

Englewood Parks and Recreation Master Plan

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Executive Summary

Why was the Plan Developed?

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the City of Englewood will become the guiding document for the future of the city as it relates to parks, trails, and recreation within the city. As Englewood continues to transition and evolve as a premier suburb of the greater Denver metropolitan area, so will the parks and recreation needs of the city. Easy and equitable access to parks and recreation facilities is an expected and attractive element of any community. A public and green infrastructure enhances community livability and desirability. And parks, trails, natural areas, and open spaces improve environmental health by providing cleaner air and water and preservation of a critical urban wildlife habitat.

Quality parks, recreation, and cultural opportunities also improve physical and mental health, create opportunities to develop and enhance the community, add to civic pride, and provide positive opportunities for use of leisure time. Parks serve all citizens, regardless of demographics or diversity. Parks also provide for business, tourism, art, and cultural interests and needs. Additionally, parks reflect local culture, heritage, and values.

An Involved and Public Process

The Englewood Park and Recreation Master Planning Process, begun in August, 2005, included regular work sessions with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which is a group of City Staff members from the Parks and Recreation Department, Department of Public Works, Community Development Department and City Manager's office, and the plan consultants. Staff and the TAC conducted multiple interviews with frequent park user groups, and held two public open houses to solicit community input. A comprehensive survey was also conducted in October, 2005 to gauge community-wide perceptions and needs

for the parks and recreation system within Englewood.

The plan also includes comparison studies with peer cities along the Front Range, Colorado SCORP (State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan), and national trends and statistics. In addition, prior and relevant plans were incorporated into this plan, including the 2004 City of Englewood Bicycle Master Plan, Roadmap Englewood: 2003 Englewood Comprehensive Plan, 2003 South Platte River Open Space Plan, and 1997 Englewood Recreation Demand and Facilities Analysis. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is intended to complement and build upon the guidance and principles previously defined in these other plans.

Inventory of Parklands, Open Space, Trails, and Recreation Facilities

An important component of this plan is to identify, label, and map all parklands and recreational facilities owned and managed by the city in order to update and refine previous city park inventories. The plan also identifies areas of the city in need of additional parklands, open space, trails and trail connections, and recreation facilities, based on a standard level of service and service radius.

Development of Methodology

The plan defines Level of Service (LOS) based on population and geography. Ideally, each citizen should be within one-half mile of a neighborhood park and 1.5 miles of a community park. A critical component of this plan is the identification of potential residential growth and development areas, and ensuring there are adequate neighborhood parks to serve them in the future. Neighborhood parks are the backbone of the community, while community parks are invaluable, citywide resources. The plan further defines the need for access, sizes, and amenities important to achieving desirable results from parks.



Community Needs

The extensive study, public involvement, and inventory process identified several needs. Some of those needs include continued acquisition and development of parkland to meet standard levels of service, the need for upgrading certain facilities and amenities in various parks, and the need for new trails and trail connections, to name a few.

Recommendations of the Plan

Recommendations of the plan were formulated to address specific needs that arose from the planning process. Recommendations take shape in six essential forms: new parkland and amenities, major park redesigns, facility additions and enhancements, street crossing enhancements, new off-street trails, and key new on-street trail connections. This plan recommends the establishment of six new parklands throughout the city to meet current and future needs, and recommends major redesigns for Cushing Park, Miller Field, Hosanna Athletic Complex, Centennial Park, and Belleview Park. It also recommends facility additions and enhancements for Baker Park, the Northwest Greenbelt, Depot Park, Bates-Logan Park, Barde Park, Romans Park, Jason Park, Rotolo Park, the Southwest Greenbelt, Duncan Park, and Sinclair Middle School. Additionally, this plan recommends numerous street crossing enhancements, off-street trails, and on-street trail connections throughout the city. Lastly, the plan recommends phasing in a comprehensive irrigation system upgrade for all parks.

Action, Prioritization, and Implementation

As with any plan, the effectiveness and success will be measured by the community's ability and willingness to implement the plan. This plan provides recommendations and directs actions for the near and more distant future. This plan also offers specific considerations to help prioritize which projects should be implemented first. The plan is intended to be flexible and fluid, so that as opportunities for land acquisition and park development become available, the city can immediately capitalize on these opportunities without being committed to a pre-determined project identified in a concrete prioritization system.

While all projects described are important to the continued success of the parks and recreation system, it is not possible to accomplish them all immediately. Large, high profile projects that may generate significant public support should be balanced with those that help to provide park functions and amenities to currently underserved residents. Rather than immediately focusing on one or two financially intensive projects, smaller projects that may be easy to implement and fund through alternative sources could be accomplished. While progress is being made on these projects, long-range planning can begin for other large projects. This long-range planning may involve the establishment of a perpetual fund or "land bank" to strategically acquire parcels for park development that may become available in the future.



Chapter One – Introduction

A. Purpose of the Plan

The City of Englewood is an established mixed-use community that is centrally located within the greater Denver metro area. US Highway 85, also known as Santa Fe Avenue, runs north-south through the city while US Highway 285, also known as Hampden Avenue, bisects the city east-west. Englewood is wholly surrounded by developed communities, with Denver to the north, the City of Sheridan to the west, the City of Littleton to the south, and the cities of Cherry Hills Village and Greenwood Village to the east and southeast. Map 1, Regional Context, shows Englewood's location relative to neighboring communities, public lands, and significant natural features.

While Englewood officially became a city in 1903, the majority of the land area was developed in the post-World War II era, between 1945 and 1960. The heart of the city includes a traditional downtown shopping district, located north of the Broadway and US 285 intersection, and flanked on the west by CityCenter Englewood and on the east by Swedish and Craig Medical Centers. The Broadway Avenue, US 285, and Federal Boulevard corridors are primarily commercial uses, while the Santa Fe Drive/South Platte River corridor provides an industrial employment base. The city's residential areas include a mix of residential housing styles that range from single family detached houses to apartments, along with established schools, parks, recreational facilities, and trail systems.

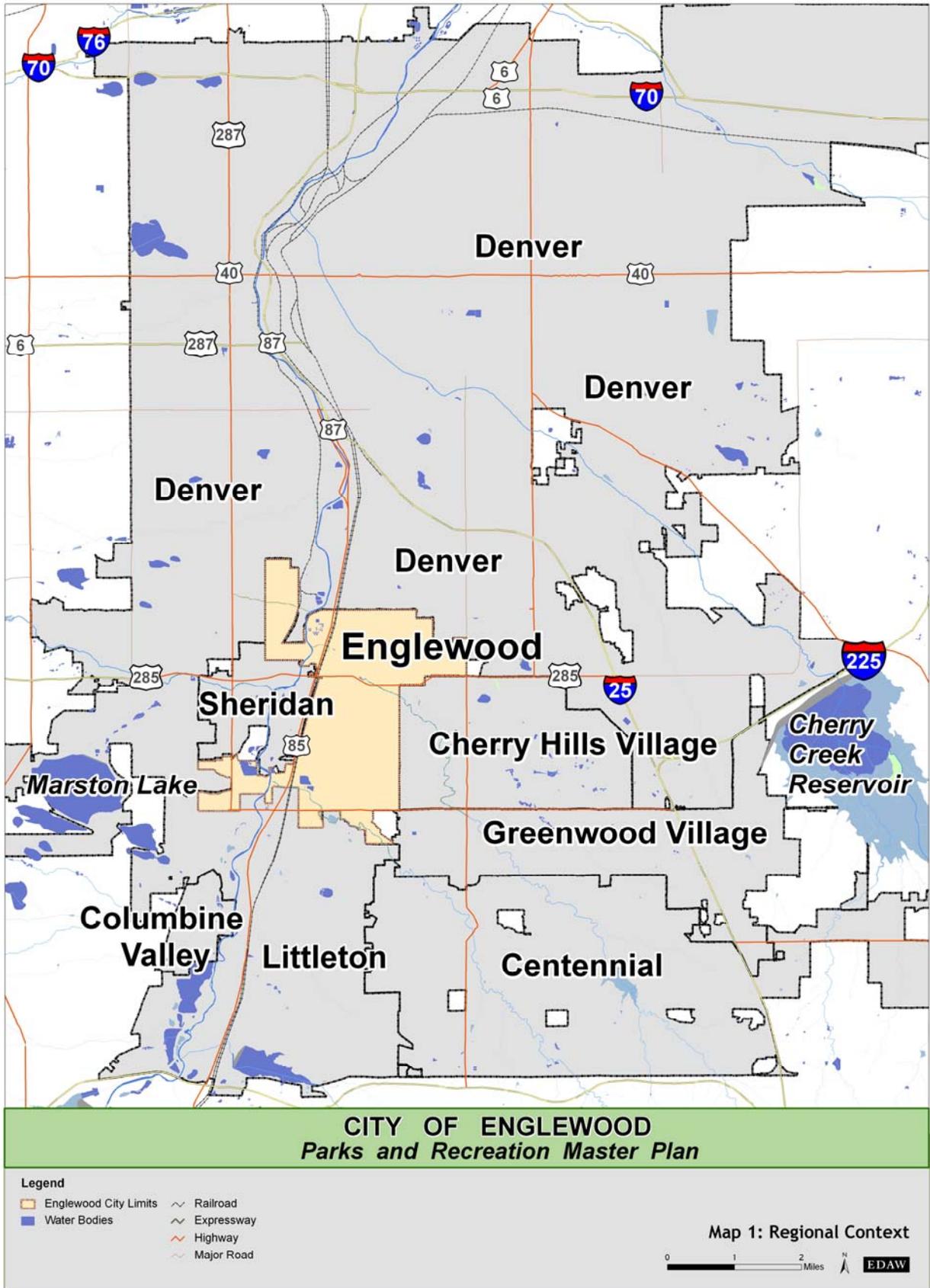
Although the City of Englewood does not have significant vacant lands available for new development, its population is expected to grow gradually over time, primarily through redevelopment of former industrial areas, as well as through in-fill development of existing residential neighborhoods. As the community continues to grow, so too will the demand placed on existing parks, trails, and recreation facilities. With this in mind, the City of



CityCenter

Englewood retained EDAW, Inc. to develop a Parks Master Plan that defines the 15 to 20-year vision for the city. The specific focus of the plan was to:

- Develop a detailed inventory of all parklands and quantify the level of service for existing and future residents.
- Assess the current condition of the City of Englewood's parks, trails, and recreation facilities, including consideration of safety conditions and ADA issues.
- Analyze and determine community needs through discussions with user groups, trends in recreational programs in parks, a community survey, and public meetings.
- Identify potential future redevelopment areas and changes in population to determine future parkland and facility needs, as well as opportunities for synergies between parklands and redevelopment projects.
- Define level-of-service standards, a classification system, and general design criteria for parks.
- Outline improvement programs that will update the features in existing parks.
- Identify existing, underserved residential areas that are in need of additional parkland.



Map 1. Regional Context



- Develop an action plan for implementation.

The Parks Master Plan should be revisited and updated periodically, ideally every five years, to ensure that it accurately reflects current and future needs and changing conditions, and to adjust priorities within the community as appropriate.

B. Planning Process and Document Organization

The plan was developed through a series of meetings with several groups, which all provided insight, advice, and guidance. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which consisted of staff from the Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works Department, Community Development Department, and the City Manager's office, served as the primary advisory group and met 7 times during the process. In addition, meetings were held with parks and recreation maintenance staff, 2 public open houses were conducted, and periodic updates were given to the Parks and Recreation Commission, Cultural Arts Commission, and City Council.

The planning process was structured with a series of tasks that built upon each other. The tasks and chapters in which they are described are as follows:

Chapter One – Introduction

- Establish purpose of the plan and planning process. Document historical background and existing relevant policy plans.

Chapter Two – Existing Resources

- Develop classifications for various types of parks, and standards for their locations, sizes, and other characteristics. Conduct an inventory and develop a detailed database and maps of existing parklands, trails, and recreational facilities. Identify the service areas associated with various types of parks.

Chapter Three – Issues and Needs

- Identify issues and determine needs based on the results of the inventory; a community-wide survey; interviews with interest groups, recreation providers, and park and recreation staff; trends in participation in organized and self-directed recreational activities; population growth and distribution projections; and comparisons with other communities.

Chapter Four – Master Plan Recommendations

- Develop recommendations and actions for the Parks Master Plan, and define the standards for acreage of parkland to provide based on the number of residents. Identify specific park enhancement and upgrade projects and potential locations for additional parkland, facilities, and trails.

Chapter Five – Implementation

- Identify existing and potential tools for implementation (including regulations, funding sources and partnerships), and specific actions with identified responsibilities and costs.

C. City of Englewood History

In order to develop a vision for the future, it is helpful to have an understanding of the past.

The discovery of gold near the confluence of Little Dry Creek and the South Platte River triggered the beginning of the “Pikes Peak or Bust” gold rush of 1859 and brought settlers to the area. In 1864, an Irish immigrant named Thomas Skerritt laid claim to a 640-acre homestead that encompassed most of present-day Englewood, and he is now referred to as the “Father of Englewood.”¹

¹ Historical information about the City of Englewood referenced from the following website:
<http://www.ci.engagewood.co.us/home/index.asp?page=45>



Thomas Skerritt

Other homesteaders followed in Skerritt's footsteps and settled in the area. The fertile river valley provided an ideal setting for planting fruit trees and other crops. The community remained rural through the late 1800s and by 1880, urban growth had begun with Denver roads being extended south and street blocks laid out. Legend has it that Thomas Skerritt got tired of traveling the old Santa Fe Trail to Denver to sell his produce, so he plowed two furrows, one on each side of the road, from Englewood to Cherry Creek. He then pulled a heavy log behind a wagon down the center of the furrows, creating a broad roadway. As the road was the widest street in the area, it was referred to as "Broadway," and remains to this day one of the main thoroughfares in the metro area.

Although the area continued to grow with much promise, it began to develop a rowdy reputation in the late 1800s when gamblers built saloons and roadhouses along South Broadway in the area known as Orchard Place. In 1903, a movement to clean up Orchard Place had begun with a group of pioneer ladies who started a campaign to make the community safer and more desirable by forming a city and a government. The plan consolidated the settlements of Orchard Place, Cherrelyn, and the adjoining territory south of Yale and east of the railroads, covering a total area of six square miles.

On May 13, 1903, citizens voted 169 to 40 in favor of incorporation. The new town was named Englewood, meaning "wooded nook" due to the abundance of trees in the area. Soon after incorporation, the new mayor, Jacob Jones, and the new town council began passing laws, establishing city services, and appointed a Marshal. The city then began to see great growth and expansion with the addition of new schools, more horse cars and trolleys, and the establishment of the Swedish Consumptive Sanatorium.

Englewood saw great progress in the 1920s, with Broadway becoming paved, a Chamber of Commerce formed in 1921, and General Iron Works arriving in Englewood in 1924. In the mid-1920s, Englewood experienced an identity crisis with two separate elections being held for possible annexation to Denver. Loyal citizens rejected the annexation by a narrow margin, and Englewood remained an independent city.

During the Depression of the 1930s, Englewood maintained a spirit of hometown friendliness among the people as the community looked after its own unemployed and indigent. In the 1940s, Englewood joined the nation in supporting the World War II effort with victory gardens in each backyard, women collecting fats and stockings, men salvaging scrap metal, and the community supporting war bond sales. After World War II, Englewood underwent a vast change with the construction of a new high school, and various industries choosing the city as a good place to locate new manufacturing plants.

Englewood continued to grow and prosper and on March 7, 1968, the largest shopping mall in the western United States opened for business in Englewood. The city enticed the development to locate in Englewood by offering 23.5 acres of existing parkland for development of the shopping mall. Cinderella City gained nationwide attention and fame and enjoyed tremendous success until the early 1980s. In the 1990s, the mall suffered from the area's economic downturn and nearby competition and closed in 1997.



Aerial view of Cinderella City

Today's Englewood is a distinct reflection of its colorful history, maintaining a focus on transportation, education, healthcare, and the arts. Developments are rising throughout the city to help boost the area's economy, and Englewood boasts a vibrant employment base. Transportation remains an important aspect of planning for Englewood's future. CityCenter Englewood, built on the old Cinderella City site, is a national model for mixed-use transit-oriented development, while Englewood Station (RTD's light rail and bus transit hub) is an integral part of the development.

The Englewood area has also become a hub for healthcare providers. In 2002, Swedish Medical Center received a Level 1 Trauma Center designation, and Craig Hospital has been rated one of the Top Ten Rehabilitation Hospitals in the United States.

Today, the City of Englewood's population has grown to approximately 32,000 people. Slow and steady growth is expected to continue until the city reaches an anticipated capacity of 50,000 people.

D. Parks and Recreation History

The Englewood Parks and Recreation Department beginnings date to 1949, when a group of interested citizens organized a Citizen Recreation Council and began providing some basic recreation activities to the community. This program was a joint effort between the City of Englewood, the Englewood School District, and the United Way. Cooperation with the school district for the use of school facilities was a large part of the recreation program, and this strong alliance has continued to the present time. In 1960, the city assumed responsibility for the Recreation Activity Program and created

a Parks and Recreation Commission to advise City Council in matters pertaining to parks and recreation.

Englewood's early park facilities consisted of one 23.5-acre city park. However, the park was poorly located for the use of children with US 285 to the south, the Downtown District to the east, railway lines to the south, and Santa Fe Drive on the west. As mentioned in the previous section, in 1965 the citizens voted to sell the city park to a shopping mall developer and Cinderella City was built on that location. City officials took advantage of the money received from the sale, along with other federal funding, to purchase 123.8 acres of additional parkland spread throughout the community.

Today, recreational amenities abound in Englewood. The community boasts of 11 parks, two sports complexes, an award-winning recreation center, a first-class golf course, one of the most successful senior centers in the region, and the popular new Pirates Cove Aquatics Center, in addition to more than 75 acres of greenbelts, urban green space, and open space.



Pirates Cove Aquatics Center



E. Relationship to Previous Plans

Englewood City Council has adopted several guiding documents over the years that include principles and recommendations for the provision of parks and recreation. This Parks Master Plan will serve as the guiding document for providing parks and recreation facilities within the City of Englewood. It builds upon previously adopted plans and, in the case of potentially conflicting information, supersedes information in the previous documents regarding parks-related topics.

Recent relevant plans include:

1997 Englewood Recreation Demand and Facilities Analysis

The goal of this 1997 document was three-fold: 1) characterize and quantify demand for recreation facilities; 2) complete an evaluation of existing facilities and assess the feasibility of expanding, renovating, or developing new facilities; and 3) develop a facility renovation and development strategy. It did not look at the parks system as a whole, including trails, nor its relationship with future development plans of the city overall. While this analysis examined the current and future recreational demand of its residents, it did not address whether the residents of the community were being adequately and equitably served by the parks system. The focus of the plan was on expansion and enhancement of the Englewood Recreation Center, Malley Senior Center, Belleview Park, and Centennial Park.

2003 South Platte River Open Space Plan

This plan was a joint effort by the cities of Sheridan and Englewood and Arapahoe County to help promote redevelopment of the South Platte River corridor. Specifically, the plan set out to accomplish three broad goals: 1) increase the recreational value of the corridor; 2) preserve natural areas and protect water quality; and 3) encourage land uses that are compatible with recreational goals and that contribute to the economic well being of both

Englewood and Sheridan. The plan helps to provide for a long-range vision of the corridor through recommendations in three primary components: trails and connections, open space, and redevelopment. These recommendations include developing a “River Parkway” to create development opportunities, expanding open space through development of new community parks, and improving access and connections to the trail network. It also recommends improving direct access to the river itself, as well as to enhance and protect habitat along the corridor. Overall, the plan suggests immediately forming partnerships and establishing dedicated funding sources to ensure recommendations of the plan are carried forth.

2003 Englewood Comprehensive Plan: Roadmap Englewood

The 2003 Englewood Comprehensive Plan lays out a three-part strategy for the growth and development of the city: revitalization, redevelopment, and reinvention. Revitalization is the idea that revitalizing existing infrastructure, roads, neighborhoods, and downtown will help to strengthen predominately stable residential and commercial areas. Redevelopment involves replacing deteriorated, single-use developments with high quality, mixed-use, economically diversified developments that will hold economic value for the city over time. Reinvention involves the City of Englewood reinventing itself to become a premier suburb of the Denver metropolitan area and attracting new residents on many levels. This document is intended to serve as a visioning and decision-making guide for the city’s future planning efforts. It presents four policy themes that are then supported by specific goals for housing, parks and open space, business and employment, transportation, environmental quality, cultural arts, and regional cooperation.



2004 City of Englewood Bicycle Master Plan

This plan is supported by the goals and objectives found in the 2003 Englewood Comprehensive Plan, calling for the promotion and enhancement of bicycling throughout the community as an alternative means of transportation. It presents a more refined vision of a community-wide bicycling system to be achieved over the following 20 years. It is designed as a flexible document, recognizing that slight modifications may be made to elements of the plan through the course of individual project design.



Chapter Two – Existing Park and Recreation Resources, Standards and Level of Service

This chapter documents the parks, open space, trails and outdoor recreational facilities currently owned and maintained by the Englewood Parks and Recreation Department. It also includes information on facilities not owned by the city, but used regularly for recreational programming by the recreation department. Definitions of each park type are included, as well as standards for the desired level of service (acres per 1,000 population) and types of facilities that should be included within the parks.

Neighborhoods in Englewood that are served by local parks are identified, as well as the amount of parkland that is available to them. During this process, areas were identified that currently do not have adequate access to parks. The inventory of parkland is followed by a brief description of the existing trails in the community and non-profit recreational providers and facilities.

A. Park and Open Space Inventory

The City of Englewood has several types of existing parklands and open space. The classifications and a brief description of each are listed below. Detailed definitions follow this section.

Parks

- Neighborhood Parks – neighborhood-scale parks that are intended to serve residents in the neighborhoods surrounding the park.
- Pocket Parks – smaller versions of neighborhood parks with fewer amenities, serving a smaller radius of homes.

- Community Parks – larger multi-purpose parks that serve the entire community.
- Sports Complexes – parks dedicated to specialized sports that serve the entire community, often associated with community parks.

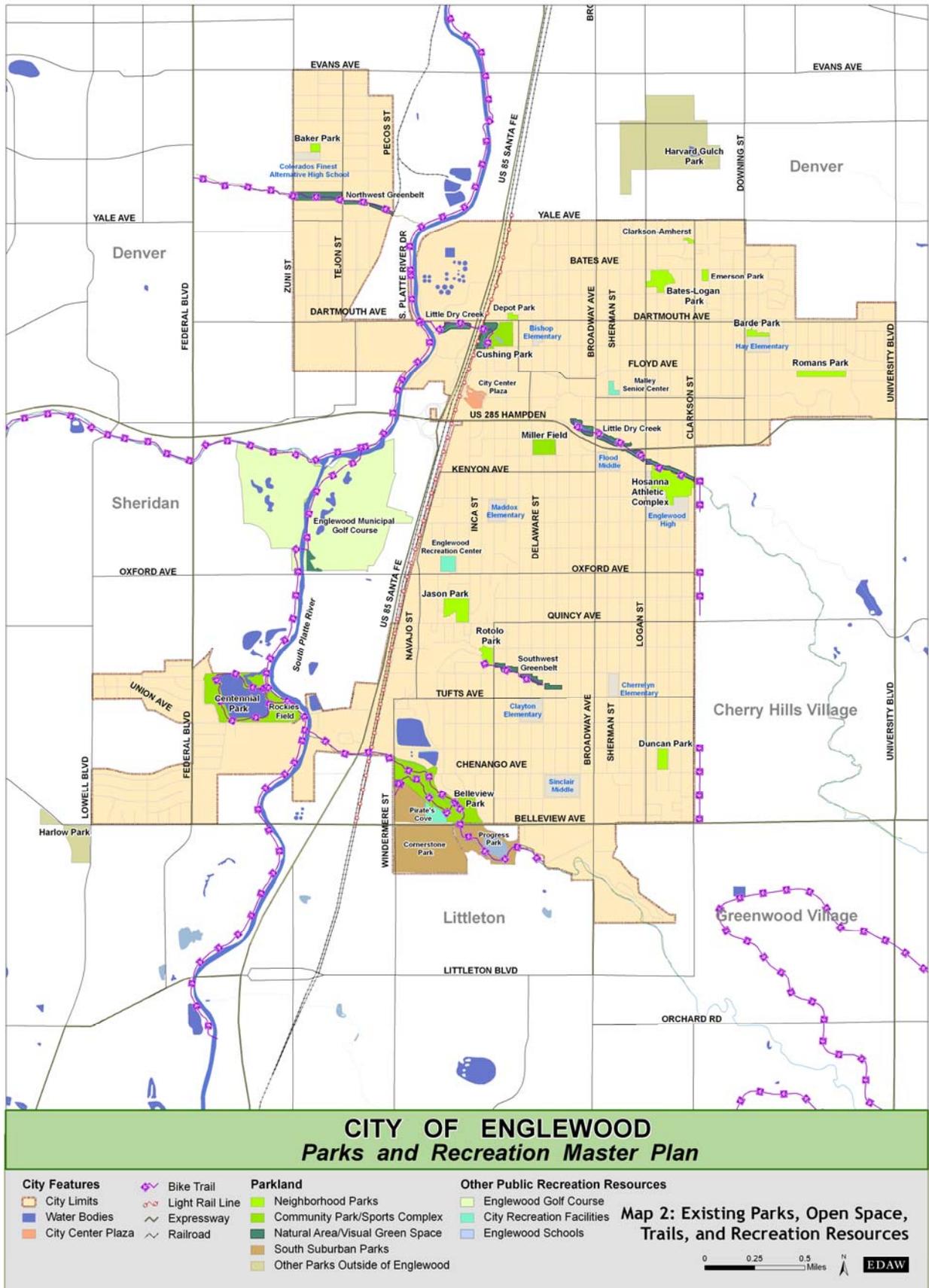
Open Space

- Natural Area – lands that place emphasis on protection of natural values.
- Greenbelt – lands along drainage ways that provide opportunities for linear natural habitats and trails.
- Visual Green Space – lands that are strategically-located visual amenities or buffers not associated with drainage ways.

Parks are classified based on their existing amenities, location within the community, size, and proximity to residential areas. Each classification of parkland is accompanied by standards that describe their characteristics and desired level of service. These classifications and standards provide guidance in the development of a parkland system that offers consistent service to city residents. Map 2 shows the locations of various parklands, recreational facilities, and trails within the City of Englewood. Table 2.1 is a summary of the types of parks and open space, while Table 2.2 is a detailed inventory of those lands and the facilities and amenities they contain.



South Platte River



Map 2. Existing Parks, Open Space, Trails and Recreation Resources



Table 2.1 Park and Open Space Inventory Summary

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>Developed Park Sites</i>
Neighborhood Pocket Park	3.05	3
Neighborhood Park	31.22	7
Community Park	91.44	3
Sports Complexes	23.91	2
Natural Areas	16.26	2
Visual Green Space	17.70	2
Recreation Center Properties	7.59	6
Total Parkland	191.17	25

Within the City of Englewood there are a total of 25 sites that are parks or open space, totaling approximately 191 acres. Of this, 7 sites are neighborhood parks (31.22 acres) and 3 sites are neighborhood pocket parks (3.05 acres). Three park sites in the city are community parks (91.44 acres). These 3 community parks also serve as neighborhood parks for residents living nearby, which is generally considered within a ½-mile radius. There are also 2 dedicated sports complexes in the city (23.91 acres), 2 open space areas (16.26 acres), and 2 areas of visual green space (17.70 acres). There are also 6 other sites that provide recreation resources for the city, including various schools, which serve as neighborhood parks or sports complexes, and the city’s indoor recreational facilities: the Englewood Recreation Center and Malley Senior Center. Additionally, there are numerous other small pieces of land that the City of Englewood Parks and Recreation Department maintains, such as roadway medians that do not serve typical park functions. As such, these lands were not included in the inventory analysis of this plan.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks are parks that serve a residential neighborhood. They are the backbone of the Englewood parks system, critical elements of healthy neighborhoods, and places that provide relief from the built environment. They are located primarily in developed residential areas, and typically have landscaping and walking surfaces that can withstand high levels of use. They are spaces where neighbors can gather, children can play, and people can watch other people as well as engage in recreational activities.

Baker Park



Baker Park

Baker Park is located in the northwest corner of the city on Wesley Avenue, between Zuni Street and Tejon Street, and is adjacent to Colorado’s Finest Alternative High School. Baker Park is slightly less than 1 acre in size and contains a playground, picnic shelter, and restrooms. The adjacent school contains a multi-purpose playfield and basketball court. The playground equipment is rather old and is not safety compliant. Likewise, the restrooms and picnic area are not ADA compliant. Currently, there is no internal paved walk within the park. Overall, the park is poorly laid out and receives a high occurrence of vandalism. Additionally, the park is not very attractive from an aesthetic standpoint as there is very little planting, and most of the landscaping needs upgraded. An unsightly curb wall also runs along Wesley Avenue that could also be



Name	Acres	Dev.	Classification	Baseball/Softball	Basketball Court	Bicycle or Pedestrian Path	Concessions	Flowerbeds	Horseshoe Pits	Native Landscaping Area	Parking Lot	Picnic Shelter/Tables	Play Field	Playground	Pond/Lake/Creek	Restrooms	Sculpture	In-Line Hockey Rink	Soccer Field	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court	Comments
School Parkland																						
Clayton Elementary School (school property)	0.92	X	School										1						1			Youth soccer field; playfield for football/soccer practice; informal backstop; only playfield maintained by EPR
Flood Middle School (school property)	0.34	X	School															1				One open space rectangular area: may be used for youth soccer, youth baseball/softball, youth football; Only the roller hockey rink maintained by EPR
Sinclair Middle School (school property)	0.67	X	School		x													1	2	4		New in-line hockey rink in 2006; under utilized handball courts;
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKLAND	1.93																					
TOTAL ALL PARKLAND	151.55																					
Open Space																						
City Center Plaza	3.50	X	Visual Green Space																			Adjacent to city center; passive use; fountain; some turf.
Little Dry Creek	14.20	X	Visual Green Space																			Plaza; water feature; deteriorating in some places; surfaces and landscaping need renovation; in the center of the city.
NW Greenbelt	10.75		Open Space	1							x		1	x								Steep turf embankments banks; nice lounging and picnic areas; irrigated; paved trail runs the length - does not connect to S. Platte River Trail.
SW Greenbelt	5.51		Open Space			x						2										Steep turf embankments; nice lounging and picnic areas; irrigated; asphalt trail; scattered benches; public art on bridge abutments.
TOTAL OPEN SPACE	33.96																					
Recreation Facilities																						
Malley Senior Center	2.13	X	Rec. Center	1				x			x					x	x					Heavily used facility; nicer facility in Metro area.
Recreation Center	3.53	X	Rec. Center		2			x			x					x					2	Full recreation center w/ leisure pool and competitive lap pool; full fitness facility.
TOTAL RECREATION FACILITIES	5.66																					
TOTAL ACREAGE - ALL PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND RECREATION FACILITIES	191.17																					

() denotes lighted facility.



removed. There is a fence that separates the school property from the park property, preventing full use of the turf area. As such, there is ample opportunity to upgrade the park facilities and potentially increase the functional park area through utilization of the adjacent school property.

Barde Park

Barde Park is located between Downing Street and Lafayette Street, adjacent to Hay Elementary School. Barde Park is slightly less than 4 acres in size and contains a multi-purpose playfield that is used for youth soccer practices and 2 tennis courts that are rarely used. There is also an informal backstop located in the multi-purpose playfield. A concrete drainage ditch bisects the north side of the park, and there is only one short, paved walk connecting Marion Avenue with the elementary school. There is a playground and off-street parking lot associated with the elementary school; however, it is not managed or maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department. There are 3 high-density residential development projects proposed for this area of the city. With the fruition of these projects, there will likely be added use at Romans Park. As such it may be necessary to upgrade and enhance Barde Park to relieve some of the pressure on Romans Park.

Bates-Logan Park

Bates-Logan Park is located on Bates Avenue near the intersection with Logan Avenue. Bates-Logan is approximately 7 acres in size and contains a basketball court, soccer field, playground, backstop for baseball/softball games, multi-purpose playfield, restrooms, picnic shelter, paved walking path, and off-street parking. The playground equipment and picnic shelter are old and need to be upgraded. The east portion of the park is primarily passive in nature. Although the park is generally in good condition, improvements could be made in the design to improve its function, appearance and safety, such as providing a better relationship between the core picnic/play area and the multi-purpose field, and turning the east side into a native

area. Landscaping throughout the park, especially in relation to the parking lot, needs improvement as well.

Duncan Park

Duncan Park is located in the southeast portion of the city on Layton Avenue, between Pennsylvania Street and Pearl Street and adjacent to the All Souls Catholic School (leased by the All Souls Catholic Church from the Englewood School District). Duncan Park is approximately 4 acres in size and contains a basketball court, multi-purpose playfield, and playground. It is also a designated off-leash dog area. The park lacks an internal paved walk and is in need of landscaping upgrades throughout. As Duncan Park is the only park located in this area of the city, it needs to be upgraded to include more park-like features, including an upgraded playground and some type of picnic facility. Due to the limited size of the park and placement of the school in the center of the park, possible park enhancements may be limited.

Jason Park



Jason Park

Jason Park is located on Jason Street at the corner of Quincy Avenue. Jason is approximately 8 acres in size and contains a basketball court, soccer field, multi-purpose playfield, baseball/softball field with backstop, playground, picnic shelter, restrooms, and off-street parking. It is also a designated off-leash dog area and receives a high amount of use from dog owners. Visitors to the park often walk its perimeter, having worn an informal



social path into the turf. This path could be upgraded to a gravel path and another, more formal paved path could be added to the interior of the park to enhance circulation. A path connection is also needed between the western park gate and Lipan Street. In general, the park has nice landscaping and ample passive green space, along with good street access; however, certain park features need to be upgraded. The playground equipment is old and not safety compliant. Likewise, the restrooms and picnic area are not ADA compliant. The picnic shelter also needs to be replaced with a structure that is more vandal resistant.

Romans Park

Romans Park is located in northeast Englewood along Floyd Avenue. Romans Park is approximately 4½ acres in size and contains a basketball court, 4 tennis courts, 2 playgrounds, a walking path, restrooms, and a small sitting area with a water feature. The park also contains 8 unique concrete shelters designed like mushrooms with benches underneath. From a practical standpoint, the mushroom shelters provide little cover from the elements, but they provide a character that is unique to Englewood parks. They are enjoyed by the general public, who sometimes refer to Romans Park as “Mushroom Park.” Overall, Romans Park is heavily used and has excellent street access due to its linear nature. However, the playgrounds are not currently safety compliant and the restrooms are not ADA compliant. The 4 tennis courts in the center are in good condition and heavily-used by people throughout Englewood, but they divide the park into 2 parts and take up critical space in an already small park. In the future, if an opportunity arose to relocate these tennis courts, it would greatly improve the overall quality of the park as a neighborhood facility. The park also lacks a functional, rental picnic shelter with ADA access from the street. Generally, there is a lack of benches and trash receptacles along the path system, and path access from the street is not ADA compliant as the entry ramps are too steep. There is also poor visual separation between the park and adjacent apartment complex. As

redevelopment projects occur in the area and the residential population increases, there will be additional demands placed on this park as no other options for park space currently exist.



Romans Park

Rotolo Park

Rotolo Park is located along Huron Street near the intersection of Stanford Avenue. Rotolo is approximately 3¼ acres in size and contains a playground, multi-purpose playfield, backstop for baseball/softball, and small picnic shelter. There is ample on-street parking and street access, however, ADA access is poor. An ADA compliant path is needed from both Huron Street and Stanford Avenue to the playground and picnic shelter. Much of the lower portion of the park (where the backstop is located) is in a detention pond. The playground equipment is rather old and not safety compliant. Likewise, the picnic area is not currently ADA compliant. There is a general lack of benches near the playground and sidewalks. In the past, the park has seen a high occurrence of vandalism in the form of cars driving in the detention pond in circular motions. Currently there are concrete pylons in place to deter this activity, but they are unsightly. These could be removed and replaced with something more visually appealing. Overall, the park features are poorly organized, but there is ample opportunity to upgrade the park facilities and make it more user-friendly. In addition, landscaping throughout the park needs upgraded as well.



Neighborhood Pocket Parks

Depot Park

Depot Park is located along Dartmouth Avenue, just across Dartmouth Avenue from Cushing Community Park, and is approximately 1 acre in size. Depot Park gets its name from a historic train depot located on site. Currently the park is vacant and provides no functions of a typical city park. Other than a dirt parking lot, there are no facilities or amenities. Due to its strategic location on Dartmouth Avenue and near Santa Fe Drive, it is a valuable parcel of land owned and managed by the Parks and Recreation Department. At such a small size, only limited park functions are possible. Any future plans for this site should consider the relocation of the historic train depot to an alternate location, and the transfer of this property to other, more economically productive uses.

Emerson Park

Emerson Park is located at the intersection of Bates Avenue and Emerson Street in northeast Englewood. Emerson is approximately 11/3 acres in size. Other than a few park benches, Emerson contains no park facilities or amenities. Currently Emerson Park has substantial shaded, passive turf area in relatively good condition. Although this park does not offer typical park amenities, it does provide nearby residents with needed passive park space in which to relax.

Clarkson-Amherst Park

Clarkson-Amherst Park is located at the corner of Amherst Avenue and Clarkson Street in a residential neighborhood. The park is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in size and contains no park facilities or amenities. Currently Clarkson-Amherst Park has substantial shaded, passive turf area in relatively good condition. Although this park does not offer typical park amenities, it does provide nearby residents with needed passive park space.

Neighborhood Park Standards

Neighborhood parks should be adequately sized to provide space for a variety of activities, and are ideally a minimum of 2 acres. They should be centrally located within the residential area they serve, and are often located adjacent to an elementary or middle school. Programmed sports activities in neighborhood parks should normally be limited to practices, as the need to be compatible with surrounding residential land uses limits the intensity of use. Exceptions may be necessary if no other facilities exist, or if the use is not detrimental to the neighborhood.

While pocket parks supplement the neighborhood park system and provide visual relief within the urban landscape, they are not substitutes for adequately sized neighborhood parks. In Englewood, these parks are typically 1 acre in size, which often makes them more of an amenity to the immediate neighbors rather than the larger neighborhood. They are similar to neighborhood parks, except they offer only a few neighborhood park amenities due to their limited size. Since the parcels are small, they have limited use for larger neighborhood gatherings, youth sports practices, self-directed activities such as kite-flying, and other activities that require larger open areas. Table 2.3 lists the specific standards for neighborhood parks.

Neighborhood Park Level of Service

Englewood has a total of 10 neighborhood parks, 3 of which are small pocket parks. Combined, these parks total approximately 34 acres and provide a level of service of 1.0 acre per 1,000 population based on a population of 32,124. Belleview, Centennial, and Cushing Parks also serve neighborhood park functions for neighborhoods within a one-half mile radius. When 10 acres of each of these parks is included in the average, the effective level of service rises to 2.0 acres per 1,000 population (See Table 2.4).



Table 2.3. Neighborhood Park Standards

Classification	Desirable Acreage	Purpose/Function	Site Characteristics	Level of Service
PARKS				
Neighborhood Parks				
Neighborhood Park	2-10 acres; slightly smaller size may be acceptable if adjacent to other parkland/natural areas or greenway parks while accommodating larger neighborhood park purposes/functions.	<p>Provides nearby recreation and leisure opportunities within walking distance (one-half mile) of residential areas. Should serve as a common area for neighbors of all ages to gather, socialize and play.</p> <p>Typically would include a paved, multi-purpose area for court games/in-line skating or two tennis courts, a multi-purpose play field with backstop, play equipment, ADA accessible trails, and shaded areas for picnics and sitting within a landscaped setting that is a blend of full irrigation for active uses and xeriscape. Features such as interpretive signs, water bodies, and areas of natural vegetation may also be included where appropriate. In most cases, programmed sports activities should be limited to practices. On-street parking is typically adequate, and separate parking lots are discouraged.</p> <p>School/park facilities include many of the same neighborhood standards, except that school/parks should include: game fields (preferably two), off-street parking that is situated for school and park purposes, and a playground designed for age groups not served by school playgrounds.</p>	<p>Locate adjacent to greenway, open space, elementary or junior high schools when possible.</p> <p>Centrally locate within area served.</p> <p>Accessible via walkway or urban trail.</p> <p>Portions of the site should be relatively flat to accommodate fields and facility development.</p> <p>At least half of the park, two sides, shall be bordered by a street in order to provide easy public access, visual surveillance and parking. Surrounding the site with the back property lines of houses is strongly discouraged.</p>	2 to 3 acres / 1,000 pop.
Pocket Park	2 acres or less	Serves a neighborhood where opportunities for a larger park site are unavailable. Typically considered to serve residents within one-quarter mile of the park. Due to limited size, may only contain a few of the elements typical of a standard neighborhood park.	Same as those required for neighborhood park.	Not applicable. Part of neighborhood park standards.



Table 2.4. Existing Neighborhood Park Level of Service

Neighborhood/Pocket Parks	Effective Level of Service 2005
Population*	32,124
Existing Developed Neighborhood/Pocket Parkland (acres)	34.27
Level of Service	1.0 ac/1,000 pop.
Effective Level of Service***	2.0ac/1,000 pop.

* Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) Metro Vision Resource Center, 2005.

** Includes 10 acres each of Belleview, Centennial, and Cushing Parks that serve neighborhood park function to residents within 1/2-mile radius.

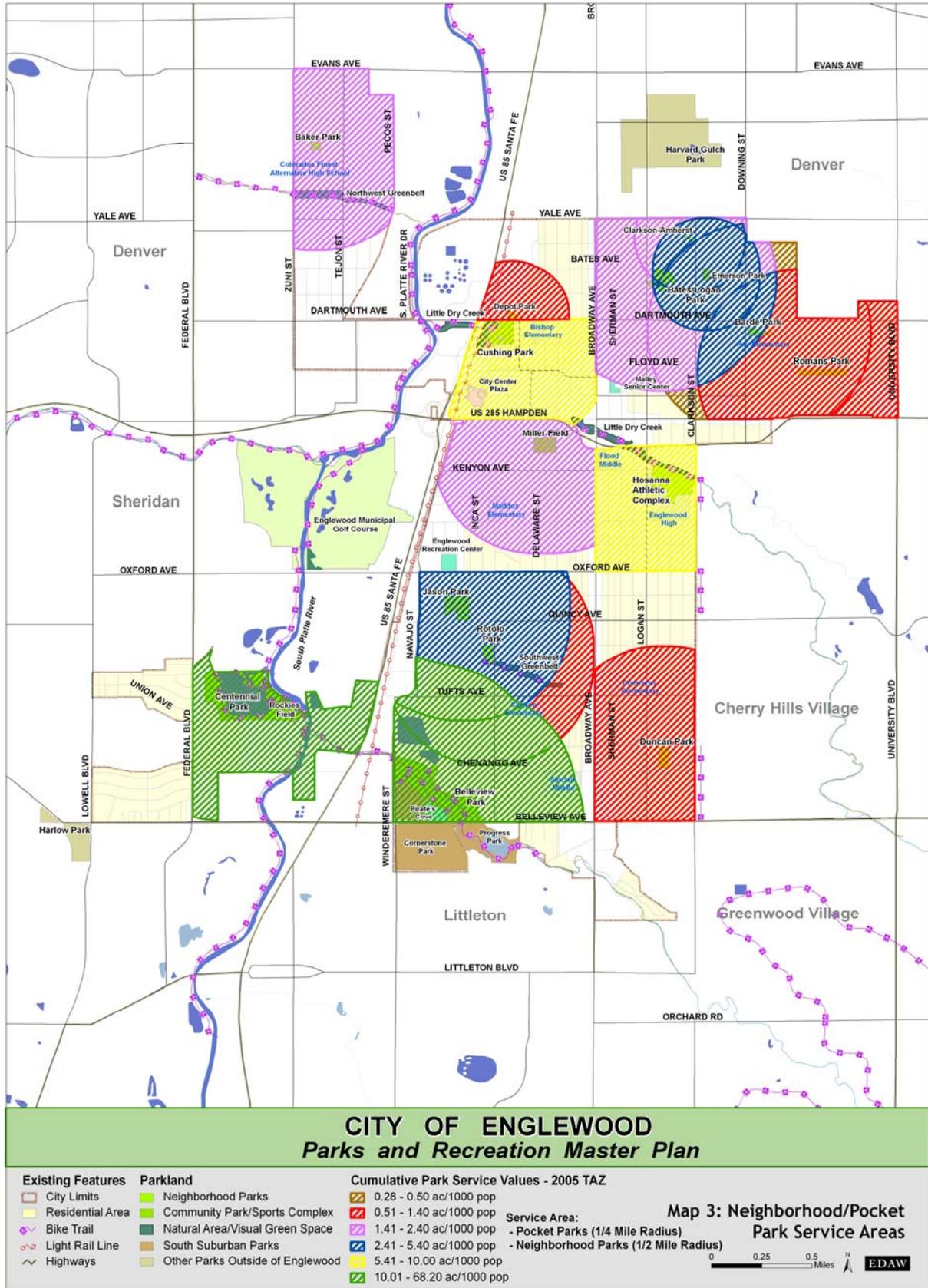
All of the neighborhood parks meet the 2-acre desirable minimum standard with the exception of Baker Park. This park is classified as a neighborhood park rather than a pocket park because it contains amenities and features that are significant to the larger neighborhood surrounding it. While more acreage and a larger park area would be ideal, Baker still provides the northwest area of Englewood with some form of a neighborhood park.

Map 3 shows the 1/2-mile and 1/4-mile service areas and level of service (acres of parkland per 1,000 population) associated with each developed neighborhood and pocket park. Service areas around community parks that can be considered to function as the adjacent residences' neighborhood park are also shown. Ten acres of each community park were considered as "neighborhood park" for the purposes of determining the level of service for the surrounding neighborhoods. The service areas on Map 3 represent the immediate neighborhood that has access to that park without crossing an arterial roadway, active rail line, river or other barrier, which prevents easy access via walking or by bicycle. The extent of existing residential development is generally shown. The population within

each of the service areas was based on the 2000 U.S. Census. The population of census tracts that were split into two or more service areas was proportioned based on their approximate areas. Then the acreage of neighborhood parkland within that service area was divided by the population. Some areas are served by more than one park and have a higher level of service than homes in other locations within the same neighborhood that are not served by more than one park.

Although the City of Englewood is relatively well covered by the distribution of neighborhood parks and has a moderate to high level of service overall, there are several residential areas that are currently not served by neighborhood or pocket parks, or that have relatively low parkland level of service compared to other neighborhoods. These are particularly notable in the following neighborhoods: north of Depot Park and south of Yale Avenue; south of Hampden Avenue, north of Quincy Avenue, west of Clarkson Avenue, and east of Broadway Avenue; and the two "fingers" west of Federal Boulevard. Although Baker and Duncan Park serve the surrounding neighborhoods within 1/2-mile radius, the level of service for these parks is relatively low. Map 3 shows 5 categories of levels of service that range from 0.3 acre per 1,000 population to 5.3 acres or greater per 1,000 population.

Several existing developed areas of Englewood are undergoing redevelopment and infill, with new residential units being constructed in key strategic locations throughout the city. This future increase in population presents challenges for providing adequate parkland because the City of Englewood is wholly surrounded by developed communities in each direction, few developable properties exist within the city, and no mechanism is in place to fund the purchase and development of parks to serve these new residents. Retrofitting and redesigning existing neighborhood parkland has the potential, in some instances, to



Map 3. Neighborhood/Pocket Park Service Areas



enhance the level of service to existing neighborhoods, such as the areas served by Baker and Duncan Park. The development and redesign of key school lands might increase level of service in these areas as well. Access to existing neighborhood parks in underserved areas could also be improved by enhancing pedestrian and bicyclist connections across existing barriers. This may be accomplished through constructing arterial roadway and railroad grade underpasses, enhancing crosswalks, and installing trail bridges at strategic locations across arterial roadways and rivers.

Community Parks

Community parks are larger parks that serve the entire community. They should be equitably distributed throughout the city and easily accessible by all residents. Ideally, they should also be connected via the core commuter off-street trail system to reduce the need to drive to the park. Sports complexes are also often associated with community parks. These are typically parks or areas of community parks that have dedicated sport facilities available for use to the entire community. While many community parks contain sports complexes, not all sports complexes are a part of a community park or contain park-like facilities. In Englewood, each existing community park has a different character. For example, Belleview Park is the showpiece of the Englewood park system with a variety of facilities, amenities, and terrain. Centennial Park is more sports oriented with several athletic amenities, and Cushing Park possesses numerous historical qualities in addition to traditional park amenities.

Belleview Park

Belleview Park is located in south Englewood along Belleview Avenue. Belleview is approximately 36 acres in size and contains a lighted baseball/softball field, basketball court, horseshoe pits, multi-purpose playfield, 2 playgrounds, 4 tennis courts, 4 picnic shelters, 3 restrooms, and four off-street parking lots. The park also contains a children's train maintained and operated by the

Lions Club, and a children's farm maintained and operated by the Parks and Recreation Department. The area of the park in which these facilities are located is somewhat small and rundown and should be expanded and refurbished. The western portion of the park is passive in nature and contains a small gathering area with benches formerly used for interpretation activities. The western portion of the park also contains numerous undeveloped native areas with footpaths that are very popular with nearby residents. Belleview is bisected by Big Dry Creek, which has stepping stones to cross, making it a very popular attraction for children to play in during summer months. Running adjacent to Big Dry Creek, through the entire length of Belleview Park, is the paved multi-use Big Dry Creek Trail. Englewood's first dog park is planned at the western edge of the park along Windermere Street, and is anticipated to open in 2006. Additionally, adjacent to Belleview Park along Belleview Avenue is Englewood's newest recreation facility, Pirates Cove. Pirates Cove is a multi-use water park that has become one of the most popular summer destinations for people of all ages in the Denver metropolitan area.

While Belleview Park is Englewood's most popular park and the crown jewel within the park system, it is in need of upgrading. Two of the 3 restrooms are outdated and not ADA compliant; likewise, 3 of the 4 rental shelters are outdated and very prone to vandalism. Other amenities, such as the playground and basketball areas, are in need of upgrading and redesigning in order to make them more user-friendly and safe as well as ADA compliant and accessible. Although the west side of the park is popular due to its passive nature and native areas, it is somewhat inaccessible. The only parking lot on the west side is adjacent to the Big Dry Creek Trail, near Windermere Street, where the proposed dog park will be located. Visitors must climb a steep embankment with numerous deteriorating wooden staircases and railings adjoining the natural trails in order to access this portion of the park. The only other access to this side of the park is along the Belleview Park Trail, a somewhat long walk



Belleview Creek

from the east side of the park. Park patrons who rent the west side picnic shelter can obtain temporary access via a gate located along a dirt road off Windermere Street, although only for set-up and take-down of their functions. Visitors to the shelter must still access it via the Belleview Park Trail or from the lower parking lot along the Big Dry Creek Trail.

Centennial Park

Centennial Park is located in southwest Englewood along Union Avenue and Decatur Street in a mixed-use industrial and high density residential area. The park is bordered on the north by a scrap yard, on the west by apartment buildings, on the south by industrial properties, and on the east by the South Platte River and Santa Fe Drive. Centennial is approximately 44 acres in size and contains 3 baseball/softball fields (1 with lights), a basketball court, soccer field, playground, 2 picnic shelters, 2 restrooms, 4 parking lots, a fishing lake with two piers, and a paved path around the perimeter of the lake. The South Platte River is adjacent to the park, and there is a series of kayak chutes along this section with access from the park. The South Platte River Trail runs adjacent to the park along the east side, and the Centennial Park Trail winds through the park around the lake. There is also an undeveloped natural area in the northeast portion of the park near an “oxbow” that once connected to the South Platte River, however there are no formalized trails located here.

While the area of the park near the Rockies Fields complex is new, the west side of the park is in need of upgrading. The restrooms are outdated and not ADA compliant, and the picnic shelters are outdated and prone to vandalism. The playground is also not currently safety compliant. Portions of the embankment along the north side of the lake are eroding from heavy fishing use and will need to be stabilized. In general, the entire west side of the park could be redesigned to be more functional and attractive, including upgraded landscaping throughout, paving and landscaping the dirt parking lot in the northwest corner, and adding benches and shade structures to the fishing piers. Additionally, vegetative screening along the north fence line is needed to provide visual enhancements from the adjacent scrap yard.

Cushing Park

Cushing Park is centrally located along Dartmouth Avenue, near the RTD light rail line and Santa Fe Drive, and in close proximity to CityCenter Englewood. Residential development borders Cushing to the east and the south. Cushing is approximately 11 acres in size and contains a backstop for baseball/softball games, basketball court, horseshoe pits, shuffleboard courts, 2 picnic shelters, multi-purpose playfield, playground, skate park, restrooms, and an off-street parking lot shared with RTD light rail users. There is one formal road crossing and one informal road crossing over Inca Street for RTD riders to access the light rail station. Cushing also contains a small pond, small outdoor amphitheater, and a limited paved walk. A small portion of Little Dry Creek lies across Inca Street to the west. The Little Dry Creek Trail runs through this piece of property, underneath Santa Fe Drive where it intersects with West South Platte River Drive.



Cushing Lake

Cushing Park is unique in that it contains several historical features, including plaques, signs, and an amphitheater alluding to the history of the City of Englewood. Overall, Cushing needs to be redesigned and upgraded. The restrooms, shelters and playground are outdated and not ADA compliant. The current landscaping needs to be upgraded and enhanced, as well as a more effective paved walk established throughout the park.

Community Sports Complexes

Hosanna Athletic Complex

The Hosanna Athletic Complex is located adjacent to the Englewood High School between Clarkson Street and Logan Street, just south of US 285. Hosanna is adjacent to and associated with Englewood High School, and lies in a large detention pond below the level of the school. Hosanna is approximately 18 acres in size and contains a baseball/softball field, 2 soccer/football game fields, 8 tennis courts with lights, restrooms, off-street parking, and a concession stand. The baseball field at Hosanna is the home field of the high school boy's baseball team, although the Parks and Recreation Department maintains and schedules it for all activities outside of baseball season. The Englewood School District maintains the tennis courts. The Little Dry Creek greenbelt borders the complex to the north and contains Little Dry Creek, the Little Dry Creek Trail, and scattered picnic tables. While overall Hosanna is in good condition, access to the complex is very

limited, with fencing around its entirety and only one entrance from the west parking lot that is not clearly marked. Hosanna is bounded on the east and west by scattered residential development, on the north by commercial development, and on the south by the high school, which prevents easy visibility from adjacent streets. The complex does not provide any typical park amenities in an area of the city that is deficient of adequate neighborhood parkland. As Hosanna sits in a residential area that is not served by a neighborhood park, options for upgrading the park in conjunction with Little Dry Creek Greenway to provide these needed amenities should be fully explored.

Miller Field

Miller Field is located in central Englewood, encompassing one city block between Elati Street and Cherokee Street on the west and east, and Ithica Avenue and Jefferson Avenue on the north and south. It is bounded on all sides by mixed development of both residential and commercial uses. Miller Field is approximately 6 acres in size and contains 2 skinned baseball/softball fields, 2 turf baseball/softball fields, and an off-street parking lot. On the northern edge of the park along Ithica Avenue, there is a small passive, shaded turf area. Additionally, there is a building on the park site formerly used by Englewood Safety Services, which is closed to the public. While Miller Field is functional in its current role as a baseball/softball complex, improvements to the area could be made to provide a neighborhood park in an area of the city that is deficient of neighborhood parkland. As this is the only park area serving the entire residential area to the south until Jason Park, upgrades are necessary.

Community Park Standards

Community parks should be adequately sized to accommodate a variety of diverse activities, including passive uses. They are ideally 25 to 100 acres in size, and often combine developed parkland for self-directed or programmed activities (festivals, performances, fitness trails, sports fields and



courts, picnic shelters, etc.) with natural areas or other interesting elements (water features, forests or gardens). They should be centrally located and accessible to everyone in the community. An off-street trail system should also be connected to community parks, allowing for access not reliant on automobiles. Table 2.5 lists the specific standards for community parks.

Community Park Level of Service

Englewood has a total of 3 community parks and 2 sports complexes. Combined, these parks total approximately 115 acres and provide a level of service of 3.6 acres per 1,000 population based on a population of 32,124 (See Table 2.6).

Table 2.6. Existing Community Park Level of Service

Community Parks	Effective Level of Service 2005
Population*	32,124
Existing Developed Community Parkland (acres)**	115.35
Level of Service	3.6 ac/1,000 pop.

* Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) Metro Vision Resource Center, 2005.

**Includes acreage for Hosanna Athletic Complex and Miller Field.

All three of the community parks meet the 25-acre desirable minimum standard with the exception of Cushing Park. This park is classified as a community park rather than a neighborhood park because it contains amenities and features that are significant to the larger community. While more acreage and a larger park area would be ideal, Cushing does provide the City of Englewood with unique attributes, including its unique history, a skate park, and a central location close to the Little Dry Creek Trail, the South Platte River Trail, and the RTD light rail system.

Map 4 shows a 1½-mile service area for each developed community park, which illustrates their relatively even distribution throughout the city. Planned residential development in the northeast portion of the city would likely place added pressure on Cushing Park, which is already somewhat undersized. However, the redesign and retrofit of Cushing Park, Hosanna Athletic Complex, and Miller Field would address this issue. Because community parks are considered citywide destinations, the service areas span arterial roadways and other barriers; however, providing easy pedestrian and bicycle access is strongly encouraged. The City is currently working to provide better trail links to community parks.

Expenditures for Parklands

The City currently spends approximately \$3,160 per acre annually to maintain developed parklands, which includes pocket, neighborhood and community parks. Other communities in the Rocky Mountain region have reported typical maintenance costs of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per acre without considering the cost for irrigation water¹. Developed parks that have large turf grass areas and trees are less expensive per acre than pocket parks and visual green spaces, which require maintenance equipment to be moved from site to site, hand weeding, and mowing by hand or with smaller riding mowers that are less efficient. It is estimated that pocket parks cost approximately 30% more than larger parks to maintain.

Open Space Areas

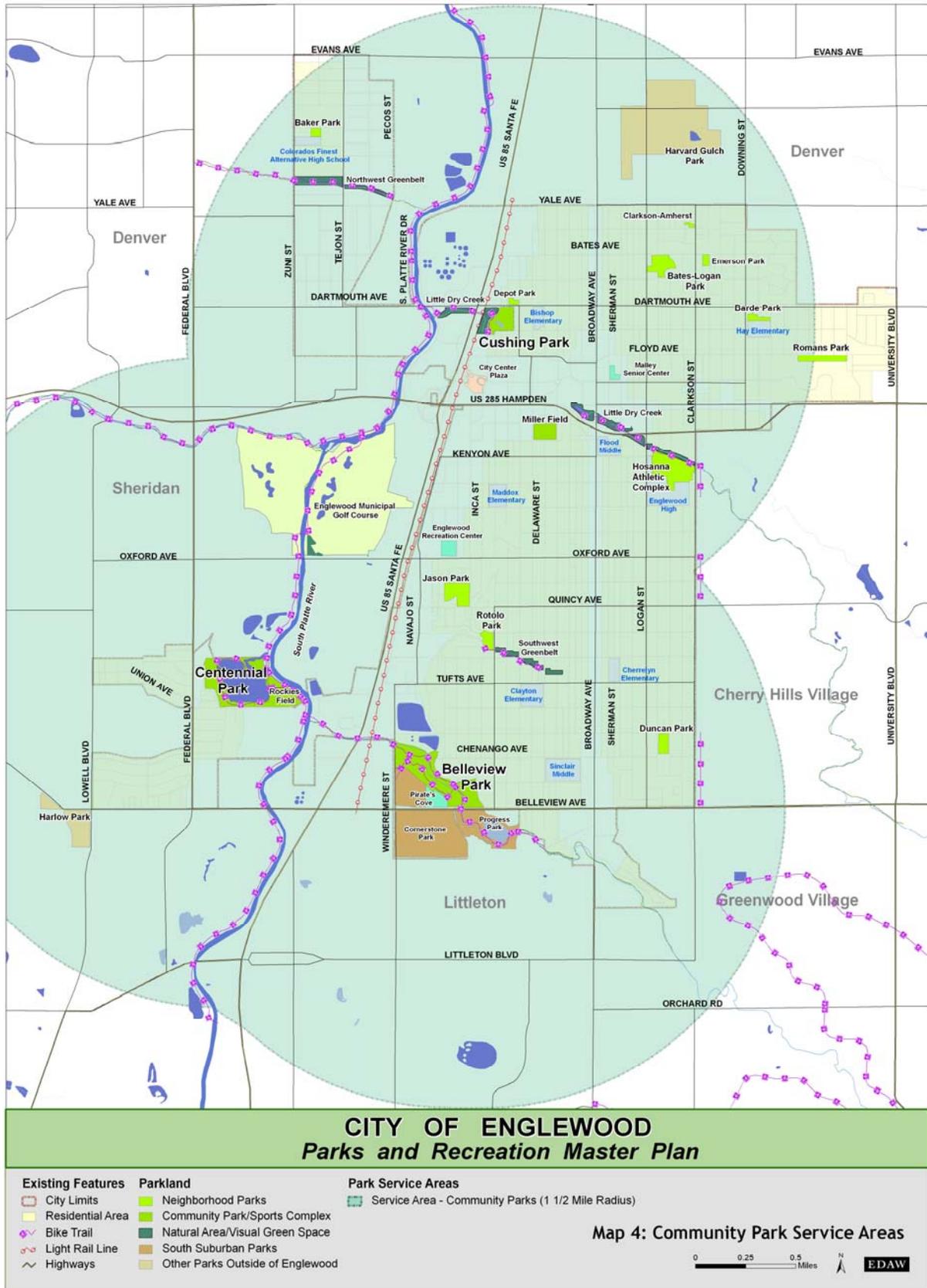
Open space areas and corridors protect natural values on smaller parcels of land and provide opportunities for trail and habitat connections. The degree to which each area is “natural” depends upon its size, configuration, location, and level of use, all of

¹ EDAW 2003.



Table 2.5 Community Park Standards

Classification	Desirable Acreage	Purpose/Function	Site Characteristics	Level of Service
PARKS				
Community Parks				
Community Park	25-100 acres	<p>Provides opportunities for community-wide activities and facilities. Should maintain a balance between programmed sports facilities and other community activity areas, such as urban forests, gardens, historic features, water features, performance areas, festival spaces, plazas, etc., and have features that appeal to the broader community.</p> <p>Sports complexes are not complete community parks as they are very special-purpose. However, they contribute to the overall level of service for community parks. See definition below.</p> <p>Community parks should generally be located to provide all residents access to a community park within 1- 2 miles of their home. Community parks may also serve as the local neighborhood park for residential areas within ½ mile.</p>	<p>Portions of the site should be relatively flat to accommodate fields and facility development if the park site allows. Special site features, such as streams, lakes, forests, rock outcrops, historic or archaeological sites and other interesting elements may add to the unique character of the park.</p> <p>Ideally, will have good access from a collector or arterial street.</p> <p>Direct access to primary community trail system desirable.</p>	3 to 5 acres / 1,000 pop.
Sports Complex	Varies	<p>Provides opportunities for community-wide programmed and self-directed sports, such as baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, in-line hockey, and skateboarding in higher intensity use facilities. Limited areas for passive recreation uses and other features that appeal to the broader community. Strategically locate to fill service gaps for specialized sports facilities.</p>	<p>Majority of site should be relatively flat to accommodate sports fields.</p> <p>Locate away from residential areas to avoid traffic, light and noise conflicts.</p>	Part of community park level of service standard.



Map 4: Community Park Service Areas



which influence its ability to function in a native state. Open space areas and corridors are frequently located along stream corridors and provide opportunities for nature-oriented outdoor recreation, which often contain a multi-purpose trail or segment of a trail system.

Natural areas are one type of open space with management emphasis placed on habitat and natural resource protection, with some public access. These properties may be in a narrow corridor configuration or exist as larger pieces of land. The city currently is targeting preservation of open space natural areas along the South Platte River to create a contiguous open space corridor that links through the Denver metro area. There are no set site characteristics of natural areas and corridors, however limited areas of the site can be dedicated to park-like uses and contain park-like amenities, such as trails, benches, picnic sites, and environmental interpretation and education areas. As natural areas and corridors are usually provided for when available and do not specifically serve park functions, there is no set level of service. Table 2.7 lists standards and characteristics of open space.

Greenbelts are a second type of open space. Greenbelts currently exist in two locations in Englewood: along Harvard Gulch in the northwest and along a drainage path in a southeast alignment between Rotolo Park and Delaware Street.

Northwest Greenbelt

The Northwest Greenbelt is located in northwest Englewood between Zuni Street and the South Platte River. It is approximately 10.75 acres in size and contains a parking area, playground, and backstop for informal baseball/softball games. It is also bisected by an intermittent stream and has the Northwest Greenbelt/Harvard Gulch Trail running its length. There are steep embankments along both sides of the majority of the greenbelt leading down to the stream. Currently the turf along the greenbelt is irrigated and mowed. While the mowed turf offers an orderly, clean look, it also presents an undue maintenance burden in light of the fact that much of the greenbelt is not frequently used. Discontinuing the irrigation and mowing of those sections that do not provide active uses, such as the backstop or playground, and returning them to native vegetation would reduce the maintenance burden and provide a more natural landscape for the area.

Southwest Greenbelt

The Southwest Greenbelt is located in south-central Englewood between the southeast corner of Rotolo Park at Huron Street and Delaware Street. It is approximately 5.51 acres in size and contains picnic tables and the Southwest Greenbelt Trail. An intermittent stream also bisects the greenbelt. There are steep embankments along both sides of the majority of the greenbelt leading down to the stream. Currently the turf along the greenbelt is irrigated and mowed. While the mowed turf presents an orderly, clean look, it also presents an undue maintenance burden in light of the fact that much of the greenbelt is not frequently used. Discontinuing the irrigation and mowing of those sections that do not provide active uses (such as picnic tables) and returning them to native vegetation would reduce the maintenance burden and provide a more natural landscape for the area.



Table 2.7. Open Space Standards

Classification	Desirable Acreage	Purpose/Function	Site Characteristics	Level of Service
OPEN SPACE				
Natural Area/Natural Corridor				
Natural Area/ Natural Corridor	Varies	Protects natural values on smaller parcels. Often located along stream corridors. Provides opportunities for nature-oriented, outdoor recreation, which may include multi-purpose trails.	Emphasis on resource protection or preservation with some public access provided. Limited site area can be dedicated to park-like uses, such as roads, parking areas, trails, environmental education/interpretive areas, picnic sites, and visitor support facilities.	No LOS standard.
Greenbelt				
Greenbelt	NA	Provides linear corridors for trail connections through the city.	Typically along urban drainage ways. Minimum corridor width desired is 150' to provide adequate width for trail, native landscaping and buffers from adjacent development. May include some developed park-like landscaping in high use areas.	No LOS standard
Visual Green Space				
Visual Green Spaces	Varies	Strategically located and highly visible natural or manicured lands that contribute significantly to the visual quality of the overall community, not just a specific neighborhood. May have little or no public access or recreational activities. May contain sculpture or other forms of art.	May be part of a larger public project (e.g. arterial streetscape or public building landscape).	No LOS standard.



Visual Green Spaces

Visual Green Spaces (VGS) are park areas that form vegetative islands that break up the atmosphere of congestion in densely urban areas and provide a space for compatible forms of quiet recreation. Their primary purpose is to enhance community aesthetics and, as such, should be located in visually accessible areas. No level of service for VGS area has been calculated nor is it desired, because these types of areas are dependent upon the neighborhood character and do not often provide for typical park functions.

There are currently two properties that total approximately 18 acres, which are classified as Visual Green Spaces.

Little Dry Creek

Little Dry Creek is located in two areas of central Englewood and the Little Dry Creek alignment. The first parcel is located between East South Platte River Drive and South Inca Street, just across from Cushing Park. The second parcel is located between West Hampden Avenue and South Clarkson Street. Little Dry Creek is approximately 14.20 acres and contains picnic tables, benches, a plaza, water features, and the Little Dry Creek Trail. Currently the turf along Little Dry Creek is irrigated and mowed. Portions of Little Dry Creek are deteriorated, and much of the surfaces, walls, and landscaping are in need of renovation. Access to portions of Little Dry Creek is also prohibitive; options to improve this should be explored through working with neighboring landowners.

While the Little Dry Creek Trail offers a needed off-street bike and pedestrian route through the center of the city, there are a few critical links that have not yet been constructed. A link is needed to connect the two parcels of Little Dry Creek, and a connection is needed between Little Dry Creek and Englewood CityCenter. A bike and pedestrian bridge is also needed to connect Little Dry Creek to an existing trailhead at Dartmouth Avenue and West South Platte River Drive, along the South Platte River Trail.

CityCenter Plaza

CityCenter Plaza is located adjacent to the Englewood Civic Center and is part of the larger Englewood CityCenter project. CityCenter Plaza is one of the focal points of the Englewood CityCenter project and provides a small, pleasant, park-like setting in the middle of the development. CityCenter Plaza has a small turf area along with a central fountain and the CityCenter Amphitheater, which hosts events throughout the summer including Englewood's own Sounds of Summer Concert series, KidStage performances, and many other musical and dramatic performances. CityCenter Plaza is approximately 3.5 acres in size.

B. Trails

Although the City of Englewood has not adopted specific standards for trails, it has identified specific goals and objectives in the 2003 Englewood Comprehensive Master Plan, emphasizing the need for a system of “continuous connections between parks, recreational facilities, natural open spaces, as well as urban centers, schools, and transportation links through pedestrian and bicycle trails, easements, and greenbelts”. The city has also developed a Master Bicycle Plan that serves as an addendum to the 2003 Englewood Comprehensive Plan. In addition to on-street bike lanes and routes, part of the Bicycle Master Plan illustrates the existing and proposed future trails that are easily available for use by Englewood residents. Regional trails are those that cross several municipal boundaries, serve the greater Denver metropolitan area including Englewood, and are maintained by several jurisdictional authorities. Local trails are those that exist primarily within the City of Englewood and are intended primarily for use by Englewood residents. Local trails may, however, extend outside of the city limits and maintenance for these trails might be shared with other municipalities. Both regional and local trails exist within the City of Englewood and have been primarily developed along water and



drainage ways. The city has also identified numerous on-street bicycle routes. These routes will be evaluated as part of this plan in terms of their ability to provide connections to park and recreation amenities throughout the city.

Regional Trails

South Platte River Trail

The South Platte River Trail consists of a large part of the Colorado trail system and essentially bisects the entire Denver metropolitan area. The trail follows the river's alignment and originates at Waterton Canyon, where the river leaves the foothills. It then flows onto the plains and continues north through the metropolitan region to the City of Brighton. The trail, also known as the Mary Carter Greenway, passes through the two western fingers of Englewood, the Englewood Municipal Golf Course, and flanks the remainder of Englewood's western boundary. The portions of the trail within the vicinity of the City of Englewood total approximately 6.5 miles.



South Platte River Trail

High Line Canal

The High Line Canal Trail follows a meandering path to the south and east of the City of Englewood, originating in Highlands Ranch and ending near Buckley Air Force Base in the City of Aurora. Although no portions of the trail exist within the City of Englewood, it is in close proximity and available for recreational use by Englewood residents. The portions of the trail within the

vicinity of the City of Englewood total approximately 15 miles.

Bear Creek Trail

The Bear Creek Trail connects to the South Platte River Trail just north of the Englewood Municipal Golf Course, and extends west to the Town of Morrison. The portions of the trail within the vicinity of the City of Englewood total approximately 2.5 miles.

Local Trails

Little Dry Creek Trail

The Little Dry Creek Trail begins at approximately the 3700 block of Clarkson Street and follows the Little Dry Creek alignment to the City Market Place where that portion of the trail ends. The trail then picks up again on the west side of Elati Street just north of Floyd Avenue, and extends to East South Platte River Drive. There is a trailhead on West Platte River Drive and Dartmouth Avenue. A critical missing link along the trail is a pedestrian crossing over the South Platte River from East South Platte River Drive to the trailhead at Dartmouth Avenue and West South Platte River Drive. The Little Dry Creek Trail does not currently have an off-street connection with Englewood CityCenter and the Little Dry Creek Trail segment in Cushing Park. The trail within the City of Englewood totals approximately 1.5 miles.

Big Dry Creek Trail

The Big Dry Creek Trail begins at Lehow Avenue near Progress Park and follows the Big Dry Creek alignment under Belleview Avenue and through Belleview Park. It then passes under Santa Fe Drive to a pedestrian bridge that spans the South Platte River and connects to the South Platte River Trail. There are long-term plans for the Big Dry Creek Trail to eventually connect with the Highline Canal Trail south of the city. The Big Dry Creek Trail within the City of Englewood totals approximately 1.5 miles.

Southwest Greenbelt Trail

The Southwest Greenbelt Trail originates at Rotolo Park at Huron Street north of Stanford



Avenue, and follows a drainage in a southwestern alignment ending at Delaware Street south of Stanford Avenue. The Southwest Greenbelt Trail totals approximately 1/3 of a mile.



Southwest Greenbelt Trail

Northwest Greenbelt/West Harvard Gulch Trail

The Northwest Greenbelt/West Harvard Gulch Trail originates in the City of Denver at Federal Boulevard, and follows the Harvard Gulch alignment where it enters the City of Englewood at Zuni Street. It then continues on to Raritan Street where it ends. The City of Denver and the City of Englewood are currently working together to extend the trail from Raritan Street to the east to connect with the South Platte River Trail. The Northwest Greenbelt/West Harvard Gulch Trail within the City of Englewood totals approximately ½ mile. The portion of the trail within the City of Denver also totals approximately ½ mile.

Centennial Park Trail

The Centennial Park Trail circumnavigates the lake in Centennial Park and connects with the South Platte River Trail in two locations. The total length of the trail is approximately 1 mile.

Bellevue Park Trail

The Bellevue Park Trail meanders through Bellevue Park and provides access to the lightly used west side passive area. The total length of the trail within the park is approximately ½ mile.

C. Existing School District and Private/Non-Profit Recreation Facilities

The city has an informal joint use agreement with the Englewood School District to share use of each others facilities for programming of certain sports and activities. Priority for use of school facilities is given to school needs first, then to the Parks and Recreation Department. Likewise, priority for use of Parks Department facilities is first given to Parks and Recreation Department programming, then to school needs. The school gyms are used by the city and non-profit recreation providers for basketball, volleyball, and other indoor court games.

The following schools have specific facilities that are maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Clayton Elementary School

Clayton Elementary School is located in south-central Englewood on Tufts Avenue between Fox Street and Delaware Street. The Parks and Recreation Department maintains the youth soccer field and multi-purpose playfield with backstop, which covers approximately 0.92 acre. Other facilities at the site maintained by the school district include 2 basketball courts, a multi-purpose play court, and playgrounds.

Flood Middle School

Flood Middle School is located in north-central Englewood on Kenyon Avenue, just south of US Highway 285. The Parks and Recreation Department maintains the in-line hockey rink, which covers approximately 0.34 acre. Other facilities at the site maintained by the school district include a large multi-purpose playfield with backstop available for youth soccer, youth baseball/softball, or youth football.

Sinclair Middle School

Sinclair Middle School is located in south Englewood along Chenango Avenue and Acoma Street, just west of Broadway Avenue. The Parks and Recreation Department



maintains the tennis courts, handball courts, and in-line hockey rink, which all cover approximately 0.67 acre. Other facilities at the site maintained by the school district include 2 youth soccer fields and a multi-purpose playfield.

Other Englewood schools where facilities are used but not maintained by the city include Bishop Elementary School, Charles Hay Elementary School, Cherrelyn Elementary School, Maddox Elementary School, and Englewood High School.

Additionally, a few parks within the system are adjacent to and share school property. These include the Hosanna Athletic Complex, Barde Park, Duncan Park, and Baker Park located next to Colorado's Finest Alternative High School. Of these, the city only maintains the actual parkland and selected recreation facilities associated with these parks, and not any school facilities or property.

The City of Englewood cooperates with and, in some instances, facilitates the use of public lands and facilities by non-profit organizations, including the Englewood Youth Sports Association (EYSA) and the Englewood Soccer Association (ESA). These non-profit organizations provide recreational and athletic programs that supplement the programs provided by the city. The recreational and athletic programs offered by these organizations are summarized in Chapter Three.



Chapter Three – Issues and Needs Analysis

This chapter documents the issues and needs that influence the type and number of parks and recreational facilities that are needed in the community. Areas of the community that do not have convenient, safe access to neighborhood and community parks were identified in Chapter Two. This chapter includes population and growth projections, demographic characteristics, and locations of planned residential growth, which will directly affect the locations and quantities of additional parklands, amenities, and sports facilities. Peer communities were also surveyed to determine the levels of service they provide for parkland and common recreational facilities. This database serves as a benchmark when determining the levels of service that are appropriate for Englewood.

Recreational preferences and the level of demand for additional parks and recreational opportunities are also addressed in this chapter. Pertinent information from national databases on recreation participation levels and data from the Colorado SCORP 2003-2007 have been considered. In October 2005, a formal community-wide mail back survey was conducted by Left Brain Concepts, Inc., a Denver based research and consulting firm, to measure satisfaction levels, identify what people do in parks, and determine what facilities or amenities they believe there should be more of in parks. Additionally, interviews were conducted with representatives of other public and non-profit recreation providers in Englewood and included the Englewood School District (ESD), the Englewood Youth Sports Association (EYSA), and the Englewood Soccer Association (ESA).

The results of this analysis are summarized at the end of the chapter.

A. Population and Demographic Characteristics

In 2005, the City of Englewood had a population of 32,124¹ with a very modest growth rate of 0.2% annually. By comparison, Arapahoe County, in which Englewood lies, has a growth rate of 1.7% annually. The average household size for the City of Englewood was 2.14 people, which is somewhat lower than the Arapahoe County average of 2.53. Approximately 20%² of the population is under the age of 18, with 11% age 5 to 14 – the predominant age of children who are most active in programmed recreational sports leagues. Twenty-six percent (26%) of households have children under the age of 18. Fourteen percent (14%) of the total population in Englewood is age 65 or older. Twenty-six percent (26%) are age 20 to 34, and 38% are age 35 to 64. Table 3.1 illustrates these numbers in detail.

The population of Englewood is also aging. By the year 2030 there will be more Americans over age 65 (20% of the total population) than under age 18³. Programs and facilities in parks will need to adjust to meet the needs of an active, yet less mobile and athletic clientele. Being physically active is key in maintaining independence and a high quality of life. In general, people become less physically active as they get older; nearly 40% of people over the age of 55 report no leisure-time physical activity. Challenging exercises and physical activities, done regularly, can help many older adults improve their health, even when done at a moderate level⁴.

The ethnic makeup of Englewood is somewhat less diverse than state and regional averages, with whites comprising 87.8% of the population. Approximately 13.1% of the population report

¹ Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG), January 17, 2006.

² US Census Bureau, Census 2000.

³ US Administration on Aging, website accessed January 2006.

⁴ National Institute on Aging – Exercise: A Guide from the National Institute on Aging, 2001.



Table 3.1 Englewood Age Distribution

Location	Median Age	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	Ages 65+
Englewood	36.2	5.8%	10.9%	5.9%	25.5%	30.6%	7.1%	14.2%
Colorado	34.3	6.9%	14.1%	7.1%	22.5%	31.4%	7.9%	9.7%

some level of Latino descent, while only 2.1% report American Indian descent and 2.4% report Asian descent; 1.8% of the total population in Englewood is African American. Changes in diversity should be monitored over time to determine if changes in culturally-related programs or facility design based on ethnic preferences and culture should be made.

B. Development Patterns

Since Englewood is surrounded on all sides by fully developed communities, most of the city’s growth is occurring as infill or redevelopment in existing areas. Potential new developments that are currently in the planning stages are described below with information provided by the City of Englewood Community Development Department.

Denver Seminary Site

The former Denver Seminary site will be a mixed-use development located in the northeast area of the city, with up to 350 for-sale residential units and approximately 65,000 square feet of commercial space. The approximate cost per unit has yet to be determined; however, it is likely to be a higher-end residential development targeted toward buyers 45 years of age and older. When fully occupied, this project will provide housing for an additional 700 people who will need parks and recreation services. Ground breaking is expected to occur in the spring of 2006.

Masonic Temple Site

This development is likely to be a mixed-use development associated with Swedish Medical Center. The site is located near the area of Old Hampden Avenue and Logan Street in north-central Englewood. The development is slated to replace an existing former school building, and will contain a few floors of office space and

two floors of residential housing. The target market for the residential units will most likely be staff and employees of Swedish Medical Center; however, the exact number and cost of the units is not yet known.

Englewood Parkway and South Acoma Street Site

There are two potential mixed-use development projects planned for this site, located in north-central Englewood just west of South Broadway Street. One development will have up to 89 units of residential housing with 30,000 square feet of commercial space. The second development will have up to 69 units of residential housing with 27,000 feet of commercial space. Together, these developments will provide housing for an additional 300 people. The likely target market will be young professionals looking for easy access to downtown Denver. The specific cost of the units is not yet known, but it is anticipated to be a higher-end project. It is hoped that this project will serve as an impetus for redevelopment in the area between downtown Englewood and Englewood CityCenter.

US 285 and South Pennsylvania Street Site

There is a development in the early stages of planning slated for the area of US 285 and South Pennsylvania Street in north-central Englewood. It is anticipated that this project will be a senior housing development with up to 60 residential units. Although no costs have been determined for the units at this time, it is anticipated they will be listed for-sale at fair market value.

Bates Station LRT Site

Future projections anticipate that there will be a large mixed-use development built near the planned Light Rail Transit Bates Station located



in north-central Englewood, along the existing light rail line. Although no specific development plans have been submitted to the city at this time, community planners anticipate there will be as many as 400 for-sale residential units associated with this project over a 10 to 15-year buildout horizon. The project will most likely be targeted towards young professionals and empty nesters looking for ready access to light rail. Voters approved funding for the FasTracks initiative in 2004 and construction on the Bates Station is slated to begin sometime in 2007.

All the potential developments described above are generally located in north Englewood along the US Highway 285/Old Hampden Avenue corridor – east of Santa Fe Drive and west of University Boulevard. Existing residential areas with no access to parks were identified in Chapter Two on Map 3. As is shown, the US 285 and Old Hampden Avenue corridor already lacks adequate parklands for residents. With an average household size of 2.14, the 968 known potential housing units in this area translates into an additional 2,072 people who will need access to parks in the future. Already lacking adequate park access, the addition of more than 2,072 people along this corridor will create pressure for additional parkland.

Obtaining adequately sized parks to meet the needs of both current and additional residents has been and will continue to be a challenge, as little vacant land exists that is large enough for a neighborhood park. Land in the existing developed areas of the city is also becoming very expensive as the demand for developable residential land increases.

Based on estimates provided by the City of Englewood Department of Public Works, the utility system within the city can accommodate a buildout of approximately 50,000 total residents, which is approximately 18,000 more people than today. Although no timeframe has been identified for this ultimate buildout, locations and sizes of parks to serve the existing and future needs of the community should be considered. Englewood should also determine whether or not it is economically viable to acquire parkland now and maintain it

for future development for these potential residents.

C. Peer Community Comparisons

Communities that were considered “peer” communities were identified and contacted to solicit information regarding the acres of parks and numbers of recreational sports facilities they provide to their residents. This database serves as a benchmark when determining levels of service that are appropriate for Englewood. Communities along the Colorado Front Range that were compared include Fort Collins (pop. 126,903), Westminster (pop. 105,177), Arvada (pop. 103,004), Longmont (80,612), Fort Lupton (7,111), Windsor (12,711), Loveland (57,485), Wheat Ridge (31,869), Lakewood (143,611), Broomfield (47,500), Golden (17,731), and Greeley (85,887). All of these communities reported only their city residents in the data and not the larger surrounding population they may also serve.

Table 3.2 lists the average number of facilities provided by the 12 other communities and indicates the amount of developed parkland they provide, as well as the parkland standard they have adopted when available (refer to the appendix for the complete table).

The City of Englewood has a lower level of service than average for soccer fields with permanent goals. The cities that are keeping up with demands in their own communities are providing a level of service of approximately 1 field per 3,500 to 4000 residents. Englewood has a level of service of approximately 1 field per 6,498 residents. However, there are 2 fields with permanent goals at Sinclair Middle School that are programmed and utilized by the Englewood Soccer Association (ESA), yet they are not maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation. When these fields are factored into the average, the level of service for soccer fields in Englewood rises to 1 field for every 4,061 residents, which is very close to average.



Table 3.2. Summary of Community Comparisons

Public Recreational Facility	Facility or Acres per Population Avg. of Other Communities Providing Facilities (pop. 68,300)	
	City of Englewood (pop. 32,124)	
Soccer Fields/Population	1:3,517	1:6,498 [#]
Football Fields/Population	1:10,314	None
Football/Soccer Fields/Population	1:3,153	1:6,498
Baseball/Softball Fields/Population	1:3,134	1:2,499
Outdoor Basketball Courts/Population	1:4,997	1:4,061
Tennis Courts/Population	1:3,818	1:1,805
Pools/Population	1:20,232	1:16,246
Ice Rinks/Population	1:61,457	None
Skateboard Parks/Population	1:32,974	1:32,124
Full-Size Gymnasium/Population	1:28,363	1:16,246
In-Line Hockey Rinks/Population	1:47,145	1:32,124
Community Park		
Developed	166 acres	115 acres
Developed Park/Population	2.4 acres/1000	3.6 acres/1000
Parkland Standard	5.1 acres/1000	
Neighborhood Park		
Developed	188 acres	33 acres
Developed Park/Population	2.8 acres/1000	1.9 acres/1000*
Parkland Standard	3.0 acres/1000	
Area Maintained (grounds and facilities maintained by the Park)	519 acres	557 acres
Annual Park Operation & Maintenance Budget (for parks, streetscapes, public grounds and facilities maintained by Park Department)	\$3,111,979	\$1,759,758
Maintenance Budget Per City Resident	\$45.56 per resident	\$54.16 per resident

[#] Level of service is 1:4,061 when school facilities are included.

* Includes 10 acres each of Belleview, Centennial, and Cushing Parks that serve neighborhood park functions.



There are also multi-purpose playfields without goals at Duncan, Rotolo, Barde, and Bellevue Parks that are used for soccer practice.

The level of service for football fields is also lower than other communities, as Englewood does not have any fields dedicated solely to football. Most programmed football within Englewood utilizes existing soccer fields at Hosanna Athletic Complex and Sinclair Middle School. If these are treated as joint use fields for football, the level of service is 1 field for every 6,498 people, slightly above the average for other communities. Englewood also does not have an ice rink; therefore, the level of service for this facility is 0. There are ice rinks in other nearby communities available for use by Englewood residents. As such, consideration for constructing an ice rink in the city should be weighed carefully against other more pressing needs within the community. Englewood's level of service for baseball/softball fields, tennis courts, gymnasiums, pools, skate parks and in-line hockey rinks is among the highest of all communities compared.

For total developed community and neighborhood parkland, Englewood is somewhat lower than the average of other communities. This is due in large part to the fact that Englewood is fully developed and surrounded on all sides by other developed communities. Options for acquiring new parkland to increase the level of service are severely limited at this time because of the lack of undeveloped properties. However, the level of service for both community and neighborhood parkland is comparable to that of other communities. The level of service for community parks in Englewood is 3.6 acres for every 1,000 people compared to 2.4 acres for every 1,000 people in other communities. The level of service for neighborhood parkland in Englewood is 1.9 acres for every 1,000 people compared to 2.8 acres for every 1,000 people on other communities. Ten acres each of Bellevue, Cushing, and Centennial Community Parks are included in the neighborhood park level of service analysis because these parks serve neighborhood park functions to those

residents within ½-mile radius. This acreage is not, however, added to the total neighborhood park acreage in the interest of not counting it twice.

Englewood has a somewhat smaller overall park maintenance budget than other communities, which is due in large part to Englewood's smaller population. When compared another way, Englewood spends more money per resident on parkland maintenance than the average of the other communities surveyed.

D. National Recreation Participation Trends

The Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA) has commissioned an annual mail survey of American households to determine what activities they participate in at least one time per year. Approximately 15,000 completed mail surveys are received and responses are balanced to reflect U.S. Census parameters for age, gender, race, household income, and geographic region. The responses reflect people age 6 and above. The last few SGMA surveys have been more comprehensive than previous years; therefore, benchmark data is not available for many of the categories.

As shown in Table 3.3, the most popular activity is recreational swimming, followed by walking, free weights, biking, fishing, hiking, and running/jogging. Many activities have seen a decline in total numbers over the past 12 years, including many of the organized team sports. However, three relatively new activities have made large gains in popularity – in-line roller skating, free weight use, and mountain biking. Data was not available by region, but it is likely that mountain biking involves a larger percentage of the population in this region than nationally.



Table 3.3. Total National Participants by Activity – All Ages

Activity	Percent Change Since 1987	2004 Participants (in 1,000's)
Recreational swimming	Na	95,268
Recreational walking	Na	92,677
Free weights	+ 131%	52,056
Recreational bicycling	Na	52,021
Fishing	- 18%	47,906
Fitness walking	+ 48%	40,299
Day hiking	Na	39,334
Running/jogging	0%	37,310
Basketball	- 4%	34,223
Golf	- 2%	25,723
Volleyball	- 38%	22,216
Tennis	- 13%	18,346
In-line roller skating	+ 270%	17,348
Football	Na	16,436
Softball	- 24%	16,324
Soccer	+ 3%	15,900
Horseback riding	Na	14,695
Yoga	Na	12,414
Skateboarding	- 3%	10,592
Baseball	- 36%	9,694
Artificial wall climbing	Na	7,659
Mountain biking	+ 253%	5,334

Sports Participation Trends 2004, Sports Research Partnership, April 2005.

According to a 1997 SGMA report⁵, the most popular sports for youth based on “frequent” participation are:

Table 3.4. Total National “Frequent” Youth Participants

Activity	Number of Participants in U.S. (in 1,000's)
Basketball (25+ days /year)	12,803
Soccer (25+ days/year)	6,971
Baseball (25+days/year)	5,229
In-line skating (52+days/year)	3,591
Touch football (25+days/year)	3,590
Volleyball (25+days/year)	3,022
Running/jogging (100+days/year)	2,824
Slow-pitch softball (25+ days/year)	2,717
Tackle football (52+ days/year)	2,079
Fishing	2,021

⁵ Sporting Goods Manufacturer's Association, study conducted annually by American Sports Data, Inc. 1997.

Seven of the 10 most popular activities are team oriented; 8 of the 10 require specialized outdoor facilities. More recent data is not publicly available from this organization, but since 1997 when this study was conducted, it is well known in the parks and recreation industry that interest in in-line skating, skateboarding, and rock climbing has increased dramatically, and lacrosse and bmx/hill jump biking is emerging in popularity.

E. State of Colorado Recreation Trends and Issues

According to the Colorado SCORP 2003-2007, 94% of the population in Colorado engages in some form of outdoor recreation. Table 3.5 shows both the percentage and actual numbers of participants for a variety of activity types among Colorado residents.

Table 3.5. Participation by Type of Outdoor Activity among Colorado Residents

Activity Type	Percent Participating, 2003	Millions of Participants, 2003
Outdoor recreation participant	94.38	3.13
Trail/street/road activities	87.35	2.90
Individual sports	33.41	1.11
Team sports	24.52	0.81
Spectator activities	75.06	2.49
Viewing/learning activities	87.62	2.91
Snow/ice activities	37.41	1.24
Camping	45.21	1.50
Hunting	10.55	0.35
Fishing	35.21	1.17
Boating	32.67	1.08
Swimming	41.01	1.36
Outdoor adventure activities	61.79	2.05
Social activities	87.34	2.90

NSRE, 2000-2003. Versions 1-14, N=1,001, Interview dates: 7/99 to 3/03. From Colorado SCORP 2003.

The SCORP also states that “Colorado’s proactive open space protection efforts provide the venues where the full range of Colorado’s outdoor recreation attractions are enabled to flourish for the enjoyment of residents and



visitors alike. Yet today, Colorado faces a substantial challenge in satisfying the outdoor recreation demands of a rapidly expanding population, while meeting the responsibility to conserve the world class outdoor resources for which Colorado is renowned. Millions of visitors to Colorado continue to enjoy a wide diversity of outdoor recreation activities, yet recreation management agencies across the community, state, and federal spectrum report difficulty keeping up with public expectations for quality outdoors experiences.”

As such, there are several social, economic, and environmental trends and influences that have shaped the strategic action elements of the SCORP that should be considered, many of which are relevant in Englewood. These include trends in the way Coloradoans choose to recreate, demographic trends of population growth, strong statewide open space protection efforts, recreation access, and unprecedented environmental conditions and stresses, such as drought. The SCORP has identified six issues of statewide significance that Colorado must address to most effectively meet the challenge of satisfying the outdoor recreation demands of a rapidly expanding population, while meeting the responsibility to conserve the special outdoors resources for which Colorado is renowned. Many of these issues pertain directly to Englewood and include:

1. Colorado’s citizens and visitors need more effective ways to access the wide array of information about recreation sites and their host communities, and outdoor recreation providers need to better integrate outdoor recreation marketing and management to sustain Colorado’s outstanding recreation attractions, its economic vitality, and resulting quality of life.
2. Communities must invest in outdoor infrastructure through well planned, ongoing commitment to meeting a growing population’s expectations for a wide range of safe, up-to-date sites at which to enjoy the outdoors.

3. Public recreation agencies faced with tight budgets yet increasing demand for recreation services are considering increased reliance on fees and creative public/private partnerships to enhance public services.
4. The sustainability of natural and cultural landscapes and our capability to be stewards of those resources must be considered when agencies and communities plan for and manage the location and scope of outdoor recreation activities.
5. Public access to outdoor sites and management of travel on public lands is challenged by the capacity of our statewide transportation infrastructure and our natural resources to accommodate the volume of demand.
6. Recreation agencies can more effectively engage Colorado’s citizens and visitors in resource stewardship responsibilities through youth outreach and volunteer programs.

F. City of Englewood Community Survey

The City of Englewood commissioned a survey of Englewood residents as part of the formulation of the City’s Parks Master Plan. The objective was to help the city better serve residents by understanding their satisfaction with Englewood’s parks, their preferences concerning park and facility usage, and their level of participation in various recreation and athletic activities. Often, parks departments hear from user groups and politically active citizens, but do not have access to people who do not participate in the public meeting process. A random survey of residents provides objective data and is a way to identify opinions of a representative cross-section of the community.



Methodology

The survey was conducted via US Postal Service in October 2005. A total of 2,181 surveys were mailed to a random sample of households in Englewood. A total of 277 surveys were completed for a response rate of 13%. The maximum margin of error for this sample size at the 95% confidence level is $\pm 5.9\%$. The survey was conducted by EDAW, Inc. in partnership with Left Brain Concepts, Inc., a Denver based research and consulting firm.

Study Goals and Objectives

The objective of the survey was to learn the opinions of a representative cross-section of Englewood residents. The survey focused on:

- The degree to which Englewood residents participate in a variety of athletic and leisure activities;
- Whether people participate in these activities in Englewood or if they go elsewhere;
- The degree to which residents use existing parks, open space, trails, and recreational facilities in Englewood;
- Resident's level of satisfaction with the parks, open space, trails, and recreational facilities in Englewood;
- Determining why residents like some parks, trails, and recreational facilities more than others;
- If people feel additional, or alternative, parks, open space, trails, and recreational facilities are needed in Englewood.

Key Findings

- The parks that Englewood residents cited as being closest to their homes were Belleview, Jason, and Bates/Logan. More than four in five (84%) of the respondents visit these parks at least once annually and four in five (81%) rated these parks as

excellent or good. People gave a number of reasons for the ratings, but reasons cited most often were maintenance, cleanliness, and the quality of playground equipment. People who rated these parks as fair or poor cited unsafe playground equipment, poor maintenance, the small size of the parks, lack of activities in the parks, and the poor landscaping in the parks.

- By far, Belleview Park is Englewood residents' favorite City of Englewood park. Jason Park and Bates/Logan Park were also mentioned as favorites.
- People cited a number of reasons for preferring one park more than another, including parks that have a lot of activities available to them, those that are large, those that are close to their homes, and those with playground equipment.
- When asked about which elements of Englewood's parks need improvement, residents cited a need for better playground equipment, better maintenance, more police presence, and better landscaping.
- Englewood residents' favorite parks outside of Englewood are Washington Park and Harvard Gulch. Their reasons continued to be the quality of the landscaping, the activities available in the parks, and the size of the parks.
- The principal reason people do not use Englewood's parks, or use them more frequently, is because the parks lack the facilities they would like to see. People also indicated poor maintenance, small size, safety concerns, and landscape design as deterrents as well.
- More people are satisfied than dissatisfied with the quality of Englewood's parks, the number of parks, their distribution throughout the City, the level of maintenance, and Englewood's recreation programs and facilities. However, they are less satisfied with the amount of protected



lands in the City and with Englewood's trail system.

- In rough order of participation, adults in Englewood:
 1. Attend concerts and festivals.
 2. Engage in outdoor activities such as walking or biking.
 3. Enroll in classes or other programs.
 4. Participate in self-directed sports such as jogging.
 5. Participate in team sports.

Children's participation is highest for use of playground equipment, swimming, cycling, soccer, and outdoor basketball.

- The top six facilities that people feel are lacking in Englewood are:
 1. Bike and pedestrian trails.
 2. Paved trails.
 3. Centralized neighborhood parks.
 4. Performance areas for activities such as concerts.
 5. Picnic facilities.
 6. Large multi-purpose community parks.

Conclusions

- Based on other community surveys in similar communities, park usage by Englewood residents and satisfaction with parks is higher than that in similar communities.
- Englewood residents' satisfaction with the city's parks can be increased by improving maintenance, landscaping, and the condition of playground equipment. An increased police presence would also help to increase satisfaction.

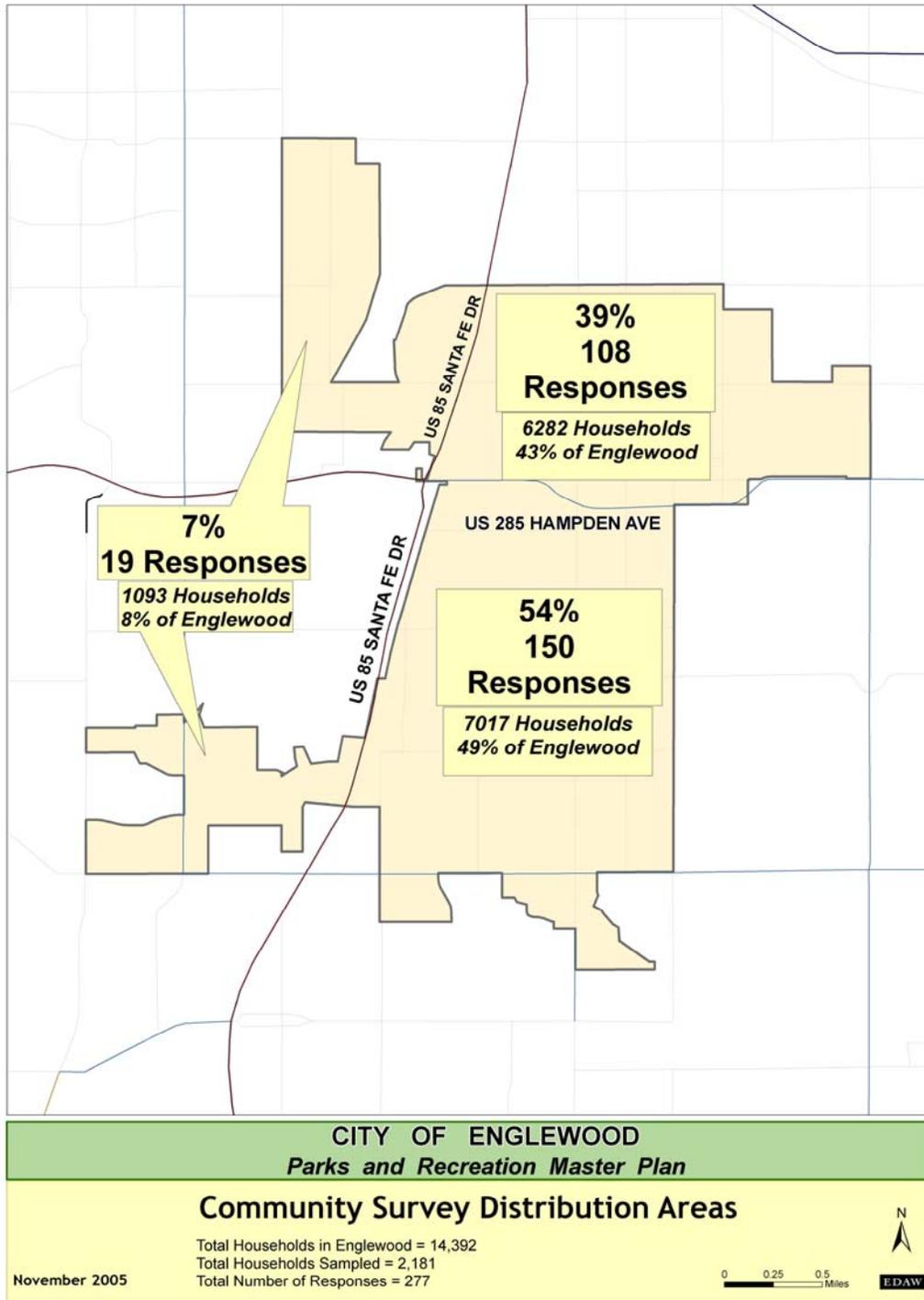
- Englewood residents' satisfaction could also be improved by adding the following, albeit more capital-intensive items: bicycle and pedestrian trails, neighborhood parks, performance areas, picnic facilities, and community parks.

Survey Areas in Englewood

A total of 2,181 households were sampled throughout Englewood. Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of responses for the three areas of Englewood that were sampled: 1) west of Santa Fe, 2) east of Santa Fe and north of Hampden and 3) east of Santa Fe and south of Hampden. Figure 3.1 shows the actual distribution of households in Englewood and the distribution of responses to the survey by home residence. For example, there are 6,282 households east of Santa Fe and north of Hampden, which represents 43% of the total households in Englewood. There were a total of 108 responses from people in this geographic area, which represents 39% of the total responses to the survey.



Figure 3.1 Sampling Areas of Englewood





Responses by Question

Name/Location of Nearest Park

Residents were asked to identify the name of the park nearest to their home. This information was also used by respondents to help answer follow-up questions regarding frequency of usage and quality of parks.

The most frequently mentioned Englewood parks are Belleview, Jason, and Bates/Logan. People who live east of Santa Fe and south of Hampden were more likely to mention Belleview Park and Jason Park. Those who live east of Santa Fe and north of Hampden were more likely than others to mention Bates/Logan Park, Cushing Park, Romans Park and Harvard Gulch.

Table 3.6 Name/Location of Nearest Park

Park	Total Sample	West of Santa Fe	E of Santa Fe, N of Hampden	E of Santa Fe, S of Hampden
Belleview Park	22%	18%	3%	34%
Jason Park	16%	6%	1%	29%
Bates/Logan	13%	6%	29%	2%
Cushing Park	6%	-	15%	2%
Romans Park	5%	-	13%	-
Harvard Gulch	4%	-	8%	1%
Rotolo	4%	-	-	8%
Centennial	4%	53%	-	-
Duncan Park	4%	-	-	7%
Miller	2%	-	1%	4%
Barde Park	2%	-	4%	-
Don't Know	2%	-	3%	2%

NOTE: The total sample does not equal 100% because a number of other parks and locations were mentioned outside of Englewood, however none by more than 1%.



Frequency of Park Usage

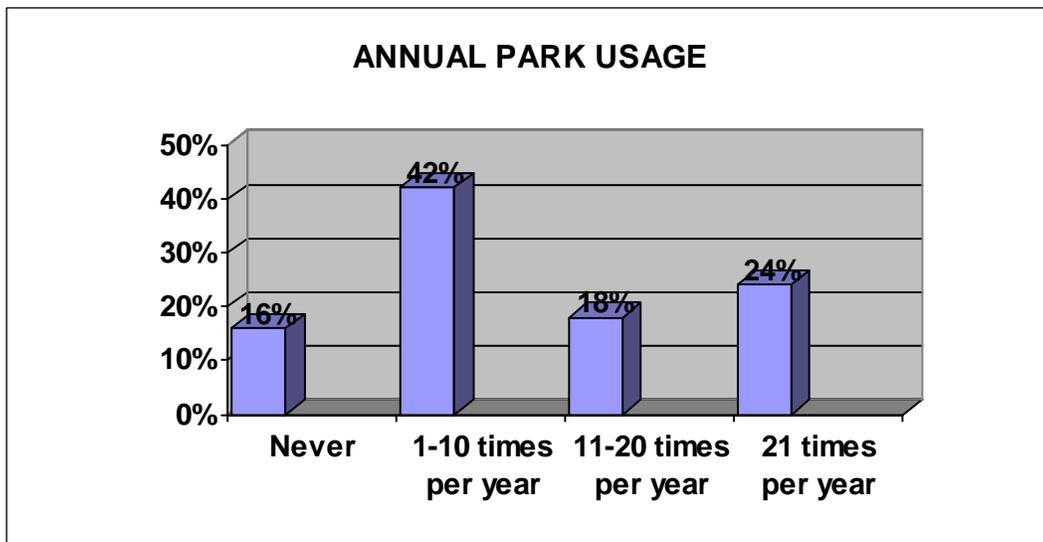
Respondents were asked to indicate how often they use the park that they mentioned as closest to their home.

Almost all of the respondents (84%) visit the Englewood park nearest their homes at least once annually. Only 16% of the respondents reported they never visit the closest Englewood park. People who live east of Santa Fe and north of Hampden reported stronger park usage than other Englewood residents. As would be expected, people with two or more adults in their households as well as those with children in their homes reported greater park usage than one-adult households and households with no children.

Table 3.7. Frequency of Englewood Park Usage

Frequency	Total Sample	West of Santa Fe	E of Santa Fe, N of Hampden	E of Santa Fe, S of Hampden
Never	16%	12%	16%	16%
1-10 times per year	42%	65%	31%	49%
11-20 times per year	18%	18%	14%	20%
21+ times per year	24%	6%	38%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 3.2. Englewood Residents Annual Park Usage





Quality of the Parks

Overall quality of Englewood parks was measured. Respondents were asked to rate the quality of the park that was indicated as nearest their home. Four out of five (81%) respondents rated the parks closest to their homes as excellent or good. People who live east of Santa Fe and south of Hampden were more likely than respondents in other parts of Englewood to rate the park closest to their homes as excellent.

As part of rating the quality of the Englewood park nearest their home, respondents were asked to give a reason why they rated that park the way they did. As the following table illustrates, people value parks that are well maintained, those that are clean, and those that have playground equipment. In contrast, people rate parks as fair or poor largely when they feel the parks have poor or unsafe playground equipment, are not well maintained, and/or are too small.

Table 3.8. Quality of Englewood Parks

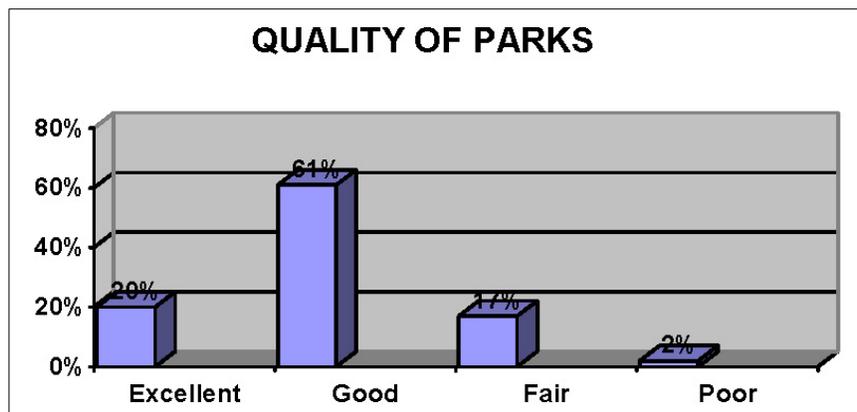
	Total Sample	West of Santa Fe	E of Santa Fe, N of Hampden	E of Santa Fe, S of Hampden
Excellent	20%	13%	12%	27%
Good	61%	67%	64%	58%
Fair	17%	20%	22%	14%
Poor	2%	-	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3.9. Reasons for Englewood Park Ratings

Reason	Park ratings of: Excellent/Good
Well maintained	38%
Clean	28%
The playground is good, safe	13%
Lots of activities	8%
Location – easy to get to, close	7%
Large, open, lots of room	7%
Nice grass, grassy areas	7%
Attractive, scenic, well landscaped	7%
Paths, trails, walking paths	6%
Well maintained	5%
Sporting areas, ballfields	4%
I take my dog there, dog friendly	4%
Pleasant, quiet, peaceful, calm	4%
Is a nice park in general	3%
Creek	3%
Picnic areas, grills	2%
Reason	Park ratings of: Fair/Poor
Playground equipment not safe, poor condition	21%
Not clean, trash, broken glass	12%
Too small, not open, overcrowded	12%
Not much interest in the park	10%
Needs upgrading, updating	10%
Grass is in bad shape, weeds	7%
Poorly maintained	5%

NOTE: Columns total more than 100% because of multiple responses.

Figure 3.3. Englewood Residents Park Quality Ratings





Favorite Englewood Parks

Survey respondents were asked to identify their favorite park or recreation area within Englewood and the reasons why they rated it as such. People’s list of favorite Englewood parks closely followed their responses about the parks closest to their homes, with Belleview, Jason, and Bates/Logan parks being listed as favorites. Only 14% of respondents reported they do not have a favorite Englewood Park.

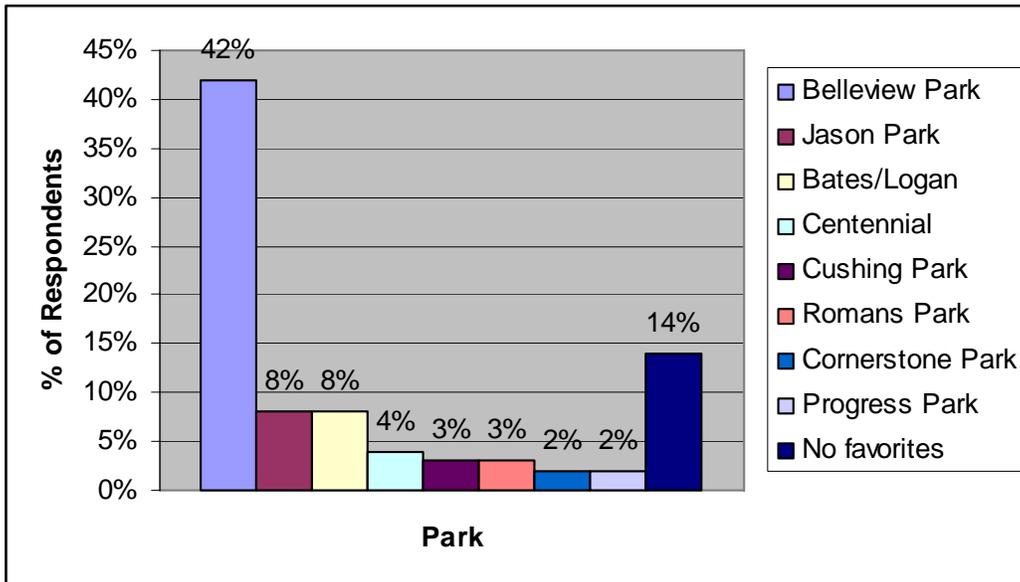
People who live east of Santa Fe and south of Hampden were more likely to mention Belleview Park as their favorite, while those who live east of Santa Fe and north of Hampden were more likely to mention Bates/Logan Park as their favorite.

Table 3.10. Favorite Englewood Park

Park	Total Sample	West of Santa Fe	E of Santa Fe, N of Hampden	E of Santa Fe, S of Hampden
Belleview Park	42%	17%	31%	53%
Jason Park	8%	-	6%	11%
Bates/Logan	8%	-	16%	3%
Centennial	4%	33%	-	4%
Cushing Park	3%	-	5%	3%
Romans Park	3%	-	8%	-
Cornerstone Park	2%	8%	1%	3%
Progress Park	2%	8%	1%	2%
No favorites	14%	25%	15%	14%

NOTE: The columns do not equal 100% because a few other parks and locations were mentioned, however none by more than 1%.

Figure 3.4 Favorite Englewood Park





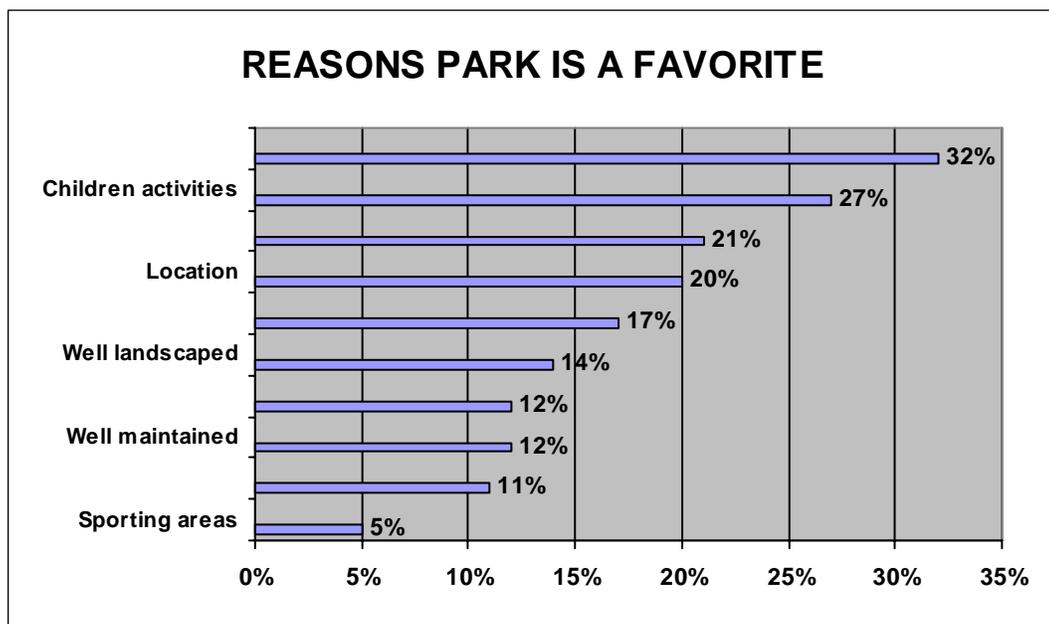
Respondents were also asked to give a reason why they favor certain parks in Englewood. The reasons most often cited are that parks have a lot of activities, are large, are close to their homes, and have safe playground equipment.

Table 3.11. Reasons the Englewood Park is a Favorite

Reason	Total Sample	West of Santa Fe	E of Santa Fe, N of Hampden	E of Santa Fe, S of Hampden
Lots of activities	32%	33%	27%	35%
Children's activities	27%	50%	22%	29%
Large, open, lots of room	21%	17%	20%	23%
Location – easy to get to, close	20%	17%	29%	14%
Lake, pond, water, creek, natural areas	17%	17%	17%	16%
Well landscaped	14%	-	15%	14%
Dog friendly	12%	-	12%	13%
Well maintained	12%	33%	8%	13%
Paths, trails, walking path	11%	33%	7%	13%
Sporting areas, ballfields, tennis courts	5%	-	3%	7%

NOTE: The columns do not equal 100% because a few other reasons were mentioned, however none by more than 3%.

Figure 3.5 Reasons an Englewood Park is the Favorite



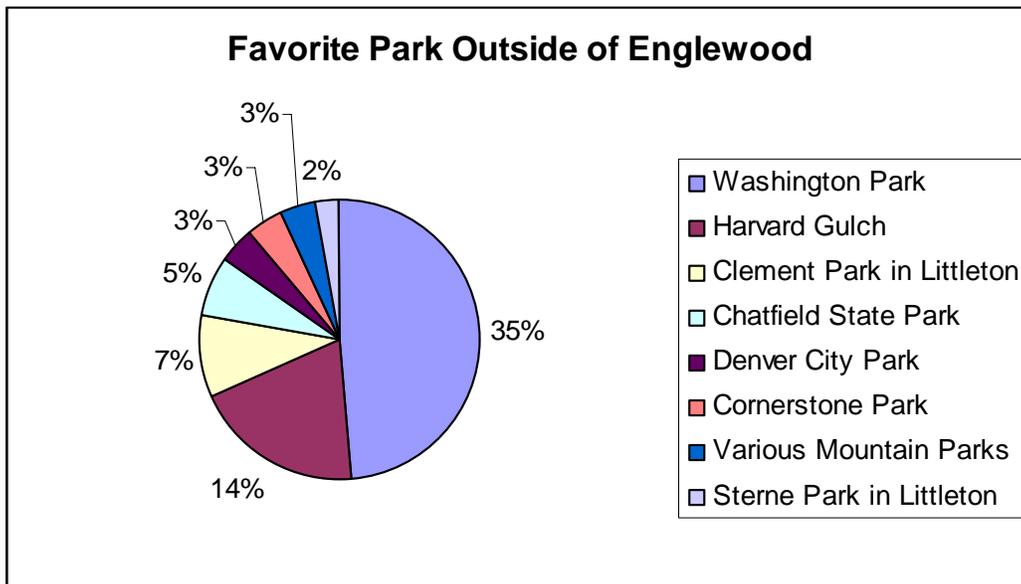


Favorite Park Outside of Englewood

In order to get an idea of the park amenities residents of Englewood enjoy the most and are willing to travel to use, respondents were asked to identify their favorite park outside of the City of Englewood and the reasons why.

Englewood residents' favorite parks outside of Englewood are primarily Washington Park and Harvard Gulch. People like these parks for a number of reasons, including the paths for running, walking and skating, the presence of lakes and ponds, the large size, activities for children, and because of the landscaping.

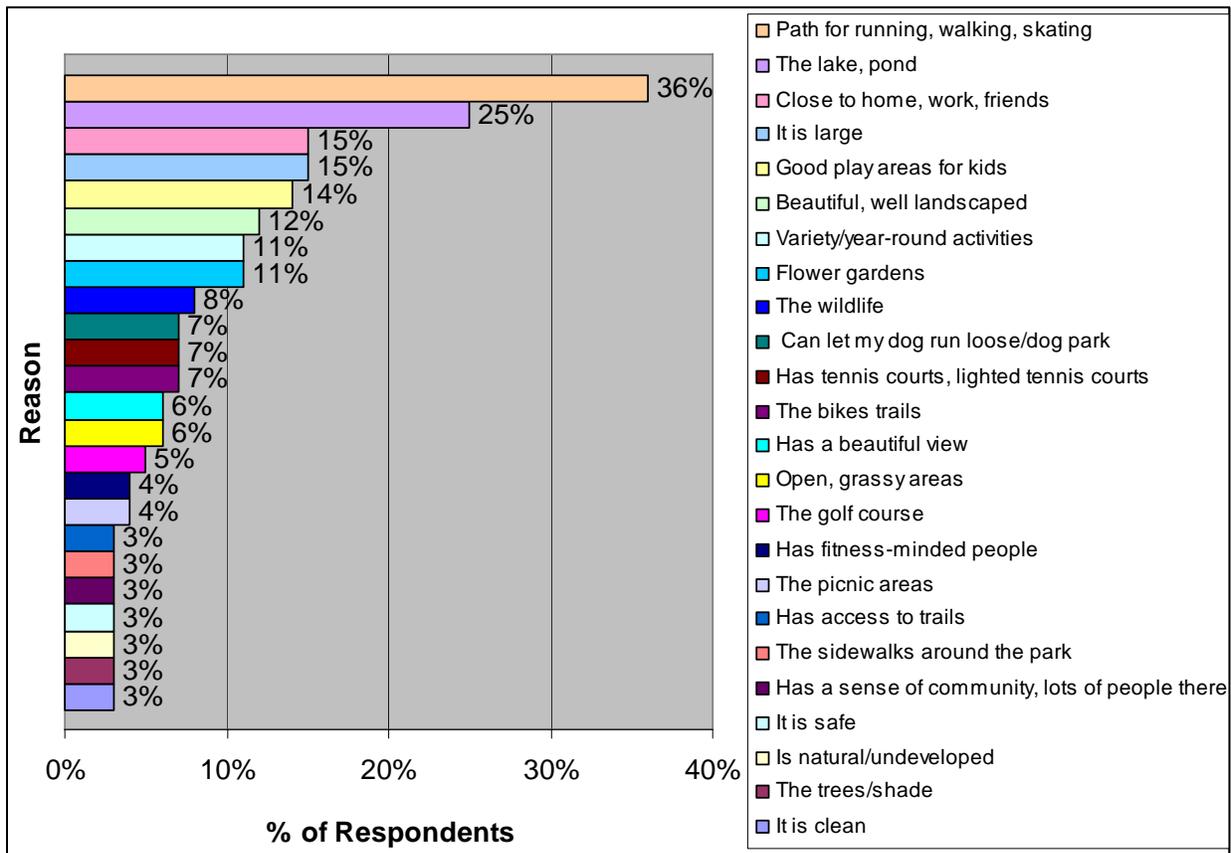
Figure 3.6 Favorite Park Outside of Englewood



NOTE: The total does not equal 100% because other parks were mentioned, however none by more than 3%.



Figure 3.7. Reason the Park Outside of Englewood is a Favorite



NOTE: Does not equal 100% because a few other reasons were mentioned, however none by more than 3%.

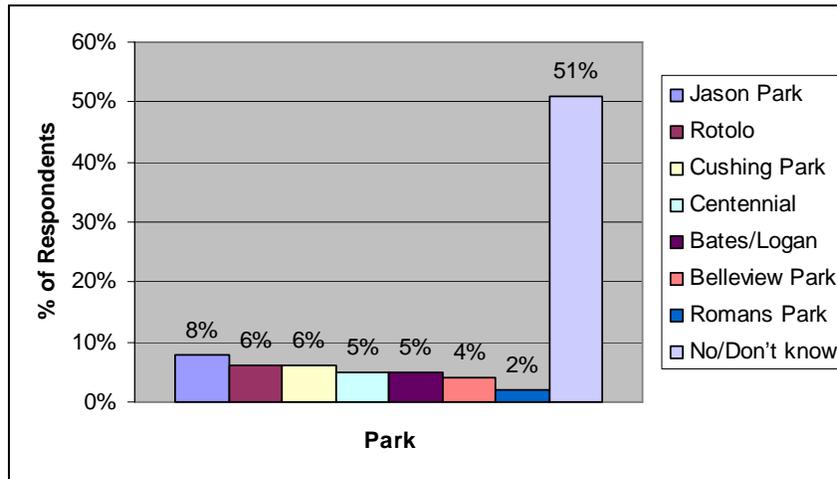


Englewood Parks that Need Improvement

Respondents were asked to identify if there is a park in Englewood that needs improvement and list the reasons why. Very few people feel that Englewood's parks are in need of improvement. More than half (51%) of the respondents could not name a park that they think needs improvement. Furthermore, the park that was mentioned the most, Jason Park, was mentioned by only 8% of the respondents.

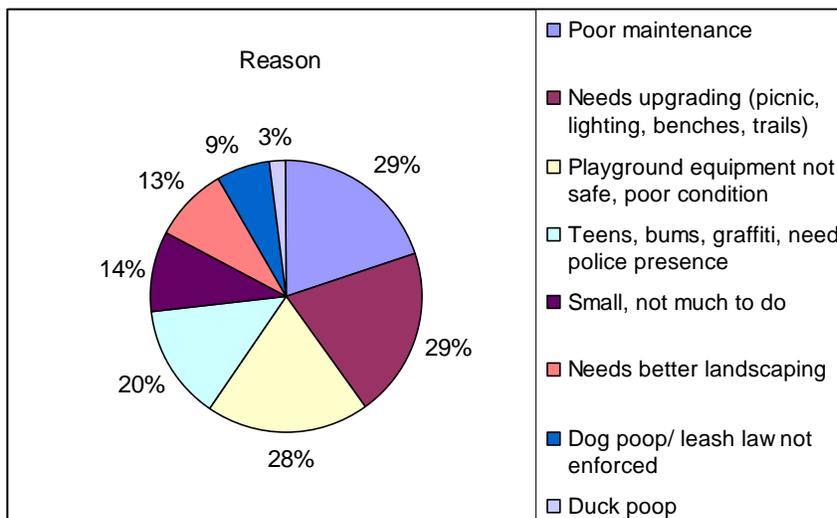
Of the respondents who felt that a particular park in Englewood needs improvement, 29% listed poor maintenance, 29% cited that the park is need of an upgrade, 28% felt that the playground equipment is not safe, and 20% cited a lack of police presence.

Figure 3.8. Englewood Park that Needs Improvement



NOTE: A number of other parks and locations were mentioned, but none by more than 1% of the respondents.

Figure 3.9. Reasons the Englewood Park Needs Improvement



NOTE: A number of other reasons were mentioned, but none by more than 3% of the respondents.



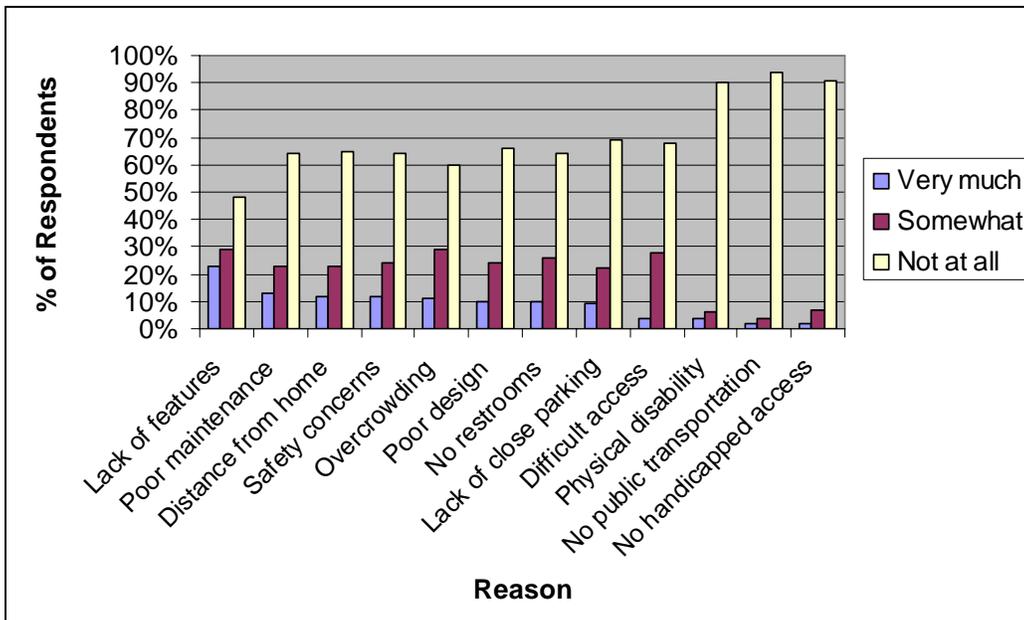
Reasons for Not Using Englewood Parks

Respondents were asked to indicate the reasons that might have prevented them from using Englewood parks and trails. The primary reason indicated for not using Englewood parks or using them more frequently is because they do not contain the features people are looking for. Other deterrents are maintenance, the distance between the parks and people’s homes, safety concerns, overcrowding, and design issues.

Other interesting information gathered from this question:

- Women were more likely than men to cite safety concerns as a reason for not using an Englewood park;
- People who have children in their households were more likely than those who do not have children to say that poor design keeps them from using Englewood parks more, and;
- People age 55 or older were more likely than those under age 55 to cite physical disabilities as a reason for not making greater use of Englewood parks.

Figure 3.10. Reasons for Not Using Englewood Parks



NOTE: The columns do not equal 100% due to repetition of responses.



Satisfaction with Englewood Parks

In summary, more people are satisfied than dissatisfied with each of the issues queried. However, people are less satisfied with the amount of protected lands in the city and with Englewood’s trail system.

Other interesting results from this question divided by category include the following:

- **Quality/maintenance/number of parks**

People in Englewood are:

- ✓ Satisfied with the overall quality of the City’s parks (71%)
- ✓ Satisfied with the level of maintenance in the City’s parks (67%)
- ✓ Satisfied with the number of the City’s parks (64%)

- **Recreation facilities and programs**

People in Englewood are:

- ✓ Satisfied with the types of recreation facilities (64%)
- ✓ Satisfied with the types of recreation facilities that are available in the area (64%)
- ✓ Satisfied with the City’s recreation programs (63%)

- **Park access/distribution of parks/trails/open space/access**

People in Englewood feel that:

- ✓ City parks and trails are easily accessible from my home (60%)
- ✓ Parks are equitably distributed throughout the City (52%)
- ✓ Satisfied with the amount of protected open lands in and around the City (44%)
- ✓ The City’s trail system provides good connections (43%)

- **People who have lived in Englewood for ten or more years are more satisfied than those who have lived there for less than ten years regarding:**

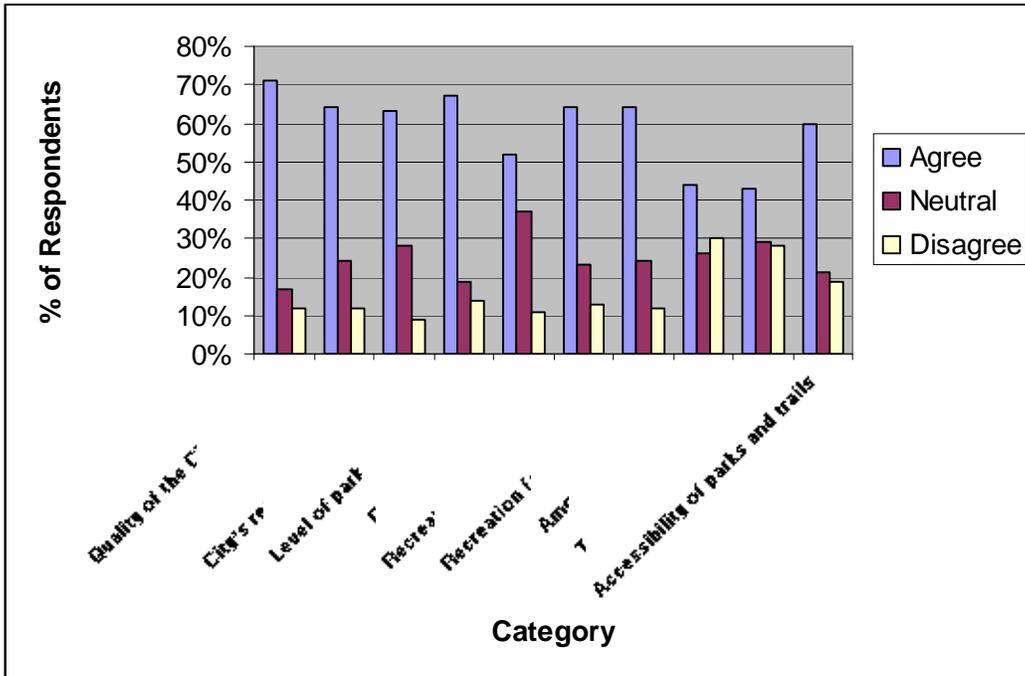
- ✓ The overall quality of the City’s parks
- ✓ The number of City parks
- ✓ The City’s recreation programs
- ✓ The distribution of parks in the City
- ✓ The types of recreation facilities in Englewood
- ✓ The types of recreation facilities in the area
- ✓ The amount of protected open lands in and around the City
- ✓ The accessibility of the City’s parks and trails from their homes

- **People aged 55 and older are more satisfied than those aged under 55 with:**

- ✓ The number of City parks
- ✓ The City’s recreation programs
- ✓ The level of maintenance in the City’s parks
- ✓ The distribution of parks in the City
- ✓ The types of recreation facilities in Englewood
- ✓ The types of recreation facilities in the area
- ✓ The amount of protected open lands in and around the City
- ✓ The connections to parks and other destinations from the City’s trail system



Figure 3.11. Satisfaction with Englewood Parks





Facilities in Englewood

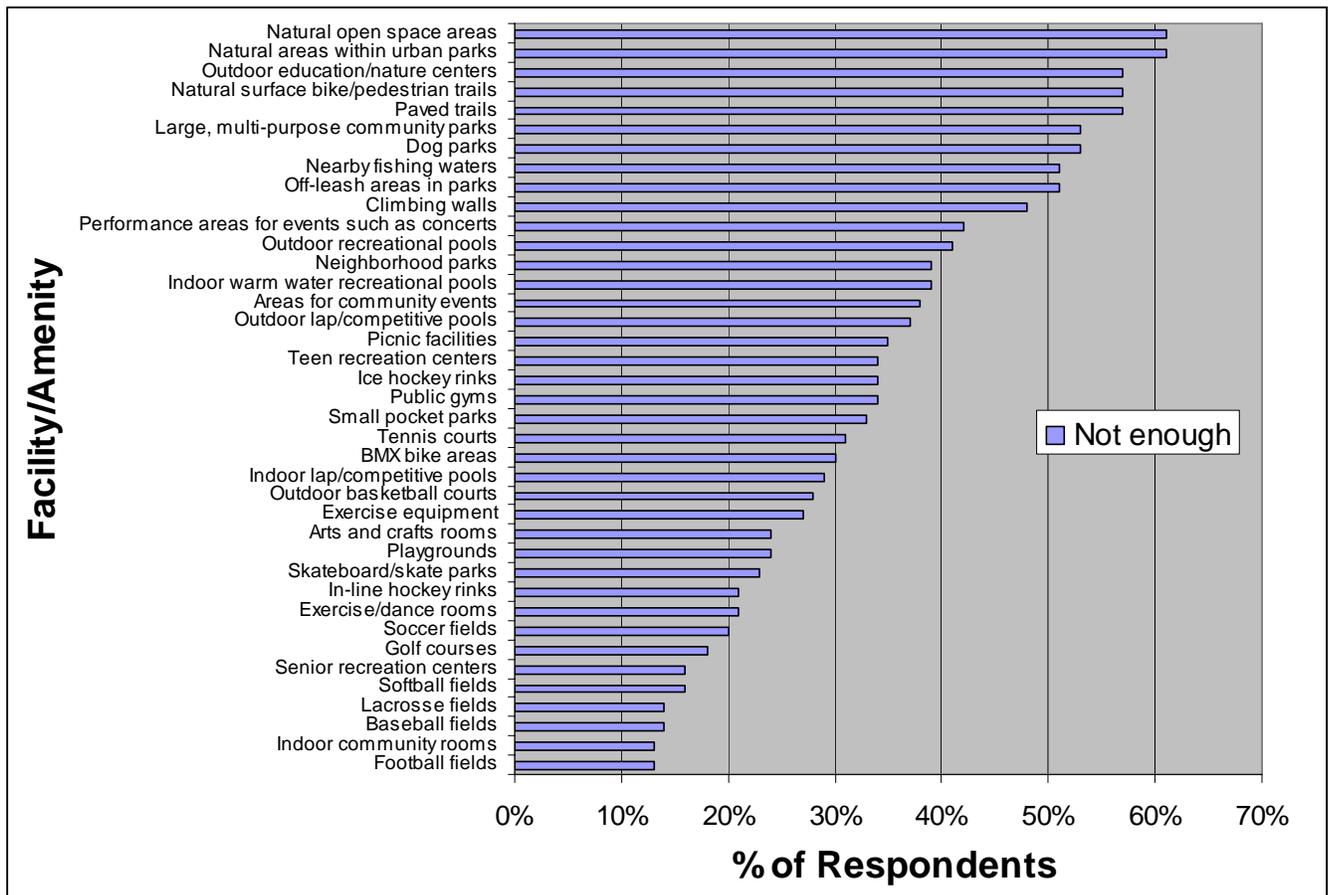
Survey respondents were given a list of available recreation facilities and park and open space features. They were then asked to indicate whether there are too many, enough, not enough, or that they had no opinion of each type of facility and/or feature in Englewood to meet the needs of them and their family.

When the data was analyzed to exclude those who did not have an opinion, which focuses on those people who are assumed to know enough about the facilities to have an opinion, the results show that the top six facilities that people feel are lacking in Englewood are 1) bike and pedestrian trails, 2) paved trails, 3) centralized neighborhood parks, 4) performance areas for activities such as concerts, 5) picnic facilities, and 6) large multi-purpose community parks.

Other interesting results from this question include the following:

- **People who have children in their households were more likely than those who do not have children to indicate there are not enough:**
 - ✓ Natural surface bike/pedestrian trails
 - ✓ Picnic facilities
 - ✓ Indoor warm water recreational pools
 - ✓ Outdoor recreational pools
 - ✓ Public gyms
 - ✓ Climbing walls
 - ✓ Outdoor lap/competitive pools
 - ✓ Tennis courts
 - ✓ Indoor lap/competitive pools
 - ✓ Playgrounds

Figure 3.12. Not Enough of These Facilities in Englewood – Of Those With an Opinion





- **People under the age of 55 were more likely than those 55 or older to report there are not enough:**
 - ✓ Natural surface bike/pedestrian trails
 - ✓ Large, multi-purpose community parks
 - ✓ Dog parks
 - ✓ Off-leash areas in parks
 - ✓ Performance areas for events such as concerts
 - ✓ Indoor warm water recreational pools
 - ✓ Areas for community events
 - ✓ Public gyms
- **People with two or more adults in their households were more likely than those with one adult in the household to say there are not enough:**
 - ✓ Nearby fishing waters
 - ✓ Skateboard/skate parks
 - ✓ Softball fields
 - ✓ Baseball fields
- **Women were more likely than men to feel there are not enough:**
 - ✓ Outdoor education/nature centers
 - ✓ Areas for community events
 - ✓ Indoor warm water recreational pools
 - ✓ Outdoor recreational pools
 - ✓ Outdoor lap/competitive pools
 - ✓ Exercise/dance rooms
 - ✓ Arts and crafts rooms
- **People who have lived in Englewood for fewer than ten years were more likely than those who have lived in Englewood for ten years or more to feel there are not enough:**
 - ✓ Natural surface bike/pedestrian trails
 - ✓ Natural open space areas
 - ✓ Natural areas within urban parks
 - ✓ Outdoor education/nature centers
 - ✓ Large, multi-purpose community parks
 - ✓ Dog parks
 - ✓ Off-leash areas in parks
 - ✓ Performance areas for events such as concerts
 - ✓ Picnic facilities
 - ✓ Neighborhood parks
 - ✓ Areas for community events
 - ✓ Outdoor recreational pools
 - ✓ Small pocket parks
 - ✓ Climbing walls



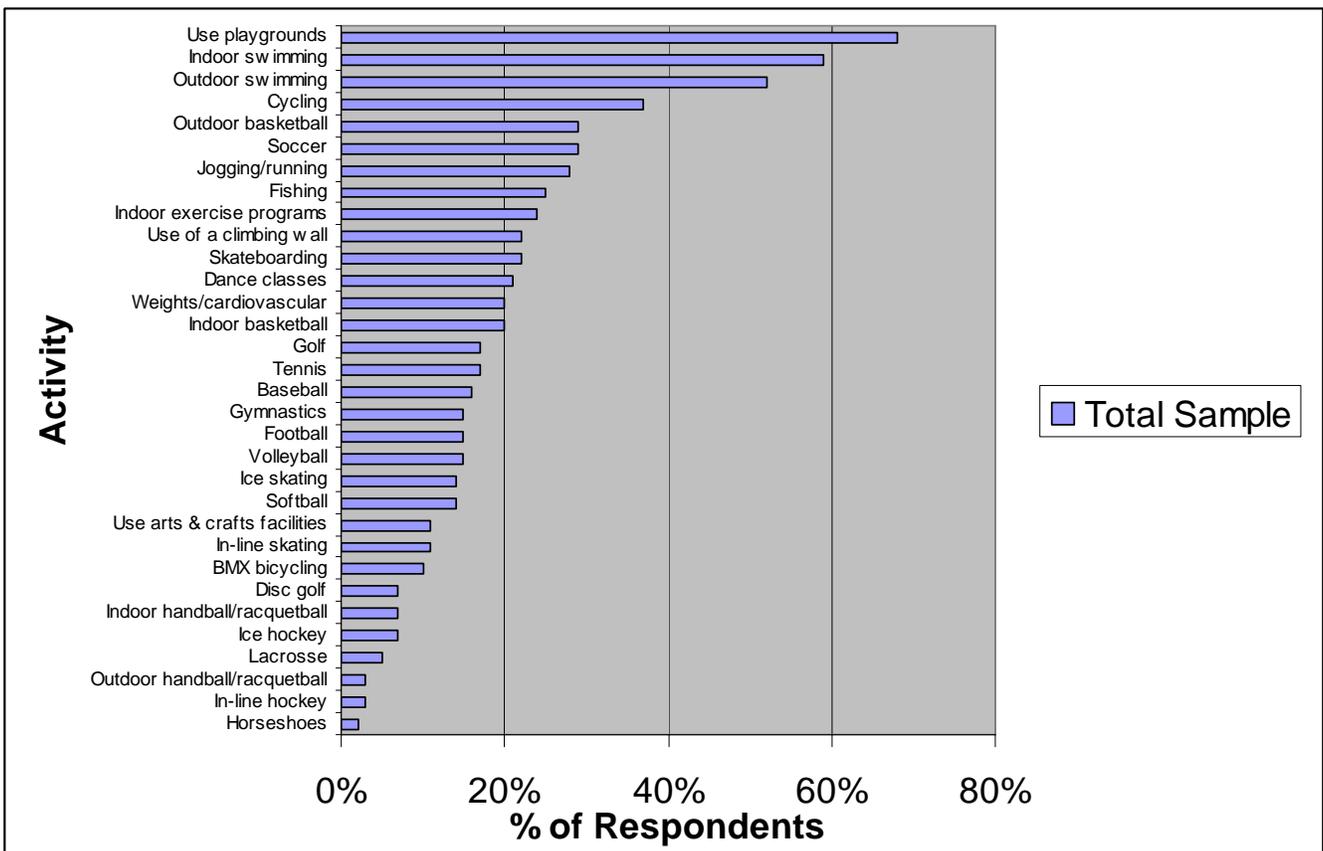
Participation in Activities

Survey respondents were also asked to indicate from a list any activities they or their children actively participate in.

Children's Activities

The seven most common children's activities in Englewood are use of playground equipment, indoor swimming, outdoor swimming, cycling, soccer, outdoor basketball, and jogging/running. Fishing and indoor exercise programs are activities in which one in four children participate. Skateboarding and climbing are increasing in popularity in many cities and they appear to be quite popular in Englewood, with more than one in five children participating. The responses range from 0% to 100% for respondents who live west of Santa Fe can be attributed largely to the small sub-sample for that group of people on this question.

Figure 3.13. Participation in Children's Activities





Adult Activities

In rough order of involvement, adults partake in 1) concerts/festivals, 2) outdoor activities, 3) classes, 4) other sports, and 5) team sports. Furthermore, people under 55 were far more likely than those 55 and older to report that they participate in baseball, football, indoor and outdoor basketball, softball, volleyball, skateboarding, disc golf, in-line skating, use of a climbing wall, ice skating, tennis, cycling, indoor and outdoor swimming, jogging/running, use of off-leash areas in parks, use of dog parks, walking, biking or hiking on a trail system, nature observation, use of open space, general park activity, and attend community fairs/festivals.

Men were more likely than women to report they play softball, play outdoor basketball, fish, golf, cycle, and jog/run, while women were more likely than men to report they participate in swimming lessons and water aerobics. Additionally, people with children were more likely than those without children to report that they swim both outdoors and indoors, take swimming lessons, bike on trail systems, picnic in parks, and attend community fairs/festivals.

G. Recreational Program Participation and Needs

Many of the large, intensively used facilities in a parks and recreation system are used by participants of organized recreation programs. Understanding program participation rates and trends allows the city to identify specific activities that may be underserved by facilities. Programs that have waiting lists may indicate a need for either more facilities or program staff. In addition, different age groups, abilities, and skills often require different types and sizes of facilities. Understanding the differences in these user groups will help the city more specifically determine what needs to be provided in the system.

To determine program usage, Englewood Park and Recreation personnel, as well as local interest groups who provide recreational

activities, were interviewed to determine how many participants they have enrolled in various programs. The interest groups interviewed were also asked for information regarding the quality of facilities, need for additional facilities, percentage of participants who are city residents, and facilities used for each program. The Parks and Recreation Department offers a variety of organized sports and activities to the community. Additionally, a number of other programmed sports are available from private organizations in Englewood, including the Englewood Youth Sports Association (EYSA), the Englewood Soccer Association (ESA), and the Englewood School District (ESD). Table 3.13 provides a summary of all recreation program participation in the City of Englewood.

Baseball/Softball Programs

There has been steady demand for organized youth baseball and softball as well as adult softball within Englewood. The overall number of individual baseball players from Englewood participating in all programs was estimated at approximately 492 for 2005, and according to the providers, is either steady or growing. The overall number of individual girl softball players from Englewood participating in all programs was estimated to be approximately 128 for 2005, and according to providers, is either steady or growing as well.

The Englewood Parks and Recreation Department operates the boys Young American summer baseball league. It has four separate age brackets with a total of 21 teams, representing approximately 252 individual players. The teams utilize the southeast and southwest fields at Miller, Centennial Park Field #2, Brent Mayne field at Centennial Park, and 5 informal fields laid out at Jason Park for the T-ball program. The Parks and Recreation Department also hosts an adult softball league in the summer and fall and a senior softball team. In 2005 there were 97 adult softball teams in all leagues for a total of approximately 1,164 players. These teams utilize the fields at Bellevue Park and Spencer Field at Centennial Park.



Table 3.12. Participation in Adult Activities

Activity	Number of Times per Year			
	1-5	6-20	21+	Never
TEAM SPORTS				
Outdoor basketball	14%	4%	1%	81%
Volleyball	11%	1%	3%	85%
Softball	6%	4%	4%	86%
Indoor basketball	8%	3%	1%	88%
Football	6%	2%	2%	90%
Soccer	6%	-	3%	91%
Baseball	4%	2%	1%	93%
In-line hockey	2%	1%	1%	96%
Ice hockey	2%	-	1%	97%
Lacrosse	1%	-	-	99%
OTHER SPORTS				
Jogging/running	14%	15%	18%	53%
Indoor swimming	20%	19%	6%	55%
Outdoor swimming	24%	12%	6%	58%
Cycling	12%	12%	17%	59%
Golf	13%	10%	6%	71%
Fishing	13%	6%	4%	77%
Tennis	10%	7%	3%	80%
Ice skating	12%	2%	3%	83%
Use of a climbing wall	8%	4%	1%	87%
In-line skating	7%	5%	1%	87%
Horseshoes	7%	3%	1%	89%
Disc golf	4%	2%	1%	93%
Skateboarding	2%	2%	2%	94%
Indoor handball	3%	1%	1%	95%
Outdoor handball	1%	2%	1%	96%
BMX bicycling	1%	1%	2%	96%
CLASSES/FACILITIES				
Indoor exercise programs	15%	11%	19%	55%
Weights/cardiovascular	12%	9%	21%	58%
Use of arts and crafts facilities	9%	4%	5%	82%
Water aerobics	11%	3%	4%	82%
Dance classes	7%	3%	4%	86%
Swim lessons	7%	4%	3%	86%
Gymnastics	1%	2%	1%	96%
OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES				
Walking or other general park activities	21%	26%	41%	12%
Nature observation, walking/use open space	25%	24%	30%	21%
Walking or hiking on trail system	26%	19%	32%	23%
Picnic in a park	48%	21%	7%	24%
Biking on a trail system	19%	19%	19%	43%
Taking dog for walk in park	10%	10%	25%	55%
Use of a dog park	9%	8%	16%	67%
Use of an off-leash area in parks	7%	9%	17%	67%
Guided nature walk/educational activity	12%	4%	2%	82%
CONCERTS/FESTIVALS				
Attend outdoor concerts/performances	49%	18%	6%	27%
Attend community fairs/festivals	53%	15%	4%	28%



Table 3.13 Summary of Recreation Program Activity

Sports Programs	Number of participants	Trends
Englewood P&R Youth Baseball and Youth Sports Association Baseball	492	Steady or growing
Girls Softball	128	Steady or growing
Adult Softball	1,164	Steady
Englewood School District Baseball	60	Steady
Englewood P&R Youth Basketball and Youth Sports Association Basketball	1,250	Steady or growing
Englewood P&R Youth Volleyball	450	Steady or declining
Englewood P&R Adult Volleyball	2,680	Steady
Englewood Soccer Association Youth Soccer	560	Steady
Englewood Youth Sports Association Football	132	Steady
Englewood P&R Youth In-Line Hockey	50	Declining

The Englewood Youth Sports Association (EYSA) hosts 6 boys baseball teams in a spring league, in brackets ages 9 through 14, for a total of approximately 72 players. It also hosts two girls softball teams in a summer league in two age brackets - the under 14 group and the under 16 group. These teams have a total of approximately 24 players. The girls' softball teams practice at the northwest Miller Field and play games at Centennial Park Field #2. The boys' baseball teams practice on the northwest and northeast fields at Miller, and play games at the northeast Miller Field and at Brent Mayne Field at Centennial Park. EYSA reports that all fields are in good condition.

The Englewood School District (ESD) also hosts a freshman boy's baseball and varsity boy's baseball team. The freshman team, which plays in the spring, has approximately 30 players and utilizes the northeast field at Miller for both practice and games. The varsity team, which plays in the spring as well, has approximately 30 players and utilizes Wise Field at the Hosanna Athletic Complex for both practice and games.

Other private schools within Englewood offer boys baseball and girls softball programs. The Saint Louis School, All Souls School, and Our Lady of Lords all host boys baseball teams, while All Souls School also offers a girls softball team. When practical, these teams utilize the fields at Belleview and Centennial Park. No numbers regarding participation levels in these programs are available.

Providers report that all fields are in excellent condition and, in general, there are few scheduling conflicts. EYSA does report that occasionally there are conflicts for game space with the high school freshman baseball team at Miller Field. The addition of one more skinned baseball diamond with a 300 ft outfield in the parks system may help to alleviate this. They also report that an additional dedicated storage unit would be helpful as well.

Basketball Programs

There is steady demand for organized basketball in Englewood. The total number of individual basketball players for all programs was estimated to be between 1,250 for 2005.

The Englewood Parks and Recreation Department offers a fall girls league, a winter boys league, and a winter middle school league with both boys and girls teams. The fall girl's league had 6 teams in 2005, the winter middle school league had 8 teams, and the winter boy's league had 9 teams. Total participation in these programs was approximately 253 players for 2005 and has been steady over the last five years. Gymnasiums at the various elementary and middle schools in Englewood are used for both practice and games. The Park and Recreation Department also offers a fall, winter, and summer adult basketball league. The winter league had 43 teams in 2005, the summer league had 43 teams, and the fall league had 30 teams. Total participation for these programs was approximately 928 players for 2005 and has been steady over the last five years. Gymnasiums at various elementary and middle schools, as well as the gymnasium at the Englewood Recreation Center, are used for both practice and games.



EYSA hosts one boys and one girl's team at each of the 6th, 7th, and 8th grade levels in a winter league. Total participation for these teams was approximately 66 players for the 2005 year, and has remained steady over the last several years. The teams utilize the high school gymnasium for both practice and games. EYSA reports that it is not cost effective to utilize the gyms at Malley Senior Center or the Englewood Recreation Center.

Volleyball Programs

The Englewood Park and Recreation Department offers an extensive volleyball program for both youth and adults. There is a spring coed league for elementary and middle school age students that hosted 6 teams in 2005, for a total of approximately 60 players. Teams in this league utilize gymnasiums at various elementary and middle schools for both practice and games. Overall participation in this league has seen a substantial drop over the last five years. There is also a summer high school volleyball league hosted by the Parks Department. In 2005 there were 39 teams in this league with approximately 390 total players. This league utilizes the gymnasium at the Englewood Recreation Center and overall participation has remained steady over the last five years.

The Parks and Recreation Department also hosts a very large adult volleyball program. The winter league had 142 teams in 2005 for a total of approximately 1,420 players. The fall league had 126 teams for a total of approximately 1,260 players. Both leagues utilize gymnasiums at the middle schools and high school as well as the gym at the Englewood Recreation Center. Likewise, the Parks and Recreation Department reports steady participation in these leagues over the last five years. No scheduling conflicts for gym time have been reported.

Soccer Programs

Youth soccer in Englewood is operated by the Englewood Soccer Association in both the fall and spring. There are separate age brackets in both seasons, beginning with U6 and going up

to U14. Occasionally there is a 15-18 year old bracket and an open competitive bracket as well. The number of teams fluctuates based on the total number of participants registered; however it usually averages around 25 teams per season. Typically the fall season sees less participation due to overlapping football programs. Total participation for the 2005 spring season was approximately 300 players, and participation for the 2005 fall season was 260 players. Practices for these teams are held throughout Englewood at the following locations: Bates-Logan Park, Centennial Park, Duncan Park, Jason Park, Rotolo Park, Barde Park, Belleview Park, Sinclair Middle School, Clayton Elementary School, and Maddox Elementary School. All games are held at Bates-Logan Park, Centennial Park, Jason Park, and Clayton Elementary School. ESA reports that all fields are in good condition and well maintained. They do report that there are sometimes scheduling conflicts for practice space at the fields with permanent goals, which are all the game fields. When practicing on these fields, two teams usually share with each team getting the use of one goal. ESA reports that the addition of one more full-size field with permanent goals would be a great help.

Adult soccer in Englewood is offered through the Colorado Coed Adult Soccer League in both the fall and spring. Practices are held where practical, and some games are held at the Hosanna Athletic Complex soccer fields on Sundays. No numbers regarding participation levels in this program are available.

Football Programs

Recreational football in Englewood is hosted by the EYSA and interest appears to be steady. The total number of individual football players for Englewood teams was estimated to be approximately 132 for 2005. EYSA hosts six teams in the fall: one each for 9 year olds through 14 year olds. EYSA uses facilities at Flood and Sinclair Middle Schools for practice and holds games at Hosanna Athletic Complex. The 9, 10, and 11 year old teams utilize 60-yard fields, while the 12, 13, and 14 year old teams play on 100-yard fields. All fields are reported



to be in good condition and no scheduling conflicts exist at the current time.

In-line Hockey

Organized in-line hockey is offered through the Englewood Parks and Recreation Department with three separate age brackets: 3rd through 5th grade, 6th through 8th grade, and 9th through 12th grade. In 2005 there were five teams across all age brackets, for a total participation of 50 players.

All in-line hockey practices and home games are held at the Flood Middle School In-line Hockey Rink. Teams compete against other organized in-line hockey programs from

throughout the Denver metropolitan area. Although interest is still strong, there has been a steady decline in participation in in-line hockey over the last five years.

H. Existing and Future Recreation Facilities Needs

Table 3.14 lists the current level of service for various active recreational facilities that groups and individuals in Englewood use, as well as the average level of service for other communities in the Rocky Mountain West. Based on these levels of service, both current and future needs and deficits are given. These numbers also assume ongoing partnerships with the Englewood School District, and that use of the current facilities by Englewood residents continues.

Table 3.14 Recreational Facility Needs

Recreational Facility	Englewood 2005 Level of Service* (Facilities per Population)	Average Level of Service** (Facilities per Population)	Current Facility Needs (2005)	Current Facility Deficit (2005)	Facility Needs at Buildout (50,000 pop)	Buildout Facility Deficit (50,000 pop)
Soccer Fields (n=8)	1:4,000	1:3,500	9	<1>	14	<6>
Football Fields (n=0)	0:32,100	1:10,300	3	<3>	5	<5>
Football/Soccer Fields (n=8)	1:4,000	1:3,200	10	<2>	16	<8>
Softball/Baseball Fields (n=13)	1:2,500	1:3,100	10	<0>	16	<3>
Outdoor Basketball Courts (n=8)	1:4,000	1:5,000	6	<0>	10	<2>
Full Size Gymnasium (n=2)	1:16,200	1:28,400	1	<0>	2	<0>
Tennis Courts (n=18)	1:1,800	1:3,800	8	<0>	13	<0>
Swimming Pools (n=2)	1:16,200	1:20,200	2	<0>	2	<0>
Ice Rink (n=0)	0:32,100	1:61,500	1	<1>	1	<1>
Skateboard Parks (n=1)	1:32,100	1:33,000	1	<0>	2	<1>
Inline Hockey Rink (n=1)	1:32,100	1:47,100	1	<0>	1	<0>

*2005 Estimated population 32,124, DRCOG.

**Rounded average of surveyed communities, EDAW 2005.



According to this analysis, which uses a standard based on the average of other communities, there is a need for additional recreational facilities (both currently and in the future) until the time Englewood reaches full buildout. As the growth in Englewood is comparatively slow, no date has been identified for full buildout; however, officials with the Englewood Public Works and Community Development Departments have indicated that the city's infrastructure can accommodate a maximum of 50,000 residents. As such, using a target level of service that is based on averages in other communities, Englewood currently needs 1 additional soccer field, 3 football fields, and 1 ice rink. By the time Englewood reaches its full buildout population of 50,000 residents, there may be a need for 6 additional soccer fields, 5 football fields, 3 additional baseball/softball fields, 2 additional outdoor basketball courts, 1 ice rink, 1 additional skate park, and 1 additional in-line hockey rink.

These numbers closely correlate with the recreation provider interviews and the community survey. EYSA reports a need for at least 1 additional soccer field at the current time; however, they did not express a need for any additional football fields. This may be due to the fact that many of the fields used for youth football are multi-purpose in nature, being used for both soccer and football, and no conflicts exist for field space or with scheduling. As there is no organized ice hockey program in Englewood, there was no expressed need for an ice rink within the city. Approximately 35% of survey respondents did, however, say that there is not enough of that type of facility within the city. The construction of an ice rink requires a large capital investment and they are typically a regional attraction in nature. As such, construction of such a facility within the next 10 years is not recommended, and resources should be devoted to more pressing needs.

Other notable amenities and facilities that respondents of the community survey said there were not enough of (that the City of Englewood does not currently provide) include an indoor climbing wall, a teen recreation

center, and a BMX bicycle area. Although there are no specific standards for these types of facilities, the community clearly desires them. National trend data shows a drastic increase in indoor wall climbing activities and there is no indication this will slow. BMX activity has not been tracked long enough to show any discernable national trends. Dedicated teen recreation centers are provided in many communities along the Front Range, as well as regionally and nationally. Englewood has a 1,500-square foot youth facility called The RecZone located in the Englewood Recreation Center. This facility is open to youth ages 8 to 17, and offers drop-in activities as well as special events on selected Friday nights. While this facility does provide youth programming, it is not dedicated solely to teens as it is open to a broad age group of youths. Additionally, the facility is not well publicized, which may partly explain the survey results indicating that there needs to be a teen recreation center in the City of Englewood. The construction of one should be considered as it offers a needed and well respected resource for teens within the community, much like a senior center. Additionally, amenities such as a climbing wall or BMX area could be incorporated into such a facility. The RecZone youth center could remain and be programmed for younger children and pre-teens.

Lastly, there is strong support in the community survey for additional performance areas in parks for such events as concerts and plays. This is also strongly supported by the cultural arts community in Englewood as members expressed this desire at open houses and in feedback sessions with City Council.

I. Existing and Future Parkland Needs

The community survey indicated that people are relatively content with the overall quantity of parkland in Englewood. Currently, the level of service for neighborhood parks in Englewood is 1.9 acres/1,000 population, when 10 acres each of Belleview Park, Centennial Park, and Cushing Park (which serve neighborhood



functions to those residents within 0.5 mile) are factored into the average. This is based on a total of 33 acres of developed neighborhood / pocket parks and 32,124 people. This level of service is somewhat less than that of many communities along the Front Range, which averages 2.8 acres/1,000 population. Table 3.15 illustrates the current neighborhood parkland need for the City of Englewood based on the average provided by other Front Range communities. Clearly, achieving a level of service that is similar to many suburban communities would be difficult in Englewood given that it is land-locked. Instead, Englewood may want to continue to monitor satisfaction levels of residents and look for opportunities to expand existing parklands when properties become available, as well as be proactive with developers of infill and redevelopment projects to ensure that adequate resources are being placed on the provision of parks and recreational services.

Based on the average of other Front Range communities, the City of Englewood currently needs an additional 59 acres of neighborhood parkland, and will need an additional 107 acres by the time it reaches buildout. This translates into a current need of a minimum of 6 new neighborhood parks and buildout need of a minimum of 11 new neighborhood parks. Comparing the City of Englewood to other Front Range communities is only one method of determining parkland need. A comparison such as this acts as a benchmark exercise to determine how one community compares to another in total parkland provided. There are many factors that may influence why a particular community may have drastically more or less developed parkland than another community. In the case of Englewood, it is a fully established, well developed community that is surrounded on all sides by other developed communities. A determination of specific parkland needs and opportunities for a particular community can only be made after examining other relevant issues such as available land for parkland development, vicinity of other parks outside of the municipality, and specific park needs within sub-areas of the city.

Table 3.15. Neighborhood Parkland Needs

	2005 Need Based on Average Level of Service (2.8 acres per 1,000 population)*	Buildout (pop. 50,000) Need Based on Current Level of Service (1.9 acres per 1,000 population)	Buildout (pop. 50,000) Need Based on Average Level of Service (2.8 acres per 1,000 population)
Existing Developed Neighborhood Parkland	33.0 acres	33.0 acres	33.0 acres
Parkland Need According to Average	92.0 acres	95.0 acres	140.0 acres
Additional Neighborhood Parkland Needed	59 acres	62 acres	107 acres
Number of New Neighborhood Parks	6 to 29	6 to 31	11 to 54

2005 Estimated Population 32,124



Map 3, Neighborhood Park Service Areas (Chapter Two) shows the areas within Englewood that are underserved by neighborhood parks. In areas where a service radius does not exist, it is either because there is no available neighborhood park or access to a park is prohibited by a barrier, such as a major roadway. Examination of this map shows that there are four primary locations within Englewood that are underserved by neighborhood parks: 1) south of Yale Avenue, north of Dartmouth Avenue, and west of Broadway Avenue; 2) south of Oxford Avenue, north of Tufts Avenue, west of Clarkson Street, and east of Broadway Avenue; 3) the downtown area north of Hampden Avenue, south of Floyd Avenue, east of Broadway Avenue, and west of Clarkson Street; 4) and the southwest “fingers” of the city, west of Federal Boulevard.

Since there is little land available for acquisition to further develop neighborhood parks within Englewood, careful consideration should be given to specific areas within the city that are currently in critical need of neighborhood parks. These needs should be balanced with overall city goals relative to trail connectivity between parks and recreation facilities. Alternative methods other than land acquisition should be

explored for future park development. Methods to consider might include the conversion of portions of existing sports complexes or greenbelts to more traditional park uses, or pursuing joint use partnerships with entities such as the Englewood School District. Attention should also be given to those areas of the city where simple access to parks may be improved, such as through street crossing enhancements.

Currently, the level of service for community parks in Englewood is 3.5 acres/1,000 population. This is based on a total of 115 acres of developed community parks/sports complexes and 32,124 people. This level of service is somewhat greater than that of many communities along the Front Range, which averages 2.4 acres/1,000 population. The average community parkland standard is 5.1 acres/1,000 population, however, most communities have adopted a standard that they have not yet achieved. Table 3.16 illustrates the current community parkland need for the City of Englewood based on continuing to serve the community at existing levels, and the average provided by other Front Range communities.

Table 3.16 Community Parkland Needs

	2005 Need Based on Average Level of Service (2.4 acres per 1,000 population)*	Buildout (pop. 50,000) Need Based on Current Level of Service (3.6 acres per 1,000 population)	Buildout (pop. 50,000) Need Based on Average Level of Service (2.4 acres per 1,000 population)
Existing Developed Community Parkland	115.0 acres	115.0 acres	115.0 acres
Parkland Need According to Average	77.0 acres	180 acres	120.0 acres
Additional Community Parkland Needed	0 acres	65.0 acres	5.0 acres
Number of New Community Parks	0	1-3	0

* 2005 Estimated Population 32,124



The community survey indicated strong support within the community for additional open space and natural areas. Only 44% of respondents felt there was an adequate amount of open lands in the city. Furthermore, roughly 60% of respondents felt there were not enough natural areas within urban parks and natural open space areas in Englewood. Although no standards exist for the amount of open lands that should be provided, many communities along the Front Range are aggressively pursuing open land acquisitions where possible to provide residents this desired commodity. In general, opportunities to acquire open space in Englewood are severely limited. The South Platte River Open Space Plan has identified several key parcels along the South Platte River within Englewood that would contribute to a future interconnected system. Any opportunities that might arise allowing for acquisition of land along this corridor for use as open space should be strongly considered.

J. Trail Needs

Time and again when Colorado residents are surveyed, the most frequent activities in city parks, trails, and open space systems are walking, nature observation, bicycling, picnicking and jogging.⁶ For example, in Arvada, 80% of residents surveyed walked/hiked on a trail system, 79% observed nature or walked in an open space area, and 66% bicycled on a trail system. Comparatively, 20 to 25% of residents played soccer, golf, softball, outdoor basketball, or tennis. Colorado Springs' and Fort Collins' survey results show similar trends. Similarly, more than 57% of Englewood residents feel there are not enough natural surface bike/pedestrian trails and paved trails. Additionally, only 43% are satisfied that the city's trail system provides good connections to parks and other important destinations.

Based on community survey results as well as a comparison with other communities along the Front Range, there is a strong need for additional primary-level trails and trail connections within the city. Currently, there is somewhat limited opportunity for residents to easily and safely travel or commute throughout Englewood via alternative transportation, such as biking, skating, or walking. The South Platte River Trail offers an excellent north-south travel route, however, it lies well to the west of the major population center in Englewood and connections to it are poor. There are also adequate trails in the Northwest Greenbelt, Southwest Greenbelt, and Little Dry Creek. Yet these trails do not connect a larger overall trail network. There is little ability to travel between park and recreation destinations within Englewood via either an off-road system or an on-road route network. Additionally, there is a strong need for enhanced street crossings to improve both safety and connectivity. The Englewood Bicycle Master Plan has identified multiple priorities to improve the overall transportation network with respect to bikes. These should be carefully considered in relation to park and recreation connectivity, and any opportunities to improve the system should be pursued.

⁶ EDAW, Inc.



Chapter Four – Recommendations of the Master Plan

This chapter includes a master plan map and specific project recommendations that are needed to meet existing and future urban recreational, park, and trail needs in the City of Englewood. These recommendations include ways to address existing deficiencies, projected needs based on future anticipated growth, and changes in recreational habits and other issues identified in Chapters Two and Three.

A. Park Projects

Additional parks will need to be developed to meet existing and future needs of the approximately 32,000 existing residents, and potentially 18,000 new residents by the ultimate city buildout of 50,000 total residents. Continuing to serve residents at existing levels of service as growth occurs means that additional parklands will need to be acquired and developed. As Englewood has virtually no land available for additional park development, it is not realistic today to expect that 6 to 12 parks could be constructed like more suburban communities are doing. Englewood could choose to invest in expanding its parklands to be more like communities that are attracting families, but this type of strategy must be meshed with an overall city vision that identifies this as a priority. Currently the 2003 Comprehensive Plan states that Englewood will provide for the park and recreational needs of its residents, and focuses on redevelopment projects that will provide higher density residential units along with commercial development. Traditionally, these have not been preferred by families, perhaps partly because of the lack of parks for outdoor recreational activities. If families are to be living in higher density housing, the city should seriously consider an aggressive approach to obtaining adequate parkland very near or within redevelopment projects, as the average

household size would be higher than the 2.1 people per unit that Englewood currently has.

In the near term, Englewood should look for ways to strategically provide additional parks in areas of the city that are currently underserved. The city should also enhance existing parks, expand them if possible, and improve access to them to better serve residents in deficient or growing areas. The deficient areas may lack easy access (within ½ mile without major barriers) and/or have lower levels of service based on population in the immediate neighborhood. The areas without adequate access were identified in Chapter Two and are shown on Map 3. In areas where high density residential development is likely to occur (primarily in the downtown area and the Bates Station RTD area), the addition of neighborhood parkland is highly encouraged.

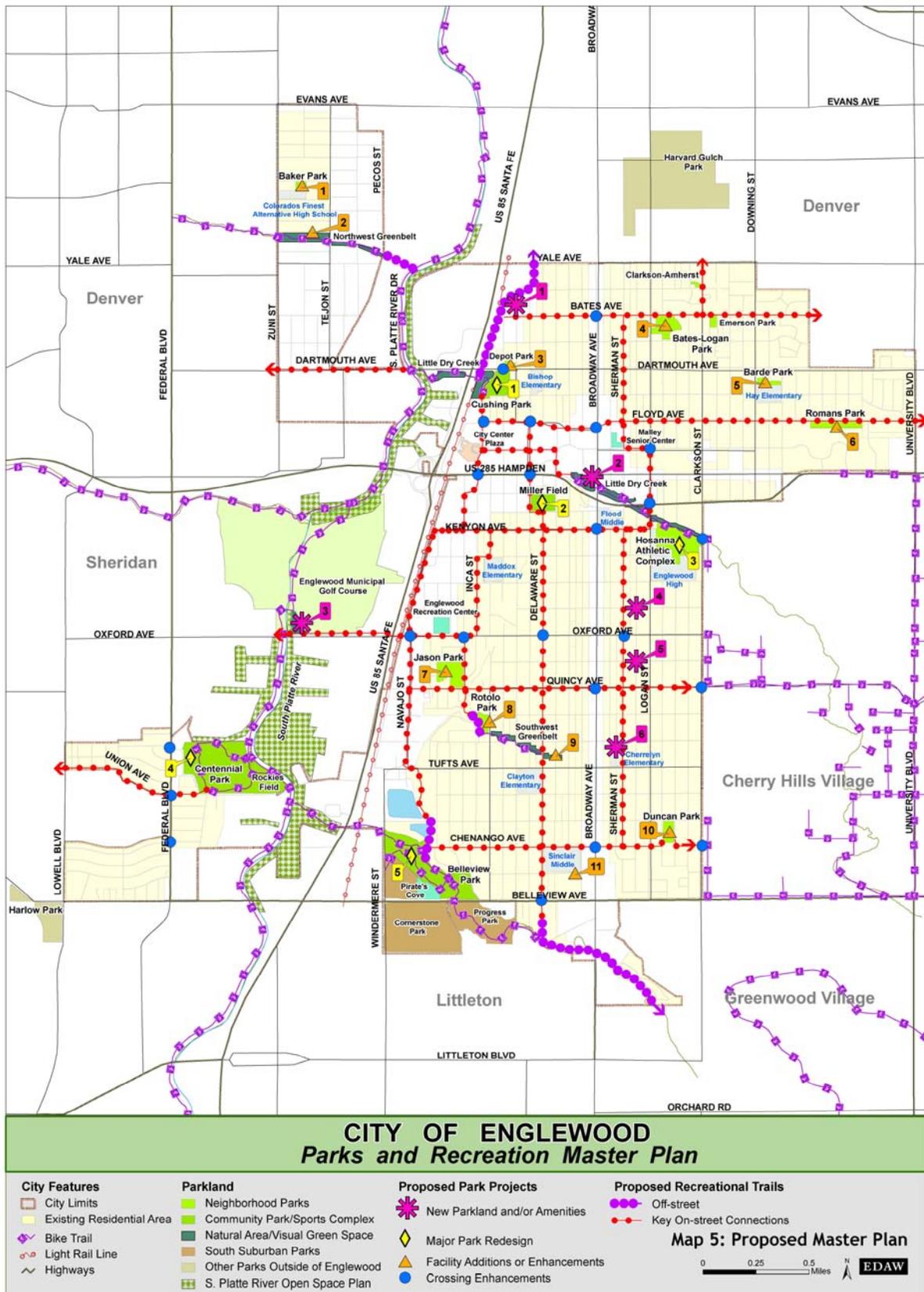
New Parkland and/or Amenities



Map 5, Proposed Master Plan, shows conceptual locations for new parkland and/or major parkland amenities, which will help to enhance service to current and future residential areas that are underserved. Following is a description of each location and suggested park developments.

1. Bates Station RTD Light Rail

A neighborhood park should be constructed in conjunction with the proposed development of the RTD Light Rail Bates Station. City of Englewood planners anticipate that a high density residential development and retail and office space will be constructed in association with the RTD light rail station. Efforts should be pursued by city officials to require that any future development in this area have suitable land reserved for park purposes. As such, a new park will provide neighborhood parkland and recreation amenities to neighborhoods of the city that are currently underserved, as well as future residents in the potential high



Map 5. Proposed Master Plan



density residential developments. This park should include neighborhood park amenities, including playgrounds, picnic shelters, restrooms, shade structures, landscaping, and a multi-purpose playfield. The park should connect to a future off-street trail system that will eventually link up with the South Platte River Trail. Consideration should also be given to incorporating the historic train depot at Depot Park into the park design, as it would provide a unique amenity relevant to the character of the area.

2. Little Dry Creek Plaza Vicinity

The City of Englewood should pursue any available opportunities to provide neighborhood parkland in the vicinity of Little Dry Creek in the downtown Englewood area. Since there is currently very little land available for park development, these efforts should consider the conversion of portions of Little Dry Creek Greenway to neighborhood park functions. These efforts should include discussions with area landowners for potential park provisions. Additional parkland (or neighborhood park amenities) in this area will help those residents in the downtown area who are currently underserved, as well as potential future high density residential developments that may occur in the area.



Little Dry Creek Plaza

Portions of Little Dry Creek are deteriorated, and much of the surfaces, walls, and landscaping are in need of renovation.

Access to portions of Little Dry Creek is also prohibitive, and options to improve this should be explored through working with neighboring landowners. As the Little Dry Creek Plaza is in a centralized and high traffic location, efforts should be made to improve bicycle and pedestrian connections from the plaza to the Little Dry Creek Greenway, Malley Senior Center, and through the downtown commercial corridor. This should be done in conjunction with any future downtown redevelopment initiatives. There are a few critical links of the Little Dry Creek Trail that have not been constructed. Either an off-street or on-street link is needed to connect the two separate parcels of Little Dry Creek. A connection is also needed between Little Dry Creek and Englewood CityCenter. A bike and pedestrian bridge is also needed to connect Little Dry Creek to an existing trailhead at Dartmouth Avenue and West South Platte River Drive, along the South Platte River Trail.

3. Oxford Parcel

The approximate 2-acre plot of land adjacent to the Englewood Municipal Golf Course, known as the Oxford Parcel, presents an excellent opportunity to take advantage of a rare piece of unused city property. Park and recreation staff has expressed the need for an additional outdoor gathering area geared toward larger groups. This site provides the needed space to construct a large picnic pavilion capable of accommodating a minimum of 150 people. As the site is located adjacent to the golf course, ample parking is already provided as well as a scenic location next to the South Platte River and South Platte River Trail. Development of this site should consider the construction of a restroom and playground to complement the picnic pavilion. The site should also be rehabilitated and enhanced with native landscaping and provide direct access to the South Platte River.



4. Sherman Street and Nassau Avenue Vicinity

Residents near Sherman Street and Nassau Avenue currently do not have adequate access to a neighborhood park. With no vacant land currently available for park development, the city should be vigilant in acquiring strategic parcels that might become available in the future. Any park constructed in this area would ideally provide full neighborhood park functions; however, even the construction of a pocket park with limited functions would be beneficial. This may include a playground, benches, picnic shelter, and if possible, restrooms and a multi-purpose playfield. This park should also be accessible via the proposed off-street trail system.

5. Sherman Street and Princeton Avenue Vicinity

Residents near the area of Sherman Street and Princeton Avenue currently do not have adequate access to a neighborhood park. With no existing vacant land for park development, the city should be vigilant in acquiring strategic parcels that might become available in the future. Any park constructed in this area would ideally provide full neighborhood park functions. However, even the construction of a pocket park with limited functions would be beneficial. This may include a playground, benches, picnic shelter, and if possible, restrooms and a multi-purpose playfield. This park should also be accessible via the proposed off-street trail system.

6. Sherman Street and Stanford Avenue Vicinity

Residents near Sherman Street and Stanford Avenue currently are underserved and do not have adequate access to a neighborhood park. With no existing vacant land for park development, the city should explore potential solutions that may include working with the Englewood School District on a joint use arrangement for Cherrelyn Elementary School. A park constructed in

association with the school should provide basic amenities, including a playground, picnic shelter, restroom, and shade. This park should also be accessible via the proposed off-street trail system.

Major Park Redesign 

Map 5, Proposed Master Plan, identifies parklands that are proposed for major redesign, which will help them function more efficiently and better serve residents in providing parkland and recreational amenities. Following is a description of each location and suggested park developments.

1. Cushing Park

Cushing Park is one of the crown jewels of the Englewood parks system. It is centrally located, easily accessible, and highly identifiable. However, time and lack of consistency in facility additions have left Cushing very "dated" and inefficient. Several changes and enhancements could be made to make the park function more effectively and promote its historical qualities.



Cushing Park

The entire core area should be redesigned to improve its function, aesthetics, and feel. The playground, restroom, and shelters are currently a maintenance burden with exposed walls, and present safety concerns because they lack a clear line of sight from the parking lot and adjacent roads. These should be replaced and an additional rental



shelter added, bringing the total to 3 shelters. The skate park should be replaced with permanent, poured concrete to provide better amenities and act as a regional attraction. All existing concrete walks should be upgraded and new 8-foot concrete walks added to ensure accessibility to all shelters, the playground, and restrooms. Lighting throughout the park should be improved and the landscaping enhanced throughout, including naturalization of the current drainage channel. A 48-yard x 70-yard soccer field with movable goals should be added to relieve some of the scheduling pressure for youth soccer programs. To help promote the unique historical qualities of the park, all historical amenities and markers should be enhanced. Additionally, the unique historical amphitheater should be retained and transferred to an alternative use, such as a flower garden. New signs are also needed at the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners to identify the park and its entrances. Lastly, the small parcel of land on the south side of the parking lot should be enhanced through landscaping, and a pedestrian crossing of Inca Street should be added to increase safety for RTD commuters who park in this lot and walk to CityCenter.

2. Miller Field



Miller Field

Miller Field is one the most well-used park facilities in the City of Englewood, with 2 ballfields used by both the high school girl's softball and freshman boy's baseball teams. The fields help the area function more like a sports complex than a traditional neighborhood park. As Miller Field is located in a centralized area where no other neighborhood parks exist to serve the surrounding residents, redesigning it would help provide the residents with a functional park as well as improve the athletic facilities.

The existing Safety Services building should be demolished and the ballfields redesigned so that the backstops and bleachers are separated from neighborhood park uses. One option is to locate home plates along Jefferson Avenue. This would provide needed neighborhood park space along Ithica Avenue where a new playground, picnic shelter, and restrooms could be added. The fields could then be enhanced to provide bleachers, storage, and upgraded irrigation. Parking could be designated on-street to offset the loss of parking associated with the Safety Services building. Landscaping throughout the park should be enhanced and the historic Miller Field sign should be relocated to the new ballfields entrance. New concrete walks should be added to provide access to the ballfields, playground, restrooms, and shelters.

3. Hosanna Athletic Complex

Hosanna Athletic Complex is centrally located adjacent to Englewood High School, just south of Hampden Avenue, and adjacent to Little Dry Creek Greenway. While operated and maintained by the Parks Department, neither of these properties provides adequate neighborhood park functions or amenities to residents in this area. Additionally, access to the complex is very limited, with fencing around its entirety and only one entrance from the west parking lot, which is not clearly marked. Hosanna is bounded on the east



and west by scattered residential development, on the north by commercial development, and on the south by the high school, which prevents easy visibility from adjacent streets. Since Hosanna is located in a residential area that is not served by a neighborhood park, options for upgrading the park in conjunction with Little Dry Creek Greenway should be fully explored to provide these needed amenities.

Enhancements may include creating park entries and walks, removing unnecessary fencing, and adding traditional neighborhood park amenities, such as a playground, picnic shelter, and restrooms. As the Englewood School District is currently in the process of creating a master plan for the high school, any modifications to Hosanna and Little Dry Creek should be done in coordination with this process to maximize park development opportunities.

4. Centennial Park

Centennial Park is the largest of the community parks within Englewood and offers great potential for a redesign to provide additional, non-traditional recreational activities. The west side of the park should be redesigned to improve the overall layout and better serve park users. Suggested improvements include reconfiguring the playground and basketball court, and constructing a new building to house picnic shelters, restrooms, and storage. The current gazebo should be upgraded, and landscaping should be added in the northwest parking lot and along the north fence line to screen negative views of adjacent lands from park users. Other improvements might include adding benches and shade structures to the fishing piers, as well as construction of a new footbridge.

The Parks and Recreation Department should explore the feasibility of offering concession-operated water access on the lake, such as paddle boats, kayak lessons, or other activities that do not require water

contact. Likewise, the shoreline needs to be enhanced with landscaping, designated access points, and overlooks, as it has deteriorated throughout the years from foot use by fisherman. The island in the lake could also be enhanced as waterfowl habitat for ducks, herons, and cormorants. Options for improving the oxbow area in the northeast portion of the park could include adding naturalized planting and a soft-surface path or a miniature remote controlled vehicle course. New signs are needed at various entry points as well.

5. Belleview Park

Belleview Park is considered by many to be the showpiece park within Englewood. While no large scale additions or modifications are needed, several smaller additions and enhancements could be made to improve the functionality of this park. The west side of the park is primarily passive, with one picnic shelter; however, access is poor. Access to this area should be improved through the addition of either a parking lot or turn-around drop-off area. Additionally, the existing amphitheater and associated building on the west side should be removed and replaced with a rental picnic shelter. In conjunction with this, a porta-a-potty with permanent enclosure should be added to serve the west side of the park. If water service becomes available in this area, a restroom with flush fixtures should replace the temporary toilets. The paths and stairs in the native areas, while quite popular, are in a deteriorated condition and should be upgraded. Consideration should also be given to providing an educational habitat park in this area. A permanent maintenance building is needed in Belleview and should be constructed in the Chenango parking lot, which is currently underutilized.

The east side of the park should also be addressed by redesigning the play and picnic area. New shelters, restrooms, playgrounds, and a basketball court are needed, as well as new concrete walks to



these areas. The farm and train area needs to be redesigned and enlarged to include a permanent ticket booth area with concessions and an enhanced sitting area. Landscaping throughout this area should also be improved. Lastly, the land immediately adjacent to Pirate’s Cove should be held in reserve for any future expansion of the aquatic facility.



Belleview Park Farm

aesthetic standpoint as there is very little planting, and most of the landscaping needs upgraded. An unsightly curb wall also runs along Wesley Avenue that could be removed.

The Parks and Recreation Department should explore the feasibility of working with the Englewood School District to improve the overall function of the park/school area. This would include removing the fence separating the park from the school, upgrading the restroom, and constructing a new picnic shelter and playground. New concrete walks are needed, as well as enhanced landscaping to improve the aesthetic appeal of the park. The curb wall along Wesley Avenue should be removed and new signage added.

2. Northwest Greenbelt

The banks along this greenbelt have been designed as bluegrass turf areas. Because many areas are steep and not used by the public, they present an undue irrigation water use and maintenance burden for the Parks Department. Discontinuing the irrigation and mowing of those sections that do not provide active uses and returning them to native vegetation would reduce the maintenance burden, be more cost efficient, and provide a more natural landscape for the area. This would help to provide the additional natural areas desired by the community, as reflected in the October 2005 survey.

3. Depot Park

Currently Depot Park, located directly across Dartmouth from Cushing Park, contains the historic depot structure, but it does not offer any park amenities. Due to its strategic location on Dartmouth Avenue and near Santa Fe Drive, it is a valuable parcel of land owned by the city and managed by the Parks and Recreation Department. With a total size of just less than 1 acre, only limited park functions and amenities are possible for this space. As such, strong consideration should be given

Facility Additions or Enhancements 

Map 5, Proposed Master Plan, identifies parks and park areas proposed for minor enhancements and facility additions to help them function more effectively and serve nearby residents more efficiently. Following is a description of each location and suggested park developments.

1. Baker Park

Baker Park is located adjacent to the Alternative High School in northwest Englewood. Although Baker Park currently functions as a neighborhood park, it could be enhanced to better serve area residents. The playground equipment is outdated and not safety compliant. Likewise, the restrooms and picnic area are not ADA compliant. Currently, there is no internal paved walk within the park, the park is poorly laid out, and the occurrence of vandalism is high. There is also a fence that separates the school property from the park, preventing full use of the turf area. The park is not very attractive from an



to transitioning this property to other, more economically productive uses and re-locating the historic train depot to an alternative park location, preferably one associated with the Bates Station RTD Light Rail development.



Depot Park

4. Bates-Logan Park

Minor improvements could be made to Bates-Logan Park to improve its overall appearance and allow it to function more effectively. The playground equipment and picnic shelter are old and not up to current safety standards. The east portion of the park is primarily passive in nature and underutilized. Although the park is generally in good condition, improvements could be made in the design to improve its function, appearance, and safety.

Suggested improvements include relocating the restroom to a less conspicuous area in the park, and constructing a new picnic shelter and playground further west with an 8-foot concrete path connecting each. This would provide a better relationship between the core picnic/play area and the multi-purpose field. The east side of the park should be naturalized to offer a passive area with native landscaping and a soft-surface path. Landscaping in the parking lot should also be improved and new signage added.

5. Barde Park

A few minor improvements to Barde Park would help it function more effectively and improve its overall appearance. Improvements include constructing a new picnic shelter and playground, and adding concrete walks to connect these areas. A passive area along the underutilized northern edge could be provided with native landscaping and soft-surface paths. Likewise, the feasibility of redesigning and naturalizing the current concrete drainage ways should be explored. Other recommended improvements include removing the existing tennis courts, adding new signage, providing a new low water crossing, and enhancing the landscaping throughout the park. As there are three high-density residential development projects proposed for this area of the city, discussions should be held (in conjunction with Englewood School District) on ways to enlarge the functional park area. With the fruition of these projects, there will likely be added use at Romans Park. As such, it may be necessary for Barde Park to relieve some of the pressure on Romans Park.

6. Romans Park

Romans Park is one of the most memorable parks in the Englewood system because of the mushroom shelter structures. These provide a unique park experience found nowhere else in the Denver metro area. From a practical standpoint, the mushroom shelters provide little cover from the elements. However, they are enjoyed by the general public, who sometimes refer to Romans Park as "Mushroom Park." As such, these should be retained and enhanced by removing the benches underneath and featuring them as park sculpture. The park lacks a functional, rental picnic shelter with ADA access from the street. Generally, there is a lack of benches and trash receptacles along the path system, and path access from the street is not ADA compliant because the entry ramps are too steep. Improvements to Romans Park include the construction of



2 new picnic shelters, 2 playgrounds to include a “tot lot,” and upgraded restrooms. Landscaping along the south side should be improved to provide screening between the apartment buildings, and the water feature on the south side should be improved. Overall, the walks should be improved to allow for better ADA access from the street and to the new playgrounds, restrooms, and shelters. Additional benches and trash receptacles should also be added along the walks. Lastly, new signage should be added to the park.

7. Jason Park

Select minor improvements made to Jason Park would help it function more effectively and improve its overall appearance. This park contains a designated off-leash dog area, so it receives a high amount of use from dog owners. A new picnic shelter should be constructed and the existing restrooms and playground upgraded. An 8-foot concrete walk to all amenities should be provided to enhance circulation and provide access. Visitors to the park often walk its perimeter and have worn an informal social path into the turf; this path should be upgraded into a gravel path. A path connection is also needed between the western park gate and Lipan Street. Other improvements include new signage and an upgraded irrigation system.

8. Rotolo Park

A few minor improvements at Rotolo Park would improve its appearance and functionality. Although there is ample on-street parking and street access, ADA access to and throughout the park is poor. The playground equipment and picnic shelter are old and not safety compliant, and should be replaced. A new ADA accessible concrete walk will be needed from both Huron Street and Stanford Avenue to the playground and picnic shelter. Benches should also be added near the playground. The landscaping in the park should be enhanced and new signage added as well. Additionally,

vehicular control measures along Stanford Avenue should be enhanced by replacing existing bollards with low rail fencing.



Rotolo Park

9. Southwest Greenbelt

This greenbelt is primarily landscaped with irrigated turf. The banks along the greenbelt are steep and underused by the public, and therefore present an undue maintenance burden. Strong consideration should be given to returning portions (or all) of this area to native landscaping where practicable.

10. Duncan Park

A few minor improvements could be made to Duncan Park to help improve its functionality and overall appearance. As Duncan Park is the only park located in this area of the city, it needs to be upgraded to function more effectively as a neighborhood park. These upgrades include the construction of a new playground and picnic shelter. Additionally, an accessible and concrete walk is needed to the new playground and shelter, and a gravel path to the basketball court. The landscaping in the park should also be enhanced and new signage added.



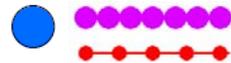
11. Sinclair Middle School

Since Sinclair Middle School is in a strategic location and current joint use arrangements exist for other parks associated with schools, strong consideration should be given to adding other park amenities here; this should be done in consultation with the Englewood School District master planning process. As is already planned, the new in-line hockey rink should be constructed here. Additionally, strong consideration should be given to removing the existing handball courts. As indicated in the community survey, 96% of adults report never using the handball courts, while 93% of children do not use them. Furthermore, school officials have concerns regarding the safety of the courts. The courts are poorly lighted and have dark, hidden corners. There are numerous ongoing problems with vandalism, loitering, and unsanitary debris on the handball courts. As such, the school strongly supports their removal and transitioning the space to a safer, more community friendly use. A suggestion for this area might be a paved, multi-purpose court for a variety of uses, or returning the area to turf.

- Connection of the Northwest Greenbelt to the South Platte River Trail;
- Creation of an off-street trail from Yale Avenue south to the trail in Cushing Park;
- Extension of the trail in the Southwest Greenbelt through Rotolo Park to the proposed on-street network at Jason Street;
- Extension of the Big Dry Creek Trail in Belleview Park to the proposed on-street network at Layton Avenue and Navajo Street; and
- Extension of the Big Dry Creek Trail southeast from Lehow Avenue to the city limits.

Simultaneously, Englewood should work to develop secondary-level, on-street connections to neighborhood destinations, such as schools, neighborhood parks, recreation centers, and the core commuter trail system. Part of this process will include enhancement of multiple street crossings at high traffic, high profile locations. Where possible, connections should also be made to popular destinations, such as shopping districts, downtown, employment districts, community parks, performing arts areas, the South Platte River Trail, and CityCenter. Proposed on-street routes and key crossing enhancements are shown on Map 5.

B. Trail Projects and Crossing Enhancements



Trails and pedestrian and bicyclist connections are another important component of the parks system. Englewood should focus on completing gaps in and extending off-street urban trails. Very little space is available to acquire corridors to add to the existing off-street trail system in Englewood; however, key connections that are missing should be vigorously pursued. Once these connections are completed, a core commuter, primarily off-street system will be in place that forms the backbone of alternative transportation opportunities within the city and helps the park and recreation facilities. Five primary connections are identified on Map 5 and include:

C. System-Wide Projects

In addition to the specific park and recreation projects described above, system-wide irrigation improvements will need to be completed over time. Parks Department staff indicates that the current irrigation system is more than 40 years old and is becoming a major maintenance burden with continuous repairs needed. Additionally, the system is highly inefficient in its water use compared to the technology available today. Replacing irrigation throughout the entire park system is a highly expensive undertaking. At the current time, the Parks Department is in the process of replacing controllers for irrigation in all parks.



Further upgrades should be phased in over a period of years to help off-set the cost. Parks Department staff should immediately begin a comprehensive inventory of irrigation in all parks to determine which systems are in critical need of replacement. A master list determining the schedule for upgrades should be developed, with those in greatest need of replacement receiving attention first.

D. Future Recreational Facilities and Community Parkland

As described in Section A, new neighborhood parks are proposed for the south central portion of the city, which will be a challenge to implement since there are not significant vacant lands available for park development. However, this should not prevent the city from actively pursuing any available option for providing parks in these areas.

An even larger challenge will be providing community parkland and land for recreational facilities that require large land areas, such as soccer, football, softball and baseball fields, and an outdoor performance venue. The needs analysis illustrated that as the city's population increases, additional facilities and community parkland will be required if Englewood desires to provide a similar level of service to what is provided today. Certainly no significant pieces of land are available today for development of a new community park. It is possible that in an underutilized industrial area, 5 to 10 acres or more may be found, but these lands are quickly becoming scarce and expensive as developers become attracted to the Santa Fe corridor area. It may be advisable for the city to look for land today that could be developed in the future as a community amenity, and which builds upon the existing open space, trails, and parks infrastructure by its proximity. Designating a significant amount (30 or more acres) of developable parkland adjacent to the South Platte River would be ideal. This may require a partnership with an adjacent community, since Englewood has little land in this area.

Other opportunities the city may want to consider pursuing, should they become available, is the acquisition of the Western Roofing and Meadow Gold properties that lie adjacent to the Englewood Recreation Center. Acquiring these properties would provide additional area for a playground, green space, and overflow parking near the Recreation Center to complement existing recreation programming.

In addition, it is advisable to work with South Suburban Parks and Recreation District to create an overall vision plan for the Belleview, Cornerstone and Progress Park area. These 3 parks and Pirates Cove, which is located in the center of them, collectively represent a very large amount of public parkland. The importance of this resource will only grow over time, and a joint planning process should be undertaken that identifies key connections and improvements to Belleview Avenue to reduce its impact.

Lastly, as there has been strong support within the community for an additional outdoor performance venue, the city should consider inclusion of this feature in design plans for future parks. Not all future parklands will be suitable for this amenity; therefore, great care should be taken in the public review process that considers such concerns as parking, noise, and traffic.



Chapter Five – Implementation

This chapter lists prioritization considerations, costs, and implementation actions that will help to achieve the vision of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

A. Project Prioritization Considerations

While all future park, recreation, and trail projects will compete for funding, it is helpful to establish priorities for determining which ones to focus resources on first. According to residents and compared to other communities, Englewood is slightly deficient in parkland and certain recreational facilities. More importantly, there are areas within the City of Englewood that are underserved by neighborhood parks. Two other indicators related to park needs uncovered in the community survey relate to facilities within the parks and trail connections to them. According to the survey, the primary reason people in Englewood do not use parks, or use them more frequently, is because they lack facilities they are looking for and they feel that the parks generally need upgrading. Additionally, only 43% of respondents feel that the city's trail system provides good connections.

All of these elements, taken together, help to provide guidance as to which future park, recreation, and trail projects should have the greatest priority. Large, high profile projects that may generate great public support should be balanced with those that help to provide park functions and amenities to currently underserved residents. Rather than placing the majority of funding and energy into one or two large scale projects, smaller projects that may be easy to implement and fund through alternative sources should be given attention as well.

Additionally, the plan is intended to be flexible and fluid, so that as opportunities for land acquisition and park development become

available, the city can immediately capitalize on these opportunities without being committed to a pre-determined project identified in a concrete prioritization system.

The following list presents criteria that should be carefully considered when attempting to prioritize projects. There should not be a numeric weighting of these criteria, as the importance of each varies with each situation, available funding, need and opportunities. Projects that address immediate issues of public health and safety should certainly take precedence over other choices.

Project Prioritization Considerations

Health, Safety, Welfare, and Code Compliance

- Does the project involve upgrades that will bring a park into compliance with codes, and ensure the health, safety, and welfare of park users?

Ease of implementation

- Does the project capitalize on opportunities that are easily implemented (i.e., low cost project with large gains, ready implementers, available property, etc.)?

Economy of Scale

- Does implementing several projects or portions of projects simultaneously save money or time (e.g., bulk purchase of materials, more efficient project management, etc.)?

Community Significance

- Does the project provide benefits to a large number of people within the community?
- Does the project contribute to a larger city vision and community goals?

Community Balance

- Does the project contribute to the balance of needs across the community (i.e., neighborhood parks, community parks, trails, open space, underserved neighborhoods)?



Partnerships for Funding

- Does the project leverage available partnership opportunities for funding (i.e., urban drainages, GOCO, CDOW, private, Englewood School District, adjacent cities, etc.)?

Satisfies Urgent Need

- Does the project satisfy urgent park and recreation needs within the community?
- Does the project serve underserved neighborhoods?
- Does the project help to fill a recreation facility/amenity shortage?

Completes Phasing of Current Projects

- Does the project help to complete ongoing phases of current projects that have yet to be finished?

In the near term, it is recommended that the city select a few small projects that can be easily implemented across the community, rather than attempting to accomplish a large scale project immediately. While progress is being made on these projects, long-range planning can begin on select larger projects that will require a greater investment of capital and take a longer, often multi-year, timeframe to accomplish. This long-range planning may involve the establishment of a perpetual fund or “land bank” to strategically acquire parcels for park development that may become available in the future.

Likewise, certain projects, such as an irrigation system replacement, are a long-term initiative and should be addressed immediately. The costs associated with irrigation replacement, however, are very high. As such, the Parks Department should immediately begin a comprehensive inventory of irrigation in all parks to determine which systems are in critical need of replacement. A master list determining the schedule for upgrades should be developed, with those in greatest need of replacement receiving attention first. In order to help off-set the high costs associated with irrigation upgrade and replacement, these

projects should be phased in over a period of 15 to 20 years, beginning immediately.

B. Estimated Costs for Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Trails

The cost for trail and park construction varies widely, depending on the specific elements to be included in each park, the terrain, necessary road crossings, and other physical features that require more extensive design solutions. For the purposes of assigning an order of magnitude of cost to the master plan recommendations, general cost estimates have been assigned to each project. Costs have been assumed that are in order with the costs EDAW has experienced in designing and overseeing the construction of similar facilities along the Front Range and throughout the Rocky Mountain region.

Cost estimates were generated based on conceptual plans that were created for select proposed projects, therefore allowing a budgetary range to be assigned to each project. These conceptual plans can be found in the appendix. Specific elements of these projects were chosen in consultation with Englewood Parks and Recreation staff and are based on the most current park design standards available. The cost estimates are approximate and intended to illustrate order of magnitude, not detail. Actual costs for land acquisition, if needed, and development should be developed more specifically. Costs for some of the typical park amenities included in the conceptual plans are listed below to provide an understanding of the basis for the estimates. These costs are in 2005 dollars and must be escalated yearly to compensate for inflation.



Table 5.1 Typical Park Project Item Costs

Item	Unit Cost
Basketball Court	\$50,000 each
Skate Park	\$250,000 each
Neighborhood-Scale Playground	\$80,000 each
Community-Scale Playground	\$150,000 each
Single Picnic Shelter (20'x20')	\$35,000 each
Large Group Picnic Shelter	\$180,000 each
Small Restroom	\$80,000 each
Large Restroom	\$120,000 each
Parking Lot Lighting	\$30,000 each
Pedestrian Lighting	\$4,500 each
New Parking Lot	\$6.00 square foot
Picnic Tables	\$1,500 each
Bike Racks	\$650 each
Benches	\$1,500 each
Trash Containers	\$750 each
Irrigation System Replacement	\$1.00 square foot
8' Concrete Multi-Purpose Trail	\$36.00 linear foot
6' Gravel Trail	\$9.00 linear foot
Native Landscape Restoration	\$0.75 square foot
Turf and Shrub Landscape	\$3.50 square foot
Deciduous Trees (2.5")	\$500 each

Other items specific to certain projects were not listed above but include: demolition, utility relocation, entry plazas, signs, historical restorations, drainage channel naturalizations, crossing enhancements, ballfield construction and design, engineering, and contingency fees. It should also be noted that additional staff, resources, and maintenance will be needed as more parks and facilities are added to the system within Englewood. These costs should be accounted for and included into overall budgets for any new projects.

Table 5.2, summarizes initial projects proposed in this plan for inclusion in the City's Park and Recreation system and provides estimated costs associated with each project. Costs are estimated in 2005 dollars and will need to be adjusted relative to inflation as time progresses. They are listed in the order they appear on the Master Plan Map and as described in Chapter Four.

If implemented in its entirety, all recommended projects within this plan would cost a minimum of \$23.30 million and up to a maximum of \$30.35 million. Currently, for park and recreation projects the City of Englewood receives approximately \$300,000 per year from the Conservation Trust Fund and approximately

an additional \$600,000 per year from the Arapahoe County Open Space Fund. If these funding streams were to continue at the same rate over the next 15 years (the anticipated life of this plan), total available revenue for future projects would be approximately \$13.5 million. This amount would only be capable of funding roughly one-third to one-half of all proposed projects, and would leave a potential budget shortfall of between \$9.80 million and \$16.85 million. Therefore, it is recommended that the City of Englewood immediately begin to pursue additional funding mechanisms for development of future park and recreation projects.

C. Implementation Actions

The following are specific actions that should be considered by the Englewood Parks and Recreation staff that may assist in the implementation of the proposed projects. The actions are organized into planning, upgrades and maintenance, administrative and management, and funding categories, and are not listed in order of priority.

Planning Actions

- Work with the Community Development Department and developers in the acquisition of parkland associated with any new residential development. Identify specific parcels that are key to neighborhood park development in underserved areas.
- Develop master plans and construction documents for Belleview, Cushing, and Centennial Parks and Miller Field. Include management plans as part of master plans.
- Conduct planning processes and prepare design documents for neighborhood park upgrades. Include management plans as part of master plans.
- Work with the Public Works Department to upgrade pedestrian and bicycle connectivity in neighborhoods.



Upgrades and Maintenance Actions

- Rehabilitate or replace existing playgrounds, restrooms and other park facilities, including bringing existing facilities up to ADA standards.
- Begin phased replacement of irrigation systems in all parks.
- Implement an aggressive invasive species control program.
- Establish maintenance standards for the various types of parks, open space, and conservation lands.
- Evaluate existing parks for additional needed upgrades.

Administrative and Management Actions

- Prepare an annual report card on progress toward achieving the Parks and Recreation Plan and 2004 Master Bicycle Plan.
- Coordinate with Department of Public Works and Community Development Department to ensure critical connections and elements of the 2004 Master Bicycle Plan are implemented.
- Regularly update the parklands inventory and maps to reflect existing conditions.
- Establish clear mechanisms for interdepartmental and interagency coordination on planning and design issues and to ensure consistency with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Funding Actions

- Actively pursue granting and funding opportunities to serve underserved neighborhoods with parks.
- Explore the level of community support for additional funding sources such as property or sales taxes, and development impact fees.
- Continue to pursue agreements with the Englewood School District to share use of public lands and recreational resources.

**Table 5.2 Proposed Project Summary and Budgetary Costs**

Name	Location	Proposed Classification	Size	Budgetary Cost (2005 dollars)	Description
<i>Bates Station Park</i>	Bates Station RTD Light Rail area	Neighborhood	5 to 10 acres	\$0 to \$2,000,000, depending upon developer responsibilities	Construct neighborhood park in conjunction with Bates Station development. Connect to future off-street trail system.
<i>Little Dry Creek Plaza Vicinity</i>	Little Dry Creek	Neighborhood	3 to 5 acres	\$750,000	Work with area landowners to provide neighborhood parkland in conjunction with Little Dry Creek Plaza for future high density residential developments. Improve street frontage and bike and pedestrian connections throughout area.
<i>Oxford Parcel</i>	Englewood Municipal Golf Course	Pocket	2 acres	\$500,000 to \$650,000	Develop a pocket park in conjunction with golf course. Should include playground and 150+ person rental picnic shelter.
<i>Park in Sherman & Nassau Area</i>	Sherman St. and Nassau Ave.	Neighborhood	1 to 5 acres	\$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000	Acquire strategic parcels that may come available and develop neighborhood park amenities.
<i>Park in Sherman & Princeton Area</i>	Sherman St. and Princeton Ave.	Neighborhood	1 to 5 acres	\$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000	Acquire strategic parcels that may come available and develop neighborhood park amenities.
<i>Park in Sherman and Stanford Area</i>	Sherman St. and Stanford Ave.	Neighborhood	1 to 5 acres	\$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000	Acquire strategic parcels that may come available and develop neighborhood park amenities.
<i>Cushing Park</i>	Cushing Park	Community	11 acres	\$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000	Redesign and update core area of park, including new skate park, shelters and restrooms.
<i>Miller Field</i>	Miller Field	Neighborhood	6 acres	\$1,400,000 to \$1,800,000	Redesign park to provide neighborhood park amenities and improve athletic functions.
<i>Hosanna Athletic Center Complex</i>	Hosanna Athletic Center	Neighborhood	3 to 5 acres	\$100,000 to \$250,000	Expansion and modification of existing facility to provide neighborhood amenities and improved access by community. Coordinated with ESD Master Planning process and integrate with Little Dry Creek.
<i>Centennial Park</i>	Centennial Park	Community	37 acres	\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000	Redesign west side of park and enhance lake shoreline and amenities.
<i>Bellevue Park</i>	Bellevue Park	Community	36 acres	\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park, including new west access, maintenance facility, and upgrade of farm and train area.
<i>Baker Park</i>	Baker Park	Neighborhood	1 acre	\$300,000 to \$400,000	Work with ESD to improve function of park/school field area and upgrade neighborhood park amenities.



Name	Location	Proposed Classification	Size	Budgetary Cost (2005 dollars)	Description
<i>Northwest Greenbelt</i>	Northwest Greenbelt	Natural Area	11 acres	\$250,000 to \$300,000	Return portions to native landscaping.
<i>Depot Park</i>	Depot Park	Pocket	1 acre	Net \$ gain from sale of property	Transition property to other uses and relocate historic train depot.
<i>Bates-Logan Park</i>	Bates-Logan park	Neighborhood	7 acres	\$300,000 to \$400,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park.
<i>Barde Park</i>	Barde Park	Neighborhood	4 acres	\$300,000 to \$400,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park.
<i>Romans Park</i>	Romans Park	Neighborhood	4.5 acres	\$500,000 to \$700,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park.
<i>Jason Park</i>	Jason Park	Neighborhood	8 acres	\$150,000 to \$200,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park.
<i>Rotolo Park</i>	Rotolo Park	Neighborhood	3 acres	\$275,000 to \$350,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park.
<i>Southwest Greenbelt</i>	Southwest Greenbelt	Natural Area	5.5 acres	\$150,000 to \$200,000	Return portions to native landscaping.
<i>Duncan Park</i>	Duncan Park	Neighborhood	4 acres	\$225,000 to \$300,000	Upgrade and enhance various elements of park.
<i>Sinclair Middle School</i>	Sinclair Middle School	School	1 acre	\$200,000 to \$250,000	Explore feasibility of adding neighborhood park amenities. Work with ESD during District Master Planning process.
<i>Off-Street Trail Connectors*</i>	NW Greenbelt, Bates Station, Rotolo Park, Belleview Park, Progress Park	Off-street trails	4 miles	Allow \$1,000,000 – coordinate with ongoing street and crosswalk repairs.	Complete key connections to current off-street and proposed on-street trail network to provide for an integrated system throughout the city. Enhance crosswalks, on-street lane markers, etc.
<i>Irrigation System Upgrades</i>	All Parks	System-wide	146 acres	\$6,400,000	Upgrade irrigation systems in all parks over a period of 15 to 20 years. Controllers will not need to be upgraded.

Appendix A
Comparative Level of Service Table

City of Englewood - Comparative Level of Service Between Communities for Selected Recreational Facilities

last updated: 02/08/2006 All population figures 2004; Colorado Demography Office

	Facility, Acres or Miles per Population													
	City of Fort Collins	City of Westminster	City of Arvada	City of Longmont	City of Fort Lupton	Town of Windsor	City of Loveland	City of Greeley	City of Lakewood, CO	City of Golden, CO	City of Broomfield, Colorado	City of Wheat Ridge, CO	Avg. of Other Communities Providing Facilities	City of Englewood
Recreational Facility	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
Soccer Fields														
Game Fields														
50 yds X 80 yds or less	19	9	10	5	2	6		16	8	10	12			4
65 yds X 100 yds or greater	16	6	24	8	3	3		5	10	3	7			4
Total	35	15	34	13	5	9	29	21	18	13	19	20	20	8
Population per Soccer Field	3,626	7,012	3,030	6,201	1,422	1,412	1,982	4,090	7,978	1,364	2,500	1,593	3,517	4,061
Football Fields														
150 ft X 240 ft or less	11		7	use 4 soccer fields	use soccer fields	4	use soccer fields	use soccer fields	8	1	1			use soccer fields
160 ft X 360 ft or more	0		5		use soccer fields	0	use soccer fields	use soccer fields	5		4			
Total	11		12			4			13	1	5	3		
Population per Football Field	11,537	N/A	8,584	N/A	N/A	3,178	N/A	N/A	11,047	17,731	9,500	10,623	10,314	N/A
Total Soccer/Football Game Fields	46	15	46	13	5	13	29	21	31		24	23	24	8
Population per Football/Soccer Field	2,759	7,012	2,239	6,201	1,422	978	1,982	4,090	4,633	N/A	1,979	1,386	3,153	4,061
Softball/Baseball Fields														
Size Undetermined						6	23	10	6	11	18			
200 - 299-ft centerfields	39	13	16	9	3			5	15		5			11
300 - 360-ft centerfields or larger	12	2	14	12	1			2	10		5			2
Total	51	15	30	21	4	6	23	17	31	11	28	22	21	13
Population per Softball/Baseball Field	2,488	7,012	3,433	3,839	1,778	2,119	2,499	5,052	4,633	1,612	1,696	1,449	3,134	2,499
Outdoor Basketball Courts														
Full-size	16	15	3	14	0	0	7	11	5	5	0			1
Half-size	14	1	27	2	2	3	0	0	19	1	10			7
Total	30	16	30	16	2	3	7	11	24	6	10	10	14	8
Population per Outdoor Basketball Court	4,230	6,574	3,433	5,038	3,556	4,237	8,212	7,808	5,984	2,955	4,750	3,187	4,997	4,061
Tennis Courts														
With lights	30	10	8	20	0	0	18	12	18	2	4			8
Without lights	14	3	35	0	0	5	3	6	23	3	8			10
Total	44	13	43	20	0	5	21	18	41	5	12	9	21	18
Population per Tennis Court	2,884	8,091	2,395	4,031	0	2,542	2,737	4,772	3,503	3,546	3,958	3,541	3,818	1,805
Skate Parks														
	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	1			1
Total	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1
Population per Skate Park	42,301	0	51,502	26,871	7,111	12,711	57,485	28,629	47,870	8,866	47,500	31,869	32,974	32,491
Inline Hockey Rinks														
165 ft X 80 ft (indoor)		0	1	0	0				0		3			1
165 ft X 80 ft (outdoor)	3	2	1	6	0				1	1				
Total	3	2	2	6	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1

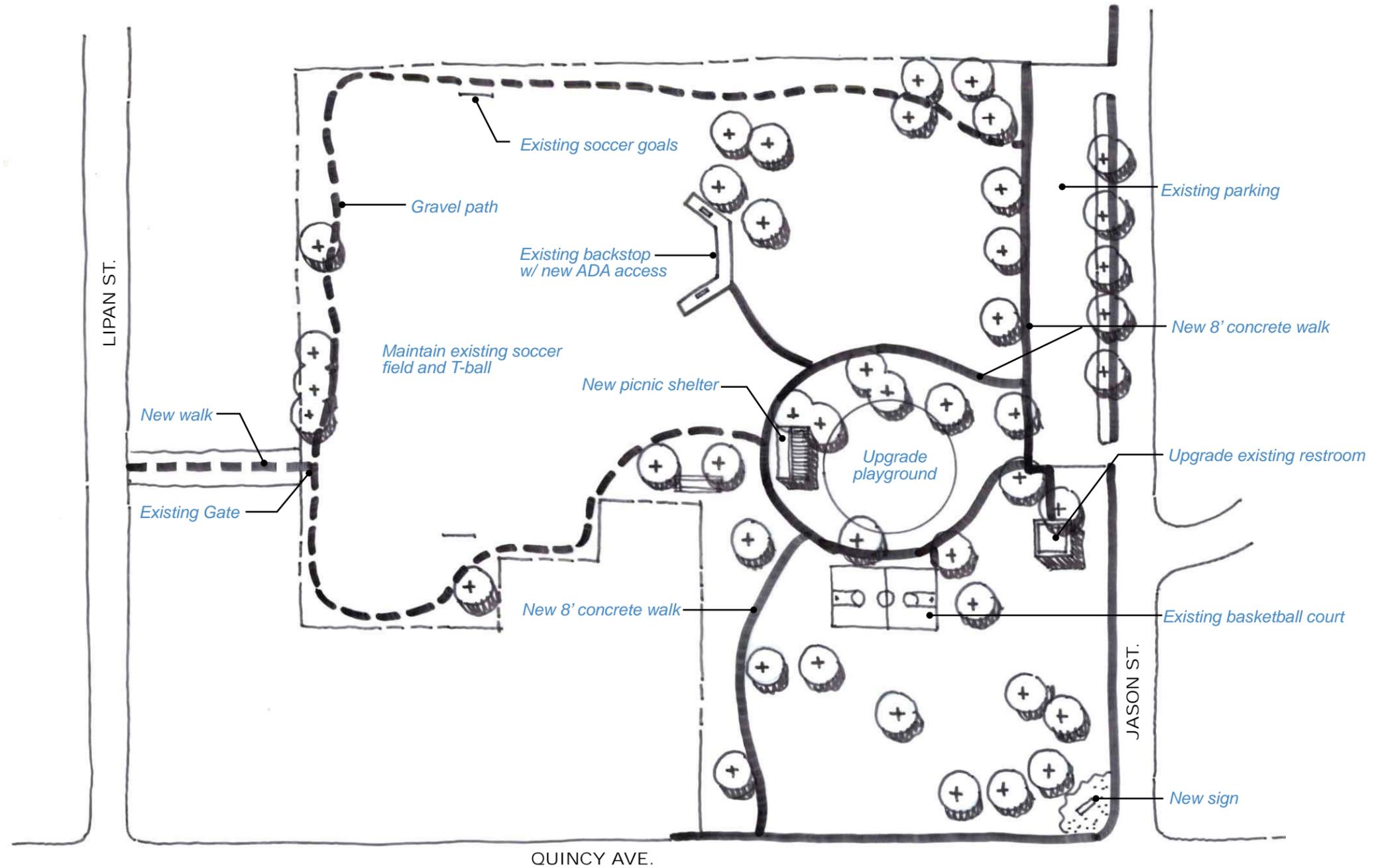
	Facility, Acres or Miles per Population													
	City of Fort Collins	City of Westminster	City of Arvada	City of Longmont	City of Fort Lupton	Town of Windsor	City of Loveland	City of Greeley	City of Lakewood, CO	City of Golden, CO	City of Broomfield, Colorado	City of Wheat Ridge, CO	Avg. of Other Communities Providing Facilities	City of Englewood
	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population:	Population:	Population:	Population	Population
Recreational Facility	126,903	105,177	103,004	80,612	7,111	12,711	57,485	85,887	143,611	17,731	47,500	31,869	68,300	32,491
Population per Inline Hockey Rink	42,301	52,589	51,502	13,435	0	6,356	57,485	85,887	143,611	17,731	15,833	31,869	47,145	32,491
Total Number of Ice Rinks	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Population per Ice Rink	42,301	N/A	N/A	80,612	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	61,457	N/A
Swimming Pools														
Outdoor	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	3	5	2	1			1
Indoor	3	4	2	2	1	1		1	4	1	2			1
Total	4	6	5	3	1	2	1	4	9	3	3		3	2
Population per Swimming Pool	31,726	17,530	20,601	26,871	7,111	6,356	57,485	21,472	15,957	5,910	15,833	15,935	20,232	16,246
Gymnasiums														
Full-size City gyms	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	6	2	2			2
Total	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	6	2	2	2	2	2
Population per Gymnasium	63,452	52,589	34,335	40,306	7,111	12,711	28,743	28,629	23,935	8,866	23,750	15,935	28,363	16,246
Community Parks														
Developed Acres	408	N/A	185	201	23	50	150	241	194	N/A	125	82	166	115
Developed Park/Population (acres/1000)	3.2	N/A	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	1.4	N/A	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.5
Parkland Standard (acres/1000 pop)	4.5	2.5	4.5	4.5	8.5	N/A	5.0	6.0	5.0	N/A	5		5.1	TBD
Neighborhood Parks														
Developed Acres	310	N/A	412	190	19	33	137	234	307	N/A	186	57	188	33
Developed Park/Population (acres/1000)	2.4	N/A	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.1	N/A	3.9	1.8	2.8	1
Adjusted Park/Population including portions of Community Parks		N/A												1.9
Parkland Standard (acres/1000)	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.5	4.5	5.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	N/A	4		3	TBD
Maintenance														
Maintenance Staff (as parks, streetscapes and public grounds)	69 FTE	21 full-time & 50 part-time	38 Ft, 60 Pt	23.5 FTE	1.5 FTE + 1 FT Seasonal	3 full-time & 5 seasonal	46 FTE (d)	34 full-time	36.5 FTE	N/A	32 full-time, 60 seasonal (62 FTE)			16 FT; 10 part-time
Acres Maintained														
(developed parks, grounds and facilities) acres	740.0	500	600.0	701.5	60.0	82.5	287.3	1,105.0	501.0	380.0	757		519	556.6
Annual Park Operation & Maintenance Budget														
grounds and facilities maintained by Park Department)	5,534,483	\$3,200,000	5,100,000	2,683,233	94,760	403,495	1,930,835	2,800,000	\$4,834,440	N/A	\$4,538,548		3,111,979	1,759,758
Acres per Maint Staff	10.7	11	8.2	30.0	24.0	27.5	6.2	20.0	13.5	N/A	12.0		16.3	21.4
Maintenance Budget \$ Per City Resident	\$43.61	\$30.42	\$49.51	\$33.29	\$13.33	\$31.74	\$33.59	\$32.60	\$33.66	N/A	\$95.55		\$45.56	\$54.16

Appendix B
Park Concept Plans



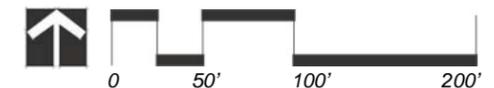
GENERAL NOTES

- Upgrade playground and restroom facility
- New picnic shelter
- Enhance landscaping
- Improve on-street trail connections
- Enhance connection to Lipan St.
- New sign



LEGEND

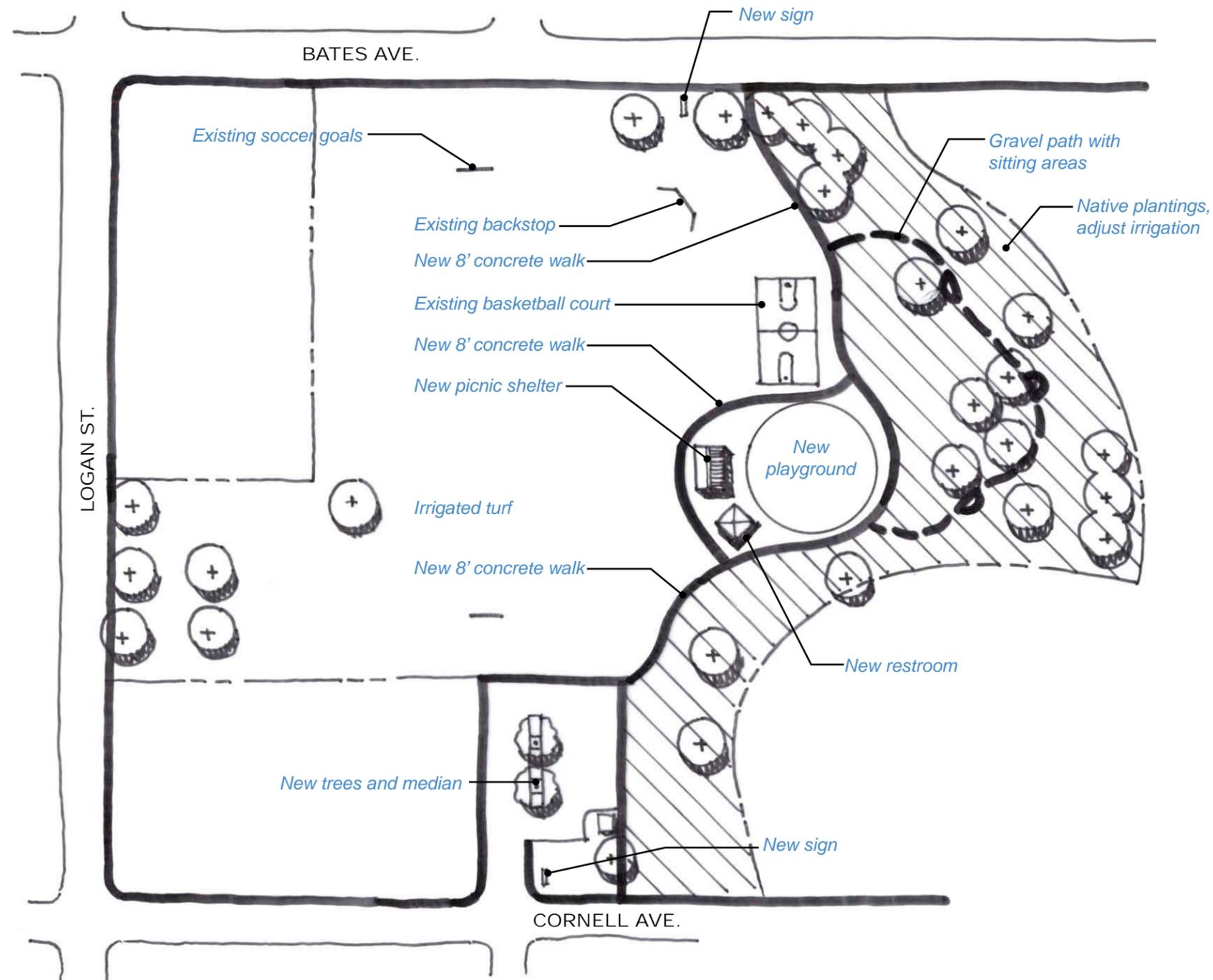
- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign





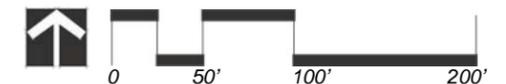
GENERAL NOTES

- Upgrade restroom facility
- New picnic shelter and playground
- Enhance landscaping
- "Natural area" in passive side of park
- Improve on-street trail connections
- New signs



LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign





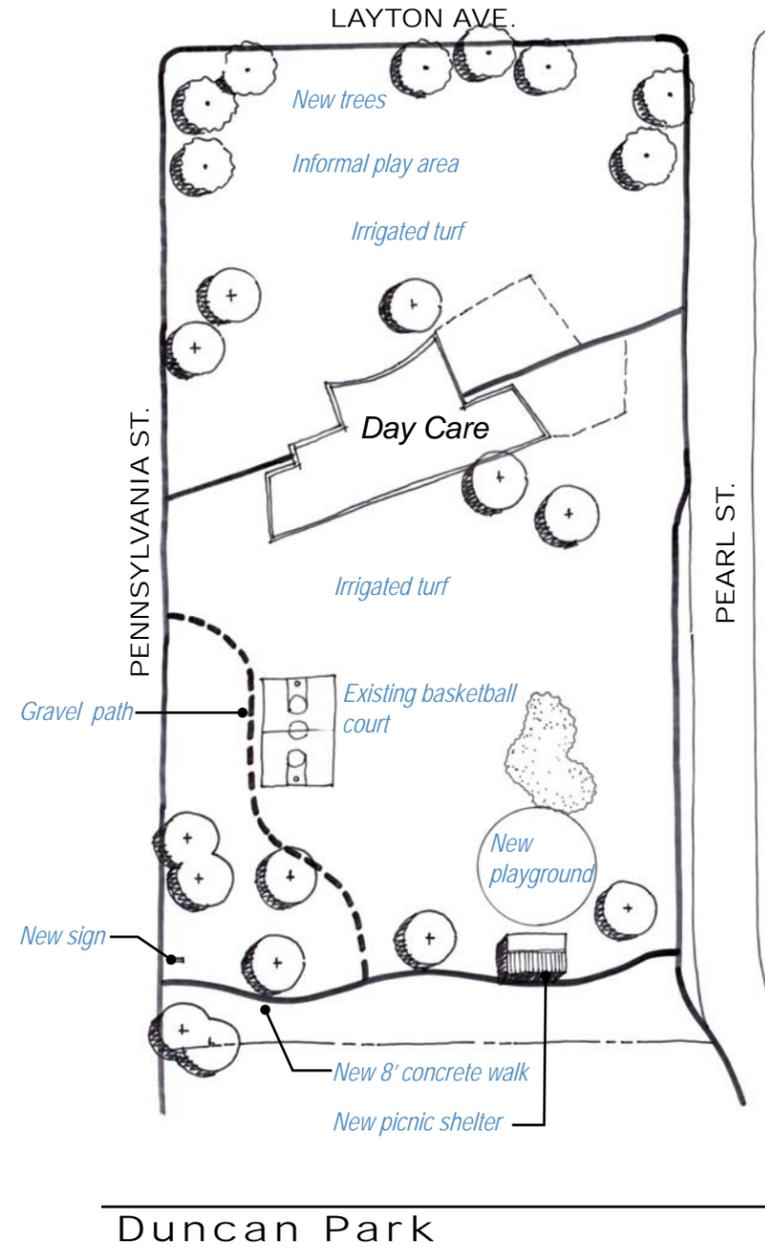
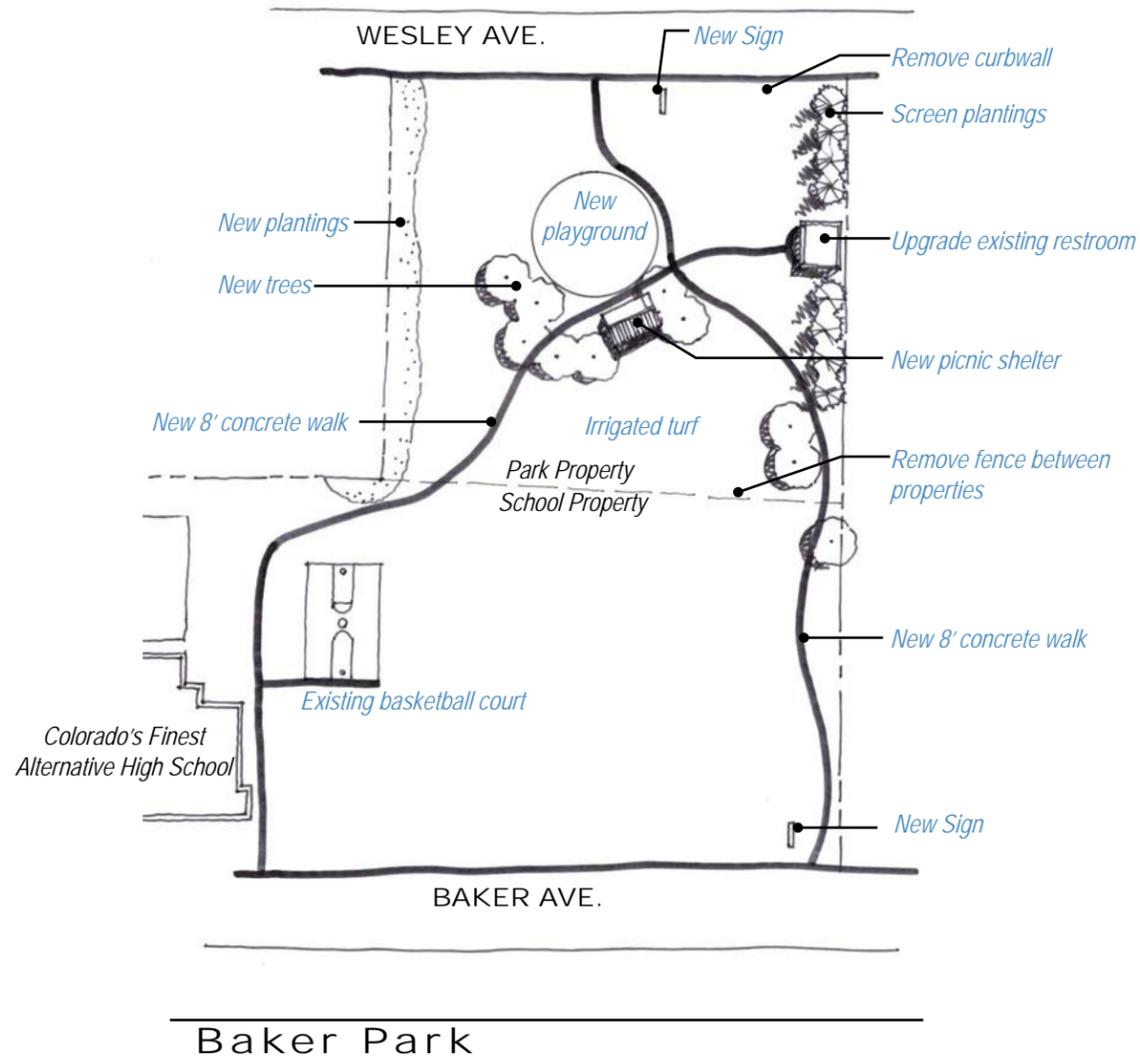
GENERAL NOTES

BAKER PARK

- Improve relationship between park and school by removing existing fence
- Upgrade restroom facilities
- New picnic shelter and playground
- Enhance landscaping
- Improve on-street trail connections
- New signs

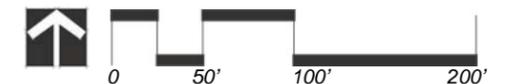
DUNCAN

- New picnic shelter and playground
- Enhance landscaping
- Improve on-street trail connections
- New sign



LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign





GENERAL NOTES

BARDE

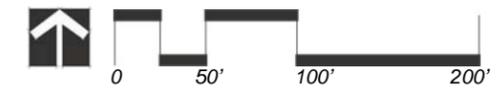
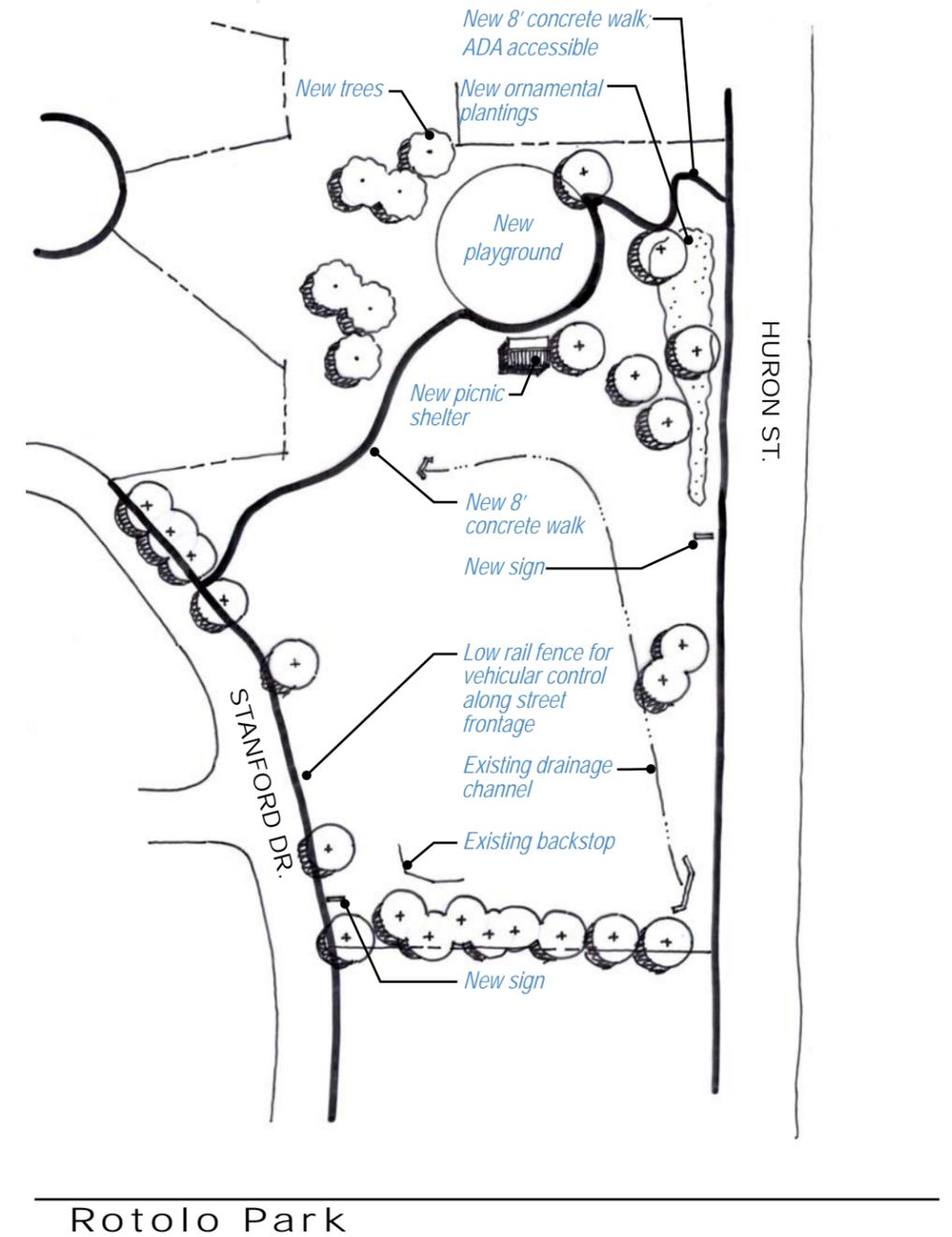
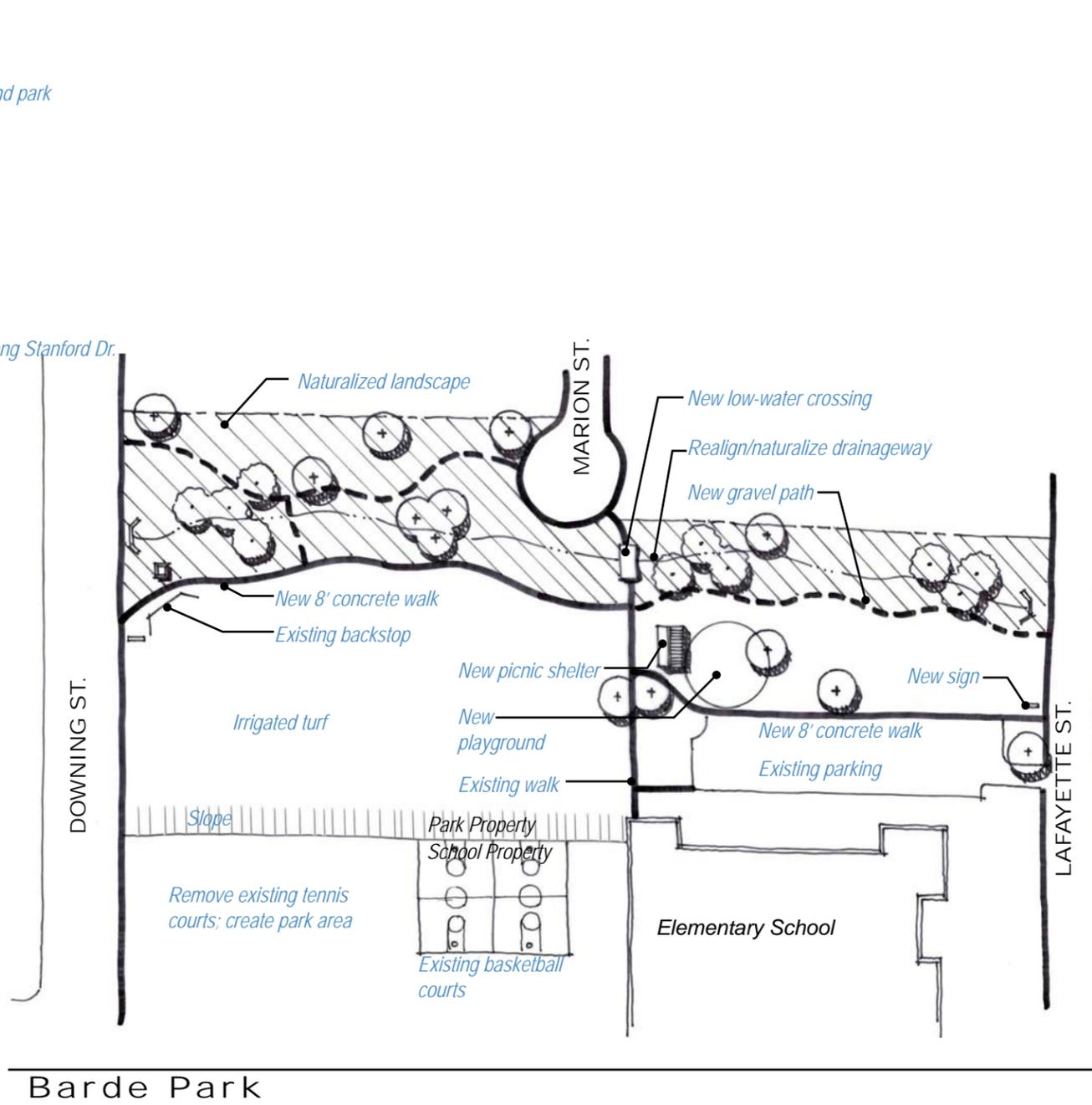
- New picnic shelter and playground
- Improve relationship between school and park
- Naturalize north side of park
- Enhance landscaping
- Improve on-street trail connections
- New sign

ROTOLO

- New picnic shelter and playground
- Enhance landscaping
- Improve on-street trail connections
- Improve vehicular control measures along Stanford Dr.
- New signs

LEGEND

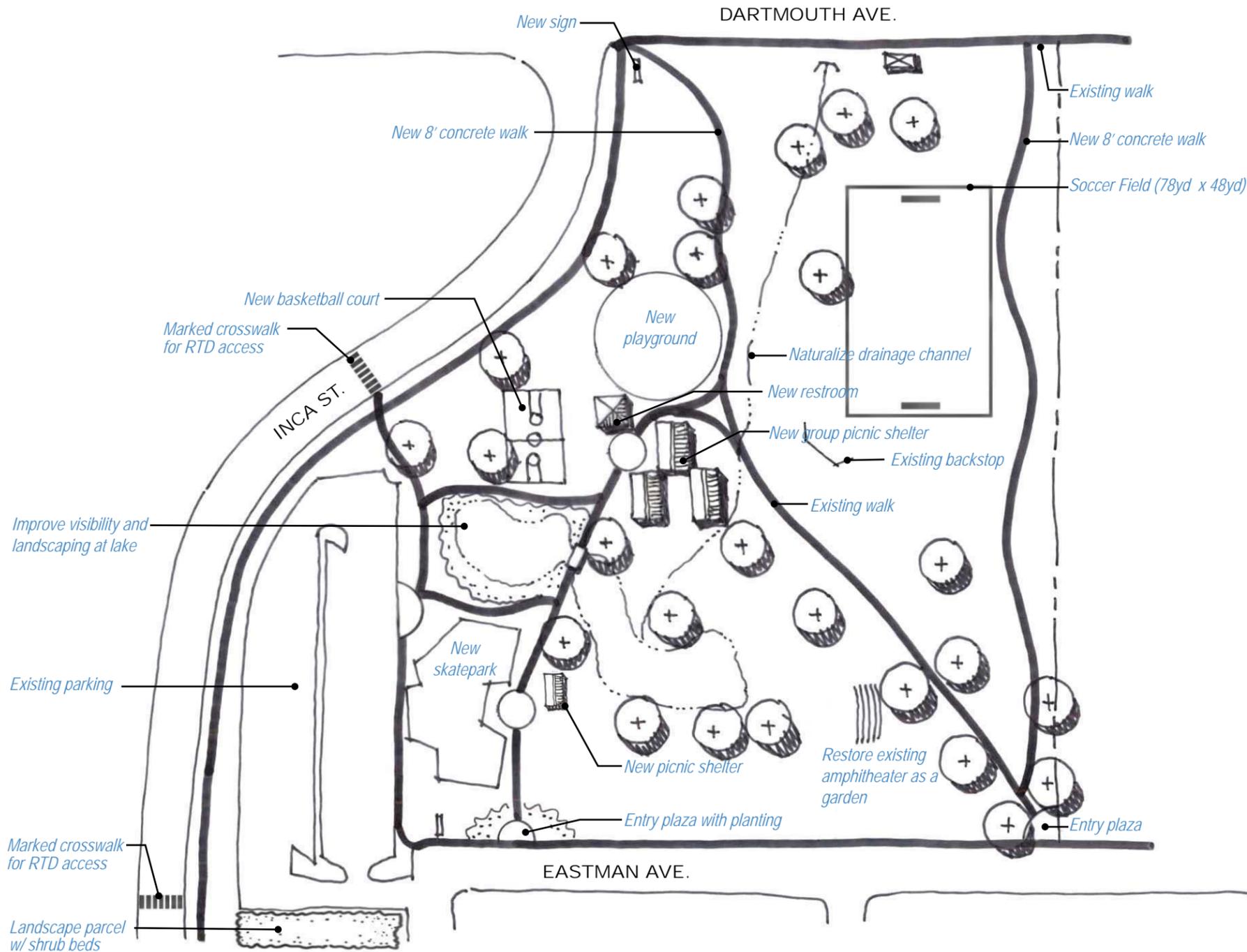
- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign





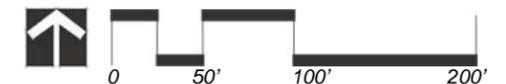
GENERAL NOTES

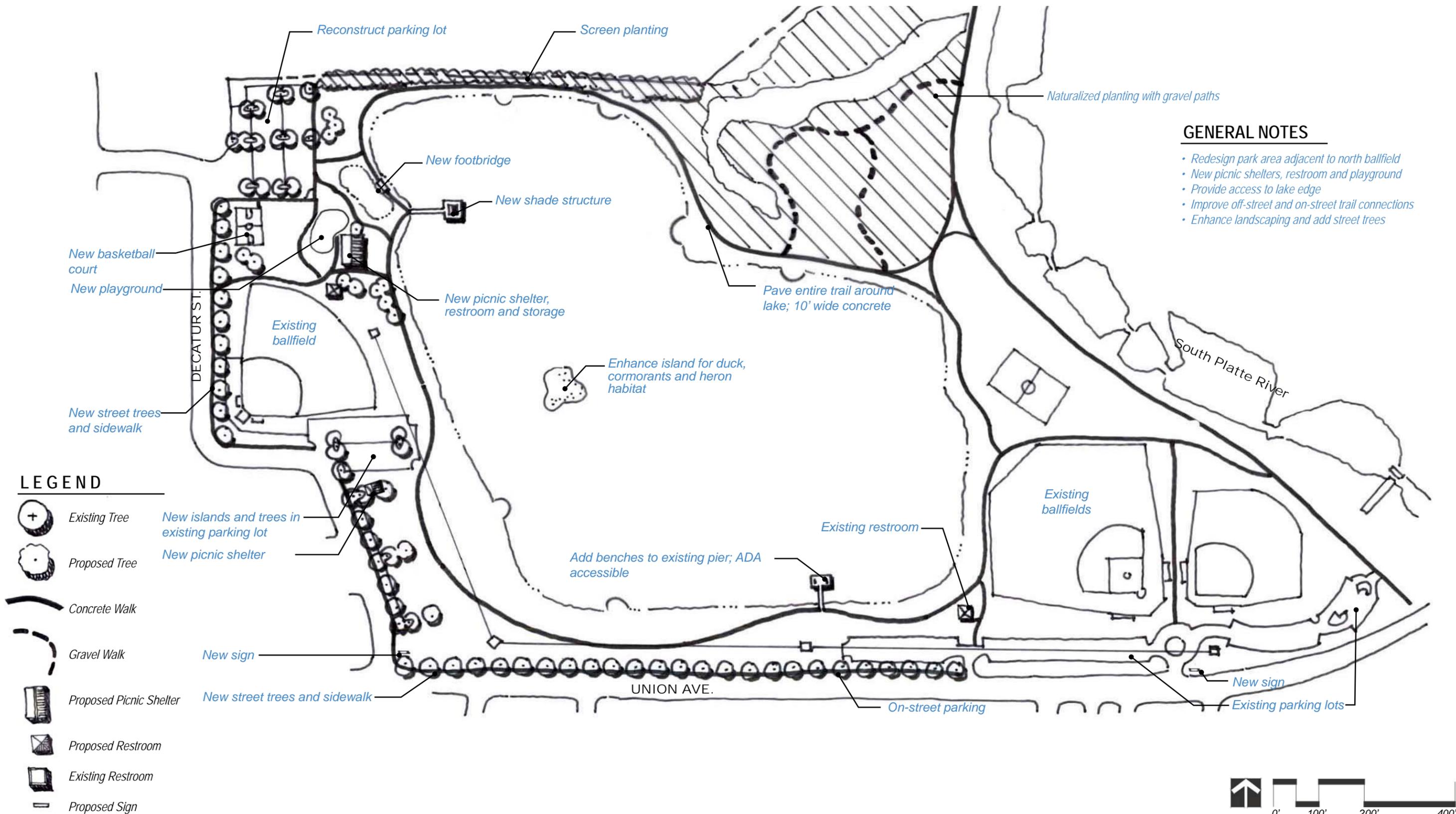
- Redesign entire core area: new picnic shelters, landscaping, playground, pedestrian lighting, restrooms and basketball court
- Promote and enhance the historic character of the park (i.e., stone pond edge and amphitheater steps)
- Enhance parcel to the south of the parking lot with landscaping
- Improve off-street and on-street trail connections



LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign



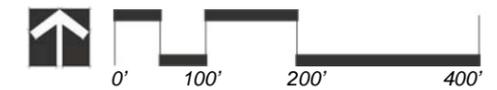


GENERAL NOTES

- Redesign park area adjacent to north ballfield
- New picnic shelters, restroom and playground
- Provide access to lake edge
- Improve off-street and on-street trail connections
- Enhance landscaping and add street trees

LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign
- New islands and trees in existing parking lot
- New picnic shelter





Existing parking lot

Port-a-potty and new picnic shelter

Natural area with soft-surface trails and interpretive signs to include habitat garden

New access drive and parking lot w/ porta-potty enclosure near turn around

South suburban parking lot

Dog Park

Passive recreation

Existing picnic shelter

Corner Stone Park

Pirate's Cove

New picnic shelter

Water quality pond

Maintain train and enlarge ticket booth for vending and farm train venues. Enhance whole area.

Existing parking lot

New maintenance building in existing parking lot

CHENANGO

Replace existing park shelter

Low water crossing

Upgrade existing restroom

Upgrade existing restroom

Existing ballfield

New plantings along existing parking lot

Existing tennis courts

Upgrade existing restroom

New basketball

New picnic shelters

New playground

Existing airplane

INCA DR.

GENERAL NOTES

- Improve access to the west side of the park
- Enhance the natural areas; create a habitat garden
- Redesign the active park area on the east side: new picnic shelters and playground, upgrade restroom, new basketball court, and new landscaping
- Renovate the train depot plaza and add vending facilities
- Expand and improve the farm, including a water quality pond
- Improve off-street and on-street trail connections

LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign

WINDERMERE

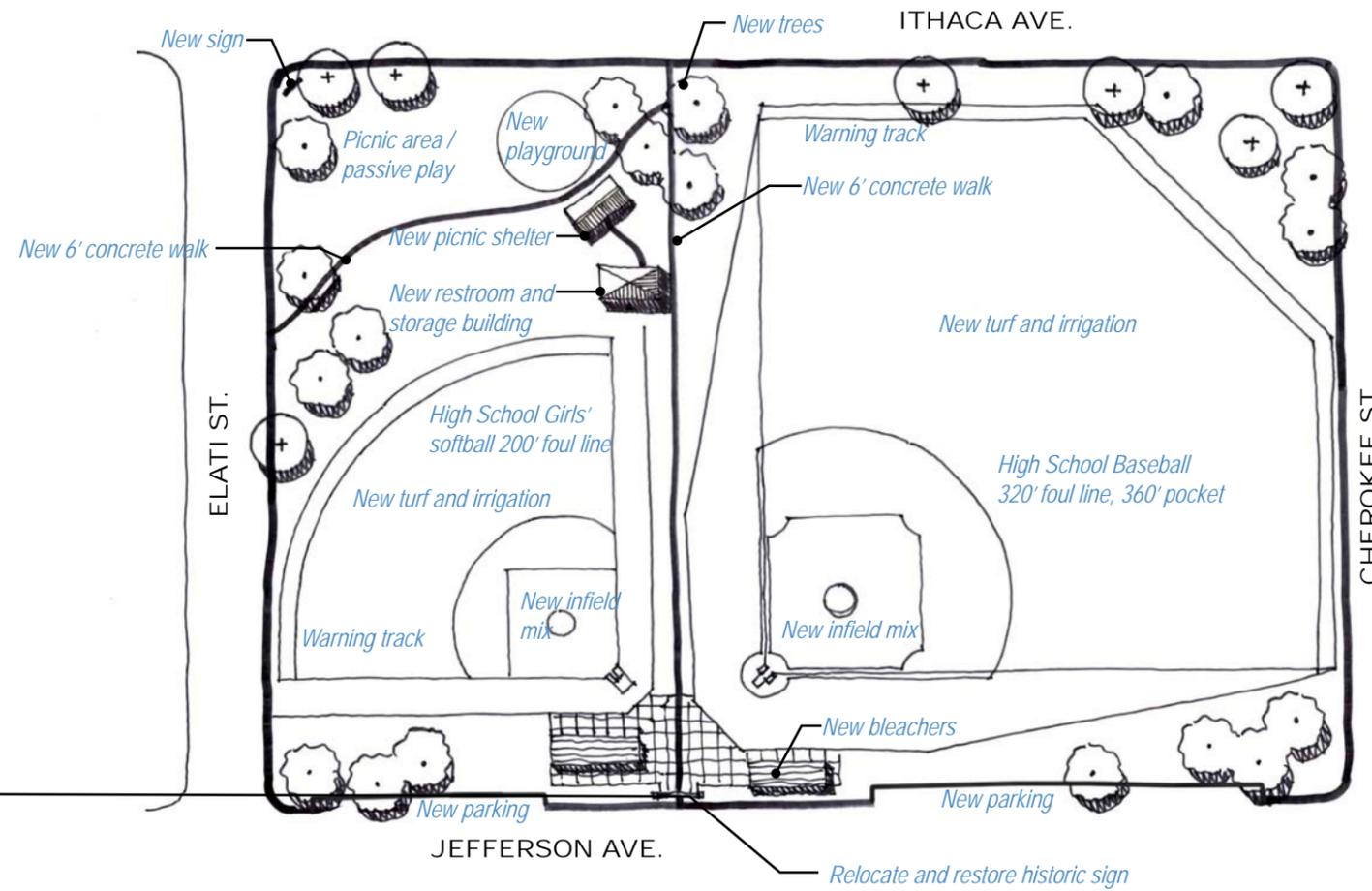
BELLEVIEW





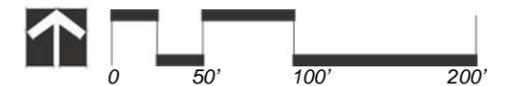
GENERAL NOTES

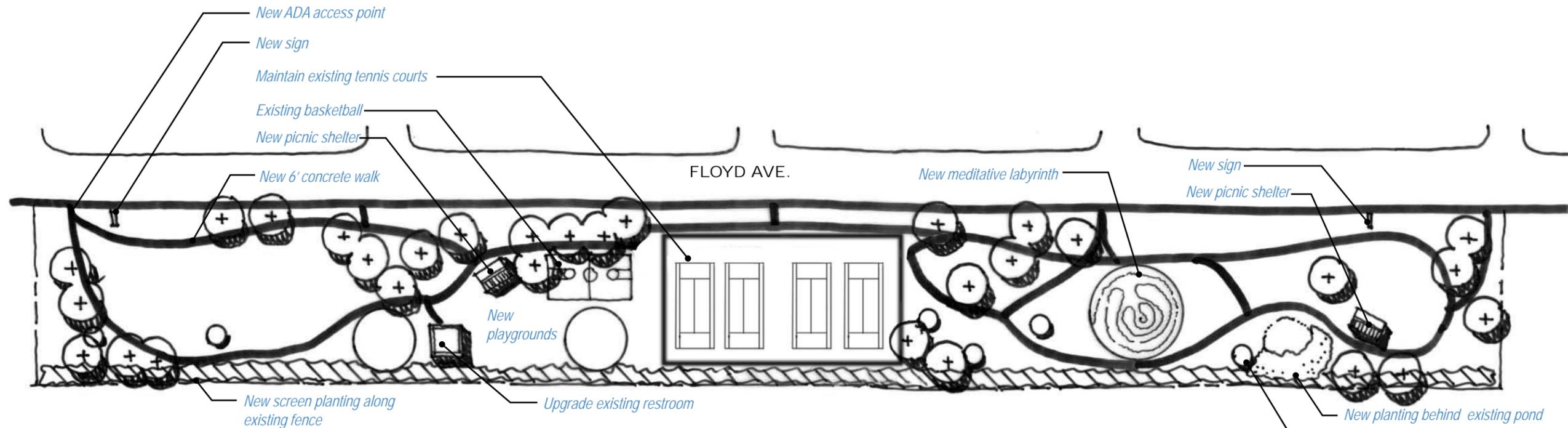
- Redesign the entire park, including demolition of the existing building
- Design ballfields to current standards
- Explore shared parking opportunities with adjacent properties
- Improve on-street trail connections
- Total on-street parking capacity is 80 spaces



LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign





LEGEND

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Concrete Walk
- Gravel Walk
- Proposed Picnic Shelter
- Proposed Restroom
- Existing Restroom
- Proposed Sign

GENERAL NOTES

- New picnic shelters and playgrounds
- Upgrade restroom
- Enhance landscaping to provide screening along the south side
- Promote the unique attributes of the park, in particular the mushrooms
- Improve on-street trail connections

