

EAST OF THE RIVER

# PARK MASTER PLAN

SPRING 2019

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The East of the River Park Master Plan (ERPMP) is the result of dedicated and ongoing collaboration among residents and stakeholders. The Plan was shaped by those who served on the Community Advisory Committee (CAC), members of the general public who attended meetings and interacted with MPRB staff in the parks, neighborhood and community organizations, MPRB staff from across the organization, agency partners, design team consultants, a Youth Design Team, and elected officials. MPRB Planning staff thanks all these individuals for their contributions to the plan.

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# 1

## INTRODUCTION



**Image 1** | Park visit. Source: MRPB



**Image 2** | Community member talks with the Youth Design Team and MRPB staff during outreach event. Source: MRPB

## INTRODUCTION + PURPOSE

Amidst a diversity of land use patterns ranging from commercial corridors to residential neighborhoods to industrial zones and railyards, the wide array of neighborhood parks scattered across the service area offers critical green spaces for northeast and southeast residents and visitors to play baseball, soccer, ice skate, and gather. While the Minneapolis neighborhood parks east of the Mississippi River are framed by the critical ecological, transportation and recreational corridors of the river and parkways, the industrial land use history equally defines the service area. The sprawling canopy of Logan Park, the vibrant bocce league at Beltrami and the popular afterschool programs at Luxton, to name a few, are all foundational qualities and amenities in the neighborhood park system. They are important public greens that create space for wildlife, play, gathering, stormwater, exercise, and transportation.

Minneapolis is a national leader in the realm of parks, with a park system that puts 97% of people within ¼ mile of a park. This, with a couple of exceptions, is true east of the

river. The historical industrial land use patterns of NE and SE Minneapolis resulted in areas of the service area that are underserved by parks. The railroads and the river played an important part in the past and future landscape of NE and SE Minneapolis. There are also several freeways moving through the service area including 35W and I-94, which have significantly shaped individual parks and also how people and ecological systems connect - or experience fragmentation - across the area east of the river.

Historically the land stretches from the heartland of the Dakota people to industrialists and immigrant workers to a bustling campus and arts district. Dakota villages once dotted the landscape of Minneapolis along the Mississippi water ways, and the Dakota and Ojibwe people remain a foundational part of the Twin Cities culture and community today. The nearby shores of Bde Maka Ska as well as embankments along the Mississippi hosted the Mdewakontan villages of Chiefs Cloud Man and Little Crow. This plan respectfully acknowledges the Dakota and Ojibwe People,

who have stewarded this land throughout the generations.

The rushing water of St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota's vast natural resources, and easy transportation along the Mississippi catalyzed industry in the old village of St. Anthony (following European settlement), later to be annexed by Minneapolis. As land was opened up for development, businessmen around the city capitalized on this confluence of these natural resources.

The great industries of Minneapolis required workers. Northeast Minneapolis swelled with working class immigrants from Eastern Europe, Italy, Scandinavia, and Germany. As each immigrant community began making Northeast Minneapolis their home, they established churches as cultural hearths. As workers and businesses flooded Northeast Streets, they created thriving business districts around East Hennepin, Central, 13th Avenue NE, and Lowry. This trend of immigrants continues today. In the 1990's, a Latino cultural district developed around Central and Lowry. There are also several



# THE NE/SE MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY

Service Area makes up **18%** of the population in the City of Minneapolis.

**1:6** households have 1+ children under 18

MN COMPASS, 2018.

**58%** of the households pay rent

MN COMPASS, 2018.



Young adults between the **ages of 15-25** make up **32.5%** of the population in the service area- compared to 17.5% in the City of Minneapolis.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS), 2015.

**29%** the NE/SE population identify as a person of color. **19%** speak a language other than English at home.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS), 2015.

The NE/SE population is expected to grow by **16%** by 2026 - from **72,014 to 83,757**.

US CENSUS BUREAU

*By 2040, 40% of our region's residents are expected to be people of color... 54% of residents under age 18 will be people of color in 2040.*

*-Thrive MSP 2040*

**13%** of households rely on public transit for primary transportation needs.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS), 2015.

significant East African communities throughout NE and SE Minneapolis with several mosques and housing clusters, specifically near Luxton, Van Cleve and Bottineau parks.

Today Northeast’s traditionally working-class neighborhoods have begun to house a multitude of artists drawn to affordable housing and live/work spaces. 13th Avenue is now a bustling arts district with hundreds of lofts and studios for people to make, shop, and curate art and interact with the vibrant creative economy of Minneapolis. While these neighborhoods are bustling cultural hubs, they are also faced with rising rent costs and property values that have and may continue to cause displacement of working class communities. The parks are a critical public asset to the historic and future neighborhoods of NE and SE Minneapolis. The parks play a critical role in creating neighborhoods where people experience belonging, across income, age, race, ability, and interest.

Just down the river from the falls, as the gears of industry churned, the University of Minnesota grew studiously. Opening in 1867 as Minnesota’s official land grant institution, today, the University of Minnesota Twin Cities boasts more than 57,000 students. Because of a student housing development boom and students’ increasing preferences to live in the city as opposed to commuting, the neighborhoods around the university are filled with growing residential development. These new residents need access to new open space to meet their mental and physical health needs in an increasingly dense district around the University.

Though several large parks in NE/SE were set aside very early, including Van Cleve and Logan, park development east of the river stalled because of the Park Board’s Elwell Law, under which the agency only acquired and built parks by assessing area residents for the costs. Beginning in the late 1960s MPRB stopped using Elwell for neighborhood parks and instead

sought grants, bonding, and other sources. An acquisition and building boom took place in the 1970s and 1980s, but many of these newer parks could never become as large as the existing big centers of activity—the costs were too high. Also in the 1960s and 1970s, MPRB built recreation centers across the city. NE/SE Minneapolis has eight rec centers including the newly renovated NE Rec Center.

Parks are critical for the health of the east of the river youth and adults, and they can quite literally save lives. Health issues like childhood obesity and diabetes have reached what some call epidemic proportions across the nation, and incidence of these issues is higher in communities of color and low income areas. Inactivity due to lack of access to green space and parks is considered a root cause of these and other health issues among children and adults. Mental illness among children and adults is becoming more recognized as a real health concern, and afflictions such as ADHD, autism spectrum disorders, and even allergies are more in the public eye. In all these health considerations, the science is clear: access to physical activity and the outdoors has profound benefits. Furthermore, through the provision of daily snacks and lunches, children can access healthy food through parks and can form new eating habits.

Parks, therefore, must be designed so people want to use them. They must feel welcoming, they must include the activities youth and adults want, and they must be and feel safe and fun. Accomplishing those goals requires a vision driven by and supported by the SE and NE Minneapolis community itself. The East of the River Park Master Plan (ERPMP) documents that vision for 33 neighborhood park properties, as well as a Regional Trail facility that is inextricably linked to the neighborhood system, the Grand Rounds Missing Link. ERPMP is one of five such master plans that will collectively redesign every neighborhood park in the city.

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

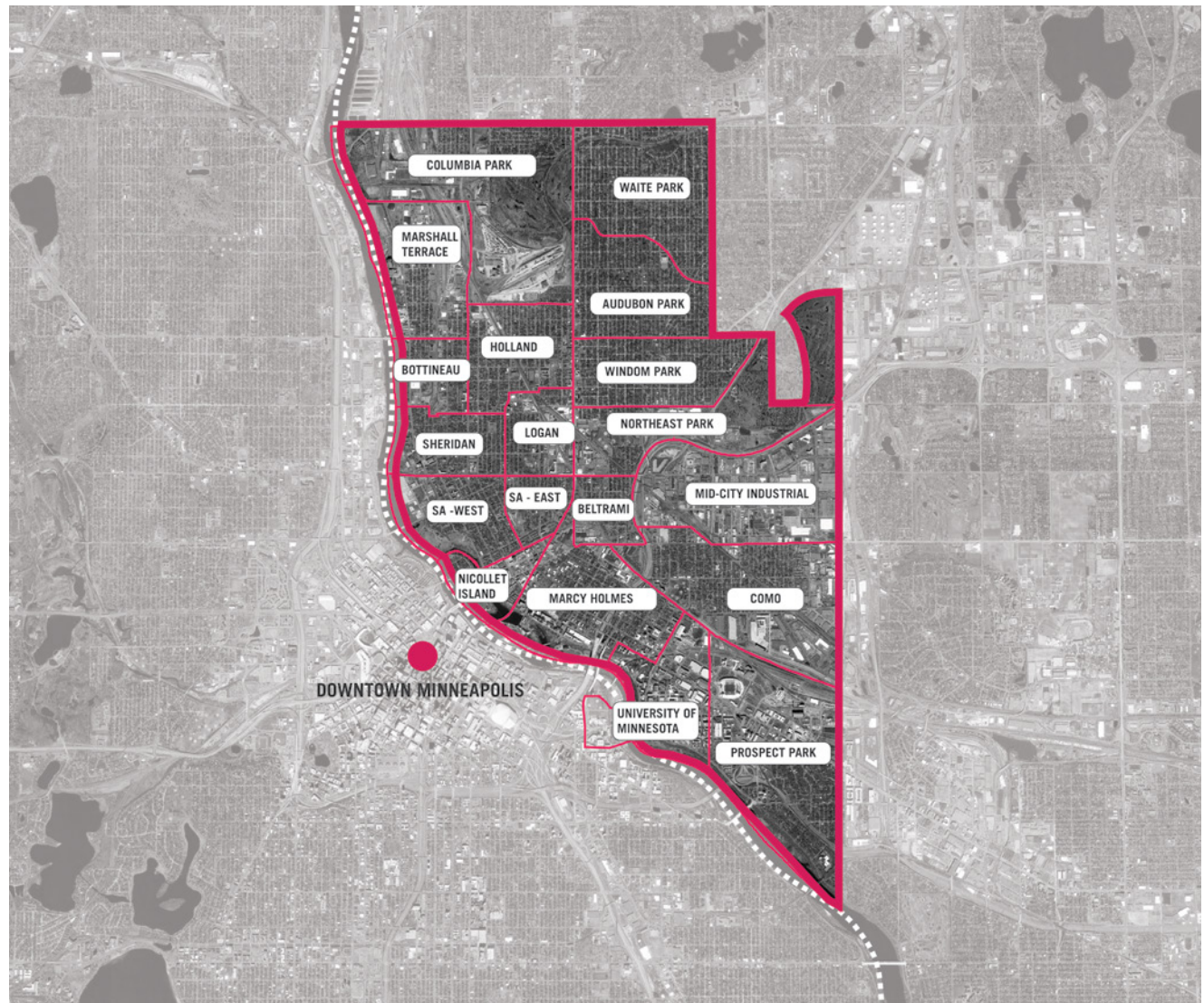
This is a vision that will span decades. The physical transformation of the parks will happen gradually over time, project by project, like puzzle pieces fitting into place to form the overall design that is set forth in this plan. This vision will guide capital improvements to reconstruct or build new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

On April 29, 2016, a historic agreement was reached between MPRB and the City of Minneapolis, the 20-year Neighborhood Park Plan (NPP20), to fund neighborhood parks of Minneapolis at significantly increased levels until 2037. This agreement demonstrates the importance that the Minneapolis community places on its neighborhood parks, and addresses a long-simmering need to accelerate maintenance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of aging park assets. Instead of using this additional funding to merely put back what currently exists, the ERPMP and other service area master plans are asking the community what it wants and then providing guidance for spending. That is the most important reason for this planning effort: to ensure MPRB uses its

increased funding on things that are important to the people.

The NPP20 funding plus Park Dedication Fees, represent a new era in neighborhood park funding for Minneapolis. As approved by the Minnesota State Legislature, MPRB has been collecting park dedication fees since January 1, 2014. Park dedication fees are assessed on any development within Minneapolis and are designed to enhance the park system for new residents or employees moving into the city. Common throughout the U.S., park dedication fees are akin to other development fees that create infrastructure to support those developments—infrastructure like sewer, water, and roads. The Minneapolis park dedication ordinance was passed by both the City of Minneapolis and MPRB.

A community-driven park system is a well-used park system. A well-used park system can combat physical, mental, and societal challenges—by bringing people together for active recreation, relaxation, companionship, or solitude and by making our communities more resilient as our climate changes. Parks also offer an excellent opportunity to improve and contribute to clean water, clean air, and a healthy natural environment for people and wildlife. This is the next legacy moment for Minneapolis parks.



**FIGURE 1 |** NEIGHBORHOODS INCLUDED IN MASTER PLAN

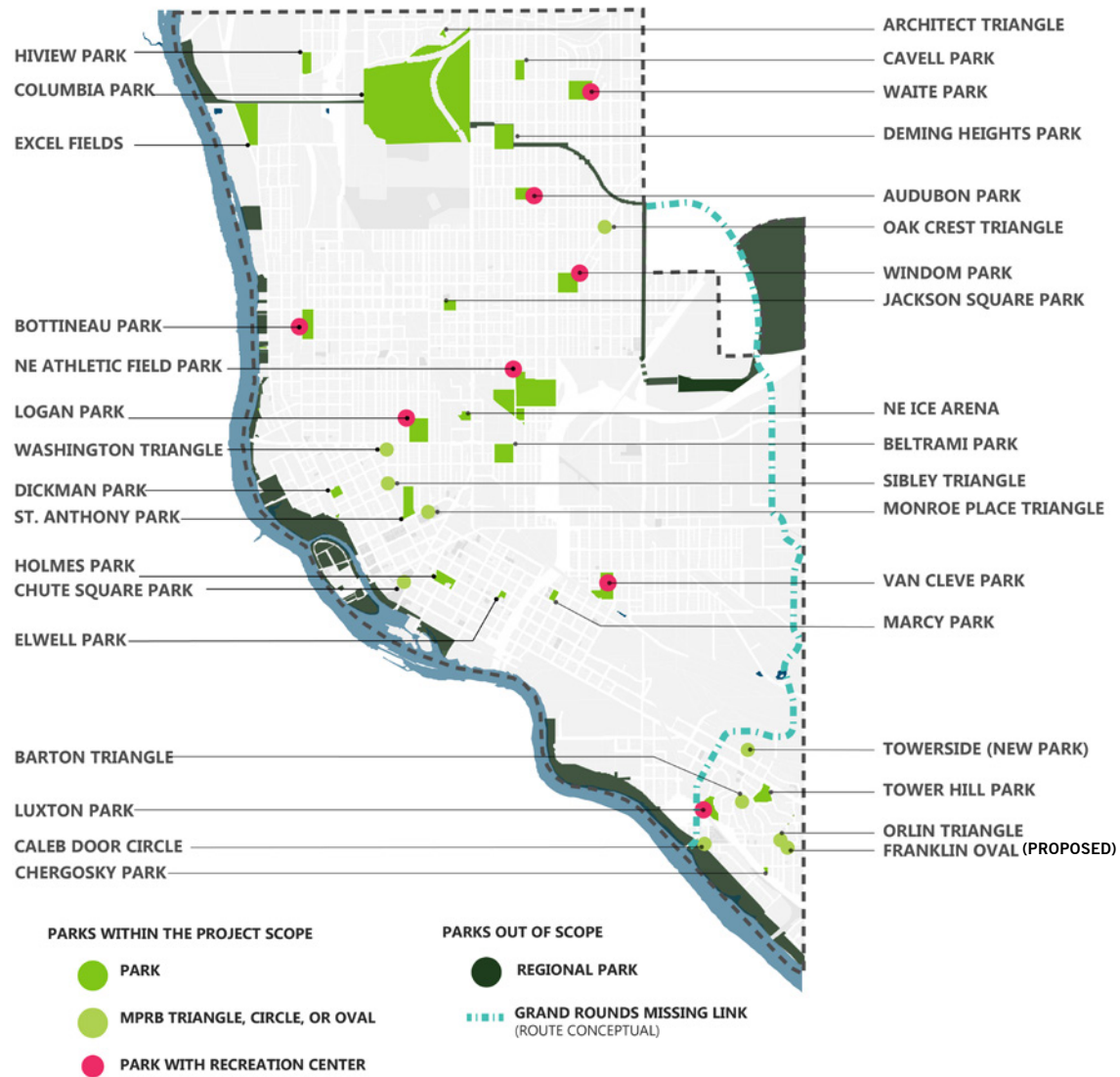
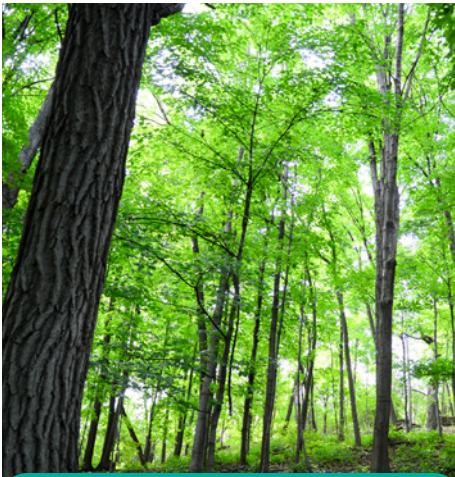


FIGURE 2 | NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND TRAILS INCLUDED IN MASTER PLAN



**Theme 1:** Urban forests, natural areas, and waters that endure and captivate

- Sound management techniques provide healthy, diverse, and sustainable natural resources.
- Healthy boulevard trees connect all city residents to their park system.
- Residents and visitors enjoy and understand the natural environment.
- People and the environment benefit from the expansion and protection of natural resources.
- Knowledgeable stewards and partners generously support the system's natural resources.



**Theme 2:** Recreation that inspires personal growth, healthy lifestyles, and a sense of community

- People play, learn, and develop a greater capacity to enjoy life.
- Residents, visitors, and workers enjoy opportunities to improve health and fitness.
- People connect through parks and recreation.
- Volunteers make a vital difference to people, parks, and the community.
- Parks provide a center for community living.



**Theme 3:** Dynamic parks that shape city character and meet diverse community needs

- Parks shape an evolving city.
- Park facility renewal and development respects history and focuses on sustainability, accessibility, flexibility, and beauty.
- Focused land management supports current and future generations.
- Financially independent and sustainable parks prosper.
- Through outreach and research, park and recreation services are relevant today and tomorrow.
- Easily accessible information supports enjoyment and use of the park and recreation system.



**Theme 4:** A safe place to play, celebrate, contemplate, and recreate

- Positive recreation experiences and welcoming parks prevent crime.
- Residents, park visitors, and staff make safe choices in the parks.
- Intervention and communication reduces safety concerns.
- Parks are safe and welcoming by design.
- Communities, public and private partners, and staff cooperate to promote safety.

## MPRB VALUES

We apply the following values to all of our work:

### SUSTAINABILITY

Meet current park and recreation needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by balancing environmental, economic, and equity concerns.

### VISIONARY LEADERSHIP

Respect the vision and leadership that built the park and recreation system and recognize the need for ongoing leadership in achieving excellence.

### SAFETY

Work safely to support a thriving work environment and an outstanding park experience for visitors.

### RESPONSIVENESS AND INNOVATION

Anticipate and thoughtfully respond to the diverse needs of the city's communities, continually seeking ways to better deliver park and recreation services.

### INDEPENDENCE AND FOCUS

Independence allows the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board to focus on providing and obtaining the resources necessary to accomplish its mission and form effective, responsible partnerships.

FROM MPRB 2007 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



## MPRB PRINCIPLES

We consider the following principles when making decisions that have a district or system-wide impact:

### Identified Community Need and Demographics

Emphasis will be placed on researching community needs and demographics when considering program and facility delivery.

### Quality Versus Quantity

The amenities provided to meet the park and recreation needs of communities will be high quality and provided at a sustainable level. Amenities that have completed their useful life-cycle, especially those with a blighted appearance, will be removed and, as funding becomes available, replaced with new amenities.

### Embracing Technology

Decision-making will embrace technology to better serve the community.

### Fostering a New Face for Partnerships

Non-traditional partners that provide new opportunities for residents and are consistent with the organization's mission will be encouraged.

### Focusing on the Activity then the Infrastructure

After evaluation of what the Park Board currently provides, the status of other service providers, and existing infrastructure, new infrastructure will be provided to meet the service goals for that activity. Service goals for an activity will be based on demographics of an area, identified community need, and the identified target audience for the activity.

### Sustainable Rate

A sustainable park system will be supported by decisions that provide services at a sustainable rate, such as providing infrastructure that can be reasonably maintained, setting realistic program and service delivery targets, or modifying land management techniques to increase efficiency.

FROM MPRB 2007 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



## DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

The East of the River Park Master Plan document is the result of more than 18 months of community participation in designing neighborhood parks in Minneapolis east of the Mississippi River, along with a regional facility: the Grand Rounds Missing Link. MPRB and its partners—neighborhood organizations, community organizations, a youth design team, stakeholder groups, and interested community members—showed up and shared visions for the future of our parks at close to 100 engagement activities. These ranged in style from formal meetings to community design workshops to spontaneous walks through parks. The main purpose of this document is to describe and display the vision for the NE and SE service area parks.

Specifically, this document is meant to:

- Show the Minneapolis community and public agency partners what it can expect from MPRB
- Guide development of the Capital Improvement Program each year, through resources such as concept design plans and cost estimates
- Set a framework for collaboration with outside groups around implementation of, stewardship of, and fund-raising for park improvements
- Create an MPRB-wide framework for park design and maintenance, so all divisions are on the same page
- Provide resources for tracking progress, so MPRB is continually accountable to the promises made during the east of the river service area planning process.



**Image 3** | Youth Design Team Member reviews park concepts. Source: MPRB

This document has six parts:

1. The **INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK** chapter provides an overview of the plan, this document, and related MPRB planning efforts.
2. The **PLANNING PROCESS** chapter documents how MPRB and the community arrived at this plan. It provides key background information on demographics, recreation trends, and the service area itself. It discusses the various stages of the planning process and the community engagement undertaken at each stage.
3. The **SERVICE AREA VISION** chapter is a look at the service area as a whole. It features the guiding principles and strategies that are at the core of the plan, and provides graphic information on planned facilities across the service area.
4. The **PARK PLANS** chapter includes the designs for each neighborhood park in the northeast and southeast service area and a regional trail included in this planning process. It features a packet of information for each park, including cost estimates and ongoing maintenance estimates.
5. The **OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE** chapter outlines recommendations for maintaining parks and includes background on the operations estimates included in the park plans chapter.
6. The **IMPLEMENTATION** chapter speaks to future park planners, designers, maintenance and trades staff, recreation staff, and community advocates about how to make the park plans real. It provides guidance on using this planning document for capital planning, detailed design, partnerships, and park dedication expenditures. It discusses how to track progress and ensure accountability to the public.



**Image 4 |** TOP : Design team and agency stakeholders reviews potential regional trail routes. Source: MRPB

**Image 5 |** BOTTOM LEFT : Community Advisory Committee and consultants review existing park conditions. Source: PERKINS + WILL

**Image 6 |** BOTTOM RIGHT : Site visit to Columbia Park. Source: MRPB



MPRB intends for this to be a living document and to be utilized regularly by all departments for everything from capital planning to detailed park designs to placement of new trees in parks. The document will exist as a complete, stand-alone book, but the material contained in it will also be disseminated in various formats throughout the organization, to ensure its principles are followed and its plans are roadmaps:

- The park plan “packets” can be separated into individual PDFs and placed into Planning Division files associated with each park. Project managers will have these packets as resources close at hand whenever they begin a project in a NE/SE service area park. The park packets will include the individual park information as well as the service area wide Guiding Principles and Strategies.
- Plan information may be associated with the new Asset Management System, so the future vision of each park is embedded into the process for facility evaluation, work orders, and project scheduling.
- The base CAD files that show the park designs will also be included in Planning Division files, as well as provided to Forestry and other departments to guide geo-referenced planting.
- The cost estimates shown in this document can be placed as active spreadsheets in each Planning Division park file, as a resource to project managers when they begin projects.
- The park plan packets will be linked to NE/SE service area park pages on the MPRB website. Visitors to a park’s webpage will not only be able to see what is offered in the park now, but also see what is planned in the future.



**Image 7** | MPRB staff reviews initial park concepts with a community member. Source: MPRB



**Image 8** | Youth Design Team reviews existing conditions in the service area. Source: MPRB

## RELATED PLANNING

### OTHER SERVICE AREA MASTER PLANS

The roughly 160 neighborhood parks in the MPRB system are divided (for management and planning purposes) into five service areas. The South and Downtown Service Area Master Plans were adopted in 2016 and 2017, respectively. The North Service Area Master Plan plan is to be approved in 2019. Unique among service area master plans, the Downtown Plan was created in collaboration with the City of Minneapolis and is a comprehensive look at all public spaces—parks, plazas, street corridors, etc. The Southwest Service Area Master Plans is underway concurrent to this document and will be adopted subsequently.

### REGIONAL PARK MASTER PLANS

Many of the larger, natural resource-based parks in Minneapolis are Regional Parks. This includes (East of the River) Above the Falls, Saint Anthony Parkway, Ridgway Parkway, the Central Mississippi Riverfront and the Mississippi Gorge. Per Metropolitan Council funding requirements, these large parks are master planned individually. Though existing facilities within these parks are shown on many East of the River Park Master Plan maps, it is the regional park master plans that govern future investment in these parks. For purposes of efficiency and effective communication, one regional facility without a current masterplan was planned alongside the east of the river neighborhood parks: the Grand Rounds Missing Link. A Master Plan for this important connection is included in this document, but will be subsequently submitted to the Metropolitan Council for approval.

### RECQUEST

This major multi-year project will create a new vision for recreation centers and programs across the city. While the East of the River Park Master Plan is considering outdoor facilities (and has assumed, for the time being, the existing recreation center footprints as a basis for planning, with a few exceptions where a need arose to examine site impacts of community desires for building changes), RecQuest is looking at buildings and at how MPRB programs indoor and outdoor facilities. RecQuest has a direct relationship with all service area master plans, as it may create new models for outdoor programming and recreation center buildings. Careful coordination has taken place as these complementary projects unfold, to ensure community input is heard by all projects. Chapter 6 describes a method for modifying this plan should plans for recreation centers change.

## ACTIVITY PLANS

Activity Plans are topical resource guides that guide and are guided by service area master planning. They look at specific use types in the parks (such as urban agriculture and skateboarding). They make recommendations for level of service, provide design standards and guidelines, and create task lists for improving delivery of an activity system-wide.

Leading up to the ERPMP process, two activity plans had been completed—the Urban Agriculture Plan and the Skatepark Activity Plan. The Urban Agriculture Plan guided the master plan relative to the placement and opportunities for urban agriculture areas. The East of the River Park Master Plan implements a key feature of the Urban Agriculture Plan and the Community Garden Policy by officially designating urban agriculture areas on park plans. Chapter 6 describes a process for adding additional urban agriculture areas in NE and SE service area parks. The Skatepark Activity Plan sets forth system-wide targets for total skatepark area and targets for different types of parks in the city. The East of the River process follows this guidance, proposing skate/BMX/all-wheel parks in quantities in line with the Skatepark Activity Plan.

## MPRB COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The 2007-2020 comprehensive plan guides all decision making at MPRB. As such, many key principles of the plan are reflected in the ERPMP. However, the service area master plans can also be seen as a look forward to the next revision of the comprehensive plan, as they are an important documentation of community desires around neighborhood parks. There will be a new MPRB Comprehensive Plan in place by the end of 2020.

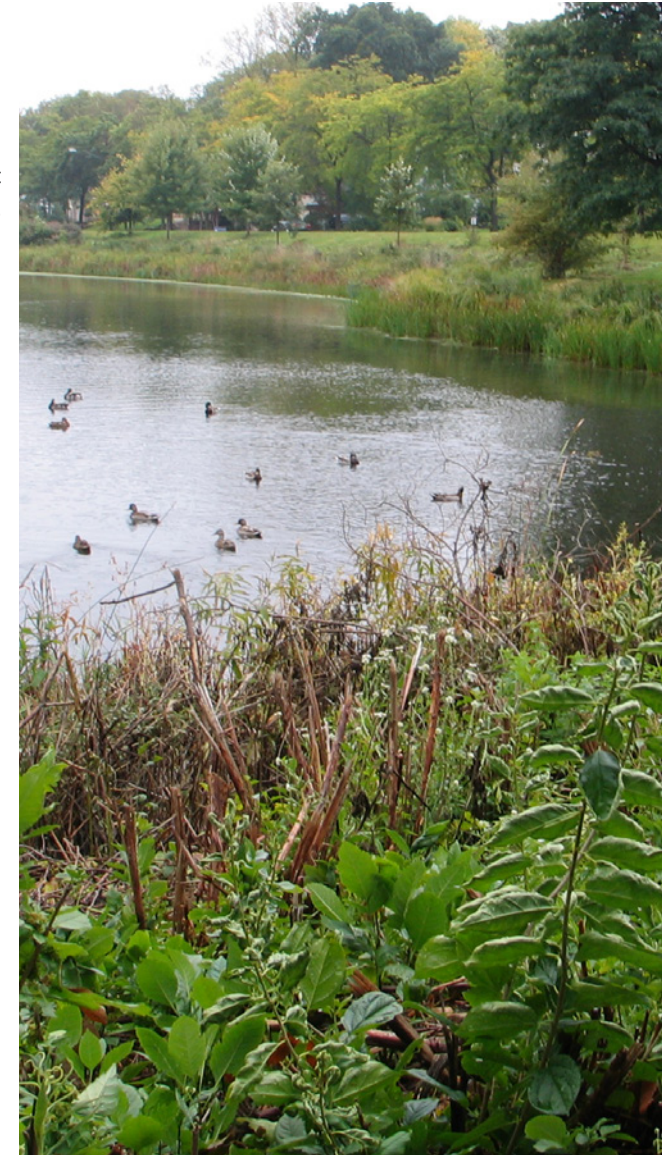
## MPRB ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS PLAN

The MPRB Ecological System Plan is being developed in parallel with the East of the River Master Plan. It will seek to first understand the ecology of the city and watershed, then plan for parks and public lands management and improvements that benefit both humans and nature. It will address specific threats such as climate change, decreasing water quality, explosion of invasive species, increasing runoff, and fragmentation of habitat. It will envision a more environmentally sound way of managing the impacts of the city, so that the city can be cleaner, greener, cooler, and more efficient.

Specifically, the ecological system plan will: compile, create, and illustrate city-wide ecological data; draft a vision for natural resources and public lands within the watershed and city; outline guiding principles for management; and challenge the community to rethink the city around them – from the local neighborhood park to the Grand Rounds to backyards – in terms of ecological function, benefit, and health. The East of the River Park Master Plan draws from the Ecological System Plan to better understand the ecological system of the service area as a whole.

## PARTNER AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS

There are several other plans and guidance documents that have informed the pages of the plan including numerous small area plans from the NE and SE neighborhood and City of Minneapolis. Many parts of Northeast and Southeast Minneapolis are experiencing periods of rapid growth. Most of these small area plans either reference or plan for this influx. As the number of residents in this part of the city increases, many small area plans suggest that parkland and amenities



**Image 9** | Bde Maka Ska Wetland Ponds Project. Source: Minnehaha Creek Watershed District.

also increase. The Nicollet Island-East Bank, Marcy-Holmes, Audubon Park, and Como neighborhoods have all requested new or expanded parks. Because of the revitalization of the river in Above the Falls, we will need to revisit the role and function of our neighborhood parks near the river as the River First vision is realized, especially in regards to supporting natural ecological systems. Planning staff consulted with neighbors on community driven park plans at Chute Square, Jackson Square, and Elwell Parks.

The planning staff consulted the following small area plan recommendations in the development of this plan:

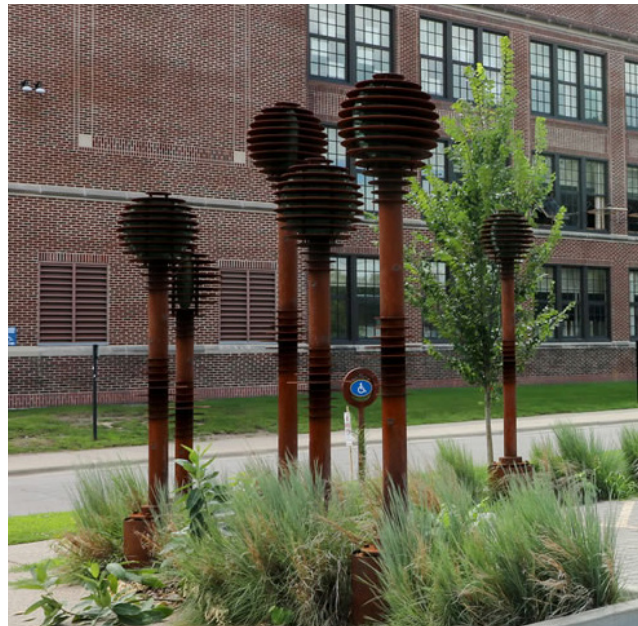
- **15th Ave SE Urban Design Plan**
- **Audubon Park Neighborhood Small Area Plan**
- **Central Ave Small Area Plan**
- **Holland Neighborhood Small Area Plan**
- **Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Master Plan**
- **The University of MN Master Plan**
- **Towerside Framework for Planning and Implementation**

## SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL

Minneapolis Public Schools and the City of Minneapolis collaborated in 2016-17 to do a Safe Routes to School inventory that included many schools adjacent to parks in NE and SE Minneapolis. The recommendations put forth in their inventory were included in the site analysis and recommendations for parks with or near Minneapolis Public Schools.

## NORTHEAST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

In 2016, the MWMO (Mississippi Watershed Management Organization) approached the City of Minneapolis and Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board and asked them to partner with MPRB on this effort. The first task was to clearly define each partners' goals (in terms of watershed management) for the area, noting where those goals overlapped and where they diverged. The partners agreed that overarching themes for our work in the 1NE Watershed are: increased flood resiliency, reduced pollutant loading to the Mississippi River and improved ecological function. Several preliminary recommendations from the study were incorporated into the concepts for Columbia Park and Golf Course as well as several neighborhood triangles and parks.

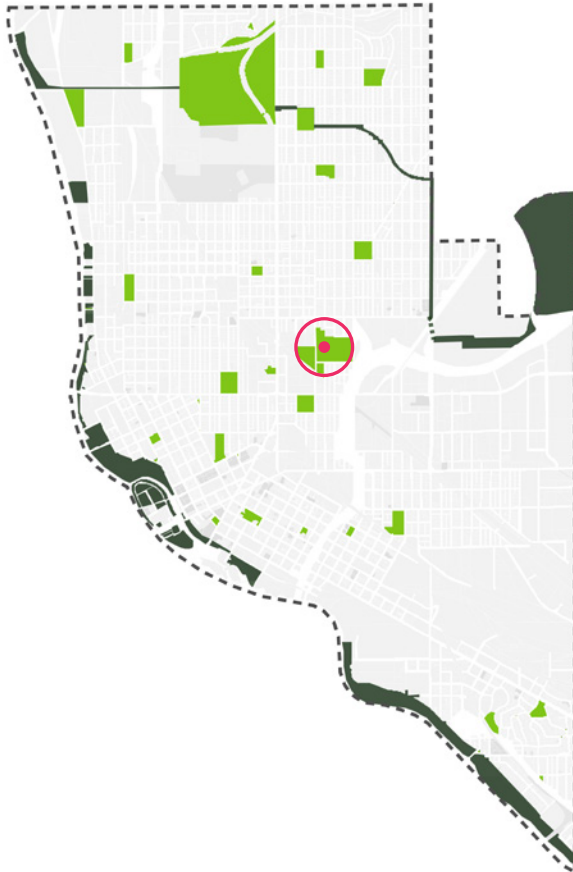


**Image 10** | Example of a local MWMO project adjacent to Jackson Square Park. Source: MWMO

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## NORTHEAST ATHLETIC FIELD PARK



### LOCATION AND HISTORY

Northeast Athletic Field Park (Northeast Park), established in 1941, is a 37-acre community park located in Northeast Minneapolis near the Quarry Shopping Center. The park plays an important role for city-wide athletics and athletic activities in northeast Minneapolis. Northeast Park is one of five athletic parks in Minneapolis, and it provides athletic fields for adult and youth use. In the 1941 annual report park superintendent Charles Doell wrote that there were few baseball or football fields in that part of the city, yet a number of organized teams originated from that district.

The land was once a stone quarry that had been filled with debris. Most of the 37 acres of land acquired was above the surrounding grade, a unique situation for the Park Board, which throughout its history was either donated or purchased land that was swampy and wet. Part of the land was acquired from the city, but most of the park was acquired from the state at no cost. The land had been acquired by the state for non-payment of taxes.

The first recreation facility provided at the park was a small playground on Buchanan Street that had been requested by the Quonset Hut Village Committee in 1947. Over the next three years the Park Board prepared the remaining open ground on Buchanan between 14th and 16th as a baseball field, built tennis courts and finally a toilet building in 1951. The quonset hut village was not closed until 1954.

The next important change in the park resulted in the 1960s from the Park Board's continuing collaboration

with Minneapolis Public Schools to develop properties together. The two agencies had successfully developed joint projects at Waite Park, Armatage Park, Kenny Park, and Harrison Park in the 1940s and 1950s, and were working together in the 1960s on projects at what became Bethune Park, Matthews Park, and others. In 1965 the Park Board sold nearly two acres of Northeast Park to the school board for the new Putnam School, which was built next to the park in 1966. Instead of building a separate recreation center for the park, the Park Board built a multi-purpose recreation center attached to the school in 1969 named Northeast Recreation Center. Putnam School was closed in 2006, and the property was leased to and eventually sold to Yinghua Academy in the same year. The recreation center continued programming until 2012 when the recreation center portion of the building was demolished for expansion of Yinghua Academy.

The Jim Lupient Water Park located on the eastern edge of the park was funded in 1998 and named in honor of the Northeast Minneapolis native who pledged to donate over several years to provide programming and swimming lessons at the park. In 2008, the Stan Cyson Field that Edison High School uses as its home field was built. Sid Hartman Field was built in 2014, funded by Major League Baseball and the Twins. The Grand Rounds Miniature Golf Course opened adjacent to the water park in 2009.

With the closing of the old recreation center, the neighbors called for the planning of a replacement building and overall improvements in the park. A public process led by the Park Board resulted in the Northeast

Athletic Field Park Master Plan finalized in 2014. The first phases of the master plan that was implemented included soils remediation for future softball field improvements, accessibility upgrades at the restroom building, and added paths through the park. Then, in 2018 the new Northeast Recreation Center opened less than six years after the first center was closed.

This master plan revisits but honors the work of the community, staff, and other stakeholders that shaped an exciting vision for the park in 2014. That work formed the basis for this plan, but the one shown and described here will replace the master plan issued in 2014.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

This 37-acre park is notable for its focus on sports facilities and unique recreation features. Site features include premier ball diamonds, soccer fields, a water park, and mini golf.

The park sits west of Johnson Street and south of 18th Avenue in northeast Minneapolis. The park is bounded by 14th Avenue and single family homes on the south; light industry and commerce to the east; 16th Avenue, Yinghua Academy, single family homes, and industrial uses to the north; and industrial/commercial uses and a rail line to the west/southwest. The park is bisected by Fillmore Street. Primary vehicle access to the park is from Fillmore and Johnson Streets, although other streets provide secondary access to the park. While the park is located near major streets and a highway, access to it is somewhat hidden from local streets.

Northeast Park attracts visitors from across the city and region for athletics and aquatics. The park also attracts local neighborhood recreation users for both passive

(walking, picnicking, etc.) and active recreation. Yinghua Academy uses the park play areas and open fields on a daily basis, and Edison High School uses the park's diamond and court facilities on a regular basis.

The park consists primarily of level-grass turf areas, diamonds, and a few mature trees around some of the fields. The existing sidewalks and new bituminous paths provide a paved pathway around the entire border of the park, and bituminous trails bisect the east section of the park into quadrants connecting the adjacent city sidewalks. Parking occurs in four designated lots, and visitors also park on adjacent public streets.

Jim Lupient Water Park is well used, although the splash pad feature is underutilized, and the pool building is inefficient. The Grand Rounds Miniature Golf Course was reduced by two holes with the baseball field expansion in 2014 and has not been well used. There is little "green" infrastructure (native plant species, rain gardens, impervious paving, storm water re-use, etc.) in the park.

Pedestrian circulation has been improved since the 2014 master plan, and the current plan incorporates the new path network. The new Northeast Recreation Center is incredibly popular with its contemporary design, full gym, walking track, preschool, and community rooms.

### THE PROPOSED DESIGN

This design explores ways to complement the existing park masterplan by including a small secondary play area by the Yinghua School, green gathering spaces throughout the site, multiuse fields, and basketball courts. The work of the CAC and staff for the Northeast Park Master Plan is at the foundation of the proposed design with a few additions based on community input during the East of the River Park Master Plan. Along the residential edges of the park, and between recreational facilities in the interior of the park, natural areas will be provided to create a buffer between the park and the neighborhood. These should have more of a natural feel with trees, benches, and walkways. The park has the potential to manage stormwater from the surrounding neighborhood due to its infiltrative soils. A stormwater feature occupies the northern edge and middle of the park to avoid conflict with the mature tree canopy. A historic marker interprets the significant architectural history of the street and park. The turf grass in the park is maintained as a beelawn to maintain the same look as the current park, but to attract pollinators and enhance the ecological function of the park.

### NORTH AREA

The new recreation building displaced the existing sand volleyball courts. They will move to the north area when the tennis courts are able to be moved to the south. The phasing plan will follow the 2014 Master Plan including in Appendix E. There may be a period of time when the courts are not available in the park. This area will also include an enhanced neighborhood buffer edge with an overhead canopy of trees and an open lawn area to create a comfortable, passive park space. The addition



of picnic tables, benches and other park amenities such as trash receptacles, drinking fountains, and grills should be located in this area to serve the neighborhood and volleyball users.

Yinghua Academy built a new playground during the master plan process that will accommodate the majority of the daily play needs for the school, however they will still rely on the adjacent park for open space, fields, and a secondary play area.

Since outdoor basketball courts were not included in the new recreation center project as originally proposed, basketball courts are relocated to the north of the park. A secondary small play feature will be added near Yinghua Academy near where the current park playground is located, as well as the proposed playground near the Northeast Recreation Center are included.

### **SOUTH AREA**

The tennis courts serve as the home courts for Edison High School. In 2014, the existing four court set up is not sufficient for the high school tournament play lot immediately north of the new fields, so the courts have been expanded to a bank of seven. This parking lot would need to retain access to the businesses to the west and share parking with these businesses. More information on Edison High School court needs are forthcoming.

A number of field layouts were considered by the 2014 Master Plan for the west side of the park. The CAC recommended building two high quality softball fields on the west side of Fillmore Street, the first phase of a potential pinwheel softball field facility. These two

new, natural turf fields would be irrigated, lighted, and fenced. The west side of Fillmore Street works well for premier fields, which require fencing and lighting, because the surrounding uses are primarily industrial, rather than residential. While an infield would be eliminated (from three to two infields) the current three field configuration creates an unsafe condition with overlapping outfields and substandard dimensions for the southernmost two fields.

In line with the 2014 master plan, the existing maintenance area must be relocated in order to position the softball fields at the desired locations. The current facility stores much of the ag-lime, gravel, and soil for the northeast/southeast and north districts. The triangular area near the existing parking lot is the recommended new maintenance location due to the direct access to Fillmore Street and the irregular shape and location next to the rail line. The maintenance area should be fenced with landscaping to provide a screen to the facility. The building would likely have both storage and a small office space and could be designed with a more public “front door” facing Fillmore Street.

Also consistent with the 2014 plan, as tennis courts replace the existing parking on the south block, there will be a need for additional parking on the west side of the park to serve the softball fields, Stan Cyson Field, and the tennis courts. Access to this new parking lot should come off Fillmore Street at the 14th Avenue intersection. Potential reconfiguration of the access drive and the parking for the industrial facility north of the park could accommodate a new parking lot.

### **WEST SIDE (POTENTIAL FUTURE EXPANSION)**

This plan proposes the long-term opportunity for park expansion to the north, in order to complete the northern portion of the softball pinwheel. If implemented it would be the only full set of pinwheel fields for softball in the Minneapolis park and recreation system and also be the closest pinwheel to downtown Minneapolis in the metro. Approximately 6.5 acres of property would need to be acquired

The proposed park expansion and completion of the pinwheel has many benefits including:

- more efficient league play with the potential to host tournaments
- more efficient use of park space
- more dedicated fields
- opportunities for more dedicated soccer on the east side of the park

### **LUPIENT WATERPARK**

The beloved Lupient waterpark will remain on the eastern edge. The pool facilities will be updated to improved changing rooms, bathrooms, as well as better connections to the Rec Center. The splash pad will remain, and all waterpark features will be updated including a space for lap swim and a deep pool experience.

### **CONCESSIONS / RESTROOM BUILDING**

As part of the full build-out of the softball field pinwheel, a concession stand and restroom building should be incorporated. This will help the pinwheel function better and be part of the tournament experience and fundraising. Picnic areas should be

incorporated nearby or as part of the building as well as pedestrian amenities and bicycle parking.

### **STORMWATER TREATMENT / NEIGHBORHOOD BUFFER**

The park expansion concept would cover an existing stormwater pond. These impacts would need to be mitigated elsewhere within the park. Opportunities exist to treat stormwater within the medians or islands of a new parking area or in more naturalized neighborhood buffer planting areas. Broad areas for landscaping and screening should be considered against the residential neighborhood to the north.

Moving the tennis courts to the south allows for the development of a tennis facility with 6 courts and a spectator viewing area. It is important to respect the adjacent neighborhood with the layout of the courts and to provide a tree and landscape buffer on the east side and focus access to the west side. The design preserves views into the park, and retain space between the new courts and Pierce Street. As part of the green space along Pierce Street, picnicking and natural areas should be incorporated.

### **CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS**

Transit connections to Northeast Park are a critical consideration for equitable access to this important park and athletic complex.

The nearby Quarry Shopping Center poses some pedestrian access issues that could benefit from ongoing improvement.

Connections to the Minneapolis Diagonal Regional Trail is important for bike and pedestrian access to the park.

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

Ongoing coordination as needed with Yinghua Academy on areas adjacent to the school.

Ongoing coordination with Major League Baseball on the diamond as needed.

Potential future acquisition of adjacent parcels to realize full park master plan vision.

Approximately 6.5 acres of property would need to be acquired for the potential west side expansion. As much of this area is a surface parking lot for businesses along Central Avenue, a shared parking agreement would need to be explored.



**NORTHEAST PARK  
CURRENT MASTER PLAN**

**EAST OF THE RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN**



- BASKETBALL COURTS
- MULTIGENERATIONAL PLAY AREA
- VOLLEYBALL COURTS
- PICNIC SHELTER
- HALF COURT BASKETBALL
- WALKING TRAILS
- MULTIUSE FIELDS
- RESTROOMS
- NATURAL AREA: STORMWATER FEATURES (to be located at time of field renovation)

**NORTHEAST PARK**

Amendments to Current Master Plan

**NE ATHLETIC DESIGN MATRIX**

	General Input August 2017-May 2018	Design Responses (May 2018)	Initial Concepts Input (July-August 2018)	Preferred Concept (September 2018)
<b>**THIS PARK WAS MATERPLANNED IN 2014. ONLY MINOR AMMENDMENTS ARE BEING SUGGESTED BASED ON COMMUNITY FEEDBACK</b>				
<b>Ecology</b>	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	Added stormwater features on the edge of the fields in the western side of the park.
<b>Play</b>	Request for a new playground.	New playground is being proposed as part of the masterplan.	Maintain playground adjacent to the school.	New playground suggested adjacent to school.
<b>Wayfinding and Circulation</b>	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan
<b>Gathering</b>	Request for additional gathering space.	Proposed additional flexible green space.	Request to maintain existing green space for picnic and play.	Preferred concept proposes includes green space for picnic and play. Picnic shelter is added adjacent to play and court area.
<b>Aquatic</b>	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan
<b>Fields</b>	Request for more flexible greenspace.	Propose three smaller multiuse fields be added adjacent to the school.	Support for additional multiuse fields.	Includes additional multiuse fields.
<b>Courts</b>	No comments	Proposed additional tennis and volleyball courts.	Strong support for basketball courts. Support for tennis courts.	Four volleyball, 6 tennis, 2 full basketball, and one half basketball included in the final plan.
<b>Diamonds</b>	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	Support for masterplan diamond alignment.	Includes the removal of 2 multiuse diamonds in favor of multiuse fields.
<b>Winter</b>	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan	No changes to masterplan
<b>Other</b>	Request for a new playground.	Proposed dog park.	Support for dog park.	A dog park was excluded from this park plan as there were enough in service area.
			Request for parking expansion.	There was no changes made to parking.

### PROPOSED AMENITY COST ESTIMATE

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT	NOTES
Aquatics	Water Park Renovation	\$ 7,593,496	
Play	Traditional Play Structure	\$ 806,809	
Athletics	Athletic Fields renovations	\$ 2,895,020	*Potential for collaboration with MLB donation for one of the premier diamonds and field estimates from 2014 park masterplan.
Courts	Tennis Courts	\$ 740,366	
Courts	Basketball Courts (2)	\$ 246,789	
Courts	Volleyball Courts (4)	\$ 24,299	
Landscape	Parking lot renovation	\$ 280,000	Cost estimate from 2014 masterplan
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 113,902	Cost estimate from 2014 masterplan
Courts	Skatepark	\$ 1,139,024	Cost estimate from 2014 masterplan
Other	Group Picnic Shelter	\$ 104,411	
Other	Building Update	\$ 75,000	Cost estimate from 2014 masterplan
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 280,909	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 14,300,026</b>	

### PROPOSED OPERATIONS ESTIMATE

Amenity	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	Δ Qty	Δ Cost
Multit-use-Diamond	\$ 20,000.00	-2	\$ (40,000.00)
Volleyball	\$ 1,500.00	1	\$ 1,500.00
Full Court Basketball	\$ 1,500.00	2.5	\$ 3,750.00
Group Shelter	\$ 4,000.00	1	\$ 4,000.00
Play	\$ 7,500.00	1	\$ 7,500.00
<b>Difference</b>			<b>\$ (23,250.00)</b>

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## NORTHEAST ICE ARENA

(FORMERLY EDISON ICE ARENA)

\*SPECIAL CONSIDERATION PARK

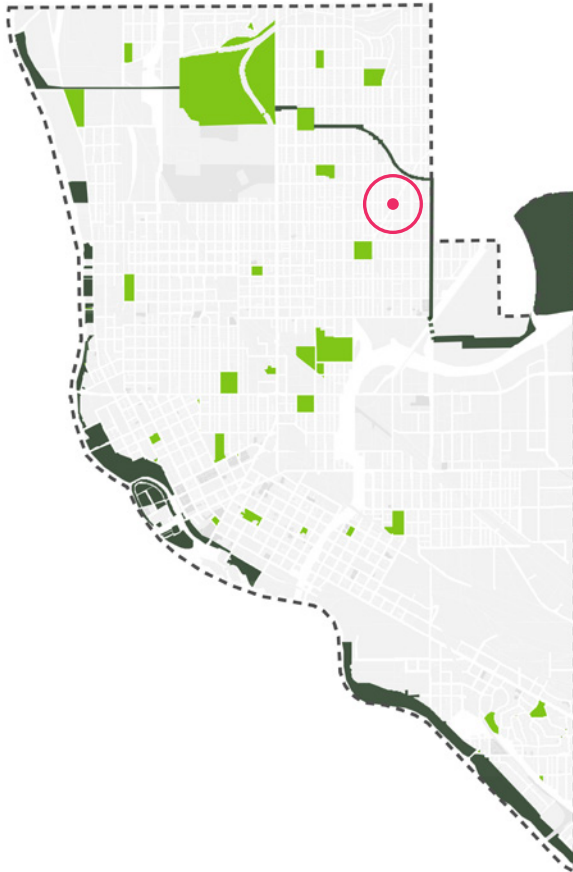
The facility was built in 1997 by the Edison Youth Hockey Association (EYHA) to promote the development of players for the Edison High School hockey program. The City of Minneapolis provided the land for the building, while EYHA and the City of Minneapolis raised funds and grants for the facility.

In 2004 EYHA was in default on its payments on the loan primarily due to a decline in charitable gambling proceeds from pull tab operations. EYHA and the City turned to the Park Board for a possible solution. The Park Board was operating the Parade Ice Garden profitably and identified economies of scale in adding another ice arena that could be managed from the Parade arena. At the time demand for ice time was expected to increase due to the closing of the nearest ice arena in Columbia Heights. The useful life of the arena, before major repairs would be needed, was estimated to be another fifteen years.

Ultimately the Park Board purchased the facility for the amount outstanding on the EYHA loan guaranteed by the city. This MPRB property features primarily the building and a limited site area, therefore it was not master planned within this process.



## OAK CREST TRIANGLE



### LOCATION AND HISTORY

This 900 square foot triangle at the intersection of Brighton Avenue NE, 27th Avenue, and Arthur Avenue NE in the residential Audubon Park neighborhood was likely named for the Oak Hill Addition in northeast Minneapolis. The triangle was donated to the Park Board in 1919 by John and Beatrice Devaney and was named at that time.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

The triangle is composed of turf lawn and trees with surrounding sidewalks. The soils are not amenable to stormwater management, so the potential for a raingarden or other stormwater feature is limited.

### THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The proposed design focuses on simplifying the circulation on the triangle to decrease potential pedestrian conflict and to decrease impervious surfaces on the triangle. A seating area is also added to encourage gathering in the space.

### CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Safe street crossings from the triangle are critical to access for park users.

### KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

There are no known land use or coordination issues for Oak Crest Triangle.

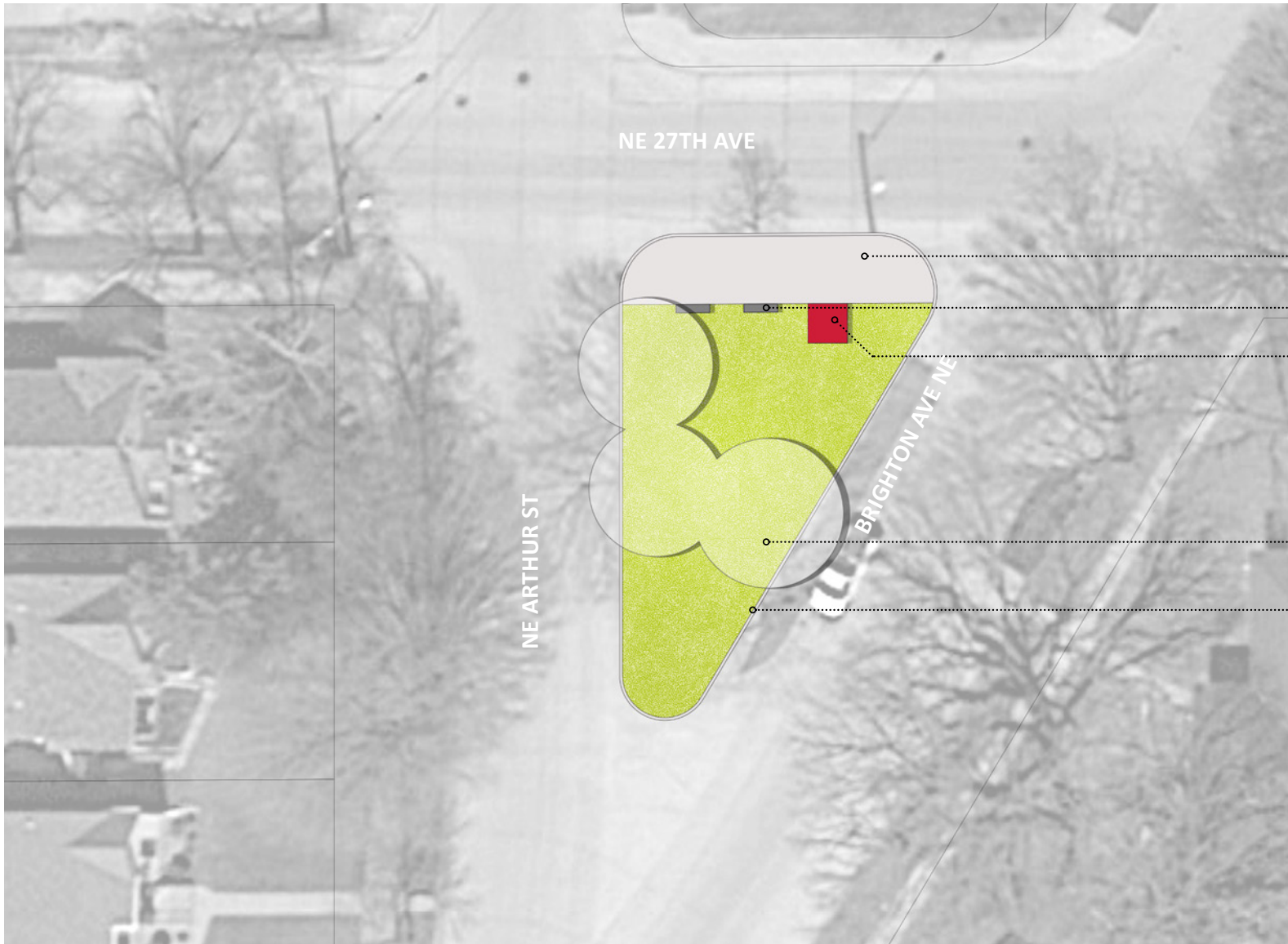


UTILITY BOX

TURF LAWN

**OAK CREST TRIANGLE**  
**EXISTING CONDITIONS**





IMPROVED AND REDUCED WALKWAYS

SEATING

ART TREATMENT FOR UTILITY BOX

NATURAL AREA: BEE LAWN

IMPROVED CURBS

OAK CREST TRIANGLE



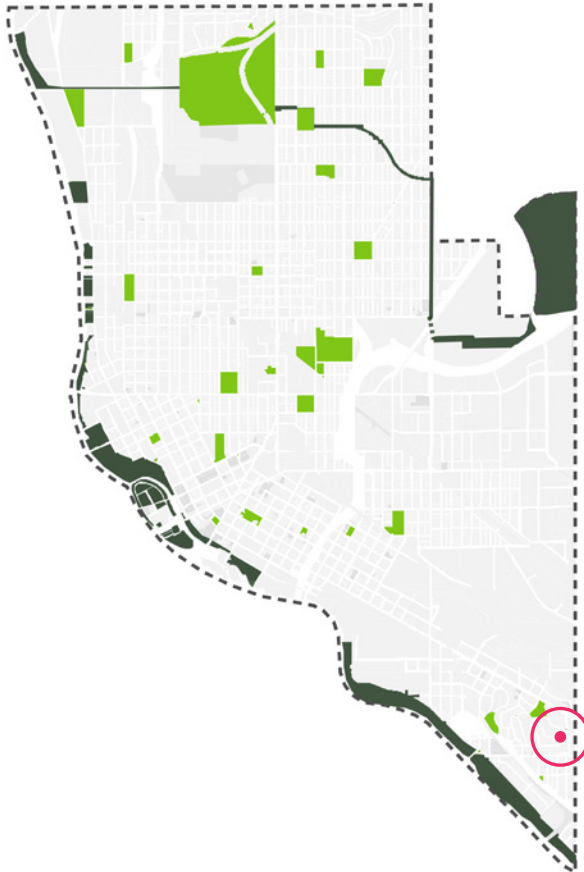
**PROPOSED AMENITY COST ESTIMATE**

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 2,058
Other	walking paths	\$ 23,783
Other	Art Wrap	\$ 949
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 517
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 27,307</b>

**PROPOSED OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ESTIMATE**

No changes.

## ORLIN TRIANGLE



### LOCATION AND HISTORY

This 600 sq-ft traffic island at the intersection of Orlin Avenue and Melbourne Avenue in the residential Prospect Park neighborhood is only a few steps wide. It was acquired in 1915 when the city council requested that the Park Board take over four triangles in Prospect Park. The Park Board agreed to take control of the triangles and officially named them also in 1915. The other three triangles accepted were Barton, Bedford and Clarence. The triangle was graded, seeded, planted, and curbed 1916.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

The triangle is composed of perennial beds, a sidewalk, a boulder, and an ornamental tree. The sidewalk is not aligned with the sidewalks from adjacent blocks.

### THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The park remains as a community stewardship garden site with a realigned path and ramp network to nearby sidewalks.

### CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

Nearby ramps should be realigned to connect better to the path through the island for safe pedestrian connections through the triangle and street.

### KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

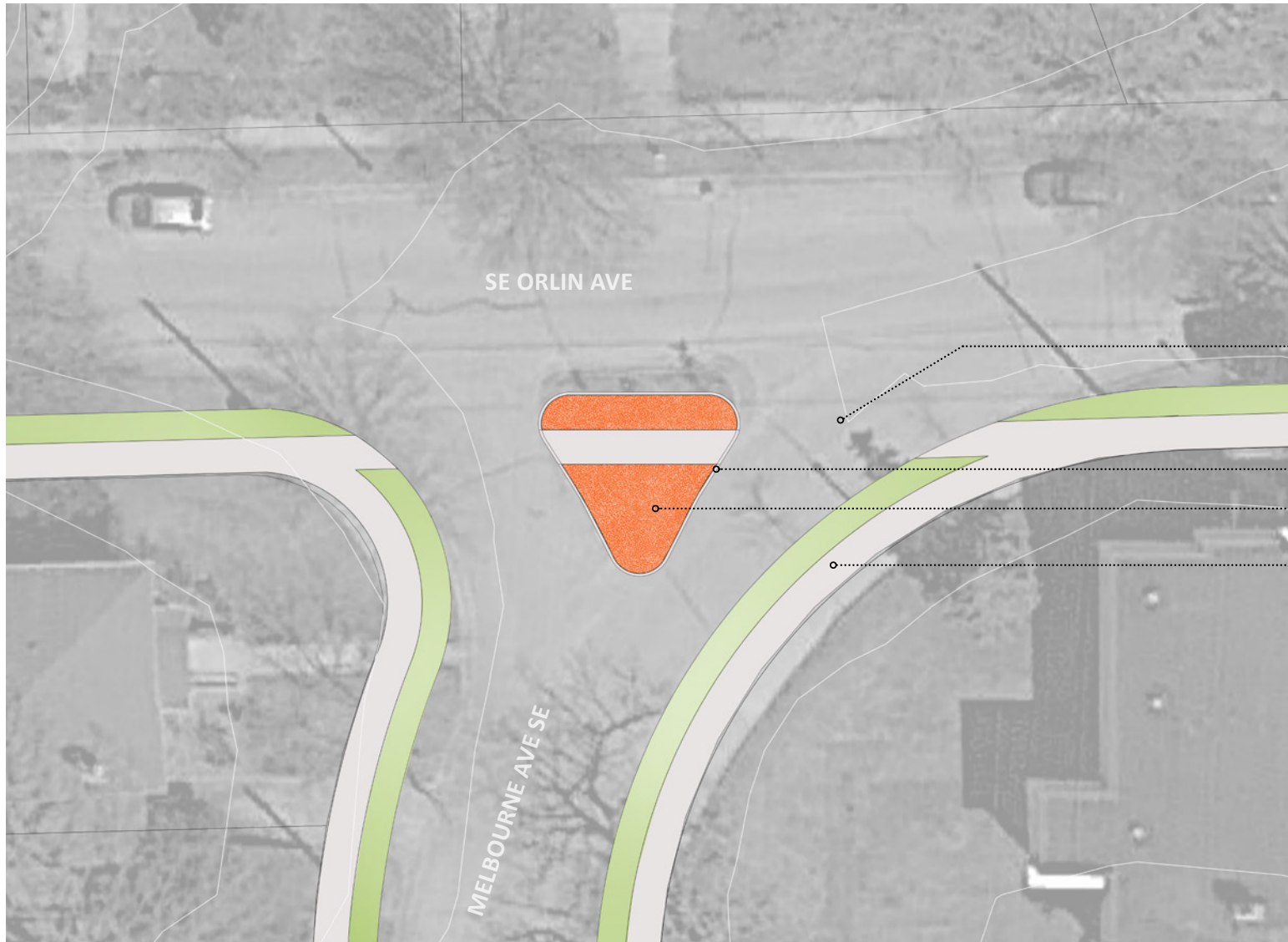
Formalize the Park Stewardship Agreement with MPRB and the Prospect Park Garden Club or other neighbors for the maintenance of the triangle including summer plantings. With no formal path network, winter maintenance is not a consideration.

Coordinate with the City of Minneapolis on realigning adjacent pedestrian ramps.



**ORLIN TRIANGLE**  
**EXISTING CONDITIONS**





CROSSING REALIGNMENT

IMPROVED CURBS

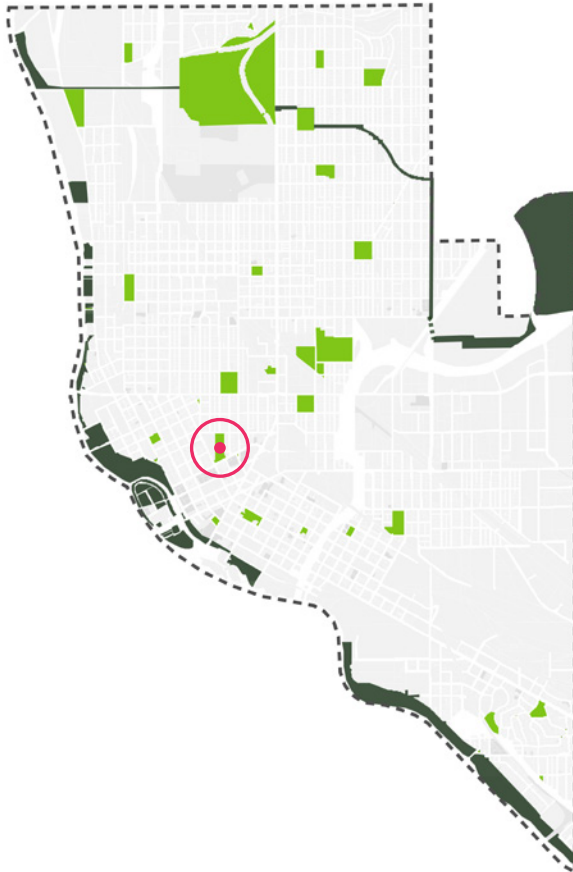
STEWARDSHIP GARDEN

IMPROVED WALKWAYS

**ORLIN TRIANGLE**



## SAINT ANTHONY PARK



### LOCATION AND HISTORY

Located in the St. Anthony East neighborhood, this park was acquired in 1973 from the Minneapolis housing authority. The park was named for the former town on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which took its name from St. Anthony Falls. The land for a playground and a new school, Webster School, had been set aside as part of a housing redevelopment project in 1964. The site was developed primarily as a playground, for use by the school and the neighborhood in 1974. The only structure at the park is a restroom building, which was constructed when the park was developed. Work in the park was completed with seeding and sodding in 1977. The most unusual feature of the park, in a flat section of the city, is an artificial sledding hill built on the south end of the park.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

This important neighborhood open space includes multiuse sport fields and one diamond, along with a playground. It is adjacent to Webster Elementary School, which uses the fields and playground daily for recess and gym classes. There are new tree plantings throughout park but these are concentrated in the SE area of the park. The main focal point of the park is a constructed hill, informally called May Mountain, which is used for sledding in the winter. It is home to native plantings on the slope during the summer. Named for area resident Jeanette May, the hill provides great skyline views all year. The multiuse fields are popular spots for a local Latino soccer league and for pick-up cricket practice and games. Since the park is tucked behind Webster school and the hill on two sides, sight lines into the park are limited, and improved access to

the park should be a priority. Parking is on adjoining neighborhood streets, but the school parking lot is used after hours by park users.

### THE PROPOSED DESIGN

This design highlights the park's existing ecological features, open green space, and play spaces. It expands areas for community gathering. Along the base of the hill near the school, a pollinator education garden or outdoor learning lab will be a great addition to the park and school alike. It should be situated in a way that it does not conflict with wintertime sledding. An improved path network into the park and wayfinding by the school will benefit park users and make the park more welcoming for the general public. A splashpad element is added to the improved play area to bring water play to the park. The soccer community, especially the Latino leagues, have expressed an interest in having children's spaces, like water play, adjacent to multiuse fields so that families can be together in the park during games and practice. Along with a smaller multiuse field and an adult sized field, there is a cricket pitch located in the field to accommodate the small scale pick-up cricket games that take place in the park. While there are a number of formal and full sized cricket facilities in Minneapolis, this facility is only for practice due to space limitations.



### **CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS**

There are several nearby triangles in the neighborhood that encourage safe connections to and from the park on all neighborhood streets.

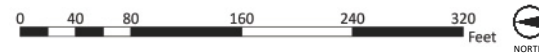
### **KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES**

Ongoing coordination with MPS and Webster School prior to implementation of the plan, especially in areas directly adjacent to the school.



- TENNIS COURT
- PLAYGROUND
- RESTROOM
- PICNIC AREA
- NATURAL AREA: PRAIRIE
- MULTIUSE FIELD
- MULTIUSE DIAMOND
- BASKETBALL COURT

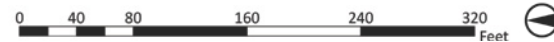
**SAINT ANTHONY PARK**  
**EXISTING CONDITIONS**





- PICNIC AREA
- NATURAL AREA: WOODLAND
- MULTI SPORT COURT
- IMPROVED WALKING TRAIL
- HALF COURT BASKETBALL
- PLAYGROUND
- RESTROOM
- NEW SPLASH PAD
- NATURAL AREA: BEE LAWN
- POLLINATOR EDUCATION GARDEN
- SOCIAL SEATING
- NATURAL AREA: PRAIRIE
- NATURAL AREA: STORMWATER FEATURE

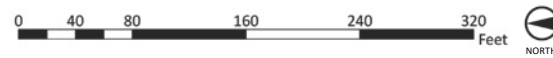
**SAINT ANTHONY PARK**





DESIGNATED SLEDDING HILL

**SAINT ANTHONY PARK**



ST. ANTHONY DESIGN MATRIX				
	General Input August 2017-May 2018	Design Responses (May 2018)	Initial Concepts Input (July-August 2018)	Preferred Concept (September 2018)
<b>Ecology</b>	Natural areas are a highly loved feature of the park.	Expanded natural area footprint. Included an ecological learning area.	Support to maintain the hill and natural area.	Preferred concept includes hillside prairie, bee lawn, and woodland plantings. Pollinator education area also included.
<b>Play</b>	Request for sensory play areas. Existing playground is highly used.	Developed informal play spaces and flexible greenspace in addition to maintaining the existing play area.	No comments.	Preferred concept includes informal play areas and existing playground.
<b>Wayfinding and Circulation</b>	Improve visibility from the street and entrances.	Proposed entrances and formal pathways throughout the park.	No comments.	Preferred concept includes new entrances and pathways.
<b>Gathering</b>	No comments.	Proposed new gathering space around the play areas.	Request for additional picnic areas.	Preferred concept includes plaza area and increased picnic areas.
<b>Aquatic</b>	Request for a water feature.	Proposed a splash pad	Support for splash pad.	Preferred concept includes a splash pad near formal and informal playspace.
<b>Fields</b>	No comments.	Proposes one large field that can be easily divided.	Request for one small multiuse field and one large field.	Preferred concept includes maintains large multiuse field that can be easily divided for different sport divisions.
<b>Courts</b>	Tennis court is highly used	One plan proposes expanding tennis and relocating basketball.	Desire to keep tennis courts but service area far exceeds tennis court needs.	Preferred design proposes multisport court with an additional half-court basketball.
<b>Diamonds</b>	Request to remove the diamond.	Removed diamond.	No comments.	Preferred concept does not include the diamond.
<b>Winter</b>	Request to maintain sledding hill.	Maintained sledding area	No comments.	Preferred concept maintains sledding area.
<b>Other</b>	Interest in dog park	Proposed dog park.	Mixed responses on the dog park.	Dog park removed from preferred concept because of the number being added to the whole service area.

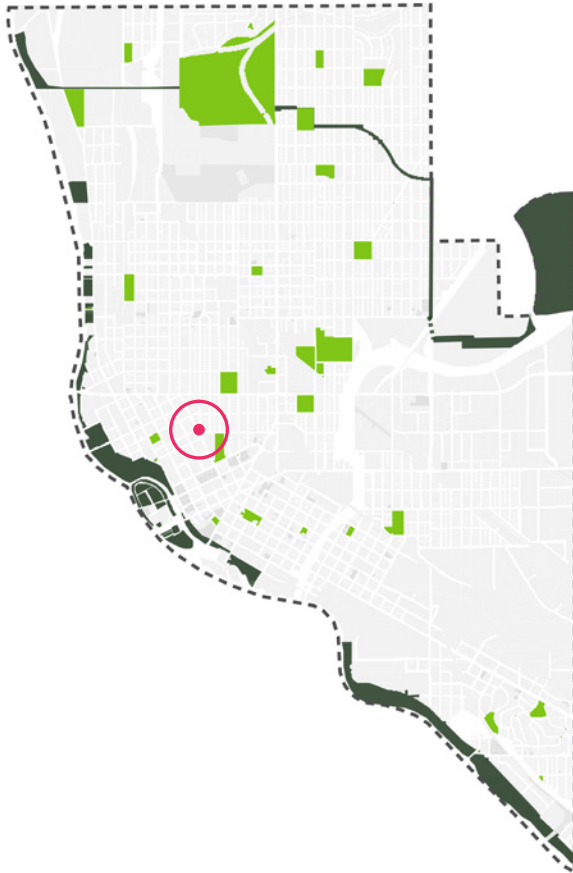
**PROPOSED AMENITY COST ESTIMATE**

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Aquatics	Splash pad	\$ 854,268
Play	Traditional Play Structures in existing container	\$ 806,809
Athletics	Athletic Field renovation, bowl: Multi-use field space	\$ 631,209
Courts	Multisport Court, 1/2 Court basketball	\$ 232,551
Landscape	Naturalized areas	\$ 175,600
Other	Building Renovation for pumphouse	\$ 522,053
Other	Learning Garden	\$ 47,459
Other	Terraced Seating	\$ 37,967
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 379,675
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 85,901
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 4,380,973</b>

**PROPOSED OPERATIONS ESTIMATE**

Amenity	Total Per Unit Operations Cost	Δ Qty	Δ Cost
Mult-use-Diamond	\$ 20,000.00	-1	\$ (20,000.00)
Full Court Basketball	\$ 1,500.00	-1	\$ (1,500.00)
Splash Pad	\$ 35,000.00	1	\$ 35,000.00
Tennis	\$ 1,500.00	-1	\$ (1,500.00)
Multisport court	\$ 1,500.00	1	\$ 1,500.00
<b>Difference</b>			<b>\$ 13,500.00</b>

## SIBLEY TRIANGLE



### LOCATION AND HISTORY

This 320-square foot triangle is at the corner of 6th Avenue NE, 5th Street NE, and Washington Avenue NE in the residential St. Anthony West neighborhood. The triangle was named for General Henry Hastings Sibley, the first Regional Governor of Minnesota, who was inaugurated in 1858. The name was approved in 1920 when the property was accepted from the city council. The City of Minneapolis updated the street and intersection around Sibley in 2018 during the East of the River Park Master Plan.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CHARACTER

The site is maintained by a community member and includes a perennial flower bed and lawn area. The surrounding streets received bike and pedestrian improvements in 2018.

### THE PROPOSED DESIGN

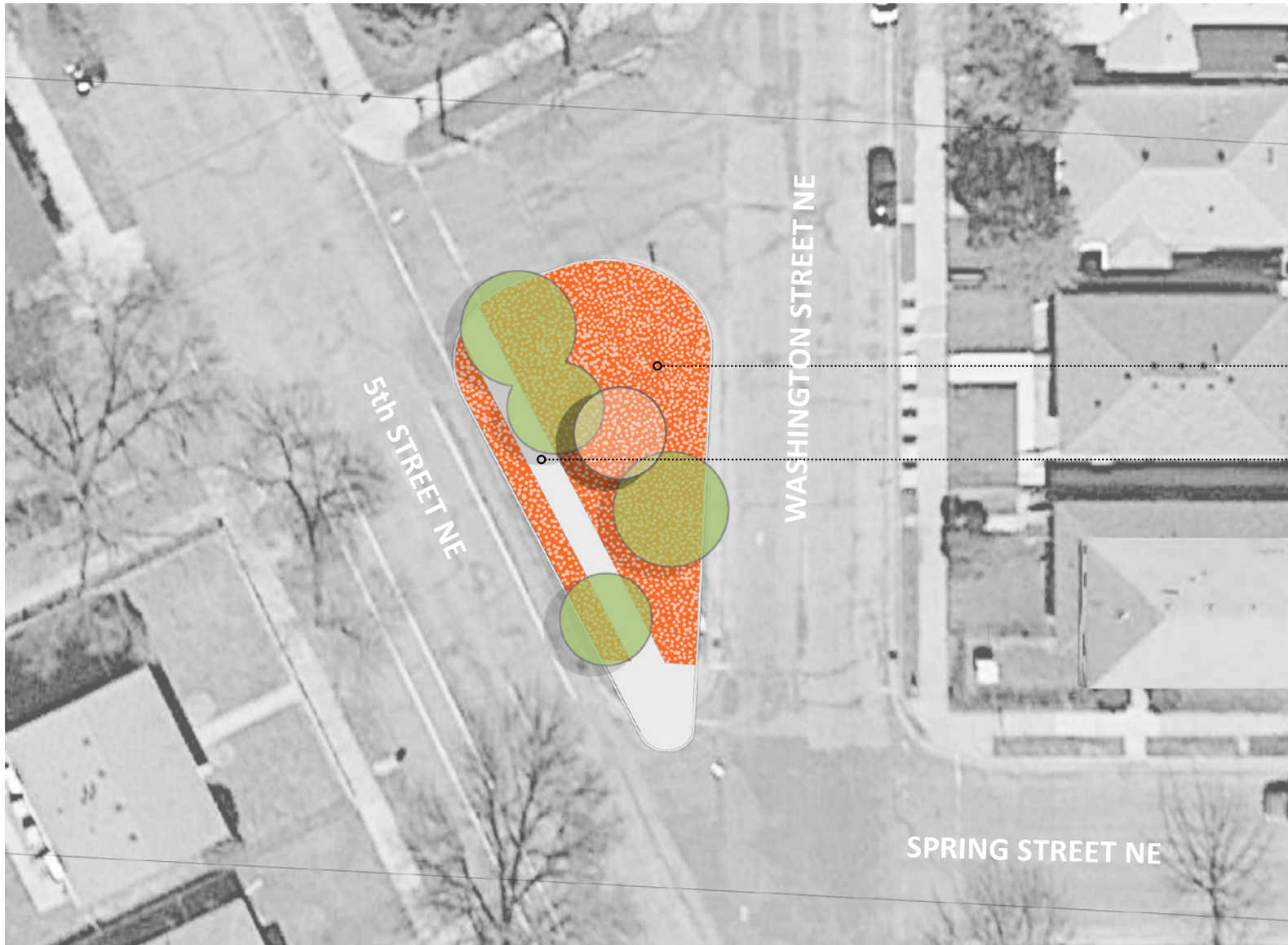
The triangle remains as a space that is largely cared for by the community. Some circulation updates are made to improve connectivity to surrounding neighborhood circulation patterns. Gardening practices that ensure stormwater health and benefit pollinators are encouraged for the site.

### CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PARKS

The triangle is adjacent to Saint Anthony Park and located on a major pedestrian route to the park.

### KNOWN LAND USE AND COORDINATION ISSUES

Ongoing coordination with the local resident that maintains the triangle through the Park Stewardship Agreement.



STEWARDSHIP GARDEN

IMPROVED SIDEWALK

SIBLEY TRIANGLE





	General Input August 2017-May 2018 →	Design Responses (May 2018) →	Initial Concepts Input (July-August 2018) →	Preferred Concept (September 2018)
Ecology				
Play				
Wayfinding and Circulation				
Gathering	No comments.	Added additional plaza space for crossing and seating.	Support for seating.	Preferred concept included improved seating areas.
Aquatic				
Fields				
Courts				
Diamonds				
Winter				
Other	Park is currently under stewardship agreement.	Proposed maintaining the stewardship agreement.	No comments.	Preferred concept reflects existing stewardship agreement.

**PROPOSED AMENITY COST ESTIMATE**

Asset Type	Project	2019 ESTIMATED COST/PROJECT
Other	Renovate walking paths	\$ 11,481
Other	Miscl. signs, trees, furniture	\$ 230
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 11,711</b>

**PROPOSED OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ESTIMATE**

No changes.