

# RUSSELL PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

Russell Triangle sits surrounded by streets in a neighborhood bounded by Broadway Avenue, Golden Valley Road, and Theodore Wirth Parkway. The small triangle was first mentioned in park board proceedings in 1914 when the park board authorized the board's secretary to attend a tax sale and purchase the lot or "have (it) purchased by another in the interest of the board." Two weeks later William S. Nott and his wife presented a quit claim deed for the property to the board and the board voted to accept it. There is no indication in park board records if the Notts were the original owners of the land or if they purchased the land "in the interest of the board."

The triangle is named for the street on which it is located, which is named for Roswell P. Russell, a prominent pioneer who resided on this street and opened the first store in St. Anthony. The choice of name is interesting because the other cross street, McNair Avenue, is named for a man with a strong connection to the Park Board. William McNair was a prominent attorney in the days the park board was created and was a close friend of Charles Loring. Loring once wrote that McNair had offered to donate most of the shore of Cedar Lake for park purposes, but the donation was rejected because the land was so far from the city. McNair was also one of the first to propose that the park board establish a north-south parkway along the city's western border

and at one time offered to donate much of the land for that parkway, which years later was acquired and became Victory Memorial Drive.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Russell Triangle is a small, nondescript triangle of grass bounded by Russell, 23rd, and McNair Avenues. Several boulevard trees grow between the sidewalks and curbs, but none have been planted within the triangle itself. Perhaps more important are the three vacant lots across McNair Avenue from the MPRB-owned triangle. This trio, bounded by alleys on both sides, features several large trees and some grade change from McNair northwesterly to their property lines. They have been vacant since at least the housing crisis of 2008. Collectively, they are much larger in size than the existing Russell Triangle.



**EXISTING CONDITIONS: RUSSELL PARK**





**PROPOSED PLAN: RUSSELL PARK**

## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The neighborhood around Russell Triangle has no playground, and children must cross one or another busy street (Broadway Avenue or Golden Valley Road) to access one. The proposed design, therefore, turns its attention away from the triangle itself—which is limited as a recreational amenity—to the three vacant lots facing McNair. Using the existing slope, a new play area would include climbing and adventure play elements as well as traditional elements. Though this is not a large playground, it will provide needed play space for area residents.

In terms of the triangle itself, it would no longer be needed in the MPRB system should the vacant lots be developed as a park.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

The proposed Queen Avenue Bikeway runs just east of the park, connecting northward to Cleveland Park and southward to Willard Park.

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

The entire proposed design requires coordination with the City of Minneapolis and its housing staff. The City has been involved in discussions about the Russell expansion and has been amenable to considering a land transfer of some kind. Additionally, CenterPoint Energy is seeking to implement some above-ground infrastructure in the area and has identified

a portion of the vacation McNair lots for that purpose. CenterPoint does not require all the land, however, and there is likely room remaining for the playground. An initial exploration by CenterPoint determined that the triangle itself was not suitable for its purposes, though MPRB

would consider divestment of the triangle if the McNair lots could be acquired. Coordination must take place in the very short term in order to ensure land remains available for a play area.

## COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Administration	Coordinate with City on land transfer/acquisition	
Play	New Adventure/Traditional Play in new container	\$ 806,809
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 11,390
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 16,364
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 834,563</b>

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

RUSSELL			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Adventure/Climbing Play	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
<b>Difference</b>			<b>\$ 7,500</b>

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
<b>aquatics</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No aquatic facilities planned for this park
<b>play</b>	Climbable art There is no playground in this area, with road barriers →	Strong support for new play area on vacant lots across street →	New play area with traditional and climbing elements on vacant lots across Russel from Triangle
<b>athletics</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No athletic facilities planned for this park
<b>courts</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No court facilities planned for this park
<b>winter</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No winter activities planned for this park
<b>landscape</b>	Desire for fruit trees, community tended →	Support for orchard →	Natural areas included around edges of park, possibly with fruit trees
<b>other</b>	Picnic tables and grills →	no comments →	Consider possibility of getting rid of triangle in favor of acquiring vacant lots, if needed for agency collaboration



# RYAN LAKE PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

Ryan Lake Park, in the far northwestern corner of the city, is one of the newest park properties in the MPRB system. It was acquired from the City of Minneapolis in a land swap with Svea Triangle in the Cedar-Riverside neighborhood. Svea was desired by the city for road realignment and stormwater management purposes. Ryan Lake Park exists as a permanent easement over City right-of-way adjacent to Ryan Lake, a water body that includes shoreline in Minneapolis, Robbinsdale, and Brooklyn Center. In 2015 the park was improved with the installation of a floating dock, bike racks, plantings, and a pathway. Canoe racks were installed in 2018.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Ryan Lake is a hidden gem on the city's northwestern edge. It provides lakefront land in a neighborhood hemmed in by Osseo Road and Victory Parkway. The park consists of a narrow strip of land between the lake and Xerxes Avenue on the lake's eastern edge, and between the water and railroads on the lake's northern edge. The northern portion of the park is primarily emergent vegetation, as the lake basin appears to approach the railroad embankment. The eastern portion includes high ground with a vegetated shoreline.

The only physical improvements in the park are the floating dock, pathway, bike racks, and canoe

racks available for community rental. The dock is a lovely spot to watch a sunset and the spring waterfowl migration.

## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

Ryan Lake offers the opportunity to enhance interaction with the natural feature of the lake while also connecting to other green spaces nearby. Vegetation within MPRB's jurisdiction will be improved and managed for invasive species. The existing dock is retained and a new canoe/kayak launch is installed nearby. An improved picnic area occupies the high ground just north of the dock. The primary new feature is a paved path and boardwalk route that connects across the northern edge of the lake and around the western edge, where both the City of Robbinsdale and the City of Brooklyn Center have property abutting the lake and connecting to local streets.

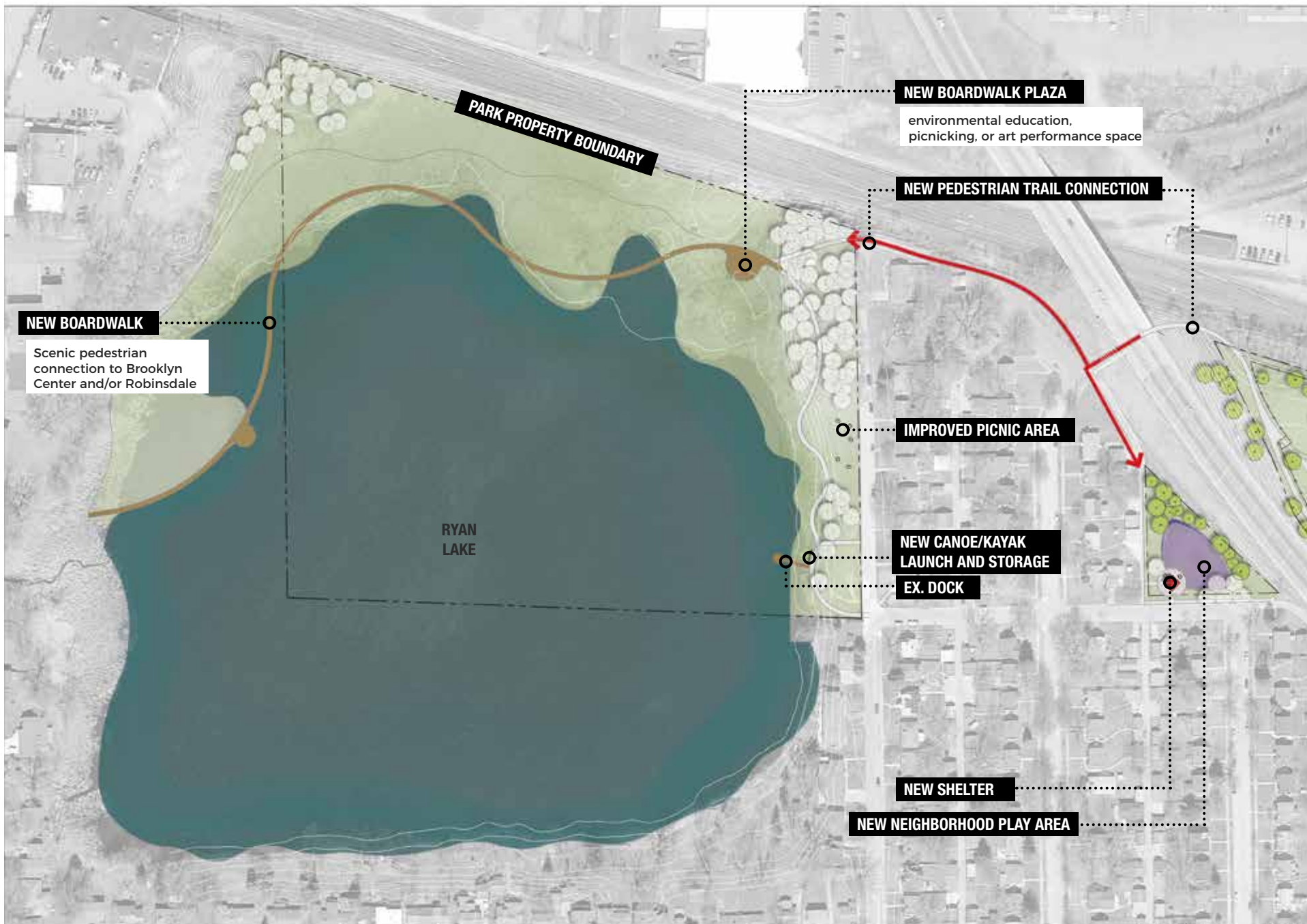
Another connection leaves from the northern end of the park, follows the Xerxes to Washburn alley, and then travels under the Osseo Road bridge (adjacent to the railroad tracks) to Victory Prairie Dog Park.

One other aspect of the Ryan Lake plan is the addition of a small play area within a city-owned triangle between 47th Avenue and Osseo Road. This unused turf grass space is improved to provide play options and an open-air shelter in a neighborhood that has neither of



**EXISTING CONDITIONS: RYAN LAKE PARK**

SCALE 1"=40'



**PROPOSED PLAN: RYAN LAKE PARK**

these amenities. Technically, this is most likely a separate park property from Ryan Lake, but these uses are not feasible on the lakefront so are envisioned here (and are therefore included in the Ryan Lake concept).

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Xerxes Avenue connects Ryan lake Park southward to Victory Memorial Drive and the Grand Rounds. The proposed connection under the Osseo Road bridge connects to Victory Prairie Dog Park

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

Implementation of the boardwalk should be coordinated with the cities of Robbinsdale and Brooklyn Center, to ensure it connects to somewhere. The trail connection to Victory Prairie Dog Park will require coordination with the railroad, the City of Minneapolis, private utilities, and Hennepin County (Osseo Road). Implementation of the play area on the triangle will require agreements with the City of Minneapolis or a land transfer to MPRB.

## COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Administration	Prepare natural resources and lake management plan	
Administration	Coordination with three cities for play area and trail connections	
Play	New traditional play structure on city-owned triangle	\$ 806,809
Other	New walking paths	\$ 227,805
Other	New boardwalk	\$ 645,447
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 33,601
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 1,713,662</b>

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

RYAN LAKE PARK			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Traditional Play Structure	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
Group Shelter	\$ 4,000	1	\$ 4,000
Plaza	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Trail Additions/Boardwalk	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000
Difference			\$ 31,500

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
<b>aquatics</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No aquatic facilities planned for this park
<b>play</b>	Add a small play structure? →	Suggest adding a playground near lakeshore →	New small play area and shelter on city-owned land near Osseo Road
<b>athletics</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No athletic facilities planned for this park
<b>courts</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No court facilities planned for this park
<b>winter</b>	no comments →	Suggest cross country ski trail on or around lake →	No formal winter activities planned for this park
<b>landscape</b>	Clear woods of invasive species →	Shoreline rehabilitation →	Natural resources and lake management plan recommended
<b>other</b>	Canoe-kayak storage and launch and/or rentals	Support for kayak kiosk	New canoe/kayak racks for community storage
	Additional trails to Victory Dog Park and around lake to Three Rivers trails →	Like connection between Victory Dog Park and Ryan Lake →  Yes to the boardwalk	New trail connection to Victory Prairie Dog Park, pending coordination with railroad  New boardwalk connecting across northern end of lake to parkland in Brooklyn Center and/or Robbinsdale

**NOTE:** In April of 2024, Farwell Park was renamed Lorraine B. Smaller Park. Though this park could appear here alphabetically, document formatting challenges prevents such a major change. Please look for Smaller Park under "F" in reference to its former name.

# SUMNER FEILD PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

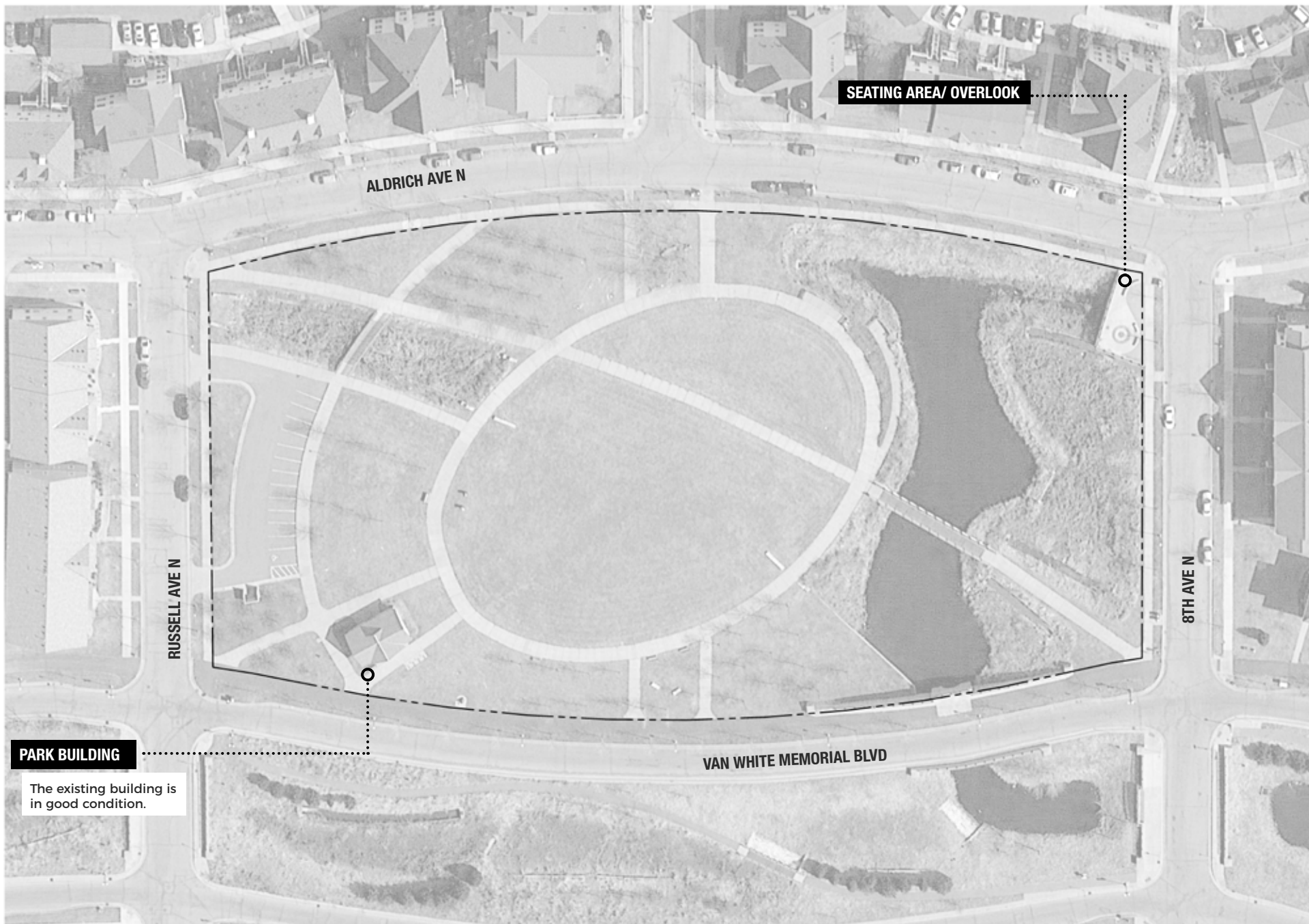
Sumner Field Park is located in the Heritage Park development area of near north Minneapolis. This area of the city has seen repeated and profound change throughout its history, and the current Sumner Field is at the center of the latest of a series of neighborhoods and housing developments. The first three acres of the park were purchased, mostly by condemnation, in 1911. The original purchase included the north half of the block between 8th and 9th, the whole block from 9th to 10th and part of the block north of 10th. Park superintendent Theodore Wirth wrote in his 1911 annual report that the park would need about 4,000 cubic yards of fill to raise it above the grade of the sewer. The next year the park board began filling the land and created a skating rink for the winter. The park board continued to improve the park gradually, adding tennis courts in 1914 and playground equipment and fencing in 1915. The park was named in 1911 for Sumner Place, a street that once went through the park. The street was named for Charles Sumner, a United States Senator from Massachusetts and ardent opponent of slavery.

By then Wirth noted that the park was “intensively used,” one of the “busiest fields in system.” He added that toilets were “absolutely necessary” and that the park was not large enough and should be expanded south to 8th

Street. In 1915, the board found the money to buy an additional 0.6 acre of land on the south end of the park. In his 1917 report, Wirth submitted a new plan for the park, noting that attendance at the park in proportion to its size was greater than for any other playground in the city. His plan was for a park stretching all the way from 8th to 11th streets.

Wirth did not attach cost estimates for his newest plan, suggesting instead that when the people of the district decided what accommodations were desired in the proposed field house, he would provide estimates. The “desires of the people” were critical to what type of building would be erected, because the only way it would be built at all was if property owners in the area agreed to assessments on their property to pay for it—they didn’t.

In 1921, the park was extended south to 8th Street. While improvements to other parks in the city—Folwell, Sibley, Phelps, Linden Hills and Nicollet—were scheduled for improvement in 1923 by assessing local property, the improvements at Sumner were to be paid for with some money from bonds and from selling the houses on the land purchased the year before. Most of the proposed improvements to parks that were not completed before 1929 wouldn’t happen for many years, due to the Great Depression. Sumner, however, was one of the few parks improved in the early 1930s, when the



SEATING AREA/ OVERLOOK

ALDRICH AVE N

RUSSELL AVE N

8TH AVE N

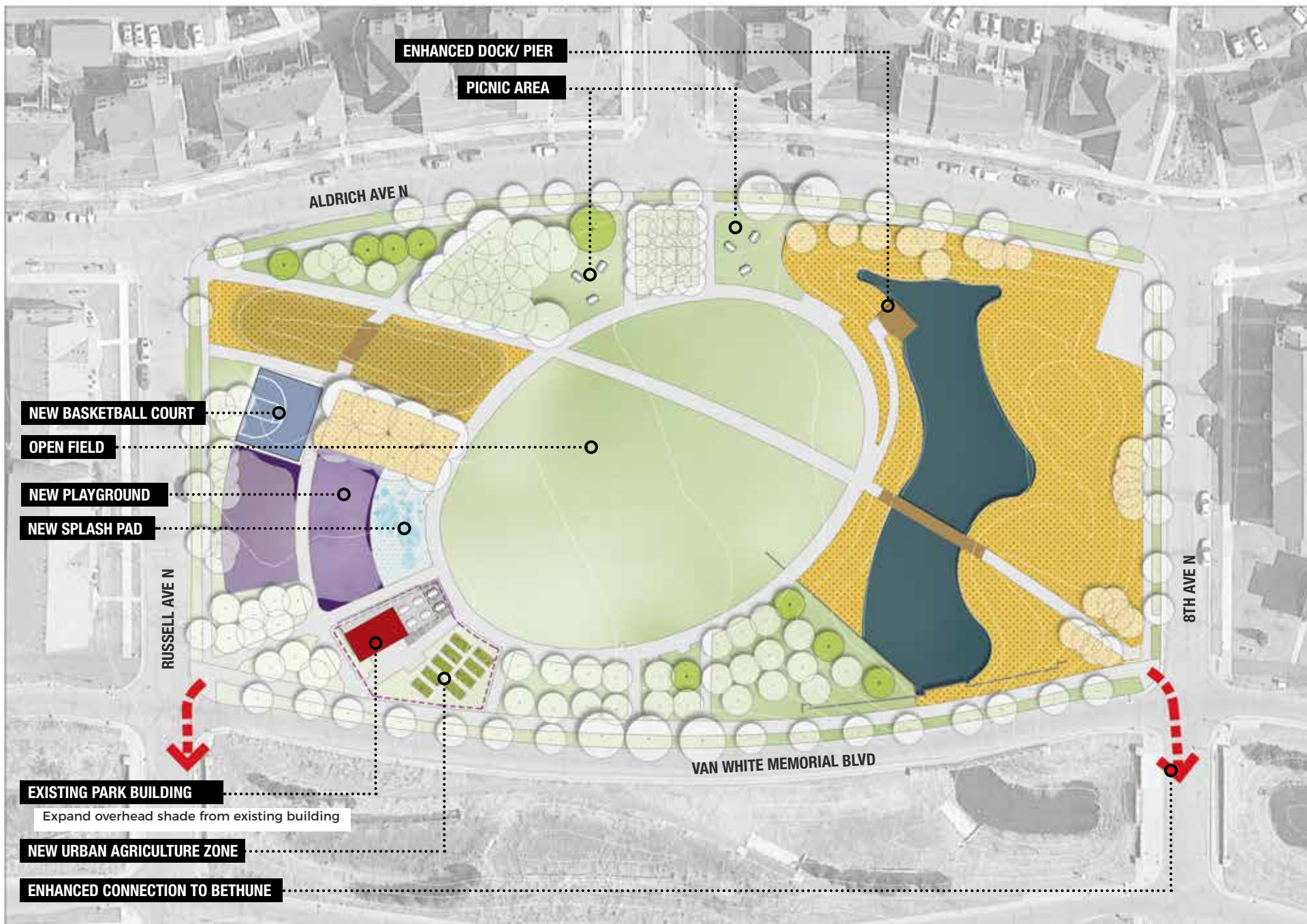
VAN WHITE MEMORIAL BLVD

PARK BUILDING

The existing building is in good condition.

**EXISTING CONDITIONS: SUMNER FIELD PARK**





**ALTERNATE PROPOSED PLAN: SUMNER FIELD PARK**

southwest corner of the field was regraded so a hockey rink could be built in 1931, and a wading pool was built and the gravel tennis courts were paved with concrete in 1932. In 1934 the playing fields were rearranged and enlarged as part of federal and state work-relief programs.

In 1962, the park board suggested reorganizing Sumner Field into just a playlot for children, under a plan with the Minneapolis Housing Redevelopment Authority to build a major new park facility to the west adjacent to Grant Elementary School. That project did proceed and eventually became Bethune Park in 1968. As part of that development, the park board was to give up Sumner Field to the housing authority in exchange for the Bethune Park land, and in fact approved a 40-year lease for what was then referred to as Sumner-Olson Field to the housing authority in 1975. But that second step in the trade never was finalized. The park board retained ownership of Sumner Field.

During the visioning and eventual construction of the Heritage Park neighborhood in the early 2000s, Sumner Field was re-formulated as part of a linear green space that is primarily managed by the City of Minneapolis for stormwater purposes. Sumner Field is the only aspect of that green space that provides an open non-naturalized recreation space. All the current facilities in the park date from that time period.

## **EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER**

Sumner Field today is an open rectangle with

two curving sides. It sits amidst the Heritage Park redevelopment, so is surrounded by large single-family style multi-unit homes. It is home to a portion of the development's stormwater management system, so the southern third of the park is occupied by a pond with natural edges (perhaps fitting, because the original park area had been very low in elevation and needed to be filled). Sumner has a contemporary and well-organized design, with bold walkways defining different planting spaces. A grand oval of turf grass occupies the center of the park, edged with a walkway. Another walkway arcs from the northeastern to the southwestern corner. A restroom building sits near the northwestern corner of the site, and a small parking lot occupies the northern edge.

Sumner Field has little in the way of active recreational options, though it is an important green space in the area. The organization and form of the park are unique and encourage strolling, but additional activation is probably necessary.

## **THE PROPOSED DESIGN**

The proposed design for Sumner Field retains the “bones” of the park, altering neither the organized walkways, the stormwater pond, nor the large oval of turf. Most improvements take place at the northern end of the park. Here, the parking lot is removed in favor of other active amenities. The parking lot is little used and is unnecessary in this neighborhood of on-street parking and high walkability. Instead, a half-

court basketball court and a play area provide fun alternatives to car parking. Also in this area is a splash pad or spray plaza. Free of standing water, this aquatic facility complements the wading pool at Bethune Park just a few blocks away. The park building is enhanced with a shade awning for picnicking and gathering (even performances). A small community garden space sits adjacent to the building and Van White Boulevard.

The design for Sumner Field honors the careful and recent design of the park but inserts a few additional recreation options. The high youth population in the neighborhood will appreciate the additional activities.

## **CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS**

Existing bike trails along Van White Boulevard provide connections through the Heritage Park area and southward to the proposed new route of the Luce Line Trail. A proposed park connector extends west to Bethune Park and eventually to the Queen Avenue Bikeway.

## **KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES**

Because the southern portion of the site is part of the overall stormwater management system for Heritage Park, consultation with the City of Minneapolis is important for any park improvements.

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	no comments	Support for splash pad	New splash pad / spray plaza near park building
play	no comments	Support for rock climbing play	New small playground near park building, utilizing a portion of the existing parking lot
athletics	no comments	no comments	Retained open lawn for unprogrammed games and activities
courts	no comments	no comments	New half-court basketball on existing parking lot
winter	no comments	no comments	No winter activities planned for this park
landscape	no comments	Support for orchard	Natural areas retained and enhanced New urban agriculture area near park building
other	no comments	Suggestion for public art	Expanded overhead shade on park building to allow for seating/gathering/picnicking Enhanced connection across Van White toward Bethune Park

## COST ESTIMATE

Park Name	Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	NOTES
Sumner Field	Aquatics	Small splash pad	\$ 759,350	
Sumner Field	Play	Traditional Play Structure in new container, incl. parking lot demolition	\$ 806,809	
Sumner Field	Courts	Basketball Court (half court)	\$ 75,935	
Sumner Field	Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 56,951	Some naturalized areas maintained in collaboration with City of Minneapolis
Sumner Field	Landscape	Urban Agriculture Area	\$ 28,911	Urban Agriculture Areas will be implemented in partnership with specific programs or community members. Estimate includes water service
Sumner Field	Other	Picnic canopy on existing restroom building	\$ 104,411	
Sumner Field	Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 561,919	
Sumner Field	Other	Misc. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 47,886	
Sumner Field	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 2,442,171</b>	

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

SUMNER			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Splash Pad	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 35,000
Traditional Play Structure	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
Half Court Basketball	\$ 1,000	1	\$ 1,000
Trail Additons	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Urban Agriculture	\$ 15,000	1	\$ 15,000
<b>Difference</b>			<b>\$ 63,500</b>

# VALLEYVIEW/GLENVIEW

# TERRACE PARK



## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Valley View Park is the only neighborhood park that lies in a city other than Minneapolis. Being west of Xerxes avenue, it is entirely within the city of Golden Valley. The park is a long thin wedge of mostly unimproved land stretching northeast-southwest from Theodore Wirth Parkway to and slightly across the BNSF rail corridor, which is planned to also house the Blue Line Extension light rail. Between Xerxes and Zenith the park is an undulating landscape of mown grass with no improvements. Adjacent to Zenith Avenue are a play area, tennis court, and parking lot that are managed by the City of Golden Valley as Glenview Terrace Park. MPRB and Golden Valley have long had an agreement over the city's operation of this parkland, as it primarily serves Golden Valley residents. The western end of the park is a hilly, wooded landscape descending to a series of ponds traversed by the railroad. Informal trails pass through this area, but MPRB does not maintain facilities there.

## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The design for Valley View Park recognizes and affirms Golden Valley's plans for the Glenview Terrace Area, included in that city's comprehensive plan. The play area is retained, but the tennis court and parking lot are decommissioned.

The other portions of the park see a more deliberate naturalization and management, especially the area between Xerxes and Zenith. This hummocky landscape is transformed into a prairie savanna, with grasses, wildflowers, and groupings of appropriate trees. Through this area wind natural surface and paved trails, which both provide a way to enjoy this unique landscape and create a connection between Theodore Wirth Parkway and the remainder of the park (and on toward the light rail station).

West of the play area, a new paved trail crosses the park north to south, possibly extending all the way to Golden Valley Road. This connection links residents north of the park to the proposed light rail station at Golden Valley Road. Additional naturalization and trail connections at Valley View reinforce this neighborhood park's cohesion with adjacent regional facilities, like Theodore Wirth Parkway and the new light rail line. Though not within the bounds of Minneapolis, improvements here will encourage residents of both cities to enjoy the park and will promote non motorized transportation in the region.



**PARKING LOT**

The existing parking lot is dilapidated and will no longer be upkept by the City of Golden Valley

**PLAYGROUND**

The existing playground is in relatively good condition

**TENNIS COURTS**

The existing Tennis courts are dilapidated and will no longer be maintained by the City of Golden Valley

**NATURAL AREA**

**EXISTING CONDITIONS: VALLEYVIEW /GLENVIEW TERRACE PARK**





**NEW TRAIL/CONNECTION**

This improved connection will feature both natural surface hiking, and paved surface walking/biking trails.

**NEW NATURAL SURFACE TRAILS**

**UPDATED PLAYGROUND**

**NEW TRAIL/CONNECTION**

This improved connection will feature a paved surface walking/biking trail that will connect users to the proposed LRT station.

**EX. NATURAL AREA**

**PROPOSED LRT STATION**

**PROPOSED PLAN: VALLEYVIEW /GLENVIEW TERRACE PARK**

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

The proposed trails in Valley View Park will allow for linkages to Theodore Wirth Parkway trails and the Grand Rounds. Though not connected to the rest of this park, a trail link proposed by the Blue Line Extension project will pass through the far western edge of the park. That link connects Theodore Wirth Park and the light rail station to Sochacki Park (managed jointly by Robbinsdale, Golden Valley, and Three Rivers Park District) and then on to downtown Robbinsdale.

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

Coordination with Metro Transit and the existing church south of the park will be necessary to implement a connection to the light rail station. Coordination with the City of Golden Valley is important for all park improvements, especially those in the vicinity of the active uses in so-called Glenview Terrace Park.

## COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Play	Traditional Play Structure in existing container	\$ -
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 901,728
Other	Natural surface walking paths	\$ 11,390
Other	Paved Trails	\$ 542,328
Other	Misc. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 29,109
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 1,484,554</b>

*Note: Play Structure is operated by City of Golden Valley*

*Note: Paved Trails cost includes all trails, though some could be built by City of Golden Valley to connect neighborhoods to LRT.*

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

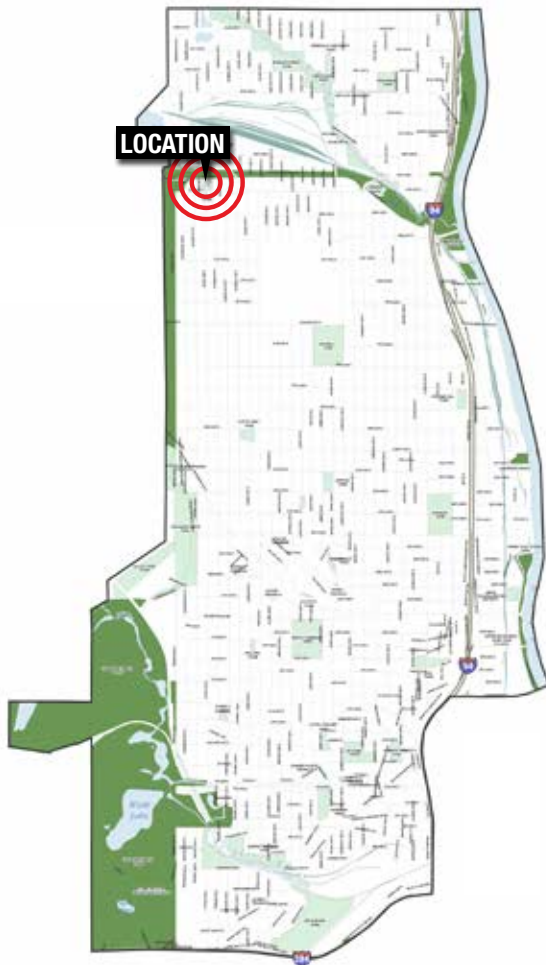
VALLEYVIEW			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Trail Additions	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000
Difference			\$ 10,000

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	no comments	no comments	No aquatic facilities planned for this park
play	no comments	Suggest expansion of playground for older kids	Play area is managed by City of Golden Valley, which has no current expansion plans
athletics	no comments	no comments	No athletic facilities planned for this park
courts	no comments	Desire to keep tennis courts	Tennis courts managed by City of Golden Valley, which plans to decommission them
winter	no comments	Sledding is good	Impromptu sledding retained free of obstruction
landscape	no comments	Suggestion for butterfly gardens	Naturalized landscape between Zenith and Xerxes, and within woodland/wetland
other	no comments	Desire for connection across park from neighborhood to LRT station Suggest mountain biking trails in wooded area Suggest disc golf	New paved trail connection from Manor Drive to LRT station, pending coordination with church New natural and paved surface trails east of Zenith



# VICTORY PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

Victory Park, located in the neighborhood for which it is named and adjacent to Victory Memorial Parkway, is one of the only Minneapolis parks that was developed before it was acquired. The first reference to the park was in 1974 when the park board approved a verbal report from representatives of the Victory neighborhood concerning development of a playground next to the Loring Elementary School. By 1976 the park board had approved a design program for the park and a year later approved schematic plans for a park, including a recreation shelter. The board also authorized a payment to the school board, but exactly what that payment covered is not clear. In addition to playground equipment, the park was provided that year with a wading pool and a basketball court. Despite that construction, the park board and school board did not sign a lease agreement for the property until 1980.

The park was significantly upgraded in 1998 with the cost divided between city bonds and Neighborhood Revitalization Program funds designated by the neighborhood.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Victory Park, which exists on land leased from the Minneapolis Public Schools, does feel inextricably connected to the school. Recess takes place in the park, which is active with schoolchildren during the day and with neighborhood families

in the evening. It is a small park, occupying just half the block on which the school sits. Nearest the school along the southern edge of the park are a pair of play areas and a wading pool. A single tennis court sits in the southwestern corner of the park. The northern half of the park is occupied by a multi-use field that is sunken slightly below the rest of the park. Undulating berms surround the field and an arbor/picnic shelter sits between the field and play areas. East of the field and near the school is a paved area that features a pair of basketball courts and several four-square courts.

## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The design of Victory Park will increase useability primarily for children and especially for the school. The tennis court is removed in favor of expanded play areas, the westernmost featuring adventure and nature elements like climbing boulders or earth mounds. A splash pad replaces the wading pool, to allow greater flexibility with aquatic play and outdoor spaces. Typically, pools are not operational when school is in session due to safety and supervision concerns. A splash pad, however, can remain in operation during the school year but be turned off during the school day, allowing neighborhood kids to play in the water on those hot September afternoons. In addition, when turned off, the splash pad can double as an outdoor classroom or community gathering space.



**BASKETBALL**

**MULTI-USE FIELD**

The fields get used frequently during gym and recess by the school

**TENNIS COURTS**

The existing Tennis court gets limited use.

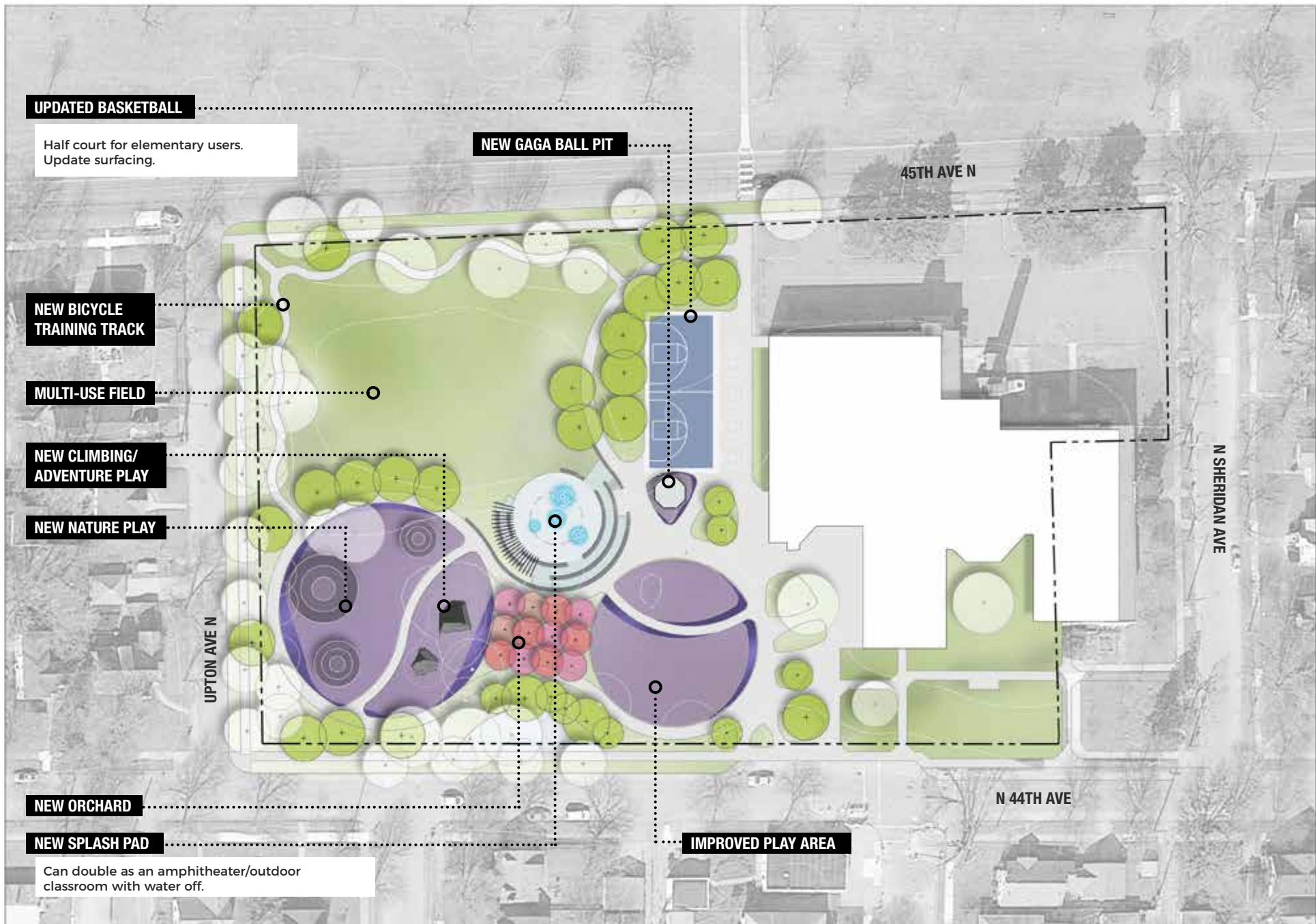
**PLAYGROUND**

the playgrounds are highly used, but dilapidated and in need of updates.

**WADING POOL**

The existing wading pool's central location prevents open circulation and is closed/unusable during the school year.

**EXISTING CONDITIONS: VICTORY PARK**



**UPDATED BASKETBALL**

Half court for elementary users.  
Update surfacing.

**NEW GAGA BALL PIT**

**NEW BICYCLE TRAINING TRACK**

**MULTI-USE FIELD**

**NEW CLIMBING/ ADVENTURE PLAY**

**NEW NATURE PLAY**

UPTON AVE N

45TH AVE N

N SHERIDAN AVE

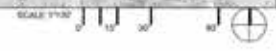
N 44TH AVE

**NEW ORCHARD**

**NEW SPLASH PAD**

Can double as an amphitheater/outdoor classroom with water off.

**IMPROVED PLAY AREA**



**PROPOSED PLAN: VICTORY PARK**

The multi-use field and basketball courts are retained as they are, and a “ga-ga pit” is added. The kids will love it! A small orchard provides shade and fresh food between the playgrounds. Around the perimeter of the park and weaving between the various play areas and splash pad elements is a bike playground loop. This paved trail features many curves, small hills, and other fun elements. Loring Elementary School has an excellent bike program and many kids ride bikes around the park during recess. This feature gives them more room to play and a less congested route.

Victory Park is a kids’ space, especially because of the adjacent school. The design ensures that it will be an even more fun and exciting kids’ space in the future.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Victory Park is immediately adjacent to the Grand Rounds at Victory Parkway.

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

Because the land is leased, any improvements will require coordination with Minneapolis Public Schools.

## COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Aquatics	Splash pad, incl. demolition of existing wading pool	\$ 1,518,699
Play	Traditional Play Structure and Adventure Play in new containers	\$ 1,210,213
Athletics	Multi-use Field renovation	\$ 180,346
Courts	Basketball Court (2 half courts)	\$ 151,870
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 569,512
Other	Gaga Ball Pit	\$ 75,935
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 74,132
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 3,780,707</b>

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

VICTORY			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Wading Pool	\$ 15,000	-1	\$ (15,000)
Splash Pad	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 35,000
Adventure/Climbing Play	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
Tennis Court	\$ 1,500	-1	\$ (1,500)
Gaga Pit	\$ 1,000	1	\$ 1,000
Bicycle Facility/Training Track	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Amphitheater	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,500
Urban Agriculture	\$ 15,000	1	\$ 15,000
<b>Difference</b>			<b>\$ 48,500</b>

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	Desire more interactive pool with fountains and zero depth entry →	Comments split between wading pool and splash pad →	New combination splash pad/amphitheater/outdoor classroom in same general location as wading pool
play	Mixed opinions on playground →	Support for nature/adventure play area →	Improved traditional play areas relocated to provide more space for school entry New adventure play area in general location of tennis court
athletics	Need for multi-use field in better condition →	Limited comments on fields →	Improved multi-use field
courts	Like basketball court, but want higher hoops → Tennis courts not well used or liked	Mixed opinions on full- or half-court basketball → Few comments on tennis, and no expressed concern about removal	Retain 2 half-court basketball Remove tennis court in favor of expanded adventure play area and bike loop
winter	no comments →	no comments →	No winter activities planned for this park
landscap	Keep the schoolyard garden and orchard →	Preserve the landscaped berm around park →	Natural areas included around edges of park New orchard designed around new amenities
other	Suggestion for skateboard and BMX bike park →	Support for bike loop → Include something unique for this park	New bike loop / bike playground New gaga ball pit



# VICTORY PRAIRIE DOG PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

Also known as the Osseo Road Property, this park site is leased from the railroad. It was developed half as an off-leash dog park and half as a restored prairie area.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Victory Prairie and Dog Park is located adjacent to the major BNSF railroad switching yard north of Victory Memorial Parkway. It is generally triangular in shape. Its eastern end is fenced as an off-leash dog park with an entrance from 47th Avenue to the south. The entrance is not fully accessible and requires ascending a steep slope from the curb. The eastern end is a restored prairie of very poor quality. A gate connects the western and eastern portions—and despite signs clearly stating that the western portion is not a dog park, off-leash use is rampant. Overall the park is lightly developed, with some ad hoc trails made through regular use.

## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

Based on strong community desire, the proposed plan for this park extends the off-leash dog use into the western end of the property. The entire space is divided into three major zones, to allow for community self-selection for the right environment for dogs of different temperaments. Near the existing entrance is an open air shelter and water station. An adjacent dog playground

includes agility equipment for additional canine frolicking. A new trail system creates a walking loop within the large fenced areas, and accessible entrances improve the environment for all users both at the existing entrance and at the eastern end of the park.

In addition to the dog-focused uses, a new trail loop travels outside the dog park fence on the northern edge of the park, to allow use by those without dogs. This trail connects to the proposed underpass trail to Ryan Lake and to the northern end of Russell Avenue, creating a possible walking loop, in part using city sidewalks.

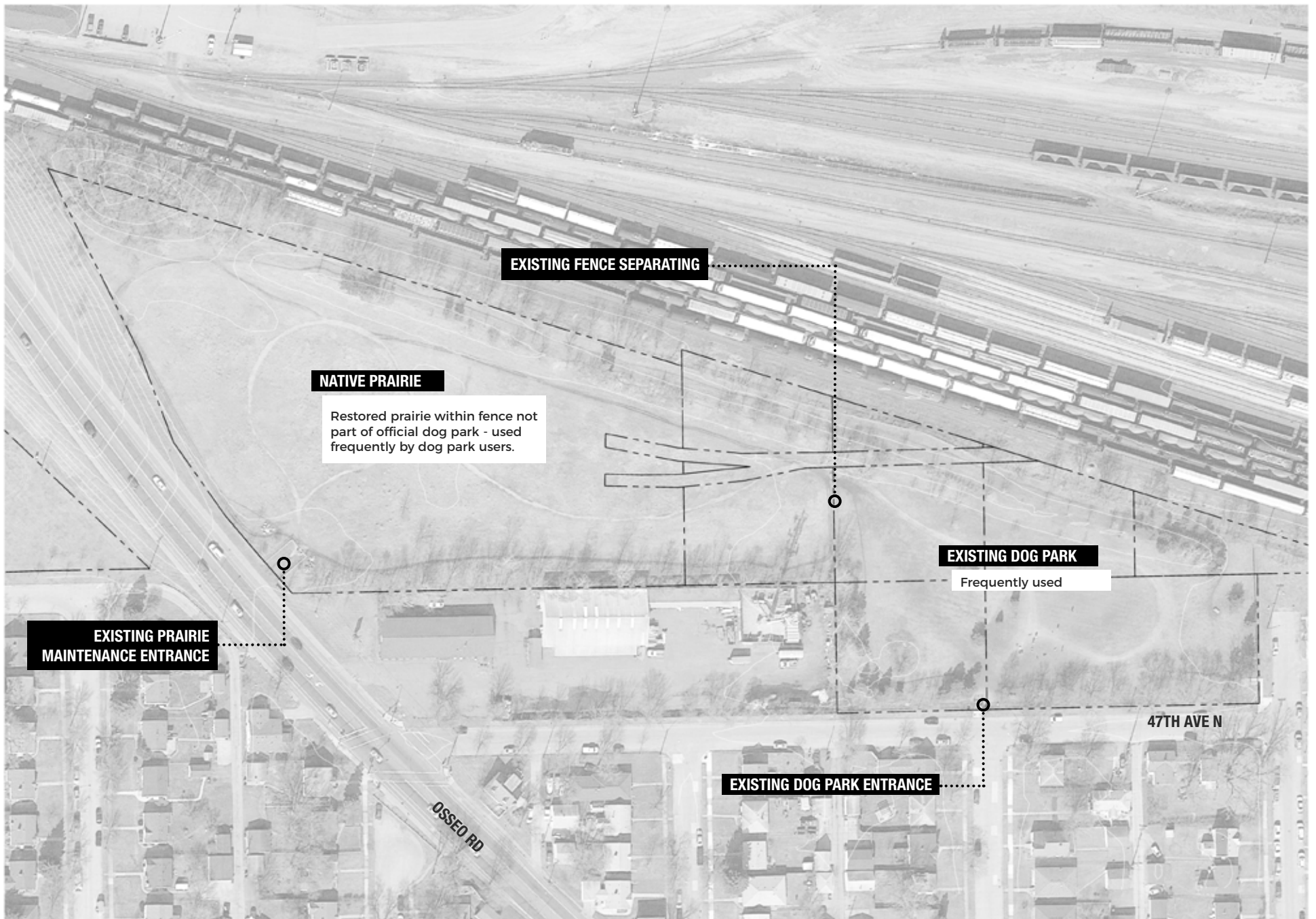
The design for Victory Prairie and Dog Park (which should perhaps now be called Victory Dog Park) recognizes the desire for more off-leash recreation space in the city in general. By expanding this area and also providing an option for those without dogs, the park will better meet the needs and desires of the community.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

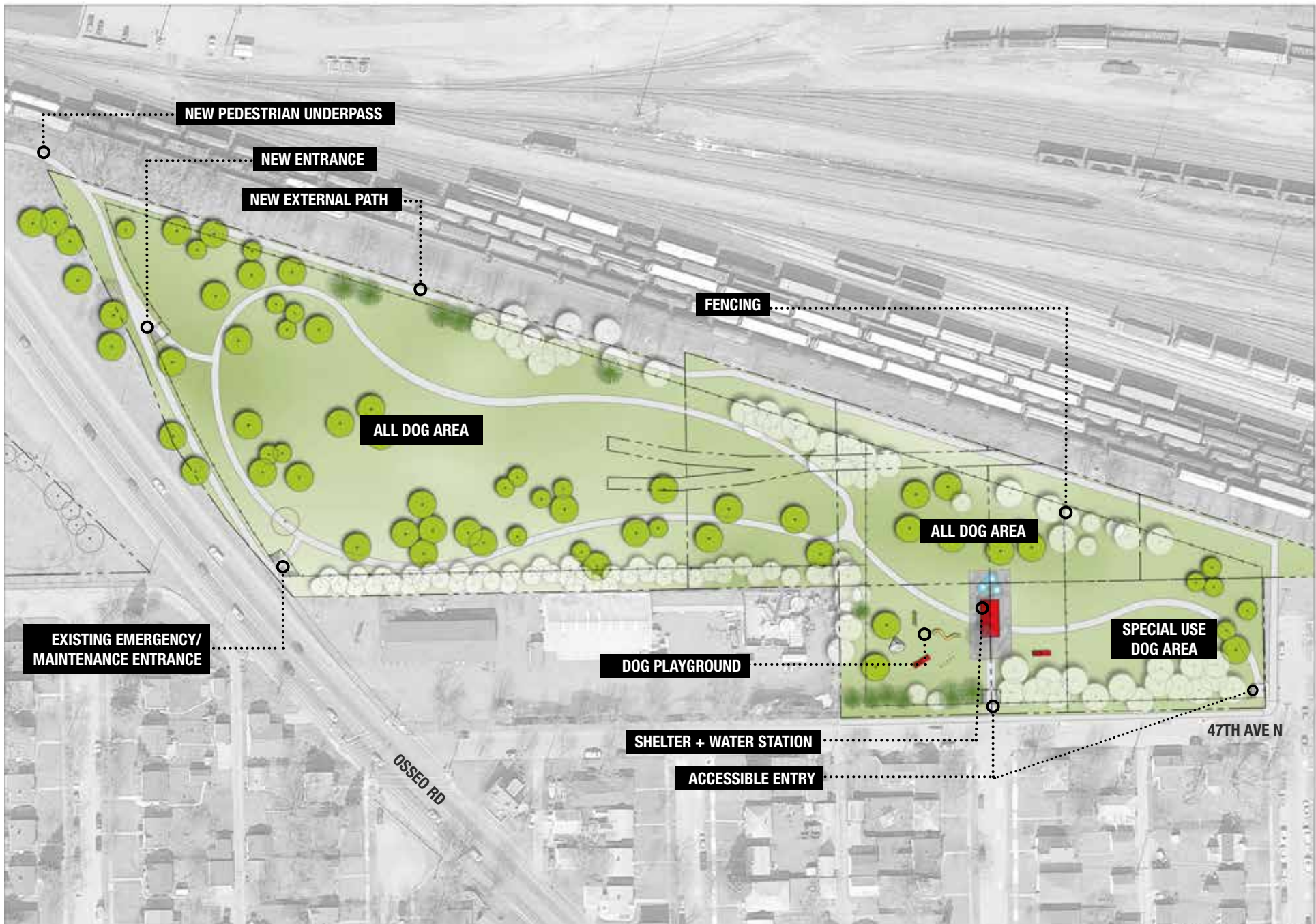
The proposed trail traveling west under Osseo Road will connect Victory Dog Park to Ryan Lake.

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

The land on which this park sits is leased, so communication with the railroad prior to improvements is recommended.



**EXISTING CONDITIONS: VICTORY PRAIRIE DOG PARK**



**PROPOSED PLAN: VICTORY PRAIRIE DOG PARK**

# PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatic	no comments →	no comments →	No aquatic facilities planned for this park
play	no comments →	no comments →	No (human) play facilities planned for this park
athletic	no comments →	no comments →	No (human) athletic facilities planned for this park
courts	no comments →	no comments →	No court facilities planned for this park
winter	no comments →	no comments →	No formal winter activities planned for this park
landscape	no comments →	Most comments suggest or support entire park being a dog park. Many consider the prairie portion a dog park already. →	Increased overstory trees throughout park area
other	no comments →	<p>Mostly supportive of sectioned dog areas, but more for shy/quiet dogs versus playful dogs, not by size</p> <p>Some support for agility area →</p> <p>Desire for water and shade</p> <p>Mixed opinions of parking, some do not want park space lost for parking, others think it would be a good idea</p>	<p>Expansion of off leash dog area to include entire property</p> <p>Separation of park into three areas by dog temperment</p> <p>Some agility equipment included within park</p> <p>New group gathering/shade shelter serving both dog areas, with water available</p> <p>New walking loops both within dog park area, and around northern perimeter, for users not wanting to interact with dogs</p> <p>No parking included in this park, but enhanced entry from street with accessibility improvements</p>

## COST ESTIMATE

Park Name	Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	NOTES
Victory Prairie Dog Park	Other	Shelter and Water Station	\$ 161,362	
Victory Prairie Dog Park	Other	New natural or aggregate surface walking paths	\$ 478,390	
Victory Prairie Dog Park	Other	Dog Park Fencing	\$ 175,600	
Victory Prairie Dog Park	Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 16,307	
Victory Prairie Dog Park		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 831,659</b>	

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

VICTORY PRAIRIE DOG PARK			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Group Shelter	\$ 4,000	1	\$ 4,000
Trail Additions	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Difference			\$ 9,000



# WEBBER PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

Webber Park is located along Shingle Creek in the northern portion of the north side, just west of I-94 in the Webber-Camden neighborhood. The first mention of a park in the Camden neighborhood was in 1891, when William Folwell recommended acquiring land on both sides of the Mississippi River upstream from Camden because that was where the city's water supply was taken from the river. The first land designated for a "Camden Place Park" was in May 1905 when the park board selected land along Crystal Lake Road for a park. The acquisition was abandoned later that year in the face of protests from property owners in the area. The issue of a park in the area came up again in July 1908, when the park board condemned land for a new Camden Park. The cost of acquiring the park was assessed on "benefited property," or land in the vicinity of the park. The neighborhood was bitterly and evenly divided over establishing a park in the neighborhood and having local property owners pay for it. Many petitions on both sides of the issue were presented to the park board.

In April 1909, Charles and Mary Harris Webber offered to construct a recreation building in the park at their expense. The Webbers asked that the building and park be named in honor of their son, John Deere Webber, who had died at the age of nine. The Webbers' offer included two stipulations: one, that the park board construct

an outdoor gymnasium (playground) for boys and girls and, two, that a permanent dam be built across Shingle Creek to provide water for the pool. The new playgrounds were constructed early in 1909, and the recreation building, dam, and pool were completed in time for the pool to open for the summer of 1910. The library board agreed to operate a branch library from the building.

The pool at Camden Park was an instant hit particularly with children, who were the primary users of the freshwater pool. At the end of its first summer of operation a water carnival was held at the pool and pond in which 500 boys participated. An evening men's carnival drew a crowd of 5,000. The next summer the Camden Park Carnival featured canoe races and log-rolling on the pond as well as swimming and diving contests at the pool. The outdoor gymnasiums were also in heavy use and they hosted a city-wide gymnastics meet in the summer of 1911.

By the mid-1920s the damming of Shingle Creek had led to a build-up of deposits in the lake formed by the dam and dredging was required to improve the flow of the creek. In 1927, Charles and Mary Webber made another significant contribution to renovate the park and the pool. The increasingly polluted water of Shingle Creek was no longer considered an acceptable source of water for the pool, so city water was used and an appropriate building was constructed to house circulation, filtration and chlorination systems. A picnic shelter was also built north of the pool and the combination field house and library. With those improvements, attendance at the pool soared. Most of the swimmers at Camden were children, who never had to pay an



**COMMUNITY CENTER**

**TENNIS COURTS**

Current courts are in good shape and get significant use.

**PLAYGROUND**

**NATURAL POOL**

Pool is in good condition and is heavily used by the community.

**BASKETBALL**

The basketball court is in a peculiar location away from other park facilities

**EXISTING CONDITIONS: WEBBER PARK**



**PROPOSED PLAN: WEBBER PARK**

admission fee to use the pool or the changing rooms. Official attendance figures for the Camden pool in 1934 showed that about 1,500 children under the age of 14 used the pool every summer day.

In the 1940s, two significant additions of property extended park holdings on both sides of Webber Park, which had been renamed in 1939 to honor the contributions of Charles and Mary Webber. In the early 1940s, the park board finally acquired land east of Webber Park along the Mississippi River, the first land of what became North Mississippi Park and in 1946 the park board acquired the valley of Shingle Creek north of Webber Park to the city limit. The latter acquisition was at the request of the city council, which wanted the park board to acquire the bed of Shingle Creek and lower the creek to drain surrounding land so that it would be dry enough for housing development. As part of these efforts the creek through the park was relocated. Playground equipment was moved for a new channel, the old channel was filled and the lagoon was enlarged. Renovations to the park and playground were completed in 1962 and 1963, including an eight-foot wall along the west bank of the creek where the banks had eroded. The cost of the renovation was assessed on property in the area.

With the subsequent growth of housing north of the park, the library on the second floor of the field house saw increasing demand. In 1953 the library took over the entire building. The library board paid for remodeling the first floor of the field house for library use and for conversion of the existing picnic shelter in the park into a warming house for skaters on the pond.

In the 1970s, in the middle of a building boom in Minneapolis parks that saw the construction of a new recreation center in most neighborhood parks, the park board decided to relocate the pool and build a new recreation center. Construction of the new pool and recreation center west of the creek were completed in 1979. At about the same time, as part of the settlement for the state highway department to take part of North Mississippi Park for I-94, the bed of Shingle Creek was lowered to go under the new freeway. A man-made waterfall was built to do that.

A new master planning process for the park began in 2011 and included extensive community engagement. The new plans addressed the community's desires for the park especially in light of extensive damage to the park by a tornado in May 2011. The basketball court was resurfaced in 2015. The Webber pool, which was closed in 2010 due to structural and mechanical concerns, was replaced with a natural swimming pool in 2015. It became the first public natural swimming pool in North America.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

The area traditionally considered Webber Park is in fact split administratively between the neighborhood park called Webber and a westward extension of North Mississippi Regional Park. The boundary between these two parks is important for funding purposes, as regional and state dollars can only be spent in the North Mississippi portion and NPP20 dollars can only be spent in the neighborhood portion. The boundary line runs between the natural swimming pool building and the tennis courts and playgrounds. The regional portion

also includes the trail along Webber Parkway, which connects to Victory Memorial Parkway. The NSAMP planning effort considers ONLY the neighborhood portion of the park.

Webber Park is home to a small recreation center located near the center of the neighborhood portion of the park. To the east of the center are play areas and to the west is a relatively large parking lot that takes access from Webber Parkway. Between the parking lot and the Parkway are five tennis courts. A small picnic area occupies the grassy triangle between the courts, the parkway, and the swimming pool building. The northern corner of the park features an open multi-use field and several high quality overstory trees.

Shingle Creek Regional Trail and Victory Memorial Parkway both touch Webber Park to the north and northwest, making this an important hub for trail connections. However, the 45th Avenue bridge over Shingle Creek is extremely narrow and an at-grade crossing of railroad tracks further complicates connections.

## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The proposed design for Webber neighborhood park makes few changes, recognizing the relative newness of the building, parking lot and tennis courts. These three amenities remain in their current locations, as does the play area. One change that will affect both the regional and neighborhood parks is that the basketball court currently located in an isolated location east of the swimming pool is relocated near the recreation center.

The multi-use field is retained and improved, and the plan identifies a public art opportunity

## COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Play	Traditional Play Structure in existing container	\$ 806,809
Athletics	Multi-use Athletic Field renovation	\$ 360,691
Courts	Tennis Court (5)	\$ 616,972
Courts	Basketball Court (1)	\$ 123,394
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 76,884
Landscape	Existing parking lot renovation	\$ 426,153
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 379,675
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 55,812
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 2,846,390</b>

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

There is estimated to be no operational changes for this park.

at the corner of Webber Parkway and 45th Avenue. New understory naturalized areas in the northwest corner of the park provide habitat and beauty. To better facilitate trail connections, a walking loop around the northern end of the park is improved and reinforced with directional signage. (See the Shingle Creek Regional Trail Master Plan for intersection and railroad crossing improvements.)

Overall, the design for the neighborhood portion makes a few important changes, but leaves most amenities in their current successful configurations.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

The regional trail network connects Webber northward along Shingle Creek to Creekview, westerly along Victory Memorial Parkway and the Grand Rounds, and southeast through North Mississippi Regional Park to the Mississippi River and the planned extension of the Grand Rounds on both sides of the upper river.

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

NPP20 funded projects must respect the regional park boundary and remain within the neighborhood portion of the park.

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
<b>aquatics</b>	NOTE: Webber natural swimming pool is part of Webber Regional Park →	no comments →	No aquatic facilities planned for this park beyond Webber Natural Swimming Pool
<b>play</b>	no comments →	no comments →	Traditional playground retained in same location
<b>athletics</b>	no comments →	Desire for open field space for multiple sports →	Open lawn near recreation center retained
<b>courts</b>	no comments →	Prefer 2 basketball courts near building →	Full-court basketball relocated to nearer recreation center Five tennis courts retained and eventually improved in existing location
<b>winter</b>	no comments →	no comments →	No winter activities planned for this park beyond skating at Webber Natural Swimming Pool
<b>landscape</b>	no comments →	Not excited about taking away green space for skate park →	No natural areas planned for this park, outside the Shingle Creek corridor, which is part of the Regional Park
<b>other</b>	no comments →	Support for skate park Support for food truck plaza Need good picnic space and shelters	Despite support in this location, large skate park to be located at Shingle Creek instead Designated food truck are not included due to historic low use of this amenity Improved picnic area near Webber pool entrance

# WILLARD PARK



## LOCATION AND HISTORY

Willard Park is located just west of North Commons Park in the central area of the north side. The park board's first involvement with the property was in 1968 when the board installed a playground for small children on school property. It was one of ten totlots installed that year in neighborhoods in near-north and south-central Minneapolis. In 1970 the park board successfully applied for matching grants from a "Parks in the Cities" program from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to acquire the half-block of land north of Willard School for development as a park. The land was acquired in 1973. Additional funding was obtained from a National Park Service program for urban parks. The cost of the improvements, including play equipment, a wading pool, and a toilet building, was split by a joint powers agreement between the park board and school board. The facilities were used as a recess playground for the school. Park construction began in 1975 and the final landscaping was completed in 1977.

The park was named for Willard School which was adjacent to the park. The school, built in 1910, was named for Frances Willard, an American author, educator and reformer. Willard was most famous for her fights to prohibit the sale of liquor, as the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and to obtain for women the right to vote

In 2002 the entire park was renovated, the toilet building was remodeled, and a new wading pool was installed. Willard School closed in 2005.

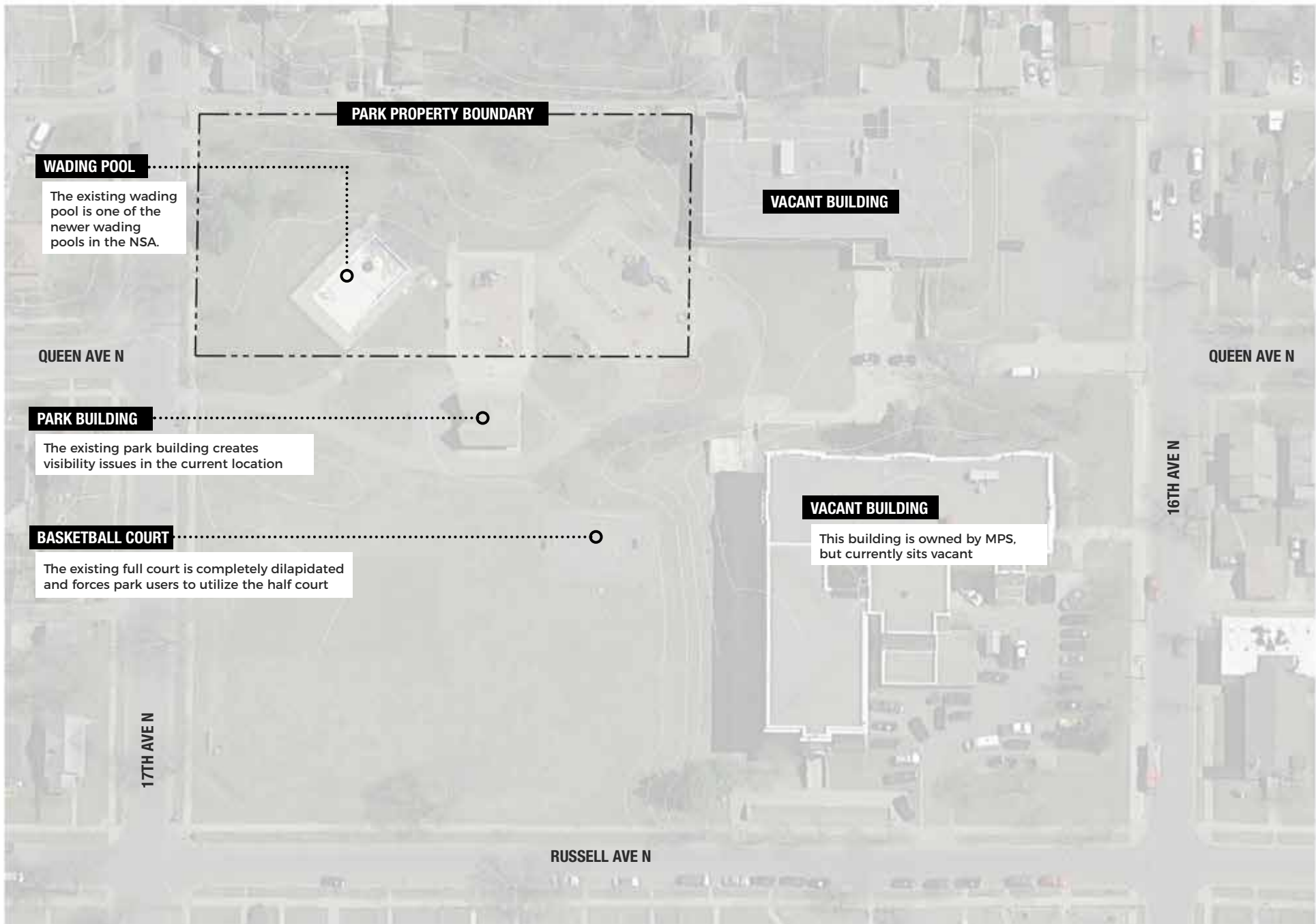
## EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Though MPRB only owns the northeastern quarter of the Willard School block, it operates the whole northern half. The northwestern quarter is home to a multi-use field and a dilapidated basketball court that is no longer useable. The eastern portion features a restroom and storage building, play area, and wading pool. A small half-court basketball court nestles up against the western façade of the restroom building—a problematic location that limits access to the building and restricts court play. A walking path through the center of the park continues through the Willard School property to connect Queen Avenue on at the northern and southern edges of the park.

Willard Park is actively used, primarily through unprogrammed activities like water play and basketball. It has good street frontages on the north and west, but an alley frontage on the east and the school to the south limit visibility into the park. Willard Park could benefit from additional programming, perhaps as a satellite to North Commons and its burgeoning sports program.

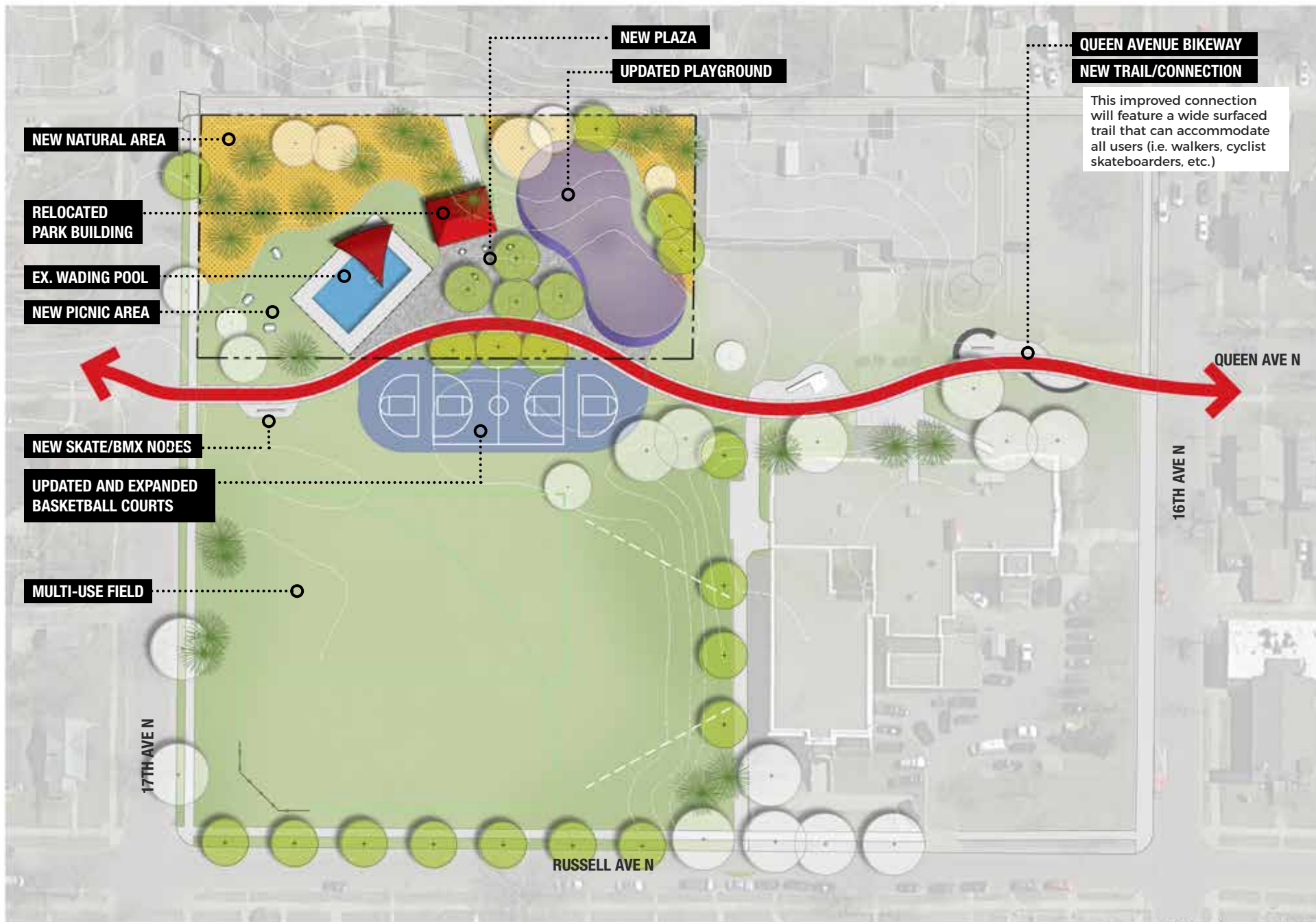
## THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The design for Willard Park retains the same general arrangement of most facilities, but makes some rearrangements and improvements to visibility and quality. The wading pool remains where it is, but the remainder of the active



## EXISTING CONDITIONS: WILLARD PARK





**NEW NATURAL AREA**

**RELOCATED PARK BUILDING**

**EX. WADING POOL**

**NEW PICNIC AREA**

**NEW SKATE/BMX NODES**

**UPDATED AND EXPANDED BASKETBALL COURTS**

**MULTI-USE FIELD**

**NEW PLAZA**

**UPDATED PLAYGROUND**

**QUEEN AVENUE BIKEWAY**

**NEW TRAIL/CONNECTION**

This improved connection will feature a wide surfaced trail that can accommodate all users (i.e. walkers, cyclist skateboarders, etc.)

**QUEEN AVE N**

**16TH AVE N**

**17TH AVE N**

**RUSSELL AVE N**

SCALE 1"=50'  
0 15' 30' 60'

**PROPOSED PLAN: WILLARD PARK**

facilities are reorganized. A new restroom and storage building sits closer to the alley, removing the structure from the center of the park to improve sight lines. The play areas are refurbished to the south of the building. The storage aspect of this building is critical to the idea of hosting some North Commons sporting activities in this park.

A new gathering plaza occupies the space between building, pool, and play area, to allow for easier supervision of all activities and for better youth hang-out space. An expanded basketball courts area—one full-court and two half-courts/shoot-hoops—sits between the plaza and multi-use field. That field is substantially improved, so it can be used for practices and games.

The Queen Avenue Bikeway passes through the center of the park and between the school building in a curving, calmed route. Along with trail improvement, Willard Park signage is installed at 16th Avenue, to encourage park entrance from the south side. Skate/BMX spots flank the bikeway—small ramps, rails, and jumps for practicing tricks.

The design for Willard is meant to activate the park—to capitalize on its casual unprogrammed character by bringing in the opportunity for more of that, as well as more programmed offerings. The additional visibility into and through the park and the additional activity will ensure positive energy and a safe environment.

## CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

The Queen Avenue Bikeway connects north and south across the entire north side. A proposed park connection on 16th Avenue connects east to North Commons Park and Hall Park.

## KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

Because much of the Willard Park land is owned by MPS and leased by MPRB, the schools must be consulted prior to any improvements on the site. Implementation of the Queen Avenue Bikeway will be led by the City of Minneapolis and will require coordination between the City and MPRB.

## OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

WILLARD			
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Half Court Basketball	\$ 1,000	1	\$ 1,000
All-wheel Park	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
Plaza	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Trail Additions	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Difference			\$ 23,500

## PROCESSES

	<b>1: General Input Spring-Fall 2017</b> <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	<b>2: Initial Concepts Winter 2018</b> <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	<b>3: The Preferred Concept Now</b> <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	Wading pool very well liked →	Add a shade sail over part of the pool →	Wading pool retained in same location, with shade added
play	Play areas disliked due to condition →	no comments →	Updated play areas in same general location
athletics	Multi-use field opinions mixed, mostly citing lack of programming → Desire for soccer/football →	no comments →	Improved multi-use field
courts	All basketball courts are universally disliked, but basketball is very important in this park →	no comments →	New basketball courts: 1 full-court, 2 half-courts
winter	no comments →	no comments →	No winter activities planned for this park
landscape	no comments →	no comments →	New natural areas included around eastern edge of park
other	Use park building for arts and cultural events →	Consider Queen Ave bikeway through park →	Relocated park building with gathering plaza Queen Avenue bikeway passes through park, but calmed Skate/BMX nodes along Queen Ave bikeway through park

## COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Aquatics	Wading Pool, incl. demolition of existing wading pool	\$ 854,268
Play	Traditional Play Structure in modified container	\$ 806,809
Athletics	Athletic Field renovation: multi-use field space	\$ 180,346
Courts	Basketball Court (1 full, 2 half)	\$ 246,789
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 17,085
Other	Skate spots along central trail	\$ 75,935
Other	New restroom/storage building	\$ 783,079
Other	Gathering plaza	\$ 127,571
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 334,114
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 68,520
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 3,494,516</b>

*Note: The primary central path to be implemented as Queen Avenue Bikeway by City of Minneapolis*