

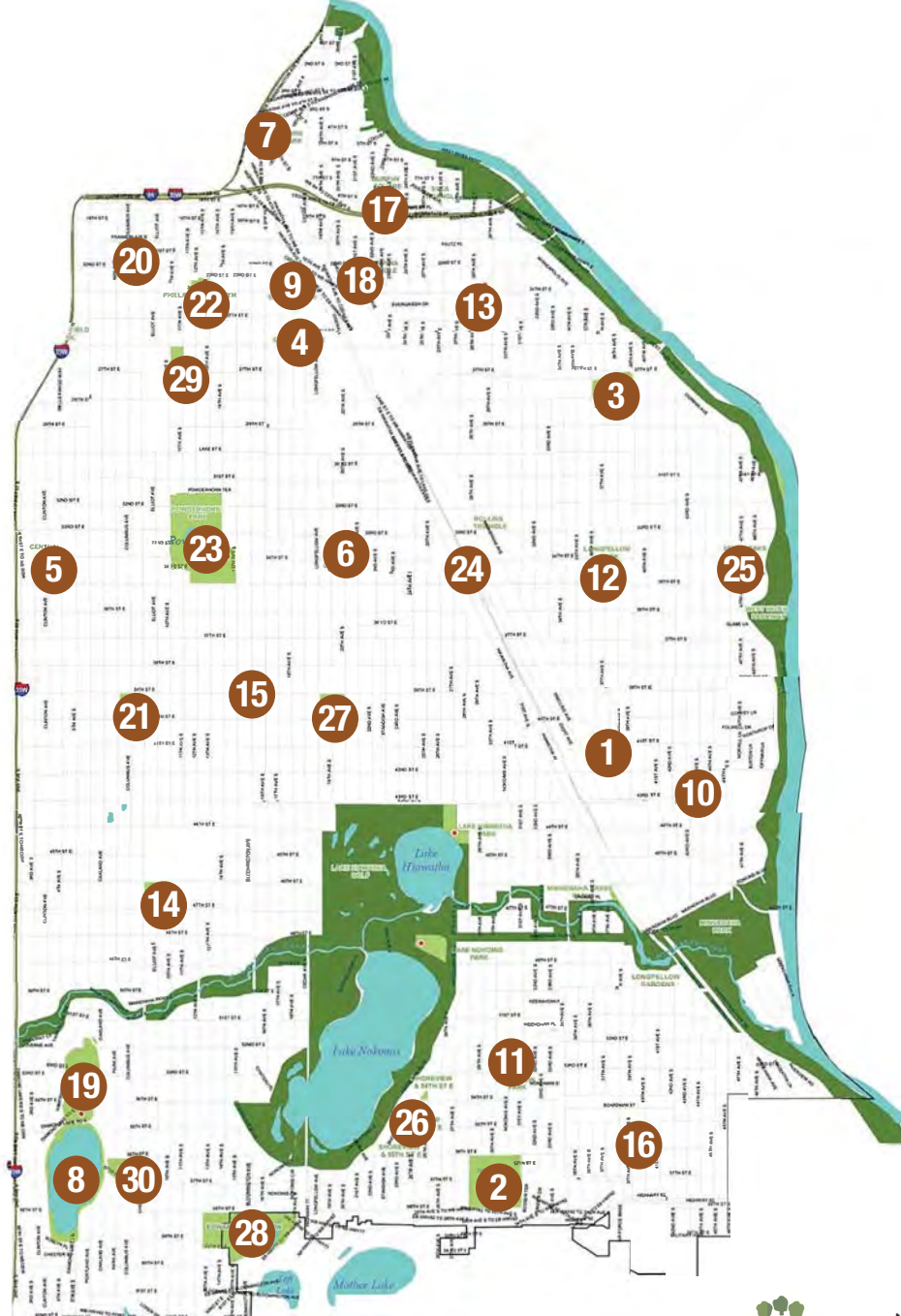
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PARK PLANS



SECTION CONTENTS:

- INTRODUCTION
- KEY/LEGEND
- PARK PLANS & COST ESTIMATES



 = Regional Parks (not included in South Service Area Master Plan)
 = Recreation Center


Minneapolis
 Park & Recreation Board
 South Service Area



Figure 4.1 - Park Location Key

* SPECIAL CONSIDERATION PARKS

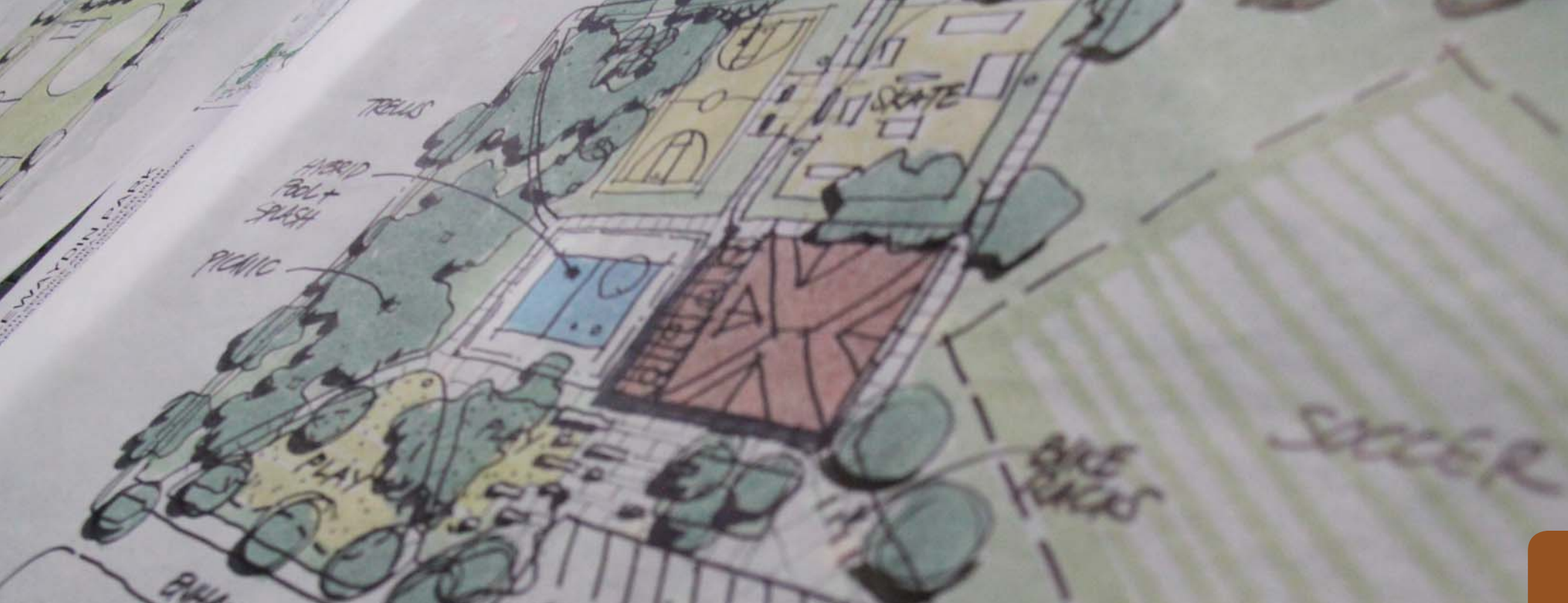
Several park properties do not have full packets of information included in the SSAMP document at this time. The reasons for this vary by park and are described in abbreviated park packets appearing in alphabetical sequence with the other parks. Those park properties and the basic reasons for special consideration are:

- Bossen Field: recently master planned independently of the SSAMP.
- Cedar Avenue Field: insufficient community engagement prevented final design.
- East Phillips: community decision to not master plan at this time
- Meridian Garden: managed by community group
- Rollins Triangle: tiny park triangle impacted by Minnehaha Avenue reconstruction

PARKS INCLUDED

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Adams Triangle | 20. Peavey Field Park |
| 2. Bossen Field* | 21. Phelps Field Park |
| 3. Brackett Field | 22. Phillips Community Center |
| 4. Cedar Avenue Field* | 23. Powderhorn Park |
| 5. Central Gym Park | 24. Rollins Triangle* |
| 6. Corcoran Park | 25. Seven Oaks Oval |
| 7. Currie Park | 26. Shoreview Triangles (3 park properties) |
| 8. Diamond Lake | 27. Sibley Park |
| 9. East Phillips Park* | 28. Solomon Park |
| 10. Hiawatha School Park | 29. Stewart Park |
| 11. Keewaydin Park | 30. Todd Park |
| 12. Longfellow Park | |
| 13. Matthews Park | |
| 14. McRae Park | |
| 15. Meridian Garden* | |
| 16. Morris Park | |
| 17. Murphy Square | |
| 18. Normanna Triangle | |
| 19. Pearl Park | |

* These parks are considered as a part of the overall service area master plan but are considered “special consideration” parks.



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 location of minor amenities such as benches, drinking fountains, and signs

EXAMPLE:

A park plan **DOES** determine:

- That there will be a traditional play area in a certain location in the park (as opposed to a nature play area in a different location)

A park plan **DOES NOT** determine:

- The exact equipment, layout, color, surfacing

Future capital projects will have their own community engagement processes at the time of implementation.

KEY/LEGEND

AQUATICS

Places to play in the water (swimming, splash pads)

-   Wading Pool (small, shallow pool for children)
-   Indoor Swimming Pool
-   Beach Access
-   Splash Pad (water play area with sprayers and fountains, with no standing water)
-   Interactive Water Play (small stream/fountains for kids to play in)

PLAY

Places for youth to play (swings, slides, vertical climbing walls)

-   Traditional Play Structure (swings, slides, climbers)
-   Adventure Play (place for challenging play for older youth and teens including climbing walls, zip line, obstacle course)
-   Nature play area (play area for children that encourages creative play with natural materials)









ATHLETICS

Sports on turf fields

-   Multi-use Field (open turf that may be used for soccer or other sports)
-   Multi-use Diamond (field for baseball or softball but the outfield may be used for soccer or other sports)
-   Premier Field (High quality field for soccer or other sports, often with permanent stripes)
-   Premier Diamond (High quality field for baseball or softball, usually with a fence around the outfield)
-   Sports Dome (may be put up in winter to allow sports to be played year round)

COURTS

Sports on hard surface courts







-   Tennis Court
-   Basketball Court
-   Volleyball Court
-   Multi-sport Court (court striped to allow many different sports such as pickleball, bike polo)

WINTER USE

Places to play in winter (ice skating, sledding)

























-   Designated Sledding Hill
-   Skating Rink
-   Broomball Rink
-   Hockey Rink
-   Year-round Rink (*Hard-surface rink for hockey all year or bike polo in summer*)
-   Warming House

LANDSCAPE

-   Outdoor Gathering Space (*Open area for community gathering/picnics*)
-   Designated Urban Agriculture Area
-  Mown Turf Grass
-  Naturalized Area (*native vegetation areas,*

OTHER

Other types of recreation in outdoor parks

-   Group Shelter
-   Stage / Bandshell (for outdoor plays, music, or classes)
-   Adult Fitness (area with machines to work out in)
-   Walking Loop Trail (walking path that loops around the park, includes signs and seating)
-   Lawn/Court Games (small open lawn or court for games)
-   Dog Park
-   Disc Golf
-   Archery (archery course)
-   Skate Park
-   Canoe/Kayak Launch
-   Community Oven
-   Restroom/Storage Building

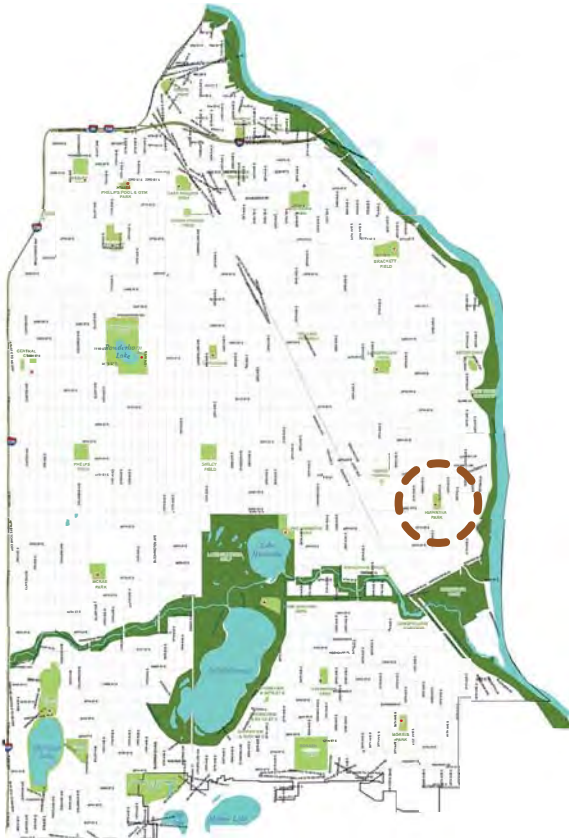
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HIAWATHA SCHOOL

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Hiawatha School Park (as its name suggests) is a shared site with a Minneapolis Public School. The park proper occupies the eastern half of the block bounded by 42nd Street, 44th Avenue, 43rd Street, and 42nd Avenue. Hiawatha School occupies the western half.

The park board acquired the land for a playground at Hiawatha School in 1931 when it swapped land with the school board. The park board gave up land it owned at Page School, near Minnehaha Parkway, and Hamilton School, near Glenwood-Camden (Memorial) Parkway, for the Hiawatha land.



The park was not developed beyond being graded for a skating rink until residents of the area petitioned for improvements in 1939. At that time plans were drawn up for the installation of a large skating rink, softball and baseball fields, tennis courts, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, and a small amount of playground equipment. The work was planned for the 1940 Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. The area was regraded, the fields built and the entire area seeded or sodded.

It wasn't until 1963 that more extensive facilities were provided at the park. In that year a park shelter was built, the athletic fields were enlarged and lighted, a wading pool was built, and new playground equipment was installed. The shelter was replaced with a neighborhood recreation center in 1979.

In 2000 a state-of-the art fully accessible playground was developed on school property immediately adjacent to the park. The playground was constructed by community members as a "community-build" project, which, at the time, could not happen on parkland. So, the school provided space for the playground, which is operated by MPRB.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

The dividing line between park and school property at Hiawatha School is extremely fuzzy, which is a good thing. In fact, the very popular Rec+ after school program in the recreation center draws a daily parade of kids out the school doors, down the park pathways, and into the recreation center building.

Clustered around the recreation center are a wading pool (right at the front door), a small playground, and a small parking lot. Two tennis courts occupy the northeast corner of the park. South of the recreation center are athletic fields featuring four multi-use diamonds with field space in between.

A north-south pathway between school and recreation

center marks the general property line between the two entities. On the school side just south of the school itself is a fully accessible playground that tends to be more popular than the playground near the recreation center. This playground is open to the public and managed by MPRB. To the west of this playground is a basketball court and parking for the school.

Hiawatha School Park is typically full of school age children at almost all times, as can be expected from the close relationship with the school. MPRB and MPS have coordinated on some items throughout the years, and this park has the potential to be a demonstration of how the two entities can collaborate on programming, operations, and capital improvements.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Wayfinding and connections from Hiawatha School Park should focus on:

- The existing City of Minneapolis bicycle/pedestrian route extending north on 43rd Avenue and south on 44th Avenue from the park. In the southerly direction, this route connects to Minnehaha Park. Though a full bikeway facility through the park (as shown on City maps) is not likely feasible due to the number of children that would have to cross it between park and school, extensions to the north and south would be advantageous.
- The RiverLake Greenway, which runs on 42nd Street and connects across the city, from the Chain of Lakes to the Mississippi River. This route also connects to Sibley and Phelps Parks to the west.



Existing Conditions: Hiawatha School



Proposed Plan: Hiawatha School

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

In early designs, MPRB planners showed two options for the park: one that showed planning ONLY on MPRB land and one that expanded planning throughout the park as a whole. However, through various stages of community engagement and various iterations of the design, the proposed design makes no changes to the school portion of the property. That half of the park is shown in the plan for reference, but all facilities—large accessible play area, basketball court, and open field area—are as existing. The only change here would be the eventual removal of the degraded horseshoe pits in favor of more open field space.

Near the recreation center, the wading pool is relocated in order to create a more open, year-round entry plaza and gathering space for the building. A new wading pool replaces the tennis courts in the northeastern part of the park. A second play container between the existing play area and the new pool provides additional play opportunity and diversity. The parking lot is reconstructed in its current location. An urban agriculture area sits between the parking lot and the building entry, and will create an extension of the entry experience for the building. This area could be implemented in cooperation with the school, to provide students the opportunity to learn about agriculture and gardening.

OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Multi-use Diamond	\$ 20,000	-2	\$ (40,000)
Tennis Court	\$ 1,500	-2	\$ (3,000)
Outdoor Gathering Space	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Urban Agriculture Area	\$ 15,000	1	\$ 15,000
Difference			\$ (18,000)

Two multi-use diamonds are removed in favor of creating more multi-use field space for field sports, ice skating, hockey, and general play, as during school recess. The two diamonds along 44th Avenue would be retained, thereby keeping the open play space nearer the school and removing the barriers of backstops from between school and park.

Between school and park is a new outdoor classroom and gathering space. This greenspace between the two buildings is of particular interest to parents at Hiawatha School and park users, as it could provide opportunities for both outdoor instruction by school teachers and outdoor programming by recreation center staff. It could be the perfect shared space for both school and park, thereby embodying the collaboration between MPRB and MPS at this park. The integration between the school day and the park play day is seamless at Hiawatha School Park, and will be reinforced by breaking down physical barriers between the two and creating shared spaces throughout.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

The property line between MPS and MPRB is shown on the park plan, but has been largely ignored for planning purposes. Many improvements shown in the park plan will require coordination with MPS.

UPDATE EXISTING



Wading Pool



Traditional Play Structure



Multi-use Field



Multi-use Diamond



Basketball Court



Skating Rink



Hockey Rink

NEW/ ADDED



Urban Agriculture Area



Outdoor Gathering Space

PROCESSES

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts + Public Comment Fall-Winter-Summer 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial and preferred concepts</i>	3: The Preferred Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	Mixed opinions one wading pool; desire for bigger, deeper pool →	no comments →	Wading pool relocated to area of existing tennis court (main reasoning is to move the pool from the front entry of the building)
play	Play area well liked (though this may apply to both the play area on school property and the one on park property) →	Like new play area south of building, so big and small can play together Various ideas about arrangement of play areas and other amenities →	Traditional play area expanded in same general location near recreation building Older-age accessible play area retained on school property
athletic	Soccer field preferred more often than baseball →	Desire to keep open play area on school property →	Removal of two multi-use diamonds to create additional multi-use field space
courts	Tennis court not often used, but is in poor condition →	Basketball should be kept away from play areas Various ideas about arrangement of play areas and other amenities →	Basketball court retained on school property
winter	no comments →	Like having the ice rink in the park →	Skating area and hockey rink in same general location
landscape	no comments →	Urban agriculture is a good idea Include pollinator / native plants Like outdoor classroom →	Urban agriculture area designated just north of recreation building Addition of outdoor classroom and naturalized areas between school and park (would require coordination with Minneapolis Public Schools)
other	no comments →	no comments →	no other facilities planned for this park

COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Aquatics	Wading Pool, incl. demolition of tennis court and old pool	\$ 887,072	stand-alone	PLANNED	11, 16
Play	Traditional Play Structure in new containers near recreation center	\$ 698,158	stand-alone	PLANNED	11, 16, 23b, 23d
Play	Replace Large Accessible Play Structure in new container near school	\$ 872,698	stand-alone	CONDITIONAL	11, 16, 23b, 23d
Athletics	Athletic field renovation, incl. demolition of 2 diamonds, renovation of 2 diamonds, renovation of fields	\$ 1,162,228	stand-alone	PLANNED	11, 16, 21a, 21b, 21d
Courts	Basketball court	\$ 106,777	stand-alone	CONDITIONAL	11, 16, 18, 22b, 22c
Landscape	Urban Agriculture Area	\$ -	after wading pool	CONDITIONAL	11, 19, 22b
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 4,435	with other projects, as appropriate	PLANNED	11, 26, 29
Landscape	Parking Lot Renovation	\$ 122,995	stand-alone	PLANNED	28
Landscape	Building entry plaza	\$ 22,120	stand-alone	PLANNED	
Other	Outdoor Classroom / Gathering Area	\$ 65,709	stand-alone	CONDITIONAL	11
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 156,979	with other projects, as appropriate	PLANNED	11, 17
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 73,718	with other projects, as appropriate	PLANNED	9, 11
TOTAL		\$ 4,172,888			

NOTE: Implementation of the outdoor classroom depends on participation by MPS. Urban Agriculture Areas will be implemented in partnership with specific programs or community members.

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