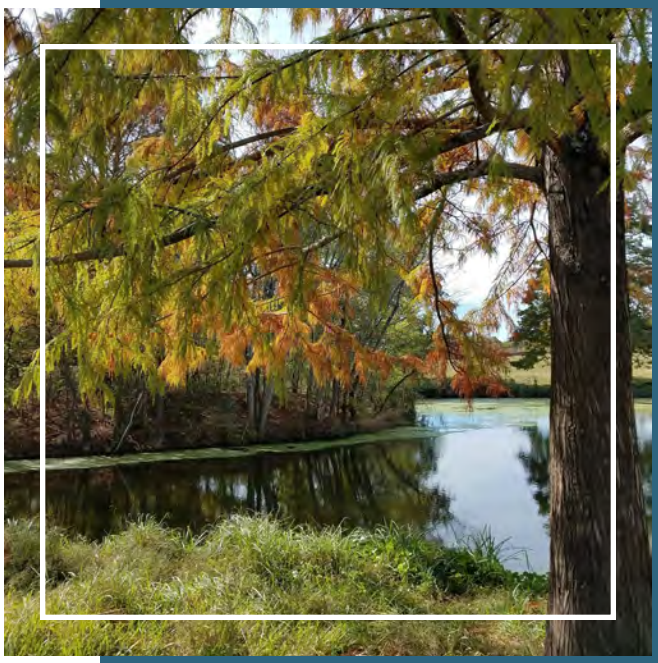

Duck pond & bald cypress tree at park. Courtesy of friendsofnorthwestpark.com

Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan

Prepared for

Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD)

by

RVi Planning + Landscape Architecture

Open the Outdoors

February 2022

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following individuals or groups dedicated valuable insight and knowledge to help the Vision Plan for Beverly S. Sheffield Park come to fruition. Many thanks to all those who lent their time and expertise.

PARKS BOARD
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Transportation Department: Dipti Borkar (COA)
Senior Planner: Andrea Katz (COA)
Aquatics: Ashley Wells (COA)
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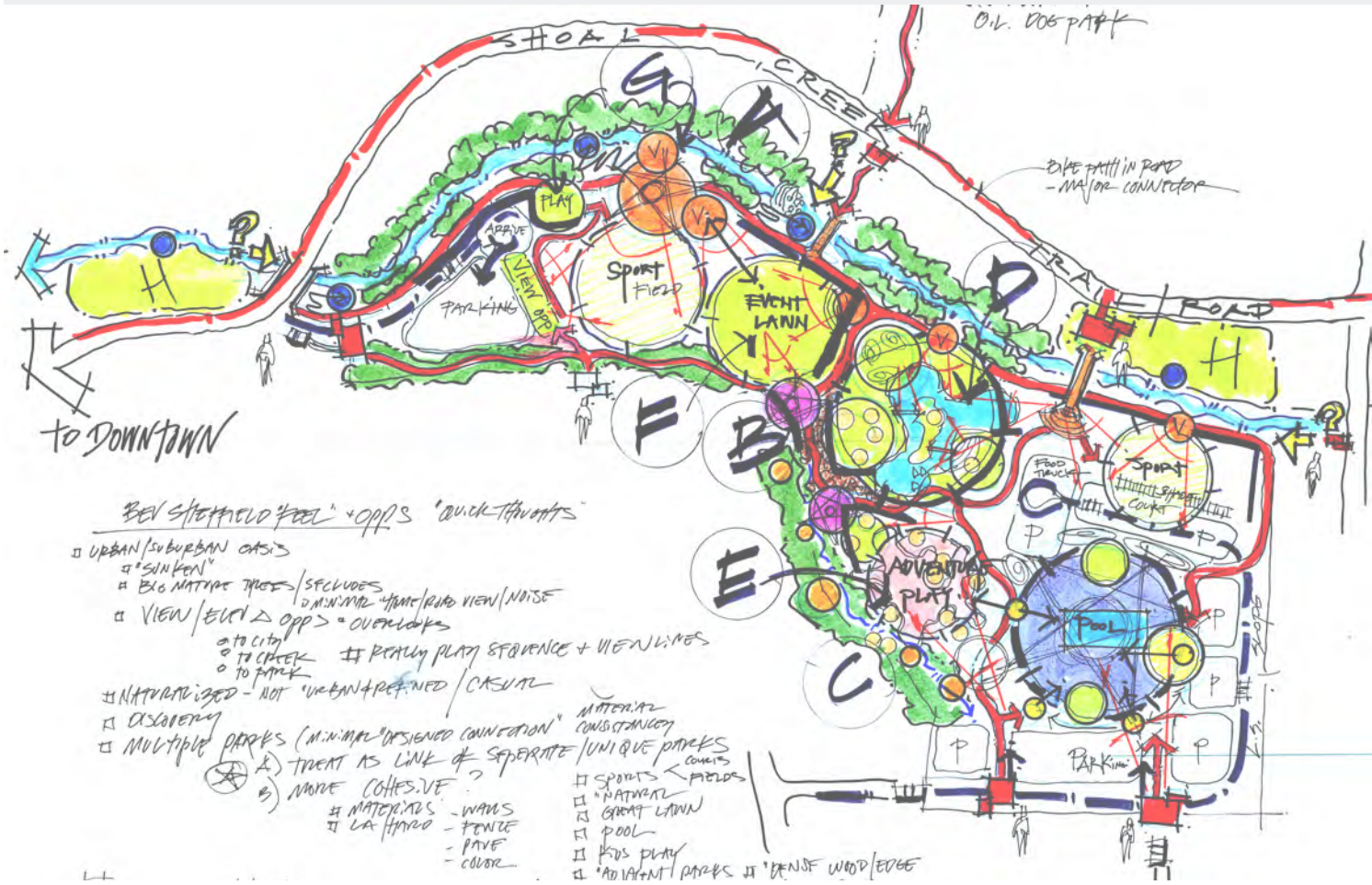

Initial sketches in early stages of planning and design process

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) worked in collaboration with RVi Planning + Landscape Architecture to create a new vision for Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park. Working closely with community members and other stakeholders throughout the process, RVi submitted a final Vision Plan to the City which, was reviewed and recommended for approval to the Director of the Parks and Recreation Department by the Parks and Recreation Board on 01/25/2022 with the following contingencies: *1. That PARD continues to involve and solicit community feedback when 30%, 60% and 90% of the design processes have been completed. 2. that PARD will conserve the integrity of the current pond layout and structure and maintain control of it as a park amenity and 3. that PARD will commission the following studies of the pond: bathymetry study, water quality assessment, hydrological and geophysical studies.*

This Vision Plan will guide future development in the park and recommends phased implementation. Taken as a whole, it represents the careful balancing of priorities and concerns of the communities that the park serves, the habitat that the park provides, the recreation that the park supports, and the infrastructure functions that the park maintains.

City of Austin
Parks and Recreation Department
200 South Lamar Blvd, Austin, TX 78704

April 5, 2022

Dear Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Stakeholders:

I am pleased to inform you that the Parks and Recreation Department (Department) formally adopts the Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan dated February 2022 as recommended by the Parks and Recreation Board. On January 25, 2022, the Parks and Recreation Board recommended approval of the Vision Plan with the following contingencies:

- That Department continues to involve and solicit community feedback when 30%, 60% and 90% of the design processes have been completed;
- That Department will conserve the integrity of the current pond layout and structure and maintain control of it as a park amenity.
- That Department will commission the following studies of the pond: bathymetry study, water quality assessment, hydrological and geophysical studies.

The Department acknowledges the Parks and Recreation Board's approval contingencies.
The Vision Plan reflects the planning values and priorities that were developed through a series of community engagement opportunities inclusive of Parks and Recreation Board presentation where public comment was considered. These included four online surveys, three small group discussions in April 2021, and community meetings to discuss initial feedback on May 4, 2021, the proposed site concepts on June 15, 2021, and draft of the final plan on August 3, 2021. There were also two pop-up events at the park presenting the final draft on August 7 and August 22, 2021. The details of each event were posted on the project website at https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark.

Pursuant to the memo from the Department to City Council dated January 28, 2019, vision plans for district parks would be presented to the Parks and Recreation Board for recommendation prior to adoption. Information regarding community meetings and workshops would be coordinated with the respective Council Offices. Regular progress updates would also be provided to the appropriate and interested Council Offices.

For the reasons listed above and in accordance with the established process, I am pleased to approve the Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan, as presented (see attachments).

Should you have any questions, please contact my office at (512) 974-6717.

Sincerely,

Kimberly A. McNeeley, M. Ed., CPRP, Director
Austin Parks and Recreation Department

City of Austin
Parks and Recreation Department
200 South Lamar Blvd, Austin, TX 78704

Cc: Liana Kallivoka, PhD, PE, LEED Fellow, Assistant Director, Parks and Recreation Department
Lucas Massie, M.Ed., CPRP, Assistant Director, Parks and Recreation Department
Suzanne Piper, DBA, Chief Administrative Officer, Parks and Recreation Department
Laura Esparza, Interim Assistant Director, Parks and Recreation Department
Ricardo Soliz, Division Manager, Park Planning, Parks and Recreation Department

Links to Vision Plan Attachments:

Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan graphic
Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan

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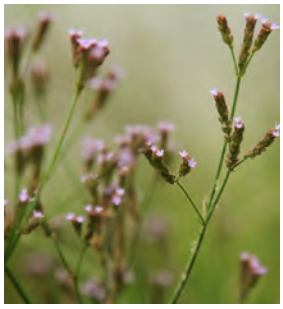


INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park is a 31-acre park in the Allandale neighborhood. The park was acquired by the City of Austin in 1955, and was last planned in 1987. Located at 7000 Ardath Street, the park is named after former director of the Parks and Recreation Department, Beverly S. Sheffield. Park amenities include baseball fields, basketball and tennis courts, a pool, rentable picnic spaces, a duck pond, and trails along Shoal Creek.

Originally part of a 3,000-acre tract owned by Texas Land Grant recipient George Washington Davis for his service at the Battle of San Jacinto, the land was home to a quarry that provided stones for the second Texas Capitol. On July 14, 1955, the Austin City Council authorized the $46,000 purchase of 30 acres in Northwest Austin as a site for a proposed recreation park. In the first month of park operation in August 1956, attendance at the new $192,000 Olympic-size pool eclipsed that of Barton Springs.

In 1986, in response to the devastating 1981 Memorial Day flood, Northwest Park was established as a detention facility to help with flood control efforts and much of the park was excavated so that it now stands several feet below its original height.

On June 25, 2001, Northwest District Park was renamed Beverly S. Sheffield District Park in honor of his 40-plus-year career in Austin's Parks and Recreation Department, which began in 1934 with the role of playground/activity leader and lifeguard and culminated in his 27-year stint as Director. Beverly S. Sheffield was the director of the Austin Parks and Recreation Department (PARD) from 1946 through 1973 and shepherded the department through tremendous growth and change. Sheffield worked hard to improve the conditions of Barton Springs Pool, helped establish the Butler Hike and Bike Trail, Zilker Botanical Gardens, and the Zilker Hillside Theater (renamed the Beverly S. Sheffield Zilker Hillside Theater in 1997). He also presided over the first lighting of the Zilker Park Christmas Tree, which became an annual Austin tradition. Notably, he championed the growth of recreational programs at PARD.

Image courtesy of City of Austin

Images courtesy of City of Austin & Austin Public Library. From top left: Historic Capitol Building of Texas, Historical Marker in Park. Middle Row: Historic Images of Pool. Bottom Row: Pool Architecture, Beverly S. Sheffield.

VISION & VALUES

The following planning values were created, refined, and finalized through input received during community meetings, small group discussions and survey responses. These values were guideposts that directed the design team throughout the planning process, ensuring that any and all design decisions could point back to the value on which it is based.

ENHANCE AND PRESERVE PARK NATURAL AMENITIES

- Preserve and enhance shade within the park
- Improve and maintain the duck pond
- Add more native habitat areas (trees and grasses/wildflowers)
- Reduce impervious cover

ENHANCE AND INCREASE RECREATIONAL AMENITIES (ACTIVE & PASSIVE)

- Support walkers and bikers with adequate trail networks
- Add seating for passive recreational opportunities
- Incorporate more open-ended active uses of the park
- Support existing active recreation uses (baseball, tennis, pickleball, pool)
- Provide dedicated spaces for gatherings, pedestrians, cyclists, and dogs
- Develop underutilized areas of park
- Improve lighting
- Improve playground and restroom facilities

INCREASE PARK CONNECTIVITY AND PARK IDENTITY

- Better connect the park to the neighborhood and nearby recreational amenities
- Enhance signage and wayfinding
- Create opportunities to learn about the park and its history
- Update existing footbridge to park

BALANCE PARK AMENITIES WITH OTHER CITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

- Coordinate dam rehabilitation requirements with community needs
- Provide space within the Vision Plan for pool modernization
- Plan for sewer line replacement project

PROJECT TIMELINE

VISION PLAN

The vision planning process is meant to be just that, a *process*. There was ongoing dialogue and coordination over the course of many months between the design team, the City, numerous stakeholders, and community members. It's through this transparent and open process that the vision plan was developed, refined, adjusted, and finally brought to fruition to help guide future development of the park.

Below are some of the major milestone events and overall schedule for the vision plan.

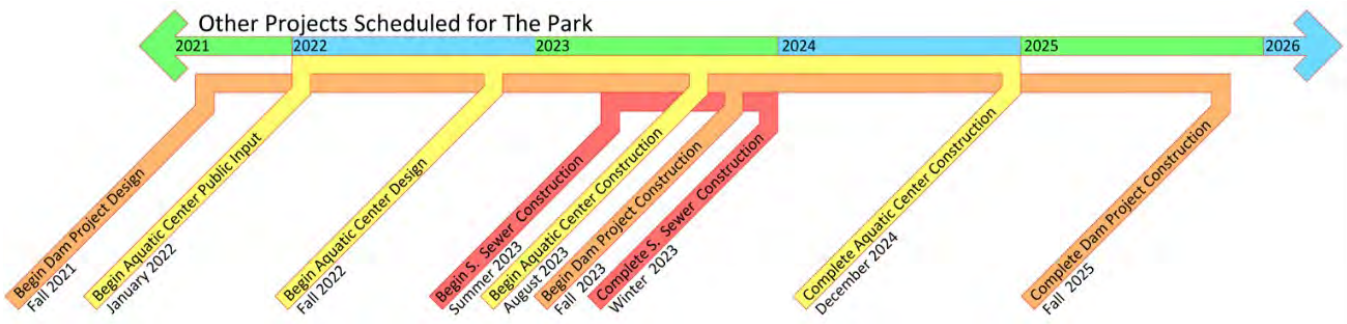
- Small Group Meetings: April 2021
- Community Meetings: May to August 2021
- Finalize Park Vision Plan: October to November 2021
- Present Park Vision Plan to Parks and Recreation Board for recommendation - January 25, 2022

PROJECT TIMELINE CONT.

CONCURRENT PROJECTS

Three other concurrent projects that affect the park and the vision plan needed to be coordinated along with the planning efforts for the park. These include:

- Dam Safety Improvement - by Watershed Protection, this project includes overtopping protection, warning signs, removal of woody vegetation and establishing riparian vegetation, creekside rehabilitation of embankment and evaluation of facilities on the Dam and the MSE walls.
- Northwest Pool/Aquatic Center - by PARD, this design and construction project will seek community input on pool facility upgrades. Improvements may include new utility connections, major renovations, replacement of pool systems and other items necessary to serve region with 50-meter aquatic center.
- Sanitary Sewer Construction - by Austin Water, may include approx. 2500 ft of wastewater pipeline renewal.



Note:
This is an estimated timeline based on current scheduling and is subject to change.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

SITE INVENTORY

Beverly S. Sheffield Park is situated on 31 acres in the historic Allandale neighborhood and is considered a District Park by the "Our Parks Our Future" Austin Parks and Recreation Long Range Plan for 2020-2030. It is located in the Central Combined Planning Area that captures the majority of Austin's urban core. Dominated by residents aged 18-65 with small household sizes, it has high population and employment densities with healthy growth expected in both.

LEGEND

1. PLAYGROUND
2. PICNIC AREA
3. POND - 0.76 ACRE
4. AQUATIC CENTER
5. PICKLEBALL/ TENNIS COURTS
6. BASKETBALL COURT
7. OPEN PLAY FIELD
8. BASEBALL FIELD
9. RESTROOMS
10. PARKING AREA

- UTILITIES
- FLOOD PLAIN ZONE AE - 500 YEAR (FEMA - EFFECTIVE 1/6/2016)
- UNPAVED TRAILS
- PAVED TRAILS AND WALKS
- RETAINING WALL
- 670 ELEVATION CONTOUR
- FENCE
- SIGNS
- TRASHCANS
- TABLES
- SHADE STRUCTURES
- DOG STATIONS
- AREA LIGHTS
- SERVICE GATE
- WASTE BINS

0 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'-0"
For illustrative purposes only. Subject to change without notice.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM - EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The following technical memorandum presents a review of historic and archaeological resources; ecological resources; water resources; socioeconomic and community resources; and the existing transportation network within and adjacent to Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park. See Appendix for additional information on hydrology and other existing site condition reports.

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1504 WEST 5TH STREET AUSTIN, TEXAS 78703 TEL: 512 / 478.0858 FAX: 512 / 474.1849

HICKS & COMPANY
ENVIRONMENTAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL
AND PLANNING
CONSULTANTS

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Darcy Nuffer, RLA, ISA-TEX, LEED AP
Landscape Architect
Park Planning, City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department
200 S Lamar Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78704

FROM: Samantha Champion
Planning Program Manager
Hicks & Company Environmental/Archeological Consultants
1504 W. 5th Street
Austin, Texas 78703

DATE: September 22, 2021

RE: Site Analysis and Existing Conditions Report for Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park

1.0 Introduction

This document presents a site analysis and existing conditions report in support of the City of Austin's (COA's) Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan. This report includes a review of historic and archeological resources; ecological resources; water resources; socioeconomic and community resources; and the existing transportation network within and adjacent to Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park (Sheffield Park) (see **Figures 1** through **5** in **Attachment A**).

Located at 7000 Ardath Street in north central Austin, Sheffield Park serves as a district-level park comprising approximately 31 acres along Shoal Creek. The park functions as a hub for recreational activities and includes Northwest District Pool, a playground, picnic areas, sports facilities, and a pond. The primary goal of the Vision Plan is to develop a framework to guide the future development of the park and its facilities and features through a thorough public engagement process.

In February 2021, a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) for Shoal Creek–Northwest Park Dam Maintenance and Modernization was prepared to assess potential alternatives and recommendations for the Northwest Park Dam, identified by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) as a small high-hazard dam. This technical memorandum references the February 2021 PER as appropriate but also evaluates the areas of the park beyond the dam. Site visits were conducted in support of this technical memorandum on June 2, 2021, and September 1, 2021.

2.0 Historic Resources

2.1 History of Sheffield Park Development

The 1950s and 1960s marked substantial growth and expansion for Austin's parks and recreational amenities. Sheffield Park, constructed in 1956, is one of many mid-century-era parks in Austin. Upon opening, the park was known as "Northwest Park" but was later renamed "Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park" in 2001 in honor of his 30-year career as Director of Austin's Park and Recreation Department. Sheffield Park was originally designed to serve the fast-growing northwest suburbs of Austin, such as the Green Acres subdivision, the Allandale neighborhood, and the cutting-edge Air-Conditioned Village, and continues to a be popular and well-used recreational amenity nearly 70 years after opening. Sheffield Park consists of 31 acres of land purchased by the COA in 1955 from W. E. and Jessie Wilson and Raye W. Pegram. Prior to its development as a park, the area included the site of a former quarry (see **Figure 1**). Limestone from this quarry was used in the construction of the 1853 Texas Capitol Building. Although the building burned in 1881, much of the quarried stone from the burned Capitol was salvaged and reused in construction of nearby downtown buildings that still stand today. The quarry site later belonged to the Davis family, and their family cemetery is still located a few blocks south of the present-day park nestled between mid-century single-family houses.

Development of the park amenities began soon after the purchase of the land, and the swimming pool and bathhouse were included in the first phase of construction. The COA's Park and Recreation Department's ambitious plan for Sheffield Park included a regulation-size swimming pool, picnic grounds, tennis courts, a baseball field, and pond.[1] Sheffield Park was immediately successful, with the pool attendance numbers nearly matching that of Barton Springs in its first summer season of 1956.[2] Sheffield Park pool was Austin's first Olympic-size municipal pool, meaning it was often the favored site for regional swim meets in addition to swimming lessons and water-safety classes.[3]

By the early 1960s, Sheffield Park featured the still-extant swimming pool and associated features, tennis courts near the west boundary of the park, a north-facing baseball field toward the south end of the park, and a pond situated at the center of the park. The main parking lot was accessed via Ellise and Albata avenues on the east side of the park, and foot trails extended off Shoal Creek Boulevard and Geraghty Avenue near the baseball field. A small footbridge over Shoal Creek was located toward the northwest corner of the park near Pinecrest Drive and Shoal Creek Boulevard. This first version of Sheffield Park was damaged and significantly reconstructed after the 1981 Memorial Day flood, which heavily impacted the surrounding neighborhoods. To protect the neighborhood from inevitable future flooding from Shoal Creek, Sheffield Park underwent substantial redesign in 1985 with a flood protection system. The Shoal Creek channel bordering the west edge of the park was widened, and the park grounds were excavated and lowered to divert flood waters into the park grounds rather than into the

[1] "Northwest Pool Start Nears." The Austin American Statesman. February 12, 1956. Page 23. Newspapers.com. Available at https://www.newspapers.com/image/43465570/?terms=bryan%20negro%20chamber%20of%20commerce&match=1. Accessed September 10, 2021.

[2] "Northwest Pool Opens Sunday." April 18, 1957. Page 20. Newspapers.com. Available at https://www.newspapers.com/image/359821179/?terms=%22northwest%20pool%20opens%20sunday%22&match=1. Accessed September 10, 2021.

[3] Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest Northwest Aquatic Facility Renovation. City of Austin. Available at https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpool. Accessed September 10, 2021.

surrounding homes.[4] As a result of these improvements, much of Sheffield Park was changed: the baseball field at the south end of the park originally faced north but was rotated to face southeast, and a new dugout was built (see **Photo 1** in **Attachment B**); the centrally-located tennis courts were relocated further northeast (see **Photo 2**); a new footbridge over Shoal Creek was constructed further south; and the pond, which formerly cut through the middle portion of the park, was redesigned and moved further to the west edge of the park (see **Photos 3** through **5**). Today, the only structures over 50 years of age in Sheffield Park are the swimming pool and its associated features: the wading pool, bathhouse, equipment building and filtration system, stone tree planter, fenced storage area, and four metal arbors (see **Figure 1**). Other non-historic-age park amenities added in the 1980s include a public park bathroom facility (see **Photo 6**) and playground structures (see **Photo 7**) located to the east of the pond.

2.2 Extant Historic Features

Prior to the 1980s, the Parks and Recreation Department placed limestone boulders along the former alignment of the pond, an area to the north of the houses facing Pegram Avenue. A historic photo of the boulders from the Austin History Center explains the intent was to reference where the stone was quarried for use in the construction of the 1853 Texas State Capitol[5] (see **Photo 8**). These large boulders are still in place but heavily obscured by dense vegetation and partially hidden behind a concrete retaining wall installed as part of the park flood system improvements in the 1980s.

The swimming pool and its associated features retain nearly all original historic fabric from their 1956 construction. The swimming pool is designed with an "L" shape featuring eight 50-meter-long swimming lanes with a 15-foot-deep diving section at the south end (see **Photos 9** and **10**). A separate rectangular wading pool for young children is located adjacent to the main pool to the north (see **Photo 11**). The distinctive mid-century modern bathhouse is located at the north end of the pool grounds. The building serves as the main entrance, staff counter, and men's and women's bathrooms and changing rooms. The unique design of the bathhouse features two circular, open-air structures partially shaded by a pavilion-like concrete roof (see **Photos 12** through **14**). The bathhouse roof is defined by its low-slope and convex shape and is supported by concrete columns at the east and west ends of the roofline. The visual impression of this roof design imparts detachment from the bathhouse, as if hovering above the twin cylindrical structures. Both circular structures are of stone construction and feature no roof, aside from the partial shelter provided from the convex roof. The open-air design is a defining characteristic of the bathhouse.

The eastern circular structure contains the men's bathrooms and changing room and consists of two entrances, one on the northeast and the other on the southeast side of the circular structure (see **Photo 15**). The western circular structure contains the staff counter and the women's bathrooms and changing rooms (see **Photos 16** through **18**). The two entrances to the women's changing rooms are located on the northeast and west sides of the structure. The men's and women's changing rooms

[4] "Urban stream again washes into homes." The Austin American Statesman. May 30, 1987. Page 8. Newspapers.com. Accessed September 10, 2021. https://www.newspapers.com/image/43465570/?terms=bryan%20negro%20chamber%20of%20commerce&match=1.

[5] Quarry at Northwest Park. Photo. Austin History Center. Available at https://ahc.access.preservica.com/index.php/IO_947b0f3b-602e-40a1-a7bc-5862fd211dca/. Accessed September 10, 2021.

consist of partitioned areas with bench seating divided by terrazzo stone walls and adjacent bathroom facilities, sinks, and showers. White and green tiles line the walls in the changing rooms and bathrooms, and concrete block walls in the bathrooms are located in a few areas, likely as evidence of past minor repairs and modifications (see **Photos 19** through **24**). The staff counter occupies the southern half of the western circular structure (see **Photo 25**).

The equipment building and filtration system are located at the south end of the pool grounds (see **Photo 26** and **27**). The equipment building is a rectangular masonry building with a flat, concrete roof. Two doors are located on the north elevation, and one door is located on the south elevation. A row of window openings near the roofline on the north elevation is hung with metal screens and wood frames. The south elevation features large window openings hung with jalousie windows. The west end of the pool equipment room is unenclosed and currently used as a storage area. The pool's filtration system, consisting of a few small, divided tanks, is situated adjacent to the south of the equipment building.

The swimming pool area features two sets of non-historic-age aluminum bleachers. One set of bleachers is located on a concrete pad adjacent to the east side of the swimming pool, and a second set is located adjacent to the north of the wading pool. The bleachers by the wading pool are shaded by a historic-age metal frame arbor with a corrugated metal roof supported by four metal posts with sloped angles (see **Figure 1** and **Photo 28**). Three additional historic-age arbors with picnic seating are situated to the east of the swimming pool (see **Photo 29**). A stone planter framing the base of a live oak tree is located to the north of the three arbors, and a storage area enclosed with chain link fencing is located to the east of the arbors. The metal arbors, stone planter, and fenced storage area are all original to the 1956 design of the pool grounds (see **Figure 1**).

The Sheffield Park pool entrance consists of a two-sided curvilinear ramp and staircase providing connection between the surface parking lots and main entrance of the bathhouse. The Official Texas Historical Marker detailing the history of the "Old Quarry Site" is installed in front of the main entrance and surrounded by a curved wall of quarried limestone referencing the history of the land (see **Photo 13**). The limestone wall and historical marker sign were installed in the 1980s. Prior to the 1985 park improvements, the surface parking lots were at the same elevation as the bathhouse. After the ca. 1985 improvements, the surface parking lot was lowered in elevation to divert flood waters from damaging nearby homes.

The design and construction of the pool occurred at a time when the minimalism and functionalism of the Modern movement was at its peak. As expected, the bathhouse adheres to several principals of mid-century modern design, such as the convex roof with simple concrete columns that exhibited the cutting-edge technology and economical materials of the post-war era; the overall absence of ornamentation; and asymmetrical and rhythmic composition. The open-air design of bathhouse emphasizes the connection between indoor and outdoor spaces, a core component of mid-century modern design. It's also likely that the open-air design served a functional purpose of increasing natural daylight and ventilation, helping to minimize damp and unsanitary conditions in the bathhouse. Overall, the design of the bathhouse promotes a casual, informal experience and reflects the warm climate of Austin, serves a functional purpose, and showcases how thoughtful design and building materials can be used to create attractive public spaces while also keeping construction costs down and maintenance minimal.

2.3 Preliminary Assessment of Eligibility

Sheffield Park was substantially redesigned in the mid-1980s to minimize the problematic flooding of the surrounding neighborhoods. Due to the substantial non-historic-age changes, the park as a whole may not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a COA Historic Landmark. However, the park's cultural and social significance remains considerable (the baseball field was used for the filming of Richard Linklater's cult classic *Dazed and Confused* movie in 1993), and the park still retains desired park features of the mid-century era, including in the baseball field, pond, and public swimming pool.

Although the park as a whole may be not NRHP-eligible, the swimming pool and associated features (including the wading pool, bathhouse, equipment building and filtration system, stone tree planter, fenced storage area, and four metal arbors) may potentially be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for local significance in the areas of Community Planning and Entertainment and Recreation. The pool represents an important recreational amenity built to serve the mid-century residential neighborhoods of northwest Austin. The pool may also be significant under Criterion C for representing a significant style of architecture. The bathhouse exhibits distinctive characteristics of mid-century modern design and may also have significance for being the first Olympic-sized pool in Austin. The pool may potentially meet COA Historic Landmark Criteria regarding architectural design, historical association, and community value. A full evaluation of the park's significance and eligibility should be conducted prior to any park improvements that may affect the integrity of the pool.

3.0 Archeological Resources

No previously recorded archeological sites have been documented within or adjacent to Sheffield Park. One archeological survey was conducted in November 1985 along Shoal Creek along the western edge of the park on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); however, the majority of the park has not undergone archeological survey. As documented in the February 2021 PER for Shoal Creek–Northwest Park Dam Maintenance and Modernization, the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Potential Archeological Liability Map indicates the majority of the park contains moderate to high potential for intact, buried archeological deposits, depending on depth of excavation. Coordination with the Texas Historical Commission (THC) would be required prior to conducting ground-disturbing activities at the park.

4.0 Ecological Resources

4.1 Threatened and Endangered Species

This section provides an overview of federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species as well as the critical environmental features that could potentially occur within the park. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has authority for protection of threatened and endangered species as provided by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 and subsequent amendments and can list species for protection and monitoring that are considered imperiled. Vulnerable species that qualify for listing are categorized as candidates that have been deferred from the listing process pending further status review. The vulnerability decision is based upon many factors affecting the species within its range and is always linked to the best current scientific data available to the USFWS. Species listed as Endangered (E) or Threatened (T) by the USFWS are provided full protection. This protection includes a prohibition

on direct take of the listed species in addition to indirect take, such as destruction of critical habitat. The ESA and accompanying regulations provide the necessary authority and incentive for the individual states to establish their own regulatory vehicle for the management and protection of threatened and endangered species.

The Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD) oversees endangered resources through the Wildlife Division's Wildlife Diversity Program. This program is responsible for maintaining county occurrence records of federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species and also maintains a Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD) that provides specific site information and other species status tracking information on listed or rare animal and plant species, including unique or declining vegetation communities of concern. State-listed endangered species have limited regulatory protection. While these species cannot be taken, collected, held, or possessed without a permit, their habitat is afforded no regulatory protection, except on tracts managed by state, federal, or private interests for conservation purposes.

Federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species that could occur in Travis County were determined by referencing existing county lists maintained by the TPWD, the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), and the county occurrence databases maintained by the USFWS. Information provided from these databases is summarized in **Table 1**.

Databases of sensitive species maintained by the USFWS and TPWD identified 20 federally listed threatened, endangered, candidate, or petitioned for listing species that may occur or have historically occurred in Travis County, including one plant, four mollusks, three insects, four arachnids, two fish, three amphibians, and three birds (see **Table 1**). The USFWS IPaC Official Species List states that the piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) only need to be considered for wind energy projects; therefore, these species are not addressed in this technical memorandum. Additionally, seven state-listed species that are not federally listed could potentially occur in Travis County. These include one mollusk, one reptile and four birds. The TPWD and USFWS lists vary, due to difference in the procedures for collecting and disseminating data on recorded occurrences. Preliminary habitat assessment was conducted during the June 2021 site visit to assess the likelihood for the species listed below to occur within Sheffield Park (referred to below as the study area); however, presence-absence surveys for individual species have not been conducted.

Table 1: Threatened and Endangered Species of Potential Occurrence in Travis County, Texas

Species	Federal Status	State Status	Description of Suitable Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
Plants				
Bracted twistflower *Steptanthus bracteatus*	C	NL	Texas endemic; shallow, well-drained gravelly clays and clay loams over limestone in oak-juniper woodlands and associated openings, on steep to moderate slopes, and in canyon bottoms; several known soils include Tarrant, Brackett, or Speck over Edwards, Glen Rose, and Walnut geologic formations.	No; suitable geology and soils for this species do not occur within the study area.
Mollusks				
False Spike Mussel *Fusconaia mitchelli*	NL	T	This species occurs in small streams to medium-size rivers in habitats such as riffles and runs with flowing water. Often found in stable substrates of sand, gravel, and cobble.	No; suitable stream habitat for this species does not occur within the study area. Shoal Creek is intermittent and does not retain the flow levels required to support this species.

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Table 1: Threatened and Endangered Species of Potential Occurrence in Travis County, Texas				
Species	**Federal Status**	**State Status**	**Description of Suitable Habitat**	**Potential Habitat Present?**
Guadalupe Orb *Cylonaias necki*	PE	NL	This species occurs only in the Upper Guadalupe River basin in two separate and isolated populations: Upper Guadalupe River in Comal, Kendall, and Kerr Counties, Texas, and the Lower Guadalupe River/San Marcos River in Caldwell, Guadalupe, Gonzales, DeWitt, and Victoria Counties, Texas.	No; the project is outside of the known range of this species.
Texas Fatmucket *Lampsilis bracteata*	PE	T	This species has been reported to occur in slow to moderate current in sand, mud, and gravel substrates among large cobble, boulders, bedrock ledges, horizontal cracks in bedrock slabs, and macrophyte beds. Has also been observed inhabiting the roots of cypress trees and vegetation along steep banks. Past authorities have reported this species intolerant of reservoir conditions, but recent surveys suggest it may persist in some impoundment conditions.	No; suitable stream habitat for this species does not occur within the study area. Shoal Creek is intermittent and does not retain the flow levels required to support this species.
Texas Fawnsfoot *Quadrula petrina*	PT	NL	Known or believed to occur within north and central Texas and the northern portion of the Gulf Coast. Found in medium- to large-sized streams and rivers with flowing waters and mud, sand, and gravel substrates Adults are most often found in bank habitats with fine and coarse sediment, also run edge and pool edge. Occasionally found in backwater or riffle habitats.	No; suitable stream and river habitat for this species does not occur within the study area. Shoal Creek is intermittent and does not retain the flow levels required to support this species.
Texas Pimpleback *Cyclonaias petrina*	PE	T	This species occurs in medium-size streams to large rivers primarily in riffles and runs. Often found in substrates composed of sand, gravel, and cobble, including mud-silt or gravel-filled cracks in bedrock slabs. Considered intolerant of reservoirs.	No; suitable stream habitat for this species does not occur within the study area. Shoal Creek is intermittent and does not retain the flow levels required to support this species.
Insects				
Kretschmarr Cave mold beetle *Texamaurops reddelli*	E	NL	Small, cave-adapted beetle found under rocks buried in silt; small, Edwards Limestone caves in the Jollyville Plateau, a division of the Edwards Plateau.	Yes; the study area is partially located within Karst Zone 2 as identified on maps produced by USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 areas have a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered cave fauna.

Hicks & Company Environmental/Archeological Consultants

Table 1: Threatened and Endangered Species of Potential Occurrence in Travis County, Texas

Species	Federal Status	State Status	Description of Suitable Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	C	NL	Found statewide. Adults are found in a variety of habitats including native prairies, pastures, open woodlands and savannas, desert scrub, roadsides, and other habitats with abundant nectar plants, including urbanized areas. Although adults may be present year-round, they are primarily encountered March–November and are most commonly observed in the summer and fall during breeding and migration. Caterpillars are found on various species of the family Asclepiadaceae (occasionally treated as a subfamily of Apocynaceae). Common host plants in Texas include milkweeds (*Asclepias* ssp.), milkweed vines (*Matelea* spp.), climbing milkweed (*Funastrum* spp.), swallowworts (*Cynanchum* spp.), and anglepod (*Gonolobus suberosus*). Caterpillars are most frequently observed between April and September.	Yes; suitable host plants for this species could occur within the study area.
Tooth Cave ground beetle *Rhadine persephone*	E	NL	Resident, small, cave-adapted beetle found in small Edwards Limestone caves in Travis and Williamson counties.	Yes; the study area is partially located within Karst Zone 2 as identified on maps produced by USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 areas have a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered cave fauna.
Arachnids				
Bone Cave harvestman *Texella reyesi*	E	NL	Small, blind, cave-adapted harvestman endemic to a few caves in Travis and Williamson counties; weakly differentiated from *Texella reddelli*.	Yes; the study area is partially located within Karst Zone 2 as identified on maps produced by USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 areas have a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered cave fauna.
Bee Creek Cave harvestman *Texella reddelli*	E	NL	Small, blind, cave-adapted harvestman endemic to a few caves in Travis and Williamson counties.	Yes; the study area is partially located within Karst Zone 2 as identified on maps produced by USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 areas have a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered cave fauna.
Tooth Cave pseudoscorpion *Tartarocreagris texana*	E	NL	Small, cave-adapted pseudoscorpion known from small limestone caves of the Edwards Plateau.	Yes; the study area is partially located within Karst Zone 2 as identified on maps produced by USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 areas have a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered cave fauna.
Tooth Cave spider *Neoleptoneta myopica*	E	NL	Very small, cave-adapted, sedentary spider.	Yes; the study area is partially located within Karst Zone 2 as identified on maps produced by USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 areas have a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered cave fauna.
Fish				
Sharpnose shiner *Notropis oxyrhynchus*	E	E	Range is now restricted to upper Brazos River upstream of Possum Kingdom Lake. May be native to Red River and Colorado River basins. Typically found in turbid water over mostly silt and shifting sand substrates.	No; suitable stream habitat for this species does not occur within the study area.

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Table 1: Threatened and Endangered Species of Potential Occurrence in Travis County, Texas

Species	Federal Status	State Status	Description of Suitable Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
Smalleye shiner *Notropis buccula*	E	E	Endemic to the Brazos River drainage; presumed to have been introduced into the Colorado River. Historically found in lower Brazos River as far south as Hempstead, Texas, but appears to now be restricted to upper Brazos River system upstream of Possum Kingdom Lake. Typically found in turbid waters of broad, sandy channels of main stream over substrate consisting mostly of shifting sand.	No; suitable stream habitat for this species does not occur within the study area.
Amphibians				
Austin blind salamander *Eurycea waterlooensis*	E	E	Mostly restricted to subterranean cavities of the Edwards Aquifer; dependent upon water flow/quality from the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer.	No; the study area is not located over the recharge, contributing, or transition zones of the Edwards Aquifer.
Barton Springs salamander *Eurycea sosorum*	E	E	Dependent upon water flow/quality from the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer. Aquatic; associated with springs, streams and caves with rocky or cobble beds.	No; the study area is not located over the recharge, contributing, or transition zones of the Edwards Aquifer.
Jollyville Plateau salamander *Eurycea tonkawae*	T	T	Aquatic; associated with springs, streams and caves with rocky or cobble beds.	Yes; this species is known to occur within the Shoal Creek watershed.
Reptiles				
Texas horned lizard *Phrynosoma cornutum*	NL	T	Open, arid, and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March–September.	No; suitable habitat does not occur within the study area.
Birds				
Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*	T	T	Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of *Salicornia*.	No; suitable breeding habitat does not occur within the study area. Additionally, this species has not been documented to occur within the greater Austin area (eBird 2021).
Golden-cheeked Warbler *Setophaga chrysoparia*	E	E	Juniper-oak woodlands; dependent on mature Ashe juniper for long fine bark strips used in nest construction; nesting season late March–early summer.	No; habitat of suitable vegetation species, structure and patch size for this species does not occur in the vicinity of the study area.
Swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus*	NL	T	Lowland forested regions, especially swampy areas, ranging into open woodland; marshes, along rivers, lakes, and ponds; nests high in tall tree in clearing or on forest woodland edge, usually in pine, cypress, or various deciduous trees.	Yes; potential migrant through the study area, but any use would be considered temporary.

Table 1: Threatened and Endangered Species of Potential Occurrence in Travis County, Texas

Species	Federal Status	State Status	Description of Suitable Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	NL	T	Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.	Yes; potential migrant through the study area, but any use would be considered temporary.
Whooping Crane *Grus americana*	E	E	Utilizes small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.	No; potential migrant through the study area; however, while this species utilizes a variety of habitats during migration, Whooping Cranes prefer isolated areas away from human disturbance (Campbell 2003) and have not been documented to occur within the vicinity of the study area (eBird 2021).
Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*	NL	T	Prefers to nest in tracts of bald cypress or red mangrove; forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags; breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands. No breeding records in Texas since 1960.	No; potential migrant through the study area; however, this species has not been documented to occur within the vicinity of the study area (eBird 2021).
Zone-tailed hawk *Buteo albonotatus*	NL	T	Arid open country, including open deciduous or pine-oak woodland, mesa or mountain country, often near wooded canyons and rivers and along middle-slopes of desert mountains; various nesting habitats range from small trees in lower desert to giant cottonwoods in riparian areas, to mature conifers in high mountain regions.	Yes; potential migrant through the study area, but any use would be considered temporary.

E – Endangered
T – Threatened
C – Candidate for Listing
PE – Proposed for Listing as Endangered
PT – Proposed for Listing as Threatened
NL – Not Listed

Sources:
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD) Annotated County Lists of Rare Species: Travis County, last revision June 22, 2021. http://tpwd.texas.gov/gis/rtest/ (accessed September 17, 2021).
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Official Species List for project location in Travis County, Texas generated September 16, 2021. http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

A search of documented records of rare, threatened, and endangered species occurrence information maintained by the TPWD's TXNDD was completed on September 20, 2021. It should be noted that information from the TXNDD cannot be used for presence/absence determinations. This database search indicated that the federally listed Jollyville Plateau Salamander (*Eurycea tonkawae*), Golden-cheeked Warbler (*Setophaga chrysoparia*), and Bone Cave Harvestman (*Texella reyesi*) have been documented to occur within 1.5 miles of Sheffield Park.

Based on desktop review and limited field investigations, habitat for one federally listed threatened amphibian species, the Jollyville Plateau Salamander (*Eurycea tonkawae*), was found to potentially occur within the study area. Additionally, all of the federally listed insects and arachnids listed in **Table 1** depend on subterranean karst features, caves, or Edwards Aquifer habitats. A portion of the study area is mapped as Karst Zone 2 by the USFWS (see **Figure 2**). Karst Zone 2 is defined as areas having a high probability of suitable habitat for endangered invertebrate cave fauna.

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*), a candidate for federal listing, may occur within the study area. A major component of its habitat are various milkweeds which are a preferred egg-laying location and primary food source of the butterfly larvae. The USFWS intends to propose listing the monarch butterfly in Fiscal Year 2024.

In addition to the federally listed and candidate species, the state-listed Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), and Zone-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo albonotatus*) could potentially occur as migrants through the study area; however, any use would be considered temporary.

4.2 Critical Environmental Features

Critical environmental features (CEFs) are defined by the COA Land Development Code (LDC) 25-8-1 and 30-5-1 as "features that are of critical importance to the protection of environmental resources, and includes bluffs, canyon rimrocks, caves, faults and fractures, seeps, sinkholes, springs, and wetlands." These are more fully defined in Section 1.10.3 of the COA Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) and discussed below. CEF protective buffers are established in Section 1.10.4 of the COA ECM. The standard buffer distance for all CEFs is 150 feet with a 300-foot maximum for point recharge features.

Bluffs

A bluff is defined as an abrupt vertical change in topography of more than 40 feet with an average slope steeper than four feet of rise for one foot of horizontal travel (400 percent or 76 degrees). Bluffs are any steep slopes in soil, rock, or alluvial deposits that meet the dimensions and slope requirements stated above and are not manmade cuts such as roadside rock outcrops and active rock quarry walls. Generally, bluffs are associated with riparian areas. Based on limited field investigations and review of the COA Property Profile, no bluffs are documented within 150 feet of the study area.

Canyon Rimrock

Canyon rimrock is defined as an abrupt vertical rock outcrop of more than 60 percent slope (31 degrees), greater than four feet vertically, and a horizontal extent equal or greater than 50 feet. Rimrocks are continuous rock layers or beds that are traceable along the slope for 50 feet. Canyon rimrock does not include man-made cuts such as roadside rock outcrops and rock quarry walls. Generally, rimrocks are associated with riparian areas and tributary canyons. The February 2021 PER identified one 200-foot-long canyon rimrock CEF along the south-central part of the park near the existing pond.

Point Recharge Features

Point recharge features consist of several types of natural openings and topographic depressions formed by the dissolution of limestone that lies over the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone and may transmit a significant amount of surface water into the subsurface. Point recharge features include caves, sinkholes, faults, joints, or other natural features. Based on limited field investigations and review of the COA Property Profile, no point recharge features are documented within 150 feet of the study area.

Springs and Seeps

Springs and seeps are points or zones of natural groundwater discharge that produce measurable flow or a pool of water; maintain a hydrophytic plant community (refer to Facultative-wet or Obligate plant

species as listed in the National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands, South Plains, Region 6, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.); or exhibit other physical indicators, especially during drought conditions. Physical indicators of a spring or a seep include the existence of a pool of water, even if small; the presence of hydrophytic plants; the mineralization of calcium carbonate such as travertine and/or tufa; and/or the detection of a water temperature gradient in the creek or pool. Based on a review of the COA Property Profile, no springs or seeps are documented within 150 feet of the study area. However, data obtained from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) indicates there is one spring water well (Well ID# 5843105) located within the study area (see **Figure 3**).

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as transitional lands between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface and may have shallow water present. Wetland boundaries are defined using the USACE protocol described in the 1987 USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual. Wetlands are included in the USACE definition of waters of the U.S. which also include lakes, streams, and creeks as defined by boundaries of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) (associated with the creek and stream channels). Based on a review of the COA Property Profile, National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, February 2021 PER, and limited field investigations, there are three potential wetlands located within the study area. These include one freshwater pond (PUBHh), one freshwater forested/shrub wetland (PFO1Ah), and an additional freshwater pond that is not mapped by the NWI (see **Figure 3** and **Photos 30** through **32**). It should be noted that only one freshwater pond was observed during the field investigations (see **Photos 3** through **5**). Further field investigations would need to be conducted to determine the extent of wetland CEFs within the study area.

Water Wells

Abandoned and unused wells, if not properly protected, can serve as an avenue for recharge to the underlying aquifer and therefore become a CEF. According to data obtained from the TWDB, there is one spring water well (Well ID# 5843105) documented within the study area (see **Figure 3**).

5.0 Water Resources

5.1 Waters of the U.S.

NWI maps, the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), and COA stream data were consulted to assess the potential for water features that may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to occur within the study area. Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the USACE to issue permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Any discharge into waters of the U.S. must be in accordance with Section 404(b)(1) guidelines developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in conjunction with the USACE. Permits issued by the USACE are required for any activities that would result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. Regulated activities may be permitted through the USACE via Individual Permits (IP), Regional General Permits (RGP), or Nationwide Permits (NWP).

The NWI maps and NHD depict wetlands and other water features that have been identified using aerial photographs and other available mapping data; such features can include ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. Based on a review of resource maps, aerial photography, and limited field investigations conducted on June 1, 2021, one freshwater pond, one freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and Shoal

Creek occur within the study area (see **Figure 3** and **Photos 30** through **34**). One additional freshwater pond (PUBHh) is mapped within the study area by the NWI but was not observed during the field investigations. Additionally, one freshwater forested/shrub wetland (PFO1Ah) is mapped within the study area by the NWI but has not been verified. Further field investigations would need to be conducted to determine the extent of waters of the U.S., including wetlands, within the study area.

5.2 Edwards Aquifer

The study area is outside of the Edwards Aquifer Recharge, Contributing, and Transition Zones as identified by the TCEQ and COA. However, the majority of the study area is within the COA's Edwards Aquifer 1,500-foot Verification Zone (see **Figure 3**).

5.3 Water Quality Zones

The COA ECM has established protective stream buffers to protect water quality within which development is prohibited or restricted. The Critical Water Quality Zone (CWQZ) is the primary stream buffer established by Section 25-8-92 of the COA LDC. The geometry can vary with the size of the contributing drainage area and watershed classification. The study area is within COA-designated CWQZs associated with Shoal Creek and several associated drainages (see **Figure 3**).

5.4 Floodplains

The study area was investigated for encroachments into COA Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplains. The majority of the study area is within the 100-year floodplain (see **Figure 3**).

6.0 Socioeconomic and Community Resources

Socioeconomic and community resources were evaluated within a two-mile radius of Sheffield Park. Demographic data was assessed for the census geographies located partially or wholly within the two-mile radius around the park (see **Figure 4**). The US Census and American Community Survey were evaluated for the following demographic data sets: minority persons (block level), median household income (block group [BG] level), and persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) (BG level).

For the purposes of this technical memorandum, "minority" is defined as a person meeting any of the following criteria:

- Black: a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa;
- Hispanic or Latino: a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race;
- Asian American: a person having origins in any of the original people of Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent;
- American Indian and Alaskan Native: a person having origins in any of the original people of North America, South America, and Central America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition; and
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander: a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

A minority population includes any readily identifiable groups of minority persons living in geographic proximity. **Figure 4** shows the location of census blocks with 50 percent or more minority persons. Of the 942 census blocks within the two-miles radius, 80 blocks contain minority populations of at least 50 percent. Overall, there is a total of 56,806 people within the two-mile radius, 17,394 of which are considered minority persons (approximately 31 percent). Most of these persons are Hispanic or Latino (11,545 persons; 66 percent), followed by Asian (3,222 persons; 19 percent), two or more races (1,353; eight percent), Black or African American (1,072 persons; six percent), other (118; less than one percent), and American Indian and Alaska Native (84 persons; less than one percent).

This technical memorandum defines "low income" as a block group with a median household income at or below the Department of Health of Human Services (DHHS) poverty guidelines for a family of four for the current year ($26,500 for 2021). A low-income population is used to describe any readily identifiable group of low-income persons living in geographic proximity. None of the BGs within a two-mile radius of the park fall below the poverty threshold; however, BG 1 in Census Tract (CT) 17.52 is only slightly above, with a median income of $27,212, and is considered low-income for the purposes of this technical memorandum (see **Figure 4**).

There is a total of 53,308 people five years of age and older within a two-miles radius of the park, 3,002 of which speak English "less than very well" and are considered to be LEP populations for the purposes of this technical memorandum. The majority of LEP persons within this area speak Spanish (1,924 persons; 64 percent), followed by Asian and Pacific Islander languages (873 persons; 29 percent), Indo-European languages (150 persons; five percent), and other languages (55 persons; two percent).

A desktop review of the community facilities within a two-mile radius of Sheffield Park was conducted to aid in determining frequent users of Sheffield Park. The desktop review indicated there are 88 community facilities located within a two-mile radius, including 46 schools, 28 places of worship, nine parks, and five fire stations/emergency medical services (EMS) (not including medical facilities without EMS). The other parks in the area include smaller neighborhood parks and pocket parks, which are likely frequented by residents of their respective neighborhoods; however, as a district park, Sheffield Park is utilized by people throughout the northwest Austin region and beyond. The fire stations/EMS in proximity to the park are the most likely to arrive at Sheffield Park during emergencies, as they are closest in proximity compared to other fire stations/EMS.

7.0 Transportation Network

The transportation network within a one-mile buffer around Sheffield Park was assessed to determine how park users typically access the area beyond single occupancy vehicle use. Sheffield Park is accessible via one hike and bike trail from Great Northern Dog Park and four bike trails (see **Figure 5**). Capitol Metro operates four lines (Local, Metro Rapid, UT Shuttle, and Express) within a one-mile buffer of the park. Additionally, there are 76 bus stops within the study area. None of the Capitol Metro lines or the bus stops service Sheffield Park; however, there are bike trails leading from the Local, Metro Rapid, and UT Shuttle lines, as well as several of the bus stops, which give bus riders relatively direct access to the park.

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ATTACHMENT A

FIGURES

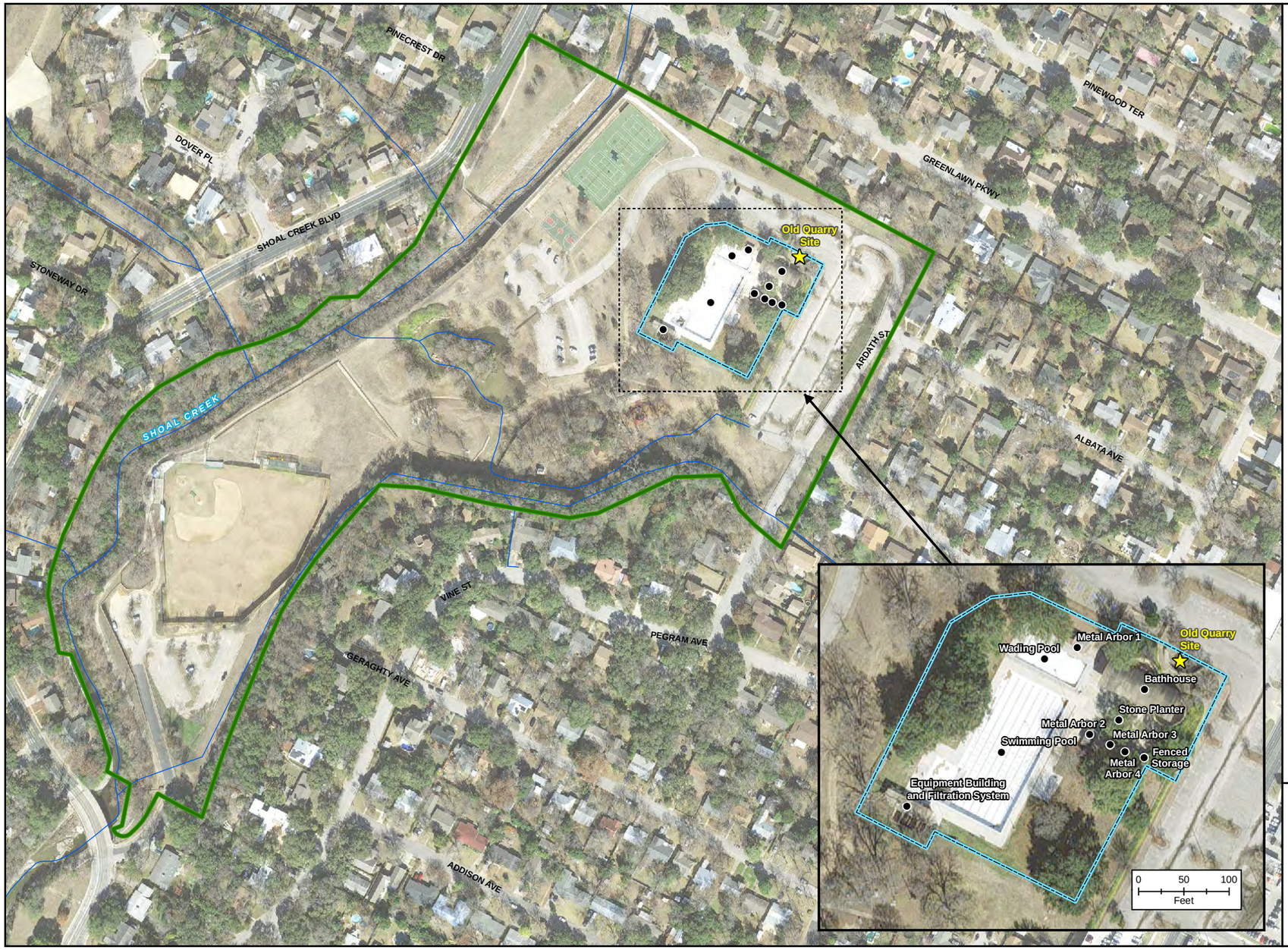


Figure 1

Historic Resources

Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan

Key to Features

- Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park
- Pool Area
- Historic-age Structures
- Historical Marker (THC)
- Streams (COA)

N

0 100 200
Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

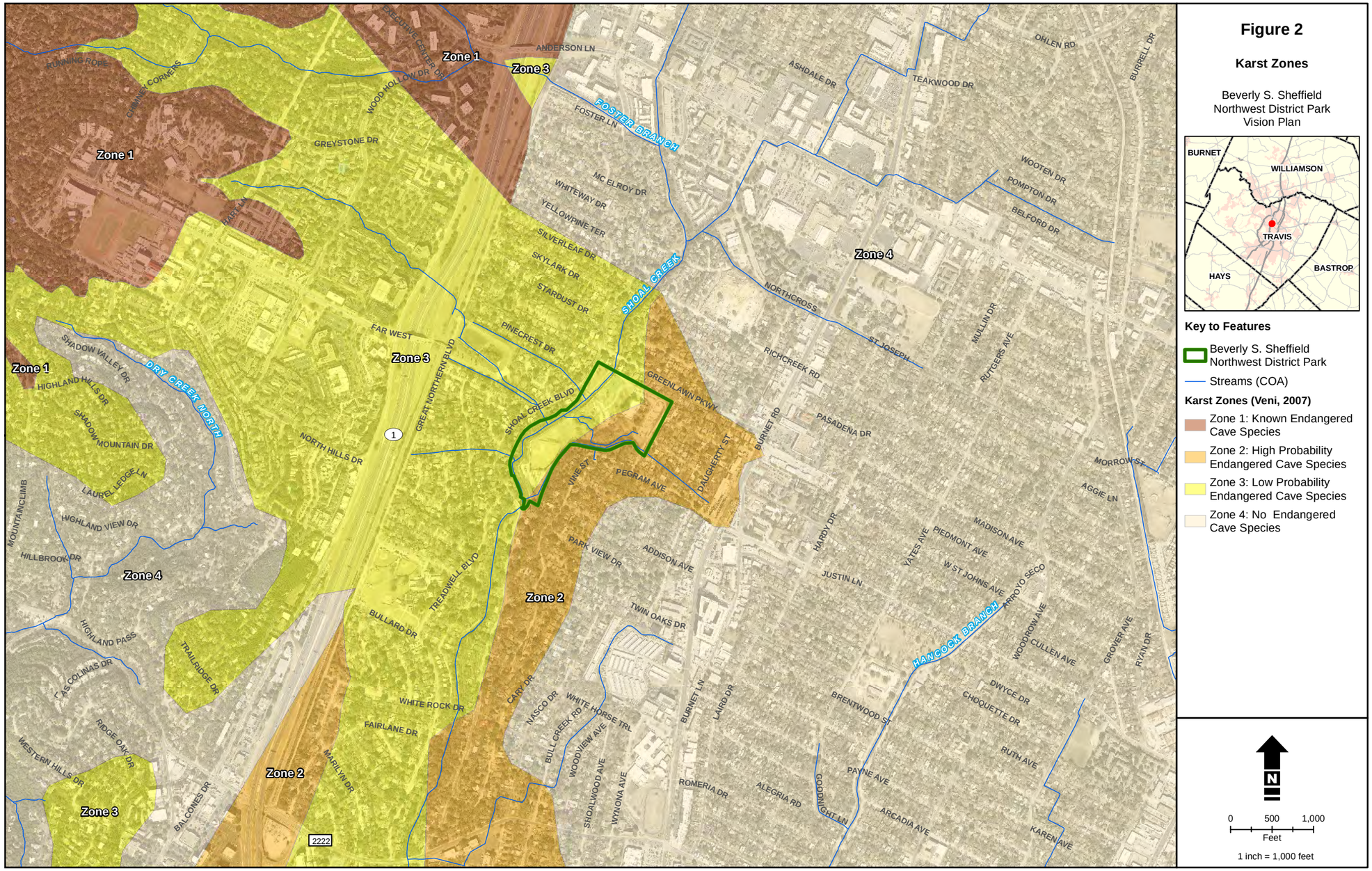


Figure 2

Karst Zones

Beverly S. Sheffield
Northwest District Park
Vision Plan

Key to Features

- Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park
- Streams (COA)

Karst Zones (Veni, 2007)

- Zone 1: Known Endangered Cave Species
- Zone 2: High Probability Endangered Cave Species
- Zone 3: Low Probability Endangered Cave Species
- Zone 4: No Endangered Cave Species

N

0 500 1,000
Feet

1 inch = 1,000 feet

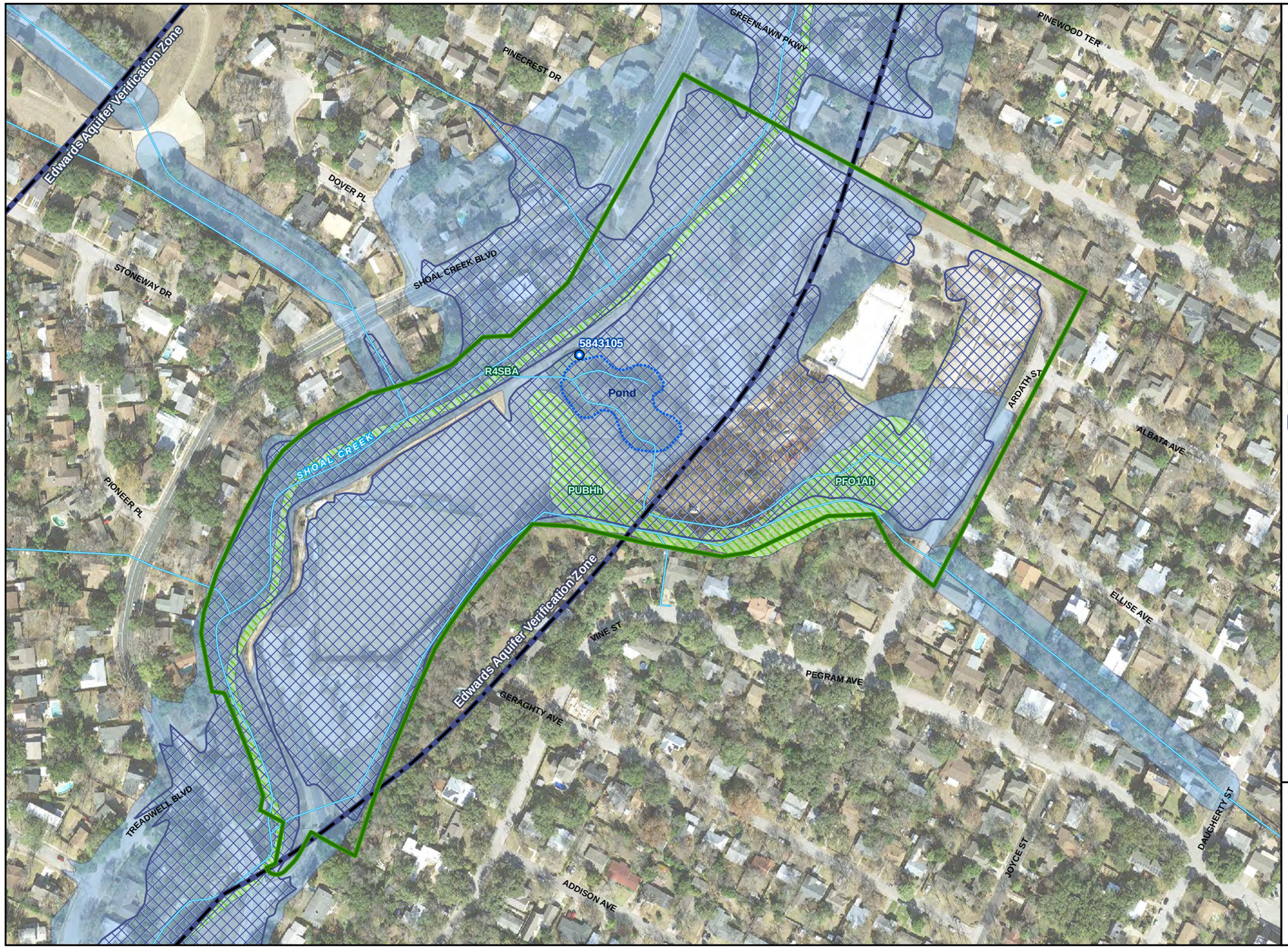


Figure 3

Water Resources

Beverly S. Sheffield
Northwest District Park
Vision Plan

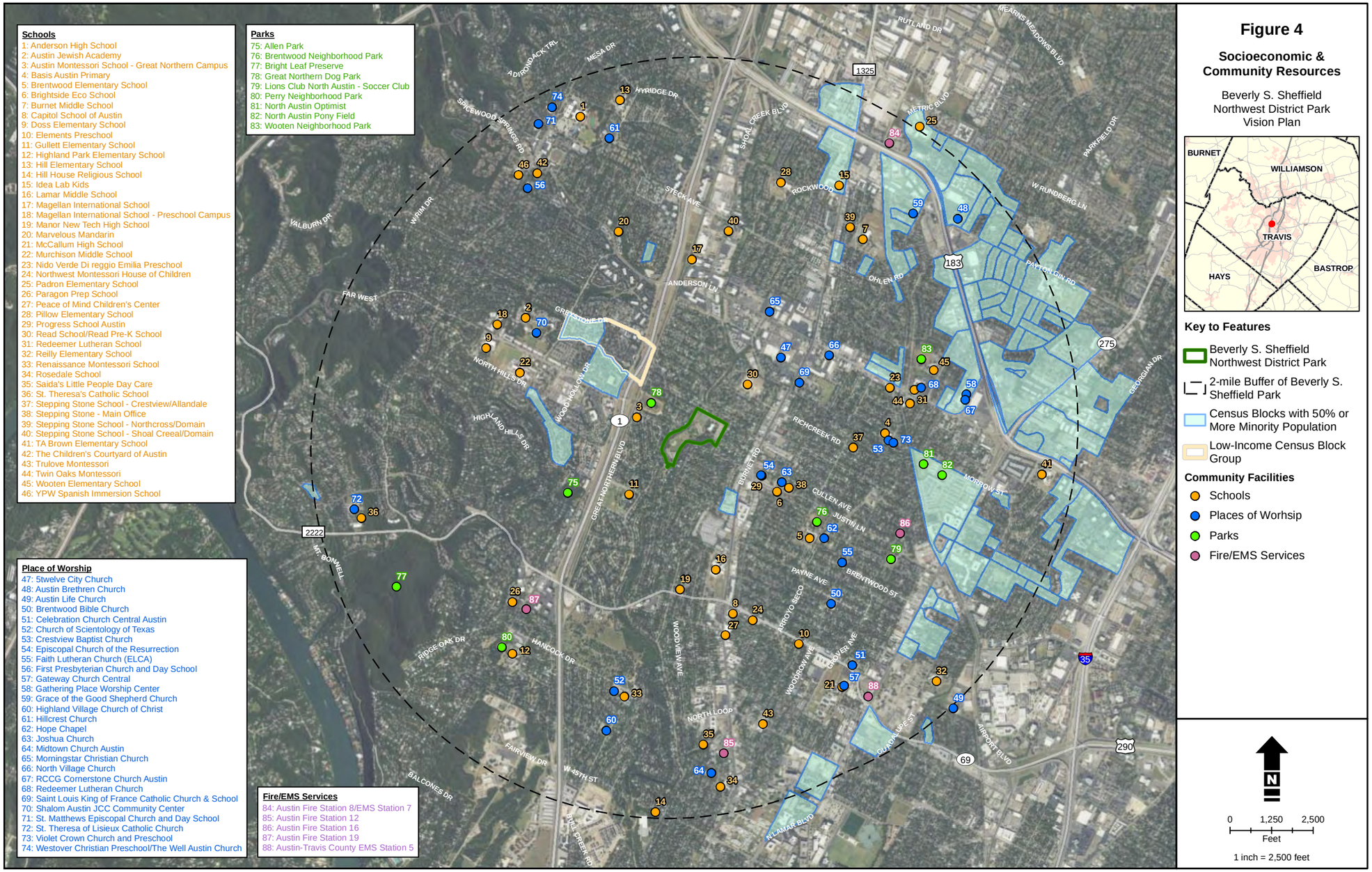
Key to Features

- Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park
- Edwards Aquifer Verification Zone Boundary (COA)
- 100-year Floodplain (FEMA)
- Wetlands (NWI)
- Critical Water Quality Zone (COA)
- Pond
- Streams (COA)
- Groundwater Well (TWDB)

N

0 100 200
Feet

1 inch = 200 feet


Schools
1: Anderson High School
2: Austin Jewish Academy
3: Austin Montessori School - Great Northern Campus
4: Basis Austin Primary
5: Brentwood Elementary School
6: Brightside Eco School
7: Burnet Middle School
8: Capitol School of Austin
9: Doss Elementary School
10: Elements Preschool
11: Gullett Elementary School
12: Highland Park Elementary School
13: Hill Elementary School
14: Hill House Religious School
15: Idea Lab Kids
16: Lamar Middle School
17: Magellan International School
18: Magellan International School - Preschool Campus
19: Manor New Tech High School
20: Marvelous Mandarin
21: McCallum High School
22: Murchison Middle School
23: Nido Verde Di reggio Emilia Preschool
24: Northwest Montessori House of Children
25: Padron Elementary School
26: Paragon Prep School
27: Peace of Mind Children's Center
28: Pillow Elementary School
29: Progress School Austin
30: Read School/Read Pre-K School
31: Redeemer Lutheran School
32: Reilly Elementary School
33: Renaissance Montessori School
34: Rosedale School
35: Saida's Little People Day Care
36: St. Theresa's Catholic School
37: Stepping Stone School - Crestview/Allandale
38: Stepping Stone - Main Office
39: Stepping Stone School - Northcross/Domain
40: Stepping Stone School - Shoal Creeal/Domain
41: TA Brown Elementary School
42: The Children's Courtyard of Austin
43: Trulove Montessori
44: Twin Oaks Montessori
45: Wooten Elementary School
46: YPW Spanish Immersion School
Parks
75: Allen Park
76: Brentwood Neighborhood Park
77: Bright Leaf Preserve
78: Great Northern Dog Park
79: Lions Club North Austin - Soccer Club
80: Perry Neighborhood Park
81: North Austin Optimist
82: North Austin Pony Field
83: Wooten Neighborhood Park
Place of Worship
47: 5twelve City Church
48: Austin Brethren Church
49: Austin Life Church
50: Brentwood Bible Church
51: Celebration Church Central Austin
52: Church of Scientology of Texas
53: Crestview Baptist Church
54: Episcopal Church of the Resurrection
55: Faith Lutheran Church (ELCA)
56: First Presbyterian Church and Day School
57: Gateway Church Central
58: Gathering Place Worship Center
59: Grace of the Good Shepherd Church
60: Highland Village Church of Christ
61: Hillcrest Church
62: Hope Chapel
63: Joshua Church
64: Midtown Church Austin
65: Morningstar Christian Church
66: North Village Church
67: RCCG Cornerstone Church Austin
68: Redeemer Lutheran Church
69: Saint Louis King of France Catholic Church & School
70: Shalom Austin JCC Community Center
71: St. Matthews Episcopal Church and Day School
72: St. Theresa of Lisieux Catholic Church
73: Violet Crown Church and Preschool
74: Westover Christian Preschool/The Well Austin Church
Fire/EMS Services
84: Austin Fire Station 8/EMS Station 7
85: Austin Fire Station 12
86: Austin Fire Station 16
87: Austin Fire Station 19
88: Austin-Travis County EMS Station 5
RUTLAND DR
MEARNS MEADOWS BLVD
1325
METRIC BLVD
PARKFIELD DR
SHOAL CREEK BLVD
ADIRONDACK TRL
MESA DR
HYRIDGE DR
SPICEWOOD SPRINGS RD
W RUNDBERG LN
ROCKWOOD
STECK AVE
VALBURN DR
WRIM DR
FAR WEST
ANDERSON LN
OHLEN RD
PAYTON GIN RD
183
275
GREYSTONE DR
NORTH HILLS DR
WOOD HOLLOW DR
HIGHLAND HILLS DR
GREAT NORTHERN BLVD
RICHCREEK RD
BURNET RD
CULLEN AVE
JUSTIN LN
MORROW ST
GEORGIAN DR
2222
MT. BONNELL
PAYNE AVE
BRENTWOOD ST
ARROYO SECO
WOODVIEW AVE
BROOKVER AVE
WOODROW AVE
RIDGE OAK DR
HANCOCK DR
NORTH LOOP
GUADALUPE ST
AIRPORT BLVD
35
290
69
FAIRVIEW DR
W 45TH ST
BALCONES DR
BULL CREEK RD
KILLARMAR BLVD
Figure 4
Socioeconomic & Community Resources
Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park Vision Plan
BURNET
WILLIAMSON
TRAVIS
HAYS
BASTROP
Key to Features
Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park
2-mile Buffer of Beverly S. Sheffield Park
Census Blocks with 50% or More Minority Population
Low-Income Census Block Group
Community Facilities
Schools
Places of Worhsip
Parks
Fire/EMS Services
N
0
1,250
2,500
Feet
1 inch = 2,500 feet

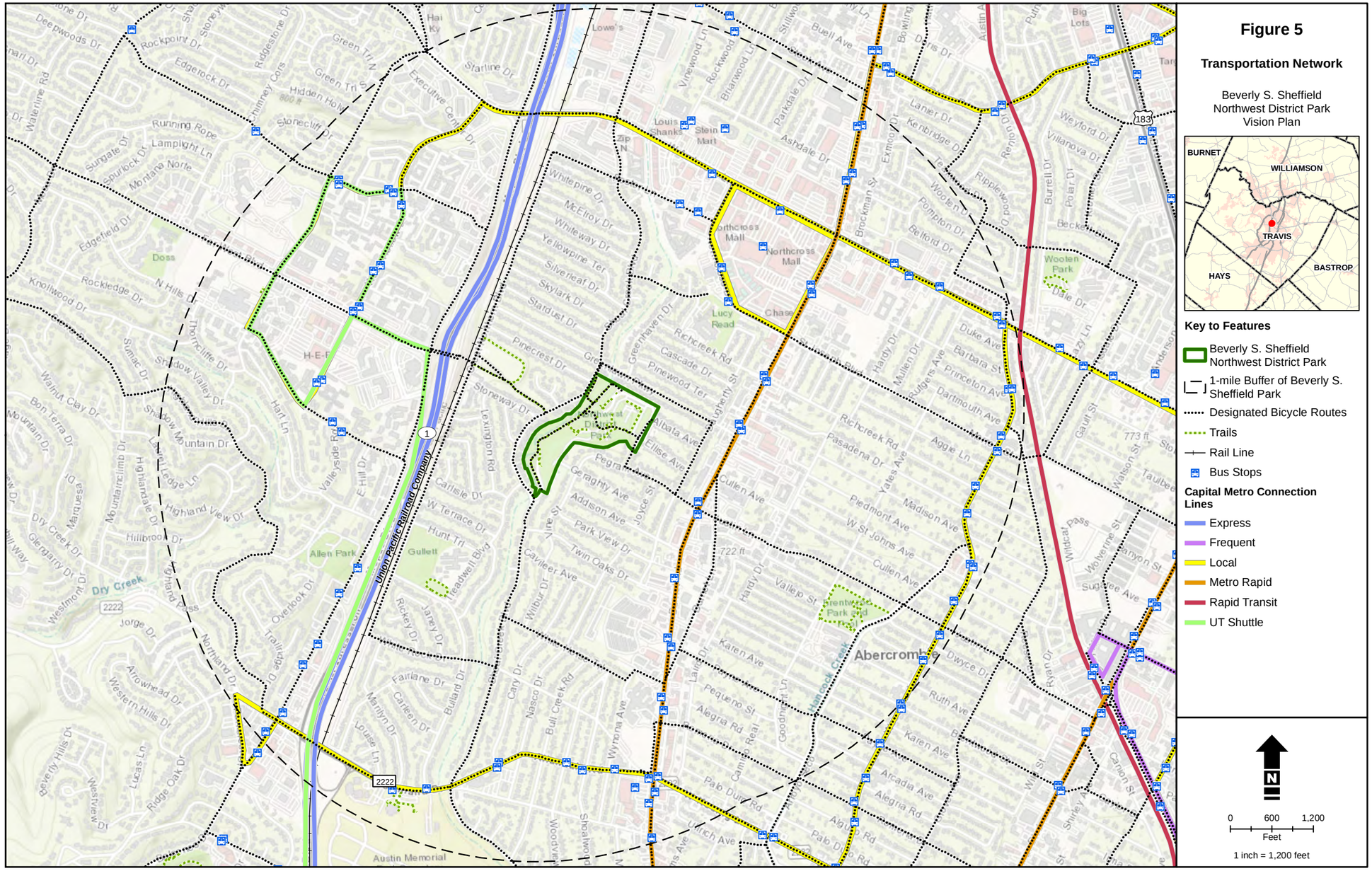


Figure 5

Transportation Network

Beverly S. Sheffield
Northwest District Park
Vision Plan

Key to Features

- Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park
- 1-mile Buffer of Beverly S. Sheffield Park
- Designated Bicycle Routes
- Trails
- Rail Line
- Bus Stops

Capital Metro Connection Lines

- Express
- Frequent
- Local
- Metro Rapid
- Rapid Transit
- UT Shuttle

N

0 600 1,200
Feet

1 inch = 1,200 feet

ATTACHMENT B

PROJECT AREA PHOTOS

Photo 1. Baseball field, camera facing south.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 2. Pathway between Shoal Creek (left) and tennis courts (right), camera facing northeast.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 3. Pond, camera facing west.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 4. Pond, camera facing south.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 5. Pond, camera facing northwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 6. Ca. 1980s bathroom facility near playground, camera facing southwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 7. Playground area, camera facing south.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 8. View of rocks placed by the City of Austin to mark the quarry site at Northwest Park.
[PICA-20984], Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, undated.

Photo 9. Swimming pool, camera facing southwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 10. View of the recently completed Northwest Park pool.
[PICA-21599], Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, 1956.

Photo 11. Wading pool (foreground) and swimming pool (background), camera facing south.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 12. Northwest Park pool bathhouse.
[PICA-21601], Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, 1956.

Photo 13. View of the Official Texas Historical Marker at the main entrance to the bathhouse, camera facing southwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 14. Pathway from parking lot leading to main entrance of the bathhouse, camera facing west.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 15. Bathhouse, camera facing northeast.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 16. Entrance to the men's changing rooms and bathroom, camera facing east.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 17. Women's changing room and bathrooms, camera facing northeast.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 18. Entrance to the women's changing room, camera facing east.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 19. Women's bathroom (from northeast entrance), camera facing west.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 20. Women's changing room, camera facing west.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 21. Men's changing room, camera facing east.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 22. Women's bathroom sinks, camera facing southwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 23. Original light fixtures in the women's changing room.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 24. Interior view of bathroom at Northwest Park pool.
[PICA-21608], Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, 1956.

Photo 25. Staff counter at the bathhouse, camera facing west.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 26. Pool equipment building, camera facing southeast.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 27. Water filtration system to the south of the pool equipment building, camera facing east.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 28. Bleacher seating and original arbor to north of wading pool, camera facing northwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 29. Picnic area with original arbors, camera facing east.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 30. View of NWI-mapped wetland PUBHh, camera facing northwest.
Photo taken by Hicks and Company, 2021.

Photo 31. View of NWI-mapped wetland PFO1Ah, camera facing southwest.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 32. View of NWI-mapped wetland PFO1Ah, camera facing northeast.
Photo taken by Hicks and Company, 2021.

Photo 33. View of Shoal Creek running along west side of Sheffield Park, camera facing north.
Photo taken by Hicks & Company, 2021.

Photo 34. View of Shoal Creek, camera facing north.
Photo taken by Hicks and Company, 2021.

VIRTUAL SITE VISIT

Using drones, 360° photography, and photogrammetry, the design team developed a virtual site visit that can be viewed from anywhere. This proved to be a beneficial asset to the vision plan process when COVID-19 struck, allowing much of the site to be accessible from the design team's computers. The virtual experience was utilized during design meetings and discussions with stakeholders and other community members. Please follow the QR code and/or linked image below to access this asset.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

UPDATE TO FACILITIES NEEDED

As a park ages, *time* becomes the very thing that gives a park its character, helps the trees grow tall and large, and provides years of memories to visitors. But *time* also wears down the playscapes, cracks the walkways, and ages the building. Like any park of its age, an update to many of the facilities is needed.

IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN FLOODPLAIN

With the lowering of the park in the 1980s to make it a flood basin, improvements within these limits have certain restrictions that must be accounted for. First, any actions must balance the impervious cover of the park. Ideally, impervious cover will be removed overall. Second, cut/fill must be balanced such that capacity of the floodplain is not decreased within the park limits.

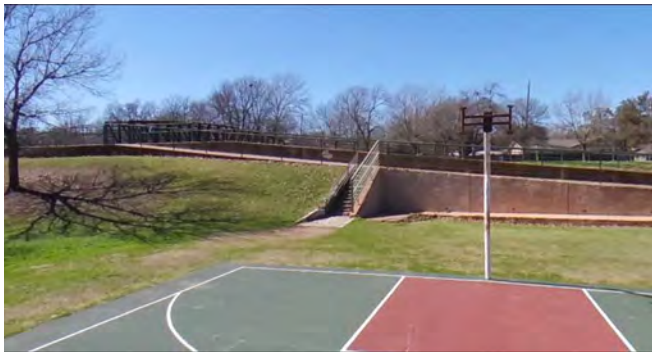
CIRCULATION/ACCESS POINTS

There are number of pinch points that act to fragment the park. Some of these are from early stormwater improvements, others from space constraints not uncommon in urban parks such as this. Opening up bottlenecks can serve to connect adjacent areas of the park both functionally and visually.

LIMITED SENSE OF ARRIVAL

Knowing you've entered a public park space is an important part of an arrival sequence in any park. Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park is tucked in an old neighborhood with little presence of "gateways" that inform a visitor they are entering a public space.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES CONT.

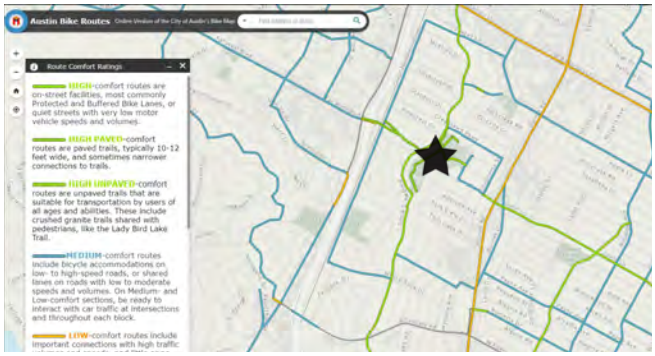


ACCESSIBILITY

Assessing & designing to compliance with Chapter 469 of the Texas Government Code, Texas Architectural Barriers Act, and the Texas Accessibility Standards is an important part of this vision planning process. Recommendations on universal design concepts, inclusion principles, and aligning with PARD's ADA Transition Plan is critical to make a park accessible to all.

POND/WATER QUALITY

The duck pond, a beloved resource to the community, has long suffered from stagnant water, invasive species, and undesirable water quality. The pond presents many challenges to improving it, but it also presents an opportunity to make not only a functioning water and habitat resource, but a design focal point of the park, highlighting its improved qualities and providing passive recreation



TRAIL CONNECTIVITY

Numerous active transportation routes surround Beverly S. Sheffield Park. From protected and buffered bike lanes, to trails, to sidewalks connecting bus lines, the park can act as an off-roadway connector for some of these north-south and east-west corridors.

PRESERVE & HIGHLIGHT HISTORIC AMENITIES

Constructed in 1956, Beverly S. Sheffield park is one of the many great mid-century-era parks in Austin. But its history goes much deeper; from Jurassic era fossils to a quarry site for the old Texas Capitol Building, the park's roots run deep. Efforts should be taken to highlight and preserve some of the many stories and amenities that make up the park's history.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

This Vision Plan was developed using a robust community engagement process. Opportunities for the community to share input about the park and proposed vision plan first included **virtual small group meetings** focusing on:

- Recreation & Activities
- Neighborhood Representatives
- Nature & Environment

After this initial group focus, three (3) **virtual community meetings**, three (3) **pop-up meetings** in the park, and four (4) **online surveys** were conducted. The community was encouraged to submit questions and feedback about the proposed vision plan directly to PARD's project manager through email or by phone, and to share memories about the park through SpeakUpAustin found on the project website.

The design team coordinated with PARD to identify, contact, and follow up with stakeholders and meeting participants. Notifications about the community meetings were posted on the city's website, advertised around the neighborhood using yard signs, and fliers handed out to local businesses. Postcards were also mailed announcing the virtual meeting opportunities to addresses within a two-mile radius of the park using Every Door Direct Mail.

The planning values that guided the vision plan were developed and shaped from feedback and input received from community members. Each meeting presented an opportunity for the design team and PARD to provide information and collaborate with attendees to ensure the vision plan would serve the needs of

FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS (SMALL GROUP MEETINGS)

PARD hosted three (3) focus group meetings during April 2021 to allow the design team to share information about the proposed vision plan and visit with smaller groups of park facilities users. These meetings helped the team to gain an insight about the needs and desires of various user groups related to their area of focus.

These meetings included stakeholders from the North Austin Soccer Alliance Board of Directors, Northwest Recreation Center, Northwest Pony League, Paragon Prep School, Austin Parks Foundation, Allandale Neighborhood Association, and the Friends of Beverly S. Sheffield Park Board of Directors. Each of these attendees conveyed the needs and desires related to their chosen sport or activity, as well as their perspectives and observations about other proposed design elements for the park. This input was extremely helpful for the design team as they worked to create a draft final vision plan for the community to review.

PARD also hosted three (3) pop-up meetings in the park during June and August 2021. These were informal events to share information about the proposed vision plan and visit with those in the park at the time. These three (3) pop-up events were held on weekends. Summary of the community feedback from these events can be found in the appendix.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

PARD hosted three (3) virtual community meetings (5/4/2021, 6/15/2021, and 8/3/2021), each meeting date having a noon and a 5:30pm meeting options. Along with PARD, the design team updated the community on the vision plan progress, spoke about concurrent projects such as the aquatic center and dam improvements, engaged a live survey of attendees that showed real-time results, and finally opened the meeting up to questions and answers.

Throughout the community engagement process, the design team received feedback from those who know the park the best, folks that know all the nooks and crannies of the park, because they've spent years walking its pathways. The design team and PARD met with a group of neighbors on July 15th in the park to clarify the purpose of communtiy meeting #2 and review the concepts in person. With each of these individual as well as public meetings, the design team received valuable input to sharpen their pencils, revise, redesign, clean up, and hone in on what the stakeholders were asking for.

A good planning effort mean compiling all the wants and needs from all community members and stakeholders, and then begins the level best efforts of fitting all the puzzle pieces together. The following section includes minutes from each meeting, as well as the survey questions and summary of the survey results. A full list of survey answers can be found in the appendix. Recordings of the public input meetings can be found at https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark.

COMMUNITY MEETING #1 ▪ ONLINE SURVEY

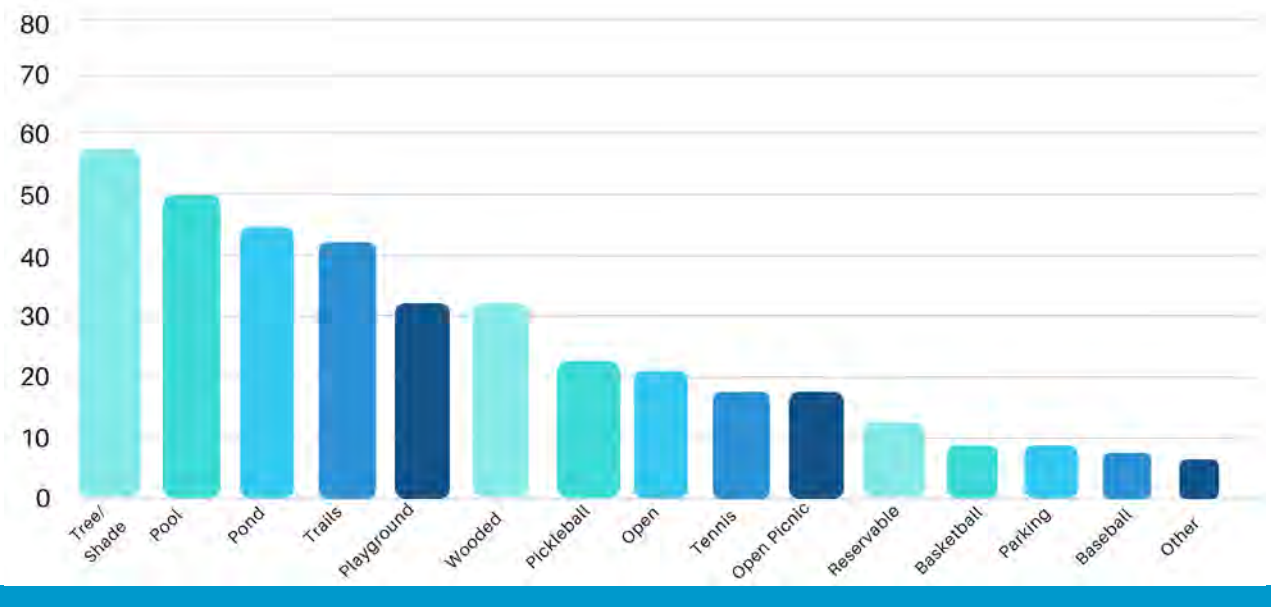
SURVEY ENGAGEMENT

Sheffield Northwest Park Vision Plan Community Survey

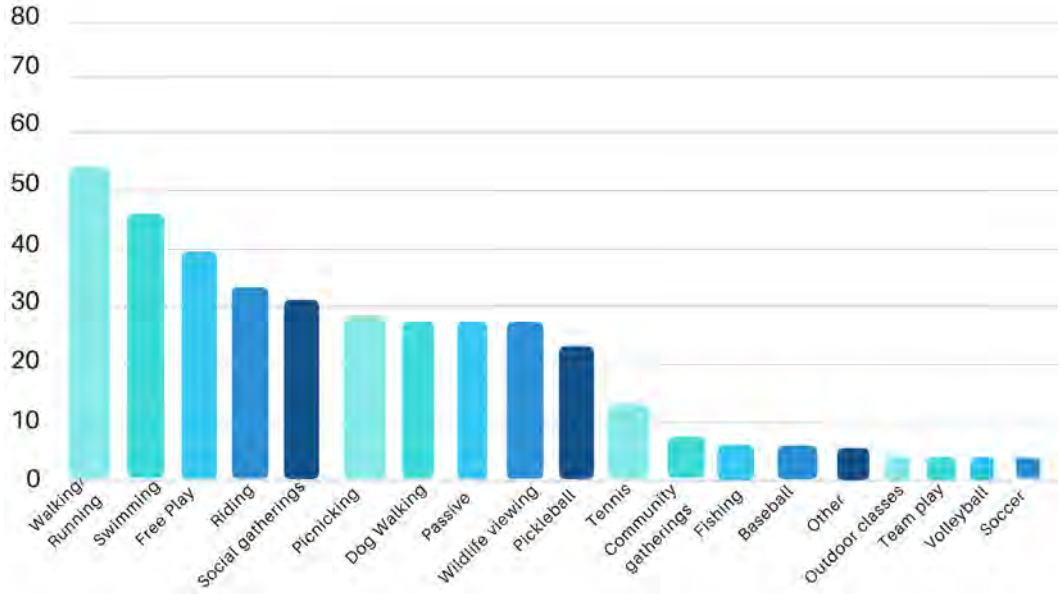
Project Engagement

VIEWS	PARTICIPANTS	RESPONSES	COMMENTS
1,386	423	12,869	518

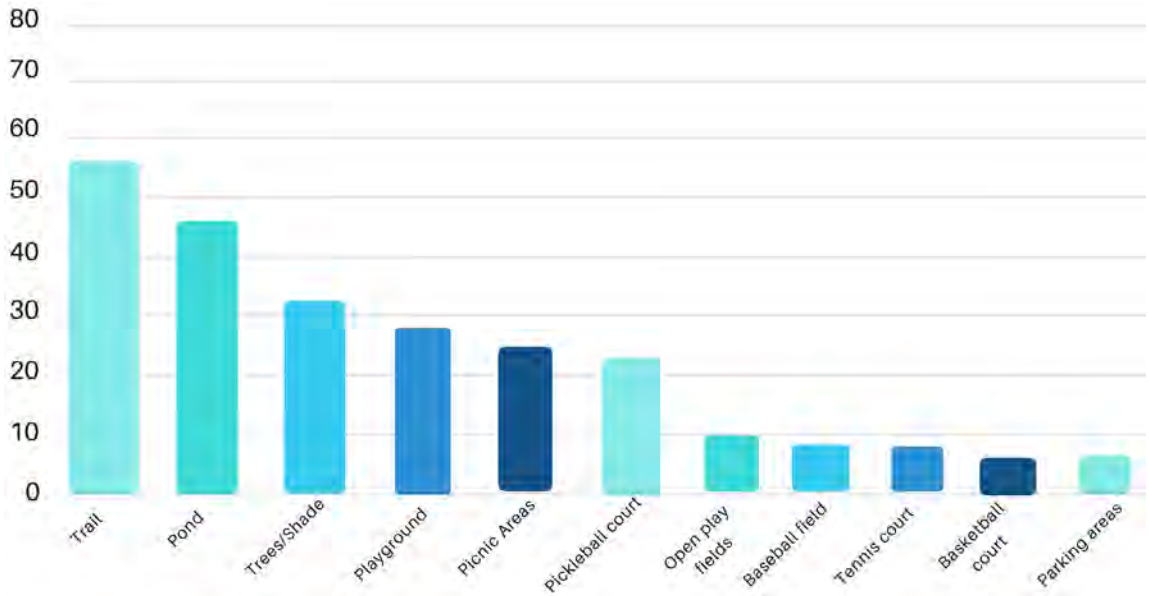
ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS



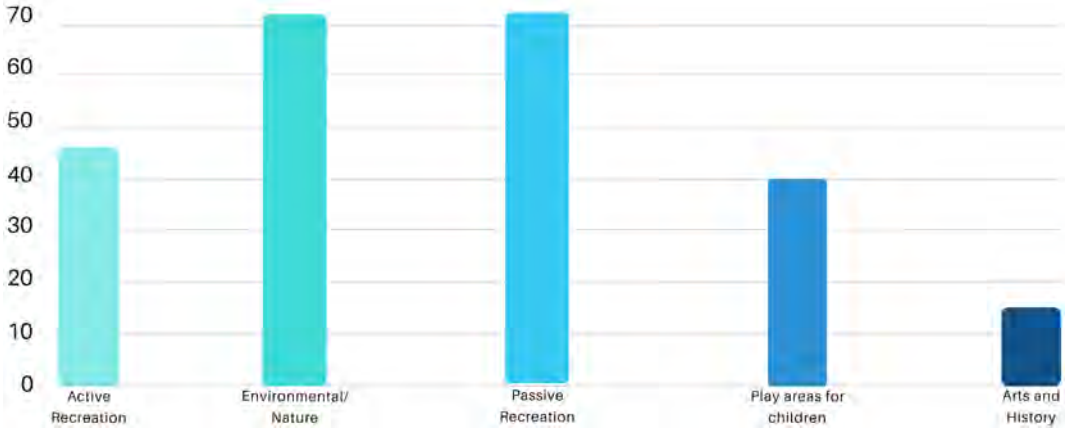
Online Survey Results – Favorite Amenities



Online Survey Results – Favorite Activities



Online Survey Results – Amenities We Want to Improve



Online Survey Results – Activities We Want To Expand

Online Survey Results – What We Want To Add

Recreation, Activities & Schools	• Increase large open play field areas. • Accessible connections between activity areas & parking. • Parking is disjointed and excessive. • Waste disposal is problematic.
Neighborhood Groups	• Provide clear wayfinding, interpretive and regulatory signage. • Improve trails but don't make them all concrete. • Provide a large covered area. • Accessible community message board.
Nature and Environment	• Preserve and enhance the pond habitat. • Provide interpretive signage / information. • Maximize biodiversity. • Provide more seating along trails.

Small Group Meetings – Key Items Discussed

Enhance and preserve park natural amenities	• Preserve and enhance shade within the park • Improve and maintain the duck pond • Add more native habitat areas
Enhance and increase recreational amenities (active and passive)	• Support walkers and bikers with adequate trail networks • Add seating for passive recreational opportunities • Incorporate more open-ended active uses of the park • Support existing active recreation uses (baseball, tennis, pickleball, pool)
Increase park connectivity and park identity	• Better connect the park to the neighborhood and nearby recreational amenities • Enhance signage and wayfinding • Create opportunities to learn about the park and its history
Balance park amenities with other City infrastructure needs	• Coordinate dam rehabilitation requirements with community needs • Provide space within the vision plan for pool modernization • Plan for sewer line replacement project

Planning Values to Guide the Vision Plan – (*so far)*

COMMUNITY MEETING #1 ▪ MEETING MINUTES

MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT: BEVERLY SHEFFIELD PARK VISION PLAN MEETING MINUTES
PURPOSE OF MEETING: Community Meeting #1: What We've Heard
DATE: May 4, 2021, 12:00pm – 1:00pm and 5:30pm – 6.30pm

ATTENDEES:

City

- Project Manager: **Darcy Nuffer** – *512.974.9460 (PARD) – main person for info for this project*
- Associate Project Manager: **Charles Mabry**
- Division Manager: **Ricardo Soliz**
- Aquatics Project Manager: **Patrick Beyer** (PARD)
- Watershed Protection Project Manager: **Annabell Ulary**

Consultants

- Landscape Architect – **RVi**: Barbara Austin, Drew Carman – *512.492.3971*, Nhasala Manandhar
- Public Involvement – **Rifeline**: Christina Barbee, Shelly Law – *512.705.9169*, Ashley McBride

Consultants (Not present)

- Civil Engineer – **Jose Guerra Inc.**: Glenn Frey – *512.445.2090 x116*
- Environmental Engineer – **Hicks and Co.**: Samantha Champion - *512.993.4225*
- Architect – **Cotera + Reed**: Phil Reed – *512.472.3300*
- Accessibility – **Altura**: Jesus "Chuy" Lardizabal, Elisa Alaniz – *512.410.7059*

Public

- Approx. 45 people

MINUTES:

1. **PUBLIC MEETING IN BRIEF:**

- Zoom Meeting Setup–Merritt Notle-Roth
- Meeting Speakers:
  - **Darcy Nuffer**
  - **Drew Carman**
  - **Shelly Law**
  - **Patrick Beyer**
  - **Annabell Ulary**
  - **Justin (Production Assistants)**
  - **Merritt (Production Assistants)**
- Poll Everywhere - https://pollev.com/austinparks512 link was used in this meeting. You must log into this presentation https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark .
- The meeting was being recorded and went live on facebook for 12:00 pm meeting.

- Darcy introduced the Team: City of Austin Meeting Team and Vision Plan team to the community.
- Darcy and Merritt both asked the community to take part in Poll Everywhere.
- Darcy asked the public to add comments and stories on Go to speak up Austin and tell your story.
- Drew introduced the project/park and its rich history and culture. He also briefly went over the Site Constraints.
- Darcy talked about the Vision Plan Steps and other steps that are scheduled after the completion of vision plan. Phasing of the vision plan will be part finalizing vision plan.
- Patrick talked about The Aquatic Center Renovation.
    - The Aquatic Center Scope Overview:
        - This is going to be regional Pool, It will have fun activity. The pool and filtration system will be replaced. This project will have stormwater detention facility with fully renovate restrooms, building and façade.
- Annabell talked about Dam Project Update, how the project site is a big detention facility and explained the waterflow within the site. She especially pointed out dam safety, dam maintenance, and park drainage and water quality.
- Shelley talked about the online survey results. She stated all the most popular items.
    - Favorite Amenities
    - Favorite Activities
    - Amenities We Want to Improve
    - Activities We Want to Expand
    - She briefly went over the word cloud which was created from the survey question: What We Want to Add
- Darcy talked about the key items that were discussed in Small Group Meetings
    - Recreation, Activities & Schools
    - Neighborhood Groups
    - Nature and Environment groups
- Darcy talked about the Goals to Guide Vision Plan and Next Steps
    - Enhance and preserve park natural amenities.
    - Enhance and increase recreational amenities (active and passive)
    - Increase park connectivity and park identity.
    - Balance park amenities with other City infrastructure needs
- Darcy talked about the items for next meeting, project goals, concept plans will be presented in the community meeting #2 for the community to review and finalize the vision by the end of 2021.
- Questions asked in the poll everywhere.
    - What word summarizes the importance of Sheffield Northwest Park?
    - Please rate how well you agree with the following statement: The values shared capture my vision for the planning process.
    - What is currently missing from the proposed planning values?
    - How close do you live to the park?
    - What mode or modes of transportation do you use to get to the park?
    - What is your zip code?
    - How long have you lived in Austin? If you do not currently live in Austin, please mark how long you lived in Austin previously if at all.
    - What is your age range?
    - What is your race/ethnicity?
    - What is your gender?
    - What is your approximate household income?
    - What language or languages are spoken at home?

2. ACTION ITEMS:
   - Public to contact Darcy Nuffer for Park related information, Public to contact Patrick Beyer for aquatics related information, Contact Annabell Ulary for dam/ watershed related information.
   - Slides for the presentation has been posted to the park website https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark
   - Survey 2 is open on the above-mentioned website. (May 4 – May 17), 2021.
   - Compile Survey 2 results from public for Site concepts (COA).
   - TAG meeting – Darcy will give the date.
   - Progress Report
   - Define project goals based on survey results both from small group meetings and Community meeting #1, 05/04/2021.
   - Community Meeting #2: Proposed Site Concepts: June 15, 2021, Noon and 5:30 p.m.
     - Review concepts: Present two to three concept plans for review by the community, Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each plan.
   - Finalize the vision by end of 2021: Prepare a vision plan for the park for the review by the community.

3. Community Comments and Questions (12:00 & 5:30 meetings, arranged by topic)
   - Can we have inclusive entry into the **swimming pool**?
     - Ans by Patrick: the pool opening is scheduled for 2025.
     - Need more picnic tables within the pool fence.
     - Ans by Patrick: Right now, Aquatics is assembling the team – design team and contractor for the pool. There will be community engagement process separately for the pool (just like Givens pool)
   - We need to get the wood planks for the shoal creek **bridge walkway**. The bridge over shoal creek has a metal walking surface which is difficult for children and dogs to use.
   - How does the physical **playscape** and playscape design process get funded? Who designs the playscape?
     - Ans by Darcy: The budget is already allocated for it. This would be part of first phase of design implementation. Vision plan is part of it. The design team will make recommendations for it.
     - This is an example of recent playground replacement project at circle c Park: http://www.austintexas.gov/department/circle-c-metro-park-playground-replacement
     - CIrcle C playground completed: https://www.dropbox.com/s/b86mazl9an0s72m/Circle%20C%20Metro%20For%20Patrick%20tk1.mov?dl=0
     - Is exercise equipment included in the playground replacement?
     - Can we have a playscape like Ramsey Park? Would love more info on where the playground planning is happening.
     - Can we add Exercise equipment like at highland park elementary school and Ramsey park?
   - Can we add **more trees** to the park?
     - Ans by Annabelle: Dam cannot have new trees but rest of the park maybe.
   - There seems to be strong interest in a **BMX track**. Is it under consideration? Is there enough space for that?
     - Ans: Design team will look at that in the plan.
     - Austin Ridge Riders Mountain Bike Club representative: https://www.twowheelingtots.com/biking-with-kids-in-bentonville/ should be an inspiration.
     - Ans: I think there is a way to do it that considers both our young bike/skateboard enthusiasts and our elders.
     - To see an example of a BMX track, search Peachtree City, GA BMX Track. It has been very successful under similar park/community circumstances.
     - Need for separating pedestrians and cycling is a top priority.

  - The baseball parking lot is a great location for a pump track.
- Please remember the **elders** so they can enjoy being at the park, too!
- Need for better **connectivity** into the neighborhood for pedestrians.
- We need more ways to come down from the top of the dam/levee.
- What about the small bowl area on the **southwest side of the pond**? not very used right now. Use the "bowl" area south of pond for performances.
  - Would love to have an area that is like a village square.
- We really need the **family restroom** too.

Video recording of meeting can be viewed on the project webpage
https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark

END OF MEETING

COMMUNITY MEETING #2 ▪ ONLINE SURVEY

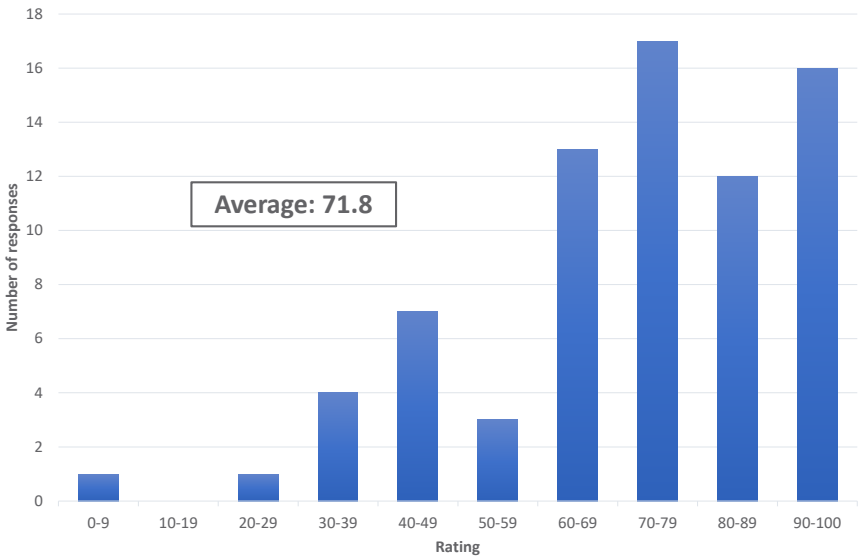
SURVEY ENGAGEMENT

ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS

What word summarizes the importance of Sheffield Northwest Park?

Online Survey #2 Results – One Word Summarizing Importance of the Park

Please rate how well you agree with the following statement: The values shared capture my vision for the planning process.



Online Survey #2 Results – Values Capturing Community's Vision for the Planning Process

Remove impervious cover. Add trees and wildflowers.

Update the playground.

Improve lighting and restroom facilities.

Provide dedicated spaces for gatherings, pedestrians, cyclists and dogs.

Develop unutilized areas within the park.

Include a new footbridge to the park and update the existing one.

Online Survey #2 Results – What is currently missing from the proposed planning values?

COMMUNITY MEETING #2 ▪ MEETING MINUTES

MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT: BEVERLY SHEFFIELD PARK VISION PLAN MEETING MINUTES
PURPOSE OF MEETING: Community Meeting #2: What We've Heard
DATE: June 15, 2021, 12:00pm – 1:30pm and 5:30pm – 6.30pm

ATTENDEES:

City

- Project Manager: **Darcy Nuffer** – *512.974.9460 (PARD) – main person for info for this project*
- Associate Project Manager: **Charles Mabry**
- Division Manager: **Ricardo Soliz**
- Aquatics Project Manager: **Patrick Beyer** (PARD)
- Watershed Protection Project Manager: **Annabell Ulary**

Consultants

- Landscape Architect – **RVi**: Barbara Austin, Drew Carman – *512.492.3971*, Nhasala Manandhar
- Public Involvement – **Rifeline**: Shelly Law – *512.705.9169*

Consultants (Not present)

- Civil Engineer – **Jose Guerra Inc.**: Glenn Frey – *512.445.2090 x116*
- Environmental Engineer – **Hicks and Co.**: Samantha Champion - *512.993.4225*
- Architect – **Cotera + Reed**: Phil Reed – *512.472.3300*
- Accessibility – **Altura**: Jesus "Chuy" Lardizabal, Elisa Alaniz – *512.410.7059*

Public

- Approx. 25 people

MINUTES:

This meeting minutes reflect the observations and memory of the author. Submit any clarifications or corrections to RVi within seven days. Unless corrected, these minutes shall be the basis upon which the project shall move forward.

1. **PUBLIC MEETING IN BRIEF:**

- Zoom Meeting Setup: **Kasey/ Justin**
- Meeting Speakers:
  - **Darcy Nuffer**
  - **Drew Carman**
  - **Shelly Law**
  - **Justin (Production Assistants)**
  - **Kasey (Production Assistants)**
- Poll Everywhere: https://pollev.com/austinparks512 link was used in this meeting. You must log into this presentation https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark .

- The meeting was being recorded for 12:00 pm meeting and the live meeting was replayed at 5.30pm meeting.
- Justin played the current site video while waiting for public to log in.
- Darcy introduced the Team: City of Austin Meeting Team and Vision Plan team to the community.
- Darcy and Justin both asked the community to take part in Poll Everywhere.
- Poll Everywhere question 1:
    - What is your favorite breakfast taco in Austin?
- Poll Everywhere question 2:
    - Where is your favorite spot within the Beverly Sheffield Northwest District Park?
- Darcy asked the public to add comments and stories on Go to speak up Austin and tell your story and went over few zoom house keeping items.
- Darcy went over the meeting agenda, which included vision plan, survey #2 and site concepts.
- Drew explained the project, especially the existing site, and talked about community member engagement and why this park is so important especially to the community. He also let the community know that their feedback was very important to conceptualize the design for this project. He also talked about meeting with Shoal creek conservation crew, Mountain Bike crew and various stakeholders for this project.
- Drew explained that the vision plan includes accessibility route for everyone, deals with pond and water quality issues, connects the park internally and externally.
- Shelly thanked the public for their participations in the meeting and survey.
- Shelly talked about the results of survey #2. She especially pointed out on the slide, “What is currently missing from the proposed planning values?”
- She talked about our proposed planning values which was generated from small group meetings and updates to it after public meeting #1 was held. Shelly talked about the ratings for planning values and summarized the input slide.
- Shelly talked about the one word to describe the Beverly Sheffield NW District Park survey results as a Tree.
- Drew talked about needs assessment matrix as the list of physical amenities proposed in the concepts in lieu of the planning values, where A, B, C, D are the designation for previously listed (by Shelly) planning values.
- Drew explained Concept A first,
    - He talked about the circulation and the paths organized based on radial geometry.
    - He talked about low profile boardwalk which connects public to the pond.
    - He talked about entry monuments importance and how there will be a hierarchy of monuments and signage to identify the park in the future plan.
    - He talked about removing a section of parking to replace it with sidewalk.
    - He talked about a central gathering pavilion/ area in this concept.
    - He talked about how shade is important in the area where there is the dam and proposed light weight shade structures in the area.
    - He talked about overlooks in various spaces, a new bridge proposal, bike playground, raingarden, an orchard, picnic areas and whimsical playground ideas for the park.
    - He talked about how values and needs assessment are met on this concept.
- Drew explained Concept B after that,
    - He talked about the natural and organic circulation pattern of this concept and how every element in this concept is elevating this pattern.
    - He talked about MSC walls proposed to be removed in these concepts in certain areas so as to better connect the various elements and areas of the park.
    - He talked about the vehicular circulation emphasis of this park and how drop off and pick up spaces are enhanced in this concept.
    - He talked about the overlook opportunities in the concept. This being one of the backbones of this concept after the organic form of circulation.

  - He also pointed out that this concept engages public with the shoal creek and the pond at the same time via overlook.
  - Drew explained various elements in the park.
  - He talked about how values and needs assessment are met on this concept.
- Drew explained that on the public meeting #3 the elements voted by the public will be given priority and only one combined concept will be presented for the community to review and finalize the vision by the end of 2021.

- Questions asked in the poll everywhere.

  - Based on the Planning Values, which concept better achieves this value? (Enhance and preserve park natural amenities)
  - Based on the Planning Values, which concept better achieves this value? (Enhance and increase recreational amenities (active and passive)
  - Based on the Planning Values, which concept better achieves this value? (Increase park connectivity and park identity)
  - Based on the Planning Values, which concept better achieves this value? (Balance park amenities with other City infrastructure needs)
- Darcy narrated the results.
- Drew asked poll everywhere concept based questions which are as follows:
  - Do you prefer a more organic circulation concept or a more organized circulation concept? (Concept images were shown in the presentation)
    - The results were narrated by Drew.
  - Do you prefer engaging the pond from an overlook or by a low-profile boardwalk? (Concept images were shown in the presentation)
    - The results were narrated by Drew.
  - Do you prefer multiple smaller sized pavilions throughout the park, or one large, centralized pavilion? (Concept images were shown in the presentation)
    - The results were narrated by Drew.
  - Do you prefer vehicular based circulations (drop offs, dedicated park roads) or more of a pedestrian-based circulation (pedestrian paths, less pass-through park roads)? (Concept images were shown in the presentation)
    - The results were narrated by Drew.
  - Is there a planned amenity at the park that we are missing in this matrix? (Needs Assessment Matric was shown in the presentation for polling).
  - Darcy talked about the time line of the vision plan, where we are and talked about the timeline of various other projects that are part of the park like the Aquatic masterplan and design, Dam project design and Sanitary Sewer construction.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Public to contact Darcy Nuffer for Park related information, Public to contact Patrick Beyer for aquatics related information, Contact Annabell Ulary for dam/ watershed related information.
- Slides for the presentation along with Concept A and Concept B, and Needs Assessment Matris has been posted to the park website https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark
- Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #3: Park Concepts is open on the above-mentioned website. (June 15 – July 06), 2021.
- Compile Survey 3 results from public for Park concepts (COA).
- Progress Report
- Combine two concepts into one with the comments and recommendations from survey #3
- Meet public and City of Austin PARD vision plan team meeting on June 26, 2021.
- Community Meeting #3: Propose one Concept: August 03, 2021, Noon and 5:30 p.m.

    - Review concepts: Present two to three concept plans for review by the community, Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each plan.
- Finalize the vision by end of 2021: Prepare a vision plan for the park for the review by the community.

2. Community Comments and Questions (12:00 & 5:30 meetings, arranged by topic)
    - Excited to see a few parking spots go away. There is WAY too much parking right now, and if the goal is to make it more ped and bike accessible it would be great to see us de-emphasize auto usage. And just to really drive the point home... there's nice habitat at Mueller pond because you can't park your car next to it.
    - I think from a bird and wildlife perspective, keeping the pond as natural as possible will keep people from accidentally disturbing nesting birds and fledglings. The Boardwalk is a cool idea but I worry about human-wildlife interactions with such close contact with the “island”.
    - would prefer the most natural environment as possible.
    - Definitely support the bike pump track.
    - Agree too close to nests, owls nest here.
    - What is the MSE wall?
        - Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) Retaining Walls
    - I'm a big fan of the pump track too...but dirt pump tracks require some maintenance, especially during wet seasons. I understand that asphalt can reduce impervious coverage but it will be much lower maintenance over time...just a thought.
    - Is MSE wall between pond and baseball field?
    - My club Austin Ridge Riders would gladly "adopt" the dirt pump track maintenance.
    - This bulk of this park is essentially a large bowl shape. Everyone knows the trick where you put your phone in a bowl to amplify the sound - why put an event space with an amphitheater in a bowl in the middle of a neighborhood where people have to live with the amplified sound resonating in our back yards?
    - In a previous meeting, Annabell indicated the pond would remain an amenity, it sound like it has now changed to become a “water quality” aka stormwater retention pond. It’s really difficult to pick when the detail is rather obscure
        - Drew Ans: Yes but also as an Amenity.
    - happy to support as well. just an alternative. the once in san Antonio at mcallister park is a paved alternative. https://www.google.com/maps/uv?pb=!1s0x865c8b57ee5d85a3%3A0x7857183c279c5a29!3m1!7e115!4shttps%3A%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipM3cWaQXD6TCR85AAc0IRk_hCH9bOLtgxDftZp5%3Dw213-h160-k-no!5ssan%20antonio%20mcallister%20park%20pump%20track%20-%20Google%20Search!15sCgIgAQ&imagekey=!1e10!2sAF1QipM3cWaQXD6TCR85AAc0IRk_hCH9bOLtgxDftZp5&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjguKX9lprxAhWGLc0KHQL_D4wQoiowHnoECDAQAw
    - We support asphalt pump tracks also, but if asphalt is a deal-breaker due to impervious cover, we're definitely okay with dirt too.
    - Where was the proposed location of the bike pump track in Option B?
    - I can’t select A or B but have specific comments.
        - Answer: sorry you are having trouble. There will be time at the end of the presentation for you to share any specific comments you may have.
    - Don’t like the idea of a restroom sitting right in front of the pond.
    - Based on the lack of detail, this “survey” doesn’t really seem legitimate.
        - Answer : It would be more beneficial to see the pdf and survey afterwards, when people have had a chance to compare the differences.
    - The garish shading materials in Concept A seem out of place along the trail.
    - In Concept A will the parking lot by the pond be re worked so that runoff from the parking lot doesn't plow into the pond?
    - is there any information on the Dam reconstruction yet?
    - Does Concept B reduce the tennis / pickleball court size?

- Better question would be how those infrastructure projects fit in with the original mission of the park and pond
    - Answer: Yes
- Would be nice if you publish these concepts before the meeting, to give folks time to study them before we are asked to make these judgments. My impression was the opposite of what Drew described - that Concept A was more about natural preservation than Concept B, so I clearly am missing something key.
- the sewer pipe and the dam projects are the same? is the sewer only replacement of the sewer?
    - Answer: No.
- too small to make a judgement call please remove the speaker's window and just show the presentation.
    - Answer: this should be an option on your view. The upper right corner.
- curved organic is better more like countryside, than big city
- Definitely like curved paths more than straight lines.
- yep there but it's too small to make a judgment call on, the concepts were reversed, note that the pond with the walk was in concept A, now concept a is on the left side of the slide
- boardwalk w benches?
- Close approach unlimited places to the pond, but not through
- Yes, please don't disturb the herons and the turtles that live in and around the pond
- This type of hard-surfaced bicycle track could be tucked into a corner where asphalt parking currently is, so there is no net increase in impervious cover. We support dirt tracks as well. Kids in the neighborhood already tried to build their own mini pump track with baseball dirt to the left/south of the baseball stadium. https://www.pinkbike.com/photo/18758378/
- No large pavilion. This is in the middle of a neighborhood.
- I appreciate your attempt to gain community feedback, but everyone is saying they don't have enough information to make informed decisions. I feel like people are casting votes and not really knowing the impact of their choices. Because of that, I can't agree with this process.
    - Darcy Answer: go through the website for polling if you need more time.
- Pedestrian, Bicycle, Rollerskate, Scooter, Etc. oriented!
- water fountain by the sports courts
- Here is the pump track and bike playground in Springdale. It's a great mix of impervious cover and grass space.
  https://www.google.com/maps/@36.1854714,-94.1172416,3a,90y,137.08h,82.54t/data=!3m8!1e1!3m6!1sAF1QipNQKWbVNJuzJcQb8KgEd2KrSMJ5kDOk8E5KR9tl!2e10!3e11!6shttps:%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNQKWbVNJuzJcQb8KgEd2KrSMJ5kDOk8E5KR9tl%3Dw203-h100-k-no-pi-0-ya116.51044-ro-0-fo100!7i8704!8i4352

- Metal ping pong tables
- Thank you for including decking on the pedestrian bridge! FINALLY! My dogs would LOVE THAT!
- great idea. Love ping pong. Chess board tables also cool.
- Loves the orchard. – she designed it. She wants the aqauatic plans go first before the pool vision plan is in process.
    - Ans: Aquatic masterplan does call out the mini which is considered in this vision plan (Darcy and Drew both answered).
- There are some erosion items on Shoal creek, who do we contact to find out what to do? Erosion is my yard... who to contact?
    - Ans: Annabell\
    - Drew answer – pond will be become a wet pond (retention/ detention) facility, this pond can be a storm water facility and a habitat facility too.
- Darcy, I'm not familiar with the aquatic parking recs; please direct me to that data. Thanks.
    - Answer: Kata I will send that to you

- Drew: talk about food truck – which might be a good thing to have if there was any event. (There is no desire for it.- from the public)
- It's not a neighborhood park, it's a district park...
- Hearing about the biological impacts of the stormwater pond would be helpful. I have raised this question to Watershed staff and have not been able to get an answer that alleviates my concerns. This has been a worry from before this process began. If your staff can make a presentation to some of us about the pond, we would welcome hearing the details.
- Food trucks are a very desirable concept for one or two annual Allandale neighborhood association events.
- No large event center, no bands, the bass goes through the walls till midnight.
- It is in the middle of our neighborhood, and we do not want it to be a space for large, noisy events. sharing it with the district is excellent, but the amenities need to be consistent with it abutting to our homes.
- district parks cover a 2-mile radius.
- We can serve the wider population without hosting ACL type events here.
- can you make the pump track attractive looking? asphalt and dirt sound bad?
- Resonating sound is an issue for neighbors living near this park and this effort should seek to not worsen that problem.
- That's a fair point. This is an example of asphalt pump track has greenscape on all the in-space: https://bermstyle.com/redmond-oregon-homestead-park-velosolutions-paved-pump-track/
- there are almost 100 parking spaces now
- I thought one of the first slides had a view with the number of current parking spaces
- less driving/parking, more walking/biking
- we need bicycles kept off pedestrian walkways, they are hazards to peds.
- is there a new water source for the pond? pool is going away, and springs were eliminated in the 80's escalation oh that includes the baseball field parking.
    - Ans: Sewer and Dam projects are two different projects. (Darcy)
    - Ans: SS alignment won't change will just become bigger and the dam will stay as is. (Annabell)
- it would be nice to feature the old springs somehow... they are natural, and there Could the parking lot stop before the tennis courts and then have a small parking lot off of Shoal Creek on the parcel between SCB and the creek. Many people from outside the neighborhood see the park but can't figure out how to get to it.
- good on further investigation of the springs!
- Hard to be supportive of the proposal to transform the pond without the important details.
- new planks for bridge on S
- options for pump track other than asphalt or dirt?
- yes "chip seal" is also used. https://www.facebook.com/rocksolidtrails/posts/glow-in-the-dark-all-weather-trail-we-are-stoked-to-start-this-project-and-test-/2641315939438419/
- flooding washing out the pump track is a concern
- What does it mean to remove impervious cover?
    - Answer: it means to take away concrete and replace it with vegetation
- Is it correct that this concept A increases the size of the pond?
    - Answer: yes
- Does the plan to improve lighting include solar options?
    - Answer: that level of detail will come later in the process, so potentially yes
- What effect would the boardwalk have on wildlife?
- I'd also like to ask for consideration of shielded lighting to help with dark skies. We live close by and like to use our telescope, but park lights interfere. The court lights also shine right into our neighbor's homes where trees don't block the lights.
- Where is the bike pump track on Concept B? I don't see it on the list of features.
- Splash pad is missing.
- Are there plans to better use the space along Shoal Creek just S of Greenlawn? That seems like an obvious meeting place for cyclists, etc

- I think the pump track is a fantastic idea.
- I also didn't see mention of any hydration locations. Is this just a given?
- Roy also asked about the space on the northeast corner of the parcel/ of the park.
- You may not have the answer for this, but the timeline for the pool makes me anxious. Do you know if this planning and renovation is the next time it would be open? yes

Video recording of meeting can be viewed on the project webpage
https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark

END OF MEETING

COMMUNITY MEETING #3 ▪ ONLINE SURVEY

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Based on the Planning Values, which overall concept better achieves this value?

Enhance and preserve **park natural amenities**

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text **AUSTINPARKS512** to **22333**

Based on the Planning Values, which overall concept better achieves this value?

Enhance and increase **recreational amenities** (active and passive)

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text **AUSTINPARKS512** to **22333**

Based on the Planning Values, which overall concept better achieves this value?

Increase park **connectivity and park identity**

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text **AUSTINPARKS512** to **22333**

Based on the Planning Values, which overall concept better achieves this value?

Balance park amenities with **other City infrastructure needs**

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text **AUSTINPARKS512** to **22333**

Do you prefer a more **organic** circulation concept or a more **organized** circulation concept?

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text **AUSTINPARKS512** to **22333**

Do you prefer engaging the **pond** from an **overlook** or by a low-profile **boardwalk?**

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text **AUSTINPARKS512** to **22333**

Do you prefer **multiple smaller sized pavilions** throughout the park, or **one large centralized pavilion?**

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text AUSTINPARKS512 to 22333

Do you prefer:

vehicular based circulations
(drop offs, dedicated park roads)

OR

more of a **pedestrian-based** circulation
(pedestrian paths, less pass-through park roads)?

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

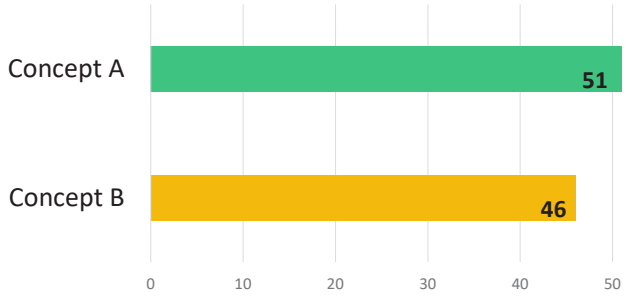
Text AUSTINPARKS512 to 22333

SURVEY RESULTS

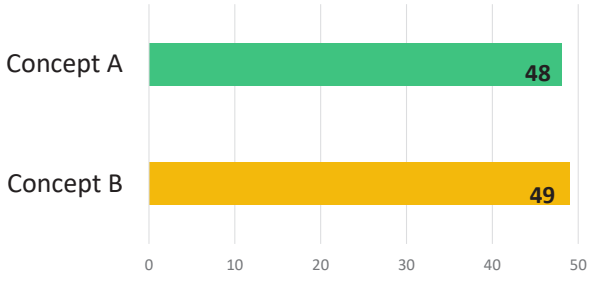
Enhance and preserve park natural amenities	• Preserve and enhance shade within the park • Improve and maintain the duck pond • Add more native habitat areas (trees and grasses/wildflowers) • Remove impervious cover	A
Enhance and increase recreational amenities (active and passive)	• Support walkers and bikers with adequate trail networks • Add seating for passive recreational opportunities • Incorporate more environmental/nature active uses of the park • Support existing active recreation uses (baseball, tennis, pickleball, pool) • Provide dedicated spaces for gatherings, pedestrians, cyclists and dogs • Develop unutilized areas of park • Improve lighting • Improve playground and restroom facilities	B
Increase park connectivity and park identity	• Better connect the park to the neighborhood and nearby recreational amenities • Enhance signage and wayfinding • Create opportunities to learn about the park and its history • Update existing footbridge to park • Build a new footbridge to park	C
Balance park amenities with other City infrastructure needs	• Coordinate dam rehabilitation requirements with community needs • Provide space within the vision plan for pool modernization • Plan for sewer line replacement project	D

Final Planning Values to Guide the Vision Plan

Which overall concept better enhances and preserves park natural amenities?

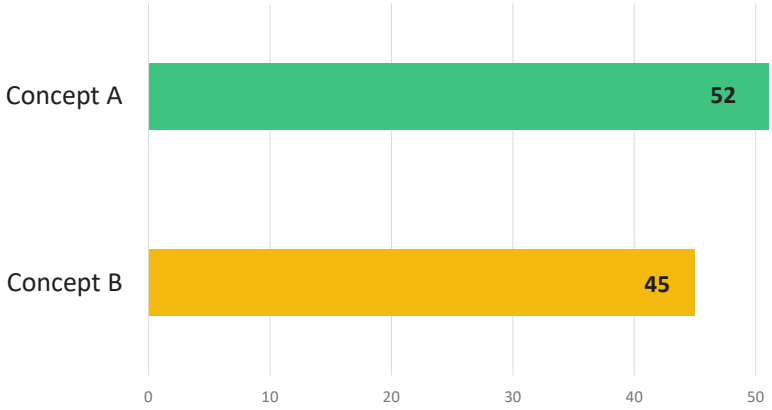


Which overall concept better enhances and increases recreational amenities (active and passive)?



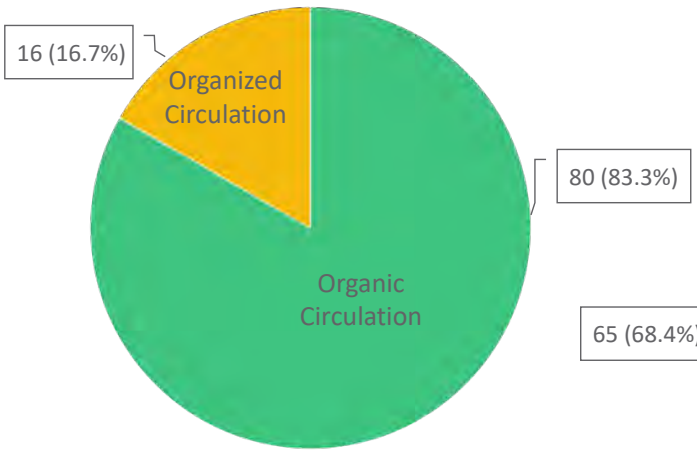
Online Survey #3 Results – Preferences according to Planning Values

Which overall concept better increases park connectivity and park identity?

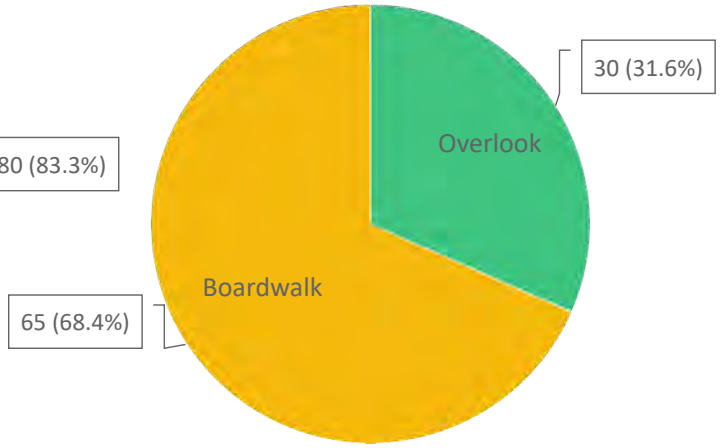


Online Survey #3 Results – Preferences according to Planning Values

What is your path circulation within the park preference?

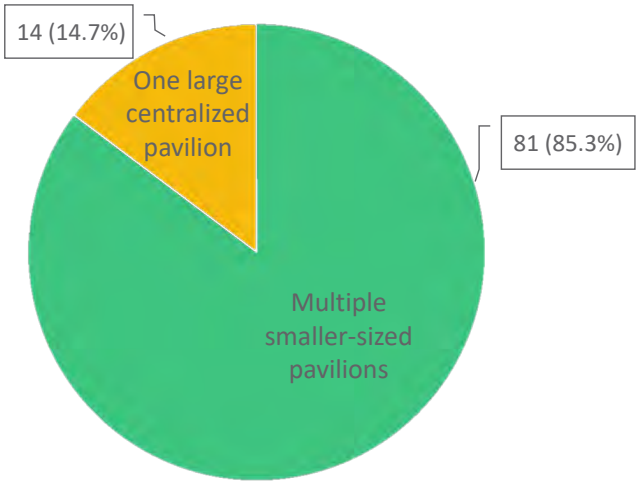


How would you prefer to engage with the pond?

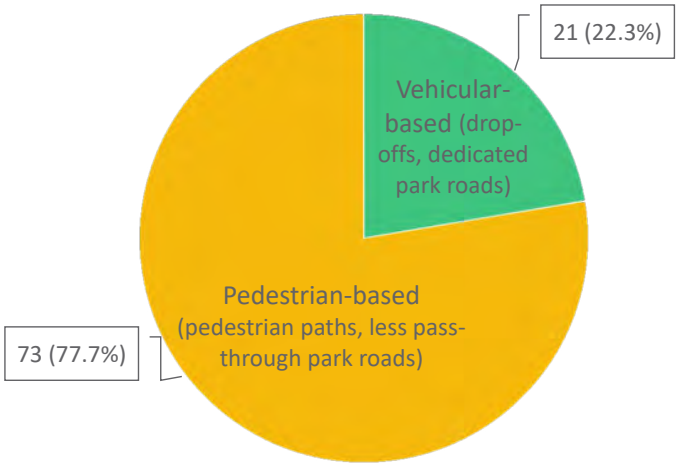


Online Survey #3 Results – Path Circulation and Pond Engagement

How would you prefer the pavilion layout?



Which style perimeter park circulation do you prefer?



Online Survey #3 Results – Pavilion Layout and Perimeter Park Circulation

Is there a planned amenity at the park that we are missing in the matrix?

Online Survey #3 Results – Missing Park Amenities

What other comments or questions do you have for the project team?

Suggestions:

- Eliminate some parking
- Include markers throughout the park
- Add designated pickleball courts
- Add more toddler swings
- Repair tennis courts
- Add more playground options
- Ensure ADA-compliance throughout
- Use more granite sand on trails
- Provide separate bathrooms away from pond
- Use hooded lights to stray from light pollution
- Make bridge(s) wide enough for two-way traffic
- Provide connections to Shoal Creek bikeway
- Improve pavement

Online Survey #3 Results – Other Comments/Questions

What other comments or questions do you have for the project team?

Support expressed for potential proposed updates

Concerns expressed:

- Proximity of bike playground so close to the creek could be unsafe (consider location at NW corner of park)
- Including a food truck area on site
- Disturbing wildlife/birds with pond improvements

Questions:

- Who will maintain the community orchard or garden?
- How will different areas of the park be maintained?

Online Survey #3 Results – Other Comments/Questions

COMMUNITY MEETING #3 ▪ MEETING MINUTES

MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT: BEVERLY SHEFFIELD PARK VISION PLAN MEETING MINUTES
PURPOSE OF MEETING: Community Meeting #3
DATE: August 03, 2021, 12:00pm – 1:30pm and 5:30pm – 7.00pm

ATTENDEES:

City

- Project Manager: **Darcy Nuffer** – *512.974.9460 (PARD) – main person for info for this project*
- Associate Project Manager: **Charles Mabry**
- Watershed Protection Project Manager: **Annabell Ulary**
- Production team: **Justin Schneider/ Kasey Corpus/ Bobby Zaidi** / **Rabab Zehra** (PARD)

Consultants

- Landscape Architect – **RVi**: Drew Carman – *512.492.3971*, Nhasala Manandhar
- Public Involvement – **Rifeline**: Shelley Law – *512.705.9169*

Consultants (Not present)

- Aquatics Project Manager: **Patrick Beyer** (PARD)
- Division Manager: **Ricardo Soliz**
- Civil Engineer – **Jose Guerra Inc.**: Glenn Frey – *512.445.2090 x116*
- Environmental Engineer – **Hicks and Co.**: Samantha Champion - *512.993.4225*
- Architect – **Cotera + Reed**: Phil Reed – *512.472.3300*
- Accessibility – **Altura**: Jesus "Chuy" Lardizabal, Elisa Alaniz – *512.410.7059*
  - 9 consultants attendee

Public

- Approx. 25 people (12.00pm meeting)
- Approx. 17 People (5.30pm meeting)

MINUTES:

This meeting minutes reflect the observations and memory of the author. Submit any clarifications or corrections to RVi within seven days. Unless corrected, these minutes shall be the basis upon which the project shall move forward.

1. **PUBLIC MEETING IN BRIEF:**

- Zoom Meeting Setup: **Kasey/ Justin**
- Meeting Speakers:
  - **Darcy Nuffer**
  - **Drew Carman**
  - **Annabell Ulary**
  - **Shelley Law**
  - **Justin (Production Assistants)**
  - **Kasey (Production Assistants)**

- Poll Everywhere: PollEv.com/AustinParks512 or Text AUSTINPARKS512 to 22333 link was used in this meeting. You must log into this presentation https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark .
- The meeting was being recorded for 12:00 pm meeting and the live meeting was replayed at 5.30pm meeting.
- Justin played the current site video while waiting for public to log in.
- Darcy introduced the Team: City of Austin Meeting Team and Vision Plan team to the community.
- Darcy and Kasey both asked the community to take part in Poll Everywhere.
- Poll Everywhere question 1:
    - What is your favorite time of year to visit Beverly Sheffield Northwest District Park?
- Darcy/ Kasey asked the public to add comments and stories on Go to speak up Austin and tell your story and went over few zoom house keeping items.
- Darcy went over the meeting agenda, which included park vision plan, pool update, dam update, survey #, proposed final draft vision plan, poll everywhere and discuss the next steps, comments and questions.
- Darcy introduced the team involved in the project.
- Drew explained the project "Beverly S Sheffield NW District Park Vision Plan", especially the existing site, and talked about community member engagement and why this park is so important especially to the community. The purpose of this project and what drives this project 1st community engagement and 2nd community engagement are the data and resources which helps us create and guide the implementation of the phasing of the vision plan.
- Drew talked about the limitations of the park, especially the physical constrains mainly being storm water facility, access points, circulation, fragmented functions of the park.

- Darcy – talked about the **Pool project update**. She spoke for Patrick Beyer.
    - Pool had recommendations for updates.
        - Have a pool to be 50m
        - Have pool tank
        - Have entertaining features like slides and splash pads
    - Pool Site updates
    - Pool Building itself will get updated.
    - Patrick is getting the design team together.
    - Length of pool closure will be from 1 year to 1.5 year
    - Darcy shared Patrick's info.

- Annabell talked about the **Dam and Regional Detention facility**.
    - She briefly talked about where the water exits and where the water enters, how the dam functions.
    - She talked about three potential updates.
        - Dam safety items – Texas Commission on Environmental Qualities
        - Dam Maintenance
        - Park Drainage and water quality.
    - Dam topping will be concrete sidewalk. Concrete sidewalk is a rigid barrier (Overtopping protections).
    - Warning signs about the flooding.
    - Dam project will remove woody vegetation and riparian vegetation which will be replaced by newer riparian vegetation
    - Fixing Creekside embankment.
    - Evaluate the vertical MSE walls and coordinating with PARD.
    - Dam Maintenance items – expansion plates on the bridge.
    - Evaluate and Removing irrigation system out of the dam structure

  - Fixing walls by the baseball facilities.
  - Structures near the baseball facilities needs to be updated
  - Finding ways to figure out circulations.
  - Looking at the erosions and patching it up.

- Shelley shared the results of the **Poll everywhere survey**
  - Concept A Vs Concept B
  - The elements in the Concepts.
  - Shelley talked about the what the majority wants
  - Shelley also talked about the majority comments and suggestions.
  - Shelley talked about the concerns expressed by the public regarding the concept A and B

- Drew talked about the **Final Draft vision plan**.
  - Talked about it being the marriage between concept A, B and all the feedbacks
  - Talked about signage hierarchy as we entry the park in various entries.
    - Entry/ direction/ interactive/ educative
  - Talked about the removal of parking a and parking spaces and removal of some of the vehicular road.
  - Talked about the widening of Bridge. Talked about the need and advantages of the wide bridge.
  - Talked about addition of Pickleball courts.
  - Talked about picnic area with small shades
  - Talked about the staircase which connects bridge, dam sidewalk and park.
  - Talked about oval open lawn, the top being boardwalk and bottom with the restroom (seems to be most centrally located).
  - Old restroom area could have smaller play area.
  - Small Bike playground in the entry near the parking lot.
  - Recommending removal of the MSE walls. Feathering the retaining of the area. Giving extra spaces
  - Open mowed area next to the baseball space will stay. Mural on the MSE walls telling story of the park. Stairway connecting the dam sidewalk to the open mowed area.
  - There will be accessible path on the south of the baseball field.
  - The disjointed area will be connected through the cross walk and signage.
  - Drew talked about the pond expansion.
    - Wet pond being the water treatment for the run off from the streets.
    - Undulating the edge conditions of the pond helps to create riparian habitat for the pond. – bird hotspot.
  - Boardwalk – being a guided access to go towards the pond. Which will direct people to go towards the pond
- Drew talked about the precedent images that go with the concept. The bridge, boardwalk, canopy, picnic table with shades.
- Drew talked about need assessment Matrix and how planning values tie with the concept.
- Drew and Darcy answered few questions asked in the chat.

- Questions asked in the poll everywhere.

  - What do you like most about the final vision plan?
    - Darcy read out few responses
  - What do you dislike about the draft final vision plan?
    - Darcy read out few responses
  - Which of these playscape themes do you prefer?
    - Nature based playscape Vs. Themed playscape Vs. Colorful component based
    - Kasey shared the running results

- Do you prefer the park's open spaces to be primarily?
  - Maintained turfgrass Vs. Native tall grass/wildflowers Vs. Mixture of both
    - Darcy read out few responses.
- Interpretive opportunities telling stories of the park question
  - Flood story Vs. Beverly Sheffield story Vs. local flora n fauna Vs. other Vs. History of the quarry site.
    - Darcy read out few responses.

- Darcy talked about the **next steps** and public feedback opportunities.
- Darcy also talked about the other projects that will happen alongside the vision plan.
  - 2021 – 2026
- Darcy, Drew, and Annabell answered few questions from the live comments.

2. ACTION ITEMS:
   a. Park onsite Tabling – 08/07/2021
   b. Park onsite Tabling – 08/22/2021
   c. Final Vision Plan Report – October 2021
   d. Parks and Recreation Board meeting – October 2021
   e. Finalize the vision by end of 2021: Prepare a vision plan for the park for the review by the community.

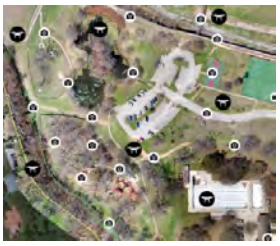
3. Community Comments and Questions (12:00 & 5:30 meetings, arranged by topic)

- Please address signage to the park. Right now, it's hard to find because of lack of signage on Burnet Rd and Shoal Creek Blvd
- Will the pool be closed two seasons when it is being replaced?
  - Darcy will check with Patrick to verify - but at least one season.
- Will the pool be accessible to wheelchairs, ie., a ramp, etc. I live on Treadwell Blvd. and my back yard faces the creek? In 1981 we had 3 ft of water in our home.
- Will the removal of woody vegetation ruin the greenbelt?
  - Re-establishing the vegetation will happen.
  - if done right it may not ruin greenbelt, leave large trees? keep habitat
- Will the Large trees stay? Will other smaller trees and vegetation will have to be removed?
- Do you plan to use native Central Tx plant?
  - Yes
- The foot/Bike? traffic pathway will be paved too?
  - It will be enhanced.
- Will invasive trees even if large be removed?
- What and where are the MSE walls?
  - Mechanically Stabilized Earth (the purple line in the presentation)
  -

- Will the path be easy to navigate from the bridge on a bike and when pushing a stroller?
- How were emailed comments incorporated for those who did not complete the survey?
    - We have a running list that the design team goes through.
- Please add more water fountains in park
- I love the pathway in place of the road
- Which floodplain is marked on this map? It looks different from the one marked on the earlier maps used in the dam project maps.
- love the pickle ball courts between the existing courts.
- Parking near pond provides accessibility for disabled to center of park
- Love removing so much parking!!
- Mary, emailed comments were forwarded to the design team and compiled for review along with the survey feedback. We will do the same with feedback for this draft vision plan - review survey responses, responses to open-ended questions and email comments.
- much safer location for bike park
- #13 has one of the best old oak trees in the neighborhood
- This looks amazing!
- water fountain at baseball fields?
- The tennis and basketball courts could use a drinking fountain.
- #17 is where Soccer Shots offers youth soccer
- There is a need for water fountain near the sports courts
- This seems to be the best place for the bike playground. Great call! Really looking forward to this.
- I image this would move to one of the multipurpose lawns, but just wanted you to be aware that contractor may not be pleased.
- Can you project a larger view of the park plan so it is possible to see what you are discussing?
- Ditto! This is too small! Difficult to read.
- Can this include signage that tells park users to not play their stereos loudly? I see "bike playground" users running their car stereos since parking is so nearby.
- On the eastern edge of the park, is the plan to eliminate the short street that runs parallel to Ardath? Or will it remain?
    - The street will remain. There is a path connections.
- Will there be benches here and there in shady areas of the park?
    - There will be benches, water fountains,
    - We are also keeping number of original concrete picnic tables.
- Is #18 necessary? putting in a large wall?
- From PARD Kasey Corpus, Community Engagement to Everyone: 12:46 PM
    - To If you hover up to the top of your screen, you should see a button that says “view options” and you should be able to adjust the size.
- For a larger view go to the top of your screen with your curser and increase the view
- Is there no designated soccer field?
    - No.
- Cannot find #2 overlook on the map. Can someone point it out?
    - love the pond expansion
        - Drew explained/ pointed it out.
- Expand pond is Great!
- Yay!!! Expand the pond!!!
- Are you going to have run off from streets go into the pond?
    - 24 Acres is currently contributing to this park pond is still the same in the concept.
- What impact will the expansion have on current algae issue?
- How do you mitigate trash build up in stormwater pond?
- This pond is already an bird Hotspot
    - Should read EBIRD.org international Hotspot,
- Are you talking about removing some of the large established cypress trees?
- Boardwalk is so much better than the other

- Is the Albata Ave entrance (on east side) to the park going away?
- What distance is the boardwalk from the island? I worry about walkers constantly flushing nesting birds by being closer to the island
    - The boardwalk follows the edge of the pond.
- This boardwalk looks great.
- Carri, the 100-year floodplain shown in the dam slide and the draft final vision plan are the same as the one that is shown on FloodPro.
- Grills are very popular - nice to have shaded picnic tables around the park
- Like the pull-outs on the bridge
- there is a water pipe at the baseball field concessions, but the fountain broke years ago
- Will the picnic shelters have solid, 100% shade? I hope so.
    - There won't be a public meeting but public comments will be open before parks meeting.
- This is a much-improved plan- thanks for incorporating the input- love the habitat emphasis
- It's the "road" within the park with the speed bumps behind the houses on Greenlawn.
- On the dam, removing the trees, can grass or wild plants be grown there through the wire nets, so it looks green, and not cement like what happened in Dog Park retention pond across SBC
- I am concerned about the Cypress Trees around the pond PLUS trees at the pond! The two sp. of herons that have need there since the 1980s, nest in TREES - not grass sedges.
- Will the public be able to view the final, final plan before you present to the Board?
    - yes
- less cement paths, more wood or crushed granite,
- When will the park renovation be complete? I think I missed hearing that.
- The edge is currently a no-mow area - which means people do NOT walk right at the edge!
- Where is the overlook on the map?
    - Drew answered this in the presentation.
- Do you think that the pond expansion will improve water quality?
- number 2?
    - Drew answered this.
- Why is there a need to remove the cypress trees?
- You have not responded to questions about existing big Cypress trees by the pond… will there be any trees at the pond??
    - Yes
- Overlook at baseball fields looks into neighbors yards, not good, no privacy for us that live there
    - We are not expanding the sidewalk in the direction of the Shoal creek.
- Can new cypress trees be planted in the pond vicinity?
    - Yes
- Will the new path that replaces the roadway by the pool be at parking lot level or elevated?
- Worried about the Cypress tree removal when pond gets expanded.
    - Few trees will have to be removed.
    - The problem is about the volume of the pond. Few of trees will be in the way of adding volume of the pond.
    - Some aeration is still nice (comment from public)
- The pond is spring fed, dredging pond may close it off from the spring
- What about the existing trees on the island???
    - All existing trees on the island will remain.
- Will the new path that replaces the roadway by the pool be at parking lot level or elevated?
    - All new paths will be accessible.
- Thanks Guys looks Great!
- Yes, wonderful! Thanks
- Thank you for giving us all this new information. Very helpful!
- Thank you for your consideration of community feedback and modifications reflected in this new draft. THANK YOU!

- Thanks for your hard work and commitment to involving the community in this. I feel like the project is in good hands.
- Great, thanks. The 2 sp. of herons do nest in those trees!
- Thank you for listening to the neighbors.
- Nice work! thank you for a great vision lets hope we can find funding for it
- Thank you for responding to all our questions!
- It's incredible that now, there is only one sign to the park on Daugherty. There should also be signs on Burnet Rd and Shoal Creek Blvd at least. IMHO, there could be signs on Richcreek and other streets as well. Whatever drives more people to the park.
- Yeah for pickleball!
- Can that area be a "soccer field" or have a designation of such?
    - No designated soccer field but multiuse field.
- Can you provide more detail on retaining walls that are slated for removal? Will picnic area on hill overlooking pond be maintained?
    - Picnic table will stay
- Do the plans include removing those magnificent cypress trees at the east edge of the pond?
    - Larger trees will stay. Few smaller ones will go away.
- It is hard to grow shade it would be nice to save those trees.
- Can the Cypress be transplanted? Looks like many would be removed.
    - Drew answered that transplanting it might not be cost effective.
- I think the trees probably were planted when the park was established 65 years ago
- Yes, shade really is critical with climate heating up. And, since more concrete is being added with the sidewalks. Glad some will be covered though! Thanks
- I still see the option for a second bridge on that slide
- Did you take shade over playscape?
    - Yes.
- Can we prevent light pollution from the tennis courts? The light is directed towards the houses facing the park. A button with a timer would be great (with proper signage so people know there is a button). The lights are usually on when nobody is using the courts.
- Are there any changes to the baseball parking lot? that area is a waste right now except for ball games and drug dealing?
- A water mister station near the playground would be great. It would be button operated.
- Does the plan include tree planting? Any open areas to have trees added?
- Thank you for answering our questions and trying to keep as many trees as possible. I appreciate your holding these meetings.
- That area near baseball parking lot is an eyesIf there were a way to use that area for the bike play area, say, that would provide a useful purpose.
- Picnic area C ..the lawn (reservable)
    - The picnic tables will stay. – long picnic tables will stay
- Concerned about the removal of MSE walls because of flooding
    - Drew answered it with a diagram.
- The parking lot will drain into the pond?
    - The vegetative strip will help. And Aeration of the pond will help.
- that table is broken anyway
- Excellent presentation Darcy, Drew, and team!



Video recording of meeting can be viewed on the project webpage
https://www.austintexas.gov/sheffieldNWpark

END OF MEETING

ONLINE SURVEY #4

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Which of these playscape themes do you prefer?


a. Nature-based playscape


b. Themed playscape of plants & animals found in the park and pond

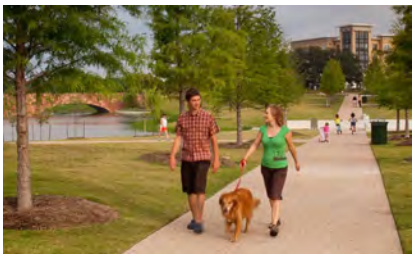

c. Colorful component–based playscape

d. None of the above

PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text AUSTINPARKS512 to 22333

Do you prefer the park's open spaces to be primarily:



a. Maintained turfgrass

b. Native grasses & wildflowers, i.e.: "grow zones"

c. Mixture of both

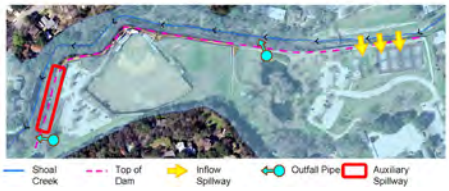
PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text AUSTINPARKS512 to 22333

These are a few topics for interpretative opportunities we are considering for Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park :

- How water, floods and drainage work in and around the park
- Who was Beverly S. Sheffield?
- Important historical and cultural resources of the park
- Habitat and inhabitants of the park (local flora and fauna)

What other stories would you like to see told about the park?



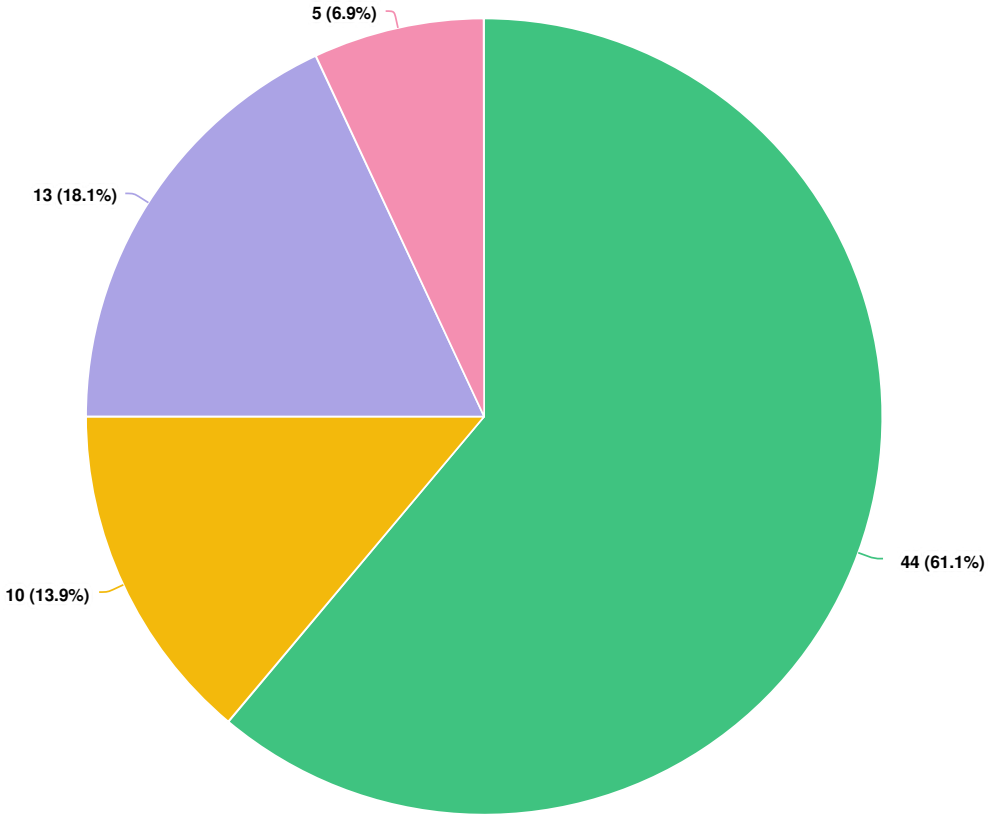
PollEv.com/austinparks512, or

Text AUSTINPARKS512 to 22333

SURVEY RESULTS

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q3 Which of these playscape themes do you prefer?



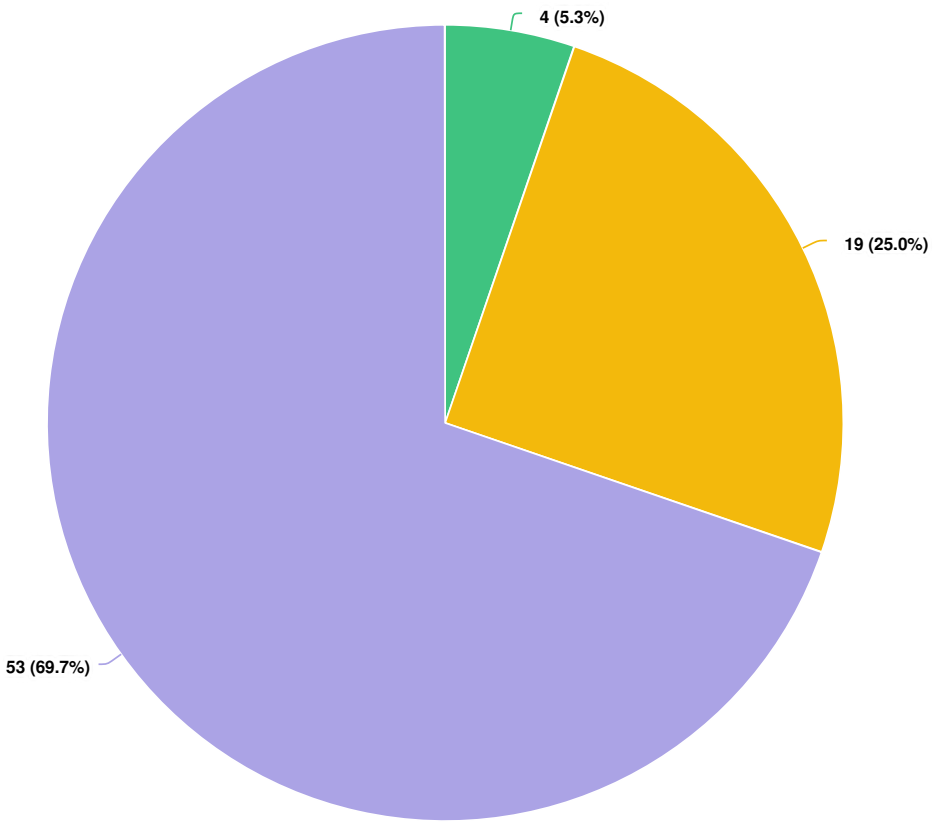
Question options

- Nature-based playscape
- Plants and animals found in the park
- Colorful component-based play structures
- Other (please share in comment question below)

Optional question (72 response(s), 8 skipped)
Question type: Radio Button Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q4 Do you prefer the park's open spaces to be:



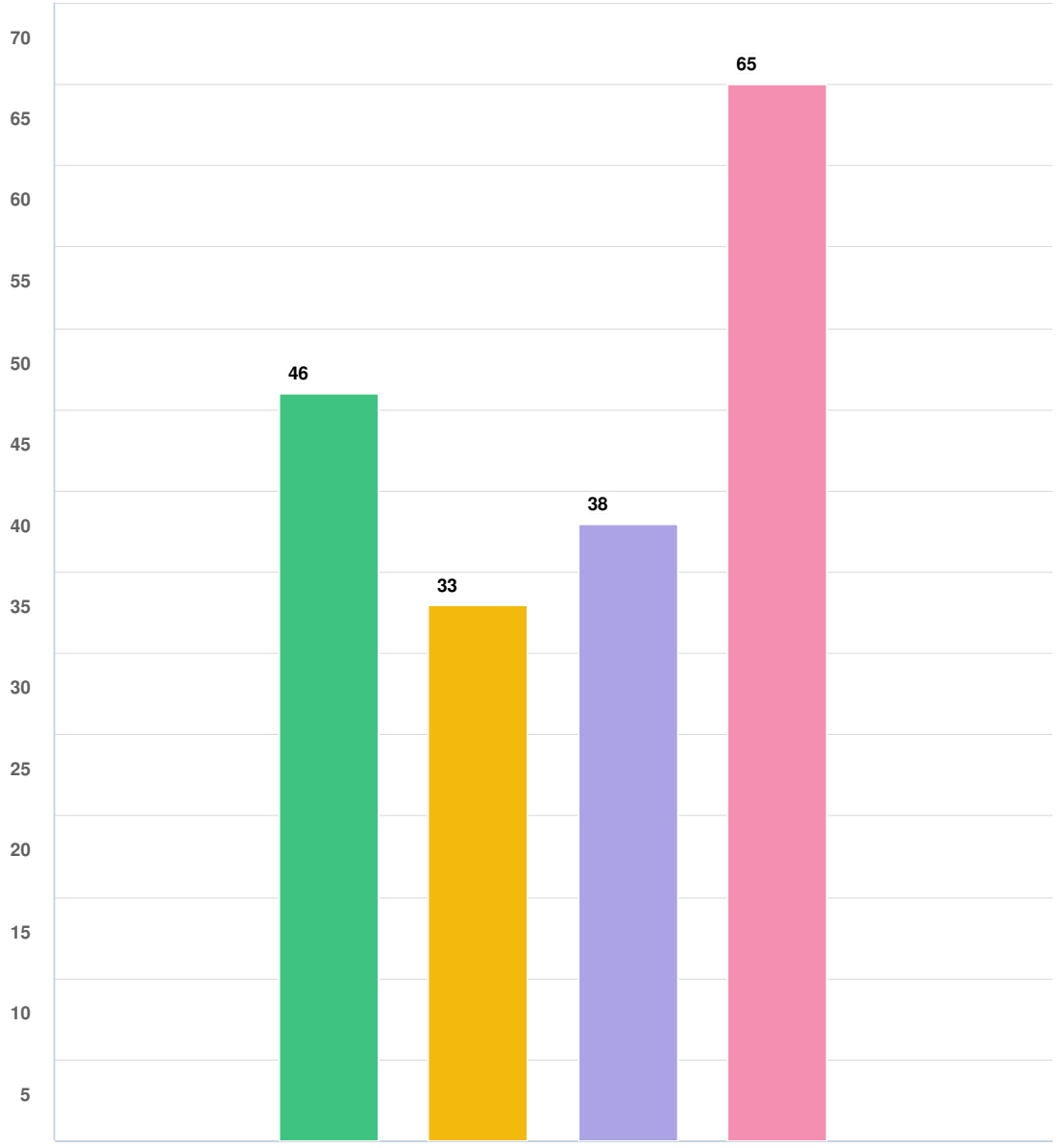
Question options

- Maintained turf grass
- Native tallgrass and wildflowers ("grow zones")
- A mixture of both

Optional question (76 response(s), 4 skipped)
Question type: Radio Button Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q5 **There are several opportunities for interpretive storytelling or signage in the Park. Please mark the ones you would like to see.**



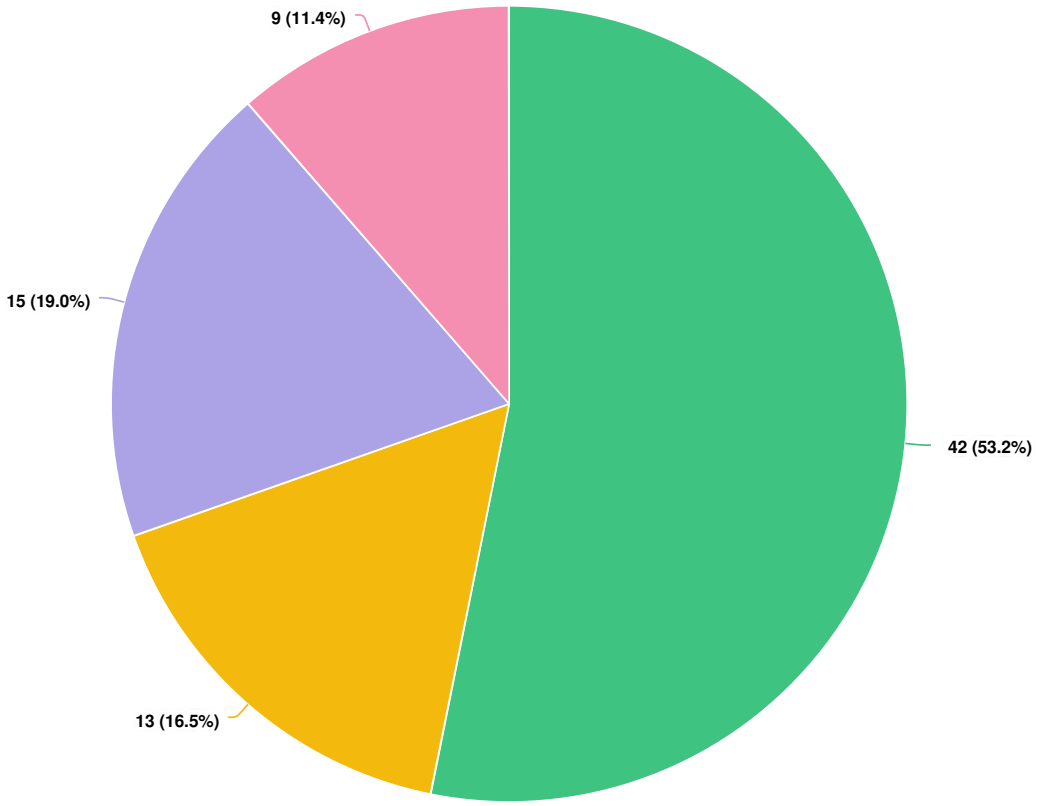
Question options

- Hydroloy: How water, floods, and drainage work in and around the park
- Beverly S. Sheffield: Who was he?
- Historical and cultural resources of the park
- Flora and fauna: Habitat and inhabitants of the park

Optional question (74 response(s), 6 skipped)
Question type: Checkbox Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q8 How close do you live to the park?



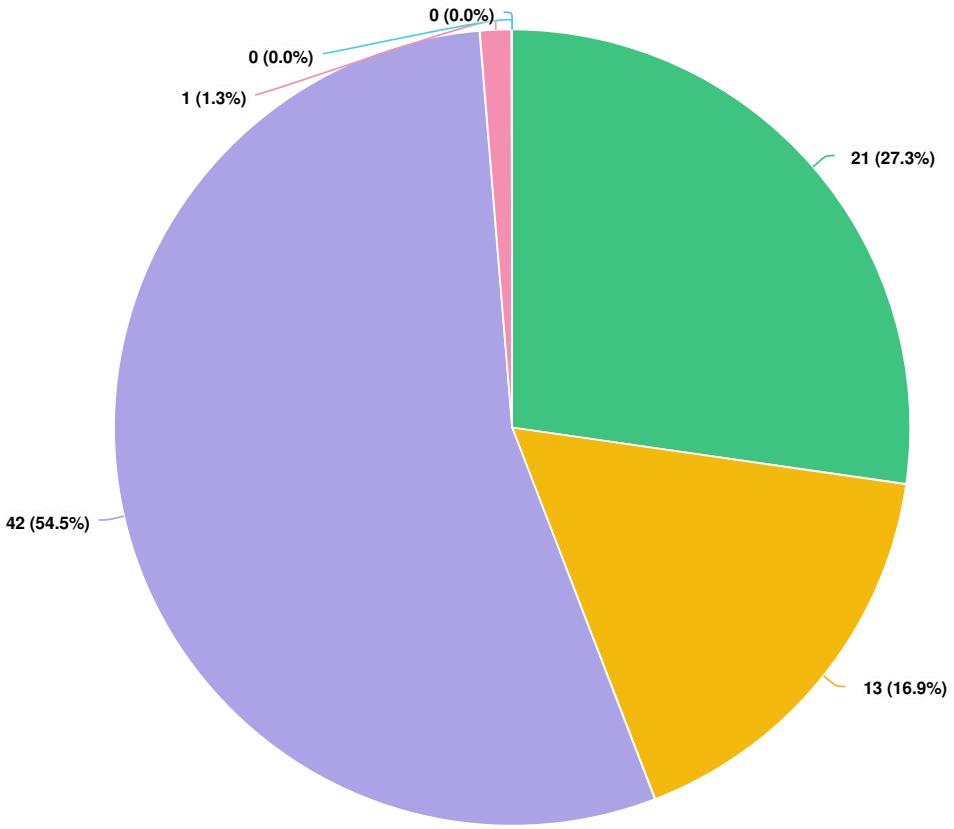
Question options

1/4 mile or closer 1/4 to 1/2 mile 1 to 2 miles More than 2 miles

Optional question (79 response(s), 1 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q9 What mode or modes of transportation do you use to get to the park?



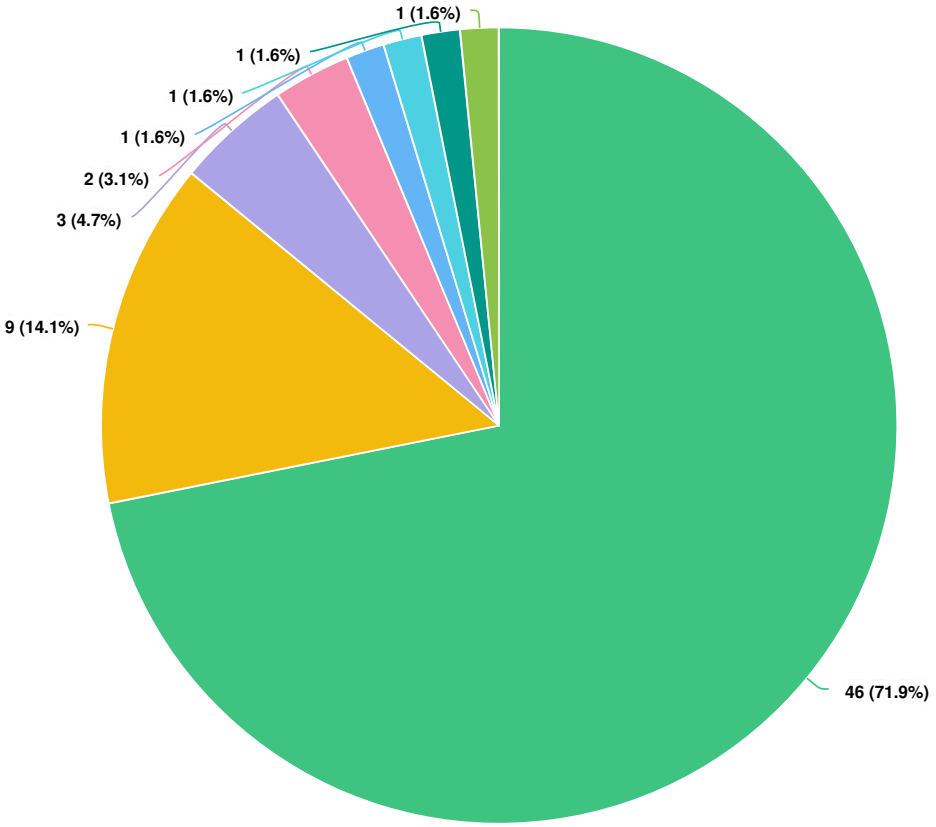
Question options

Personal vehicle
Bicycle
Walk or wheelchair
Other
Public transit
Personal Electric Vehicle (scooter, one-wheel, etc.)

Optional question (77 response(s), 3 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q10 What is your zip code?



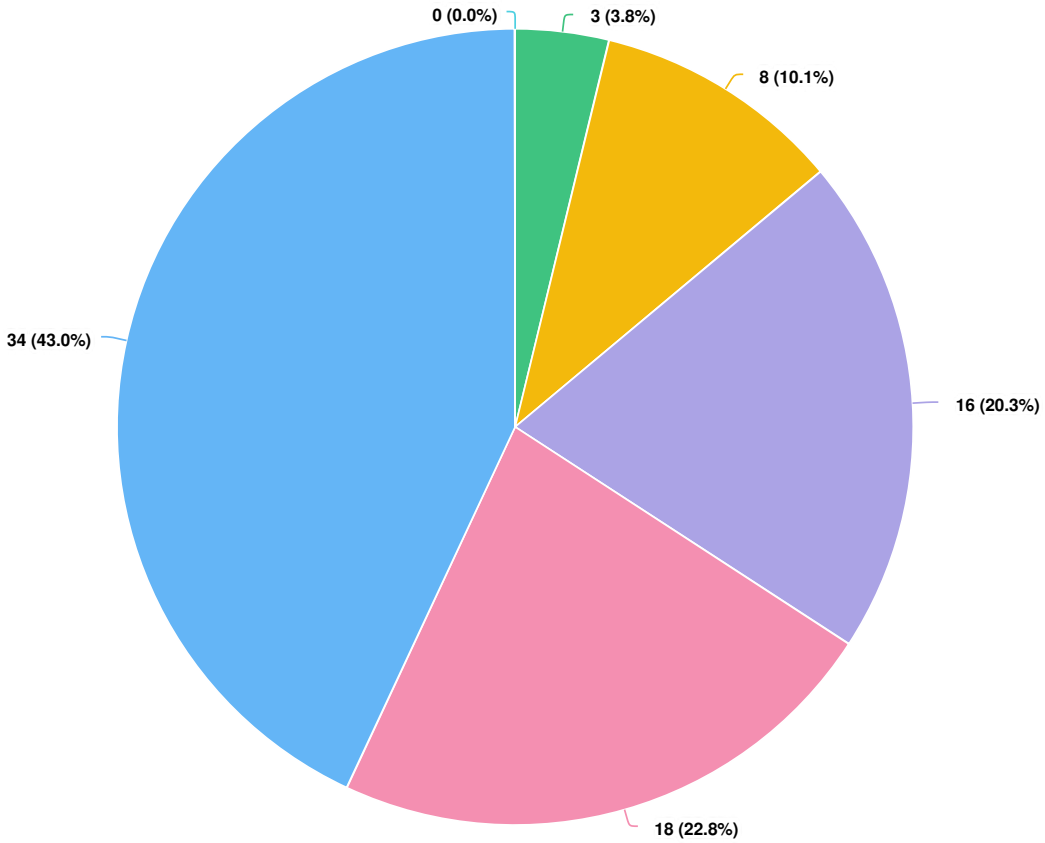
Question options

Austin, TX 78757 | Austin, TX 78731 | Austin, TX 78756 | Austin, TX 78703 | Austin, TX 78758
Austin, TX 78704 | Dale, TX 78616 | Austin, TX 78745

Optional question (64 response(s), 16 skipped)
Question type: Region Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q11 **How long have you lived in Austin? If you do not currently live in Austin, please mark how long you lived in Austin previously if at all.**



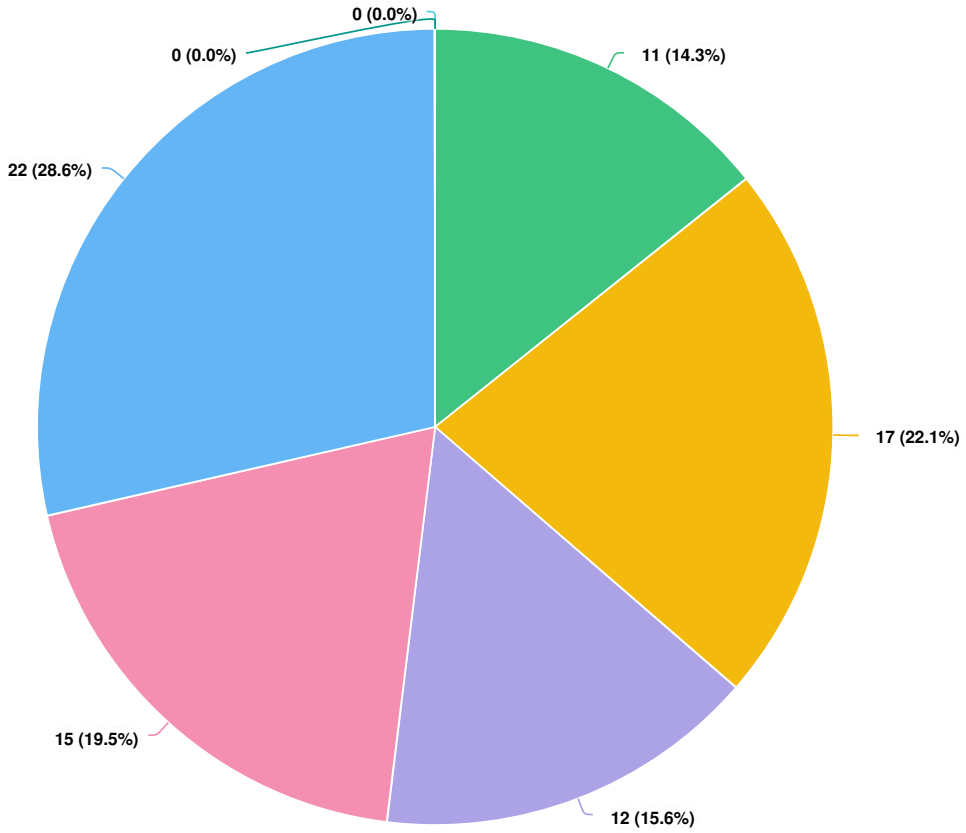
Question options

Less than 5 years | 5-10 years | 11-20 years | 21-30 years | More than 30 years | I have never lived in Austin

Optional question (79 response(s), 1 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q12 What is your age range?



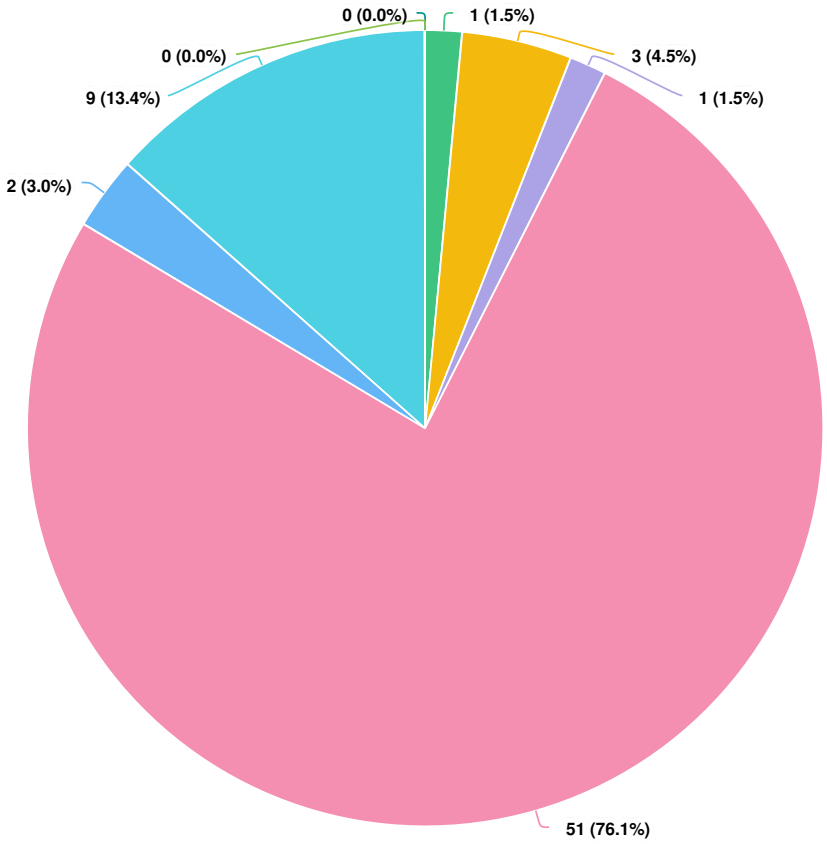
Question options

25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+ 17 or under 18-24

Optional question (77 response(s), 3 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q13 What is your race/ethnicity?



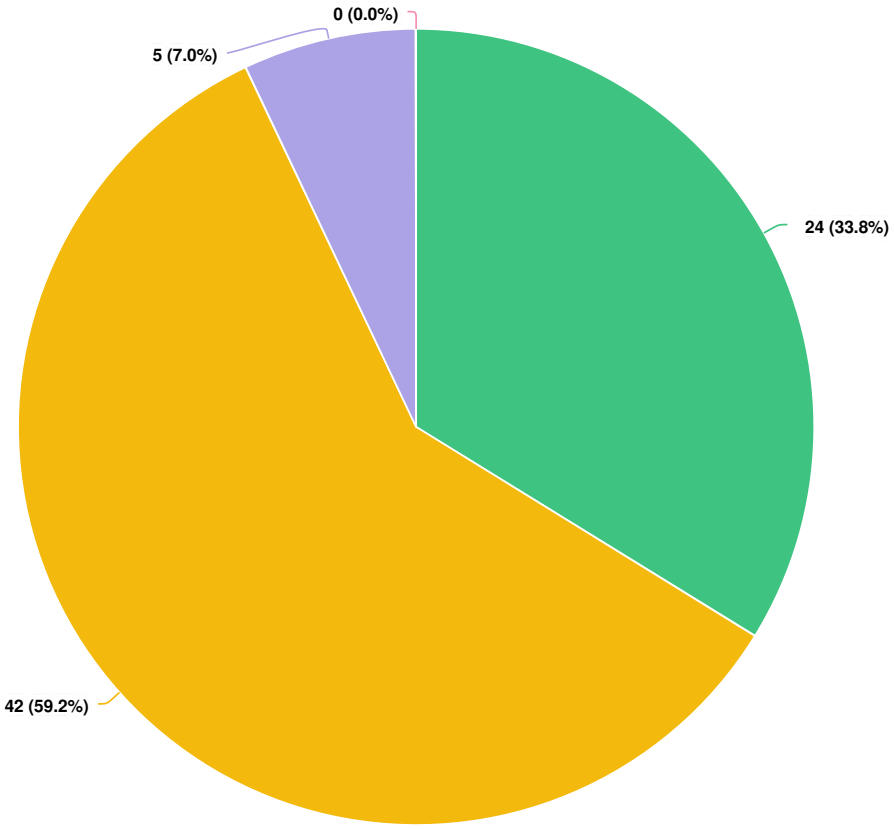
Question options

Black or African-American
Hispanic or Latinx
Asian or Asian American
White
Biracial, Multiracial, or not listed
I prefer not to answer
American Indian or Alaska Native
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

Optional question (67 response(s), 13 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q14 What is your gender?



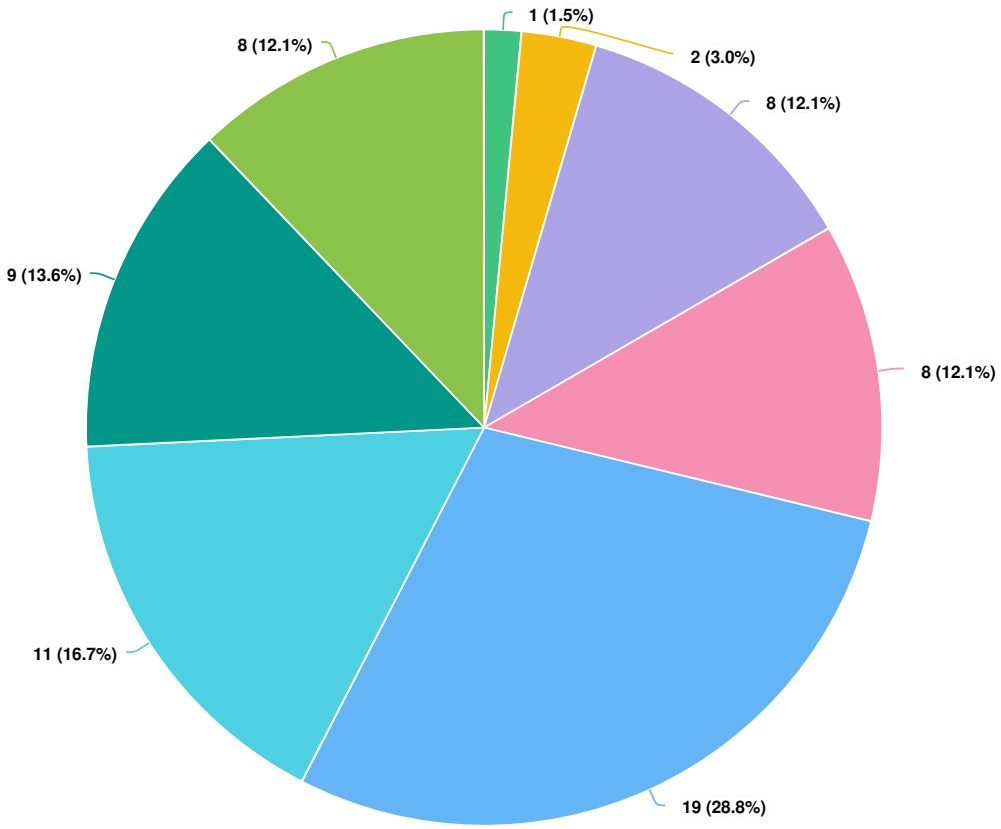
Question options

Man Woman I prefer not to answer Non-binary

Optional question (71 response(s), 9 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q15 What is your approximate household income?



Question options

Under $25,000 $25,000 to $49,000 $50,000 to $74,999 $75,000 to $99,999 $100,000 to $149,999
$150, 000 to $250,000 More than $250,000 Prefer not to answer

Optional question (66 response(s), 14 skipped)
Question type: Dropdown Question

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Based on community input and in consultation with the technical advisory group (TAG) and PARD, a needs assessment matrix was created to categorize and prioritize what amenities and facilities would be included in the park vision plan. The needs assessment matrix also highlights which associated planning value it represents (by grouping, or 'collections'). Some amenities in early drafts were eliminated due to the limited size of the park, lack of community support, or if it was an amenity that is provided in an adjacent or nearby park.

The final list of park needs was prioritized in order of importance based on public input results, City requirements, cost, and constructibility within each phase. This program was further refined through additional meetings and discussions with City staff and stakeholders.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT MATRIX		
AMENITY (ORDER OF PRIORITY)	PLANNING VALUE	PRIORITY
Playscape (Ages 2-5)	B, C	1.1
Playscape (Ages 5-12)	B, C	1.2
Playscape Swingsets	B	1.3
Parking Reduction & Circulation Improvements (Vehicular / Park Roads)	B, D	2.1
*Pedestrian Circulations (Shared Use Paths, Various Widths)	B, C	2.2
*Pedestrian Bridge Expansion, Decking	B, C	2.3
*Stairs and Retaining Wall at Bridge Landing	B, C	2.4
*MSE Wall Removal	A, B, C, D	2.5
*Pond Improvements, Functional & Habitat	A, B, C, D	2.6
Central Lawn & Boardwalk	B, C	2.7
*Native Habitat – Riparian & Ephemeral Channels	A, B, C, D	2.8
Native Habitat – Native Grass & Wildflower	A, B, C	3.1
Native Habitat – Woodlands	A, B, C	3.2
Native Tree Plantings - Design Based	A, B	3.3
Pickleball Courts	B	4
§ Central Restroom	B, D	5.1
Shade Structures	B	5.2
Site Furnishings	B	5.3
Entry Monumentation	C	5.4
Park Signage (Directional)	C	5.5
Park Signage (Interpretive)	B, C	5.6
Kids' Bike Playground (Pump Track)	B	6
*Baseball Facility/Bldg Improvements	B, C	7

PLANNING VALUE COLLECTION

COLLECTION A
ENHANCE & PRESERVE PARK NATURAL AMENITIES

COLLECTION B
ENHANCE & INCREASE RECREATIONAL AMENITIES (ACTIVE & PASSIVE

COLLECTION C
INCREASE PARK CONNECTIVITY & PARK IDENTITY

COLLECTION D
BALANCE PARK AMENITIES WITH OTHER CITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

* Some work items included under these Amenities are listed in Dam PER. Design coordination with Watershed Protection and Dam CIP projects will be needed with each indivdual project.

§ New Restroom should be coordinated with and tie into Wastewater Pipeline Renewal Project as well as Aquatic Center Improvements if necessary.

PARK VISION PLAN

VISION PLAN SUMMARY

In response to community feedback and guided by the planning values, the final vision plan was completed. The concept is anchored by an elliptical central lawn that highlights the pond on one axis and a new restroom building on the other. The plan seeks to organize and open circulation, while expanding both natural habitat conditions and recreational opportunities throughout the park.

LEGEND

1. ENTRY MONUMENT
2. EXPANDED BRIDGE LANDING
3. CENTRAL LAWN
4. REALIGNED PARK ROAD
5. NATIVE GRASS + WILDFLOWER PLANTINGS
6. RESTROOM
7. PLAYSCAPES, 2-5 YR, 5-12 YR
8. BASKETBALL COURT
9. PICKLEBALL COURTS
10. TENNIS COURTS
11. BOARDWALK
12. STAIRWAY W/ LIMESTONE BLOCK RETAINING
13. PICNIC SHADE STRUCTURE
14. BICYCLE PARKING
15. ACCESSIBLE ROUTE FROM DAM
16. PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, EXPANDED WIDTH
17. YOUTH BIKE PLAYGROUND
18. LIMESTONE BLOCK RETAINING WALL
19. GRASSPAVE OR EQUAL
20. REMOVE MSE WALLS
21. DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE
22. RAINGARDEN/BMP

DEDICATED BIKE LANE

DAM TOE NO NEW TREES ZONE

0 100' 200'

PLACES & SPACES

PARK CIRCULATION – VEHICULAR

Vehicular entry points to the park remain the same, with access points at North Park Drive (off Shoal Creek Boulevard), at Ardath Street, and at Albata Avenue. Regular yearly inspection of all park roads and parking should be part of the maintenance plan to ensure roads remain in good condition. This is especially true after major flood events, as asphalt can scour and buckle under the pressure of water.

Just north of the entry point at Albata Street the road has been realigned to allow for an outer pedestrian circulation path. It's recommended that a bike lane be painted or installed where Ardath Street is within the park limits, on its east side. A short bike lane should also be painted on North Park Drive to ensure safe connection to the Shoal Creek Boulevard bike lane. At any intersections where a pedestrian path crosses a vehicular road, appropriate signage and cross walk paint or paving should be installed.

The park road that enters at North Park Drive and extends to the baseball field parking lot is to remain. Repaving of the road and parking lot should be assessed by a civil engineer. The only recommended improvements are to remove two outer bays of parking stalls, to be replaced with grass pave or a similar product. This will minimize impervious cover for the park on parking stalls that are rarely used.

The park road previously bypassing the pool parking lot has been removed. The proposed vehicular circulation that extends to the pond will now go through the pool parking lot directly. The existing bypass road is replaced with an outer pedestrian shared use path. This reconfiguration will not only act as a traffic calming measure, but will reduce impervious cover significantly. A dumpster pad and screen wall is located in this parking lot. The park road then is realigned to curve southwest and extend to a parking lot at the pond and central green.

Parking spaces along the park road are perpendicular stalls to service the active recreation amenities including the tennis courts, pickleball, and basketball. The interior parking lot utilizes a retaining wall on the east side that cuts slightly into the hillside to open space to provide parking for the central green and pond.

Maintenance trucks needing to access the pool building from the west can use the curved pathway west of the pond or use the parking lot to get on the oval green pathway, pass the restroom, and access from the southwest side. Maintenance should use care to avoid damaging tree branches, parking under drip line of trees, and routing grass when tires are not on a concrete pathway. Grasspave could be used on the maintenance access in this area.

Finally, a dumpster enclosure to accommodate at least two full size dumpsters should be constructed in the parking lot at the Ardath Street and Albata Avenue. The enclosure should have a stone veneer to match the architectural aesthetic outlined in this report. The gate should be a perforated metal, either galvanized or painted a dark neutral gray.

Invisible Structures or Grasspave application to be utilized for parking in outer parking stalls at baseball parking lot.

PARK CIRCULATION – VEHICULAR SITE PLAN

Concept rendering, birds eye view of park – RVi Planning + Landscape Architecture

PARK CIRCULATION – PEDESTRIAN

Pedestrian circulation encompasses many user types. These multi-modal paths are used by everyone from walkers to joggers, cyclists, pets, families, children, and those with mobility issues. The speeds of such users largely depend on how they are using the site. Is the park a connection to access an adjacent active transportation route? Are the park's paths used for a leisurely stroll, to take your children to the playground, or as a walking loop for exercise?

Paramount to pedestrian pathways is safety and accessibility. The hierarchy of pedestrian circulation types within the park accounts for use speeds and is designed for varying use types to create a safe, understandable, and accessible circulation system.

Because most of the park is within the 100-year floodplain and is an active stormwater facility, all recommended pathways should be concrete and designed to City of Austin standard specifications. While decomposed granite trails (d.g.) and paths are preferable to many users and have lower costs, the long term maintenance implications of d.g. in floodplain far exceed the initial cost and resilience of installing concrete.

The middle boundary of the park, along with past stormwater improvements, including the Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) walls, created a pinch point between the pond and baseball field. These walls meant to guide water and stormwater flow have created a fragmented park. Removing the MSE walls adjacent to the pond and shortening the length of the MSE wall perpendicular to the dam will open the circulation patterns of the park both functionally and visually. The side slopes of the removed MSE walls should be feathered back at 1:3 maximum slope for maintenance. Care should be taken when grading near existing trees. The removal of these walls will also help improve velocities of large storm events that flood

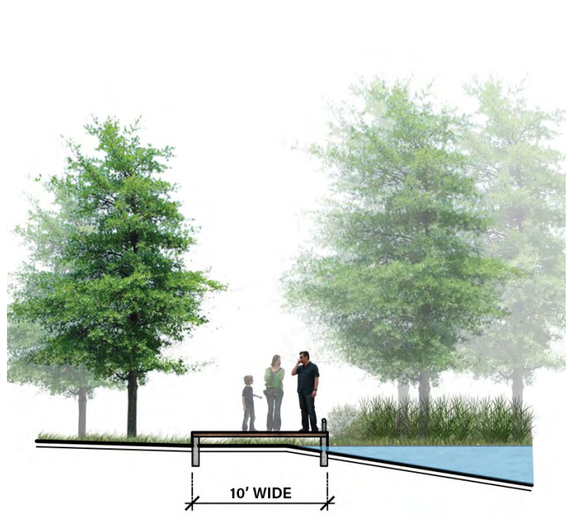
PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION HIERARCHY

- *Outer Active Transportation Route* | 8-10 ft width, concrete
- *Inner Park Pathways* | 5-8 ft widths, exposed aggregate concrete
- *Boardwalk* | 10 ft. width, ipe or rot-resistant decking
- *Stairways* | 10 ft top width, concrete with stepped limestone block side retaining
- *Bike Lane* | 5 ft width, painted bike lane striping on road

OUTER ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION ROUTE

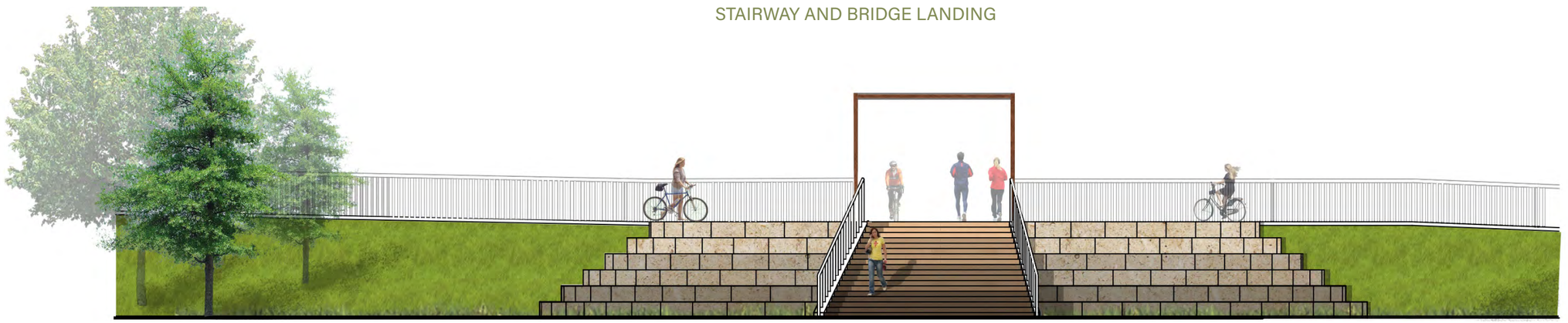
INNER PARK PATHWAYS

BOARDWALK

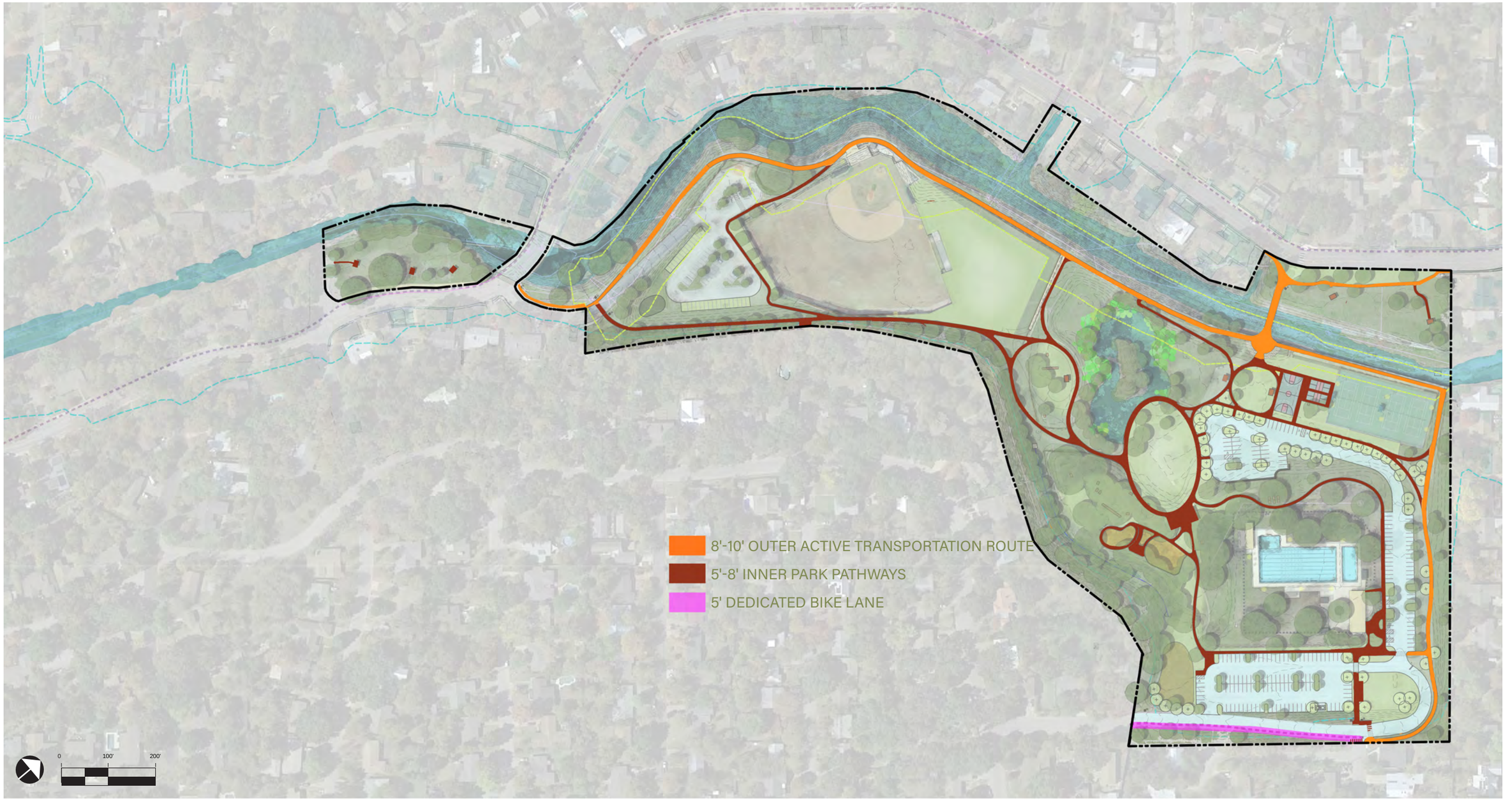


BIKE LANE

STAIRWAY AND BRIDGE LANDING



PARK CIRCULATION – PEDESTRIAN SITE PLAN



POND

It is universally agreed upon by all stakeholders that the duck pond is both a beloved centerpiece of the park, as well as a resource that has long suffered from undesirable water quality and stagnation. However, there are many viewpoints about what strategies are best to overcome the water quality challenges in the pond. As such, this section references a few of those strategies, presents its own recommendations, and outlines what types of further professional services study & surveys are needed.

The Vision Plan layout and circulation around the pond was designed to accommodate any number of strategies and can be constructed prior to or after making any pond improvements.

DAM PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

The draft Dam PER dated 02-19-2021 by HDR states: "The duck pond at the center of the park has long suffered poor water quality and water stagnation due to limited flow, shallowness, and a layout that leads to a long retention time. . . . The perimeter limestone blocktoe has fallen into the pond. Prior recommendations for the duck pond included repairing the toe wall, replacing the drainage flume, and adding an aeration system to improve water quality."

In addition to these prior recommendations, the report further recommends excavating the duck pond to greater permanent pool depth. It also presents two alternative concepts for the duck pond recommending it be retrofitted to a wet pond, as defined by the City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual. The first wet pond recommendation generally keeps the pond's footprint the same, expanding it slightly in one channel to open flow. The second concept expands the footprint and removes the internal island.

Based on public comments, both of these wet pond options would receive opposition from many local stakeholders as well as the Friends of the Park group. Because both options would remove some or many of the existing bald cypress around the pond, the design team does not recommend these proposed designs or the removal of any bald cypress trees.

The design team found excavation to gain pond depth a favorable option to stakeholders as long as it causes little disturbance to habitat and not in the narrow channels. Options such as hydrolic dredging should be explored for feasibility. Additionally, adding aerators in the pond was a favorable solution in public comment. Care should be taken however to not trench within any CRZ when providing power to aerators.

The design team does not recommend replacing the concrete flume or re-establishing the limestone toe, as they are no longer in the vision plan layout and would contribute to excavation within the CRZ of the adjacent bald cypress. The existing flume should be removed by hand tools and runnoff from adjacent parking should be treated with vegetative filters strips or other similar, non invasive BMPs.

DESIGN TEAM RECOMMENDATIONS

An in-depth study should be undertaken to address improvements to the pond. First, a full accounting of the existing hydrology, updated geotechnical conditions, bathymetry and the biological & ecological systems at work in the pond should take place. All surrounding topography and trees should be surveyed along with the pond bathymetry. The study should also include exploration of make up water sources. One such source could be tapping the adjacent 72" stormwater line to divert some flow to pond. In addition to local conditions, the study should also consider the pond's role in the greater Shoal Creek watershed, and best management practices in relation to its overflow into Shoal Creek. Environmental data, along with a historical data review should be compiled by a licensed professional. In addition to this study, a community engagement component should be undertaken to educate and get feedback before further recommendations are made.

The pond is shown in the Vision Plan graphic in its existing condition. Until further study as

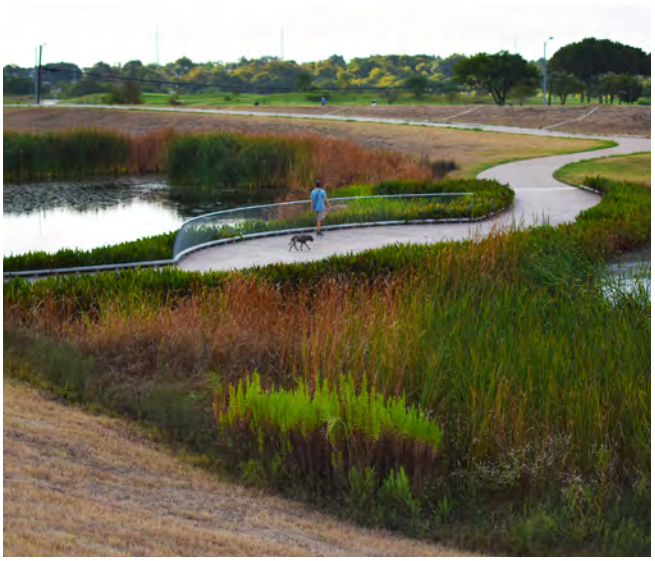
mentioned above is completed, the only immediate modifications to the pond may include the work associated with: 1. Addition of aerators, 2. Seeding regime as recommended in the *Landscape & Habitat* section, 3. TAS compliant pedestrian circulation and boardwalk improvements as shown

POND BOARDWALK

Aside from providing habitat conditions, the native tall grass and wildflower mix surrounding the pond is meant to discourage most park visitors from accessing the pond at certain points. It will not prohibit access to the pond, rather, it will highlight the guided access to the pond that is created by the low-profile boardwalk. It's an easy, accessible, visible access that gives the visitor an opportunity to "float" above the water surface, experiencing the pond up close. Most visitors will prefer to take the boardwalk path, rather than make their way through riparian grass. This strategy helps keep most edge conditions of the pond largely undisturbed, while giving the visitors a way to experience the pond from a unique vantage point. This type of access, modeled after the boardwalk and pond at the Southeast Greenway at Mueller, has proven a successful part of developing a functional and safe urban wetland for all inhabitants, big and small.

Most importantly, the boardwalk will provide universal accessiblity to the amenity, allowing for the inclusion of the whole community and provide equal access to all to participate in park activities.

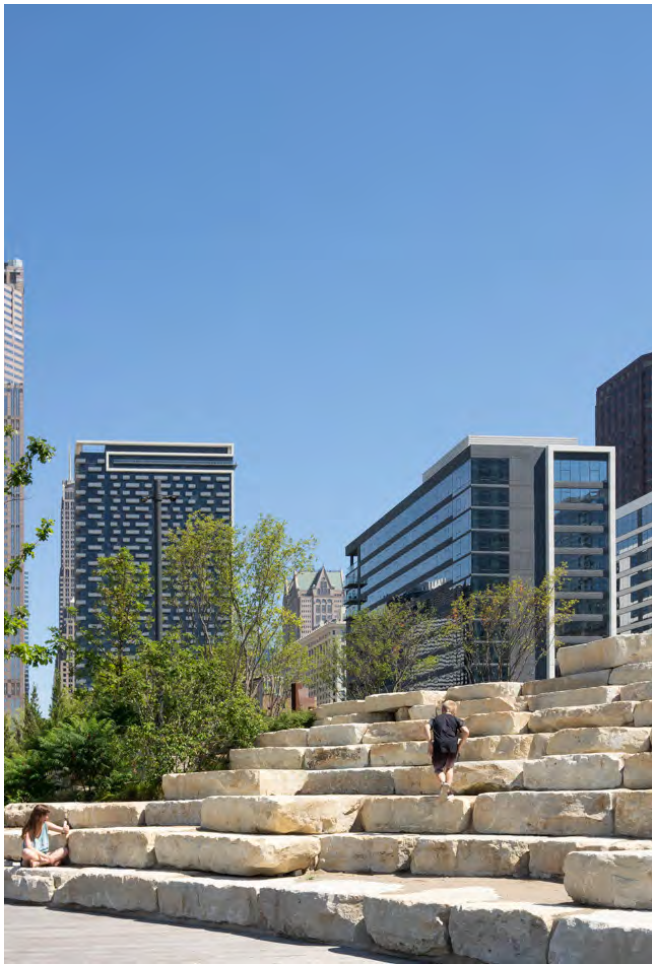
The boardwalk frame, structure, curb, and, if needed, railing, should be made from galvanized steel to prevent deterioration in flood conditions. Design elevation of boardwalk above ground plane and water should attempt to be less than 12"–16" so that a railing is not needed. The decking of the boardwalk is to be made from rot-resistant, sustainably-harvested tropical or native hardwood. One option is ipe, a dense, long-lasting, rot-resistant tropical hardwood that can be sourced from sustainable farms. Another option is black locust or Robinia, a native rot-resistant hardwood. Final layout and design will be determined during project design phase.



STAIRWAYS

A set of stairs and limestone block retaining wall will extend from the expanded landing of the pedestrian bridge to the toe of the dam adjacent to the basketball courts (see item 12 on the vision plan graphic). The existing stairs should be removed. By realigning the stairs and using limestone quarry blocks as the side retaining wall, we are presenting an opportunity to align directly off the bridge and connect to the park. This as well as creating an overlook seating area to view the pond and basketball court.

Entry stairs should also be installed on the slope facing the pool, on axis with Albata Ave. These stairs will provide direct access to the pool and give an opportunity to create a sense of arrival to



Example of limestone block retaining wall. Photo by A.McMonigal.

Example of landing and abutment on pedestrian bridge.

BRIDGES

The unique site topography, along with the connection to Shoal Creek, presents an opportunity to use the creek crossing and elevation change not only as connectors but as features themselves. The vision plan recommends the pedestrian bridge that connects the park near the tennis courts with the park's out parcel on Shoal Creek Boulevard be expanded. The existing bridge is not only too narrow for it to be a safe active transportation connector, but the expanded metal decking presents issues for dogs and small children walking across.

The bridge should be expanded to at least 10' width, with 12'–14' being optimal. An abutment expansion should be designed on the dam end of the bridge that can accommodate expanding the intersection of the dam path and bridge. This perpendicular intersection could present conflicts with users attempting a tight 90-degree turn. By expanding this landing as shown in the plan, ample room will be provided to pass and navigate through this pinch point.

ACCESSIBILITY

When parks and recreation facilities in Texas are built or altered, they should comply with accessibility standards such as the Texas Accessibility Standard (TAS). And the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In an alteration project, specific elements must be brough into compliance with current accessibility standards. These elements include:

- Accessible routes serving the altered areas
- Parking for the altered areas
- Bathrooms serving the altered areas
- Drinking fountains serving the altered areas
- Telephones serving the altered areas

Of course, elements within the alterations must also be made compliant with the TAS and ADA. These elements may include, but are not limited to play areas, trails, toilet facilities, grills, picnic tables, sport courts and playing fields, swimming pools, and spectator seating areas. These are just some of the elements that need to be compliant to give the freedom to everybody to really enjoy the experience that just a public park can provide.

The Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park offers many amenities like walking paths, a duck pond, picnic areas, play features, sport courts, swimming pool and baseball field. The Vision Plan will improve the accessibility of its paths and features impacting the quality of life of the community. Accessibility improvements will allow for the inclusion of the whole community and for the use the park in its entirety.

In this section accessibility and inclusion recommendations are made to help the implementation phase and future developments.

The following accessibility design guidelines for park amenities and trails aim to provide equal access to the park and its activities.

PRIMARY FUNCTION

The Vision Plan includes alterations in different areas of the park that would alter their usability.

These are considered alterations that affect the primary function of the park areas. As mentioned earlier, there will be a requirement to provide a compliant path of travel to the altered areas, compliant parking, compliant restrooms, compliant drinking fountains and compliant telephones if any of these elements already exist.

REFERENCE ON TEXAS ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

202 Existing Buildings and Facilities

202.4 Alterations Affecting Primary Function Areas. In addition to the requirements of 202.3, an alteration that affects or could affect the usability of or access to an area containing a primary function shall be made so as to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area, including the parking areas, rest rooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, unless such alterations are disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and scope.

For purposes of ensuring compliance with requirements of Texas Government Code, Chapter 469, all determinations of maximum extent feasible and disproportionality are made by the Department in accordance with the variance procedures contained in Chapter 68, Texas Administrative Code. If elements of a path of travel at a subject building or facility that have been previously constructed or altered in accordance with the April 1, 1994 Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS) they will enjoy safe harbor and are not required to be retrofitted to reflect the incremental changes in the 2012 TAS solely because of an alteration to a primary function area served by that path of travel. Those elements would be subject to compliance with the 2012 TAS only when the elements of a path of travel are being altered.

POINT OF ARRIVAL

- Accessible Route

Each site that is an arrival point shall have at least accessible route to the park.

Points of arrival are considered:

- Accessible parking spaces
- Accessible loading zones
- Public streets and sidewalks
- Public transportation stops

REFERENCE ON TEXAS ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

206.2.1 Site Arrival Points. At least one accessible route shall be provided within the site from accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones; public streets and sidewalks; and public transportation stops to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Where exceptions for alterations to qualified historic buildings or facilities are permitted by 202.5, no more than one accessible route from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance shall be required.

2. An accessible route shall not be required between site arrival points and the building or facility entrance if the only means of access between them is a vehicular way not providing pedestrian access.

Advisory 206.2.1 Site Arrival Points. Each site arrival point must be connected by an accessible route to the accessible building entrance or entrances served. Where two or more similar site arrival points, such as bus stops, serve the same accessible entrance or entrances, both bus stops must be on accessible routes. In addition, the accessible routes must serve all of the accessible entrances on the site.

Advisory 206.2.1 Site Arrival Points Exception 2. Access from site arrival points may include vehicular ways.

Where a vehicular way, or a portion of a vehicular way, is provided for pedestrian travel, such as within a shopping center or shopping mall parking lot, this exception does not apply.

ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES

As general rule in TAS (Texas Accessibility Standard), when parking spaces are provided, a certain number of accessible parking spaces shall be provided.

- In Sheffield Park there are five different parking areas serving specific areas in the park. To guarantee dispersion, the number of accessible spaces provided shall be calculated according to the number of spaces required for each parking facility. See the table on the following page with the right count of accessible dedicated spaces for each parking area.

- Reserved accessible in these lots should be located as near as possible to accessible site entrances.

- In TAS, for every six or fraction of six accessible parking spaces at least one shall be van accessible. In the five parking areas of Sheffield Park, at least one needs to be van accessible.

ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES FOR SHEFFIELD PARK:

1. POOL/YOUTH BIKE PLAYGROUND PARKING
   Of 96 parking spaces proposed:
   - *Van accessible: at least 1*
   - *Standard accessible: at least 3*
2. POOL/TENNIS PARKING
   Of 51 parking spaces proposed:
   - *Van accessible: at least 1*
   - *Standard accessible: at least 2*
3. PARK/TENNIS/BASKETBALL PARKING
   Of 37 parking spaces proposed:
   - *Van accessible: at least 1*
   - *Standard accessible: at least 1*
4. BASEBALL PARK
   Of 75 existing parking spaces:
   - *Van accessible: at least 1*
   - *Standard accessible: at least 2*
5. SOUTH PICNIC AREA
   Of 5 existing parking spaces:
   - *Van accessible: at least 1*

REFERENCE ON THE TEXAS ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS:

208 Parking Spaces

208.1 General. Where parking spaces are provided, parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with 208.

EXCEPTION:

1. Parking spaces used exclusively for buses, trucks, other delivery vehicles, law enforcement vehicles, or vehicular impound shall not be required to comply with 208 provided that lots accessed by the public are provided with a passenger loading zone complying with 503.

208.2 Minimum Number. Parking spaces complying with 502 shall be provided in accordance with Table 208.2 except as required by 208.2.1, 208.2.2, and 208.2.3. Where more than one parking facility is provided on a site, the number of accessible spaces provided on the site shall be calculated according to the number of spaces required for each parking facility.

Advisory 208.2 Minimum Number. The term "parking facility" is used Section 208.2 instead of the term "parking lot" so that it is clear that both parking lots and parking structures are required to comply with this section. The number of parking spaces required to be accessible is to be calculated separately for each parking facility; the required number is not to be based on the total number of parking spaces provided in all of the parking facilities provided on the site.

208.2 Minimum Number.

208.2.1 Hospital Outpatient Facilities. Ten percent of patient and visitor parking spaces provided to serve hospital outpatient facilities shall comply with 502.

Advisory 208.2.1 Hospital Outpatient Facilities. The term "outpatient facility" is not defined in this document but is intended to cover facilities or units that are located in hospitals and that provide regular and continuing medical treatment without an overnight stay. Doctors' offices, independent clinics, or other facilities not located in hospitals are not considered hospital outpatient facilities for purposes of this document.

TABLE 208.2 PARKING SPACES

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES PROVIDED IN PARKING FACILITY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1,000	2 percent of total
1,001 and over	20, plus 1 for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1,000

208.2 Minimum Number.

208.2.3 Residential Facilities. Parking spaces provided to serve residential facilities shall comply with 208.2.3.

208.2 Minimum Number.

208.2.3 Residential Facilities.

208.2.3.1 Parking for Residents. Where at least one parking space is provided for each residential dwelling unit, at least one parking space complying with 502 shall be provided for each residential dwelling unit required to provide mobility features complying with 809.2 through 809.4.

208.2 Minimum Number.

208.2.3 Residential Facilities.

208.2.3.2 Additional Parking Spaces for Residents. Where the total number of parking spaces provided for each residential dwelling unit exceeds one parking space per residential dwelling unit, 2 percent, but no fewer than one space, of all the parking spaces not covered by 208.2.3.1 shall comply with 502.

208.2 Minimum Number.

208.2.3 Residential Facilities.

208.2.3.3 Parking for Guests, Employees, and Other Non-Residents. Where parking spaces are provided for persons other than residents, parking shall be provided in accordance with Table 208.2.

208.2 Minimum Number.

208.2.4 Van Parking Spaces. For every six or fraction of six parking spaces required by 208.2 to comply with 502, at least one shall be a van parking space complying with 502.

208.3 Location. Parking facilities shall comply with 208.3.

208.3 Location.

208.3.1 General. Parking spaces complying with 502 that serve a particular building or facility shall be located on the shortest accessible route from parking to an entrance complying with 206.4. Where parking serves more than one accessible entrance, parking spaces complying with 502 shall be dispersed and located on the shortest accessible route to the accessible entrances. In parking facilities that do not serve a particular building or facility, parking spaces complying with 502 shall be located on the shortest accessible route to an accessible pedestrian entrance of the parking facility.

NEW ACCESSIBLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1ST, 2020
(from: https://www.texasaccess.com/information/new-parking-requirements/)

NOTE: New amendments to the Administrative Rules of the Elimination of Architectural Barriers program have been adopted.

VERY IMPORTANT: New Rule §68.104 applies to buildings and facilities that are registered with the TDLR to be newly constructed, renovated, or altered on or after August, 1st, 2020. It is NOT retroactive to any projects registered with the Department prior to the effective date.

For a special non-official technical bulletin with these requirements in an illustrative format click here.

Elimination of Architectural Barriers 16 Texas Administrative Code, amendments at Chapter 68, §75.75; new rule §68.104.

§68.104. Accessible Parking Spaces.

a. A paved accessible parking space must include:
   1. The International Symbol of Accessibility painted conspicuously on the surface in a color that contrasts the pavement;
   2. The words "NO PARKING" painted on any access aisle adjacent to the parking space. The words must be painted:
      A. In all capital letters;
      B. With a letter height of at least twelve inches, and a stroke width of at least two inches;
      C. Centered within each access aisle adjacent to the parking space; and
      D. Be installed so that the bottom edge of the sign is no lower than 48 inches and no higher than 80 inches above ground level.

b. A parking space identification sign that complies with Texas Accessibility Standards, 502.6, that includes the requirements in subsection (a)(3)(A) satisfies subsection (a)(3).

ACCESSIBLE ROUTE

The ADA defines an accessible route as "a continuous unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or facility." For the TAS, at least one accessible route shall connect the facilities, elements, and spaces withing the same site.

Example of existing receptacle at Sheffield Park not connected to an accessible route.

The most common in parks are picnic and play areas, ponds, and restrooms, all present at the Sheffield Park. This requirement includes area of sport activity, such as tennis, basketball, pickleball courts and baseball field present also at Sheffield Park.

Where multiple fields or courts are provided, an accessible route is required to each field or court. The accessible route shall directly connect both sides of a sport court.

Elements in the park like waste or recycling receptacles, pet waste bag dispensers, accessible drinking fountains are required to be along an accessible route.

- GRADE

The degree of accessibility of pedestrian route on outdoor spaces partially depends on the topography of the site. The Sheffield Park area is relatively flat, so it would be easy to have pedestrian routes designed within acceptable slope requirements. The maximum running slope is 5% and the maximum cross slope is 2% for accessible walking surfaces.

- VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL CHANGES

Steps are not allowed in an accessible route. Changes in level are accepted at ¼ inch maximum, and changes in level greater than ½ need to be beveled.

If the pavement will be realized with different materials and with different panels, it would be necessary to control that no horizontal openings greater than ½ inch would be present. In case of elongated openings, they must be placed perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel, to avoid the risk of wheels getting stuck in the openings.

- WALKING SURFACE

In order to make pedestrian paths accessible to person with disabilities, the walking surface must be firm, stable, and slip-resistant. Natural and soft materials such as sand, gravel, mulch or wood chips are not considered suitable along the accessible path. The granite gravel is a crushed material that could be sufficiently compacted during the installation time and be considered compliant at that stage, but it is not suggested. The material may erode or become saturated from rain or irrigation system and not be considered firm and stable. It is the owners' responsibility to maintain the surfaces to a compliant standard. Therefore, care should be used in the material selection for the surface of accessible routes throughput the park.

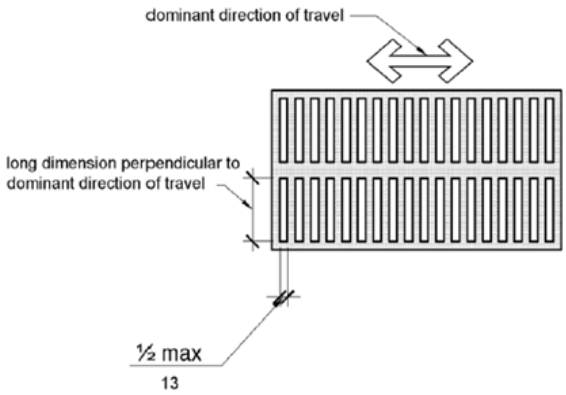
- WIDTH

The clear width of the walking surface in the accessible route shall be 36 inches minimum. Where the accessible route has a clear width of less than 60 inches, passing spaces should be provided at interval of 200 feet minimum. A passing space could be of two types:

- A space of 60 inches by 60 inches; or,
- A T-shaped space (complying with TAS 304.3.2) where base and arms of the T-shaped space extend 48 inches minimum beyond the intersection.

- PROTRUDING OBJECTS

Along the accessible route, and in general in the whole path of travel, objects that stick out more than 4 inches at an height between 27 and 80 inches are considered protruding objects, for this reason their presence is not acceptable for TAS,



unless a cane detection system is provided below the object. Example of protruding objects that are commonly present in parks are drinking fountains, light features, picnic tables. Also, tree branches are one of the most common protruding objects along the path of travel. Solution to avoid branches to protrude on the path of travel would be a constant pruning. On new projects and alterations, it is strongly suggested to carefully choose the location of new trees to avoid feature problems that the growth of branches could create on the accessible route.

Free-standing objects mounted on posts, like "Little Free Libraries", signs or mailboxes, on the circulation path, are considered protruding when, at the height between 27 and 80 inches, they stick out more than 12 inches.

Figure 303.2 Vertical Change in Level

303 Changes in Level

303.3 Beveled. Changes in level between 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) high minimum and 1/2 inch (13 mm) high maximum shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1:2.

Advisory 303.3 Beveled. A change in level of 1/2 inch (13 mm) is permitted to be 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) vertical plus 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) beveled. However, in no case may the combined change in level exceed 1/2 inch (13 mm). Changes in level exceeding 1/2 inch (13 mm) must comply with 405 (Ramps) or 406 (Curb Ramps).

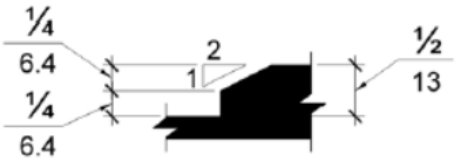


Figure 303.3 Beveled Change in Level

- DOOR AND GATES

Along the pedestrian way, gates at sport courts and playgrounds or doors at public restrooms need to follow accessibility standards to allow everyone to access all the amenities of the park. Doorways and gateways meet the various accessibility requirements within 404. Doorways and gateways meet the various accessibility requirements within TAS 404.

Reference from the Texas Accessibility Standards:

206 Accessible Routes

206.2 Where Required.

206.2.2 Within a Site. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements, and accessible spaces that are on the same site.

EXCEPTION:

1. An accessible route shall not be required between accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements, and accessible spaces if the only means of access between them is a vehicular way not providing pedestrian access.

Advisory 206.2.2 Within a Site. An accessible route is required to connect to the boundary of each area of sport activity. Examples of areas of sport activity include: soccer fields, basketball courts, baseball fields, running tracks, skating rinks, and the area surrounding a piece of gymnastic equipment. While the size of an area of sport activity may vary from sport to sport, each includes only the space needed to play. Where multiple sports fields or courts are provided, an accessible route is required to each field or area of sport activity.

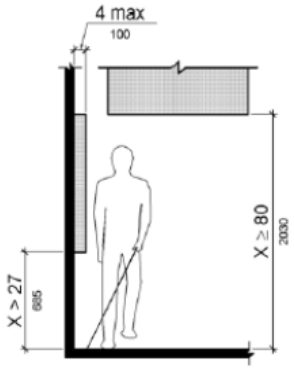


Figure 307.2 Limits of Protruding Objects

302 Floor or Ground Surfaces

302.3 Openings. Openings in floor or ground surfaces shall not allow passage of a sphere more

303 Changes in Level

303.1 General. Where changes in level are permitted in floor or ground surfaces, they shall comply with 303.

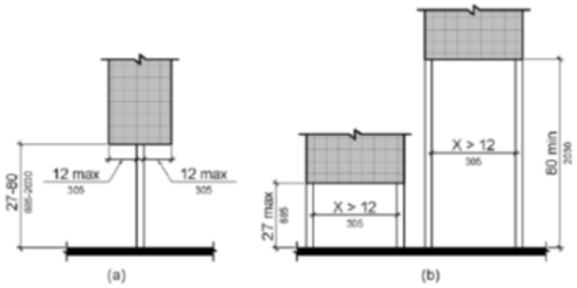


Figure 307.3 Post-Mounted Protruding Objects

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Animal containment areas shall not be required to comply with 303.
2. Areas of sport activity shall not be required to comply with 303.

303 Changes in Level

303.2 Vertical. Changes in level of 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) high maximum shall be permitted to be vertical.

303 Changes in Level

303.4 Ramps. Changes in level greater than 1/2 inch (13 mm) high shall be ramped, and shall comply with 405 or 406.

307 Protruding Objects

307.2 Protrusion Limits. Objects with leading edges more than 27 inches (685 mm) and not more than 80 inches (2030 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall protrude 4 inches (100 mm) maximum horizontally into the circulation path.

EXCEPTION:

1. Handrails shall be permitted to protrude 4 1/2 inches (115 mm) maximum.

Advisory 307.2 Protrusion Limits. When a cane is used and the element is in the detectable range, it gives a person sufficient time to detect the element with the cane before there is body contact. Elements located on circulation paths, including operable elements, must comply with requirements for protruding objects. For example, awnings and their supporting structures cannot reduce the minimum required vertical clearance. Similarly, casement windows, when open, cannot encroach more than 4 inches (100 mm) into circulation paths above 27 inches (685 mm).

307 Protruding Objects

307.3 Post-Mounted Objects. Free-standing objects mounted on posts or pylons shall overhang circulation paths 12 inches (305 mm) maximum when located 27 inches (685 mm) minimum and 80 inches (2030 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches (305 mm), the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches (685 mm) maximum or 80 inches (2030 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

EXCEPTION:

1. The sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and ramps shall not be required to comply with 307.3.

404 Doors, Doorways, and Gates

404.1 General. Doors, doorways, and gates that are part of an accessible route shall comply with 404.

EXCEPTION:

1. Doors, doorways, and gates designed to be operated only by security personnel shall not be required to comply with 404.2.7, 404.2.8, 404.2.9, 404.3.2 and 404.3.4 through 404.3.7.

Advisory 404.1 General Exception. Security personnel must have sole control of doors that are eligible for the Exception at 404.1. It would not be acceptable for security personnel to operate the doors for people with disabilities while allowing others to have independent access.

404 Doors, Doorways, and Gates

404.2 Manual Doors, Doorways, and Manual Gates. Manual doors and doorways and manual gates intended for user passage shall comply with 404.2.

404 Doors, Doorways, and Gates

404.2 Manual Doors, Doorways, and Manual Gates.

404.2.1 Revolving Doors, Gates, and Turnstiles. Revolving doors, revolving gates, and turnstiles shall not be part of an accessible route.

404 Doors, Doorways, and Gates

404.2 Manual Doors, Doorways, and Manual Gates.

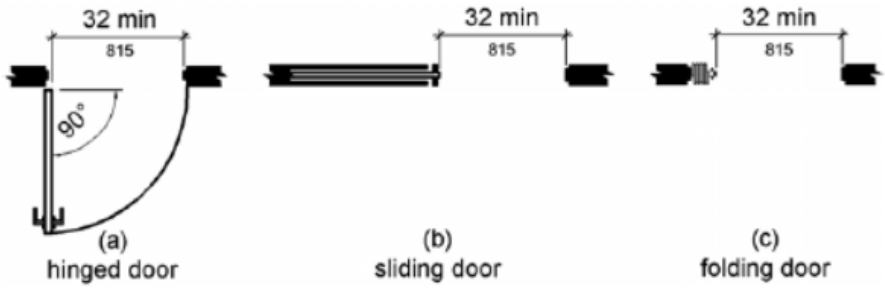


Figure 404.2.3 Clear Width of Doorways

404.2.2 Double-Leaf Doors and Gates. At least one of the active leaves of doorways with two leaves shall comply with 404.2.3 and 404.2.4.

404.2 Manual Doors, Doorways, and Manual Gates.

404.2.3Clear Width. Door openings shall provide a clear width of 32 inches (815 mm) minimum. Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees. Openings more than 24 inches (610 mm) deep shall provide a clear opening of 36 inches (915 mm) minimum. There shall be no projections into the required clear opening width lower than 34 inches (865 mm) above the finish floor or ground. Projections into the clear opening width between 34 inches (865 mm) and 80 inches (2030 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall not exceed 4 inches (100 mm).

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In alterations, a projection of 5/8 inch (16 mm) maximum into the required clear width shall be permitted for the latch side stop.
2. Door closers and door stops shall be permitted to be 78 inches (1980 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

404 Doors, Doorways, and Gates

404.2Manual Doors, Doorways, and Manual Gates.

404.2.4 Maneuvering Clearances. Minimum maneuvering clearances at doors and gates shall comply with 404.2.4. Maneuvering clearances shall extend the full width of the doorway and the required latch side or hinge side clearance.

404.2 Manual Doors, Doorways, and Manual Gates.

TABLE 404.2.41 MANEUVERING CLEARANCES AT MANUAL SWINGING DOORS & GATES			
TYPE OF USE		MINIMUM MANEUVERING CLEARANCE	
APPROACH DIRECTION	DOOR TO GATE SIDE	PERPENDICULAR TO DOORWAY	PARALLEL TO DOORWAY (BEYOND LATCH SIDE UNLESS NOTED)
From front	Pull	60 inches (1525 mm)	18 inches (455 mm)
From front	Push	48 inches (1220 mm)	0 inches (0 mm)[1]
From hinge side	Pull	60 inches (1525 mm)	36 inches (915 mm)
From hinge side	Pull	54 inches (1370 mm)	42 inches (1065 mm)
From hinge side	Push	42 inches (1065 mm)[2]	22 inches (560 mm)[3]
From latch side	Pull	48 inches (1220 mm)[4]	24 inches (610 mm)
From latch side	Push	42 inches (1065 mm)[4]	24 inches (610 mm)

404.2.4 Maneuvering Clearances.

404.2.4.1 Swinging Doors and Gates. Swinging doors and gates shall have maneuvering clearances complying with Table 404.2.4.1.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In alterations, a projection of 5/8 inch (16 mm) maximum into the required clear width shall be permitted for the latch side stop.
2. Door closers and door stops shall be permitted to be 78 inches (1980 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.
3. Add 12 inches (305 mm) if closer and latch are provided.
4. Add 6 inches (150 mm) if closer and latch are provided.
5. Beyond hinge side.
6. Add 6 inches (150 mm) if closer is provided.

PICNIC AREAS

The park has more the one picnic area. Some areas have multiple tables, some have also sheltered tables. For each area, the accessibility requirement is to have at least 5% of the seating spaces compliant with the standards, ensuring dispersion.

Tables, to be considered compliant, need:

- To be connected to an accessible route;
- Have a compliant clear floor space for forward approach (48 inches by 30 inches);
- Knee and toe clearance should comply with TAS 306;
- Have a compliant height with the dining surfaces between 28 and 34 inches.

Reference from the Texas Accessibility Standards:

226 Dining Surfaces and Work Surfaces

226.1 General. Where dining surfaces are provided for the consumption of food or drink, at least 5 percent of the seating spaces and standing spaces at the dining surfaces shall comply with 902.

In addition, where work surfaces are provided for use by other than employees, at least 5 percent shall comply with 902.

226 Dining Surfaces and Work Surfaces

226.2 Dispersion. Dining surfaces and work surfaces required to comply with 902 shall be dispersed throughout the space or facility containing dining surfaces and work surfaces.

306 Knee and Toe Clearance

306.1 General. Where space beneath an element is included as part of clear floor or ground space or turning space, the space shall comply with 306. Additional space shall not be prohibited beneath an element but shall not be considered as part of the clear floor or ground space or turning space.

Advisory 306.1 General. Clearances are measured in relation to the usable clear floor space, not necessarily to the vertical support for an element. When determining clearance under an object for required turning or maneuvering space, care should be taken to ensure the space is clear of any obstructions.

306.2 Toe Clearance.

306.2.1 General. Space under an element between the finish floor or ground and 9 inches (230 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall be considered toe clearance and shall comply with 306.2.

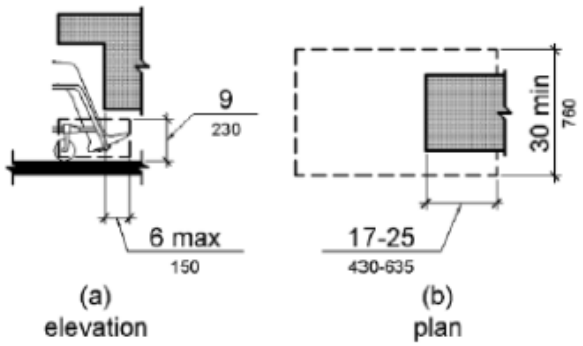


Figure 306.2 Toe Clearance

306.2.2 Maximum Depth. Toe clearance shall extend 25 inches (635 mm) maximum under an element.

306.2 Toe Clearance.

306.2.3 Minimum Required Depth. Where toe clearance is required at an element as part of a clear floor space, the toe clearance shall extend 17 inches (430 mm) minimum under the element.

306.2.4 Additional Clearance. Space extending greater than 6 inches (150 mm) beyond the available 306 Knee and Toe Clearance.

Knee clearance at 9 inches (230 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall not be considered toe clearance.

306.2.5 Width. Toe clearance shall be 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum.

306.3 Knee Clearance.

306.3.1 General. Space under an element between 9 inches (230 mm) and 27 inches (685 mm) above the finish floor or ground shall be considered knee clearance and shall comply with 306.3.

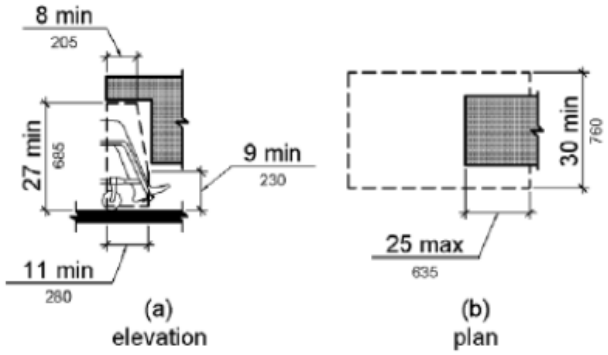


Figure 306.3 Knee Clearance

306.3.2 Maximum Depth. Knee clearance shall extend 25 inches (635 mm) maximum under an element at 9 inches (230 mm) above the finish floor or ground.

306.3.3 Minimum Required Depth. Where knee clearance is required under an element as part of a clear floor space, the knee clearance shall be 11 inches (280 mm) deep minimum at 9 inches (230 mm) above the finish floor or ground, and 8 inches (205 mm) deep minimum at 27 inches (685 mm) above the finish floor or ground.

306.3.4 Clearance Reduction. Between 9 inches (230 mm) and 27 inches (685 mm) above the finish floor or ground, the knee clearance shall be permitted to reduce at a rate of 1 inch (25 mm) in depth for each 6 inches (150 mm) in height.

306.3.5 Width. Knee clearance shall be 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum.

902 Dining Surfaces and Work Surfaces

902.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. A clear floor space complying with 305 positioned for a forward approach shall be provided. Knee and toe clearance complying with 306 shall be provided.

902 Dining Surfaces and Work Surfaces

902.3 Height. The tops of dining surfaces and work surfaces shall be 28 inches (710 mm) minimum and 34 inches (865 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground.

PLAY AREAS

The park will have two different playscapes, one dedicated to children between 2 and 5 years old, and the other one to children between 5 and 12 years. Each playscape shall be provided of an accessible route. For children, an inclusive playground can be an easy and safe environment. All children should be able to spend outdoor time doing physical activity and playing with their friends without hazards and barriers impeding some to have the freedom to choose play features. Every aspect of a play area should be considered when the goal is to create an inclusive environment. From the dispersion of the accessible play components to the surface material of the whole area. Inaccessible surfaces can become a barrier to children with disabilities.

- PLAY COMPONENTS

A play component is an element designed with the only scope of playing or learning and it could be of different materials, a single stand-alone element, or a component of a complex structure. Play components are considered animals or vehicles spring riders, swings, mud kitchens, playhouses, slides, climbing walls.

- GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS

Ground level play component is an element that could be approached and exited at the ground level. Examples of ground-level component are spring riders, swings, and seesaws.

The accessible standard required that at least one of each type of play component need to be on an accessible route. To understand how to categorize the different type, we should look at the main action that the play component allows, like sliding, rocking, spinning, swinging, climbing. Once the different categories are identified, it should be clear where the accessible route is required.

All accessible play components need to be sparse throughout the play area and not just concentrated on a specific place. This feature of the playscape is really important to guarantee social inclusion.

- ELEVATED PLAY COMPONENTS

Elevated play components are element that could be approached and exited above or below grade, and it is usually a part of a composite structure and accessed from a platform or a deck area.

- Where elevated play components are provided, a specific number of accessible ground level components need to be provided following the Table 240.2.1.2 in TAS, reported below.

The playscape shall not be required to follow the numbers on the table, if at least 50% of the elevated play components are connected by a ramp and at least 3 of them are of different types.

- Where elevated play components are provided, at least 50 % shall be on an accessible route.

TABLE 240.2.1.2 NUMBER AND TYPES OF GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON ACCESSIBLE ROUTES

NUMBER OF ELEVATED PLAY COMPONENTS PROVIDED	MINIMUM NUMBER OF GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON AN ACCESSIBLE ROUTE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON AN ACCESSIBLE ROUTE
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
2 to 4	1	1
5 to 7	2	2
8 to 10	3	3
11 to 13	4	3
14 to 16	5	3
17 to 19	6	3
20 to 22	7	4
23 to 25	8	4
26 to over	8, plus 1 for each additional 3, or fraction thereof, over 25	5

- PLAY AREA SURFACE

It is difficult to identify the perfect accessible material for play area surface and even if some looks ideal, after only one year it does not look the right choice anymore.

A constant maintenance is required for all the different types that are thought the most accessible, to repair holes and cracks, separating seams or changes in level.

The most accessible materials and their most common issues are:

- Suggested material for Sheffield Park: Engineered Wood Fiber (EWF). The biggest issues are running and crossing slopes, and changes in level mostly created by wrong installation and poor maintenance. Even if it appears sufficiently compacted after the installation, all the simple play actions, like swinging and running, create material displacement. It could be the cheapest material, but frequent maintenance is required.
- Poured in Place Rubber (PIP) could present cracks on the upper layer, mostly below or nearby swings and slide landings. Cracks creating horizontal openings greater than ½ inch causes the play components to miss an accessible route and/or a complaint clear floor space. Repairs must be done by certified and trained PIP installers.
- Tiles (TIL) could be subject of punctures holes and shifting seams that would create horizontal openings or changes in level. Also cracks appears while the material ages. Replacement of the damaged tiles is required to avoid the decrease of accessibility levels.
- Hybrid Surface System (HYB) could present seams separation and detachment from the area perimeter border creating horizontal openings and changes in level affecting the accessible route. Static electricity generation could have also been created on the turf top layer, and this accumulation would require an application of anti-static solution.

YOUTH BIKE PLAYGROUND

The plan for the park is introducing another opportunity for kids' fun: a youth bike playground. With the respect of accessibility standards, connecting the trail with an accessible route to the entry and from the exit point, the play feature will guarantee access to kids of all abilities. Adaptive bikes could reach a width of 32 inches, so the minimum width for accessible walking surface of 32 inches would not be enough for this purpose. The minimum acceptable width for this purpose would be 60 inches, same width required by the standards for the accessible route clear width to access a ground level play component. (TAS 1008.2.4.1).

Reference from the Texas Accessibility Standards:

206.2 Where Required.

206.2.17 Play Areas. Play areas shall provide accessible routes in accordance with 206.2.17. Accessible routes serving play areas shall comply with Chapter 4 except as modified by 1008.2.

206 Accessible Routes

206.2 Where Required.

206.2.17 Play Areas.

206.2.17.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components. At least one accessible route shall be provided within the play area. The accessible route shall connect ground level play components required to comply with 240.2.1 and elevated play components required to comply with 240.2.2, including entry and exit points of the play components.

240 Play Areas

240.1 General. Play areas for children ages 2 and over shall comply with 240. Where separate play areas are provided within a site for specific age groups, each play area shall comply with 240.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Play areas located in family child care facilities where the proprietor actually resides shall not be required to comply with 240.
2. In existing play areas, where play components are relocated for the purposes of creating safe use zones and the ground surface is not altered or extended for more than one use zone, the play area shall not be required to comply with 240.
3. Amusement attractions shall not be required to comply with 240.
4. Where play components are altered and the ground surface is not altered, the ground surface shall not be required to comply with 1008.2.6 unless required by 202.4.

Advisory 240.1 General. Play areas may be located on exterior sites or within a building. Where separate play areas are provided within a site for children in specified age groups (e.g., preschool (ages 2 to 5) and school age (ages 5 to 12)), each play area must comply with this section. Where play areas are provided for the same age group on a site but are geographically separated (e.g., one is located next to a picnic area and another is located next to a softball field), they are considered separate play areas and each play area must comply with this section.

240 Play Areas

240.1 General.

240.1.1 Additions. Where play areas are designed and constructed in phases, the requirements of 240 shall apply to each successive addition so that when the addition is completed, the entire play area complies with all the applicable requirements of 240.

Advisory 240.1.1 Additions. These requirements are to be applied so that when each successive addition is completed, the entire play area complies with all applicable provisions. For example, a play area is built in two phases.

In the first phase, there are 10 elevated play components and 10 elevated play components are added in the second phase for a total of 20 elevated play components in the play area. When the first phase was completed, at least 5 elevated play components, including at least 3 different types, were to be provided on an accessible route. When the second phase is completed, at least 10 elevated play components must be located on an accessible route, and at least 7 ground level play components, including 4 different types, must be provided on an accessible route.

At the time the second phase is complete, ramps must be used to connect at least 5 of the elevated play components and transfer systems are permitted to be used to connect the rest of the elevated play components required to be located on an accessible route.

240 Play Areas

240.2 Play Components. Where provided, play components shall comply with 240.2.

240 Play Areas

240.2 Play Components.

240.2.1 Ground Level Play Components. Ground level play components shall be provided in the number and types required by 240.2.1. Ground level play components that are provided to comply with 240.2.1.1 shall be permitted to satisfy the additional number required by 240.2.1.2 if the minimum required types of play components are satisfied. Where two or more required ground level play components are provided, they shall be dispersed throughout the play area and integrated with other play components.

Advisory 240.2.1 Ground Level Play Components. Examples of ground level play components may include spring rockers, swings, diggers, and stand-alone slides. When distinguishing between the different types of ground level play components, consider the general experience provided by the play component.

Examples of different types of experiences include, but are not limited to, rocking, swinging, climbing, spinning, and sliding. A spiral slide may provide a slightly different experience from a straight slide, but sliding is the general experience and therefore a spiral slide is not considered a different type of play component from a straight slide.

Ground level play components accessed by children with disabilities must be integrated into the play area. Designers should consider the optimal layout of ground level play components accessed by children with disabilities to foster interaction and socialization among all children. Grouping all ground level play components accessed by children with disabilities in one location is not considered integrated.

Where a stand-alone slide is provided, an accessible route must connect the base of the stairs at the entry point to the exit point of the slide. A ramp or transfer system to the top of the slide is not required. Where a sand box is provided, an accessible route must connect to the border of the sand box.

Accessibility to the sand box would be enhanced by providing a transfer system into the sand or by providing a raised sand table with knee clearance complying with 1008.4.3.

Ramps are preferred over transfer systems since not all children who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices may be able to use, or may choose not to use, transfer systems. Where ramps connect elevated play components, the maximum rise of any ramp run is limited to 12 inches (305 mm). Where possible, designers and operators are encouraged to provide ramps with a slope less than the 1:12 maximum. Advisory 240.2.1 Ground Level Play Components (Continued). Berms or sculpted dirt may be used to provide elevation and may be part of an accessible route to composite play structures.

Platform lifts are permitted as a part of an accessible route. Because lifts must be independently operable, operators should carefully consider the appropriateness of their use in unsupervised settings.

TABLE 240.2.1.2 NUMBER AND TYPES OF GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON ACCESSIBLE ROUTES

NUMBER OF ELEVATED PLAY COMPONENTS PROVIDED	MINIMUM NUMBER OF GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON AN ACCESSIBLE ROUTE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GROUND LEVEL PLAY COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO BE ON AN ACCESSIBLE ROUTE
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
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11 to 13	4	3
14 to 16	5	3
17 to 19	6	3
20 to 22	7	4
23 to 25	8	4
26 to over	8, plus 1 for each additional 3, or fraction thereof, over 25	5

240 Play Areas

240.2 Play Components.

240.2.1 Ground Level Play Components.

240.2.1.1 Minimum Number and Types. Where ground level play components are provided, at least one of each type shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with 1008.4.

240 Play Areas

240.2 Play Components.

240.2.1 Ground Level Play Components.

240.2.1.2 Additional Number and Types. Where elevated play components are provided, ground level play components shall be provided in accordance with Table 240.2.1.2 and shall comply with 1008.4.

EXCEPTION:

1. If at least 50 percent of the elevated play components are connected by a ramp and at least 3 of the elevated play components connected by the ramp are different types of play components, the play area shall not be required to comply with 240.2.1.2.

Advisory 240.2.1.2 Additional Number and Types. Where a large play area includes two or more composite play structures designed for the same age group, the total number of elevated play components on all the composite play structures must be added to determine the additional number and types of ground level play components that must be provided on an accessible route.

240 Play Areas

240.2 Play Components.

240.2.2 Elevated Play Components. Where elevated play components are provided, at least 50 percent shall be on an accessible route and shall comply with 1008.4.

Advisory 240.2.2 Elevated Play Components. A double or triple slide that is part of a composite play structure is one elevated play component. For purposes of this section, ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks, and roofs are not considered elevated play components. Although socialization and pretend play can occur on these elements, they are not primarily intended for play.

Some play components that are attached to a composite play structure can be approached or exited at the ground level or above grade from a platform or deck. For example, a climber attached to a composite play structure can be approached or exited at the ground level or above grade from a platform or deck on a composite play structure.

Play components that are attached to a composite play structure and can be approached from a platform or deck (e.g., climbers and overhead play components) are considered elevated play components. These play components are not considered ground level play components and do not count toward the requirements in 240.2.1.2 regarding the number of ground level play components that must be located on an accessible route.

1008 Play Areas

1008.1 General. Play areas shall comply with 1008.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes. Accessible routes serving play areas shall comply with Chapter 4 and 1008.2 and shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1 through 1008.2.3. Where accessible routes serve ground level play components, the vertical clearance shall be 80 inches high (2030 mm) minimum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components. Accessible routes serving ground level play components and elevated play components shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to connect elevated play components except where 20 or more elevated play components are provided no more than 25 percent of the elevated play components shall be permitted to be connected by transfer systems.
2. Where transfer systems are provided, an elevated play component shall be permitted to connect to another elevated play component as part of an accessible route.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.4 Clear Width. Accessible routes connecting play components shall provide a clear width complying with 1008.2.4.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.4 Clear Width.

1008.2.4.1 Ground Level. At ground level, the clear width of accessible routes shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In play areas less than 1000 square feet (93 m^2), the clear width of accessible routes shall be permitted to be 44 inches (1120 mm) minimum, if at least one turning space complying with 304.3 is provided where the restricted accessible route exceeds 30 feet (9145 mm) in length.
2. The clear width of accessible routes shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum for a distance of 60 inches (1525 mm) maximum provided that multiple reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.4 Clear Width.

1008.2.4.2 Elevated. The clear width of accessible routes connecting elevated play components shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The clear width of accessible routes connecting elevated play components shall be permitted to be reduced to 32 inches (815 mm) minimum for a distance of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum and 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum.
2. The clear width of transfer systems connecting elevated play components shall be permitted to be 24 inches (610 mm) minimum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.5 Ramps. Within play areas, ramps connecting ground level play components and ramps connecting elevated play components shall comply with 1008.2.5.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.5 Ramps.

1008.2.5.1 Ground Level. Ramp runs connecting ground level play components shall have a running slope not steeper than 1:16.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.5 Ramps.

1008.2.5.2 Elevated. The rise for any ramp run connecting elevated play components shall be 12 inches (305 mm) maximum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.5 Ramps.

1008.2.5.3 Handrails. Where required on ramps serving play components, the handrails shall comply with 505 except as modified by 1008.2.5.3.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Handrails shall not be required on ramps located within ground level use zones.

2. Handrail extensions shall not be required.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.5 Ramps.

1008.2.5.3 Handrails.

1008.2.5.3.1 Handrail Gripping Surfaces. Handrail gripping surfaces with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of 0.95 inch (24 mm) minimum and 1.55 inches (39 mm) maximum. Where the shape of the gripping surface is non-circular, the handrail shall provide an equivalent gripping surface.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.5 Ramps.

1008.2.5.3 Handrails.

1008.2.5.3.2 Handrail Height. The top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be 20 inches (510 mm) minimum and 28 inches (710 mm) maximum above the ramp surface.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces on accessible routes, clear floor or ground spaces, and turning spaces shall comply with 1008.2.6.

Advisory 1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces must be inspected and maintained regularly to ensure continued compliance with the ASTM F 1951 standard. The type of surface material selected and play area use levels will determine the frequency of inspection and maintenance activities.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces.

1008.2.6.1 Accessibility. Ground surfaces shall comply with ASTM F 1951 (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1). Ground surfaces shall be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with ASTM F 1951.

1008 Play Areas

1008.2 Accessible Routes.

1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces.

1008.2.6.2 Use Zones. Ground surfaces located within use zones shall comply with ASTM F 1292 (1999 edition or 2004 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1).

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided to connect to elevated play components, transfer systems shall comply with 1008.3.

Advisory 1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided, consideration should be given to the distance between the transfer system and the elevated play components. Moving between a transfer platform and a series of transfer steps requires extensive exertion for some children. Designers should minimize the distance between the points where a child transfers from a wheelchair or mobility device and where the elevated play components are located.

Where elevated play components are used to connect to another elevated play component instead of an accessible route, careful consideration should be used in the selection of the play components used for this purpose.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms. Transfer platforms shall be provided where transfer is intended from wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Transfer platforms shall comply with 1008.3.1.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms.

1008.3.1.1 Size. Transfer platforms shall have level surfaces 14 inches (355 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms.

1008.3.1.2 Height. The height of transfer platforms shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 18 inches (455 mm) maximum measured to the top of the surface from the ground or floor surface.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms.

1008.3.1.3 Transfer Space. A transfer space complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided adjacent to the transfer platform. The 48 inch (1220 mm) long minimum dimension of the transfer space shall be centered on and parallel to the 24 inch (610 mm) long minimum side of the transfer platform. The side of the transfer platform serving the transfer space shall be unobstructed.

1008 Play Areas

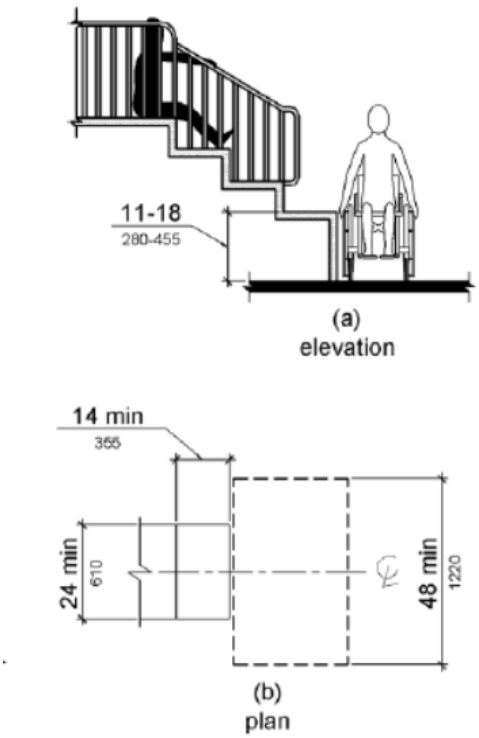


Figure 1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms.

1008.3.1.4 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.2 Transfer Steps. Transfer steps shall be provided where movement is intended from transfer platforms to levels with elevated play components required to be on accessible routes. Transfer steps shall comply with 1008.3.2.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.2 Transfer Steps.

1008.3.2.1 Size. Transfer steps shall have level surfaces 14 inches (355 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.2 Transfer Steps.

1008.3.2.2 Height. Each transfer step shall be 8 inches (205 mm) high maximum.

1008 Play Areas

1008.3 Transfer Systems.

1008.3.2 Transfer Steps.

1008.3.2.3 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

1008 Play Areas

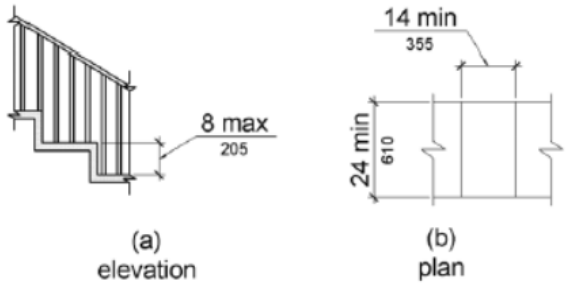


Figure 1008.3.2 Transfer Steps

1008.4 Play Components. Ground level play components on accessible routes and elevated play components connected by ramps shall comply with 1008.4.

1008 Play Areas

1008.4 Play Components.

1008.4.1 Turning Space. At least one turning space complying with 304 shall be provided on the same level as play components. Where swings are provided, the turning space shall be located immediately adjacent to the swing.

1008 Play Areas

1008.4 Play Components.

1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground space complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided at play components.

Advisory 1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground spaces, turning spaces, and accessible routes are permitted to overlap within play areas. A specific location has not been designated for the clear floor or ground spaces or turning spaces, except swings, because each play component may require that the spaces be placed in a unique location. Where play components include a seat or entry point, designs that provide for an unobstructed transfer from a wheelchair or other mobility device are recommended. This will enhance the ability of children with disabilities to independently use the play component.

When designing play components with manipulative or interactive features, consider appropriate reach ranges for children seated in wheelchairs. The following table provides guidance on reach ranges for children seated in wheelchairs. These dimensions apply to either forward or side reaches. The reach ranges are appropriate for use with those play components that children seated in wheelchairs may access and reach. Where transfer systems provide access to elevated play components, the reach ranges are not appropriate.

1008 Play Areas

1008.4 Play Components.

CHILDREN'S REACH RANGES			
FORWARD OR SIDE REACH	AGES 3 AND 4	AGES 5 THROUGH 8	AGES 9 THROUGH 12
High (maximum)	36 in (915 mm)	40 in (1015 mm)	44 in (1120 mm)
Low (minimum)	20 in (510 mm)	18 in (455 mm)	16 in (405 mm)

1008.4.3 Play Tables. Where play tables are provided, knee clearance 24 inches (610 mm) high minimum, 17 inches deep (430 mm) minimum, and 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum shall be provided. The tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions shall be 31 inches (785 mm) high maximum.

EXCEPTION:

1. Play tables designed and constructed primarily for children 5 years and younger shall not be required to provide knee clearance where the clear floor or ground space required by 1008.4.2 is arranged for a parallel approach.

1008 Play Areas

1008.4 Play Components.

1008.4.4 Entry Points and Seats. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, the entry points or seats shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) maximum from the clear floor or ground space.

EXCEPTION:

1. Entry points of slides shall not be required to comply with 1008.4.4.

1008 Play Areas

1008.4 Play Components.

1008.4.5 Transfer Supports. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, at least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

ELEMENTS WITHIN THE PARK

The Sheffield Park will have existing and new grills, drinking fountains, receptacles, and pet waste bags dispensers. All these elements would need to provide:

- An accessible route (TAS 402)
- A compliant clear floor space (TAS 305)
- Compliant reach range to the operable parts (TAS 308, 309)
- Compliant knee and toe clearance (TAS 306)

Reference from the Texas Accessibility Standards:

305 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305.1 General. Clear floor or ground space shall comply with 305.

305 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305.2 Floor or Ground Surfaces. Floor or ground surfaces of a clear floor or ground space shall comply with 302. Changes in level are not permitted.

EXCEPTION:

1. Slopes not steeper than 1:48 shall be permitted.

305 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305.3 Size. The clear floor or ground space shall be 30 inches (760 mm) minimum by 48 inches (1220 mm) minimum.

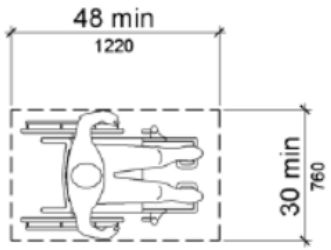


Figure 305.3 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305.4 Knee and Toe Clearance. Unless otherwise specified, clear floor or ground space shall be permitted to include knee and toe clearance complying with 306.

305 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305.5 Position. Unless otherwise specified, clear floor or ground space shall be positioned for either forward or parallel approach to an element.

305 Clear Floor or Ground Space

305.6 Approach. One full unobstructed side of the clear floor or ground space shall adjoin an accessible route or adjoin another clear floor or ground space.

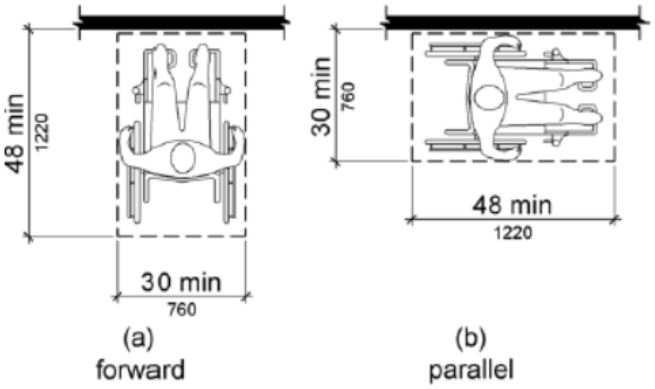


Figure 305.5 Position of Clear Floor or Ground Space

308 Reach Ranges

308.2 Forward Reach.

308.2.1 Unobstructed. Where a forward reach is unobstructed, the high forward reach shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum and the low forward reach shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

308 Reach Ranges

308.2 Forward Reach.

308.2.2 Obstructed High Reach. Where a high forward reach is over an obstruction, the clear floor space shall extend beneath the element for a distance not less than the required reach depth over the obstruction. The high forward reach shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum where the reach depth is 20 inches (510 mm) maximum. Where the reach depth exceeds 20 inches (510 mm), the high forward reach shall be 44 inches (1120 mm) maximum and the reach depth shall be 25 inches (635 mm) maximum.

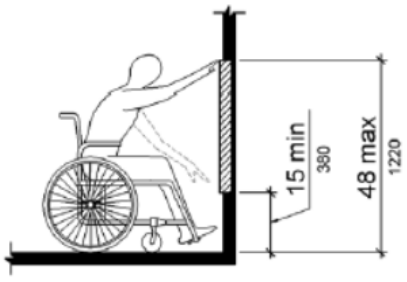


Figure 308.2.1 Unobstructed Forward Reach

308 Reach Ranges

308.3 Side Reach.

308 Reach Ranges

308.3 Side Reach.

308.3.1 Unobstructed. Where a clear floor or ground space allows a parallel approach to an element and the side reach is unobstructed, the high side reach shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum and the low side reach shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum above the finish floor or ground.

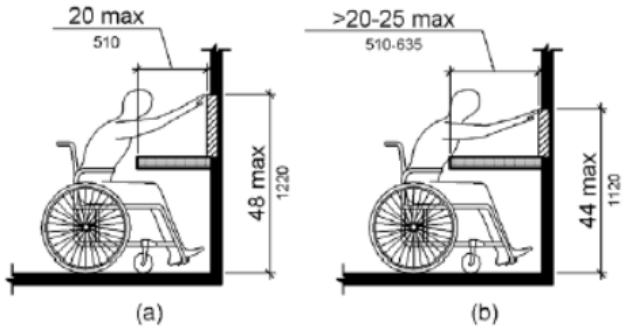


Figure 308.2.1 Unobstructed Forward Reach

EXCEPTIONS:

1. An obstruction shall be permitted between the clear floor or ground space and the element where the depth of the obstruction is 10 inches (255 mm) maximum.
2. Operable parts of fuel dispensers shall be permitted to be 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum measured from the surface of the vehicular way where fuel dispensers are installed on existing curbs.

308 Reach Ranges

308.3 Side Reach.

308.3.2 Obstructed High Reach. Where a clear floor or ground space allows a parallel approach to an element and the high side reach is over an obstruction, the height of the obstruction shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum and the depth of the obstruction shall be 24 inches (610 mm) maximum.

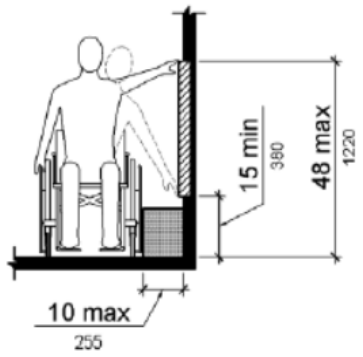


Figure 308.3.1 Unobstructed Side Reach

The high side reach shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum for a reach depth of 10 inches (255 mm) maximum. Where the reach depth exceeds 10 inches (255 mm), the high side reach shall be 46 inches (1170 mm) maximum for a reach depth of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The top of washing machines and clothes dryers shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the finish floor.
2. Operable parts of fuel dispensers shall be permitted to be 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum measured from the surface of the vehicular way where fuel dispensers are installed on existing curbs.

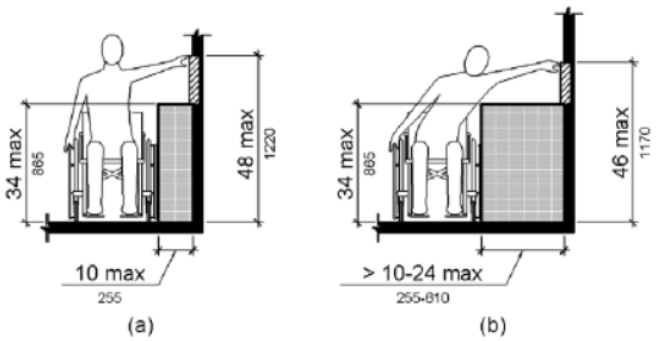


Figure 308.3.2 Obstructed High Side Reach

309 Operable Parts

309.1 General. Operable parts shall comply with 309.

309.2 Clear Floor Space. A clear floor or ground space complying with 305 shall be provided.

309 Operable Parts

309.3 Height. Operable parts shall be placed within one or more of the reach ranges specified in 308.

309 Operable Parts

309.4 Operation. Operable parts shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. The force required to activate operable parts shall be 5 pounds (22.2 N) maximum.

EXCEPTION:

1. Gas pump nozzles shall not be required to provide operable parts that have an activating force of 5 pounds (22.2 N) maximum.

RESTROOMS

The new Restrooms in the park will follow all the accessibility scoping requirements TAS 213 and designing standards TAS 603.

Reference from the Texas Accessibility Standards:

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.1 General. Where toilet facilities and bathing facilities are provided, they shall comply with 213. Where toilet facilities and bathing facilities are provided in facilities permitted by 206.2.3 Exceptions 1 and 2 not to connect stories by an accessible route, toilet facilities and bathing facilities shall be provided on a story connected by an accessible route to an accessible entrance.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.2 Toilet Rooms and Bathing Rooms. Where toilet rooms are provided, each toilet room shall comply with 603. Where bathing rooms are provided, each bathing room shall comply with 603.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In alterations where it is technically infeasible to comply with 603, altering existing toilet or bathing rooms shall not be required where a single unisex toilet room or bathing room complying with 213.2.1 is provided and located in the same area and on the same floor as existing inaccessible toilet or bathing rooms.

2. Where exceptions for alterations to qualified historic buildings or facilities are permitted by 202.5, no fewer than one toilet room for each sex complying with 603 or one unisex toilet room complying with 213.2.1 shall be provided.
3. Where multiple single user portable toilet or bathing units are clustered at a single location, no more than 5 percent of the toilet units and bathing units at each cluster shall be required to comply with 603. Portable toilet units and bathing units complying with 603 shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility complying with 703.7.2.1.
4. Where multiple single user toilet rooms are clustered at a single location, no more than 50 percent of the single user toilet rooms for each use at each cluster shall be required to comply with 603.

Advisory 213.2 Toilet Rooms and Bathing Rooms. These requirements allow the use of unisex (or single-user) toilet rooms in alterations when technical infeasibility can be demonstrated. Unisex toilet rooms benefit people who use opposite sex personal care assistants. For this reason, it is advantageous to install unisex toilet rooms in addition to accessible single-sex toilet rooms in new facilities.

Advisory 213.2 Toilet Rooms and Bathing Rooms Exceptions 3 and 4. A "cluster" is a group of toilet rooms proximate to one another. Generally, toilet rooms in a cluster are within sight of, or adjacent to, one another.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.2 Toilet Rooms and Bathing Rooms.

213.2.1 Unisex (Single-Use or Family) Toilet and Unisex Bathing Rooms. Unisex toilet rooms shall contain not more than one lavatory, and two water closets without urinals or one water closet and one urinal. Unisex bathing rooms shall contain one shower or one shower and one bathtub, one lavatory, and one water closet. Doors to unisex toilet rooms and unisex bathing rooms shall have privacy latches.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories. Plumbing fixtures and accessories provided in a toilet room or bathing room required to comply with 213.2 shall comply with 213.3.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.1 Toilet Compartments. Where toilet compartments are provided, at least one toilet compartment shall comply with 604.8.1. In addition to the compartment required to comply with 604.8.1, at least one compartment shall comply with 604.8.2 where six or more toilet compartments are provided, or where the combination of urinals and water closets totals six or more fixtures.

Advisory 213.3.1 Toilet Compartments. A toilet compartment is a partitioned space that is located within a toilet room, and that normally contains no more than one water closet. A toilet compartment may also contain a lavatory. A lavatory is a sink provided for hand washing. Full-height partitions and door assemblies can comprise toilet compartments where the minimum required spaces are provided within the compartment.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.2 Water Closets. Where water closets are provided, at least one shall comply with 604.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.3 Urinals. Where more than one urinal is provided, at least one shall comply with 605.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.4 Lavatories. Where lavatories are provided, at least one shall comply with 606 and shall not be located in a toilet compartment.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.5 Mirrors. Where mirrors are provided, at least one shall comply with 603.3. Accessible mirrors shall be provided at locations that are consistent with the location of other mirrors in the same room.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.6 Bathing Facilities. Where bathtubs or showers are provided, at least one bathtub complying with 607 or at least one shower complying with 608 shall be provided.

213 Toilet Facilities and Bathing Facilities

213.3 Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories.

213.3.7 Coat Hooks and Shelves. Where coat hooks or shelves are provided in toilet rooms without toilet compartments, at least one of each type shall comply with 603.4. Where coat hooks or shelves are provided in toilet compartments, at least one of each type complying with 604.8.3 shall be provided in toilet compartments required to comply with 213.3.1. Where coat hooks or shelves are provided in bathing facilities, at least one of each type complying with 603.4 shall serve fixtures required to comply with 213.3.6.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.1 General. Toilet and bathing rooms shall comply with 603.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.2 Clearances. Clearances shall comply with 603.2.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.2 Clearances.

603.2.1 Turning Space. Turning space complying with 304 shall be provided within the room.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.2 Clearances.

603.2.2 Overlap. Required clear floor spaces, clearance at fixtures, and turning space shall be permitted to overlap.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.2 Clearances.

603.2.3 Door Swing. Doors shall not swing into the clear floor space or clearance required for any fixture. Doors shall be permitted to swing into the required turning space.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Doors to a toilet room or bathing room for a single occupant accessed only through a private office and not for common use or public use shall be permitted to swing into the clear floor space or clearance provided the swing of the door can be reversed to comply with 603.2.3.
2. Where the toilet room or bathing room is for individual use and a clear floor space complying with 305.3 is provided within the room beyond the arc of the door swing, doors shall be permitted to swing into the clear floor space or clearance required for any fixture.

Advisory 603.2.3 Door Swing Exception 1. At the time the door is installed, and if the door swing is reversed in the future, the door must meet all the requirements specified in 404. Additionally, the door swing cannot reduce the required width of an accessible route. Also, avoid violating other building or life safety codes when the door swing is reversed.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.3 Mirrors. Mirrors located above lavatories or countertops shall be installed with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground. Mirrors not located above lavatories or countertops shall be installed with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface 35 inches (890 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground.

Advisory 603.3 Mirrors. A single full-length mirror can accommodate a greater number of people, including children. In order for mirrors to be usable by people who are ambulatory and people who use wheelchairs, the top edge of mirrors should be 74 inches (1880 mm) minimum from the floor or ground.

603 Toilet and Bathing Rooms

603.4 Coat Hooks and Shelves. Coat hooks shall be located within one of the reach ranges specified in 308. Shelves shall be located 40 inches (1015 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum above the finish floor.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.1 General. Water closets and toilet compartments shall comply with 604.2 through 604.8.

EXCEPTION:

1. Water closets and toilet compartments for children's use shall be permitted to comply with 604.9.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.2 Location. The water closet shall be positioned with a wall or partition to the rear and to one side. The centerline of the water closet shall be 16 inches (405 mm) minimum to 18 inches (455 mm) maximum from the side wall or partition, except that the water closet shall be 17 inches (430 mm) minimum and 19 inches (485 mm) maximum from the side wall or partition in the ambulatory accessible toilet compartment specified in 604.8.2. Water closets shall be arranged for a left-hand or right-hand approach.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.3 Clearance. Clearances around water closets and in toilet compartments shall comply with 604.3.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.3 Clearance.

604.3.1 Size. Clearance around a water closet shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum measured perpendicular from the side wall and 56 inches (1420 mm) minimum measured perpendicular from the rear wall.

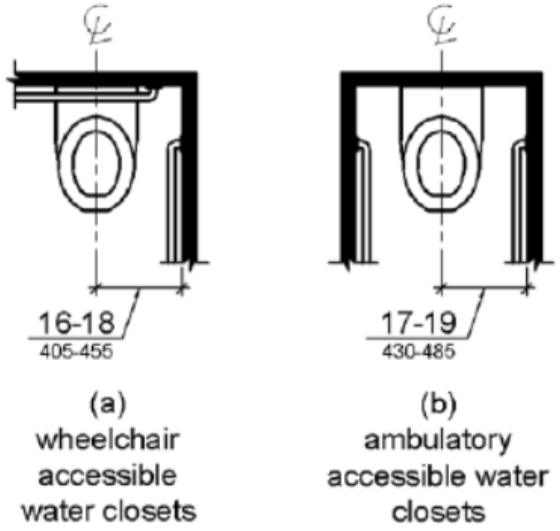


Figure 604.2 Water Closet Location

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.3 Clearance.

604.3.2 Overlap. The required clearance around the water closet shall be permitted to overlap the water closet, associated grab bars, dispensers, sanitary napkin disposal units, coat hooks, shelves, accessible routes, clear floor space and clearances required at other fixtures, and the turning space. No other fixtures or obstructions shall be located within the required water closet clearance.

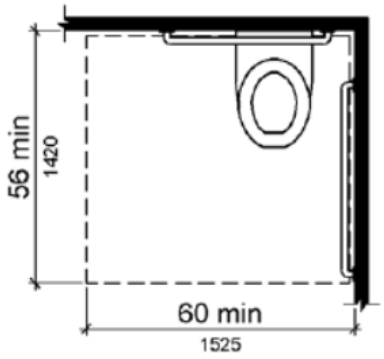


Figure 604.3.1 Size of Clearance at Water Closets

EXCEPTION:

1. In residential dwelling units, a lavatory complying with 606 shall be permitted on the rear wall 18 inches (455 mm) minimum from the water closet centerline where the clearance at the water closet is 66 inches (1675 mm) minimum measured perpendicular from the rear wall.

Advisory 604.3.2 Overlap. When the door to the toilet room is placed directly in front of the water closet, the water closet cannot overlap the required maneuvering clearance for the door inside the room.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.4 Seats. The seat height of a water closet above the finish floor shall be 17 inches (430 mm) minimum and 19 inches (485 mm) maximum measured to the top of the seat. Seats shall not be sprung to return to a lifted position.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A water closet in a toilet room for a single occupant accessed only through a private office and not for common use or public use shall not be required to comply with 604.4.
2. In residential dwelling units, the height of water closets shall be permitted to be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum and 19 inches (485 mm) maximum above the finish floor measured to the top of the seat.

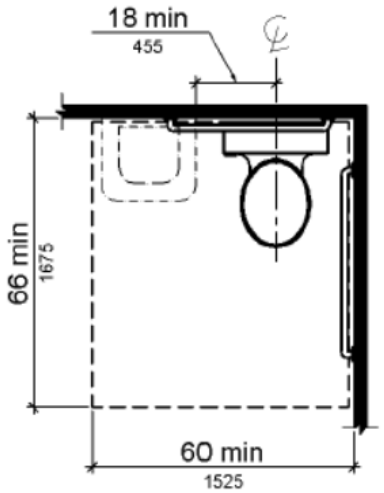


Figure 604.3.2 (Exception) Overlap of Water Closet Clearance in Residential Dwelling Units

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.5 Grab Bars. Grab bars for water closets shall comply with 609. Grab bars shall be provided on the side wall closest to the water closet and on the rear wall.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Grab bars shall not be required to be installed in a toilet room for a single occupant accessed only through a private office and not for common use or public use provided that reinforcement has been installed in walls and located so as to permit the installation of grab bars complying with 604.5.
2. In residential dwelling units, grab bars shall not be required to be installed in toilet or bathrooms provided that reinforcement has been installed in walls and located so as to permit the installation of grab bars complying with 604.5.
3. In detention or correction facilities, grab bars shall not be required to be installed in housing or holding cells that are specially designed without protrusions for purposes of suicide prevention.

Advisory 604.5 Grab Bars Exception 2. Reinforcement must be sufficient to permit the installation of rear and side wall grab bars that fully meet all accessibility requirements including, but not limited to, required length, installation height, and structural strength.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.5 Grab Bars.

604.5.1 Side Wall. The side wall grab bar shall be 42 inches (1065 mm) long minimum, located 12 inches (305 mm) maximum from the rear wall and extending 54 inches (1370 mm) minimum from the rear wall.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.5 Grab Bars.

604.5.2 Rear Wall. The rear wall grab bar shall be 36 inches (915 mm) long minimum and extend from the centerline of the water closet 12 inches (305 mm) minimum on one side and 24 inches (610 mm) minimum on the other side.

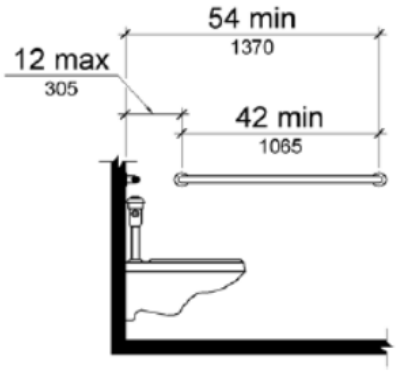


Figure 604.5.1 Side Wall Grab Bar at Water Closets

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The rear grab bar shall be permitted to be 24 inches (610 mm) long minimum, centered on the water closet, where wall space does not permit a length of 36 inches (915 mm) minimum due to the location of a recessed fixture adjacent to the water closet.
2. Where an administrative authority requires flush controls for flush valves to be located in a position that conflicts with the location of the rear grab bar, then the rear grab bar shall be permitted to be split or shifted to the open side of the toilet area.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.6 Flush Controls. Flush controls shall be hand operated or automatic. Hand operated flush controls shall comply with 309. Flush controls shall be located on the open side of the water closet except in ambulatory accessible compartments complying with 604.8.2.

Advisory 604.6 Flush Controls. If plumbing valves are located directly behind the toilet seat, flush valves and related plumbing can cause injury or imbalance when a person leans back against them.

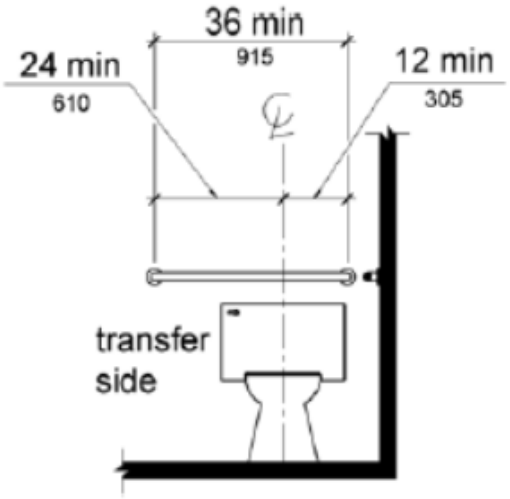


Figure 604.5.2 Rear Wall Grab Bar at Water Closets

To prevent causing injury or imbalance, the plumbing can be located behind walls or to the side of the toilet; or if approved by the local authority having jurisdiction, provide a toilet seat lid.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.7 Dispensers. Toilet paper dispensers shall comply with 309.4 and shall be 7 inches (180 mm) minimum and 9 inches (230 mm) maximum in front of the water closet measured to the centerline of the dispenser. The outlet of the dispenser shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum above the finish floor and shall not be located behind grab bars. Dispensers shall not be of a type that controls delivery or that does not allow continuous paper flow.

Advisory 604.7 Dispensers. If toilet paper dispensers are installed above the side wall grab bar, the outlet of the toilet paper dispenser must be 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum above the finish floor and the top of the gripping surface of the grab bar must be 33 inches (840 mm) minimum and 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the finish floor.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments. Wheelchair accessible toilet compartments shall meet the requirements of 604.8.1 and 604.8.3.

Compartments containing more than one plumbing fixture shall comply with 603. Ambulatory accessible compartments shall comply with 604.8.2 and 604.8.3.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.1 Wheelchair Accessible Compartments.

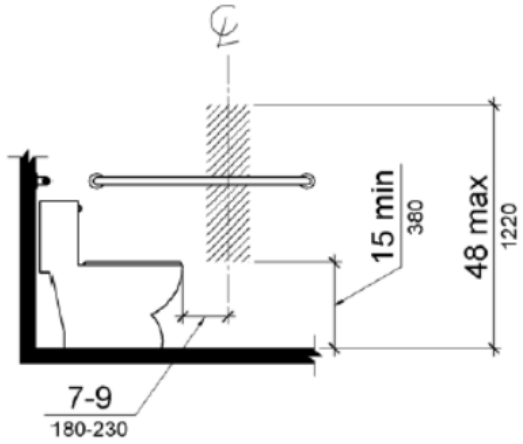


Figure 604.7 Dispenser Outlet Location

Wheelchair accessible compartments shall comply with 604.8.1.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.1 Wheelchair Accessible Compartments.

604.8.1.1 Size. Wheelchair accessible compartments shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum measured perpendicular to the side wall, and 56 inches (1420 mm) deep minimum for wall hung water closets and 59 inches (1500 mm) deep minimum for floor mounted water closets measured perpendicular to the rear wall. Wheelchair accessible compartments for children's use shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum measured perpendicular to the side wall, and 59 inches (1500 mm) deep minimum for wall hung and floor mounted water closets measured perpendicular to the rear wall.

Advisory 604.8.1.1 Size. The minimum space required in toilet compartments is provided so that a person using a wheelchair can maneuver into position at the water closet. This space cannot be obstructed by baby changing tables or other fixtures or conveniences, except as specified at 604.3.2 (Overlap). If toilet compartments are to be used to house fixtures other than those associated with the water closet, they must be designed to exceed the minimum space requirements. Convenience fixtures such as baby changing tables must also be accessible to people with disabilities as well as to other users. Toilet compartments that are designed to meet, and not exceed, the minimum space requirements may not provide adequate space for maneuvering into position at a baby changing table.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.1 Wheelchair Accessible Compartments.

604.8.1.2 Doors. Toilet compartment doors, including door hardware, shall comply with 404 except that if the approach is to the latch side of the compartment door, clearance between the door side of the compartment and any obstruction shall be 42 inches (1065 mm) minimum. Doors shall be located in the front partition or in the side wall or partition farthest from the water closet.

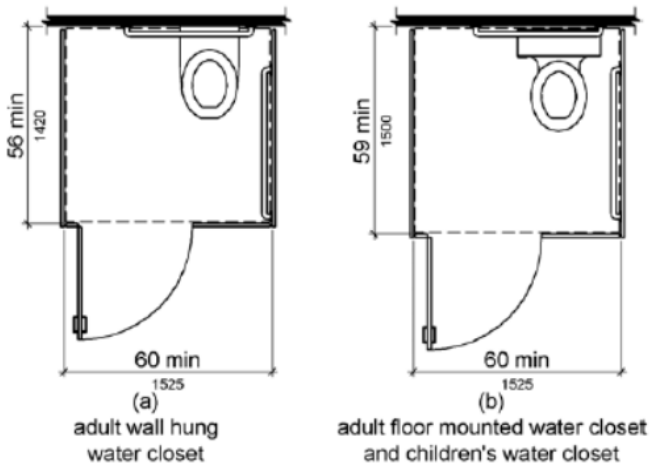


Figure 604.8.1.1 Size of Wheelchair Accessible Toilet Compartment

Where located in the front partition, the door opening shall be 4 inches (100 mm) maximum from the side wall or partition farthest from the water closet. Where located in the side wall or partition, the door opening shall be 4 inches (100 mm) maximum from the front partition. The door shall be self-closing. A door pull complying with 404.2.7 shall be placed on both sides of the door near the latch. Toilet compartment doors shall not swing into the minimum required compartment area.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.1 Wheelchair Accessible Compartments.

604.8.1.3 Approach. Compartments shall be arranged for left-hand or right-hand approach to the water closet.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

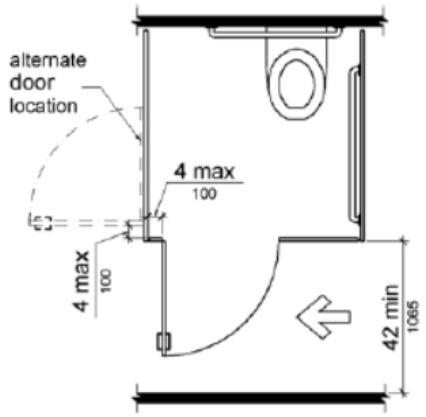


Figure 604.8.1.2 Wheelchair Accessible Toilet Compartment Doors

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.1 Wheelchair Accessible Compartments.

604.8.1.4 Toe Clearance. The front partition and at least one side partition shall provide a toe clearance of 9 inches (230 mm) minimum above the finish floor and 6 inches (150 mm) deep minimum beyond the compartment-side face of the partition, exclusive of partition support members. Compartments for children's use shall provide a toe clearance of 12 inches (305 mm) minimum above the finish floor.

EXCEPTION:

1. Toe clearance at the front partition is not required in a compartment greater than 62 inches (1575 mm) deep with a wall-hung water closet or 65 inches (1650 mm) deep with a floor-mounted water closet. Toe clearance at the side partition is not required in a compartment greater than 66 inches (1675 mm) wide. Toe clearance at the front partition is not required in a compartment for children's use that is greater than 65 inches (1650 mm) deep.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.1 Wheelchair Accessible Compartments.

604.8.1.5 Grab Bars. Grab bars shall comply with 609. A side-wall grab bar complying with 604.5.1 shall be provided and shall be located on the wall closest to the water closet. In addition, a rear-wall grab bar complying with 604.5.2 shall be provided.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

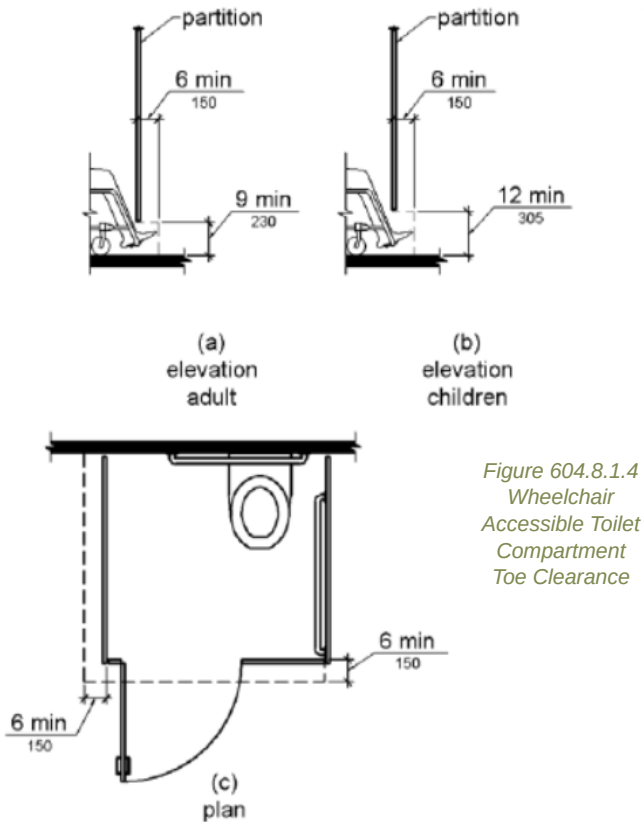


Figure 604.8.1.4 Wheelchair Accessible Toilet Compartment Toe Clearance

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.2 Ambulatory Accessible Compartments. Ambulatory accessible compartments shall comply with 604.8.2.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.2 Ambulatory Accessible Compartments.

604.8.2.1 Size. Ambulatory accessible compartments shall have a depth of 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum and a width of 35 inches (890 mm) minimum and 37 inches (940 mm) maximum.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.2 Ambulatory Accessible Compartments.

604.8.2.2 Doors. Toilet compartment doors, including door hardware, shall comply with 404, except that if the approach is to the latch side of the compartment door, clearance between the door side of the compartment and any obstruction shall be 42 inches (1065 mm) minimum. The door shall be self-closing. A door pull complying with 404.2.7 shall be placed on both sides of the door near the latch. Toilet compartment doors shall not swing into the minimum required compartment area.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.2 Ambulatory Accessible Compartments.

604.8.2.3 Grab Bars. Grab bars shall comply with 609. A side-wall grab bar complying with 604.5.1 shall be provided on both sides of the compartment.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.8 Toilet Compartments.

604.8.3 Coat Hooks and Shelves. Coat hooks shall be located within one of the reach ranges specified in 308.

Shelves shall be located 40 inches (1015 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum above the finish floor.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

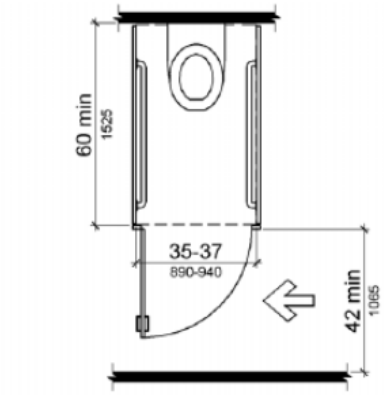


Figure 604.8.2 Ambulatory Accessible Toilet Compartment

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use. Water closets and toilet compartments for children's use shall comply with 604.9.

Advisory 604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use. The requirements in 604.9 are to be followed where the exception for children's water closets in 604.1 is used. The following table provides additional guidance in applying the specifications for water closets for children according to the age group served and reflects the differences in the size, stature, and reach ranges of children ages 3 through 12. The specifications chosen should correspond to the age of the primary user group. The specifications of one age group should be applied consistently in the installation of a water closet and related elements.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.1 Location. The water closet shall be located with a wall or partition to the rear and to one side.

ADVISORY SPECIFICATIONS FOR WATER CLOSETS SERVING CHILDREN AGES 3 THROUGH 12			
	AGES 3 AND 4	AGES 5 THROUGH 8	AGES 9 THROUGH 12
Water Closet Centerline	12 inches (305 mm)	12 to 15 inches (305 to 380 mm)	15 to 18 inches (380 to 455 mm)
Toilet Seat Height	11 to 12 inches (280 to 305 mm)	12 to 15 inches (305 to 380 mm)	15 to 17 inches (380 to 430 mm)
Grab Bar Height	18 to 20 inches (455 to 510 mm)	20 to 25 inches (510 to 635 mm)	25 to 27 inches (635 to 685 mm)
Dispenser Height	14 inches (355 mm)	14 to 17 inches (355 to 430 mm)	17 to 19 inches (430 to 485 mm)

The centerline of the water closet shall be 12 inches (305 mm) minimum and 18 inches (455 mm) maximum from the side wall or partition, except that the water closet shall be 17 inches (430 mm) minimum and 19 inches (485 mm) maximum from the side wall or partition in the ambulatory accessible toilet compartment specified in 604.8.2. Compartments shall be arranged for left-hand or right-hand approach to the water closet.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.2 Clearance. Clearance around a water closet shall comply with 604.3.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.3 Height. The height of water closets shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 17 inches (430 mm) maximum measured to the top of the seat. Seats shall not be sprung to return to a lifted position.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.4 Grab Bars. Grab bars for water closets shall comply with 604.5.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.5 Flush Controls. Flush controls shall be hand operated or automatic. Hand operated flush controls shall comply with 309.2 and 309.4 and shall be installed 36 inches (915 mm) maximum above the finish floor. Flush controls shall be located on the open side of the water closet except in ambulatory accessible compartments complying with 604.8.2.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.6 Dispensers. Toilet paper dispensers shall comply with 309.4 and shall be 7 inches (180 mm) minimum and 9 inches (230 mm) maximum in front of the water closet measured to the centerline of the dispenser. The outlet of the dispenser shall be 14 inches (355 mm) minimum and 19 inches (485 mm) maximum above the finish floor. There shall be a clearance of 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) minimum below the grab bar. Dispensers shall not be of a type that controls delivery or that does not allow continuous paper flow.

604 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments

604.9 Water Closets and Toilet Compartments for Children's Use.

604.9.7 Toilet Compartments. Toilet compartments shall comply with 604.8.

605 Urinals

605 Urinals

605.1 General. Urinals shall comply with 605.

Advisory 605.1 General. Stall-type urinals provide greater accessibility for a broader range of persons, including people of short stature.

605 Urinals

605.2 Height and Depth. Urinals shall be the stall-type or the wall-hung type with the rim 17 inches (430 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground. Urinals shall be 13 1/2 inches (345 mm) deep minimum measured from the outer face of the urinal rim to the back of the fixture.

605 Urinals

605.3 Clear Floor Space. A clear floor or ground space complying with 305 positioned for forward approach shall be provided.

605 Urinals

605.4 Flush Controls. Flush controls shall be hand operated or automatic. Hand operated flush controls shall comply with 309.

606 Lavatories and Sinks

606 Lavatories and Sinks

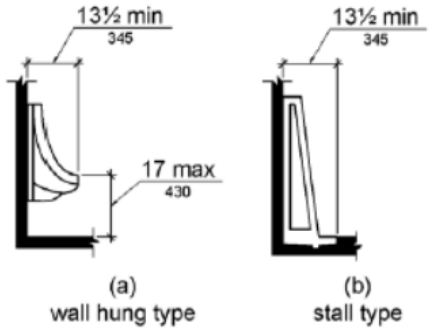


Figure 605.2 Height and Depth of Urinals

606.1 General. Lavatories and sinks shall comply with 606.

Advisory 606.1 General. If soap and towel dispensers are provided, they must be located within the reach ranges specified in 308. Locate soap and towel dispensers so that they are conveniently usable by a person at the accessible lavatory.

606 Lavatories and Sinks

606.2 Clear Floor Space. A clear floor space complying with 305, positioned for a forward approach, and knee and toe clearance complying with 306 shall be provided.

PREVIOUS ACCESSIBILITY STUDY

In 2015, Altura Solutions and the City of Austin undertook a public facility ADA self-assessment survey. Beverly S. Sheffield park was included in these efforts. Many of the items that were considered non-compliant will be replaced or updated with the Dam Improvement and Safety Project, the Aquatic Center Improvements, or with the proposed improvements in this Vision Plan. For existing non-compliant items in the park that are not captured in these projects, designers should ensure the recommended actions be taken.

The report can be found in the Appendix. Items highlighted may not specifically be part of an ongoing project (ie: Dam Improvements, Aquatic Center, Vision Plan, Wastewater Line upgrades), so they should be captured in the project that most closely aligns with necessary improvements.

POOL

One of the beloved features of Beverly S. Sheffield Park is the pool. This historic pool serves not only as a recreational amenity, but as a unique piece of mid-century architecture. However, because of its age, the facility is slated for major pool, site, and building renovations in the upcoming years.

RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE:

POOL

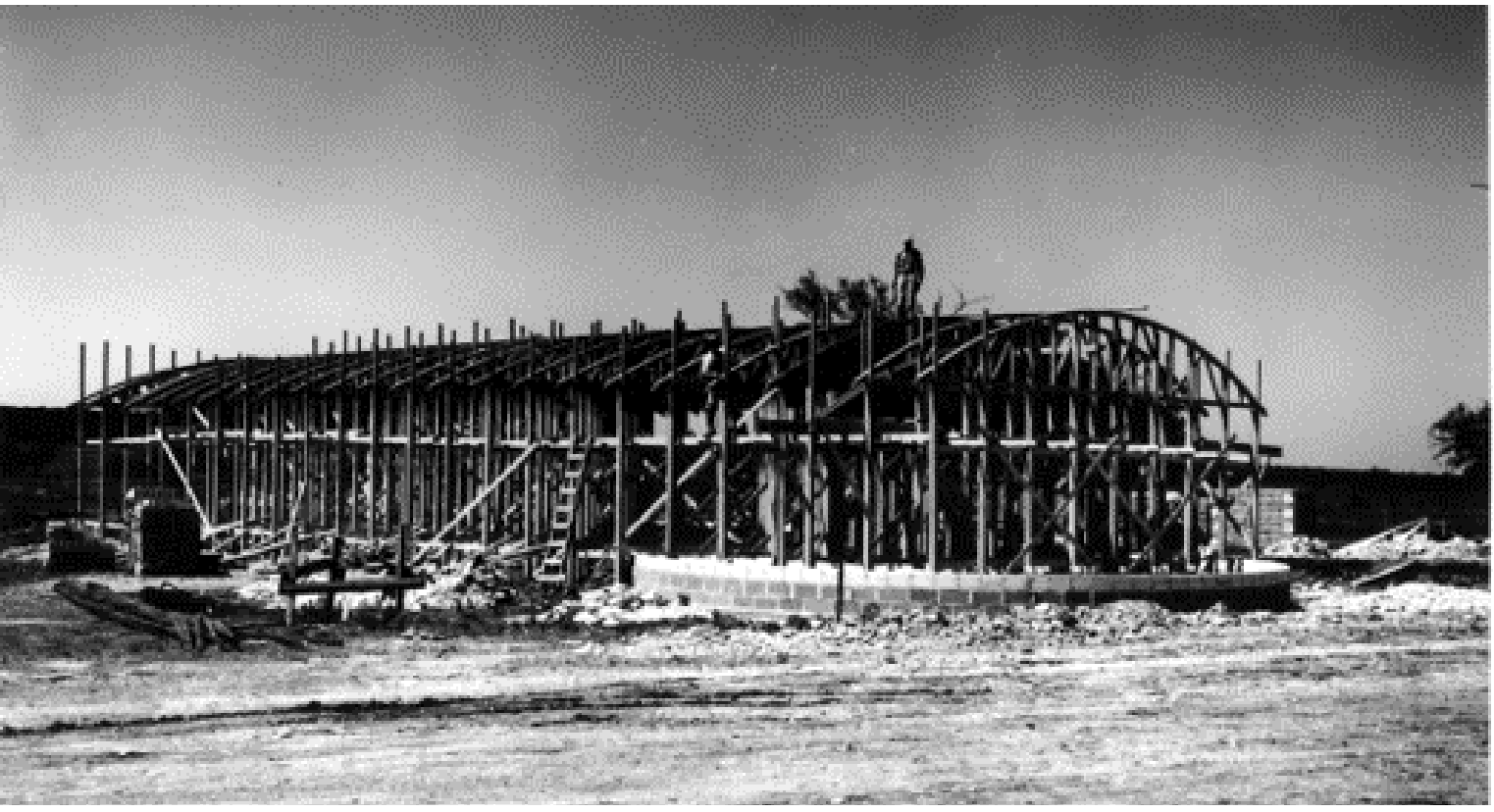
- Upgrade the pool to serve as a Regional 50-Meter Aquatic Center
- Replace the main pool tank, but maintain its general configuration
- Add a slide, climbing wall, or other fun activities
- Replace the pool deck and filtration system

SITE

- Provide new utility connections
- Provide storm water improvements

BUILDING

- Major renovation to existing facility
- Total renovation of men's and women's restrooms
- Construction of new building for concessions, office, and family restrooms

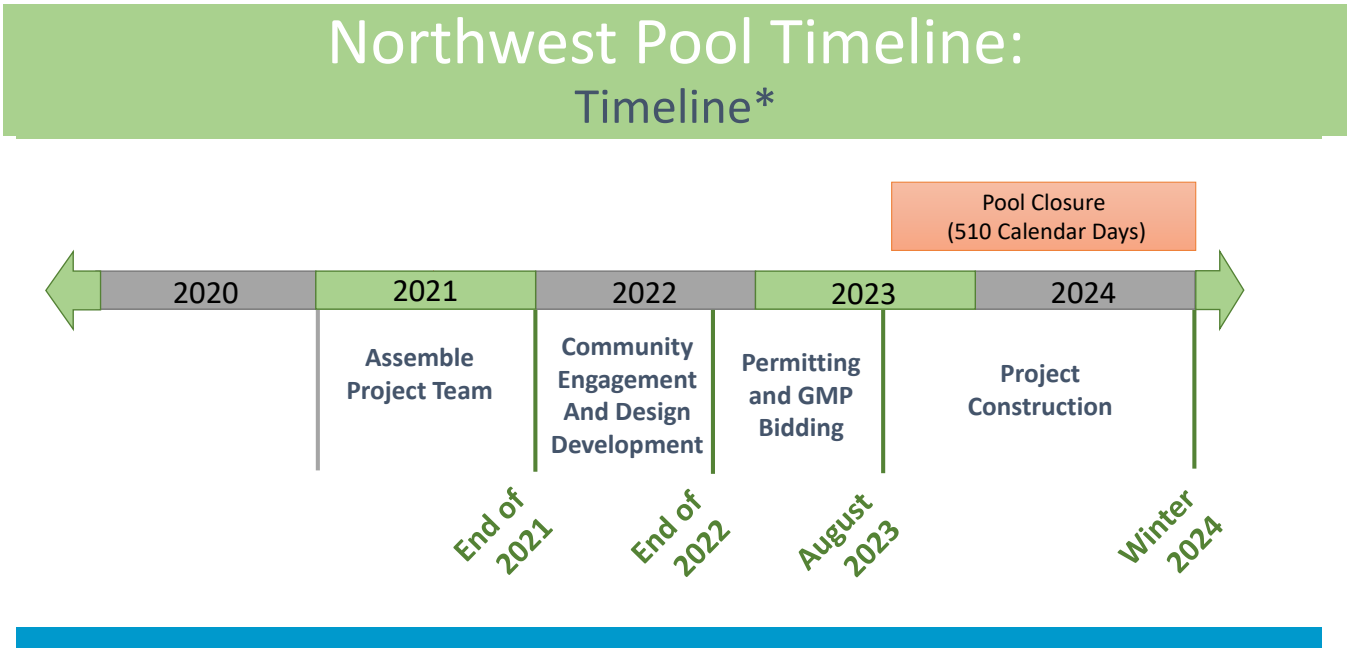


Historic pool construction, photo courtesy of City of Austin website

POOL TIMELINE

While pool planning is a separate process, the limits of which are generally within the outer pool fence, coordination between these improvements and this vision plan are critical. The obvious overlap is the parking lot, which serves not only the pool but the park as well. Public comments and desires from PARD looked with favor on removing parking within the park limits. In the realignment of the entry road, the parking count that now services the pool is 153, or the minimum number for a facility of its classification. In the greenspace that once was parking, it is recommended that expanded bicycle parking be located here with 12-14 U-racks, or parking for 24-28 bikes.

The new utility connections for the pool should coincide with the wastewater line upgrade as well as the installation of the new restroom location to ensure appropriate capacity of the lines. In addition, construction of a new building for concessions, office, and restroom should consider the architecture features of the new restroom and the design references of the existing historic pool building. Material, color, form, and pattern language should remain consistent throughout.



Northwest Pool Timeline

* This is an estimated timeline that is based on the current phase.

MULTI-USE GREENS

Throughout the engagement process, the design team heard support for maintaining small, multi-use lawn areas in the park such as adjacent to the baseball field and at the entrance along Ardath Street. These small lawn areas can be used for impromptu activities like yoga or Tai Chi groups, and bigger areas for dog walking or throwing a ball. The largest greens have been used in the past for movie nights and larger events.

One of the central focus points of the vision plan is the Central Lawn. This not only provides an organizing structure to the circulation but offers a platform by which the restroom and the boardwalk are arranged, slightly tilted on the main axis. While the majority of the lawn will be relatively flat, the eastern portion of the elliptical shape will slope, generally following the existing topography, making a perch or overlook at the restroom and further adding topographic interest. The elliptical pathway should slope no greater that 5% running slope in any place. This large open space is maintained turf grass and is a non-programmed space, allowing for a host of different uses and activities.

The vision plan proposes turning the green space along Ardath Street into a children's bicycle playground. Discussion of this amenity is provided in the next section. As previously mentioned, there was much community support for this small lawn area, so to ensure no activities were displaced, two additional lawns have been provided. These two other "entrance lawns" each provide roughly the same square footage as the open space at the Ardath Street entrance, or 8000-9000 sq ft. One is located at the foot of the stairway off the bridge and dam, the other is provided at the foot of the stairway at the park entrance on Albata Avenue.

The final open green is the area adjacent to the baseball field. This area is already well known to visitors as an open area for multi-use recreation. It's large enough for small pickup soccer games, Frisbee, and the occasional movie night. It provides an open area flanked on two sides by tall MSE retaining walls. This area will remain a maintained lawn.

Movie in the Park, photo courtesy of City of Austin, PARD

PLAYSCAPES

An important role of any park is to provide children with opportunities for play. While the many natural areas and open lawns provide space for non-programmed activity, it was important that the park maintain a safe and accessible playscape area to serve both 2–5 and 5–12 age groups. The existing playground site contains old equipment in need of replacement, but also contains historic pieces that should remain or be relocated. In the existing tot playscape, the small seat wall with the inscription "Northwest Park Playground" should remain along with the curbing and adjacent sidewalk. In addition, the Miller-Melberg designed "Turtle," a classic Modernist playscape piece and one of Jim Miller-Melberg's iconic designs, should also be preserved. The turtle should be evaluated for relocation if need be but incorporated into the new playground design in some way.

The footprint of the playscapes should remain generally the same. Due to many large heritage trees with critical root zones so close to the curbing, it's not advisable to remove it. It is in good condition and fall zones are sized appropriately for the need. All equipment and fall surfacing should be replaced. Care should still be given when constructing the new playscapes so as to not damage the tree limbs, and standard tree protection and mulching should be installed prior to any work.

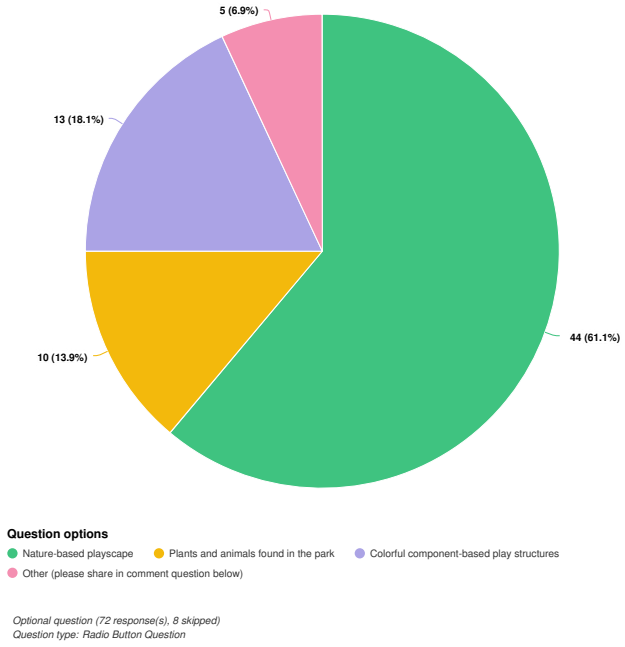
PLAYSCAPE DESIGN

With the third community engagement meeting and survey the design team proposed different types of playscapes that users might prefer to have in the park. The question asked was: "Which of these playscape themes do you prefer?"

A. Nature-based playscapes
B. Plants and animals found in the park
C. Colorful component–based play structures
D. Other

Sheffield NW District Park Community Survey #4 : Survey Report for **03 August 2021** to **24 August 2021**

Q3 **Which of these playscape themes do you prefer?**



Optional question (72 response(s), 8 skipped)
Question type: Radio Button Question

Based on the results of the public survey, a nature-based playscape is preferred. Many suppliers offer off-the-shelf plastic or concrete (GFRC) components that mimic natural elements such as boulders or logs, though these are not recommended. Large plastic components should be avoided, and concrete (GFRC) can be acceptable, though not preferred.

Historic turtle, image courtesy of Kari Harvey

Ideally, the nature-based playscape will be composed of natural materials such as wood, timber, and natural stone. The exclusion would be swing sets. There should be two (2) swings at the tot playscape, and two (2) swings at the 5-12 playscape.

Wood is a versatile and healthy material not only for children, but the environment. It is the most sustainable choice for playgrounds when it comes from a well-managed forest. Timber used by playscape companies such as Earthscape is sourced from FSC certified sources, areas with extremely progressive forest practice codes, or from small local timber suppliers. The following images feature examples of playscapes that should be used as an initial concept point further along in the design process.

Dark sky compliant lighting should be considered should lighting be added to playscape area in design development.

Playscapes by Earthscapes

Youth Bike Playgrounds, images courtesy of American Ramp Co.

YOUTH BIKE PLAYGROUND

Like traditional playgrounds, bicycle playgrounds create a place for families to gather and children of all ages to have a safe, accessible place to recreate. A bicycle playground is an off the road, car-free space for kids to ride bikes. Instead of playground equipment, there are ramps, rolls, berms, tunnels, teeter-totters, and painted surfaces (if concrete or asphalt) that riders can follow. Each bicycle playground is unique in design, but all encourage riders to exercise and learn to ride.

The design team heard support from community members for including a bike playground in the plan. Consultation with bike user groups and other research indicated that the minimum size needed would be approximately ¼ acre. The open green area along Ardath Street is the appropriate size (.24 ac, see #17 in enlargement bleow). It is also banked on 2 sides, creating a natural barrier, from hazards and potential for design. Moreover, this site is adjacent to the parking area, providing easy access for young children and parents using the facility. Implementation of this element would follow providing new multi-use open space to replace this location.

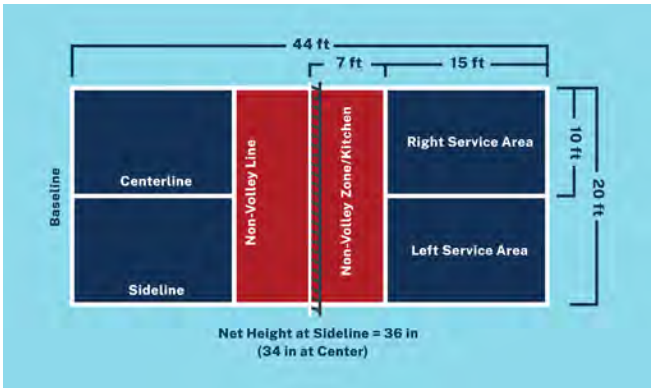
Design of the bike playground should use natural material such as rock and natural surfacing, such as compacted dirt or wood where possible, though metal components are acceptable. Any plastic or majority prefab components should be avoided. Impervious cover should be minimized where possible. The obstacles and elements should be unobtrusive, while still providing for a challenging course. Finally, a row of evergreen trees should be planted along the slope of Ardath Street to act as a screen. Public input from user groups will be critical in early desgin phases.

ACTIVE RECREATION

Active recreational options remain an important part of Beverly S. Sheffield Park. The existing tennis courts and basketball court are in good condition and should remain. Backboard and goals should be reinstalled on the basketball court once PARD deems play safe post COVID-19.

The open space between the basketball and tennis courts should be used for two pickleball courts. This space is large enough to fit three, but impervious cover calculations limit the addition of a third without removing impervious cover elsewhere. Each pickleball court is 44' x 20' with min. 3' clear and should have a surrounding fence. These courts are colored to match the existing basketball court's red and green color palette. Lighting should be added to the pickleball courts.

The design team received comments from the Technical Advisory Group about visitors turning on the overhead lights at night. Although these are on a timer, a security box or other security device should be installed to prohibit illumination and play after hours. These active recreation facilities are serviced by the adjacent parking lot.



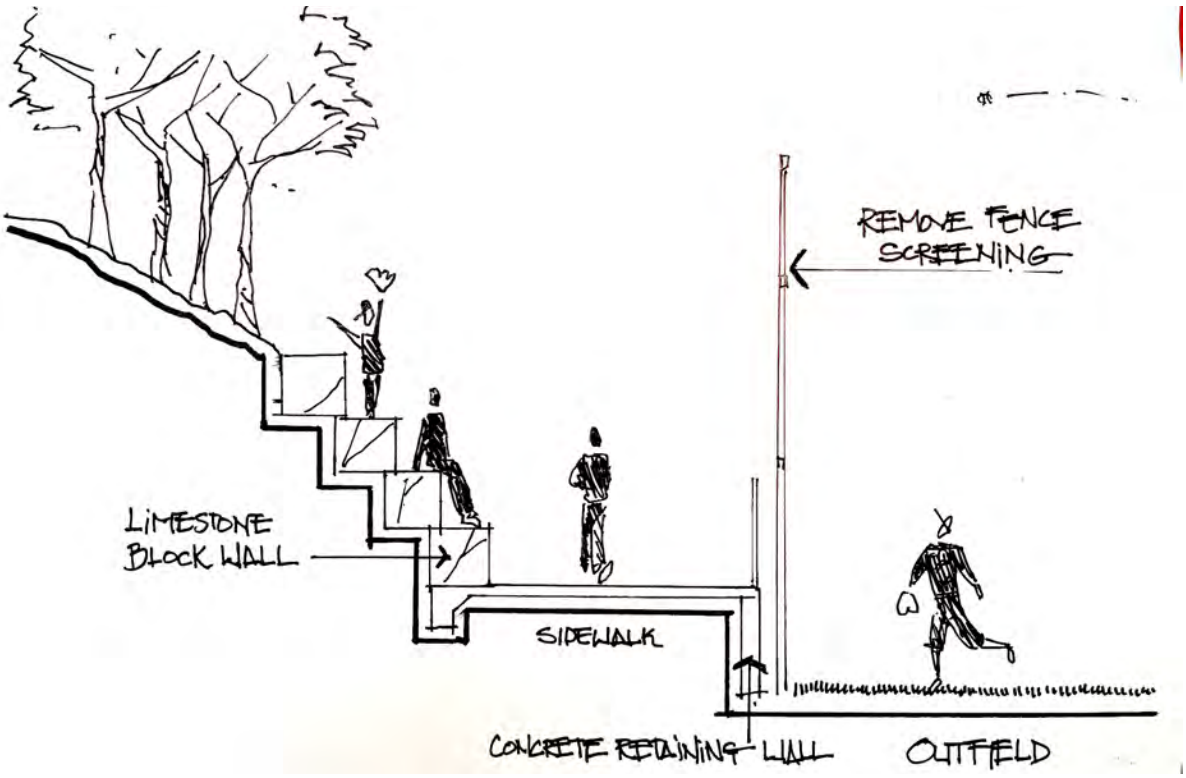
Average size of a pickleball court, images courtesy of USAPickleball

BASEBALL FIELD

The aforementioned dam PER states "Baseball facilities, and the utilities associated with them located within the embankment, are not a concern for dam stability. Wet utilities that have the potential to leak or can create seepage passageways, but are not a concern for a dry reservoir system and when only small service lines are present. Because it has been determined that relocating the buildings off of the embankment may not be feasible, buildings should be rehabilitated or rebuilt and utilities inspected regularly. It is recommended that the restroom building be rebuilt and brought up to current code, and an accessible path be built to the top of the dam. The dam crest adjacent to these buildings should have proper hard armoring over-topping protection to prevent potentially erosive flanking flows. Additionally, the bleachers should be rehabilitated with mud-jacking to prevent erosion of the embankment from occurring underneath, and the bleacher steps should be rebuilt with proper reinforcement." Site Plan A from the Dam PER, located in the Appendix, outlines these improvements.

The recommendations that the design team concurs with are shown in the plan. The items that are not recommended are highlighted and crossed out with a red boxes. These include a proposed ADA ramp and stairwell for pedestrian access to the dam crest on the north side of the baseball field. This is an unneeded expense and with no proposed accessible route at the toe of the hill, it would not be compliant with TAS. Accessible routes to the dam crest happen in four (4) other places in the proposed Vision Plan.

A stepped limestone retaining wall should be added to the slope adjacent to the walkway circumventing the outfield of the baseball field for approx. 40' in length adjacent to left field (see item #18 on the vision plan and concept sketch below). This stepped limestone block wall will not only act to hold an otherwise erosion-prone slope, but will become an impromptu seating area for baseball games. The goal is not only provide another viewing opportunity for the games, but engage the park visitor who may be passing by, even for a short time, to stop and watch a few innings.

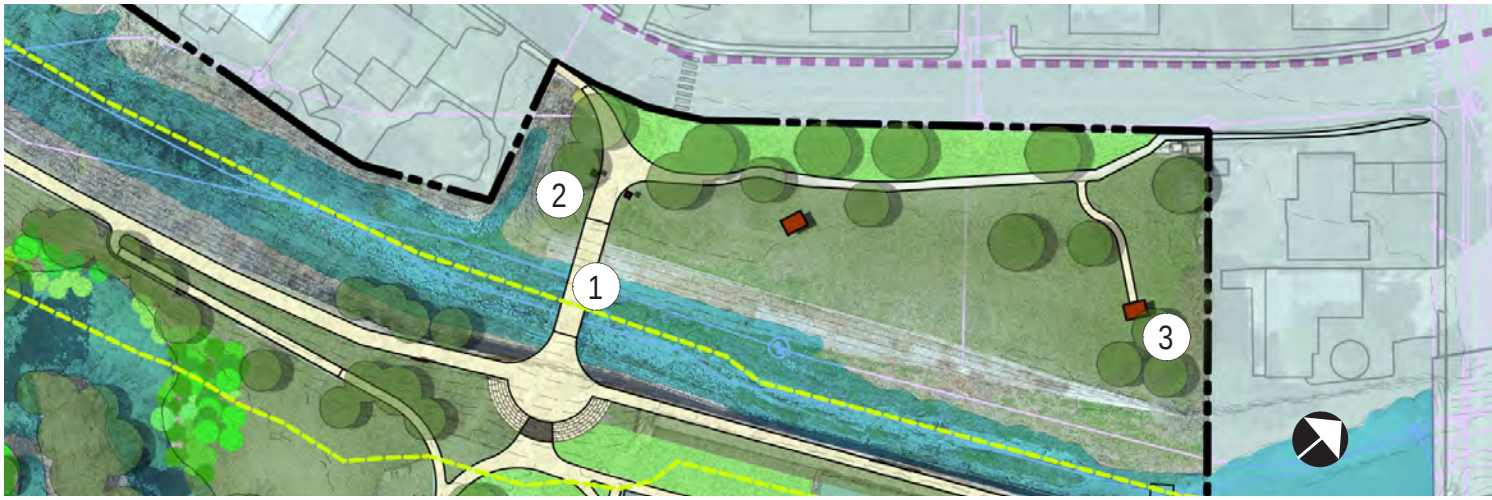


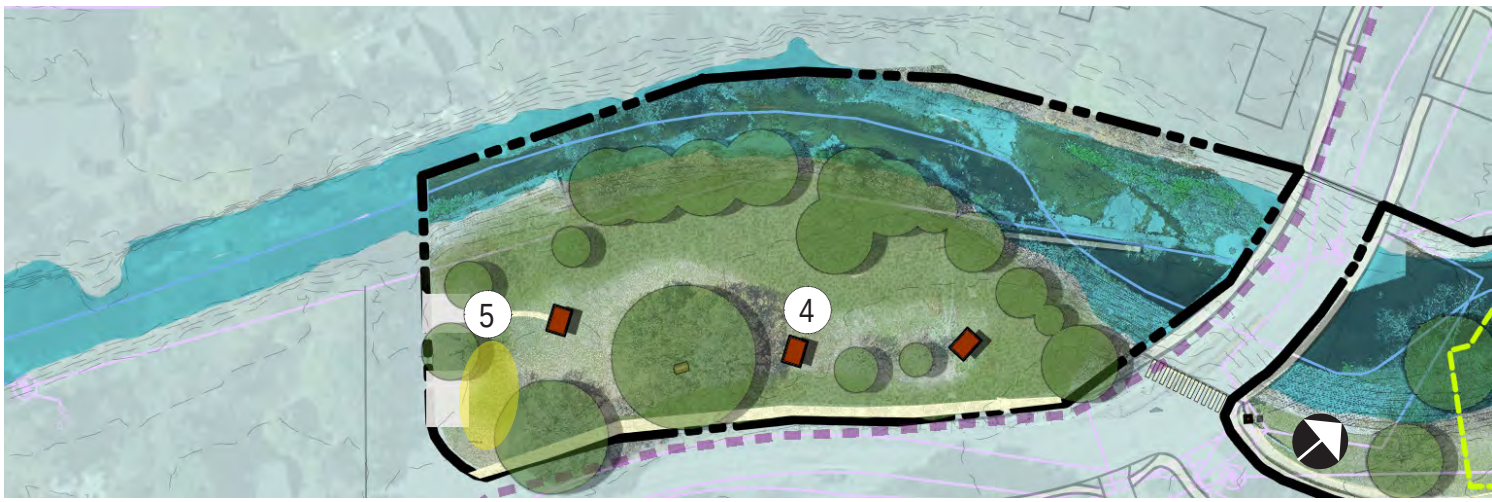
VISION PLAN ACCESSIBLE ROUTES FROM DAM TO LOWER PARK

OUT PARCELS

Beverly S. Sheffield Park has two areas along Shoal Creek that are within the park boundary, but separated by the creek itself as well as Shoal Creek Boulevard. These "out parcels" present an opportunity for a passive recreational experience that is separated from the main park. The first, located on the northwest side of the park and Shoal Creek, acts a gateway to the main body of the park. To cross here, visitors go over the creek using a pedestrian bridge (1). Despite being a pedestrian entry only, vehicular-scale entry monumentation is recommended here as this is the main entry point to the park on the west (2). Moreover, its relation to Shoal Creek Blvd will make vehicular-scale entry monumentation appropriate. This parcel's size and location will accommodate two single shade shelters (3), one with a concrete walkway connecting to the main sidewalk. Because this parcel is located along a main active transportation corridor, it presents an opportunity for a place to stop and rest without having to enter into the park proper.

The second "out parcel," similar in nature, is located south of the park across Shoal Creek Blvd. This area has also been programmed to include 2-3 single picnic shelters (4). The extension of Twin Oaks Dr. that is on the south end gives room for 4-5 parking spaces and potential for a rain garden to mitigate stormwater entering the creek (5). One of the parking spaces should be van accessible and connected by a concrete walkway to a picnic shelter. The other two picnic shelters should be located in the grassy open areas.





GENERAL SITE ENVIRONMENTAL CALCULATIONS

While due diligence has been taken to ensure the improvements in this vision plan don't decrease stormwater capacity of the park (by balancing cut/fill) and do not add to the impervious cover, the following calculations should be considered a rough order of magnitude based on conceptual plans and not for regulatory approval. Further refinement with each phase of design will be necessary. Balancing cut/fill and not adding impervious cover is critical to the development of this park and efforts should be taken to ensure all future design development meets City of Austin code and requirements.

VISION PLAN CONCEPT ESTIMATES		
SITE CALCULATIONS	EXISTING	PROPOSED
Impervious Cover	251,734 SF	240,677 SF
Parking Count	328	264
Tree Count*	15 removed	55 planted
Cut / Fill Volume**	Balanced	Balanced

* All trees removed for park improvements are under 8" DBH and ornamental in nature. Hardwoods over 8" should not be removed for improvements. Proposed trees should be planted in accordance with City of Austin site development plan review criteria and typ. 2"-4" caliper.

** Cut / Fill based on estimates of landform from conceptual grading sketches.

PARK IDENTITY & CHARACTER

Two distinct architectural pattern languages permeate through the proposed buildings, structures, and monuments in the park creating a character that is both familiar and distinctive.

The first, found in the new restroom building and the entry gateways, uses the material palette of the historic restroom: limestone and concrete, along with a shape and form that references the same design sensibility of the mid-century. This architectural language will immediately be recognizable and act as a clear reference to the existing park pool facility.

The second pattern language, as seen in the park shade shelters, still maintains the same limestone block material, but uses a playful expansion of the pool's curved roof to create the architecture over head. These new roofs, acting primarily as shade structures, will engage users as they pass or congregate underneath with an exposed pattern, highlighting the wood structure while letting in a perforated dappled light on the back side. These wavelike structures are the concepts that will truly give the park unique and iconic identity pieces.

ARCHITECTURE

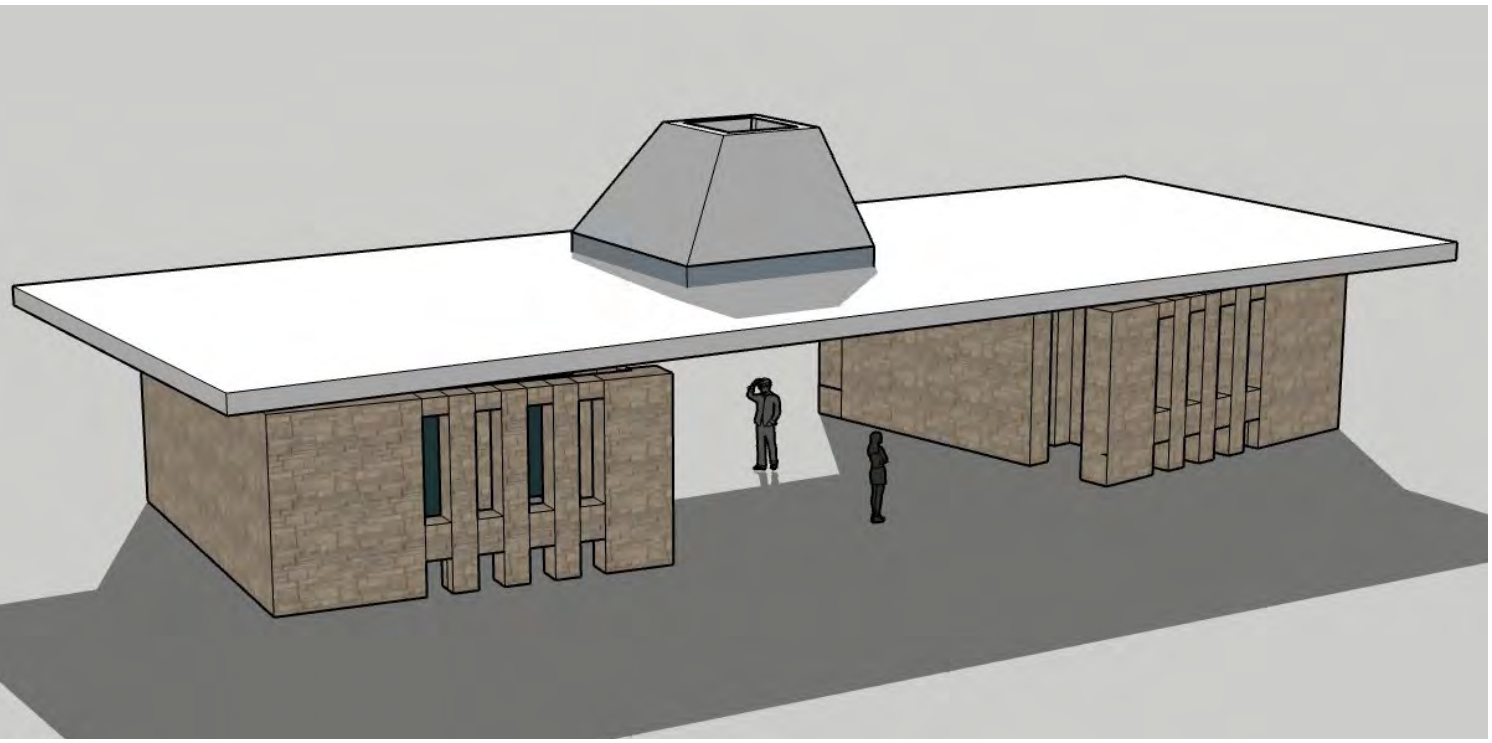
RESTROOM PAIR

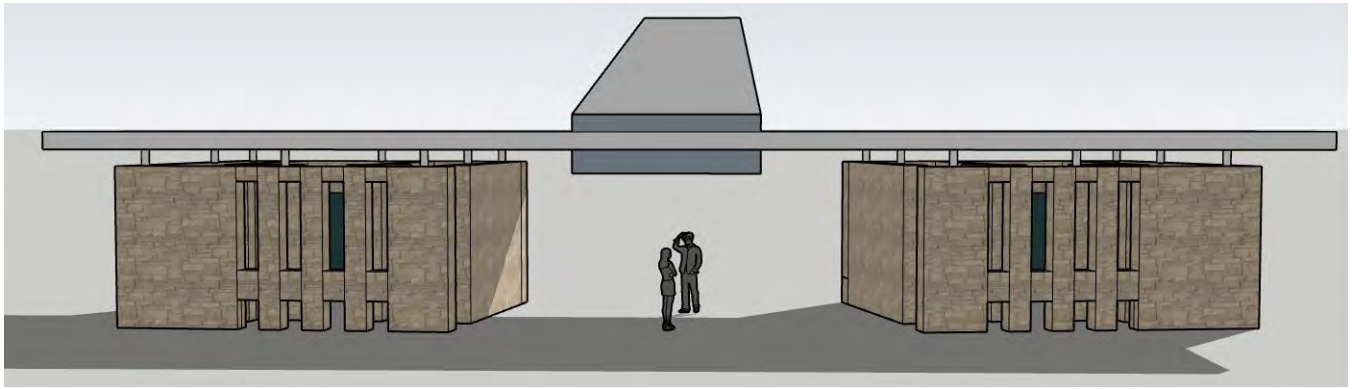
The new restroom is situated slightly off the main vertex of the Central Green's elliptical pathway. The dogtrot layout of the building creates a visual frame that acts as a gateway that overlooks the open green toward the pond. This layout promotes both pedestrian circulation as well as air circulation through central axis of the building. Each side of the restroom should contain individual, gender-neutral lavatories (2-3 on each side). The arrangement and form of the restroom pair references the existing historic bath house at the pool, where the facility was separated by gender forming the entrance, but in this case, the building corresponds to our understanding of privacy and gender expression in modern society.

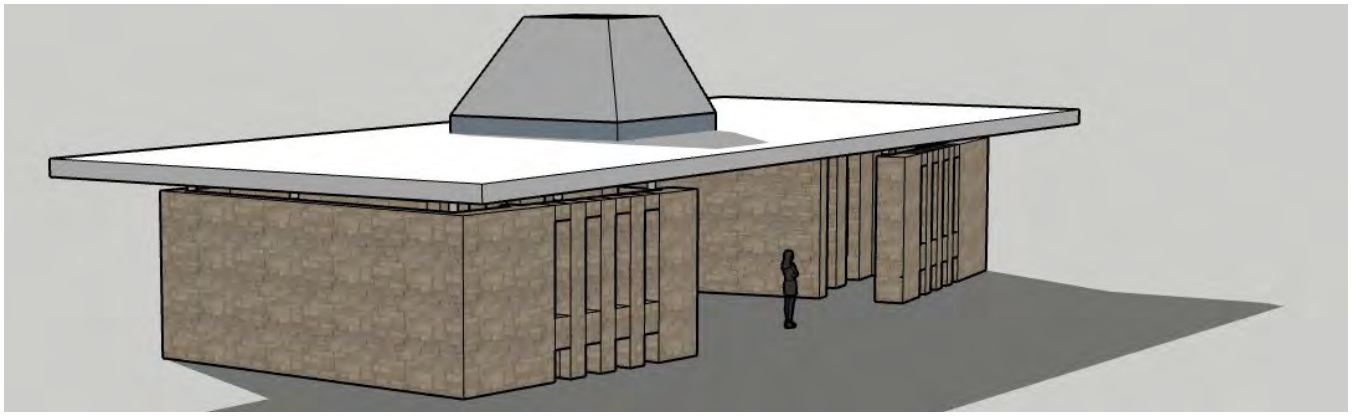
Walls are created with large mortared Lueders limestone pieces, stopping at 9'–4" above the new concrete slab. The roof is elevated several feet above the walls, further encouraging airflow, and held in place by painted steel pipe columns. Each pod should hold 2-3 fixutres and sinks, and should support at least 1 changing station on each side. Signage should indicate gender neutral restrooms on both sides. The central area between the pods will be sheltered by the new roof and skylight and will hold two pairs of new water fountains, each with a bottle filler, a pair of trash cans, and a pair of benches.

The restroom pad should be built up approximately 1.5' from existing grade with the pathways leading to it sloped no more than 5%. By slightly elevating the restroom, the FFE should be slightly above the 100 year floodplain.

The images shown here are conceptual guides for final design. Specific design, and layout will be determined during the project phase.

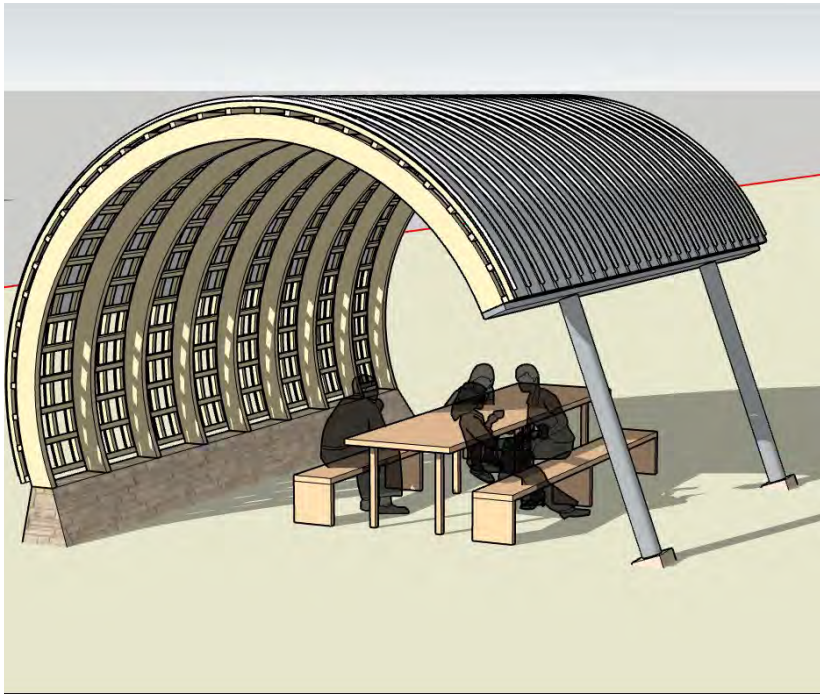


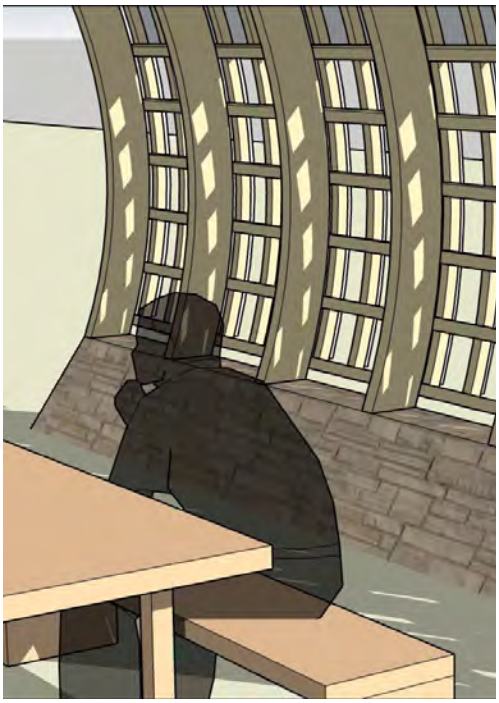




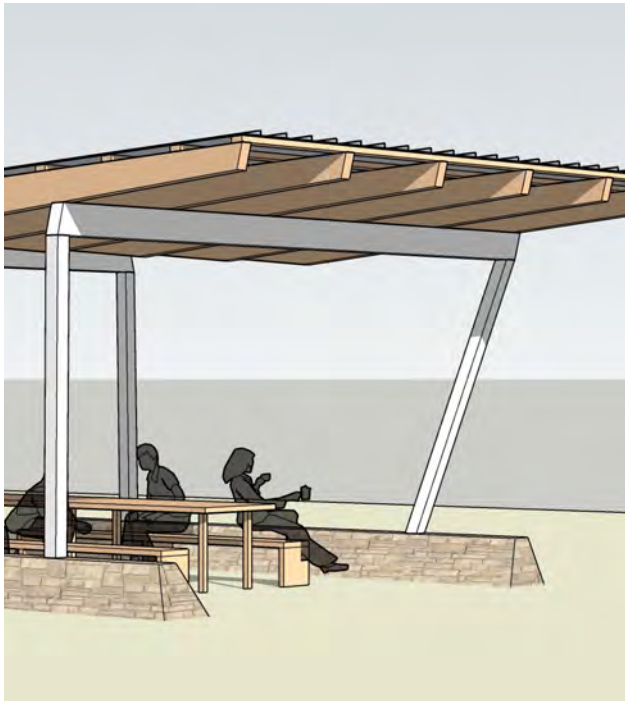
PICNIC SHADE SHELTER

The picnic shelter is a curved roof supported by a stone seat wall on one side and galvanized steel columns on the other. The structure for the roof will be curved glulam beams with wood purlins supporting a painted steel standing seam roof. The size of the picnic canopies will accommodate one picnic table.





An alternate, more traditional four post, single picnic pavilion could be implemented, as shown in the concept below. This design should, at minimum, use the same material pallette as the other archtectural elements in the park and try to maintain a similar architectural language.



OTHER SITE FURNISHINGS

The existing concrete picnic tables are functional, long lasting, and have come to hold a special place with many community members based on our public comments. These should all remain (where other improvements are not proposed) and should be evaluated for damage. Most that have breaks or other cosmetic damage can easily be patched with concrete patching such as Quikrete, Mipko, or Sikacryl, and all should be pressure washed and repainted.

New picnic tables with a more modern design aesthetic should be located throughout the park, locations should be chosen based on final design and phasing. The tables should still be made with concrete or cast stone, but reflect the design language of the restroom rather than the design of the existing picnic tables. All picnic areas should be located under shade, but out of the critical root zone of the above canopy. See photos for design aesthetic. Any new picnic tables and thier locations should adhere to TAS standards.

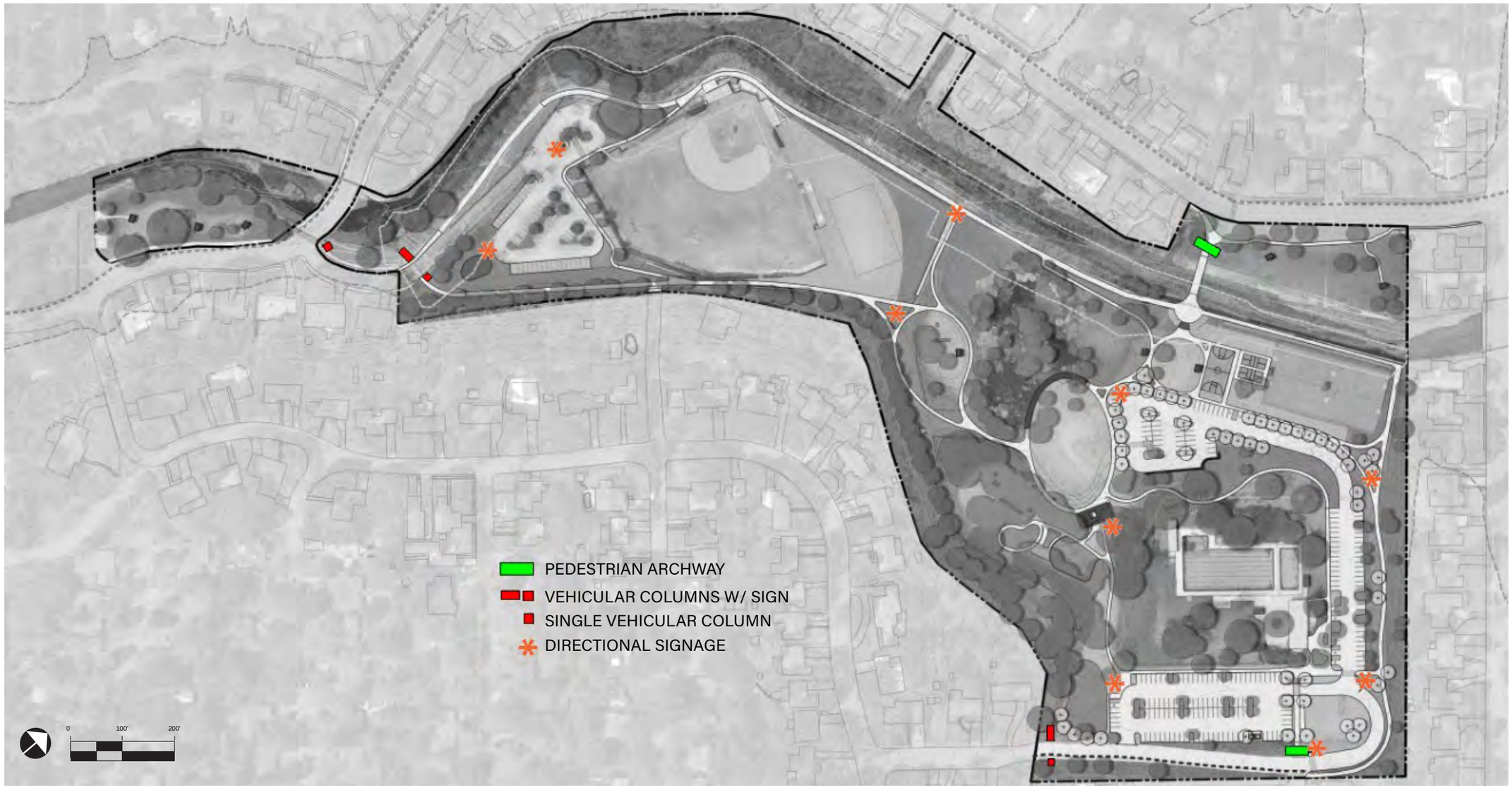
In addition, benches along paths and under shade should also be located throughout the park, again, based upon final design and phasing. Two options of seating that would match the architectural character of the site are the Monolithic and Oversized cast stone benches by Kenneth Lynch & Sons. Both benches are suitable for heavily-used public areas.

Bicycle racks should be surface mounted circular or "U" shaped racks to accommodate one bike on each side. They should be located perpendicular to the adjacent path of travel and maintain clear zones as specified by City of Austin standard details for bicycle parking.

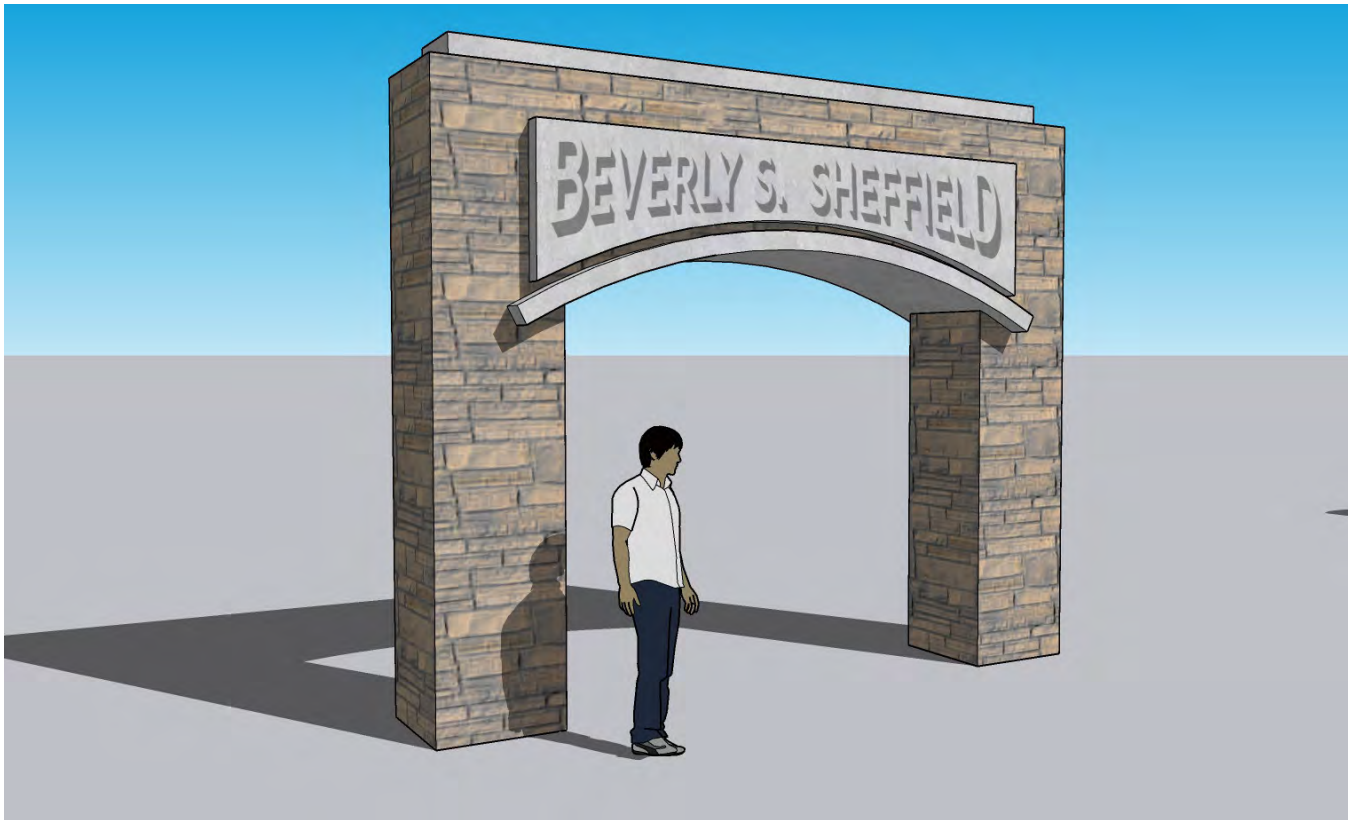
With each phase of work, site lighting should be evaluated for incorporation. Any new lighting fixtures incorporated into future design should be IDA (Dark Sky) compliant. PARD should make efforts to upgrade all existing site lighting in the park to IDA compliant fixtures as well.

GATEWAYS, ENTRIES, AND SIGNAGE

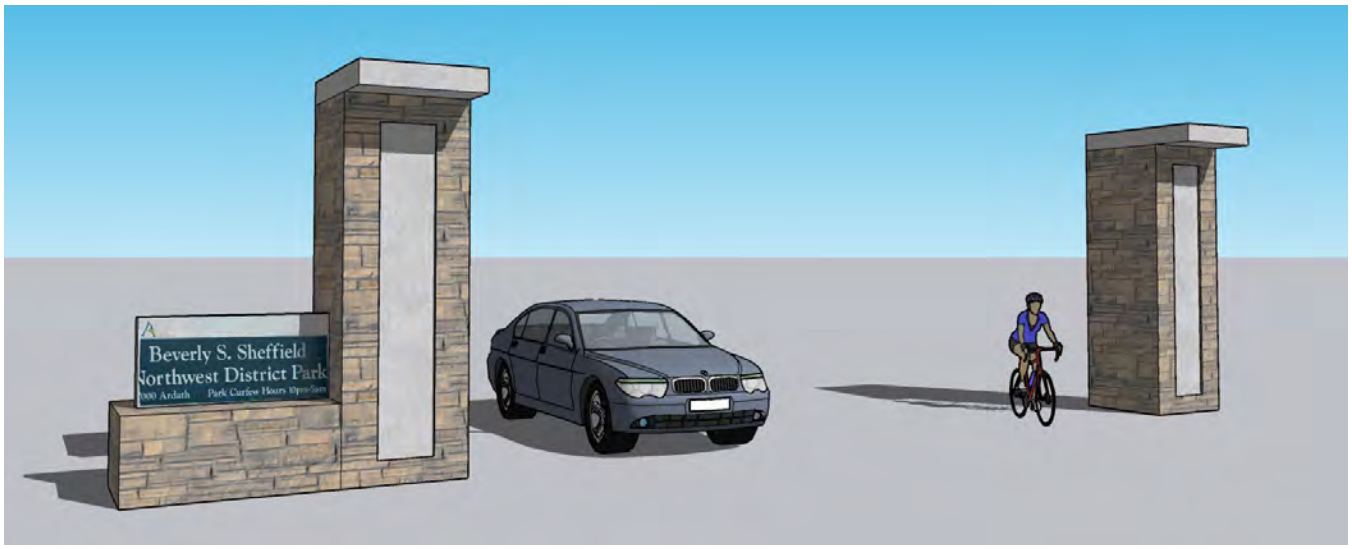
It is important that visitors have a sense of arrival to the park site, especially with the location being nestled in an old neighborhood. The entry monumentation and signage in the park has three scales: vehicular, pedestrian, and directional scale signs, depending on function. The vehicular monumentation is made of two entry columns and sign blade, acting as the welcoming gateway to the park and providing a physical threshold for visitors to pass through in a vehicle. Downward lighting on the columns can subtly illuminate this gateway in the eveing. The pedestrian monumentation is a stone archway, located at two of the entrances to the park. The first pedestrian archway, at the terminus of Albata Avenue, will frame a direct view to the historic pool building. The second, at the Shoal Creek Blvd pedestrian entrance, offers a physical and visual gateway experience when entering the park to cross the bridge on Shoal Creek. A single entry column should be placed at the corner of Shoal Creek Boulevard and N. Park Road, giving a visual connection to the main gateway of the park a few hundred feet away. Park directional signage should be simple, understated concrete signs, located strategically for wayfinding. The monument images presented here are conceptual in nature and will be further developed with a project phase.

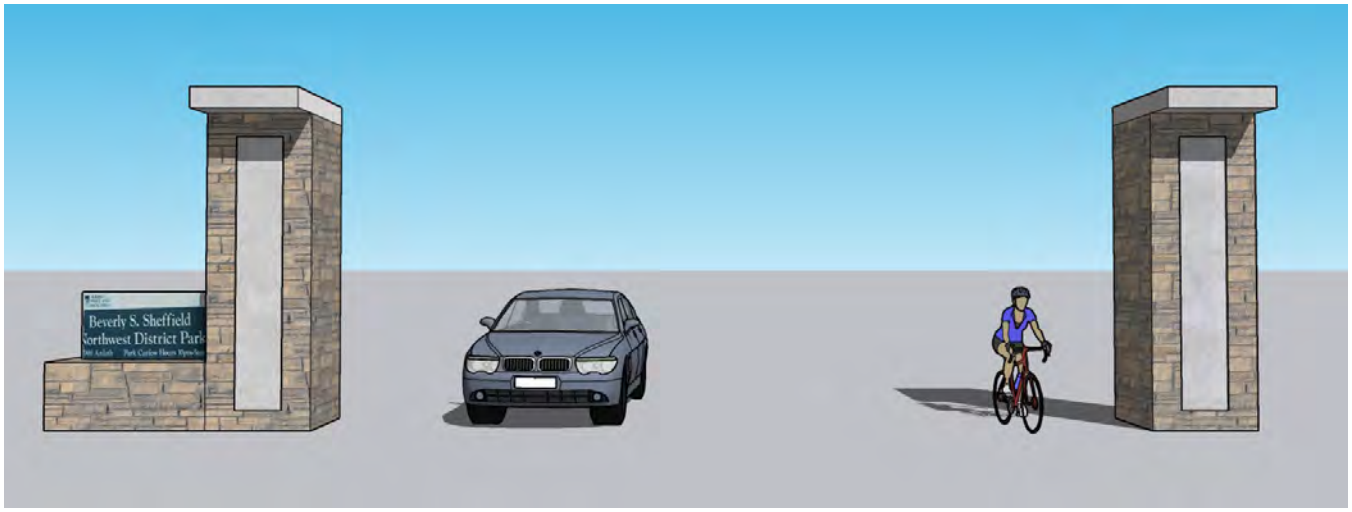


PEDESTRIAN ARCHWAY

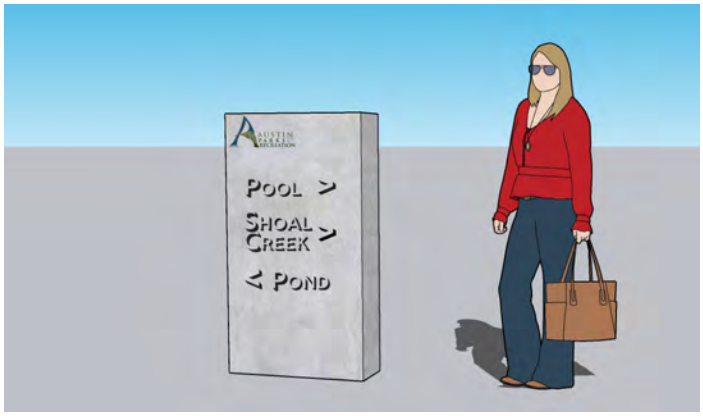


VEHICULAR ENTRY COLUMNS





PARK DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE



LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT CHARACTER

LANDSCAPE & HABITAT

Just as important as the architectural character, the character of the park presented by its landscape should represent the values of the Vision Plan and be visible in the forefront of the park design. Throughout the engagement process, the design team heard support for preserving or enhancing the natural features and habitat of the park. The landscape improvements recommended in the Vision Plan lay out two distinct landscape conditions throughout the park's open greenspace.

The first is typical maintained turf grass condition. These areas are regularly mowed and maintained by PARD and comprise the areas such as the Central Green, the Entrance Greens, parking islands, and other open spaces where a maintained turf is appropriate for recreation. Any pathway will have a 2' minimum buffer of maintained grass (mow strip) on either side of the path, even if it is shown as a native grass and wildflower area.

The second condition consists of native grass and wildflowers, with the particular mix dependent on site conditions. Five (5) different mixes, developed by Native American Seed Company, should be utilized. The following section includes lists of these seed mixes and the site condition in which they should be planted. Further information on specific seed mixes for the pond area are shown in this section as well.

Maintaining a relatively undisturbed pond edge is important to supporting a diverse ecological system. Vegetating the edge condition with native species while providing visitors guided access to the pond via the boardwalk will help the flora and fauna of the pond system thrive even further. This does not mean cutting off all access to the pond except at the boardwalk. Certain areas along the banks that are already compacted by heavy foot traffic could certainly be left as-is and continued to be used in the same ways.

Pied-billed grebe at the Southeast Greenway Pond, Mueller, Austin

LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS

NATIVE TRAIL MIX

This blend of native wildflowers and grasses include warm and cool season perennials and annuals. This blend of natives not only provides color and aesthetic interest but provides habitat, nectar, and food for a host of songbirds, butterflies, and other species. This mix should be planted in landscape areas are generally full sun.

NATIVE TRAIL PLANT TYPES INCLUDE:

- Texas Bluebonnet
- Gayfeather
- Indian Blanket
- Lanceleaf Coreopsis
- Purple Coneflower
- Cutleaf Daisy
- Huisache Daisy
- Purple Prairie Clover
- Standing Cypress
- Bush Sunflower
- Golden-Wave
- Clasping Coneflower
- Lemon Mint
- American Basketflower
- Black-Eyed Susan
- Mexican Hat
- Plains Coreopsis
- Prairie Coneflower
- Maximilian Sunflower
- Buffalograss
- Blue Grama
- Prairie Wildrye
- Little Bluestem
- Green Sprangletop
- Sand Lovegrass
- Sideoats Grama
- Cane Bluestem
- Texas Cupgrass
- Virginia Wildrye
- White Tridens
- Red Lovegrass
- Purple Lovegrass
- Sonora Sideoats Grama
- Slim Tridens
- Slender Grama
- Drummond Phlox
- Missouri Primrose

SHADE TOLERANT MIX

Where conditions are in full or partial shade, a mix of shade-friendly grass and wildflowers should be used. The grass species thrive under dappled sunlight and are a mix of warm and cool season species for year-round cover. The wildflower mix consists of annuals and perennials that thrive in shade and fringe woodland conditions.

SHADE TOLERANT PLANT TYPES INCLUDE:

- Purpletop
- Inland Seaoats
- Prairie Wildrye
- Sideoats Grama
- Virginia Wildrye
- Plains Bristlegrass
- White Tridens
- Southwestern Bristlegrass
- Texas Wintergrass
- Purple Coneflower
- Lanceleaf Coreopsis
- Golden-Wave
- Clasping Coneflower
- Cutleaf Daisy
- Drummond Phlox
- Black-Eyed Susan
- Winecup Perennial
- Winecup Annual
- Butterfly Weed
- Pigeonberry
- Narrow Leaf Purple Coneflower
- Blue Curls
- Pitcher Sage

DAM SLOPE MIX

This hardy grass mix is known to succeed on the sloped and fringe conditions around ponds, tanks, and detention areas. Should be planted on the Dam slope where conditions are not slated to be regularly mowed.

DAM SLOPE PLANT TYPES INCLUDE:

- Buffalograss
- Eastern Gamagrass
- Green Sprangletop
- Prairie Wildrye
- Switchgrass
- Little Bluestem
- Blue Grama
- Sideoats Grama
- Curly Mesquite
- Indiangrass
- Texas Cupgrass
- Sand Dropseed
- Sand Lovegrass
- Big Bluestem
- White Tridens
- Western Wheatgrass
- Bushy Bluestem
- Slim Tridens
- Slender Grama

UPPER SLOPE WILDFLOWERS

The upper slope mix consists of native wildflowers that should be planted in the fall. These species along with the dam slope grasses will create a native seed bank over time creating prime habitat conditions for many birds, amphibians, and other small fauna.

UPPER SLOPE WILDFLOWER PLANT TYPES INCLUDE:

- Texas Bluebonnet
- Purple Prairie Clover
- Partridge Pea
- Texas Yellow Star
- Gayfeather
- White Prairie Clover
- Lemon Mint
- Plains Coreopsis
- Indian Blanket
- American Basketflower
- Tall Goldenrod

WETLAND FRINGE MIX

Planted in the 5' buffer around the pond normal pool elevation. This mix is specifically chosen to help stabilize erosive conditions while improving habitat along the water's edges. This wildflower mix should be planted in conjunction with the Dam Slope Mix.

WETLAND FRINGE PLANT TYPES INCLUDE:

- Clasping Coneflower
- Cutleaf Daisy
- Plains Coreopsis
- Illinois Bundleflower
- Black-Eyed Susan
- Pink Evening Primrose
- Maximilian Sunflower
- American Basketflower
- Tall Goldenrod
- Pitcher Sage

Image courtesy of Native American Seed Co.

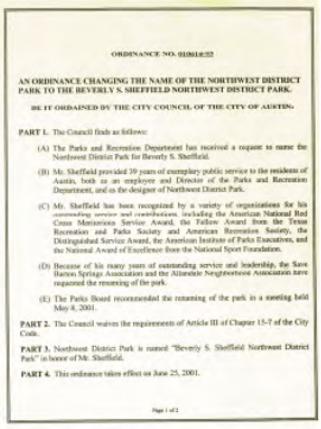
TREE SURVEY & REPORT

A thorough survey and report of all trees over 8" should be completed by a certified arborist. Cataloging, management recommendations, and pre-construction protection recommendations should be made prior to any construction activity related to the vision plan, the dam improvements, the pool improvements, or the wastewater line. These strategies may include air spading, targeted fertilizer, pest or disease control, pruning, and mulching. By taking action proactively, the City will minimize any detrimental effects of ongoing construction activity in the park.

Any landscpae material specified for future phases, including trees, shrubs, and grass/wildflowers should always be native species and sited based on typical native conditions of such plants. Native shade trees such as Oaks (Live Oak, Red Oak), Cedar Elm, Pecan, and Sycamore are good choices for this park.

INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES

The design team sought input on stories the community would like to see told throughout the park as part of the interpretive program. Below is a list of a few interpretive opportunities and recommendations on unique ways each of these stories could be told. By using the same material of the architecture (concrete or steel), local limestone boulders, or even by using the existing MSE walls, the interpretive program should attempt to highlight the interpretive opportunities of the park while not appearing completely out of context.


ORDINANCE NO. 010614-55

AN ORDINANCE CHANGING THE NAME OF THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT PARK TO THE BEVERLY S. SHEFFIELD NORTHWEST DISTRICT PARK.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN:

PART 1. The Council finds as follows:

(A) The Parks and Recreation Department has received a request to name the Northwest District Park for Beverly S. Sheffield.

(B) Mr. Sheffield provided 39 years of exemplary public service to the residents of Austin, both as an employee and Director of the Parks and Recreation Department, and as the designer of Northwest District Park.

(C) Mr. Sheffield has been recognized by a variety of organizations for his outstanding service and contributions, including the American National Red Cross Meritorious Service Award, the Fellow Award from the Texas Recreation and Parks Society and American Recreation Society, the Distinguished Service Award, the American Institute of Parks Executives, and the National Award of Excellence from the National Sport Foundation.

(D) Because of his many years of outstanding service and leadership, the Save Barton Springs Association and the Allandale Neighborhood Association have requested the renaming of the park.

(E) The Parks Board recommended the renaming of the park in a meeting held May 8, 2001.

PART 2. The Council waives the requirement of Article III of Chapter 15-7 of the City Code.

PART 3. Northwest District Park is named "Beverly S. Sheffield Northwest District Park" in honor of Mr. Sheffield.

PART 4. This ordinance takes effect on June 25, 2001.

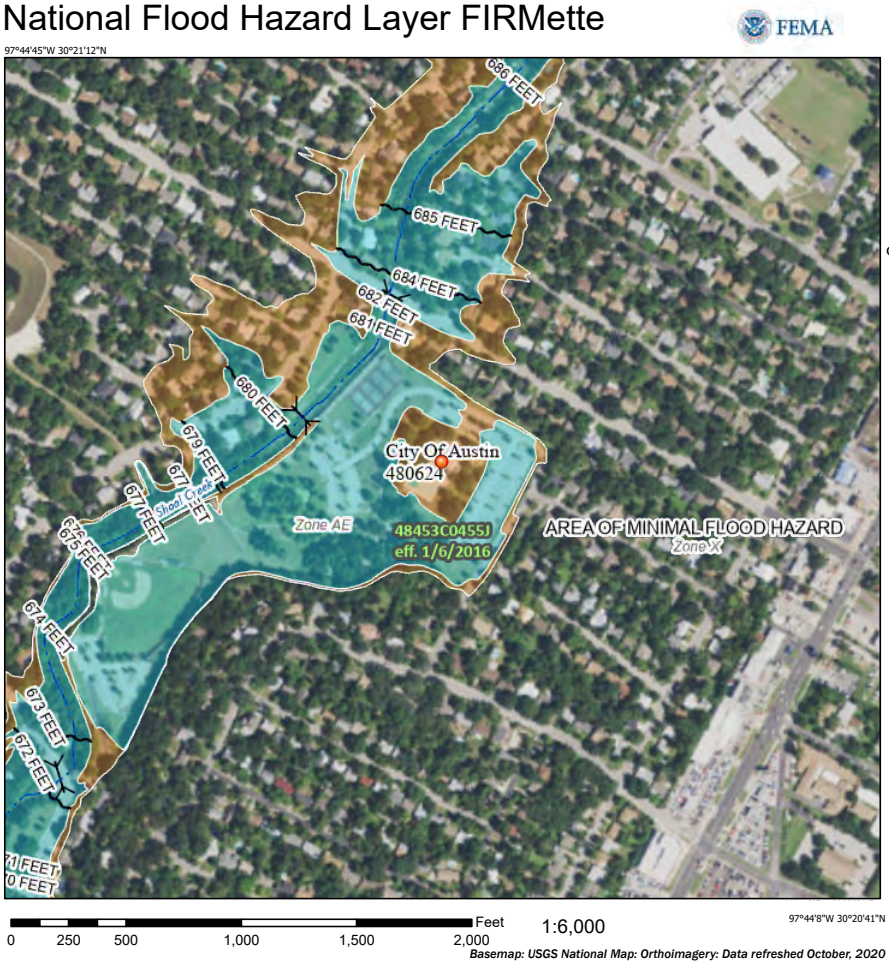
Images courtesy of City of Austin PARD

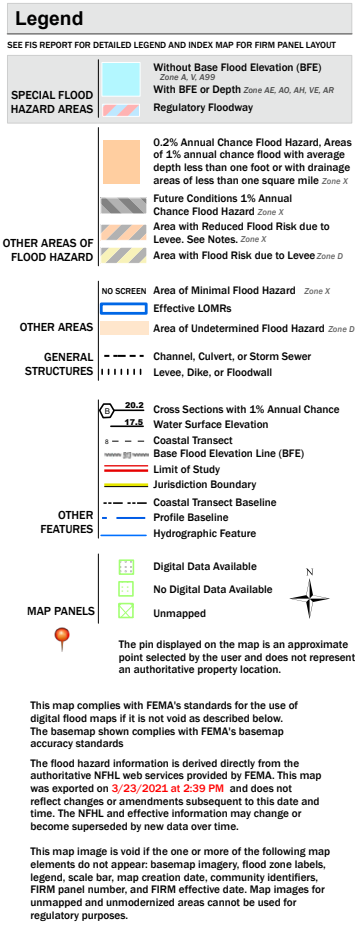
WHO WAS BEVERLY S. SHEFFIELD?

Central to the story of the Austin Parks System is the visitor's understanding of the contributions Beverly S. Sheffield made to become this park's namesake. Although a traditional interpretive panel is the obvious choice for telling the story of Beverly Sheffield, the towering contributions he made to the City of Austin certainly cast a long shadow. In this way, a simple interpretive panel could have its own "shadow" cast along the ground plane. The shadow, attached to the panel's feet, would mimic the pose of Sheffield in the picture on the panel and give the visitor a sense of this iconic figure's lasting commitment to Austin parks. The location should be near the new restroom or pool.

Concept of interpretive signage with shadow panel

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette





PARK HYDROLOGY & FLOODPLAIN

The relationship the park has to water is such a critical piece of the function and utility of the park. The fact that the park is designed to be almost completely under water at times is a story that can be illustrated with a physical depth marker.

A panel of blue architectural resin could be set in a concrete panel showing the water level of the 100-year floodplain. In some areas of the park, this block could be up to 8′ height. Attached signage would explain the park hydrology and point out the post is the height of the water during the 100-year flood.

The location should be near the pond or basketball court.

Concept of interpretive concrete water level sign

HISTORY OF THE PARK – QUARRY SITE

While limestone quarries are not unique to central Texas, this particular quarry site contributed to the rock that was made into the state capitol, which burned down with rock later being used for buildings downtown. Not only that, but etched stone that still exists in the park can be experienced by the visitor, truly letting the visitor step in the same path as those before them. This interpretive opportunity should be a panel installed in a large limestone boulder, located on an accessible route near the proposed bike racks at the pool, showing the location in the park of the etched stone from the quarry site, historic photos of the capitol, and illustrations on how the quarry functioned. The visitor can then choose to explore the park to find remnants of these relics on their own.

Burned capitol Building, courtesy of Austin Public Library

Concept of interpretive stone signage

SHOAL CREEK PLESIOSAUR

Jurassic-era sea creatures, such as those found in fossilized remains near the park, can sometimes be hard to picture swimming in the same place you are standing, right next to large cedar elms and oak trees. It's hard to imagine the park being at the bottom of an ancient ocean. The MSE walls along the park side of the dam present a unique opportunity to give the visitor physical scale of being at Jurassic-era depths. This interpretive opportunity proposes painting plesiosaur skeletons swimming on the wall along with other creatures known to inhabit underwater depths in the same era. The plesiosaur and other fossils could be rendered on the wall making a full scene of underwater swimming skeletons with accompanying interpretive signage.

Concept of plesiosaur wall graphics

IMPLEMENTATION & PROJECT PHASING

PROJECT PHASING & PRELIMINARY CONCEPT COST ESTIMATES

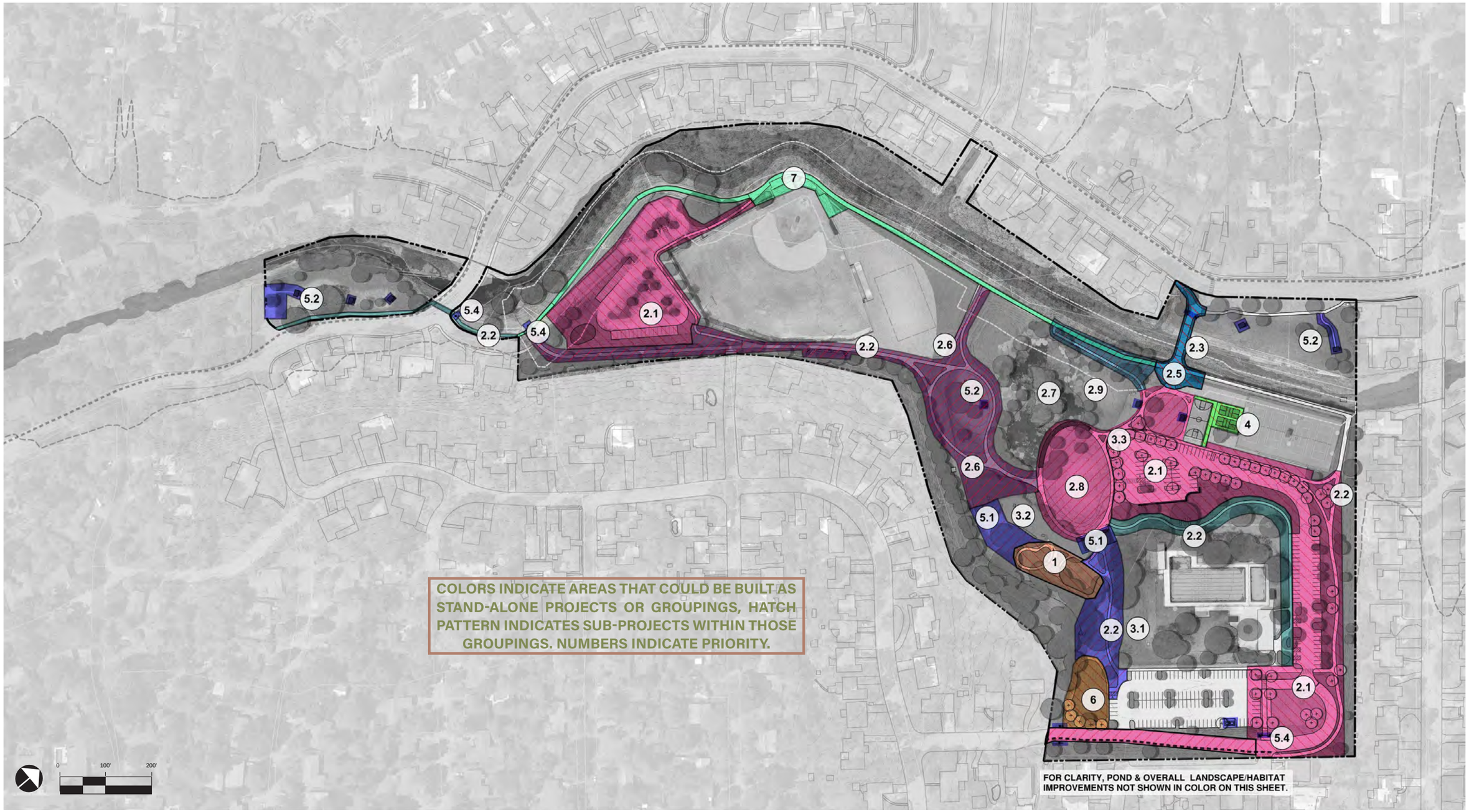
As outlined in the needs assessment matrix, the park amenities were ranked in order of based on community input and in consultation with the technical advisory group (TAG) and PARD. With any project that includes multiple amenities and potential phasing, considerations must be made to understand what amenities rely on others or must be constructed concurrently. Moreover, sequencing of construction phases has potential to conflict with Texas Accessibility Standards, potentially making a newly opened amenity non-compliant. For instance, if the playground grouping of projects (Items 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3) also includes the demolition of the adjacent restroom, the newly open playgrounds would be non-compliant with TAS until the new restroom facility is constructed. Similarly, if the new playground is built but an accessible walkway to an accessible parking stall is not constructed, the playground would be non-compliant. Considering these types of scenarios will be critical in the overall grouping of amenities and phasing, should the entire Vision Plan not be funded as one capital project. In an effort to aid PARD with compiling the best construction strategy, the following exhibit graphically highlights groupings of amenities that could be built as stand alone projects, or in the order generally delineated in the needs assessment matrix.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT MATRIX		
AMENITY	PLANNING VALUE	PRIORITY
Playscape (Ages 2-5)	B,C	1.1
Playscape (Ages 5-12)	B,C	1.2
Playscape Swingsets	B	1.3
Parking Reduction & Circulation Improvements (Vehicular / Park Roads)	B,D	2.1
*Pedestrian Circulations (Shared Use Paths, Various Widths)	B,C	2.2
*Pedestrian Bridge Expansion, Decking	B,C	2.3
*Stairs and Retaining Wall at Bridge Landing	B,C	2.4
*MSE Wall Removal	A,B,C,D	2.5
*Pond Improvements, Functional & Habitat	A, B,C, D	2.6
Central Lawn & Boardwalk	B,C	2.7
*Native Habitat Riparian & Ephemeral Channels	A,B,C,D	2.8
Native Habitat - Native Grass & Wildflower	A,B,C	3.1
Native Habitat - Woodlands	A,B,C	3.2
Native Tree Plantings - Design Based	A, B	3.3
Pickleball Courts	B	4
§ Central Restroom	B,D	5.1
Shade Structures	B	5.2
Site Furnishings	B	5.3
Entry Monumentation	C	5.4
Park Signage (Directional)	C	5.5
Park Signage (Interpretive)	B,C	5.6
Kids Bike Playground (Pump Track)	B	6
*Baseball Facility/Bldg Improvements	B,C	7

Note the red hatch pattern direction within a matching color zone. This indicates potential phasing *within* that color zone or, rather, areas that could be stand alone projects within an overall color zone.

A preliminary SITES v2 Scorcard was estimated for the full construction of the site. The design team is reasonably confident that 70-100 pts could be achieved (Certified, Silver, or Gold). PARD should engage a consultants who can develop each design phase to achieve a SITES certification.

PHASING BY SUB-PROJECT GROUPINGS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT MATRIX PRIORITY



Beverly S. Sheffield Park Vision Plan Cost Estimate

Estimate of Probable Construction Costs
2/14/2022
Rvi Job No. 20002718

Planning + Landscape Architecture

Description	Qty	Unit	Unit Price	Total
Playscape (Ages 2-5)	1	Allow	$ 175,000.00	$ 175,000.00
Playscape (Ages 5-12)	1	Allow	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Playscape Swingsets (2 swings)	2	Allow	$ 30,000.00	$ 60,000.00
Playscape (Ages 2-5) - Surfacing EWFM (PIP=$22/sq ft.)	2,325	SF	$ 5.00	$ 11,625.00
Playscape (Ages 5-12) - Surfacing EWFM (PIP=$22/sq ft.)	4,655	SF	$ 5.00	$ 23,275.00
New Asphalt Surface Parking and Road	92,930	SF	$ 5.00	$ 464,650.00
Existing Parking Overlay	55,120	SF	$ 2.10	$ 115,752.00
Parking Grass Paver Surface	5,100	SF	$ 8.00	$ 40,800.00
New Parking Striping	1	LS	$ 8,500.00	$ 8,500.00
Parking Crosswalk Striping	1	LS	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Parking @ Twin Oaks Dr. (concrete)	465	LF	$ 10.50	$ 4,882.50
Bicycle parking pad with racks (13 racks, 26 total parking spaces)	400	SF	$ 39.50	$ 15,800.00
Retaining Wall at Parking Lot	325	LF	$ 200.00	$ 65,000.00
*Pedestrian Circulation (concrete pathways, widths vary)	86,576	SF	$ 7.00	$ 606,032.00
Pond Boardwalk	1,689	SF	$ 90.00	$ 152,010.00
Pedestrian Bridge Expansion, Decking, Abutment	1	LS	$ 290,000.00	$ 290,000.00
Stairs and Limestone Block Stepped Wall at Bridge Landing	1	LS	$ 160,000.00	$ 160,000.00
Stairs at the Entry on Albata Street	1	LS	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00
Limestone Block Seat Wall at Baseball Field	1	LS	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
MSE Wall Removal (285 lf), Site Grading	1	LS	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Pond Improvements (pond aeration system + electrical)	1	Allow	$ 65,000.00	$ 65,000.00
Turf Area, Sod/Seed	185,820	SF	$ 0.39	$ 72,469.80
Native planting area - Riparian / Pond	56,580	SF	$ 0.11	$ 6,223.80
Native planting area - Other areas - Native Grass & Wildflower seed	255,590	SF	$ 0.11	$ 28,114.90
Tree Planting (Native Hardwood, 3" Caliper)	55	EA	$ 800.00	$ 44,000.00
Irrigation System, (Permanent & Temporary)	1	Allow	$ 311,000.00	$ 311,000.00
Existing Trees Report and Preconstruction Maintenance work	1	Allow	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00
Pickleball Courts + Fence	2	EA	$ 50,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Central Restroom (1,340 sf)	1,320	SF	$ 350.00	$ 462,000.00
Shade Structures - Picnic (216 sf)	7	EA	$ 38,880.00	$ 272,160.00
Site Furnishings - Picnic tables	7	EA	$ 3,500.00	$ 24,500.00
Site Furnishings - Benches	5	EA	$ 2,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Site Furnishings - Trash Receptacle	8	EA	$ 1,000.00	$ 8,000.00
Site Furnishings - Doggie Trash Receptacle	8	EA	$ 500.00	$ 4,000.00
Site Furnishings - Water Fountain	3	EA	$ 2,500.00	$ 7,500.00
Site Furnishings - Dumpster Enclosure	1	Allow	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000.00
Entry Monumentation - Vehicular	2.5	EA	$ 30,000.00	$ 75,000.00
Entry Monumentation - Pedestrian	2	EA	$ 60,000.00	$ 120,000.00
Park Signage (Directional)	10	EA	$ 5,000.00	$ 50,000.00
Park Signage (Interpretive)	4	EA	$ 8,000.00	$ 32,000.00
Kids Bike Playground	1	Allow	$ 65,000.00	$ 65,000.00
Baseball Facility/ Bldg. Improvements (per PER)	1	Allow	$ 291,000.00	$ 291,000.00
Drainage Improvements, all phases	1	Allow	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
			Total	**$ 4,780,295.00**
			15% General Conditions, Insurance, Mobilization	**$ 717,044.25**
			Subtotal	**$ 5,497,339.25**
			25% Contingency	**$ 1,374,334.81**
			Grand Total	**$ 7,588,718.31**

**Sidewalk improvements as part of Dam Safety Project from PER not included in this cost. Refer to PER 2/19/2021*

Note:
This cost estimate to be considered preliminary and only a rough order of magnitude. Final Qty & cost to be determined upon further investigation, survey, and geotechnical data and design. This estimate does not include design, engineering, fees, permitting, or other ancillary construction costs.

*Volunteer group at an Austin park during the yearly **It's My Park Day** hosted by Austin Parks Foundation. Image courtesy of APF.*

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

Land management using native species shouldn't be considered a discrete planting event, but an ongoing process. A management schedule should be devised that is a flexible document that can be altered based on shifting priorities, management successes, degradation concerns, and available funds.

The following recommendations should serve as a baseline of important tasks that should be considered for completion in the years post-construction of any of the vision plan elements. All tasks and scheduling should be reviewed and, if necessary, revised every few years.

Before work begins in a given area, these guidelines and/or equivalent plans should be reviewed by staff members involved with the project as well as other parties involved in the work. It is also critical that plans be in place for follow-up treatments, restorations, and resource allocations before work is started in an area. This will allow for scheduling coordination between entities and will ensure that treatments work effectively. Volunteers and organizations should always be utilized for maintenance needs throughout the year.

MOWING

Areas such as the Central Lawn and other active recreation lawns that are primarily Bermuda grass or similar species should be maintained and mowed per PARD's normal park mowing regime. Mowing may be needed more frequently in areas that have been installed with new construction, as they will have received irrigation with the turf. Bermuda should not be cut below 2".

In areas that received native grass and wildflowers, temporary irrigation should be installed to promote healthy establishment. Staff should use care when mowing these areas not to damage the irrigation lines. All irrigation should be reclaimed purple lines if possible. The mowing regime should be limited to 1-2 times per year. Mowing in these native areas will stimulate plant growth and prevent litter buildup.

In mid-summer or mid-winter, avoid areas with plants soon to bloom, in bloom, or going to seed. These times allow both spring and fall plants to go to seed. Mow meadows to a height of no shorter than 8 inches. When mature or near-mature invasive seed is present, use a bag attachment. Stagger mowing so that some areas are mowed in the summer and others in the fall. After mowing, dispose of plant debris/litter by composting or removal from site.

SEEDING

Overseeding with the native mixes annually will increase biodiversity on the site. Seed bare or treated areas with a diverse mix of grasses and forbs. Use species that are adapted to the site (shade species for shady areas; sun species for sunny areas). To ensure good seed to soil contact, scratch surface with rake or other implement. For larger areas use a mechanized seed spreader. This should take place in October 1 - November 15 and/or February 1 – March 15 for first 3-5 years. Align seeding areas with mowing rotation.

INVASIVE CLEARING

One to two times per year, or rotated annually through the site, invasive woody and herbaceous vegetation should be cleared. Remove the following species wherever found: Chinaberry, golden rain tree, Ligustrum, white mulberry. Remove the following herbaceous species wherever found: bastard cabbage, Bermudagrass (not in designated recreation areas), hedge parsley, Johnsongrass, King Ranch bluestem, Malta star thistle, white sweetclover. This task can be accomplished by park staff, or supplemental help may be obtained from a combination of contractual services, volunteers, and non-profit partnerships. These tasks can most efficiently be completed by a combination of all services. PARD should lean on the valuable resources of the active local neighboorhood community volunteers. Not only for vegetation management, but for many other needs in park improvement work. These are the folks who know the park the best; all the trees, the rocks, the stumps, the holes, and the twists & turns.

POND

Maintenance of the pond will be dictated by the final design and strategy for the amenity. Regardless of the improvement strategy, a maintenance and operations plan (including funding reccomondations) should be included in the final design process and the responsible parties clearly delineated.

OTHER PARK AMENITIES

New park facilities such as buildings, plantings, playgrounds, and park roads should all include operation and maintenance manuals based on final design and construction. Contractors should deliver a final bound document (as well as one in digital format) for inclusion into any Operations & Maintenance package. It should outline all manufacturers, cut-sheets, contact info, system or mechanical schematics, maintenance recommendations, as-built drawings, and warranties.