



Utica Parks and Recreation Master Plan

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Prepared for: The City of Utica, New York

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*in association with Bayer Landscape Architecture PLLC,
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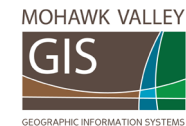
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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Introduction

The City of Utica has an extensive park system with a total of 677 acres of municipally owned and operated parkland, including three parks that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Between Spring 2017 and Summer 2018, the City of Utica worked with a consultant team to prepare a Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

The consultant team analyzed the conditions of the overall park system and the specific characteristics of 17 parks and 3 pools. In addition, the team assessed Memorial Parkway and trails throughout the City to evaluate possibilities for a citywide trail system. The planning process included a variety of opportunities for public input.

Why a Parks and Recreation Master Plan?

Parks, trails, open space, and recreational facilities are critical pieces of a community's infrastructure, and are important for the quality of life for both existing and future residents. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) even goes so far as to describe parks and recreation as "essential public services" because they have economic value, health and environmental benefits, and social importance.

"Just as water, sewer, and public safety are considered essential public services, parks are vitally important to establishing and maintaining the quality of life in a community, ensuring the health of families and youth, and contributing to the economic and environmental well-being of a community and a region." (NRPA, 2010)



F. T. Proctor Park, 2017

WHY PARKS AND RECREATION ARE ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES

Parks and recreation are essential to communities for three reasons:

ECONOMIC VALUE

- Parks improve the local tax base and increase property values, which increases property tax revenue and helps the local economy
- Trees save \$400 billion in city stormwater retention facility costs
- Quality parks and recreation are one of top three reasons that businesses cite for relocating to a particular community

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- Parks are places that people go to get healthy and stay fit
- The CDC has shown that creating, improving, or promoting places to be physically active can improve individual & community health
- University research has shown a significant correlation between reduction in stress, lowered blood pressure, and perceived physical health with length of park visits
- Parks have many environmental benefits, such as improved air and water quality, wildlife habitat protection, & flood prevention

SOCIAL IMPORTANCE

- Parks provide identity and are key to the perception of quality of life in a community
- Parks provide a gathering place for families and social groups, regardless of age, economic status, or ability to pay for access
- Parks and recreation programs provide a place for health and well-being that are accessible by persons of all ages & abilities
- Access to parks and recreation opportunities has been strongly linked to reductions in crime and reduced juvenile delinquency
- Community involvement in neighborhood parks is associated with lower levels of crime and vandalism

NRPA, 2010

Whether parks and recreation are considered essential public services or merely infrastructure, these resources require attention. Over time, parks and facilities become old and dated. Community demographics change. Maintenance of older facilities becomes a challenge.

For these reasons (and many others), it is vital for a community (in this case, the City of Utica) to do some assessment and planning in order to effectively manage the park system. The park system needs to meet the needs and desires of a changing demographic. The parks department needs to meet the somewhat competing demands of needing to be able to 'do more with less' by making money go farther, maintaining aging facilities, and investing in future amenities.

Project Objectives

The City of Utica Parks and Recreation Master Plan was guided by the following project objectives:

- Identify future recreational needs, goals, programming, and maintenance requirements for each individual existing park
- Recommend improvements for currently undeveloped park lands
- Develop a conceptual design for a citywide trail system connecting city parks and open space with the Mohawk River and Erie Canal
- Preserve and enhance the City's historic park elements
- Provide clear guidance regarding proposed improvements and capital needs for each park
- Create a prioritized list of projects that the City can undertake to meet the recreational needs of its citizens
- Outline anticipated costs and recommended scheduling

The following pages provide a brief overview of the City of Utica, as well as outline the planning context and community engagement that provided a framework for the project.



Quinn Playground, 2017

Planning Context

City of Utica

Located in the center of New York State and positioned between Syracuse and Albany along Interstate 90, the City of Utica has many attributes which make it an ideal location for doing business and raising a family. Utica is the tenth-most populous city in New York with an increasing population of 62,235. The City is designated as the county seat of Oneida County.

Historic Overview

Founded as a village in 1798 and incorporated into a city in 1832, Utica is rich in history and culture. Utica's location and infrastructure contributed to its heyday in the 19th and 20th centuries as a successful manufacturing center and a worldwide hub for the textile industry. In the early 20th century, Memorial Parkway, T.R. Proctor Park, F.T. Proctor Park, and Roscoe Conkling Park were developed and dedicated for use by the City of Utica's citizens.

As in many other Rust Belt cities, Utica experienced an economic downturn beginning in the mid-20th century. This downturn was largely related to industrial decline resulting from globalization and the closure of textile mills, population loss related to suburbanization, and poverty resulting from socioeconomic stress and a decreased tax base.

Population Change

Over the last few decades, the City of Utica has experienced significant population growth as a result of attracting recent refugee and immigrant groups to settle in the area. According to a 2014 New York Times article, refugees have renovated and revitalized whole neighborhoods in Utica. A large concentration of immigrants have moved to Utica in search of sanctuary, including Vietnamese, Bosnians, Burmese, and Somali Bantus.

Precise numbers are not available, but some estimates are that perhaps as many as one-fourth of Utica's population is made up of refugee families.

Utica's low cost of living has attracted this influx of new residents, but the industrial and economic decline that was already underway has created difficulty for people wishing to make a new start.

In addition, Utica is home to five colleges and universities that each offer a wide variety of academic opportunities. Just outside the city, Hamilton College and SUNY Polytechnic Institute also serve the community's educational needs. With a constant circulation of college students and a permanent presence of the professors who teach them, the Utica area has a growing creative class. Tech jobs in the neighboring town of Marcy has also resulted in an increase in the number of young people living in and visiting the City of Utica.

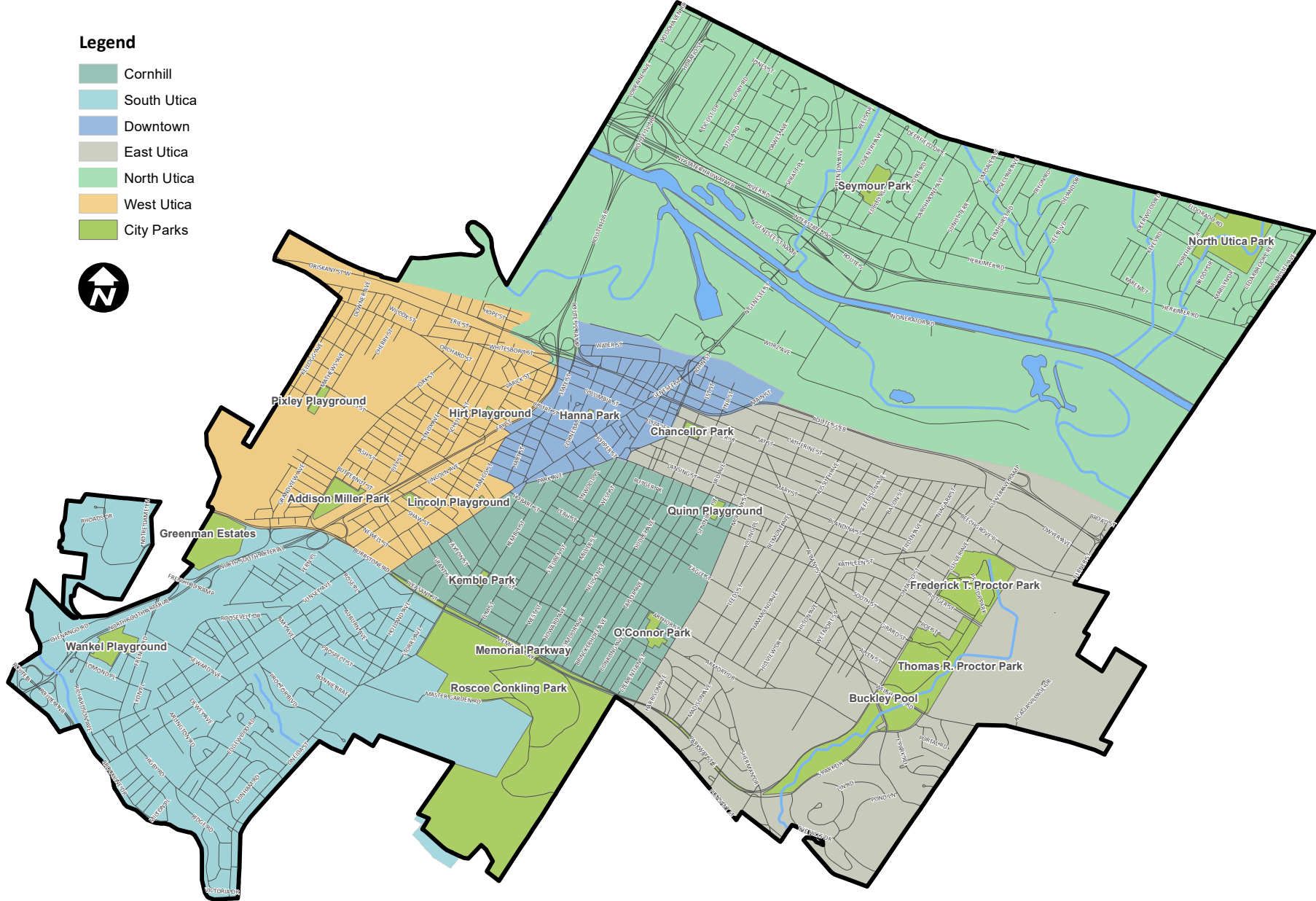
Physical Characteristics

The City has a total area of 17.02 square miles, and is situated along both the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal at the southwestern end of the Adirondack Mountains. Northwest of downtown is the Utica Marsh, a group of wetlands between the Erie Canal and Mohawk River with a variety of wildlife and plants. Utica's suburbs have more topographic change than the city, which is located in the Mohawk River floodplain.

Many of Utica's streets parallel the Mohawk River, so they do not run strictly east-west or north-south. In addition, streets that were laid out when Utica was a village are more irregular than those built later. Neighborhoods have changed over time, but are generally based on the cardinal directions. Neighborhoods include: West Utica, East Utica, North Utica, South Utica, Corn Hill, and the Central Business District.

Small parks are sprinkled throughout Utica's neighborhoods, but the largest presence of green space is along the southern and eastern edges of the City where Memorial Parkway connects three large, historic parks. Roscoe Conkling Park, T.R. Proctor Park and F.T. Proctor Park were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architecture, and to this day, these parks still offer some of the most significant recreational opportunities to Utica residents.

Figure 1: City of Utica Neighborhoods



Previous Plans and Studies

Planning is a continuous process, and cannot be done in a vacuum. To understand the context in which a project is happening, other plans and studies are evaluated to see what they say about the study area and key issues. The City of Utica has undertaken a number of planning efforts in recent years. These other plans and studies were used to inform this plan. The relevant key issues from each document have been summarized here.

Statewide Studies

Ethnicity, Immigration and Demographic Change in Upstate NY Metropolitan Centers, 2013

This report examines the impact of immigration and “white flight” on central cities in Upstate New York metropolitan areas. By examining census data from 2000 and 2010, the researchers found that cities in eastern New York State—those east of route 12—gained in population while most of those west of route 12 lost population. This trend was seen despite significant losses of white population primarily because of immigration. Cities that lost population did so primarily because of an inability to attract recent immigrant groups to the city.

The city of Utica experienced a 3 percent increase in population from 2000 to 2010, despite a loss of 5,221 (11 percent) of its white population. The growth can be attributed to an increase in the city’s black population by 1,663 residents (21 percent), in its Asian population (up by 215 percent, or 2,885 residents), as well as an increase in residents of mixed race and those who did not identify race. The number of foreign-born residents was 1,910 more than the total population increase of 1,584; thus 121% of the new growth in the city can be accounted for by the increase of its foreign-born population.

The top five countries of origin experienced some change between 2000 and 2010, however the number one country of origin stands out and experienced an increase—Bosnia Herzegovina. The number two country, Vietnam, remained the same although its numbers decreased. The last three changed from Belarus, the Ukraine and Italy to Burma, Thailand, and the Dominican Republic.

Local Plans and Studies

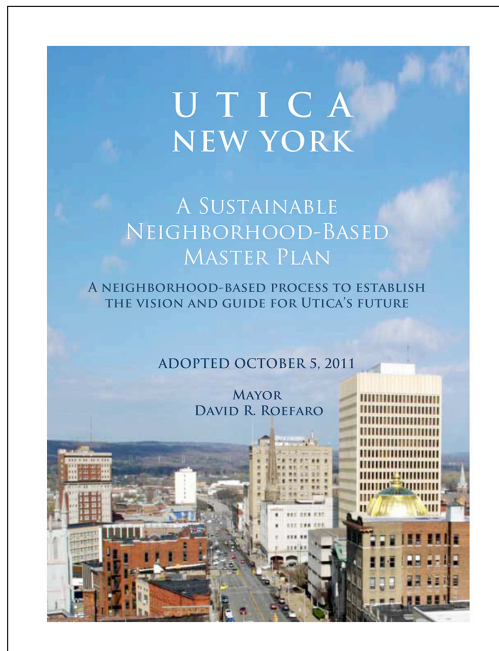
City of Utica Waterfront Access Plan, 2011

The Waterfront Access Plan is an effort to establish a coordinated framework for public access and circulation along the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, and is intended for use by the City of Utica to develop waterfront access improvements that will complement land use investments made within its boundary. The plan will allow the City to work collaboratively with developers, regional and local interests to incorporate enhanced waterfront access and connectivity into all future development projects.

The Plan outlines a clear set of actions necessary for improved connectivity and enhanced access along the 21 miles of waterfront in the City of Utica. The Waterfront Access Plan is an implementation strategy of the City’s 2011 Master Plan, which recognized the need for enhanced connectivity along the waterfront and to the surrounding neighborhoods. The plan provides a variety of access and circulation improvements for pedestrians, bicycles, and vehicles, and includes recommended projects and actions along with potential partnering and funding opportunities.

Utica Parks Inventory: Towards Integrating Sustainability and Ecological Services in Utica, New York’s Park System, 2011

The Utica Parks Inventory report summarizes the work of Cornell University students working with the Rust to Green initiative in Utica. The team conducted investigations of Utica’s existing and potential green infrastructure network. The team wanted to understand the social function of parks and open spaces with the green infrastructure network, and to study design features that encourage or discourage use of the park spaces. The team surveyed 27 locations, and provided detailed analysis on 6 spaces. Inventory sheets were provided for all 27 locations, with information about site features, park users, plants and wildlife. The report ends with a catalog of potential green infrastructure solutions available at different scales. 14 of the parks are included in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, but the data is somewhat dated.



A Sustainable Neighborhood-Based Master Plan: Utica, NY, 2011

The purpose of the Master Plan is to provide policy direction and recommendations to guide the City and its partners in the formulation of development strategies, economic incentives, and land use controls that will collectively foster development supportive of, and complementary to, reestablishing Utica as a regional hub while simultaneously strengthening the economic and social fabric of the City's neighborhoods. The Master Plan is structured around five "building blocks," which include:

- Housing & Neighborhood Development;
- Downtown Development;
- Parks, Recreation, Arts/Culture, & Historic Preservation;
- Business Technology Development; and
- Infrastructure & Waterfront Development.

The strategies outlined in the Master Plan for parks, recreation, arts/culture, and historic preservation outline ways to enhance and protect these assets as vital to the economic recovery and fiscal sustainability of the City. The overarching intent is to create a vibrant environment to attract visitors while improving the quality of life offered to the residents of Utica and the region as a whole. Three key goals (with implementation strategies) related to recreation were articulated in the Master Plan:

- Introduce and reintroduce the population to city parks, non-city parks, and recreational facilities.
- Use the park system and natural areas for stimulating economic development and a healthy community.
- Develop use of the Erie Canal and the Mohawk River around historic, recreational, and regional objectives to stimulate economic development.

The Master Plan also includes a useful proximity analysis to assess the relationship of City parks to each other and to City residents. The following general conclusions were drawn:

- The central part of the City is relatively well serviced with local parks
- West Utica could use a neighborhood scale park in the central portion. Perhaps any future redevelopment of the former Psychiatric Center could include a new neighborhood park
- The southern portion of South Utica is underserved. Sites should be sought out to develop a small neighborhood park on the south side of Genesee Street, perhaps in the area of Higby Road.
- While much of East Utica is well served by Proctor Park, a smaller neighborhood park may be considered to serve the residents in the northern part of the neighborhood. A park could be located along Broad Street between Kossuth Avenue and Millgate Street.
- North Utica is under served with parks. Opportunities may exist to locate a new neighborhood park along Trenton Road.

SUNY ESF Parks and Downtown Report: Rediscovering Utica, 1992

Students in an Urban Design Studio at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry assessed Utica in 1992. The goal of the study was to identify ways to reestablish Utica's historic, mixed-use, dense urban environment based on an identifiable pattern of economic, social, and cultural areas contributing to Utica's viability, livability and imageability. The study analyzed linkages, entryways, street elements, and the park system. The study assessed the three Olmsted parks, and provided a review of the historic park plans, the existing conditions (of 1992) and made proposals for improvements sensitive to the historic design.

Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Action Program, 1990

In 1990, the City of Utica in cooperation with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development produced the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Action Plan. This community-driven plan identified both successes and impediments in the parks system, while also identifying recommendations for park improvements, discontinuances and redevelopment. Several of the suggestions have been implemented, however the plan was created 28 years ago and the City's outlook and trends have changed.

Parallel Projects

Harbor Point Redevelopment Master Plan, 2015

The Harbor Point Redevelopment Plan establishes a new vision for a neglected area in the City of Utica by revitalizing the harbor area to create an economically sustainable mixed-used development project that will become a major new destination within the Mohawk Valley.

The Harbor Point Redevelopment Plan outlines a framework and guidelines for new public- and private-sector construction, identifies areas for public activities and recreation spaces, enhances connections to Baggs Square east and west and downtown Utica, outlines required infrastructure improvements for development, promotes the reuse of industrially vacated properties and improves access to the Erie Canal, Mohawk River, and Utica Marsh.

Two alternative Master Plans were prepared with different configurations of the same components with different circulation options. The plans include water-based development, commercial-based development, corridor commercial development, marine-based development, as well as passive and active recreation development. The recreational development includes trails and pedestrian walkways; active recreation fields including baseball, softball, and soccer; and a building re-purposed as a multi-use recreational facility/ice arena.



Preferred Harbor Point Redevelopment Master Plan, 2015

Rust 2 Green Utica

Cornell University, through the Rust 2 Green Utica Urban Studio (R2G), has been working in Utica for several years. Some of the group's recent efforts have been focused on design and planning for parks and green space throughout the City. R2G has been involved in efforts with Kemble Park, Hirt Playground, Kopernik Park, One World Garden, and Baggs Square Park. Some of these locations are included in this plan, while others are not official City of Utica parks and have not been included.



Community Engagement

Widespread and meaningful public participation provides an opportunity for residents, property owners, business owners, and community leaders to engage in the planning process. When people are engaged early and consistently, the process is more useful and meaningful for all involved. Planners are able to hear what people value in their community, and understand the important issues that need to be addressed. Participants have the opportunity to ensure that the planning efforts respond to their ideas and concerns. A successful planning process often leads to excitement and plan ownership, which is needed to enact positive change.

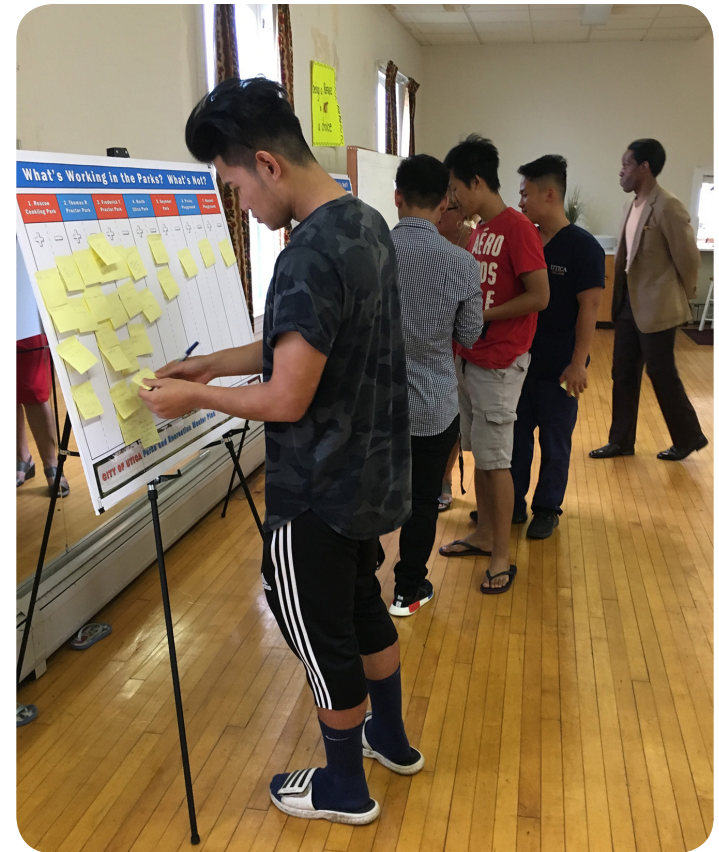
Community Involvement

There were many options for people to get involved in the development of the City of Utica Parks and Recreation Master Plan. These included: steering committee meetings, community events, stakeholder interviews, social media, and an online community survey. These opportunities to engage in the planning process were instrumental in identifying the needs, opportunities and assets of the City's parks and trails.

Developing consensus is a critical part of developing a plan, whether for a neighborhood, a city or a community resource, like a park system. Community members do not often have the opportunity to get together and discuss their community in a positive and constructive manner. The objective of engaging the public is to systematically evaluate an area and then develop planning principles to guide what the community will be like in years to come. These planning principles should be big picture and reflect the shared values of local residents.

Community Events

The consultant team worked with the City of Utica to conduct two events early in the planning process to meet with residents to discuss parks and recreation needs. In addition, a community open house was held at the end of the planning process to review the draft recommendations.



Community Workshop, September 2017

Community Workshop

The City of Utica held a community workshop on September 26, 2017 in the late afternoon at the Midtown Utica Community Center in Utica, NY. The purpose of the meeting was to solicit public input regarding issues, opportunities and goals for the future related to parks and recreation. Approximately 45 people attended the meeting, which focused primarily on the refugee and immigrant population. The workshop was organized in an open house format with three activity stations. Participatory exercises were used at the activity stations to help attendees focus on issues, opportunities, and assets of the park system.

Food Truck Rodeo

City staff and members of the consultant team set up a participatory display at a community event called “Touch-a-Truck Picnic in the Park”. The event included food trucks, fireworks, and trucks, and attracted approximately 150-200 people. The event was held in the afternoon and evening on October 10, 2017 outside at the Parkway Recreation Center. The display attracted about 20 people who stopped by to provide feedback on the parks display, and have conversations with the consultants. In addition, the team distributed fliers to publicize the parks plan and encourage people to take the online community survey.

Community Open House

Community members were invited to attend an open house to review the recommended improvements with City staff and members of the consultant team. The open house was held in the late afternoon on July 18, 2018 in Council Chambers at City Hall. The meeting was preceded by a special preview session for Common Council members. The session generated good discussion and was written up in great detail in the local newspaper, The Utica Observer Dispatch.

Stakeholder Interviews

To get more detailed feedback from members of the community, the consultant team conducted interviews with stakeholders who are involved with key recreational organizations. These stakeholders include representatives from the City of Utica Youth Bureau, Oneida County Youth Bureau, Utica Road Runners, Utica American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO), Utica Little League, Utica MUNY Softball, and Utica Bulldogs Football. The feedback received from these targeted interviews informed the planning principles, the needs assessment, and the development of recommendations. See key feedback on pages 13-14.

Social Media

Another way that Utica residents were invited to engage in the planning process was via social media. The use of online resources recognizes that people often go to the internet first when looking for information. A



Food Truck Rodeo, October 2017

project-specific Facebook page (facebook.com/UticaParksRecPlan) was utilized to communicate public involvement opportunities and direct people to the online survey. In addition, park users were encouraged to share pictures and information about the parks, and provide comments to the project team.

Community Survey

To better understand how people use parks and recreation facilities and programs, as well as what types of improvements are most important, the consultant team conducted an online community survey on behalf of the City of Utica. The survey was available from September 5th to November 13th, 2017. A total of 696 surveys were submitted online using SurveyMonkey, a third party online survey tool. 326 surveys were submitted by the general public, and 370 surveys were completed by students at Proctor High School. Laptops with the survey were available at the workshop on September 26th. See key feedback on pages 15-16.

Community Events

The following comments represent the key issues, opportunities and concerns that were heard from members of the community at the Community Workshop and Food Truck Rodeo.

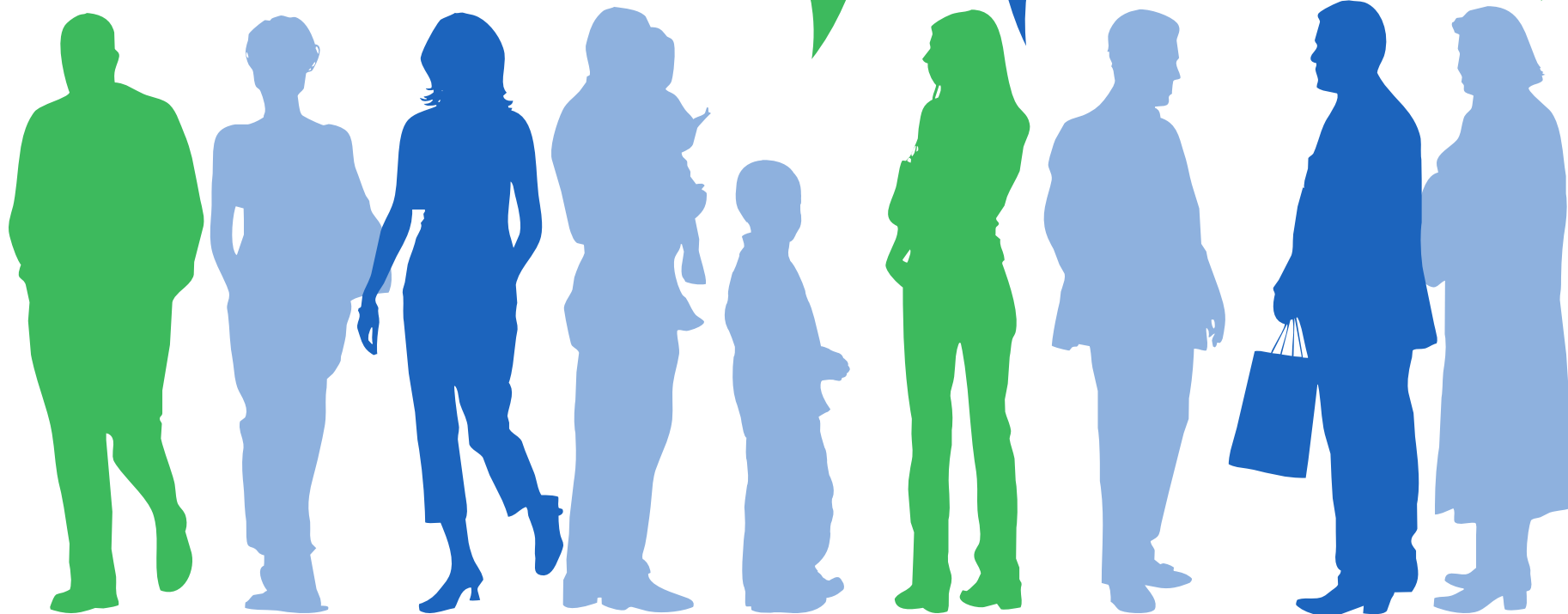
Residents would like to have **SPRAY PARKS AND SPLASH PADS.**

Lots of people want to play **SOCCER** but fields are not often available for pick-up games. Even school fields are off limits.

Residents want basic amenities: clean, safe, open **RESTROOMS** and **DRINKING FOUNTAINS.**

Maybe the City could develop **FUTSAL** courts if there is not room for new soccer fields?

There are no indoor fields or facilities for kids to play sports.



People like **PLAYGROUNDS** that are in good condition but want improvements to playgrounds that are in poor condition.

Some people feel unsafe and want **SECURITY** in the park system. Surveillance and "parks police" on golf carts were suggested.

Residents like the existing **BASKETBALL** courts and want basketball courts at Roscoe Conkling Park.

Residents like scenic views, and would like more views in the parks.

The parks need improved maintenance.

The **SKATE PARK** gets a lot of use and could use some repairs.



Stakeholder Input

A variety of stakeholders were interviewed between December 2017 and February 2018 to assess the specific needs of their organized sports teams and recreation-focused groups. This is a sampling of the comments that were received.

The turf on the soccer/football fields gets heavily used. We need more **SOCCKER** fields!

The **BALL FIELDS** need some improvements. The infields on the fields used for Adult Softball could be upgraded from stone dust to dirt, and the fields made regulation size. The Little League fields need more detailed and timely field maintenance as well as fence repairs.

The **CONCESSION STAND** at Proctor Park needs to be updated so that groups can more effectively sell concessions to support the teams.

Some of the parks have after-hours **SECURITY ISSUES**. Break-ins, graffiti, and vandalism have been a problem around equipment storage areas for Little League and football teams. Some teams want better lighting.

Parks need more for **SENIORS**, not just youth.



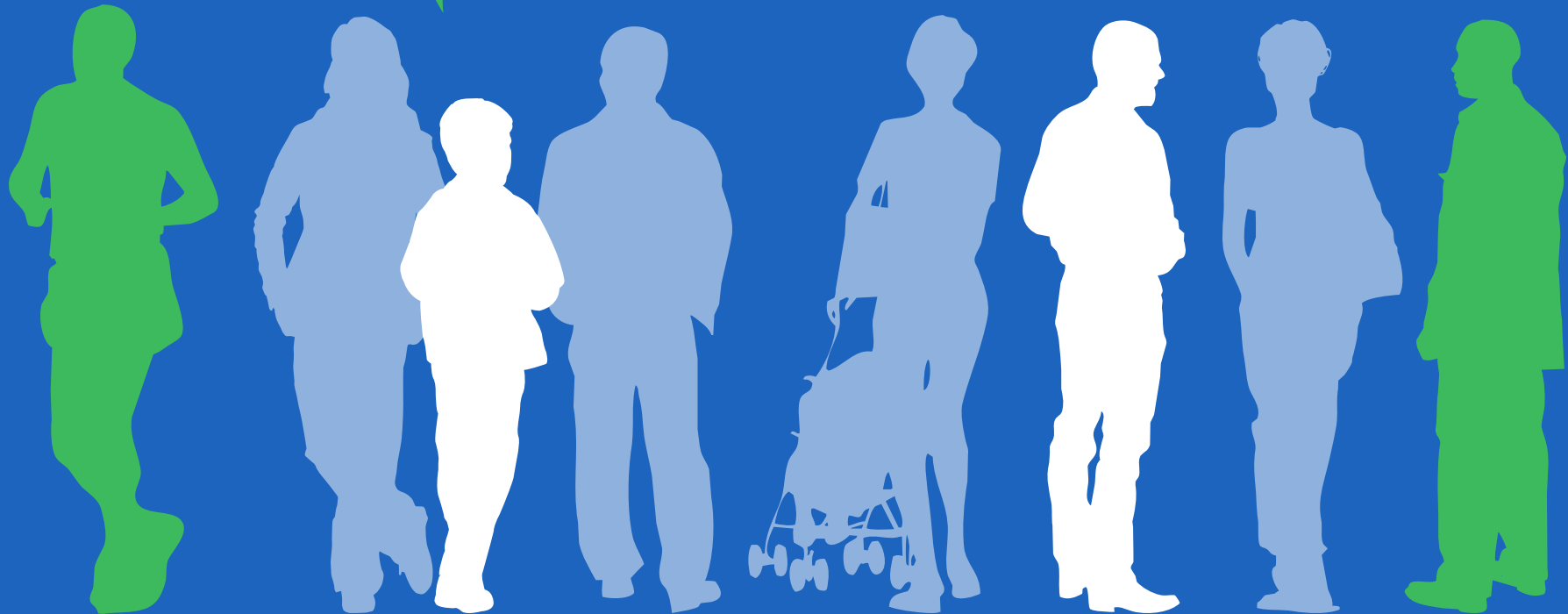
The **TRAILS** in the South Woods use cold-pressed asphalt and get slippery from moss. The trails need more maintenance. Trails in other parts of Roscoe Conkling Park could be improved to be used for running.

The park system needs more **PAVILIONS AND RESTROOMS**. People want to have BBQs and picnics, and there aren't enough appropriate facilities. There is a nice picnic shelter in Roscoe Conkling Park but no restrooms nearby.

Many of the **PLAYGROUNDS** need repairs.

The **WADING POOLS** don't function well (or at all). They should be upgraded to **SPRAY PARKS** to allow all people (regardless of swimming ability) a chance to cool off in the summer.

The parks need **FALL AND WINTER** improvements. Enhancements are needed to support snowshoeing and cross country skiing. We need a permanent location for an ice skating rink. Signage and barriers are needed to keep snowmobiles out of the South Woods.



Survey Results

An online survey was available for Utica residents between September and November 2017 to understand how people use parks and recreation facilities in the City of Utica. This is a sampling of the results from the survey.

76% of respondents indicated that parks, recreation services, and open space are extremely or very important to the **quality of life** in the City of Utica.

53%

of survey participants rated the **overall condition** of Utica parks and trails as **good or great!**

81% of respondents drive to parks, trails & recreational facilities.

However, 47% said they also walk, and 23% said they also bike.

87% of respondents had visited Utica parks or trails during the past year.



Outdoor facilities that are used

most often include:

Walking & hiking trails (61%)

Playgrounds (42%)

Natural areas (29%)

Soccer/football fields (27%)

Biking trails (23%)

Outdoor basketball courts (21%)

Picnic shelters (16%)

Swimming pools (16%)

No clear preference emerged for park type, with 58% indicating they have no preference between developed parks and natural areas.

37% said that there was no barrier for them in using City parks, facilities, and programs more often.

There was no obvious preference for trail type, with 55% indicating they have no preference between gravel and hard surface trails.

The parks and amenities **most desired**

by survey participants include:

Natural areas with water (52%)

Biking/walking trails (43%)

Active waterfront areas (38%)

Play areas for children (32%)

Water features (25%)

Indoor turf sports fields (22%)





CHAPTER 2

Utica's Parks & Recreation System Today

Utica's Parks & Recreation System Today

Overview of the Park System

Utica's park system is composed of different types of parks to meet the varied needs of populations within and outside Utica. Parks can take on different forms, shapes, functions, and purposes. However, no single park can meet all the needs of an entire community. Utica has a variety of park sizes, facilities, and settings that make up a complete park system with opportunities for both active and passive recreation.

One characteristic of Utica's park system that distinguishes it from those found in other communities is the historic nature of many of the parks. Some parks were designed by Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects. Many were designated as open space more than 100 years ago. Several have features that date back to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) era from 1937-1942. Historic character is present in parks of all types.

Park Classifications

Park classifications are a park and recreation standard that can provide clarity in understanding the different purposes of each park type, and can be used to assure that the population receives proper service. The classifications defined by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA, 1996) were referenced for understanding baseline conditions. The Utica park system is comprised of five different facility types.

Mini-Parks

A mini-park is the smallest park classification and is used to address limited or isolated recreational needs. Examples include: concentrated or limited populations, isolated development areas, and unique recreational opportunities. Mini-parks are generally less than one acre in size, with a five acre maximum. Activities can include both active and passive uses. Hanna Park and Nurses Candlelight Park are examples.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are the basic unit of the park system and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. These parks serve small populations oriented around a neighborhood. The focus is

on informal active and passive recreation and are typically comprised of ballfields, athletic courts, and playgrounds. Neighborhood parks should accommodate a wide variety of age and user groups. O'Connor Park, Pixley Playground, and Hirt Playground are examples.

District Parks

District parks (also known as community parks) serve a broader purpose than a neighborhood park. This park type meets community-based recreation needs, and often preserves unique landscapes and open spaces. Specific facilities, such as league fields, courts, and swimming pools, attract many users. District parks have the potential for serving the entire City as well as population outside the jurisdiction. Addison Miller Park, Seymour Park, and Wankel Park are examples.

City Parks

City parks (also known as large urban parks) serve a broader purpose than district parks and are used when district parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. City parks are the largest in size and typically have the highest rate of use. Due to their size, city parks often offer both passive and active recreation for all age groups. Like District Parks, the focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Roscoe Conkling Park, T.R. Proctor Park and F.T. Proctor Park are examples.

Parkways

A parkway is a broad, landscaped thoroughfare. Typically a parkway is a roadway in a park or that connects to a park. A parkway serves a dual purpose of providing visual character and interest as well as serving as a transportation corridor. Memorial Parkway is the only example in Utica.

It is important to note that not all city-owned recreational green space has been included in this master plan. Therefore, when this document mentions "parks" or "all parks", hereinafter this means "all parks that were included in the scope of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan."

Figure 2: Parks in the City of Utica



Park Features

Each park in Utica's park system has a unique combination of park features and facilities. These park features are quantified by park in the chart on the facing page. Park features have been organized by type: active recreation, passive recreation, structures, and parking.

Active Recreation

Active recreation is generally any recreational activity that requires significant infrastructure, often for the purposes of active sports or organized events. Active park use refers to structured recreational activities which require specialized parkland development and management.

Many of the features in Utica's urban park system support active recreation. These include:

- **Aquatic Facilities:** pools, wading pools
- **Children's Play Equipment:** playgrounds, swings
- **Athletic Fields:** ball fields with/without dugouts, soccer fields, football fields
- **Athletic Courts:** basketball courts, tennis courts, volleyball courts
- **Other Athletic Facilities:** skate parks, golf courses



Active Recreation, Greenman Estates



Passive Recreation, F. T. Proctor Park

Passive Recreation

Passive recreation is generally a less structured recreational activity that utilizes an undeveloped space or environmentally sensitive area. Passive park use requires little or no specialized parkland development and management, and can often be provided at a low cost to residents of a community. Features of the Utica park system that support passive recreation include: trails, natural areas, streams and other water features.

Structures

Utica's park system has a variety of structures to support community recreation. These include gazebos, pavilions, shelters, stages, concession buildings, storage buildings, field houses and restrooms. Some of the parks have picnic tables and other amenities, such as drinking fountains, trash cans, bike racks, etc.

Parking

Even though many people walk or bicycle to nearby parks, many of the parks have off-street parking to accommodate the needs of residents to access the park by automobile. When off-street parking lots are not available, there is typically on-street parking available nearby.

Figure 3: Park Features

ID	Park Name	Pool	Playground/Swings	Wading Pool	Ball Fields with dugouts	Ball Fields without dugouts	Basketball Courts	Soccer/Football Fields	Tennis Courts	Volleyball Courts	Golf Course	Skate Park	Trails	Stream or Other Water Feature	Natural Area	Gazebo, Pavilion or Shelter	Picnic Tables	Concession or Storage Building	Restrooms	Off-Street Parking	Stage
1	Roscoe Conkling Park	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	1	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓	4	✓	✓	--
2	Thomas R. Proctor Park	(1)	1	--	2	3	2	5	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	--
3	Frederick T. Proctor Park	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--
4	North Utica Park	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--
5	Seymour Park	(1)	1	--	3	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	--
6	Pixley Playground	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	✓	--
7	Wankel Playground	--	1	1	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	3	✓	✓	--
8	Addison Miller Park	(1)	1	1	2	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	3	✓	✓	--
9	Lincoln Playground	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
10	Kemble Park	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	O'Connor Park	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	2	--	✓	--
12	Quinn Playground	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	✓	--
13	Chancellor Park	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	1	--	--	--
14	Hirt Playground	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	1	--	--	--
15	Hanna Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓
16	Nurses Candlelight Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	Addison Miller Pool	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--
18	Buckley Pool	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--
19	Fitzgerald Pool	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--
20	Greenman Estates	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	3	✓	✓	--
21	Memorial Parkway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Facilities		3	11	4	15	10	14	7	22	2	1	1	4	7	5	7	11	23	11	15	1

Roscoe Conkling Park

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 404 Acres

Location Description: The park can be reached from Memorial Parkway, Oneida Street and Valley View Road. The park is located along Utica's southern border with the Town of New Hartford, and near Forest Hill Cemetery.

Topographic Description: Many park activities occur in the northwest corner of the park, which is generally flat. However the park has significant topographic variety, including a small ski slope, scenic viewpoints, and the undulating terrain of the golf course. The South Woods Switchbacks Multi-Use Trails have some elevation change.

History and Significance: Roscoe Conkling Park (originally Valley View Park) was donated to the city in 1909. It was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Edward C. Whiting, and was the first of the three Olmsted-designed parks to be developed in Utica. The park is a notable designed historic landscape and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Valley View Municipal Golf Course was designed by Robert Trent Jones.

General Park Description: The park provides a variety of diverse amenities which include the golf course, multi-use trails, the Utica Zoo, the Val Bialas Ski and Sled Center with lift, a small driving range near the ski slope, tennis courts, and a playground. The park is also home to the Parkway Recreation Center, which serves a variety

of populations, including youth and senior citizens.

Landscape Features: The golf course and zoo feature many designed landscape features, and the South Woods area features trails set in a natural landscape. Master Garden Road has scenic overlooks that feature open landscape areas framing views of the City of Utica.

Structure(s): The interior, exterior and roof of Parkway Recreation Center are in excellent condition and the bathroom fixtures appear to be updated. 1930's era comfort stations are in poor condition.

Parking Lot(s): Three asphalt parking lots are located in the central activity area near Parkway Recreation Center and the tennis courts. The parking lots are in excellent condition and provide a combined 185 parking spots.

Park Analysis:

- Maintain the many park components in excellent condition
- Better wayfinding signage is needed
- Improve trail system with more trails and better connections
- New playground could use additional enhancements
- Preserve scenic views and historic landscape features
- Rehabilitate historic restrooms
- Repair/replace deteriorated site furniture
- Continue to take advantage of topography and scenic views
- Consider enhancements to support cross country skiing



Park ID#
2

Thomas R. Proctor Park

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 141 Acres

Location Description: The park is in eastern Utica, and is bordered by Culver Avenue and Memorial Parkway. The park adjoins Frederick T. Proctor Park, and is across the parkway from Mohawk Valley Community College.

Topographic Description: The athletic fields are flat. The less developed park areas have more topographic change (e.g. near Starch Factory Creek).

History and Significance: Thomas R. Proctor Park was formally donated to the City in 1909. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. designed the park for active recreation using the philosophy of a Reform Park. The park received much of the WPA work in the Utica parks. The park was listed in 2008 in the NRHP.

General Park Description: This park features various amenities for active recreation including trails and athletic fields, and is generally in excellent condition. South Park is located in the southern section of the park with soccer fields and a park building. In addition, the park has a playground and undeveloped natural areas along the creek. Buckley Pool is located in the park.

Landscape Features: Wetlands, creek, trees

Amenities: The park provides a variety of amenities including trails,

ball fields, basketball courts, soccer fields and a football field, which are all in excellent condition. The playground equipment is in good condition. The park also includes bike racks, picnic tables, benches and bathrooms.

Structure(s): A concession stand (good condition) is located near the baseball fields. A restroom building is located near the basketball courts (excellent condition except graffiti). A restroom/concession stand is located in South Park (excellent condition). The northern part of the park contains 1930's era comfort stations (poor condition) and a pavilion (excellent condition).

Parking Lot(s): There are four parking lots; one is north of the baseball fields (excellent condition), one is adjacent to the basketball courts (excellent condition). A third is located adjacent to Buckley Pool (poor condition), and a fourth is in South Park adjacent to the soccer fields (satisfactory condition).

Park Analysis:

- Maintain the many park components in excellent condition
- Better wayfinding signage is needed
- Develop new trails in undeveloped areas and along the creek
- Playground play surface needs to be upgraded
- Park is heavily used for organized sports
- Large vacant lot in the middle of park is in poor condition
- Unclear where vehicles can and cannot drive in the park



Frederick T. Proctor Park

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Passive

Size: 57 Acres

Location Description: The park is located on Culver Avenue and is the northernmost in a string of historic parks. A walkway near the Rutger Street parking lot connects the park to Thomas R. Proctor Park. A small commercial plaza is located across Culver Road, and the Masonic Home sits to the east.

Topographic Description: Portions are fairly level, while the central area of the park has more topographic change with hillsides above the waterways. The northeastern part of the park is a wooded hillside with trails.

History and Significance: T.R. Proctor opened the property for public use in 1899, but the family retained ownership until 1924 when it was donated to the City. Between 1909 and 1913, the Olmsted firm prepared plans for the park to be developed as a pastoral pleasure ground containing park features for passive recreational activities. The park had work performed during the 1930's WPA era, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

General Park Description: The southern part of the park has a large open green space encircled by a popular walking path, adjoined by a parking lot. The northwestern part of the park contains a ball field and parking lot. The central area of the park has a meadow, small open lawn, lily pond, and walking trails. The northeastern section

of the park rises above Starch Factory Creek, with hiking trails that wind through the wooded area.

Landscape Features: Creek, meadow, lily pond/plantings, stone staircases, allees of trees, grand lawn, plantings at formal entrance

Structure(s): The picnic shelter and benches are in good condition, but in need of painting. The 1930's era comfort stations have historic character but are in poor condition. The park building near the ball field is in good condition.

Parking Lot(s): The asphalt parking lot accessed from Rutger Street is in excellent condition and accommodates 50 vehicles. The gravel parking lot accessed from Culver Avenue is in satisfactory condition and would accommodate approximately 30-40 vehicles (more if paved and striped).

Park Analysis:

- Maintain the many park components in excellent condition
- Better wayfinding signage is needed
- Older stone bridges, walls and structures in/around the creek are in disrepair and need repairs to retain character and access
- Lily pond is attractive but needs maintenance and repair
- Historic entrance is closed to vehicles, results in confusing wayfinding. Pedestrian access at entrance is poor.
- Rehabilitate historic restrooms
- Repair/replace deteriorated site furniture



Park ID#

4

Park Type: Neighborhood**Recreation Type:** Active**Size:** 50 Acres

Location Description: The park is located on the north side of Utica on the outskirts of the City. The park is situated in a suburban-style neighborhood that is bordered by a rural area. The park is a few blocks north of Route 5, and is separated from most of Utica by the Thruway and the Mohawk River.

Topographic Description: The parking lot and baseball fields slope from north to south. The wooded area has steep slopes around the creek, with the northern portion of the wooded area generally sloping south towards the creek. The southern portion of the wooded area contains a steep area.

History and Significance: The City acquired the property for the park in 1967, and Russell Bailey Associates planned the first phase of development. The park was closed in 1981 after complaints from neighbors about vandalism, violence and illicit after-hours use. In the following years the park became a sports facility through a partnership between the City and a softball association. The sports facility remains, in addition to a “forever wild” area of woods and ravine. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: The park has three ball fields, a concession stand, parking lot, pavilion/picnic area, and a wooded area.



North Utica Park

Landscape Features: Stream, forest

Amenities: The park has three ball fields and a concession stand with restrooms. Two fields are in poor condition. The third field, located closest to the concession stand and bathrooms, is in satisfactory condition with dugouts and bleachers. Adjacent to the parking lot is a small pavilion and picnic tables. The southeastern part of the park is undeveloped open space.

Structure(s): The pavilion located near the parking lot is in poor condition. The dugouts are in satisfactory condition. The building containing the concession stand and bathrooms is in excellent condition.

Parking Lot(s): The large parking lot is in very poor condition. It can provide an estimated 100 parking spaces.

Park Analysis:

- Better signage is needed - existing signage is poor and unclear
- Opportunity to create new trails in undeveloped area and restore character/ecology of natural waterway
- Park seems somewhat desolate and in need of more facilities or programs to encourage activity to activate park
- Facilities are in variety of conditions: some are good but many are in poor condition and need maintenance or repairs

Seymour Park

Park Type: District

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 11.5 Acres

Location Description: Seymour Park is located on Euclid Road in a residential neighborhood on the north side of the City, north of a commercial area.

Topographic Description: The park is primarily flat, with a mounded area at the southern end of the park.

History and Significance: The name “Seymour Park” refers to the present-day park located adjacent to the former site of Horatio Seymour School, built in 1923 and demolished in 2002. The park is north of the former school property. Improvements to the park were undertaken by the WPA during the 1930s. The original school site was privately developed and is not now part of the park. Fitzgerald Pool was built in the park between 1959-60. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: This park includes a variety of active amenities and is on the same site as Fitzgerald Pool and bathhouse. The park includes baseball fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, and a playground.

Landscape Features: None

Amenities: Seymour Park provides open space and amenities which

are mostly in excellent condition. These include two basketball courts and one tennis court in a fenced enclosure, three fenced ball fields, and playground equipment with swings. There are lights in the park, but no bike racks. There are sidewalks in the southern part of the park connecting the amenities to each other and to Fitzgerald Pool and the bathhouse.

Structure(s): The pavilion, field house and dugouts are all in excellent condition.

Parking Lots: There is a newer gravel parking lot with an estimated 30 spaces in the northern part of the park, and an older asphalt parking lot in poor condition at the southern end of the park that provides about 20 spaces.

Park Analysis:

- Maintain the many park components in excellent condition
- Entrances, gateways and circulation are somewhat confusing
- Signage has room for improvement
- Elevated lawn area at the southern end of the park does not appear to be used, but could be programmed or the grade could be modified to make it a more useful open space
- The playground is in excellent condition, but could be improved with the addition of shade trees and benches
- Parking quantity may not be enough to serve the varied uses



Park ID#

6

Pixley Playground

Park Type: Neighborhood

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 4.22 Acres

Location Description: Pixley Playground is in the western part of the city in a residential and institutional setting. The park is adjacent to Donovan Middle School and across Noyes Street from a psychiatric center.

Topographic Description: Flat

History and Significance: Pixley Playground was developed during the Reform Era and was dedicated in 1921. The park was enlarged soon after it was opened. In 1937, the park was one of several in Utica to be improved by the WPA, whose efforts included the construction of a wading pool. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: Pixley Playground is a small park that provides active and passive recreational opportunities.

Landscape Features: The northern section of the park, located along Noyes Street, has mature trees set in a small lawn.

Amenities: The park has one soccer field and two fenced in basketball courts, all in satisfactory condition. A third basketball court lacked baskets. The site includes a concrete wading pool, an

asphalt play area with painted games, playground equipment, and a swing structure. Swings were missing, and the plastic play structure is in poor condition. The park also includes a wooded area along Noyes Street that has trees and lawn. No bike racks were available.

Structure(s): The field house, located adjacent to the basketball courts, is in good condition with murals painted on the sides.

Parking Lot(s): There is a medium-sized parking lot off of Noyes Street which is in excellent condition and can accommodate an estimated 18 vehicles. The Donovan Middle School parking lot is adjacent to the Pixley lot.

Park Analysis:

- Most facilities at this park are dated or in poor condition
- The park is located adjacent to a school, but there are no clear boundaries to indicate where the park ends and school begins
- The concrete wading pool appears unused or underutilized
- The play structure on the playground is in poor condition and has safety issues. Other play equipment is dated but usable.
- Overgrowth at north end of park has poor visibility - potential safety issue. Adjoins a well-maintained area of trees and lawn.
- Opportunities for connections to the school and neighborhood. Improved visibility into/through park will improve use, safety.



Wankel Playground

Park Type: District

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 17.5 Acres

Location Description: Located at Gilmore Place in a residential neighborhood between French Road and Route 12 in the southern part of Utica.

Topographic Description: Flat

History and Significance: The City of Utica purchased the land that is now Wankel Playground in 1948 to replace the earlier Wankel Playground, which was sold for industrial development. Development of park facilities began in 1949. The park is typical of 20th-century "Recreation Parks" developed in an era when parks were envisioned with utilitarian goals rather than aesthetics in mind. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: Wankel Playground has several softball and baseball fields, a playground and a wading pool.

Landscape Features: None

Amenities: There are five ball fields in excellent condition. The ball fields have varying features (dugouts, lights, bleachers) and varying infield materials (stone dust or dirt). The park also includes plastic playground equipment in satisfactory condition and a metal swing structure missing swings but otherwise in excellent condition. The wading pool appears to be unused.

Structure(s): The two storage buildings/field houses and dugouts are in excellent condition. The restroom/concession building is in good condition. There is one small equipment shed in good condition.

Parking Lot(s): There is a small on-street parking area at the Gilmore Place entrance to the park, providing an estimated 20 parking spaces. A large unstriped gravel lot is located along the Rugby Road edge of the park, with approximately 60 parking spaces. North of the ball fields is a another large unstriped gravel lot with approximately 50 spaces.

Park Analysis:

- Access & circulation into/through the park could be improved
- Better wayfinding signage is needed
- Ball fields and associated features were in excellent condition
- Playground has some safety issues
- Parking areas would benefit from striping and paving
- Entry from Gilmore Place could be improved: remove dead tree, replace fence, locate entry away from nearby park features
- A lot of people were observed walking their dogs in the park. Signage and a pet waste bag dispenser might be beneficial.
- The concrete wading pool appears unused or underutilized



Park ID#
8

Addison Miller Park

Park Type: District

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 15 Acres

Location Description: The park is located in a well-maintained residential neighborhood near the intersection of Route 5 and Burrstone Rd.

Topographic Description: Generally flat, with a slight slope from the north to the south. The parking lot along the southeastern edge is situated slightly lower than the rest of the park.

History and Significance: Addison Miller Park was one of four properties donated to the City of Utica by Thomas R. and Frederick T. Proctor for the purpose of establishing a public park system. The Proctors completed some basic improvements to the park prior to the transfer, but otherwise, with the exception of some tennis and baseball facilities, the park saw little additional investment until the mid-1930s, when the pool and a playground were added by the WPA. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: Addison Miller Park has baseball fields, basketball and tennis courts, a playground, and picnic tables situated amongst mature shade trees. A pool and bathhouse are in the middle of the park.

Landscape Features: There are attractive shade trees along the York Street edge of the park in excellent condition, and unhealthy/

unattractive street trees on the O'Brien Avenue edge of the park in poor condition.

Amenities: The park contains three baseball fields in varying condition, none with lighting. One field is in excellent condition with dugouts and a field house. One field is in satisfactory condition with an overgrown infield and dugouts. One smaller field is in poor condition with minimal amenities. The basketball courts, tennis courts and playground are in good condition.

Structure(s): The baseball club house is in excellent condition. The restroom/picnic shelter building is in satisfactory condition but could use some paint.

Parking Lot(s): The large asphalt/gravel parking lot is in poor condition. It consists of an estimated 100 spaces and also serves the Addison Miller Pool.

Park Analysis:

- Wayfinding is unclear and the parking lot is not obvious from York Street. Clear access points and better signage are needed.
- Improved access from parking lot to pool and playground is needed - steps and walkways are in poor condition
- Trees and plantings are in various conditions. Preserve large shade trees near bathhouse, replace street trees on O'Brien Ave, improve maintenance of landscaping near playground
- Some of the ball fields need maintenance



Lincoln Playground

Park Type: Neighborhood

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 3.16 Acres

Location Description: The park is located in a residential neighborhood at the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Watson Place. The neighborhood is situated between Route 5 and Genesee Street. Residences border all sides of the park.

Topographic Description: The eastern half of the park has significant topographic change that impacts the views into the park. The southern corner of the park is the highest point, and the grade steps down towards Watson Place and towards the western side of the park. The western half of the park contains a bike park and an open field, and is relatively flat.

History and Significance: This park was developed during the Reform Era and purchased by the City in 1912 for public use. The park exemplified Reform Park ideals when it was built and was considered a model of playground design. Many of the Reform-Era features and WPA works have since been lost. As a result, the park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: The park's main attraction is the Jason Waterman Skateboard Park. The fenced-in park also contains a basketball court, a playground and an open field.

Landscape Features: Street trees on Watson Place



Amenities: The skateboard park includes two skate jumps. The lower area of the park contains an open field and one basketball court in satisfactory condition. The upper areas of the park include an older swing structure in poor condition, a newer swing structure in good condition, and an older play structure in poor condition. Swings were missing and there were no bike racks. There was an old asphalt court with metal posts in poor condition.

Structure(s): The foundation and roof of an older brick park building are in excellent condition. Leading down to the basketball court is an old stairwell which appears to be usable but in poor condition.

Parking Lot(s): There is no parking lot, however there is on-street parking to serve the park. A bus stop is on the street near the park.

Park Analysis:

- The park has a lot of elevation change, which inhibits visibility into all areas of the site. Having hidden/less visible areas of the park creates a safety issue.
- Opportunity to use topography as a park feature
- Except for the bike/skate park, this park is in poor condition and does not feel welcoming. Lots of kids using bike/skate park but need to activate the whole park.
- Signage and entry/gateways into park could be improved.
- Playground has safety issues and equipment in poor condition

Kemble Park

Park ID#
10

Park Type: Neighborhood

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 1.89 Acres

Location Description: Kemble Park is located in a neighborhood with a mix of uses, including residential, commercial and light industrial. The park is located a few blocks away from both Genesee Street and Memorial Parkway.

Topographic Description: Generally flat

History and Significance: The site now known as Kemble Park was the location of the Kemble School, a public school built in the late 1880s and demolished in the 1990s. Since the early 2000s, neighbors have advocated for development of the site as a public park; work is now underway. Not eligible for historic designation due to its short history.

General Park Description: The park contains two basketball courts inside a fenced enclosure with a large concrete wall separating the courts from the rest of the park. The rest of the park was under construction in September 2017.

Landscape Features: None

Structure(s): None

Parking Lot(s): The park was under construction and it was unclear whether parking would be part of the new park layout.

Park Analysis:

- Park was under construction during Fall of 2017
- Opportunity to develop an attractive neighborhood park that is in close proximity to MUCC, which serves a primarily refugee and immigrant population. Soccer and futsal are of primary interest to many in this population, and both would be a good fit for Kemble Park
- Retain the basketball courts, which are in good condition
- The Kemble Park planning process has involved many stakeholders, and should reflect the desires of the community
- Street trees along the basketball courts would provide shade to park users



O'Connor Park

Park Type: Neighborhood

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 7.44 Acres

Location Description: This neighborhood park is accessed from Plymouth Place, and fronts on Arthur Street across from a cemetery.

Topographic Description: Flat

History and Significance: Richard O'Connor Playground (not James K. O'Connor Park) was dedicated in 1956 after years of effort by neighborhood residents to secure a playground for their neighborhood. The park is typical of 20th-century municipal "Recreation Parks" which were developed in an era when parks were envisioned with utilitarian goals rather than aesthetics in mind. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: The park is divided into 2 segments on each side of the parking lot. Half of the park footprint is a large fenced athletic field in the southern portion of the park, with a small fenced-in green space adjacent to the field. The northern half of the park is composed of playground equipment, a wading pool, a park building, and some areas of open space.

Landscape Features: Shade trees

Amenities: The primary amenity is a large, well-maintained football/soccer field. The park also includes playground equipment and a wading pool. One play structure and the swing structure are new, and

one play structure is older and in poor condition. There is a new sidewalk and mulched area around all of the play equipment. The wading pool appears unused.

Structure(s): There is a field house adjacent to the playground, and a maintenance building adjacent to the athletic field. Both are in good condition.

Parking Lot(s): The park includes a gravel parking lot, which is in excellent condition and provides an estimated 120 parking spaces.

Park Analysis:

- The park is well-maintained and has had recent updates
- Most of playground is in excellent condition except for one older play structure that needs to be repaired or replaced. Shade trees and benches would also enhance the playground.
- The grass is not growing well in the area between the parking lot and playground - soil may be compacted from construction
- No curb between parking lot and northern part of the park, resulting in additional damage to lawn from vehicles on grass
- Good visibility through the park
- People were observed walking their dogs in the park. Signage and a pet waste bag dispenser might be beneficial.
- The concrete wading pool appears unused or underutilized



Park ID#
12

Quinn Playground

Park Type: Neighborhood

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 3.29 Acres

Location Description: The park is located in a largely commercial district at the intersection of St. Vincent Street and Rutger Street. The area to the east of the park is residential.

Topographic Description: Flat

History and Significance: The property that is now Quinn Playground has a long association with recreation, having been the site of an ice skating facility in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The City acquired the property in 1922 and opened it as a playground in 1931. The playground was developed during the Reform Era. The park's size was reduced in the late 1960s and mid-1980s. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: The park offers diverse recreational opportunities, including a playground and facilities for basketball, baseball, and volleyball.

Landscape Features: None

Amenities: Recreational options include two basketball courts in excellent condition and an area for volleyball with nets that are not permanently installed. The park also contains one lighted baseball

field in fair condition with open dugouts, which are in fair condition. The park has playground equipment in poor condition and a relatively new swing structure that is missing some swings. There is a small concrete 1930's era wading pool that was not in operation, as well as some passive green space.

Structure(s): There is one maintenance building in satisfactory condition. The mural on the sides of the building has graffiti.

Parking Lot(s): There is a small paved parking lot in good condition with 18 designated parking spaces. There was some ponding of water in the lot.

Park Analysis:

- The park is heavily used and needs some upgrades. With the exception of the basketball courts, facilities are pretty tired.
- Signage and entrances are basic and could be improved
- A number of park features are damaged and in need of repair or replacement - bollards in the parking lot, fences, gates, graffiti on the park building, playground equipment
- The concrete wading pool appears unused or underutilized
- Play structure in poor condition, swing structure appears new
- Excess paved area inside basketball enclosure not striped - could be used for more basketball or another sport



Chancellor Park

Park Type: District

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 3.54 Acres

Location Description: The park is located in central Utica on an axis with Steuben Park along Park Avenue. The park is a block south of Route 5S, and borders an apartment complex, a community center and Central NY ABVI.

Topographic Description: The park slopes down gently from Elizabeth Street to Bleecker Street.

History and Significance: Chancellor Park was set aside as a public space in 1810, and developed as a typical urban square in the 19th century. Paths were laid out in the 1820s-1830s, and trees and a fountain were added in 1875. The park was the site of major gatherings over the years. A playground opened in 1916. The park underwent a complete reconstruction in 1926, and then was redesigned again during the WPA era. Facilities in the park today mainly reflect renovation efforts of the 1970s-80s. A field house was built in 1939, and a gazebo in 1995. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: The park has areas for active and passive activity with athletic facilities, play equipment and designed spaces. Portions of the park are in need of updates, while some of the amenities are new.

Landscape Features: There is an older inoperable concrete fountain

in the center of the park. Areas of the park contain designed plantings of trees but are in poor condition. There are a number of shade trees.

Amenities: The park amenities include a tennis court in excellent condition, playground equipment in excellent condition, a park building, a pavilion and a gazebo. The tennis court has minimal lighting.

Structure(s): The park has three structures. The pavilion needs some paint and the gazebo needs roof repair, but both are otherwise in good condition. The historic stone maintenance building is in fair condition.

Parking Lot(s): There is on-street parking only.

Park Analysis:

- The park is a combination of some newer equipment, some older facilities, and a mix of uses
- Hodgepodge of design remnants but no coherent park layout
- Walkway materials vary and no clear circulation plan
- A few nice open lawn areas with some attractive trees. A mix of large and medium-sized trees, which provides a good amount of shade but does not leave the park feeling too dark.
- Area near park building used for a small farmer's market
- Generally good visibility into/through the park



Park ID#
14**Park Type:** Neighborhood**Recreation Type:** Active**Size:** 1.19 Acres**Location Description:** The park is located at the intersection of Stevens Street and Sunset Avenue, with an entrance on Warren Street. The park is situated in a residential area between Route 12 and the Saranac Brewery on Court Street.**Topographic Description:** Flat with minor topographic relief for interest**History and Significance:** Hirt Playground was developed during the Reform Era, and opened in 1931. By 1932, the playground was described as one of the City's busiest. Repairs were done at the playground in the 1980s. The park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.**General Park Description:** This small neighborhood park is in good condition and has a mix of recreational amenities, including a basketball court and play equipment. There is shaded green space.**Landscape Features:** The park has a variety of trees.**Amenities:** This neighborhood park contains one basketball court, which is in satisfactory condition. There is playground equipment and a swing structure. The play structure is in poor condition, and

Hirt Playground

the swing structure is in excellent condition but is missing swings. There is a small green space under some trees with a picnic table. There are no bike racks or lights.

Structure(s): The roof and walls of the brick field house are in good condition, but the walls have graffiti.

Parking Lot(s): There is no parking lot. On-street parking surrounds the park on Stevens Street, Warren Street, and Sunset Avenue.

Park Analysis:

- The park is small but has a nice variety of mature trees to provide shade and interest
- Layout of the park is a safety concern. The side area that opens onto Warren Street has hidden areas with the park building blocking visibility. Visibility into the park from Sunset Avenue is good, except to the Warren Street section.
- Fences and park edges are overgrown with weeds and vines
- The park gets regular use (e.g. school children on playground with teachers, teens using swings and playing basketball)
- Park amenities could use some updates
- Interesting public space nearby with pedestrian overpass
- The playground needs some repairs or new equipment
- Interesting older metal entrance sign in need of repair

Hanna Park

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Passive

Size: 0.66 Acres

Location Description: The park is located on Broadway in downtown Utica near Genesee Street, directly in front of City Hall and behind the Bosnian Islamic Association of Utica.

Topographic Description: Flat

History and Significance: Construction of Hanna Park, originally known as City Hall Terrace, started in 1974. The park was a pet project of Mayor Edward J. Hanna, and was used throughout the 1970s for near-daily events. Hanna urged the city administration to restore the park in 1984, after it suffered from extended neglect. When Hanna returned to office as mayor in 1996, he leveled the park so that it could be improved. The park is not over 50 years old, and therefore has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: Hanna Park includes three dominant features: a fountain, a gateway arch (between the parking lot and the park) and a clock tower, which is not located in Hanna Park itself. The clock tower is located along Broadway, with steps and archways creating a gateway from the street. Located adjacent to City Hall, the park appears to serve primarily city employees and other people who work downtown. Overall the park is in excellent condition.

Landscape Features: The park area includes a mix of green space and trees, including mature evergreens and shade trees.

Amenities: This well-lit park includes a beautiful fountain in the center of the park. There is also a gazebo, benches, moveable chairs, and picnic tables, which are all in fair to good condition. The park also has an older covered stage. There are trash cans but no bike racks or recycling bins.

Structure(s): The park stage and roof are in fair condition. The wooden stairs to the right side of the stage are in poor condition.

Parking Lot(s): There is one parking lot with 57 parking spaces, and a parking garage located next to the park. The lot is in fair condition with potholes and cracks. Some minimal ponding was observed in the potholes.

Park Analysis:

- Site furniture and lights in good condition but not coordinated (green wooden picnic tables, brown concrete planters, green metal trash cans, black metal benches, white lawn chairs)
- The park is generally well-maintained
- Consider maximizing the interesting views to the northwest
- Fountain provides focal point and pleasant white noise
- Interesting gateway from parking lot to park
- The stage occupies a lot of space but level of use is unclear



Park ID#
16

Nurses Candlelight Park

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Passive

Size: 0.65 Acres

Location Description: Nurses Candlelight Park is located on South Genesee Street, across from a bed & breakfast, and next to Planned Parenthood.

Topographic Description: Flat with a sloping ramp in the rear of the park.

History and Significance: Nurses Candlelight Park is a modern park on the site of a former apartment building, which was demolished around 1997. The park was designed by Swanke Hayden and Connell and was dedicated in 1999. The park is not over 50 years old, and therefore has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: The park is dedicated to nurses, and contains a dedication plaque on a planter at the park entrance and a Florence Nightingale monument. Aside from some overgrown plantings, the park is well-maintained. The park entrance and frontage is bordered by black wrought iron fences with an arching gateway sign.

Landscape Features: The park has a designed landscape with ornamental trees, shade trees and planting beds.

Amenities: The park includes lights and benches in excellent condition. A monument at the rear of the park is dedicated to Florence Nightingale. City sidewalks border the front of the park and are in excellent condition.

Structure(s): There is wood fencing on the north and east sides of the park that has graffiti, is slightly damaged, and in need of repair.

Parking Lot(s): There is on-street parking on South Genesee Street. There is a small parking lot behind the back fence, but it is not on the park property and not easily accessed from the park.

Park Analysis:

- This is a small pocket park with an attractive design that serves as a nice oasis on busy Genesee Street
- Good visibility through most of the park
- The park needs maintenance - grass/weeds growing in brick pavers, weeds in planting beds, some litter
- Trees are generally a good quantity to provide a little shade
- Metal fence around Nightingale obelisk seems out of place
- There is a long handicapped accessible route that ramps down to the rear of the park, where access is now fenced off. The fence is covered in graffiti, and is lower than street level (at Genesee Street) and not visible from the entrance.



Addison Miller Pool

Park Type: District

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 0.22 Acres

Location Description: Addison Miller Pool is located in Addison Miller Park in a stable residential neighborhood near Utica College. The pool is located on York Street not far from the intersection of Burrstone Road and Route 12.

Topographic Description: The pool and bathhouse are level with the adjacent areas of the park located to the north, and are slightly elevated when compared with the parking lot located to the rear of the pool.

History and Significance: Addison Miller Pool was dedicated and opened in 1939. The pool and bath house were constructed by the WPA in the late 1930s. The pool and bath house were identical to Buckley Pool in plan, with the bathhouse differing in exterior appearance. Concrete formwork first used at Buckley Pool was reused for the project. The pool was demolished and rebuilt in 1991 due to structural concerns. The complex is potentially eligible but currently has no local, state, or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: Addison Miller Pool consists of a large unheated outdoor swimming pool and a brick bathhouse.

Landscape Features: The bathhouse has entrance sidewalks and a few trees. A few shrubs have been planted too close to the building foundation.



Amenities: The pool and bathhouse adjoin Addison Miller Park, which has playground equipment and athletic facilities. There is a large bicycle rack located south of the pool that is shared with the park.

Structure(s): The bathhouse was constructed in the early 1930's. The exterior is in excellent condition, but parts of the interior are in need of upgrades. The property fencing is in good condition. There are old brick and concrete stairs leading from the parking lot to the back of the pool property. The brick stairs and concrete cheekwalls are cracked and in poor condition.

Parking Lot(s): A gravel parking lot is shared with Addison Miller Park and is in poor condition. 20 parking spaces are within 500 feet of the pool.

Park Analysis:

- The bathhouse is an impressive structure but the boarded up windows make the building look unused
- Small concrete access drive offers confusing access that doesn't go very far - a circular drop-off (or other formal access) may be needed to provide accessibility
- Wrought iron pool enclosure has attractive character but is rusty and has some broken sections
- Shrubs around the bathhouse are not attractive or properly located adjacent to the building



Buckley Pool

Park ID#
18

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 0.21 Acres

Location Description: The pool is located in eastern Utica at the intersection of Culver Avenue, Welsh Bush Road, and Albany Street. The pool is located in Thomas Proctor Park at the end of Memorial Parkway near a commercial area.

Topographic Description: The pool and bathhouse are slightly elevated when compared with the parking lot located to the rear of the pool.

History and Significance: Buckley Pool was dedicated and opened in 1938. The pool and bath house were constructed by the WPA in the late 1930s. The pool and bath house were identical to Addison Miller Pool in plan, with the bathhouse differing in exterior appearance. The pool was demolished and rebuilt in 1991 due to structural concerns. The complex is potentially eligible but currently has no local, state, or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: Buckley Pool consists of a large unheated outdoor swimming pool and a stone bathhouse.

Landscape Features: The site contains several trees. Along the Culver Avenue street frontage there are several large shade trees. Along the Albany Street edge, there are 7 shade trees arranged around the corner of the property.



Amenities: The swimming pool appears to be in excellent condition overall. The pool was temporarily closed in Summer 2017 due to a torn pool liner. The site is a bike share location. Sidewalks along the edges of the pool property are in various conditions.

Structure(s): The bathhouse is in fair condition. The brick is cracking in the lower front foundation and all the windows are boarded up. There are old brick and concrete stairs (in poor condition) leading from the gravel lot to the rear of the pool. The pool is enclosed by a wrought iron fence in good condition.

Parking Lot(s): The Thomas R. Proctor parking lot (located across Welsh Bush Road) is likely used for pool parking. There is also a large vacant lot behind the pool, which is rented by the City for storage of road construction and paving materials. The lot is in poor condition, but the area is used for extra parking.

Park Analysis:

- Circulation from parking areas to pool is poor: not ADA accessible, brick steps and concrete cheekwalls are in disrepair, connecting sidewalks are absent or in poor condition
- Pool is heavily used
- Boarded up windows make bathhouse look unused
- Bathhouse needs repairs and upgrades
- Historic character should be preserved



Utica Observer-Dispatch, 2016

Fitzgerald Pool

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 0.08 Acres

Location Description: The pool and bathhouse are located in Seymour Park in a stable residential neighborhood on Euclid Road on the north side of the City. The park and the pool are located north of a commercial area on Auert Avenue that has Aldi, Rite Aid, Dollar Tree and Price Chopper.

Topographic Description: The park and pool are primarily flat.

History and Significance: Fitzgerald Pool was the third municipal pool in Utica. The 1929 ordinance authorizing (but not funding) construction of three pools in the city identified the need for a pool in the north part of Utica, but it took another thirty years before construction began. The pool opened in 1960 and was originally known as the North Utica Pool. The existing pool and pool house have been replaced since their original construction; the present pool and building do not match the configuration of the original facilities. The pool complex is not eligible for historic designation.

General Park Description: The newer pool and bathhouse are part of Seymour Park, which has a playground and a variety of athletic facilities.

Landscape Features: There are a few trees located around the pool and bath house but they are not significant landscape features.

Amenities: As the pool and bathhouse are on the same property as Seymour Park, there are diverse recreational amenities available including ball fields, basketball courts, and playground equipment.

Structure(s): The newer bathhouse is in excellent condition.

Parking Lot(s): An older asphalt parking lot in poor condition is located in the southern part of the park near the pool and provides approximately 20 spaces. A small, informal gravel parking lot is located west of the pool.

Park Analysis:

- Pool and bathhouse are in excellent condition
- Small gravel parking lot located west of the pool has room to expand to a larger, more formalized lot if needed
- The layout and materials for the entry to the pool and bathhouse could be improved
- Attractive lights along the sidewalk (from parking lot to pool) and around the pool.
- Identity of park and pool is confusing - Fitzgerald Pool at Seymour Park. Consistent names might be helpful.



Greenman Estates

Park ID#
20

Park Type: District

Recreation Type: Active

Size: 35.93 Acres

Location Description: Greenman Estates is located across Burrstone Road from Utica College near the intersection of French and Burrstone Roads. The park is on the western outskirts of the city.

Topographic Description: The park slopes from the northwest corner to the east and south. The park slopes gradually down towards the east, resulting in the northeast corner sitting lower than the northwest corner. As the park slopes to the south, there is a slight dip at the hedgerow south of the ball fields, then the topography rises again to a fairly level area in the center of the property. The topography slopes more steeply to a low spot in the southern part of the park about 60' lower (vertically) than the northwest corner of the park. A steep hillside separates this area from the commercial buildings along French Road.

History and Significance: The land was acquired by the City in 1958. Some efforts were made to develop sports fields on the site, but these were not completed and the land remained essentially undeveloped until the 1970s. The City developed softball fields in 1976. There are no historic features at the park, and the park has no local, state or federal landmark designation.

General Park Description: This park consists of two fenced in baseball



fields with dugouts and field lighting, as well as a large area of undeveloped green space. A new cell tower borders the parking area.

Landscape Features: Street trees, wooded areas, wetland areas

Structure(s): The dugouts are in excellent condition.

Parking Lot(s): A large, adjoining gravel lot serve as the parking lot. The lot is in poor condition and seems to double as a construction staging area. The lot provides an estimated 50 to 60 parking spaces.

Park Analysis:

- Park is across busy Burrstone Road from Utica College
- Park has two main uses - unprogrammed open space and softball. There is potential to do more here.
- Large open space is an opportunity to develop trails or other passive park features
- An open, elevated area south of the softball fields is fairly flat and could be used for additional athletic fields
- Near highway - some areas have traffic noise
- Parking area appears to be construction staging area and is in poor condition with dirt driveway to middle of the park
- Most of the southern part of the park is wild open space and not easily accessible - steep topography and heavy vegetation



Memorial Parkway

Park Type: City

Recreation Type: Passive

Size: 17.12 Acres

Location Description: Memorial Parkway begins near the intersection of South Genesee Street and Burrstone Road and runs through residential neighborhoods, connecting all three of Utica's large, historic parks.

Topographic Description: Generally level with the surrounding neighborhoods, with one section in the middle of the parkway (along Roscoe Conkling Park) where the parkway slopes down from the south to the north.

History and Significance: Memorial Parkway was developed to connect the original parks in the Olmsted-designed park system; it was also designed by the Olmsted Brothers to be an amenity itself. The city purchased 13.25 acres in 1909, to which additional land was added between 1910 and 1915. The first memorial was placed in the park in 1910. The Parkway has become part of the cultural as well as the physical fabric of Utica, as the location for major events. The Parkway is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

General Park Description: Memorial Parkway is a linear green space with monuments along the center of a divided roadway. The 14 monuments recognize famous Uticans, historic figures, wars, or service organizations. Many monuments are surrounded by landscaping and trees.

Landscape Features: Trees, planting beds, monuments

Amenities: The Parkway corridor provides opportunities for passive recreation, as well as a scenic transportation experience. The green space inside the boulevard does not often get used as park space.

Structure(s): The monuments are in excellent condition. Small cracks and crumbling were observed in the retaining wall towards the middle of the Parkway, in front of the elevated area. Curbs and catch basins along the Parkway are in excellent condition.

Parking Lot(s): None specifically designated for the Parkway.

Park Analysis:

- The central portion of the Parkway is not easily accessible to pedestrians. Monuments are visible to drivers, but if a pedestrian wants to walk along the parkway, there are not continuous sidewalks in the interior part of the parkway.
- Not all monuments have a sidewalk connection to a crosswalk/crossing. Pedestrian circulation needs to be reconsidered, with curb ramps, crosswalks and sidewalk connections.
- Opportunity to develop interesting pedestrian features that complement the historic character - lights, crosswalks, benches, trash cans, banners, signage, etc.
- Consider developing more noticeable gateways at both ends



Parks:
ALL

Utica Park System

Analysis of the Overall Park System:

- Wayfinding can be a challenge in some parks due to limited signage.
- Park signage is confusing, unattractive and not effective. Consider using Utica logo and colors instead.
- Entrances and gateways are often not very welcoming and don't provide a sense of arrival or sense of place.
- Maintenance and repairs are inconsistent across the park system. Some parks have facilities in excellent condition while other parks are neither as updated nor as well-maintained.
- Many parking lots are in poor condition, including both parking surfaces and lot edges.
- Several parks have historic features that are deteriorating. The City should explore partnerships and funding that will allow these features to be stabilized or rehabilitated before they are beyond repair or lost.
- ADA accessibility needs to be addressed throughout the park system. One way to make the park system more inclusive is by creating accessible routes from parking lots to park facilities. Another is by developing an inclusive playground with accessible play equipment.
- Play equipment and play surfaces (below the equipment) are in poor condition in many of the parks. One exception is that there are several new swing structures throughout the parks, but not all have swings.
- Some of the murals on park buildings and dugouts may be ready to be updated - some have graffiti and some are poor quality.
- Opportunity to develop nature playgrounds of natural materials, which are very popular in other communities.
- Opportunity to develop trails in some of the undeveloped open space and connect the trails to a citywide trail system.
- Many benches are in poor condition throughout the park system.



Needs Assessment

Using both quantitative and qualitative data, a needs assessment was compiled to identify current and future recreational needs and interests. Several analyses and tools were used in the assessment pertaining to demographics and equity, community/stakeholder input, and peer city parks systems.

General population and demographic trends were analyzed and the make-up of the city was reviewed in comparison to park locations and access. Key information was gleaned from the community online survey along with interviews with stakeholders and organization leaders. In addition, building on data from the park inventory, Utica was compared to similar cities in the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA)'s park metrics database. This comparison allowed the project team to benchmark the level of service—in terms of park acreage and amenities per capita—between Utica and similar cities. The results of each of these assessments are generally described in the following pages.

This assessment has enabled the project team to identify existing trends, gaps, and desires; compare it to the existing park facilities; and align the parks and associated amenities with Utica's needs. It provides the framework for the development of long-term planning principles which guide the recommendations and actions outlined in the master plan.

Demographic and Equity Analysis

Unlike many Upstate cities, Utica's population is growing in size and diversity, which creates new demands on the parks and recreation system. To better understand these needs, Utica's demographic make-up was analyzed and compared to both national and state demographic trends. An important factor in determining equitable access is the distribution of parks in relationship to high need neighborhoods. Data pertaining to household income, households with children, and households without access to a vehicle were analyzed.

Population and Age

According to the U.S. Census Bureau and forecasts by ESRI, total population in 2010 was 62,235 and grew by 3.2 percent to 64,247 by 2017. This trend is predicted to continue over the next several years with the city's population increasing approximately 2 percent by 2022.

Utica's population growth is due in large part to an increase in refugees. According to a 2014 New York Times article, the Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees - which has helped to resettle thousands of refugees for 35 years - estimates that as many as one-fourth of Utica's total population is made up of refugee families. A large concentration of immigrants "seeking sanctuary, include Vietnamese, Bosnians and Burmese" have made Utica their home.¹ This unique diversity has led to the renovation of hundreds of houses, new businesses, and a diverse mix of cultures that have unique recreational needs.

Not only is Utica's population growing, it is also younger than that of New York State and the nation as a whole. Utica's median age in 2010 was 34.8 and was estimated to be 35.4 on 2017. During that same time period, New York State went from 37.7 to 38.2 and the nation as a whole went from 37.2 to 37.7. In addition, approximately 25 percent of the 2017 population estimate is under the age of 18. This is expected to remain flat through 2022.

In addition to planning for this diverse younger population, positioning the parks to serve the growing senior population is a crucial part of the planning discussion, too. One of the most distinctive trends in Utica, and at the national level, is the aging of the population as result of the Baby Boomer generation becoming senior citizens. In 2010, 14.8 percent of the population was over the age of 65 and by 2016 it was 15.2. New York's senior population was 13.5 percent in 2010 and 14.7 percent in 2016. By 2022, Utica's senior population is expected to grow to more than 17 percent.

¹ Hartman, Susan, "A New Life for Refugees, and the City They Adopted," New York Times, August 10, 2014



Youth workshop participation, Midtown Utica Community Center

With these ongoing demographic shifts, there is an opportunity to improve, preserve, and align community parks and recreation facilities with the population. By 2022, more than 42 percent of Utica's population is expected to be under the age of 18 or older than age 65. From a parks and recreation standpoint, it will be important to include a healthy mix of facilities for each of these age cohorts.

Pedestrian Walksheds

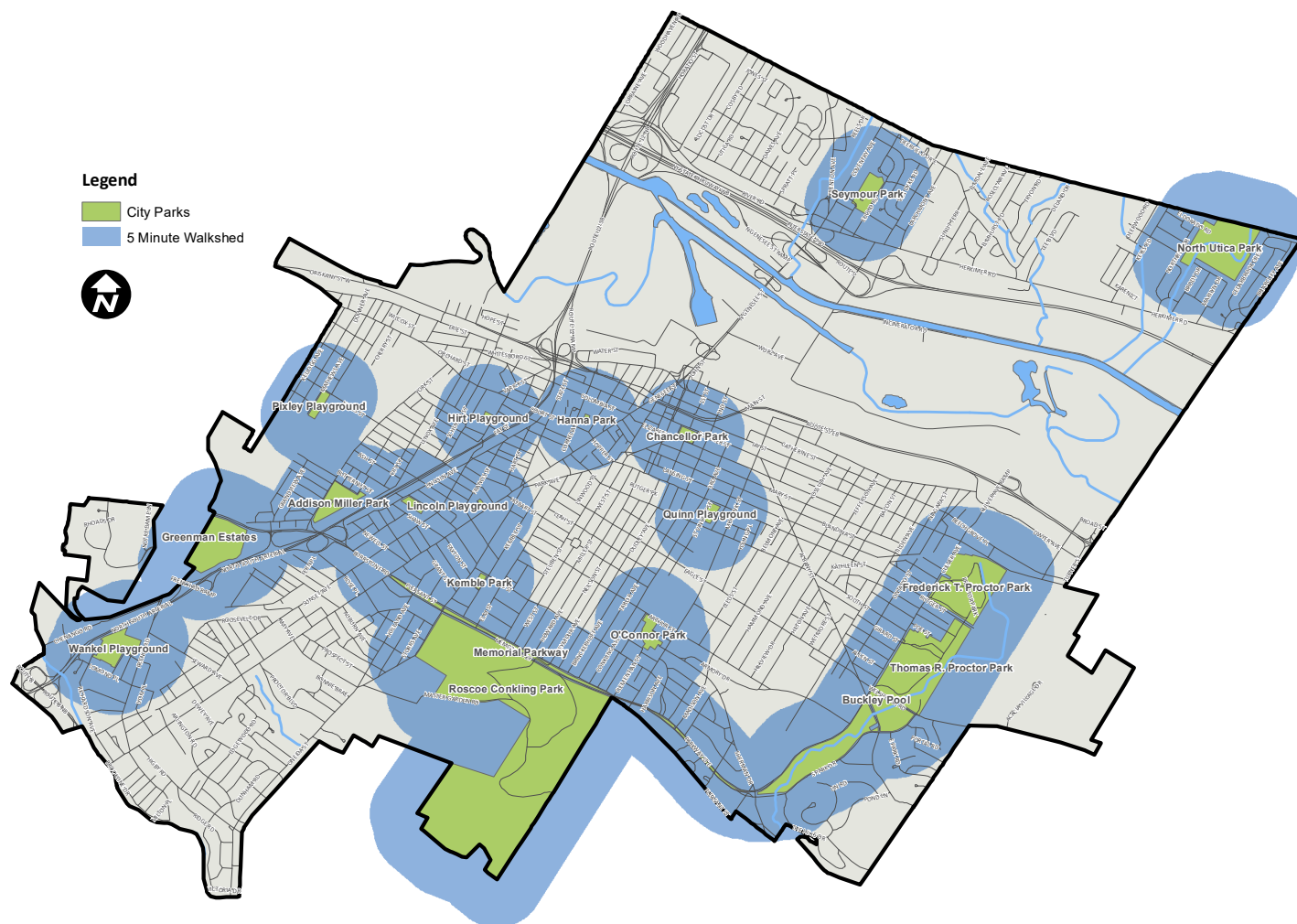
Research shows that disparities in park distribution often exist in cities, particularly in neighborhoods that largely consist of low-income households. In addition to park distribution, access to parks is also very important. Results from the online survey indicate that respondents typically access parks by driving.

However, it is often the case that households living in poverty do not have access to a car. Therefore, facilitating walking, biking, and transit as a means of transportation to the parks is critical. Furthermore, park proximity and access plays an important role in promoting higher levels of park use and physical activity

levels, particularly amongst youth populations. Several studies concluded that when youth live in close proximity to a park – a 5 or 10 minute walk – they are two to three times more likely to take a neighborhood walk than their counterparts that do not live near a park. The lack of activity for youth and adults is correlated with obesity as well as other health related issues.

Through a series of analyses and maps, park proximity and accessibility was studied and evaluated citywide. Using mapping software, a walkshed was drawn around each park delineating the area within a 5-minute (quarter mile) and 10-minute (half mile) walk from each park. These walksheds are accepted as the average distance an able-bodied person is willing to walk to an amenity or service. With the ever increasing demands on time and today's car-centric culture, the 5-minute (or quarter-mile) walkshed is preferred. The walkshed maps (Figures 4 and 5) revealed the areas not within a reasonable walking distance to a park. The analysis showed that the availability of parks to residents varies throughout the city. Large portions of North Utica, South Utica,

Figure 4: Proximity to Parks in the City of Utica - 5 minute walk



and parts of the Cornhill neighborhood just south of downtown are not within a 5-minute walk of a park. However, most residential properties in Utica are within a 10-minute walk to a park facility. Parts of the North Utica and South Utica neighborhoods are not within a 10-minute walk. Both of these areas are a typical suburban development pattern and do not have sidewalks to facilitate walking.

High Need Populations

To understand and illustrate high need neighborhoods geographically, each park was viewed in the context of demographic information about the city population. “High need” neighborhoods have a high number of households living in poverty, households without a car, and households with young children.

According to 2016 estimates, more than 31 percent of the total population and 26 percent of families in Utica have incomes below the poverty level. During that same time period, 15.5 percent of New York’s total population and 11.7 percent of New York families lived in poverty.

Figure 5: Proximity to Parks in the City of Utica - 10 minute walk

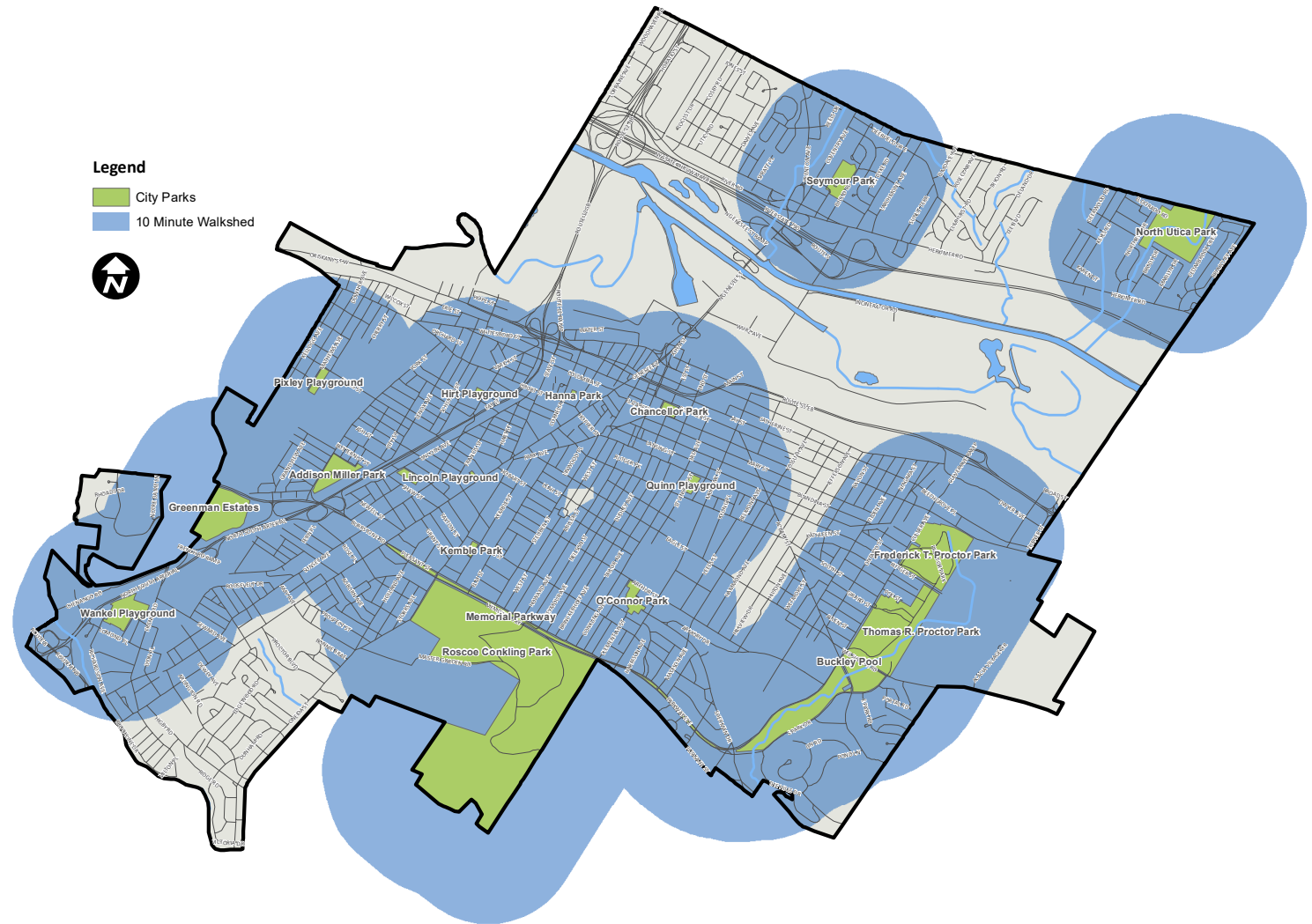


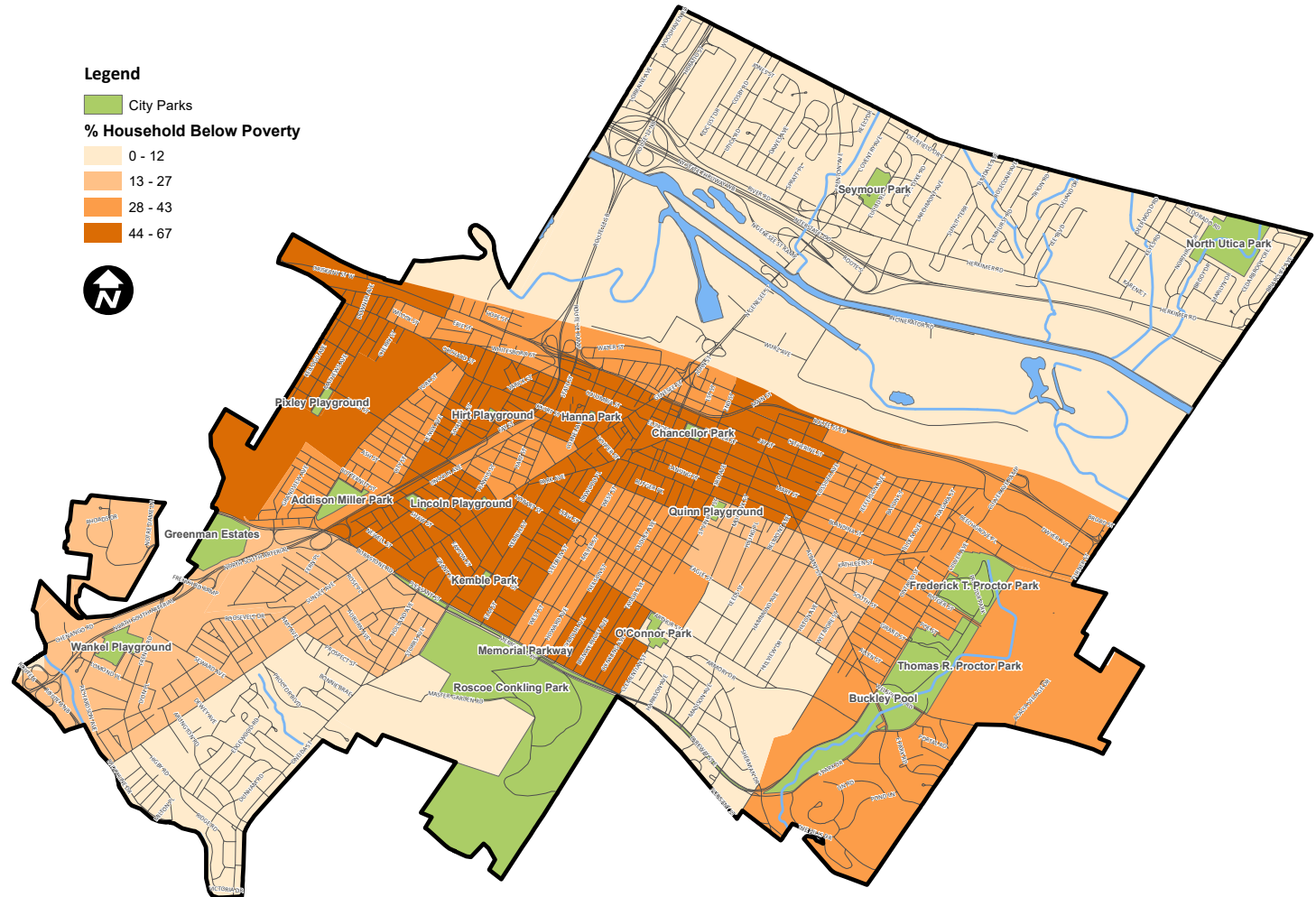
Figure 6 shows the percent of Utica's householders that live below the poverty line. North and South Utica have a relatively low percentage of households in poverty compared to that of Downtown, Cornhill, and the West Utica neighborhoods.

Studies have shown that rising transportation costs have a disproportionate negative impact on lower income households. The Bureau of Labor Statistic's Consumer Expenditure Survey has shown that transportation is the second highest American household expenditure, only exceeded by housing costs. If lower income neighborhoods do not have access to a car, these households are left with other modes of transportation to access parks. Namely walking, biking or transit.

Figure 7 shows the percent of households without a car. Similar to poverty, the North and South Utica neighborhoods have a relatively low percentage of households without cars compared to that of Downtown, Cornhill, and the West Utica neighborhoods.

Recent studies suggest a relationship between poverty and child-

Figure 6: Utica Households Below the Poverty Line

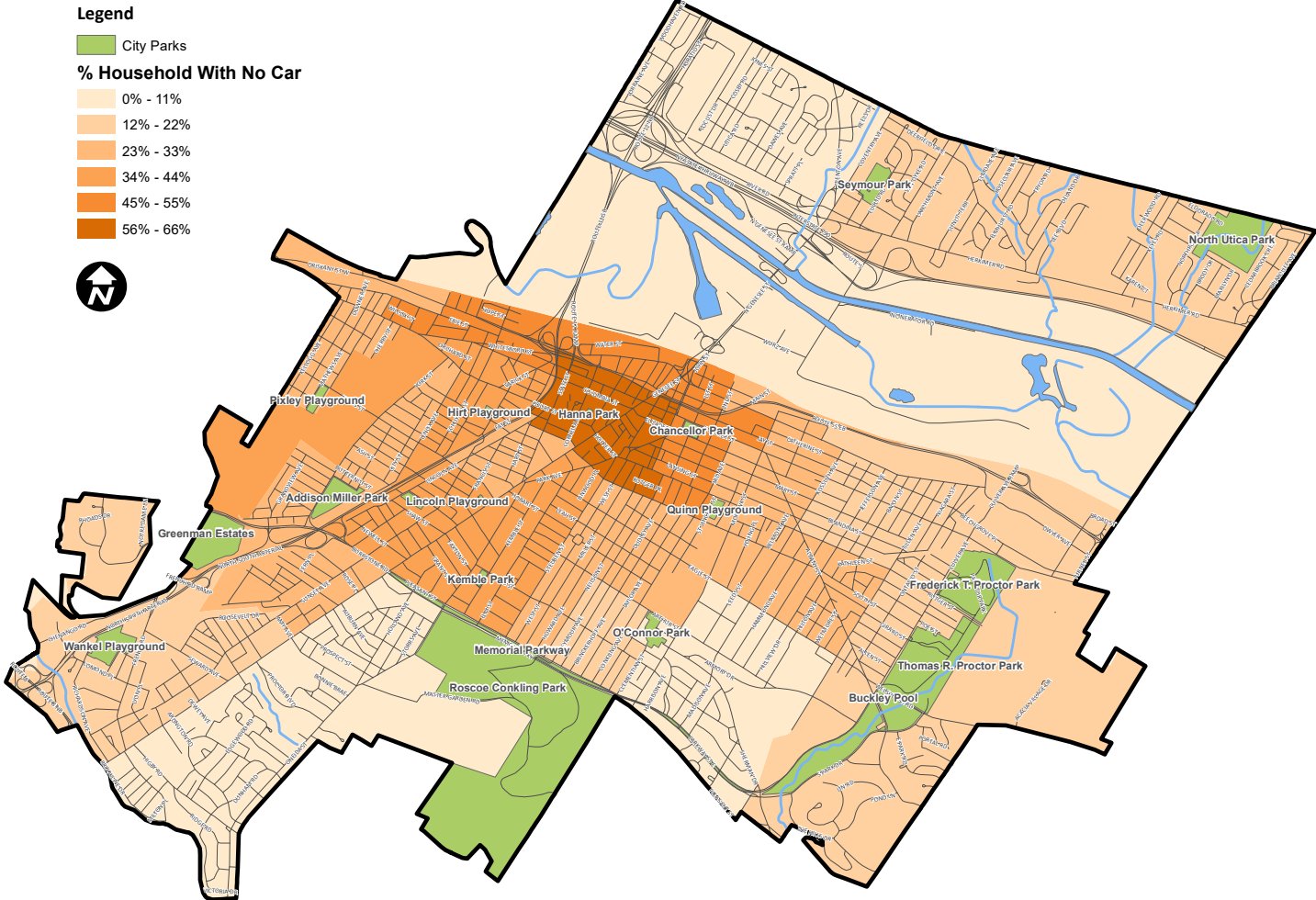


hood obesity. Children who experienced poverty at a very young age are more likely to be obese by the time they become teens than children who did not experience early poverty. Figure 6 shows the percent of households with children under the age of 5.

Households with young children (under the age of 5 years) are also an important characteristic of a high need population with respect to long-term planning. Children under 5 will be children for ten years or more, and will continue to need child-oriented recreational facilities in the park system.

Today, there is a concentration of high need households in the downtown area. As the maps indicate, these areas are households with young children living in poverty without a car. The households are within a 5-minute walk of Hanna Park, Hirt Playground, Quinn Playground, and Chancellor Park. Hirt Playground, Quinn Playground, and Chancellor Park all have play structures and other amenities to service children. However, Hanna Park is a passive park adjacent to City Hall and does not include

Figure 7: City of Utica Households Without A Car

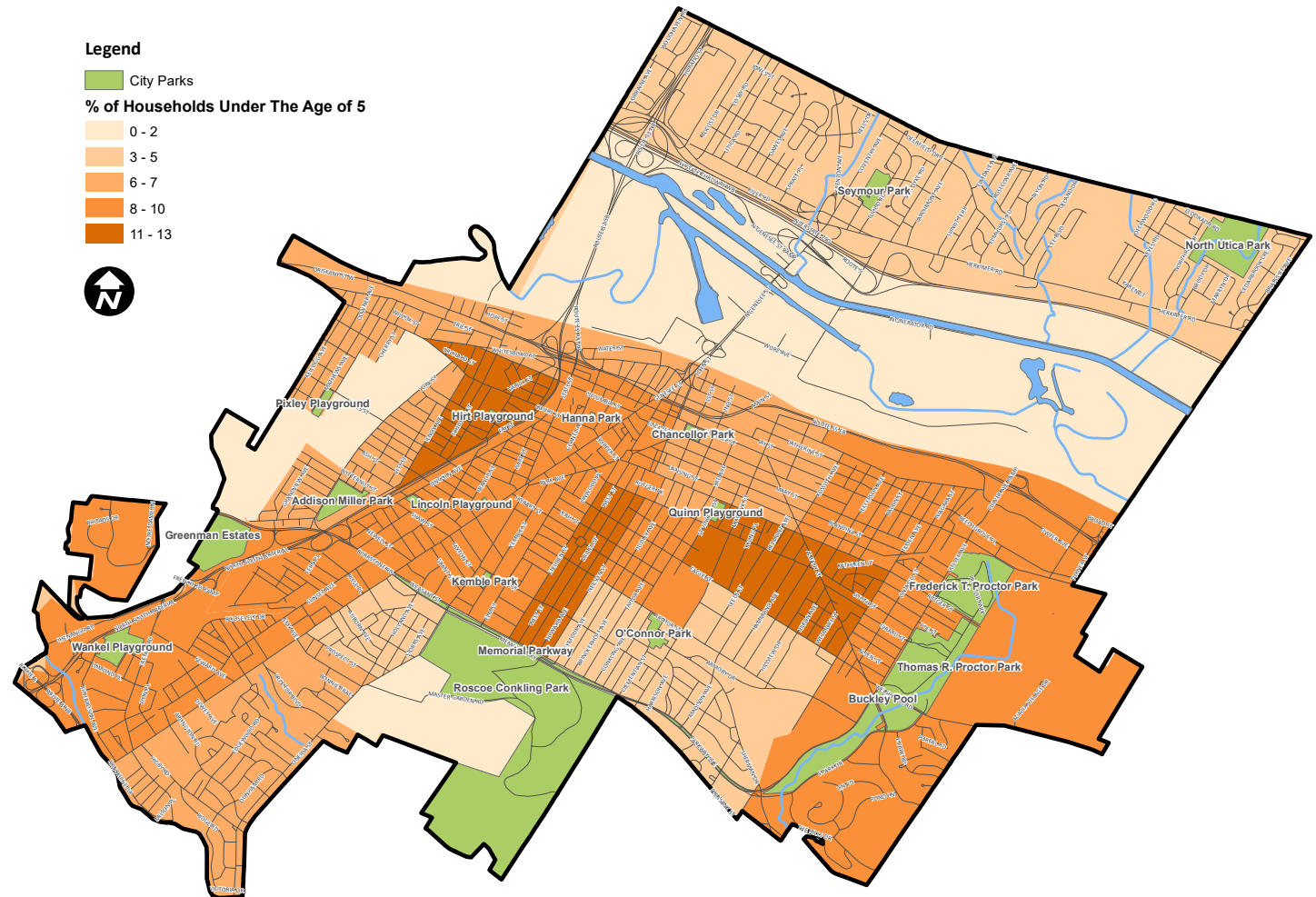


amenities to facilitate active play. Hanna Park does not adequately meet the needs of children and other residents in this high-need area. Other areas with high needs are located just south of downtown and are within a 5-minute walk of Addison Miller Park, Lincoln Playground, and Kemble Park. Although these areas have more than 44 percent of the households living in poverty, more households have cars than in the downtown area. The West Utica area, west of the McPike Addiction Treatment Center, exhibits some of the same characteristics, but to a lesser extent.

Parks Located In or Near High Need Neighborhoods

- Hanna Park
- Hirt Playground
- Chancellor Park
- Quinn Playground
- Addison Miller Park
- Lincoln Playground
- Kemble Park

Figure 8: Population Under the Age of 5 in the City of Utica



Community Survey & Stakeholder Summary

In the first chapter of the plan, the results of the stakeholder interviews and community survey were provided in detail. To establish the needs of the community, these results were analyzed to determine the priority results, and then organized into categories.

New Facilities

Some of the results suggest the need for new facilities:

- Soccer is extremely popular in Utica. The quantity and availability of soccer facilities results in fields with heavily used turf, and not enough fields to meet the demand. More fields are desired.
- The community indicated a strong desire for more facilities with water: natural areas with water, active waterfront areas, and water features, like spray parks.
- Trails were the outdoor facility reported to be used most often by survey respondents, as well as one of the new amenities desired most.
- Most people drive to the park, but many people walk or bike to the park, too. Bike racks and safe roadway crossings are important.

Facility Updates

Some of the results suggest the need to update existing facilities:

- The City's existing wading pools are dated and underutilized. Modern spray parks (also known as splash pads) are desired instead.
- Some of the park buildings need to be updated or repaired, such as concession stands and bathhouses.
- Playgrounds are heavily used, but also are impacted by vandalism and graffiti. Some playgrounds need an update instead of being repaired.
- Park users would benefit from enhancements focused on fall and winter activities, such as a permanent location for a skating rink.
- The infields and fences of adult softball fields are in need of updates.
- The skate park is heavily used and needs to be updated or repaired.

Maintenance and Repairs

Some of the results suggest the need for improved maintenance or repairs:

- Walking/hiking trails and playgrounds were selected as the outdoor facilities that are used most often by residents. Stakeholder comments indicate that both of these facility types need maintenance and repairs.
- Little League fields require more detailed and more timely maintenance than they currently receive. Some fence repairs are also needed.
- Maintenance and repairs are uneven across the park system. Some facilities are well-maintained, but other parks have facilities that need significant repairs. Maintenance is not always timely.

Policy or Strategy Needed

Some of the results suggest the need to rethink the policy or strategy regarding how and what facilities are available for public use:

- Basic amenities are in high demand: clean, safe restrooms and drinking fountains. Restrooms are not available in every park. When a restroom is present, it is not always unlocked or clean.
- Security is a concern. Some concerns relate to the security of buildings and equipment after hours. Other residents consider their concerns about physical safety to be a barrier to their use of the park system.
- Senior citizens need more park facilities that are appropriate for their abilities, needs, and interests.



Peer City Comparison

To assess the data uncovered in the park and recreation system inventory, Utica was compared to similar communities in the NRPA's park metrics database. The NRPA database contains self-reported information from parks and recreation departments across the country. From this database, peer cities were selected for their similarities in population size, geographic location, and climate. Comparing Utica to these peer cities can provide a different perspective on Utica's resources, priorities and options.

Park Effectiveness

A basic measure of the level of recreation service provided to residents is the amount of park acreage available per resident. The analysis showed that park acreage per capita in Utica is below comparable cities. The NRPA database demonstrated a median of 16.2 acres per 1,000 residents in similarly sized cities, while Utica measures only 10.9 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Another measure of the level of service provided to Utica residents is the number of residents per park. The NRPA database reports a median of 2,131 residents per park, while Utica parkland results in 2,833 residents per park. Utica is also below comparable cities in this measurement.

Operating Expenditures

Another way to compare communities is by considering the operating expenditures of the Parks and Recreation Department. Compared to the NRPA median expenditure of \$58 per capita, Utica spends slightly less, \$54 per capita. In contrast, we can look at Utica's operating expenditures per acre of parkland. Utica spends \$4,988 per acre of parkland, which is substantially more than the NRPA median expenditure of \$3,857 per acre.

When compared with the NRPA median for similarly sized cities, the Utica Parks and Recreation Department's total annual operating expenditures are similar. Utica's recent annual operating expenditures were \$3,376,541, while the median was \$3,444,277. Utica has a budget that is 2% less than other similarly sized peer cities.

Population Per Facility

The final peer city comparison that we can make is the quantity of recreational facilities available to residents. This analysis can be seen on the facing page. Some facilities are in deficit (soccer, recreation centers, playgrounds) while others have a surplus (tennis, golf, basketball, swimming). When the deficits and surpluses are compared to the needs expressed by local residents and stakeholders, priorities become more apparent.

PEER CITY ANALYSIS

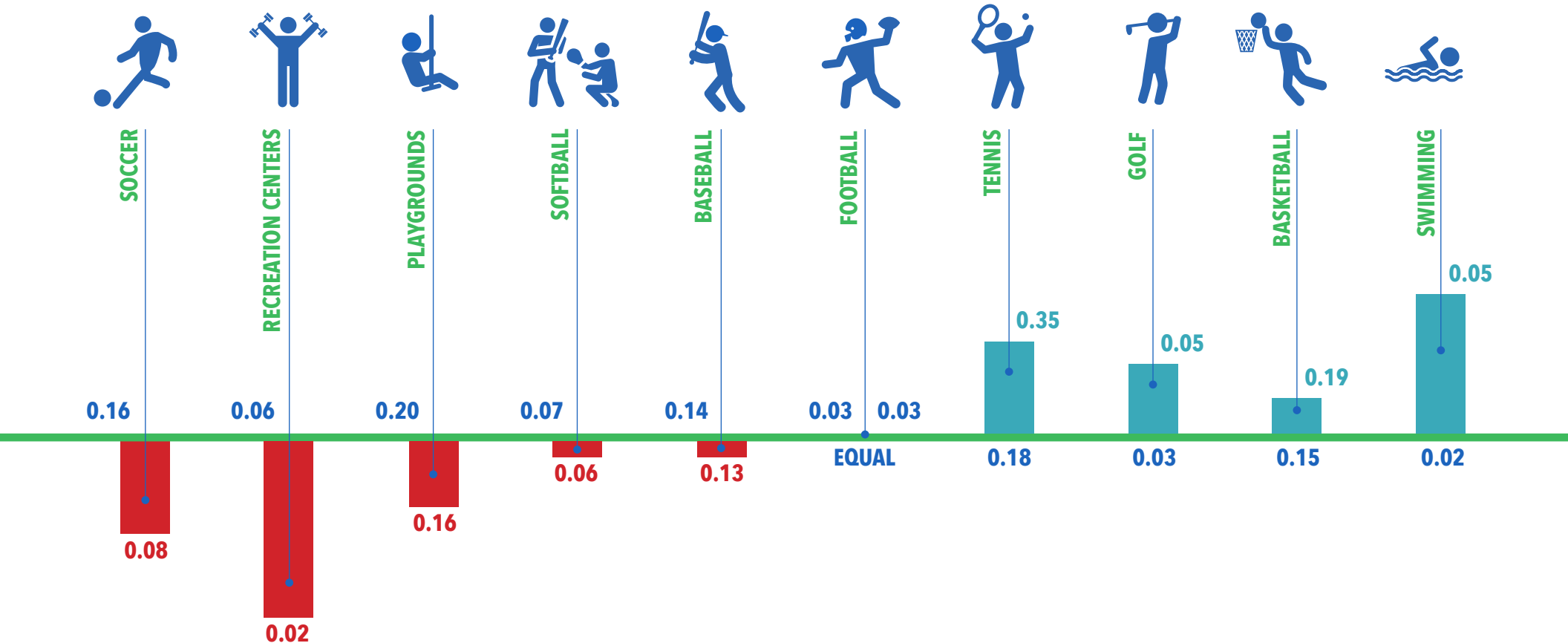
The graphic to the right illustrates the comparison of Utica's recreational facilities to those of peer cities found in the NRPA database. Peer cities were selected for their similarities in population size, geographic location, and climate. When comparing the availability of recreational facilities per 1,000 resident, Utica either has more facilities (a surplus), less facilities (a deficit) or the same amount.

Facilities per 1,000 residents
in Utica (surplus)



Facilities per 1,000
in Utica (deficit)

Figure 9: Facilities Per 1,000 Residents, Utica vs. Peer Cities in the NRPA Database



Compared to peer cities, Utica has a

DEFICIT

in these facility categories.

Compared to peer cities, Utica has a

SURPLUS

in these facility categories.

Key Findings

The previous sections in this chapter have assessed the park system from various angles and perspectives. The key findings from analyzing all of this information have been distilled here, and will be used to guide the development of recommendations.

Park Distribution

Utica's park acreage per capita is below comparable cities. Utica measures only 10.9 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, while similarly-sized cities have 16.2 acres per 1,000 residents. On the surface, this seems to suggest that Utica needs more parks. However, more parks cost more money and require more effort and maintenance. The community survey indicated that respondents may be willing to pay more for parks, but the community would need to evaluate whether they would prefer more parks or better facilities in existing parks.

The large parks along Memorial Parkway are the most well-known and experience some of the highest levels of use, particularly areas that are heavily programmed. However, **neighborhood parks and playgrounds are critical in high need communities** where car ownership is low and residents are more likely to access the parks by walking or biking. Many of these smaller parks and playgrounds need updates and repairs.

Not all residential areas have a park within a 10-minute walk. Existing park locations are not adequate because there is not a park that is easily accessible to every resident. The City should work towards having parks in a 10-minute walk of every resident.

Park Facilities

Demographic trends indicate that the population is growing in size and diversity, and that the population is on the younger side. **The current programming of park amenities does not entirely match existing needs.** Park amenities should be added and upgraded at several parks.

Comparisons to peer cities indicate that Utica has a **deficit in soccer facilities, recreation centers, and playgrounds**, and a surplus in facilities for tennis, golf, basketball, and swimming.

The community has expressed a strong desire for more soccer fields, walking/hiking trails, facilities with water, and updated playgrounds. By comparing a) peer city deficits, b) facilities desired by the community, c) facilities that are heavily used, and d) facilities that need to be updated, **the following facility improvements rise to the top: soccer facilities, playgrounds, trails, and spray parks.**

This list of facility improvements balances peer city data and national standards with **an understanding of local preferences** to determine what is most important for Utica park users.

Operating Expenditures and Maintenance

Utica spends \$54 per capita on parks and recreation, which is *slightly less* than the NRPA median expenditure of \$58 per capita. In contrast, Utica's operating expenditures per acre of parkland are *substantially more* than peer cities. Utica spends \$4,988 per acre of parkland, which is substantially more than the NRPA median expenditure of \$3,857 per acre.

Two possible reasons that **Utica's expenditures are less per capita and more per acre** are: maintaining historic features, and mowing too much grass. The Utica park system has many historic features. The Parks and Recreation Department is under pressure to "do more with less". The City will need to continue balancing between maintaining and preserving historic features, and developing modern facilities. The City will need to evaluate ways to reduce maintenance needs in order to maintain existing facilities well.

Making the Parks More Accessible

Connections and linkages between existing parks and facilities are important, and **expanding the city-wide trail system and connecting to the Utica bike loop** will help park users to more easily access parks and recreation facilities.

The Utica park system is lacking a consistent and attractive “brand” that would help in strengthening the identity and promote public awareness of the resources in the park system. Improved branding could be used for wayfinding and interpretive signage, which is lacking in many of the parks. The City has an attractive logo that could be used as part of the branding effort.





CHAPTER 3

Connecting People to Parks

Connecting People To Parks

Two of the key findings that were listed in the previous chapter identified the need to 1) make the parks more accessible and 2) provide connections between the different parks. This chapter digs into these ideas more deeply by using the concept of a Connected Network as a framework for understanding how the parks fit into the City of Utica.

Connected Network

The City of Utica has invested in developing a plan to improve the parks, trails, and recreation facilities in the community. One outcome that will likely result from this planning investment is actual physical park improvements (as funding allows). Parks are a valuable community resource, and improvements to the parks will make them even more valuable. However, situating the parks in a connected network will make them exponentially more valuable because of improved access.

Imagine that the City of Utica had a connected network of parks, trails, and waterways that was accessible to everyone in the community. The Connected Network framework provides a strategy for how parks, open space, trails, waterways, and streets can be linked to each other and into a regional system. This framework offers a vision for what the City of Utica can become in the future, and how the community might be able to maximize the effect of future capital investments.



Why Is A Framework Needed?

Parks need to be accessible to everyone, which means that they need to be *easy to reach, enter, and use*. For parks to be most accessible, they need to be easy to reach by various modes of travel, which include walking, bicycling, and driving a vehicle. Some streets are not designed with pedestrians or bicyclists in mind, and do not provide a desirable route. A connected street has bicycle and pedestrian-friendly features, such as sidewalks, bike facilities, crosswalks, street trees, and pedestrian-scale lighting. A network of connected streets and trails that allows for park users to reach the park using multiple modes of travel will increase the ease of access for all users, whether they have an automobile or not.

Increasing access to parks will help improve community health. In 2014-2016, Oneida County reported that 37% of all students and 69% of adults were overweight or obese. Oneida County also reported that 24% of adults surveyed had not participated in leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days. Increasing physical activity can reduce the occurrence of obesity. This is critical because obesity can lead to other illnesses such as diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, heart attack, stroke and cancer. High rates of obesity suggest a serious public health issue that can be addressed, in part, by improved parks and connectivity.

Access to quality spaces that are designed for physical exercise and outdoor recreation will help reduce obesity. People are more likely to use the parks for exercise if they are attractive, safe, and desirable places to spend time. Providing routes for residents to safely walk and bicycle to quality parks will have an even greater impact. Not only will people feel more comfortable going to the park to play and exercise, but they will engage in some physical activity to get there!

Figure 10: Anatomy of a Connected Street



CONNECTED NETWORK COMPONENTS



Parks and Open Space

Parks, schoolyards, and other open space resources are key destinations in a connected network.



Trails

Off-road pathways provide scenic connections but also function as a destination themselves.



Waterways

The Erie Canal and the Mohawk River are destinations but also function as corridors in the network.



Connected Streets

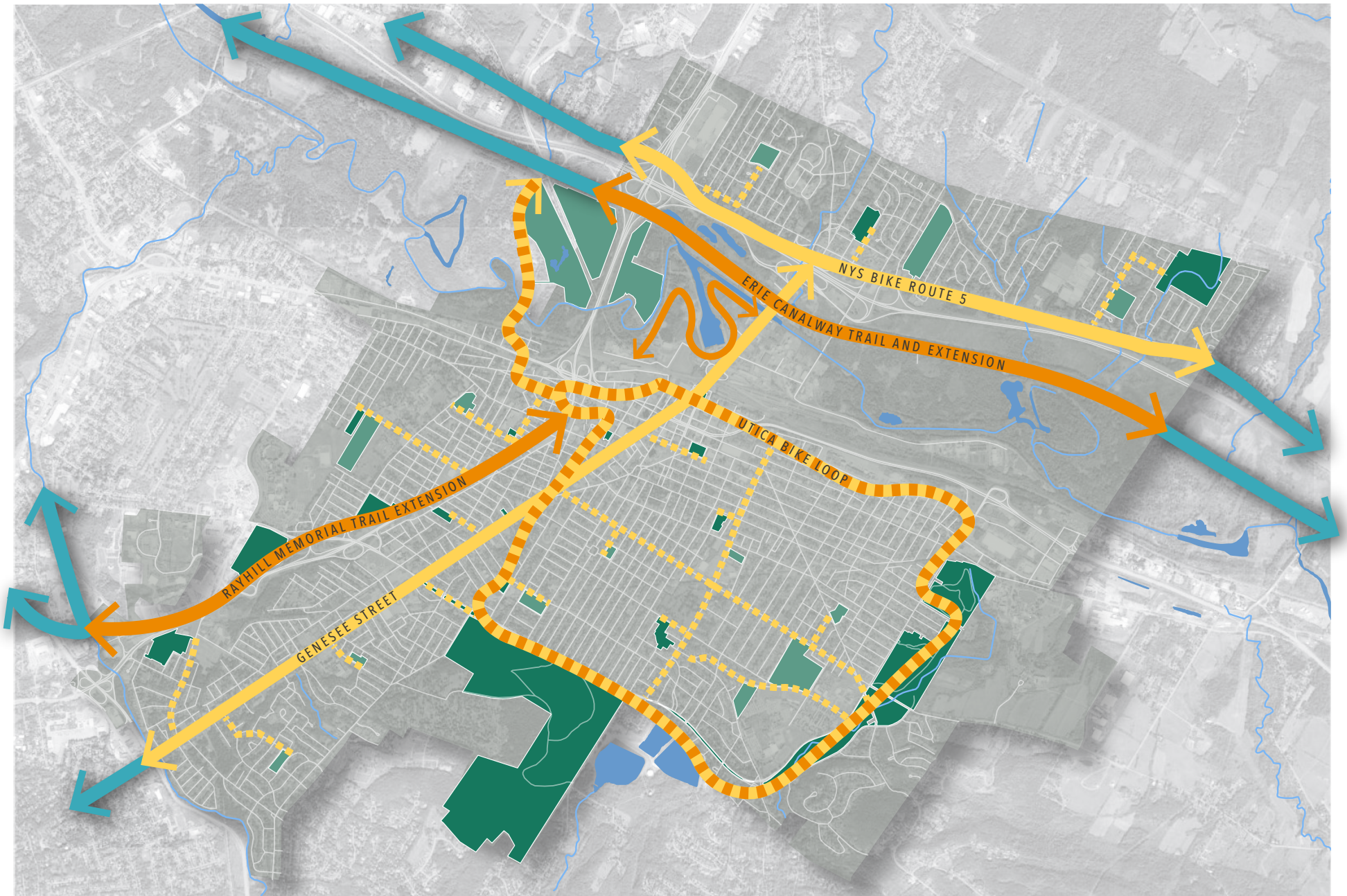
Selected bicycle and pedestrian friendly roadways provide on-street connections between destinations.



Regional System

The streets, trails, and waterways are linked to a network that extends beyond the boundaries of Utica.

Figure 11: Connected Network Framework



Connecting the Components of the Network

The map displayed in Figure 11 illustrates a possible way in which the different network components could be connected. The graphic shows how trails, connected streets, waterways, and parks could be linked to each other and into a regional network. This is a conceptual diagram to allow residents of Utica to envision the possibilities, but is not the only solution for developing a connected network.

Connected streets shown in the diagram (in yellow) include collectors and local roads. Potential design solutions used to convert these roads to connected streets are likely to vary from one street to another. Bike lanes have been considered for Genesee Street, and could be used to make the street more bicycle-friendly. Bike lanes don't fit in every roadway, and some connected streets might be better served by a 10' sidewalk to accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians. In addition, the City of Utica should consider using more traffic calming strategies, sharrows to identify shared-use travel lanes, and bicycle boulevards.

Trails shown in the diagram (in orange) include existing and proposed pathways, such as the Rayhill Memorial Trail Extension, the Erie Canalway Trail and Extension, and the Inner Harbor Trail Loop. The Utica Bike Loop is a combination of trails and on-street accommodations, and is shown in orange and yellow. The trails and connected streets are organized in a way that they connect to the parks, schoolyards and open space (shown in green) and the waterways (shown in blue).

Moving Toward a Connected Network

Great cities are made of great streets. People are more likely to walk and bike if there are routes that are enjoyable, feel safe, and lead to destinations of interest - whether for errands or recreation. These routes might be off the roadway network, on a trail for example, or they might be on a street or sidewalk. By investing in great streets that are attractive as well as bicycle and pedestrian friendly, a city can improve the overall community character.

However, developing a connected network is only part of the solution. Even if parks are situated in a connected network, the values and

perceptions of the community will need to change in order to see a behavior shift. Changing these values and perceptions can be thought about as developing a walking and biking "culture". Changing norms and building community interest is key in this process.

In their online discussion about changing values, perceptions and behaviors, the Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center notes that people tend to do the behavior that is easiest and that they see others doing. If a car is available, the prevailing community norm is to drive to your destination. However, a community can work to shift attitudes towards seeing walking and bicycling as a convenient, feasible option.

Developing bicycle infrastructure is something of a chicken and egg problem. There may not be clear demand for bicycle facilities until there is a shift in values about bicycling. But encouraging a shift in values seems like wasted effort if there are not safe bicycle routes that connect to desirable destinations. The City of Utica and other partners in the region are making strides to develop new trails and bicycle facilities. Any future improvements should be planned and made using a connected network as a strategy.

*Destinations for a Connected Network:
Saranac Brewing and the Boilermaker Finish Line*



BREW HOUSE

LIVE UNITED
SARANAC United Way
LIVE FOR THURSDAYS

FINISH LINE
BOILERMAKER ROAD
UTICA CELEBRATES
OUR WORLD FAMOUS BEER



CHAPTER 4

Looking to the Future

Looking to the Future

This chapter contains a variety of planning tools that can assist the City of Utica in planning for the future. Planning principles can help in making broad decisions. Policy recommendations, general recommendations and system-wide recommendations can aid in planning for the entire park system. Park-specific recommendations provide a more detailed vision with individual park master plans. The city-wide conceptual trail system provides ideas for on-street and off-street connections for pedestrians and bicyclists. Each of these tools are outlined in this chapter.

Planning Principles

Planning principles are an important tool that can be used by members of a community to assist with decision making. When a variety of people are making decisions, a framework is needed to ensure that decisions are not at cross purposes with each other and the overall community vision. Core principles, such as the ones listed here, can be helpful in guiding and coordinating decisions.



PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING PRINCIPLES FOR THE CITY OF UTICA

Walkable Parks

Strive for a park that is located within a 10 minute walk for every resident of the City of Utica.

Neighborhood Parks

Focus on playgrounds and small parks, especially in high need neighborhoods¹ with limited access to a vehicle.

Population Trends

Plan for people of all ages but remember that the population is on the younger side and is projected to stay that way.

Safety

Address safety issues first before making any other park improvements.

Maintenance

Maintain existing park resources while reducing overall maintenance demands.

Focus on Existing Parks

Upgrade existing park facilities before adding new facilities to the park system.

Connections

In prioritizing future projects, utilize the Connected Network framework and consider how the proposed improvements fit within this strategy.

History

Consider historic character when evaluating future improvements.

¹ High need neighborhoods are discussed in the Needs Assessment, pages 49-52.

Left: Historic Postcard of Chancellor Park, 1913

Recommendations

The following sections outline recommendations related to all aspects of Utica's park system. The recommended policies, projects and strategies are organized into the following categories:

- Policy Recommendations
- General Recommendations
- System-Wide Recommendations
- Park Specific Recommendations
- Conceptual Citywide Trail System

Policy Recommendations

The following recommendations are related to policies and strategies that would effect the entire park system.

1. Master Plan Adoption

Adopt the Utica Parks and Recreation Master Plan by legislative action. Adopting the plan will illustrate a commitment by the City of Utica to implement the recommendations over time.

2. Design Guidelines

Commit to a consistent look and design of amenities for parks. Adopt the parks and recreation design guidelines (located in the next chapter) for consideration in all parks improvements.

3. Parks Fund

Create a designated parks fund in the City's financial structure. This designated fund will be able to receive revenue from rentals, admission fees, and property transactions. Once a parks fund is established, the City should take the following steps:

- Adopt a policy that all revenue from park facility rentals and admission fees should go into the designated parks fund.
- Adopt a policy that all revenue from the sale of land that was being used for recreation (passive and active) should go into the designated parks fund.

4. Fund Allocation

Adopt a policy that 5% of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds should be allocated to park system priorities. The City of Utica has designated CDBG funding for parks projects previously, but a set percentage will guarantee that some funding will be available on a more consistent basis.

5. Leverage Funding

Plan ahead in order to leverage funding effectively. When the City is already planning to spend funds on the park system, apply for additional funding in order to use allocated funding as matching funds.

6. Relationship Between City and School District

Enhance working relationship between the City of Utica and the Utica City School District. An improved working relationship would allow for dialogue, new strategies, and clear policies about topics such as:

- How to best provide access to recreational resources for everyone. Could school-owned open space be opened to casual use by city residents?
- How to minimize confusion about what properties are City parks and what are school properties, possibly through improved signage.
- Whether there are possibilities for sharing resources (e.g. for maintenance, etc).

General Recommendations

The following recommendations are related to the overall improvements needed in the Utica park system.

1. ADA Accessibility



Improve ADA accessibility within and throughout the park system by incorporating accessible routes and parking areas, and inclusive play equipment. Buildings should have accessible ramps and railings.

2. Athletic Fields and Courts

Restore and/or develop new athletic fields and sports courts to serve the current recreational needs of the City residents and sports associations/clubs, such as regulation soccer fields, futsal courts, etc.



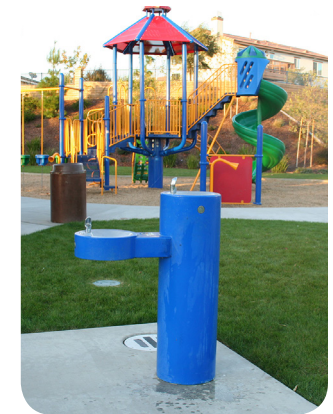
3. New Recreational Amenities



Upgrade and provide new recreational amenities, such as play structures and playground equipment. Repurpose existing wading pools into spray features or splash pads. The park master plans identify many locations for these features throughout the park system.

4. Basic Park Amenities

Provide additional park amenities, such as clean and safe restrooms, drinking fountains, pavilions, benches, and picnic areas. New amenities will create additional maintenance demands, and the City should only develop new facilities if there are resources to provide adequate maintenance. Attention should be given to historic parks, and new amenities should fit with the character of the park.



5. Parking and Connections

Improve parking areas. Develop and improve connections from parking areas to park features, as well as to adjacent neighborhoods/uses. Needed parking area improvements vary from park to park, but generally include grading, drainage, signage, pavement, and pavement markings.

6. Age-Friendly Opportunities

Provide additional facilities for seniors, such as a flat bike loop at the Parkway Recreation Center, an indoor pool, and additional walking trails. Provide programs specific to seniors, such as senior-only swim time at City pools.



7. Historic Resources

As outlined in the inventory, several of Utica's parks are historically significant and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Changes to these parks need to be thoughtfully designed, and approved by the State Historic Preservation Office. New facilities and infrastructure should be appropriate for the park's history.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The relationship between the built environment and crime has been examined from a number of perspectives since the 1960s. Some say it started with Jane Jacobs, who introduced the concept of “eyes on the street.” Not long after, Oscar Newman developed the concept of defensible space. Their work led to what is now known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), which is the design and effective use of the built environment to help reduce crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life. Research shows that decisions to commit criminal acts are often decided by the cues from the built environment that lead to the perceived risk of being caught.

CPTED strategies rely on design and/or the manipulation of the built environment in a way that will discourage people from committing crimes. There are a number of CPTED strategies but the most common built environment strategies are natural surveillance, natural access control, and natural territorial reinforcement. Natural surveillance and access control strategies focus on limiting opportunities for committing crime. Territorial reinforcement promotes social control of the environment through a variety of measures.

CPTED strategies have been incorporated in the development of the individual park master plans illustrated in the following pages, but should also be considered as the park plans move through design development to implementation. All design plans should be reviewed from a CPTED perspective, so it is important that the design review process include people familiar with CPTED strategies.

However, it is also important that all aspects of a project be considered. Just as research has shown that CPTED strategies can be effective in deterring crime, research has also shown that pedestrian friendly streets with landscaping can also deter crime and improve community spirit. Safety will not be determined by park design alone, but CPTED strategies are a helpful tool.

8. Connections to Nature



Integrate natural play areas, educational elements, and educational signage into the existing park system. Natural play areas are typically made from natural materials, including boulders, logs, branches, and stumps. Often these materials will become available throughout the park system when mature trees die or construction projects are underway, and do not require the same amount of expense as conventional play structures.

9. Safety

Address crime and safety concerns through park maintenance and site design. Security is a concern for some park users, and the City should work with the police department to consider security measures and/or additional staff. Some concerns relate to the security of buildings and equipment after hours. Other residents consider safety concerns to be a barrier to their use of the park system. As park improvements are planned and implemented, the City should keep in mind the principles of crime prevention through environmental design. The design and effective use of the built environment can help to reduce crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life. (See sidebar to the left.)

10. Citywide Trail System

Further develop and enhance the trail system within the park system and throughout the City of Utica. Develop trails within the natural open spaces of the larger parks, and provide access to natural features, such as creeks, waterways, and other areas of interest. (See pages 118-120 for more detail.)

11. Connected Network

Approach future planning efforts with a “Connected Network” approach that links parks, waterways, and destinations through a network of trails, bike lanes, and connected streets. (See Chapter 3 for more detail on the Connected Network framework.)

12. Coordination and Communication

Improve coordination and communication between stakeholders involved in parks and recreation development. Consider meeting quarterly to share information and coordinate efforts.

13. Collaboration

Consider ways for different groups to collaborate rather than compete. Outside organizations have been developing parks and open space independently from City Hall. However, the City does not have the resources to maintain more parks. In addition, these organizations are competing with the City for limited funding that could be used to revitalize existing parks and open space.

14. Community Needs

Evaluate existing facility hours and rental fees to determine if they are meeting the needs of the community. Possibilities to consider:

- Expand daily hours and season length at City-owned pools. This may require doing more to attract adequate lifeguarding staff, such as providing half-time pay on rainy days and/or offering higher wages.
- Establish fee schedules for renting park pavilions that are manageable to local residents. If pavilions are not being rented, consider lowering the cost and giving preference to City residents.

System-Wide Recommendations

The following recommendations pertain to the entire park system.

1. Branding and Signage

Improve the branding and signage of the park system with consistent and effective messaging. Replace existing brown and yellow park signs with new, coordinated signage that has a consistent hierarchy and is easier to read. Ideas to consider:

- Use the City of Utica logo and associated colors.
- Provide trail signage (mile markers, trail difficulty).
- Provide key messages in multiple languages.
- Use a large park entrance sign with a coordinated smaller sign to list park rules, rather than putting all the information on one sign.



2. Dog Park

Work with interested stakeholders to evaluate the possibility of developing a dog park within the Utica park system. The process will need to work through potential challenges, which may include: maintenance, fee structure, security, location, and cost.

3. Indoor Gymnasium

Consider developing additional indoor gymnasium space. Compared to other peer cities, Utica has significantly less indoor recreation space. Residents have interest in indoor turf fields for soccer, as well as hard court gymnasiums for other sports, like basketball. Indoor gymnasiums can also provide space for seniors, not just youth sports. This plan recommends an addition to the Parkway Recreation Center, but the City may want to consider additional gymnasium space in the future.



4. Ice Rink

Identify location for an outdoor ice rink to replace the ice rink that was once at the Parkway Recreation Center. This plan recommends a new rink at Roscoe Conkling Park, east of Parkway Recreation Center. If this location is deemed unsuitable, it is recommended that the City of Utica select another location to establish an ice rink.

5. Mowing and Maintenance

Improve maintenance throughout the park system, including: pruning/management of planting areas and trees, graffiti removal, snow/ice removal, and general cleaning. In order to minimize maintenance demands, individual park master plans have areas that have been identified for meadow plantings to allow for less mowing. The City should consider using this approach wherever possible and appropriate. Mowed edges around meadow plantings can communicate that the meadow is intentional. Converting mown grass to meadow is cost-effective and ecologically sound, and doesn't conflict with recreational and aesthetic considerations. Meadows have environmental benefits, from wildlife habitat to stormwater absorption.



Parks where meadows (and less mowing) are recommended:

- Roscoe Conkling Park
- Lincoln Playground
- Thomas R. Proctor Park
- Quinn Playground
- Frederick T. Proctor Park
- Chancellor Park
- North Utica Park

Park Specific Recommendations

In addition to recommendations for the entire park system, this plan includes specific recommendations for each park in the form of an illustrative park master plan. Small plans are included in this document, and larger scale plans can be found in Appendix C.

What is a Master Plan?

According to the Project for Public Spaces, “Master plans are tangible and often visible statements of where the park is now, what it should be in the future and what is required to get there.” In Chapter 2, the current status of each park was described, which provided a view of where the park is now. This chapter provides a recommended conceptual design of where each park should be in the future. The final chapter outlines what is required to get there.

To develop the specific recommendations for each park, the consultant team talked to local residents and gathered detailed information about the use and condition of park facilities through site visits throughout 2017 and 2018. (This process was described in earlier chapters.) These written recommendations were used to develop a conceptual design for each park. The conceptual design illustrates the recommendations, such as “provide new access road” or “provide new hilltop overlook”.

Long Range Planning

It is important to remember that these recommendations were developed with a long-term perspective in mind. Some of the recommendations are more urgent, because of safety or maintenance concerns. Other recommendations, however, will take 5, 10, or even 20 years to achieve. Developing a vision and a plan is the first step in moving towards an improved park system. Without a plan that identifies recommended improvements and community priorities, some potential funding sources are not even available to communities.

Anticipated construction costs and available funding sources are key considerations. Planning level cost estimates and potential funding sources for each recommended park project are listed in the next chapter.

Review for Historic Parks

Memorial Parkway, Roscoe Conkling Park, F. T. Proctor Park, and T.R. Proctor Park are listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The recommendations for these parks have been made with an awareness of, and sensitivity to, the historic significance of these places. However, the recommendations are preliminary and conceptual in nature, and will require careful review, evaluation, and refinement as Rehabilitation Plans are developed.

State or federal projects in these parks, as well as projects involving state and/or federal funding or permits, must be reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to ensure compliance with state and federal standards for the treatment of historic properties. Similar projects in parks that are officially determined eligible for the State and National Registers will also trigger SHPO review. Projects undertaken by, or requiring approval by, county or city government may be subject to review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) if they are in or adjacent to State/National Register-listed parks.

Several of Utica's historic parks also meet the criteria for local landmark designation, although none have been designated yet. If any parks are designated as local City of Utica landmarks in the future, alterations to the parks will be subject to review by the City of Utica Scenic & Historic Preservation Commission.

The Central New York Conservancy advocates for sensitive design and preservation within Utica's historic parks, particularly the four that are listed in the State and National Registers. While the Conservancy does not have a legally mandated role in reviewing park projects, it is a valuable partner in any planning efforts regarding the historic parks, and should be consulted early in any such process.

Understanding the Park Master Plans

The facing page provides a map with a key, which lists the pages on which each park master plan can be found. The subsequent pages provide an illustrative overview of the specific recommendations for each park. Large scale park master plans can be found in Appendix C.

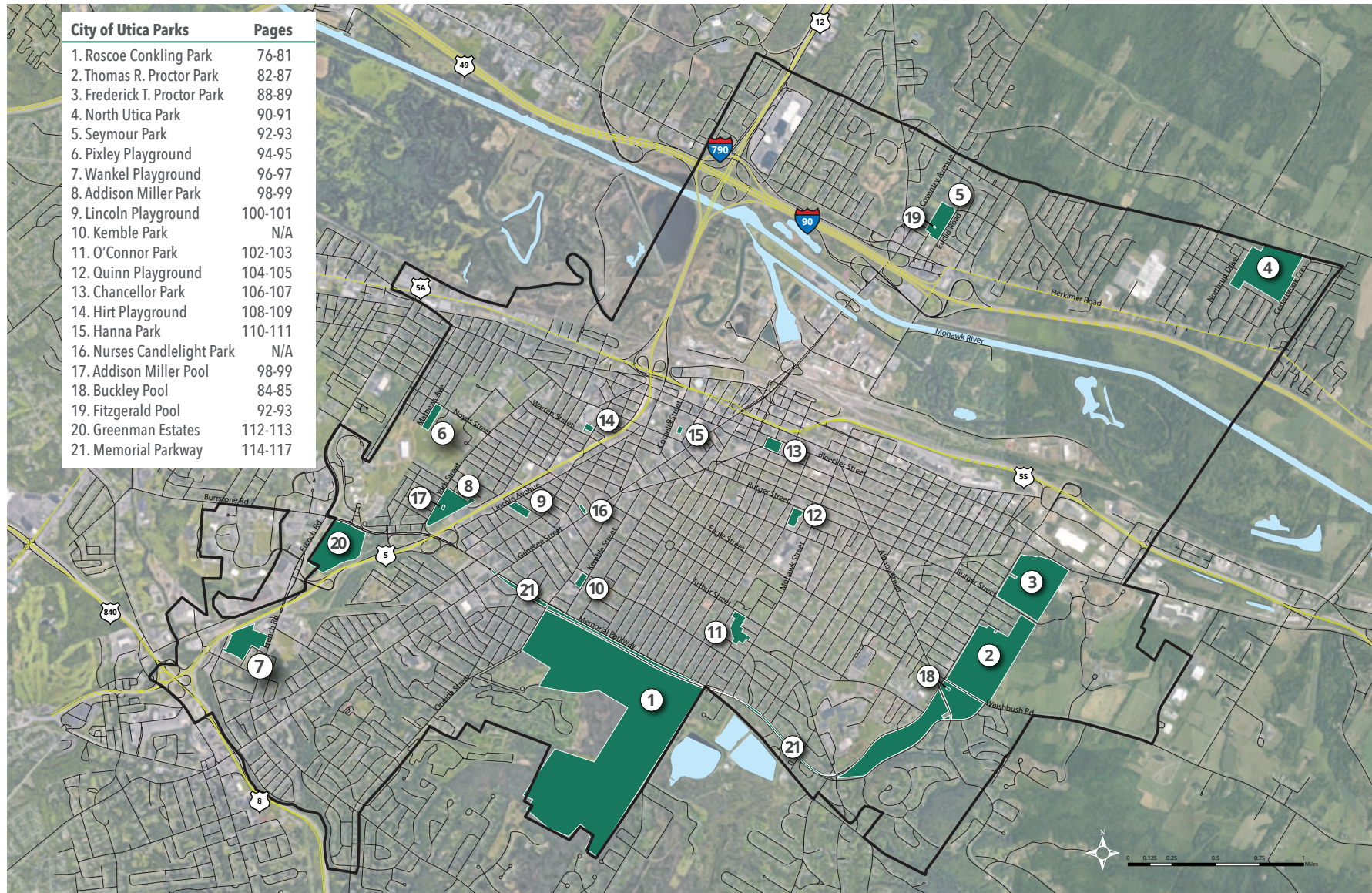


Historic Features in F.T. Proctor Park

As was previously discussed in Chapter 2, not all recreational green space has been included in this master plan. The City of Utica selected most parks for inclusion in the planning process, but a few were not selected. There is not an individual park master plan for any parks that were not included in the project scope. Some parks are not owned by the City, and would therefore not be planned for (or budgeted for) in the same manner.

In addition, two parks were studied during the planning process, but specific recommendations for improvement were not outlined. Nurses Candlelight Park was evaluated and ultimately, the City of Utica determined that there was no longer a need for the site to be used as a public park. Kemble Park was evaluated, but already had detailed designs and a construction plan.

Figure 12: Parks Included in the City of Utica Parks and Recreation Master Plan



Roscoe Conkling Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed improvements at Roscoe Conkling Park will further enhance this historic park as a local favorite and tourist destination. The early park framework was designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted Jr., and the Olmsted Brothers Firm. Proposed improvements in the park will target areas such as the existing Val Bialas Ski Resort, Parkway Recreation Center, the Utica Zoo, the Valley View Golf Course, and the South Woods Switchback trails. The Northern portion of the park houses the Val



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1A Val Bialas Center Parking Lot**
Replace existing parking area with a new asphalt lot with 29 spaces total, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 1B Tennis Court Parking Lot**
Maintain and resurface existing asphalt lot with 37 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 1C Additional Parking Lot**
Maintain and resurface existing asphalt lot with 107 spaces, including 5 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 1D Overlook Parking Lot**
Replace existing parking area with a new asphalt lot with 42 spaces total, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 2A Multi-Modal Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 2B New Multi-Use Trail System**
Provide new paths throughout the park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 2C Existing Access Road**
Restore / repair existing access road as needed.
- 2D New Access Road**
Provide new access road to connect program elements.
- 3 Tennis / Multi-Sport Court / Ice-Skating Rink**
Maintain existing courts for seasonal use and provide new seating.
- 4 Recreation Center**
Expand existing Recreation Center to accommodate additional program areas, senior activities and a potential indoor/outdoor ice-skating rink. Develop an indoor space utilization program.
- 5 Val Bialas Ski Resort**
Maintain seasonal use as ski / tubing hill and driving range.
- 6 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings/ Pavilion**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.
- 7 Playground**
Maintain existing playground equipment (repair and clean as required.) Provide new 'safety surface.'
- 8 Tree Pruning / Removal**
Prune / Remove key trees to highlight / create vistas to North from overlook.
- 9A Hilltop Overlook / Plateau**
Replace existing overlook with a new overlook area with pathways, parking, pavilion, and seating areas. Enhance area with meadow seed mix and plantings to reflect historic design.
- 9B Overlook / Loop**
Replace existing overlook pull-off with a new overlook area and driveway loop with pull-off.
- 10 Historic Culverts**
Restore and maintain existing culverts.
- 11 Utica Zoo**
Existing location/ property of the Utica Zoo and proposed 20 year Master Plan ("Dream Big" - 2016)
- 12 East Overlook**
Repair existing parking area and provide 13 spaces adjacent to Master Garden Road.

Figure 13: Park Master Plan for Roscoe Conkling Park (Northern Section)



Roscoe Conkling Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.

Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Roscoe Conkling Park *(continued)*

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from the previous page)

Bialas Ski Resort, the Hilltop Overlook, the Utica Zoo, and the Valley View Golf Course. Improvements for this area focus primarily on active recreational opportunities such as the seasonal use and maintenance of the existing tennis courts, the ski / tubing hill, and the driving range, as well as a proposed new indoor-outdoor ice-skating rink. An extensive multi-modal trail system will be provided to link these new program elements with the rehabilitated hilltop overlook. This rehabilitated formal hilltop overlook will include a new plaza, a pavilion, seating areas, an illuminated flag pole with a dedication plaque for General Butterfield, and parking. The overlook will reflect Olmsted's design and provide astounding views to the North.



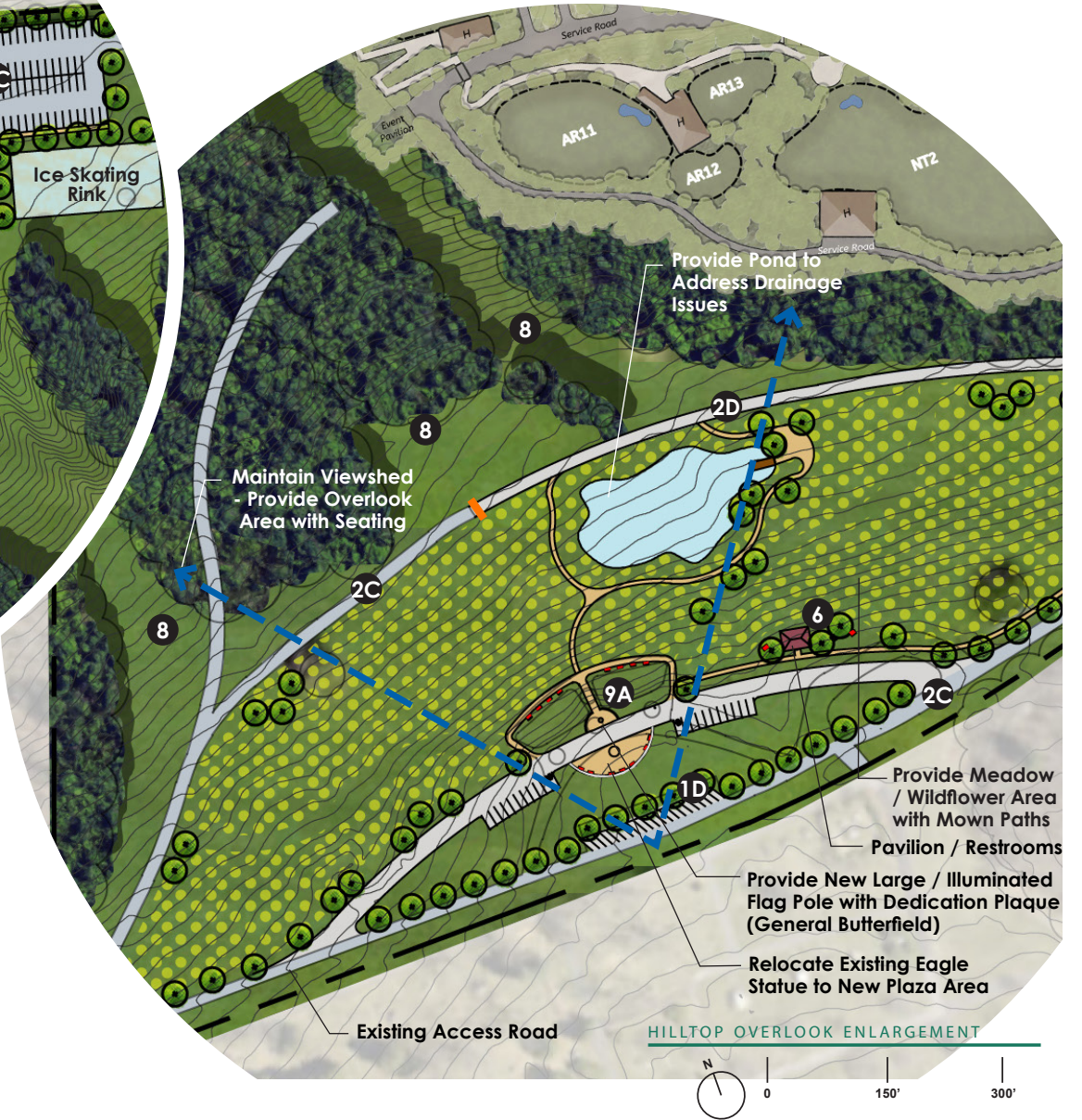
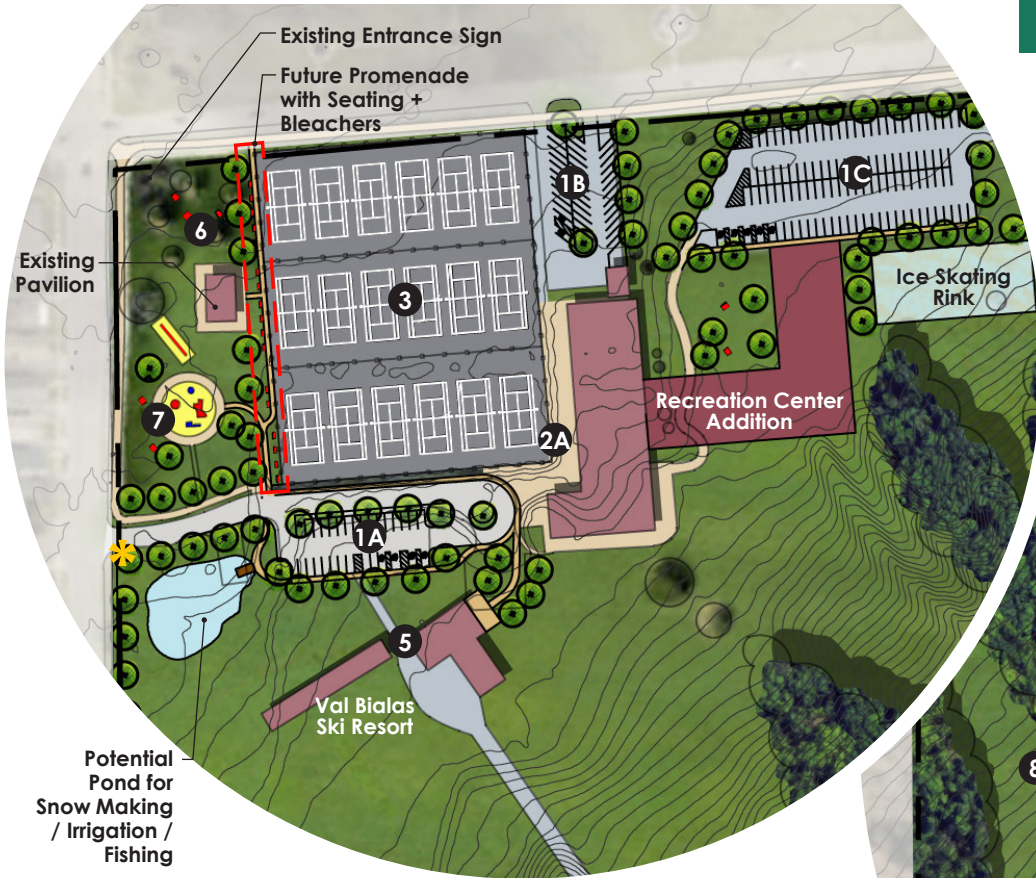
Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1A Val Bialas Center Parking Lot
Replace existing parking area with a new asphalt lot with 29 spaces total, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.</p> | <p>2A Multi-Modal Pathways
Resurface / define existing pathways throughout the park to link program elements.</p> | <p>5 Val Bialas Ski Resort
Maintain seasonal use as ski / tubing hill and driving range.</p> |
| <p>1B Tennis Court Parking Lot
Maintain and resurface existing asphalt lot with 37 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.</p> | <p>2C Existing Access Road
Restore / repair existing access road as needed.</p> | <p>6 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.</p> |
| <p>1C Additional Parking Lot
Maintain and resurface existing asphalt lot with 107 spaces, including 5 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.</p> | <p>2D New Access Road
Provide new access road to connect program elements.</p> | <p>7 Playground
Maintain existing playground equipment (repair and clean as required.) Provide new 'safety surface.'</p> |
| <p>1D Overlook Parking Lot
Replace existing parking area with a new asphalt lot with 42 spaces total, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.</p> | <p>3 Tennis / Multi-Sport Court / Ice-Skating Rink
Maintain existing courts for seasonal use and provide new seating.</p> | <p>8 Tree Pruning / Removal
Prune / Remove key trees to highlight / create vistas to North from overlook.</p> |
| | <p>4 Recreation Center
Expand existing Recreation Center to accommodate additional program areas, senior activities and a potential indoor/outdoor ice-skating rink. Develop an indoor space utilization program.</p> | <p>9A Hilltop Overlook / Plateau
Replace existing overlook with a new overlook area with pathways, parking, pavilion, and seating areas. Enhance area with meadow seed mix and plantings to reflect historic design.</p> |

Figure 14: Plan Enlargements for Roscoe Conkling Park

Roscoe Conkling Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.



Potential Pond for Snow Making / Irrigation / Fishing

RECREATION CENTER ENLARGEMENT



LEGEND

- Existing Pathway
- Existing Trail
- Existing Access Road
- Proposed Pathway
- Proposed Trail
- Proposed Site Feature
- Potential Sidewalk/ Pathway Connection

NOTE

See Master Plan for program key.

HILLTOP OVERLOOK ENLARGEMENT



Roscoe Conkling Park *(continued)*

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

The Southern portion of Roscoe Conkling Park offers many passive and active recreational opportunities. These will be enhanced through the continued maintenance of existing pathways and with the addition of new multi-modal pathways connecting program elements in the North to those in the South. Interpretive signage, seating, and pavilions will also be provided in key areas to encourage educational opportunities and areas to picnic. Improvements within this portion of the park will also include the rehabilitation of its historic restrooms, continued maintenance of the new pavilion, a natural play area, and additional pathways connecting the South Woods Switchback Trails to existing trails and neighboring communities.

Valley View Golf Course, which constitutes a large portion of Roscoe Conkling Park, was not evaluated in a comprehensive way for this study. Instead, Nicklaus Design Group visited the course in September 2017 and provided extensive feedback about how to improve the course and its stature. Recommendations begin with improving the arrival experience and include improvements for each and every hole of the course. Other recommendations include improving the visual interest/strategy of the course, developing better practice facilities, improving the tees, reversing the nines, adjusting the course routing, building a modest clubhouse, installing a modern irrigation system, naturalizing some of the rough, and reducing some of the fairway sizes. The City endorses many of the recommendations from Nicklaus Design Group and is working to raise funds.

Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions



Roscoe Conkling Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.

PROGRAM KEY

- 1A South Woods Parking Lot**
Provide asphalt parking lot and restripe with 45 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces. (Open year round)
- 1B Existing Parking Lot**
Resurface parking area and restripe with 14 spaces.
- 2A Existing Trail System**
Resurface / define existing switchback trail system throughout the park.
- 2B New Multi-Use Trail System**
Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 2C Existing Access Road**
Restore / repair existing access road as needed.
- 3 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.
- 4 Natural Playground Area / Outdoor Classroom**
Provide new play structures, 'safety surface,' and outdoor classroom space with seating.
- 5 Historic Restrooms**
Restore / repair buildings as included in architectural report. Prune vegetation around each. Consider rehabilitating one station into kitchen / restroom and/or provide new facilities.
- 6 Historic Culverts**
Restore and maintain existing culverts.

Figure 15: Park Master Plan for Roscoe Conkling Park (Southern Section)



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Thomas R. Proctor Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Thomas R. Proctor Park is a well-known 'Reform Park' designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted, Jr. and the Olmsted Brothers Firm for organized recreational activities. The main recommendations for the park are to restore, upgrade, and maintain the existing facilities, focus on improving the multi-modal pathways, and to promote the expanded use of existing and additional park amenities. Existing pathways will be resurfaced, and an extensive multi-modal trail system will be developed to link program elements and encourage visitors to interact with the park's natural features, including foot bridges across Starch Factory Creek. Various improvements within the Northern portion of the park are recommended to expand the existing recreational opportunities within the park, including the restoration of the existing athletic fields (little league, t-ball, baseball, and soccer) and basketball courts, and the addition of three new soccer fields. By relocating the playground away from Culver Avenue and providing a new bike park and pump track, the park begins to encourage new activities for all its park users.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

Thomas R. Proctor Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.

PROGRAM KEY

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1A Parking Lot North
Maintain existing asphalt parking lot and restripe with 148 spaces, including 5 handicap accessible spaces, and install planted medians / islands.</p> | <p>3 Little League Field
Restore existing field / replace natural turf and restripe.</p> | <p>9 Restrooms / Concessions / Plaza
Rehabilitate restrooms and upgrade concession stands.</p> |
| <p>1B Parking Lot Area
Maintain existing asphalt lot and restripe with 73 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, and install planted medians / islands.</p> | <p>4 T-Ball Field
Relocate existing T-Ball field.</p> | <p>10 Picnic Area / Pavilion
Provide site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.</p> |
| <p>2A Multi-Modal Pathways
Resurface / define existing pathways and provide new pathways throughout the park to link program elements.</p> | <p>5 Baseball Field
Restore existing field / replace natural turf and restripe.</p> | <p>11 Natural Play Area
Provide natural play features and seating.</p> |
| <p>2B New Multi-Use Trail System
Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.</p> | <p>6 High School Soccer Field
Restore existing field / replace natural turf and restripe.</p> | <p>12 Starch Factory Creek Trail
Provide access to and foot bridge across existing creek within proposed trail system.</p> |
| | <p>7 Basketball Courts
Maintain existing courts. Repair and clean as required. Provide new additional court.</p> | <p>13 Historic Restrooms
Restore / repair buildings per architectural report. Prune vegetation around each.</p> |
| | <p>8 Multi-use Field
Restore existing field / replace natural turf.</p> | |

Figure 16: Park Master Plan for Thomas R. Proctor Park (Northern Section)



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Thomas R. Proctor Park *(continued)*

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

A large historic pool and bathhouse are amongst the most popular features of the Central portion of Thomas R. Proctor Park. It is recommended that the historic Buckley Pool and Bathhouse, as well as the stairs and restrooms be rehabilitated given their historical significance and reprogrammed for improved use. The addition of a new combined playground and spray park space adjacent to the existing pool will provide users with a variety of experiences in this main park space. The recommendation to expand the multi-modal trails within the central park will not only link these new program elements but promote a cohesive trail system within the three sections of the park.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

Thomas R. Proctor Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.

PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Buckley Pool Parking Lot**
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 113 spaces, including 6 handicap accessible spaces, and planted medians. Remove gravel area to the South and replace with lawn.
- 2A Multi-Modal Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 2B New Multi-Use Trail System**
Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 3 Buckley Pool**
Repair / replace rusted areas of iron fence and hardware around pool.
- 4 Buckley Bathhouse**
Utilize as program element. Make repairs to building as included in architectural report. Clean existing paved walks and reset pavers as required.
- 5 Historic Stairs**
Restore / rehabilitate historic stairs and define path edge.
- 6 Splash Pad / Playground / Pavilion**
Provide new spray park / splash pad / playground with spray features, play equipment, and play surface. Provide adjacent pavilion and seating.
- 7 Starch Factory Creek Trail**
Provide access to and foot bridge across existing creek within proposed trail system.

Figure 17: Park Master Plan for Thomas R. Proctor Park (Central Section)



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Thomas R. Proctor Park *(continued)*

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Lastly, it is recommended that a trail system be extended along Starch Factory Creek, exposing its natural features to park users and linking this southern portion of Thomas R. Proctor Park to other elements such as the main park area, the Memorial Parkway, and to the surrounding neighborhood. By linking these elements and providing added pathways, additional bridges across the creek, and sufficient parking, users can easily access the new playground area, as well as the soccer fields. These improvements highlight the park's rich history and promote many active and passive recreational opportunities for its surrounding neighborhood.

Thomas R. Proctor Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1A Large Parking Lot Area
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 80 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, and planted medians.</p> | <p>3A Restored Modified Soccer Field
Restore existing soccer field. Regrade and resurface existing natural turf and restripe field.</p> | <p>5 Restrooms / Concession Stand
Rehabilitate restrooms and upgrade concession stand.</p> |
| <p>1B Small Parking Lot Area
Provide new asphalt parking lot with 9 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and turn around.</p> | <p>3B New Modified Soccer Field
Provide new soccer field. Site preparation and grading required to level field area. Install new walls and built-in seating at perimeter.</p> | <p>6 Starch Factory Creek Trail
Provide access to and foot bridge across existing creek within proposed trail system.</p> |
| <p>2A Multi-Modal Pathways
Resurface / define existing pathways throughout the park to link program elements.</p> | <p>4A Playground
Provide new play structures and 'safety surface.'</p> | <p>7 Historic Stairs
Restore / rehabilitate historic stairs and define path edge.</p> |
| <p>2B New Multi-Use Trail System
Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.</p> | <p>4B Add. Alternate: Playground
Area of new playground/ structures and safety surface if secondary access road is installed.</p> | <p>8 Add. Alternate: Secondary Access Drive
Provide a secondary access drive with bridge over Starch Factory Creek. Relocate playground, see "4A". Redefine adjacent trail. Location of drive is dependent on environmental and topography review.</p> |

Figure 18: Park Master Plan for Thomas R. Proctor Park (Southern Section)



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Frederick T. Proctor Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Frederick T. Proctor Park is a popular passive recreational park that is known for its great lawn, allee of large shade trees, and its serpentine pathways. It was designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted, Jr. and the Olmsted Brothers Firm as a neighborhood refuge within the city limits. The improvements recommended in this park focus primarily on the restoration of its existing passive amenities, historic features, and designed 'rooms' within the landscape; this includes its Grand Entrance, Great Lawn, Ravine, Lower Meadow, and Upper Field. The

recommendations include improvements to the existing pathways, historic restroom facilities and bathhouses, and the existing lily pond and fountain all meant to enhance and reflect the Olmsted Firm's original design for the park. Other improvements include the addition of a new pavilion, a natural play area, the restoration of the existing stone bridge across Starch Factory Creek and added maintenance for the butterfly garden in the Lower Meadow. New multi-use trails will be provided to link these existing program elements with the park's natural features. The park's recreational opportunities are strengthened through the reorientation of the existing baseball / softball field and inclusion of a playground area secluded from the main park area along Culver Avenue.

PROGRAM KEY

1A Rutger Street Parking Lot

Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 58 spaces, including 6 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.

1B North Parking Lot

Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 83 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, and planted medians / islands.

2A Multi-Modal Pathways

Resurface / define existing pathways throughout the park to link program elements.

2B New Multi-Use Trail System

Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and areas of the park.

3 Adult Baseball / Softball Field

Relocate / rotate existing baseball / softball field.

4 Playground

Provide new play structures and 'safety surface.'

5 Stone Bridge

Rehabilitate / restore existing stone bridge at Starch

Factory Creek. Improve pathway access to bridge and install removable bollards to prohibit vehicular access.

6 Existing / New Pavilion

Coordinate with City initiative for a future pavilion / picnic area.

7 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings

Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and repair / replace / provide new site furnishings.

8 Historic Restrooms / Bathhouses

Rehabilitate historic restrooms / bathhouses as included in architectural report. Prune / Clear overgrown vegetation.

9 Lily Pond / Fountain

Address drainage and plumbing circulation issues, and develop a program for maintenance. Enhance plantings at entrance and dedicate an area for special events. Straighten / repair existing fountain.

10 Historic Stone Stairs

Clean and repoint historic stairs and wall. Prune vegetation and provide additional plantings.

11 Ravine

Redefine / restore existing trail system and maintain / restore existing stairs / site features. Maintain / prune vegetation to highlight site and natural features. Provide seating and install a natural play area.

12 'Pinetum'

Rehabilitate / restore historic pathways and features. Replant / maintain existing trees and plant material. Improve drainage on and adjacent to trail system.

13 Butterfly Garden

Maintain butterfly garden and pathways. Install site furniture to create seating areas.

14 Creek / Woodland Area

Repair / restore historic walls / stairs, and structures along creek and in woodland area. Clean stones of graffiti and repoint stone wall as needed. Improve drainage on and adjacent to trail system.

15 Historic Water Course / Island

Coordinate with City / CNY Conservancy Initiative / Watershed project. Rehabilitation of historic water course and island.

Figure 19: Park Master Plan for Frederick T. Proctor Park



Frederick T. Proctor Park is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the park should be sensitive to the park's historic character.



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

North Utica Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed improvements at North Utica Park will transform this underutilized green space into a well-used, well-programmed neighborhood park. Improvements include an extensive trail system that links the main park area with the surrounding neighborhood and adjacent woodland. It is one of the few parks in Utica with trails through a heavily wooded area, encouraging visitor interaction with nature and wildlife. Improvements to the active recreational amenities in the park, which include restoring the existing athletic fields, regrading the adjacent parking lot, and creating natural play and exploration areas, will provide an additional draw for park users interested in more conventional activities. With a variety of improved gathering spaces, pathways, existing natural features, and programmed elements, North Utica Park will transition into a new and improved neighborhood haven.



PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop**
Regrade and provide asphalt parking lot and restripe with 80 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, drop-off loop, and planted areas / shade trees at either side. Improve drainage: Install new drainage structures and repitch pavement to drain.
- 2A Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways and provide new pathways throughout the park to link program elements. Provide removable bollards at key locations to prohibit ATV activity.
- 2B New Multi-Use Trail System**
Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park. Provide removable bollards at key locations to limit ATV activity.
- 3A Existing Softball Fields**
Restore / replant natural turf ball fields, provide distinct edge and supplement clay / dirt for infield, and provide new dugouts and bleachers.
- 3B Relocated Softball Field**
Provide new softball field with clay / dirt infield.
- 4 Pavilion**
Repair / replace existing pavilion near parking lot and provide new site furniture & tables.
- 5 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and repair / replace / provide new site furnishings.
- 6 Natural Playground Area**
Provide natural play features and seating.
- 7 Playground**
Provide new play structures and 'safety surface.'
- 8 Bridge at Creek Trail**
Provide access to and foot bridge across existing creek within proposed trail system.
- 9 Concession Stand / Field House**
Rehabilitate building and provide upgraded locks and security measures to reduce vandalism.
- 10 Meadow**
Provide meadow / wildflower area with mown paths, seating, and nature viewing areas.

Figure 20: Park Master Plan for North Utica Park



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Seymour Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Seymour Park is a well utilized community park with a variety of recreational elements that draw local sports teams, pool users, families, and residents from the surrounding community. The overall appearance and function of the park will be significantly enhanced through the proposed upgrades to the existing little league fields and basketball/tennis courts, the relocation of the t-ball field, new pathways, and the expansion of existing parking lots. Other amenities include: a new multi-sport field and a new splash pad / playground area with a large pavilion and a picnic space adjacent to Fitzgerald Pool. The redevelopment of this park will transform it into a well-programmed neighborhood green space, which will be more accessible and more enjoyable for all its users.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1A Fitzgerald Pool Parking Area
Provide new asphalt parking lot with 32 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and planted medians / islands.</p> <p>1B Euclid Parking Area
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 67 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and planted medians / islands.</p> <p>1C North Parking Area
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 42 spaces, inc 2 handicap accessible spaces.</p> <p>2 Pathways
Resurface existing / define new pathways throughout the park to link program elements.</p> <p>3A Existing Little League Field
Expand limits. Restripe and restore / replace natural turf at existing fields. Install new drainage system.</p> | <p>3B Relocated Little League Field
Relocate existing field.</p> <p>4 Relocated T-Ball Field
Relocate existing field.</p> <p>5 Multi-Sport Field
Provide new multi-sport field (football / soccer / lacrosse).</p> <p>6 Basketball Court
Maintain existing courts. Repair and clean as required.</p> <p>7 Tennis Court
Maintain existing court, repair and clean as required.</p> <p>8 Playground / Spray Park / Splash Pad
Relocate or provide new playground equipment and 'safety surface.' Provide spray park equipment and splash pad.</p> | <p>9 Restrooms / Plaza
Maintain restroom and concession stand structure, repair and clean as required. Provide new seating plaza with site furniture.</p> <p>10 Picnic Area
Provide site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.</p> <p>11 Pavilion
Provide new pavilion with site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.</p> <p>12 Fitzgerald Bathhouse + Pool
Provide pedestrian access around pool and link new pathways from pool to other park elements.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Figure 21: Park Master Plan for Seymour Park



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Pixley Playground

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

A small, linear park, Pixley Playground can be found tucked away in the neighborhood next to Donovan Middle School. Teachers, students, and the surrounding community frequently use this neighborhood park. Developed during the Reform Era, this park currently boasts a modified soccer field, basketball courts, volleyball / badminton courts. By restoring and expanding upon these existing elements, the park will continue to encourage active recreational activities. A new spray park / splash pad and a playground area will be exciting new attractions that will add to the appeal of the park. The existing shaded natural garden area and lawn portion of the park along Noyes Street will be maintained, and a natural play area and seating area will be carefully introduced, providing users with a space to observe and interact with their natural environment.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Parking Lot**
Restripe asphalt parking lot with 30 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces, and shade trees.
- 2 Pathways**
Repair / restore existing pathways within park.
- 3 Picnic Area**
Provide site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.
- 4 Natural Play Area**
Provide new play elements and seating in Northeast area of park along Noyes Street.
- 5 Playground with Expanded Limits**
Expand play area limits, repair / replace play equipment with age appropriate system, including swings; provide new edge constraints and 'safety surface.'
- 6 Basketball Courts**
Restripe surface of basketball courts and provide new bleachers.
- 7 Existing Brick Field House**
Rebuild and expand field house to include larger programming space and restrooms.
- 8A Volleyball / Badminton Court**
Replace / restripe asphalt where existing volleyball court and posts are located. Provide new seating and benches.
- 8B New Volleyball / Badminton Court**
Provide new court with new seating and benches.
- 9 Multi-Use Space**
Provide painted games on asphalt surface in under-utilized asphalt area. Add benches with game tables.
- 10 Splash Pad**
Repurpose existing wading pool as new spray park / splash pad with spray features.
- 11 High School Soccer / Multi-Sport Field**
Restore natural turf / field area and stripe for soccer field or multi-sport field.

Figure 22: Park Master Plan for Pixley Playground



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Wankel Playground

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Acquired in 1948, Wankel Playground serves as one of the primary parks for Utica's Little League program. The proposed improvements within the park will enhance its primary function as an active recreation destination for the surrounding community. Improvements include the relocation of two little league fields and t-ball field, the restoration of the existing baseball field, and the addition of a new multi-sport field and three basketball courts. To provide a link between new and old program elements, existing pathways will be resurfaced, and new pathways will be added to connect and improve accessibility within the park. An expanded playground area, the repurposing of the existing wading pool into a spray park, and new pavilions for gathering will reflect and build upon the community's recreational needs.



Aerial Photo
of Existing
Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1A Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop**
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt lot and restripe with 98 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces and planted areas / shade trees at perimeter.
- 1B Rugby Road Parking Lot**
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt lot and restripe with 82 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces and planted areas / shade trees at perimeter.
- 1C Additional Parking Area (Potential)**
Provide asphalt lot and stripe with 24 spaces with planted buffer areas / shade trees at perimeter.
- 2 Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 3 Little League Field**
Relocate existing field and provide regulation sports lighting system.
- 4 Multi-Sport Field (Soccer + Football)**
Provide new multi-sport field and seating, provide regulation sports lighting system.
- 5 Baseball Field**
Maintain existing field. Repair / replace lighting system as required.
- 6 T-Ball Field**
Relocate existing field, provide regulation sports lighting system if required.
- 7 Basketball Courts**
Provide (3) new basketball courts, seating, and lighting.
- 8 Playground**
Replace / reinstall swings, clean and repair existing play structures. Provide new / additional play structures / 'safety surface.'
- 9 Splash Pad**
Repurpose existing wading pool as new spray park / splash pad with spray features.
- 10 Picnic Area / Site Furniture**
Provide site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.
- 11 Pavilion**
Provide new pavilion with site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.
- 12A Existing Concession Stand / Restrooms**
Rehabilitate existing concession stand and restroom facilities. Provide additional seating area with tables.
- 12B New Concession Stand / Restrooms**
Provide new building with concession stand and restroom facilities. Provide additional seating area with tables.
- 13 Existing Field House**
Replace / repair existing field house. Provide concession stand, restroom facilities and a seating area with tables.
- 14 Maintenance Shed**
Provide new maintenance shed for field / park equipment.
- 15 Formal Park Entrance**
Provide formal pathway and visitor gateway with seating.

Figure 23: Park Master Plan for Wankel Playground



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Addison Miller Park and Pool

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

This large triangular park located next to the North-South Arterial Highway provides a needed green buffer between the adjacent neighborhood and the highway. Addison Miller Park, one of four properties transferred to the City of Utica by T. R. and F.T. Proctor in 1908, is a neighborhood haven for active recreation, and passive relaxation and enjoyment. A large historic pool and bathhouse are amongst the most popular features of the park. The proposed improvements within the park respond to retaining the historic bathhouse and pool, restoring the existing stairs and pathways, and linking the other active and passive recreation features through restored and proposed pathways. Additional park improvements include the restoration of the existing athletic fields and courts, the introduction of a combined playground and spray park

area as a new site feature, and a redefined parking and pathway system along the southern border of the park. The parking has been formalized and grouped near the various program areas of the park. Lawn areas and green spaces have been proposed to soften the southern edge of the park. By resurfacing the existing pathways and providing new ADA accessible routes from the parking lots, circulation within the park is improved and the various program areas are connected. Addison Miller Park will transition from a green space with underutilized park elements into a well-programmed neighborhood park.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1A Parking Lot North**
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 57 spaces, inc 3 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 1B Addison Miller Pool Parking Lot**
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 23 spaces, including planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 1C Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop**
Replace existing parking area with new asphalt parking lot with 29 spaces, inc 4 handicap accessible spaces and planted areas / shade trees at either side.
- 2A Pathways**
Resurface existing / define new pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 2B Accessible Pathways**
Provide ADA accessible route from parking lot to program elements (entrance of bathhouse and playground / court areas).
- 3A Little League Field**
Restore / replace natural turf and re-line existing fields.
- 3B Relocated Little League Field**
Provide new field and seating.
- 4A Existing T-Ball Field**
Relocate existing field and provide new seating.
- 4B Practice Field**
Provide new field and seating in location of existing fence and backstop.
- 5 Basketball Courts**
Resurface / restripe asphalt courts, replace nets and provide seating.
- 6 Tennis Court**
Resurface / restripe asphalt court and provide seating.
- 7 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and repair / replace / provide new site furnishings.
- 8 Pavilion**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements
- 9 Addison Miller Pool**
Repair / replace rusted areas of iron fence and hardware.
- 10 Addison Miller Bathhouse**
Utilize as building program element. Make repairs to bathhouse as indicated in architectural report.
- 11 Historic Stairs**
Repair / rehabilitate historic stairs and provide railings as required
- 12 Playground / Spray Park / Splash Pad**
Replace / reinstall swings, clean and repair existing play structures. Provide new / additional play structures / safety surface.
- 13 Bike Parking**
Repair / replace / provide new bike racks / parking area.

Figure 24: Park Master Plan for Addison Miller Park and Pool



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Lincoln Playground

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

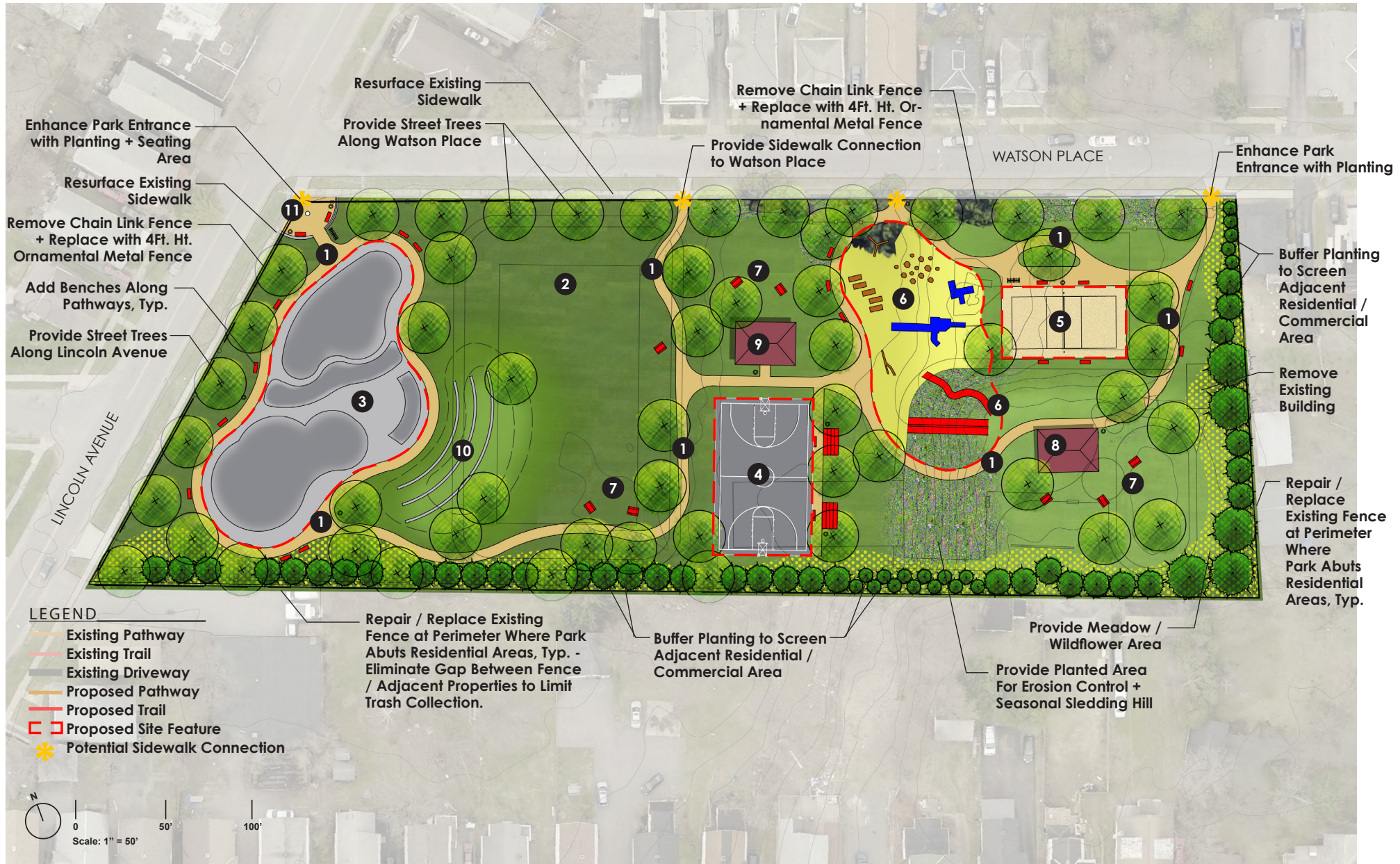
Once awarded a beautification award for its extensive playgrounds, Lincoln Playground has an opportunity to be transformed into a sought-out local destination. By enhancing and replacing the very popular modular skate park with a new skate park with built in terrain, bowls and features, and surrounding amphitheater-like seating, the open park space along Lincoln Avenue will be converted into a dynamic active recreation destination. A large open lawn encourages informal recreation and the addition of new basketball and volleyball courts can be found adjacent to natural play elements, including two slides built into the largest hill in the park. Pathways will link each program element and encourage movement through this stepped landscape. This park will offer many unique site amenities encouraging the playful movement through and within each space.



PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Pathways**
Provide new paths / sidewalks throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 5 Volleyball Court**
Formalize court by providing edging to hold sand and permanent posts. Replace sand as needed and provide seating.
- 8 Pavilion**
Provide new pavilion with tables and seating.
- 2 Open Lawn**
Provide new open lawn space for informal recreation.
- 6 Playground / Natural Play Area**
Relocate / replace existing play equipment, and provide new play equipment, 'safety surface,' natural play features, and built-in slides to existing hill to make use of topography.
- 9 Field House**
Provide field house building with concessions and restroom facilities.
- 3 New Built-in Skatepark**
Build a new in-ground skatepark/ create bowls and skate elements and incorporate existing features into new design. Provide shade trees and seating at perimeter.
- 7 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.
- 10 Elevated Seating Area**
Provide an amphitheater-like seating area with seat walls built into the landform adjacent to new skatepark.
- 4 Basketball Court**
Provide new basketball court with seating.
- 11 Formal Park Entrance**
Formalize entrance to park (provide flag pole, seating, interpretive signage, + planting.)

Figure 25: Park Master Plan for Lincoln Playground



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

O'Connor Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

A uniquely shaped neighborhood green space in a dense residential neighborhood, O'Connor Park acts as an extension of residents' back yards. Known for its large multi-use field, open lawns, and playground areas, many of the recommended improvements target their restoration and provide a pathway system to link these elements. Other added amenities include pavilions for gathering, a new basketball court, a futsal or pickleball court, a larger playground or a dog park area at the Southern end of the park, and a repurposed splash pad area to the North. These added features will further strengthen and enhance O'Connor Park as a popular neighborhood park.



PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Parking Lot**
Maintain existing asphalt parking lot and restripe with 67 spaces, including 6 handicap accessible spaces, and planted areas / shade trees at either side. Resurface as required.
- 5 Multi-Sport Field (Soccer + Lacrosse)**
Regrade / resurface existing field. Provide regulation sports lighting system. Soccer: 180' x 360', Lacrosse: 180' x 330'
- 9 Open Lawn / Multi-Sport Field**
Provide open lawn area for informal recreation.
- 2 Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways and provide new pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 6 Playground / Dog Park Area**
Provide new playground or dog park area - partner with local organization for care and maintenance of dog park.
- 10 Pavilion**
Provide new pavilion with tables and seating adjacent to program elements.
- 3 Basketball Court**
Provide new basketball court with seating.
- 7 Existing Playground**
Retain existing playground equipment. Provide new 'safety surface' and perimeter pathway to link spaces and provide seating.
- 11 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.
- 4 Futsal/ Pickleball Court**
Provide futsal/ (3) pickleball courts on asphalt surface with seating and removable nets.
- 8 Splash Pad**
Rehabilitate existing water play feature: Install new spray elements and surfacing.
- 12 Existing Concession Stand**
Repair and secure existing concession stand.

Figure 26: Park Master Plan for O'Connor Park



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Quinn Playground

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed improvements at Quinn Playground will enhance the park user experience through the improvement of park identification, reconfiguring the park path system, and reprogramming existing park features. This park provides the only recreational opportunities within walking distance of a dense residential neighborhood. Improvements recommended for this park include the relocation, resurfacing, and enhancement of the very popular basketball courts, the restoration of two volleyball / badminton courts, the reconfiguration of its parking lot, the addition of pavilions and picnic areas, and the relocation of a combined playground and spray park area. These new and improved site amenities will spur the transformation of this underutilized space into a vibrant community park.



PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Parking Lot**
Provide new asphalt parking lot with 28 spaces, including 2 handicap accessible spaces.
- 2 Pathways**
Provide new paths / sidewalks throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 3 Open Lawn**
Provide new open lawn area with seating.
- 4 Basketball Courts**
Relocate existing basketball courts, provide an additional court and seating.
- 5 Volleyball / Badminton Court**
Formalize courts by providing edging to hold sand and permanent posts. Replace sand as needed.
- 6 Playground**
Relocate existing play equipment, and provide swings and 'safety surface,' adjacent to spray park / splash pad.
- 7 Splash Pad**
Repurpose / relocate existing wading pool as new spray park / splash pad with spray features.
- 8 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and repair / replace / provide new site furnishings.
- 9 Pavilion**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements
- 10 New Building / Restrooms**
Provide new building with restroom facilities.

Figure 27: Park Master Plan for Quinn Park



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Chancellor Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Chancellor Park, a former city square with a large fountain and organized pathway system has undergone many changes through the years. Although many of its iconic features have been removed, the park is still a popular location for civic events and gatherings. The historic field house is used weekly by the Utica Farmers' Market and the stepped lawn spaces and gazebo were once utilized by the Utica Monday Nites event goers during the summer. The improvements proposed for Chancellor Park partially restores and pays honor to its historic layout of pathways and plantings with a central fountain. A sensory garden and walking trail will be created along the park's perimeter with seating and a variety of plants, materials, and textures that stimulate the senses. Other improvements include areas with permeable paving for parking and events and an at-grade plaza and performance space with a covered stage. Movable café style tables and chairs, and an adjacent lawn amphitheater, will also be included to accommodate large events. A pavilion for gathering and a large playground with traditional and natural play features are among the other additions to this urban park. These new improvements and amenities will reflect both the existing uses and rich history of the park.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1A Pull-Off/ Temporary Parking Area**
Provide a permeable paved area for vehicular pull off/ temporary parking for farmer's market / events. Provide room for 10 vehicles.
- 1B Multi-Use Space / Events**
Provide new multi-use event area with permeable paving and seating. Spaces to be utilized for the Chancellor Park Farmers Market, festivals, etc.
- 1C Temporary Pull-off / Truck Back-up Zone**
Provide permeable paving temporary pull-off area adjacent to park boundary and Kent Street to create a back-up zone for commercial vehicles.
- 2 Pathways**
Provide new paths / sidewalks throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 3 Tennis Courts**
Maintain existing tennis courts.
- 4 Playground**
Provide new playground area. Provide new play structures, 'safety surface', seating and shade trees.
- 5 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.
- 6 Gazebo**
Provide new gazebo to accommodate for everyday use and events, including Utica Monday Nites.
- 7 Historic Field House**
Rehabilitate existing building and provide restroom facilities. Refer to architectural report for additional recommendations.
- 8 Sensory Garden**
Provide a sensory garden and seating along a walking trail with a variety of plants, materials, and textures that stimulate the senses.
- 9 Plaza/ Performance Space / Covered Stage**
Provide an at grade plaza/ performance space with a covered stage area, movable cafe style tables and chairs and adjacent lawn amphitheater seating for events such as Utica Monday Nites. (Approx. 6,758SF)
- 10 Central Node/ Fountain**
Destination point with new fountain/ water feature similar to the historic fountain that was once in the park.

Figure 28: Park Master Plan for Chancellor Park



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Hirt Playground

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Hirt Playground acts as a pocket park frequented by children of all ages from the surrounding community. Many children can be seen on the basketball court and playing on the playground after their school day and on the weekends. There is enormous opportunity for improvements to the amenities in this park. It is recommended that the City of Utica acquire the three corner parcels and expand the park limits to the intersection of Warren Street and Sunset Avenue. By improving this pocket park and expanding this green space, connections can be made to other improvement projects in the area including the nearby Art Walk and Pedestrian Bridge and the planned development project at Globe Mills. Within the expanded park limits, improvements include the addition of a new basketball court, an expanded playground area with both traditional and natural play elements, a fitness station circuit, and a large open lawn space with a covered walkway and seating area. Other unique improvements respond to the park's existing topography and present opportunities for land forms (berms) to be placed as playful enhancements in the landscape. By incorporating an elevated lawn area and weaving pathways throughout the park, circulation is improved and new program elements and spaces can be linked to one another.



Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways and provide new pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 2 Basketball Courts**
Relocate existing court and provide an additional court with seating.
- 3 Traditional Playground**
Relocate location of existing playground and provide new play structures, 'safety surface,' and seating.
- 4 Natural Play Area**
Provide new play structures, 'safety surface,' and seating.
- 5 Pavilion**
Provide site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.
- 6 Picnic Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide gathering areas adjacent to program elements and provide new site furnishings.
- 7 Covered Terrace**
Provide covered walkway/ seating area along path.
- 8 Multi-Use Field**
Site preparation and grading required to level new open lawn / field area.
- 9 Fitness Stations**
Provide new fitness equipment stations along pathway with seating areas.

Figure 29: Park Master Plan for Hirt Playground



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Hanna Park

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

This small urban park, once known as City Hall Terrace, was designed to be the entrance to Utica's City Hall. The park was renamed in 1976 for Mayor Edward J. Hanna, who was known as an advocate for downtown revitalization. His love for large public events drove the design of this terrace park. It is the home to a central fountain, arched gateway, and large stage for various performances throughout the summer. Improvements are recommended to expand the uses of this park and redevelop it as a successful public space and gateway to City Hall. By reducing the hardscape elements, and providing movable furniture around the existing fountain, people will be encouraged to relax and enjoy the space. A more open lawn area and proposed plantings will further transform this terrace park into a much-needed green space within the city's downtown limits. By rehabilitating the existing stage or replacing it with a natural stone amphitheater, the views to the North will be enhanced and the space can be utilized for both large events and smaller performances. The proposed revitalization of Hanna Park as the entrance to City Hall speaks to its original design intent: Providing a destination for cultural and civic events and for the enjoyment all citizens of Utica.

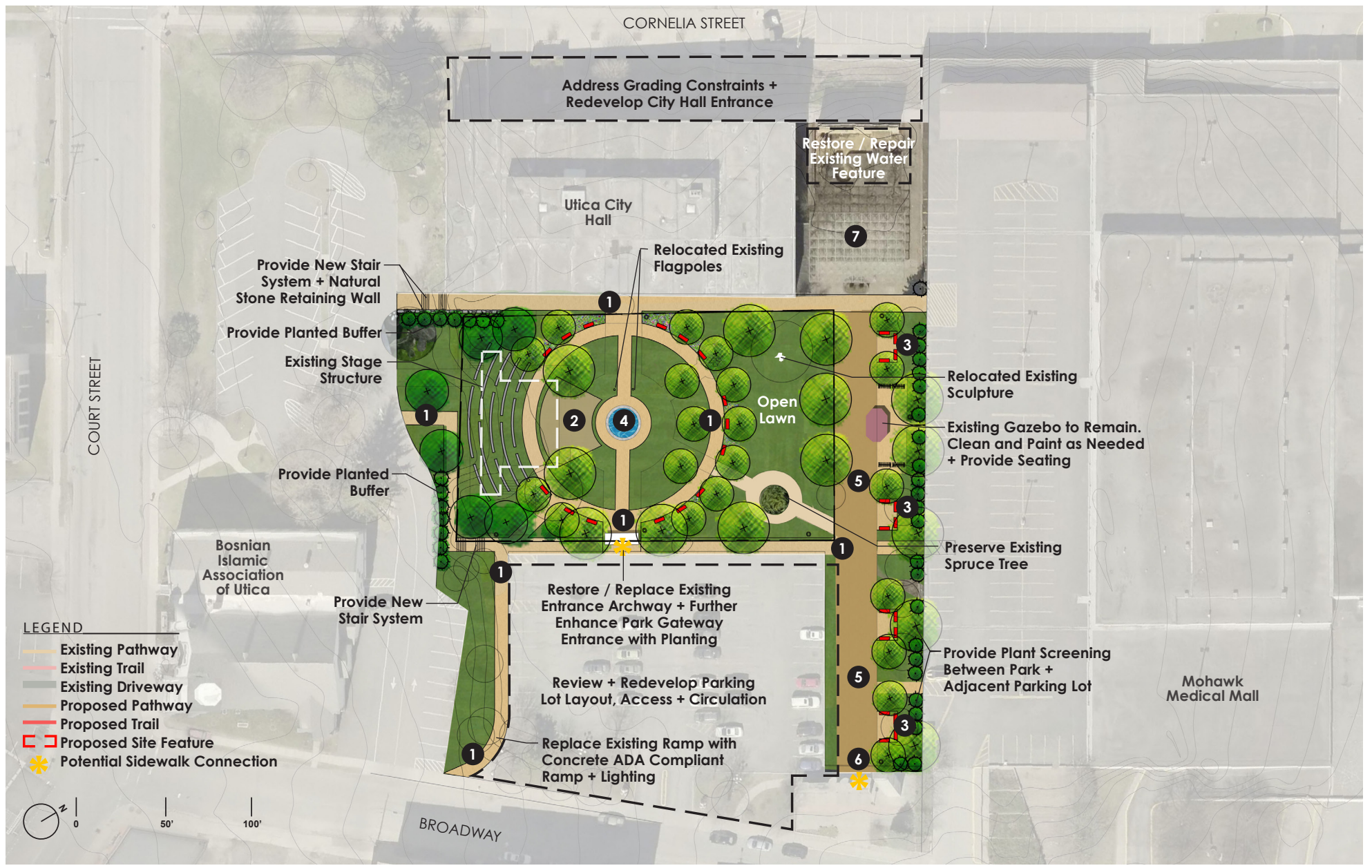


Aerial Photo of Existing Conditions

PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways and provide new ADA accessible pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 2 Performance Space**
Rehabilitate existing stage OR remove stage and replace with natural stone amphitheater seating to enhance view to the North and provide seating for a new performance space in lawn area. The performance space can be used for a cafe style table and chair seating area when events are not scheduled.
- 3 Seating Area / Site Furnishings**
Provide seating area with new benches and tables/chairs along north promenade.
- 4 Existing Fountain**
Maintain, clean and restore existing fountain. Rehabilitate plumbing as required.
- 5 North Promenade**
Replace existing concrete sidewalk with new pavement (i.e. pavers/ natural stone) to link Broadway with park and north plaza.
- 6 Enhance Connection**
Restore/ provide new pathway from park to Broadway/ Arches/ Clock Tower.
- 7 North Plaza**
Restore/ replace pavement. Provide movable cafe style tables and chairs, restore lighting, and maintain / replace planting.

Figure 30: Park Master Plan for Hanna Park



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Greenman Estates

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Greenman Estates has a number of interesting environmental characteristics which are unique to some of Utica's parks. This park is the home of a former rock quarry and has large freshwater forested and shrub wetland areas within its limits. The park's large green space buffers Utica College and the surrounding neighborhood from the adjacent North-South Arterial Highway. Recommended improvements include providing a multi-use trail system to link the Rayhill Trail Extension with the rest of the park and to encourage environmental education areas within the natural habitats. By providing supporting interpretive signage, a natural play area, and an outdoor classroom, park users will be able to learn about the natural systems and wildlife within the park. Greenman Estates is also well-known for its softball fields which today act as its largest draw for park users. Various improvements are recommended to restore these softball fields, provide two additional fields, and create adequate parking for all sporting events. Creating a main entrance gateway, and incorporating pavilions and seating areas will help transform Greenman Estates into a unique multi-use park.



PROGRAM KEY

- 1 Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop**
Provide new asphalt parking lot, stripe with 143 spaces, including 4 handicap accessible spaces, bus parking, car / bus drop-off and provide adjacent walkway.
- 2A Pathways**
Resurface / define existing pathways and provide new pathways throughout the park to link program elements.
- 2B New Multi-Use Trail System**
Provide new paths throughout park to link program elements and various areas of the park.
- 3A Existing Softball Field**
Expand field dimensions to comply with regulation MUNY and collegiate softball field. Restore / replace natural turf ball fields, provide distinct edge and supplement clay / dirt for infield, and provide bases where necessary. Repair / upgrade sports light system.
- 3B Existing Softball Field**
Restore / replace natural turf ball fields, provide distinct edge and supplement clay / dirt for infield, and provide bases where necessary. Repair / upgrade sports light system.
- 4 Softball Field**
Provide new MUNY softball field and sports light system.
- 5 Natural Play Area / Outdoor Classroom**
Provide new play structures and 'safety surface' for natural play / outdoor classroom area.
- 6 Picnic Area / Site Furniture**
Provide site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.
- 7 Pavilion**
Provide new pavilion with site furniture / picnic tables adjacent to program elements.
- 8 Formal Park Entrance**
Provide formal pathway and visitor gateway with seating.
- 9 Restrooms / Concession Stands / Maintenance**
Provide new buildings with restrooms, concessions, & maintenance area.
- 10 Existing Batting Cage To Remain**

Figure 31: Park Master Plan for Greenman Estates



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Memorial Parkway

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Groves of trees frame five miles and 60 acres of a scenic streetscape known as the Memorial Parkway. It was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and the Olmsted Brother Firm, as an extensive green corridor connecting the surrounding neighborhood with three other Olmsted-designed parks: Thomas R. Proctor Park, Frederick T. Proctor Park, and Roscoe Conkling Park. It is home to 14 monuments and various planted areas, taken care of by the Central New York Conservancy and its many volunteers. There is opportunity to improve pedestrian circulation throughout this historically significant corridor making it safer and more accessible. The proposed improvements will provide enhanced connectivity between the monuments along the parkway and the three historic parks while still maintaining the original design intent envisioned by the Olmsted Brothers.

Memorial Parkway is historically significant, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Future improvements in any portion of the parkway should be sensitive to historic character.



Aerial Photos of Existing Conditions - Central



Aerial Photos of Existing Conditions - West End



Aerial Photos of Existing Conditions - East End

Figure 32: Park Master Plan for Memorial Parkway (West End)



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Figure 33: Park Master Plan for Memorial Parkway (Central)



Figure 34: Park Master Plan for Memorial Parkway (East End)



Refer to Appendix C for large-scale park master plans.

Citywide Conceptual Trail System

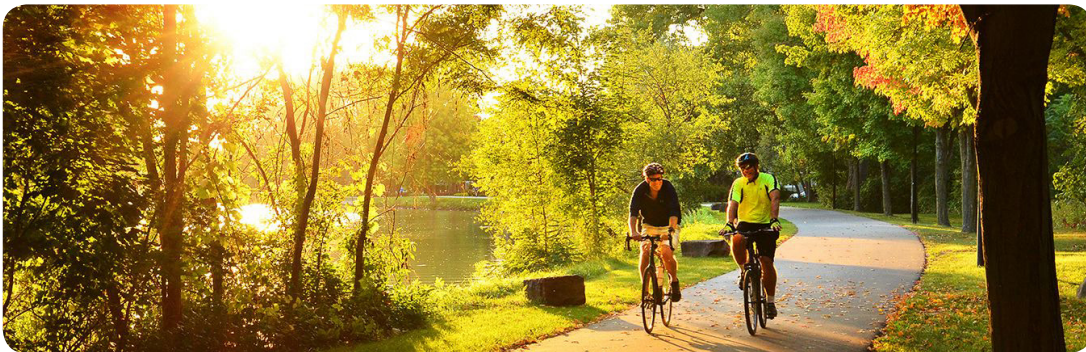
Trails provide transportation and recreation opportunities for people of all types and abilities. As part of the parks and recreation planning process, the consultant team developed preliminary concepts for a citywide trail system. This section describes the trails proposed in this plan, as well as two other trails proposed elsewhere previously.

All proposed trail alignments (unless otherwise indicated) were conceptualized as multi-use trails for bicyclists and pedestrians. The trail recommendations are conceptual, and would need to be further assessed for feasibility. A feasibility study is likely to cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000, depending on the length of the trail, the number of crossings, environmental factors and other conditions.

Trail Connections

In developing a trail system, it is important to consider connectivity. Trails that connect to a network of on-street and off-street routes are the most useful to trail users. Where possible, new trails should connect to existing trails and any on-street bicycle facilities (e.g. bike lanes). For pedestrian access, trails should connect to the sidewalk network.

Some examples of possible trail connections include the Erie Canalway Trail, Rayhill Memorial Trail, as well as park trails in Roscoe Conkling Park, and both Proctor Parks. Some on-street connections include the



Bicyclists along the Erie Canalway Trail (Photo: eriecanalway.org)

Utica Bike Loop, NYS Bike Route 5, and the “Broad to the Aud” bike lanes and cycle track.

Proposed Trails

The following conceptual trail routes are recommended for further study:

A. Sauquoit Creek Trail

Description: The corridor along this section of Sauquoit Creek is nearly two miles long, and would connect at the northern end to the Rayhill Memorial Trail. A trail in this location could utilize some parcels of publicly-owned land along the eastern edge of the creek. This trail route would likely join with the sidewalk in select areas of Brookline Drive where the sidewalk could be expanded to accommodate more users.

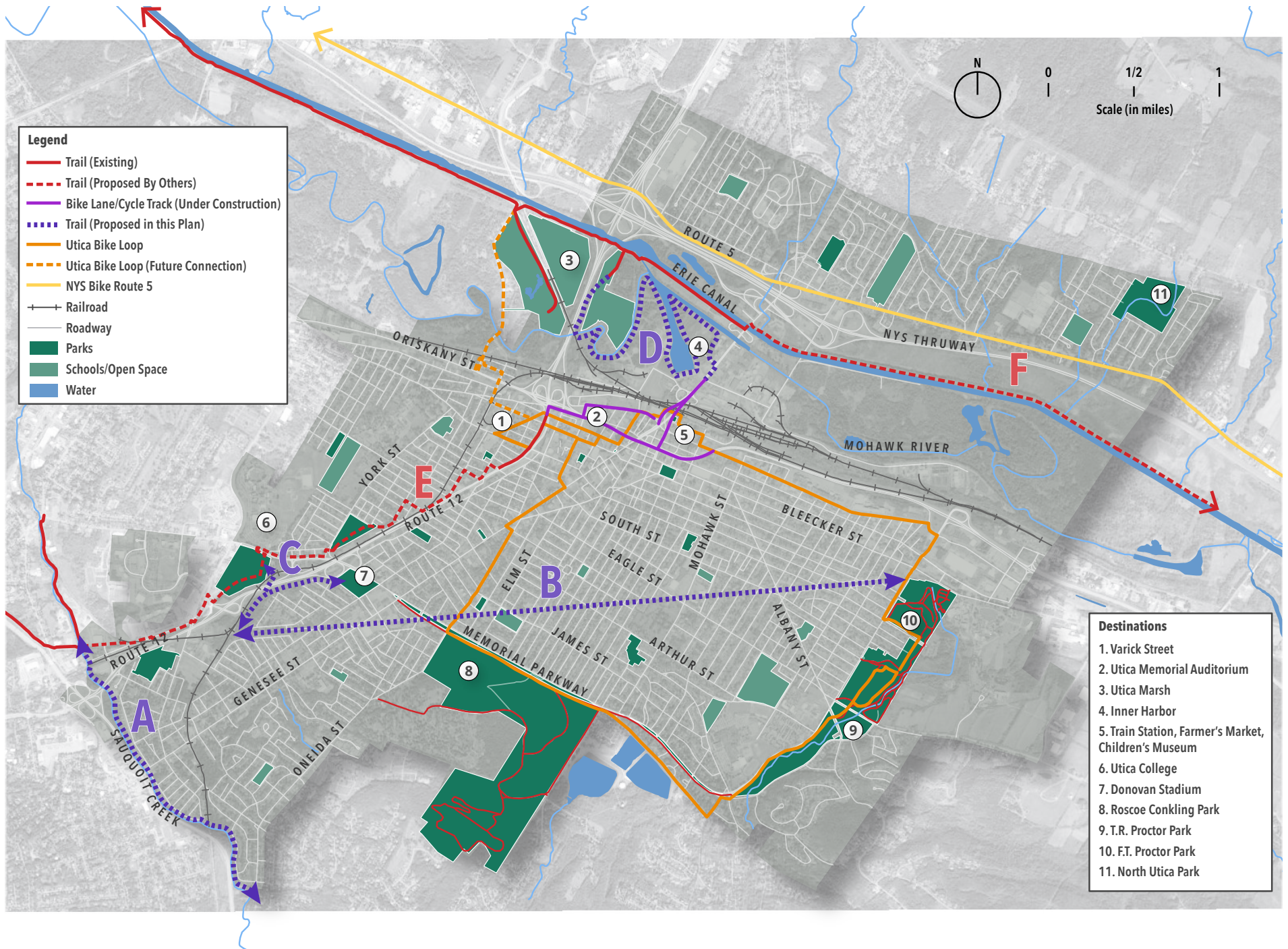
Considerations: A trail crossing on Route 12 would be a challenge, but the intersection of Routes 12 and 840 (between Chenango Road and French Road) will be replaced in 2020. Trail accommodations should be considered. Railroad crossings may also be a challenge, but other communities have successfully used creative solutions combining low use rail lines and trail corridors. Flooding may also be a consideration.

B. Crosstown Trail

Description: This at-grade trail route is nearly 4 miles in length, following the path of the now-defunct West Shore Railroad. The abandoned railroad bed cuts directly east to west through virtually the entire City of Utica, connecting parks, schools, and other places along the way.

Considerations: This route would have many mid-block, at-grade road crossings at irregular angles to vehicular traffic flow. Despite being sold to private owners, few of the parcels in the path of the old rail line have been redeveloped with a permanent building or structure (e.g. pool), and many are currently underutilized. However, there are many property owners that would be involved.

Figure 35: Citywide Trail System Concept



C. Crosstown Trail Links

Description: Short trail spurs would provide a mile of trail to connect the proposed Crosstown Trail to Rayhill Memorial Trail, Greenman Estates, and Donovan Stadium.

Considerations: The rail line adjacent to this trail route is not heavily used, and may not be in service indefinitely. A railroad crossing to access Greenman Estates is worth consideration. In addition, the proposed route primarily uses land that is in public ownership.

D. Inner Harbor Trail

Description: A trail is anticipated as part of the development of Utica’s Inner Harbor. This 3.3 mile suggested route maximizes water views, and could connect to the Utica Marsh trails using an existing railroad bridge.

Considerations: This trail could make a significant connection between downtown destinations, the Inner Harbor, and the Erie Canalway Trail. Existing and proposed bike lanes currently stop on Genesee Street before connecting to the Inner Harbor entrance. This proposed route would provide an on-street connection.

Further study is necessary to develop all of these trail concepts, but the routes appear worthy of assessment. More detail on trail design guidelines and best practices is provided in the *Design Guidelines* section.

Trails Proposed Previously

The following trail routes have been proposed by other groups prior to this planning effort.

E. Rayhill Memorial Trail Extension

A nearly 3 mile trail has been proposed that will connect the existing Rayhill Memorial Trail to a short new trail by Varick Street (along Route 12). This trail would connect Greenman Estates, Addison Miller Park and Hirt Playground to the trail system. Construction timing is unknown.

F. Erie Canalway Trail Extension

A trail extension is planned to extend the Erie Canalway Trail 2.25 miles through the eastern part of Utica to the county line. The existing trail is located on the southern side of the canal, and the extension will cross to the northern side of the canal. Construction is anticipated in 2018.



Pedestrians walking along the river in Pittsburgh, PA

(Right) Future path of the Rayhill Memorial Trail Extension, Addison Miller Park





CHAPTER 5

Making It Happen

Making It Happen

Introduction

The previous chapter, *Looking to the Future*, outlines the policies and projects that are recommended to improve parks and recreation in the City of Utica. This chapter outlines the information that is critical to implementing the recommendations, including priorities, timing, cost, funding options to consider, and design guidelines.

Most of this information is provided in a matrix format to allow for easy comparison between projects. In the matrix for each park, every project has a number preceding it that is keyed to each park's program key, which can be found adjacent to each park's illustrative master plan in the recommendations section.

Design guidelines are provided in the pages following the matrix, and are intended to provide direction on design decisions that are likely to come up as the park master plans are implemented over time.

Priorities and Timing

Establishing priorities is an important first step in implementation. This plan indicates 2-3 priority projects for each park. However, things change and these priorities may not make sense over time. Or there may be a funding opportunity that would only fund a project that is not identified as a priority, which may allow that project to take precedence over a priority project. Project prioritization is not meant to be inflexible. Priority projects are indicated with the following symbol: ★

The estimated timing is aligned with the time frames utilized in the City of Utica's capital improvement process. Projects have generally been assigned to the following categories:

- 0-5 years. These short-term actions may address concerns that need immediate attention. Short-term projects are also important in continuing the momentum of the planning process. Some recommendations are also considered short-term in order to align with time-sensitive funding opportunities.

- 6-10 years. These medium-term actions are those that may require additional investment of finances and time which build on the successful completion of earlier tasks.
- 11-15 years. These long-term actions are either a lower priority or would require significant commitments of time and funding. These actions are still important to the community, but are not likely to happen first.
- 0-15 years. These actions are ongoing, and usually refer to maintenance that needs to happen on a perpetual basis.

Planning Principles

As described in the beginning of the previous chapter, several planning principles guided the recommendations. Each project is related to some subset of these planning principles. This is outlined in the implementation matrix using the following key:

A	Walkable Parks	E	Maintenance
B	Neighborhood Parks	F	Focus on Existing Parks
C	Population Trends	G	Connections
D	Safety	H	History

Magnitude of Probable Cost

The implementation matrix contains generalized planning level costs for each proposed park project. The information should be regarded as an "order of magnitude" projection of the likely cost, not an exact price tag. Each illustrated park master plan is a conceptual level design that has not gone through the process of design development where many construction details are determined. It should be also noted that the cost for each park feature/action item does not include "soft" costs, such as design and professional services, construction administration and inspection, or general design and construction contingency allowances. It should be assumed that **full project costs will be 20-30% higher than the base figures provided** for each item of work once soft costs and contingencies are factored in. Additionally, the estimates were based on 2018 costs, and inflation will have to be accounted for at the time of implementation.

Funding

The following list of possible funding sources includes private funding sources as well as state and federal opportunities. Each funding source has their own requirements, timing, and types of projects that they will fund. As of 2018, most of the state funding sources utilize the Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) for communities to request funding from New York State. The City of Utica is encouraged to plan ahead and use money that is allocated for parks development as match to leverage additional funding. Some projects have matching requirements and it makes sense to get the most out of each dollar! Funding sources change frequently, and the City of Utica will need to verify that the recommended funding sources are a good fit for the proposed project.

State and Federal Agencies

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NYSDEC	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOS	NYS Department of State
NYSDOT	NYS Department of Transportation

Selected Funding Sources and Terms

CITY	City of Utica
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant (US)
CFA	Consolidated Funding Application (NYS)
ENT	Entergy’s Open Grants Program
EPF	Environmental Protection Fund (NYS)
ERIE	Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Grant Program
FLYF	Finish Line Youth Foundation
KBM	KaBoom!
LCEF	Lowe’s Charitable and Educational Foundation
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund (NPS)
ORLP	Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership (NPS)
P4B	People For Bikes
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RTP	Recreational Trails Program (NYS/FHWA)
RWJF	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
SI	Shane’s Inspiration
TAP	Transportation Alternatives Program/TA Set-Aside (FHWA)
THF	Tony Hawk Foundation



Recently Improved Facilities, Roscoe Conkling Park

For an overall "Magnitude of Probable Costs" for each Recommended Action item, assume 20%-30% over and above figure listed. Refer to page 124 for additional information.

Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: ROSCOE CONKLING PARK (NORTH)				
1A. Val Bialas Center Parking Lot	0-5 years	F	\$393,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Tennis Court Parking Lot	0-5 years	E, F	\$203,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1C. Additional Parking Lot	6-10 years	E, F	\$124,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 1D. / 2D. / 6. / 9A. Hilltop Overlook/Plateau/Parking Lot	0-5 years	F	\$998,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$172,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$33,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
2C. Existing Access Road	6-10 years	E, F	\$80,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
3. Tennis / Multi-Sport Court	0-15 years	A, C, E, F	\$80,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LCEF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Recreation Center and Ice-Skating Rink	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$9,500,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LCEF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Val Bialas Ski Resort	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$92,000	CITY, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
7. Playground	0-15 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$13,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
8. Tree Pruning / Removal	0-15 years	E, F, H	\$62,000	CITY, EPF, PPP
9B. Overlook / Loop	6-10 years	A, F	\$21,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
10. Historic Culverts	0-15 years	E, F, H	\$150,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
11. Utica Zoo	(By others)	N/A	N/A	N/A
12. East Overlook	6-10 years	D, E, F	\$20,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: ROSCOE CONKLING PARK (SOUTH)				
1A. South Woods Parking Lot	0-5 years	E, F	\$89,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Existing Parking Lot	6-10 years	E, F	\$20,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$42,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$66,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
2C. Existing Access Road	6-10 years	E, F	\$25,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
3. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$32,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Natural Playground Area / Outdoor Classroom	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$83,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
5. Historic Restrooms	6-10 years	E, F, H	\$273,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Historic Culverts	0-15 years	E, F, H	See (North)	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GOLF COURSE/MAINTENANCE AREA - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				
A. Resurface Existing Access Driveway	0-15 years	N/A	\$128,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Screening Plantings	0-15 years	N/A	\$21,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Potential Pond for Golf Course Irrigation	0-15 years	N/A	\$189,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Golf Course Parking Lot - Resurface Asphalt	0-15 years	N/A	\$115,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK (NORTH)				
1A. Parking Lot North	0-5 years	E, F	\$226,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Parking Lot Area	0-5 years	E, F	\$86,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$204,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$28,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Little League Fields (3)	0-15 years	A, C, E, F	\$505,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. T-Ball Field	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$68,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Baseball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$326,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. High School Soccer Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$1,037,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Basketball Courts	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$96,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Multi-use Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$183,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Restrooms / Concessions / Plaza	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$294,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Picnic Area / Pavilion	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$225,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Natural Play Area	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$91,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
12. Starch Factory Creek Trail	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$75,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
13. Historic Restrooms	6-10 years	E, F, H	\$67,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
14. New Bike Park/Pump Course	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$80,000	CITY, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, P4B, PPP, RWJF
15. Lease/Acquire Adjacent Land for Additional Athletic (Soccer)	6-10 years	F	TBD	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
16. Erosion Control along Starch Factory Creek	0-5 years	E, F	\$136,000	EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, TAP
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Hydroseeded/Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" Cal. (32 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 per tree	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK (CENTRAL)				
1. Buckley Pool Parking Lot	0-5 years	F	\$311,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$82,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$61,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Buckley Pool	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$45,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 4. Buckley Bathhouse	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$1,520,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Historic Stairs	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$50,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 6. Splash Pad / Playground / Pavilion	0-10 years	A, C, F	\$860,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
7. Starch Factory Creek Trail	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$150,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Trash Receptacle (1)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Bicycle Rack (5)	0-15 years	N/A	\$3,500 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, P4B, PPP, RWJF
C. Bench (6 Ft.) with Concrete Pad (6)	0-15 years	N/A	\$2,500 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Hydroseeded / Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
E. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (16 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK (SOUTH)				
1A. Large Parking Lot Area	0-5 years	F	\$251,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Small Parking Lot Area	6-10 years	F	\$112,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$53,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$29,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 3A. Soccer Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$2,070,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 3B. New Modified Soccer Field	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$1,130,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4A. Playground	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$367,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
4B. Add. Alternate: Playground	11-15 years	A, C, F	\$274,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
5. Restrooms / Concession Stand	6-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$274,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Starch Factory Creek Trail	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$250,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
7. Historic Stairs	11-15 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$94,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Add. Alternate: Secondary Access Drive	11-15 years	F	\$1,500,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Hydroseeded / Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
B. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (39 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork (Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration (Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: FREDERICK T. PROCTOR PARK				
1A. Rutger Street Parking Lot	6-10 years	E, F	\$106,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. North Parking Lot	0-5 years	F	\$243,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$114,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$29,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Adult Baseball / Softball Field	0-5 years	A, F	\$453,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Playground	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$580,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYE, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
★ 5. Stone Bridge	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G, H	\$1,000,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 6. Existing / New Pavilion	0-5 years	A, F	\$108,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	6-10 years	A, E, F	\$146,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Historic Restrooms / Bathhouses	6-10 years	E, F, H	\$93,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 9. Lily Pond / Fountain	0-5 years	A, E, F, H	\$75,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Historic Stone Stairs	0-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$210,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Ravine	0-10 years	A, C, E, F, H	\$162,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
12. Pinetum	6-10 years	A, E, F, H	\$110,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
13. Butterfly Garden	0-15 years	A, E, F, H	\$30,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, TAP
14. Creek / Woodland Area	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, H	TBD	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
15. Historic Water Course / Island	0-5 years	A, F, H	TBD	N/A

ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY

A. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (79 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Restore / Reseed open lawn area	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Plant Wildflower Seed Mix	0-15 years	N/A	\$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS

A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork (Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration (Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: NORTH UTICA PARK				
1. Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop	0-5 years	E, F	\$280,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Pathways	0-10 years	A, D, E, F	\$112,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-5 years	A, D, F, G	\$50,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3A. Existing Softball Fields (2)	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$868,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
3B. Relocated Softball Field	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$688,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 4. Pavilion	0-5 years	A, E, F	\$91,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-10 years	A, E, F	\$42,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Natural Playground Area	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$80,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
7. Playground	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$532,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
8. Bridge at Creek Trail	0-5 years	A, F, G	\$75,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
9. Concession Stand / Field House	0-5 years	A, D, E, F	\$135,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Meadow	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$32,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, TAP
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (35 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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For an overall "Magnitude of Probable Costs" for each Recommended Action item, assume 20%-30% over and above figure listed. Refer to page 124 for additional information.

Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
B. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8'-10' ht. (16 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Hydroseeded / Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: SEYMOUR PARK				
1A. Fitzgerald Pool Parking Area	0-5 years	F	\$174,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Euclid Parking Area	0-5 years	E, F	\$207,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1C. North Parking Area	6-10 years	E, F	\$109,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 2. Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F	\$207,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3A. Existing Little League Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$337,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
3B. Relocated Little League Field	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$410,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Relocated T-Ball Field	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$56,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 5. Multi-Sport Field	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$746,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Basketball Court	0-15 years	A, C, E, F	\$7,500	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Tennis Court	0-15 years	A, C, E, F	\$3,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Playground / Spray Park / Splash Pad	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$591,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
9. Restrooms / Plaza	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$241,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Picnic Area	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$29,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Pavilion	6-10 years	A, F	\$126,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
12. Fitzgerald Bathhouse + Pool	0-5 years	A, F	\$5,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Hydroseeded / Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (86 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: PIXLEY PLAYGROUND				
1. Parking Lot	0-5 years	B	\$112,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2. Pathways	0-15 years	A, B, D, E, F	\$145,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Picnic Area	0-15 years	A, B, E, F	\$64,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 4. Natural Play Area	6-10 years	A, B, C, F	\$44,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
★ 5. Playground with Expanded Limits	0-10 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$410,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
6. Basketball Courts	0-15 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$95,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Existing Brick Field House	6-10 years	A, B, C, E, F, H	\$163,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8A. Volleyball / Badminton Court	0-5 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$26,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8B. New Volleyball / Badminton Court	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$26,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Multi-Use Space	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$27,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 10. Splash Pad	0-10 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$383,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
11. High School Soccer / Multi-Sport Field	0-5 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$1,030,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (46 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: WANKEL PLAYGROUND				
1A. Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop	0-5 years	E, F	\$191,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Rugby Road Parking Lot	0-5 years	E, F	\$131,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1C. Additional Parking Area (Potential)	6-10 years	E, F	\$84,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2. Pathways	0-15 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$215,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 3. Little League Field	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$1,440,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Multi-Sport Field (Soccer + Football)	0-10 years	A, C, F	\$922,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Baseball Field	0-15 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$352,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. T-Ball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$95,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Basketball Courts	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$277,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 8. Playground	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$243,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
★ 9. Splash Pad	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$376,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
10. Picnic Area / Site Furniture	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$106,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Pavilion	6-10 years	A, E, F	\$198,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
12A. Existing Concession Stand / Restrooms	6-10 years	A, E, F	\$300,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
12B. New Concession Stand / Restrooms	11-15 years	A, F	\$219,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
13. Existing Field House	0-5 years	A, D, E, F	\$222,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
14. Maintenance Shed	11-15 years	F	\$30,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
15. Formal Park Entrance	0-5 years	A, F, G	\$20,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY

A. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (145 trees)	0-15 years	E, F	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8'-10' ht. (137 trees)	0-15 years	E, F	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS

A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: ADDISON MILLER PARK AND POOL				
★ 1A. Parking Lot North	0-5 years	E, F	\$116,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 1B. Addison Miller Pool Parking Lot	0-5 years	E, F	\$82,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 1C. Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop	0-5 years	E, F	\$170,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Pathways and 2B. Accessible Pathways	0-15 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$357,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, SI, TAP
3A. Little League Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$428,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 3B. Relocated Little League Field	6-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$890,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4A. Existing T-Ball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$52,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4B. Practice Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$54,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Basketball Courts	6-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$128,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Tennis Court	6-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$42,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-5 years	A, E, F	\$26,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Pavilion	6-10 years	A, F	\$66,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Addison Miller Pool	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$28,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 10. Addison Miller Bathhouse	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$1,520,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Historic Stairs	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$100,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
12. Playground / Spray Park / Splash Pad	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$544,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
13. Bike Parking	0-5 years	A, E, F, G	\$11,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, P4B, PPP, RWJF

ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY

A. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (52 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
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GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS

A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork (Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration (Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: LINCOLN PLAYGROUND				
1. Pathways	0-15 years	A, B, E, F, G	\$110,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
2. Open Lawn	0-10 years	A, B, F	\$68,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 3. New Built-in Skatepark	0-10 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$588,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, THF
★ 4. Basketball Court	0-5 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$99,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Volleyball Court	6-10 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$27,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 6. Playground / Natural Play Area	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$437,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYE, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
7. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-10 years	A, B, E, F	\$87,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Pavilion	6-10 years	A, B, F	\$75,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Field House	0-5 years	A, B, F	\$220,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Elevated Seating Area	0-10 years	A, B, F	\$15,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Formal Park Entrance	0-5 years	A, B, F, G	\$50,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Remove Existing Fencing (25 LF)	0-15 years	N/A	\$125	CITY
B. New Chain Link Fence - 6' Ht. (894 LF)	0-15 years	N/A	\$35 per LF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. New Steel Picket Fence - 4' Ht. (629 LF)	0-15 years	N/A	\$75 per LF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (54 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
E. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8'-10' ht. (59 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
G. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
H. Hydroseeded / Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
I. Plant Wildflower Seed Mix	0-15 years	N/A	\$3 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
J. Erosion Control	0-15 years	N/A	\$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS

A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: O'CONNOR PARK				
1. Parking Lot	6-10 years	E, F	\$94,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2. Pathways	0-15 years	A, E, F, G	\$142,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Basketball Court	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$100,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 4. Futsal/ Pickleball Court	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$95,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 5. Multi-Sport Field (Soccer + Lacrosse)	0-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$763,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Playground / Dog Park Area	11-15 years	A, C, F	\$455,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
7. Existing Playground	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$91,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
★ 8. Splash Pad	0-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$437,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
9. Open Lawn / Multi-Sport Field	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$50,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Pavilion	6-10 years	A, F	\$140,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
11. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-15 years	A, E, F	\$70,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
12. Existing Concession Stand	0-10 years	A, E, F	\$120,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Seat Walls at Formal Entrance	0-15 years	N/A	\$2,500	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
B. Remove Existing Chain Link Fencing (1,973 LF)	0-15 years	N/A	\$5 per LF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. New Ornamental Fence & Gate - 4' Ht. (530 LF)	0-15 years	N/A	\$75 per LF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. New Single Gate for Chain Link Fence - 6' Ht.	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,250 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
E. Tree Removal over 6" to 12" DBH (5 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (57 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
G. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8'-10' ht. (89 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
H. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
I. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS

A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: QUINN PLAYGROUND				
1. Parking Lot	0-5 years	B, F	\$148,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2. Pathways	0-15 years	A, B, F, G	\$133,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Open Lawn	0-5 years	A, B, F	\$11,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Basketball Courts (3)	6-10 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$287,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Volleyball / Badminton Court (2)	0-5 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$54,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 6. Playground	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$544,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
★ 7. Splash Pad	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$473,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
8. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-15 years	A, B, E, F	\$129,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Pavilion	11-15 years	A, B, F	\$66,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. New Building / Restrooms	6-10 years	A, B, F	\$233,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Pruning of Tree up to 12", 24", 36" (7 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,500 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (31 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8' ht. (27 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
D. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
E. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Plant Wildflower Seed Mix	0-15 years	N/A	\$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: CHANCELLOR PARK				
1A. Pull-Off/ Temporary Parking Area	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$40,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
1B. Multi-Use Space / Events	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$25,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
1C. Temporary Pull-off / Truck Back-up Zone	6-10 years	A, B, F	\$25,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
★ 2. Pathways	0-15 years	A, B, D, F, G, H	\$87,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Tennis Courts	0-15 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$0	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Playground	6-10 years	A, B, C, F	\$390,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
5. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-15 years	A, B, E, F	\$107,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Gazebo	6-10 years	A, B, E, F	\$70,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Historic Field House	0-10 years	A, B, D, E, F, H	\$40,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Sensory Garden	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$181,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 9. Plaza/ Performance Space / Covered Stage	0-5 years	A, B, F	\$323,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 10. Central Node/ Fountain	6-10 years	A, B, F, H	\$100,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Tree Removal over 6" to 12" DBH (23 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (102 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
C. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8' ht. (14 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
E. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Plant Wildflower Seed Mix/Sensory Garden	0-15 years	N/A	\$3 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
G. Hydroseeded/Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
H. Remove Existing Retaining Walls	0-15 years	N/A	\$100 per CY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS

A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: HIRT PLAYGROUND				
1. Pathways	0-15 years	A, B, D, E, F, G	\$43,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2. Basketball Courts	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$135,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 3. Traditional Playground	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$109,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
★ 4. Natural Play Area	6-10 years	A, B, C, F	\$51,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
5. Pavilion	0-5 years	A, B, F	\$71,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Picnic Area / Site Furnishings	0-15 years	A, B, F	\$80,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Covered Terrace	6-10 years	A, B, F	\$156,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Multi-Use Field	6-10 years	A, B, F	\$44,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Fitness Stations	0-10 years	A, B, C, F	\$67,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Acquisition of Land for Park Expansion	0-5 years	A, B, F	TBD (Market Value)	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Landform 1 - Near East Park Entrance (144 CY)	0-15 years	N/A	\$76 per CY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Landform 2 - Between Playground & Basketball Courts (173 CY)	0-15 years	N/A	\$76 per CY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Landform 3 - North End of Park by Basketball Courts (416 CY)	0-15 years	N/A	\$76 per CY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
D. Pruning of Tree up to 12", 24", 36" (5 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,500 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
E. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (30 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8' ht. (27 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
G. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
H. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
I. Hydroseeded/Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
J. Remove Asphalt Pavement	0-15 years	N/A	\$1 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
K. Remove Miscellaneous Pavement	0-15 years	N/A	\$1 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
L. Concrete Seat Wall	0-15 years	N/A	\$750 per CY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork (Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration (Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: HANNA PARK				
★ 1. Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$370,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 2. Performance Space	0-10 years	A, E, F	\$215,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 3. Seating Area / Site Furnishings	0-5 years	A, F	\$100,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Existing Fountain	0-5 years	A, E, F	\$20,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. North Promenade	0-10 years	A, E, F, G	\$196,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
6. Enhance Connection	0-5 years	A, E, F, G	\$150,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
7. North Plaza	6-10 years	A, E, F	\$195,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Address Grading and Redevelop City Hall Entrance	6-10 years	A, E, F	TBD	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Restore/Repair Existing Water Feature	6-10 years	A, E, F, H	TBD	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Review and Redevelop Parking Lot Layout, Access, Circulation	11-15 years	A, E, F	TBD	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Tree Removal over 6" to 12" DBH (3 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Pruning of Tree up to 12", 24", 36" (2 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (43 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8' ht. (38 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
E. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
G. Hydroseeded/Seeded Areas	0-15 years	N/A	\$2 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: GREENMAN ESTATES				
★ 1. Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop	0-5 years	A, D, E, F	\$407,000	CITY, CDBG, LWCF, ORLP, PPP
2A. Pathways	0-15 years	A, E, F, G	\$196,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-10 years	A, E, F, G	\$58,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
★ 3A. Existing Softball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$363,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 3B. Existing Softball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$527,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. Softball Field	0-10 years	A, C, F	\$2,080,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
5. Natural Play Area / Outdoor Classroom	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$90,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, FLYF, KBM, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF, SI
6. Picnic Area / Site Furniture	0-15 years	A, F	\$113,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. Pavilion	6-10 years	A, F	\$78,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
8. Formal Park Entrance	0-5 years	A, F, G	\$20,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
9. Restrooms / Concession Stands / Maintenance	0-5 years	A, F	\$473,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
10. Existing Batting Cage To Remain	N/A	A, C, F	N/A	N/A
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN PROGRAM KEY				
A. Tree Removal over 6" to 12" DBH (1 tree)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
B. Clear and Grub	0-15 years	N/A	\$1 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Plant Tree - 2.5-3" cal. (132 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Plant Evergreen Tree - 8' ht. (9 trees)	0-15 years	N/A	\$800 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
E. Planting Area - Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers	0-15 years	N/A	\$10 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
F. Shredded Bark Mulch	0-15 years	N/A	\$6 per SY	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
G. Remove Existing Fencing (1,369 LF)	0-15 years	N/A	\$5 per LF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: MEMORIAL PARKWAY				
1. Resurface Existing Pathways	0-5 years	A, F, G, H	\$123,000	
2. New Pathways	0-15 years	A, F, G, H	\$394,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
3. Interpretive Element - West Shore Railroad (West End)	6-10 years	A, F, G, H	\$53,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
4. New Memorial Locations (West End)	0-15 years	A, F, H	TBD	N/A
5. Maintain Viewshed Near Brinkerhoff Avenue (Central)	0-15 years	A, F, H	N/A	N/A
★ 6. Overlook (Central)	6-10 years	A, F, H	\$181,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
7. New Connection (Central)	0-5 years	A, F, G, H	\$15,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
8. New Planted Medians (Central)	0-15 years	A, F, H	\$350,000	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
★ 9. New Memorial Locations (East End)	0-15 years	A, F, H	TBD	N/A
10. New Connection (East End)	0-5 years	A, F, G, H	\$15,000	CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RTP, RWJF, TAP
ADDITIONAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS				
A. Bench (6 Ft.) with Concrete Pad (106)	0-15 years	N/A	\$2,500 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. Trash Receptacle (27)	0-15 years	N/A	\$1,000 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. Bicycle Rack (3)	0-15 years	N/A	\$3,500 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, P4B, PPP, RWJF

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
D. Crosswalks/Thermoplastic Lines (59)	0-15 years	N/A	\$300 each	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
GENERAL ITEMS - UNIT COSTS				
A. Survey / Layout	N/A	N/A	\$2,000 per acre	CITY, CDBG, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
B. General Demolition and Site Preparation	N/A	N/A	\$2 - \$3 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
C. General Earthwork <i>(Assuming basic site grading and no importing of soil materials.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$2,500 per acre	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF
D. Site Preparation, Fine Grading and Lawn Restoration <i>(Assuming topsoil, fine grading, and seeding.)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$0.75 per SF	CITY, CDBG, ENT, EPF, LWCF, ORLP, PPP, RWJF



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PRIORITY PARK RECOMMENDATIONS: ALL PARKS

Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
ROSCOE CONKLING PARK (NORTH)				
1D. / 2D. / 6. / 9A. Hilltop Overlook/Plateau/Parking Lot	0-5 years	F	\$998,000	
2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$172,000	
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$33,000	
ROSCOE CONKLING PARK (SOUTH)				
2A. Multi-Modal Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$42,000	
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	6-10 years	A, F, G	\$66,000	
THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK (NORTH)				
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$28,000	
THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK (CENTRAL)				
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$61,000	
4. Buckley Bathhouse	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$1,520,000	
6. Splash Pad / Playground / Pavilion	0-10 years	A, C, F	\$860,000	
THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK (SOUTH)				
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-15 years	A, F, G	\$29,000	
3A. Soccer Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$2,070,000	
3B. New Modified Soccer Field	6-10 years	A, C, F	\$1,130,000	
FREDERICK T. PROCTOR PARK				
5. Stone Bridge	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G, H	\$1,000,000	
6. Existing / New Pavilion	0-5 years	A, F	\$108,000	
9. Lily Pond / Fountain	0-5 years	A, E, F, H	\$75,000	

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
NORTH UTICA PARK				
2B. New Multi-Use Trail System	0-5 years	A, D, F, G	\$50,000	
4. Pavilion	0-5 years	A, E, F	\$91,000	
SEYMOUR PARK				
2. Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F	\$207,000	
5. Multi-Sport Field	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$746,000	
PIXLEY PLAYGROUND				
4. Natural Play Area	6-10 years	A, B, C, F	\$44,000	
5. Playground with Expanded Limits	0-10 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$410,000	
10. Splash Pad	0-10 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$383,000	
WANKEL PLAYGROUND				
3. Little League Field	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$1,440,000	
8. Playground	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$243,000	
9. Splash Pad	0-5 years	A, C, D, E, F	\$376,000	
ADDISON MILLER PARK AND POOL				
1A. Parking Lot North	0-5 years	E, F	\$116,000	
1B. Addison Miller Pool Parking Lot	0-5 years	E, F	\$82,000	
1C. Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop	0-5 years	E, F	\$170,000	
3B. Relocated Little League Field	6-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$890,000	
10. Addison Miller Bathhouse	6-10 years	A, D, E, F, H	\$1,520,000	

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Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
LINCOLN PLAYGROUND				
3. New Built-in Skatepark	0-10 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$588,000	
4. Basketball Court	0-5 years	A, B, C, E, F	\$99,000	
6. Playground / Natural Play Area	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$437,000	
O'CONNOR PARK				
4. Futsal/ Pickleball Court	0-5 years	A, C, F	\$95,000	
5. Multi-Sport Field (Soccer + Lacrosse)	0-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$763,000	
8. Splash Pad	0-10 years	A, C, E, F	\$437,000	
QUINN PLAYGROUND				
6. Playground	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$544,000	
7. Splash Pad	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$473,000	
CHANCELLOR PARK				
2. Pathways	0-15 years	A, B, D, F, G, H	\$87,000	
9. Plaza/ Performance Space / Covered Stage	0-5 years	A, B, F	\$323,000	
10. Central Node/ Fountain	6-10 years	A, B, F, H	\$100,000	
HIRT PLAYGROUND				
2. Basketball Courts	0-5 years	A, B, C, F	\$135,000	
3. Traditional Playground	0-5 years	A, B, C, D, E, F	\$109,000	
4. Natural Play Area	6-10 years	A, B, C, F	\$51,000	

For an overall "Magnitude of Probable Costs" for each Recommended Action item, assume 20%-30% over and above figure listed. Refer to page 124 for additional information.

Recommended Action	Time Frame	Planning Principles	Magnitude of Probable Cost	Funding Options to Consider
HANNA PARK				
1. Pathways	0-5 years	A, D, E, F, G	\$370,000	
2. Performance Space	0-10 years	A, E, F	\$215,000	
3. Seating Area / Site Furnishings	0-5 years	A, F	\$100,000	
GREENMAN ESTATES				
1. Parking Lot with Drop-Off Loop	0-5 years	A, D, E, F	\$407,000	
3A. Existing Softball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$363,000	
3B. Existing Softball Field	0-5 years	A, C, E, F	\$527,000	
MEMORIAL PARKWAY				
6. Overlook (Central)	6-10 years	A, F, H	\$181,000	
9. New Memorial Locations (East End)	0-15 years	A, F, H	TBD	

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Design Guidelines

Design guidelines are used to manage changes to existing structures and site features, as well as provide guidance in the design of new structures and site features. Structures include buildings, site walls, bridges, fences, pathways, and other permanent site elements. The goal of these guidelines is to 1) retain and preserve the character of each park and their existing structures, 2) allow for the addition or replacement of structures to meet the changing needs of the public who use the park, 3) develop cohesive visual themes within and throughout the Utica park system, and 4) use best preservation and design practices when changes are proposed.

Designs for changes to existing structures should be compatible with the existing structure and appropriate for the style, type, and materials of existing structure. New construction should take cues from the existing buildings in the park, as well other parks in the city park system, using similar materials, massing, and details.



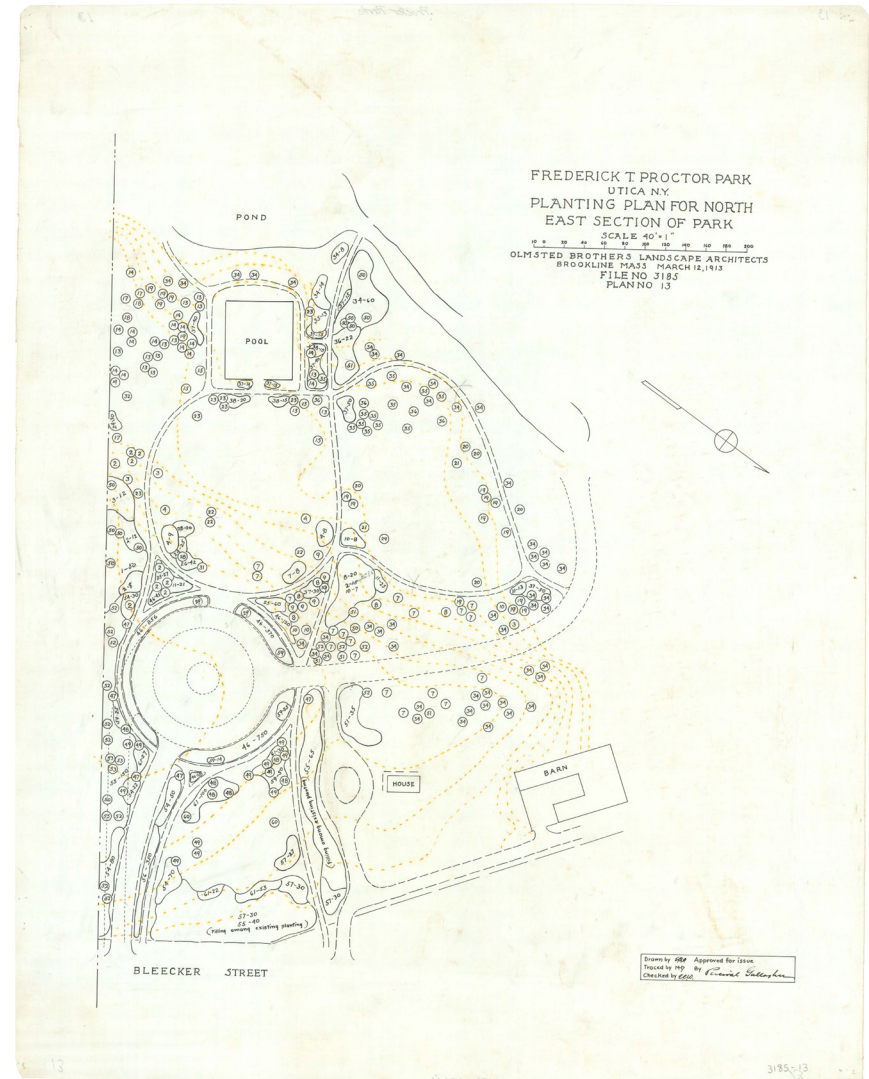
Chancellor Square



Proctor Park

Overall Design Intent

Each City of Utica park has its own individual character which should be respected and built upon as improvements are made. All city parks should have some common elements that reinforce the unity of the City of Utica park system.



Historic Park Plan

These guidelines are intended to provide clear and understandable direction for park redevelopment and renovation and rehabilitation of existing buildings. They are intended to serve as an easy reference when maintenance, repairs, additions or new construction is considered, providing design guidance for future development, buildings, and amenities.

Memorial Parkway, Roscoe Conkling Park, F. T. Proctor Park, and T. R. Proctor Park are listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. State or federal projects in these parks, as well as projects involving state and/or federal funding or permits, must be reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to ensure compliance with state and federal standards for the treatment of historic properties. The SHPO uses the National Park Service’s *Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for Rehabilitation* when reviewing construction projects at existing designated structures for compliance.

Several of Utica’s historic parks also meet the criteria for local landmark designation, although none have been designated at this time. If any parks are designated as local City of Utica landmarks in the future, alterations to the parks and/or their structures will be subject to review by the City of Utica Scenic and Historic Preservation Commission. Similarly, projects in parks that are officially determined eligible for the State and National Registers will also trigger SHPO review. Projects undertaken by, or requiring approval by, county or city government may be subject to review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) if they are in or adjacent to State/National Register listed parks.

The Central New York Conservancy advocates for sensitive design and preservation within Utica’s historic parks, particularly the four that are listed in the State and National Registers. While the Conservancy does not have a legally mandated role in reviewing park projects, it is a valuable partner in any planning efforts regarding the historic parks, and should be consulted early in any such process.

It is recommended that the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards be used as guidelines for all renovation, rehabilitation, additions, or new construction in City Parks.

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

From The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Buildings and Recreational Features

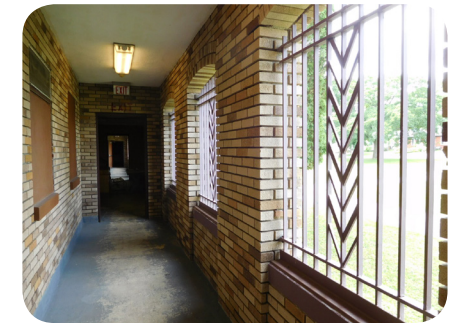
There are similarities between structures within parks and throughout the park system. Some cohesive designs exist within and throughout the parks. Few changes have been made over time; most building exteriors remain in their original form. This should continue.

As previously stated, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* should be used when maintenance, repairs, or replacements are considered at existing historic structures. Those standards which are most applicable in the parks include continuing to use structures for their original use if possible, retaining existing character-defining features, respecting past changes which have achieved their own significance over time, and avoiding changes which reference a past architectural style which was never part of the original design.

Architectural Styles

Architectural styles seen in the existing historic park buildings include: Art Deco, Neo-Gothic, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman. See individual buildings below.

- Addison Miller Bathhouse - Art Deco with Neo-Gothic influences
- Buckley Bathhouse - Neo-Gothic with Art Deco influences
- Chancellor - Minimal Traditional with limited Art Deco influences
- Pixley Playground - Tudor Revival
- Hirt Playground - Craftsman
- F. T. Proctor Comfort Stations - Tudor Revival with Craftsman influences
- Roscoe Conkling Comfort Stations- Tudor Revival with Craftsman influences
- T. R. Proctor Comfort Stations - Tudor Revival with Craftsman influences



Addison Miller Bathhouse above, Buckley Bathhouse below. Art Deco features include polychrome exterior finishes, both brick and slate, and chevron pattern in window guards. Neo-Gothic features include symmetrical facades, cross gable (at rear), and steeply sloped roofs.



Chancellor Park's building has angular stone window lintels, exhibiting an Art Deco influence. Pixley Park's building is asymmetrical, with a steeply pitched, cross gabled roof exhibiting a Tudor Revival influence. Hirt Playground's single story building with broad roof overhangs and exposed rafter tails exhibits a Craftsman style influence. Other more modern park buildings exhibit less clearly defined architectural styles.



Chancellor Park



Hirt Playground



Pixley Park

Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features are those elements of a building that provide information regarding its architectural style in general and may be specific to the individual building. Character-defining features should be retained, repaired, or replaced in-kind in existing buildings and used as clues for design in new construction.

Guidelines:

- Identify the character-defining features, architectural details, before considering any changes or modifications.
- Both exterior and interior features should be considered for enclosed structures.
- Retain original materials, features, finishes, and examples of craftsmanship.
- Repair, don't replace deteriorated materials.

Design Considerations:

- Use character-defining features to inform design decision making when changes to the structure are considered.
- Replicate existing features to be replaced exactly.
- New work should be compatible with existing, yet distinguishable as non-historic.



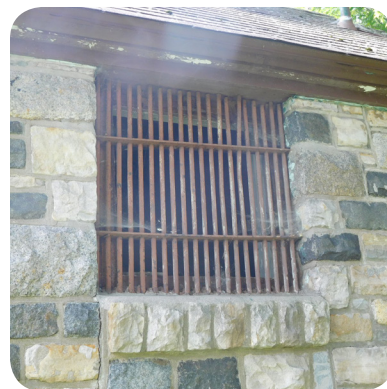
Window guards



Eave returns



Mortar joint tooling



Comfort station window bars



Quarry tile flooring



Roof vent and slate roofing

Materials

Materials can be used to provide a cohesive feeling throughout a park and throughout the park system. High quality, durable materials will provide the best solutions.

Guidelines:

- Survey structures in the park to identify typical existing materials.
- Use compatible, similar, materials to existing.
- Historic buildings will typically have traditional natural materials such as slate.
- Roofing, stone or brick exteriors, wood trim which should be used.
- Survey structures in the park to identify typical existing materials.

Design Considerations:

- Consider first cost vs. long term benefits, first cost should not be the primary consideration.
- Durability of each material based on in-service conditions.
- Appropriateness and compatibility compared to existing structures.



Slate roofing and brick masonry are high quality, durable materials appropriate for buildings owned and maintained by the City for many years.



F.T. Proctor Comfort Station



Roscoe Conkling Comfort Station



T.R. Proctor Comfort Station

Building Heights

Building height should be similar but not necessarily identical to similar structures in the park. Building height should reinforce and complement the proportions of the existing buildings in the park.

Guidelines:

- Local Zoning Classifications will have restrictions on height which must be adhered to.
- New construction and additions should complement, not overpower, existing structures.

Design Considerations:

- New construction should not be taller than existing adjacent structures.
- Building height should not change the historic scale of the buildings in the park.
- Building height should be similar to or less than, but in proportion to, existing buildings.

Building Mass

Definitions of building mass: “Mass, or massing describes the overall composition of the major volumes of a building, especially when the structure has major and minor elements.” Dictionary of Building Preservation, edited by Ward Bucher. A unified composition of two-dimensional shapes or three-dimensional volumes, especially one that has or gives the impression of weight, density, and bulk.”

- *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*, Francis D. K. Ching

Guidelines:

- Maintain similar massing in new construction to other buildings in the park for compatible and harmonious appearance.
- Avoid introducing new or significantly different massing forms to the park.

Design Considerations:

- Survey existing buildings to understand massing of existing buildings in the park.
- Select designs which support existing massing.
- Avoid overly large or overly small elements which may detract from existing.

Translucency

Translucency and transparency are often used to differentiate new construction from existing historic construction. This is a straightforward and easily recognizable implemented method to add to an existing historic building without detracting from it.

Guidelines:

- Consider separation of new construction from historic construction using transparent hyphens.
- Use translucency and transparency to provide a sense of connection between inside and outside.

Design Considerations:

- Translucent openings can be used to provide natural light to areas where security may be a consideration.
- Consider using translucent or transparent materials where protection from weather, wind or precipitation may be desired.

Building and Structure Locations

Existing historic buildings and structures are sited to take advantage of the natural and original built features of each park setting. In historic parks it will be important to understand and respect the original design intent. In modern, or more recent parks, similar sensitivity should be considered when locating new construction.

Guidelines:

- The Master Plan has identified preferred locations for new construction.
- Existing buildings should not be relocated unless they are threatened by natural forces.

Design Considerations:

- New building design should take most possible advantage to natural views.
- New buildings design should take most possible advantage of natural, renewable, and sustainable energy benefits, i.e. trees for wind breaks, passive solar design, etc.

New Construction

New construction will be desired or required as the parks are redeveloped to address the needs and interests of City residents. Existing historic buildings should be modified using the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation as a guide. Designs for new buildings and structures should reference existing structures in the park and use the common design themes developed for the park system to create a familiar and identifiable presence in the community.

Guidelines for New Construction in Historic Parks:

- Refer to Standards 9 and 10 of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation when considering new construction in historic parks.



Existing structure that takes advantage of the site and setting, F. T. Proctor Park

- Engage an architect with experience in historic buildings. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that can assist by providing a list of qualified preservation architects in the area.
- Reference existing character-defining features to create a cohesive and understandable connection between new and old, but differentiate new construction from the existing historic construction.
- Incorporate features such as exterior finish material, roof slope, original door and window type, etc. Interpretation rather than exact replication is recommended.
- If new construction is an addition to a historic structure, develop a design that allows the addition to be removable in the future without damage to the historic structure.



At the Addison Miller Bathhouse the chevron design in the cast stone trim is a feature of the Art Deco architectural style, as is the polychrome, multicolored, brick. The chevron pattern is also seen at the openings at the front of this building.

Three parks in the Utica Parks system are listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places: T. R. Proctor Park, F. T. Proctor Park, and Roscoe Conkling Park. Memorial Parkway is also listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The Addison Miller pool complex appears to be eligible for listing, but Addison Miller Park is not eligible.

Listing in an official Register is generally honorary. However, if public funds are used when making changes to the exterior of listed buildings, then review and approval from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) is required before work is performed. Listing also allows the City of Utica to seek grant funding to assist with proposed and approved modifications or renovation.

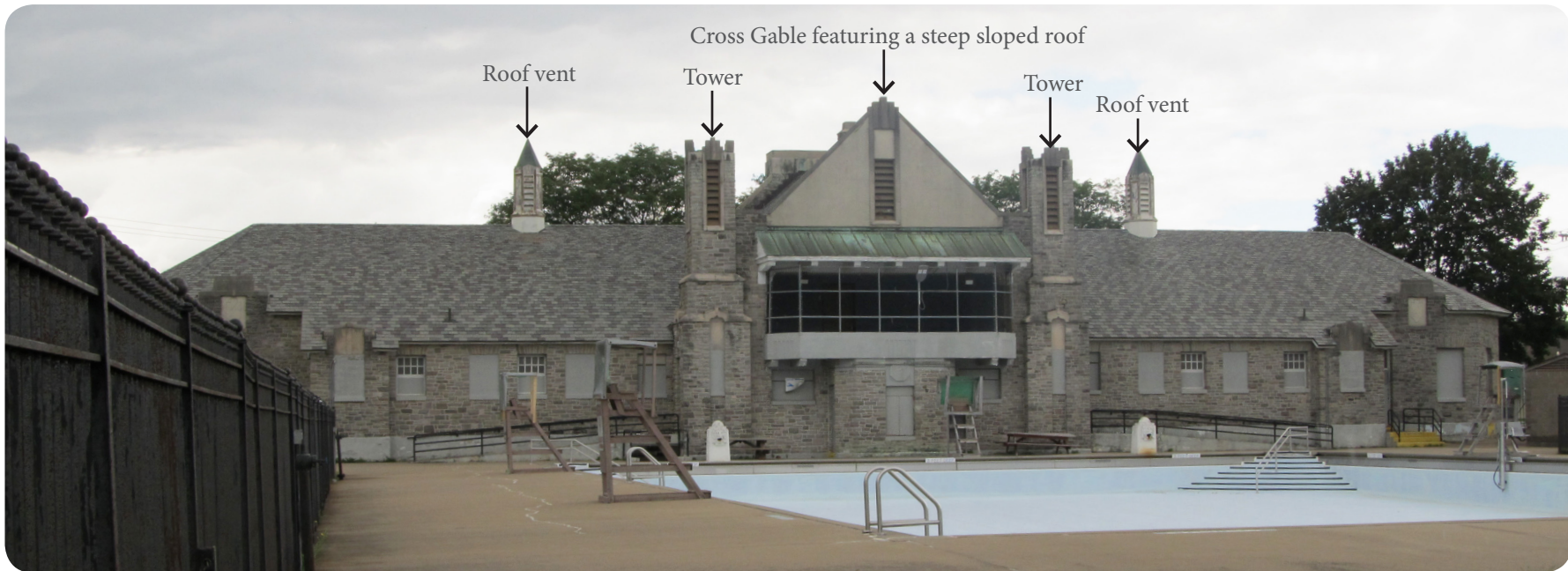
Other older park buildings, while not officially designated, share similar materials and forms which can be used to assist in designing appropriate and compatible new buildings.





Wooden gable vent
 Arched opening
 Multi-colored stone

At F. T. Proctor and Roscoe Conkling Parks the Comfort Stations are the only historic buildings. If new buildings are considered, such as a pavilion at F. T. Proctor Park, features from the Comfort Stations can provide visual continuity in the park. Features include similar roof slope, similar stone for column bases, wooden gable vents, and possible arched openings.



Roof vent
 Tower
 Cross Gable featuring a steep sloped roof
 Tower
 Roof vent

At the Buckley Bathhouse (shown above) Neo-Gothic influences are seen in the symmetrical form, steep roof slopes, and central cross gable visible at the rear. Cross gable refers to the perpendicular intersection of the roofs. Both sides of the cross gable are identical; window and door openings, small towers at the rear, and roof vents are mirrored. The multi-colored stone and slate are typical of Art Deco influences. If new buildings are proposed for Thomas R. Proctor Park, features such as the roof slope and symmetry should be included in the design. The massing of this building is longer than it is tall. This should also be a feature of any new major buildings on the site. Masonry wall finish in a similar complementary color with similar variation would add to the compatibility of a new design.

Guidelines for New Construction in Other Parks:

- Develop a unified design theme for new park structures based on existing structures throughout the park system.
- Reference existing buildings in the design of new structures.
- Consider using traditional forms when new construction is near or adjacent to existing structures.
- Select materials which complement existing structures in color, texture, and configuration.
- Consider making an investment in high quality, long lasting materials rather than making first cost the highest priority.
- Consider methods other than solid walls with no transparent openings to provide security for park buildings. Windows and doors with some glass help to provide a more inviting feeling in the park. Avoid infilling original openings; reopen those that have been sealed and provide security using another method.



Buildings at Pixley (left) and Quinn (right) Playgrounds. While not identical these two buildings are similar in their design. Generally their character-defining features, square footprints, steep roof slopes, simple details at roof edges, and masonry walls reference each other. These buildings could serve as a basis of design for future new buildings in the Utica Park system.

Buildings at Hirt Playground (left) and O'Connor Park (right). Similar to the buildings in Pixley and Quinn Playgrounds (opposite), these two buildings share common features, but are not exactly alike. Rectangular footprints, lower sloped roofs, metal roofing, broad eave overhangs with exposed rafter tails, and masonry exterior walls define these buildings. Either of these two sets of buildings (or both) could be used to develop a model for new construction in Utica's parks. The basic forms and materials can remain the same while enlarging them to meet the needs of each park.



The Concessions building in Seymour Park has similar character-defining features to those in other parks. Features include a simple rectangular form, broad overhangs, metal roofing, and masonry walls but it has a simple gabled roof. Buildings need not be identical, rather with a unified color scheme tied to the park system branding, they would represent a cohesive visual theme for the park system's existing buildings.

More illustrations of character-defining features.



The square, light colored block, and steep roof slope are character-defining features of the Fitzgerald Poolhouse. As a major building in the park, new buildings should reference these features in their design.



Wankel Park Concessions Building (left) and Field House (right). The Concessions Building shares several character-defining features with the buildings discussed above; steep roof slope, metal roofing, and broad overhangs. These buildings could be more compatible with each other if roof slopes were similar, especially at the addition (apparent) to the Field House. A uniform color palette on the Field House would improve its appearance as well and should be used on all individual buildings.



In historic parks, new construction should be differentiated from existing historic construction. While the newer buildings in the foreground are clearly differentiated from the historic Addison Miller Poolhouse in the background, the modern Field House and Restrooms could have been more appropriately designed by: 1) siting them parallel or perpendicular to the Poolhouse and each other, 2) using a footprint that is more rectangular, wider than they are deep, 3) using a steeper roof slope to match the Poolhouse, and 4) using materials and colors which more closely match the Poolhouse.

Vehicular & Pedestrian Circulation Features

Roadway Materials

Asphalt shall be the standard park roadway material used throughout all parks. Drop-offs or other more prominent vehicular areas may benefit from pavements such as concrete or unit pavers.

Guidelines:

- Drives / Parking areas to be constructed of asphalt and have 6-7" high x 5" to 6" wide granite curbs.
- Heavy duty pavement sections are recommended on all drive-able surfaces; follow City of Utica guidelines for such surfaces.

Design Considerations:

- Curbs will prevent unauthorized vehicles access onto trails or lawn areas of the park and will also present a clean appearance.

Roadway Widths and Radii

The overall goal for park roads is to facilitate improved vehicular access to park recreational features. But, park roads are intended to be low-speed and serve interior park uses only.

Guidelines:

- 20-24' width for two lane roads and 14-16' width for one way roads. Pull-offs should be 10' wide by 30-60' long.
- Areas where 2-way traffic is separated by a landscape median the traffic lane shall be 12'-16' wide.
- Radii of curbs should be a maximum of 10'-15' at intersections.

Design Considerations:

- Consideration should be given to daily usage of roadways to determine if turning lanes at exit points are needed.
- Radii of curbs at intersections should be minimal to encourage slow turning by vehicles.

- Narrower road widths encourage lower speeds.

Traffic Control and Pedestrian Safety

Vehicular access control is a serious concern and proposed circulation features should be designed to limit unauthorized access into park areas not designed to support such access.

Guidelines:

- Minimize the ability for vehicles to drive off road for any reason, especially in picnic areas or recreation fields.
- Consider raised table-top crosswalks where heavily used trails/walkways intersect with roadways.

Design Considerations:

- Vehicular circulation should be clearly separated from pedestrian circulation with curbing, planting, bollards or other means as appropriate.
- Black steel bollards with reflective safety tape or other features may be required where curbing is not feasible.



Asphalt paved roadway/pathway, F. T. Proctor Park

Parking Area Design

Parking areas should be as small as practical and only serve immediate recreational features and needs within each zone of the park.

Guidelines:

- Parking areas will typically consist of a two-way drive aisle with 90-degree parking bays on both sides.
- Larger parking areas should incorporate landscaped islands to minimize the visual impact of the cars and paving and help with stormwater management.

Design Considerations:

- Green infrastructure practices should be implemented within parking areas.
- Consider pedestrian access and safety in all parking areas.

Walkways and Sidewalks

Pedestrian pathways and sidewalks allow safe and efficient access to adjacent neighborhoods, proposed amenities and natural and/or recreational features within the parks.

Guidelines:

- Heavily used walkways linking pedestrians to park buildings and recreation fields should be between 8'-12' wide and constructed of concrete.
- Unit pavers may be used for special walkways, plazas and crosswalks.
- Less significant and less formal (secondary or tertiary) pathways can be narrower 5'-8' wide, constructed with asphalt.

Design Considerations:

- Concrete should be used for heavily used primary walks in the parks. Attention should be given to the concrete design mix and the quality of the finish to ensure a long lasting and weather resistant performance; refer to the City of Utica standards for concrete walkways.



Stone dust trail and timber bridge, Brickyard Trail, Brighton, NY

- Asphalt can be used for secondary walkways.
- Grade walkways with a cross-pitch to prevent standing water.
- Implement traffic calming measures at busy pedestrian crossings.

Trails

Trails are proposed throughout the City of Utica. Park trails link natural and recreational program elements, and multi-use trails link destinations.

Guidelines:

- Heavily-used park trails should have a minimum width of 6' and be surfaced with a pervious material like limestone dust. The stone dust top course sits on a compacted aggregate base.
- Lower use park trails can remain vegetated and be mown periodically, or surfaced with wood chips in shadier woodland areas.
- Multi-use trails should have a width of 6-12'. Width shall be determined by physical constraints and intended user type. When a trail will accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians, the trail should be 10-12' with a pervious surface like asphalt.

Design Considerations:

- Bridges should be provided where trails cross waterways.
- Stone dust is not recommended on slopes greater than 3% due to potential erosion or for areas subject to flooding.

Detailed Site Furnishings

Site furnishings such as benches, trash receptacles, bike racks, etc. should be carefully considered with respect to their visual impact on the broader park landscape.

Benches

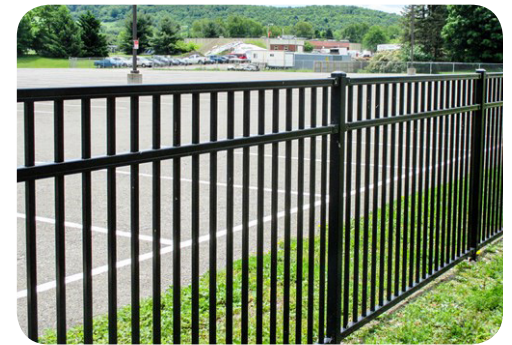
Benches are important in areas where people congregate or wait, as well as in quiet spaces and viewing areas.

Guidelines:

- Classically styled with armrests and back rests, recommend horizontal slats on the seat and backrest for comfort.
- Constructed of durable, vandal resistant material such as powder-coated steel or cast iron, and should be a minimum of 6' long in order to achieve appropriate scale along paths.
- Models: Victor Stanley CS-138 or DuMor Bench 160.

Design Considerations:

- The style of bench should relate to surrounding architecture, site features, or other site furniture.
- Benches should be sited away from vehicles and other safety concerns.



Bench (DuMor), Bike Rack and Trash Receptacle/Recycling Station (Victor Stanley), Ornamental Fence (Ameristar)

Trash Receptacles

Trash receptacles and recycling stations are essential in parks because if they are not provided in a needed location then trash accumulation quickly becomes a problem.

Guidelines:

- Styled to match benches; classic lines and form, and not overly ornate.
- Receptacles should include textural relief such as slats or bars, be black in color, and include a lid/cover to protect the receptacle from rain, snow, and wind.
- Models: Victor Stanley RSDC-36 or DuMor Receptacle 287.

Design Considerations:

- Trash receptacles should be provided throughout the parks along major walks, at all building entrances and near seating areas.
- When placed along pedestrian circulation routes, receptacles should be set back from the pathway a minimum of 2'.

Bike Racks

Bike racks and bike parking areas help promote bicycling to and within the parks. They also discourage people from locking bikes to handrails, trees and light poles.

Guidelines:

- Simple and unobtrusive design and consisting of single “U” type installations or similar.
- Racks to be black and similar to Victor Stanley model BRWS-101 or BRCS-105 or DuMor Bike Rack-83 or 125-30

Design Considerations:

- Bike racks should be placed in convenient and practical locations so that they are utilized.
- The number of racks will vary by the area and volume of users.

Fences

Fencing should be limited to that which is required to separate areas or provide a secure perimeter for parks, pools, and certain sports fields.

Guidelines:

- Ornamental fencing to be used in highly trafficked, prominent pedestrian areas, along street frontages, or around swimming pools. Fencing should be constructed of durable, vandal resistant, low maintenance material such as powder-coated steel or high grade aluminum. Model: Ameristar Montage II or similar.
- Chain link fencing (preferably black vinyl-coated chain link) should be used as security/safety fencing along the perimeter of some parks and certain athletic fields and athletic courts.

Design Considerations:

- Fence height shall be determined by need for separation or security. To separate areas, a 4’ height fence is preferred. To secure areas, a 6’ height (or greater) fence is recommended. The height of fencing at the perimeter of athletic fields and courts is dependent on the use. Coordinate heights with the standards and regulations of each sport.
- Style of ornamental fencing to match existing fencing or to coordinate with adjacent architecture or other site amenities.
- Access control can be accomplished through a combination of fencing, vegetation, planters, and decorative walls. Consider CPTED.

Lighting

In general, lighting is not broadly used within parks that are closed from dusk to dawn, but lighting along specific pathways may be needed for safety purposes.

Guidelines:

- Proposed pedestrian lights should be post-mounted at 10’ to 14’ above grade.
- Style to coordinate with adjacent park buildings and other site furnishings - black with simple detailing, typical.
- Roadway lighting should follow the standards set forth by the City and should be coordinated with the pedestrian lighting selection.

Design Considerations:

- Lights should be coordinated with other site furnishings and adjacent park buildings, stylistically.
- Busy road crossings, parking areas, stairways, building entries, focal points and other high-use areas should be well-lit for safety.



Concrete Planter



Pedestrian Scale Lighting

Planters

Planters filled with annuals, perennials, or other ornamental plantings can provide colorful accents.

Guidelines:

- Style should match nearby furnishings and architectural styles.
- Models: DuMor - Planter 159 or The Chandler Company - Argentina.

Design Considerations:

- Planters can take away from the pastoral character of a park so it is most appropriate to use them near park buildings or at high-use areas, as focal points.

Signage

A successful parks signage system is an important element used to orient and inform visitors, encourages learning, and helps to create a unified brand that is easily recognizable.

Identification

Identification signage creates public awareness by creating a consistent and effective messaging through color selections, logos, and information provided.

Guidelines:

- Signage should be placed at the entrance to the park or in key locations to clearly identify each park or recreation area.
- Signage should be consistent throughout the park system through, style, color, messaging, and logos.



Identification and Interpretive Signage - Brickyard Trail, Brighton, NY

Design Considerations:

- Create a unique park system brand that can be clearly identified.

Wayfinding

Wayfinding signage directs visitors to use areas and amenities within the park.

Guidelines:

- Signage should be placed at crossings of trails or walkways and at major vehicular intersections.
- Signage should be consistent throughout the park.



Wayfinding Signage, Rochester, NY

Design Considerations:

- Place wayfinding signage so that it is easily seen at key decision points along circulation routes.
- Signage should utilize a consistent graphic.

Interpretive

Interpretive signage will improve park recognition and strengthen the park brand by providing information and important facts to visitors.

Guidelines:

- Use interpretive signage for plant/tree identification, environmental education, historical information, etc.
- Signage should be understated and blend in with the surrounding landscape and context.
- Use durable, vandal resistant materials.

Design Considerations:

- Consider what key information you want to convey to visitors of the parks.



Monument of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski - Memorial Parkway, Utica

Memorials

Memorials can be a meaningful and important feature within parks and can often educate the public about historical events or people that have some connection to the area.

Guidelines:

- Where feasible, site the memorial at the actual place where the memorialized event occurred, or where the memory of a person is linked.
- The memorial should create a connection between the present and past, and between visitors.

Design Considerations:

- Determine the significance and impact of the memorial before placement.
- Memorial pieces can reinforce the site aesthetic, add interest to the landscape, and create a memorable experience.

Railings

Handrails are required on most stair systems, and guardrails are required when there are drop-offs along stairs, walks, terraces, overlooks, or other landscape features.

Guidelines:

- Handrails should be placed on both sides of stair systems.
- Handrails to extend 12” beyond nose of top riser and 12” plus the depth of the tread beyond the bottom riser.
- Style to be coordinated with any adjacent architectural features, other site materials, and/or the site furnishings.
- Where vertical drops of 18” or more occur, a 42” high barrier rail is recommended with the space between rails or pickets being less than 4”.
- Review all applicable state and national building codes when planning or designing handrails and guardrails in the parks.

Design Considerations:

- Assess conditions of existing railings on stair systems and determine if replacement is needed
- Include code compliant handrails and guardrails where required on all new park features.

Bollards

Bollards are an important safety feature in parks that control vehicle access and circulation, and help to protect park features and pedestrians.

Guidelines:

- Can be removable or permanent.
- May be installed with light fixtures.
- Model: DuMor 400

Design Considerations:

- Location and design should be coordinated with the circulation system and relate to adjacent areas of the site.
- Choose a bollard size and material that will effectively deter vehicles but not be obtrusive to pedestrians.

Green Infrastructure, Vegetation and Open Space

Park landscapes should be developed as a network of well-defined open spaces that vary in size and character.



Roscoe Conkling Park, Utica

Site Coverage

Building and impervious surface (hardscape) coverage should be as limited as possible in order to maximize greenspace, minimize runoff, and protect the natural landscape in each park.

Guidelines:

- New building locations should be concentrated around existing structures and existing amenities, wherever feasible.
- Hardscape should only be where essential to the function of the park, preserving as much open space as possible, and minimize stormwater runoff.

Design Considerations:

- Consider rehabilitation of existing structures wherever practical, and limit new building sites to previously developed areas of the parks, when possible.
- Consider permeable pavements where practical and feasible.

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure protects, restores or mimics the natural water cycle and is an effective, and economical way to manage stormwater and enhance the natural environment in the parks.

Guidelines:

- Many green infrastructure practices are endorsed by the NYSDEC and should be used wherever possible within the park.
- Implement practices such as rain gardens, bioretention areas, vegetated/dry swales, porous pavement, and others.

Design Considerations:

- Maintain or restore stormwater's natural flow patterns, preserve naturalized areas and promote low-impact park development.

Landscape Character

In general, the landscape character of the parks should be preserved, and any new plantings and landscape treatments should reinforce this aesthetic.

Guidelines:

- New plantings should complement and/or restore the spirit/character of the park, not detract from it through inappropriate plantings.
- Limited ornamental plantings are appropriate near buildings and structures.

Design Considerations:

- Planting schemes should set up or re-establish important vistas where feasible, and buffer/screen undesirable views.



Landscape Character in Utica's Parks

Lawns, Mown and Unmown

Lawn areas are often times used for recreational activities while meadow areas lend a more natural and pastoral feel to the landscape.

Guidelines:

- Lawn areas not reserved for athletic fields, formal lawns, and recreation areas should be treated as reduced maintenance turf areas that are mown less frequently.
- Seed mix for reduced maintenance turf grass: 25% creeping red fescue, 25% bluegrass, 50% perennial ryegrass.
- Seed mixes for meadow grass: 45% little bluestem, 35% sheep fescue grass, 20% orchard grass.
- A wildflower seed mix needs to be created as a standard for all wildflower areas.

Design Considerations:

- Low maintenance turf areas can be maintained with as little as one mowing per month during the growing season.
- Meadow areas can be maintained with a single mowing annually.



Mown meadow path



Open formal lawn area



Mown meadow path



F.T. Proctor Park, Utica

Trees

A diverse list of tree species is appropriate and important for the health of the landscape of the parks.

Guidelines:

- Suggested species: Oak species, Birch, Honey Locust, Sweetgum, American Linden, Tulip tree, Maple Species, Sassafras, Hickory, American Elm (Dutch Elm Disease resistant cultivars), Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam and Serviceberry.
- Other species may be appropriate if they fulfill the design intent for a given park.

Design Considerations:

- Do not plant trees susceptible to disease or that are highly invasive, a preference should be given to native species.
- Consider tree locations that to fulfill the design intent and enhance the intended landscape character.
- Tree selection should be made to match the space available with consideration for mature tree sizes.
- Consider framing views, seasonal interest, pest resistance, overall park species diversity, and planting methods.

Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Groundcovers

Shrubs, herbaceous perennials, grasses, and many groundcovers add an important layer to the landscape.

Guidelines:

- Use hardy plants within all parks.
- Suggested large shrub species: Bottlebrush Buckeye, Black Chokeberry, Dogwood Species, Forsythia, Common Witchhazel, Northern Bayberry, Common Lilac, Viburnum, and many others.
- Suggested small & medium shrub species: Buttonbush, Pepperbush, Diervilla, Sumac species, Fothergilla, Panicle and Oakleaf Hydrangea, Inkberry, Winterberry, Virginia Sweetspire, New Jersey Tea, and many others.
- Suggested native grasses: Big Bluestem, Sideoats Grama, Northern Sea Oats, Canadian Wild Rye, Switchgrass, Little Bluestem, Prairie Dropseed, and many others
- Suggested perennials: Blue Star, Anemone, Butterfly Weed, New England Aster, False Indigo, Purple Coneflower, Joe-Pye Weed, Brown-Eyed Susan, Wilo Geranium, Phlox, Columbina Turtlehead, Virginia Bluebells, and many others.
- Suggested ferns: Christmas Fern, Lady Fern, Cinnamon Fern, Toothed Wood Fern, Male Fern, Hay-Scented Fern, and many others.

Design Considerations:

- Industry standard horticultural practices should be used.
- The landscape should create a human-scaled and comfortable environment.
- Planting in Historic Parks, especially parks designed by the Olmsted Firm, should conform as much as possible to the original design intent.

Preservation of Existing Trees

Existing trees should be preserved where possible, with the exception of invasive species.



Frederick T. Proctor Park, Utica

Guidelines:

- Significant historic trees should be given the highest level of protection possible in all parks.
- Tree protection standards consistent with the recommendations of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) should be followed for all park projects.

Design Considerations:

- Plan park improvements to avoid impacts to trees wherever possible.

Management of Vegetation and Views

A level of vegetation management is required to preserve the pastoral appearance.

Guidelines:

- Remove invasive species within parks where practical.
- Tree and vegetation clearing may be needed in some areas to improve views or maintain circulation.
- Removals in Historic Parks, especially parks designed by the Olmsted Firm, should be limited and conform as much as possible to the original design intent.

Recreational Amenities

A majority of the parks propose new athletic fields or updates to existing fields along with traditional or natural playgrounds.

Soccer Fields - High School

Guidelines:

- Standard dimensions of 55-80 yards by 100-120 yards.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide a set of permanent or portable goals, benches, bleachers, and trash receptacles.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.
- Paint 4” wide lines onto fields as needed during periods of active use.

Design Considerations:

- Consider solar orientation and drainage when planning fields.



Example of a Soccer Field



Example of a Multi-Sport Field

Multi-Sport Field

Guidelines:

- Standard dimension should be 160’ x 360’ to accommodate football, soccer and lacrosse.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide a set of portable goals, benches, bleachers, and trash receptacles
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.
- Paint 4” wide lines onto fields depending on usage.

Design Considerations:

- Consider and prioritize which sports will be hosted.
- Fencing around field is optional.



Example of a Football Field

Football Field

Guidelines:

- The standard dimension is 160' x 360' (including end zones).
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide necessary football field accessories including goal posts, team benches, bleachers and trash receptacles.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.
- Paint 4" wide lines onto fields as needed during periods of active use.

Design Considerations:

- Fencing around field is optional.
- Consider solar orientation and drainage when planning fields.

Little League Field

Guidelines:

- The standard distance between bases is 60', and 46' is typical between home plate and the pitcher's mound circle. The recommended distance to the nearest obstruction or dug-out from the foul line is 25'-28'.
- In-field skinned areas to be around pitcher's mound, home plate and base lines. In-field mix to be 60-70% sand and 30-40% silt and clay for optimal performance.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide necessary field accessories including: fencing, backstop, fabric, team benches, dug-outs, and bleachers as needed.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.
- Replace/ provide fencing around fields as needed.

Design Considerations:

- Consider solar orientation and drainage when planning fields.
- Match new fencing to fencing on existing fields.

T-Ball Field

Guidelines:

- The typical distance between bases is 50'-60', and 38' is typical between home plate and the front of the pitcher's mound.
- In-field skinned areas to be around pitcher's mound, home plate and base lines. In-field mix to be 60-70% sand and 30-40% silt and clay for optimal performance.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide necessary field accessories including: fencing, backstop, fabric, team benches, dug-outs, and bleachers as needed.

- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.
- Replace/ provide fencing around fields as needed.

Design Considerations:

- Consider solar orientation and drainage when planning fields.
- Match new fencing to fencing on existing fields.

Baseball Field - High School and College

Guidelines:

- A standard diamond measures 90’ from base to base and 60’-6” is typical between the front of the pitcher’s mound and home plate. The recommended distance to the nearest obstruction or dug-out from the foul line is 60’.
- In-field skinned areas to be around pitcher’s mound, home plate and base lines. In-field mix to be 60-70% sand and 30-40% silt and clay for optimal performance.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide necessary field accessories including: fencing,



Example of Baseball Field, Dugout, and Batting Cage

backstop, fabric, team benches, dug-outs, and bleachers as needed.

- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.

Design Considerations:

- Consider solar orientation and drainage when planning fields.
- Match new fencing to fencing on existing fields.

Softball Field - High School and College

Guidelines:

- The standard distance between bases is 60’, and 43’ is typical between home plate and the pitcher’s mound. The recommended distance to the nearest obstruction or dug-out from the foul line is 25’-30’.
- Skinned area consists of entire in-field. In-field mix to be 60-70% sand and 30-40% silt and clay for optimal performance.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes.
- Provide necessary field accessories including: fencing, backstop, fabric, team benches, dug-outs, and bleachers as needed.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.
- Replace/ provide fencing around fields as needed.

Design Considerations:

- Consider solar orientation and drainage when planning fields.
- Match new fencing to fencing on existing fields.
- Outfield fencing distances from home plate vary depending on pitch speed. Male slow pitch fencing distance should be 275’-300’ and female/male fast pitch should be 185’-235’.



Example of Tennis Courts

Tennis Court

Guidelines:

- Standard court dimensions are 36' x 78' (including double alleys), but when overall run-off areas are factored in, the overall paved surface space required is 60' x 120'
- Typical asphalt courts should be constructed with an 8"-12" compacted aggregate base course, a 2" asphalt binder course and 1" asphalt top course.
- Provide tennis court net and net posts. Provide benches, bleachers and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate
- Paint 2" wide lines onto court.

Design Considerations:

- A color coating system is recommended to enhance the appearance and improve playability.
- Fencing around courts is recommended.

Basketball Court - High School

Guidelines:

- Dimensions are 84' x 50', typical. An unobstructed area of 10' is recommended on all sides of the court.
- The court should be constructed with an 8"-12" compacted aggregate base course, a 2" asphalt binder course and 1" asphalt top course.
- Provide a set of steel posts with backboards, rims, and nets. Provide bleachers and trash receptacles where needed and as appropriate.
- Paint 2" wide lines onto court.

Design Considerations:

- Color finish coats can be applied to courts to enhance their appearance and improve playability.
- Fencing around courts is optional, but is recommended.



Basketball Court, Seymour Park

Volleyball Court

Guidelines:

- Standard outdoor dimensions are 30' x 60' with 10' minimum of "free space" on all sides.
- Typical asphalt courts should be constructed with an 8"-12" compacted aggregate base course, a 2" asphalt binder course and 1" asphalt top course.
- A sand court is typically constructed with 18" of sand and placed over a 6"-12" gravel drainage layer with underdrain piping.
- Paint 2" wide lines onto asphalt courts.
- Provide court equipment/volleyball accessories, benches, and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.

Design Considerations:

- Color finish coats can be applied to courts to enhance their appearance and improve playability.

Badminton Court

Guidelines:

- Standard outdoor dimensions for a recreational court are 20' x 44' and at least 5' of run-off should be provided on all sides.
- Typical asphalt courts should be constructed with an 8"-12" compacted aggregate base course, a 2" asphalt binder course and 1" asphalt top course.
- Natural turf mix options: Kentucky Bluegrass-Perennial Ryegrass mixes or Tall Fescue-Perennial Ryegrass mixes..
- Paint 2" wide lines onto asphalt or natural turf courts.
- Provide court equipment/ badminton accessories, benches, and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.

Design Considerations:

- A lawn court can be used in place of asphalt or natural turf where less intensive use is anticipated.

Pickleball Court

Guidelines:

- Standard recreational court dimensions are 20' x 44' plus a 5' run-off area on each side and 8' on each end for a total area of 30' x 60'.
- Typical asphalt courts should be constructed with an 8"-12" compacted aggregate base course, a 2" asphalt binder course and 1" asphalt top course.
- Provide pickleball court equipment/ accessories, benches, and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.
- Paint 2" wide lines onto court. Color finish coats can be applied to enhance appearance and playability.

Design Considerations:

- Paint lines for court can be overlaid on basketball and futsal courts instead of a stand alone court.

Futsal Court

Guidelines:

- Standard recreational dimensions are 48' (min.) to 81' (max.) x 81' (min.) to 135 (max.)
- Typical asphalt courts should be constructed with an 8"-12" compacted aggregate base course, a 2" asphalt binder course and 1" asphalt top course.
- Provide goals, benches, and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.
- Paint 3" wide lines onto court.

Design Considerations:

- Fencing around court is optional.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.

Painted Games

These playground games offer a different kind of physical activity for children while also providing social interaction and a platform for creativity.

Guidelines:

- Choose games like hopscotch, four square, etc.
- Paint lines onto asphalt. A color coat system can be used as well to enhance the appearance and improve playability.
- Provide benches and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.

Design Considerations:

- Consider age range of users.



Examples of painted games

Skate Park

Guidelines:

- Form in-ground skate bowls and other elements from concrete.
- Consider re-use of existing equipment and provide new equipment where necessary.
- Provide benches and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.

Design Considerations:

- Determine usability and functional concerns of the park.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.

Ice Skating Rink

Guidelines:

- Standard dimensions for an outdoor Olympic size rink are 100' x 200'±.
- Provide equipment/refrigeration, sufficient to allow for a minimum 5 month use period.
- If a lighting system is needed, consult local outdoor lighting codes and consider community/ neighborhood impacts.

Design Considerations:

- A concrete rink base allows for other uses when the rink is not in use.

Photos on facing page, clockwise from top: 1. Traditional Playground (Utica), 2. Natural Playground, 3. Built-in Slide (Slide Hill at Governors Island, NY), 4. Natural Playground.



Photo: Philip Greenberg for New York Times

Traditional & Natural Playgrounds

Playgrounds are an important aspect of any park because they provide exercise opportunities for children of all ages.

Guidelines:

- Select age appropriate equipment and separate play areas for different age groups and activity levels with a diversity of play elements.
- All playground designs and equipment must meet the standards and guidelines outlined in the most current addition of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Public Playground Safety Handbook.
- Provide play-safe wood chips or a traditional rubber safety surface. Thickness of safety surface is dependent on overall fall height of the play structure and should be coordinated with the playground manufacturer.
- Provide access to all visitors. The playground design shall incorporate the principles of Universal Design and shall comply with the Americans with Disability Act Standards for Accessible Design.

Design Considerations:

- Consult local government requirements for public playgrounds.
- Consider the location, culture, and ‘spirit’ of the community during the design phases.
- Safety is an extremely important design consideration, especially for natural playground areas.
- Traditional Playgrounds shall utilize rubberized or natural safety surface materials such as resilient tiles, poured-in place rubber, bond-in-place playground surfacing, or loose fill materials such as engineered wood fiber or play-safe wood chips.
- Natural Playgrounds shall incorporate natural materials that relate to the environmental context to enhance the user experience. Safety surfacing shall be a natural material such as play-safe wood chips or a similar material.

Splash Pad

An outdoor play area typically with sprinklers, fountains, nozzles and other devices or structures that spray water.

Guidelines:

- Use a non-slip, synthetic surfacing for fall protection and to withstand UV exposure and chlorinated water.
- Provide a variety splash park equipment appropriate for the size of the splash pad and ages of the user group.
- Provide benches and trash receptacles as needed and as appropriate.

Design Considerations:

- Consider the costs/ benefits of re-circulating versus non-recirculating systems.
- Safety is an important design consideration.



Example of a splash pad

Final Thoughts

Deciding to undertake a planning effort of any kind is a big step for a community. A plan represents an investment of time and resources. A plan opens up dialogue about community issues, which can be difficult to navigate. A plan (and the associated planning process) can be exciting, when you consider all the possibilities that can happen in the future! But most importantly, a plan indicates a willingness to act and to change. A willingness to be forward-thinking. And hopefully, a willingness to make things better for all members of the community.

Key Considerations

Here are some things to keep in mind when the plan is complete and the community is moving to implement the recommendations:

- Continue to build partnerships in both the private and public sectors. Improvements throughout the park system will be accomplished more quickly if they are approached as a joint effort.
- Show progress: pick some 'low hanging fruit' and get something done.
- Celebrate successes and let people know about them.
- Emphasize quality in every aspect of the process.
- A variety of funding sources are available. Don't feel limited by the City's capital improvement budget. Consider private grants as well as state and federal funding options.



Hanna Park, Utica