



Olympia Fields Park District

2018 Comprehensive Master Plan

Board of Commissioners / Council

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Introduction

The Olympia Fields Park District developed this plan, shaped by the community, to guide facility development decisions for the next five years.

Planning Process

The planning process covers four key stages including Analyze, Connect, Envision & Prioritize, and Implement. This master plan compiles the results of all four phases.

The planning process began in the fall of 2017 with an extensive inventory and analysis of the District's park and open space assets, indoor facilities, and social and economic context. Next, staff, stakeholders, the Board of Commissioners, and community shared their opinions about the District's parks, facilities, and needs.

Upon completion of the Analyze and Connect phases, the planning team met to develop alternative strategies. Input from the Board of Commissioners and staff prioritized and incorporated these strategies into an action plan that will be implemented over the next five years.

Goals

Goals for this Comprehensive Plan include:

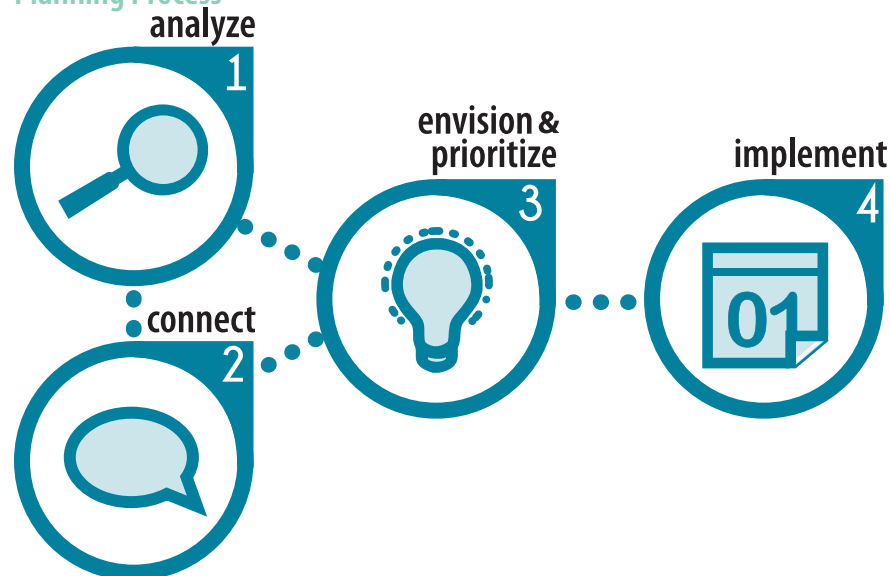
- Assess existing park and facility conditions.
- Determine community sentiment about existing services and facilities.
- Identify park and facility needs.
- Provide an action plan to implement strategies over the next five years.

How to use the Plan

This Comprehensive Plan document should be used by the Olympia Fields Park District as a guide to implement the action items over the next five years. The Action Plan should be thought of as a “working list” that will need to be updated annually.

STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

Planning Process



Chapter One

Analyze: Inventory & Analysis

Chapter One provides a detailed inventory of all parkland, open space, District facilities, schools, and relevant adjacent land uses. Park assets are classified and quantified by standards, size, location, and amenities. Chapter One also documents the Level of Service. It concludes with inventories for each park and facility.

Chapter Two

Connect: Community Engagement & Needs Assessment

Chapter Two includes national, state, and local park and recreation trends. It also includes summaries of the stakeholder interviews, and staff workshops.

Chapter Three

Envision & Prioritize: Alternative & Preferred Strategies

Chapter Three outlines the needs that arose during the Analyze and Connect phases. It provides the background of those needs, synthesizing the results from the previous phases into justification and background for future action items. Chapter Three also identifies the selected goals and strategies categorized by: Facilities, Parks and Open Space, Demographics, and Park-Specific Strategies.

Chapter Four

Implement: Action Plan

Chapter Four outlines the highest priority preferred strategies into a five-year action plan. The action plan designates when strategies will occur and how to accomplish them.

Chapter Five

Appendix

Chapter Five contains IDNR Useful Life Criteria.

District Profile

The Olympia Fields Park District (OFPD) service area covers approximately 3.2 square miles and serves a population of just over 5,000 people. Located in Cook County, the Park District maintains about 140 acres of parks and playgrounds.

History

The Olympia Fields Park District is an autonomous unit of government and was organized in February 1956. At that time, the Village population was approximately 350. The Park District has nearly the same boundaries as the Village with the exceptions of the Graymoor subdivision, which is not in the Park District, a number of minor parcels and a strip mall which are in the Park District but not in the Village. The Park District is governed by a five-member board, with the members elected at large for six-year staggered terms.

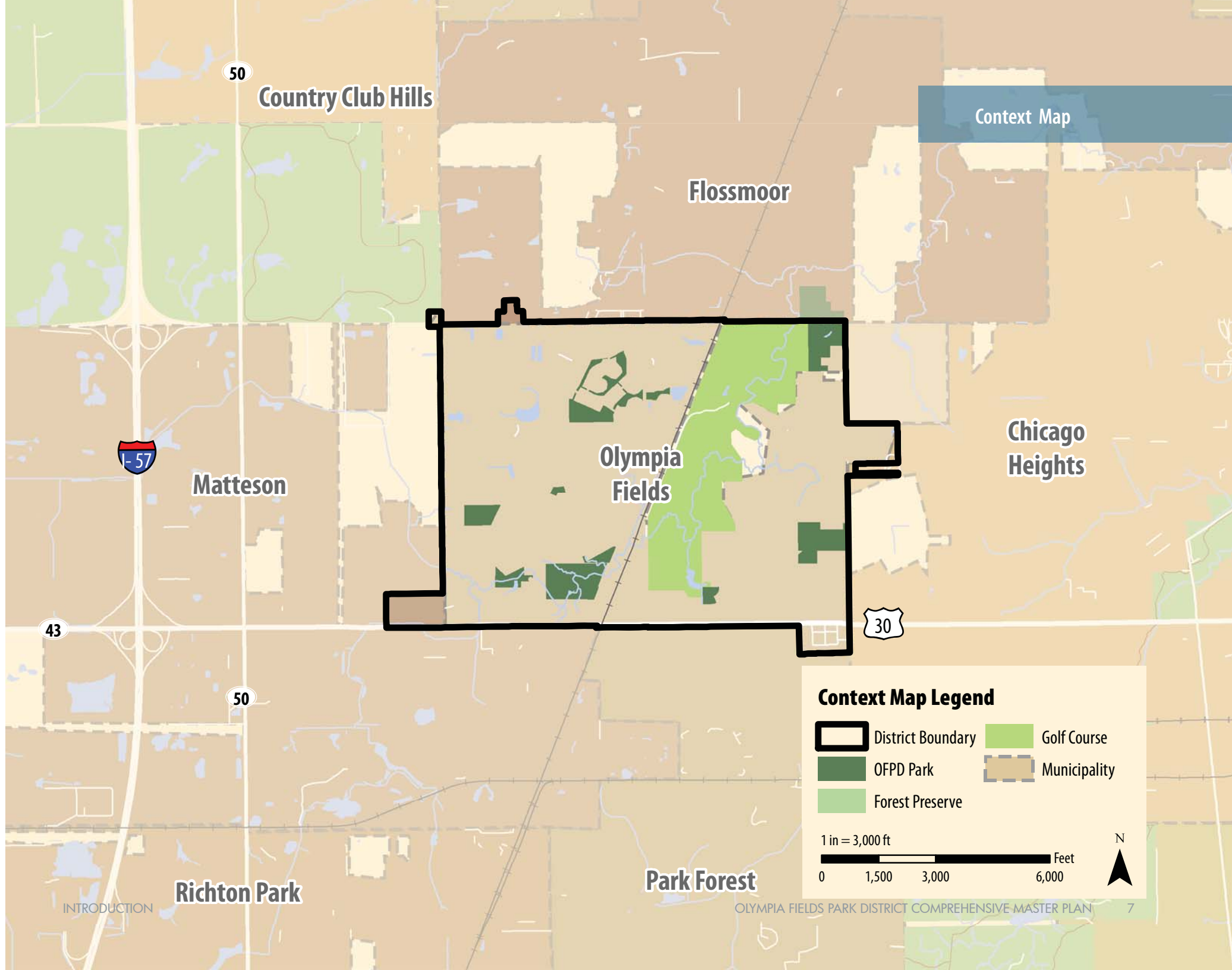
The Park District leased its first 10-acre park, Sergeant Means Park, from the Village in 1966. The site was named in memory of an Olympia Fields police officer killed in 1967. Elliott Woods Park (6.8 acres) was donated in 1967 by Mr. Dana Elliott. Over the years, the Park District has expanded to encompass 10 park sites totaling 142 acres. This increase in park acreage is primarily the result of individual land donations and of land acquisition utilizing federal and state land acquisition grant monies. Only one 10-acre parcel (previously known as Cull's Nursery) was purchased without outside funding or a donation.

The Park District has conducted recreation programs since its inception in 1956. In the early years, the Park Board of Commissioners organized and administered the programs. The Park District hired its first Director of Parks and

Recreation in 1973. The District then began renting office space, first in Tolentine Center until 1976, and then in Governors Office Park until 1994, when the renovation of the farm house at Sgt. Means Park into the Administration Center was completed.

In 1973, the Park District became one of the charter members of the South Suburban Special Recreation Association, which has expanded to encompass eight park districts and three recreation departments. In 1985, Olympia Fields Park District developed one of the first accessible playgrounds in the Chicago area at Bicentennial Park.

In 1978, the Olympia Fields and Homewood-Flossmoor Park Districts jointly purchased and established the Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center. This 37-acre park site is innovative with its therapy gardens, adventure center, and environmental education and outdoor recreation programs. In 1987, Irons Oaks received the "Take Pride in America" National Award. In 1990, Irons Oaks was the recipient of a special Land and Water Conservation Fund "Take Pride in America" State Award. Both awards were focused on volunteer efforts to conserve and steward the land and its natural resources. In 1993, 2.8 acres of woods on the corner of Western & Vollmer were added to this innovative park site.



Context Map

Flossmoor

Chicago Heights

Olympia Fields

Matteson

Richton Park

Park Forest

Context Map Legend

- District Boundary
- OFPD Park
- Forest Preserve
- Golf Course
- Municipality

1 in = 3,000 ft

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet



"A New American Green" Design Competition was initiated in October 1990. This followed the purchase of the 10-acre Cull's Nursery site in 1985 and the donation of the existing 10-acre Sgt. Means Park site from the Village of Olympia Fields. The combined 20-acre community park site with its three historic buildings became the focus of the National "New American Green" Design Competition. As a result of the competition, the Park District not only secured an award-winning design for its new 20-acre community park, it also received tremendous press coverage. Front page articles appeared in both the Chicago Tribune, Star, and Daily Southtown newspapers.

Following the Design Competition, work immediately began to further develop and implement the design. Phase I of the design was completed in June 1994, and the Barn Meeting Center received an award from the Structural Engineering Association for Innovative Design. In 1995, the Illinois Park and Recreation Association awarded Sgt. Means Park its "Outstanding Park and Facility Award". The park received the Park and Recreation Association's "Outstanding Facility Award" for the Barn Meeting Center.

In 1999, the Olympia Fields Park District received the prestigious IAPD/IPRA "Distinguished Agency Award" for the District's dedication to all citizens of the Olympia Fields Park District in providing leisure service opportunities. Olympia Fields Park District was only one of 30 districts within the state to attain this award and first small park district to do so.

The Olympia Fields Park District continues to strive to preserve open space in the form of quality parks and to provide safe and accessible quality recreation programs and facilities to ensure a higher quality of life for its residents for today and for the future.

Organizational Structure

The five-member volunteer Board of Commissioners is the legal governing authority of the Park District. District residents elect Commissioners at large to serve six-year terms. The governing body is responsible for, among other things, passing ordinances, adopting the budget, and overseeing the Park District Executive Director. The Executive Director is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the District, overseeing the day-to-day operations of the Park District, and hiring qualified and professional employees. A graphic representation of Olympia Fields Park District's organizational structure can be found in the appendix.



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Chapter One



Overview

The Analyze: Inventory and Analysis Chapter of the report describes and illustrates the existing conditions of the Park District. The information in this chapter is used to develop a base-line understanding of the Park District's assets.

Purpose

This chapter documents the inventory and analysis accomplished during the “Analyze” phase of the comprehensive master planning process. This phase describes the context in which the District operates, the recreation services they provide, and the patrons that utilize parks, facilities, and programs.

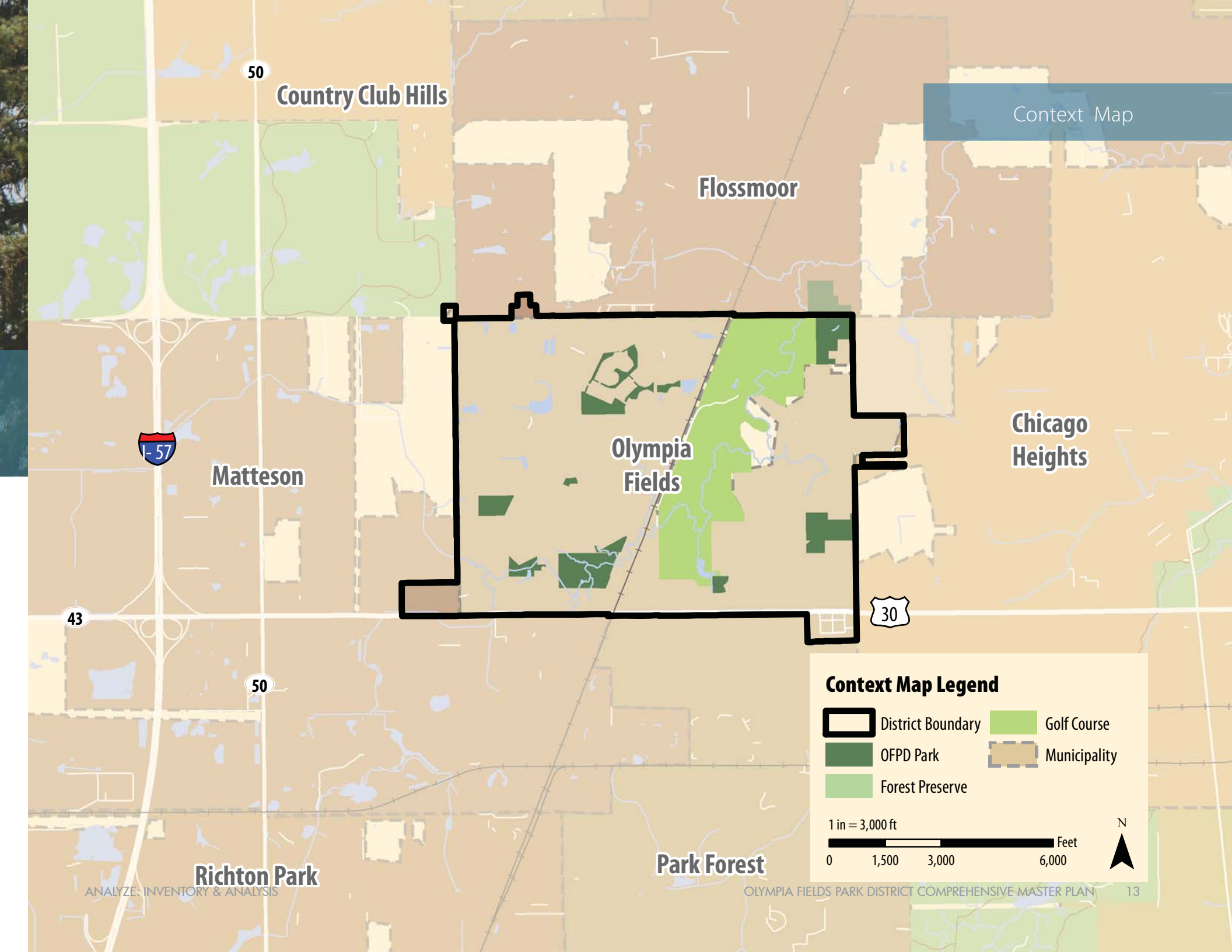
Information is included that defines the community's demographic context with detailed maps of the District that identify parks, trails, and other relevant land uses. This chapter also includes the level of service analysis for parks and facilities, comparing the District's total acreage of parks, open space, and indoor facility square footage to local, state, and national benchmarks. A distribution mapping analysis of the geographic location of parks is also found in this chapter. This information provides insight into potential surpluses or deficiencies the District has in terms of parks, open space, and facilities.

The chapter concludes with detailed inventories of each park and facility that include site observations, amenity inventories, character images, and aerial photography.

Chapter Outline

- Demographics
- Existing Conditions
- Asset Inventory
- Park Classifications
- Park & Open Space Inventory Matrix
- Level of Service Analysis
- Acreage
- Distribution
- Mini Park Distribution Analysis
- Neighborhood Park Distribution Analysis
- School Park Distribution Analysis
- Community Park Distribution Analysis

- Overall Park Distribution Analysis
- Amenities
- Facility Square Footage
- Park Facility Inventory
- Analyze: Inventory and Analysis Summary



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Country Club Hills

Context Map

Flossmoor



Matteson

Olympia Fields

Chicago Heights

43



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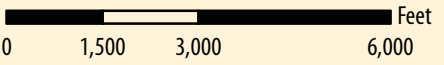
Richton Park

Park Forest

Context Map Legend

- District Boundary
- Golf Course
- OFPD Park
- Municipality
- Forest Preserve

1 in = 3,000 ft



Demographics

The demographics review utilized the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Business Analyst Online (BAO) software to gather up-to-date demographic data necessary to gain a strong understanding of the District and its context.

Summary

According to 2017 estimates, the Olympia Fields Park District has a population of 5,035. Total population numbers from 2010 indicate the population is growing at an annual rate of 0.1%. The population is expected to continue growing into 2022, when the population is projected to reach 5,060. The Park District's growth is approximately half the state growth rate (0.17%) and one-eighth the national growth rate (0.83%).

There are 1,984 households within the Park District. According to the U.S. Census, a household "includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence." Out of these 1,984 households, 69.8% (1,384) are families. A family is defined as a household in which one or more people are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The average household size is 2.51 in Olympia Fields. This is consistent from 2010, and the number is projected to remain at 2.51 in 2022.

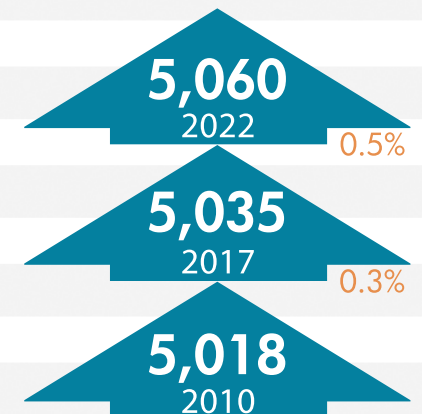
Age Distribution

With a median age of 51.0, the Park District has a mature, aging population. According to 2017 estimates, 44.5% of the population is over the age of 55. This is projected to increase to 47.1% of the population by 2022. This age group's growth mirrors that of the state and national trends. The aging, active adult and senior populations are and will continue to be a major District demographic. Since 2010, all age groups under the age of 20 have decreased. This trend is projected to continue into 2022.

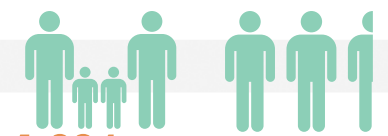
Race and Ethnicity

According to ESRI, the Olympia Fields Park District has a diversity index of 47.5. The Diversity Index captures the racial and ethnic diversity of a geographic area in a single number, 0 to 100, and allows for efficient analysis of diversity throughout the U.S. The Diversity Index is "the likelihood that two persons, selected at random from the same area, would belong to a different race or ethnic group."

TOTAL POPULATION



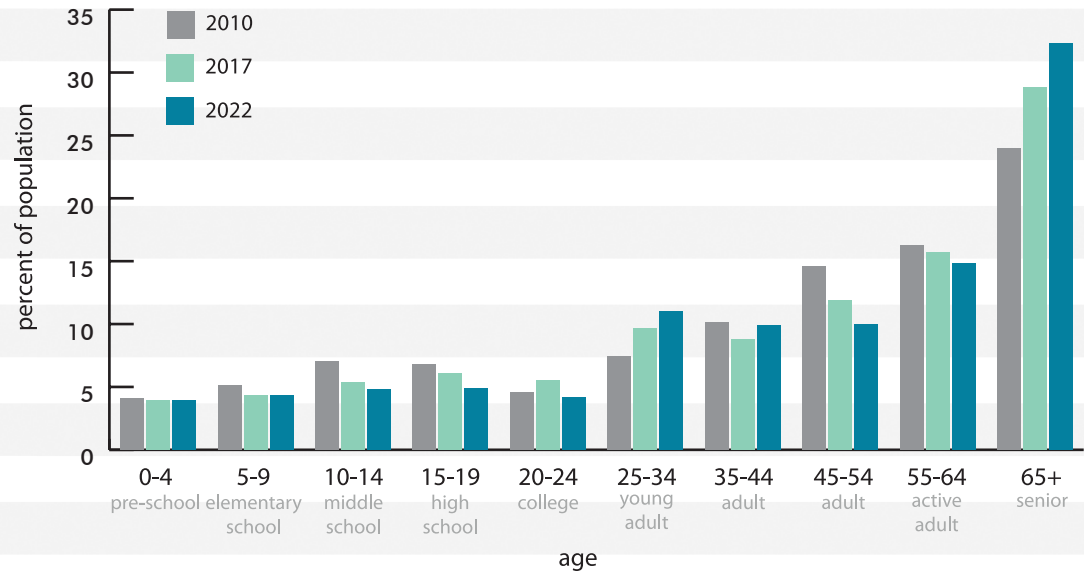
1,984
households



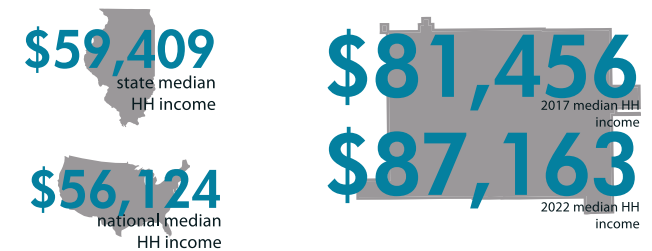
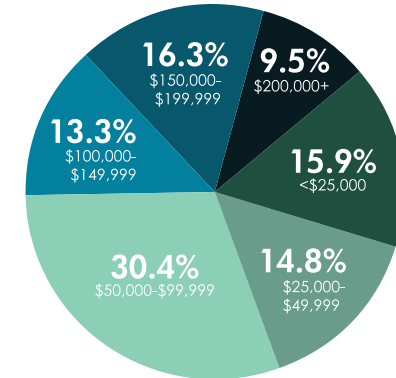
1,384 (69.8%)
families

2.51
average household size

AGE DISTRIBUTION



INCOME DISTRIBUTION

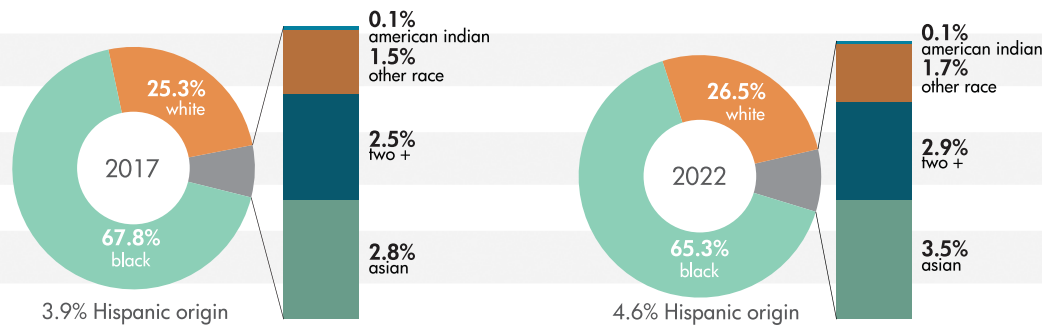


According to demographic estimates, 67.8% and 25.3% of Park District residents indicate their race as Black or White, respectively, which results in a low diversity index. The second largest minority group within the District are Asian Americans, with 2.8% reporting their race as "Asian Alone." Finally, 2.5% indicated their race as two or more races, 1.5% indicated "Some Other Race Alone," and only 0.1% indicated American Indian.

Income

According to 2017 estimates, Olympia Fields Park District's median household income is \$81,456. While a sizable portion of the population meets or exceeds the state median income (\$59,409), 15.9% of the population makes less than the poverty line of \$25,000 per year as defined by Illinois Legal Aide. Although this is lower than the state and national percentages (20.4% and 21.5% respectively) it is still a considerable number of Olympia Fields Park District residents. Median household incomes are projected to increase to \$87,163 in 2022.

RACE / ETHNICITY



Existing Conditions

Among the first steps in the comprehensive planning process is the task to understand not only the context around the Park District, but also the existing conditions found within the District itself. This includes land use, open space, and natural features.

Land Use

The Park District contains a mix of zoning, with most of the District zoned as residential or planned unit development (PUD). Small business and special use zones are present along the perimeters of the District.

Open Space Providers

The Park Districts are the largest open space and outdoor recreation providers within the community. School districts also provide outdoor recreation opportunities at elementary, middle, and high school sites, and private agencies provide pay-to-play opportunities like golf courses. The map to the right displays public and private open spaces within the Olympia Fields Park District.

Public Open Space

Park District Open Space, Municipal Open Space, Forest Preserves, State and Federal Lands

The Olympia Fields Park District owns and manages approximately 143 acres of active and passive open space. Irons Oaks Park and Environmental Learning Center is jointly owned by the Homewood Flossmoor Park District. A portion of the park falls outside of the Olympia Fields Park District.

Institutional Open Space

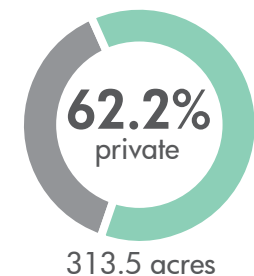
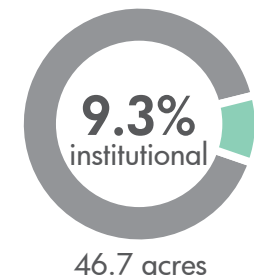
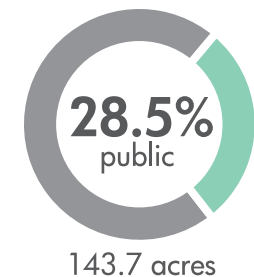
Elementary, Middle, and Senior High Schools, College and Universities

There is one K-3 elementary school and one high school serving Park District residents. In addition to public schools, there are also three private schools within the Park District. There are approximately 46 acres of public and private school open space available to Park District residents.

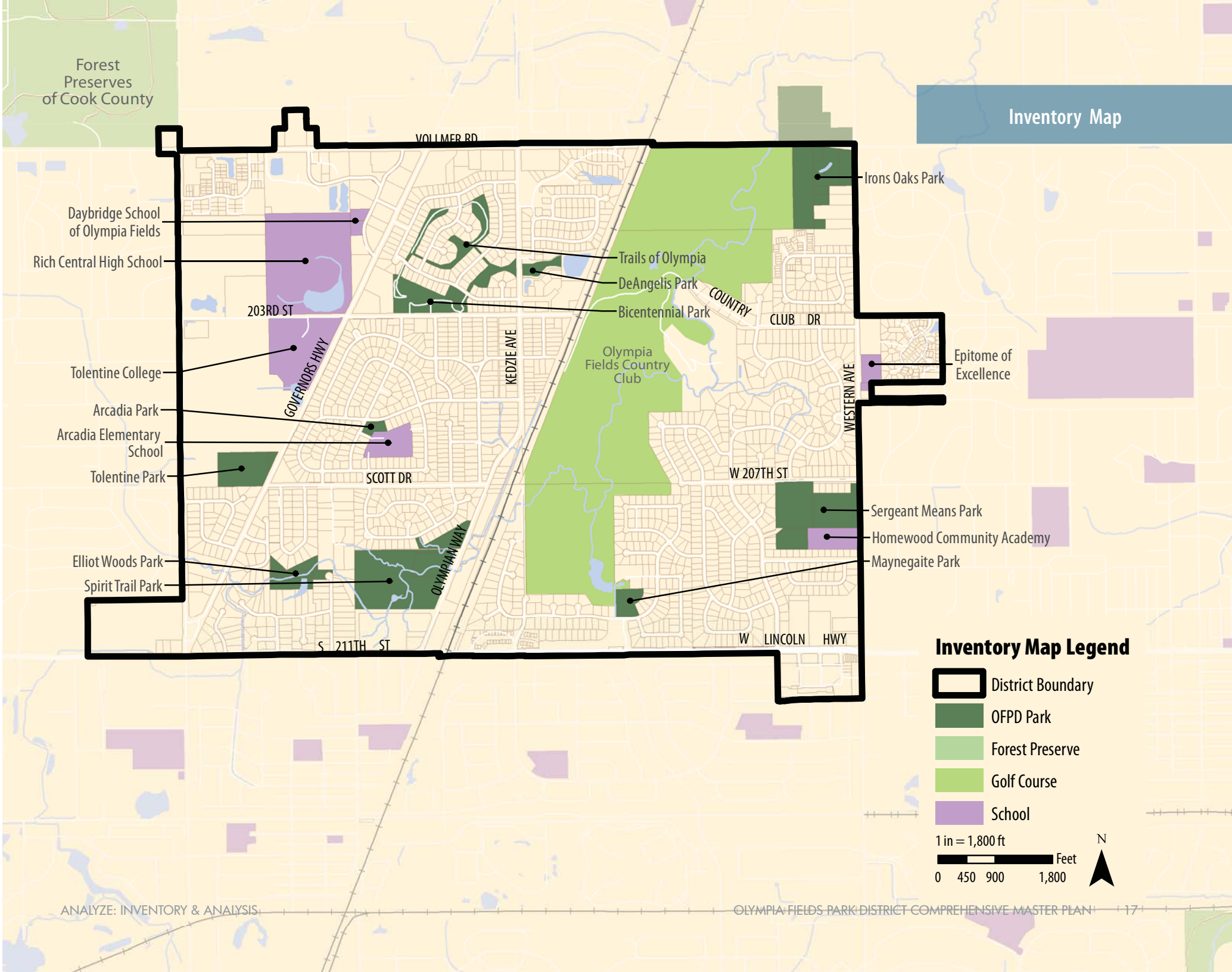
Private Open Space

Private Recreational Facilities, Cemeteries, Golf Courses

There is one privately-owned golf course within the Park District boundaries. The Olympia Fields County Club is a 313.5-acre facility with two 18-hole courses. The country club also features a clubhouse, driving range, swimming pool, and tennis courts.

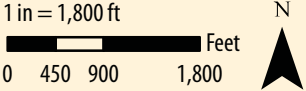


Inventory Map



Inventory Map Legend

- District Boundary
- OFPD Park
- Forest Preserve
- Golf Course
- School





Asset Inventory

As a part of the planning process, we referenced the guidelines outlined by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) - Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines Manual.

NRPA recommends creating a park classification system to serve as a guide for organizing an agency's parks. Park, Recreation, and Greenway Classification Guidelines are expressions of the amount of land a community determines should constitute the minimum acreage and development criteria for different classifications or types of parks, open space, and greenways.

Mini Park, Neighborhood Park, School-Park, Community Park, Large Urban Park, and Sports Complexes are the six classifications for parks recognized by the NRPA. Commonly, School-Parks are included into the Neighborhood Park category and Large Urban Parks and Sports Complexes are included in the Community Park category.

These categories are based on size, function, and use. Mini Parks are the smallest size and most limited in function and use while Community

Parks are typically the largest parks of a system and their many uses serve a variety of functions for the community. Other open space categories recognized by the NRPA and included in the table to the right are Natural Resource Areas, Special Use, and Greenways or Linear Parks. The Undeveloped Parks category, while not recognized by NRPA, is a category included by the planning team for park sites that are not developed for meaningful access and recreation opportunities (pathways, trails, sports fields, play areas, etc.).

These classifications help the District develop a comprehensive Level of Service analysis, which will follow this section of the report. In the park and open space inventory on the following pages, all amenities were quantified and noted in order to understand the District's total recreational offerings. The numbers in red text indicated an amenity is beyond its useful life, per the IDNR Useful

Life criteria (found in the Appendix). The District's indoor space was also categorized by the type of facility and / or programming offered. This matrix follows the park and open space inventory matrix.

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Classification</i>	<i>General Description</i>	<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Size Criteria</i>	<i>Olympia Fields Park District Parks and Facilities</i>
Mini Park (M)	Mini Parks meet the need for a walkable, drop-in recreation experience. Appropriate elements in these parks include playgrounds, picnic areas, and seating. These parks usually do not include parking. Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs.	Less than 0.25 mile distance in a residential setting.	<i>Less than 1.5 acres</i>	none
Neighborhood Park (N)	Neighborhood Parks remain the basic unit of the park system and are generally designed for informal active and passive recreation and community gathering spaces. Elements in these parks often include playgrounds, picnic areas, sports fields, and trail systems. Neighborhood Parks serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood.	0.25 to 0.5 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	<i>1.5 to 3.9 acres</i>	Arcadia Park, Maynegaite Park
Community Park (C)	Community Parks focus on meeting community-wide recreation needs. These parks preserve unique landscapes and often serve the community as gathering places and general athletics. Elements in these parks include playgrounds, pavilions, trails and path systems, multiple sport courts and fields. Serves broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Focus is on meeting community based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 0.5 to 3 mile distance.	<i>As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 10 acres.</i>	Bicentennial Park, Sergeant Means Park, Tolentine Park
Natural Areas*	Conservation and wildlife areas, wooded areas and waterways that are maintained for the most part in their natural state.	Service radius is unlimited.	No applicable standard.	DeAngelis Park, Elliot Woods Park, Spirit Trail Park
Special Use*	Special use facilities focus on meeting community-wide recreation needs. Often, these spaces, both indoor and outdoor, are designed as single-use recreation activities. Examples of special use facilities include golf courses, nature centers, recreation centers, and museums. Areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities. Generally designed for active recreation and focus on meeting community based recreation needs.	No applicable standard.	Variable, depending on desired amenity.	Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center
Trails, Corridors, and Linear Parks*	Effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and opportunity.	No applicable standard.	Trails of Olympia
Undeveloped Park	Lands owned by the agency, but not yet developed with any amenities to provide meaningful access to the site such as trails, seating areas, and other passive and active recreation amenities.	No applicable standard.	Variable.	none

Park & Open Space Matrix

	ACREAGE	TRAILS	INDOOR FACILITIES	DAY USE AMENITIES	SPORTS COURTS AND AMENITIES																WATER-BASED AMENITIES					NATURAL FEATURES
	Acreage - Own Acreage - Lease / Manage	Regional Trail Access Multi-Use Trails	Indoor Program / Support Facility Restrooms Concessions	Fitness Stations Dog Park Picnic Shelter Playground	Basketball Baseball Disc Golf (holes) Football / Rugby Golf Course (holes) Golf Driving Range Horseshoe Pit Lacrosse Pickleball Court Skate Park Soccer Softball Tennis Court Volleyball Court	Swimming Pool Splash Pad Ice Skating Sled Hill Boat Launch Fishing	Creek / River / Open Water Natural Area / Gardens																			
PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM																										
Neighborhood Parks																										
Arcadia Park	1.5																									
Maynegaite Park	3.9																									
Neighborhood Park Acreage	5.4	0.0																								
	5.4																									
Community Parks																										
Bicentennial Park	11.5		X	X				1	1		2						3			1						
Sergeant Means Park	23.7		X	X				1	1		1	20					2		4							
Tolentine Park	10.0		X					1	1	2																
Community Park Acreage	45.2	0.0																								
	45.2																									
	50.6	0.0																								
PARK SPACE HOLDINGS	50.6	0	3.0	0	2	0	0	0	3	5	2	3	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	4	1			
																				0	1	0	3			
																				0	0	0	2			

	ACREAGE	TRAILS	INDOOR FACILITIES	DAY USE AMENITIES	SPORTS COURTS AND AMENITIES	WATER-BASED AMENITIES	NATURAL FEATURES
	Acreage - Own Acreage - Lease / Manage	Regional Trail Access Multi-Use Trails	Indoor Program / Support Facility Restrooms Concessions	Fitness Stations Dog Park Picnic Shelter Playground	Basketball Baseball Disc Golf (holes) Football / Rugby Golf Course (holes) Golf Driving Range Horseshoe Pit Lacrosse Pickleball Court Skate Park Soccer Softball Tennis Court Volleyball Court	Swimming Pool Splash Pad Ice Skating Sled Hill Boat Launch Fishing	Creek / River / Open Water Natural Area / Gardens
OTHER DISTRICT OPEN SPACE & FACILITIES							
Natural Areas							
DeAngelis Park	2.3	X					
Elliot Woods Park	6.8	X					X
Spirit Trail Park	34.5						X
Natural Area Acreage	43.6	0.0					
	43.6						
Special Use							
Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center	38.1	X	X	1			X
Special Use Acreage	38.1	0.0					X
	38.1						
Trails, Corridors, and Linear Parks / Greenways							
Trails of Olympia	11.4	X					
Trail, Corridor and Linear Park Acreage	11.4	0.0					
	11.4						
	143.7	0.0					
TOTAL PARK & OPEN SPACE HOLDINGS	143.7	0	7.0	1	2	0	5

BEYOND USEFUL LIFE	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMENITIES AT CURRENT STANDARDS	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1

Acreage information was derived from GIS data obtained from Cook County GIS open data portal.

*all text in red indicates an amenity is beyond its useful life.

INDOOR FACILITIES	DAY USE AMENITIES	SPORTS COURTS AND AMENITIES	WATER-BASED AMENITIES	NATURAL FEATURES
Indoor Program / Support Facility Restrooms Concessions	Fitness Stations Dog Park Picnic Shelter Playground	Basketball Baseball Disc Golf (holes) Football / Rugby Golf Course (holes) Golf Driving Range Horseshoe Pit Lacrosse Pickleball Court Skate Park Soccer Softball Tennis Court Volleyball Court	Swimming Pool Splash Pad Ice Skating Sled Hill Boat Launch Fishing	Creek / River / Open Water Natural Area / Gardens

Indoor Facility Matrix

	SQUARE FOOTAGE	RESTROOMS		ADMIN		ACTIVITY ROOMS						RECREATION AND FITNESS								OTHER			
	Total Square Footage	Restrooms	Locker Rooms	Reception Desk	Office	Kitchen	Concessions	Banquet / Community	Classroom / Multipurpose	Art Room	Teen Room	Auditorium	Gymnasium	Indoor Turf	Fitness / Weight Room	Aquatics	Indoor Activity Courts	Dance	Storage	General	Greenhouse	Maintenance	
INDOOR FACILITIES																							
Recreation & Fitness Programming																							
Irons Oaks Environmental Museum	2,505	2				1		1	1										1				
Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center	7,640	2		1	6	1		1											1	1			
Bradford Barn	5,512	2		1	2	1		2	1										2	1		1	
Recreation & Fitness Programming	15,657																						
Single-Use																							
Cull House	2,030	1			4	1			1										1				
Single-Use	2,030																						
Maintenance																							
Iron Oaks Storage	1,080																		1				
Sgt. Means Shed	255																		1				
Maintenance/Storage Facility at Bicentennial Park	896	2					1												1				
Maintenance	2,231																						
TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE		19,918	9	0	2	12	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	1	
	SQUARE FOOTAGE	RESTROOMS		ADMIN		ACTIVITY ROOMS						RECREATION AND FITNESS								OTHER			
	Total Square Footage	Restrooms	Locker Rooms	Reception Desk	Office	Kitchen	Concessions	Banquet / Community	Classroom / Multipurpose	Art Room	Teen Room	Auditorium	Gymnasium	Indoor Turf	Fitness / Weight Room	Aquatics	Indoor Activity Courts	Dance	Storage	General	Greenhouse	Maintenance	



Level of Service Analysis

The Level of Service (LOS) analyses evaluate how well the District's parks, facilities, and amenities are serving the current needs of the community. Level of Service is evaluated through four different avenues.

The development of a Level of Service standard for parks and recreation began in the 1980s with the development of Levels of Standard for other infrastructure such as water, stormwater drainage, sewer systems, and transportation. These benchmarks provide agency officials with the ability to respond to growing communities, evolving demographics, and changing needs. However, it is important to note that these benchmarks are not strict rules that all communities should follow. These Level of Service benchmarks are simply another gauge for agencies to use when determining future needs and services.

According to the National Recreation and Parks Association, the Level of Service is a quantification of the park and recreation delivery philosophy and policy of a community. Its basic utility is in meeting a legal and / or economic requirement of quality service and equity. As a basic rule, a Level of Service benchmark should:

- Be practical and achievable
- Provide for an equitable allocation of park and recreation resources throughout a community; there should be equal opportunity access for all citizens
- Reflect the real-time demand of the citizens for park and recreation opportunities

There are four different Level of Service measurements that help a community understand how equitable and comprehensive their current offerings are. These are:

1. **Acreage:** A calculation of the minimum number of land required to provide all of the recreation activities, and facilities required to support such activities.
2. **Square Footage:** A calculation of the minimum number of indoor square footage required to provide all of the recreation programs and services.
3. **Distribution:** An evaluation of how equitable park and open space sites are placed throughout the community, as well as how accessible existing sites are to residents.
4. **Amenities:** A calculation of the minimum number of amenities and facilities required to meet state and / or national averages.

Level of Service guidelines are developed by state and national agencies, including the National Recreation and Parks Association. Historically, a Level of Service analysis has been limited to total park and open space acreage alone, and did not include distribution, amenities, or indoor square footage. The global standard for acreage Level of Service was 10 acres per 1,000 population, but as park and recreation planning developed, professionals





saw the need to develop a more comprehensive benchmarking tool that could be adjusted for and specific to each community.

Because one size does not fit all, NRPA now recommends using more local and community-specific benchmarks. Park Metrics is NRPA's online management tool, designed for public park and recreation agencies.

This tool is a replacement for the NRPA standards that have guided land acquisition and development for the past 45 years. Through this tool, agencies have the ability to compare themselves and their standards with departments and agencies in their state or region. Agencies can also compare themselves to others based on factors such as total population, operating budget, area of agency, and number of full-time technical equivalent employees. These reports calculate actual numbers, based on real, similar agencies. Now, agencies can plan and benchmark with more applicable data than national averages.

Park Metrics has thousands of data points and more than 600 completed profiles. It is now the largest and most comprehensive collection of detailed municipal, county, state, and special district data. As more agencies add their data to the database, trends and patterns begin to emerge that help agencies plan and benchmark.

The following Level of Service analyses reference national NRPA standards, Park Metrics benchmarks, and local and regional-specific standards set by the State of Illinois and the planning team. The Olympia Fields Park District was compared against 32 U.S. park districts with populations between 4,000 and 7,500 registered with the NRPA's Park Metrics.

Acreage

Acreage Level of Service benchmarks are calculations of the recommended amount of land to provide all of the recreation activities and facilities required to support such activities.

The NRPA's population ratio method (acres/1,000 population) emphasizes the direct relationship between recreation spaces and people and is the most common method of estimating an agency's level of service for park land and open space. In addition to the baseline of 10 acres / 1,000 population used in this analysis, Park Metrics benchmarks are also used to understand how the District compares to agencies of similar population size.

Based on the NRPA benchmark of 10 acres per 1,000 population, 50.35 acres of Mini, Neighborhood, or Community Park space is recommended for the Olympia Fields Park District. The chart to the right designates these parks assets as "Active Recreation Areas." With 50.60 acres of open space dedicated to Neighborhood and Community Park use, the District has a 0.25-acre surplus compared to this benchmark. The District has a level of service of 10.05, which is slightly more than the NRPA recommended 10 acres per 1,000.

When all District-owned and maintained open space is added to the level of service analysis, the District has 93.30 acres more than the NRPA recommended 50.35 acres. This Level of Service gauge includes Natural Areas, Special Use, and Greenways in addition to Mini, Neighborhood, and Community Parks. The District has an overall Level of Service of 28.53 acres per 1,000.

Park Metrics was also used to understand how the District compares to agencies across the nation with similar population sizes. The Olympia Fields Park has a population of 5,035. Out of over 600 agencies, there were 32 agencies with a population between 4,000 and 7,500. Park Metrics provided information on the following level of service benchmarks:

- Acres per Park
- Acres of Parks per 1,000 Residents

The Olympia Fields Park District has five parks offering active recreation space that total 50.60 acres. Regarding acreage level of service, Park Metrics recommends 32.24 total park acres or 6.80 acres per 1,000. With 50.60 acres of active recreation areas or parks, the District exceeds the recommended acreage. At 10.05 acres per 1,000 population, the District also exceeds the Park Metrics recommended level of service. This information is shown in the chart to the right.





Level of Service Analysis: 10 acres / 1,000 population

OWNED / LEASED ACTIVE RECREATION AREAS

Classification	OFPD Acreage (Total)	OFPD Existing Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Acreage	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Acreage deficiency / surplus (acre)
Mini Park	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.50	-2.52
Neighborhood Park	5.40	1.07	10.07	2.00	-4.67
Community Park	45.20	8.98	37.76	7.50	7.44
Total Active Recreation Areas	50.60	10.05	50.35	10.00	0.25

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 5035

ALL OFPD MANAGED OPEN SPACE

Classification	OFPD Acreage (Total)	OFPD Existing Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Acreage	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Acreage deficiency / surplus (acre)
Mini Park	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.50	-2.52
Neighborhood Park	5.40	1.07	10.07	2.00	-4.67
Community Park	45.20	8.98	37.76	7.50	7.44
Natural Areas	43.55	8.65	0.00	0.00	43.55
Special Use	38.10	7.57	0.00	0.00	38.10
Greenways	11.40	2.26	0.00	0.00	11.40
Total OFPD Open Space	143.65	28.53	50.35	10.00	93.30

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 5035

ALL PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Classification	OFPD Acreage (Total)	OFPD Existing Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Acreage	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Acreage deficiency / surplus (acre)
OFPD Total Parks & Open Space	143.65	28.53	50.35	10.00	93.30
School Open Space	46.70	9.28	0.00	0.00	46.70
Forest Preserve Open Space	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Public Open Space	190.35	37.81	50.35	10.00	140.00

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 5035

Level of Service Analysis: Park Metrics Benchmark

OWNED / LEASED ACTIVE RECREATION AREAS

Classification	OFPD Acreage (Total)	OFPD Existing Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Park Metrics Recommended Acreage	Park Metrics Average, Recommended Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Acreage deficiency / surplus (acre)
Total Active Recreation Areas	50.60	10.05	34.24	6.80	16.36
Total OFPD Managed Open Space	143.65	28.53	34.24	6.80	109.41

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 5035

Distribution

Planning areas are used for the analysis of park distribution, land acquisition and park facility redevelopment. Planning areas are delineated by major pedestrian barriers, including major roads or highways, railroad corridors, and extreme natural features.

The location and geographic distribution of the parks themselves can offer an indication of how well an agency is serving its residents. By understanding where parks are located in relationship to residential development, we are able to understand who is underserved. This analysis may reveal the need for acquisition to expand service or may reveal that the District is serving the residents well and should shift their focus into maintaining or updating existing assets.

Methodology

In the Olympia Fields Park District, the major arterial streets and railroad serve as the main pedestrian barriers. These pedestrian barriers resulted in nine planning areas and one sub-planning area defined within the District. Areas of the District identified as “non-planning areas” are shown by a blue shading. These areas do not contain residential development and are not included in the analysis. The area with a blue diagonal pattern do contain residential development but are isolated by major barriers and too small to be considered separate planning areas. Instead, this area is identified in association with the most accessible, adjacent planning area.

A service area, illustrated in the following maps with an orange halo was created around each individual park. The shape of each service area around each park is determined by analyzing the existing road and sidewalk infrastructure to identify the actual route and distance

one has to travel to access the park. The size of the service area is dependent on the park classification and is either a quarter, half, or one mile.

The table on page 19 notes the various recommended service area distances for Mini, Neighborhood, and Community Parks. Natural Areas, Special Use Sites, and Undeveloped Sites are not included in this analysis.

Service area buffers for Mini and Neighborhood Parks were truncated to the planning area boundaries in which the park is located. Planning Area boundaries are considered barriers to safe or comfortable pedestrian access, and Mini and Neighborhood Parks are walk-to or walkable destination. For Community Parks, the boundaries were not truncated because these parks are seen as drive-to destinations.

Finally, overlaying service area maps reveal which areas are most and least served by the existing park system. The most served areas are illustrated by the dark orange while the least served areas are illustrated by the lack of orange. The orange service area buffers overlap to form a gradient that illustrates the degree to which residents are served. The darker the orange, the better these residents are served. Those residents who fall within the darker or opaque orange areas are served by multiple parks and their amenities. Demographics for each planning and service area further informed the level of service analysis.

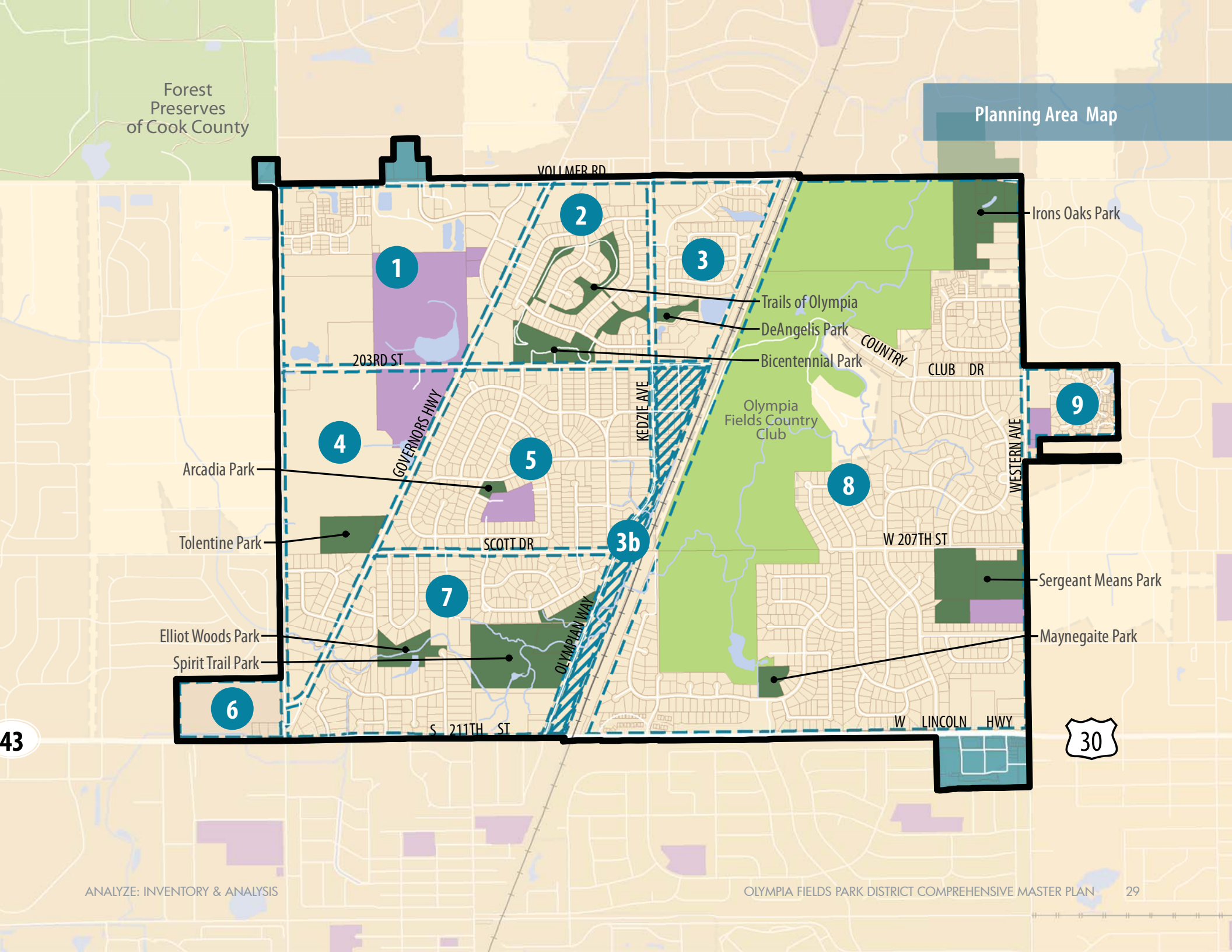
Planning Area Map Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Planning Area
-  Sub-Planning Area
-  Non-Planning Area
-  OFPD Park
-  Forest Preserve
-  Golf Course

1 in = 1,600 ft
0 400 800 1,600 Feet



Planning Area Map



Mini Park Analysis

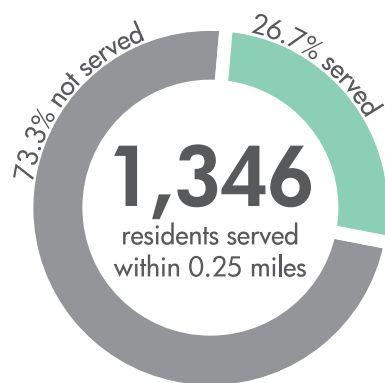
Mini Parks meet the need for a walkable, drop-in recreation experience. Appropriate elements in these parks include playgrounds, picnic areas, and seating opportunities.

The purpose of the Mini Park service area study is to determine which planning areas are under-served by the District's existing Mini Park land holdings. Currently, the District does not have any Mini Parks.

The Mini Park service area map illustrates a 0.25-mile service radius (shown in dark orange) around each existing Mini Park.

Although the District has no designated Mini Parks, this plan also illustrates a 0.25-mile service area (shown in light orange) for Neighborhood and Community Parks as these parks can also serve the function of a Mini Park for those residents within a 0.25-mile distance from the park. According to NRPA's Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines, Mini Park service areas do not include residents who must cross a planning area boundary to reach the park. Service areas are truncated at all planning area boundaries.

The map to the right shows where Mini Park Service is concentrated within the District. Planning Area 2, where 85.3% of residents have walkable access to a park is the best served. The percent of the population within the planning area with access is important, but knowing which planning areas have the highest total population without access allows the planning team to prioritize based on need. Planning areas with the most residents not served are Planning Areas 8, 7, and 5, respectively. It should be noted that while smaller, the entire populations of Planning Areas 1, 3, 3b, 6, 7, and 9 have no Mini Park access. The table to the right compares the total population served to the total population not served by a park within one quarter mile of their home. Overall, only 26.7% of the Olympia Fields Park District's population has access to a park asset within one quarter mile walking distance. This is lower than the median Mini Park Distribution Level of Service of 43.8% within the planning team's database.



Mini Park Service Area Map Legend

- District Boundary
- 0.25-Mile Service Area
- OFPD Park
- Forest Preserve
- Golf Course

1 in = 1,600 ft

0 400 800 1,600 Feet



PA*	Population Served	% Served	Population Not Served
1	0	0%	349
2	376	85.3%	65
3	0	0%	183
3b	0	0%	38
4	54	44.3%	68
5	514	54.4%	430
6	0	0%	371
7	0	0%	456
8	402	20.6%	1546
9	0	0%	152

*Planning Area

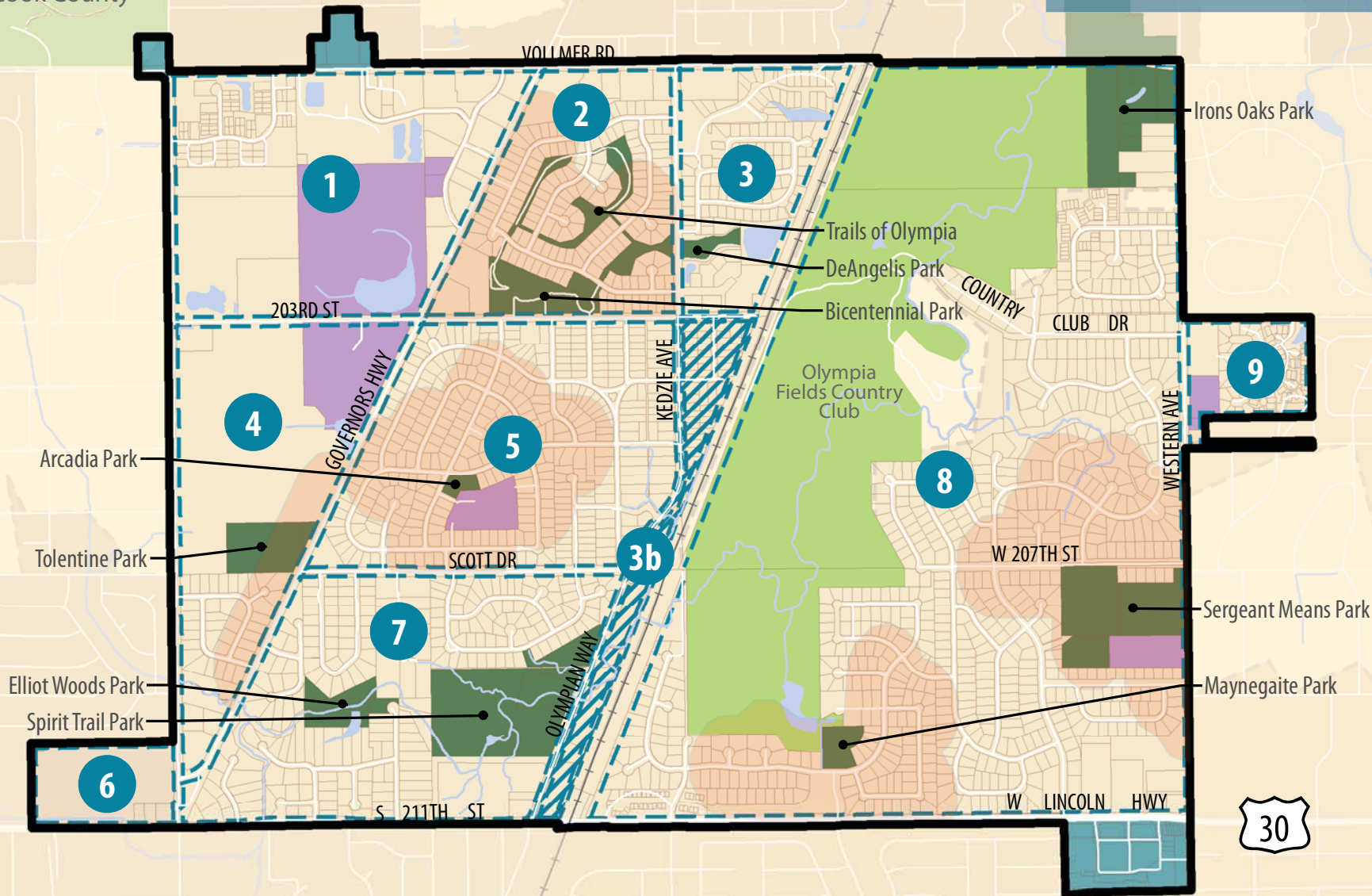
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CHAPTER 1

Forest Preserves of Cook County

Mini Parks



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Neighborhood Park Analysis

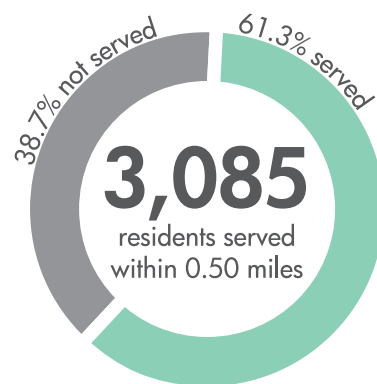
Neighborhood Parks remain the basic unit of the park system according to the NRPA and are generally designed for informal active and passive recreation and community gathering spaces.

The purpose of the Neighborhood Park service area study is to determine which planning areas are under-served by the District's existing Neighborhood Park land holdings. Currently, the District has two Neighborhood Parks that range from 1.5 acres to 3.9 acres in size.

The Neighborhood Park service area map illustrates a 0.5-mile service radius (shown in dark orange) around each existing Neighborhood Park.

This plan also illustrates a 0.5-mile service area (shown in light orange) for Community Parks as these parks can also serve the function of a Neighborhood Park for those residents within a 0.5-mile distance from the park. According to NRPA's Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines, Neighborhood Park service areas do not include residents who must cross a planning area boundary to reach the park. The service areas, as seen on the map to the left, have thus been truncated to all planning area boundaries.

The map to the right illustrates where Neighborhood Park service is concentrated within the District. One hundred percent of residents in Planning Areas 2 and 5 have access to a Neighborhood or Community Park within a 0.5-mile distance of their home. Planning Area 7 has the most residents not served at 456. Planning Areas 1, 3, 3b, 6, 7, and 9 have no Neighborhood Park access. The table to the right compares the total population served to the total population not served by a park within 0.5 miles of their home. Overall, 61.3% of the Olympia Fields Park District's population has access to a park asset within 0.5-mile walking distance. This is slightly higher than the Neighborhood Park Distribution Level of Service of 58.9% in the planning team's database.



Neighborhood Park Level of Service Map Legend

- 0.5-Mile Service Area
- District Boundary
- OFPD Park
- Forest Preserve
- Golf Course

1 in = 1,600 ft
 0 400 800 1,600 Feet

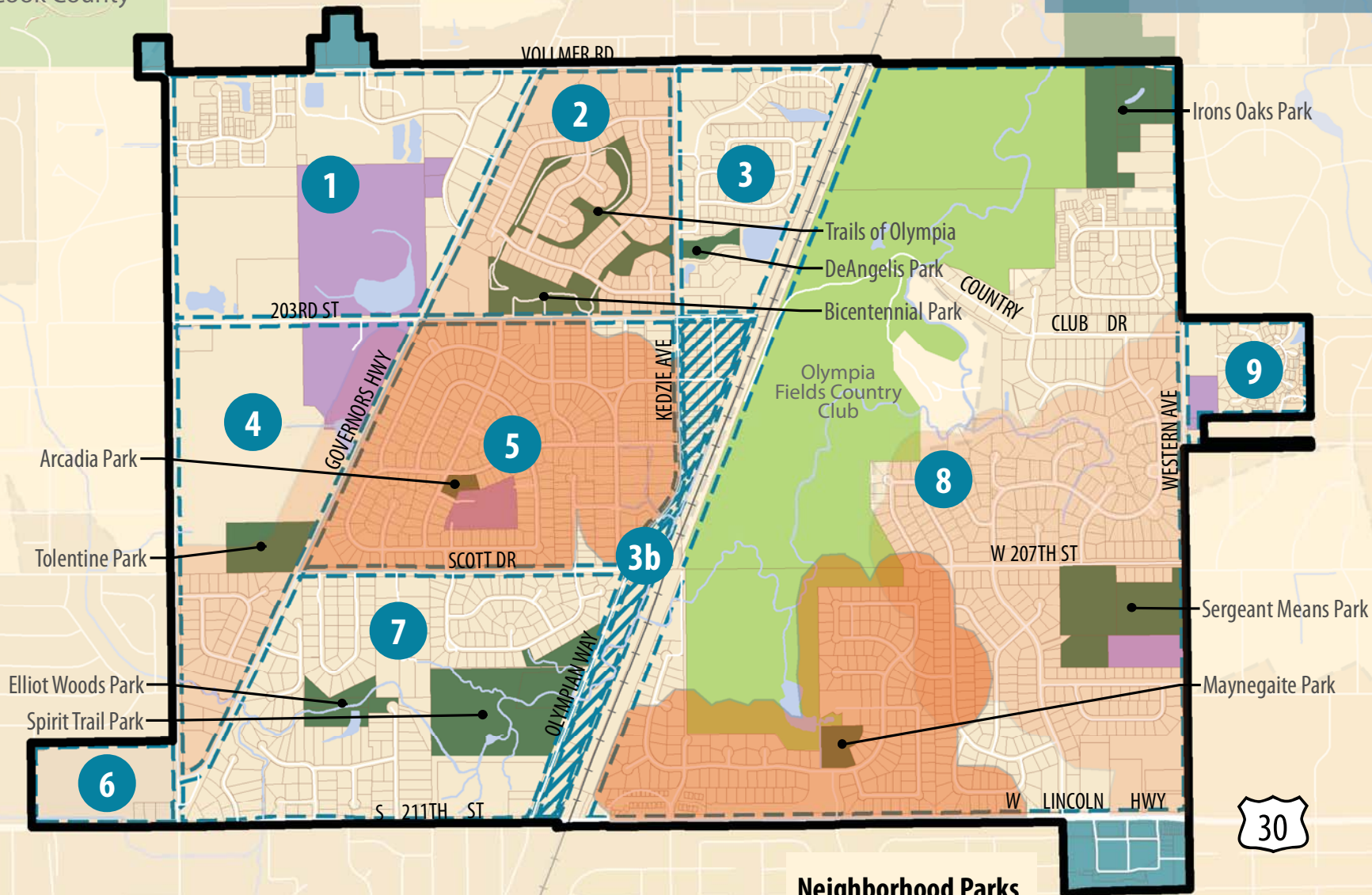


PA*	Population Served	% Served	Population Not Served
1	0	0%	349
2	441	100%	0
3	0	0%	183
3b	0	0%	38
4	106	86.9%	16
5	944	100%	0
6	0	0%	371
7	0	0%	456
8	1594	81.8%	354
9	0	0%	152

*Planning Area

Forest Preserves of Cook County

Neighborhood Parks



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Neighborhood Parks

Arcadia Park
Maynegaite Park

School Park Analysis

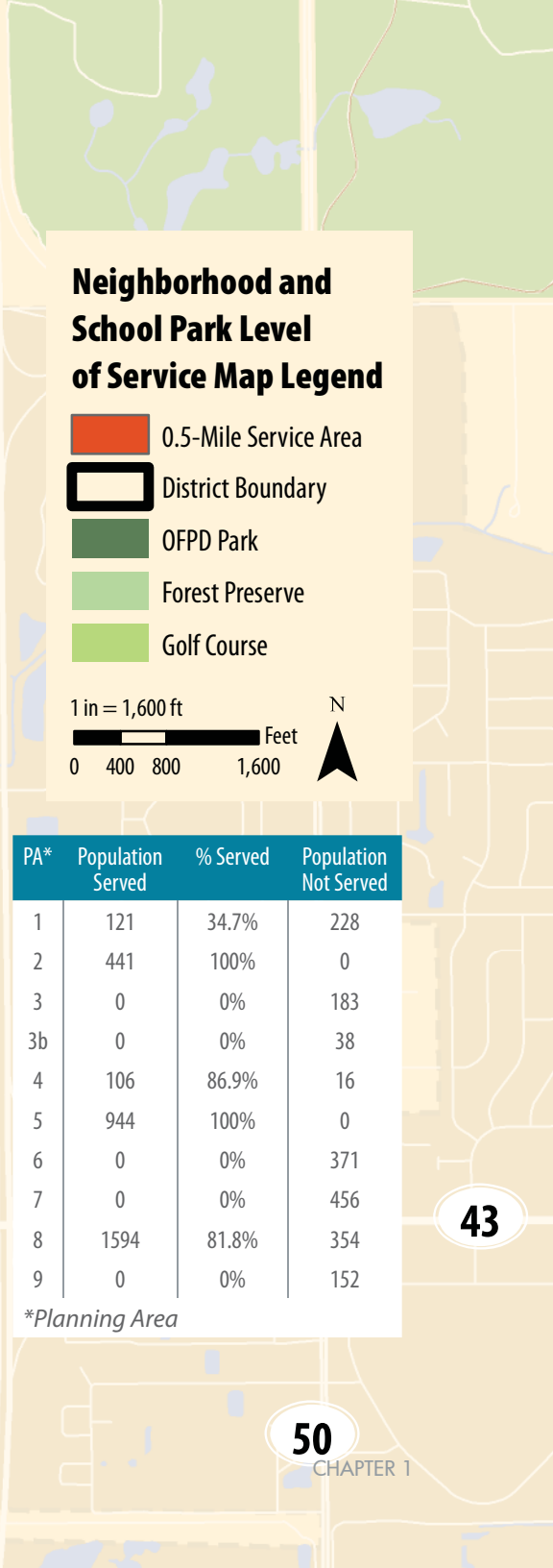
There are multiple public and private school properties that fall within the Olympia Fields Park District boundary. Although they are not managed by the Park District, these outdoor school spaces can act like neighborhood parks and serve as informal active and passive recreation and community gathering spaces.

The purpose of the School Park Distribution Analysis is to determine which planning areas are underserved by Neighborhood or School Parks. Because there are only two public schools within the Park District, the School Park service area analysis has been combined with the Neighborhood Park service area analysis.

The Neighborhood and School Park service area map illustrates a 0.5-mile service radius (shown in dark orange) around each existing Neighborhood and School Park.

This plan also illustrates a 0.5-mile service area (shown in light orange) for Community Parks as these parks can also serve the function of a Neighborhood Park for those residents within a 0.5-mile distance from the park. Because School Parks serve the same function as Neighborhood Parks, the NRPA’s Park, Recreation, Open Space, and Greenway Guidelines for Neighborhood Park service areas apply. The service areas, as seen on the map to the left, have thus been truncated to all planning area boundaries.

The map to the right illustrates where School and Neighborhood Park service is concentrated within the District. With the addition of School Park service areas, an additional 121 residents are served. These residents reside in Planning Area 1. Arcadia Elementary School has open space that serves residents in Planning Area 5, but these residents are also served by Arcadia Park, adjacent to the school. With the additional residents served, 63.7% of the Olympia Fields Park District’s population has access to a school or neighborhood park asset within 0.5-mile walking distance.

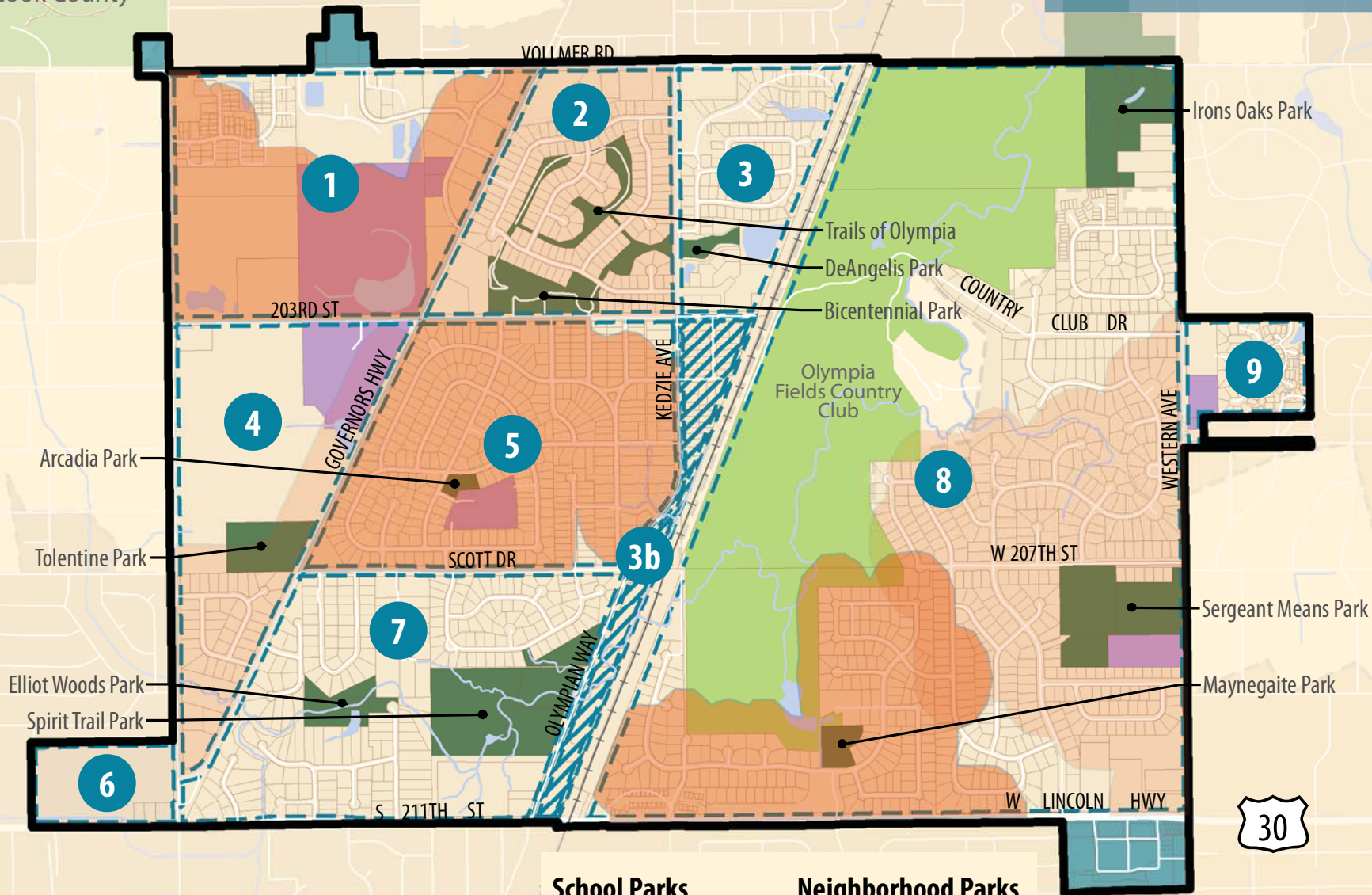


PA*	Population Served	% Served	Population Not Served
1	121	34.7%	228
2	441	100%	0
3	0	0%	183
3b	0	0%	38
4	106	86.9%	16
5	944	100%	0
6	0	0%	371
7	0	0%	456
8	1594	81.8%	354
9	0	0%	152

*Planning Area

Forest Preserves of Cook County

Neighborhood & School Parks



School Parks

Arcadia Elementary School
Rich Central High School

Neighborhood Parks

Arcadia Park
Maynegaite Park

Community Park Analysis

Community Parks focus on meeting community-wide recreation needs. These parks preserve unique landscapes, and often serve the community as event and recreational sport spaces.

The purpose of the Community Park service area study is to determine the location of gaps in Community Park service area coverage. Currently, the District has three Community Parks that range from 10.0 acres to 23.7 acres in size.

The Community Park service area map illustrates a 1.0-mile service radius (shown in dark orange) around each existing Community Park.

Unlike Mini and Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks are considered a drive-to recreation destination. The service areas, therefore, are not limited to the boundary of the planning area in which they are located. These drive-to destinations cover multiple planning areas and are more regional destinations.

Overall, 93.7% of Olympia Fields Park District residents have access to a Community Park asset within a 1-mile drive from their home. The largest gaps occur in the southern most portion of the Park District. A significant portion of Planning Area 8 contains the privately-owned Olympia Fields Country Club that provides an active recreation destination for residents that could fill that gap. The District's Community Park Distribution Level of Service of 93.7% is significantly higher than the 78.8% median identified in the planning team's database.



Community Park Service Area Map Legend

- 1.0-Mile Service Area
- District Boundary
- OFPD Park
- Forest Preserve
- Golf Course

1 in = 1,600 ft
0 400 800 1,600 Feet



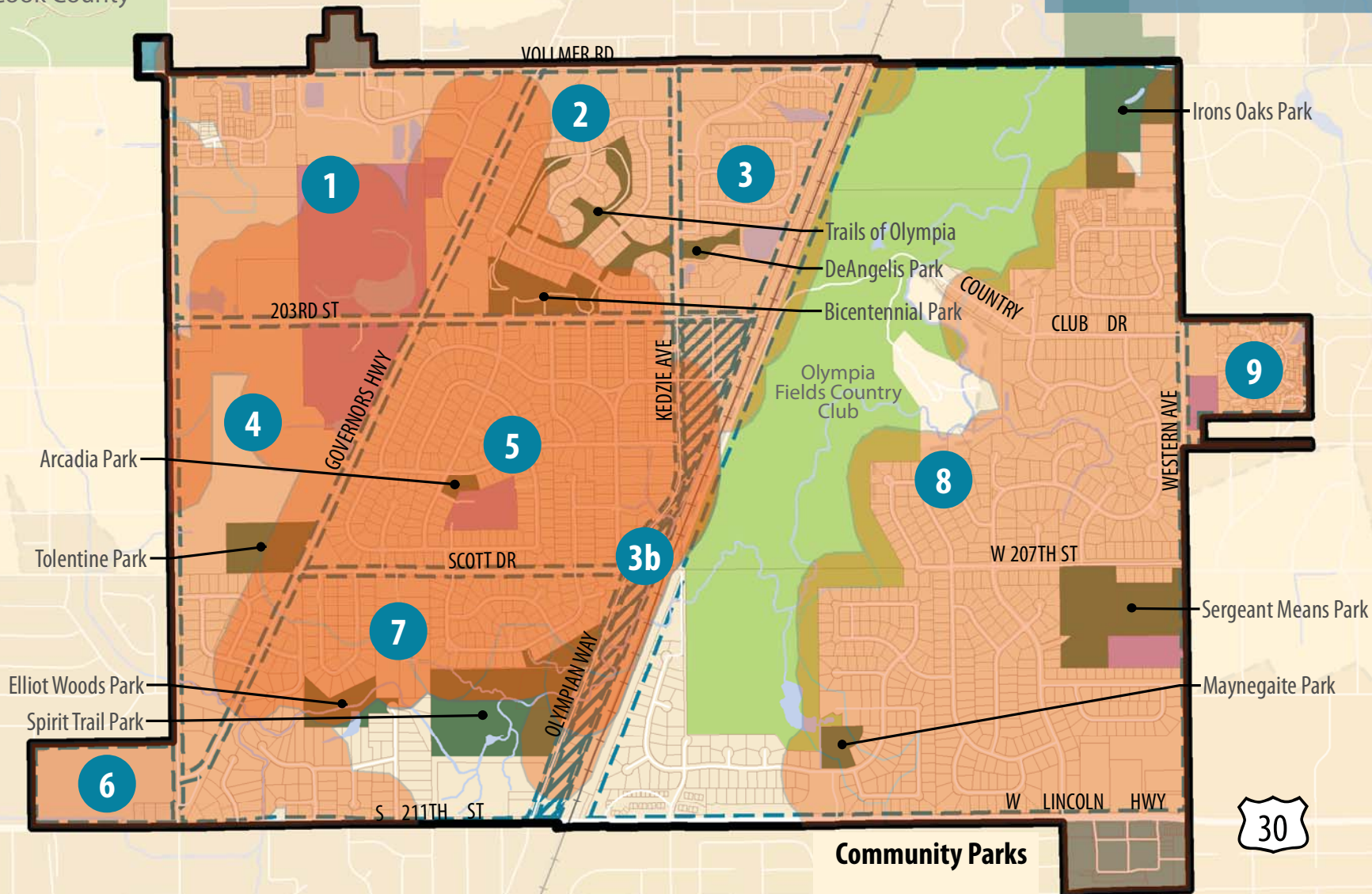
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CHAPTER 1

Forest Preserves of Cook County

Community Parks



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Community Parks

Bicentennial Park
Sergeant Means Park
Tolentine Park

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Overall Park Analysis

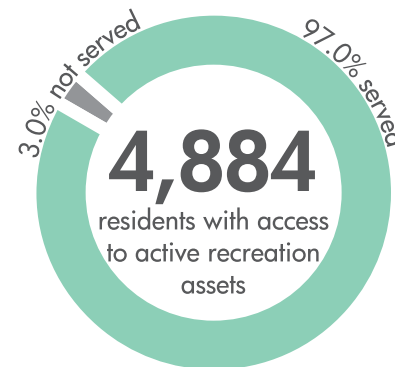
The Overall Service Area analysis illustrates the District-wide deficiencies for Mini, Neighborhood, and Community Park assets.

The purpose of the Overall Park service area study is to develop a District-wide understanding of the location, distribution, and Level of Service for all existing Mini, Neighborhood, and Community Parks. Natural Areas, Special Use facilities, Parkways, and Undeveloped land holding are not included in this analysis.

The overall service area map illustrates the service areas for all Mini (0.25-mile), Neighborhood (0.5-mile), and Community Parks (1.0-mile).

Per NRPA Guidelines, the Mini and Neighborhood Park service areas are truncated to the boundaries of the individual planning areas in which they reside. Community Parks are considered drive-to destinations, so those service areas are not truncated to the planning area boundaries.

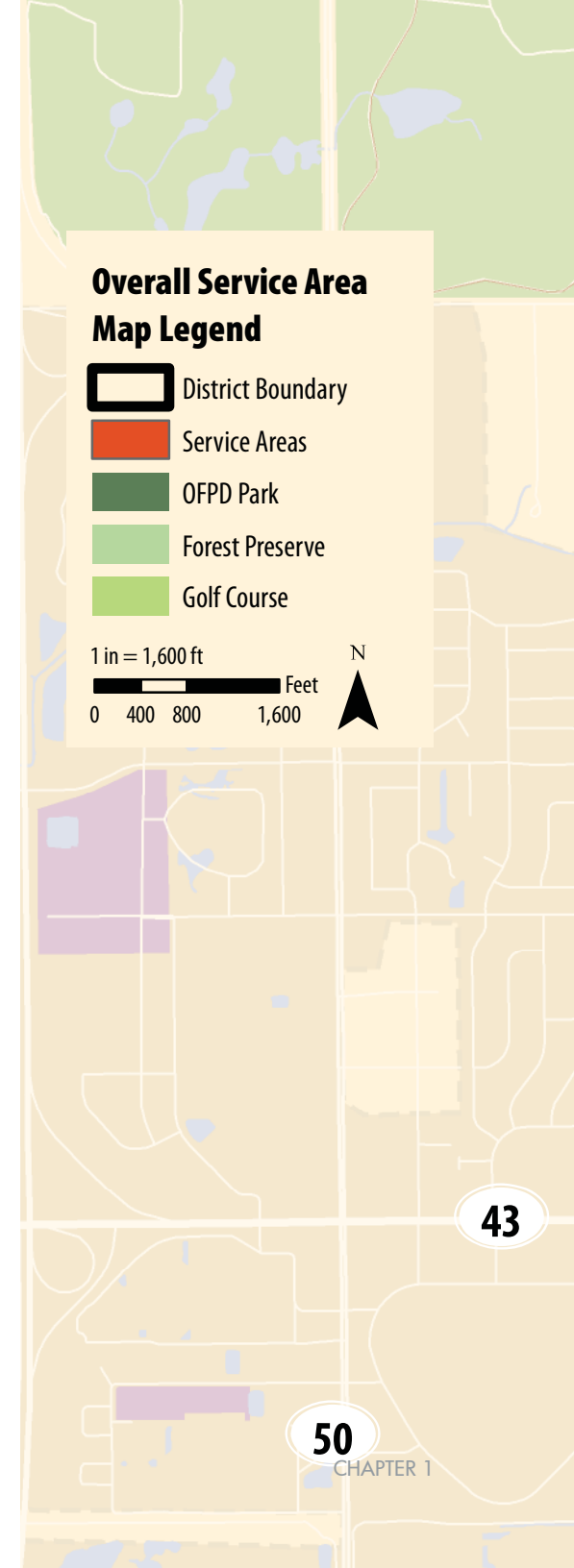
Overall, 97.0% of Olympia Fields Park District residents have access to Mini, Neighborhood, and/or Community Park resource within a mile of where they live. The largest areas of residential development not served by a Mini, Neighborhood, or Community Park exist in Planning Areas 7 and 8. The median Overall Distribution Level of Service, according to the planning team's database, is 92.7%. The Olympia Fields Park District's Level of Service is slightly more higher than the median found in the planning team's database.



Overall Service Area Map Legend

- District Boundary
- Service Areas
- OFPD Park
- Forest Preserve
- Golf Course

1 in = 1,600 ft
0 400 800 1,600 Feet



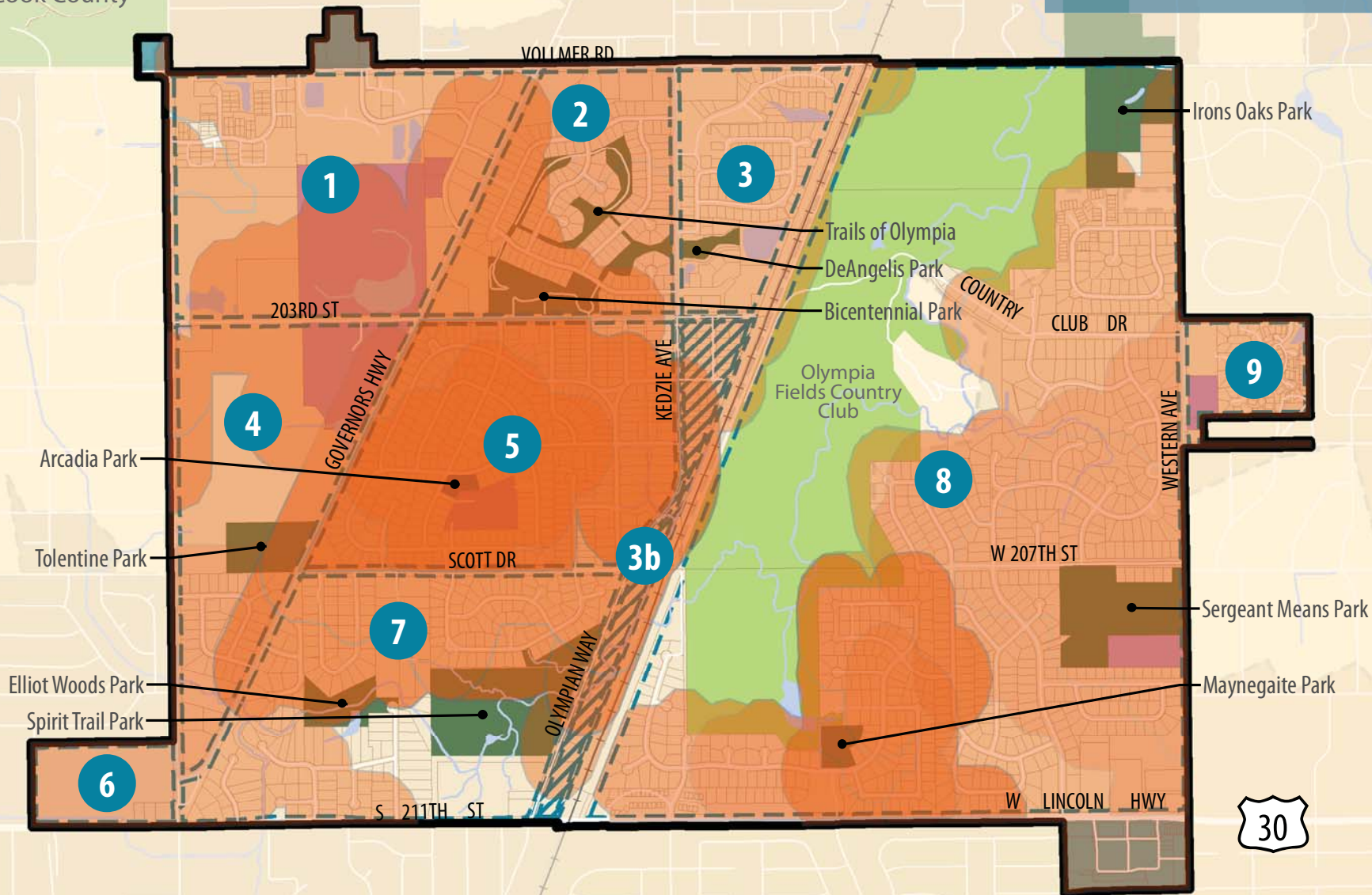
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CHAPTER 1

Forest
Preserves
of Cook County

Overall



43

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Amenities

In addition to total acreage and distribution, another measure of Level of Service is the total recreation amenities available to residents. These benchmarks come from the Illinois Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and Park Metrics.

SCORP Comparison

This analysis takes into account useful life criteria as defined by the State of Illinois and defines those amenities that meet current useful life standards. Based on the Illinois SCORP, the District meets or exceeds the recommended number of amenities for 17 of the 25 amenities outlined in the chart to the right. Amenities that meet or exceed the recommendation are identified by green text in the “Surplus / Deficit” column.

Items with red text noted in the “Surplus / Deficit” column are deficiencies. The top three amenities with the greatest deficiencies, according to the comparison against SCORP averages are:

Fishing Pier / Docks / Access, -2.1

Softball Fields, -0.7

Football Fields, -0.3





Existing Population 2017

	Olympia Fields Park District			Illinois Facility Average		Surplus / Deficit
	Existing # of Facilities (total)	Existing # of Facilities at current standards	Existing # of Facilities per 1,000 population	Total # of Facilities needed to meet IL Average	IL Average # of Facilities per 1,000 population	Surplus / Deficit
WATER-BASED FACILITIES						
Fishing Pier / Docks / Access	0	0	0.00	2.1	0.41	-2.1
Swimming Pools	0	0	0.00	0.1	0.03	-0.1
Spray Grounds / Splash Pads	1	1	0.20	0.1	0.03	0.9
TRAILS						
Multi-Use Trails	7	7	1.39	0.8	0.16	6.2
DAY USE FACILITIES						
Picnic Shelters	4	3	0.60	1.0	0.21	2.0
Playgrounds	5	3	0.60	2.0	0.40	1.0
Interpretive Centers	1	1	0.20	0.1	0.01	0.9
SPORTS COURTS AND FACILITIES						
Tennis Courts	4	4	0.79	2.5	0.49	1.5
Basketball Courts	2	2	0.40	1.3	0.25	0.7
Volleyball Courts	1	1	0.20	0.9	0.17	0.1
Baseball Fields	3	2	0.40	1.3	0.26	0.7
Softball Fields	0	0	0.00	0.7	0.14	-0.7
Football Fields	0	0	0.00	0.3	0.05	-0.3
Soccer Fields	6	6	1.19	0.9	0.18	5.1
Golf Course (18-Hole Course)	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0
Golf Course (9-Hole Course)	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0
Golf Driving Range	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Ice Rinks	0	0	0.00	0.2	0.04	-0.2
Horseshoe Pits	1	1	0.20	1.2	0.24	-0.2
Bocce Court	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Shuffleboard courts	0	0	0.00	0.2	0.05	-0.2
Dog Parks	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0
Frisbee Golf	20	20	3.97	0.0	0.01	20.0
Skate Park	0	0	0.00	0.1	0.02	-0.1
Field Hockey	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0

Park Metrics Comparison

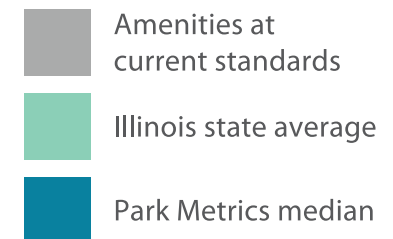
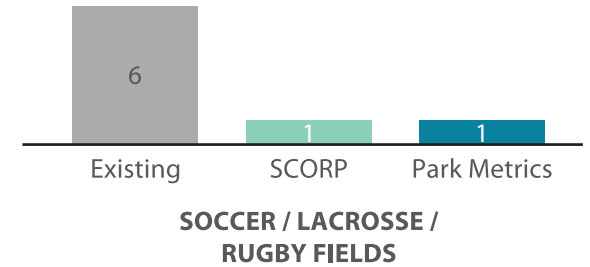
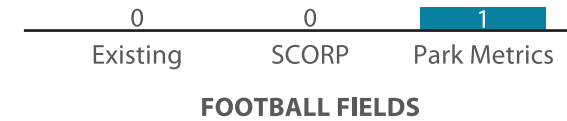
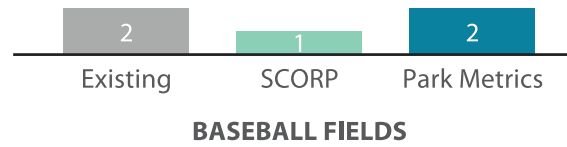
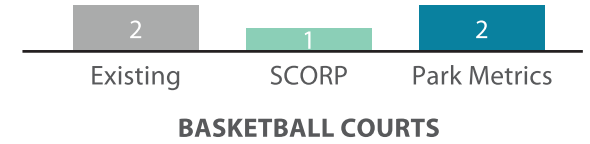
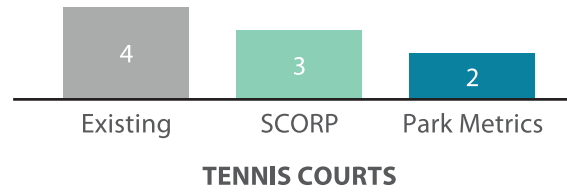
In addition to the SCORP averages, the planning team referenced NRPA's Park Metrics to identify how the Olympia Fields Park District compares to other agencies throughout the U.S. with populations of 4,000 to 7,500. Park Metrics provided information about the total population per facility for agencies within this population range.

The table below compares the total number of Park District-owned and managed facilities to agencies with similar populations. According to Park Metrics benchmarks, the District meets or exceeds the total number of nature / interpretive centers, playgrounds, tennis courts, basketball courts, and baseball fields. The District has the lowest level of service for soccer / lacrosse / rugby fields (-1.4), softball fields (-1.2), and football fields (-1.0).

Existing Population 2017

	Olympia Fields Park District			Illinois Facility Average	Surplus / Deficit
	Existing # of Facilities (total)	Existing # of Facilities at current standards	Existing # of Facilities per population	Total # of Facilities needed to meet Park Metrics median	Surplus / Deficit
INDOOR FACILITIES					
Recreation / Community Center	0	0	0.00	0.9	-0.9
Fitness Center	0	0	0.00	0.9	-0.9
Senior Center	0	0	0.00	0.8	-0.8
Ice Skating Rink (indoor)	0	0	0.00	0.8	-0.8
Gymnasium	0	0	0.00	1.0	-1.0
Nature / Interpretive Center	1	1	0.20	0.9	0.1
Performing and / or Visual Arts Center	0	0	0.00	1.0	-1.0
DAY USE FACILITIES					
Playgrounds	5	3	0.60	2.3	0.7
SPORTS COURTS AND FACILITIES					
Tennis Courts	4	4	0.79	2.4	1.6
Basketball Courts	2	2	0.40	1.7	0.3
Baseball Fields	3	2	0.40	1.6	0.4
Softball Fields	0	0	0.00	1.2	-1.2
Football Fields	0	0	0.00	1.0	-1.0
Soccer / Lacrosse / Rugby Fields	6	6	1.19	1.4	4.6





Facility Needs Analysis

Square Footage Level of Service benchmarks are calculations of the minimum amount of indoor space recommended to provide all of the indoor recreation activities, and facilities needed to support such activities.

Level of Service (LOS) guidelines for indoor space is less established than the guidelines for parks and open spaces, but the planning team utilizes a Chicagoland benchmark of two square feet per person with 1.5 square feet consisting of indoor classroom-based or active recreation space and 0.5 square feet consisting of indoor aquatics.

The District has a total of 17,687 square feet of indoor recreational programming space. According to the indoor square footage level of service analysis, the District has an indoor level of service of 3.51 square feet per person. Compared to the Chicagoland benchmark, this is a surplus of 10,134.50 square feet. It is also a 1.51 square feet surplus over the recommended two square feet per person.

The District is deficient in indoor aquatics. According to this Level of Service gauge, the Olympia Fields Park District has a 2,517.50 square foot deficit of indoor aquatic space and is 0.50 square feet per person below the recommended level of service.





Level of Service Analysis: Chicagoland Benchmark

INDOOR RECREATION SPACE

Classification	OFPD Square Feet (Total)	OFPD Existing Level of Service (SF / population)	Recommended Square Footage	Recommended Level of Service (SF / population)	Square Footage deficiency / surplus (SF)
Indoor Recreational Space	17,687	3.51	7552.50	1.50	10134.50
Indoor Aquatics	0.00	0.00	2517.50	0.50	-2517.50
Total Square Feet	17687.00	3.51	10070.00	2.00	7617.00

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 5035

Level of Service Analysis: Park Metrics Benchmark

INDOOR RECREATION SPACE

Classification	OFPD Square Feet (Total)	OFPD Existing Level of Service (SF / 1,000 population)	Recommended Square Footage	Park Metrics Recommended Level of Service (per person)	Square Footage deficiency / surplus (SF)
Indoor Recreational Space	17687.00	3.51	864.6	0.17	16822.44
Fitness Center	0.00	0.00	932.4	0.19	-932.41
Senior Center	0.00	0.00	815.8	0.16	-815.78
Ice Skating Rink (indoor)	0.00	0.00	827.3	0.16	-827.31
Gymnasium	0.00	0.00	1049.0	0.21	-1048.96
Nature / Interpretive Center	0.00	0.00	853.8	0.17	-853.82
Performing and / or Visual Arts Center	0.00	0.00	959.0	0.19	-959.05
Total Square Feet	17687.00	3.51	6301.89	1.25	11385.11

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 5035





Park & Facility Inventory

This inventory offers a snapshot of the existing conditions for all parks and facilities during the time of this master plan. Aerial photography, character images, observations, and service area information are documented in the following pages.

Introduction

This section includes a detailed inventory and analysis of each individual park. The planning team performed a site visit and evaluation for each of

**inventory: the act or process
of making a complete list of
things that are in place**

the Olympia Fields Park District's park properties to determine the opportunities and/or potential recommendations for improvements. Each site was visited and photographed, and staff provided information on how the park is used and any issues with the site or site amenities.

Listed in alphabetical order, each spread offers a detailed checklist of the elements present within

and around the site. The inventory checklist is outlined in three categories: park condition, general observations, and site amenities. Along with the detailed checklist of the site characteristics, the park classification and percentage of accessible amenities are listed. A park matrix is also included, providing the quantity of each amenity on a per park basis along with the age of the amenity when available. Site aerial and character photos are included for each park.

Utilization

The inventory and analysis of each individual park aids in the development of individual action items - both districtwide "big picture" items and individual "nuts and bolts" items. The scores assigned to each park further helps to prioritize the improvements that are needed and to identify sites that may require additional monitoring to ensure appropriate Park District standards are being met.

While the inventory and analysis informs the action plan, the information is also documented to serve as a general park reference guide. This not only allows for the park district to utilize these pages to reference the existing conditions of each park at the time of the master plan, but also document the on-going changes and updates to each park as capital improvements and master plan action items are completed.

Arcadia Park

Arcadian Drive and Ionia Avenue

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access: poor, no sidewalks leading to park except from the adjacent school property

Vehicular Access: poor, no parking except for adjacent school lot

Life / Safety Issues: bollards along Ionia Avenue in poor condition and missing chain strand

Comforts: seating

General Observations

Context	institutional (Arcadia Elementary School), residential	
Trails / Park Pathways	concrete, asphalt	excellent, fair condition
Site Furnishings	plastic timber benches	excellent condition
Users / Programs	neighborhood users	

Site Amenities

Playground

Equipment:	5-12 structure, 2 belt / 2 tot swings
Character / Quality:	engineered wood fiber with concrete curb in good condition, concrete ramp into play container

Sled Hill

Character / Quality:	good condition, no access
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Development History

Qty.	Built		
		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
		Picnic Shelter	
1	2004	Playground	
		Basketball	Sports Courts and Amenities
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	Water-Based Amenities
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
1		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification Mini

Accessible Amenities: 1

Inaccessible Amenities: 1





Bicentennial Park

203rd Street between Governors Highway and Kedzie Avenue

Classification Community
 Accessible Amenities: 4
 Inaccessible Amenities: 3

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access:	fair, sidewalk connections from neighborhoods to north and east, no crosswalk connections from neighborhood to south	
Vehicular Access:	good, parking lot in good to fair condition	
Life / Safety Issues:	none	
Comforts:	seating at amenities, restrooms, shade, drinking fountains	

General Observations

Context	institutional (Central Baptist Church), residential	
Trails / Park Pathways	asphalt	fair to poor condition
Site Furnishings	plastic timber benches, plastic, metal, plastic timber litter receptacles, wood and metal picnic tables	excellent, good, fair, good, poor condition
Users / Programs	neighborhood users	

Site Amenities

Restrooms

Size / Capacity:	see page 67
Character / Quality:	see page 67

Shelter

Size / Capacity:	8 table
Character / Quality:	wood, fair to poor condition

Playground

Size / Capacity:	5-12 structure, 2 belt / 2 tot swings, independent features
Character / Quality:	engineered wood fiber with wood timber curb in good condition, no access into play container, some independent features located on asphalt path

Baseball (B1)

Size (baseline)	50'
Character / Quality:	bleachers, player's benches, backstop and fencing in good condition, limestone screening infield in fair to poor condition

Baseball 2 (B2)

Size (baseline)	60'
Character / Quality:	bleachers, player's benches, backstop and fencing in good condition, limestone screening infield in fair to poor condition

Horseshoe Pit

Quantity:	1
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Soccer (S1)

Size:	180'x115'
Character / Quality:	good condition, no striping, goals in fair condition

Soccer (S2)

Size:	300'
Character / Quality:	good condition, no striping, goals in fair condition

Soccer (S3)

Size:	120'x90'
Character / Quality:	fair condition, striped, goals in good condition

Volleyball Court

Size:	1
Character / Quality:	overgrown with turf

Sled Hill

Character / Quality:	good condition, path to top of hill not accessible
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Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail/ Indoor Facilities
X		Indoor Program Facility	
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	Day Use Amenities
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	
		Dog Park	
1	1981	Picnic Shelter	Sports Courts and Amenities
1	1998	Playground	
		Basketball	
2		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
X		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	Water-Based Amenities
3		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
1		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
1		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	



DeAngelis Park

Kedzie Avenue & Metra Station

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access:	fair, sidewalk connection at west end of park from north neighborhood, asphalt trail connection from Metra station along north edge of property
Vehicular Access:	poor, no park designated parking; adjacent Metra lot provides only parking options
Life / Safety Issues:	none
Comforts:	none

General Observations

Context	residential, commercial (Metra station)	
Trails / Park Pathways	asphalt	good condition
Site Furnishings	none	
Users / Programs	none	

Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
		Picnic Shelter	
		Playground	
		Basketball	
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	Sports Courts and Amenities
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	Water-Based Amenities
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification Natural Area

Accessible Amenities: 0

Inaccessible Amenities: 0



Elliot Woods Park

Evergreen Circle off of Route 30

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access: poor, no sidewalks leading to park

Vehicular Access: poor, no parking

Life / Safety Issues: limited access, located at end of dead end street, no clearly marked trail

Comforts: seating

General Observations

Context: residential

Trails / Park Pathways: none

Site Furnishings: wood and metal bench, plastic litter receptacle fair, good condition

Users / Programs: neighborhood users

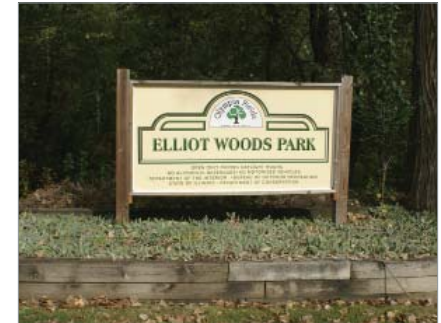
Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trails Indoor Facilities
		Indoor Program Facility	
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	Day Use Amenities
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	
		Dog Park	
		Picnic Shelter	
		Playground	
		Basketball	Sports Courts and Amenities
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	Water-Based Amenities
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification: Natural Area

Accessible Amenities: 0

Inaccessible Amenities: 0



Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center

Vollmer Road and Western Avenue

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access:	poor, no sidewalks leading to park
Vehicular Access:	good, asphalt lot at facility in excellent condition, asphalt and gravel lot off of Vollmer Road in good condition
Life / Safety Issues:	no lighting along trails
Comforts:	seating, restrooms

General Observations

Context	residential, open space (Olympia Fields Country Club)	
Trails / Park Pathways	limestone screenings, mulch	excellent, good condition
Site Furnishings	benches, picnic tables	varying conditions
Users / Programs	school and youth groups, neighborhood users	

Site Amenities

Shelter	
Size / Capacity:	12 tables
Character / Quality:	permanent tent, good condition

Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
X		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
1		Picnic Shelter	
		Playground	
		Basketball	Sports Courts and Amenities
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	Water-Based Amenities
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification
Accessible Amenities: 1
Inaccessible Amenities: 0



Maynegaite Park

London Drive and Orchard Drive

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access: poor, no sidewalks leading to park

Vehicular Access: poor, no parking

Life / Safety Issues: no lighting

Comforts: seating at playground

General Observations

Context	residential, open space (Olympia Fields Country Club)	
Trails / Park Pathways	asphalt	poor condition
Site Furnishings	plastic timber benches, plastic, metal, and wood litter receptacles, wood and metal picnic tables	excellent, good, fair condition
Users / Programs	neighborhood users	

Site Amenities

Playground

Size / Capacity:	2-12 play structure, 2 belt / 2 tot swings, 1 spring rocker
Character / Quality:	engineered wood fiber with black plastic edging in good condition; plastic access ramp into play container

Soccer

Size / Capacity:	240'
Character / Quality:	excellent condition, not striped, goals in fair condition

Sled Hill

Character / Quality:	good condition, no access
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Development History

Qty.	Built		
		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
		Picnic Shelter	
1	2005	Playground	
		Basketball	Sports Courts and Amenities
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
1		Soccer	
		Softball	Water-Based Amenities
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
1		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification Neighborhood

Accessible Amenities: 1

Inaccessible Amenities: 2



Sergeant Means Park

20712 Western Avenue

Classification Community
 Accessible Amenities: 6
 Inaccessible Amenities: 3

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access:	poor, no sidewalks leading to park
Vehicular Access:	good, asphalt parking lot by Barn Meeting Center in good condition, street parking along W 207th street in fair condition
Life / Safety Issues:	none
Comforts:	seating at amenities, shade, portable restrooms

General Observations

Context	residential, institutional (Homewood Christian Academy, Temple Anshe Sholom)	
Trails / Park Pathways	concrete, asphalt, limestone screenings	excellent, fair to poor, poor condition
Site Furnishings	wood and plastic lumber benches, metal litter receptacles, wood and metal picnic tables	
Users / Programs	neighborhood users	

Site Amenities

Shelter	
Size / Capacity:	4 tables
Character / Quality:	metal, good to fair condition
Playground 1	
Size / Capacity:	5-12 accessible play structure, 1 belt swing
Character / Quality:	engineered wood fiber with wood timber curb in poor condition, no access into play container
Baseball	
Size (baseline):	60'
Character / Quality:	bleachers, player's benches, backstop and fencing in fair to poor condition, limestone screenings infield in poor condition, no access
Soccer 1 (S1)	
Size:	300'
Character / Quality:	good condition, not striped, goals in good condition, no access

Soccer 2 (S2)

Size :	240'
Character / Quality:	good condition, not striped, goals in good condition, no access

Tennis 1-4

Size	
Character / Quality:	Surfacing / color coat in fair to poor condition, some major cracking around post footings, fence in good condition, nets in good condition, accessible

Disc Golf Course

Size (holes)	20
Character / Quality:	fair to poor overall condition, basket targets in good condition, tee pads in fair to poor condition, signs in fair condition, no access

Sled Hill

Character / Quality:	good condition, no access
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Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail/ Indoor Facilities
X		Indoor Program Facility	
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
1		Picnic Shelter	
1	1994	Playground	
		Basketball	Sports Courts and Amenities
1	1997	Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
20		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
2		Soccer	
4		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	Water-Based Amenities
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
1		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	



Spirit Trail Park

20748 Greenwood Drive

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access:	poor, no sidewalks leading to park
Vehicular Access:	fair, gravel lot in good condition across Greenwood Drive
Life / Safety Issues:	no marked trails, no lighting
Comforts:	none

General Observations

Context	residential, commercial
Trails / Park Pathways	none
Site Furnishings	none
Users / Programs	

Development History

Qty.	Built		
		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
		Picnic Shelter	
		Playground	
		Basketball	Sports Courts and Amenities
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	Water-Based Amenities
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification: Natural Area
 Accessible Amenities: 0
 Inaccessible Amenities: 0



Tolentine Park

20700 Governors Highway

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access: poor, single crosswalk connection too park from western neighborhood

Vehicular Access: excellent

Life / Safety Issues:

Comforts: seating at amenities, portable restroom

General Observations

Context	residential, agricultural	
Trails / Park Pathways	concrete, asphalt	excellent, good condition
Site Furnishings	metal benches, metal picnic / game tables, metal litter receptacles	excellent condition
Users / Programs	neighborhood users	

Site Amenities

Shelter

Size / Capacity:	1 table
Character / Quality:	metal structure, live roof, column wraps, shelter lights, excellent condition

Playground

Size / Capacity:	5-12 structure, 2 belt / 2 tot swings, independent pieces
Character / Quality:	engineered wood fiber with concrete curb, rubber access ramps into container, excellent condition

Basketball

Size / Capacity:	2 half-courts
Character / Quality:	surface / color coat in excellent condition, basketball standards in excellent condition

Splash Pad

Size / Capacity:	overhead features, ground sprays
Character / Quality:	excellent condition

Baggo

Character / Quality:	metal boards, excellent condition
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Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
1		Picnic Shelter	
1	2010	Playground	
2		Basketball	
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	
1		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification Community

Accessible Amenities: 5

Inaccessible Amenities: 0



Trails of Olympia

Trails of Olympia Subdivision between Governors Highway and Kedzie Avenue

Park Condition

Pedestrian Access: poor, no sidewalk access from surrounding neighborhoods

Vehicular Access: poor, no parking

Life / Safety Issues: no lighting

Comforts: seating throughout trail system

General Observations

Context: residential

Trails / Park Pathways: asphalt

Site Furnishings: plastic timber benches

Users / Programs: neighborhood users

poor condition

excellent condition

Development History

Qty.	Built		
X		Trails and Pathways (miles)	Trail
		Indoor Program Facility	Indoor Facilities
		Restrooms	
		Concessions	
		Fitness Stations / Equipment	Day Use Amenities
		Dog Park	
		Picnic Shelter	
		Playground	
		Basketball	
		Baseball	
		Batting Cages	
		Football / Rugby / Lacrosse	
		Golf Course (holes)	
		Golf Driving Range	
		Disc Golf (holes)	
		Bocce / Baggo / Horseshoes	
		Skate Park	
		Soccer	
		Softball	
		Tennis	
		Pickleball Court	
		Volleyball	
		Swimming Pool	
		Splash Pad	
		Ice Skating	
		Sled Hill	
		Boat Launch	
		Fishing	

Classification: Trails , Corridors, Linear
Park / Greenway
Accessible Amenities: 0
Inaccessible Amenities: 0







Facility Inventory

This inventory offers a snapshot of the existing conditions for all facilities during the time of this master plan.

Introduction

This section includes a detailed inventory and analysis of each facility, featuring aerial photography, character images and observations. The planning team performed a site visit and evaluation for most Olympia Fields Park District buildings to determine the opportunities and potential recommendations for improvements. Each major facility was visited and photographed, and staff provided information on how every facility is used and any known issues.

Listed in alphabetical order, each spread offers general information about the facility's use and history, and observations made by the planning team and Park District staff. Information on the quality of specific conditions is also available.

Utilization

The inventory and analysis of each individual facility aids in the development of individual action items.

While the inventory and analysis informs the action plan, the information is also documented to serve as a general reference guide. This not only allows for the park district to utilize these pages to reference the existing conditions of each facility at the time of the master plan, but also document the on-going changes and updates to each facility as capital improvements and master plan action items are completed.

Bradford Barn

20712 Western Avenue

General Information:

History:

- Original barn and park renovated in 1990's prior to 2016 construction
- Open restrooms for public use. Can be accessed from exterior of building
- Interior / Exterior pavilion

Context:

- Located within Sgt. Means Park adjacent to Cull House, fields, and perimeter wooded area
- Main barn room for group of 150 people
- Pavilion for 170 people
- Silo room for groups of 40 people
- Gathering Kitchen
- (2) offices
- Public toilets – Men: 2 WC, 1 UR, 3 Lavs, Women: 3 WC, 3 Lavs
- Barn room opens to outdoor pavilion and faces open fields
- Fully sprinklered facility with fire alarms
- Mezzanine used for storage

Notes/Observations

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

- One-story multiple height roof is wood framed of timber framed structure with mezzanine
- Very well maintained and in good condition
- New siding and roof except highest existing metal roof
- Stair to mezzanine for storage

Users and Programming:

- General and formal programs and rentals such as weddings
- Multi-Purpose Room used for rentals, meeting and recreational use
- Silo Room used for meetings
- Open Toilet Room, public access

Revenue:

- Rental Space

Total Square Footage	5,512
Built	1917 (original barn)
Acquired	1990s
Renovation and Addition	2017

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes		✓				
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)		✓				
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection		✓				
4 Electrical		✓				
5 Roof			✓			
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors		✓				
7 Security		✓				
8 ADA Compliance			✓			



Cull House

20712 Western Avenue

General Information:

History:

- Open restrooms for public use
- Trash Enclosure in maintenance parking
- Interior fireplace

Context:

- Located within Sgt. Means park adjacent to Bradford Barn, fields, and perimeter wooded area

Notes / Observations:

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

- Two-story slope roof wood framed structure with basement
- Well maintained
- Cull House Living Room with fireplace for group of 14 people
- Structure needs to be tuckpointed, especially at parapet caps
- No ADA accessibility from site or within facility
- Basement (non-habitable): stair non-conforming – open treads of low head room
- Fire alarms – sprinkler system not required due to size of facility
- Pressure tank for well water not used since 4 years ago (City water now)
- Lawn irrigation system for park not being used

Users and Programming:

- Living Room used for meetings and rentals
- Park District Staff Administration Offices
- Toilet Room (1) lav, (1) WC
- Staff kitchenette
- Park District offices: (2) UL open, (2) UL closed, (1) closed ML
- Storage/utilities in basement

Revenue:

- Living Room meeting rentals

Total Square Footage	2,030
Built	1894 (from another location)
Acquired	1990s
Renovation	1994

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes			✓			
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)		✓				
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection				✓		
4 Electrical				✓		
5 Roof			✓			
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors			✓			
7 Security			✓			
8 ADA Compliance					✓	



Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center

20000 Western Avenue

Total Square Footage 7,640
Built 2000
Acquired 1978 (original Discovery Center stable)

General Information:

History:

- Jointly owned 50% by Olympia Fields and Irons Oaks as the facility Administration Center

Context:

- Located in Iron Oaks as the main entrance with main parking lot
- The center supports various nature related sensory and trail, and interactive activities

Notes / Observations

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

- Above average condition
- Masonry faced one story sloped roof building with ext. deck and full basement
- Public toilets: men 1 WC, 2 ur, 2 lavs, Women 3 WC, 2 lavs, ADA accessible
- Full sprinklered facility

Users and Programming:

- Meeting rooms (5) for programs and rentals
- Administration offices storage in lower level outdoor decks
- Storage basement toilets open to public storage for maintenance

Revenue:

- Indoor rental space, outdoor ropes and climbing
- Outdoor tent
- Cell tower in parking lot

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes			✓			
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)			✓			
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection			✓			
4 Electrical			✓			
5 Roof			✓			
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors			✓			
7 Security			✓			
8 ADA Compliance			✓			



Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center Museum

20000 Western Avenue

Total Square Footage 2,505
Built 2005
Acquired 1978 (original Discovery Center stable)

General Information:

History:

- Jointly owned 50% by Olympia Fields Park District and Iron Oaks as discovery center/learning center

Context:

- Located within Iron Oaks in the center of Irons Oaks
- Accessibility by walking trails

Notes / Observations

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

- Two story multi-level entrance wood framed structure including walk out wood decks at each level
- Average condition
- Interior / Semi-Exterior capabilities
- UL General Program and LL Discovery Center space with fireplace in each and kitchenette/counter
- Lighting bad in General Program Room
- Acoustic spray on General Program ceiling 5 years ago
- Public toilets. Women's, 1 Lav, Men's 2 WC, 1 Lav, ADA accessible each floor
- Storage closets
- Fireplace at each level
- Fire alarms. No sprinkler system observed

Users and Programming:

- Interpretive learning nature education space at LL
- General programs and rentals at UL
- Toilets, open to public on UL
- Maintenance storage support facility and outdoor

Revenue:

- UL General Program rental space
- Concession

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes		✓				
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)				✓		
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection				✓		
4 Electrical			✓			
5 Roof			✓			
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors			✓			
7 Security				✓		
8 ADA Compliance			✓			



Maintenance / Storage Facility at Bicentennial Park

3401 203rd Street

General Information:

History:

- Built as a small garage maintenance facility for fields

Context:

- Located within Bicentennial Park. This facility mostly serves concerts in the park, picnics, and soccer games
- Adjacent to baseball fields, soccer fields

Notes / Observations

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

- One story sloped roof is structure with masonry walls
- Average condition
- Concession stand for pop and snacks with roll up door
- Storage and Maintenance room with commercial sized garage door
- Public toilets. Men: 1 WC, 1 UR, 1 Lav, Women: 2 WC, 1 Lav
- Fire alarms only

Users and Programming:

- Tools and Maintenance storage
- Concession no operational for past 3 years

Total Square Footage 896
Built 1976
Acquired 1975 donation

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes				✓		
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)				✓		
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection				✓		
4 Electrical				✓		
5 Roof				✓		
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors				✓		
7 Security				✓		
8 ADA Compliance			✓			



Storage Garage at Irons Oaks

Environmental Learning Center

3401 203rd Street

General Information:

History:

- Jointly owned and operated by Irons Oaks, Olympia Fields Park District and Homewood Flossmoor Park District

Context:

- Located on the north end of Iron Oaks and accessible from Vollmer Road
- Shared storage for Iron Oaks, OFPD, and Homewood Flossmor Park District

Notes / Observations

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

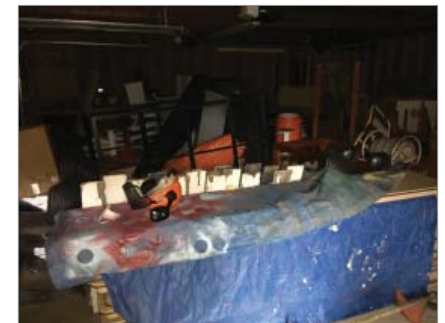
- One-story slope roof wood structure
- Average condition
- Wood framed residential garage with (3) overhead vehicular door
- No toilets
- Electrical only, no other utilities
- 1" settlement of crack in the garage slab

Users and Programming:

- Park District Maintenance
- Tools and Maintenance storage
- Concession

Total Square Footage	1,080
Built	N/A
Acquired	2012

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes						
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)						
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection						
4 Electrical				✓		
5 Roof			✓			
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors			✓			
7 Security						
8 ADA Compliance						✓



Storage Shed at Sergeant Means Park

20712 Western Avenue

General Information:

History:

- Built as part of 1990's improvements to Sgt. Means Park

Context:

- Located along Western Avenue
- South and east of Cull House
- Structure houses maintenance storage for this park

Notes / Observations

Facility Characteristics and Conditions:

- Average condition
- Wood framed residential structure with roof enclose with outdoor fenced small yard with adjacent small structure sheltering a refrigerator
- No toilets
- Electrical only, no other utilities

Users and Programming:

- Park District Maintenance
- Tools and Maintenance vehicle storage

Total Square Footage	255
Built	1994
Acquired	1990s

Facility Conditions		A = Excellent / B = Above Average / C = Average / D = Below Average / E = Poor				
Considerations		A	B	C	D	E
1 Interior / Furniture / Finishes		✓				
2 HVAC (Office + Concessions)		✓				
3 Plumbing / Fire Protection		✓				
4 Electrical		✓				
5 Roof			✓			
6 Building Exterior / Windows / Doors		✓		✓		
7 Security		✓		✓		
8 ADA Compliance			✓			



Analyze: Inventory & Analysis Summary

The following conclusions, combined with the information gathered in the Connect Phase, directly influence the strategies developed in later phases of the project.

Improve and Increase Offerings for Aging Population

The Park District has a median age of 51.0, which indicates a mature, aging population. The District is not expected to see an increase of children under the age of 19, but will, however, continue to see an increase in the number of active adults and seniors. This has implications not only on the type of recreational programs the Park District will want to offer but also the types of park and indoor space amenities they want to improve.

Maintain Existing Amenity Level of Service

The Park District meets or exceeds the recommended number of amenities for 17 of the 25 amenities outlined in the Illinois SCORP. Even with some amenities beyond their useful life, the Park District still manages to meet or exceed recommended numbers for several categories. Despite meeting a significant proportion of amenity needs, updating aging amenities that are beyond their useful life should be a priority and addressed on an ongoing basis.







The background is a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping green triangles and polygons in various shades of teal and emerald. A large, semi-transparent, light green number '2' is positioned on the right side of the image, partially overlapping the text 'Chapter Two'.

Chapter Two



Overview

The Connect: Community Engagement and Needs Assessment chapter outlines the recognized trends in the recreation industry and specific input and received from the Olympia Fields Park District community.

Purpose

The purpose for understanding park and recreation trends is to determine probable demands for certain services and amenities. Recreation trend reports were compiled from nationally recognized sources to explore spending, participation, and inactivity.

In order to increase participation, knowing the trends and interests of various user groups is crucial. Significant changes in specific activities (both increases and decreases) over the past two years are summarized. Summaries of all engagement sessions follow the national, state, and local trends report.

During the needs assessment phase of the master planning process, the planning team reviewed trends, facilitated a community meeting, conducted stakeholder interviews, and conducted workshops

with Park District staff. The information was shared with the Board of Commissioners, and they were given an opportunity to provide their input. In all, over 50 residents, stakeholders, and staff participated in the community engagement.

Chapter Outline

- Methodology
- Review of Trends
- National
- State
- Local
- Community Meeting
- Stakeholder Input

METHODOLOGY

Review of Trends

National trends were derived from the 2017 Sports, Fitness, and Recreational Activities Topline Participation Report that was facilitated by the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (a top national researcher in the sports and fitness industry) as well as the 2017 Outdoor Foundation's Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report. State trends were derived from the 2015 Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). ESRI's Business Analyst provided local recreational participation trends.

Stakeholder Interviews and Focus Group Meetings

Stakeholder interviews were held for specific interest groups relevant to the Park District. These meetings, facilitated independently of one another, presented a series of questions about goals, objectives, and desires of how groups might utilize the Park District in the future. Stakeholders were also asked for their opinions on the current state of the Park District. Three meetings were held with a total of ten participants.

Community Meeting

Olympia Fields Park District residents were invited to a community meeting on November 15, 2017. Residents participated in a consensus building activity in which they were asked a single focus question. They were asked to come up with three ideas which they discussed with the group. The group then clustered the ideas together to find similar themes and goals and cast votes on which items they found most important.

Staff Workshop

A workshop was held to gather input from business, parks, human resources, and the recreation staff members representing different Park District departments. Input was provided about their goals, objectives, desires, and hopes for the next five years as well as their opinions on the current state of the Park District.

National Trends

Derived from the statistically valid surveys facilitated by the Sports and Fitness Industry Association with the Physical Activity Council and The Outdoor Foundation, the following data will help inform the planning team's recommendations.

The Physical Activity Council (PAC) is a partnership of six major trade organizations in U.S. sports, fitness, and leisure activities. These organizations are the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA), the National Golf Foundation (NGF), Outdoor Industry Association (OIA), the International Health, Racquet, and Sports Club Association (IHRSA), the Tennis Industry Association (TIA), the United States Tennis Association (USTA), and Snowsports Industries America (SIA).

The PAC produces an annual Sport, Fitness & Recreational Activities Topline Participation Report providing information on participation, inactivity, spending, aspirational participation and projections. The 2017 report compiled and analyzed 24,134 online responses. These surveys were then weighted against a total population of 296,251,344 ages 6 and older. The following variables were used: gender, age, income, household size, region, population density and panel join date. Other research incorporated in this chapter references the Outdoor

Recreation Participation Topline Report, created by the Outdoor Foundation, in association with the Outdoor Industry Association. This annual report tracks American outdoor recreation trends with a focus on youth, diversity and the future of the outdoors. The 2017 report is based on an online interview of 24,134 individuals.

Sports and Fitness Participation

Leisure activity has fluctuated over the past six years with last year showing an overall increase in total activity but a decrease in the number of both active and casual participants. The majority of Americans prefer participating in fitness sports followed by outdoor sports, individual sports, team sports, water sports, racquet sports, and winter sports. Among these categories, participation rates in fitness, outdoor, racquet, team and winter sports have increased over the past year. Individual and water sport participation decreased in 2016.

Activity participation is measured by core participation and growth. Core participants are defined as those who participate in a sport or activity on a regular basis. Based on core participation, the top ten activities in 2016 defined by number of participants, are:

- Walking for Fitness (50+ times/year): 73.4M
- Hiking (1+ times/year): 42.1M
- Free Weights (Dumbbells/Hand Weights) (50+ times/year): 33.3M
- Treadmill (50+ times/year): 28.4M
- Camping within 1/4 mile of vehicle/home (1+ times/ year): 26.5M
- Running/Jogging (50+ times/year): 25.6M
- Stretching/flexibility training/warm up/cool down/mobility (50+ times/year): 24.0M
- Weight/Resistance Machines (50+ times/year): 21.4M
- Wildlife Viewing more than 1/4 mile from Home/Vehicle (1+ times/year): 20.7M
- Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface) (26+ times/year): 19.1M

In addition to referencing the current most popular activities by measuring core participation, The Overview Report also lists the growth of activities over one-, three- and five-year periods. These predictions can be used to recognize ongoing recreation trends and predict future area of growth. The top ten core growth activities over the past three years are:

- Stand Up Paddling (18.2%)
- Adventure Racing (17.4%)
- Mixed Martial Arts for Competition (17.2%)
- Cardio Tennis (11.5%)
- Squash (9.7%)
- Trail Running (8.1%)
- Boardsailing/Windsurfing (7.7%)
- Hiking (Day) (7.1%)
- Boxing for Competition (6.6%)
- Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering) (6.4%)

As evidenced by the above lists of activities, outdoor

fitness related activities are currently a popular form of recreation with four of the ten activities falling into this category based on number of participants. Aerobics activities are also popular this three of the top ten in this category. Growth trends however indicate a different, more diverse trend. The largest growth is occurring in individual sports (four activities in the top ten) with racquet sports, outdoor activities, and water sports each having two activities in the top ten growing activities.

These trends reveal that active people are increasingly looking for non-traditional health and recreation experiences that offer a fun physical, emotional and mental experience. While the largest amount of growth is being seen in less traditional sectors, class-based group fitness and exercise programs remain strong and are expected to grow in popularity, albeit at slower rates.

While many Americans enjoy watching team sports, both in-person and on television, they are increasingly disinterested in participating in them for their fitness needs. Ultimate frisbee and touch football had largest decrease in participation over the past three years with other team sports including basketball, soccer, softball, wrestling, volleyball, and track and field also declining. While team sport participation is declining as a whole, a few team sports are growing: rugby, roller hockey, and lacrosse.

Racquet sports such as squash, tennis, cardio tennis and pickleball have maintained popularity over the last three years. Pickleball in particular is a trend to watch, as it has been growing in popularity in the recreation industry but was overtaken in 2016 by cardio tennis in growth and had nearly equal participation.

The above findings are confirmed by the Worldwide Survey of Fitness Trends for 2017 which conducts an

annual international survey among practitioners in the commercial, clinical, community and corporate fitness industries. In their predictions for 2017, the majority of activities in the top ten and the top 20 could be described as fitness related, while other trends can be classified as outdoor sports or technology. 17 of the top 20 trends reported remained from the previous year but worksite health promotion, smartphone exercise apps, and outcomes measured all moved out of the top 20 trends for 2018.

- High-intensity interval training (HIIT uses short bursts of high-intensity exercise followed by short recoveries)
- Group training (motivational, instructor lead classes of five or more people)
- Wearable technology (activity trackers, smart watches, heart rate monitors, GPS trackers and smart eyeglasses)
- Body weight training (uses minimal equipment for cost savings)
- Strength training (common but limited to using weights, strength training is often incorporated into comprehensive exercise routines)
- Educated, certified, and experienced fitness professionals (training by third-party accredited exercise professionals)
- Yoga (utilizes a series of specific bodily postures for health and relaxation)
- Personal training (services provided by professionals with proper education, training, and credentials)
- Fitness programs for older adults (older, retired adults are increasingly healthier than previous generations and interested in participating in safe, age-appropriate exercise)
- Functional Fitness (uses strength training to improve balance, coordination, force,

power, and endurance as applies to one's daily functions)

Outdoor Sports & Participation

According to the Outdoor Foundation 2017 Topline Report, almost half the U.S. population (48.6%) participated in one or more outdoor sport or activity. These 144 million people went on a reported total of 11 billion outings over the course of the year. While these numbers reflect an overall increase in participation, the number of outlines declined as individual participation occurred less often. Compared to previous years, outdoor sports participation have increased. The largest increase last year compared to all other outdoor sports has been in BMX biking while Stand up paddling has had the most growth over the last three years. Running, jogging, and trail running has continued to be the most popular activity by participation for several years.

Across all age groups, running, jogging and trail running remained the top form of outdoor outings by both participation rates and frequency. Bicycling and fishing were also among the top five activities for all ages. The most popular activities for youth (age 6-24) determined by participation rates were:

- Running, jogging, and trail running (25.3% or 20.3M)
- Bicycling (road, mountain, and BMX) (22.6% or 18.2M)
- Fishing (fresh, salt, and fly)(19.5% or 15.6M)
- Camping (car, backyard, and RV) (19.0% or 15.3M)
- Hiking (15.5% or 12.5M)

The favorite activities for youth, based on frequency of participation, were running, jogging and trail running, bicycling, fishing, skateboarding, and camping.

For adults (age 25+), the most popular activities by participation rates were:

- Running, jogging, and trail running (14.8% or 32.0M)
- Fishing (fresh, salt, and fly)(14.6% or 31.5M)
- Hiking (13.7% or 29.7M)
- Bicycling (road, mountain, and BMX) (12.8% or 27.7M)
- Camping (car, backyard, and RV) (11.7% or 25.2M)

The top five favorite adult activities based on frequency of participation were running, jogging, and trail running, bicycling, fishing, Hiking, and wildlife viewing.

Three-year growth trends indicated that the following ten activities have seen increasing participation and will likely continue to provide opportunities to engage more people in the future:

- Stand up paddling
- BMX bicycling
- Skiing (cross-country)
- Adventure racing
- Kayak fishing
- Boardsailing/windsurfing
- Trail Running\
- Triathlon (traditional/road)
- Hiking (day)
- Climbing (traditional/ice/mountaineering)

Three year trends also identified ten activities with declining participation in the last three years. In order of largest to smallest decrease, they are:

- Birdwatching more than 1/4 mile from Home/Vehicle
- Running/Jogging
- Snowshoeing
- Wakeboarding
- Rafting

- Camping within 1/4 mile from Vehicle/Home
- Bicycling (road/paved surface)
- Wildlife viewing more than 1/4 mile from Home/Vehicle
- Scuba Diving
- Canoeing

Engaging Inactives

An “inactive” person is defined by the Physical Activity Council as one who does not participate in any of the sports/activities covered in the PAC Overview Report. In the past year, 8.1 million Americans or 27.5% of the population, were inactive, reflecting a decrease in inactivity from last year with 0.2 million people becoming active. By age group, 6-12 year-olds are the least inactive with inactivity among 13-17 year-olds dropping to nearly the same levels. Of the eight age groups, only 35-44 year-olds saw an increase in percent of inactive population from 2015 to 2016. Americans over 65 have the largest rates of inactivity, reflecting the trend that people generally become more inactive as they age.

In order to understand how to engage inactives in sports and activities, the PAC survey lists “aspirational” activities that inactives are interested in participating in. For all age groups under 65, camping is within the top three aspirational activities. Swimming for fitness and bicycling are also listed in the top ten for every age group and both are within the top five activities for all groups over the age of 12.

For inactives 6-12, other activities of interest focus on team sports such as, football, soccer and team swimming. As Americans age, interest in outdoor sports such as hiking, fishing and backpacking grows as does working out with weights and machines. Adults 65 and older list bird watching/

wildlife viewing followed by fishing as their top aspirational activities. Hiking and camping are also within the top ten activities for this age group making four of the ten items focused on outdoor activities.

Active adults, as well as inactives, are interested in social programs and sports leagues as well as active recreation. Active Network recommends the following activities for adult recreation programs:

- Sports - Broomball, Inner Tube Water Polo, Pickleball, Wallyball
- Exercise - Zumba Gold, Dance Buffet, Kettlebells, Outdoor FitnessTechnology - Beginner’s Guide to iPad, Social Media, Digital Photography
- Entertainment - Karaoke, Improv, Murder Mystery Dinners, Speed Dating, Wii for Seniors
- Art - Cooking, Drawing/Painting, Jewelry Making, Mixed Media Arts, Pottery, Quilting
- Professional/Other - Languages, Estate Planning, Self-Publishing, Brain Fitness, Voice-Overs, Memoirs

Many agencies are “branding” their active adult programs for younger populations than the traditional senior. Two local examples include Schaumburg Park District’s *Club 55* and *50 Plus!* at the Champaign Park District.

State Trends

Data from the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is used to compare Olympia Fields Park District amenities to other Park Districts in the state of Illinois.

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is prepared as a five-year document by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to maintain Illinois' eligibility to participate in the Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program). Its purpose is to "evaluate the outdoor recreation needs of Illinois citizens and determine how best to meet those needs". The state's natural resources, recreational lands, facilities and socioeconomic factors are considered in this vision document.

A major finding in the 2015-2019 SCORP is the state's long-standing deficit of outdoor recreation lands and facilities. While Illinois has not been able to achieve the per capita equivalent of other states with more lands and fewer people, park and recreation agencies throughout the state consistently plan for and achieve a high level of excellence with the recreation opportunities they provide to their communities.

Recreation Facilities and Park Lands Inventory

There are more than 1.5 million acres of outdoor recreation land in Illinois ranging from federal and state lands to schools and private commercial lands. Municipal agencies, which include park and recreation departments, park districts, forest preserve districts, conservation districts and county-level park departments, provide a total of 350,915 acres of park sites. They also own 195,753 acres of natural areas and lease/manage another 15,612 acres of open space.

The state itself, primarily handled by the IDNR, manages over 470,000 acres of open space throughout the state. State lands include parks, fish and wildlife areas, conservation areas and recreation areas to name a few. Federal lands include the 280,000 acre Shawnee National Forest and seven National Wildlife Refuges sites throughout the state. Other providers include schools, non-profits and private entities that provide unique outdoor recreation opportunities for the people of Illinois.





The lands managed by these providers were not included in the SCORP.

Based on the 2015 Illinois Community Recreation Facilities and Park Lands Inventory, there are approximately 347.08 acres and 17.9 park sites on average per community throughout the state. Typically, park districts provide more acreage and park sites than city/village recreation agencies.

Top trends across the state are pickleball, disc golf and splash pads. The increasing popularity of pickleball is in response to aging populations found in all communities across the state, while the popularity of splash pads is in response to the financial constraints of outdoor swimming pool renovations. The popularity of disc golf demonstrates a growing preference for alternative outdoor recreation activities. Foot golf is another example of an alternative outdoor recreation activity that has increased as golf course owners look for alternate uses for their assets.

Top Activities

The top activities identified by the IDNR community-wide survey were pleasure walking and observing wildlife/bird watching. Picnicking, using a playground, on-road bicycling and swimming at outdoor pools were also among the most prevalent activities for Illinois residents. Activities with lower participation numbers include lacrosse, pickleball, snowmobiling, trapping, in-line skating, sailing and cross-country skiing. Reasons for some sports having lower participation rates may include smaller interest groups, no available facility or that the trend is still growing, like pickleball.

According to the survey, city parks or county preserves are used most for visiting an amphitheater or band shell, softball/baseball, lacrosse, soccer and mountain biking. State parks are used most for tent camping, vehicle camping, hiking, motor boating and water skiing. Federal lakes or forests are primarily used for sailing, water skiing and motor boating. Hunting is the most prevalent reason residents visit and use private areas for recreation.

Attitudes about Outdoor Recreation

Respondents were asked to rate the various factors they considered to be important when making decisions about engaging in outdoor recreation opportunities. Top contributing factors to respondent's decisions to participate in outdoor recreation activities include exercise/health, experience nature, have fun and spend time with family and friends.

Survey respondents indicated the primary role of parks and recreation facilities for Illinois communities is to preserve open space. Other primary roles include making the community more desirable, improving fitness, enhancing a sense of place and increasing property values. Most (56.3%) respondents believe that local, state and federal open space and recreation agencies are underfunded. The top two priorities for providers in the state, are the operation and maintenance of existing park facilities and long-term planning and management. The most important items in terms of park and open space development are recreational facility variety, followed closely by camping, trails, fishing, and boating facilities. Regional and community trails are also important to approximately 80% of respondents.

Outdoor Recreation Priorities

Priorities in the 2015-2019 State of Illinois SCORP are:

- Healthy people and communities
- Access to outdoor recreation
- Natural resource stewardship
- Conservation education
- Cooperative partnerships



Local Trends

Trend information was derived from the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Sports and Leisure Market Potential Report.

This data is based upon national propensities to use various products and services, applied to the local demographic composition of the Olympia Fields Park District. Usage data were collected by Growth for Knowledge Mediamark Research and Intelligence, LLC. (GfK MRI) in a national survey that was representative of U.S. households. Market Potential Index (MPI) measures the relative likelihood of the adults in specific areas to exhibit certain consumer behavior or purchasing patterns compared to the U.S. population as a whole. An MPI of 100 represents the U.S. average while numbers under 100 indicate a lower than average representation and numbers above 100 indicate a higher than average representation.

Based on projected population, the top ten recreational activities Olympia Fields residents will participate in include:

- Downhill skiing
- Aerobics
- Tennis
- Pilates
- Golf
- Power boating
- Salt water fishing
- Ice skating
- Attend sports events
- Zumba

The number of MPIs over 100 for Olympia Fields is higher than what the planning team typically finds, which speaks to an active community. With 23 activities that score over 100 compared to most communities where only 12-15 score over 100, the Olympia Fields Park District bodes well for future program expansion. With both indoor and outdoor recreation activities represented, there are several areas in which the Park District can grow its parks and facilities.

Sports and Leisure Market Potential

Product/Consumer Behavior	Expected # of Adults/HHS	Percent	MPI
Participated in skiing (downhill) in last 12 months	160	3.9%	143
Participated in aerobics in last 12 months	478	11.5%	139
Participated in tennis in last 12 months	211	5.1%	133
Participated in Pilates in last 12 months	142	3.4%	128
Participated in golf in last 12 months	442	10.6%	122
Participated in boating (power) in last 12 months	255	6.1%	122
Participated in fishing (salt water) in last 12 months	207	5.0%	121
Participated in ice skating in the last 12 months	138	3.3%	121
Attend sports events	985	23.7%	119
Participated in Zumba in last 12 months	211	5.1%	119
Participated in softball in last 12 months	159	3.8%	117
Participated in walking for exercise in last 12 months	1,302	31.3%	116
Participated in weight lifting in last 12 months	483	11.6%	115
Participated in bicycling (road) in last 12 months	464	11.2%	109
Participated in yoga in last 12 months	343	8.3%	108
Participated in rock climbing in last 12 months	88	2.1%	108
Participated in hiking in last 12 months	462	11.1%	107
Participated in jogging / running in last 12 months	595	14.3%	106
Participated in Frisbee in last 12 months	200	4.8%	106
Participated in baseball in last 12 months	196	4.7%	104



Community Meeting

A community meeting was held to gather input from residents. Approximately 40 residents provided their ideas on what the Park District should focus on over the next five years.

The community meeting was held on November 15, 2017 at the Bradford Barn. Approximately 40 people attended.

Attendees were given a short presentation about the comprehensive planning process before delving into the focus group activity. Attendees were asked to first write down any or all ideas they had as they related to the focus question – “What priorities should the Olympia Fields Park District include in the five-year master plan?” They were then asked to narrow down those ideas to their top three ideas and write them on large individual post-it notes.

These post-it notes were then read aloud and posted on a board in front of the group. Once all ideas were read aloud, similar ideas were grouped together into categories. The meeting had more than ten distinct categories of ideas. Once the ideas were grouped together and the categories were labeled,

attendees were then asked to take three dot stickers for the prioritization exercise. They were asked to post them on the idea(s) they believed should be the top priorities for the District.

These dot stickers represented their “votes” for specific ideas or categories. Attendees could place all three stickers on one idea, or place their stickers on three different ideas. They also had the option to place their dot sticker on a specific idea or on the category label, thus voting for all ideas under that category. The results of this activity are summarized in the following tables.

An indoor gym, increased security, and improved communications were the top priorities in the community meeting. Several residents voiced a desire for basketball courts either in the parks or at an indoor facility. Ideas for increased security focused on lighting in parking lots and trails, especially in the

more popular parks. In addition, there were concerns about security at Tolentine because the park is relatively secluded and park users sometimes cut through residents’ yards to get to the park. Finally, residents would like to see online program registration and programs promoted through newsletters and social media.



Public Input Summary

A series of stakeholder and focus group meetings were held with Olympia Fields residents and individuals associated with the park district through their business or non-profit organization.

Regional Focus

Olympia Fields and the surrounding Park Districts are relatively small geographically. Stakeholders noted they would like to see the Olympia Fields Park District and its neighbors take a more regional approach to park and facility planning in the next five years. Several adjacent park districts and departments have already dropped resident and non-resident rates at their facilities to attract more users from other local municipalities. The Olympia Fields Park District already has a shared facility with Homewood-Flossmoor Park District and stakeholders believe that similar, additional cooperative agreements are needed as open space for new parks and facilities in Olympia Fields is limited. In addition to sharing indoor facilities, the Park District should explore sharing other resources, including parks, staff, and equipment. Stakeholders want to see the Park District look at the park system in the region as a whole. Because of the relatively small size of the local municipalities, they view the sharing of staff and equipment as a positive for all parties. Costs and responsibilities

will be shared, but the number of residents impacted will be increased.

Appropriate Programming

Demographic projections show the active adult and senior populations growing in the next five years. Stakeholders stated that they already see that growth, and that the local senior population is more active than ever. For example, the senior population in Matteson is increasingly seeking more active space in the recreation center. The Park District should look at recreation trends and determine if those trends would be a good fit for its residents.

Other stakeholders noted that there also appears to be an increase in the number of young families moving back to the area. Programs at Irons Oaks have seen an increase in participation from young families. Residents seem surprised and pleased at the number of family-focused programs offered by the Park District. Across the board,

family programs have been more successful than youth programs and adult programs. Pop-up programs, especially with activities for the entire family, are growing in popularity. At times, the Park District underestimates interest in the event and are pleasantly surprised by large resident turn-outs.

The before and afterschool programs in Homewood-Flossmoor have been wildly popular. There is always a waiting list. Stakeholders asked whether there was a need for something similar in Olympia Fields. These programs have partnership potential if the Park District sees a need in the community.

Stakeholders stated that there has always been a struggle with programming for teens. There are athletic programs available, but stakeholders believe that non-athletes are sorely underserved. Teen Zone in Park Forest is a popular program that doesn't focus on athletics. Communicating with schools may be the key in discovering what kind of programming will be successful for teens in Olympia Fields.

The South Suburban Special Recreation Association (SSSRA) is an asset to the Park District. Stakeholders noted that the recreation co-op is a good model for shared facilities. Olympia Fields Park District is one of eleven Districts or Departments served by SSSRA. One of the biggest challenges faced by SSSRA is identifying participants and getting them engaged. Currently, more adults than children are served. Stakeholders believe that the Park District, SSSRA, and the schools can work together to ensure that the special recreation needs of the community are being met.

Communication

Stakeholders recognized that the Olympia Fields Park District has a lot to offer but residents and neighbors may not be aware of the full extent of these offerings. They noted that although facilities

and resources are accessible, many residents view things at the community level, not at a regional level. Non-resident fees are seen by many as barriers. As stated earlier, several facilities have dropped their non-resident fees. The Park District should provide communications on which facilities operated by others provide resident rates for Olympia Fields Park District residents.

Increased or improved communications can increase program participation. Stakeholders stated that communication methods need to evolve. The Park District needs to take technology into consideration, especially for programs geared toward teens and young families.

Cooperation and Intergovernmental Agreements Stakeholders noted that cooperative and intergovernmental agreements are important for the Park District's continued success. They want to see improved regional cooperation. Current local co-ops have been successful, especially programs with trips. The Healthy Minds, Healthy Bodies program for veterans and the community garden program with Park Forest have both found remarkable success in the region. Franciscan Health supports the Chicago Heights afterschool program. The Olympia Fields Park District could form a partnership to start their own afterschool program. Athletics programs are another area for potential partnerships. Stakeholders would like to see Olympia Fields Park District athletic teams play against sports teams from other park districts or departments.

Resorts serve as a good cooperation model for the Park District and others in the region. Resorts typically offer shuttle services to bus visitors between facilities or amenities. Stakeholders believe that if each municipality offers a unique experience, such as a pool or aquatic center, a shuttle service could be a viable option. More stops on the shuttle line would help keep costs down for each municipality.

Parks

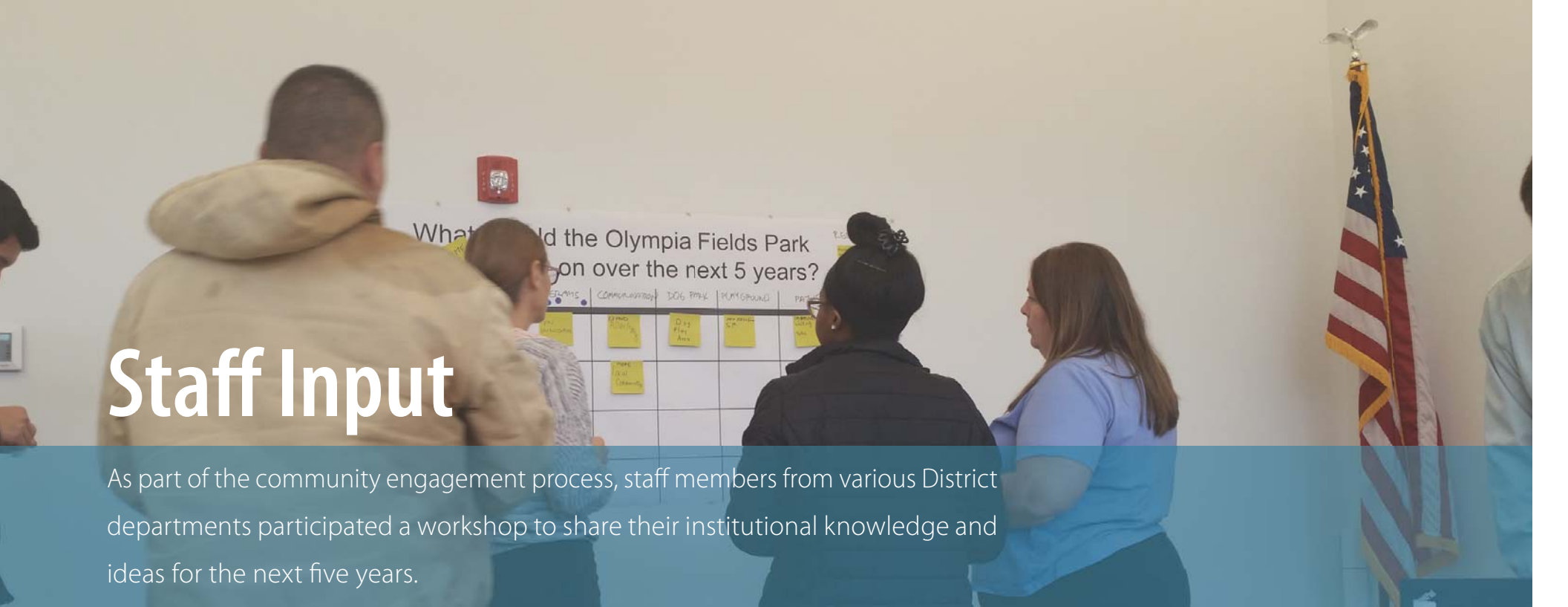
Overall, stakeholders view the parks as great assets. Because wellness is a key National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) pillar, they stated that parks are a key feature in promoting wellness at the Park District level. Suggestions relating to park improvements were generally park-specific. The largest issues occur at Bicentennial and Tolentine Parks.

There is a flooding issue at the Bicentennial Park fields. Also, the tree cover around the playground is too heavy. The heavy shade can be scary for kids. It also provides cover for unwanted activities by teens and adults.

Tolentine Park is a well-used, attractive park. It is an active park, although amenities are mostly geared toward young children and teens. The biggest issue that stakeholders noted is that the park is only reachable by car. Because there is no trail leading to it, some users cut across private property to reach the park. Neighbors would like to see either a safe pedestrian route to the park or fencing or another barrier to keep park users out of their yards. Stakeholders believe that increased Park District staff or law enforcement presence is needed.

Facilities

Irons Oaks is the only major recreation facility that received any comments from stakeholders. They see it as a great asset to the community but believe it lacks visual appeal. They stated that it does not represent the Park District well. The sign is peeling, it is not visible, and the periphery looks overgrown and unkempt. The programs and amenities are successful, but stakeholders believe that improving the appearance of the entry, even more residents and visitors could be attracted to the facility.



Staff Input

As part of the community engagement process, staff members from various District departments participated a workshop to share their institutional knowledge and ideas for the next five years.

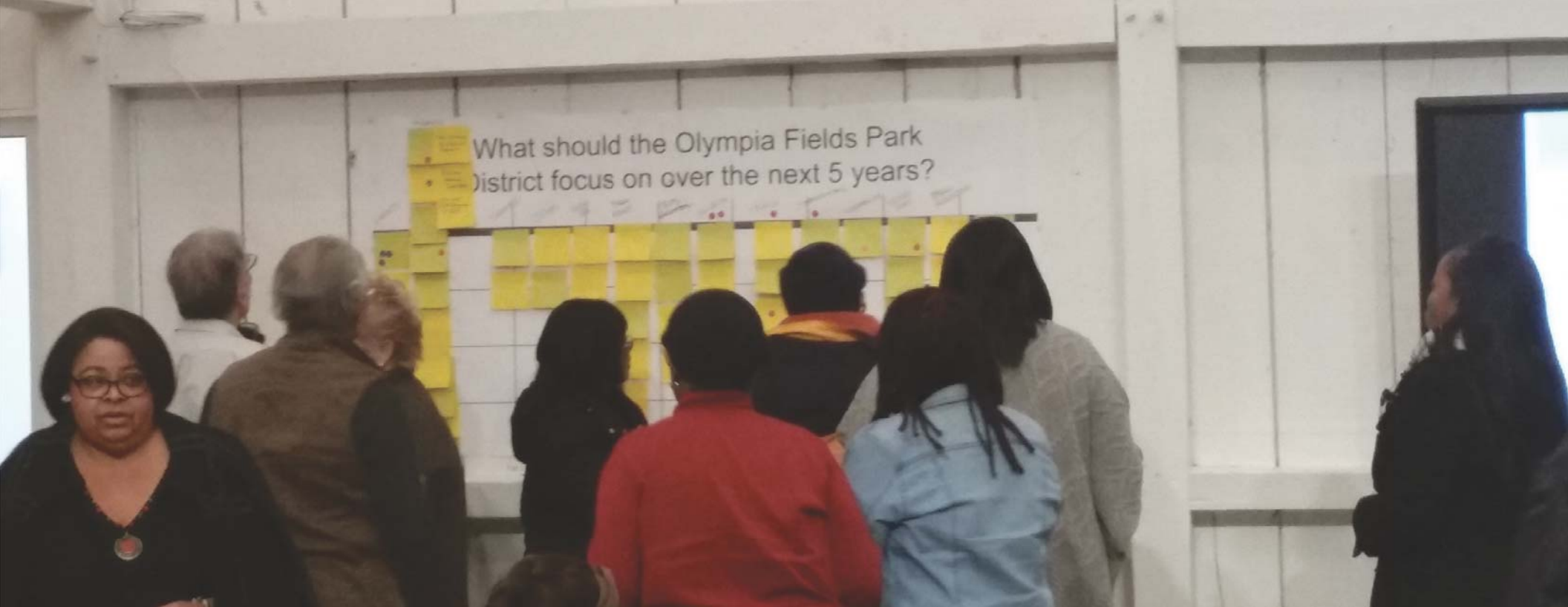
The staff workshop was formatted like the community workshop. Six staff members participated. They wrote down any or all ideas they had as they related to the focus question – “What priorities should the Olympia Fields Park District include in the five year master plan?” They then narrowed down those ideas to their top three ideas and wrote them on large individual post-it notes.

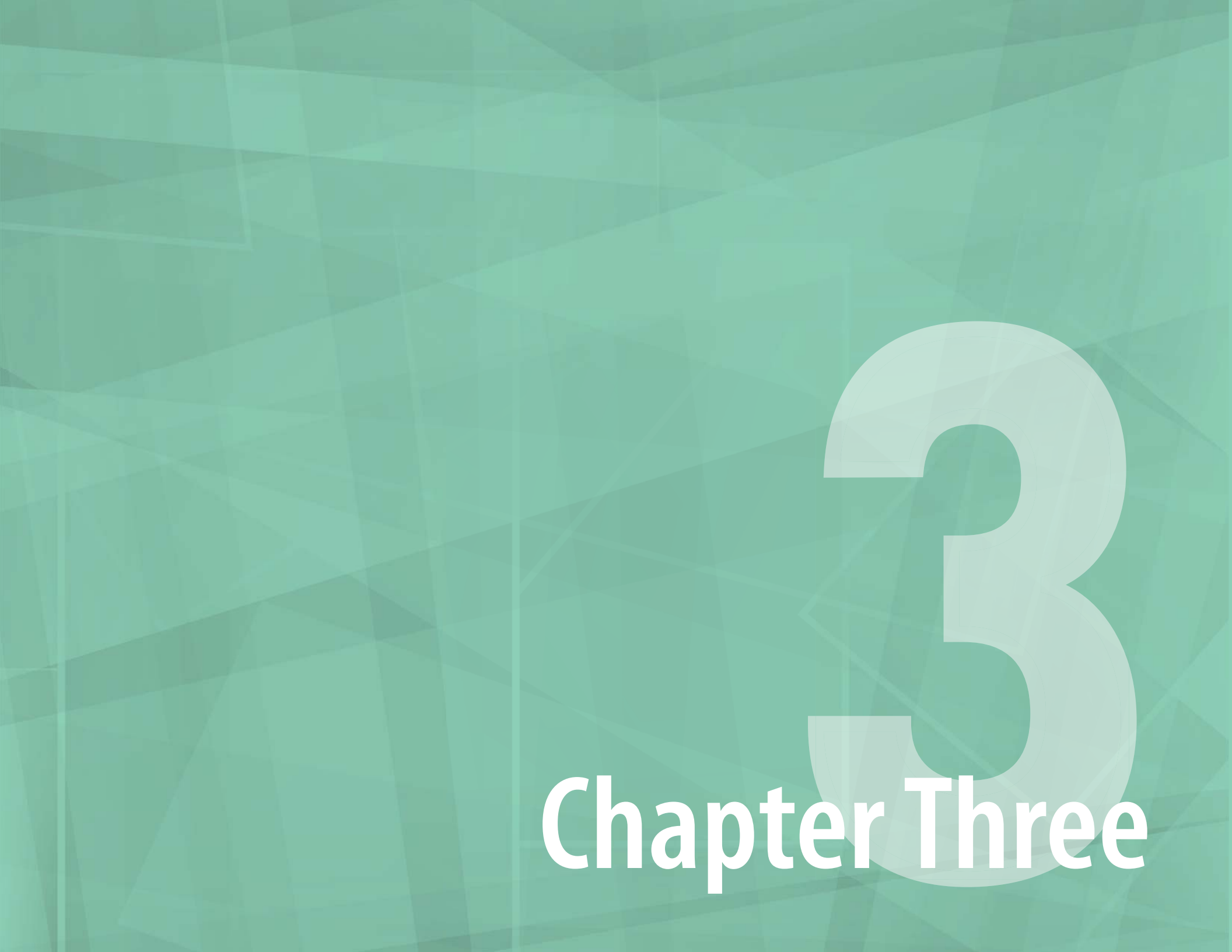
The post-it notes were read aloud and categorized on a board for discussion purposes. Each staff member received three dots to vote on their favorite ideas or categories. The results of this activity are summarized in the following tables.

Programs, rentals, and maintenance were the top three priorities in the staff workshop. Ideas related to programs were numerous and ranged from specific (the Park District should provide yoga equipment) to general (grow program participation

and develop more youth-focused programs). Staff would like the Park District to explore providing some décor options (e.g. table cloths, streamers) or equipment (e.g. utensils, paper plates, napkins) for facility renters or partnering with a company that can provide those items.







3

Chapter Three



Overview

This Chapter documents the Envision & Prioritize: Alternative and Preferred Strategies phase of the comprehensive master planning process.

Purpose

The purpose of the Envision & Prioritize: Alternative & Preferred Strategies phase is to develop actionable items for the Park District to accomplish over the next five to ten years.

During this phase, the project team developed a series of strategies addressing a variety of issues and concerns that arose during the first two phases of the process. This phase, known as Envision & Prioritize: Alternative & Preferred Strategies resulted in the final strategies set forth in this chapter.

Strategies are organized into themes. Each theme includes the background information for the theme, the needs associated with each theme, and the goals and strategies to address the needs over the next five years.

High priority strategies are planned for implementation over the next five years. Low priority strategies are planned for implementation over the next ten years. The timeline for their implementation is in the following chapter, Chapter 4.

Chapter Outline

This chapter is organized by the defined themes as listed below.

- Theme 1: Planning and Programs
- Theme 2: Parks and Open Space
- Theme 3: Facilities
- Theme 4: Park-Specific Strategies

PLANNING AND PROGRAMS

Background

OFPD does not have any Mini Parks and is severely underserved in this category. Only 26.7% of the population is served within a 0.25-mile radius. Although 61.3% of the population is served within a 0.5-mile radius, there are still entire planning areas unserved. Planning areas 1, 3, 3b, 6, 7, and 9 are 100% unserved in both the mini and neighborhood park categories.

Strategies

- Address park distribution deficiencies
 - Evaluate acquisition opportunities in underserved areas for new open space and amenities to meet community needs
 - Evaluate opportunities to partner with other service providers for open space and recreation amenities
 - Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian access and eliminate barriers to existing parks adjacent to underserved areas
 - Continue to assess residents' needs and wants to determine appropriate uses and locations of new parks, facilities, and amenities in underserved areas

Background

With standard furnishings throughout the District, maintenance attention can shift to larger projects. Replacement of furnishings becomes an easier, more streamlined process.

Strategies

- Develop park guidelines and standards for furnishings, equipment, and service standards
 - Explore preferred products and materials to minimize maintenance resource requirements and extend useful life

Strategy

- Conduct a community wide Needs Assessment Survey in the next 5 Years

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Background

The senior population is the largest growing age group in Olympia Fields. Over 47% of the population will be over the age of 55 in 2022. As identified in the stakeholder interviews, neighboring senior populations are extremely active. Matteson provides numerous active adult and senior-focused indoor programs at the Matteson Community Center. Demand for outdoor amenities by this demographic is expected to grow.

Strategies

- Develop and implement activities / amenities focused on active adults and seniors
 - Consider adding designated pickleball courts, fitness stations, and expanding walking trails
 - Consider striping existing tennis courts for pickleball

Background

Two playgrounds are beyond their useful life at the time of publication. Two additional playgrounds will reach the end of their useful life within two years. The shelter at Bicentennial Park is nearly ten years beyond its useful life. OFPD is deficient in softball and football fields in comparison to the state average and other similar agencies across the nation.

Strategies

- Address aging park amenities and sport field conditions
 - Coordinate with park master plans, where applicable, to determine park amenity replacements, improvements with other capital replacement projects
 - Conduct a cost benefit analysis to determine the best potential for converting natural grass fields to synthetic turf and evaluate potential funding partners
 - Evaluate potential to develop additional or re-align existing sports fields and courts to expand flexibility of use
 - Develop and update a capital replacement plan to prioritize and align park maintenance and replacement schedules with comprehensive master plan objectives
- Prepare and implement a Park Master Plan for Bicentennial park to guide renovations, improvements, and budgeting including:
 - Accessibility improvements
 - Address amenity deficiencies and trending opportunities
 - Conduct neighborhood group meetings as part of park planning process
 - Evaluate underutilized park areas / amenities for potential repurposing to address deficiencies and trends
- Continue to seek funding for implementing Phase One of Sergeant Means Park

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Background

One-third of park amenities are not accessible. There are no trail connections between parks.

Strategies

- Improve accessibility within parks
 - Coordinate with park master plans, where applicable, to coordinate accessibility improvements with other park improvements and capital replacement projects
 - Provide paved accessible routes from adjoining trails, walks, and parking to all park amenities and facilities
 - Define and provide enhanced signage, pavement markings, and lighting at key areas of pedestrian access near and through parking lots
 - Provide accessible seating and path connections to accessible seating near sports fields and courts, picnic areas, playgrounds, and other key park destinations
 - Evaluate opportunities to partner with other service providers to develop a trail system that links key parks with one another and other key destinations in the area including a potential connection under the railway at Vollmer Road

Background

These amenities are trending regionally. Pickleball, platform tennis, and fitness stations tend to be popular among the active adult and senior demographic groups. Nature based play environments are gaining popularity as well and can be integrated into natural areas.

Strategies

- Address amenities that are trending regionally or are of a community need or interest
- Coordinate new amenities with park master plans including:
 - Development of pickleball courts and fitness stations
 - Conversion of highest utilized natural turf fields to synthetic turf
 - Resurface existing tennis courts into multi-use courts for tennis and pickleball
 - Evaluate potential to develop a specialty play area as an existing playground replacement or as a new play at a community park

FACILITIES

Background

Cull House is located at the western end of Sergeant Means Park. The farmhouse is used for both public rentals and administrative offices. Overall, the building is in good to average condition, but there is no ADA access into or inside the building.

Strategies

- Plan ADA renovations
 - Install ADA ramp outside north entrance facing Bradford Barn
 - Remodel interior to meet ADA requirements
- Evaluate facility use
 - Relocate administrative uses to increase rental opportunities or
 - Dedicate entire facility to administrative uses
 - Limit kitchen use to Park District staff only
 - Dedicate basement storage space to facility only (move Sergeant Means Park storage elsewhere)

Background

The original barn was built in 1917 and was renovated in the 1990s and again in 2016. The facility is in excellent condition. The barn includes an outdoor pavilion, administrative offices, a large community / gathering room, silo room, kitchen, public restrooms, and storage. The 2016 renovation plans include plans for a future facility expansion.

Strategies

- Explore Bradford Barn expansion
 - Complete any remaining “to do” items from 2016 expansion
 - Replace roof on original barn structure
 - Consider recapture of outdoor pavilion / seasonal space for year-round use
 - Expand rental space opportunities
 - Improve exterior landscaping near pavilion to increase event photo opportunities
 - Fully program multi-use room
- Improve parking lot / dedicated crosswalks
- Add second entry off of Western Ave

FACILITIES

Background

The Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center facilities and property is jointly owned by Olympia Fields Park District and the Homewood-Flossmoor Park District (HFPD). The campus includes two facilities and a storage garage. The environmental learning center is the facility's administration building. This building contains offices, public rental spaces, restrooms, and storage space. Overall, the facility is in good condition. The museum building is located in the interior of the park and is accessible by walking trails. This building contains public rental space, an interpretive learning space, and restrooms. Overall, the facility is in good to fair condition.

Strategies

- Renovate Irons Oaks Learning Center
 - Work with HFPD on all renovations / updates
 - Review and update capital improvement schedule with HFPD
 - Repair exterior ADA ramp
 - Utilize lower level storage space for facility storage only
 - Explore lower level renovations for administrative and programming uses
 - Consider centralizing all OFPD administrative staff at this location
- Renovate Irons Oaks Museum
 - Work with HFPD on all renovations / updates
 - Review and update capital improvement schedule with HFPD
 - Replace failing acoustic spray in upper level
 - Evaluate educational exhibits and update as needed to remain current

Background

There are three maintenance / storage facilities owned and operated by OFPD. These facilities are located at Bicentennial Park, Irons Oaks, and Sergeant Means Park. They are in various states of repair, ranging from fair to excellent. The maintenance building at Bicentennial Park also houses restrooms and a concession stand that has been out of operation since 2014. The storage shed at Irons Oaks has infrastructure problems that need to be addressed.

Strategies

- Explore opportunities for a centralized maintenance facility
 - Determine storage / maintenance facility need at Irons Oaks with HFPD to determine if existing facility needs to be renovated / replaced

PARK-SPECIFIC STRATEGIES



Arcadia Park

- ☐ Replace aging / failing barrier at north edge of park
- ☐ Address erosion issue in drainage ditch along north edge of park
- ☐ Improve accessibility at north end of park where concrete walk meets asphalt roadway



DeAngelis Park

- ☐ Consider addition of interpretive signage / environmental education stations
- ☐ Consider addition of nature trails



Irons Oaks Environmental Learning Center

- ☐ Improve visibility of driveway entrance from Western Avenue
- ☐ Renovate and / or replace tent shelter with more permanent structure
- ☐ Improve access to key features in park
- ☐ Improve pond water quality and condition
- ☐ Consider addition of fishing at pond



Bicentennial Park

- ☐ Renovate and / or replace aging pavement, playground, and shelter
- ☐ Evaluate location of playground to discourage unwanted activities
- ☐ Consider addition of fitness stations and lawn game courts
- ☐ Evaluate sport field layout to maximize playability of fields through potential conversion to synthetic turf and multi-use capabilities
- ☐ Evaluate park layout to improve circulation and accessibility to key features



Elliot Woods Park

- ☐ Implement a trail system
- ☐ Consider addition of wayfinding and interpretive signage / environmental education stations



Maynegaite Park

- ☐ Improve accessibility into park
- ☐ Evaluate park layout to improve circulation and accessibility to key features
- ☐ Consider addition of fitness stations and lawn game courts



Sergeant Means Park

- ☐ Implement park master plan
- ☐ Renovate and / or replace aging pavement, playground, retaining walls, fencing, wood structures, and sports fields and courts
- ☐ Evaluate park layout to improve circulation and accessibility to key features



Spirit Trail Park

- ☐ Evaluate feasibility of adding a nature-based play environment
- ☐ Implement / improve trail system
- ☐ Consider addition of wayfinding and interpretive signage / environmental education stations



Tolentine Park

- ☐ Maintain as-is



Trails of Olympia

- ☐ Consider addition of trail map at key locations



4

Chapter Four



Action Plan

The Implement: Action Plan Chapter outlines the proposed tasks and projects for the Olympia Fields Park District.

Purpose

This chapter outlines the steps and potential timeline for implementing the Comprehensive Master Plan strategies identified in Chapter 3 from the Envision & Prioritize phase. They were further refined and finalized through a review by the Olympia Fields staff and Board of Commissioners to develop the action plan. This action plan is to act as a guide to assist the Olympia fields Park District with implementing the strategies over the next five years and is organized as follows:

An at-a-glance Action Plan timeline with each year divided into quarters (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4) to provide a general idea of when each action or action item step might start or end within a given year.

A detailed summary of the action items is provided in a year by year list in chronological order from 2018-19 – 2023.

The action items are further organized within each year according to the following categories:

- planning and programs
- parks and open space
- facilities

The Olympia Fields Park District is following a May to May fiscal year. Both the action plan summary and the action plan timeline are organized to represent this.



Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
2018		2019		2019		2020		2020		2021	
May June July	Aug Sept Oct	Nov Dec Jan	Feb March April	May June July	Aug Sept Oct	Nov Dec Jan	Feb March April	May June July	Aug Sept Oct	Nov Dec Jan	Feb March April
Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Develop Capital Replacement Plan			Perform community needs survey							
	Develop Park Guidelines			Stripe existing tennis courts for pickleball at Sergeant Means Park							
	Bicentennial Park: master plan	→		Add fitness stations at Bicentennial Park						Add dedicated pickleball courts at Sergeant Means Park	Add fitness stations at Sergeant Means Park
	Irons Oaks: bid and construct - parking lot addition	→		Irons Oaks: design and engineer - pond restoration	→			Irons Oaks: bid and construct - pond restoration	→		
				Sergeant Means Park: evaluate and update master plan	→						
				Sergeant Means Park: fund - Phase I	→			Sergeant Means Park: design and engineer - Phase I	→	Sergeant Means Park: bid and construct - Phase I	→
				Maynegaite Park: replace aging amenities and improve accessibility	→			Arcadia Park: replace aging amenities and improve accessibility	→		
				Cull House: plan ADA renovations and facility use evaluations	→			Cull House: fund ADA renovations and facility use evaluations	→		
								Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum: plan Phase I renovations	→		

Year 4

[illegible]

Year 5

2022		2023	
May June July Quarter 1	Aug Sept Oct Quarter 2	Nov Dec Jan Quarter 3	Feb March April Quarter 4
		Bicentennial Park: design and engineer	Add specialty play area at Bicentennial Park
Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum: design and engineer Phase I renovations	→	Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum: bid and construct Phase I renovations	→
Explore Bradford Barn Expansion	→		

Year 6+

Bicentennial Park: fund	Bicentennial Park: bid and construct	Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum: bid and construct Phase renovations
Bradford Barn Expansion: fund	Bradford Barn Expansion: design and engineer	Bradford Barn Expansion: bid and construct

Recurring Items

Explore partnership opportunities for open space and recreation amenities	Evaluate acquisition opportunities	Explore opportunities for centralized maintenance facility

Legend

-  Planning and Programs
 Parks and Open Space
 Facilities

2018-2019 Fiscal Year

Planning and Programs

- Develop and update a **capital replacement plan** to prioritize and align park maintenance and replacement schedules with comprehensive master plan objectives
- Develop **park guidelines** and standards for furnishings, equipment, and service standards
 - Explore preferred products and materials to minimize maintenance resource requirements and extend useful life

Parks and Open Space

- Prepare and implement a Park Master Plan for **Bicentennial Park** to guide renovations, improvements, and budgeting including:
 - Accessibility improvements
 - Address amenity deficiencies and trending opportunities
 - Conduct neighborhood group meetings as part of park planning process
 - Evaluate underutilized park areas / amenities for potential re-purposing to address deficiencies and trends
 - Evaluate potential to develop additional or re-align existing sports fields and courts to expand flexibility of use
- **Irons Oaks**: bid and construct the parking lot addition

2019-2020 Fiscal Year

Planning and Programs

- Perform a **community needs survey**

Parks and Open Space

- **Stripe existing tennis courts for pickleball** at Sergeant Means Park to align with development and implementation of regionally trending activities / amenities focused on active adults and seniors
- **Add fitness stations** at Bicentennial Park to align with development and implementation of regionally trending activities / amenities focused on active adults and seniors
- **Irons Oaks:** design and engineer pond restoration
- **Sergeant Means Park:** evaluate and update master plan
- **Sergeant Means Park:** fund Phase I
- **Maynegaite Park:** replace aging amenities and improve accessibility
 - Provide paved accessible routes from adjoining trails and walks to all park amenities
 - Provide accessible seating and path connections to accessible seating near sports fields, picnic areas, the playground, and other key park areas
 - Evaluate opportunities to partner with other service providers to develop a trail system that links the park with other parks and key destinations in the area

Facilities

- **Cull House:** plan ADA renovations and facility use evaluations

2020-2021 Fiscal Year

Parks and Open Space

- **Sergeant Means Park:** design and engineer Phase I
- **Sergeant Means Park:** bid and construct Phase I
- **Add dedicated pickleball courts** at Sergeant Means Park to align with development and implementation of regionally trending activities / amenities focused on active adults and seniors
- **Add fitness stations** at Sergeant Means Park to align with development and implementation of regionally trending activities / amenities focused on active adults and seniors
- **Irons Oaks:** bid and construct pond restoration
- **Arcadia Park:** replace aging amenities and improve accessibility
 - Provide paved accessible routes from adjoining trails, walks, and parking to all park amenities
 - Define and provide enhanced signage and lighting at key areas of pedestrian access near and through parking lots
 - Provide accessible seating and path connections to accessible seating near the playground and other key park areas
 - Evaluate opportunities to partner with other service providers to develop a trail system that links the park with other parks and key destinations in the area

Facilities

- **Cull House:** fund ADA renovations and facility use evaluations
- **Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum:** plan Phase I renovations

2021-2022 Fiscal Year

Planning and Programs

- Perform **cost-benefit analysis** for synthetic turf conversion and evaluate potential funding partners

Parks and Open Space

- **Sergeant Means Park:** bid and construct Phase I

Facilities

- **Cull House:** design and engineer ADA renovations and facility use evaluations
- **Cull House:** bid and construct ADA renovations and facility use evaluations
- **Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum:** fund Phase I renovations

2022-2023 Fiscal Year

Parks and Open Space

- **Bicentennial Park:** design and engineer
- Add **specialty play area** at Bicentennial Park to align with development and implementation of regionally trending activities / amenities

Facilities

- **Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum:** design and engineer Phase I renovations
- **Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum:** bid and construct Phase I renovations
- Explore **Bradford Barn Expansion**

2023 and Beyond

Parks and Open Space

- **Bicentennial Park:** fund
- **Bicentennial Park:** bid and construct

Facilities

- **Irons Oaks Learning Center and Museum:** bid and construct Phase I renovations
- **Bradford Barn Expansion:** fund
- **Bradford Barn Expansion:** design and engineer
- **Bradford Barn Expansion:** bid and construct

Annual Action Items

Parks and Open Space

- Address park distribution deficiencies
- Explore **partnership opportunities** for open space and recreation amenities
- Evaluate **acquisition opportunities** in underserved areas for new open space and recreation amenities to meet community needs
- Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian access and eliminate barriers to existing parks adjacent to underserved areas
- Continue to assess residents' needs and wants to determine appropriate uses and locations of new parks, facilities, and amenities in underserved areas

Facilities

- Explore opportunities for **centralized maintenance facility**





5

Chapter Five

**IDNR Grant Administration Division
Per IPRA-Park & Natural Resource Management Section's Recommendations**

USEFUL LIFE CRITERIA

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>Expected useful life</u>	<u>Evaluation Criteria – Factor</u>
<u>BB/Softball fields</u>	8-10 years	# Games/week, # Practices/week Grass infields? Maintenance Procedure/Standards Is site used for multiple uses, soccer, football? Is space used for organized or programmed events? Spectator considerations – bleachers Concession stands
<u>BB/Softball Field Lighting</u>	20 years	Pole Type (wood, steel, concrete) Wiring type (aluminum, copper) HID or incandescent fixtures Existing FC vs. new standards Accepted grounding systems? Panel Capabilities/Technology Electrical Code compliance
<u>Soccer Fields</u>	8-10 years	Usage rating A/B/C/D # games/week, # weeks/year, time of year, age of user
<u>Irrigation system</u>	20 years	Irrigated Y/N Usage # games per week Drainage considerations Maintenance standards/levels Is site used for organized or programmed events? To what extent? Is site used for multiple uses? Softball, BB or football

<u>Tennis Courts</u>			Lighted Y/N (Use BB Criteria)
Resurface	12-15 years		Surface clay, asphalt, other
Total Renovation	20-25 years		Color coat/overlay/rebuild
			Frequency of color coating
			Location – high water table
			Fencing material/posts
			Preventive maintenance
			Location: Water table concerns
			Is site used for organized or programmed events? To what extent?
			Are courts used for making ice?
<u>Basket Ball Courts</u>			Same as tennis courts
Resurface	12-15 years		
Total Renovation	20-25 years		
<u>Volleyball Courts</u>			Sand / Grass?
			Lighted Y/N
			Borders
			Bleachers/spectator area
<u>Shuffleboard</u>			Same as tennis courts
Resurface	12-15 years		
Total Renovation	20-25 years		

<u>Picnic Shelters</u>	25 years	Support structures: masonry, steel, wood Roof type: metal, asphalt, shingle, slate, cedar shake Construction type: post & beam, frame Historical value and consideration Preventive maintenance record Is site used for organized or programmed events? To what extent?
<u>Playgrounds</u>	15 years metal 10 years plastic 8 – 12 years wood	Meet Standards? ASTM, CPSC, ADA Daily usage by intended user group Location: school, or neighborhood park Surfacing Material Preventive maintenance record Border construction material Location: retention area/water?
<u>Boat Launch Ramps</u>	15-20 years	Construction materials, gravel, concrete Location i.e. Lake Michigan Annual Usage Is facility fee generating? Region
<u>Fishing Piers & Docks</u>	15-20 years	Original construction materials plastic, wood, aluminum Location i.e. Lake Michigan Annual volume/usage Winter removal and storage? Preventive maintenance record
<u>Swimming Pools</u>	25 years	Stand alone site?
Bathhouse	25 years	Heated for winter?
<u>Boathouse</u>	10-15 years	Attached to Community Center Y/N Mechanical room connected? ADA compliance Y/N Local Code compliance? Preventive Maintenance record Location i.e. Lake Michigan
<u>Restrooms</u>	Same as pools	Same as pools

<u>Parking Lots</u>		
Resurface	10-12 years	Gravel, asphalt or concrete
Total Renovation	20-25 years	Monthly volume and load use i.e. delivery trucks or garbage Spring use –heavy, moderate, light Seal coating frequency Preventive maintenance record Original construction design loads Location: flooding/water concerns Snow removal or salt use? Curbed or sheet drainage to edges
<u>Bike Paths</u>	Same as Parking lots	Same as Parking lots
<u>Interpretive Center</u>	Same as Bathhouse	Same as Bathhouse