



# Savoy, Illinois Parks Master Plan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# 01

## INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION

## PLAN PURPOSE

Parks, recreation, and trails are important elements in the quality of life for all communities. Not only do these elements provide a safe and healthy place to recreate, they also serve to beautify, protect the natural environment, and influence the patterns of development in and around the community.

The Village realizes the importance and benefits that parks, open spaces, and trail systems have on the Village's character. Additionally, the Village appreciates the impact that a healthy and sustainable recreation system has on residents' quality of life. The purpose of this plan is to guide the continual improvement of Village parks, recreation, and trail systems while maintaining the Village's eligibility for state and federal grants. The plan envisions a connected system of parks, open spaces, and trails throughout the Village that accentuates the Village's natural resources, geography, and neighborhoods.

The plan is also intended to be a support document and component of the Village's Comprehensive Plan, as well as align the Village with local and State initiatives to promote outdoor recreation. This plan, along with the Village's other long-range plans and development-related ordinances, will be used to implement and promote its parks and recreation program.

Specifically the plan provides:

- Information regarding demographic trends.
- An inventory of existing park and recreation facilities.
- An analysis of parkland and recreation needs and demands.
- General policy direction regarding park, recreation, open spaces, bicycle, and pedestrian facility planning and maintenance.
- Recommendations for new and improving existing park, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.
- Implementation strategies.

This plan identifies conceptual locations and recommendations for different types of parks, trails, natural areas, and recreation facilities. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, study, budgeting, and discussions will be necessary before decisions are made to actually acquire land or construct recreation facilities.



## PLANNING PROCESS

Recreation, bicycle, and pedestrian planning are essential components of long-range community planning in the Village. For this project, the Village contracted with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to assist with an update to its plans.

A public engagement strategy was prepared with a variety of outreach efforts to allow for an inclusive, creative, varied, and clear plan. Early in the planning process, the Village facilitated an online community survey to gather citizen feedback on desired public park, trail, and recreation facilities. Stakeholder focus groups were held over two days to discuss park and recreation needs and use of current facilities with a variety of individuals and groups including Village Staff, homeowner associations, the Board of Trustees, volunteers, and other recreation groups. These meetings were held to obtain input from the public on desired park and recreation improvements. The process also included multiple public involvement meetings including a public open house at the Recreation Center, the Daddy Daughter Dance, and the Savoy Cycle Clinic. The plan content and format have been tailored to fit the needs of the Village.

## THE ROLE OF PARKS, RECREATION & TRAILS

The benefits of parks go far beyond simply being spaces where people can recreate. Parks contribute to the physical and mental health of individuals and provide public safety, environmental, economic, and social equity benefits to our communities. Recently, parks have come to the forefront of public health discussions due to COVID-19. The pandemic put parks in the spotlight as more people seek them out as natural refuges. It is important to remember the benefits parks provide to the communities they serve.

Public parks are a unique amenity because they have the potential to be accessible to anyone in the community, regardless of age, gender, ability, socioeconomic status, race, or ethnicity. Though we often find that disparities exist in the distribution and quality of parks and recreation amenities, many Parks and Recreation Departments across the U.S. are now rethinking how to engage and provide benefits to residents who do not currently have access to parks. If parks can be more inclusive, they have the potential to function as a nucleus of neighborhood activity, where residents can gather for social events, recreation activities, and meetings about local issues, increasing social interaction, and creating an overall sense of community.



## COMMUNITY HEALTH

According to the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), when individuals use green spaces, they have fewer health issues, improved blood pressure and cholesterol levels, and reduced stress—which leads to a lower incidence of depression, and a greater ability to face problems. According to a report by the NRPA titled “The Economic Impact of Parks,” “Diabetic individuals taking 30-minute walks in a green space experienced lower blood glucose levels than spending the same amount of time doing physical activity in other settings. Thirty minutes of walking in nature resulted in larger drops in blood glucose than three hours of cycling indoors.”

## ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

While parks, forests, and trails provide opportunities to improve the health of residents, they also contribute to the greater ecological health of the Village. Parks are often tied together with environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, or significant woodlands which can include trails. These areas provide food and shelter for local wildlife and natural stormwater retention. Individual parks can provide important “rooms” of natural resource activity; however, they become even more functional when they can be linked together by environmental corridors, or “hallways.” Wildlife, plants, and water all depend on the ability to move freely within the environment from room to room.

## ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Leisure time is an important component of everyone’s lifestyle, and increasingly people are choosing locations to live based on quality-of-life factors such as recreation amenities. The ability to retain or attract new residents has direct economic benefits to the Village. For this reason, having great park, recreation, and trail systems contributes directly to economic development. According to a study completed by the National Recreation and Parks Association and George Mason University, 72% of the 70 communities studied use parks and recreation images in their economic development materials. The study notes that parks and recreation contribute to economic development through business attraction, business retention and expansion, and talent attraction. In addition, if a park system is designed with connections to regional destinations, it can serve to bring in additional visitors. This additional tourism can be a significant benefit to local businesses. The Village’s plan will align with existing plans to promote outdoor recreation in the greater area. Plans that were reviewed as part of this process are included in Chapter 4.



## CONNECTIONS

Connecting parks and recreation facilities to each other and the general population via trails is important to encourage safe, alternative modes of transportation. These paths can provide an important alternate means of traveling for those who prefer to bike for health or environmental reasons and for those who lack other means of transportation due to age, income, or disability. Shared-use paths also provide important connections to public transit. According to the National Household Travel Survey conducted by the Federal Highway Administration, 85% of transit trips begin and end with walking and nearly one in six walking trips is made for the purpose of accessing public transit.

## INCREASED PARK USAGE

We are seeing increased usage of trails and parks that are forcing us to redesign common areas and improving pedestrian and bicycle flow. It is likely these shifts will impact parks into the future. Along with the design of park and recreation spaces, we are anticipating the way in which parks are funded is going to shift—there will likely be a more diverse set of funding sources and partnerships for park and recreation projects. A final anticipated impact is the fact that Parks and Recreation Departments are going to be prioritizing health, equity, and social justice in parks and programming.



# PLAN PROCESS:



When people talk about the places they love in a community, parks are typically at the top of the list. Parks, trails, and recreation programs are essential to the physical, economic, environmental, and social health of cities and their residents. To ensure that the Village’s parks and trails system continues to meet community needs and offer these benefits, the Village requested the assistance of MSA Professional Services Inc. to complete this Master Plan. The purpose of the Master Plan is to guide the Village in maintaining and enhancing its parks, trails, and recreation opportunities as the community grows; it also provides insight into the existing conditions and specific recommendations for each of the Village’s parks and recreation spaces.

The information in this Plan represents the results of interactive and engaging outreach with the Village community members, stakeholders, and Village staff. Prior to inventory and data collection, the Project Team met with Village staff to establish objectives and expectations for the project; community members were then given the opportunity to share their thoughts on the existing conditions and future aspirations of the Village’s parks and trails.

One overarching goal of the Master Plan and drafting process was to communicate the importance of parks and recreation to people’s quality of life. When our parks, open spaces, and trails are accessible and well-maintained, we are more likely to engage with our community and reap the numerous benefits that access to nature provides. When our parks thrive, we thrive.

# 02

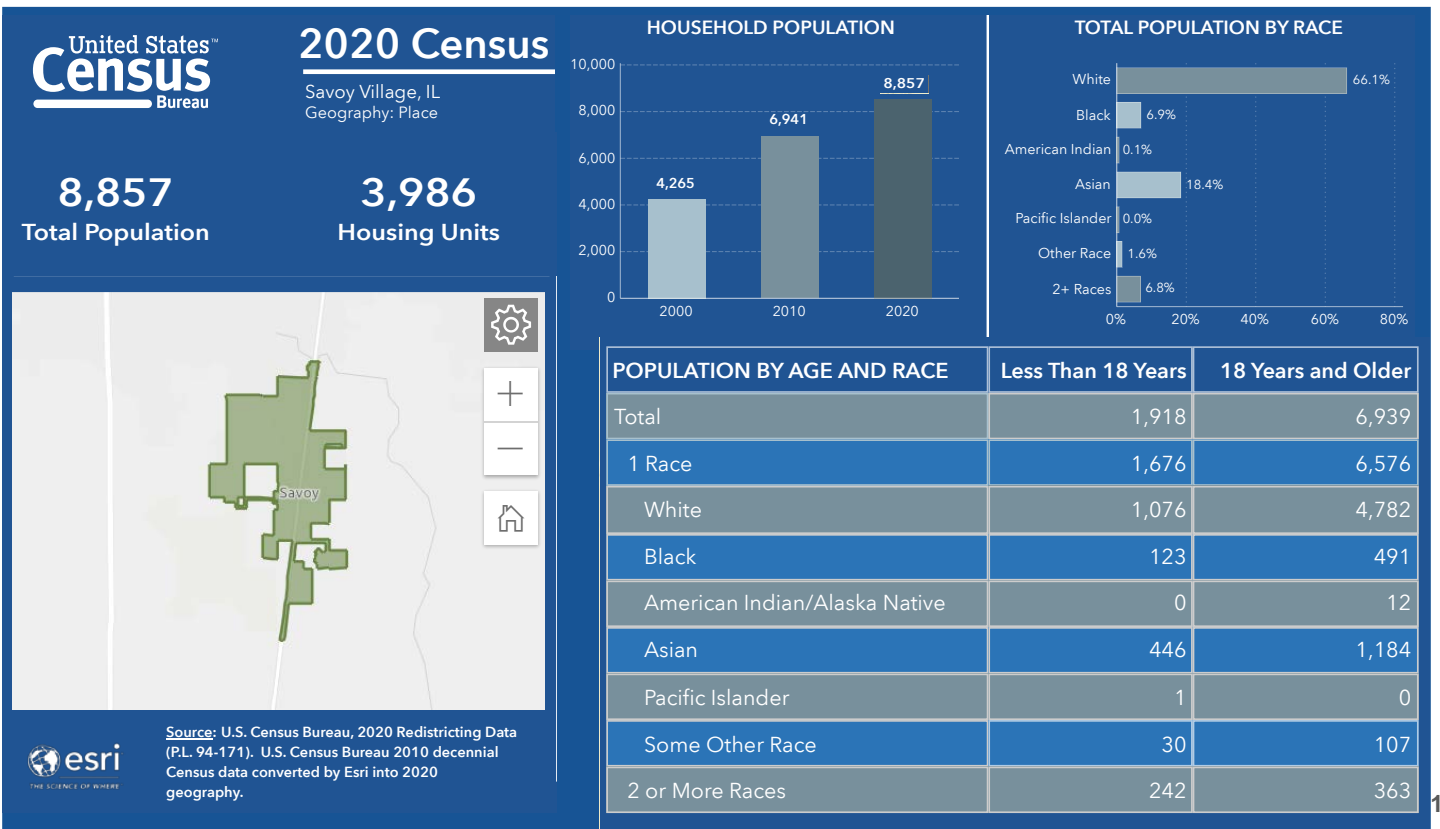
## DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE'S PARKS

# DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE'S PARKS



## COMMUNITY PROFILE

Understanding the history, culture, and traditions of a community plays a key role in planning for the future, as these are the underlying principles that help shape a community, as do its people. This chapter presents a synopsis of the community based on its geography, demographic information, and history. This information provides an understanding of the community that fosters the exploration of recreation trends in the Village, which will in turn assist in the formulation of recommendations for park and recreation programs, amenities, and services.



# THE IMPORTANCE OF RECREATION

Parks are often the most important and highly prized components of any community. They are sources of civic pride and are essential to the physical, economic, environmental, and social health of communities and their residents. Good planning is essential to a community's recreation system as it provides a means to meet the needs and wants of the community. As a plan is developed it is important to keep in mind the variety of benefits that parks and recreation add to the community.

## Health



When residents and visitors have access to parks, trails, and recreation facilities, they exercise more and are generally healthier and happier. Additionally, increased exposure to natural areas that parks and open spaces provide has been linked to improved physical and mental health. Parks and trails encourage healthy, happy, active lifestyles and improve overall quality of life throughout a community.

## Cultural & Social



Parks have important social benefits. In a time when social media defines the interactions of many people, parks and recreation centers are places to meet, catch up with family members and friends, and feel like part of the larger community. As a focal point of neighborhoods, parks help develop connections between residents by providing a venue for community building gatherings, like school trips, festivals, and celebrations.

## Natural Resources



Parks and open spaces provide environmental benefits. Natural and planned vegetative landscapes found in parks, preserves and open spaces improve air quality and water quality. These areas may also play a role in stormwater management and protecting the quality and vitality of natural areas.

## Property Values



Numerous studies have shown that close proximity and access to parks, trails, and open spaces has a positive impact on residential property values. Commercial property values can also be increased with proximity to recreation amenities, creating potential for these sites to act as catalysts for future growth and development. Access to recreation amenities helps fuel growth and investment in local economies.

## Beautification



Parks contribute to aesthetics of a community. Parkways, tree-lined streets, gardens, views of water bodies, public art, trails, and landscaped areas around town are all things that contribute to creating beautiful places to live, work, and play. Visitors often remember a place by its access to beautiful natural areas, contributing to a positive community image. Improved linkages should also connect community parks to other community nodes. Attractive, safe, and well marked linkages make essential contributions to a community's livability and viability.

# PARKS AND OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

The definitions used in this plan are modified definitions used by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). They are used to classify the existing recreation system and to guide plans for the future. They begin with the smallest and most intensely used and then proceed to the largest and least used. Neighborhood and community parks are normally provided by municipalities. Larger recreation areas are normally provided by larger units of government or private enterprise.

## NRPA Classifications

### Mini - Parks

Typically on a small lot (1/4 acre), located within a residential neighborhood. Usually have one facility and benches.

- Desirable size - 2 acres or less
- Acres/1,000 population: .25 to .5
- Service Area: 1/8 to 1/4 mile radius

### Neighborhood Playgrounds

Serves the needs of children 5-15 years old. It provides open fields, courts, shelter facilities, and play area. It should be within walking distance.

- Desirable size - 2-4 acres
- Acres/1,000 population: 0.5 - 1.5 acres
- Service Area: 1/4 to 1/3 mile radius

### Neighborhood Parks

This provides open space for all ages and enhances the overall environment. A natural location is ideal for this type, and it usually has tables, benches, paths, lights, and is walkable.

- Desirable size - 3-7 acres
- Acres/1,000 population: 5.0 -8.0 acres
- Service Area: 1 to 2 mile radius

### Community Play-fields

Serves the active needs of several neighborhoods. Includes more than a park such as a pool, community center, and fields for sporting events.

- Desirable size - 5 or more acres (15-40)
- Acres/1,000 population: 5.0 -8.0 acres
- Service Area: 1 to 2 mile radius

# NRPA Classifications Continued

## Community Parks

Intended to serve many neighborhoods. Tends to have woods, water features, trails, and picnic areas. Should be determined by the size of the population.

- Desirable size - 3-7 acres
- Acres/1,000 population: 5.0 -8.0 acres
- Service Area: 1 to 2 mile radius

## Special Purpose Parks

Created to take advantage of a natural or unusual feature, or to preserve areas and provide recreation. Golf course, marinas, and boat ramps could be considered this.

- Desirable size - varies on function
- Acres/1,000 population: varies on function
- Service Area: varies on function

## Reservation and Preserves

Usually located outside of the urban area and include large tracts of land that have limited development. Usually provided by state, federal, or county governments.

- Desirable size - varies on function
- Acres/1,000 population: varies on function
- Service Area: varies on function

## Greenbelts

Almost the same characteristics as the reservation or preserve; however it may be used to shape urban development. It could connect parks within an urban area.

- Desirable size - varies on function
- Acres/1,000 population: varies on function
- Service Area: varies on function

## Waysides, Welcome Centers, Historic Markers

Special purpose parks designed to serve motorists. They are important to a tourist industry. Size and location depends on natural features.

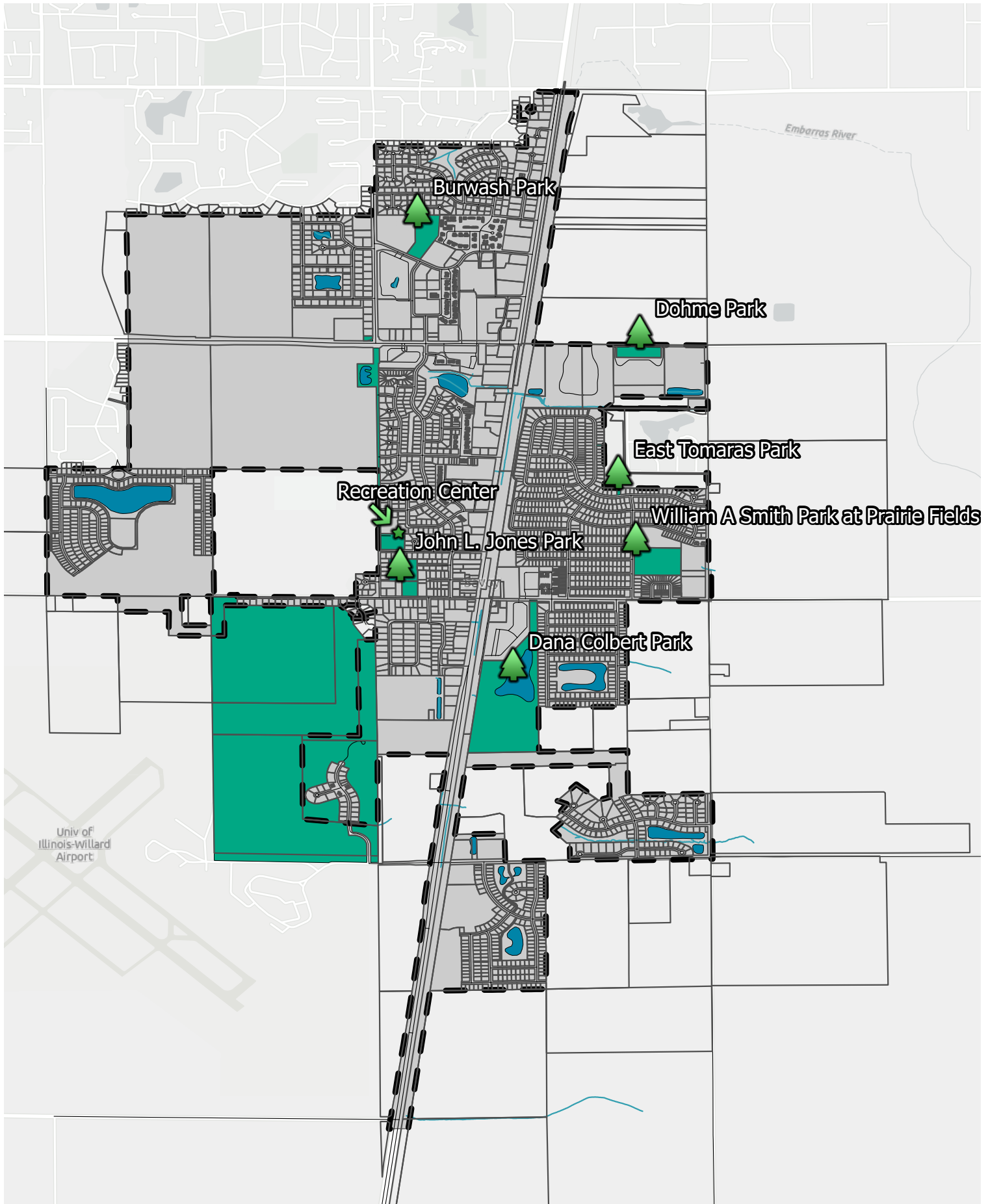
- Desirable size - varies on function
- Acres/1,000 population: varies on function
- Service Area: varies on function

# VILLAGE PARKS

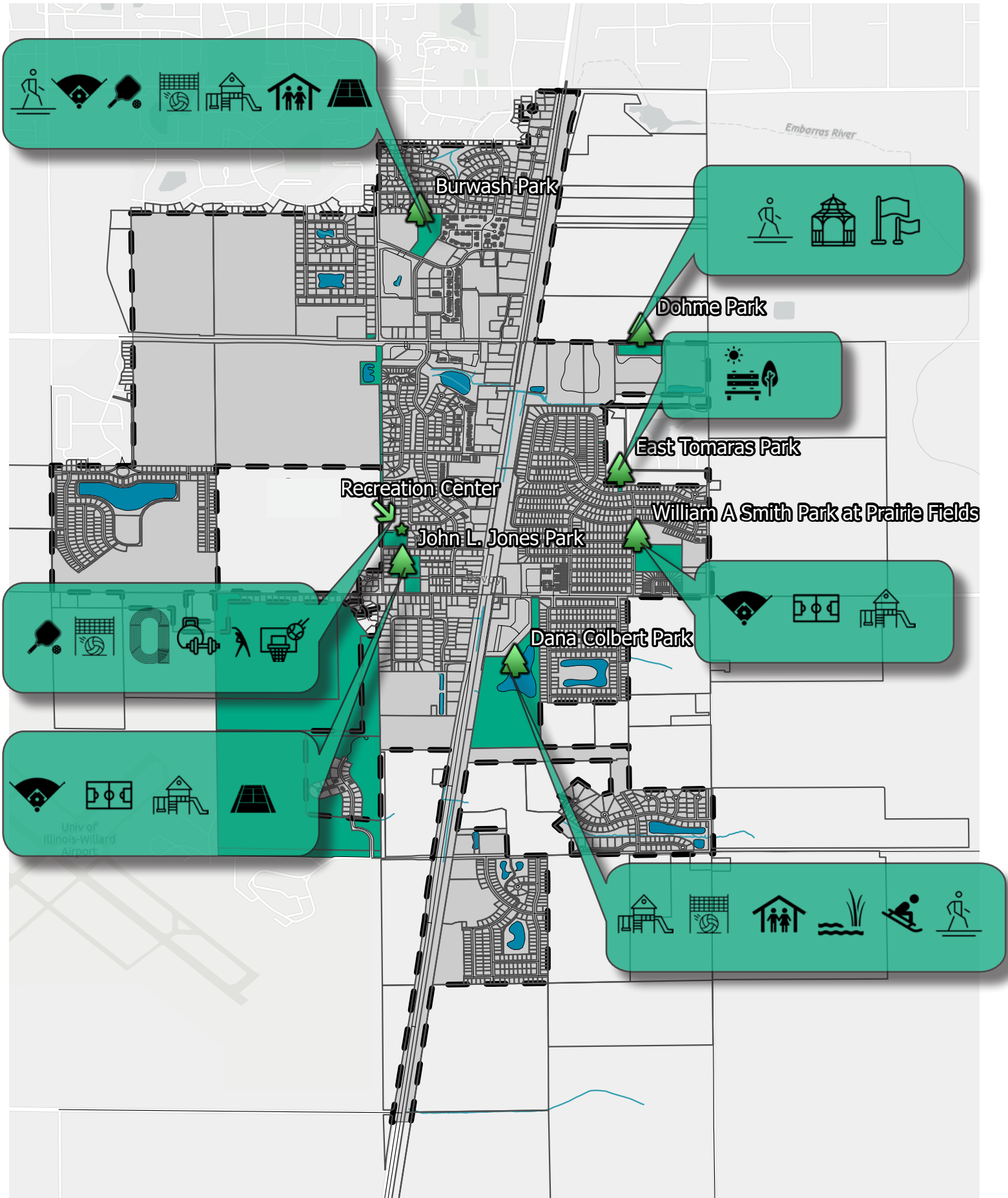
An on-site evaluation of existing parks and amenities provided the basis for formulating future improvement recommendations. As part of this process each of the parks were visited, photo-documented, and inventoried to determine what amenities exist and how each park and open space area is used. The following pages highlight the inventory that was conducted on each of the parks.



# EXISTING PARKS/FACILITIES



# EXISTING AMENITIES



# BURWASH PARK

350 Burwash Ave, Savoy, IL

## General Notes:

New Tennis and Pickleball Court Surfacing, Ball Diamond, Pavilion, Playground, Sand Volleyball, Walking Path

## Initial Recommendations:

- Add a loop Trail around the baseball field
- Conduct a feasibility study for disc golf
- Permanent Restrooms
- Consider a half-court basketball court
- Consider EV station
- Upgrade equipment as needed



# DANA COLBERT PARK

203 E. Church St, Savoy, IL

General Notes:

3 Pavilions, Play Features, Sand Volleyball, Sledding Hill, Walking Path, Lake/Dock

## Initial Recommendations:

- Street entry enhancements with a second grand entrance
- Performance Space
- Pocket Parking by Sand Volleyball
- Additional Parking
- Permanent Restrooms
- Walking path
- Bicycle playground and pump track
- Skate park
- Basketball Courts
- Pickleball Courts
- Acquire and preserve trees south of the park
- Consider EV Station



# DOHME PARK

501 E. Curtis Rd, Savoy, IL

General Notes:

Walking Path, Gazebo, Flag  
Focal Point, Seating, Proximity  
to Multi-Family Housing

Initial Recommendations:

- Additional Parking on both sides
- Pollinator garden
- Native Prairie Plantings
- Sculptures and a focal point
- Add unique seating
- Berms/Hedges/plantings to create unique areas
- Upgrades similar to other destination parks



# EAST TOMARAS PARK

410 E. Tomaras Ave, Savoy, IL

General Notes:  
Neighborhood Pocket-Park,  
Sidewalk, Shade, and Seating

## Initial Recommendations:

- Consider using the park as a natural oasis
- Consider adding a small nature play area



# JOHN L. JONES PARK

310 W. Church St, Savoy, IL

General Notes:  
Newly Surfaced Tennis Courts,  
Ball Field, Soccer, Playground  
(Dated), Entry Feature

## Initial Recommendations:

- Incorporate entry enhancements
- Replace play equipment area with a nature play-scape
- Signage and path
- Consider new use for a portion of the Soccer field
- Add a walking path around the park
- Repurpose or demolish Head Start Building



# RECREATION CENTER

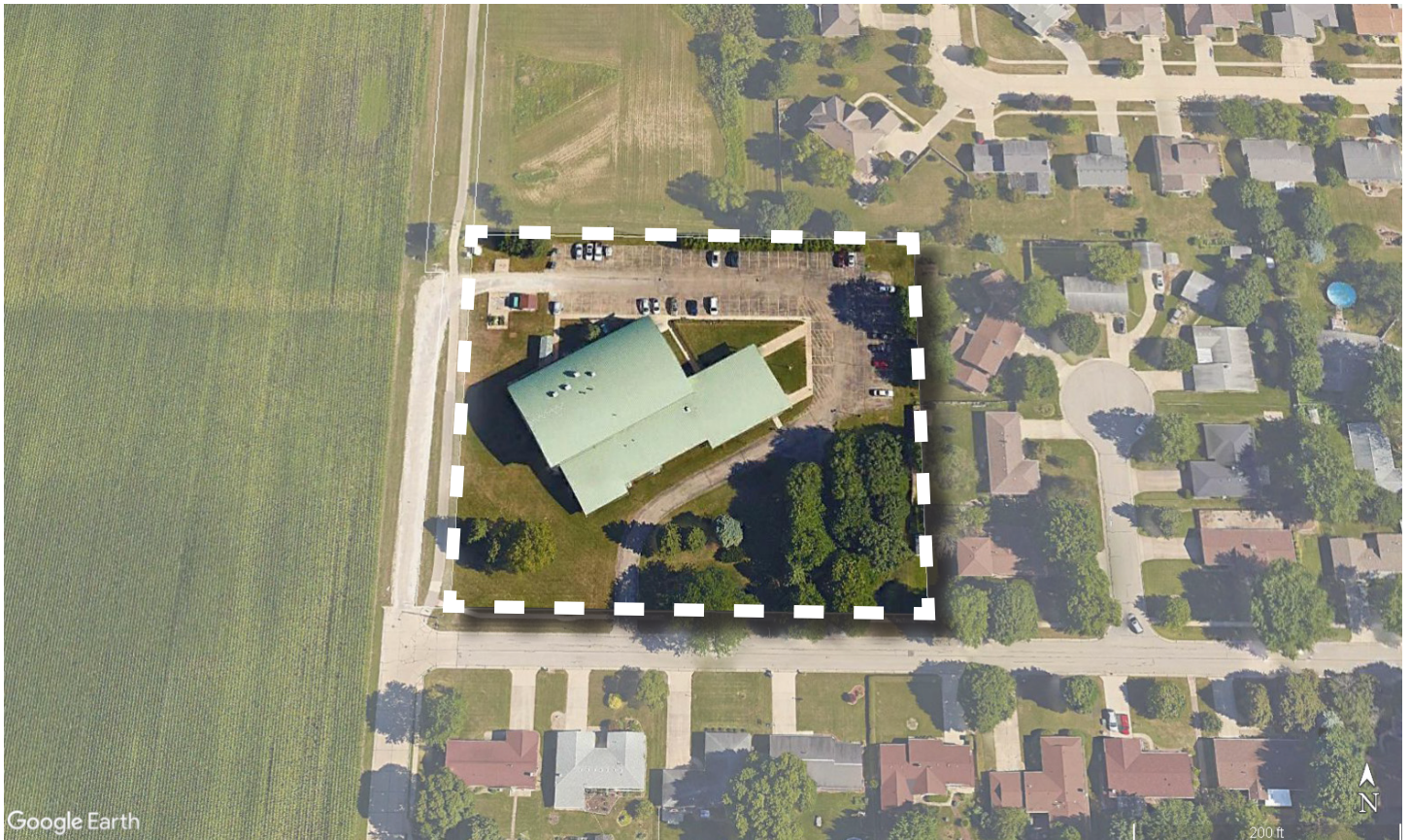
402 Graham Dr, Savoy, IL  
61874

## General Notes:

Gymnasium, Track, Cardio Room, Aerobics Room, Activity Room with Kitchen, Free Weights, Weight Machines, Basketball etc.

## Initial Recommendations:

- Upgrade equipment
- Add additional space to accommodate growing numbers
- Add a challenger course outside between the SW side and the trail
- Consider adding an EV station
- Kitchen Upgrades
- Gaga Ball



# WILLIAM A. SMITH PARK AT PRAIRIE FIELDS

200 Prairie Rose Ln, Savoy, IL

General Notes:

Playground, Ball Field, Soccer,  
Parking, Proximity to the School

Initial Recommendations:

- Expand parking
- Loop walking trail
- Add Permanent Restrooms
- Consider Splash Pad with a pavilion
- Consider adding an EV station



# 03

## GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

# GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

## OVERVIEW

The Village identified a need to reinvigorate its parks and recreation offerings for current and future residents. Public parks are a unique amenity because they have the potential to be accessible to anyone in the community, regardless of age, gender, ability, socioeconomic status, race, or ethnicity. Though we often find that disparities exist in the distribution and quality of parks and recreation amenities, many Parks and Recreation Departments across the U.S. are now rethinking how to engage and provide benefits to residents who do not currently have access to parks. If parks can be more inclusive, they have the potential to function as a nucleus of neighborhood activity, where residents can gather for social events, recreation activities, and meetings about local issues, increasing social interaction, and creating an overall sense of community.

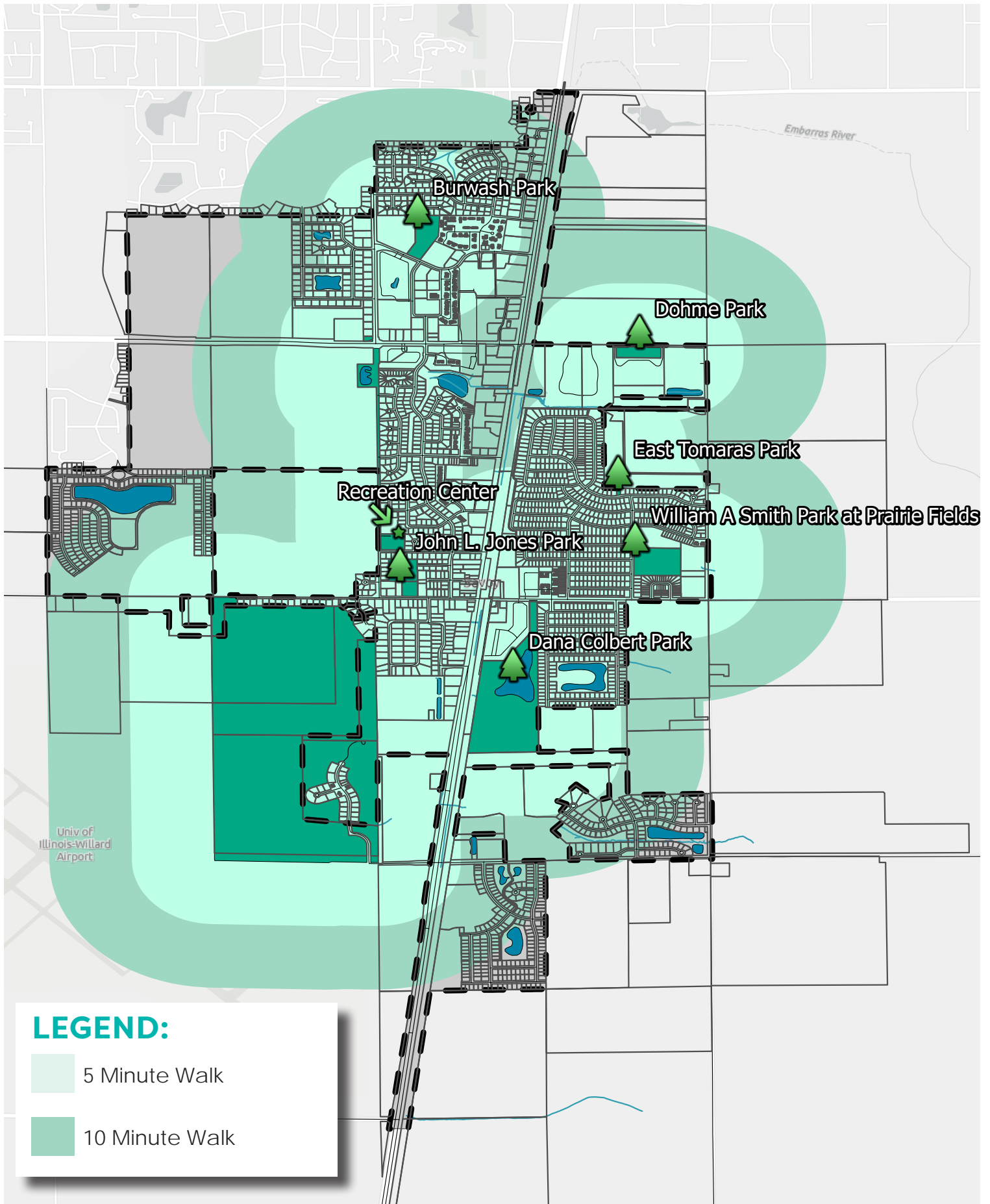
## PLAN OBJECTIVE

Develop a comprehensive, usable, living document which outlines the current assets and improvements of the park system. This plan was created with the objective of analyzing the existing conditions of the parks to better develop an equitable and usable concept for the new park area for visitors and current and future residents. The recommendations of this plan are divided into two major sections:

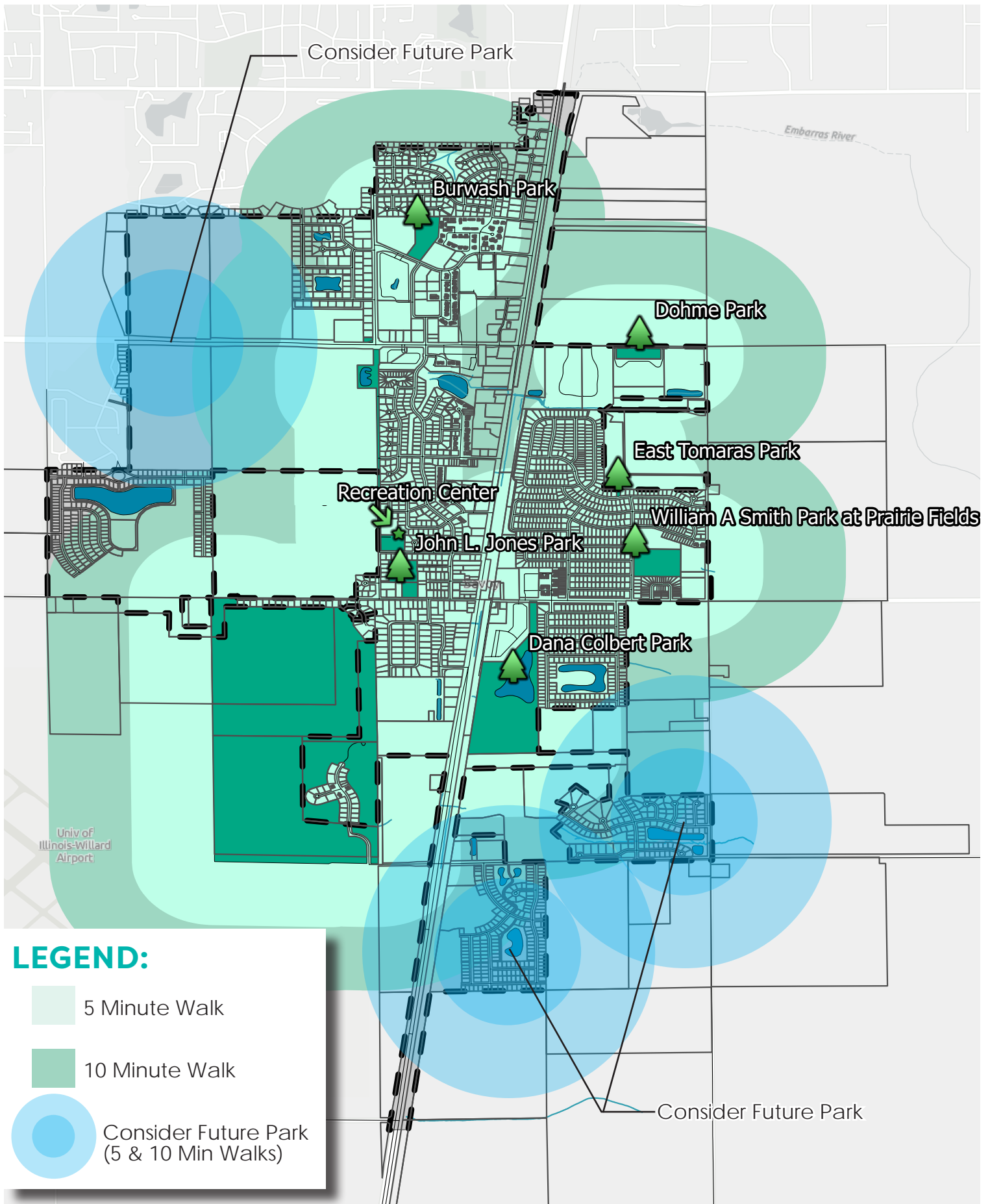
- (1) existing park facilities**
- (2) new or expanded park facilities**



# PARKS & RECREATION SERVICE AREAS



# POTENTIALLY UNDERSERVED AREAS



## LEGEND:

5 Minute Walk

10 Minute Walk

Consider Future Park  
(5 & 10 Min Walks)

# EXISTING PARKS

The parks as they exist today are in need of improvement, particularly those in older neighborhoods with outdated play equipment.

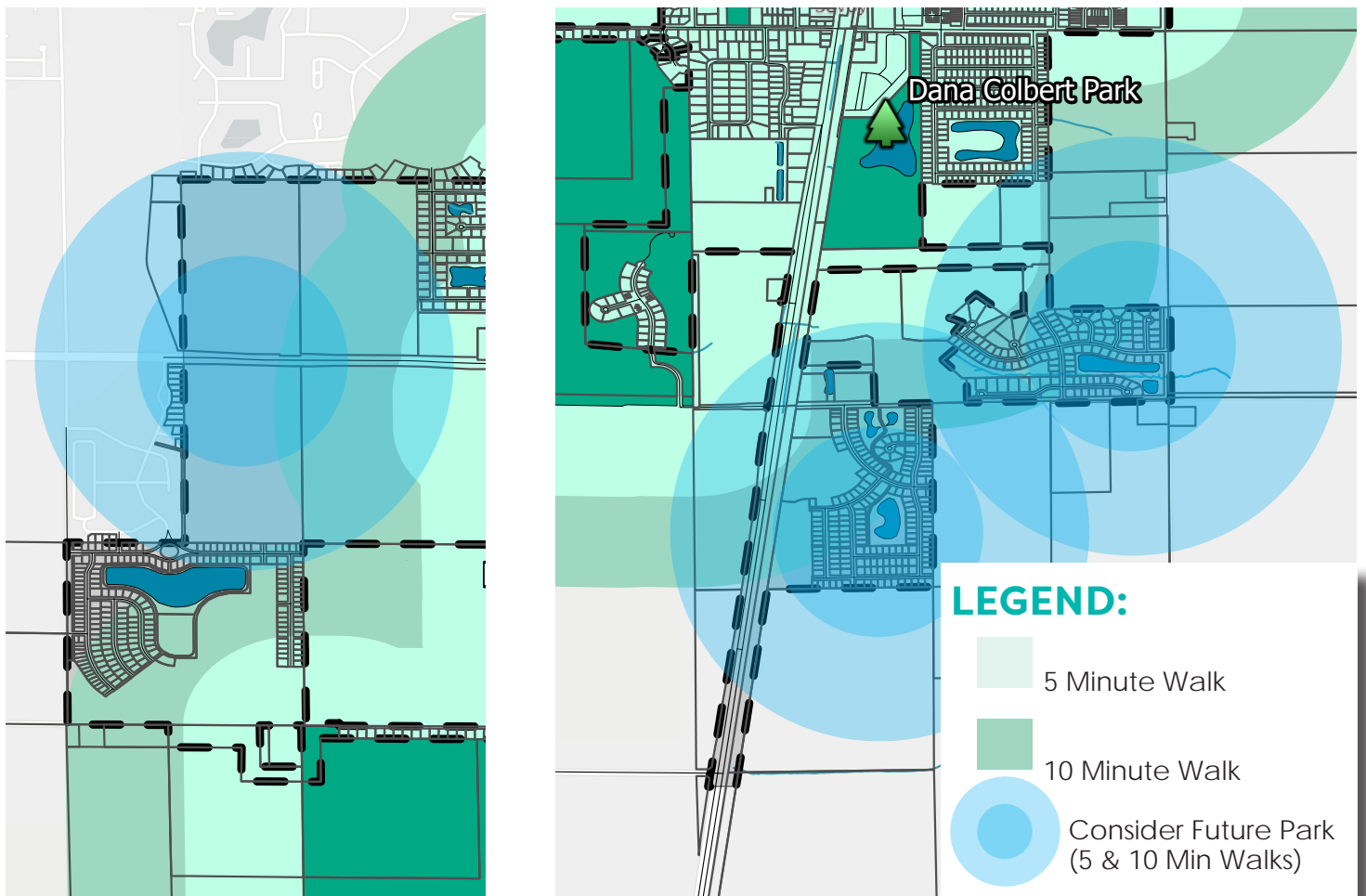
The park inventory in Chapter 2 highlights each existing park's location and initial recommendations based on site photos and amenities noted at each site.

Full recommendations for each park can be found in Chapter 5.

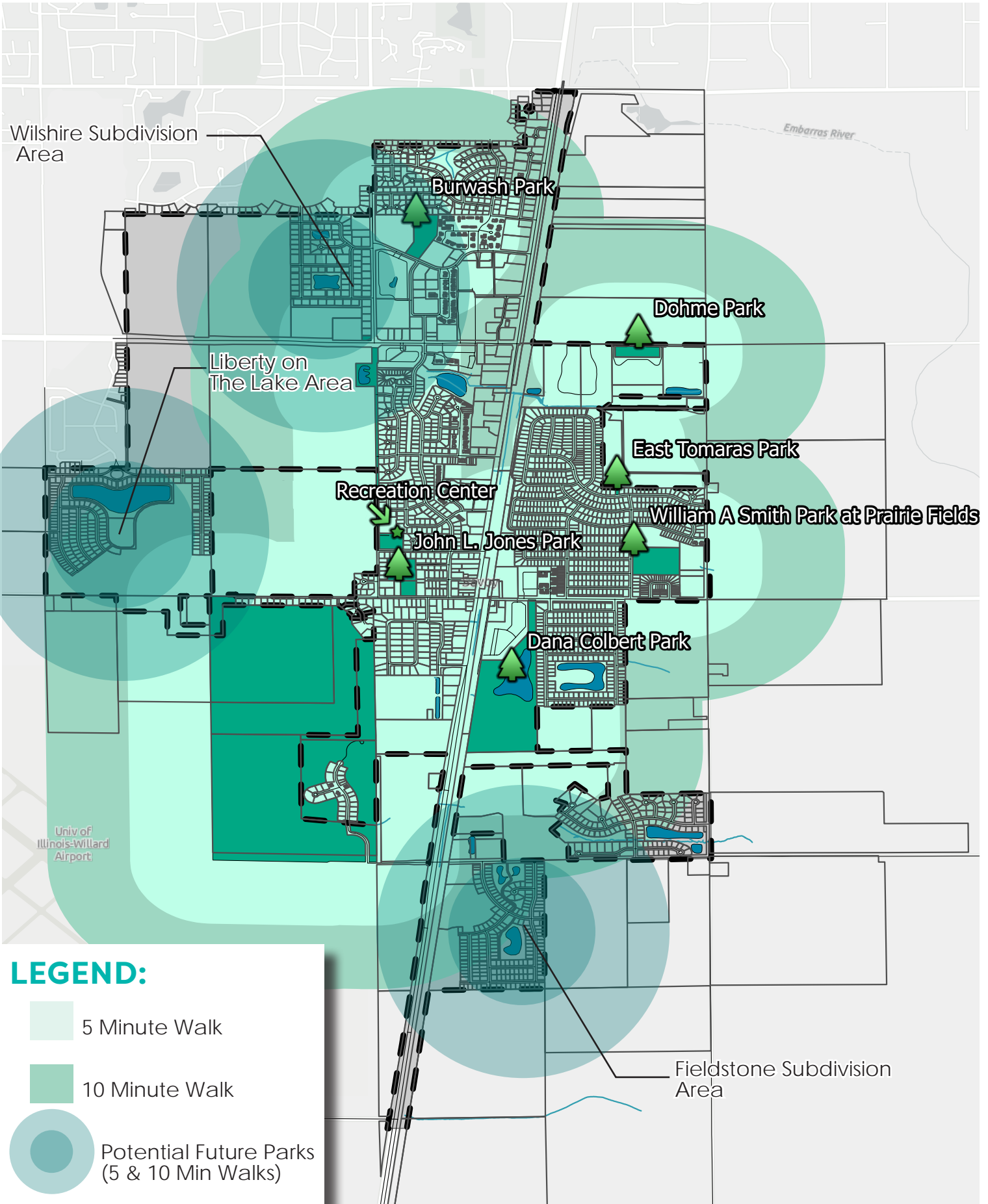


# NEW OR EXPANDED PARKS

Each Village park has its own unique needs, users, and opportunities. Therefore, each park has its own set of recommendations, timeline for improvements, and associated costs. The map below highlights the location of each of the parks, as well as the 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile service areas for each. Generally, a 1/4 mile service area indicates an approximate 5 minute walk, and a 1/2 mile equating to a +/- 10 minute walk. A recommended goal for the Village is to ensure that all residents have a park that is within walking distance of their home.

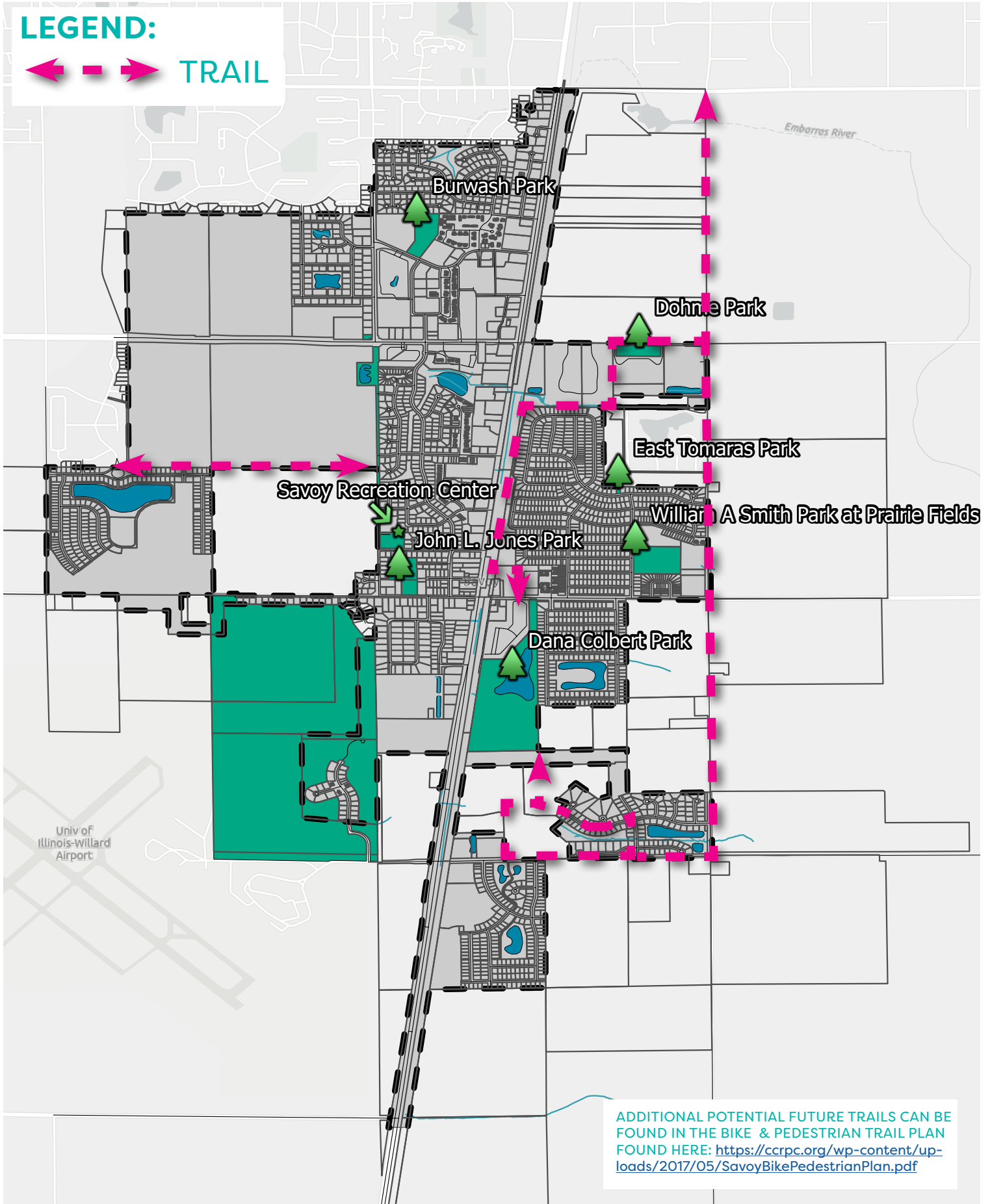


# POTENTIAL FUTURE PARKS



# POTENTIAL FUTURE TRAILS

## LEGEND:



ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL FUTURE TRAILS CAN BE FOUND IN THE BIKE & PEDESTRIAN TRAIL PLAN FOUND HERE: <https://ccrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SavoyBikePedestrianPlan.pdf>

# PARK & RECREATION GOALS

## PLAN GOALS

The purpose of this plan is to guide development of subsequent parks, recreation, open spaces, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the Village. Goals are presented here as desired outcomes. Strategies include both actions and policy rules—they are the methods proposed to achieve the stated goals.

**Goal 1 - Have safe access to quality park and recreation facilities and programming regardless of income, age, race, ability, or geographic location.**

**Goal 2 - Provide additional park land and amenities to meet current and future recreation needs.**

**Goal 3 - Develop, improve, and operate the Village's parks and recreation programs in a cost effective manner.**

**Goal 4 - Coordinate park development efforts with other Village departments, other units of government, the School District (Unit 4), and sporting organizations.**

**Goal 5 - Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the Village park system.**

**Goal 6 - Provide a seamless network of trails that provide safe and comfortable access.**

**Goal 7 - Provide adequate management and staffing levels to oversee the maintenance of park and open space lands and facilities.**

**Goal 8 - Parks and open spaces will be designed to be as aesthetically pleasing as possible.**



# 04

## ANALYSIS OF PARK NEEDS AND DEMANDS

# ANALYSIS OF PARK NEEDS AND DEMANDS

This chapter presents an analysis of how well the Village's existing park and recreation facilities satisfy current needs. These findings are derived from the:



## PARKS INVENTORY



## COMMUNITY INPUT EVENTS



## ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS



## SWOT ANALYSIS



## EXISTING PLANS REVIEW



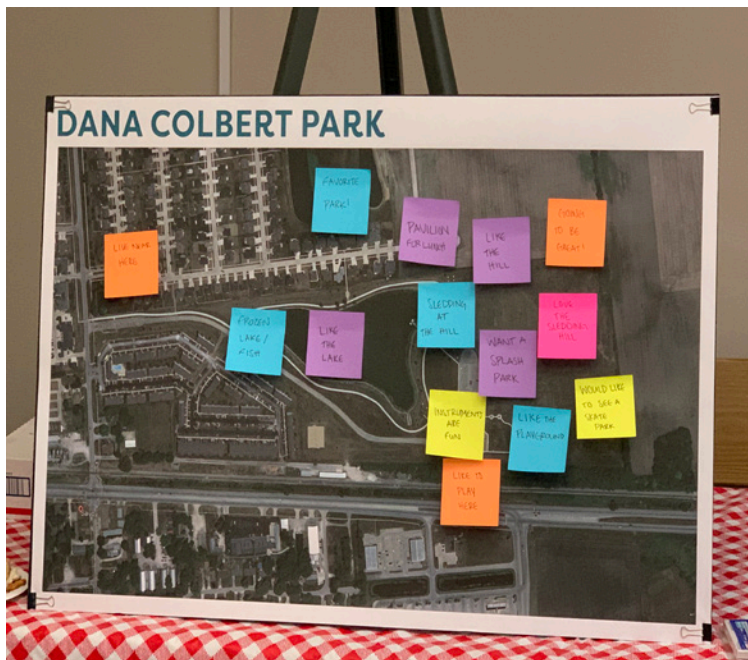
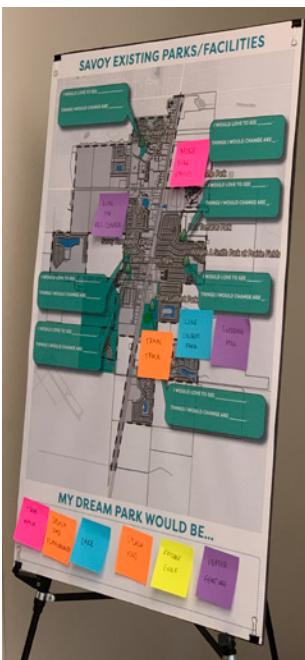
# PARK INVENTORY

PARK/FACILITY	Location	Amenities
BURWASH PARK	350 Burwash Ave, Savoy, IL	New Tennis and Pickleball Court Surfacing, Ball Diamond, Pavilion, Playground, Sand Volleyball, Walking Path
DANA COLBERT PARK	203 E. Church St, Savoy, IL	3 Pavilions, Playground, Sand Volleyball, Sledding Hill, Walking Path, Lake/Dock
DOHME PARK	501 E. Curtis Rd, Savoy, IL	Walking Path, Gazebo, Flag Focal Point, Seating, Proximity to Multi-Family Housing
EAST TOMARAS PARK	410 E. Tomaras Ave, Savoy, IL	Neighborhood Pocket-Park, Sidewalk, Shade, and Seating
JOHN L JONES PARK	310 W. Church St, Savoy, IL	Newly Surfaced Tennis Courts, Ball Field, Soccer, Playground (dated), Entry Feature
RECREATION CENTER	402 Graham Dr, Savoy, IL 61874	Gymnasium, Track, Cardio Room, Aerobics Room, Activity Room with Kitchen, Free Weights, Weight Machines, etc.
WILLIAM A SMITH PARK AT PRAIRIE FIELDS	200 Prairie Rose Ln, Savoy, IL	Playground, Ball Field, Soccer, Parking, Proximity to the School

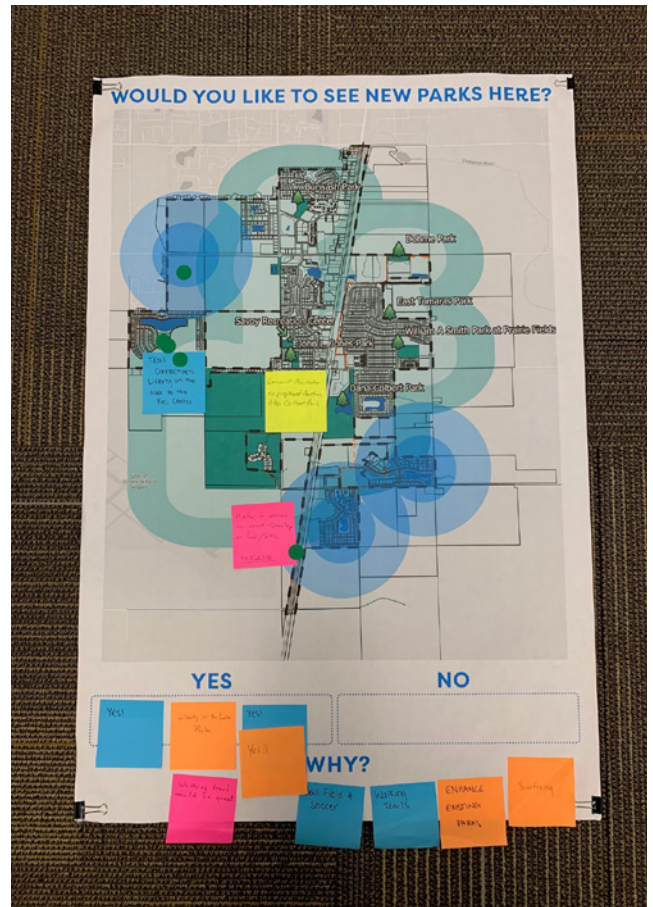
# COMMUNITY INPUT EVENTS



## DADDY DAUGHTER DANCE EVENT



# PROJECT OPEN HOUSE



# SAVOY CYCLE CLINIC



# ONLINE SURVEY FLYER

## Savoy, IL Parks Master Plan

### HELP US PLAN THE FUTURE OF SAVOY'S PARKS AND RECREATION AMENITIES

Please visit the link below or use the QR code to take a quick survey and provide your input.

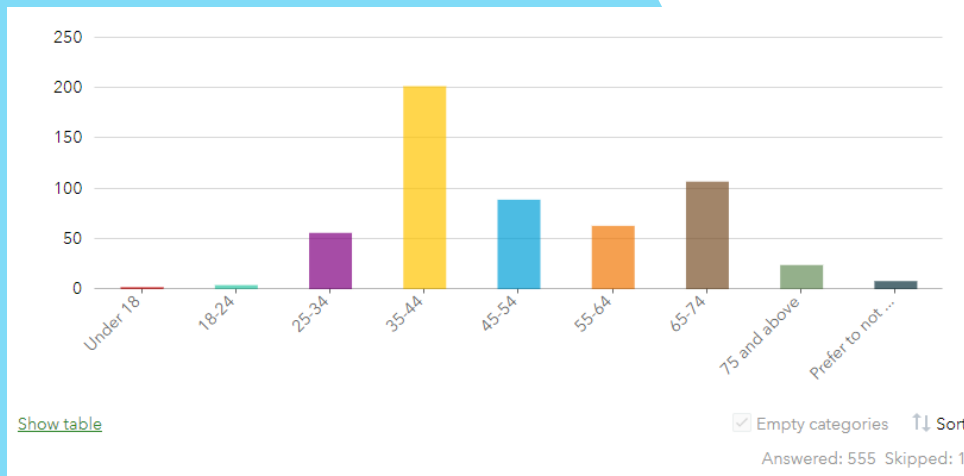


<https://arcg.is/m4KOD>



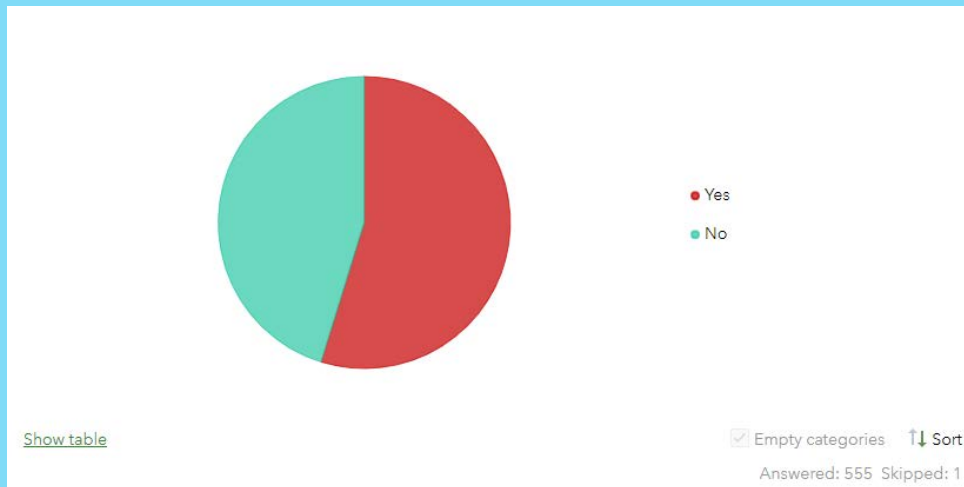
# ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY

What is your age?



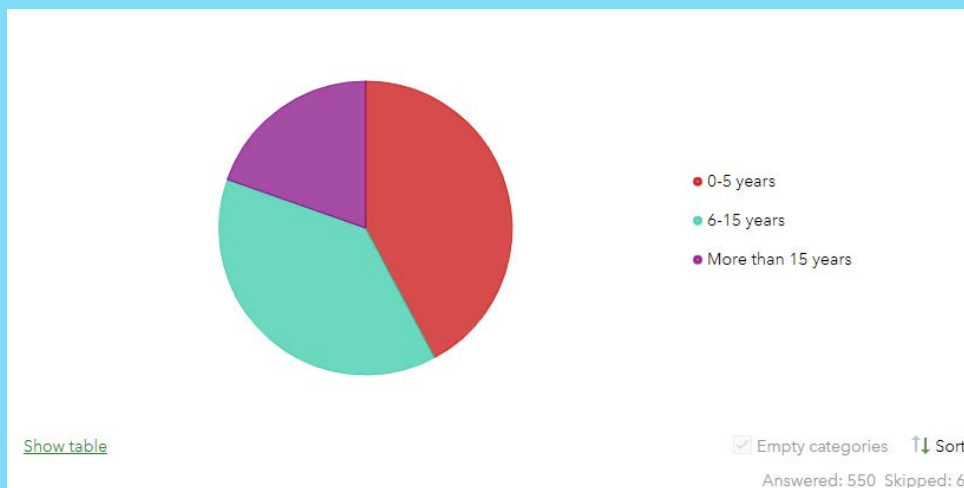
**35-44**

Do you have children living in your home that are under the age of 18?



**YES**

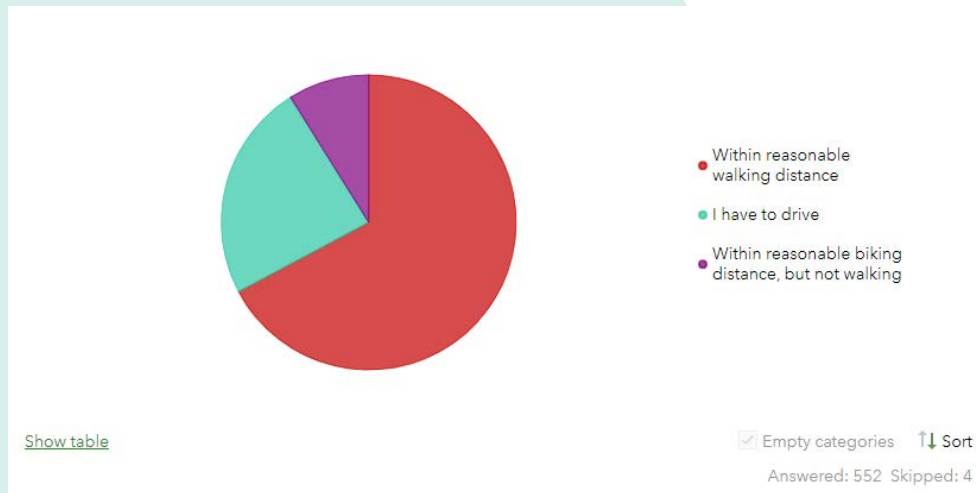
How long have you lived in the Village?



**0-15  
YRS**

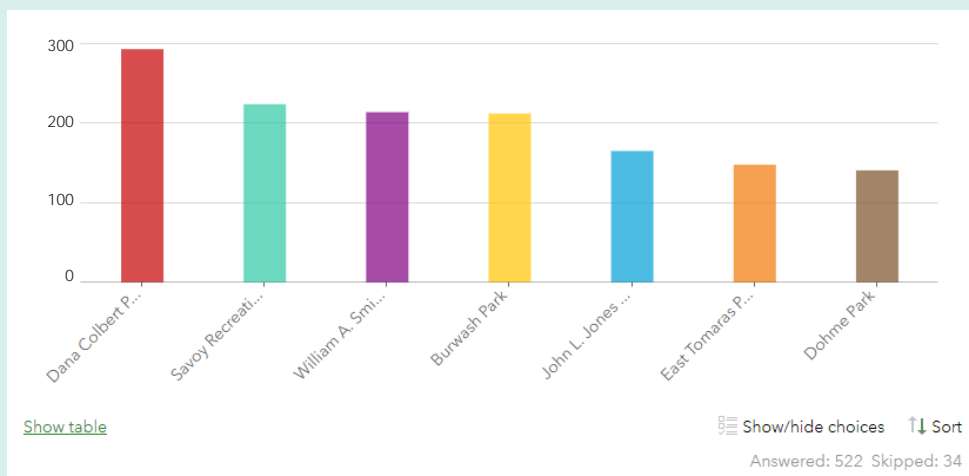
# ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY

How close is the nearest park or trail to your home?



**WALKING  
DISTANCE**

What is your favorite park and recreation area to visit in the Village?



**DANA  
COLBERT  
PARK**



# STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, & THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

This Plan is grounded in a set of issues about which the residents and Village are concerned, and opportunities for positive change. The Plan seeks to address perceived deficiencies and capitalize on opportunities. This section is a compilation of key issues and opportunities. A SWOT analysis exercise was used to gather this information from the Board of Trustees as well as from the general public at each community engagement and visioning session.



**Strengths** - characteristics that give the community an advantage over others.

**Weaknesses** - characteristics that place the community at a disadvantage relative to others.

**Opportunities** - elements the community could exploit to advantage the community.

**Threats** - elements in the environment that could cause trouble for the community in the future.

## **Strengths**

- Parks are well used
- Dana Colbert Park is a community asset
- Recreation Center is a resource for the community
- Growing Community

## **Weaknesses**

- Lack of trails
- Dana Colbert Parking (not enough)
- Lack of permanent restrooms

## **Opportunities**

- Connecting trails
- Enhancing Dana Colbert Park
- Improving the overall park system
- Adding new amenities to the parks

## **Threats**

- Funding
- Competing interests

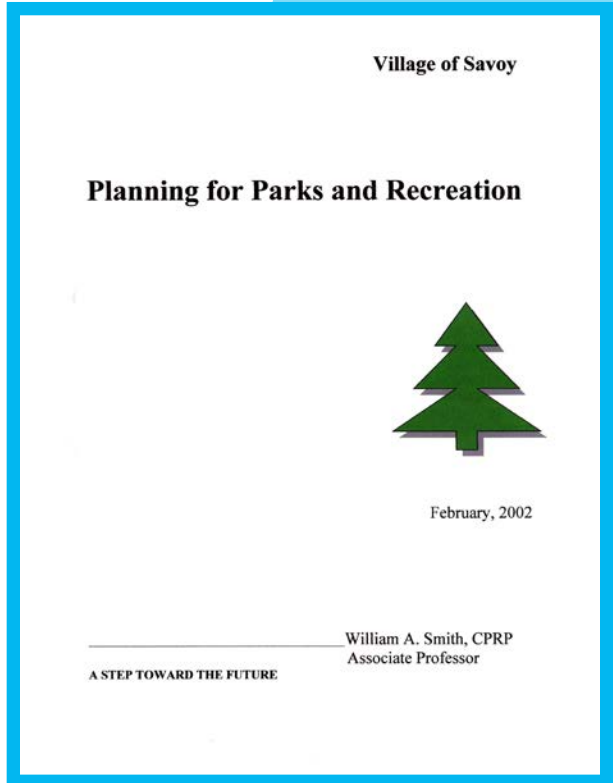
# EXISTING PLANS REVIEW

The Planning for Parks and Recreation document from 2002 outlined the key goals listed below:

1. Implement a program to acquire more park land
2. Improve accessibility to open space
3. Form a Parks Foundation Board
4. Adopt and enforce a subdivision ordinance to provide adequate open space for parks and rec
5. Acquire land through purchase, leasing, conservation easements, gift/donation, grants
6. Add a Community Center to the Village
7. Create conceptual park plans for Dohme Park & Prairie Fields Park
8. Use the Tomaras site as a mini-park

The Savoy, IL Bike & Pedestrian Plan from 2017 had 7 key themes:

1. Connectivity
2. Safety
3. User-Friendliness
4. Convenience
5. Education
6. Funding and Implementation
7. Equity



The 2019 Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Savoy had goals relating specifically to parks and recreation that included:

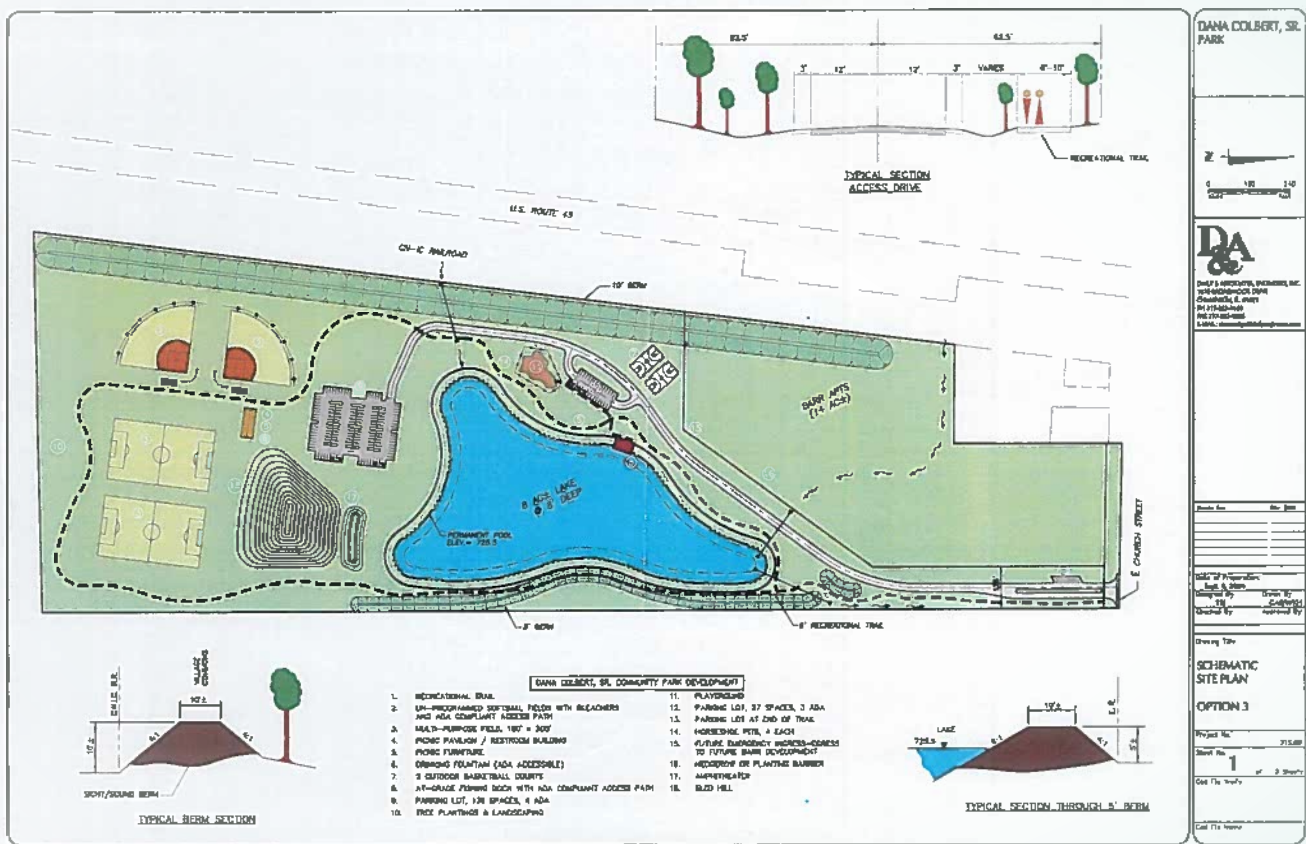
1. Ensure that all parks and open space in residential and commercial locations are maintained and accessible to all ages and abilities.
2. Review Village ordinances to consider increasing open space requirements to meet NRPA's Standards in the Village.
3. Create new bicycle and pedestrian facilities that improve connectivity between neighborhoods.
4. Provide new access for bicyclists of all ages and abilities to destinations in the Village.
5. Support events or programs that are accessible to different neighborhoods, including all ages and abilities

## Comprehensive Plan Village of Savoy

December 2019



## PREVIOUS DANA COLBERT PLAN:



# PREVIOUS DANA COLBERT PLAN:



# PREVIOUS PRAIRIE FIELDS PLAN:



# PREVIOUS BURWASH PARK PLAN:



# PREVIOUS DOHME PARK PLAN:

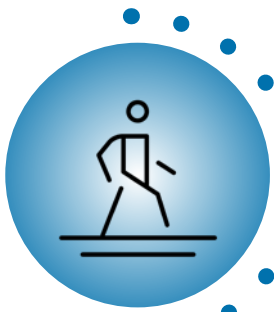


# 05

## RECOMMENDATIONS

# RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed recommendations are a key component of the Parks Master Plan. Based on all of the research, analysis, visioning, evaluation, and community input that was completed, recommendations have been formulated that provide direction for implementation.



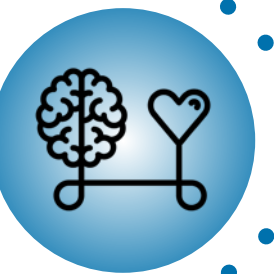
## INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY PARKS

Ensure all residents have access to quality parks and programs regardless of location, ability, age, interests, or socioeconomic barriers.



## DEVELOP, MAINTAIN, & INNOVATE PARKS & OPEN SPACES

Set a standard for excellence by constantly improving the quality, variety, safety, and recreation options, and seeking new additions and updates.



## IMPROVE HEALTH & WELLNESS

Provide safe and engaging spaces and opportunities for residents to connect, build relationships, improve health, and make memories.



## PRESERVE NATURAL SPACES

Protect ecologically sensitive areas through land preservation and environmentally conscious construction and maintenance practices.



## PROMOTE COMMUNITY PRIDE

Provide parks, programs, and events that foster pride, generate positive attention, and encourage tourism and economic growth.

# DANA COLBERT PARK MASTER PLAN

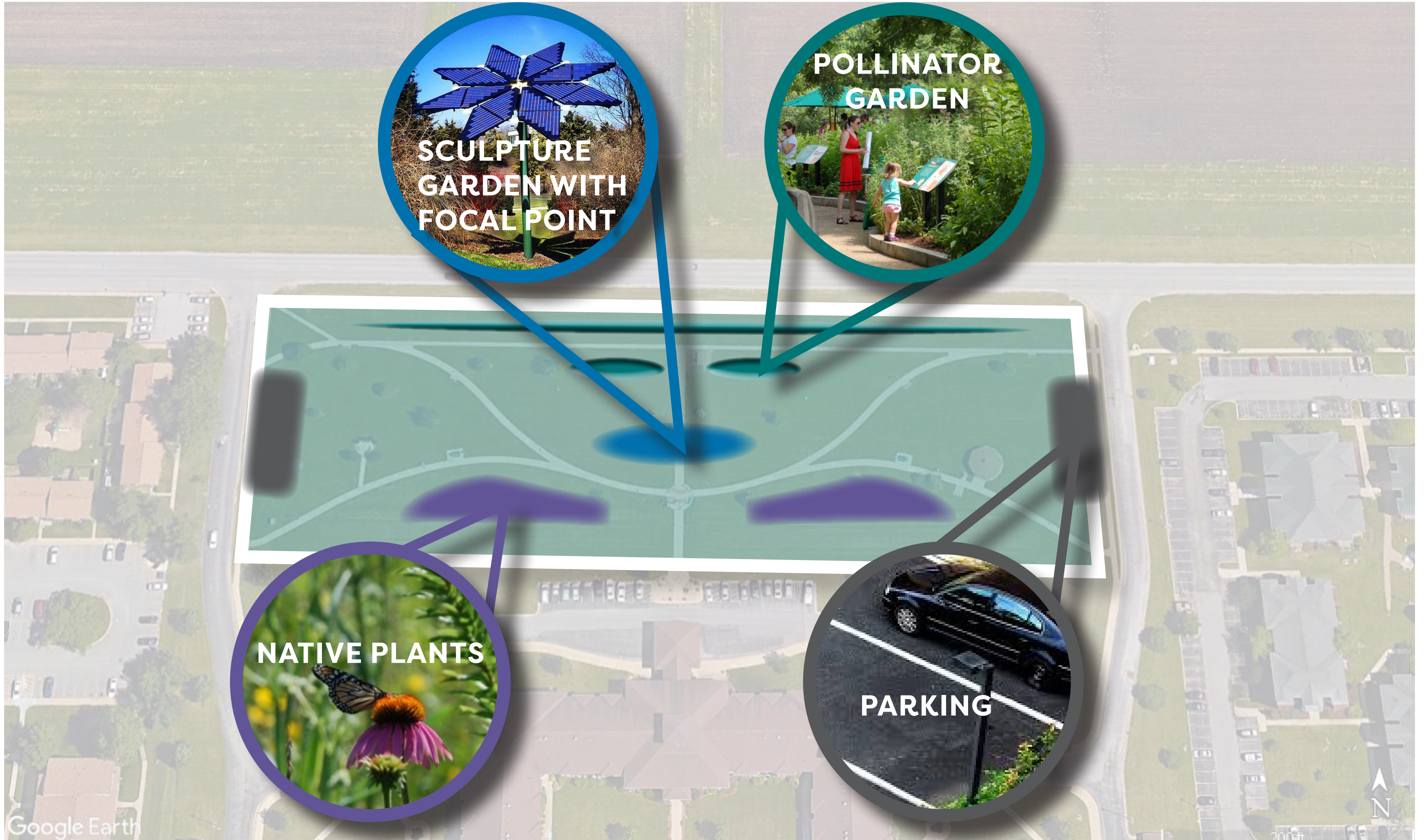
(The following plans are conceptual in nature and are flexible to change)



# BURWASH PARK | RECOMMENDATIONS



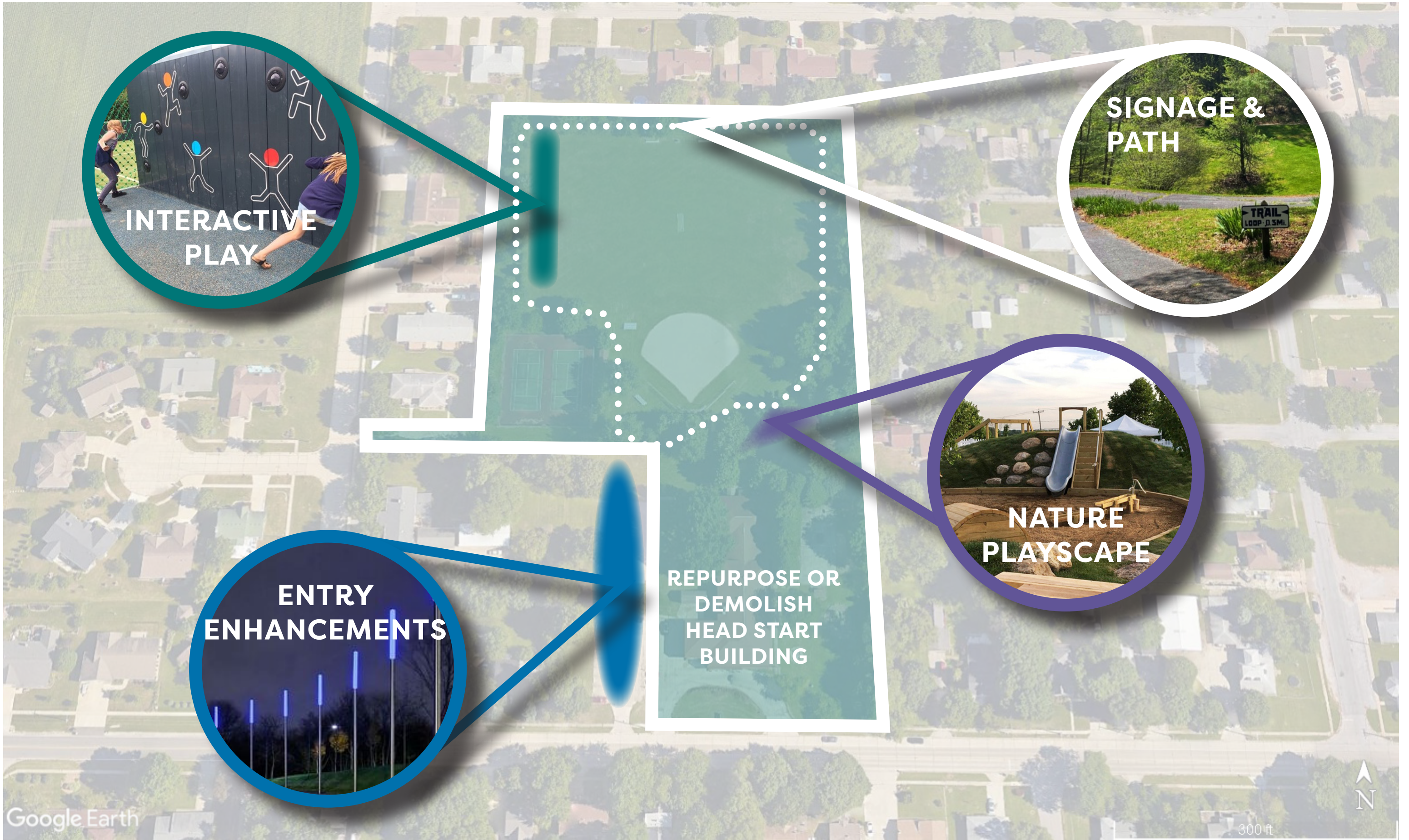
# DOHME PARK | RECOMMENDATIONS



# EAST TOMARAS PARK | RECOMMENDATIONS



# JOHN L JONES PARK | RECOMMENDATIONS



**INTERACTIVE  
PLAY**

**SIGNAGE &  
PATH**

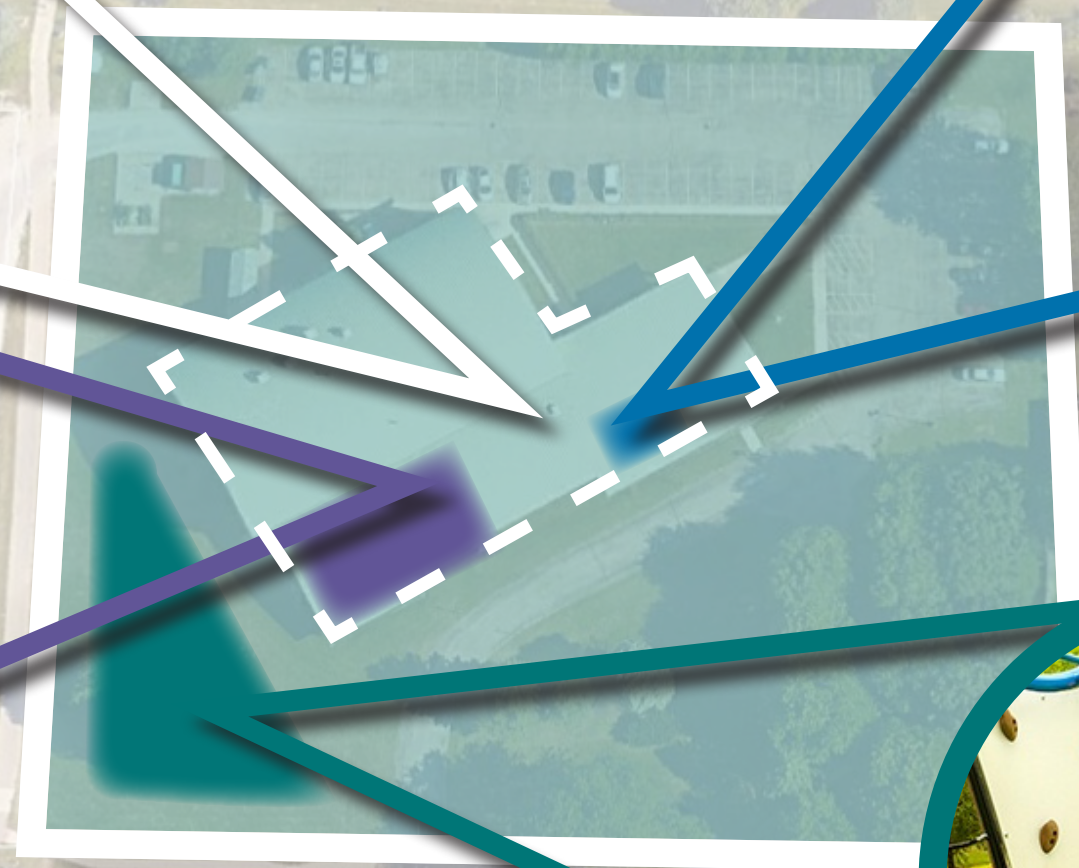
**NATURE  
PLAYSCAPE**

**ENTRY  
ENHANCEMENTS**

**REPURPOSE OR  
DEMOLISH  
HEAD START  
BUILDING**



# RECREATION CENTER | RECOMMENDATIONS



# WILLIAM A SMITH PARK AT PRAIRIE FIELDS



**BICYCLE  
PARKING**

**RESTROOMS**

**PARKING**

**SPLASH  
PAD WITH  
PAVILION**

**LOOP  
TRAIL**



# INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY PARKS

## METHODS:



Identify spaces to add neighborhood or community parks to meet or exceed standards set by residents and NRPA's 10-minute walk goal.



Improve amenities at current parks and facilities for expanded service.



Review and update the "parkland dedication ordinance" to be an "open space dedication" to balance geographic equity and meet the park and recreation needs of future growth.



Ensure all existing and future parks and facilities are optimized for all abilities by meeting ADA requirements and designing improvements to be inclusive.



Build high quality parks and facilities with industry-leading materials and strategies.



Support and encourage spontaneous play along trails with interactive activities.



Identify unique, unexpected spaces such as vacant or underutilized property that can be developed into small pathways with green space.



Ensure all parks and facilities are safe and accessible through design and maintenance principles, monitoring, and responsiveness.



# DEVELOP, MAINTAIN, & INNOVATE PARKS & OPEN SPACES

## METHODS:



Reinvest in existing parks and facilities to upgrade structures and offer more variety in amenities.



Build specialty parks and amenities for enhanced experiences for all residents.



Update and optimize parks and facilities for the best user experience, including comfort, convenience, and entertainment.



Seek to add self-sustaining facilities and improve existing programs and facilities.



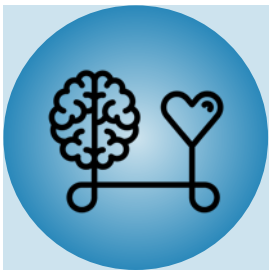
Seek opportunities to increase alternative long-term funding sources, including continued grant applications and bond program evaluation.



Continue community engagement feedback tools to get input on new structures and redevelopment, helping the community have added buy-in to the project and helping staff build parks and facilities the public wants.



Relocate amenities as needed to provide new and improved park features.



# IMPROVE HEALTH & WELLNESS

## METHODS:



Create engaging parks, facilities, programs, and special events that encourage play, fitness, education, and personal connections for all ages, interests and abilities.



Provide close, convenient, and entertaining spaces for all ages to make healthy choices.



Build a sense of community through a parks system that provides opportunities for recreation as well as physically connecting people with parks and other centers of activity across the Village and beyond.



Ensure all parks and facilities are safe and visitors feel secure at all times through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, visitor education, and close monitoring.



Create engaging parks, programs, and special events that encourage play, fitness, education, and personal connections for all ages, interests, and abilities.



Encourage health and wellness for all ages through education, programming, and facilities.



Continue to build community bonds through high-quality, distinctive, and memorable programs and events.



# PRESERVE NATURAL SPACES

## METHODS:



Identify spaces throughout the Village for new parks or open space to preserve natural landscapes.



Protect open spaces through land preservation and public space beautification.



Increase opportunities for residents to connect with nature.



Use sustainable practices in planning, design, construction, and operations.



Identify environmentally sensitive areas like waterways and wildlife habitats; actively work to encourage conservation and protection.



Identify new and existing spaces that can be used as minimally developed nature exploration and appreciation.



Ensure that environmental policies align with local, state, and industry guidelines.



Develop and implement a natural resources management plan.



Establish an annual tree planting program for parks and public spaces.



# PROMOTE COMMUNITY PRIDE

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## METHODS:



Create engaging spaces and meaningful opportunities for users to come together.



Build unique and innovative destination parks and facilities.



Highlight and protect the community's unique historic, social, cultural, and environmental resources.



Continue to foster a work culture that embraces teamwork, encourages education, increases job satisfaction, and creates successful ambassadors to the community.



Be recognized within the community as experts in the parks and recreation field.



Build community through distinctive themes for new and redeveloped parks and facilities.



Incorporate public art and eye-catching design into new and redeveloped spaces



Support and implement beautification strategies in the Village.

# NRPA Department Evaluation

The "NRPA Park Metrics is the most comprehensive source of data standards and insights for park and recreation agencies." (National Recreation and Parks Association). As part of the strategic master planning process, the project team evaluated the department's current operations. Using these metrics, this evaluation compares the Village to other benchmark communities and helps inform the recommendations provided to the Village. This evaluation analyzes revenue, operating expenditures, and FTE's (Full Time Equivalents/Employees) with participating communities of similar size.

## Residents Per Park

**1,260**

National Average

**2,287**

## Acres of parkland per 1,000 residents

**12.34**

National Average

**10.8**

## Residents Per Playground

**2,206**

National Average

**3,579**

## Full time equivalent employees (FTE's per 10,000 residents)

**7**

National Average

**8.9**

## Percentage of full time staff dedicated to operations/maintenance

**43%**

National Average

**46%**

## Operating expenditures per capita

**\$90.94**

National Average

**\$94.77**

## Revenue to operating expenditures

**32.6%**

National Average

**24.6%**

### Department Conclusions:

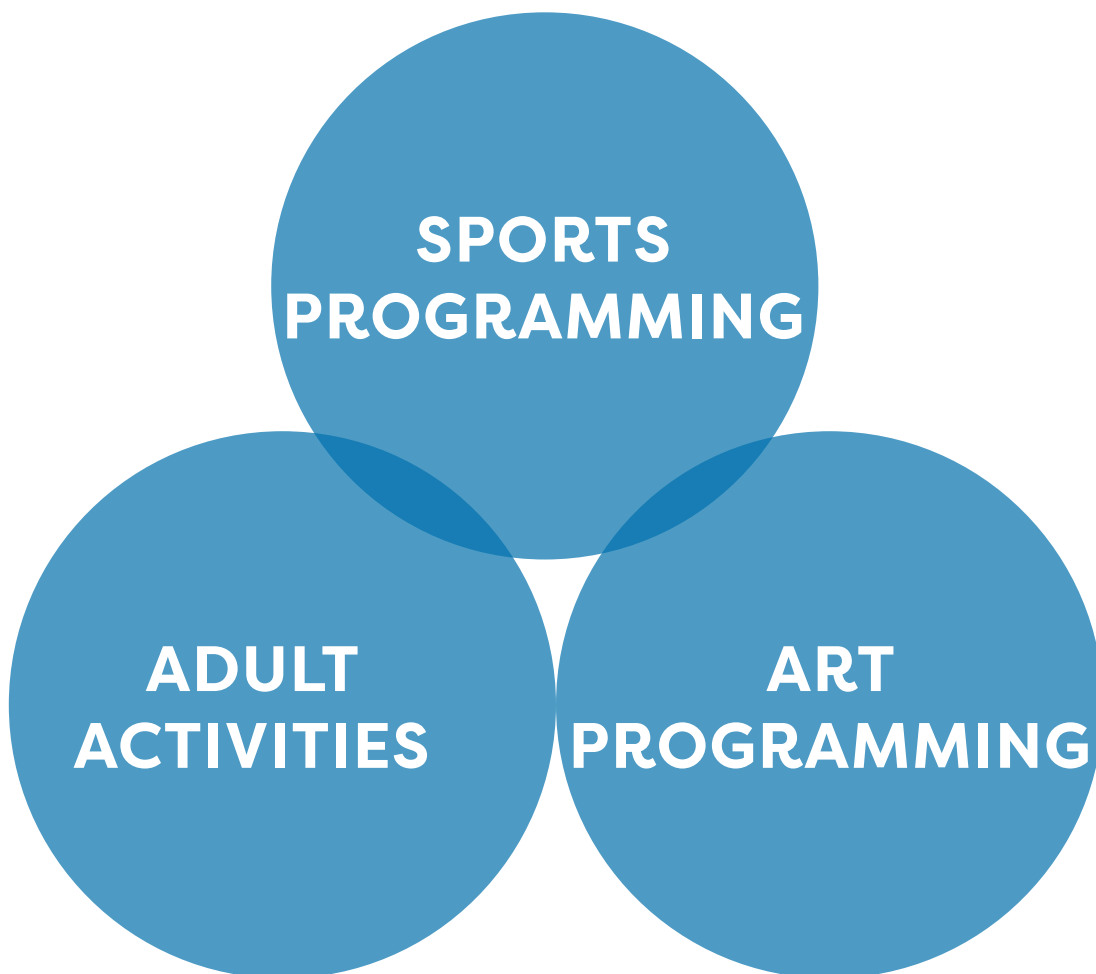
- Strive to meet and exceed national averages
- Diversity of amenities and activities is a priority
- Accessibility to and within parks could be improved
- Residents are frequently visiting the Village's Parks and Trails
- The Parks and Recreation Department is already starting to take the right steps

# Recreational Programming/Enrichment

As part of the planning process, a survey was distributed to gauge resident preferences, opinions, and feedback on the Village's park facilities and recreation programs. In total, the survey received 548 responses. This is a key component of analyzing recreation needs and demands in the Village, and the following highlights findings relating to recreation programming options that they would like offered.

## Key Trends

Residents would benefit from more:



**06**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

# IMPLEMENTATION

One of the most important aspects of the Master Plan is the discussion on implementation. This section explores potential funding opportunities, discusses the value of establishing priorities, and suggests recommended monitoring methods. This plan also makes an appeal to public partners and citizen groups to provide oversight and to be actively involved in implementation. Residents, local government, the school district, law enforcement, healthcare, local businesses, developers, and other agencies will need to work together for the Village's vision for its parks, trails, and open space system to be successful.

As previously described, the community has indicated that maintaining what the Village already has before investing in new attractions, is a primary goal. To achieve that goal, the Village should begin by approaching improvement recommendations for priority parks. As these recommendations were determined at a master plan level, each project will require additional study, planning and design. Some of these projects will be within the capabilities of Village staff, both on the design and implementation stages. However, more complex projects will likely require involvement from outside consultants.

The Village is encouraged to start planning recommendations into the capital improvement budget. Selecting lower cost projects for immediate implementation will illustrate the Village's willingness to put this master plan into action. It will demonstrate commitment to its objectives for implementing this plan and will set a positive course for fulfilling the goals defined by the community.

After park improvement projects are prioritized in the capital improvement planning process, we recommend as a first step a more detailed feasibility and conceptual design study be completed for each park and facility in the order they are prioritized. This work would include more detailed landscape architecture work, park amenities, and equipment design, and a more detailed look at engineering aspects such as grading, drainage, sewer capacity, and pavement types. Initial estimates of the additional required maintenance resources will also need to be developed. This will allow for more detailed costs to be developed and evaluate the feasibility of the initial concepts.



# ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan is designed as a guide to help Village leaders prioritize opportunities as it relates to parks and recreation. The desired parks and recreation environment for the Village cannot be created overnight. However, by incrementally implementing the recommendations within this plan, the Village can achieve its goals.

## POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

There are four broad funding sources available to help offset costs to complete the projects listed in this Plan, as described below.

**General Municipal Funding** – It is assumed that some general municipal funds will be required to assist with the completion of projects or as a matching source for state or federal grants (e.g. wayfinding, signage, or park land acquisition).

**Private Donations** – Some of the projects could be partially or fully funded through private donations or public fundraising.

**State and Federal Grants** – There are many different state or federal grants that may be able to offset the costs of some of the identified projects. Only those programs most likely to award funding to the Village are listed.

**Tax Increment Financing (TIF)** – Tax increment financing (TIF) is a program where the additional taxes generated from development in a TIF district would go towards specified public improvements in a community. This program helps waylay the impacts of new development on a community while improving the attractiveness of the Village.

The next page highlights specific funding programs available to consider.

# FUNDING | OSLAD & LWCF GRANTS

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/grants/Pages/OpenSpaceLandsAcquisitionDevelopment-Grant.aspx>

The Open Space Lands Acquisition and Development (OSLAD) Program is a state-financed grant program that provides funding assistance to local government agencies for acquisition and/or development of land for public parks and open space. The federal Land & Water Conservation Fund program (known as both LWCF and LAWCON) is a similar program with similar objectives. Both are managed in Illinois by the Department of Natural Resources with concurrent application due dates, equal grant maximums, and similar general rules.

Projects vary from small neighborhood parks or tot lots to large community and county parks and nature areas. The state program is financed by a percentage of the state's Real Estate Transfer Tax. The federal program is financed nationally by revenue from offshore oil and gas leases.

Under both programs, funding assistance up to 50% (100% for distressed communities – OSLAD program only) of approved project costs can be obtained. Grant awards up to \$1,125,000 are available for acquisition projects, while development/renovation projects (OSLAD programs only) are limited to a \$600,000 grant maximum.

## Applicant Eligibility

OSLAD/LWCF grants are available to units of local government that are authorized by Illinois law to expend public funds for the acquisition and development of land for public outdoor park, recreation, or conservation purposes are eligible to apply for funding assistance. School districts are not eligible.

There are now five grantee pre-award requirements statewide per Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) State Statute 30 ILCS 708/1.

## Eligible Projects

1. Acquisition of land for new park sites or park expansion, water frontage, nature study, and natural resource preservation. (LWCF & OSLAD)

2. Development/Renovation of: (OSLAD only)

Picnic and playground facilities;

Outdoor nature interpretive facilities;

Sports courts and play fields;

Swimming pools, beaches and bathhouses;

Campgrounds and fishing piers;

Winter sports facilities;

Park roads and paths, parking, utilities and restrooms; and

Architectural/engineering (A/E) services necessary for proper design and construction of approved project components.

## Project Evaluation

Written applications must be submitted to IDNR during the period indicated on the current Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) on the GATA website. Only those local government agencies having statutory authority to acquire and develop land for public park purposes are eligible to apply for and receive assistance under the OSLAD and LWCF grant programs.

Applications are evaluated and prioritized for funding assistance based upon recreation priorities and criteria identified in the Department's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Lands acquired with OSLAD or LWCF funds are required to be operated and maintained in perpetuity for public outdoor recreation.

# FUNDING | PARC GRANTS

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/grants/Pages/PARC-Grant.aspx>

The Park and Recreational Facility Construction Act (PARC) provides grants to eligible local governments for park and recreation unit construction projects and land acquisition.

## Applicant Eligibility

PARC grants are available to units of local government that are authorized by Illinois law to expend public funds for the acquisition and development of land for public indoor/outdoor park, recreation, or conservation purposes are eligible to apply for funding assistance. School districts are not eligible.

There are now five grantee pre-award requirements statewide per Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) State Statute 30 ILCS 708/1.

## Eligible Projects

PARC grants must be used for “bondable” or “brick and mortar” projects. Eligible capital expenditures include (but are not limited to) demolition in preparation for recreational development, site preparation and improvements for indoor/outdoor recreation purposes, utility work for indoor/outdoor recreation purposes, reconstruction or improvement of existing buildings or facilities for indoor/outdoor recreation purposes, expansion of buildings/facilities for indoor/outdoor recreation purposes, and new construction of buildings/structures.

Land acquisition projects for public park recreation and conservation purposes include, but are not limited to, acquisition of land for the following:

- to construct new public indoor/outdoor recreation buildings, structures and facilities;
- to expand existing public indoor/outdoor recreation buildings, structures and facilities;
- general park purposes such as regional, community, and neighborhood parks and playfields;
- frontage on public surface waters for recreation use;
- open space/conservation purposes to protect floodplains, wetlands, natural areas, wildlife habitat, and unique geologic and biologic features, and additions to such areas.

Please note that the priority of the program is the renovation or construction of indoor recreation facilities since they are not eligible under other IDNR grant programs. PARC Grant covers 75% of capital project cost for most applicants and 90% of capital project cost for Disadvantaged Communities.

# FUNDING | ILLINOIS TRAILS GRANT PROGRAMS

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/grants/Pages/IllinoisTrailsGrantPrograms.aspx>

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) administers five (5) grant programs that can provide funding assistance to acquire, develop and, in some cases, maintain trails for a variety of public recreation uses. These programs can also restore areas damaged by unauthorized trail use activity.

The programs are:

Bike Path Program

Local Government Snowmobile Program

Snowmobile Trail Establishment Fund (STEF) Program

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program

Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

These programs provide grant assistance on a wide variety of trail related projects in the state. Each program operates on an annual recurring grant cycle with funds awarded on the basis of a review and prioritization of written applications submitted to the IDNR. Projects are evaluated according to established trail objectives and priorities. The director of the IDNR, in consultation with staff and the Illinois Natural Resources Advisory Board, the Illinois Greenways & Trails Council and the Illinois Off-Highway Vehicle Trails Advisory Board, as appropriate, has sole authority and responsibility for approving grants through these programs.

Funds awarded and disbursed under these programs are on a reimbursement basis. This means that once a project proposal is submitted to the IDNR and approved for grant funding, the project sponsor is responsible for successfully completing the project and initially financing the entire project cost. Actual disbursement of grant funds to the project sponsor is made after the approved project is satisfactorily completed and a final project billing statement, verifying project costs, is submitted to the IDNR for reimbursement. Forty-five (45) days should be allowed after submittal of an acceptable billing request to the IDNR for receipt of actual grant reimbursement payment.

The Illinois Trails Grant Programs manual provides information on program regulations and procedures for making application to the IDNR for funding consideration under any of these programs.

# ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Burwash Park	BURWASH PARK RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY Low-Med-High	TIMEFRAME Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	COST ESTIMATE \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Add a restroom	High	Short-Term	\$\$
	Conduct a feasibility study for disc golf	Med	Short-Term	\$
	Consider a half-court basketball court	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Add a loop trail around the park	Low	Short-Term	\$
	Consider EV station	Low	Short-Term	\$
Dana Colbert Park	DANA COLBERT PARK RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY Low-Med-High	TIMEFRAME Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	COST ESTIMATE \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Security Enhancements	High	Immediate	\$
	Mitigate impacts of geese	High	Immediate	\$
	Permanent Restrooms	High	Immediate	\$\$
	Basketball Courts	High	Immediate	\$\$
	Pocket Parking across from Sand Volleyball	High	Immediate	\$\$
	Additional Parking Parkwide	High	Short-Term	\$\$\$
	Bicycle playground and pump track	High	Short-Term	\$\$\$
	Trail Enhancements/Markers	Med	Immediate	\$
	Second grand entrance	Med	Short-Term	\$
	Street entry enhancements	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Loop walking trail	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Skate Park	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Pickleball Courts	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Performance Space	Med	Short-Term	\$\$\$
	Accessibility Improvements	Low	Long-Term	\$

# ACTION PLAN MATRIX

<b>Dohme Park</b>	<b>DOHME PARK RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Additional Parking on both sides	Low	Long-Term	\$
	Pollinator garden	Low	Long-Term	\$
	Native Prairie Plantings	Low	Long-Term	\$
	Add unique seating	Low	Long-Term	\$
	Berms/Hedges/plantings to create unique areas	Low	Long-Term	\$
	Sculptures and a focal point	Low	Long-Term	\$\$
<b>East Tomaras Park</b>	<b>EAST TOMARAS PARK RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Consider using the park as a natural oasis	Low	Long-Term	\$
	Consider adding a small nature play area	Low	Long-Term	\$
<b>John L. Jones Park</b>	<b>JOHN L. JONES PARK RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Incorporate entry enhancements	High	Immediate	\$
	Signage and path	High	Immediate	\$
	Replace play equipment area with a nature playscape	High	Immediate	\$\$
	Add a walking path around the park	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Consider new use/interactive play area for a portion of the soccer field	Low	Long-Term	\$\$
<b>Recreation Center</b>	<b>RECREATION CENTER RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Upgrade equipment	High	Short-Term	\$\$
	Add a challenger course between the SW side and the trail	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Kitchen Upgrades	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Add additional space to accommodate growing numbers	Med	Long-Term	\$\$\$
	Consider adding an EV station	Low	Short-Term	\$

# ACTION PLAN MATRIX

<b>William A Smith Park at Prairie Fields</b>	<b>WILLIAM A SMITH PARK AT PRAIRIE FIELDS RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Expand parking	High	Short-Term	\$\$
	Add Permanent Restrooms	High	Short-Term	\$\$
	Consider Splash Pad with a pavilion	High	Short-Term	\$\$\$
	Loop walking trail	Med	Short-Term	\$\$
	Consider adding an EV station	Low	Short-Term	\$
<b>Trails</b>	<b>TRAILS RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Add a trail from 1st Street through Prairie Fields	High	Immediate	\$\$\$
	Create a connection from Fieldstone to Colbert Park	High	Short-Term	\$\$\$
	Connect Liberty on the Lakes to the Recreation Center	High	Short-Term	\$\$\$
	Expand paths on 1st Street	Med	Long-Term	\$\$\$
	Review the bike and pedestrian plan for additional trail recommendations	Low	Long-Term	\$\$\$
<b>Parks (General)</b>	<b>PARKS (GENERAL) RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b> Low-Med-High	<b>TIMEFRAME</b> Immediate (0-2 Years) Short-Term (2-5 Years) Long-Term (5+ Years)	<b>COST ESTIMATE</b> \$ (<\$50k) \$\$ (\$50-200k) \$\$\$ (\$200k+)
	Add new parks to lower serviced areas	Med	Long-Term	\$\$\$
	Upgrade play equipment as needed	Low	Long-Term	\$\$

# 07

## APPENDIX

# MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

## MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS

Maintenance systems steer the process for implementing maintenance procedures associated with maintaining grounds and buildings. These systems require an understanding of city standards, records, workorders, budget, and the maintenance staff.

## TYPES OF MAINTENANCE

**Scheduled Maintenance** - Maintenance procedures that are planned in advance as part of the maintenance schedule.

**Routine Maintenance** - daily or weekly activities that improve or preserve the piece of equipment, a park asset, or a trail component.

**Preventative Maintenance** - provided to prevent equipment or a park/trail amenity from breaking down and causing safety concerns and issues.

**Cyclical Maintenance** - Involves a series of scheduled tasks to completing the full cycle of the activity. For example, maintaining green space within a park. The process contains numerous steps (soil preparation, seeding, fertilizing, watering, mowing and aerating) that are repeated on a scheduled cycle.

**Unscheduled Maintenance** - Maintenance procedures that are not regularly scheduled. **Unforeseen Maintenance** - This is a responsive procedure that is preformed due to a failure of an area or piece of equipment.

**Maintenance Projects** - This activity usually involves a larger scale maintenance activity and the area requiring the maintenance is typically closed to the public while the maintenance is being performed. Users are notified in advance and the project requires planning.

Evaluate existing maintenance practices at least every 2 years to determine if they need to be adjusted to meet the changing needs of the community and maintenance budgeting. Determine if there are ways to reduce maintenance costs, such as engaging public/private partnerships, enlisting and training volunteers, or focusing resources based on community needs and use patterns.

Prioritize maintenance needs for parks, open spaces and trails in the existing system. First, determine a base maintenance standard for the existing system. Following establishment of minimal maintenance needs, prioritize the additional system needs and desires and develop an appropriate action plan given available resources and effort.

# COST OPINIONS

Cost opinions are based on contracted material and installation of improvements. These costs may be reduced with materials donated or provided at reduced cost and volunteer labor for appropriate projects. A site survey should be provided prior to the design and construction of the following projects to validate and verify the quantities and cost opinions.

These costs are average costs only intended to provide order of magnitude. Detailed cost estimating is a necessary follow up action. Assume a 30% Contingency with Contractor Mark-Up, and Design Fees.

PARK/FACILITY	Location	Recommendations/Cost Opinions \$ = <50,000 \$\$ = \$60,000 - \$500,000 \$\$\$ = \$600,000 - \$900,000 \$\$\$\$ = > \$1,000,000
BURWASH PARK	350 Burwash Ave, Savoy, IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a restroom</li> <li>• Conduct a feasibility study for disc golf</li> <li>• Consider a half-court basketball court</li> <li>• Add a loop trail around the park</li> <li>• Consider EV station</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal: (\$\$)</b></li> </ul>
DANA COLBERT PARK	203 E. Church St, Savoy, IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Enhancements</li> <li>• Mitigate impacts of geese</li> <li>• Permanent Restrooms</li> <li>• Basketball Courts</li> <li>• Pocket Parking across from Sand Volleyball</li> <li>• Additional Parking Parkwide</li> <li>• Bicycle playground and pump track</li> <li>• Trail Enhancements/Markers</li> <li>• Second grand entrance</li> <li>• Street entry enhancements</li> <li>• Loop walking trail</li> <li>• Skate Park</li> <li>• Performance Space</li> <li>• Accessibility Improvements</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal: (\$\$\$\$)</b></li> </ul>
DOHME PARK	501 E. Curtis Rd, Savoy, IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional Parking on both sides</li> <li>• Pollinator garden</li> <li>• Native Prairie Plantings</li> <li>• Add unique seating</li> <li>• Berms/Hedges/plantings to create unique areas</li> <li>• Sculptures and a focal point</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal: (\$\$)</b></li> </ul>

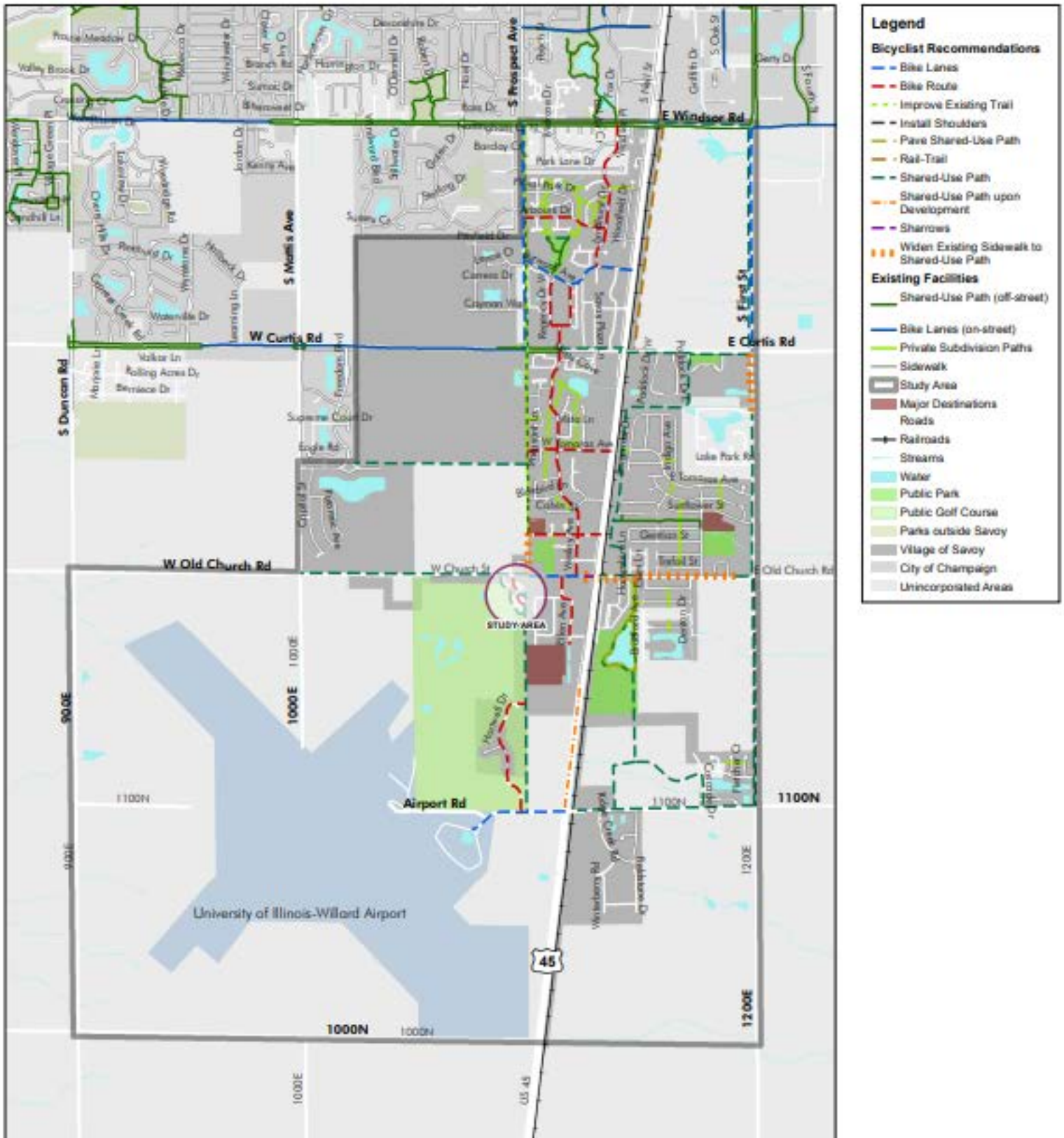
EAST TOMARAS PARK	410 E. Tomaras Ave, Savoy, IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider using the park as a natural oasis</li> <li>• Consider adding a small nature play area</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal (\$)</b></li> </ul>
JOHN L JONES PARK	310 W. Church St, Savoy, IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate entry enhancements</li> <li>• Signage and path</li> <li>• Replace play equipment area with a nature playscape</li> <li>• Add a walking path around the park</li> <li>• Consider new use/interactive play area for a portion of the soccer field</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal: (\$\$)</b></li> </ul>
RECREATION CENTER	402 Graham Dr, Savoy, IL 61874	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade equipment</li> <li>• Add a challenger course between the SW side and the trail</li> <li>• Kitchen Upgrades</li> <li>• Add additional space to accommodate growing numbers</li> <li>• Consider adding an EV station</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal: (\$\$\$\$)</b></li> </ul>
WILLIAM A SMITH PARK AND PRAIRIE FIELDS	200 Prairie Rose Ln, Savoy, IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand parking</li> <li>• Add Permanent Restrooms</li> <li>• Consider Splash Pad with a pavilion</li> <li>• Loop walking trail</li> <li>• Consider adding an EV station</li> <li>• <b>Subtotal: (\$\$\$)</b></li> </ul>

## COST CONSIDERATIONS

It is estimated that a significant number of additional maintenance operators, likely a mixture of full and part time employees will be needed to maintain existing parks and any new facilities. It is also recommended that a substantial increase in the operating budgets for materials, equipment, and contract services also be required.

# FUTURE TRAIL CONSIDERATIONS

ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL FUTURE TRAILS CAN BE FOUND IN THE BIKE & PEDESTRIAN TRAIL PLAN FOUND HERE:  
<https://ccrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SavoyBikePedestrianPlan.pdf>



# PARKLAND DEDICATION

It is also recommended that Parkland Dedication be added to development standards. Parkland Dedication is a local government requirement imposed on subdivision and site plan applications mandating the dedication of land for a park and/or the payment of a fee to be used by the governmental entity to acquire land and/or develop park facilities.

# PREFERRED TREE LIST

- Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood, Jade Prince, aka JFS-PN3 Legacy, aka Shaw's Legacy PP 21,318 Missouri Botanical Gardens "inventor"
- Cornus kousa, "Rutpink" PP28311, Scarlet Fire Dogwood
- Cornus (kousa x nuttalli) x kousa, Venus Dogwood
- Cornus controversa, Giant Dogwood, June Snow

# FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Assign areas of use in parks, identify soil conditions for plantings or other uses
- Detention basin tree planting
- Prairie plots, involve prairie organizations?
- Tree identification QR scan code
- Sidewalk drainage
- Tree grove/Wind break south of play ground
- Invasive tree and brush removal
- South property line selective tree removal
- Framing Park with trees
- Preservation of open areas
- Controlled access to east Pavilion
- Involve school kids in Park tree planting
- Native vs Non Native plants

# FUTURE PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks and Recreation facilities should be included in any future emergency response or security planning efforts.

**THANK YOU!**

# Savoy, Illinois Parks Master Plan

