



2.

Long Range Vision

“*Place means different things to different people. For some it’s great theater, culture or shopping districts. For others it’s beautiful natural areas, mountains and streams. But a common element of all great places is a thoughtfully planned and designed public realm.*”

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1. Parks and a Sense of Place

Over the past two decades in the United States, there has been an increased awareness of the important role that parks and public spaces play in creating a sense of place for communities. In *Inside City Parks* for example, noted Landscape Architect Joe Brown notes that “We are seeing a greater commitment to America’s urban parks than we have seen for decades. [It] seems like another City Beautiful movement: in the number of parks constructed or revamped, in the substantial amount of money invested in them, and notably, in the public’s stake in the park’s success as a city emblem” (Harnik, 2000, p. xiii). Author Peter Harnik adds that “American communities are intensely involved in making themselves over into the communities they want to become in the next century”.

“Place” means different things to different people. For some it’s great theater, culture or shopping districts. For others it’s beautiful natural areas, mountains and streams. But a common element of all great places is a thoughtfully planned and designed “public realm” — the system of public open spaces including streets and sidewalks, parks and civic spaces, historic and cultural areas, and natural areas and trails.

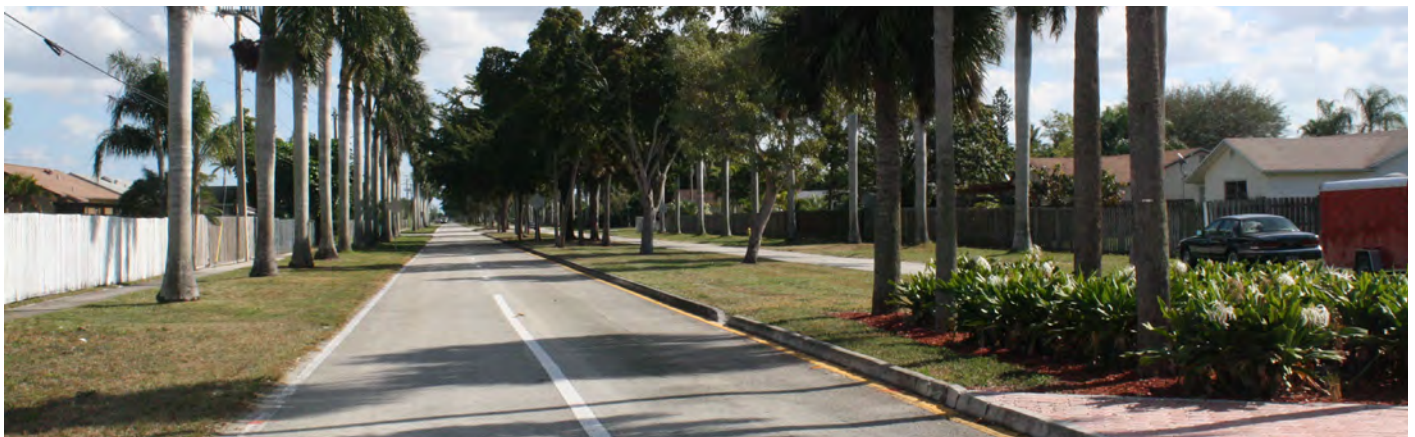
Why is the public realm so critical to creating a sense of place? Because it touches people in every aspect of their daily lives, and often defines their quality of their life. Consider a “typical day” in the life of an urban/suburban resident in the United States today.

For many people, their first encounter with the public realm each morning is through the street or sidewalk in

front of their home or apartment. Walking the dog, going for a jog, getting the newspaper or strolling down to the corner coffee shop all involves the street. And the design of the street—one of the most important elements of the public realm—can make a profound difference in the quality of the person’s day. Is the sidewalk wide enough to pass other people without being crowded or jostled? Do canopied street trees provide places for songbirds to perch and sing, and catch the morning breeze rustling through the leaves? Do on-street parking and tree lawn areas provide a buffer from the busy morning traffic? Do bike lanes provide a safe haven for bicyclists, minimizing conflicts with both pedestrians and cars?

The design of the street also influences the quality of a person’s life as they commute to school or work. A narrow, winding, tree-lined street provides a much calmer and aesthetically-pleasing commute than a six-lane highway. A wide, shady sidewalk provides a much more enjoyable walk than a narrow strip of concrete adjacent to the curb. And a network of safe bicycle lanes makes it possible to commute to work or school by bike, providing opportunities for increased exercise, reduced costs and a greater sense of well-being.

In addition to streets and sidewalks, parks and civic spaces also play a significant role in a “typical day” in many people’s lives. Friends meet for lunch in a city plaza, talking about their day while people-watching and eating a hot dog from a street vendor. Kids use a local park for recess, making new friends and exercising while playing on the playground or in a pick-up game of basketball or kickball. Seniors may visit their local park or community center for Tai-Chi, cards, aerobics class or other social, fitness or wellness programs. And people



A quiet, tree-lined residential street near the Sunrise Lakes Neighborhood, 2012

of all ages engage in after-school/work recreation programs at parks and community centers, including sports leagues, fitness programs, and self-improvement classes.

On weekends, parks and civic spaces play an even greater role in creating a sense of place and contributing to people's quality of life. Soccer games, green markets, festivals, concerts, fundraisers and other special events form the focus of community life for many residents and visitors, and parks and civic spaces provide the venues for people to come together. There is a direct correlation between great community gathering spaces and a great "sense of place."

Many people associate a great place with great theater and culture, especially for evening or weekend activities. Museums, gardens, theaters, monuments, battlegrounds, historic buildings and other civic buildings and sites are a key element of the public realm, providing a real connection to both the past and the future of a community. Just like the civic gathering spaces mentioned above, cultural and historic places bring the community together for celebrations, memorials, lectures, exhibitions, shows and performances. Cultural and historical places enrich a community, and give it much of its character and flavor.

Many people also associate a community's sense of place with its natural areas, greenways and trails. These are the places where many people go on evenings, weekends and days off to recreate or re-create; to get away from the hectic pace of daily life and to reconnect with nature. Many natural areas are also places of lasting memories:

the mist lifting over a lake at sunrise; the soulful sound of a loon at dusk; the quiet strokes of a canoe paddle; a child's joy at catching her first fish; a well-earned view of the city below after a strenuous hike; marshmallows and ghost stories around the campfire; a family bike ride; and other memorable experiences that can only happen in our natural and undeveloped open spaces.

Natural areas also create a sense of balance, sustainability and well-being in a community. People want to know that their drinking water is pure and protected; that there is adequate natural land to support healthy populations of wildlife; that threatened and endangered species are protected; that their air is clean; and that their tree canopy is sustainable. They want to know that much beloved forests, lakes, wetlands, mountains and other natural areas are protected and will not change, particularly as the built environment seems to change every day. Perhaps no other element of the public realm is so dear to people, and so relevant to what makes a place special and memorable.

Successful communities understand how important public spaces are to people's quality of lives, and in attracting and retaining businesses, jobs, tax dollars, tourism and residents. But they also understand the importance of good planning, design and management of these public spaces to generate the desired community benefits.

Based on our research and experience, AECOM has developed the "Top Twelve Attributes" for the planning and design of the public realm to create a sense of place and to generate desirable community benefits:



A view into the wetlands surrounding the lake at Sawgrass Sanctuary, 2012

AECOM Top-Twelve Public Realm Planning and Design Attributes:

1. Be Green and Energy Efficient:

- LEED certified buildings, low impact site development, emphasizing resource efficiency through clean fuel vehicles, low maintenance plantings, alternative energy sources, green roofs, shade trees, pervious pavement
- Strive for a net zero carbon footprint in each park and open space
- Track changes in water quantity and quality, air quality, wildlife habitat, fuel use, energy use and climate change



Solar-powered informational signage, 2012

2. Seek Opportunities to Generate Economic Benefits:

- Make every park decision—from acquisition, to planning to development—with economic implications in mind
- This may include increasing adjacent property values, creating jobs, revitalizing neighborhoods, offering workforce training, and attracting new residents, tourists and visitors
- Track economic benefits as they are generated



Sunrise Civic Center, 2012

3. Activate Public Spaces, Possibly 24/7:

- Provide low-cost or no-cost things to do for people of all ages, incorporating the Project for Public Spaces' concept of "The Power of Ten"
- Include cafes, wireless access, programs, lawn games, people watching, free play, fitness courses, enrichment classes, and other activities
- Work with partners such as hospitals, private providers, volunteers, and others—do not try to do it all yourself



Sunrise at Sunset Concert at the Civic Center (© City of Sunrise)

4. Connect Public Spaces, Neighborhoods and Commercial Areas:

- Focus on connectivity both to and within public spaces; connectivity continues to rank as the highest need in all of the needs assessments we conduct around the country
- Focus on streets as well as trails and greenways
- Work with transportation, public works, DOT, the MPO, IT, businesses and others to develop a network of "complete streets" that include wide sidewalks, bike lanes, street trees, storm drainage and public art to create a linear parks system that connect to the traditional parks system



Multi-purpose trail running along Shotgun Road, 2010

5. Promote Healthy Lifestyles:

- Provide a framework for wellness for all residents
- Provide opportunities for walking, biking, running and skating through streets, bikeways and trails; use parks and recreation centers to provide everything from fitness testing to community gardens and healthy cooking classes, to immunizations and health provider referrals
- Collaborate with partners such as schools, hospitals, health departments and others to help them achieve their mission through the use of the public realm



Fitness Trail at Flamingo Road Linear Park, 2010

6. Provide for Flexibility:

- Use moveable equipment and site furnishings, multi-purpose lawns and other flexible spaces and amenities to respond to the various needs of park constituents
- This includes everything from low cost moveable chairs, tables and furnishings; to portable fencing, backstops and bleachers; and multi-purpose lawn spaces - don't worry about people walking off with portable chairs - focus on meeting their needs instead



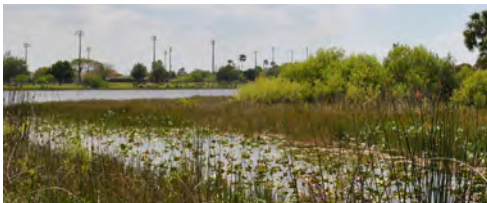
Multi-purpose green space at Oscar Wind Park, 2012



Needs Assessment workshop, 2010



Co-location of public infrastructure and City Park, 2012



Wetlands at Sawgrass Sanctuary, 2012



Canal easement utilized for a trail corridor in Sunrise, 2012



Break-out group at the vision workshop, 2012



Sunrise residents relaxing at Welleby Park, 2012

7. Reach out to the Community:

- Reach out to the surrounding neighborhood and communities to reflect the needs and lifestyles of residents, workers and visitors. Lifestyles vary between residents, and there is an appropriate parks and recreation response for all
- Take advantage of the wide variety of social networking sites, web-based interactive sites, and other public involvement tools and techniques
- Stay in constant touch with the community to stay on top of changing trends, needs and priorities

8. Integrate Public Spaces into the Community's Infrastructure:

- Save costs by generating multiple benefits from community infrastructure projects
- Drainage and utility corridors can also function as trails, transportation and recreation corridors for example, and stormwater pond sites can also function as neighborhood parks
- Seamlessly integrate park, open space and community infrastructure so that users will not be able to discern the difference between the two

9. Protect and Enhance Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Serve as the keeper and protector of the community's most precious cultural and natural treasures, including its natural areas, historic and archaeological sites
- Educate the public about resources' significance to the community through education, programming, interpretation and exhibits; the entire system will tell the story of the community

10. Maximize Use of All Available Resources:

- Make creative use of all the available resources to meet the community's needs
- As Peter Harnik outlined in his new book *Urban Green*, this may include landfills, stormwater facilities, rail corridors, rooftops, streets, reservoirs, cemeteries and highways

11. Transcend the Silos:

- The system should be led by individuals who see themselves as city-builders and collaborators first, and technical professionals second
- They need to be out of the office, working above the silos, and coordinating with partners
- Partners may include: utilities, hospitals, private providers, volunteers, real estate developers, planners, redevelopment agencies, elected officials, tourist development agencies, business development agencies, homeowners associations, public works departments, MPOs, transit agencies, DEP, environmental groups, historical societies, transportation departments and others

12. Measure Effectiveness Differently:

- Traditionally we have measured the effectiveness of our parks and recreation systems through Level of Services (LOS)
- We also need to measure its perceived Level of Value (LOV), in terms of economic, social and environmental benefits. Our public spaces need to be perceived by the community and our policymakers as essential to our well-being

These are all attributes of a well-planned and well-designed system of public spaces, and demonstrate the relationship between a community's love for its parks and open space system, and the community's desirability as a place to live, visit, raise their families, work, start a business or retire—the essence of a great sense of place.

2.1.2 Sunrise Leisure Services Vision Overview

The City of Sunrise is transitioning from a suburban “edge cCity” of Broward County, to a vibrant urban community that is home to a wide variety of residents, visitors and businesses. The City understands the importance of its parks and open space system in creating the framework for a high quality of life—the purpose of this long range vision is to guide the development of that framework.

The development of the long-range vision began with 2010 Needs Assessment and Service Delivery Study, which identified the top priority improvements for City residents and stakeholders:

1. Upgrade Existing Parks:
 - Develop park master plans for undeveloped sites
 - Redevelop under-utilized parks
 - Undertake a comprehensive ADA survey
 - Retrofit under-utilized indoor facilities
2. Improve Connectivity:
 - Develop a Bikeways and Trails Master Plan
 - Decentralized program locations
3. Activate and Energize the Parks:
 - Create new park design standards
 - Develop a signage and wayfinding package
 - Add amenities
 - Explore opportunities for canoe/kayak rentals, concessions/ cafes
4. Provide Additional Parks and Facilities:
 - Neighborhood parks
 - Dog parks
 - Larger community parks
 - Paved trails
 - Indoor recreation centers
 - Natural areas
 - Picnic areas
 - Water access

Public Vetting Process

Guided by these priorities, the City conducted an intensive, on-site visioning workshop on January 19 – 21, 2012 to identify and plan the specific city-wide improvements desired to meet the top priority needs of the community. Workshop participants included:

- City staff (Leisure Services, Planning, Police, etc.)
- Elected officials
- General public

The findings and input gained from the visioning workshop were intended to set the guiding direction for the master plan vision as described in this chapter, however, the City indicated that continued public involvement throughout the master planning process would be critical to the success of the final master plan. In an effort to allow residents who were not able to participate in the workshop the ability to provide input regarding the direction and initiatives proposed in the Vision, the AECOM team facilitated four additional public meetings throughout the city:

1. East Sunrise Residents Association (May 17, 2012)
2. Central Sunrise Residents Association (June 6, 2012)
3. Welleby Management Association (June 27, 2012)
4. General Public (June 28, 2012)

During these public meetings, participants were shown a presentation of the findings and proposed initiatives developed as a result of the visioning workshop. Each participant was given a pen and a blank notes sheet to provide any comments for inclusion within the planning process.

In addition to the public meetings, the City displayed the findings from the visioning workshop at various public events during the months of May and June 2012, where residents could also provide input. Copies of the available meeting sign-in sheets and comments forms received can be found in the Appendix, and a summary of the findings from this process can be found below:

- The overwhelming majority of comments received were very positive and supportive of the City's effort to continue improving the condition of the parks and recreation system as well as the quality of life in Sunrise.
- Participants appreciated the amount of effort devoted by the City to the success of the master planning process and were thankful that they sought the public's

input.

- Participants reiterated some of the needs heard during the Needs Assessment process that they wanted to see addressed as part of the master plan vision, including:
 1. Existing parks are underutilized
 2. The lack of flexible, non-programmed space
 3. The need for increased public transportation to City parks and recreation facilities
 4. The need for more programs/facilities geared towards the older Sunrise residents
 5. The need to activate and energize existing parks and facilities, specifically Welleby Park, Nob Hill Soccer Club, and Flamingo Park.
 6. The need for City-owned dog parks

Based on the top priority needs observed in the Needs Assessment, the input gained from the vision workshop, and the master plan community meetings, the vision for the City of Sunrise parks and recreation systems

organized into three primary “subsystems:”

- **Parks and Facilities Improvements (2.2).** Programs, indoor community/recreation centers, additional parks and facilities.
- **Signage, Wayfinding, and Community Branding (2.3).** Guidelines for the development of a community “brand” and image through graphics and directional and informational signage.
- **Bikeways and Trails (2.4).** On-road and off-road bicycle and pedestrian connections between neighborhood, parks, and community destinations.

Following are detailed descriptions for each of the subsystem visions.



Multi-disciplinary breakout group at the visioning workshop, 2012

2.2 Parks and Facilities Improvements

2.2.1. Overview

Throughout both the 2010 Needs Assessment and this master planning process, Sunrise residents expressed the need to upgrade and energize existing parks to provide a better sense of place, as well as to have additional parks and facilities. Additionally, residents indicated that there is a need to improve the public transportation linkages between the City’s parks and facilities. Public transportation is currently provided by Broward County as well the mini-bus service offered by the City of Sunrise. Although both of these systems provide transit stops throughout the city, there is a need to increase the number of stops provided at Sunrise parks and facilities.

Most of Sunrise’s existing parks were designed for a younger population with a suburban lifestyle, but are becoming less relevant to the city’s urbanizing, aging, and increasingly diverse population. The implications of these changes are summarized in the City of Sunrise Demographics and Trends analysis (see 1.3).

Community Benchmarking

Based off of current population projections through 2025, the City has enough park land to slightly exceed the City’s park land Level of Service (LOS) goal of 4 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. Although the City is expected to continue to exceed the minimum requirements of the Comprehensive Plan, **Figure 2.1** shows that the City’s LOS goal is lower than many comparable communities such as Coral Springs, Davie and Plantation.

During the visioning workshop the planning team and City staff discussed various ideas for meeting the community’s needs in response to the Needs Assessment findings and changing demographics including re-energizing the parks and acquiring additional parkland. Following is a detailed summary of the ideas discussed.

It should be noted that the plans and sketches shown in this document are conceptual in nature and intended for planning purposes, not for construction. Prior to moving forward with any proposed improvements or initiatives, the City should undertake a comprehensive due diligence process which may include a detailed feasibility study, transparent public involvement process, and the development of construction drawings by a

licensed professional (if intended for construction). For reference, full-sized copies of each of the Vision Maps can be found in the Appendix.

Figure 2.1 - Acreage LOS community benchmarking

City	2010 Pop.	Acres of Park Land	Acres/ 1,000 Pop.
Coral Springs	121,096	764	6.31
Davie	91,992	484	5.26
Plantation	84,955	580	6.83
Weston	65,333	237	3.63
Sunrise (2010)	84,439	352	4.17
Sunrise (2025)	83,607	352	4.21

2.2.2. Neighborhood Parks

A top priority need expressed by residents is for additional small neighborhood parks within walking distance of residents' homes. **Figure 2.2** from the 2010 Needs Assessment shows the existing distribution of public parks and their service areas. The areas accessible to the park within a 1/2 mile walk are shown in purple. Based on this map, it is evident that the underserved areas are primarily in the south central and southeastern areas of the city.

Figure 2.3 illustrates that the addition of four neighborhood parks and two upgraded neighborhood park facilities (at existing park sites) will aid in filling in the service area gaps, in addition to adding park acreage to the system.

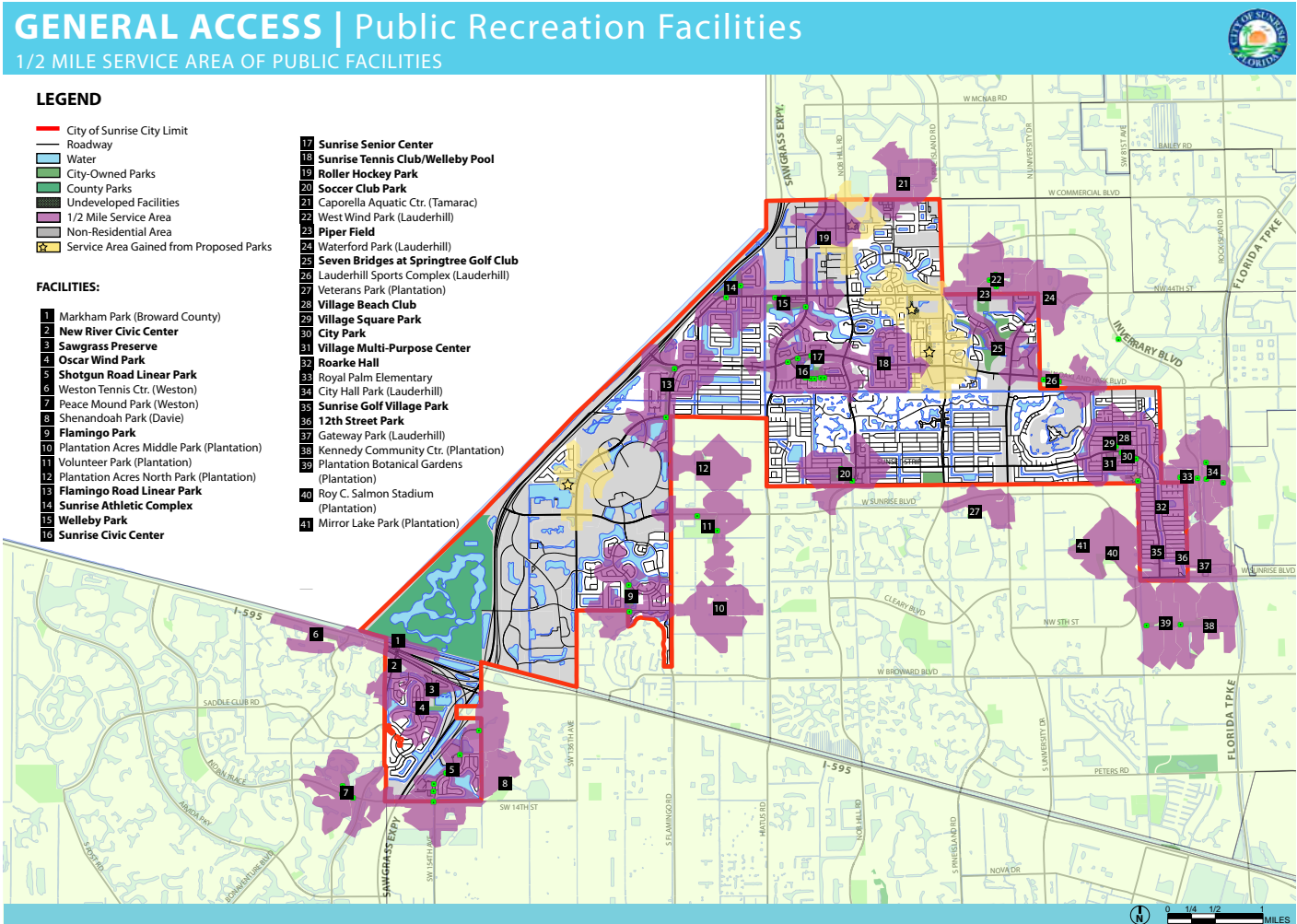


Figure 2.2 - General access to public recreation facilities within 1/2 mile radius (Source: 2010 Needs Assessment)



VISION | Neighborhood Parks and Facilities

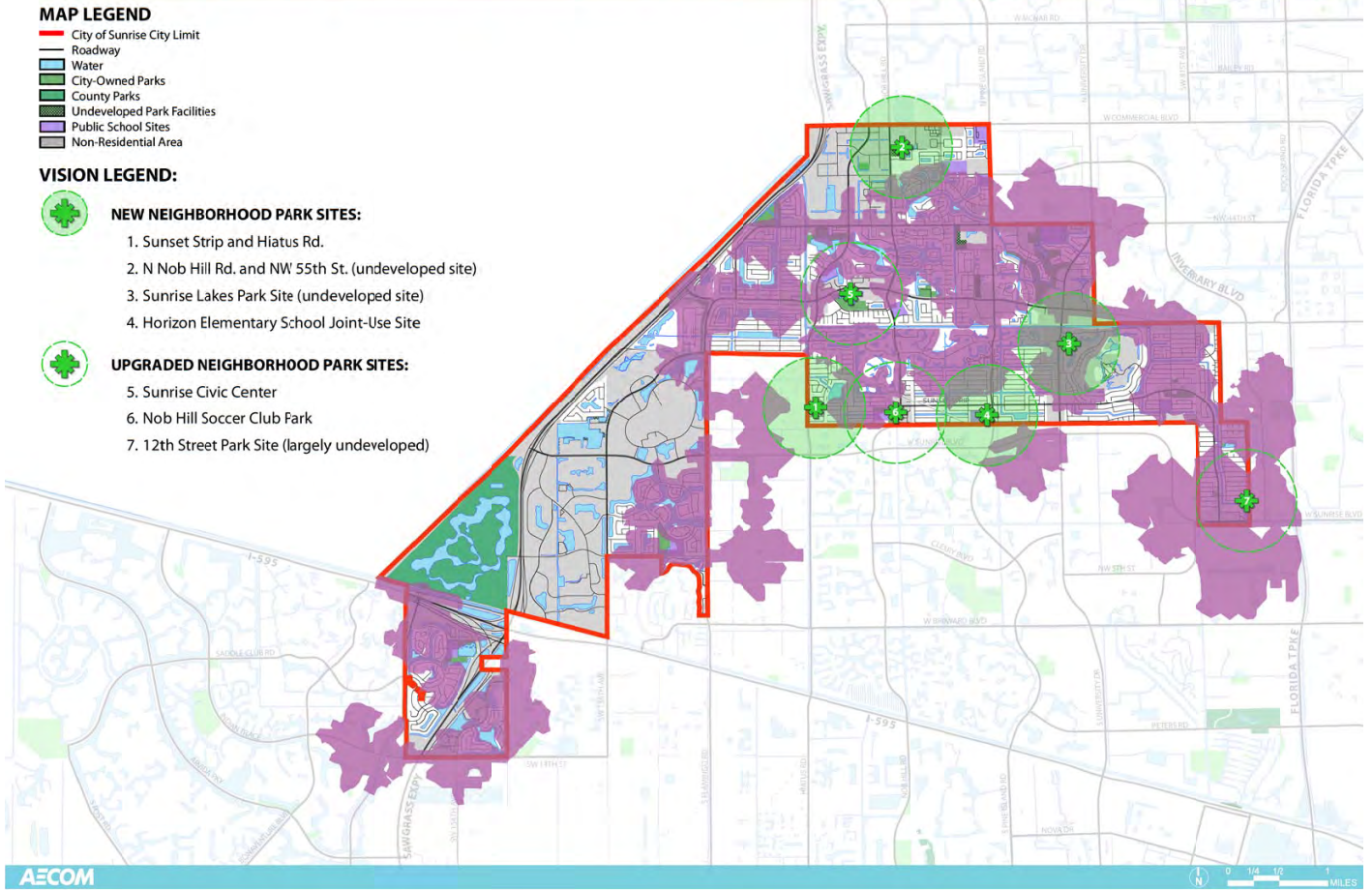


Figure 2.3 - Neighborhood Parks and Facilities Vision Map

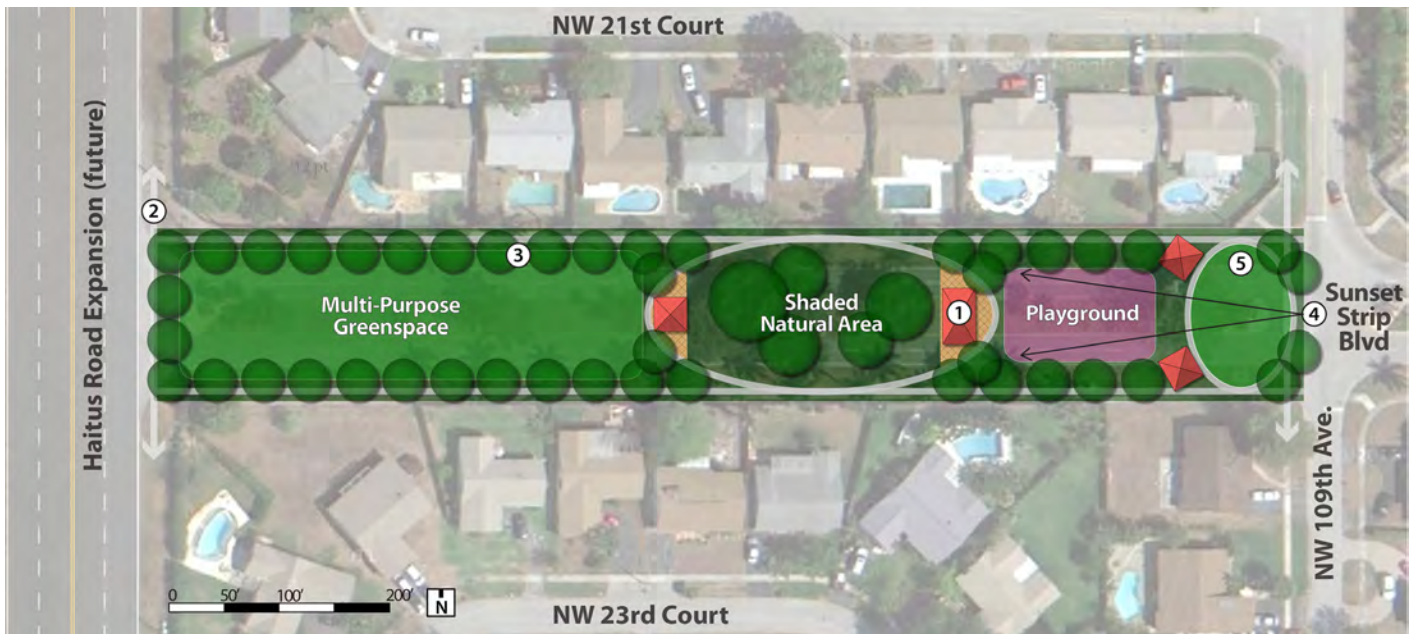


Figure 2.4 - Sunset Strip neighborhood park concept sketch

New Neighborhood Parks

Potential new neighborhood park sites include (numbers correspond to Figure 2.3).

1. Sunset Strip Neighborhood Park

(Sunset Strip and Hiatus Road)

This 5.6 acre park will be created by utilizing the non-connecting Sunset Strip ROW between 107th Ave. to Hiatus Road, as requested by the neighborhood to prevent cut through traffic when Hiatus Road is redeveloped and expanded. Since the City owns the ROW, there will be no acquisition costs. The actual design of the park should be based on specific input from neighborhood residents, as well as the findings from the 2010 Needs Assessment. Currently, the vision for this site is to transition the abandoned ROW into a passive, neighborhood park with a playground and flexible green space. Other potential facilities or features include (**Figure 2.4**):

1. Picnic pavilion
2. Sidewalk connectivity to surrounding network (through wall)
3. Walking/Exercise path
4. Maintained views from street into the park site
5. Multi-purpose lawn

2. Undeveloped North-Central Park Site

(in the vicinity of N. Nob Hill Rd. and NW. 55th St.)

Based on the findings from the visioning workshop and the 2010 Needs Assessment, there is a need for additional neighborhood facilities in the north-central part of the city. It is recommended that the City construct a neighborhood park in this vicinity. The addition of the following components would reduce gaps in access as indicated by the Needs Assessment:

- Passive open space
- Playground
- Walking/exercise path
- Basketball court
- Water access (if feasible, depending on final site selection)

3. Sunrise Lakes Park

(Sunrise Lakes Blvd. and Sunrise Lakes Dr. W.)

Currently, the City is in the process of exploring the community desire and feasibility for the development of a small City-owned neighborhood park site within the Sunrise Lakes Phase One neighborhood. If developed, this small passive park will be located at the terminus of Sunrise Lakes Boulevard and may include the following amenities:

- Passive open space
- Walking/exercise path
- Re-graded lake bank
- Waterfront overlook/promenade
- Picnic areas
- Paved parking area

4. Horizon Elementary School Joint Use Park Site:

(2101 N. Pine Island Rd.)

As previously mentioned, the south-central part of the city is the most underserved for neighborhood facilities. To offset the cost of purchasing land to develop a new neighborhood park in this area, AECOM recommends that the City work with the School Board to establish a joint use park at Horizon Elementary School and the Bair Middle School property. Public school sites often provide many of the amenities users would expect to find within a neighborhood park. Access to the recreation facilities at the school(s) could be controlled, and limited to non-school hours only. To provide increased equity to the agreement, the City could assist with the maintenance responsibilities related to the park components of the site, provided appropriate funds are available. In addition to paved parking areas, these two sites also offer the following recreational opportunities:

- Passive open space
- 2 Baseball/Softball fields
- 3 Basketball courts
- Running track
- Playground
- Multi-purpose court

Improvements to Existing Sites:

Additional neighborhood facilities could be developed without purchasing any land through providing additional neighborhood park facilities or amenities within existing, City-owned sites. Potential locations for improved neighborhood park facilities include:

5. Sunrise Civic Center

(10610 W. Oakland Park Blvd.)

The Civic Center site provides Sunrise residents with many indoor and aquatic recreation opportunities, there are few neighborhood amenities on site. This is an especially important site for the addition of neighborhood-scale facilities because of its prominent, central location, high level of use, and the number of adjacent neighborhoods that are within walking distance.

Based on the input from the visioning workshop and the findings from the 2010 Needs Assessment, the

Civic Center site would benefit from the addition of the following neighborhood facilities:

- Playground
- Looping exercise path with fitness stations
- Multi-purpose court (for portable tennis nets or basketball goals)
- Aquatic playground
- Expansion of current theatre or construction of new one to include classroom programming space and storage facilities

6. Joint Use Playground and Upgrade of Soccer Fields at Nob Hill Soccer Club Park

(10200 Sunset Strip)

At the time of this study, the City was proposing to construct a small playground at Nob Hill Soccer Park to better serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhood, the proposed location shown in red on **Figure 2.5** below. Although this effort would benefit the residents

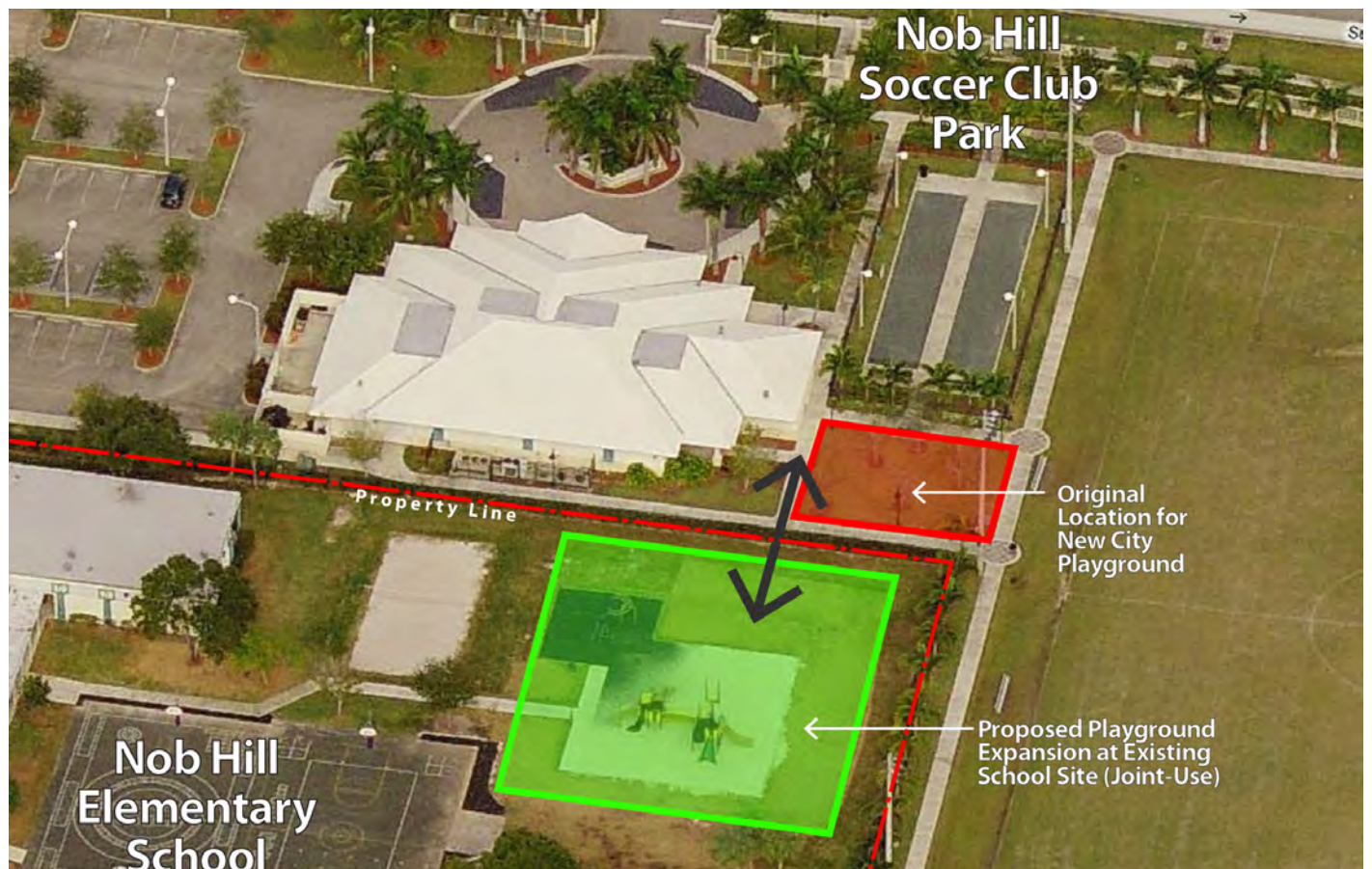


Figure 2.5 - Joint-use playground concept at Nob Hill Soccer Club Park

of the surrounding communities, there is already an existing, much larger playground at the adjacent Nob Hill Elementary School (the area shown in green below). Currently, this playground is inaccessible from the park because the School District does not allow public access. Rather than construct a small playground as proposed, the City should approach the School District to propose:

- Joint use of the existing playground
- Assumption of liability and maintenance by the City
- Controlled public access to the playground after school hours and on weekends via the addition of a security fence between the playground and the School District
- Expansion of the existing school play site into a barrier-free playground to serve the needs of children of all ages and abilities, using the funds already allocated for the proposed City playground

The soccer fields at Nob Hill Soccer Club were not constructed in such a way as to manage the significant rainfall experienced during the extended rainy season.

The condition of the fields due to this saturation is the cause of a high percentage of the field closures and game/practice cancellations. Utilizing the fields during an intensely wet period jeopardizes the safety of our participants and magnifies the maintenance needs of the turf to maintain its playability.

It is proposed that the installation of synthetic turf be investigated for all three fields. These improvements will not only provide much needed field space for recreational and travel city athletic programs, but will assist in meeting the needs of the intramural and extramural athletic programs at our public and private educational facilities.

This proposal makes the best use of taxpayer dollars, but will require close coordination between the City and the School District.

7. 12th Street Park Site

(NW. 12th St. and NW. 58th Terrace)

Currently the City owns and maintains a small (1/4 acre), largely undeveloped neighborhood park in the southeastern corner of the city (see **Figure 2.6**). The Needs Assessment process indicated that the only recreational facilities provided at this site were two shuffleboard courts, both of which are in a state of severe disrepair. Although this site is small, it has the potential to meet significant recreation needs to the surrounding neighborhood by the addition of the following components:

- Small playground
- Basketball court (potentially 1/2 court depending on site layout)
- Shade structure



Figure 2.6 - Aerial view of existing 12th Street Park property (Image: ©2013 DigitalGlobe)



COMMUNITY | Dog Park 3 MILE SERVICE AREA OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

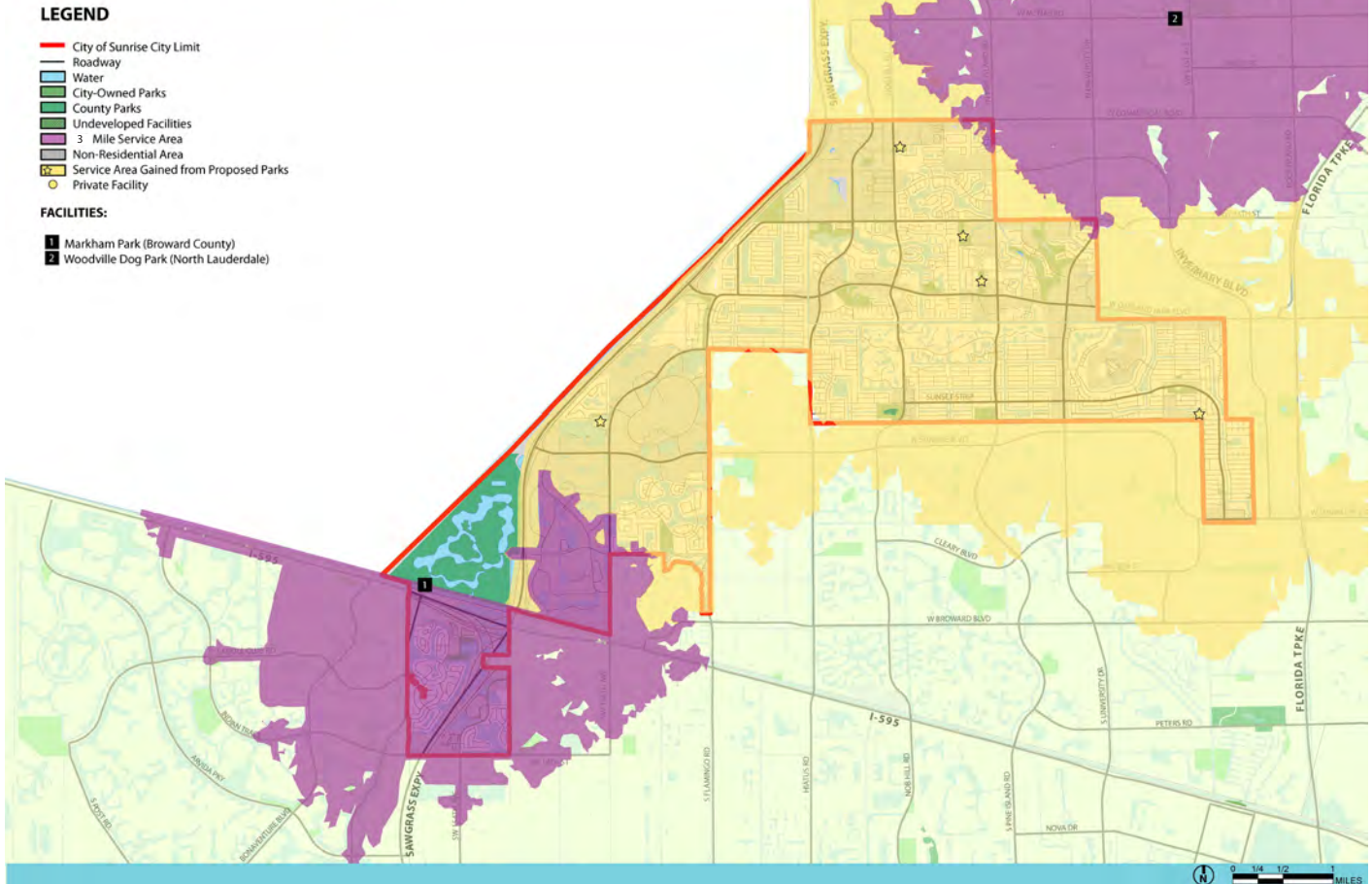


Figure 2.7 - Access LOS for existing dog parks within 3 mile radius (Source: 2010 Needs Assessment)

2.2.3. Dog Parks

Another top priority need expressed by residents is for the provision of off-leash dog parks within the City of Sunrise. Dog parks have become increasingly popular in urban areas, providing opportunities for dogs (and more importantly, their owners) to exercise and socialize. **Figure 2.7** from the Needs Assessment shows that there are only two existing dog parks in the area, at Broward County’s Markham Park to the southwest and North Lauderdale’s Woodville Dog Park to the northeast.

The dog park cision proposes the addition of two potential new dog parks to fill in the service area gaps and add new parkland to the system (see **Figure 2.8**).

Potential new dog park sites include (numbers correspond to Vision Map in **Figure 2.8**):

1. Sunrise Tennis Club Site

(Oakland Park Blvd. and NW 95th Terrace)

This 7.5 acre site, just east of the existing City of Sunrise Tennis Center, was formerly a parking lot. **Figure 2.9** illustrates the potential for the development of a small dog area, large dog area, picnic shelter and shaded gathering space with a fishing dock that could provide access to the adjacent lake.

Although there is sufficient room on the site for a dedicated parking lot, additional parking could be achieved via the addition of parallel, on-street parking along NW 95th Terrace, or the use of the existing Tennis Center parking lot for overflow parking.

VISION | Dog Parks

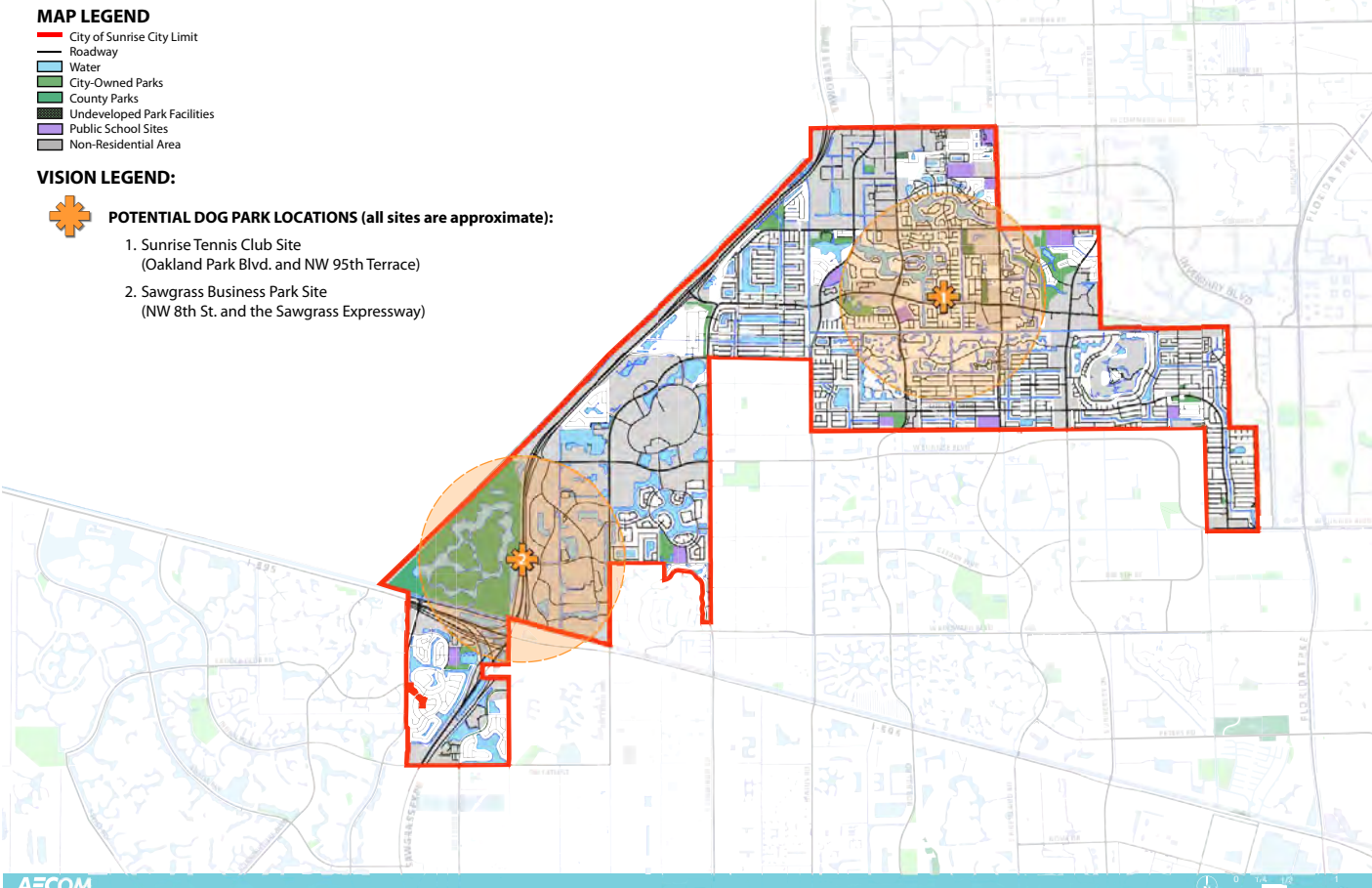


Figure 2.8 - Dog Park Vision Map



Figure 2.9 - Concept plan for a dog park on a vacant piece of land east of the Sunrise Tennis Club

Chapter Two

2. Sawgrass Business Park Site: “Pawgrass Barkway” (Terminus of NW. 8th St. at the Sawgrass Expressway)

During the visioning workshop, a unique potential dog park site was discovered adjacent to the Sawgrass Business Park beneath the overpass of the Sawgrass Expressway. This site is currently undeveloped, and serves as temporary egress for events held at Markam Park (a Broward County Facility), a function which could be preserved in the final design. The concept for this site was to develop a state-of-the-art dog park within an underutilized right of way (ROW) located away from residential areas (Figure 2.10).

Potential amenities could include:

- Dog splash-pad
- Picnic shelters
- Memorial Pet-Plaza where personalized bricks could be purchased and installed, with the proceeds benefiting local animal-related non-profit efforts.
- Public art via interactive sculptures and murals that could be produced by local Sunrise artists
- Shaded seating areas
- Portable canine agility equipment
- Ability to maintain temporary, controlled vehicular access on an as-needed basis for Markham Park



Figure 2.10 - Artist rendering of the “Pawgrass Barkway” dog park concept - existing conditions image inset top right

COMMUNITY | Recreation Center

3 MILE SERVICE AREA OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

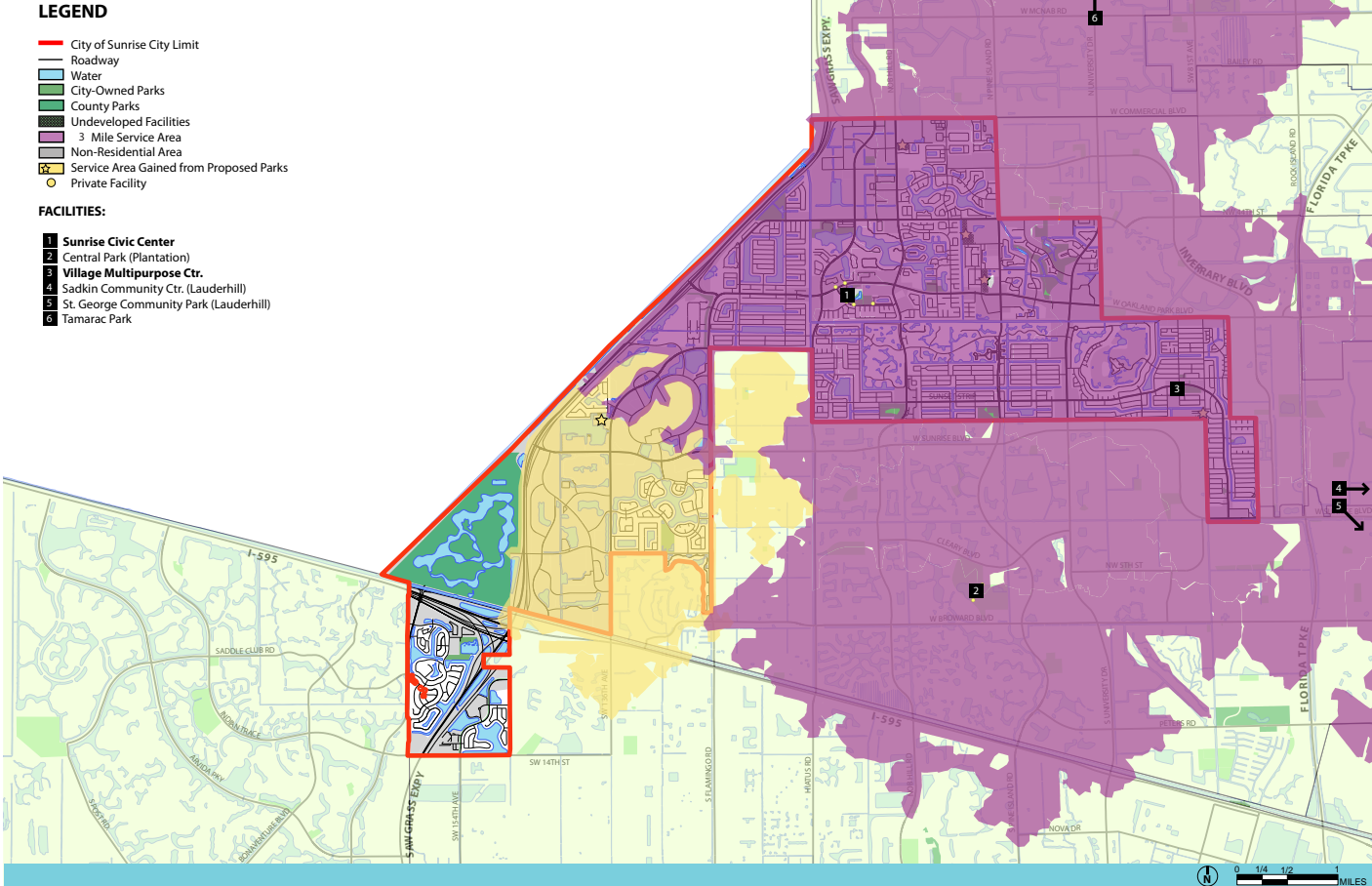


Figure 2.11 - Access LOS for existing indoor recreation centers within 3 mile radius (Source: 2010 Needs Assessment)

2.2.4. Indoor Recreation

While City residents indicated that indoor fitness/exercise facilities and programs are one of their top priorities, **Figure 2.11** from the Needs Assessment shows that the City only has two indoor community/ fitness centers: the Sunrise Civic Center and the Village Multi-Purpose Center. These facilities are located in the central and eastern portion of the city, leaving southwestern Sunrise underserved.

The future vision for indoor recreation is to create a three-tiered system of indoor fitness facilities to meet residents' needs that capitalizes on existing indoor investments and makes the best use of existing centers, multi-purpose buildings, and sites (see **Figure 2.12**). The proposed hierarchy of indoor recreation facilities includes:

Expanded City Recreation Centers

(Full fitness facilities and programs)

With the exception of Sunrise Civic Center, existing indoor recreation facilities are small and provide few recreation amenities. As part of the Indoor Fitness Vision, these existing buildings would be modified, upgraded, or in some cases reconstructed to provide active, indoor programming capacity. By creating a system of recreation centers throughout Sunrise, indoor programming can become more accessible to residents across the city. These facilities are also envisioned to relieve some of the stress on the existing Civic Center. Examples of possible expanded Recreation Center sites include:

- 1. Sunrise Athletic Complex
- 2. Sunrise Civic Center
- 3. Village Multi-Purpose Center
- 4. Flamingo Park

VISION | Indoor Recreation

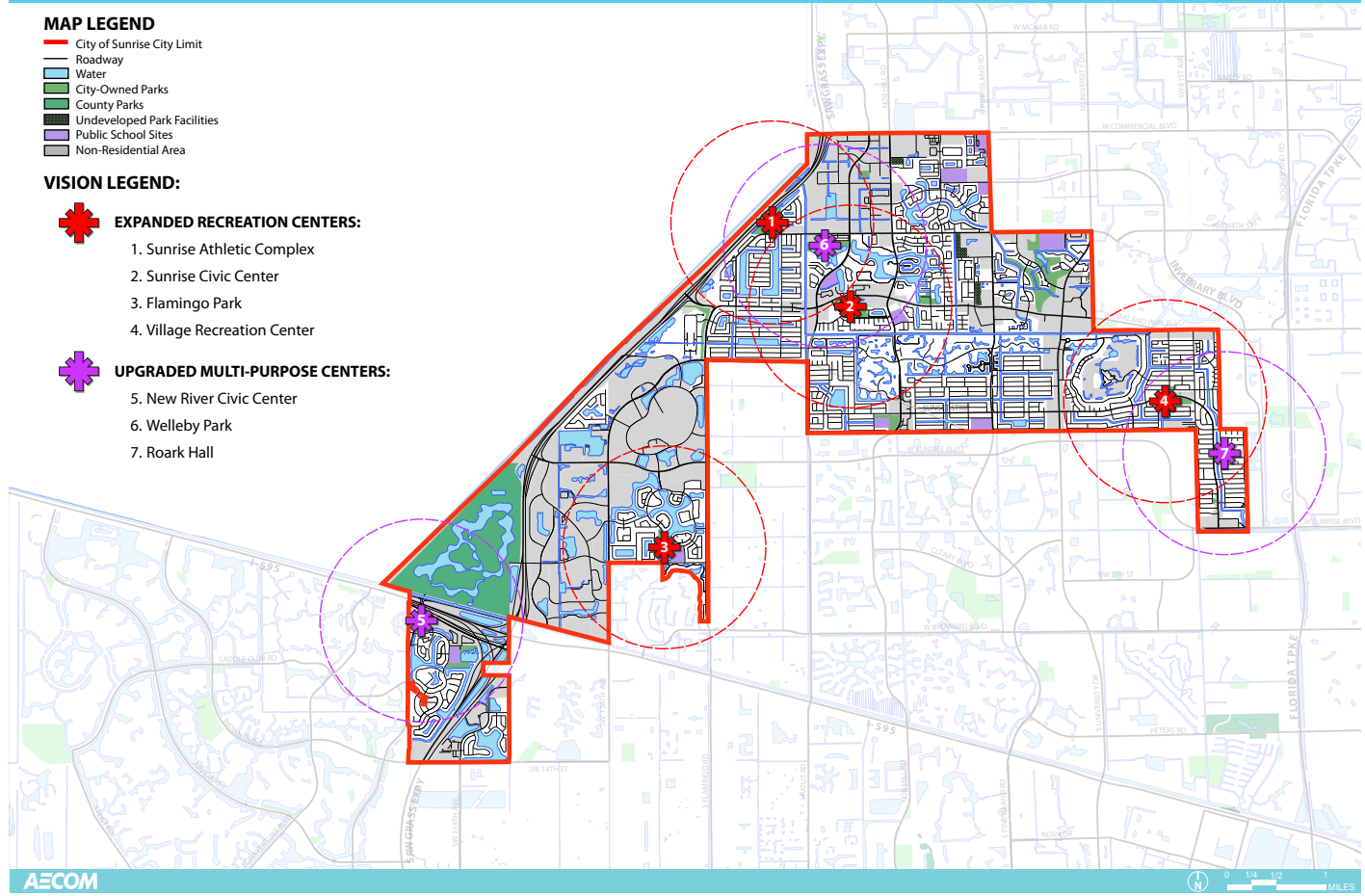


Figure 2.12 - Indoor recreation vision map

Example: Sunrise Athletic Complex

The City asked AECOM to re-evaluate the organization of several of the City’s parks, including the Sunrise Athletic Complex (SAC)—one of the most active and highly programmed park facilities in Sunrise. Workshop participants and City staff indicated that the SAC does not have sufficient programming capacity to meet the demand of the various sports programs within the city.

Additionally, the AECOM team was informed that the current layout of the park is inefficient. The City indicated that they were exploring the possibility of negotiating a land-swap agreement with Florida Power and Light (FPL), in which they would relinquish their adjacent parcel currently used for storing FPL vehicles. If the City could acquire this parcel, it would add approximately 10 acres of park land to the SAC complex.

Based on the input of the vision workshop participants and the findings gleaned from the Needs Assessment, the reorganized concept plan for the SAC (including the adjacent FPL parcel) could increase overall acreage and programming capacity of the City by providing the following amenities (see **Figure 2.13**):

1. The 20-acre FPL parcel could support the addition of a large, paved parking lot as well as 3 full-size, lighted football or soccer fields (with supporting infrastructure such as picnic shelters and restrooms). Alternatively, this portion of the site could be host as many as nine youth practice fields.

2. A key task in the reorganization of the main SAC site was to provide additional parking via a single main lot with efficient vehicular circulation. In this concept, the larger main parking lot is also connected to the new parking lot on the FPL parcel, which could serve as overflow parking for the main campus.
3. To complement the site's high level of outdoor activity, an expanded indoor recreation center is also proposed. This recreation center could provide amenities such as:
 - Workout/fitness room(s)
 - Multi-purpose classroom space
 - Restrooms with locker rooms
4. The existing full-size baseball diamond could be converted into a tournament quality facility with amenities such as:
 - Synthetic turf field for higher programming capacity and lower maintenance
 - Field lighting
 - Full-service concession building with press box
 - Spectator bleachers
5. The existing, full-size football/soccer field would be converted into a tournament-grade facility with synthetic turf and amenities similar to the tournament-grade baseball diamond listed above.
6. Supporting exterior spaces could be developed to help to activate the recreation center site such as:
 - New playground
 - Splashpad
 - Multi-purpose plaza
 - Covered drop-off area
7. The northernmost existing parking lot would remain as a service/maintenance lot that would connect to an associated maintenance building providing on-site storage.

In addition to the facilities mentioned above, the reorganization of the park would also:

- Preserve three of the existing softball/baseball fields
- Provide one additional tennis court
- Provide five additional basketball courts



Figure 2.13 - Concept sketch showing an alternative for the expansion of the Sunrise Athletic Complex

Chapter Two

Upgraded Multi-Purpose Centers

(To accommodate "satellite" fitness programs at existing park sites)

One of the goals of the vision is to better distribute indoor programs throughout the city. However, the construction of large or medium-sized indoor recreation facilities is expensive, and in many cases is not necessary to provide the desired programs. Therefore, a system of upgraded multi-purpose centers can serve as satellite recreation programming centers. Typically, these centers will occur at a city-owned site that already contains some sort of indoor facility such as a fire station or other community building. The vision is to modify these existing facilities so that they provide multi-purpose rooms that can be used for recreation classes like yoga, Tai Chi, jazzercise, Zumba, Wii bowling, and the like. These facilities can also be available for community events. In developing these facilities, it is essential that their infrastructure is flexible so that the sites can be active and well-utilized.

Examples of possible upgraded multi-purpose center sites include (numbers below correspond to **Figure 2.12**):

5. New River Civic Center
6. Welleby Park
7. Roarke Hall (currently utilized by a non-profit agency)

Partner Centers:

(To accommodate "satellite" fitness programs at various public/private sites)

There is a need to make better use of existing public facilities through stronger joint use agreements, particularly with the local public schools. The indoor recreation system could be further supported by the development of various partner centers located throughout the city.

These centers would assist in providing additional indoor space in areas where the development of new indoor facilities is not feasible or where demand does not justify the capital cost of developing a new facility. Examples of potential partner centers could include:

- Libraries
- Schools
- Churches

It is recommended that the City evaluate the existing recreation-based inventory of potential local partners. If satisfactory inventory and associated need exist, the City may wish to conduct a pilot program for shared-use of key indoor programming locations. Additionally, the shared-use of key elementary and middle school multi-purpose field spaces and playgrounds should be also be explored.



New River Civic Center, 2012

VISION | Community Parks

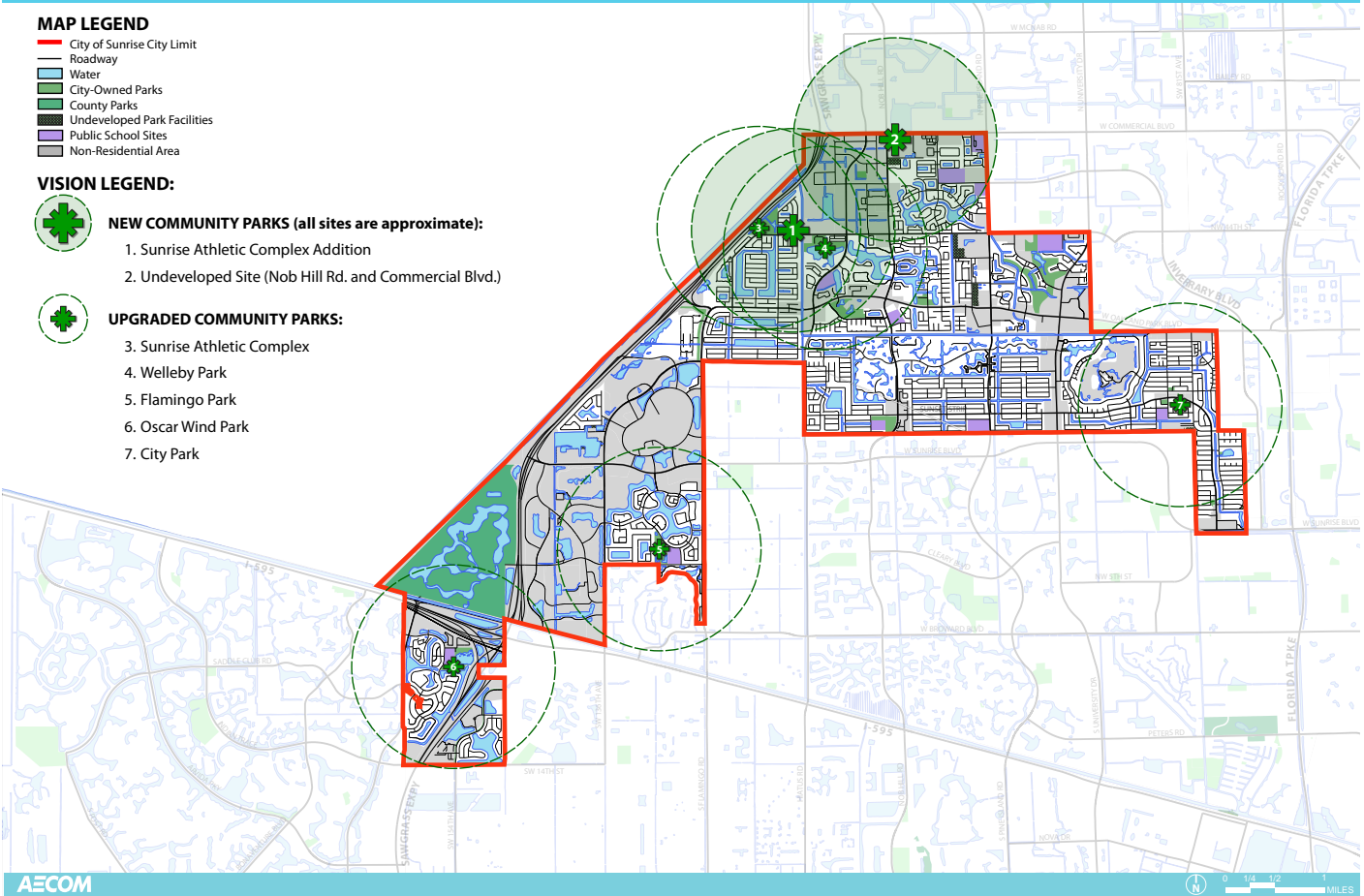


Figure 2.14 - Community Parks Vision Map

2.2.5 Community Parks

Large community parks are often the flagship facilities of a city’s park system. In Sunrise, the 2010 Needs Assessment revealed a need to increase overall park acreage, which will require the purchase of additional land. The City can take advantage of the low land prices in the current real estate market to acquire additional acreage for the development of large community parks. During the visioning workshop, participants identified 2 potential sites that could provide over 42 acres of additional park land for the creation of new community parks, which are described in more detail below (numbers coincide with **Figure 2.14**).

1. The FP&L Site at the Sunrise Athletic Complex (NW 115th Terrace and NW 44th St.)

This site would provide over 20 acres of additional parkland intended to expand the programming capacity of the Sunrise Athletic Complex. Additional details regarding this site, including a programmatic concept plan, can be found in Section 2.2.4.

2. Undeveloped Parcel

(Nob Hill Rd. and Commercial Blvd.)

This 16.5 acre parcel is located within the predominantly underserved, northern section of the city, and would be able to provide significant additional recreation and open space opportunities to the surrounding residents. There is also the potential to enter an agreement with the adjacent faith-based institution, whereby use and costs of maintenance could be shared. If developed, **Figure 2.15** illustrates how this site could include facilities that assist in meeting priority needs identified within the Needs Assessment such as:

- 2 Full-size football/soccer fields
- 2 Full-size baseball/softball fields
- 2 Youth baseball/softball fields
- Large paved parking lot (potential for shared-use agreement with adjacent religious institution)
- Flexible, multi-purpose green space
- Walking/exercise path

Additional site-specific amenities could be included to further activate the park space, and expand its appeal to a larger user group:

1. Multi-purpose building with restrooms, concessions, game announcement station
2. Playground(s)
3. Maintenance and storage building
4. The addition of multiple picnic or shade structures

Upgrade Existing Community Parks

In addition to the new community park sites, the remaining existing parks should be upgraded over time, in order to better meet the needs of Sunrise residents, as identified in the Needs Assessment. Concept plans for improvement of the following community parks can be found within this master plan:

1. Sunrise Athletic Complex (Section 2.2.4)
2. Welleby Park (Section 2.2.8)
3. Flamingo Park (Section 2.2.8)
4. Oscar Wind Park (Section 2.2.8)
5. City Park (Section 2.2.8)



Figure 2.15 - Concept sketch for new community park at the intersection of Nob Hill Rd. and W. Commercial Blvd.

VISION | Natural and Environmental Lands

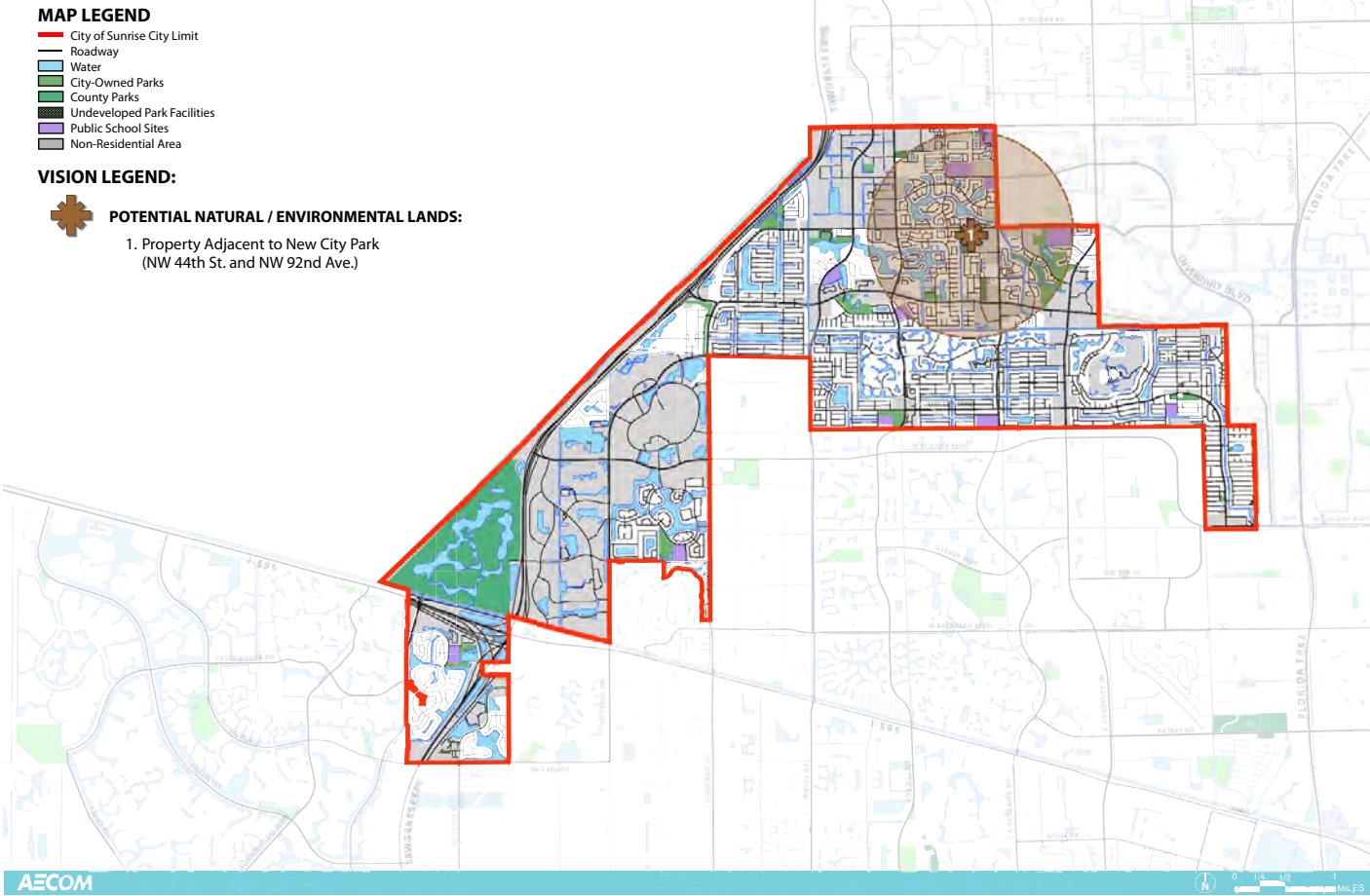


Figure 2.16 - Natural Lands Vision Map

2.2.6 Natural Lands

There are few natural areas in Sunrise. It is essential that the City seek out opportunities to acquire and preserve remaining sites, particularly those adjacent to existing parks and public facilities. Additionally, the City should strengthen conservation efforts of natural areas already within the Department’s system.

During the visioning workshop, one key environmental lands parcel was identified in northeast Sunrise.

1. Future Park Natural Lands Expansion

(NW 44th St and NW 92nd Ave)

Currently, the City is in the process of building a new, passive park in the northeastern section of the city. This future park site is immediately adjacent to a narrow, undeveloped parcel that is predominantly oak hammock (Figure 2.17). During the visioning workshop, this parcel was identified as an excellent opportunity to expand the existing park space by adding a four acre natural/environmental component. The addition of natural lands could add significant value to the parks user experience by providing low-impact facilities such as:

- A nature pavilion
- Boardwalks or gravel trails
- Interpretative signage
- Native planting or sustainability demonstration
- Animal habitat

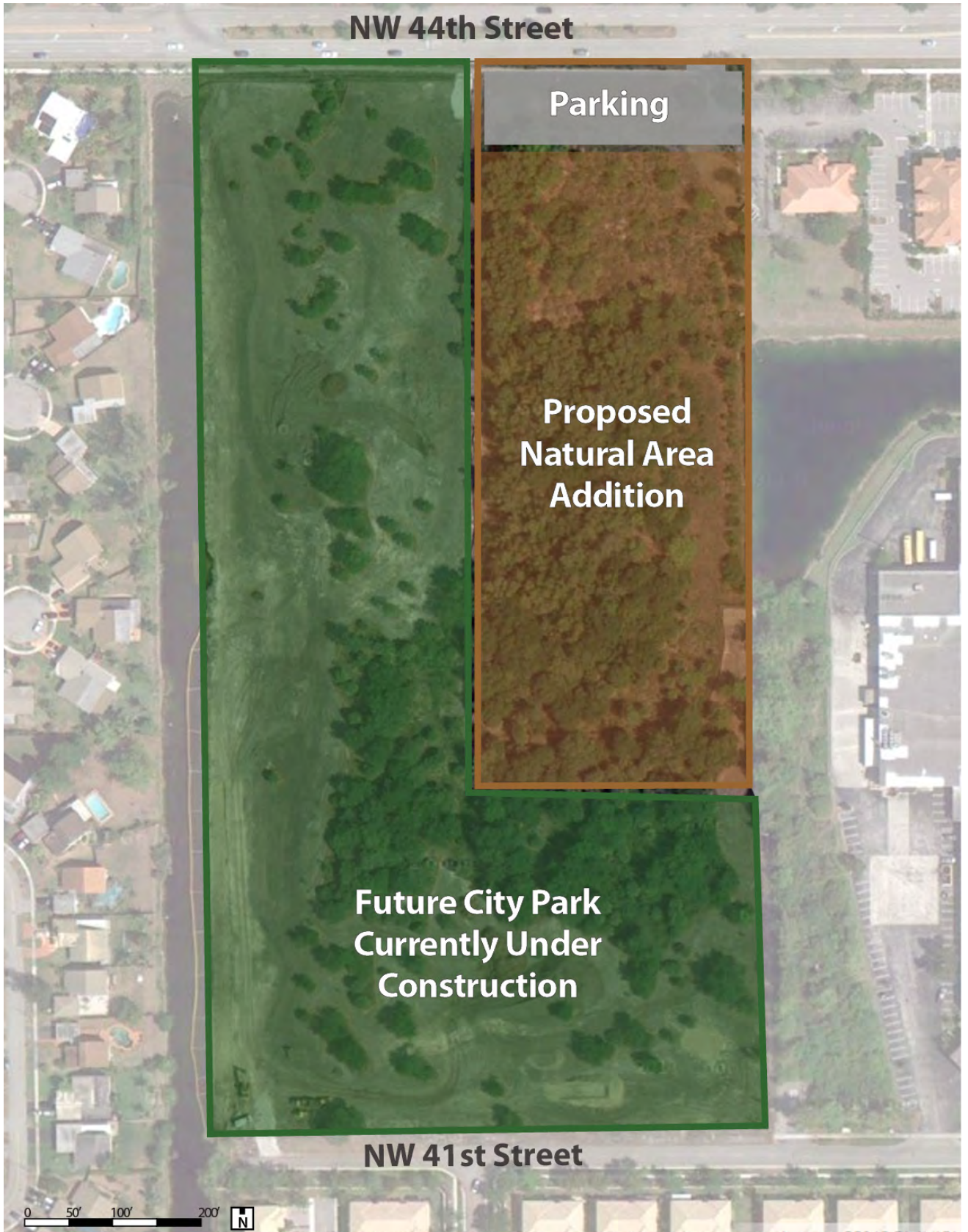


Figure 2.17 - Concept sketch showing the location of natural lands to be added to a future City park site

VISION | Improved Water Access



MAP LEGEND

- City of Sunrise City Limit
- Roadway
- Water
- City-Owned Parks
- County Parks
- Undeveloped Park Facilities
- Public School Sites
- Non-Residential Area

VISION LEGEND:



PARKS WITH IMPROVED WATER ACCESS:

1. Welleby Park
2. Flamingo Park
3. Oscar Wind Park
4. Rowan Lake Park (undeveloped)
5. Sunrise Lakes Park (undeveloped)

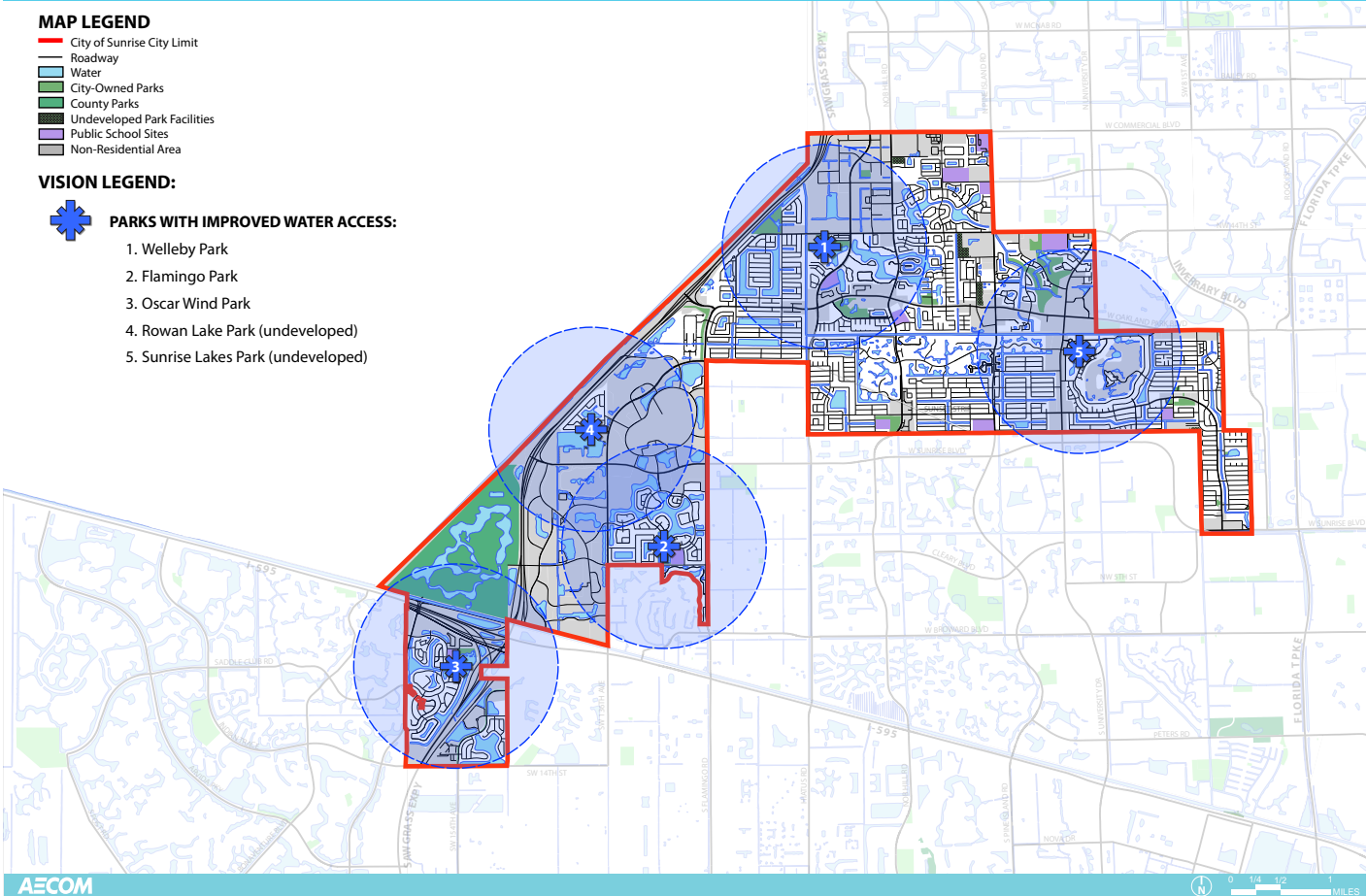


Figure 2.18 - Improved water access vision map

2.2.7 Improved Water Access

Despite the large amount of open water within the City, the Needs Assessment indicated that fewer than 25 percent of Sunrise residents have appropriate access to the water via fishing piers or docks, canoe/kayak launches, or boat ramps. Currently, there are only four primary water access sites within the City, including Markham Park (a Broward County facility).

Many Sunrise parks and open space facilities have lakes or ponds, but few actively treat them as recreation amenities. Typically, the lakes or ponds are surrounded by fences and/or lack littoral plants or other environmental treatments to make them appealing. The fences are in place due to safety concerns about the steep bank edges; however, they not only prevent access to the water, but also detract from the overall appearance of the parks.



Steep lake bank drop-off in the Sunrise Lakes Neighborhood, 2011

Chapter Two

Sawgrass Sanctuary is the exception to this, and provides an excellent example of how water bodies can be used effectively within in parks. Specifically, Sawgrass Sanctuary contains attractive facilities for environmental education, boardwalks/piers, and a canoe/kayak launch. It also demonstrates recommended design solutions for making bank edges safe, developing littoral plantings, and preserving/creating habitat.

A primary component of the parks vision is to add water access to as many existing parks as is feasible. Where lakes and ponds already exist, improvements should be made to address the following:

- Evaluation of existing, unsafe grade of lake banks
- Adding fishing piers or docks at appropriate sites
- Creating water overlooks or promenades
- Providing canoe/kayak launches
- Establishing canoe/kayak rentals (via third-party vendor), at select sites



Gentle banks and lush littoral plantings at Sawgrass Sanctuary, 2012

Sites identified for improved water access include:

1. Welleby Park

(See Section 2.2.8 for concept plan)

- Re-grade lake bank on western portion of the site to allow for safe access to lake edge and the removal of the barrier fence
- Provide fishing piers
- Provide canoe/kayak launch
- Canoe/kayak rental or lessons (via third-party vendor)
- Opportunity to increase revenue by selling water-related merchandise at the existing concessions area (bait, tackle, fishing pole rentals etc.)



Kids seen running between the fence and the water at Welleby Park, 2012

2. Flamingo Park

(See Section 2.2.8 for concept plan)

- Reorganized park layout should explore combining the multiple stormwater retention ponds into a single pond or lake that is large enough to provide recreational opportunities
- Provide fishing pier or dock
- Provide canoe/kayak launch



One of several ponds at Flamingo Park, 2012

3. Oscar Wind Park

(See Section 2.2.8 for concept plan)

- Re-grade lake bank on western portion of the site to allow for safe access to the lake edge and the removal of the barrier fence
- Provide fishing dock with a shade pavilion
- Provide canoe/kayak launch with drive-up access from parking lot
- Provide more direct connection with Sawgrass Sanctuary



Fenced-off lake bank and closed dock at Oscar Wind Park, 2012

4. Rowan Lake Park Site:

(NW. 21st St. and NW. 136th Ave.)

- Currently an undeveloped, City-owned parcel that is occupied almost entirely by a large lake
- Access to the water body could be provided via a boat ramp or canoe/kayak at the adjacent Fire Station #92 site
- Turf overflow parking
- Small shade pavilion near water access point



View into Rowan Lake Park Site, (© 2011 Google)

5. Sunrise Lakes Park (if development is feasible)

(Sunrise Lakes Blvd. and Sunrise Lakes Dr. W.)

- Re-graded lake bank
- Lake overlook or dock
- Paved parking
- Seating areas



Dock in the Sunrise Lakes Neighborhood, 2011

2.2.8 Activating and Upgrading Existing Parks

As noted in the 2010 Needs Assessment, the City's parks are in excellent condition, but many lack the amenities or activities needed to serve a broader population. Findings from the Needs Assessment included:

- Parks are well maintained, but often bland.
- Most of the heavily programmed parks lack flexible open space.
- The majority of facilities are heavily fenced and are not inviting.
- There is a shortage of flexible, multi-purpose open space.
- Few embraced heritage resources.
- There is a lack of opportunity and facilities for self-directed recreational activities.

The proposed uses, amenities and activities outlined below are simply examples of how Welleby Park and other parks throughout the city, could be enhanced to meet residents' needs and make the parks more attractive, functional, useful and flexible.

The City is encouraged to visit other municipal and county parks to identify local trends and ideas; experiment with various amenities and programs; and regularly survey residents regarding their opinions, preferences, ideas and needs. The focus is to:

- Make parks accessible to people of all ages, incomes, mobility and ability
- Provide opportunities for people to engage in a variety of activities, including at least ten things to do (the "Power of Ten") in each park
- Make the parks as safe, comfortable and flexible for users as possible
- Make the parks sociable, where people meet each other and take guests when they come to visit
- Continue to beautify the City of Sunrise by planting additional canopy trees throughout existing park sites, and increasing the amount of street trees present along roadways.



Figure 2.19 - Existing meeting hall and playground area at Welleby Park, 2012

Following are some examples of recommended ways to upgrade select existing facilities.

Case Study: Welleby Park

Using Welleby Park as a case study, the following “before and after” images were developed to demonstrate how existing parks could be energized to attract more visitors and to meet residents’ needs (see **Figures 2.19-2.20**). The images illustrate the Project for Public Spaces (PPS) concept of “the Power of Ten:” every public space should have at least ten things for people to do. Proposed activities and/or improvements for Welleby Park, for example, include:

1. Get something to eat. While many people bring picnic lunches or have cookouts at the park, others would enjoy being able grab a quick snack, cold drink, sandwich or a treat while visiting the park. The image shows adding vending machines or a small concession area to the existing building, as well as a patio area with movable tables and chairs, as well as shade trees or umbrellas.

2. Play bocce ball (or other lawn games). Bocce ball, croquet, lawn bowling and other relatively passive lawn games not only provide activities for park users, they also provide enjoyment for on-lookers. For example, a park visitor may grab a hot dog and soda at the concession, sit down at a café table on the patio, and enjoy watching a game of bocce while eating. He or she may then become interested enough to join in the game, join a local club and/or become a regular at the park.

3. Throw a Frisbee (or kick a ball). Large, multi-purpose lawn areas provide opportunities for traditional, self-directed (non-programmed) activities such as kicking a soccer ball, throwing a Frisbee, playing catch or starting a pick-up game. These activities complement other traditional park activities such as picnicking, playing on the playground, cooking out or fishing, and encourage families and groups to stay longer and get more enjoyment from a day at the park. The City could encourage multi-use play by providing a “bin” of Frisbees, kickballs, soccer balls and other inexpensive lawn game



Figure 2.20 - Rendering illustrating the proposed “activation” of the pavilion and playground area at Welleby Park

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equipment, free for the public's use. Some parks also provide outdoor ping-pong tables and similar games for visitors to use.

4. Fly a kite. Flying a kite is another traditional use that requires large, multi-purpose open spaces. Some parks departments offer free kite-flying days and friendly competitions where kids and families get to make and fly their own hand-made kites.

5. Swing - Swings are not just for kids anymore. While the sketch shows porch swings hung from shade trellises in the patio area, shaded swings could also be placed along the lakeshore for people to sit, talk, read, look out over the water and/or just contemplate. Porch swings are often one of the most popular features in parks, attracting residents of all ages from throughout the city.

6. Sunbathe (or sit...or people-watch). Presently the only seating in Welleby Park is on fixed benches along the shoreline, or picnic tables under the shelters. While these are functional, they do not provide opportunities for self-directed, flexible use of the park. Movable Adirondack chairs, café tables and chairs allow residents and visitors to sit wherever they like—depending on variables such as the weather, temperature and activities in the park—and make the park “their own”. Heavier furniture will be more theft and weather resistant, but will still need to be light enough to allow park users to move as needed. The City can experiment by placing low cost, colorful plastic chairs and tables throughout the park to study how they're used.

7. Read a book (or Kindle...or e-mail). Providing quiet places to read is analogous to the idea of allowing people to “make the park their own” by offering a variety of spaces and seating options for relaxation and enjoyment in a beautiful outdoor setting.

8. Wi-fi Access. By simply placing an appropriate router in the concession/office building, the City could offer free internet service throughout the entire park.

9. Rent a Kayak. The City is blessed with several large, freshwater lakes but public access is limited for canoeing, kayaking, small boat sailing and the latest trend – paddleboarding. The image shows the addition of a kayak/canoe rack near the concession/office building,

where residents could either rent equipment from a concessionaire or simply rent rack space from the City for their own boats or boards. Providing water access sparks opportunities to increase revenues, improve fitness and make the park more lively and interesting for users. The City could also provide introductory classes or programs through local outfitters or suppliers to introduce residents to paddle sports.

10. Play on the Playground. The existing playground is one of the focal points of Welleby Park, attracting parents, grandparents and kids from throughout the city. Providing more amenities, such as expanding the play area, providing vending machines, and creating shaded seating outside of the playground, could enhance the playground experience.

While not shown in the image, the City may wish to meet resident's expressed need for more fitness classes and programs through yoga, Pilates, Tai Chi or other similar, low-cost programs on the lawn building. These programs are highly popular with adults and seniors, and can be offered through “outside” (non-City) instructors for a nominal user fee. Participants at a “gentle yoga” class on the beach in Jupiter, Florida, for example simply pay the instructor \$10 per class.



Welleby Park's open green spaces allow for a wide variety of programming

In addition to activating park areas within Welleby Park, there is an opportunity to reorganize or improve the existing park layout and circulation in such a way as to provide better access to the park, meet additional priority needs, and increase user safety by providing the following key elements (**Figure 2.21**):

1. An activated multi-purpose plaza and community building
2. Expanded playground or play area
3. Multi-purpose event lawn
4. Full-size football/soccer field intended for practice use
5. Re-graded lake bank to allow for proper ledge and water access
6. Waterfront pavilion with fishing pier and kayak launch
7. Looping exercise/walking trail
8. Additional water access point
9. Pedestrian connections from within Welleby Park to the adjacent trail systems
10. Increase park acreage by investigating feasibility of purchasing parcel in the northwest corner of the park.

As part of the trails vision, two major future trails will intersect near Welleby Park, making the site a significant trailhead of Sunrise's trails system. To support the trails, the addition of trailhead amenities are also recommended, such as bike racks, a map kiosk, air station, and bike lockers.



Figure 2.20 - Rendering illustrating the proposed activation of the pavilion and playground area at Welleby Park

Case Study: Flamingo Park

Although Flamingo Park is in good condition, its current site design is an inefficient use of space. For example, its football/soccer field is not full-size which limits its capacity to host games, and the existing parking lot occupies prime real estate in the center of the park.

Additionally, stormwater is stored in three small on-site ponds that have limited recreation or environmental value, yet break up the ability to program the site. With some redesign of its programmed spaces and more amenities, Flamingo Park has the potential to become a destination baseball complex (**Figure 2.21**).

Proposed improvements to Flamingo Park include:

1. Consolidated, centralized parking lot
2. Reorganization of the park components allows for lighted, full-size football/soccer field in a prominent location
3. Consolidated retention pond with fishing piers/docks, overlook pavilions, and a canoe/kayak launch
4. Central Sports Plaza with multi-purpose recreation building, restrooms/locker rooms, concessions, press-box, and vehicular drop-off area
5. On-site maintenance and storage building with access from the main parking lot
6. Relocated basketball courts (2) and tennis courts (2) with central shade structure
7. The addition of multiple, small shade pavilions for spectator use
8. Paved, looping exercise/walking trail



Figure 2.21 - Concept plan sketch illustrating the renovation and reorganization of Flamingo Park

Case Study: City Park

Historically, City Park was Sunrise’s primary park for organized sports. With the construction of the Sunrise Athletic Complex, the park is not as highly used for sports programming, and as a result the park’s baseball diamonds are under-utilized. Because of the fencing and infrastructure associated with these field spaces, they are inherently inflexible and prevent new uses from re-energizing the park space.

Fortunately, there is an excellent opportunity to develop City Park into a civic campus that would link the Village Multi-Purpose Center to the adjacent park space, and transform the old sports facilities into a modernized, urban park that better reflects the needs of today’s residents. The future park should be flexible and provide places for community events and pickup games, but maintain its elements that are currently well-utilized, such as the basketball court and playground (Figure 2.22).

Proposed improvements to City Park include:

1. Existing Village Multi-Purpose Center
2. Potential expansion of the Village Multi-Purpose Center, pending the availability and feasibility of adjacent properties
3. Increased, shared parking with the Civic Center
4. Restoration/preservation of historic post office structure
5. Provision of two basketball courts
6. Multi-purpose court with portable tennis nets/goals
7. Centralized pedestrian plaza linking the park space with the Village Multi-Purpose Center site
8. Large, destination boundless playground
9. Looping exercise/fitness trail
10. Large, multi-purpose events lawn which also serves as a dry stormwater detention area for the site
11. Amphitheater/bandshell
12. Staging area (doubles as a secondary flexible green space)
13. Direct, safe connection to Village Square Park



Figure 2.22 - Concept plan sketch illustrating the renovation and reorganization of City Park

Case Study: Oscar Wind Park

The location of Oscar Wind Park drives its recommended programming. Because it is the major park space in the southwest corner of Sunrise, it is the primary place for the City to provide the sports facilities needed by residents in this part of the community. In addition to meeting these active recreation needs, there are also multiple opportunities to improve connections to the adjacent Sawgrass Sanctuary and surrounding water bodies.

To better meet the needs of Sunrise residents, the existing layout of Oscar Wind Park can also be slightly modified to provide improved trail linkages, a basketball court, additional shade pavilions and flexible green space. A key task is to increase water access by re-grading and stabilizing the existing lake's edge. With the safety concerns removed, the fence can be taken down and replaced by a fishing dock with a shade pavilion, and a canoe/kayak launch. (**Figure 2.23**)

Proposed improvements to Oscar Wind Park include:

1. The addition of a basketball court; proposed location is highly visible and accessible from N. New River Circle roadway
2. Removal of one sand volleyball court to allow for more flexible open space (one court to remain)
3. Water access point that includes a fishing dock, shade pavilion, and drive-up access to a canoe/kayak launch
4. More direct pedestrian linkage to Sawgrass Sanctuary, which may require the addition of security lighting
5. The provision of shade structures near high use areas such as the playground and sports fields
6. Removal of the fence separating this property from the Sawgrass Sanctuary property
7. Re-graded lake edge to allow for the removal of the fence and direct water access
8. Renovated restroom building with vending machines



Figure 2.23 - Concept plan sketch illustrating the renovation and reorganization of Oscar Wind Park