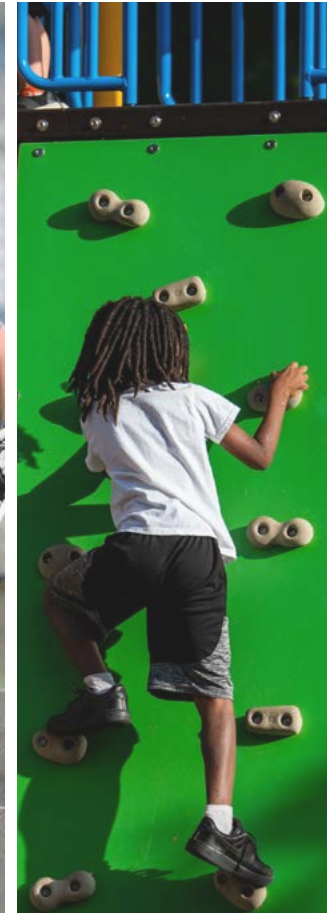
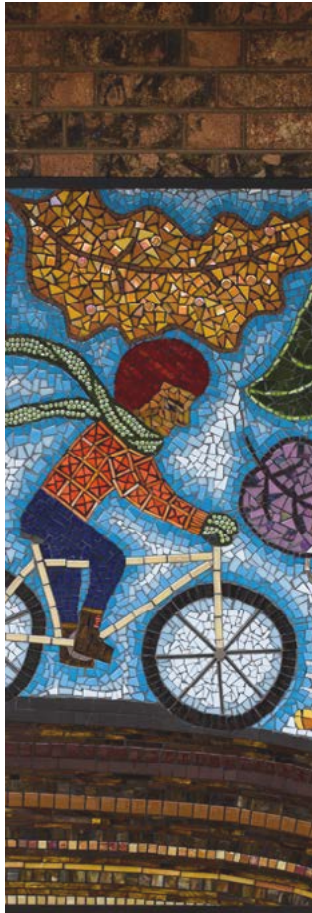


@afWFZ[e[eS` vWwf Xa_ fZWEagfZi Wf EWh[UW3dW? SefWIB'S` ž
;f[` UgWWS e` YWbSd] bSU W'S` Vea_ W` fdaVgUfack [` Xad_ Sf[a` žFa
h[W fZWg^EI E3? Bh[e]f i i ž [` Vbba[ebSd] ežad!bSd] ŽŠdVž
[bdaWv WfelbSd] ŽdaWfel_ SefWQb'S` e!

SOUTHWEST

SERVICE AREA MASTER PLAN



Minneapolis
Park & Recreation Board

APPROVED NOVEMBER 4, 2020



INTRODUCTION + PURPOSE

The beloved neighborhood parks and triangles of southwest Minneapolis are some of the oldest and most storied in the city. They include several parks established before the turn of the century including Kenwood Parkway in 1886, Linden Hills Boulevard in 1888, The Parade in 1888, Kings Highway in 1891, and Lyndale Farmstead in 1896. The southwest area of the city was rich with natural amenities and home to many of the parks' earliest benefactors. The history of the Minneapolis park system is in many ways rooted in southwest Minneapolis, as one of the primary reasons the Park Board was created in 1883 was to create parks at Bde Maka Ska and Lake Harriet, two of the more beautiful natural areas in the city. Fourteen years before the Minneapolis Park Board was established in 1883, one of the first sites to be considered for a city park was located in southwest. Acquired much later, it now holds Washburn Fair Oaks and Morrison parks. The first

neighborhood park actually acquired south of downtown not adjacent to water was Bryant Square, also in southwest, in 1904.

The acquisition of the Minneapolis Chain of Lakes Regional Park and Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail – although not neighborhood parks – established a strong natural and leisure-focused framework which influenced the design and use of area neighborhood parks as well. At the time of the Park Board's infancy, prominent residents were committed to the "City Beautiful" movement and demonstrated a strong desire to preserve natural resources for future generations. Southwest residents had the financial means to support an expansive vision of parks, and a large number of parks in southwest were acquired through assessments on willing landowners. This community support and demonstrated leadership for natural resource protection remains strong

throughout southwest communities today, supported by a belief in the importance of public green spaces, natural areas, and healthy waterways.

Dakota villages once dotted the landscape of what is now Minneapolis and the Dakota and Ojibwe people remain a foundational part of the Twin Cities culture and community today. The southeast shores of Bde Maka Ska in the Southwest Service Area hosted the important Mdewakanton agricultural village of Cloud Man in the 1830s, where a public art gathering space now stands. This plan respectfully acknowledges the Dakota and Ojibwe People, who have stewarded this land throughout the generations.

PARKS AND POTENTIAL PARKS IN THE SOUTHWEST SERVICE AREA INCLUDE SEVERAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS OR ARE THEMSELVES LOCATED IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS:

- Theodore Wirth House in Lyndale Farmstead Park (Individual landmark. Local designation in 1998, national designation in 2002).
- Thomas Lowry Memorial in Smith Triangle (Individual Landmark. Local designation in 2015).
- Washburn Park Water Tower is a Potential Park area in the Tangletown neighborhood (Individual landmark. Local designation in 1980, national designation in 1983).
- Stevens Square Historic District which contains Stevens Square Park (Local designation in 1989, national designation in 1993).
- Washburn-Fair Oaks Historic District – Washburn Fair Oaks Park and Clinton Field Park located within. (Local designation in 1976, national designation in 1978).





Since 1911, the Park Board had used what was called the Elwell Law, passed by the Minnesota Legislature, to pay for neighborhood parks. Under that law, property owners in the vicinity of a park were assessed the cost of acquiring (and later developing) the park. If area landowners agreed to pay those assessments, the park was acquired and developed. If they didn't, it wasn't. As a consequence, neighborhoods that were wealthier and better resourced got parks while poorer neighborhoods did not. Beginning in the late 1960s MPRB stopped using Elwell for neighborhood parks and instead sought grants, bonding, and other sources to build parks.

Part of Elwell's legacy, however, together with Minneapolis' history of redlining and the use of racially restrictive covenants in housing, was the concentration of wealth in certain areas of the city, including southwest. One outcome of this was larger and more plentiful parks in the south and southwest areas of the city early in the system's development. While residential, commercial, and industrial areas grew in the burgeoning city, natural resources in southwest were protected by those who lived near them. During the 1960s and 1970s when most of the Park Board's recreation centers were built, they were sited in the larger neighborhood parks of the time, of which the already resource-rich neighborhoods tended to have more. One tangible current example of our disparate inheritance: north of I-94 and I-394 there are a total of 18 recreation centers, while south of that there are 33.

Following decades of gradual development, the Southwest Service Area now hosts a wide variety of neighborhood park sizes and types, from small triangles of land with carefully tended neighborhood gardens, to sizable wooded and naturalized areas, active athletic field and diamond complexes, and parks integrated with adjacent public schools. Although rich with water resources, the area also faces the challenges of flooding and soil saturation.

Within the Southwest Service Area defined by MPRB (all land south of I-394 and west of I-35W) economic, racial, and other disparities can still be observed as one moves from southwest to northeast, with the Chain of Lakes and Minnehaha Creek serving as a natural landmark divide. On average, neighborhoods in the far south and west of the service area tend to have higher median incomes, be more homogenously white, be older, have a higher ratio of homeowners to renters, and more access to vehicles according to census and American Community Survey data.

One benefit of master planning an entire service area at once, as well as planning all the service areas in a city within short succession of each other, is the opportunity to notice, study, and address systemic imbalances and gaps in services and amenities. This master plan, through directed engagement with a wide variety of users and intentionally balanced design moves, contributes to that city-wide effort. The SW Parks Plan is one of five such master plans that collectively updates the design of every neighborhood park in the city.

Today Minneapolis overall is more diverse in terms of age, race and ethnicity, and recreational need than ever before. The last time the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board took a comprehensive look at its neighborhood parks was in the 1960s and 1970s when the recreation centers were being built. We are a very different city than we were then. It is time to rethink the neighborhood parks. It is time to set a vision for remaking them in the image of the community that surrounds them and gives them life.

This is a vision that will span decades. The physical transformation of the parks will happen gradually over time, project by project, like puzzle pieces fitting into place to form the overall design that is set forth in this plan. This vision will guide capital improvements to reconstruct or build new playgrounds, aquatic facilities, athletic fields, paths, and some amenities never before seen in Minneapolis' parks, like bicycle playgrounds. It will allow MPRB to leverage additional financial resources by inspiring and then directing outside philanthropy and grant funding. This vision will—like the parks themselves—bring the community together to imagine and then build the future of Minneapolis' neighborhood parks.

On April 29, 2016, an historic agreement was reached between MPRB and the City of Minneapolis to fund neighborhood parks of Minneapolis at significantly increased levels until 2037. This agreement demonstrates the importance the Minneapolis community places on its neighborhood parks and addresses a long-simmering need to accelerate maintenance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of aging park assets. Instead of using this additional

funding to merely put back what currently exists, the SW Parks Plan and other service area master plans are asking the community what it wants and then providing guidance for spending. **That is the most important reason for this planning effort: to ensure MPRB uses its increased funding on things that are important to the people.**

An accessible, community-driven park system is a well-used park system. A well-used park system can combat physical, mental, and societal ills—by bringing people together for active recreation, relaxation, companionship, or solitude. This is the next legacy moment for Minneapolis parks.





GUIDING PRINCIPLES

During CAC meeting #16, the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) reviewed a list of initial guiding principles. These expanded guiding principles are specific to the Southwest Service Area Master Plan. The Principles are organized in three groups: The Foundation, Planning and Design, and Facilities and Programming. These offer guidance and a touchstone for making decisions about parks in the service area.

THE FOUNDATION

1. Design, build, program, and maintain parks in a way that ensures variety and excellence.
 - a. Revere the historic legacy of parks, while also making a commitment to explore and implement innovative ideas.
 - b. Reflect the values, vibrancy, and history of park neighborhoods and the city at large.
 - c. Honor the many years of park investment and commitment that neighborhood and community organizations have made to neighborhood parks.
 - d. Aim for a healthy balance – between types of recreation supported, between naturalized and developed spaces, between building and maintaining, between a focus on history and the future.
 - e. Recognize that the regional parks and trails in Southwest – the lakes and creek – provide amenities that may overlap with, and supplement, neighborhood parks yet are different in character and use.
2. Value the voices of the full spectrum of community members and engage community in decisions about parks whenever possible.
 - a. Recognize the Dakota and other indigenous peoples who first called these lands home.
 - b. Pay particular attention to underrepresented and underserved communities.
 - c. Include a youth voice in design, planning, and programming decisions.
 - d. Take diverse language groups of park users into account.
3. Work toward neighborhood parks that are welcoming for all and which support a rich variety of uses.

- a. Ensure that park designs, facilities, programs, and overall character provide equitable access, are culturally appropriate, and invite people in to enjoy these shared public spaces. This is particularly important considering the history and current realities of economic and racial disparities between southwest communities and neighborhoods throughout the rest of Minneapolis.
 - b. Strive to provide high quality parks in areas of increasing density, recognizing that many of these areas historically lack parks partly as a result of the impacts of the Elwell law, redlining, and restrictive covenants.
4. Value and build upon the positive environmental and ecological legacy already present in southwest – by supporting connected and resilient habitat, a thriving and diverse tree canopy, healthy waterways, environmental education, sustainable development, and stormwater management practices.
 - a. Consider a changing climate when designing, building, and maintaining parks.
 - b. Implement food truck parking areas and space for pop-up restaurants.
5. Strive to make sound and meaningful financial investments in parks that provide value to users.
 - a. Explore partnerships for funding, programming, planning, and stewardship, especially with schools, watershed districts, municipal agencies, and community organizations. MPRB can't and shouldn't do everything on its own.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

1. Create quality spaces for the community to gather, connect, celebrate, relax, and play.
 - a. Recognize the importance of having and maintaining the basics: water, restrooms, seating, trails, lighting, shade, etc.
 - b. Design spaces to be flexible so they can accommodate a wide variety of uses and adjust to the needs of a changing demographic over the life span of this master plan.
 - c. Work toward safe parks for all through design of lighting, clear sight lines, durable materials, and increased activity.
 - d. Integrate arts, culture, and history into parks, providing performance spaces, visual art, historic interpretation, and artistic infrastructure whenever possible.
 - e. Include gathering plazas and courtyards in park designs, consider moveable seating and tables.
2. Focus on designs that encourage life-long use and enjoyment of parks.
 - a. Consider multigenerational parks for all age ranges with focus on youth, teen, adult and senior interests and needs.
 - b. Ensure materials used in park construction are strong, durable, environmentally responsible, easy to maintain, and safe, especially when used by children and seniors.
3. Work with partners to integrate park development with small area, watershed district, county, regional, and citywide planning efforts.
 - a. Whenever parkland is adjacent to a





Minneapolis Public School, make efforts to align with that school on the utilization of shared land and facilities.

- b. Work with City of Minneapolis to complete sidewalk gaps in or adjacent to parks.
 - c. Work with partners to implement connections to and between parks: safe street crossings, trail connections, roads as park connectors, greenways/bikeways, and wayfinding. In particular create safe connections between neighborhood parks, schools, and the regional park and trail system.
 - d. Work with the City of Minneapolis to complete and enhance the street network as a connecting web between parks, including bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.
 - e. Install system maps at neighborhood parks, to direct users to nearby amenities.
 - f. Support the continued improvement of, and park connections to, the Midtown Greenway. In particular, potential new connections at The Mall Park and near the Lyn-Lake area.
 - g. Connect to the Park Board's planned visions for the Minneapolis Chain of Lakes Regional Park, Minnehaha Parkway Regional Trail, and Activity plans for urban agriculture, skate parks, and ecological systems.
 - h. Work with partners to improve public transit connections to and between parks.
 - i. Support partnerships with community and other volunteer groups interested in implementing master plan projects.
4. Support and improve park environments and ecology through visionary design of sustainable naturalized areas, pollinator and native species gardens, publicly accessible urban agriculture, integrated stormwater capture, increased species diversity, diverse tree canopy, and a variety of habitat enhancements.
- a. Enhance ecological corridor connections, especially those that connect neighborhood parks to the regional parks and trails system.
 - b. Explore sustainable construction techniques and materials, even if initial cost may be higher, to improve environmental performance.
 - c. Explore alternative energy production in parks, such as solar electric or heating, and geothermal heating/cooling.
 - d. Include designated natural areas in most parks, particularly sunny areas, to both reduce acreage of mown turf and to increase habitat and pollinator friendly spaces. Develop effective management strategies on a park-by-park basis before implementing those deliberately restored natural areas. Restoration includes prairie, savanna, woodland, and meadow, utilizing appropriate native plants and grasses; it does not entail leaving non-native turf grasses to grow without mowing. Where turf remains, look for ways to make it more sustainable.
 - e. Work to protect existing mature trees as part of new concept designs and implementation, and strive to expand the urban forest.
 - f. Look for opportunities to improve the air and water quality of the parks near industry or freeways and highways.

- g. Explore construction of sustainable parking lots: those that manage their own stormwater.
 - h. Consider parks as one vehicle for equitable food access in Minneapolis by expanding fruit and nut tree planting and designating community garden sites and other urban agriculture opportunities, as an aspect of implementation of the MPRB-adopted Urban Agriculture Plan.
 - i. Explore whenever possible the use of dark sky outdoor lighting with reduced glare and brightness.
 - j. Partner to create naturalized stormwater BMPs when possible, including pre-treatment for sediment.
5. Implement significant park enhancements—with the programmatic, financial, and leadership support of community and agency partners—at four key parks and several proposed parks, recognizing MPRB cannot act alone in these projects, as they are beyond the scale of the organization’s budget:
- a. A major year-round field house venue at The Parade Park that would include artificial turf fields, practice space, restrooms, and storage. The design of which should preserve views of the downtown skyline for field house users, and have the potential for sustainable use of the roof for solar panels, a green vegetated roof, or additional recreation space.
 - b. Lynnhurst Park re-envisioned as an environmental education hub, with an expanded recreation/environmental center, re-meandered and daylighted tributary, innovative stormwater management, expanded water play and recreation opportunities, increased safety, and watershed protection with the raising of a section of 50th Street onto a bridge to allow people and water to flow underneath.
- c. New and/or updated premier diamonds at Armatage, Linden Hills, and Rev. Dr. MLK Parks.
 - d. A new premier artificial turf field at Kenny Park.
 - e. Several potential parks that will require agency and community collaboration, including Linden Hills Trolley Path, West Lake Bus Layover, Garfield Lot, Washburn Water Tower, and 31st Street Median.
6. Manage and resolve land use, land ownership, lease agreement, and other site control issues, if applicable, prior to implementation of capital improvements.
- a. Resolve ownership and management of triangles across the service area.
7. Where feasible, seek additional parkland or private land available for public use in southwest.
- a. Follow guidance under Chapter 3 of this master plan for Park Search Areas.
 - b. Follow guidance in Chapter 4 for Potential Parks.
 - c. Consider locations not identified in this plan, but which may come to light in the future as demographics and density change in the service area, with such new system additions



being justified through demonstrated need and requiring amendment of this master plan.

FACILITIES AND PROGRAMMING

1. Increase year-round and winter activity opportunities.
2. Provide rewarding recreation opportunities for youth, adults, and seniors alike.
3. Partner with community volunteers when possible to expand facility & program offerings.
4. Encourage Park Stewardship Agreements to maintain and improve ecologically healthy spaces.
5. Put emphasis on maintaining existing parks and investments so they are safe and useable for many years.
6. Aquatics:
 - a. Transition from a wading pool dominated system to a mix of wading pools, splash pads, and hybrid facilities, in order to provide facilities for a broader range of youth and adults.
7. Athletic Fields:
 - a. Balance field and diamond recreation throughout the SW service area, relative to demand and need.
 - b. Improve overall quality of multi-use fields and diamonds, through soil conditioning, irrigation, proper grading, and other methods.
 - c. Ensure that safe, non-toxic materials are used in the construction of premier fields in the parks.
- d. Create an artificial turf multi-use field in the service area.
- e. With community and agency partners, implement an indoor fields facility at The Parade Park.
- f. Strive for flexible use of facilities throughout most the service area, but provide a few locations which focus on a particular use – specifically fields at Kenny and diamonds at Armatage.
- g. Create a premier baseball and a premier softball diamond in the service area.
8. Courts:
 - a. Continue and expand commitment to basketball, especially full-court, throughout the service area.
 - b. Develop multi-use courts that can be used for basketball, bike polo, futsal, skating, and other activities year-round.
 - c. Implement new types of use-specific courts where appropriate, such as for pickleball.
 - d. Focus tennis investment in targeted areas with larger banks of courts.
9. Play and Other Facilities:
 - a. Increase diversity of play opportunities to include adventure and nature play.
 - b. Implement a universally accessible playground in the service area.
 - c. Provide a variety of unique play options, including opportunities for organized activities as well as passive and unstructured enjoyment of parks, including imaginative play.





- d. Implement skate/bike parks within the service area, following the guidance of the adopted Skate Park Activity Plan.
- e. Implement bike playgrounds and bike trails within the service area.
- f. Provide a walking loop with seating in most parks.



INTRODUCTION

The Southwest Service Area Master Plan creates unique new designs for 40 of 42 neighborhood park properties and triangles in the service area, as well as one regional feature. All the neighborhood park designs appear on the following pages, arranged alphabetically, followed by the regional feature and six potential new park proposals. The plan for each park is displayed as a multi-page “packet” of information that includes the following:

- A description of the history and current character of the park, along with a location map. History excerpted from text written by David C. Smith.
- An aerial photograph of existing conditions at the park, for reference
- A written description of the proposed plan for the park, including some overview of public sentiment during the planning process
- The park plan drawing and key
- A matrix showing general input themes and how they led to the final design
- A cost estimate

The park plans are concepts. That means they do not finalize every detail in the park (e.g., pedestrian crossings shown on plans are document icons and not specific crosswalk painting directions). Subsequent capital improvement projects will require detailed design processes, and additional community engagement will be performed at that time, per MPRB policy. The park plans do not typically locate small features in the park, like benches and signs. Instead, they are a guide to the overall layout of the park and what will be included in the park in the future.

A PARK PLAN DOES DETERMINE:

- The types and locations of facilities
- The general areas of mown and naturalized landscapes and the general location of trees
- The extent and general location of pathways

A PARK PLAN DOES NOT DETERMINE:

- The specific design of facilities
- The exact location of minor amenities such as benches, drinking fountains, and signs

CLINTON FIELD PARK



LOCATION AND HISTORY

Located at 26th Street East and Clinton Avenue, Clinton Field Park is tucked away in a leafy corner of the Whittier neighborhood, just a block from the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and Washburn Fair Oaks Park. Clinton Field is a park today because the Park Board agreed to demolish one of the grandest buildings they owned. Clinton Morrison donated the home and estate of his father in 1911, with the expressed hope that the land would become an art museum. At the same time William Washburn, whose estate was across the street from Morrison's, sold his own land to the Park Board, the eight acres that their home stood on and all the buildings on the property including Fair Oaks, one of the grandest mansions in the city. Following the death of Mrs. Washburn in 1915 the Park Board acquired the property, named Washburn Fair Oaks Park, demolishing the barns and greenhouses on the estate but the mansion continued to stand for several years although it was never maintained and fell into disrepair. While the building deteriorated the grounds around it became used as a playground, and neither a distressed mansion nor children's active use of the space were appreciated by the neighborhood. Eventually the mansion deteriorated so much that residents offered to give the Park Board money to buy a new playground if they would demolish the Fair Oaks mansion. The Park Board accepted the offer and began to consider sites for a new playground in the neighborhood. The mansion was demolished in 1924, but the purchase of Clinton Field was not completed until 1926, and Washburn Fair Oaks continued to operate as a playground in the interim.

This park was named for its location on Clinton Avenue, not for Clinton Morrison who set in motion the events that led to the parks acquisition. It was named Clinton Field because the original plans in 1926 were to extend the park to the west or north to make it large enough to include a playing field and a small shelter, but this never happened. It had a skating rink and warming house in its first year as a park.

The next time any improvements were done to the park was nearly thirty years later after World War II. Clinton Field was included on a list of playgrounds that needed extensive improvements, but for years did not receive funding from the Minneapolis City Council. Finally, in 1955 half the park was regraded for a small playing field and another area was paved for a basketball and volleyball court. At the same time playground equipment, a drinking fountain, and picnic tables were installed. In 2000, in response to a community request for a historical Chinese garden in Washburn Fair Oaks, both Washburn Fair Oaks and Clinton Field were master planned, however neither of those plans were acted upon.

Excerpted from history written by David C. Smith

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Sandwiched between an I-35W soundwall and high-density housing, this small park feels secluded despite the many people living around it. A main walking path connects a small plaza on the southwest corner diagonally toward the center of the park at a slight

incline. This path ends by wrapping around a play area and exiting northwest onto Clinton Ave. To the east of this diagonal path is a small patch of asphalt with basketball hoop, an aging sand volleyball court, and two half-court basketball areas facing away from each other. The remaining eastern third of the park is open field space with fatigued turf grass. While the park is mostly level, there are steep slopes on the east and south sides, where fencing keeps park users and stray balls out of the streets below. This unfortunately creates limited sightlines from the park to the areas beyond the fence, creating potentially unsafe hiding spots and pockets of reduced visibility.

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The play area will remain in its current location, with the addition of native plantings and trees to the west edge and a community garden to the south. Excess pavement wrapping around the play areas is removed to soften the edges and create more play space. A new paved trail runs east/west connecting the play areas to stairs leading to S 4th Ave. North of this trail a picnic shelter and picnic area with flexible seating spread out under expanded tree canopy. To address safety concerns, and increase visibility, the park is graded in three levels which step down from the high point of the picnic shelter in the northwest, to street level at the southeast corner. This will provide picnic and play area users views of the entire park and the streets beyond. The volleyball court is removed and the middle terrace level includes a new full court basketball and an open grass play space that can be used for informal sports and games. The lowest terrace includes two multi-use sport courts which can accommodate futsal and other court games. A

raingarden along the entire eastern edge will capture stormwater coming down the terrace levels.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Clinton Field is only a block away from Washburn Fair Oaks, and an easy walk of several blocks to either Stevens Square Park to the north or the 28th Street Tot Lot to the south. Whittier Park is just under a mile to the west. Equally close are Peavey Field and Stewart Parks to the east, however I-35W prevents easy direct access, offering only occasional pedestrian and bike crossings. Lake of the Isles and the Grand Rounds are two miles directly west, most easily accessed via the off-road trails of the Midtown Greenway which can be accessed less than a mile south of Clinton Field.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

Clinton Field Park shares a border with residential neighbors and future park improvements should be coordinated.



MULTI-SPORT COURT

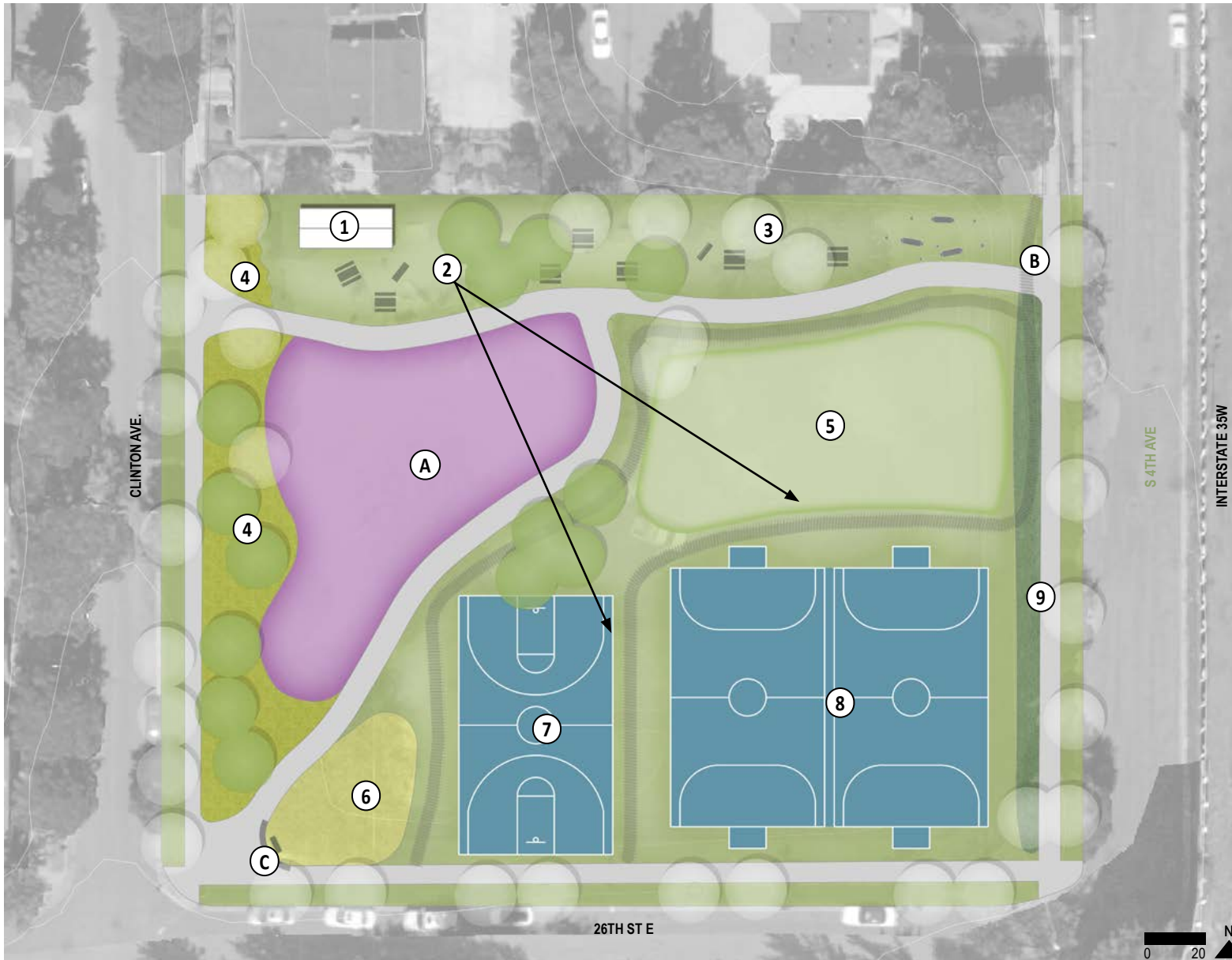
PLAY AREAS

OPEN PLAYFIELD

VOLLEYBALL COURT

HALF COURT BASKETBALL

CLINTON FIELD PARK - EXISTING CONDITIONS



PROPOSED DESIGN FEATURES

1. PICNIC SHELTER
2. TERRACED LEVELS (to allow views from the shelter down to the street)
3. PICNIC AREA WITH FLEXIBLE SEATING
4. NATURALIZED AREAS
5. OPEN PLAY SPACE
6. COMMUNITY GARDEN/URBAN AGRICULTURE ZONE
7. FULL COURT BASKETBALL (1)
8. MULTI-USE SPORT COURTS (2)
9. NATURALIZED PLANTING (raingarden)

NOTE:

PARK IS RE-GRADED INTO 3 LEVELS, FROM SHELTER AT HIGHEST TO SPORT COURTS AT LOWEST. ALLOWS REMOVAL OF EXISTING BORDER FENCING.

EXISTING FEATURES

- A. PLAY AREA
- B. STAIRWAY
- C. ENTRY PLAZA WITH SEAT WALL AND PARK SIGN

CLINTON FIELD PARK - PROPOSED PLAN

	1: General Input Spring-Winter 2018 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts Winter-Spring 2019 <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	3: Preferred Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	No comments	No comments	No aquatics planned for this park
play	Existing play area too sparse/simple Play area gets used	No comments	Play area remains, is expanded
athletics	Interest in open play space/field	Support open play space/field	Open play space/field retained
courts	Interest in futsal court Interest in multi-sport court Existing half-court basketball gets used Interest in full-court basketball Existing volleyball not used	Support for multi-sport courts, futsal Support for full court basketball over two half courts	Multi-sport courts added that can also support futsal Half basketball courts replaced with full court Volleyball removed
winter	No comments	No comments	No winter activities planned for this park
landscape	Interest in urban agriculture Interest in pollinator gardens	Soil too compacted for urban agriculture Support naturalized areas	Community garden/ urban agriculture zone added Native plantings and raingarden added
other	Interest in covered shelter/pavilion Interest in better picnic area Needs better activity pattern Safety/crime concerns along 4 th Ave – need better sightlines	Support for shelter Support tiered regrading concept	Addition of a picnic shelter in the Northwest quadrant—with terraced views to allow view from shelter to the street. Picnic area to the east of the shelter, with flexible seating. Located at the highest graded level for optimal views. Existing border fencing removed Path gap is filled connecting Clinton Ave to S 4 th Ave Park is re-graded into 3 levels, improving activity separation and removing visual barrier to S 4 th Ave

CLINTON FIELD PARK PROCESS

Park Name	Asset Type	Project	2020 Estimated Cost/Project	Notes
Clinton Field Park	Play	Traditional Play Structure in Existing Containers	\$ 867,320	
Clinton Field Park	Courts	Basketball Court - Full (1): includes regrading of the middle tier	\$ 179,076	
Clinton Field Park	Courts	Multi-Use Sport Courts (2): includes regrading of the lowest tier	\$ 285,195	
Clinton Field Park	Landscape	Naturalized Areas: includes raingarden	\$ 9,419	
Clinton Field Park	Landscape	Community Garden/Urban Agriculture Zone	\$ 61,223	Urban Agriculture Areas will be implemented in partnership with specific programs or community members. Estimate includes water service
Clinton Field Park	Other	Picnic Shelter	\$ 112,241	
Clinton Field Park	Other	Renovate Walking Paths	\$ 122,347	
Clinton Field Park	Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 32,736	
Clinton Field Park		TOTAL	\$ 1,669,557	

COST ESTIMATE