CONNECTING CITY FACILITIES/TO OTHER PARTS OF CITY
 - CREATING GATEWAYS
- BEING SENSITIVE TO RIVER
 - NOT DISTURBING NATURAL FEATURES W/ ROADS, PATHS
- THINKING ABOUT MATERIALS/DESIGN OF PATHWAYS
 - USING SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS
- WHO ARE WE CONNECTING TO THE PARK?
 - NOT JUST TO NEIGHBORS BUT TO BROADER AUDIENCE
- CONNECTING "THRU" ^{THRU} "THROUGH" PARK
- INCORPORATING SAFETY INTO CIRCULATIONS
- NOT DISTURB SACRED/SENSITIVE SPACES
- connecting to river trail system
- MAINTENANCE
- NOT A THRU-WAY (through sacred spaces)
- INCORPORATING LID (LOW IMPACT DESIGN)

Circulation / Connectivity

Rm 3

- SPACES / CIRCULATION ^{for} TRANSMIGRATORY WILDLIFE
- NOT INCREASING CIRCULATION (think about IMPACT)
 - disrupting wildlife
 - people
 - NATURE
- BRINGING USERS INTO PARK (ACCESS!)
- TRAFFIC SPEED LIMITS
 - PEOPLE USE AS A CUT THRU
- CANNOT CUT OFF ^{ALL} CARS / STREETS, NEED TO GET AROUND

Room 2

Circulation/Connectivity

- ENTRANCES / GATEWAY QUESTIONS MISSING
 - INTEGRATING PARK INTO CITY SURROUNDING AREAS
 - STADIUM
- LIGHTING, VISABILITY, SAFETY
 - FACILITIES
 - BIKE PARKING
 - PATHS
- LIGHTING WHERE APPROPRIATE (NOT ALONG RIVER)
- CIRCULATION / PATHS FOR ANIMALS / WILDLIFE
- CULTURAL CIRCULATION
 - ↳ WELCOMING TO TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION
- AREAS FOR MAINTENANCE
- CROSSINGS INTO PARK (PED / BIKE)
- NEIGHBORHOOD TRAFFIC FLOW, RESPECTING DURING EVENTS
 - (THERE'S ONLY 2 ENTRANCES INTO / OUT)
- FLOODING → COVERS ROADS
- SPIRITUAL CONNECTIONS, PHYSICAL ACCESS TO ~~THOSE~~ THOSE AREAS
- ~~WY~~

Circulation / Connectivity

- Sidewalks on edges of park
(Hildebrand)
- NOT prioritizing parking as "top" criteria
START w/ HUMAN SCALE / INFRASTRUCTURE → people "top" on prioritization list / scale
- BRINGING MORE PEOPLE / ACTIVITY INTO PARK
through connections to surrounding areas / destinations
- BROADENING AUDIENCE
- ~~CON~~CONNECTING TO AREA / REGIONAL BIKE PLANS
BIKE NETWORK PLANS / TRAILS (DOES PROTECT IMPEDE COSA / REGIONAL BIKE PLANS)
- UNDERSTANDING EXISTING PARKING CAPACITY
VS. THE NEED FOR FUTURE PARKING ~~ISSUES~~ (TRAFFIC IMPACTS)
RETURNING SURFACE PARKING INTO NATURAL AREAS
- HOW DO WE PRIORITIZE PEOPLE
BIKES
SCOOTERS > MODES OF MOBILITY?
- ADDING BIKE "ACCESSORIES"
PET "ACCESSORIES" to paths / trails to INCREASE ACTIVITY
- ADDING FUTURE PARKING FACILITIES ON EXISTING PERVIOUS PAVEMENTS

CIRCULATION / CONNECTIVITY

THM4

- SPEED LIMITS
- CONNECTIONS TO BROADER AVENUE
WHO IS PARK FOR?
- ~~REINFORCING NEIGHBORHOOD~~
- PED / BIKE / SCOOTER SAFETY IN, THRU ? AROUND PARK
- FLOODING ON PATHS
DOES PATHS TAKE IN CONSIDERATION OBSTRUCTIONS AFTER RAINFALL?

Circulation/ Connectivity RM4

- NOT prioritizing PARKING GARAGES / SURFACE PARKING

Mitigating IMPACT

is it NECESSARY / NEEDED?
 ↑
 PARKING

> ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF
 ACCOMODATING USERS

* INCORPORATING SHARED PARKING?

- ALTERNATIVE TRAFFIC STUDIES / PLANNING
- HOW DOES PROJECT LIMIT ACCESS TO SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOODS?
- HAS A TRAFFIC / PARKING STUDY BEEN COMPLETED?
 HAVE YOU LOOKED AT PREVIOUS STUDIES?
- CONSIDER PARKING FOR PICNICING
 "DROP OFF AREAS"
- HAVING CONTROLLED PARKING
 LIMITING # OF USERS IN PARK > NEIGHBORHOOD ENTRANCES / EXITS
 ITS HARD TO GET OUT / IN
- SHUTTLES?
- BUS ACCESS?
- SAFETY
- DESIGN OF PED. PATHWAYS / CROSSWALKS

DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Respect for the people (users) and nature: - Management / Operations / Programming
- Policy

- Projects should promote inclusivity and should not privilege users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors.
- Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should ²open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted
- Projects should incorporate components which ^{protect and} enhance natural habitat but also should mesh nature and recreation to further people's connection to nature.

Respect for history and culture:

- Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including traditions of use, both modern and historic.
- Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.
- Projects should take the entire history and pre-history of the area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including prehistoric use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedence to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself. Further, projects should contribute to the public's understanding of that full history and should not exclude periods of interpretation.

Respect for Compromise:

- If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.

Rm 4

DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Respect for the people (users) and nature:

- Projects should promote inclusivity and should not privilege users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors.
- Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted
- Projects should incorporate components which enhance natural habitat but also should mesh nature and recreation to further people's connection to nature.

Respect for history and culture:

- Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including traditions of use, both modern and historic.
- Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.
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Respect for Compromise:

- If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.

Climate Change

Rm 2

DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Respect for the people (users) and nature:

- Projects should promote inclusivity and should not privilege users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors.
- Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted
- Projects should incorporate components which enhance natural habitat but also should mesh nature and recreation to further people's connection to nature.

* Built vs Natural, integrate ecology w/ structures

Respect for history and culture:

- Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including traditions of use, both modern and historic.
- Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.
- Projects should take the entire history and pre-history of the area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including prehistoric use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedence to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself. Further, projects should contribute to the public's understanding of that full history and should not exclude periods of interpretation.

Respect for Compromise:

- If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.



COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #2

The second community workshop was hosted on Tuesday, January 30 at 5:30 p.m. at the D.R. Semmes Family YMCA at Tri-Point. Open to all community members, the second community workshop invited attendees to further refine the proposed guiding principles and evaluation criteria through a virtual Mentimeter activity that was accessed via QR code to gain real-time feedback. The project criteria and guiding principles the community were interacting with during this meeting were largely created based on feedback from the first community workshop and by members of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee.

During the workshop, attendees reviewed results of the recent Brackenridge Park SASpeakUp survey; engaged in a digital Mentimeter exercise to further refine evaluation criteria and guiding principles; and were invited to share any additional input with members of the Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Subcommittee groups via written, verbal, or virtual (Mentimeter) comment. Spanish translation services were provided.

Number of attendees: ~100 *estimate, as some sign in sheets were picked up by attendees

Speakers/Presenters:

Lori Houston, Assistant City Manager

Jalen McKee-Rodriguez, District 2

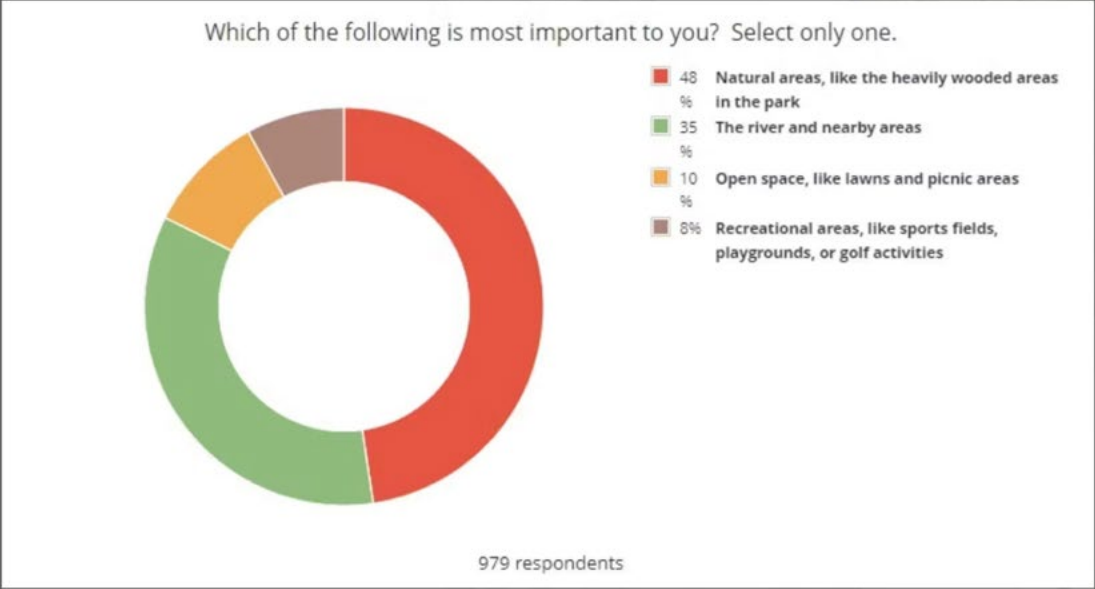
Councilperson

Terry Brechtel, CEO Brackenridge Park

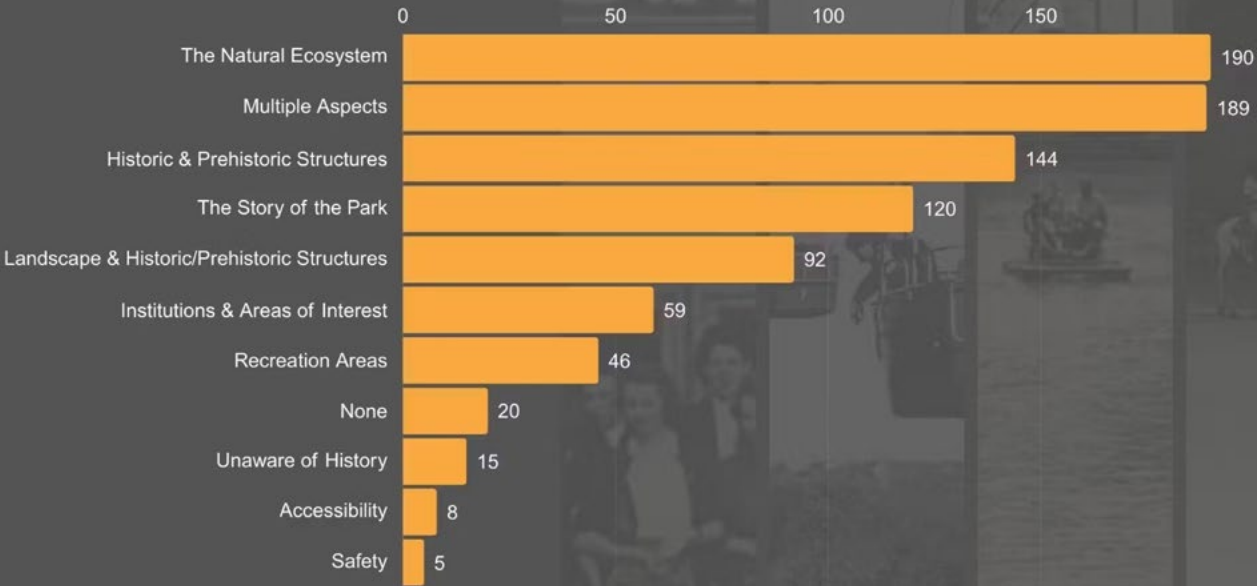
Conservancy

Jay Loudon, Work5hop

Allison Chambers, FPC



What historic aspects of the park are most important to you?



BRACKENRIDGE PARK RECONCILED PLAN

Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

How aware are you that aboriginal/first people once lived in the area that is now Brackenridge Park? Please choose one.



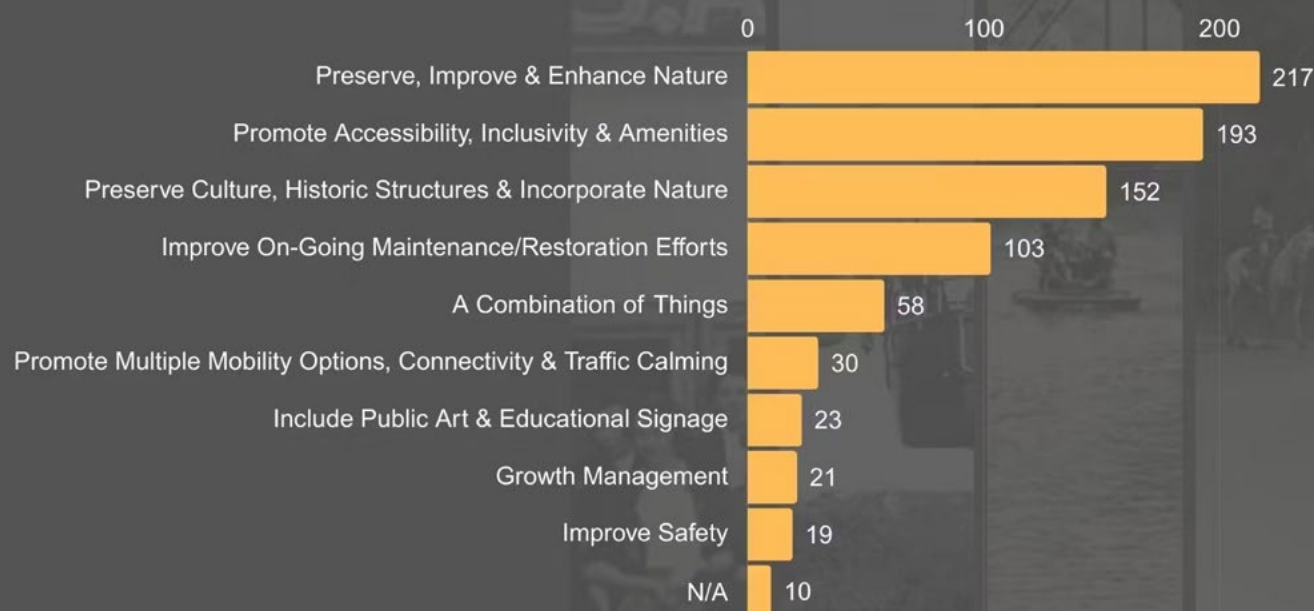
1,668 Respondents

BRACKENRIDGE PARK RECONCILED PLAN

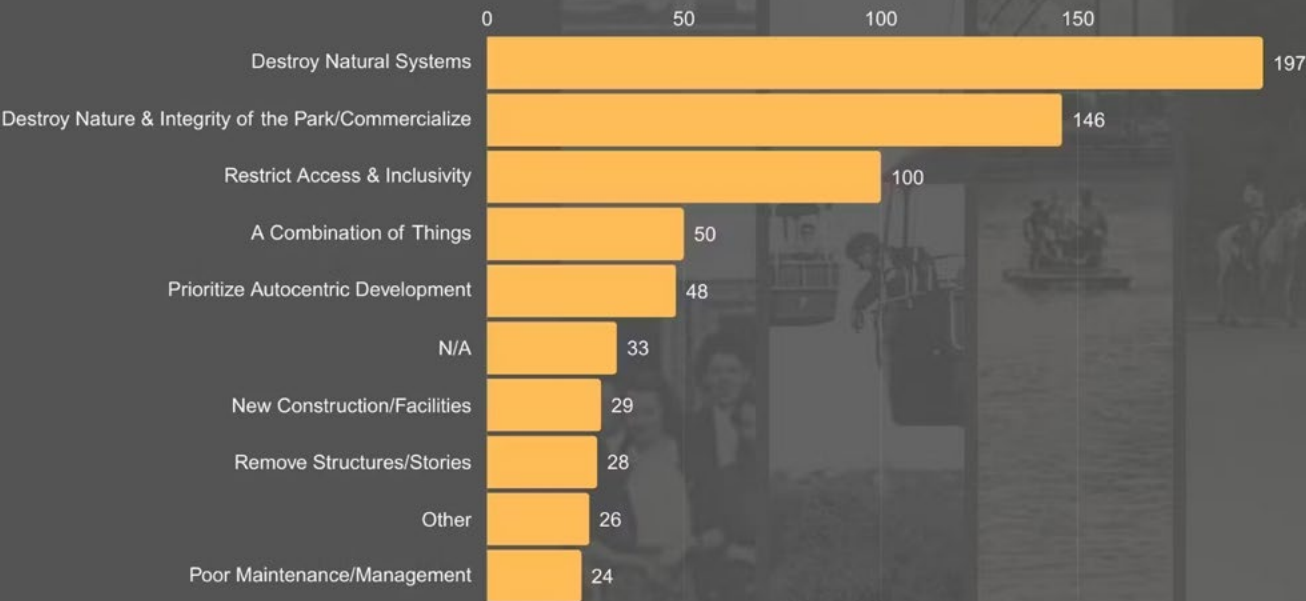
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Is there anything that you think all projects in Brackenridge Park should do?

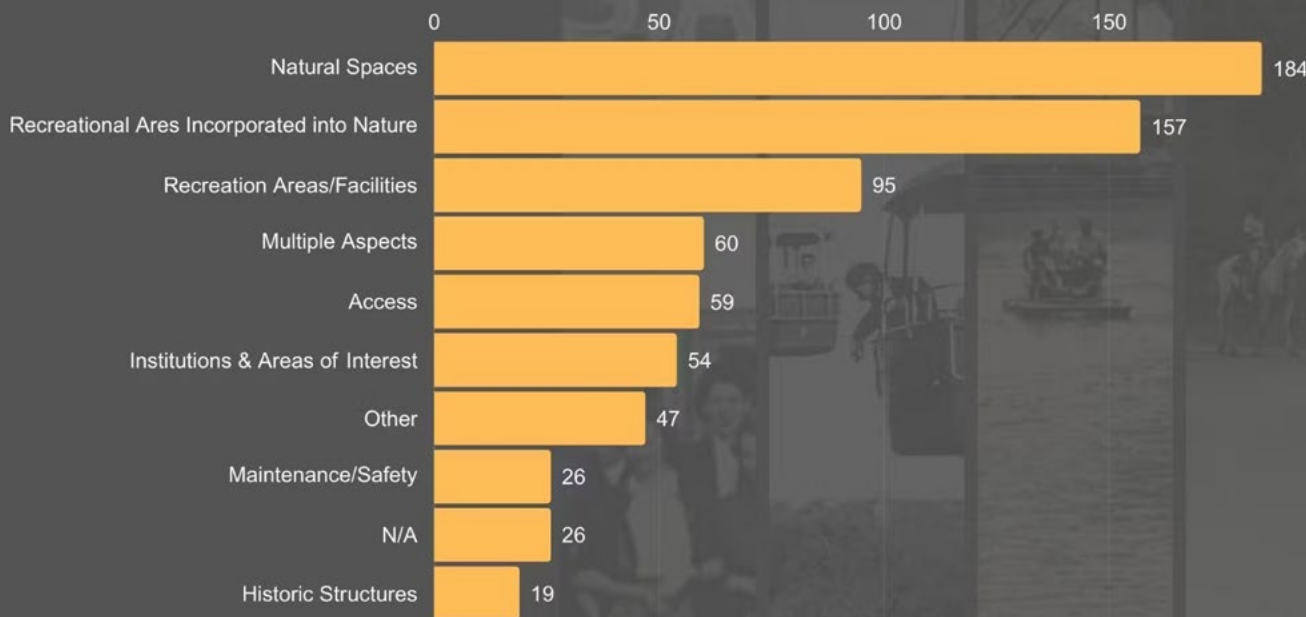
Mentimeter



Is there anything that you think all projects in Brackenridge Park should not do?



What aspects of the park are you happiest about right now?



BRACKENRIDGE PARK
RECONCILED PLAN
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

What aspects of the park are you unhappy about right now?



BRACKENRIDGE PARK
RECONCILED PLAN
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

What aspects of Brackenridge Park are most important to you? Please rank your choices from most to least important.

99%	Natural areas and ecology, such as the river and wilderness areas	Rank: 1.44	744 ✓
99%	Historic structures, like the restrooms along St. Mary's Street or the Jingu House	Rank: 3.11	739 ✓
99%	Aboriginal/First people habitation, including the use of the land dating back 12,000+ years	Rank: 3.59	737 ✓
98%	Recreational uses, like sports fields and playgrounds	Rank: 3.86	733 ✓
98%	Celebratory/traditional use, like Easter camping and birthday parties, for example	Rank: 4.31	734 ✓
98%	Spiritual use, including religious use by aboriginal/first people groups	Rank: 4.66	734 ✓

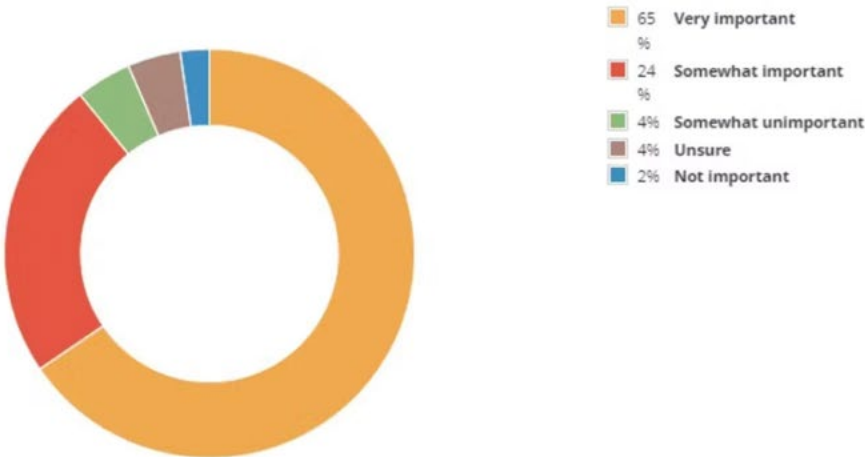
748 Respondents

What do you value most about the river in Brackenridge Park? Please rank your choices from most to least important.

99%	Plants and animals	Rank: 1.67	690 ✓
99%	Historic character	Rank: 2.51	688 ✓
98%	Flood control	Rank: 3.40	684 ✓
98%	Recreational opportunities	Rank: 3.48	682 ✓
15%	Other	Rank: 3.94	105 ✓
98%	Spiritual connections	Rank: 4.23	683 ✓

695 Respondents

How important do you think it is to preserve all historic structures and artifacts such as the 1878 Pump House #1, archaeological artifacts, colonial irrigation channels, and others?



1,005 respondents

BRACKENRIDGE PARK
RECONCILED PLAN
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

Which aspects of the park are most important to you? Please rank these choices from most to least important:

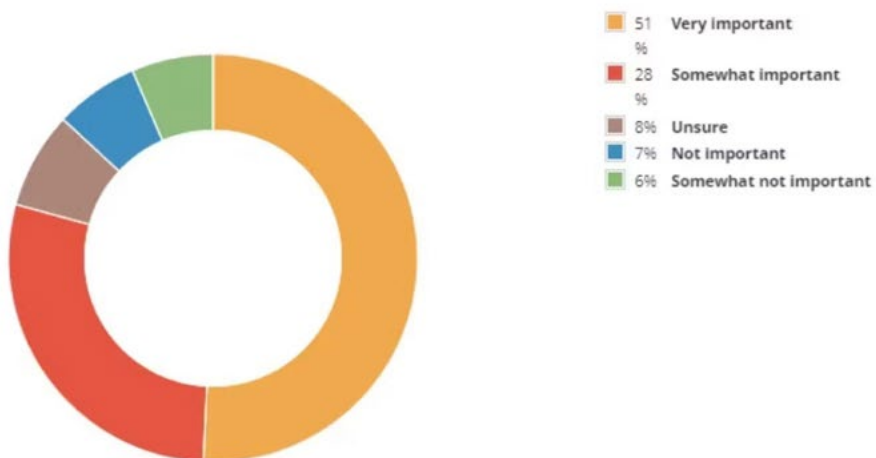
98%	Health of the river, including the plants and animals that live in it	Rank: 1.37	814 ✓
95%	Health of land areas, including plants and animals	Rank: 2.13	788 ✓
93%	River structures, including preserving their history	Rank: 2.83	776 ✓
90%	Recreational areas of all types	Rank: 3.56	745 ✓

832 Respondents

BRACKENRIDGE PARK
RECONCILED PLAN
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

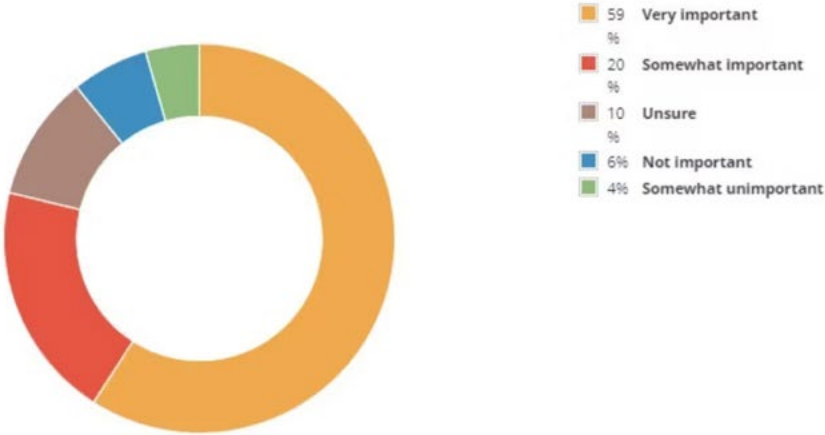
Mentimeter

How important do you think is to add more walking and biking paths to connect parts of the park?



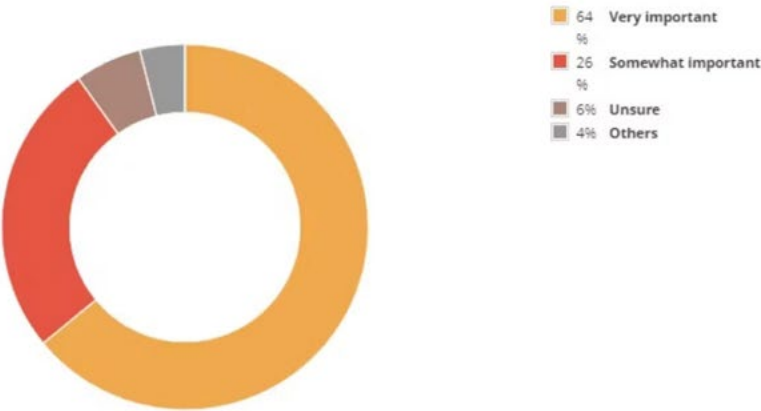
993 respondents

Do you feel that increasing the amount of park space available for use without paying fees is important?



990 respondents

There are many plants in the park which, if left alone, could crowd out native plant species. These are known as invasive species. How important do you think it is to prioritize removing invasive plants?

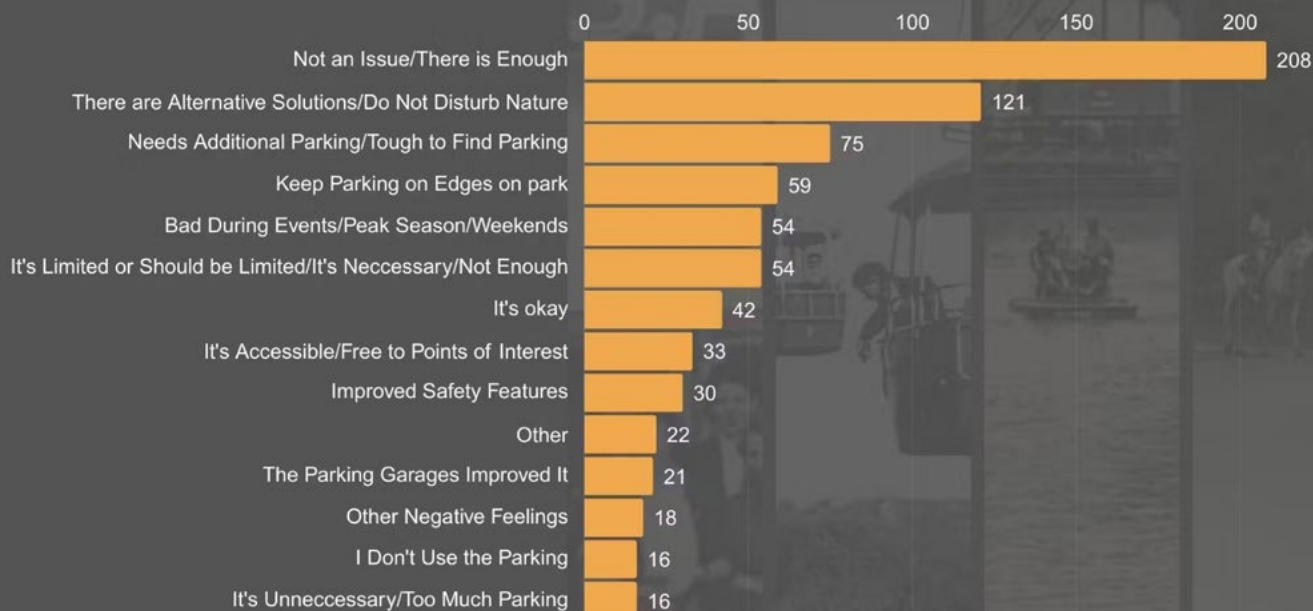


982 respondents

BRACKENRIDGE PARK
RECONCILED PLAN
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

How do you feel about parking in the park?

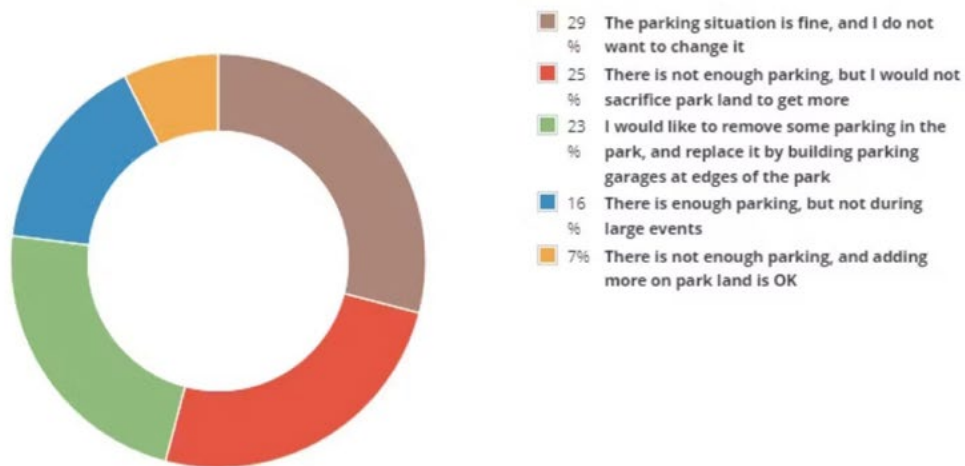
Mentimeter



BRACKENRIDGE PARK
RECONCILED PLAN
Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

Please select one answer below that best represents your opinion on parking in the park.



954 respondents

How do you feel about cars driving in the park? Please choose up to two answers.



944 Respondents

How easy is it for you to navigate around the park with the current signage?

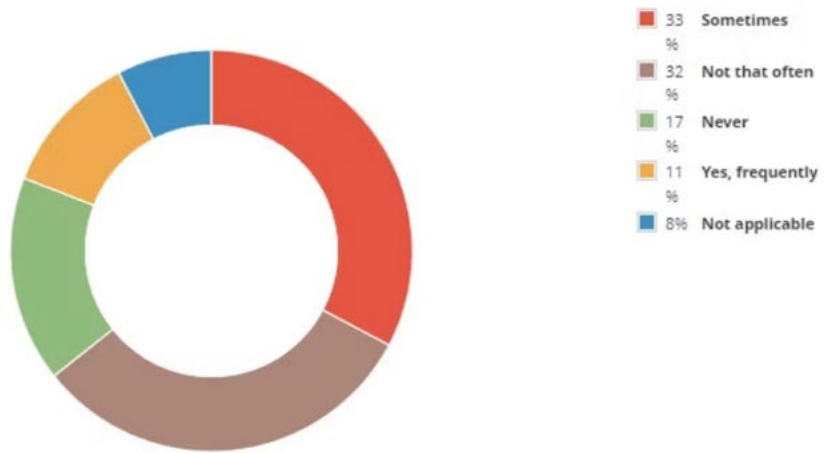


939 respondents

BRACKENRIDGE PARK RECONCILED PLAN Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

When you are walking or biking in the park, do you ever feel unsafe due to car traffic?

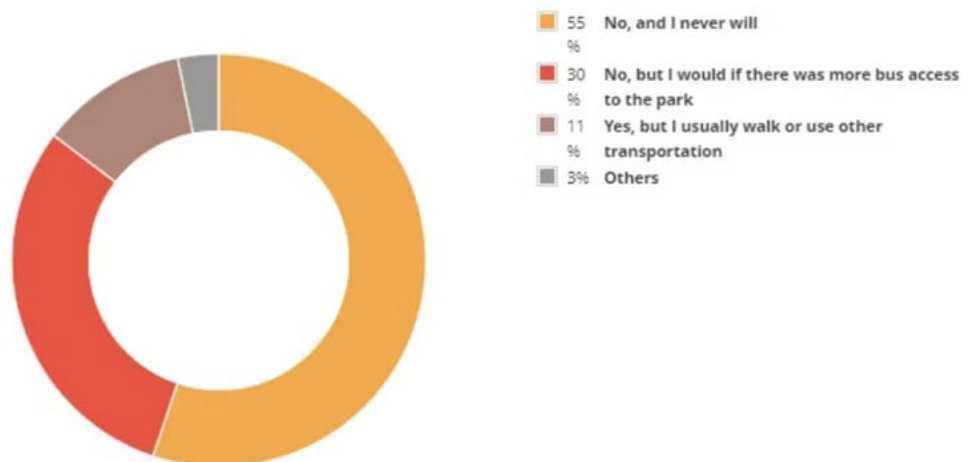


958 respondents

BRACKENRIDGE PARK RECONCILED PLAN Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

Mentimeter

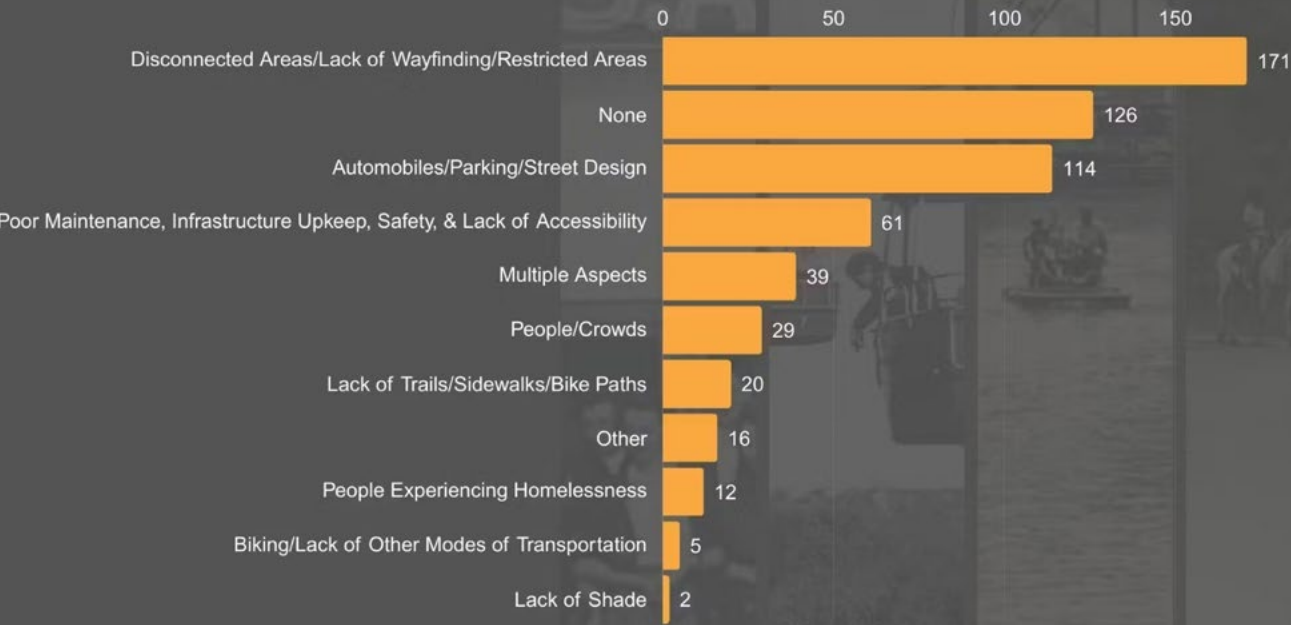
Have you taken the bus to or from the park?



941 respondents

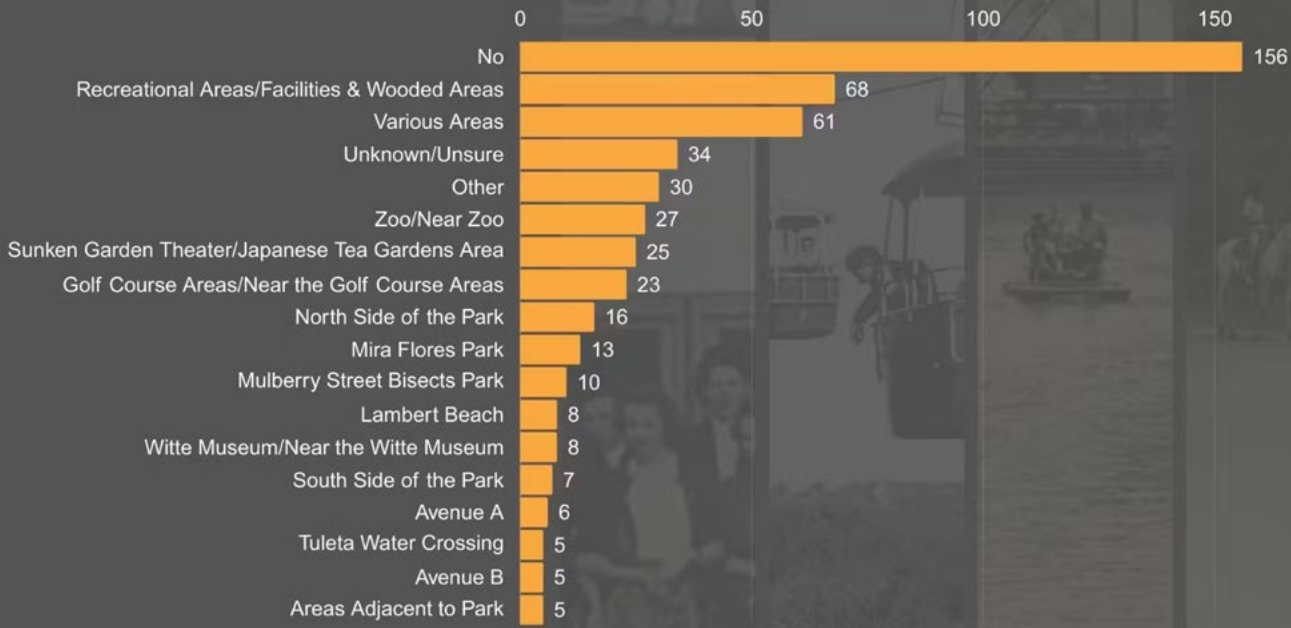
What is the biggest challenge with moving around the park?

Mentimeter



Are there any areas in the park that feel disconnected from the rest of the park? If so, what are they?

Mentimeter



BRACKENRIDGE PARK RECONCILED PLAN

Community Workshop #2 - Jan 30, 2024

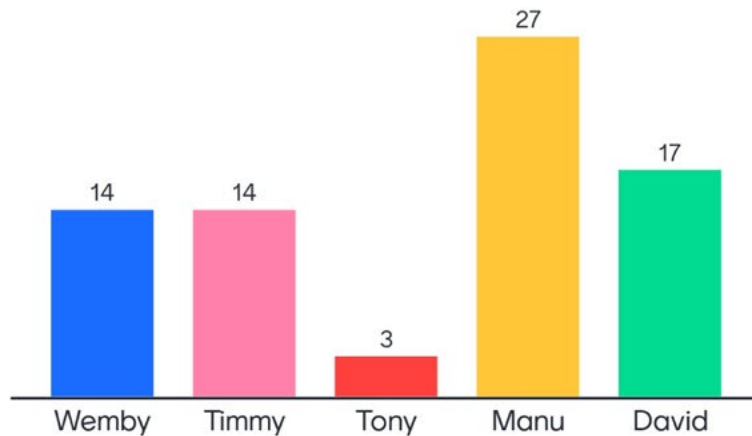
Mentimeter

What do you believe is most important? Please rank your choices from most to least important:

93%	Maintaining native landscaping and trees	Rank: 2.03	735 ✓
90%	Restoring the health of the river and its ecosystem	Rank: 2.05	707 ✓
93%	Preserving archaeology and historic structures	Rank: 2.67	735 ✓
84%	Preserving spiritual areas	Rank: 4.53	665 ✓
83%	Preserving areas used for celebratory practices (as for Easter Sunday, for example)	Rank: 4.54	654 ✓
82%	Creating additional recreational areas	Rank: 4.61	648 ✓

788 Respondents

Sample Question: Who's your favorite Spur?



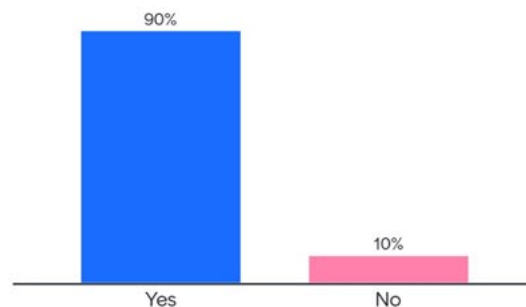
ORIGINAL

Projects should incorporate components which enhance natural habitat but also should mesh nature and recreation to further people's connection to nature.

PROPOSED

Projects should **protect or** enhance natural **resources and** habitat **and integrate** nature **into the recreational experience** to further people's connection to nature.

Guiding Principle Change: Do you agree with the proposed wording?



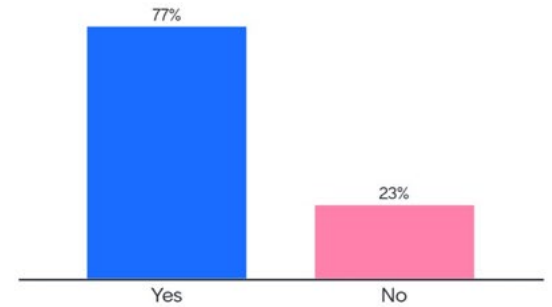
ORIGINAL

Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including traditions of use, both modern and historic.

PROPOSED

Projects should honor and interpret cultural history **and** traditions of use, **including** **aboriginal/indigenous, historic, and** modern.

Guiding Principle Change: Do you agree with the proposed wording?

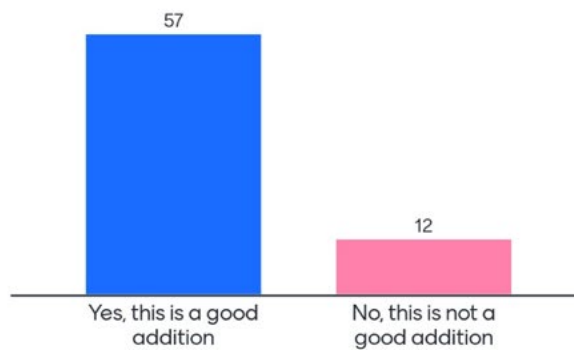


Mentimeter

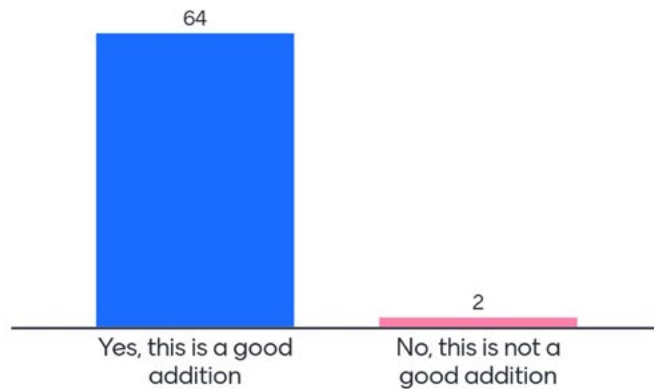


Mentimeter

New River Criterion: Does the project mitigate flooding of homes and structures surrounding the park?



New River Criterion: Does the project include nature-based solutions?



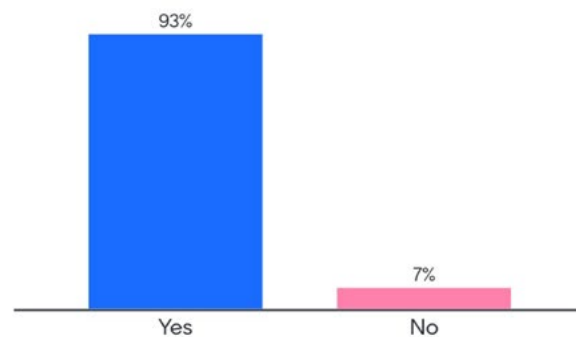
ORIGINAL

Does the project maintain the historic character of the river?

PROPOSED

Does the project **respect** the **comprehensive** historic **and** **ecological** character of the river?

Changed River Criterion: Do you agree with the proposed wording?



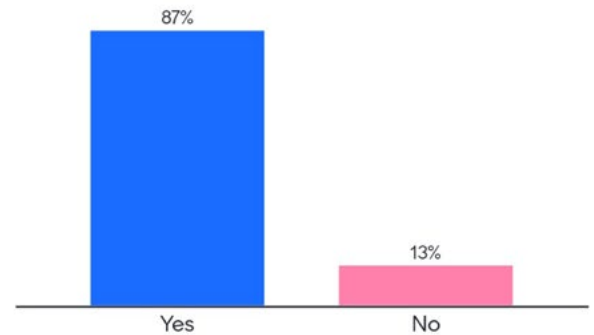
ORIGINAL

Does the project increase access to the river?

PROPOSED

Does the project increase access to the river **where appropriate?**

Changed River Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



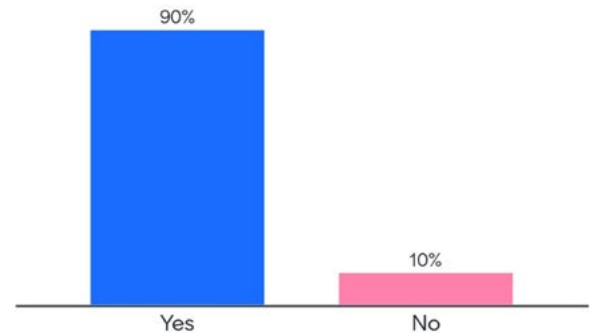
ORIGINAL

Does the project preserve/improve the river ecology?

PROPOSED

Does the project preserve, improve, **or contribute positively to** river ecology?

Changed River Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



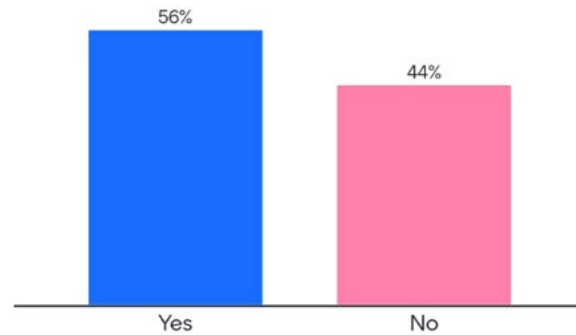
ORIGINAL

Does the recreation project negatively impact the ecology?

PROPOSED

Does the **proposed recreational use appropriately integrate with the river's natural** ecology?

Changed River Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?

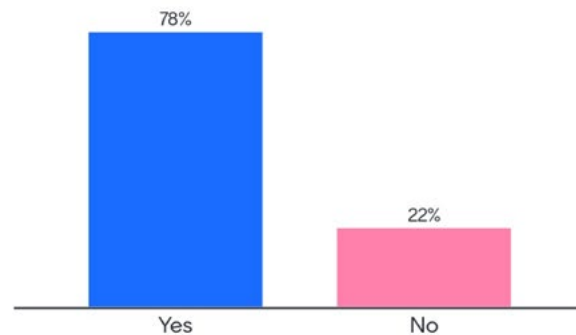
ORIGINAL

Does the project restrict access to the river for spiritual connections?

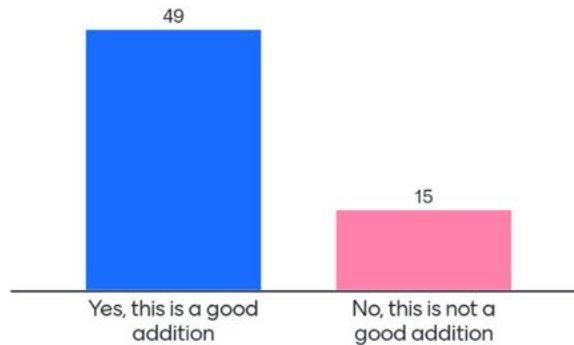
PROPOSED

Does the project **allow safe** access to the river for spiritual **and diverse** interests?

Changed River Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



New Architecture/Archaeology Criterion: Does the project balance ecological or natural resources with built resources?



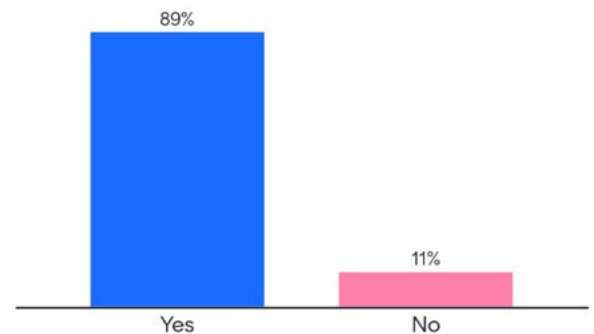
ORIGINAL

Does the project enhance the public's comprehensive understanding of the park?

PROPOSED

Does the project enhance the public's understanding of the park's full history and culture?

Changed Architecture / Archaeology Criterion: Do you agree with the proposed wording?



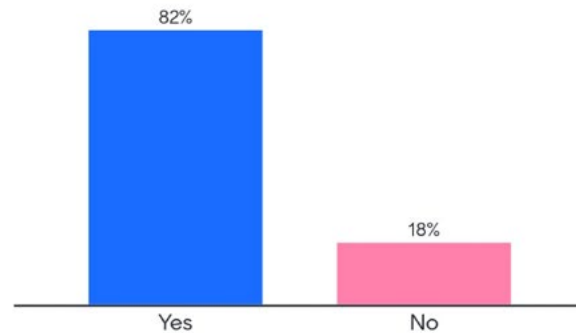
ORIGINAL

Does the project unify areas throughout the park?

PROPOSED

Does the project **reinforce the unique and distinctive character** areas **of** the park?

Changed Architecture / Archaeology Criterion: Do you agree with the proposed wording?

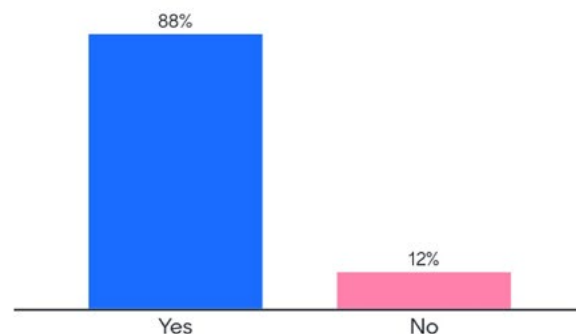
ORIGINAL

Can the building be adapted to increase longevity?

PROPOSED

Does the project utilize **historic structures in order to increase their utility or useful life?**

Changed Architecture / Archaeology Criterion: Do you agree with the proposed wording?



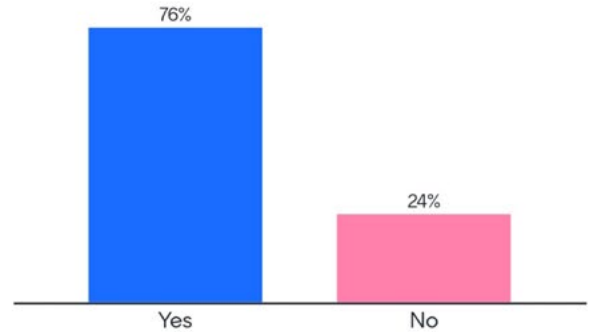
ORIGINAL

Is the project accessible for public use?

PROPOSED

Does the project **increase or result in space that is** accessible for public use?

Changed Architecture / Archaeology Criterion: Do you agree with the proposed wording?



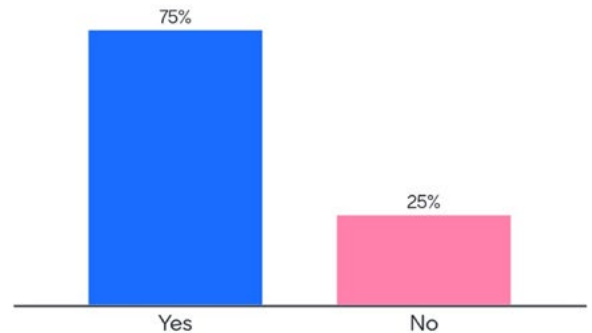
ORIGINAL

Does the project promote the natural ecosystem by incorporating native plant materials and removing invasive species?

PROPOSED

Does the project **incorporate non-invasive native and climate-adapted** plant materials?

Changed Land Criterion: Do you agree with the proposed wording?



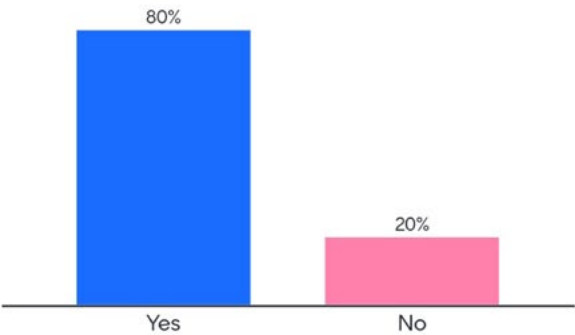
ORIGINAL

Does the project promote natural ecology in concert with recreation access?

PROPOSED

Does the project **prioritize** natural ecology **while also** **incorporating nature-focused recreational** access, where **appropriate**?

Changed Land Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



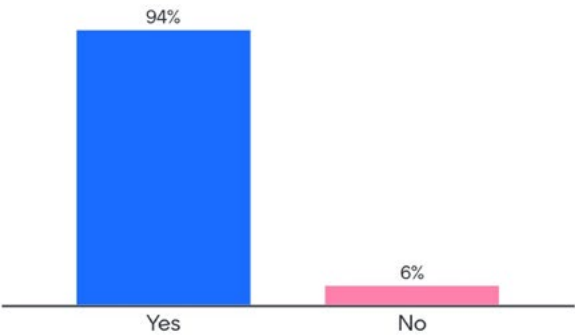
ORIGINAL

Does the project incorporate low-impact development features?

PROPOSED

Does the project incorporate **nature-based solutions** and **maximize the benefits of nature** for public health, habitat, and environmental sustainability?

Changed Land Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



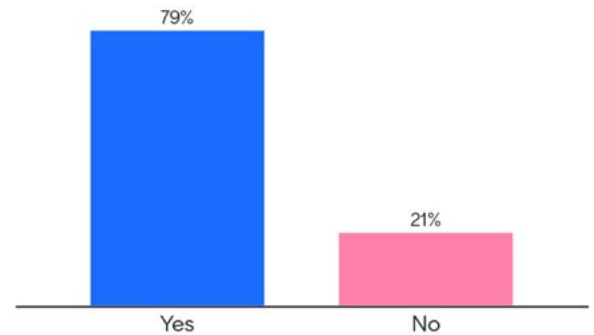
ORIGINAL

Does the project enhance the availability of park open space?

PROPOSED

Does the project **preserve** park open space?

Changed Land Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



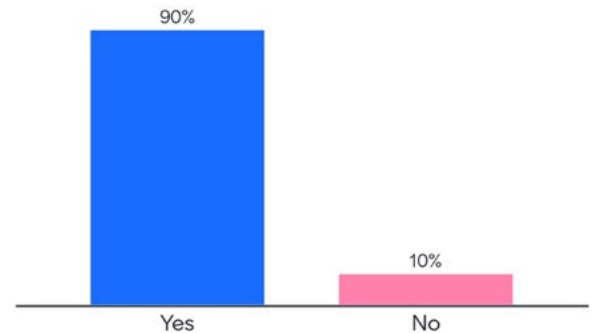
ORIGINAL

Does the project increase the amount of natural areas?

PROPOSED

Does the project **preserve or** increase the amount of natural area **within the park as a whole?**

Changed Land Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



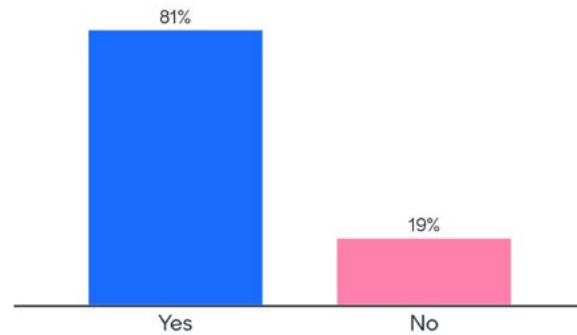
ORIGINAL

Does the project interpret and educate people about natural systems?

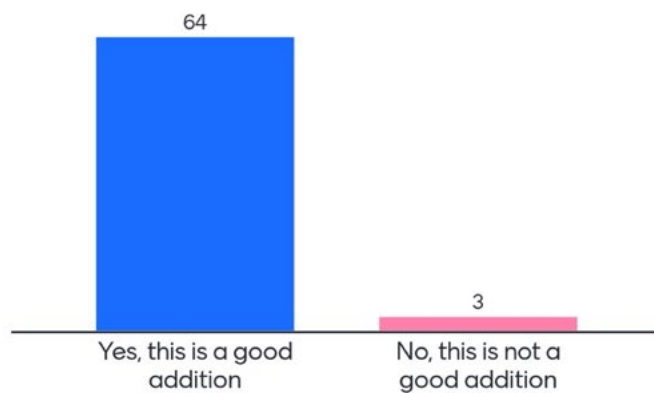
PROPOSED

Does the project interpret and educate people about natural systems **including their ecological, spiritual, historic, and climate-conscious value?**

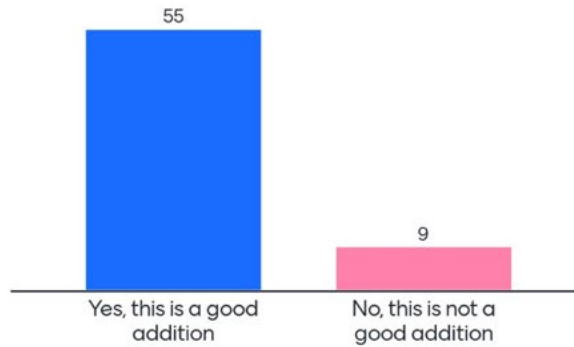
Changed Land Criterion:
Do you agree with the proposed wording?



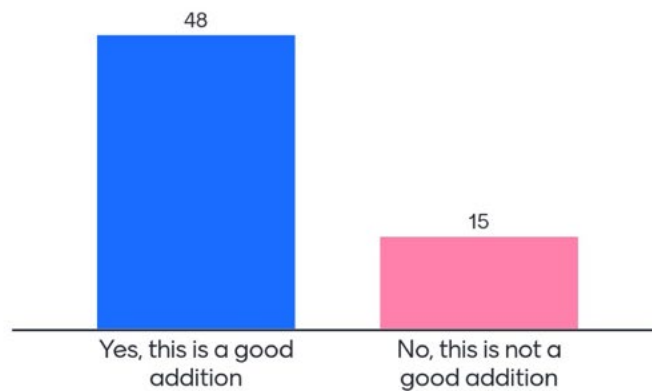
New Land Criterion: Does the project protect or enhance natural ecosystems in the park?



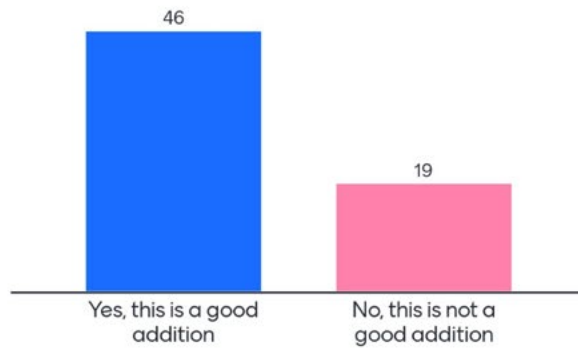
New Circulation Criterion: Does the project include design features that improve and promote public safety while respecting nature?



New Circulation Criterion: Does the project balance wildlife and human corridors?



New Circulation Criterion: Does the project include traffic mitigation features within and adjacent to the park?





LAND

- Does the project incorporate non-invasive native and climate-adapted plant materials?
- Does the project prioritize natural ecology while also incorporating nature-focused recreational access, where appropriate? *- Does it have to?*
- Does the project incorporate nature-based solutions and maximize the benefits of nature for public health, habitat, and environmental sustainability?
- Does the project preserve park ^{define} "open space"?
- Does the project preserve ^{and} or increase the amount of natural area within the park as a whole?
- Does the project interpret and educate ^{Does it have to?} people about natural systems including their ecological, spiritual, historic, and climate-conscious value?
- Does the project protect, restore, ^{and} or enhance natural ecosystems ^{Pre-historic} the park?

Does it do the opposite, like cutting down trees as well as harassing and maiming protected ~~birds~~ migratory birds?

LAND

What about affects?

Where are the Native voices?!

Where is their input?

Why ^{ARE} the spiritual areas not accessible RIGHT NOW?!

#6 question

Does the project include pre-historic history?

Why dig up a Dam that THC Told you to leave buried?

THE PARK CATS ARE WILDLIFE TOO. DON'T LET PUDDYBON SOCIETY ERADICATE THEM.

Nature
structures
Recreational
activities
Should fit
around
shape nature

What efforts are being made to invite the actual families that use the park, the Mexicans, the Chicanos, lowrider drivers, etc?

Where is Ramon Vasquez, "the token voice" representing at any of these meetings when we ask for indigenous input?

DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Respect for the people (users) and nature:

- Projects should promote inclusivity and should not privilege users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors.
- Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted. *protected archaeology should NOT be accessible*
- Projects should protect or enhance natural resources and habitat and should integrate nature into the recreational experience to further people's connection to nature.
- Projects should be implemented for long-term sustainability including a plan for and funding of maintenance, operations, and programming.

Respect for history and culture:

- Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including comprehensive traditions of use.
- Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.
- Projects should take the entire history of the *5.A. People identify w/ indigenous* area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including *why three terms?* aboriginal/indigenous use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedence to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself. Further, projects should contribute to the public's understanding of that full history and should include all periods of interpretation.

Respect for Compromise:

- If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.



RIVER

- Does the project respect the comprehensive historic and ecological character of the river?
Pre-historic

- Does the project increase access to the river where appropriate?

- Does the project preserve, improve, *and* contribute positively to the river ecology?

- Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?

- Does the proposed recreational use appropriately integrate with the river's natural ecology?

- Does the project allow safe access to the river for spiritual and diverse interests? Does the project include low impact development strategies?

- Does the project replace habitat that is being lost in other areas of the park?
Project should not remove existing habitat.

- Does the project prevent flooding of homes and structures surrounding the park?
Removing one tree to plant another shouldn't be the trade off

- Does the project include nature based solutions?
other bond projects can do this no special favors

Is harassing and harming protected migratory bird species an example of a "nature-based solution". Not looking for "Final Solution"

RIVER

#3 - is the project the most effective way to improve the river ecology?
(Stop the trash flowing into the river first)

Does access to river mean we can go in river -
paddleboats - or access just to edge -

Why are the
spiritual areas
not accessible?
RIGHT NOW?!

* Greater connection to river
with a botanical garden by foot
high falls.
Riverside restaurant to natural
view to provide water &
cultural landscape.
Clean water to make
for an important.

ARE TREES
CANOPIES INCLUDED
IN 'Ecology' - Technically
trees are outside the river.
Can this get a tree canopy? YES

Are A should
be preserved as
close to its natural
undisturbed state
as possible.

Some recreational projects
might not need to, or make
sense to, integrate with the river,
so maybe change to "integrate w/ the
river's natural ecology when appropriate?"

Less
MORE
AMUSEMENTS

What does
"diverse in forest"
mean?
#7 (REMOVE) as it
allows for trees to be
removed.
Permission for TREE Murder.

★ Connect to
greater river
trail network

provide bike/ped
connections
to Pearl area,
north of park, and
better east/west
connections.

Avenue
A →

#7 project should not remove existing habitat.
Replacement is not preservation.

Are the birds
& wildlife
preservation
considered in
this project?
they're a part
of the river

Does the river water
have routine check-
ins for healthy
status along with
projects
&
maintaining check-
ins for the future

Why does
the river
have a stronger
smell in this
area?

It's not
separate.
The river,
trees & bird
go together.



Shape of the
isb
Pre-historic
Structure
"Our Sky
River"
Yanagwana

#2
Creation story
using cosmology

AGY/
IT
URE

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK - SHEETS

1 • Does the project enhance the public's understanding of the park's full history and culture?

2 • Does the project enhance the interpretation of the water story of the park? Does it enhance the ecological and cultural story of the park?

#2: This question
the way it's
worded makes
a judgement on
the beliefs of
indigenous people

#2: Change to:
Project respect
indigenous
cosmology of
the Yanagwana
river?

3 • Does the project reinforce the unique and distinctive character areas of the park?

Shape
and connection to
White Shaman Mural

4 • Does the project utilize historic structures in order to increase their utility or useful life?

#4. add
Pre-historic
...to increase
the original
Pre-historic structure

• Does the project increase or result in space that is accessible for public use?

• Does the project enhance understanding and interpretation of his-
toric and culturally significant uses of the park?

Pre-
...
of the original
connection
of pre-historic
& culturally sig...

• Does the project balance ecological or natural resources with built resources?

"prioritize"
Public has ~~not~~
voted for nature
structures first.

ARCHITECTURE

Who defines the value of historic structures, and how the public vote on these? For example, I think a wall for the river is important but not of historic interest as much as the porch or of houses. They will have to make that adapt and save existing tree canopy. The wall should seem to have been added in a curve form change it to adapt native trees and river needs.

How can public vote on value of each historic "project"?

- Use porous paving system wherever possible to allow water to drain through. Use native historic building.

Include (a minimum) several indigenous tribes. NOT JUST ONE. EACH TRIBE IS AS DIFFERENT AS AMERICAN & RUSSIAN MEXICAN & AFRICAN.

There should be an intentional effort to engage park users (Mostly working class families) in this conversation & opinions. Set up tables & survey QR codes in the park.

Natural garden building should be considered for repair of existing structures

1 native person cannot be the "diverse voice" for park users (Ramon Vasquez)

- Restoring pump house into a money making structure - would be a great money making feature for park plus keeping pump house maintained
- How we can utilize Historic buildings? esp Pump house

- Include the updating and renovation of the Lambert Play scape.
 - disrepair, screws sticking out, etc.

Preserve the historical and spiritual sites NOW!

Where are the indigenous structures? Where will they be located?

Restore Pump house into a coffee house (Ponte Vecchio in Florence, Italy) S.A. Conservation Society has already donated \$300,000 toward this restoration

#2 should be changed to: Does the project respect the indigenous cosmology

REPLACE/UPDATE PLAYScape WITH NATURALISTIC MATERIALS AND ELEMENTS

Playscape is a historic building currently made of limestone + wood

What Native tribes have been invited

What Qualifies Ramon Vasquez As a Native Representation

CIRCULATION

- Promote travel through the park that isn't via car. Multiple bus routes, bike lanes, pedestrian paths, etc. Biking should only be in parking garages or exterior of park.

#7
Public Safety
*TOO VAGUE
could be a squirrel
they bite
*could be a picnic
bench - cars
bump a knee.
could be birds that
poop.
(Anything.
Please use more
words)

#7
Respecting
nature should be
first, "improve
& promote
respecting nature
and the public,
maintaining natural
habitats"

#7 fix to:
"improve
& promote the
respect for nature
and public safety,
keeping the ecosystem's
health at the forefront."
It's a little long, but
you get the point.

Are there any provisions for a visitor center, where you could get a map, brochures giving history of the different elements of the park?

PLEASE — NO MORE PARKING

You do need parking near picnic spots to bring items — or at least drop off — parking garages like we have near Witte

Car free — ped only walk/Bike

How are people supposed to get their canopies and badminton sets and ice chests into the park if they can't take their car?

Why are the spiritual areas fenced in right now? That is wrong!

Define balance wildlife + human corridors? What does that mean? What does promote human safety mean?

Consider improving access (create islets) rather than improving parking — or more over the fence for off-park parking over in park.

Other ways to access park?

Encourage visitation and extra traffic by creating connectivity to gateway trail to area 8/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100

DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Respect for the people (users) and nature:

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- Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted.
- Projects should protect or enhance natural resources and habitat and should integrate nature into the recreational experience to further people's connection to nature.
- Projects should be implemented for long-term sustainability including a plan for and funding of maintenance, operations, and programming.

Respect for history and culture:

- Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including comprehensive traditions of use.
- Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.
- Projects should take the entire history of the area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including aboriginal/indigenous use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedence to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself. Further, projects should contribute to the public's understanding of that full history and should include all periods of interpretation.

Respect for Compromise:

- If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.

↑
balanced how?

If project has conflict, decisions should be open back up to this same kind of public process, not internal/whimsical

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #3

The third community workshop was held on Tuesday, April 16 at 6 p.m. at the D.R. Semmes Family YMCA at Tri-Point. Residents were invited to review the proposed project evaluation tool and process that will inform future decisions about project selection, development, and design in Brackenridge Park.

The Committee, OHP, and consultant teams worked to compile and analyze community input from the first two workshops and a month-long survey to develop the finalized guiding principles and criteria that make up the evaluation tool. During the session, attendees were invited to provide feedback on both the proposed review process and the evaluation tool via verbal and written feedback.

During this meeting, an open Q&A was offered at the end where attendees had the opportunity to ask questions of the presenters and engage in discussion about the tool and process. No written comments were submitted to the team for consideration, and Spanish translation services were provided.

Number of attendees: 63

Speakers/Presenters:

Lori Houston, Assistant City Manager

Jay Loudon, Work5hop


Allison Chambers, FPC





Sourced from San Antonio Report
Credit: Brenda Bazán




2024 PRESS COVERAGE

DATE	MEDIA OUTLET	STORY TITLE
January 1, 2024	San Antonio Express News	Brackenridge Park’s future will be open for public input starting Jan. 8.
January 3, 2024	KABB-TV	San Antonio locals invited to shape Brackenridge Park's future in community workshop
January 3, 2024	WOAI-TV	San Antonio locals invited to shape Brackenridge Park's future in community workshop
January 3, 2024	WOAI-News 4 6pm	<div><div>WOAI-SAT (NBC) TV US Jan 3 - 6:05 PM</div><div>News 4 San Antonio 6P the city of san antonio's office of historical preservation is inviting the community to a workshop that will help create guidelines for future projects within brackenridge park. It is next monday, january 8th, at the ymca, at try points. Everyone will be able to talk to the park</div></div> <div>Media not available</div>
January 4, 2024	KLRN-On the Record	A plan to renovate Brackenridge Park – and how you can help
January 4, 2024	Community Impact	5 things to do around San Antonio, Jan. 5-8
January 6, 2024	SA Report	A revamped committee is set to study improving Brackenridge Park. Here’s what that means.
January 8, 2024	KSAT-12	Reconciliation meetings addresses public feedback, changes at Brackenridge Park





Sourced from San Antonio Report
Credit: Brenda Bazán

2024 PRESS COVERAGE (continued)

DATE	MEDIA OUTLET	STORY INFORMATION
January 8, 2024	KSAT-12 Nightbeat	<div> KSAT-SAT (ABC) TV US Jan 8 · 10:05 PM</div> <div>KSAT12 News Nightbeat</div> <div>course trails zoo and more. Now city leaders asking the community help they can make it even better. Tonight. >> The first of several brackenridge park, rick reconciliation plan meetings. That's what it's called the goal of the sessions is to get feedback from the public about</div> <div>Media not available</div>
January 9, 2024	KSAT 12-News @ Noon	<div> KSAT-SAT (ABC) TV US Jan 9 · 12:05 PM</div> <div>KSAT12 News at Noon</div> <div>more. >> And now city leaders are asking the community how they can make it even better. Last night was their first of several brackenridge park reconciliation plan meetings. The goal of these sessions just to get feedback from the public about what kind of changes they'd like to</div> <div>Media not available</div>
January 9, 2024	KSAT 12-6 am	<div> KSAT-SAT (ABC) TV US Jan 9 · 6:35 AM</div> <div>Good Morning San Antonio</div> <div>com. >> Brackenridge park is one of san antonio's oldest, largest and most popular parks. It is home to a golf course trails in a zoo and now city leaders are asking the community how they can make it even better. So last night was the first of several brackenridge park planned</div> <div>Media not available</div>
January 14, 2024	San Antonio Express-News	Brackenridge Park plan is back on the drawing board, with a lot of listening this time







2024 PRESS COVERAGE (continued)

DATE	MEDIA OUTLET	STORY TITLE
January 18, 2024	Deceleration.news	TAKE ACTION: BRACKENRIDGE COMMITTEE SEEKS 'RESET' ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS
January 25, 2024	Hoodline	SAN ANTONIO'S BRACKENRIDGE PARK EMBARKS ON INCLUSIVE 125TH ANNIVERSARY REVITALIZATION PLAN
January 25, 2024	San Antonio Express-News	Commentary Brackenridge Park's future is in the hands of San Antonio residents
January 30, 2024	KSAT-TV Nightbeat	<div><div> KSAT-SAT (ABC) TV US Jan 30 · 10:15 PM</div><div>KSAT12 News Nightbeat out. Part 2 of a series of community-driven input meetings to help share the future of one of the city's most beloved areas. Brackenridge park. Tonight, community members were invited to hear the results of a survey in which thousands of people offered up their opinions on what's</div><div>Media not available</div></div>
January 30, 2024	WOAI-TV 5 PM	<div><div> WOAI-SAT (NBC) TV US Jan 30 · 5:14 PM</div><div>News 4 San Antonio 5P year. We are also following a live picture for you. In about 15 minutes or so, people will start gathering together to talk about how to improve brackenridge park, 1 of the city's historic parks just north of downtown. This is inside the tri pointe building along north st mary's.</div><div>Media not available</div></div>



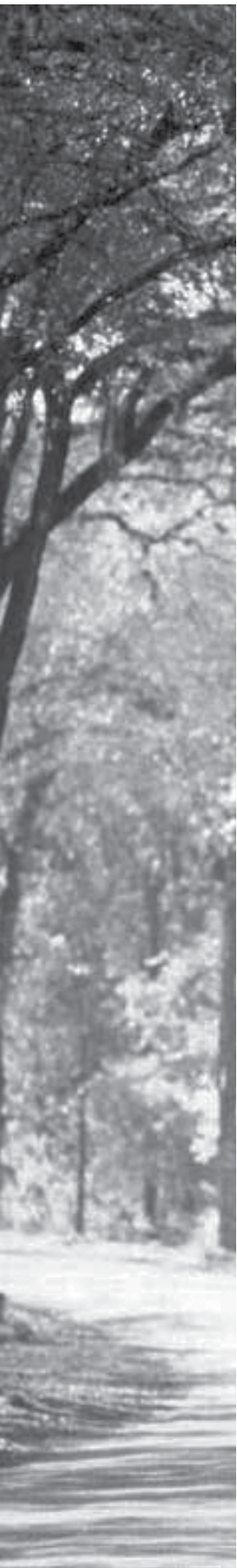
2024 PRESS COVERAGE (continued)

DATE	MEDIA OUTLET	STORY INFORMATION
January 30, 2024	KSAT-TV News at Noon	<div><div>KSAT-SAT (ABC) TV US Jan 30 - 12:05 PM</div><div>KSAT12 News at Noon early college high school cafeteria. >> That city leaders are asking the community how they can improve breckenridge. Part tonight is going to brackenridge park community workshop. The goal is to get feedback from the public about what kind of changes that you'd like to see at</div><div>Media not available</div></div>
January 31, 2024	KSAT-TV Good Morning San Antonio	<div><div>KSAT-SAT (ABC) TV US Jan 31 - 5:43 AM</div><div>Good Morning San Antonio 's part 2 of the series, a community-driven input meetings to help shape the future. One of the city's most beloved areas brackenridge park last night. Community members were invited to hear the results of a survey. And so far thousands of people have been able to offer up their</div><div>Media not available</div></div>
April 16, 2024	Spectrum News	<div><div>Spectrum News San Antonio TV US Apr 16 - 9:40 AM</div><div>To Be Announced care services, who is working with federal officials to quarantine the animal. Today's San Antonio residents are invited to an information session for Brackenridge Park. Today's meeting will give people the chance to talk to city leaders about the future of the park. It begins at</div><div></div></div>



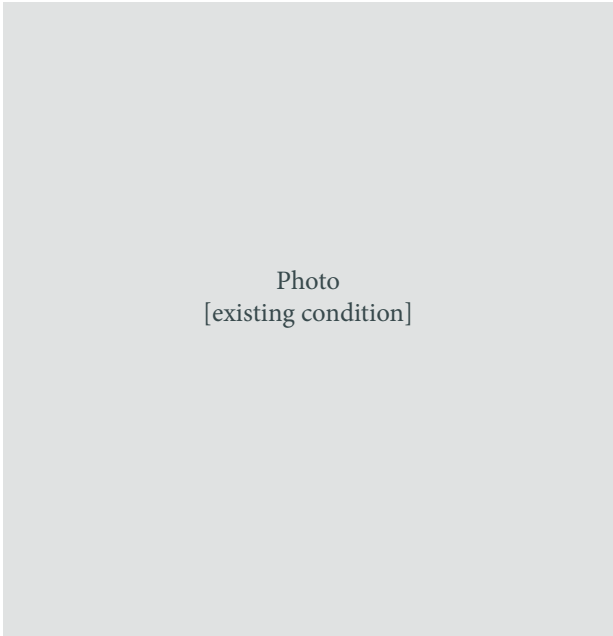
2024 PRESS COVERAGE (continued)

DATE	MEDIA OUTLET	STORY TITLE
April 17, 2024	HeadTopics	Will a new evaluation tool smooth over conflict on Brackenridge Park projects?
April 17, 2024	SA Report	Brackenridge Park update plan gets a new strategy — here’s what that means
April 17, 2024	San Antonio Express News	Process for evaluating Brackenridge Park projects puts nature up front
April 27, 2024	Axios	New development rules coming for Brackenridge Park



APPENDIX TWO PROJECT TEMPLATE AND EVALUATION TOOL

Project Name



PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

[Insert your text here]

Type of Project	Traffic Impact Analysis Completed?	Landscape Plan?	Ecology Assesment Completed?
Demo/Reno/Resto/New Con	Yes - Doc ###	yes/no	Yes - Doc ###

Project Name

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

RESPECT FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

Principle 1. Projects should promote inclusivity and should not privilege users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors.

Principle 2. Projects should promote free use of the park, and where possible, should open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted.

Principle 3. Projects should protect or enhance natural resources and habitat and should integrate nature into the recreational experience to further people's connection to ecological systems.

Principle 4. Projects should be implemented for long-term sustainability including a plan for and funding of maintenance, operations, and programming.

[Insert your text here]

Project Name

RESPECT FOR HISTORY AND CULTURE

Principle 5. Projects should honor and interpret cultural history including comprehensive traditions of use.

Principle 6. Where existing physical history can be preserved, it should be; where that is not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, interpretation (through a variety of means) should be incorporated.

Principle 7. Projects should take the entire history of the area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including indigenous use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedent to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself. Further, projects should educate the public about that full history and should include all periods of interpretation.

[Insert your text here]

Project Name

RESPECT FOR COMPROMISE

Principle 8. If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, divergent principles should be respected through a balanced approach; no principle may be ignored.

[Insert your text here]

PROJECT CRITERIA

RIVER

Does the project mitigate flooding of homes and structures surrounding the park?

Does the project respect the comprehensive historic and ecological character of the river?

Does the project increase access to the river where appropriate?

Does the project preserve, improve, or contribute positively to the river ecology?

Project Name

Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?

Does the proposed recreational use appropriately integrate with the river's natural ecology?

Does the project allow safe access to the river for spiritual and diverse interests?

ARCHAEOLOGY/ARCHITECTURE

Does the project balance ecological or natural resources with built resources?

Does the project educate the public about and include interpretation of the park's full history and culture?

Does the project enhance the interpretation of the various stories of the park, including water, ecological, and cultural?

Does the project reinforce the unique and distinctive character areas of the park?

Does the project utilize historic structures in order to increase their utility or useful life?

Project Name

Does the project increase or result in space that is accessible for public use?

LAND

Does the project protect, restore, or enhance natural land ecosystems in the park?

Does the project incorporate non-invasive native and climate-adapted plant materials?

Does the project prioritize natural ecology while also incorporating nature-focused recreational access, where appropriate?

Does the project include nature-based solutions and maximize the benefits of nature for public health, habitat, and environmental sustainability?

Does the project preserve park open space?

Does the project interpret and educate people about natural systems including their ecological, spiritual, historic, and climate-conscious value?

Project Name

CIRCULATION/CONNECTIONS

Does the project improve parking availability while not impacting existing open space or increasing impervious cover?

Does the project incorporate universal design and accessible principles?

Does the project address pedestrian/bicyclist/traffic conflicts?

Does the project enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between major transportation modes (bus, vehicular) and destinations?

Does the project connect circulation and parking outside the park to amenities in the park?

Does the project enhance park wayfinding and navigation?

Does the project include design features that improve and promote public safety while respecting nature?

Does the project balance wildlife and human corridors?

Does the project include traffic mitigation features within and adjacent to the park?

Project Name



Rendering of
proposed design



Rendering of
proposed design

Brackenridge Park Stakeholder Advisory Committee
Capital Project Prioritization Scoresheet
Final, 21 June 2024

	Project 01	Project 02	Project 03	Project 04
	0	0	0	0
Guiding Principle Evaluation	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Guiding Principles				
Does the project promote inclusivity and avoid privileging users based on class, race, cultural tradition, age, income, physical ability, or other factors?				
Does the project promote free use of the park, and where possible, open access to areas of the park which are currently restricted?				
Does the project protect or enhance natural resources and habitat and integrate nature into the recreational experience to further people’s connection to ecological systems?				
Is the project implemented for long-term sustainability including a plan for and funding of maintenance, operations, and programming?				
Does the project honor and interpret cultural history including comprehensive traditions of use?				
Does the project preserve existing physical history where possible, or where not possible or nothing remains to be preserved, does it incorporate interpretation through a variety of means?				
Does the project take the entire history of the area which is now Brackenridge Park into consideration, including indigenous use, Spanish colonial development, the land uses precedent to establishment of the park, and the history of the park itself? Further, does the project educate the public about that full history and include all periods of interpretation?				
If a project has internal conflict between principles but is still deemed worthy of implementation by the evaluation process, does the project respect divergent principles through a balanced approach? No principle may be ignored.				
Prioritization Criteria				
Prioritization Ranking	1	1	1	1
Prioritization Totals	0	0	0	0
Area 1: River	0	0	0	0
Does the project mitigate flooding of homes and structures surrounding the park?				
Does the project include nature-based solutions?				
Does the project respect the comprehensive historic and ecological character of the river?				
Does the project increase access to the river where appropriate?				
Does the project preserve, improve, or contribute positively to the river ecology?				
Does the project preserve/improve river recreation?				
Does the proposed recreational use appropriately integrate with the river’s natural ecology?				
Does the project allow safe access to the river for spiritual and diverse interests?				
Does the project include low impact development strategies?				
If a project negatively impacts natural habitat, does it fully mitigate this loss by improving habitat elsewhere in the park?				
Area 2: Archaeology and Architecture	0	0	0	0
Does the project balance ecological or natural resources with built resources?				
Does the project educate the public about and include interpretation of the park’s full history and culture?				
Does the project enhance the interpretation of the water story of the park and the ecological and cultural story of the park?				
Does the project reinforce the unique and distinctive character areas of the park?				
Does the project utilize historic structures in order to increase their utility or useful life?				
Does the project increase or result in space that is accessible for public use?				
Area 3: Land	0	0	0	0
Does the project protect, restore, or enhance natural ecosystems in the park?				
Does the project incorporate non-invasive native and climate-adapted plant materials?				
Does the project prioritize natural ecology while also incorporating nature-focused recreational access, where appropriate?				
Does the project include nature-based solutions and maximize the benefits of nature for public health, habitat, and environmental sustainability?				

Does the project preserve park open space?

Does the project preserve or increase the amount of natural area within the park as a whole?

Does the project interpret and educate people about natural systems including their ecological, spiritual, historic, and climate-conscious value?

Area 4: Circulation and Connections

0

0

0

0

Does the project improve parking availability while not impacting existing open space or increasing impervious cover?

Does the project incorporate universal design and accessible principles?

Does the project address pedestrian/bicyclist/traffic conflicts?

Does the project enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity between major transportation modes (bus, vehicular) and destinations?

Does the project connect circulation and parking outside the park to amenities in the park?

Does the project enhance park wayfinding and navigation?

Does the project include design features that improve and promote public safety while respecting nature?

Does the project balance wildlife and human corridors?

Does the project include traffic mitigation features within and adjacent to the park?



APPENDIX THREE PROCESS UPDATES