

4

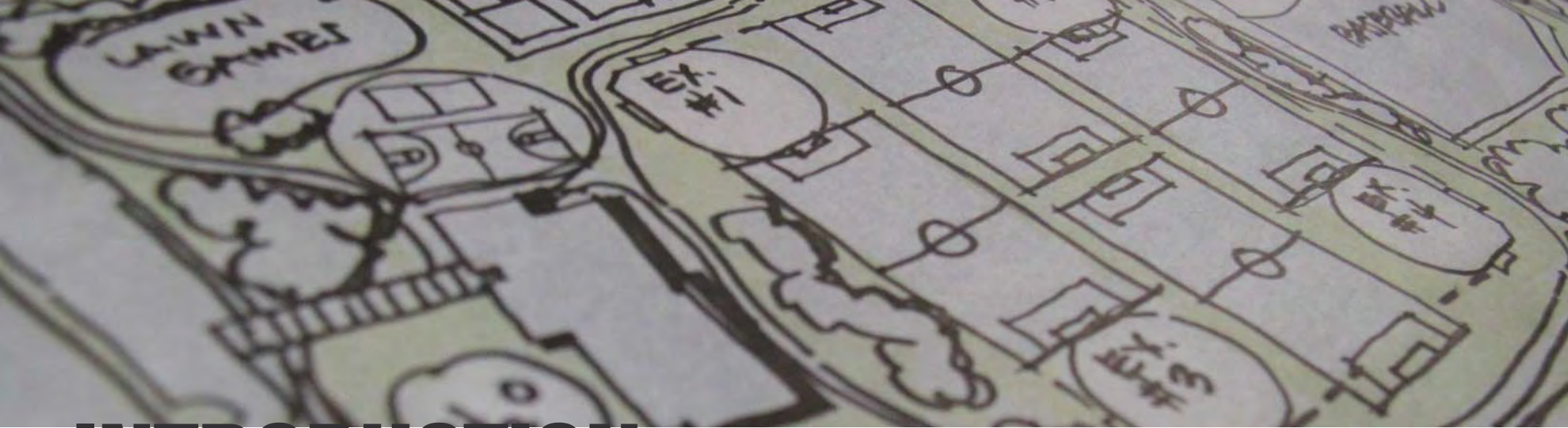
PARK PLANS



SECTION CONTENTS:

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

This page was intentionally left blank



INTRODUCTION

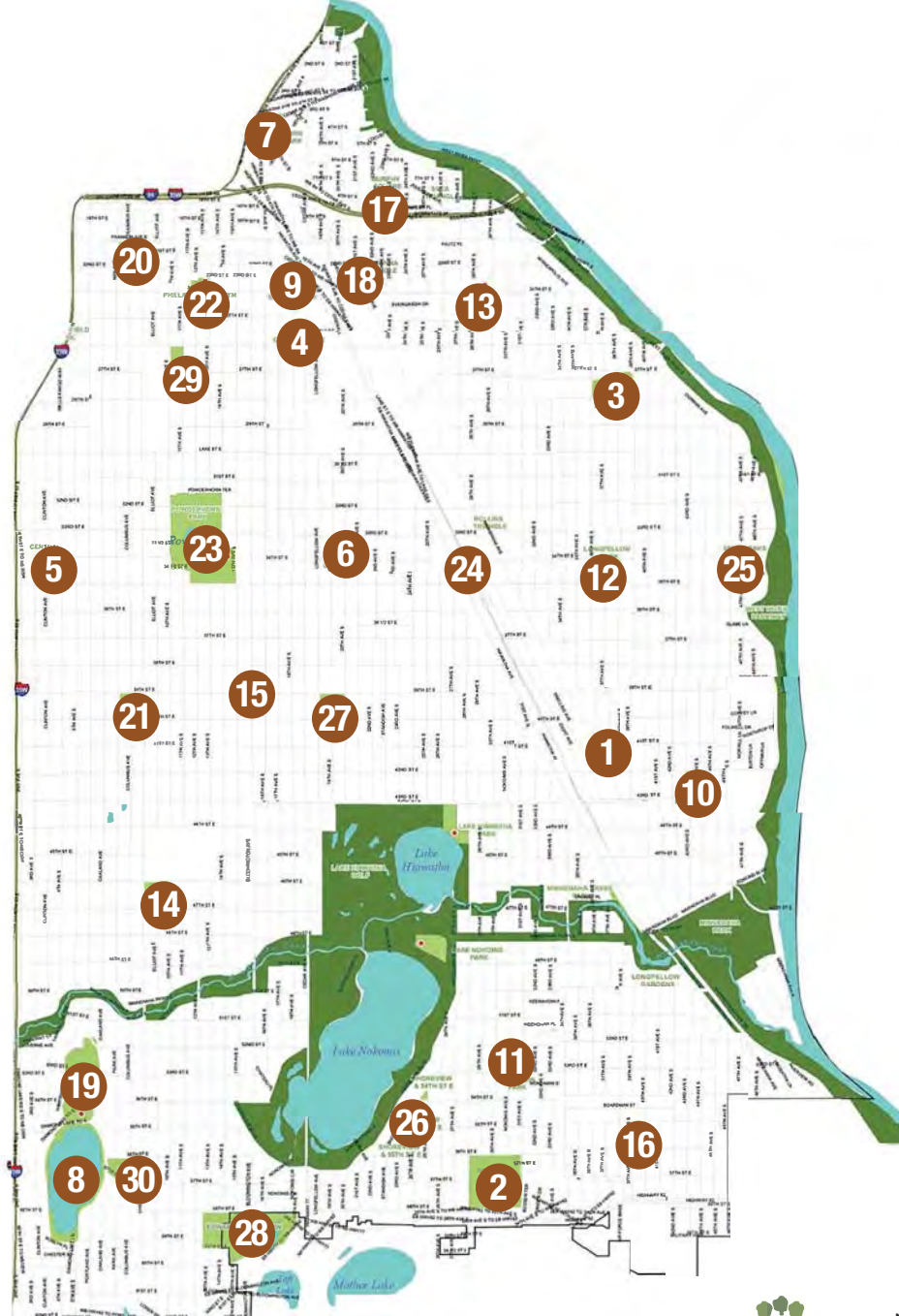
The South Service Area Master Plan creates unique new designs for 27 of the 32 neighborhood park properties in the service area (the remaining 5 are “special consideration” parks as described on the following page). Those designs appear on the following pages, arranged alphabetically. The plan for each park is displayed as a 6 or 8 page “packet” of information that includes the following:



- A description of the history and current character of the park, along with a location map.
- 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 and operations estimate (see chapter 6 for detailed information on cost estimates). The operations estimate reflects the difference between the existing operational costs and the estimated operational cost .

The neighborhood park plans are concepts. That means they do not finalize every detail in the park. Subsequent capital improvement projects will require detailed design processes, and additional community engagement will be performed at that time, per MPRB policy and ACTION 3. The park plans do not specifically 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.

NOKOMIS/HIAWATHA

The parks surrounding the two recreation centers at Lakes Nokomis and Hiawatha are not included in the South Service Area Master Plan. Though they host neighborhood-type facilities, they are both officially within the boundary of Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park, for which there is an approved master plan. That Regional Park Master Plan is the guiding document for these park areas.



 = 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

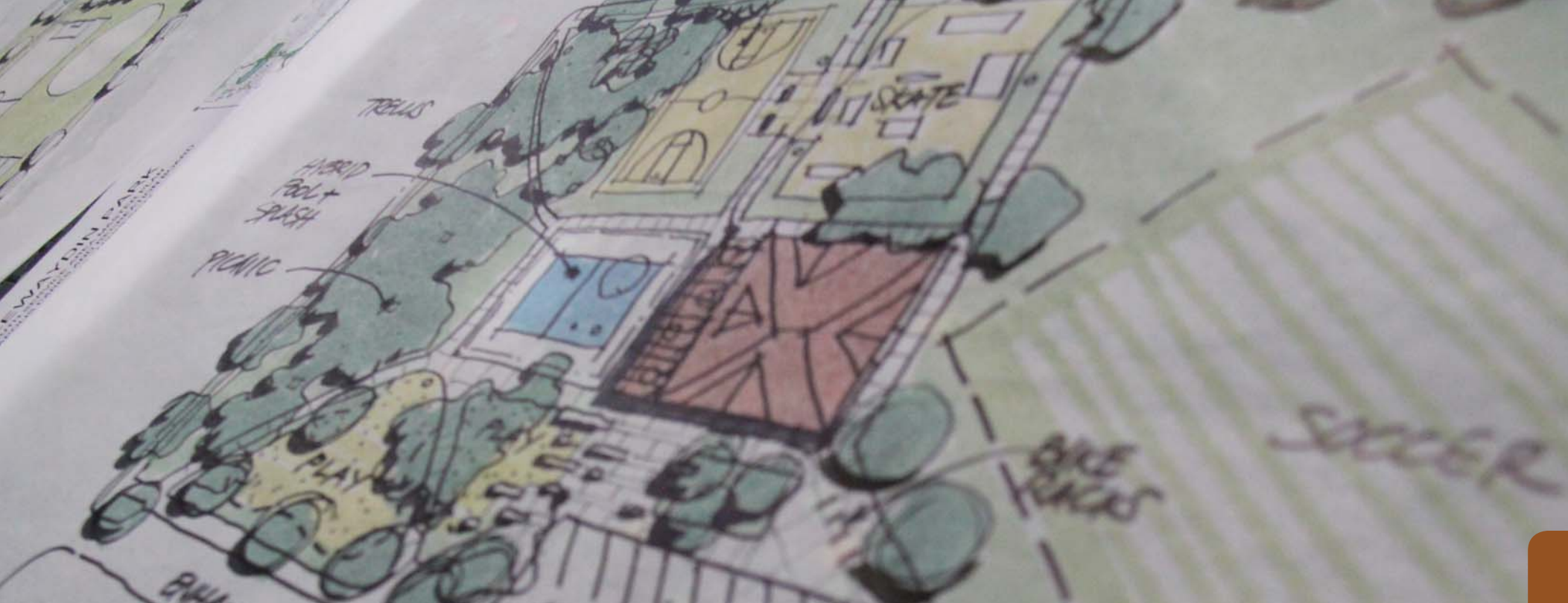
Several park properties do not have full packets of information included in the SSAMP document at this time. The reasons for this vary by park and are described in abbreviated park packets appearing in alphabetical sequence with the other parks. Those park properties and the basic reasons for special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

This page was intentionally left blank

PEARL

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Pearl Park is one of the larger parks in the south service area. It is located just north of Diamond Lake and stretches for three long blocks on the west side of Portland Avenue. Unlike most south service area parks it is not a square, but rather a somewhat irregular rectangle bounded by streets that wiggle as they traverse the city north to south. This shape has much to do with the park's history.

The first mention in park board proceedings of what became Pearl Park was an offer presented to the park board in 1923 from Clarke's Diamond Lake Realty to donate a tract of land "surrounding Pearl Lake and a portion of the shores of Diamond Lake" for park



purposes—a donation that was accepted in 1925. In the 1927 annual report, park superintendent Theodore Wirth planned to dredge Diamond Lake and fill Pearl Lake. While the plans to dredge Diamond Lake never were executed, the plans to fill Pearl Lake proceeded fairly quickly and the first skating rink was provided there in the winter of 1929-1930.

The Pearl Lake and Diamond Lake Park holdings increased dramatically in 1936 with the acquisition of 72.32 acres (of mostly water). The park board conducted studies with the community on development of Pearl Lake as a community park and regional athletic field. In the following years federal work-relief crews dumped and graded well more than 75,000 cubic yards of fill into the "swamp." The fill was acquired from the airport, where federal crews were grading for new runways. (The park board owned the airport at the time and was responsible for its development and operation until the 1940s.) The crews then built a skating rink; baseball, softball and football fields; two tennis courts; a volleyball court; and horseshoe pits. A children's playground was also installed.

In 1962, the board included Pearl in its capitol improvement program for 1965, but added that the project "depends on receiving fill material." Pearl Lake, like most other parks in the system built on filled land, continued to settle and need more fill. The board authorized the superintendent to seek excess fill in 1963 from the construction of I-35W a few blocks to the west. The 1965 plan for the park positioned a proposed recreation center at the south end of the park instead of in the center of the park as earlier plans had done. Work to execute those plans began in 1966, primarily grading and landscaping, and were continued the next year with work on the new recreation center, wading pool, ball fields and playgrounds, with lighting throughout the park.

The new recreation center was dedicated in December, 1968—the costs split in half between assessments on neighborhood property and city bonds. As a park retrieved from a lake, Pearl continued to have flooding problems, which caused the need to refill and regrade the fields in 1979. Not only had flooding problems persisted, but the original fill material from the airport included chunks of concrete that migrated to the surface over time.

The old recreation center was renovated and a gym added in 1996. In 2008 the wading pool at the park was upgraded to meet new safety standards. In 2011 the baseball field was improved with new fencing and remediation of poor soil. In 2015 the basketball and volleyball courts were resurfaced, and a new youth-sized basketball hoop was installed.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

The organization of Pearl Park is best thought of in four sections, arranged from south to north. The southernmost section is home to the recreation center, two play areas, a wading pool, and various courts: basketball, tennis, and volleyball. A parking lot along Diamond Lake Road includes permeable paving as a means of managing and treating stormwater runoff before it enters Diamond Lake.

Just to the north of the recreation center is quad of multi-use diamonds arranged facing inward toward a large multi-use field space. This area is home to a skating area and hockey rink in the winter. Immediately to the north of this multi-use complex is a premier baseball diamond and associated batting cages and concession building. The northernmost section of the park is a large open grass field most often used for organized and pick-up soccer. A small low area planted with water tolerant vegetation lies north of the fields.

Paths encircle the southern three sections of the park but end at East 53rd Street just north of the premier baseball diamond.

Pearl Park feels quite large, as south Minneapolis parks go, especially with the feeling of open space continuing southward as Diamond Lake Park. This is an active park, with many sports leagues—operated both by MPRB and others—occupying all sections of the park throughout the playing season. It also feels more pastoral than other parks, because it is not a square in the city grid, but rather retains shades of its watery past.



Existing Conditions: Pearl



Proposed Plan: Pearl

NEW/ ADDED



Premier Field



Tennis Court



Walking Loop Trail



Adult Fitness



Storage Building

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Wayfinding and connections from Pearl Park should focus on:

- The existing City of Minneapolis bicycle and pedestrian route on 54th Street, which connects to Nokomis-Hiawatha Regional Park
- Improved crossings of Portland Avenue and 52nd, 53rd, and 54th Streets
- Implementation of the proposed Southside Greenway, a community and City of Minneapolis project running on Portland Avenue and connecting all the way through the south service area.

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

Many facilities in Pearl Park are relatively new, so the plan does not change the fundamental arrangement of the park. The four general sections remain, with the middle two (the multi-use diamond/field area and the premier baseball diamond) essentially unchanged. The only addition in these areas is an adult fitness zone just beyond the outfield of the baseball diamond. All the facilities near the recreation center are likewise retained in their current locations—playgrounds, wading pool, parking lot, lawn games area, and basketball and volleyball court. The main change in this area is the addition of two additional tennis courts (arranged north-south), to consolidate tennis in this park in light of the removal of tennis at Todd and other SSA parks. The tennis area can be expanded while still preserving space for sledding on the east facing hillside.

The most significant change is proposed in the northernmost section. A new adult-size premier soccer field occupies the southern half of this area, with the northern half improved but retained as a multi-use field. The adult-size field can also accommodate three youth-size soccer fields. Parking for this facility would be along Portland Avenue and in the surrounding neighborhoods, as it is today, but crosswalks and trail connections would be improved to increase safety and accessibility.

At the northernmost edge of the park, hidden from views along Portland by existing trees and new screening, is a small maintenance building and yard. This maintenance area provides necessary equipment and materials staging for Pearl and other nearby parks, which will allow more efficient maintenance of south side parks. This building will not be open to the public. Restroom facilities will be handled as they are today, with portable toilets between the soccer and baseball areas.

The edges of the park are naturalized with pollinator-friendly plantings, and additional trails reach into and around the northern section of the park, providing more neighborhood connections and walking loops. Pearl Park will keep its sports focus by providing the same facilities it always has while also bringing the first premier field to the southern half of the service area—something that is a significant desire in the community and something Pearl has the size and current use to support. But Pearl will at the same time become more natural and idyllic, encouraging strolls around the edges along with sports in the center.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ITEMS

There are no known land use issues at Pearl Park.

UPDATE EXISTING



Traditional Play Structure



Wading Pool



Basketball Court



Volleyball Court



Multi-use Field



Multi-use Diamond



Premier Diamond



Tennis Court



Skating Rink



Hockey Rink



Lawn/Court Games



Designated Sledding Hill

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	Pool mostly seen as negative, probably because of quality; bigger, deeper pool desired →	no comments →	Wading pool in same general location
play	Play area needs improvement, but is well liked → Provide more challenging options for older kids	no comments →	Play area in same general location
athletics	Diamonds and fields liked about the same, but need improvement →	Maximize soccer fields; like premier fields in northern end, but keep six youth fields overall → Keep four diamonds here Some concern about premier field, mainly about who can use it	Premier diamond in center of park, as existing Multi-use field and diamond area in south end of park, as existing Addition of premier soccer field in northern end of park, at a size to accommodate three youth fields or one adult field, with an adjacent multi-use field that can accommodate three youth fields
courts	Tennis courts well liked → Basketball courts need improvement, but basketball is a desired activity	Need to upgrade basketball court →	Addition of two tennis courts, for a total of four (retains sledding area) Basketball court in same general location Sand volleyball court instead of hard court, in same general location Enhanced lawn/court games area (bocce, lawn bowling, bag toss, etc.) in location of existing horseshoes
winter	Move hockey off of multi-use fields into open area behind building →	no comments →	Hockey rink and open skating area on multi-use fields, as existing

PROCESSES CONT.

	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>
landscape	<p>More trees and vegetation →</p> <p>Community gardens</p>	<p>Mixed responded to parking: some feel it is necessary though could be smaller than shown, some oppose any parking on northern end →</p> <p>During public comment period: significant opposition to parking at northern end</p>	<p>Addition of naturalized areas around perimeter of park</p>
other	<p>Multiple suggestions for coffee shop/restaurant →</p> <p>Suggestions for dog park in northern end of park</p>	<p>Improve connections across Portland and to Diamond Lake →</p> <p>Like adult fitness and walking loop</p> <p>Mixed opinions on operations center/restroom: concern about location in/near wetland, some positive about restrooms, many opposed to restrooms, suggestion to move building farther south</p>	<p>Addition of small maintenance building and storage yard at northern edge of park (within park to preserve views)</p> <p>Addition of pathways to create walking loops around the park</p> <p>Enhancement of crossings of Portland Avenue and to Diamond Lake Park (NOTE: will require coordination with City of Minneapolis)</p> <p>Addition of adult fitness area near premier diamond</p>

COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Aquatics	Wading Pool, incl demolition of existing wading pool	\$ 739,226	stand-alone	PLANNED	16
Play	Traditional Play Structures (2) in new container	\$ 698,158	stand-alone	FUNDED	16, 23b, 23d
Athletics	Athletic field renovation, southern: 4 multi-use diamonds and multi-use field space	\$ 2,792,633	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21b
Athletics	Athletic field renovation, central: 1 premier baseball field with batting cages	\$ 665,304	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21b
Athletics	Athletic field renovation, northern: 1 full-size artificial turf field (or 3 youth), multi-use field space	\$ 2,266,961	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21b, 21c, 21f
Courts	Tennis Court (4)	\$ 427,109	stand-alone	PLANNED	16
Courts	Basketball Court	\$ 106,777	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 22a
Courts	Volleyball Court	\$ 57,495	stand-alone	PLANNED	16
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 308,096	stand alone or with other projects, as appropriate	PLANNED	25, 26, 29
Landscape	Existing parking lot renovation	\$ 430,207	stand-alone	PLANNED	28
Other	Adult Fitness	\$ 150,894	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 18
Other	Maintenance /Restroom Building and Yard	\$ 1,070,630	stand-alone	PLANNED	14
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 657,090	appropriate	PLANNED	10, 16, 17
Other	Improved crossings of Portland Avenue	\$ -	stand-alone	CONTINGENT	8
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 166,638	with other projects, as appropriate	PLANNED	9, 10, 17
TOTAL		\$ 10,537,216			

OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

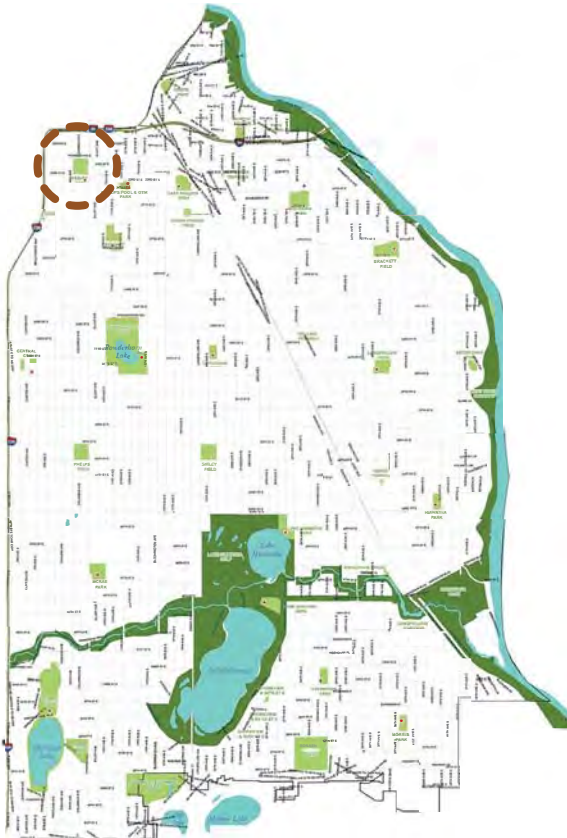
FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Premier Field	\$ 25,000	1	\$ 25,000
Tennis Court	\$ 1,500	2	\$ 3,000
Half Court Basketball	\$ 1,000	-1	\$ (1,000)
Adult Fitness	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,500
Walking Loop Trail	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Storage Building	\$ 20,000	1	\$ 20,000
Difference			\$ 54,500

PEAVEY

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Peavey Park sits in the Phillips Community on a large block bounded by major streets: Franklin Avenue, Chicago Avenue, and Park Avenue. The southern edge is flanked partly by 22nd Street, which does not continue through to Chicago Avenue, and the large school complex of Hope Academy, to which the small park recreation center is attached.

Peavey is an interesting example of the acquisition of park land gradually over time. Land for the original 3.44-acre park at the corner of Park and 22nd was donated by the four children of Mrs. Mary D. Wells,



the daughter of Frank Peavey, in 1927. The name of the park was stipulated in the deed to the land given to the park board. Peavey was prominent in the grain trade in Minneapolis and a portion of the park was once his home site. The donation of the land came twenty years after community members had petitioned the park board to acquire land for park purposes in the neighborhood. From the time of the initial donation, park superintendent Theodore Wirth hoped that the land would form the “nucleus” of a small playground park and hoped additional land could be secured for the park. In fact, the park has more than doubled in size since 1927.

In 1941, the park board acquired four lots (one-half acre) adjacent to the original park from the state at no cost. The park was expanded more dramatically in 1947 when the park board purchased by condemnation 2.8 acres in 22 lots east to Chicago Avenue. The park expanded slightly again in 1949, when the city turned over to the park board the fire station at the corner of Columbus and 22nd. The next addition to the park came in 1956 when the park was expanded by another .68 acre, in part through the vacation of Columbus Avenue through the park. The final addition to the park occurred in 1992 when the park board acquired two lots at the corner of Franklin and Chicago with funds from the National Park Service. The liquor store on the corner was demolished and the site was incorporated into the park.

While land was added to the original park donation, almost nothing was done to develop the land into a useful park for many years. Park superintendent Theodore Wirth submitted a plan for development of the park in 1928, noting that the grounds were “not very sightly” in their present condition and “serve no particular purpose.” In the lean years to come nothing would be done to improve the park. From 1935 to 1937 the park board did manage to grade the fields for a skating rink, surface the field with clay and loam, and plant some trees, but that was only accomplished through state and federal work-relief programs.

At the time the park board was planning to expand the park in the 1940s, park superintendent Charles Doell wrote that play spaces were “badly needed in this thickly-populated district of the city.” The problem faced by the neighborhood, as most older neighborhoods in the city, was that property values in developed areas benefited less from park improvements than neighborhoods that were being newly developed. Therefore property owners were less likely to accept assessments on their property for park improvements. (The practice of assessing neighborhood property for park improvements ended in 1968 because of the inequities it had caused.)

Finally, in 1956, the park board secured funds—divided between bonds and neighborhood assessments—to improve the park. From 1956 to 1958, the park was graded, ball fields were built, tennis courts and a wading pool were installed, and a small shelter was built. The shelter had garage-type self-storing doors that could be opened in the summer and closed in winter to serve as a warming house. In 1992 the shelter was demolished and replaced with a new, larger shelter attached to what was then Four Winds School (and is now Hope Academy) in the southeast corner of the park in 1992. At about the same time the buildings on the most recent addition to Peavey Park, two lots at the corner of Franklin and Chicago, were demolished and converted into a new entrance to the park with brightly colored mosaic tile benches.

In 2000, the neighborhood, with assistance from the University of Minnesota, prepared a master plan for the park. The creation of this plan was driven in part by ongoing safety issues in the park and on surrounding streets. One of the first steps toward implementing the plan was the removal of the tennis courts at the corner of Franklin and Portland and rearrangement and resurfacing of the basketball courts.



EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Peavey Park has a fairly typical suite of park amenities. A large multi-use field with two multi-use diamonds on its corners occupies the southwestern quadrant of the park. A pathway traces the edge of this field area and provides access to a wading pool, playgrounds, and basketball courts. The basketball area features three half-courts arranged in a triangle with backboards on the outer edges. The eastern edge of the park features rolling terrain with medium-sized trees, while the public art plaza featuring detailed mosaics is a heavily used gathering space on the corner of Franklin and Chicago, one of the busiest intersections in the service area.

Safety concerns continue at Peavey Park. Lighting exists throughout the park and is left on all night. The feeling in the neighborhood is that Peavey neither meets the needs of the surrounding area nor serves as a destination park like some others in the system. It therefore fails to attract as heavy use as might be expected in such a dense neighborhood. The community-prepared master plan, which formed the basis for the SSAMP plan, strives to remake the park to accomplish these goals.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Wayfinding and connections from Peavey Park should focus on:

- The existing City of Minneapolis bicycle/ pedestrian routes on Park Avenue and 24th Street (just south of the park), which connect Peavey to the Phillips Pool and East Phillips park



Existing Conditions: Peavey



Proposed Plan: Peavey

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

Peavey is one of few parks in the SSAMP (along with Currie Park), which will see a nearly complete overhaul. In fact, the only element to remain in the Peavey park plan is the public art gathering space on the northeast corner of the park. The plan draws heavily from the master plan prepared by the community and the University of Minnesota in 2000, but makes some modifications—all of which have been supported by the community during the SSAMP planning process. Every move in the plan is designed to increase activity, improve visibility, and strike a balance between sports and passive use.

The park is organized around a diagonal promenade stretching from the north center edge of the park to the southeastern corner. This promenade will feel like a grand pedestrian avenue, possibly with benches and high-quality pavement. As the main entry and circulation route through the park—as well as a place to encounter neighbors and gather for conversation—it should communicate the welcoming nature of the park, as well as reinforce the excitement and potential of the surrounding neighborhood. Circling the park and intersecting with the promenade are two rings of pathways that undulate through natural areas, gardens, and shady woods. One ring is entirely paved, while the other is partly aggregate surfacing, to create a variety of experiences.

Arranged among these paths are a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities. A new recreation center-like building anchors the southern edge of the park. This partnership-based building will offer eyes on the park and serve as a destination to draw people in from the street into the interior of the park. The building should be integrated with the site, as an indoor/outdoor space with opportunities for gathering. Just west of the building is a lawn games area that could be used for bocce ball or other games and then flooded in winter for skating.

In front of the building, angled to follow the promenade, is a large multi-use field. Adequate for adult soccer games or any other combination of youth games and

other sports, this field is designed for spectating around its edges. In the northwestern corner of the park are two full-court basketball courts, one half-court, and a shooting practice hoop. Inclusion of full court basketball is a departure from existing conditions and from the 2000 master plan, but it was held up as a critical need by the community. The new basketball complex provides varied options for playing and practicing the sport with high visibility from the streets.

East of the promenade are play areas, a group shelter, a community orchard, and an interactive water feature that serves as both play feature and activating element in the park. The water feature is the only aquatic offering in the park (a major swimming pool and two wading pools are available in parks in fairly close proximity). The element could feature programmable jets with lighting, or could be integrated into the design of the play areas to allow for creative play with water.

The edges of the park feature naturalized pollinator-friendly plantings and overstory trees. If the naturalized plantings are kept low in height and the trees are pruned up, this planting scheme will provide good visibility into the park while also creating a real edge between the recreation space and the surrounding streets. By building on previous community planning efforts and listening to the community again during the SSAMP process, the plan for Peavey Park envisions a destination park that is active, vibrant, lush, exciting, and safe.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

There are no known land use or coordination issues with Peavey Park.

The current recreation building sits on land owned by Hope Academy. The outcomes of RecQuest will make the final determination on the future of recreation centers in the system as a whole, including at Peavey, at which time discussions with Hope Academy will be necessary.

UPDATE EXISTING



Traditional Play Structure



Basketball Court



Multi-use Field

NEW/ ADDED



Outdoor Gathering Space



Group Shelter



Interactive Water Play



Walking Loop Trail



Skating Rink



Lawn/Court Games



Urban Agriculture Area



Basketball Court

PROCESSES

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts Fall-Winter 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	3: The Preferred Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	Mixed opinions on wading pool: suggestion for splash pad, desire for supervision →	Like the interactive water play area →	Interactive water play areas in several locations instead of single wading pool (can function as plazas and activate the whole park space)
play	Play areas almost universally disliked, due to lack of shade and disrepair →	Play areas not shown large enough in the concepts →	Play areas located in eastern portion of park, along main walkway
athletics	Significant preference for multi-use fields over diamonds, though fields need improvement →	Athletic field improvements should accommodate an adult-size soccer field →	Large multi-use field space west of main walkway, able to accommodate adult soccer and multiple youth fields (no diamonds planned for this park)
courts	Basketball is really big in this park; full courts would be preferred over half →	Full court basketball is needed in this park, though it is shown too close to kids play areas Suggestion that the skating rink double as a bocce court in the summer →	Basketball courts reconfigured in northwest corner of park, to include two full courts, one half court, and a warm-up hoop Addition of bocce and lawn games area that can be flooded in winter for skating
winter	Include winter skating in park for learners, with boards →	Like having the skating rink, but many kids don't have skates →	Addition of winter skating rink adjacent to park building

PROCESSES CONT.

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts Fall-Winter 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	3: The Preferred Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
landscape	<p>Use the previous University of Minnesota design concept as the basis for the plan →</p> <p>Community gardens and natural areas</p> <p>More trees and shade</p>	<p>Like that both concepts generally follow University plan, but general preference for "B" showing building on southern edge →</p> <p>Like food forest / orchard</p> <p>Concern about number of trees shown on the perimeter, could reduce visibility into park</p>	<p>Park design follows general concept prepared by the neighborhood and the University of Minnesota, organized around high-activity diagonal walkway connecting Franklin and Chicago</p> <p>Addition of urban agriculture areas in several locations, including an orchard / food forest</p> <p>Addition of naturalized areas and gardens throughout the park</p>
other	<p>SAFETY is the number one concern in the park: want more officer foot patrols, more activity, more visibility, more lighting →</p> <p>Like picnic area with grills; expand it</p> <p>Significant positive opinion of public art on corner of Chicago and Franklin, but in need of refurbishment</p>	<p>Placing the new building or a pergola along Franklin will block views into the park and create a safety issue; prefer building located to south edge of park →</p>	<p>Addition of park building, conceived as a public/private partnership to activate the park and improve safety through "eyes on the park"</p> <p>Addition of interconnected walking loops and plazas of different types: an active community gathering plaza around the building, a paved walking trail looping around the park, a soft surface trail looping around the park, and interactive water feature plazas in several locations</p> <p>Addition of a group picnic shelter along the main walkway near the orchard</p> <p>Public art at the Franklin and Chicago corner, as existing</p>

COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Aquatics	Interactive Water feature in different location	\$ 369,613	Most elements in the Peavey plan affect one another. Phasing is too complex to determine within this cost estimate	PLANNED	16, 20a, 20b
Play	Traditional Play Structures (2) in new container	\$ 698,158		FUNDED/PLANNED	16, 23b, 23d
Athletics	Athletic field renovation, incl. demolition of 2 diamonds and renovation of field	\$ 624,236		FUNDED/PLANNED	16, 21a, 21b
Courts	Basketball Court (2 full, 1 half)	\$ 279,263		PLANNED	16, 22a
Landscape	Urban Agriculture Area	\$ -		CONDITIONAL	19
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 58,600		PLANNED	26, 29
Other	Renovate public art/plaza on corner of Chicago and Franklin	\$ -		PLANNED	16
Other	Group picnic shelter	\$ 90,350		PLANNED	16, 18
Other	Lawn games/skating area	\$ 73,923		PLANNED	16, 18, 24
Other	Community Center, in new location	\$ 3,585,247		CONDITIONAL	16
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 752,762		PLANNED	16, 17
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 77,287		PLANNED	9, 17
TOTAL		\$ 6,609,439			

OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Premier Field	\$ 25,000	1	\$ 25,000
Tennis Court	\$ 1,500	2	\$ 3,000
Half Court Basketball	\$ 1,000	-1	\$ (1,000)
Adult Fitness	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,500
Walking Loop Trail	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Storage Building	\$ 20,000	1	\$ 20,000
Difference			\$ 54,500

NOTE: Urban Agriculture Areas will be implemented in partnership with specific programs or community members. The renovation of the public art/plaza on the corner of Chicago will be the responsibility of City of Minneapolis public art program. Implementation of new recreation center depends on findings from RecQuest and on partnerships.

PHELPS

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Phelps Field Park occupies a large city block bounded by 39th Street, Chicago Avenue, 40th Street, and Park Avenue. It is a park-in-a-bowl, like Sibley, with its northern edge being at street level and its southern side below surrounding streets.

The park was purchased in 1917, concluding a year of activism by residents in the vicinity of the park to have a playground. Their offer was that they would agree to be assessed for the cost of the land and would not to ask the park board to maintain or improve the park for five years. They volunteered to make improvements in the interim at their own expense under the supervision of the park superintendent.



The 1917 annual report included a grand and detailed plan for developing the park and building a field house in what Theodore Wirth called a “rapidly growing section of the city.” The plan was to develop the space primarily for athletic use, on three levels or terraces, but it still included significant landscaped space for walks and trees, or “attractive park effects” as Wirth called them. Wirth even had a scale model created of his plan. The most interesting aspect of the plan was Wirth’s proposed two-story field house, which included one wing for a gymnasium and another for an assembly hall with seating for 300 people. The plan reflected the national “social center” movement of the time in parks around the country. Wirth’s explanation of his plan practically defined the social center movement. “It will be more than a playground and neighborhood park,” he wrote, “it will be the meeting place at all times of the year for the people who are interested in the doings and welfare of their children, the development of the district in which they live, the advancement of the city as a whole, and, in fact, everything that tends toward the furthering of the community’s progress and a neighborly spirit of good-fellowship.”

Perhaps the plan was too grand, and too expensive for property owners to pay for. In 1922 Wirth presented a modified lower cost plan for the park. Wirth wrote in his report then that he regretted the high cost of his earlier plan, which he attributed to the topography of the land. The new arrangement offered nearly the same athletic facilities as the original plan, but the social center was missing; instead “an ordinary shelter is substituted.”

The improvements to Phelps Field Park were 85% completed by the end of 1924. A small remaining balance in the fund from assessments for the park was used in 1934 to construct a concrete wading pool and cement walks around it. The park was named for park commissioner Edmund J. Phelps in 1939. Phelps was a park commissioner from 1905 until he died in 1923. He was president of the park board in 1912 and 1913.

In 1964, the board spent bond funds to refinish the areas around the wading pool. A new recreation center was built at Phelps in 1969, at the beginning of MPRB’s city-wide buildings program. Once again the original plans for the recreation building at the park were scaled back, but this time for different reasons. In 1968 the

park board had ended the policy of assessing property owners for park improvements, but that created new problems. With improvements at all parks being paid for by city bonds, the park board had to balance demands from around the city for those funds. In this instance, the board approved more expensive plans for larger recreation centers at Sibley and Nicollet (King) parks, east and west respectively from Phelps Field in south Minneapolis, which required a cutback in the amount that could be spent at Phelps.

Those reductions were made later when the park board added a gym to the building at Phelps and renovated the park in 1993-1994. The funds for the project came from many sources and led to a new operating agreement with the Boys and Girls Club, which manages the building to this day. In 2010 two baseball fields were upgraded thanks to the Minnesota Twins Community Fund and The Toro Company.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Phelps is dominated by a large multi-use field with multi-use diamonds in the northeastern and northwestern corners. Old backstops flank the other two corners, but the infields have been removed in favor of more field space. The building, currently operated by the Boys and Girls Club, is located at the northeastern corner of the park. To the east of the building, sandwiched between the building wall and the rising slope up to Chicago Avenue, is a secluded pair of half-court basketball courts.

Arranged along 39th Street west of the building are a wading pool, play areas, a small picnic area, and a tennis court. A small parking lot is accessible from 39th Street. A pathway runs around the outside of the athletic fields, and sloped paths ascend the hills to the surrounding sidewalks. This feature is rather unique to Phelps, and provides good accessibility into the park even with the challenges of the grade.

Though MPRB does not have a recreation center presence in the park, it is nevertheless very active because of the Boys and Girls Club. The park is situated among busy streets but feels quiet and peaceful because of its location many feet lower than those streets.



Existing Conditions: Phelps



Proposed Plan: Phelps

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Wayfinding and connections from Phelps Park should focus on:

- The existing RiverLake Greenway on 40th Street, which connects to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Park across the 40th Street pedestrian bridge to the west, and to several parks to the east, including Sibley, Hiawatha School, and the Mississippi River. The interconnection between Sibley and Phelps is important because these two parks will have different aquatic facilities.
- The proposed Southside Greenway, a community and City of Minneapolis project that could run on 10th Avenue, 40th Street, and Columbus Avenue, intersecting the park directly.

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The locations of the main elements at Phelps remain unchanged in the SSAMP plan. The athletic field layout features the two multi-use diamonds and large multi-use field as today. The building and parking lot remain in their current locations.

The basketball area behind the building is removed in favor of a more formal gathering space and outdoor classroom, which can be used by the community and the Boys and Girls Club. In meetings with the Club, this was an expressed desire, along with a concern for the safety of the basketball courts in that location. Instead, a new full-court basketball court replaces the tennis court at the northwestern corner of the park. Also included here are two practice hoops.

The wading pool is converted into a splash pad in the same general location. It was felt a splash pad would be a good fit in this location because of the age group served by the Club and of park users in general. The play areas are revised slightly and extended a little farther south toward the athletic fields

to make room for a new group picnic shelter and adult fitness zone. For the playground to be in this location, additional protection fencing will be necessary along the northwestern diamond.

Additional walking paths create a formal walking loop around the sports fields. The park slopes are naturalized with pollinator friendly plantings and additional trees, to reinforce the sense of enclosure from surrounding busy streets. Phelps Field keeps what it has—namely its character as a classic neighborhood park—but visitors will see a few new amenities. The splash pad promises to bring even more excitement to the park, while the improved picnic area and adult fitness equipment provide more fun for whole families.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

During the SSAMP planning process, the Boys and Girls Club expressed some concerns about building maintenance and improvements (which is the purview of RecQuest), but also about the splash pad. The Club was in favor of the splash pad, but was concerned about the additional water cost. Prior to implementation, discussions about utility costs should be had with the Club.

UPDATE EXISTING



Multi-use Field



Multi-use Diamond



Traditional Play Structure



Basketball Court

NEW/ ADDED



Splash Pad



Group Shelter



Outdoor Gathering Space



Stage / Bandshell



Walking Loop Trail



Adult Fitness

PROCESSES

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts Fall-Winter 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	3: The Preferred Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	Add large umbrellas and splash features to wading pool →	Prefer splash pad →	Splash pad with shade structure instead of wading pool
play	Like play area, but expand and improve it →	Like adult fitness but keep kids' play area the same size →	Traditional play area reconfigured but the same size
athletics	no comments →	Like the multi-use field; ball diamonds get less use →	Field arrangement as exists today: 2 multi-use diamonds and large multi-use field
courts	Tennis court is unused →	Basketball doesn't work in the area behind the building; like the move to the existing tennis court area Consider multiple sports on the basketball court →	Basketball court moved from behind building to northeast corner, replacing tennis court. Basketball court includes one full-size court and two shoot-hoops. Court could also accommodate volleyball.
winter	no comments →	no comments →	No formal winter facilities planned for this park
landscape	no comments specific to Phelps; many comments want more natural areas in parks →	no comments specific to Phelps; many comments want more natural areas in parks →	Naturalized landscape on Chicago, 40th, and part of Park Avenue slopes
other	More grills, update picnic tables → Park entries need improvement →	Improve lighting, signs, and add bicycle racks → Like adult fitness Concern about the bocce/community oven area: visibility from corner? Unwanted gathering? Consider something the Club can program, like an amphitheater.	Addition of a picnic shelter and enhanced picnic area Addition of adult fitness Area behind building changed to community gathering space and small amphitheater Addition of walking loop around field area, and additional connection to Chicago/39th Street corner Addition of bicycle racks on 39th Street side of building

COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Aquatics	Splash Pad in same location as wading pool	\$ 1,314,180	stand-alone	FUNDED	16, 20a, 20b
Play	Traditional Play Structures (2) in revised containers	\$ 698,158	stand-alone	FUNDED	16, 23b, 23d
Athletics	Athletic field renovation, in same configuration (2 diamonds, large field)	\$ 1,396,316	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21b
Courts	Basketball Court: full court plus 2 shoot-hoops (incl. demolition of tennis)	\$ 172,486	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 22a, 22b
Landscape	Naturalized areas within park	\$ 352,335	stand-alone	PLANNED	26
Landscape	Renovate parking lot	\$ -	stand-alone	PLANNED	28
Other	Outdoor gathering space	\$ 361,958	after basketball	PLANNED	16
Other	Adult fitness area	\$ 61,438	after/with play areas	PLANNED	16, 18
Other	Group picnic shelter	\$ 90,350	after/with play areas	PLANNED	16, 19
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 432,365	stand-alone (some with other projects)	PLANNED	16, 17
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 69,604	with other projects, as appropriate	PLANNED	9, 17
TOTAL		\$ 4,949,191			

OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Wading Pool	\$ 15,000	-1	\$ (15,000)
Splash Pad	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 35,000
Tennis Court	\$ 1,500	-1	\$ (1,500)
Full Court Basketball	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,500
Outdoor Gathering Space	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Group Shelter	\$ 4,000	1	\$ 4,000
Stage / Bandshell	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,500
Adult Fitness	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,500
Walking Loop Trail	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Difference			\$ 43,000

This page was intentionally left blank

PHILLIPS COMMUNITY CENTER

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Phillips Community Center (often also called Phillips Pool and Gym) is located on 24th Street between 11th and 13th Avenues in the Phillips Community. The site is mostly occupied by a large building and its parking lot. At the time of the SSAMP process, the building was undergoing a design process to expand and refurbish the pool and associated parking. This project limited what could be planned related to outdoor space.

The park board acquired the pool and gym of Phillips Junior High School in 1987. The facility had been slated to be demolished with the rest of the school in 1982, but

instead a deal was reached with the park board to take over the facility. The original school was constructed in 1926 at 12th Avenue South and East 23rd Street. The pool and gym had been built as an addition to the school in 1973. The school, and subsequently the neighborhood, was named for Wendell Phillips, an abolitionist orator. Following the Civil War, Phillips turned his attention to fighting for Native American rights and women's suffrage.

The ownership of the facility was transferred from the school board to the park board at no cost, but \$1.5 million was spent to renovate the facility making it the most expensive recreation facility in the park system. It was also the only indoor swimming pool owned by the park board. The renovation was groundbreaking in that for the first time, private, non-profit foundations contributed most of the money for a park project. The McKnight, Bush, and Minneapolis foundations all contributed toward the renovation. Their contributions were augmented by city and federal grants.

The operation of the center followed a model developed at Bethune Park with the Phyllis Wheatley Center in 1968 where the building was leased to a social service agency. The primary tenant at the Phillips Pool and Gym was the Jack Cornelius Boys and Girls Club. In addition, the YMCA operated a daycare center in the building and Pillsbury United Communities conducted programs as well.

The pool, which had fallen into disrepair, was closed in 2008. At that time the park board took control of the building and began an extensive, three-year renovation. When the building reopened in 2012, it contained a new gym, computer lab, teen club, and meeting rooms—as well as five new community tenants. It also received major upgrades to heating and air conditioning systems, a new roof, new lighting, and new finishes, and was brought up to code.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

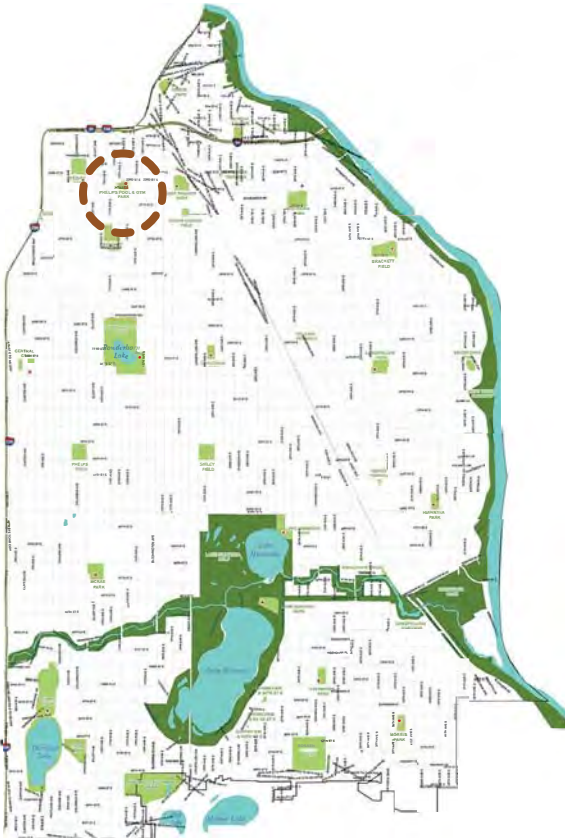
This park is unique in the south service area in that there is less land than building and parking. The community center sits on the northeastern portion of the site, with a large parking lot wrapping around its southern and western edges. A small green space with a small wooden playground sits between the parking lot and 11th Avenue in the western portion of the site. Small fragments of green space, including an area behind (north of) the building with very poor access and visibility, are scattered throughout the site.

For the purposes of planning in the SSAMP process, the schematic designs for the pool expansion were considered “existing conditions.” The building will expand to occupy most of the southeastern corner of the site, while necessary added parking will require use of the existing green space along 11th.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

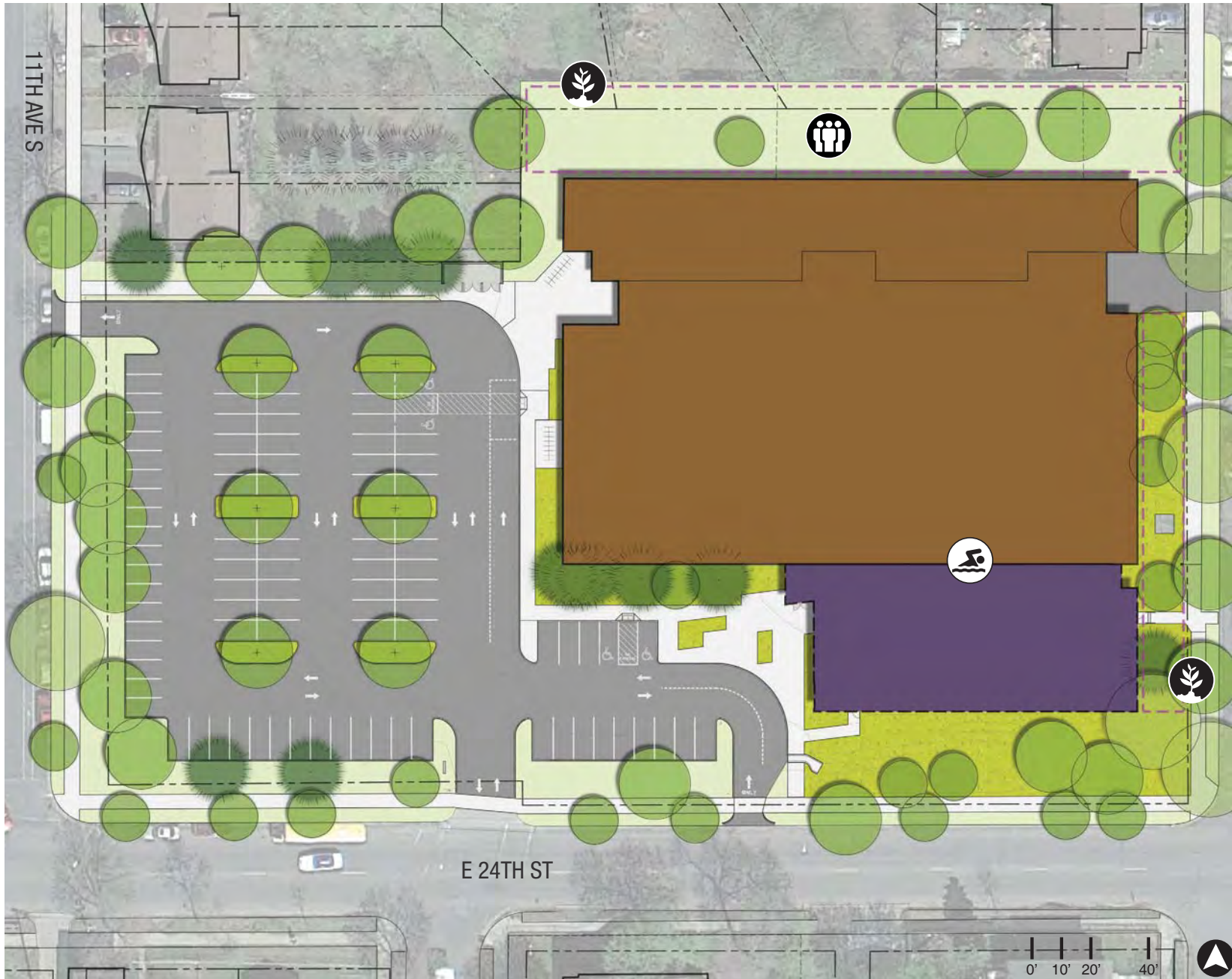
Wayfinding and connections from Phillips Community Center should focus on:

- The existing City of Minneapolis bicycle/pedestrian route extending east-west on 24th Street, which connects to Peavey and East Phillips Parks. The interrelationship between these three parks is important especially for aquatics, as all three will offer different opportunities.
- The proposed Southside Greenway, a project of the community and the City of Minneapolis, which may run on 11th Street past PCC and connect north to Elliott Park downtown and south to Stewart and Powderhorn Parks.





Existing Conditions: Phillips Community Center



Proposed Plan: Phillips Community Center

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

Little is possible in the land remaining after building expansion and renovation. To reflect a community desire for more nature and gardening space, the majority of the site is designated an urban agriculture area, to allow flexibility in future discussions with building tenants. These same areas would be naturalized with pollinator-friendly plantings in the absence of an urban agriculture initiative.

The area behind (north of) the building is reserved as a community gathering space. MPRB feels this area is has significant access and visibility issues that preclude placement of any permanent facilities, which would have to be open to the public all the time. However, occasional programming by building tenants and community groups would be encouraged, and construction of secured permanent amenities would be considered, if they became the sole management responsibility of a building tenant and included controlled access.

The PCC site is mostly an indoor site, but this plan facilitates some tenant and community use of the fringes of green space around the building.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

There are no known land use issues with PCC. Urban agriculture or other tenant and/or community use of the outdoor spaces will require ongoing discussion.

UPDATE EXISTING



Indoor Swimming Pool

NEW/ ADDED



Outdoor Gathering Space



Urban Agriculture Area

PROCESSES

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts Fall-Winter 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial concepts</i>	3: The Preferred Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	no comments →	no comments →	No outdoor aquatic facilities planned for this park
play	Play area used often by neighborhood and building tenants →	A new play area is essential; consider north side of building Indoor play area is a good idea.	No play areas planned for this park (site plan for expanded parking is necessary for pool expansion; north side of building is not safe for un-monitored play area; indoor play area not possible with building expansion).
athletics	no comments →	no comments →	No outdoor athletic facilities planned for this park
courts	no comments →	no comments →	No outdoor courts planned for this park
winter	no comments →	no comments →	No formal winter facilities planned for this park.
landscape	no comments specific to PCC; many comments want more natural areas in parks →	Leave room for gardening →	Addition of naturalized stormwater management area as part of pool expansion
other	no comments →	Don't expand parking; need more green space →	Parking lot expanded to west, as required by pool expansion project Area north of building reserved for community programming and supervised use

COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 3,943	stand-alone	PLANNED	26, 29
Landscape	Urban Agriculture Area	\$ -	stand-alone	CONTINGENT	19
Other	Gathering Space	\$ -	stand-alone	CONTINGENT	16, 18
Other	Renovate and expand parking lot	\$ 780,294	with building/pool expansion	FUNDED	16
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 11,025	stand-alone	PLANNED	9
TOTAL		\$ 795,262			

NOTE: Urban Agriculture Areas will be implemented in partnership with specific programs or community members. Gathering spaces behind the building must be implemented and managed by building tenants and MPRB partners. Parking lot will be expanded and rebuilt along with building and pool expansion.

OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Play Areas	\$ 7,500	-1	\$ (7,500)
Outdoor Gathering Space	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Urban Agriculture Area	\$ 15,000	1	\$ 15,000
Difference			\$ 17,500

POWDERHORN

LOCATION AND HISTORY

Powderhorn Lake and its environs were among the first places considered for a park in Minneapolis. Only two months after the park board was created by the state legislature and approved by Minneapolis voters in April 1883, residents in the vicinity of the lake petitioned the park board to make it a park. But instead of a park at Powderhorn Lake, the board's focus across south Minneapolis was on a parkway proposed by landscape architect Horace Cleveland that would have extended from the Mississippi River to Lake Calhoun along 34th Street. That plan would have incorporated Powderhorn Lake into a parkway that met up precisely with Summit



Avenue on the St. Paul side of the river. The parkway project across south Minneapolis was abandoned in 1885 because the land was too expensive.

During that time the park board did consider a park at Powderhorn Lake and between 1884 and 1887 was mostly frustrated in its efforts to acquire land by fee or donation. In 1890 the park board acquired 38 acres around the lake through condemnation. Almost as soon as the first land was acquired, residents in the area petitioned the park board to add 25 acres to the park on the west and south. Powderhorn Park was expanded in 1891 by nearly 20 acres, with only several individual lots still to be acquired to complete the park. Also in 1891, the park board established a skating rink on the lake, one of only five rinks maintained by the board. In 1892 Horace Cleveland and his son Ralph submitted their plan for Powderhorn Park. The name was taken from the name of the lake, which was named for its shape: an old powderhorn—a cow horn used to carry gunpowder. The name first appeared in an 1839 survey of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation.

The most striking feature of the Cleveland plan is that the lake at that time extended north to 32nd Street. The northern arm of the lake no longer exists; nearly one block of the lake was filled in the mid-1920s, after years of low water levels in the lake. Cleveland's plan for the park included the creation of an island near the southern shore and a bridge over the narrow neck of the lake at 33rd Street. In 1895 dredging deepened the lake and reduced its size by nearly eight acres, including the creation of the one-half acre island.

The western section of the park was initially graded and walks were laid out in 1899. The first playground was established at Powderhorn Park in 1907 along 10th Avenue between 32nd and 33rd Streets. A toilet building was installed as well. In the 1907 annual report new superintendent Theodore Wirth provided a detailed

plan for the development of Powderhorn Park, which included a feature Cleveland had recommended years before, a bridge over the narrow neck of the lake at about 33rd Street. Wirth's plan also included a much wider lake north of the bridge.

Wirth also recommended a recreation building at the southeast corner of the lake, complete with a boat landing in front of it. A shelter in that location was completed in 1908, and basketball hoops were also installed for the first time that summer. In 1911, the 10th Avenue playground was moved to the southeast corner of the park, because of noise complaints from neighbors. The first three tennis courts in the park were also built that year near 10th Avenue and 34th Street.

Beginning in 1911, Wirth began to advocate for reducing the size of the lake, due to dropping water levels. He finally got the go-ahead in 1922, but his plan for a new athletic field and grandstand at the park was not approved. Dredging of the lake to generate the fill for the northern arm was begun in 1924 and completed in 1925. During the reshaping of the park eleven new tennis courts were added as well.

The smaller lake became home to an important attraction in winter, a speed skating track that hosted national skating championships and Olympic speed-skating trials in the 1930s. The Olympic trials were held again at the track in 1947 and four of the nine skaters to win spots on the U.S. Olympic team were from Powderhorn Park. The speed skating track was moved to Lake Harriet in the early 1960s and later shifted to Lake Nokomis. The speed skating track was reopened at Powderhorn in 1990, but was shifted to Armatage Park in 1999 as an experiment. It has since been discontinued.

In 1963 the recreation building was renovated and became the first recreation center to have air-



Existing Conditions: Powderhorn



Preferred Plan: Powderhorn



Existing Conditions: Powderhorn Enlargement



Preferred Plan: Powderhorn Enlargement

conditioning. That year the hockey rink was moved from the lake, but general skating was retained. A new totlot for smaller children was installed in the park at 14th Avenue and 35th Street in 1968. The totlot was a prototype for nine others installed around the city later that year. The old twice-renovated shelter beside the lake was replaced with a modern recreation center with a gym in 1971-72. That facility was remodeled in 1996-97. At that time a pump system was installed in another attempt to control the level of water in the lake. A new fishing dock was also installed in the lake. Another innovation at Powderhorn Park was introduced in 1995 when "Powderhorn Prairie" was created by seeding the east and north hillsides of the park with native grasses. Construction of a new concrete path and lighting around Powderhorn Lake was completed in 2013.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

Powderhorn is the largest neighborhood park in the south service area and is the green heart of a unique neighborhood known for its artistic festivals, racial and socio-economic diversity, and creative spirit. Powderhorn Lake with its wooded island is surrounded by forested, hilly green space that seems far less developed than other neighborhood parks in the area. The park is laced with walking trails and peppered with a variety of active uses that nestle into the slopes and trees.

The recreation center area touches the southeastern edge of the lake. The building itself is always active. A wading pool, playground, basketball court, and parking lot are adjacent to the building. Three other playgrounds exist in the park, at the southeastern corner, along 10th Avenue, and on the flat ground adjacent to 14th Avenue. Sports activities also have a home in the park. The so-called "bowl" north of the lake (in the area of the former northern arm of the lake) is home to three ball diamonds and a large area of multi-use field space. The upper areas of the northern part of the park are also often used for pick-up sports. Five tennis courts sit in the southwestern corner of the park.

UPDATE EXISTING



Traditional Play Structure



Wading Pool



Stage / Bandshell



Designated Sledding Hill



Multi-use Field



Multi-use Diamond



Tennis Court



Basketball Court



Urban Agriculture Area



Equavolley Court



Restroom/Storage Building



Walking Loop Trail



Adult Fitness



Skating Rink

NEW/ ADDED



Nature play area



Adventure Play



Group Shelter



Premier Field



Multi-use Field



Urban Agriculture Area



Community Oven



Outdoor Gathering Space



Basketball Court



Canoe/Kayak Launch

Overall, Powderhorn feels idyllic. People stroll the paths, lounge under the trees, and contemplate the lake. Pockets of high activity—near the recreation center, on the sports fields—punctuate but don't overwhelm the quietude. The park, however, ramps up to excitement during the many festivals held there year-round. From art sleds to skating to basketball to pottery to strolling, Powderhorn offers variety as unexpected and rich as the neighborhood that surrounds it.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Wayfinding and connections from Powderhorn Park should focus on:

- The proposed Southside Greenway, a community and City of Minneapolis led project that will run on 10th Avenue immediately adjacent to the park. Exactly how the greenway interfaces with Powderhorn Park has yet to be determined, but the SSAMP supports continued discussions.
- The existing City of Minneapolis pedestrian and/or bicycle connection along 34th Street, which connects east to Corcoran Park and west to Central Gym.

THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The design for Powderhorn seeks to preserve the existing well-loved character of the park while making several key enhancements to the visitor experience. The trail network is mostly unchanged, and the forested slopes and naturalized plantings are preserved and enhanced. Two new picnic shelters—one by the sports area along 14th Avenue and the other near the recreation building—offer opportunities for large-group gathering. One features a community oven. Many facilities, such as the tennis courts, restroom building, stage, storage building, parking lot, and wading pool are retained in place but improved. The main changes proposed by the plan fall into three main categories: play, athletics, and the waterfront.

In the interest of diversifying play in the park and the service area as a whole, new nature and adventure play areas combine with some retained traditional play areas to offer a variety of experiences. The playgrounds by the recreation building and along 10th Avenue remain traditional, with play equipment in containers. On the slope facing away from 14th Avenue an adventure play area—with ziplines, bouldering, hill slides, and other features—expands the appeal to more age groups and physically challenges older kids and teens. In this same area, a small totlot provides an opportunity for younger children. In the southeastern corner of the park is a combined urban agriculture and nature play area. This unique play zone allows children and adults to participate in healthy, mentally and socially rich, cooperative, and calming play and work. These two activities go well together because both need similar infrastructure—water and sun exposure—and both foster the same spirit of getting back to the land.

In terms of athletics, the northern portion of the park is changed to address the recreational desires of the community. In the “bowl,” one multi-use diamond is removed to create more multi-use field space. At the northwestern corner of the park, along 10th Avenue, a new youth-size premier field replaces the poor quality ad-hoc grass area there now. Along 14th Avenue, the multi-use fields immediately adjacent to the street would be improved but retained as natural grass multi-use fields. New paved volleyball courts recognize the high level of use for this sport, while also addressing both neighbors' concerns about dust and dirt and players' desire for a hard surface. The volleyball courts are set back from the street, with additional trees as a buffer.










Near the recreation building, the plan takes better advantage of the lovely but currently under-appreciated vista across the lake. A new gathering space by the water is designed to allow interaction with the lake at any water level, while a larger “dock” reaches out over the water for fishing or simply hanging out. A key piece of this design is to modify the rear of the recreation center building to open onto the waterfront. Glassy

building extensions glow like lanterns in the summer night and winter evening, serving as warming house, rainy-day reading nook, or event space. A café could be included to offer healthy food and drink to park-goers. The community would very much prefer this be a local business with some history of contributing back to the community. The Powderhorn waterfront will become a destination for the neighborhood and the city—a meeting place for makers and creative souls, a resting place after a walk around the lake and through the woods, a multi-cultural place where many languages can be heard, and a community place that recognizes and enhances the beauty of the park.

KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ITEMS

No known land use issues exist with Powderhorn Park.

PROCESSES

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015	2: Initial Concepts + Supplemental Engagement Fall-Winter-Summer 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial and preferred concepts</i>	3: The Revised Concept Now
	<i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>		<i>Key elements of the concept</i>
aquatics	Wading pool is considered in poor condition, leading to safety issues.  Desire for bigger, deeper pool	no comments 	Wading pool in same general location
play	Play areas need improvement 	Support for retaining play area on southeast corner  Support for nature play 	Retain four play areas in the park: two traditional play areas near the recreation center and on the western edge of the park; one adventure play area with traditional equipment for smaller children in the northeast portion of the park; one nature play area combined with urban agriculture area at the southeast corner of the park
athletics	More need for soccer than for baseball 	Significant concern about fenced premier fields in the bowl at northern end of park; preference for open multi-use fields  Open areas on northwest corner of park and eastern edge of park used for pick-up sports Real desire for premier fields in the park	Removal of one multi-use diamond to create larger multi-use field space in the "bowl" at the northern end of the lake. Addition of multi-use field areas for unprogrammed play at the northeast corner of the park Addition of premier field at northwest corner of park
courts	Tennis courts well liked Basketball court heavily used and could use improvement 	Basketball better near the building; two courts necessary Concern about dust and dirt from volleyball play  Desire for hard-court volleyball	Five tennis courts in same general location Two full basketball courts near the building in the southeastern portion of the park Addition of three hard-court volleyball courts near 14th Avenue, buffered from street

PROCESSES CONT.

	1: General Input Spring-Fall 2015 <i>Input themes prior to initial concepts</i>	2: Initial Concepts + Supplemental Engagement Fall-Winter-Summer 2015/2016 <i>Input themes on initial and preferred concepts</i>	3: The Revised Concept Now <i>Key elements of the concept</i>
winter	no comments	no comments	Skating on lake, as existing Expansion of building toward lake to include winter warming house and possible cafe/restaurant
landscape	Urban agriculture areas desired More native plantings that are well maintained, not just weedy patches Improve water quality in lake; add rain gardens and other storm water management	no comments	Urban agriculture area designated at southeast corner of park (in concert with nature play area), and along southern slope Addition of naturalized plantings throughout park, primarily on slopes
other	Like fishing pier/dock; consider canoe/kayak storage and boat rental Support for vita course around lake Stage area could be improved into a full amphitheater setting Add concessions / restaurant	Consider group shelter with community oven near the building General support for building expansion with concession and warming house Mixed opinions on the new dock on the north end of the lake	Revision of southern dock to create a higher-quality seating, gathering, and fishing area; addition of smaller dock at northern end of lake Addition of group shelter with community oven near the recreation center; addition of a group shelter near the adventure play area and multi-use fields along the eastern edge of the park Addition of canoe/kayak storage near recreation center building Enhancement of vita course Enhancement of stage in same general location

COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Aquatics	Wading Pool, incl. demolition of existing wading pool	\$ 739,226	stand-alone	FUNDED	16
Play	East: Traditional Play Structure in existing container	\$ 216,000	stand-alone	FUNDED	16, 23b, 23d
Play	West: Traditional Play Structures in existing container	\$ 216,000	stand-alone	FUNDED	16, 23b, 23d
Play	North: Small Traditional Play Structure in new container	\$ 108,000	stand-alone	FUNDED	16, 23b, 23d
Play	North: Adventure Play Area	\$ 1,396,316	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 23a, 23b, 23d
Play	Southeast: Nature Play in new container	\$ 698,158	with urban agriculture	PLANNED	16, 23a, 23b, 23d
Athletics	Athletic Field renovation, bowl: 2 multi-use diamonds and multi-use field space	\$ 2,488,728	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21a, 21b, 21d
Athletics	Premier Athletic Field, 10th Avenue side	\$ 1,149,908	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21c, 21f
Athletics	Athletic Field renovation, 19th Avenue side: multi-use field spaces	\$ 312,118	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 21b, 21d
Courts	Tennis Court (5)	\$ 533,886	stand-alone	PLANNED	16
Courts	Basketball Court (2)	\$ 213,554	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 22a
Courts	Volleyball Court (3)	\$ 320,331	stand-alone	PLANNED	16
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 328,545	stand-alone or with other projects as appropriate	PLANNED	25, 26, 29
Landscape	Existing parking lot renovation	\$ 276,601	stand-alone	PLANNED	28
Landscape	Urban Agriculture Area	\$ 25,018	with southeast play area	DEPENDENT	19
Other	Adult Fitness: refurbish fitness course around lake	\$ 41,068	stand-alone	PLANNED	16, 18
Other	Building expansion	\$ 1,355,248	with waterfront	PLANNED	
Other	Group picnic shelters: new shelter near sports fields	\$ 90,350	stand-alone	PLANNED	18
Other	Gathering area near recreation building: shelter, community oven, seating	\$ 137,989	stand-alone	PLANNED	18

COST ESTIMATE (CONT.)

Asset Type	Project	2017 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	Implementation Sequence	Prioritization Category	Applicable SSAMP Actions
Other	Gathering area near recreation building: shelter, community oven, seating	\$ 137,989	stand-alone	PLANNED	18
Other	Renovate Existing Buildings: stage, restroom building, storage building	\$ 225,875	stand-alone	PLANNED	18
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 1,051,344	stand-alone	PLANNED	10, 16, 17
Other	Waterfront Area by recreation building	\$ 144,560	with building expansion	PLANNED	18
Other	Dock at northern end	\$ 39,425	stand-alone	PLANNED	
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 157,246	appropriate	PLANNED	9, 10, 17
TOTAL		\$ 12,265,494			

OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

FACILITIES	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	△ Qty	△ Cost
Play Areas	\$ 7,500	-1	\$ (7,500)
Nature Play	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
Adventure/Climbing Play	\$ 7,500	1	\$ 7,500
Premier Field	\$ 25,000	1	\$ 25,000
Multi-use Diamond	\$ 20,000	-1	\$ (20,000)
Full Court Basketball	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,500
Volleyball Court	\$ 1,500	3	\$ 4,500
Outdoor Gathering Space	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 10,000
Urban Agriculture Area	\$ 15,000	1	\$ 15,000
Group Shelter	\$ 4,000	2	\$ 8,000
Canoe/Kayak Storage	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000
Community Oven	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,500
Difference			\$ 58,000

This page was intentionally left blank

ROLLINS TRIANGLE



ABOUT

Rollins Triangle is considered a “special case” in the SSAMP planning process. Located along Minnehaha Avenue at 33rd Street, it is one of three MPRB-owned triangles (with Adams and Normanna) amongst the many that occur where the angle of Minnehaha Avenue intersects with the regular street grid of south Minneapolis.

Rollins Triangle was taken over by MPRB at the request of the Minneapolis city council in 1929. It has a total area of 27 square feet, making it likely the tiniest park in the system. MPRB ownership is actually much smaller than it would appear. The triangle is bounded on three sides by streets, but when rights-of-way are removed, only that tiny triangle remains.

When Minnehaha Avenue was redesigned in 2015 and 2016, many angled streets were reworked to enter Minnehaha at right angles. Though no street would cut through Rollins, an associated sidewalk was planned to entirely cover the park parcel. In 2015 MPRB approved a permanent easement to the County to use Rollins as part of the sidewalk network. Due to its extremely small size and this permanent encumbrance, no master plan has been prepared for Rollins Triangle as part of the SSAMP.

This page was intentionally left blank