



Parks and Open Space

Comprehensive Master Plan

Village of Deer Park NOVEMBER 2014

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Introduction

Chapter One: Introduction

Plan n. – 1. a scheme of action or procedure: *battle plan*. 2. a project or definite purpose: *plans for the future*. 3. to project a plan, act, or course of action for: *to plan one's vacation*. 4. to make plans: *to plan ahead, to plan for one's retirement*.

Why the Plan was Developed

Evolving trends, aging equipment and amenities, and increasing recreational demands created an opportunity for the Village of Deer Park to evaluate their current assets and establish an action plan to guide their next five years. This plan will:

- Assess and identify park, facility, and recreational needs
- Develop strategic, measurable, and obtainable objectives
- Develop a five-year action plan for funding implementation

Goals of the Process

The goals for this Comprehensive Master Plan include:

- Assess the needs of the current population
- Determine what improvements, changes or additions should be made to existing parks and open space.
- Plan for new park and open space
- Identify local and regional trail linkages
- Develop a prioritized list of objectives, targeting an initial five-year implementation period

Planning Process

The planning process began in the summer of 2014 with an

extensive inventory and analysis of the District's land holdings and social and economic context. Next, the Village Board, staff, and a community survey provided insight on the issues and needs facing the Village of Deer Park. Visioning sessions and charrettes helped the team to then develop the master plan recommendations and, after input and review from Board and staff, prioritize the action items for the five-year implementation plan.

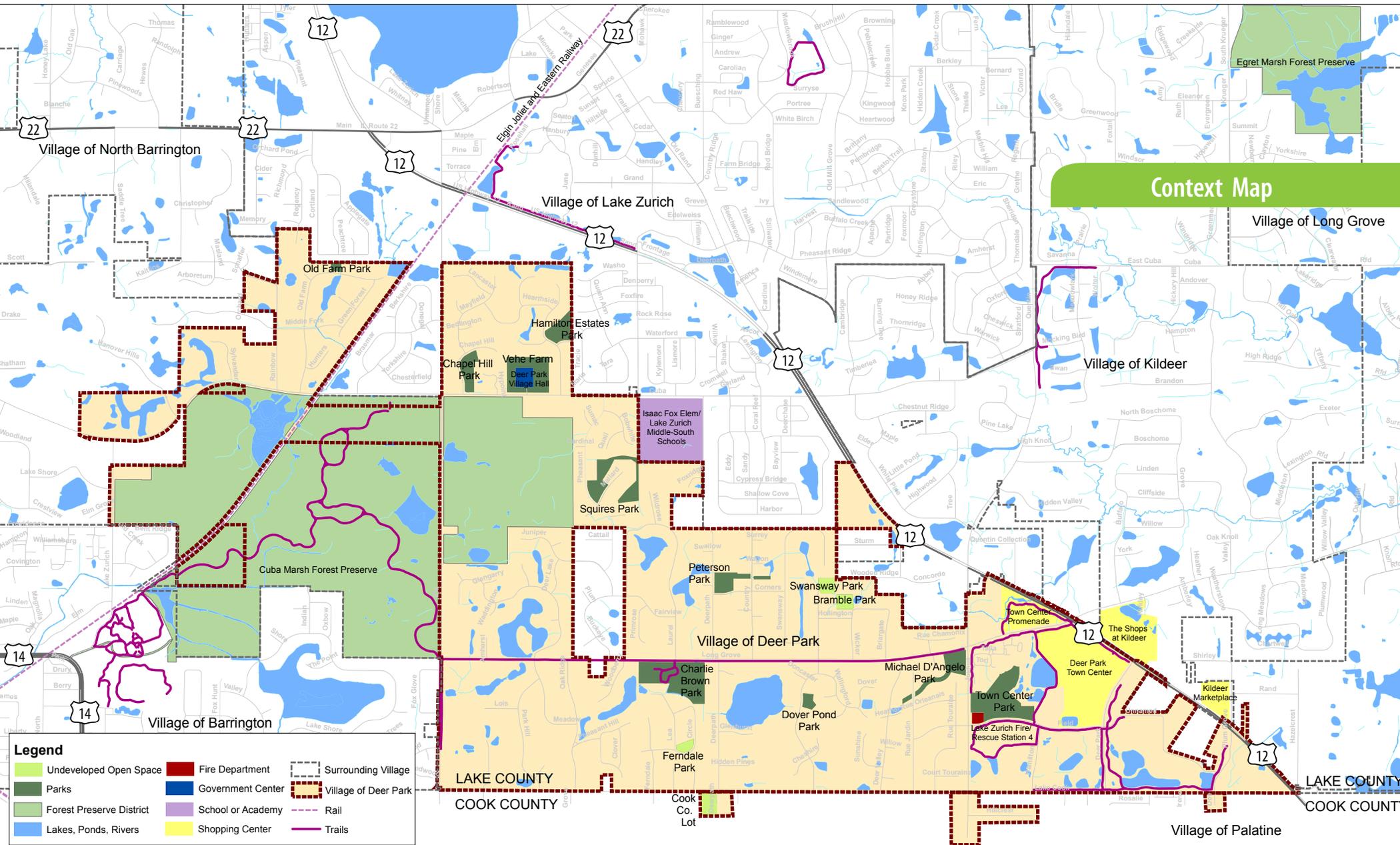
How the Document Should be Used

This master plan document should be used by the Village staff and board members as a guide to determine the primary action items over the next five years. The plan should be thought of as a "working list" and items should be checked off the list once they have been completed and adjusted or reprioritized depending on the opportunities that may arise.

Planning Area Summary

The Planning Area for the Village of Deer Park is 3.83 square miles. The Village boundary is surrounded by adjacent municipalities, recreational agencies, and hundreds of acres of county forest preserves. The following municipalities share boundaries with the Village of Deer Park

- Village of North Barrington
- Village of Barrington
- Barrington Park District
- Village of Palatine
- Palatine Park District
- Village of Kildeer
- Village of Lake Zurich
- Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve (*Forest Preserve District of Lake County*)
- Forest Preserve District of Cook County



Context Map

Village of North Barrington

Village of Lake Zurich

Egret Marsh Forest Preserve

Village of Long Grove

Old Farm Park

Hamilton Estates Park

Village of Kildeer

Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve

Squires Park

Village of Deer Park

Legend

Undeveloped Open Space	Fire Department	Surrounding Village
Parks	Government Center	Village of Deer Park
Forest Preserve District	School or Academy	Rail
Lakes, Ponds, Rivers	Shopping Center	Trails

LAKE COUNTY

COOK COUNTY

LAKE COUNTY

COOK COUNTY



Structure of the Document

Chapter One: Introduction

Provides a summary of the planning area and adjacent agencies. Documents the relevant history of the Village of Deer Park.

Chapter Two: Inventory & Analysis

Provides a detailed land use map identifying all parkland, open space, schools, trails and relative land uses. Classifies all of the Village of Deer Park's parkland based on standards, size, location, and amenities. Documents the Village's level of service analysis for park and open space acreage. Provides equity mapping exhibits of park, open space, and trail service areas. An inventory matrix of the villages open space and amenities is provided. This section also provides a detailed breakdown and analysis of the Village's demographics which was used when considering recommendations and opportunities.

Chapter Three: Park & Open Space Inventory

Catalogues individual parks and open space documenting observations on each property's natural resources and environmental conditions, site design and aesthetics, health, safety, and context. Provides aerials and site photographs. Lists recommendations and considerations.

Chapter Four: Needs Assessment

Documents the park and recreation needs of the community, based on the results from the community needs survey, Village Board discussions, staff recommendations, public workshop, and local trends. Identifies current issues based on information gathered during the Inventory and Analysis phase.

Chapter Five: Strategies & Recommendations

Identifies specific projects and improvements for the following categories:

- Village wide Strategies
- Existing Parks and Open Space
- New Parks and Open Space
- Trail Corridors and Linkages

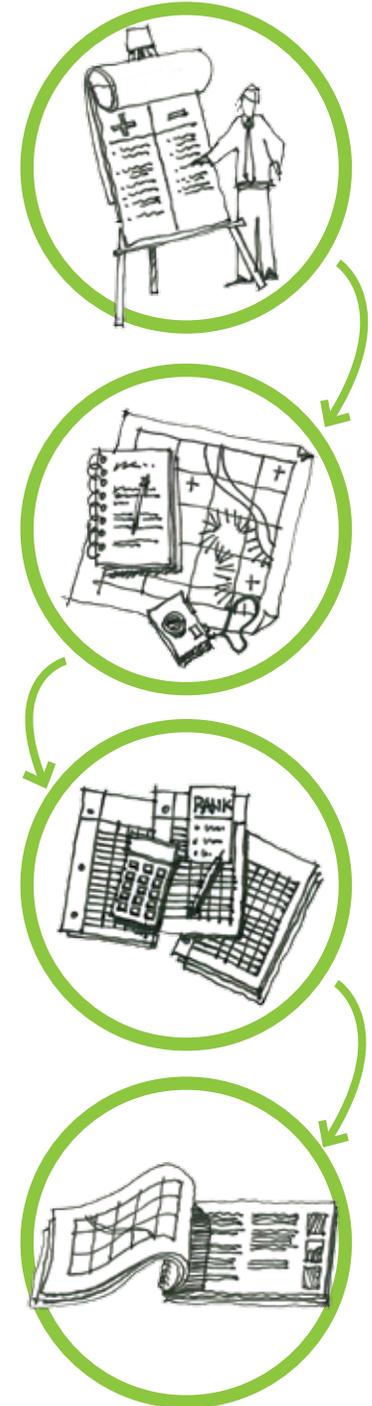
Determines short term (1-3 years) and long term (5 years) priorities.

Chapter Six: Implementation

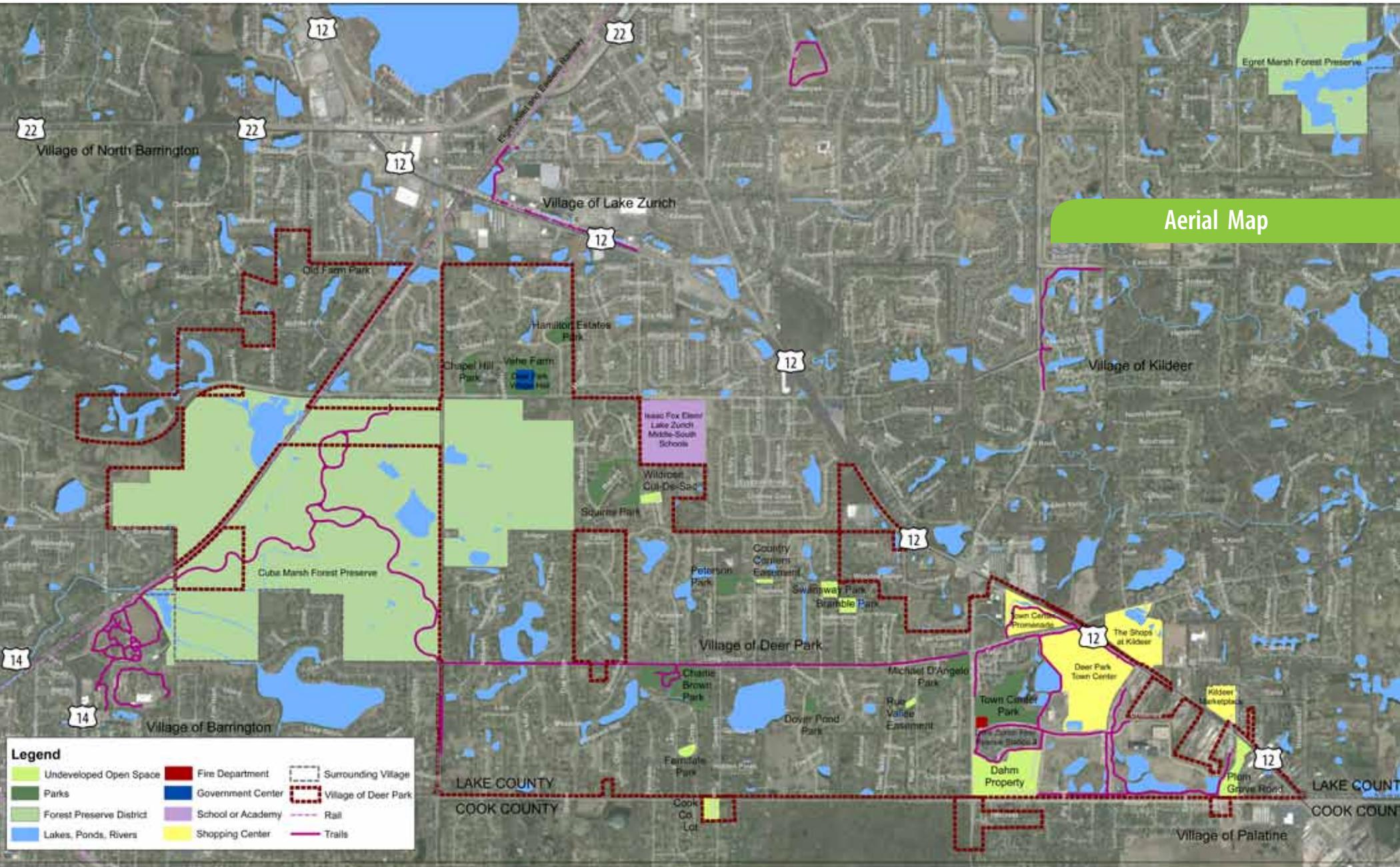
Identifies action items by year directly related to the plan recommendations. Provides important dates for grants and other applicable funding sources.

Chapter Seven: Appendix

Information from community needs assessment, meeting summaries, and excerpts for other planning documents.



Aerial Map



Village of Deer Park Profile

Geographic Location

The Village of Deer Park is located in southwest Lake County, Illinois, on the Lake-Cook County border and covers an area of 3.83 square miles according to 2013 Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) data. Neighboring villages include North Barrington, Barrington, Palatine, Kildeer, and Lake Zurich. Neighboring park districts and Forest Preserve Districts include Barrington Park District, Palatine Park District, Forest Preserve District of Lake County, and the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

Mission Statement

To protect and maintain the health and safety of our residents, provide for the orderly development of the land within our boundaries, and to preserve green space for ourselves and posterity.





Vehe Farm is an historic Illinois Centennial Farm property.



The Village of Deer Park's landscape is a composition of natural and built environments.



Native landscapes are integrated into public spaces throughout the village.

History of the Village

The Village of Deer Park was incorporated November 13, 1957. The Village is located primarily in Lake County with portions in Cook County, east of the Village of Barrington, south of Lake Zurich, and it is 37 miles west of Chicago. Early petitioners for the Village of Deer Park dedicated themselves to zoning and land-use planning compatible with the country characteristics which residents of the community desired to maintain. The rich soil and good water supply in southwest Lake County drew many settlers to this area. After World War I, Chicago business men came to build their estates here. Together they served to maintain one of the few green belts left in the Chicago Metropolitan area - a green belt being preserved today through the efforts of country villages such as Deer Park.

The Village owns more than 73 acres of parkland and open space. The agency offers 3 community parks, 7 neighborhood parks, and several natural area and open space lots. The developed parks provide two baseball fields, a softball field, three soccer fields, 6 tennis courts, 6 playgrounds, and several miles of walking and biking trails to residents of the community.

¹ This information was extracted from the Village of Deer Park's website. Please visit www.villageofdeerpark.com/villagehistory





Inventory & Analysis

Chapter Two: Inventory & Analysis

Purpose

The Inventory & Analysis Chapter of the report illustrates and describes the existing conditions of the Village. The information in this chapter was used to develop a better understanding of the many factors impacting the Village and individual park facilities. This chapter holds a wealth of information including detailed maps of the Village that display locations of parks, trail, forest preserves and other relevant land uses, maps illustrating natural features and systems present within the Village, and tables identifying all parkland, open space, and amenities. This chapter also includes the equity mapping analysis completed to analyze the park distribution and review the degree to which the Village and its systems are serving the Village residents.

Village Location and Description

The Village of Deer Park lies on the border of Lake and Cook Counties and encompasses over 3.83 square miles of land. While primarily composed of residential land uses intertwined with rolling open country side, ponds, and small lakes - the eastern portions of the Village are composed of mostly commercial developments.

Several hundred acres of forest preserves are adjacent and within the Village, and the Village itself owns more than 73 acres of parkland and open space. Given the estate style layout of the community, the opportunities for further open space acquisition are limited. The Village does own a small undeveloped 0.5 acre lot in Cook County. The Village owns 2 facilities - Vehe Farm Barn (and corresponding out buildings) and Village Hall. The Village Hall will not be included in this study. Programming for the Vehe Barn can be found in Chapter 7: Appendix and the Masterplan can be found in Chapter 3: Park and Open Space Inventory.

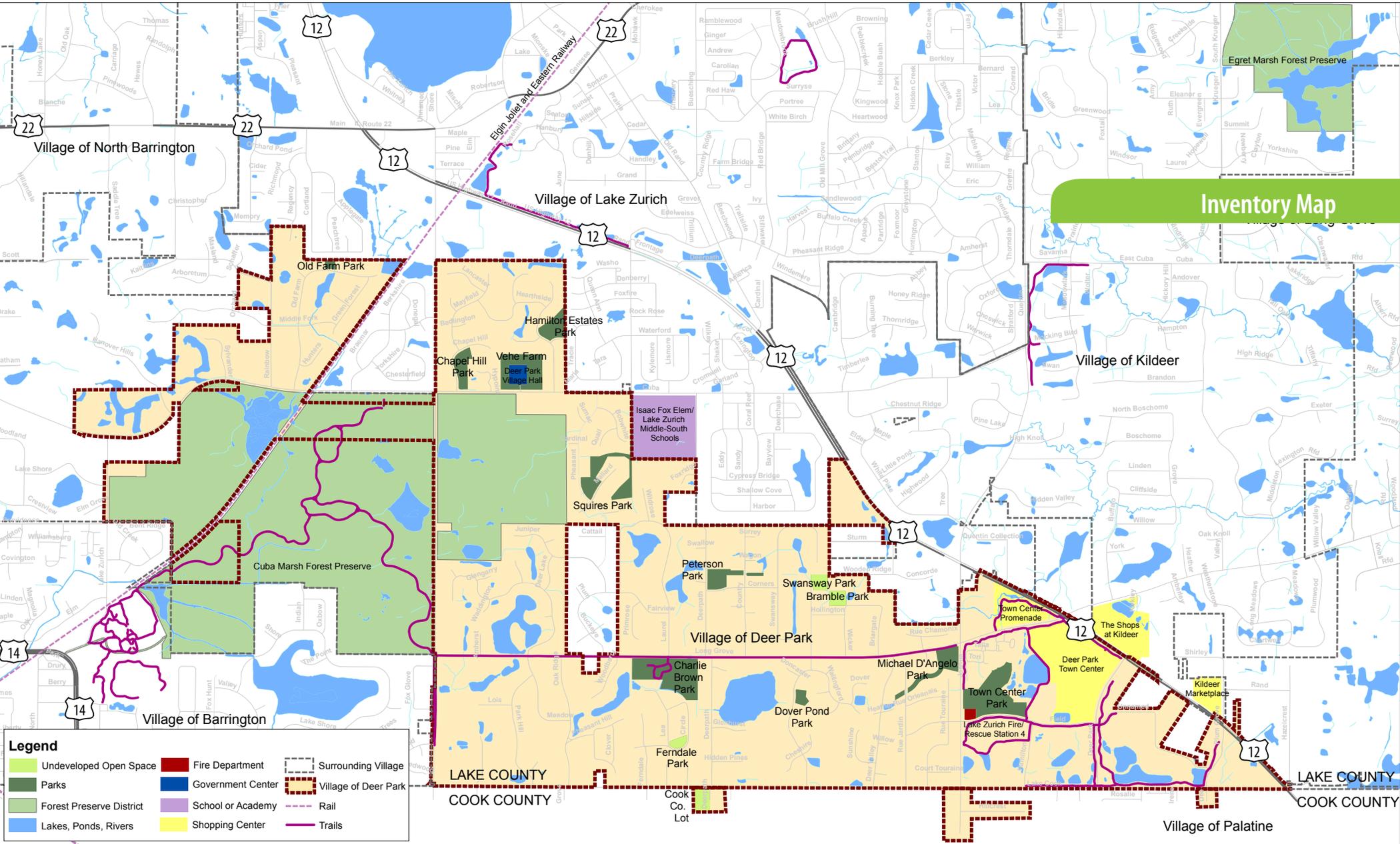
Rand Road (US Hwy 12) serves as a main north-south corridor next to the village due to its proximity to the commercial developments. Ela Road serves as the internal primary thoroughfare. Lake-Cook Road, Long Grove Road, and Cuba Road serve as the primary east-west connections. The Elgin-Joliet Railroad is located in the western portion of the Village and runs north-south. The main industrial and commercial developments within the Village are located off Rand Road (US Hwy 12) and the eastern edge of the community.

A shared trail (vehicle/bike) along Long Grove Road as well as several connections through Cuba Marsh and the Town Center are connect the Village to the regional trail system. This major trail connects Deer Park to Barrington, Palatine, and other communities to the west.

The Village of Deer Park is serviced by two public school districts; Barrington Community School District 220 and Lake Zurich Community School District 95.

The zoning and land uses that impacted this Parks and Open Space Comprehensive Master Plan are (GB) General Business, (R-1/R-2/R-3) Single Family Dwelling, and (PD) Planned Development. The Deer Park Zoning Map (2012) can be found in Chapter 7: Appendix for reference.

Inventory Map



Legend

■ Undeveloped Open Space	■ Fire Department	□ Surrounding Village
■ Parks	■ Government Center	□ Village of Deer Park
■ Forest Preserve District	■ School or Academy	— Rail
■ Lakes, Ponds, Rivers	■ Shopping Center	— Trails



Village of Deer Park Demographics

The demographics utilized the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Business Analyst Software to gather the necessary, up-to-date demographics needed to gain an understanding of the Village. ESRI is the largest research and development organization dedicated to geographical and information systems, including population projections and market trends.

Population Summary

The 2010 Census recorded the Village of Deer Park's population as 3,200. According to 2013 estimates, the current population is at 3,201 and is expected to remain steady through 2018 (projected 3,204).

Deer Park's median age is 43.4 years old. ESRI's 2013 estimates indicate a high percentage working age residents with 55.1% of the population between the ages of 25 and 64. The pre-school age group makes up 4.7% of the population, the school age group makes up 24.6% of the population, the college age group makes up 4.5% of the population, and the remaining 11.2% is beyond retirement age.

According to the 2013 estimates, there are 404 households in the Village with an average size of two (2.0) members. The majority of these households are families (88.0%) with three or more people residing in them. The primary ethnicity is White (90.3%).

Population

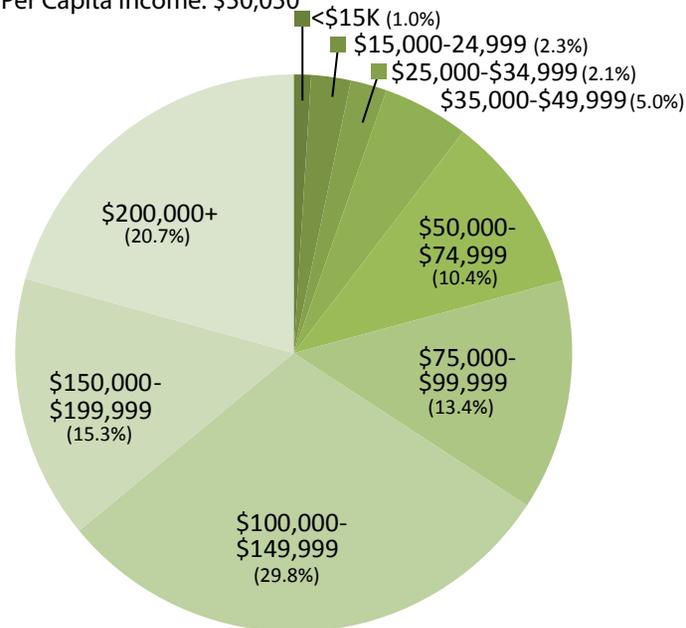
2010: 3,200
 2013: 3,201 (+0.001%)
 2018 (projection): 3,204 (+0.001%)

Population by Race and Ethnicity (2013)

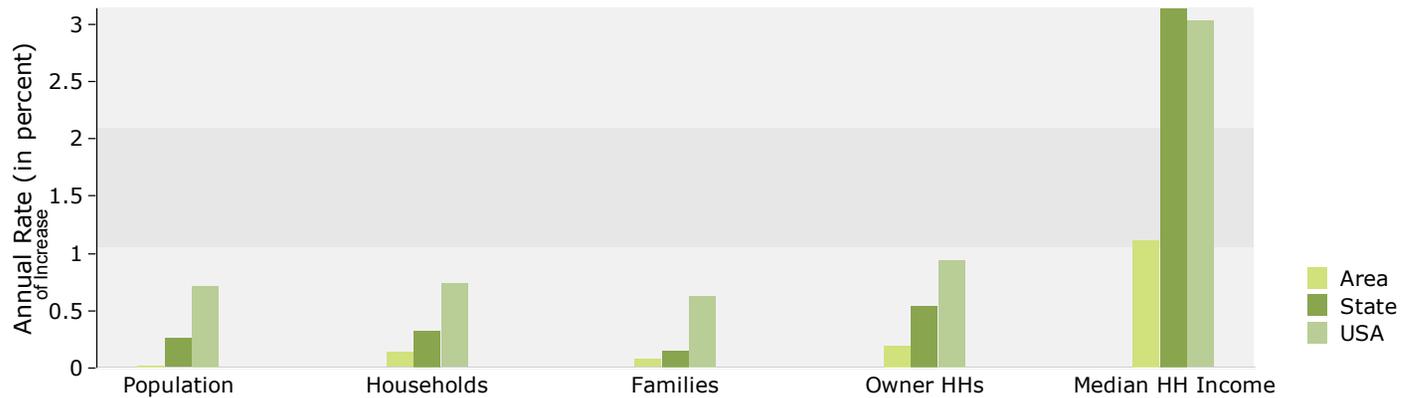
90.3% White / 1.0% Black / 0.0% American Indian / 6.8% Asian / 1.9% Other
 4.5% Hispanic or Latino (any race)

Household Income Distribution (2013)

Median Household Income: \$120,362
 Average Household Income: \$153,629
 Per Capita Income: \$50,050

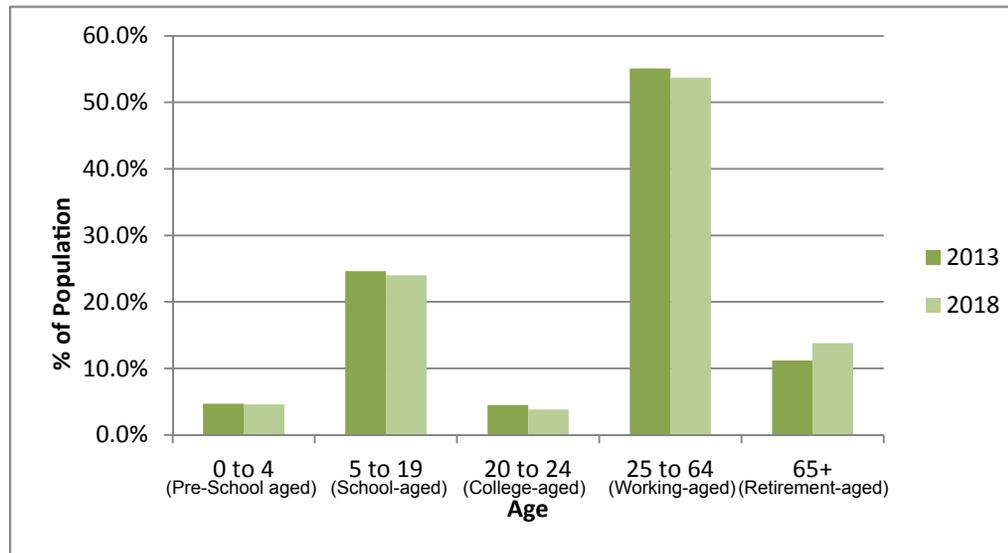


Trends 2013-2018



Estimates for 2018 (2013 estimates)

Population: 3,204 (3,201)
 Households: 1,112 (1,104)
 Families: 981 (977)
 Owner-occupied Housing Units: 1,074 (1,064)
 Median Household Income: \$127,263



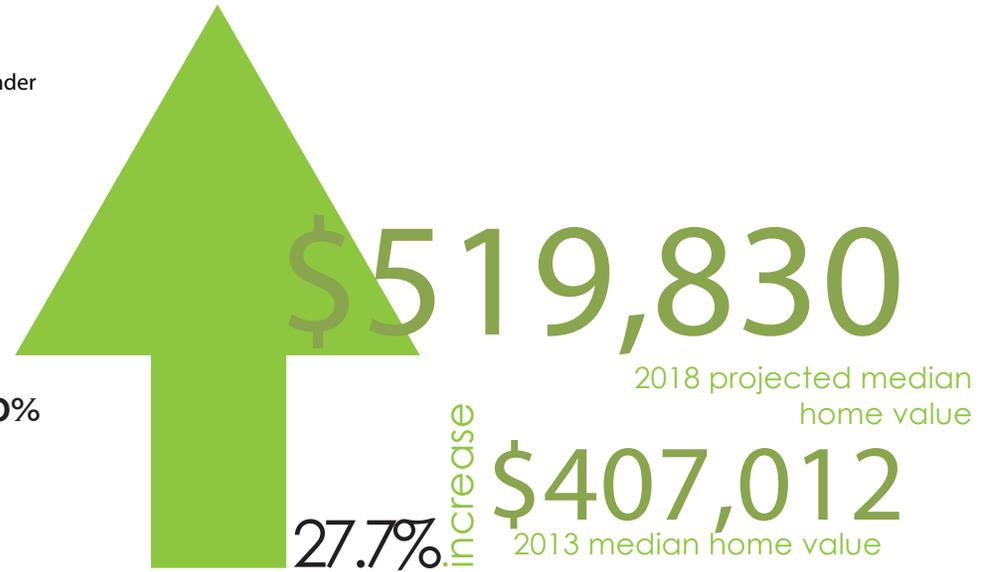
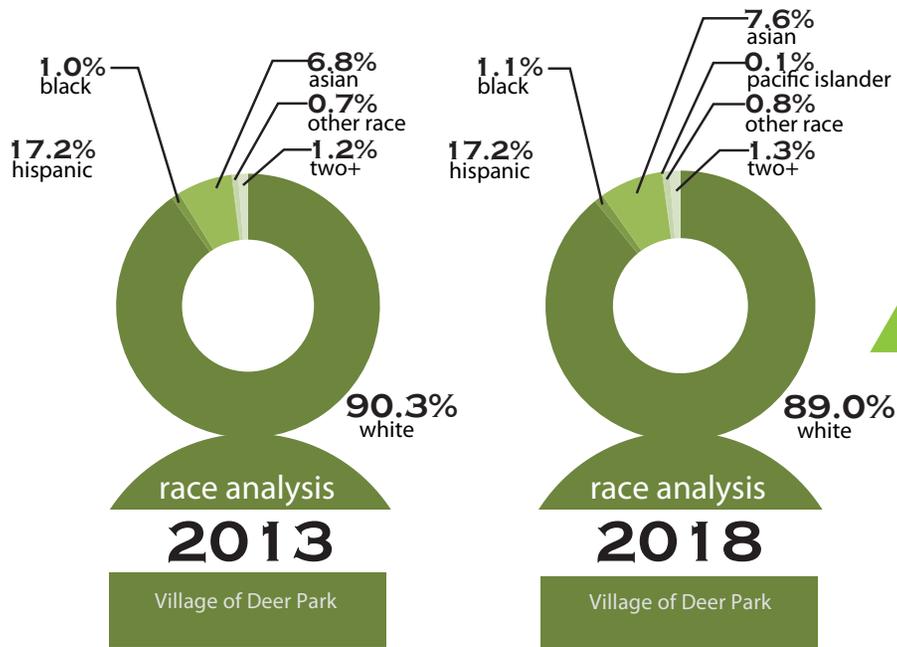
Population Trends

According to ESRI, the Village of Deer Park’s population is expected to remain steady with little increase, while both the State of Illinois and the nation will likely see increases (.24% and .68% respectively) . The number of households, families, and owner-occupied housing units will also remain fairly steady while state and national trends will see increases. The median household income will increase at a slower rate (1.1%) than compared to the State of Illinois (3.05%) and the nation

(2.55%).

Into 2018, the population will remain steady although there will be some fluxuation in numbers among certain groups and a general slight decrease in all categories but the retirement age bracket. The pre-school age group will decrease by 0.1%. The amount of school-aged residents will also decrease by 0.6%, but will remain a steady 24% of the total population while the working-age group will decrease as well, by about 1.4%. The working-aged still remains the prominent age group consisting of 53.7% of the population. The retirement-age bracket will grow the most at 2.6% and will make up 13.8% of the total population by 2018.

Demographic Comparison



total housing units 1,144





Natural Resources Inventory

The Village of Deer Park is rich in natural resources including an abundance of ponds and small lakes and their associative riparian corridors, flood plains, major watersheds, wetlands, and topography.

Flood Plain

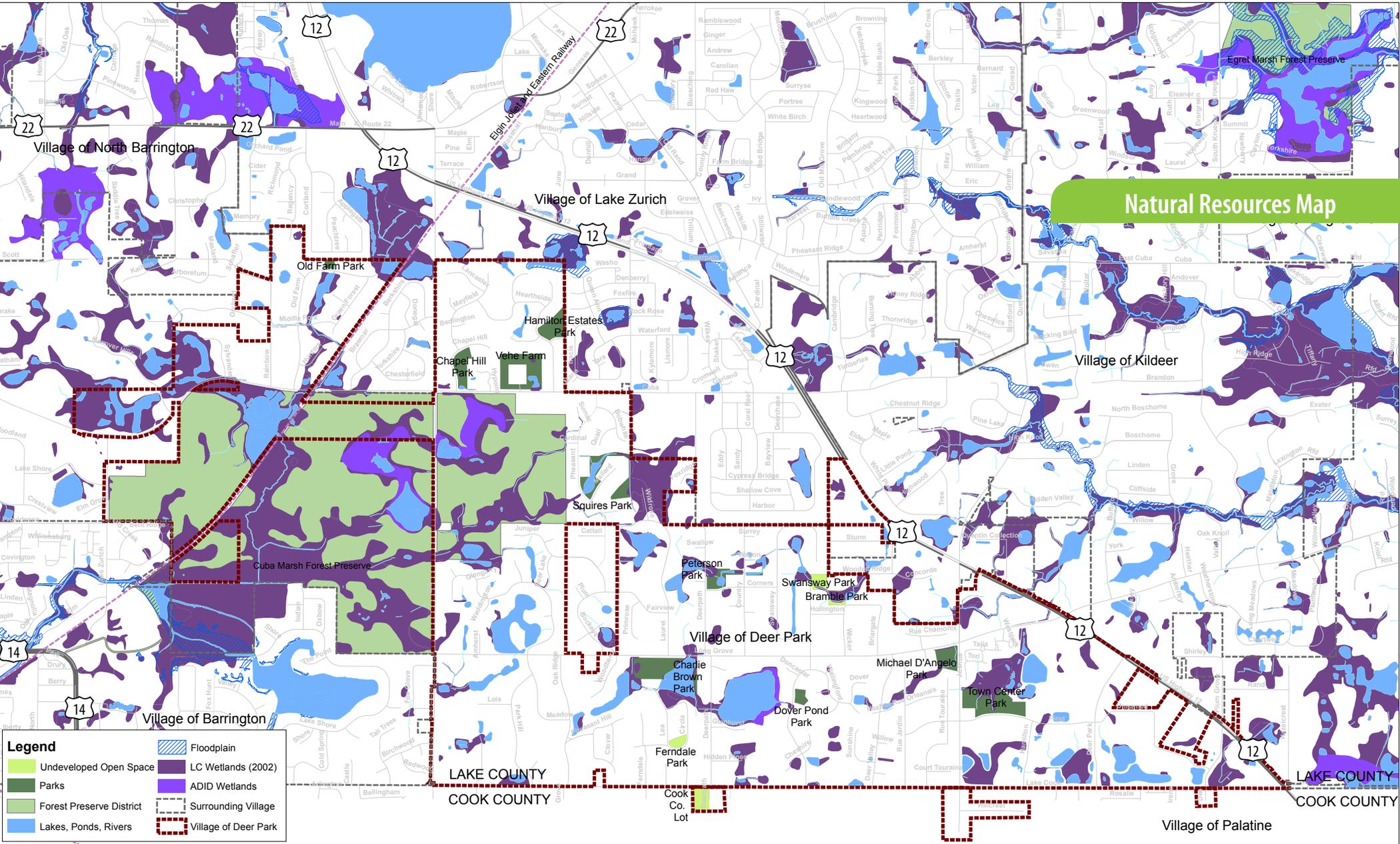
The Federal Emergency Management Agency through the National Flood Insurance Program produces Flood Hazard Boundary maps for areas prone to flood hazards. The 100-year flood plain associated with each of the bodies of water and waterways is shown in blue on the Natural Resources Map. The 100-year flood plain denotes the area potentially impacted by the level of flood water expected to be equaled or exceeded every 100 years on average or have a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any single year. These areas are restricted from development in Deer Park. This floodplain protection has created the opportunity for conservation, preservation, and natural connections along these corridors throughout the Village.

Wetlands

Wetlands are lands saturated with water; this saturation impacts the soil character, the plant and animal communities and the surface condition of the land. Wetlands are regulated under the Clean Water Act. Wetland data from the National Wetlands Inventory conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is depicted in the Natural Resources Map. Most of the identified wetlands in the Village planning area are emergent wetlands located along creek corridors. Other wetland types found in the planning area are forested wetlands and open water. The map on the next page shows data collected from the Lake County Wetland Inventory of 2002 (LC) and the Advanced Identification Study of 1992 (ADID) which determines quality of high functional wetlands.

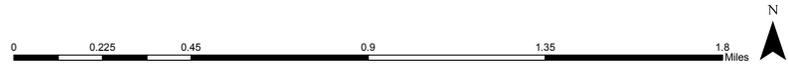
The Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve is partially located within the Village limits and is part of the more expansive Lake County Forest Preserve District. Much of the marsh is just that, marsh and wetlands as indicated on the Natural Resources Map on the next page. Cuba Marsh provides opportunities for hiking and natural exploration with an expansive trail system and connections to the overall regional path.

Natural Resources Map



Legend

- Floodplain
- Undeveloped Open Space
- Parks
- Forest Preserve District
- Lakes, Ponds, Rivers
- LC Wetlands (2002)
- ADID Wetlands
- Surrounding Village
- Village of Deer Park



Trail Corridors & Linkages Inventory

The Trail Corridors Map illustrates the existing trail corridors within the Village of Deer Park. The existing trails depicted on the map include the regional bicycle trail along Long Grove Road, through the Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve and connections to the Town Center development. This information was obtained through Lake County, Illinois GIS. Additionally, the map shows trail connections as proposed in the 1999 Comprehensive Masterplan as well as the 2014 Barrington Area Council of Governments (BACOG) Area Bikeways trails map. The Village's goal is to provide bicycle trails, paths, and lanes while developing trails within the parks themselves and providing connectivity between the parks.

The "Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities" provided by American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials recommends four different bike facility types. The bike facility types are described to the right. The Village of Deer Park is currently working BACOG to develop the BACOG Areas Bikeways Plan. Maps from the bicycle plan can be found in Chapter 7: Appendix.

The main regional trail connections exists along Long Grove Road (east-west) from Cuba Marsh to Rand Road. This is a signed shared roadway/bicycle lane route. An expansive system of designated bike trails weaves throughout the Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve and into the Village of Barrington. On the Village's east side, a network of shared use paths encompass the Town Center area with connectivity to commercial, business, and recreational areas. Two north-south corridors exist within the Village limits, the first - a shared roadway along Deer Path Road from Cuba Road (Lake Zurich) at the local elementary and middle schools, to Lake-Cook Road. The other connection is a shared use path along Quentin Road from Rand Road to Lake-Cook Road with a transition at Long Grove from the west side of the road to the east side.

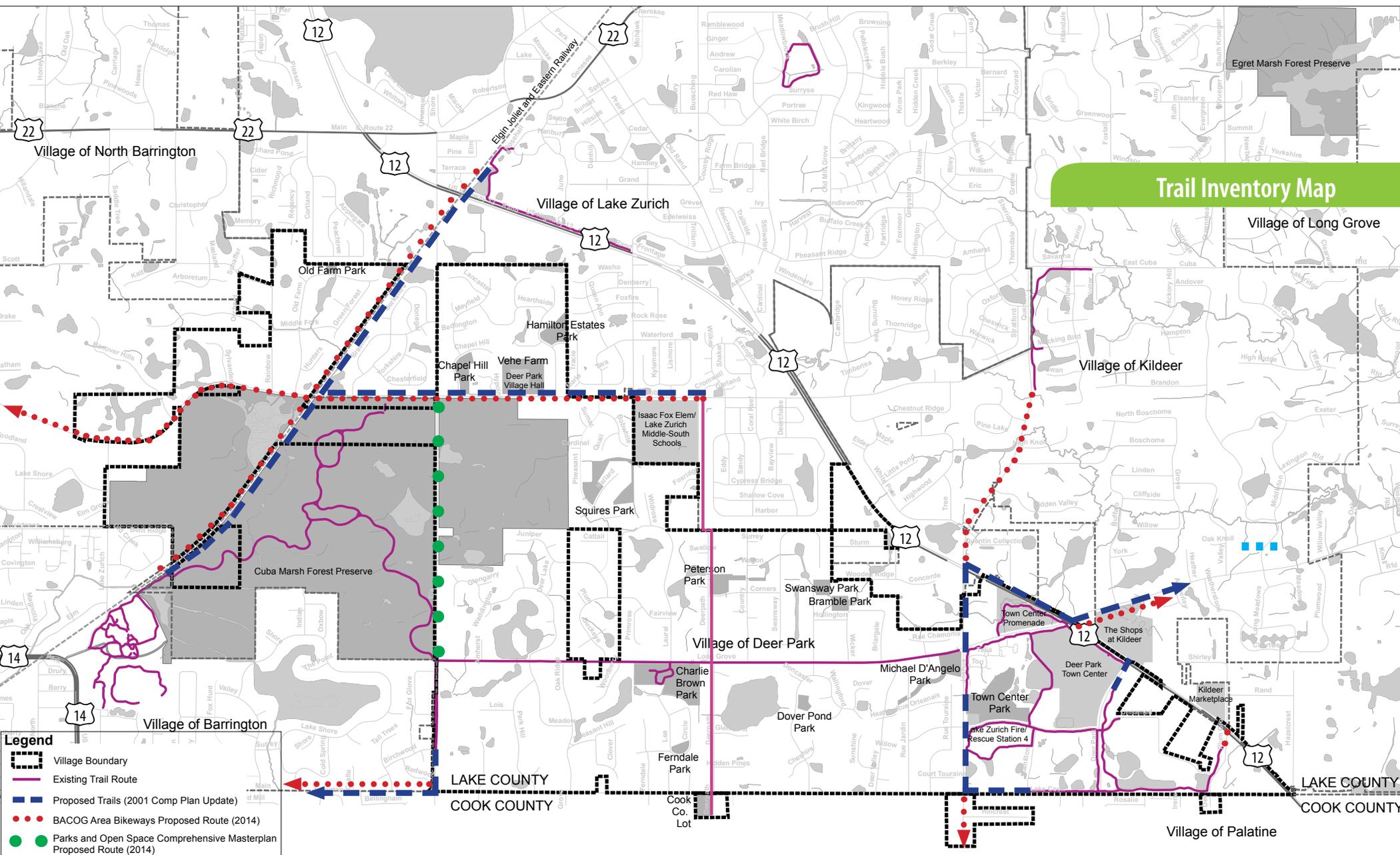
Shared Roadway: A roadway which is open to both bicycle and motor vehicle travel. This may be an existing roadway, street with wide curb lanes or road with paved shoulders.

Signed Shared Roadway: A shared roadway which has been designated by signing as a preferred route for bicycle use.

Bicycle Lane: A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Shared Use Path: A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way. Shared use paths may be used by pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers and other non-motorized users.

Trail Inventory Map



Legend

- Village Boundary
- Existing Trail Route
- Proposed Trails (2001 Comp Plan Update)
- BACOG Area Bikeways Proposed Route (2014)
- Parks and Open Space Comprehensive Masterplan Proposed Route (2014)



Park Classification Criteria

As a part of the planning process, we reference the guidelines outlined within the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) - Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines Manual. NRPA recommends creating a park classification system to serve as a guide for organizing an agency's parks. Mini Parks, Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks are the three different park types recognized by NRPA. The Village of Deer Park classifies their parks as either Neighborhood or Community, and does not have any Mini Parks. The park classification table identifies the criteria for determining the class for each of the Village's parks.

National Parks and Recreation Association Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines

Park Classification			
Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria
Mini Park	Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs.	Less than a 0.25 mile distance in a residential setting	Between 2,500 SF and one acre in size.
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	0.25 to 0.5 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	1 to 5 acres in size is typical.
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 0.5 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 20 acres.
Natural Area	Conservation and wildlife areas, wooded areas and waterways that are maintained for the most part in their natural state.	Service radius is unlimited.	No applicable standard.

Table from NRPA's Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines.

Level of Service

The Level of Service (LOS) guidelines are ratios representing the minimum amount of recreation facilities needed to meet the demands of a community. The LOS analysis is an integral step in determining a community's recreation needs and estimating how well an agency is serving the residents. According to National Recreation and Parks Association, the LOS should:

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

Parks & Open Space

The NRPA's population ratio method (acres/1,000 population) emphasizes the direct relationship between recreation spaces and people and is the most common method of estimating an agency's level of service for parkland and open space. The baseline standard according to this method is 10 acres/1,000 population. The following tables calculate the existing and proposed Level of Service for the Village of Deer Park using this ratio.

Village of Deer Park Acreage Comparison

Population: 3,200

Level of Service - Neighborhood Parks					
Classification	Village of Deer Park (Total)	Village of Deer Park Existing Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Acreage	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Acreage deficiency / surplus (acre)
Neighborhood Park	31.07	3.50	6.40	2.00	24.67

Level of Service - Community Parks					
Classification	Village of Deer Park (Total)	Village of Deer Park Existing Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Acreage	IAPD/NRPA Recommended Level of Service (acres / 1,000 population)	Acreage deficiency / surplus (acre)
Community Park	48.46	6.50	24.00	7.50	24.46

Recommended acreage is based off the existing population of 3200

Conclusions

The Village of Deer Park currently exceeds the NRPA recommended level of service for Neighborhood Parks by just under 24 acres and Community Parks by 10.00 acres. Overall, the total acreage owned and maintained as parkland is over the 10 acres/1,000 population as recommended by the NRPA.



Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks remain the basic unit of the park system and are generally designed for informal active, passive recreation and community gathering spaces. The Village of Deer Park's Neighborhood Parks generally range from 1 to 9 acres in size. Elements in these parks often include playgrounds, picnic areas, and trail systems. Neighborhood parks located in the Village of Deer Park include:

- Old Farm Park
- Chapel Hill Park
- Dover Pond Park
- Peterson Park
- Hamilton Estates Park
- Michael D' Angelo Park
- Squires Park (undeveloped)

Neighborhood Parks are intended to be located in residential areas and serve neighborhoods within a 10-minute walk, or 1/2 mile. Some Neighborhood Parks provide limited parking spaces. Neighborhood Park "service areas" do not include residents that must cross a planning area boundary. In a residential setting, **2.0 acres of open space** designated as a Neighborhood Park is preferred per every **1,000 people**.

Mini Parks

Mini Parks are generally designed for young children up to the age of 12. These parks also serve the community as a gathering and interactive space. Elements in these parks include play structures and swings. Other site amenities can include picnic areas, seating and hardscape surfaces for circulation and game-playing. These parks usually do not include parking. Mini Parks are classified as open space that addresses limited and unique recreational needs. These parks are located in residential areas where lawns and open space are plentiful, and serve their surrounding neighborhoods.

It was determined that the Village of Deer Park does not have any true Mini Parks. Most neighborhoods within the community have estate style residences without a pedestrian sidewalk connection to the parks. The parks within these neighborhoods serve a bigger purpose than just a "tot lot" and therefore were classified as a Neighborhood Park



Community Parks

Community Parks are generally designed for active recreation and focus on meeting community-based recreation needs. These parks preserve unique landscapes and open space, and often serve the community as event, gathering, and general team sport spaces. Elements in these parks include playgrounds, pavilions, trail and path systems and multiple sport courts and fields. Community Parks located in the Village of Deer Park include:

- Charles E. Brown Park
- Town Center Park
- Vehe Farm Park

Community Parks tend to serve the entire Village. Community Parks are viewed as destination places and typically require travel by automobile for preferred programmed recreation, with adequate parking. Community parks tend to serve residential areas within 1 to 3 miles. **7.5 acres of open space** designated as a Community Park is preferred per every **1,000 people**.



Natural Areas and Open Space Inventory

The planning team performed a site visit and evaluation for each of the Village's park properties to determine the opportunities and/or potential recommendations for improvements. Each site was visited and photographed, and staff provided information on how the park is used and any observed issues with the site or site amenities. The planning team also gathered aerial photography, acreage, property boundaries and floodplain information. Each park was evaluated on the following criteria:

- Natural Resources and Environmental Observations
- Site Design and Aesthetics
- Health and Safety
- Users and Context

The following pages summarize the inventory for each park. The inventories are grouped by park classification: Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks.

Park and Open Space Matrix

The table on the following page was completed for the Village of Deer Park's existing park and existing natural areas as a part of the Inventory & Analysis Phase of the master plan. It reflects the current inventory of the Village's park acreage, uses and amenities. Each park was classified and grouped based on NRPA park classification standards, Village of Deer Park modifications, and the park amenities were tabulated in order to understand the Village of Deer Park's total recreational offerings.

The table reflects not only the current amenities, but ages as well. Per the IDNR Useful Life chart in Chapter 7: Appendix, some key findings reflect that although the Village has 6 playgrounds, 3 of them are beyond their useful life (20 years). Several of the parking lots, basketball and volleyball courts (and standards) and site furnishings, which are not represented on the table, are all aging and nearing their useful life as well.

An Amenities Location Map (pp. 29) represents the Village's amenities graphically and shows the distribution of the types of activities and assets around the community.



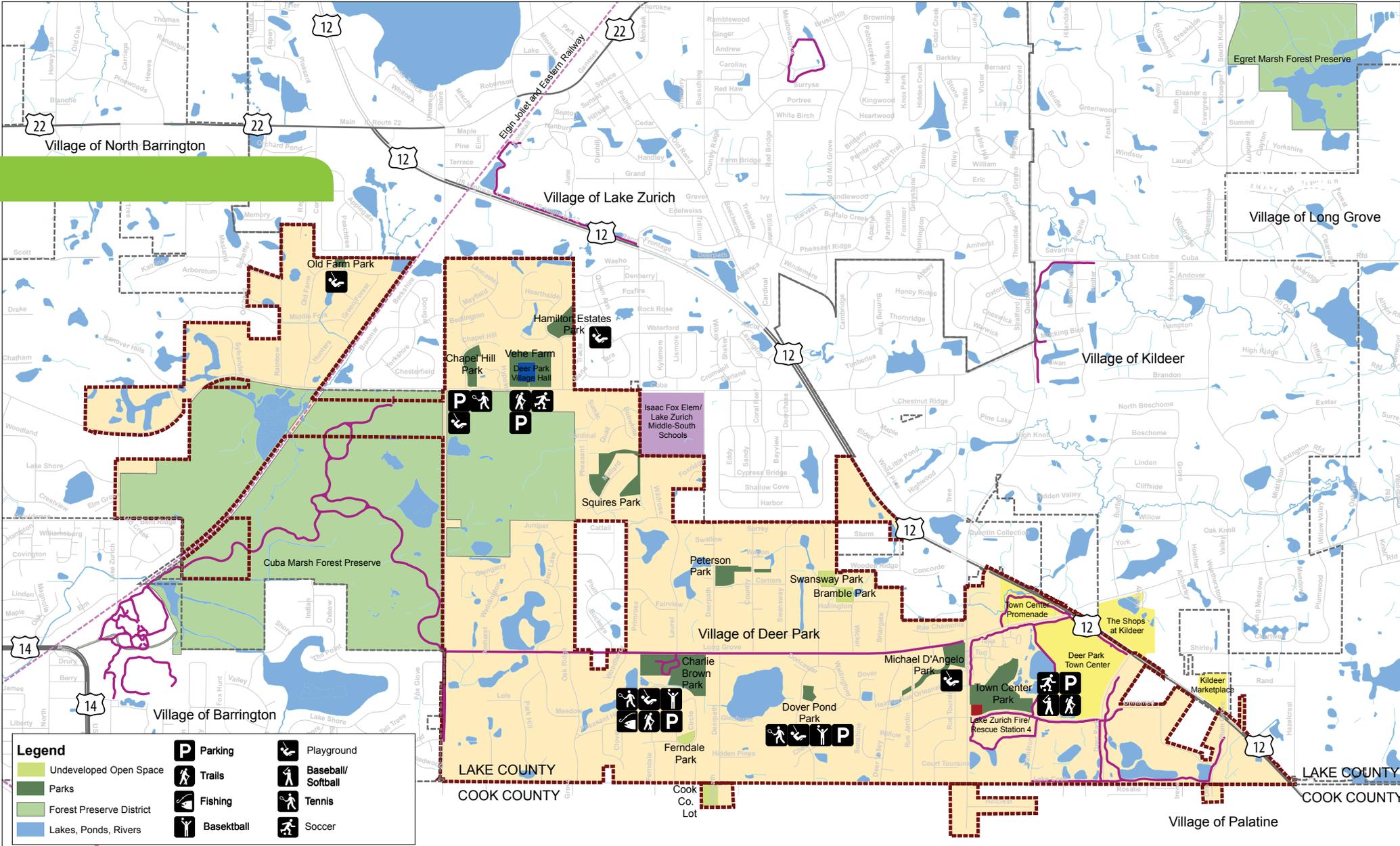
Trail and footbridge at Peterson Parkk



Playground at Chapel Hill Park



Baseball field at Town Center Park



Equity Mapping Analysis

Not only is the quantity of parks and open space important, but the location and geographic distribution of the parks themselves also offer an indication of how well a Village is serving its residents. By understanding where the parks are located in relationship to residential development, we are able to understand who, if anyone, is under served. This exercise may reveal the need for acquisition or improved access in under served areas of the Village, or may reveal that the Village is serving the residents well and should shift their focus into maintaining the system as it is.

Methodology

Planning areas are used for analysis, proposed land acquisition, and redevelopment of new park facilities. Planning areas are delineated by barriers considered challenging for pedestrian access including major roads or highways, railroad corridors and extreme natural features.

Once the Village was divided into planning areas, these areas and their boundaries were used to analyze the distribution of the parks and open spaces. First, a service area reach--illustrated in the maps as an orange or light yellow circle--was created around each individual park. The size of the service area is dependent on the park classification. The table to the left notes the various service area distances for both Neighborhood and Community Parks.

Next, the service area reaches for Neighborhood Parks were clipped to the planning area boundaries in which the park is located. This is done because these boundaries are seen as challenging barriers by pedestrians. For Community Parks the boundaries were simply clipped to the overall Village boundaries instead of planning area boundaries because these parks are seen as drive-to destinations.

Finally, the service area maps and other related maps were overlaid and analyzed to determine what areas are most and least served by the park system. The most served areas are illustrated by the dark orange while the least served areas are illustrated by the lack of orange. The orange service area buffers overlap to form a gradient that illustrates the degree to which residents are served. The darker the orange, the more service areas overlap. This represents those residents who fall within the darker orange area are served by multiple parks and their amenities.

Park Classification			
Classification	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	0.25 to 0.5 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	1 to 5 acres in size is typical.
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 0.5 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 20 acres.

Table from NRPA's Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines.

Planning Areas

Planning Area 1 is bounded by a combination of Ela Road, the Elgin-Joliet Eastern Railway and the Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve on the east, the Village boundaries to the west, north and south. The planning area is primarily zoned Single-family Residential and Forest Preserve. Old Farm Park lies within this planning area.

Planning Area 2 is bounded by Ela Road on the west, Cuba Road on the south, and the Village boundaries on the north and east. The area is zoned Single-family. Chapel Hill Park, Hamilton Estates Park, Vehe Farm, and the Village Hall lie within this planning area.

Planning Area 3 is bounded by Cuba Marsh Road and the Village boundary on the north, Rand Road and the Village boundary on the east, Long Grove Road on the south, and Ela Road on the west. /this planning area also encompasses an unincorporated residential area. The area is zoned primarily Single-family Residential with a small portion being Planned Development. Squires Park, Peterson Park, Swansway Park, and Bramble Park lie within planning area three boundaries.

Planning Area 4 is bounded by Village boundaries on the north, Rand Road on the east, Long Grove Road on the South, and Quentin Road on the west. The area is zoned primarily Planned Development. There are no parks or open space within this planning area.

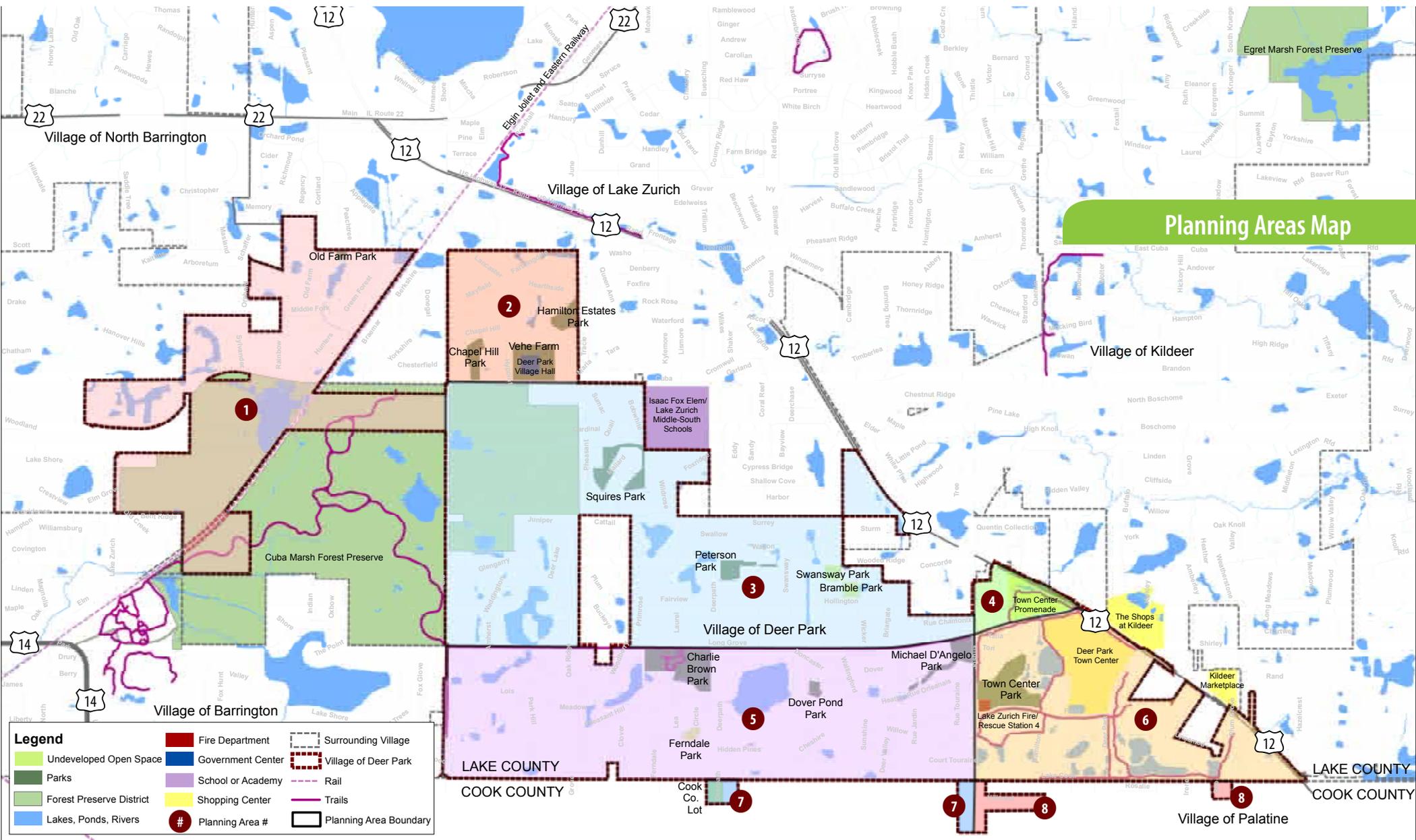
Planning Area 5 is bounded by Long Grove Road on the north, Quentin Road on the east, Lake-Cook Road on the south, and Ela Road on the west. The area is zoned Residential. Charles E. Brown Park, Dover Pond Park, Michael D' Angelo Park, and Ferndale Woods Park are located within planning area five.

Planning Area 6 is bounded by Rand Road to the east, Long Grove Road on the north, Quentin Road to the west, and Lake-Cook Road on the south. It is primarily zoned Planned Development. Town Center Park lies within area six boundaries.

Planning Area 7 is split into two small parcels both across the Cook County line and bounded by the Village boundaries. The areas are primarily zoned Single-family Residential. The undeveloped and Village owned open space called the Cook County Lot lies within area seven boundaries.

Planning Area 8 is split into two small parcels both across the Cook County line and bounded by the Village boundaries. The areas are primarily zoned Single-family Residential. There are no

Planning Areas Map



Service Area Mapping

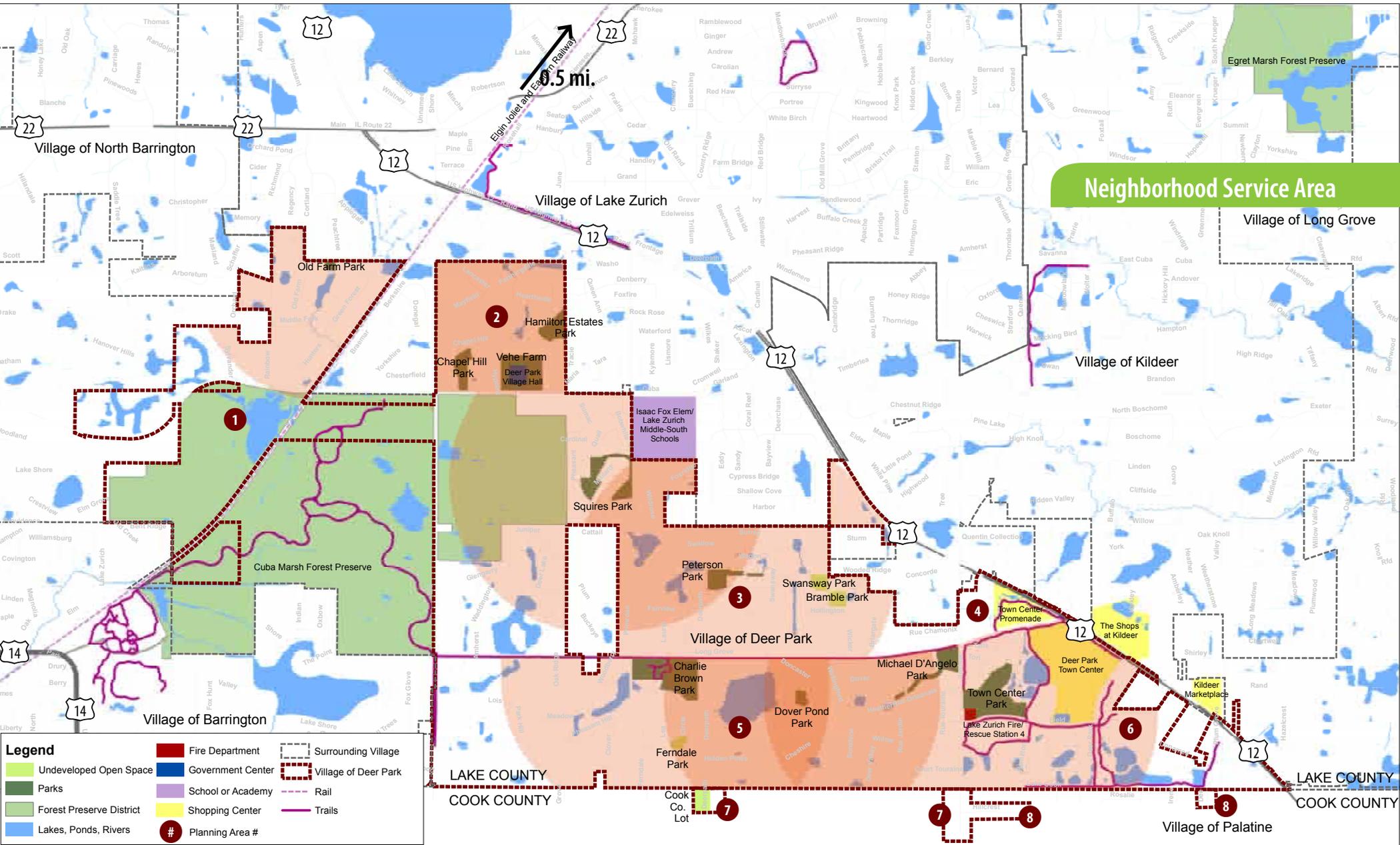
Neighborhood Parks

The purpose of the Neighborhood Park service area study is to determine which planning areas are under served by the Village's existing Neighborhood Park land holdings. The Village of Deer Park's Neighborhood Park acreages range from 1 to 9 acres. Currently the Village has six neighborhood parks and one undeveloped Neighborhood Park.

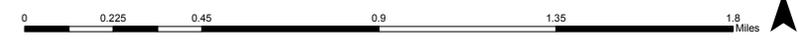
The Neighborhood Park Service Area Map illustrates a 0.5 mile service radius (shown in orange) around each existing and planned Neighborhood Park. This plan also illustrates a service area for Community Parks as these parks can also serve the function of a neighborhood park. NRPA's Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines recommend that Neighborhood Parks with active recreation amenities be centrally located within their service areas and encompass a 0.5 mile radius.

Conclusions

Existing and planned neighborhood park distribution is concentrated in planning areas 2, 3, 5, and 6. These Planning areas are composed primarily of residential land uses, with portions in planned development areas. Planning areas 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 show a deficiency in Neighborhood Parks in some areas; however, some of these Planning areas--specifically areas 4 and 6--are primarily composed of industrial land and commercial uses and therefore contain few or no Village residents. **Planning Area residents in 7 and 8 have limited access to Neighborhood Parks** within these areas, which contain a small number of residents in very small pockets of land in southern portions of the Village in Cook County. These residents are within the Palatine Park District. The LOS analysis calculates a **surplus of over 24 acres of Neighborhood Park land**--making Neighborhood Park acquisition less of a priority for the Village. Bringing the existing parks and amenities up to current standards is more critical.



0.5 mi.
Elgin, Joliet and Evanston Railways



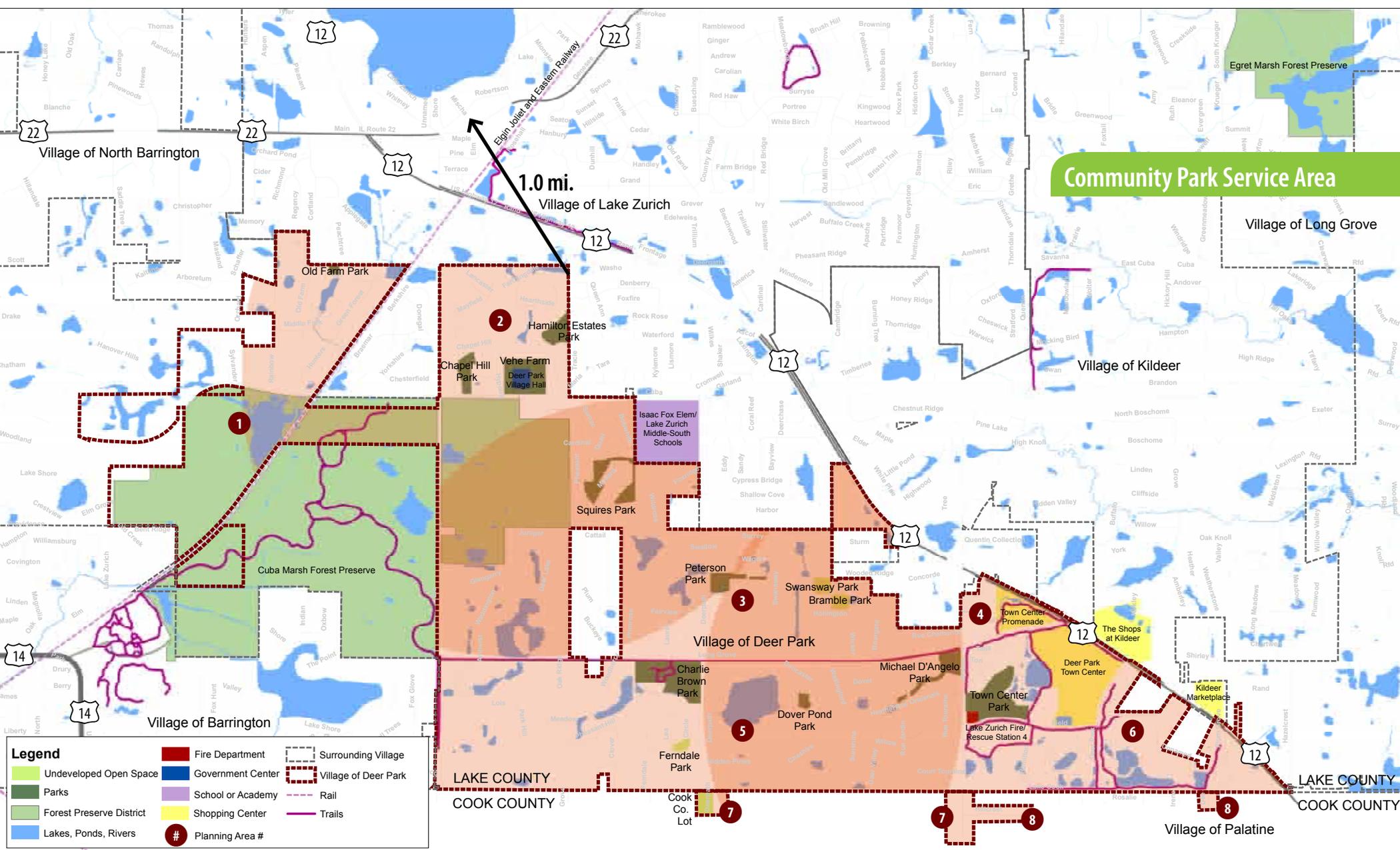
Community Parks

The purpose of the Community Park service area study is to determine which residential areas are under served by the Village's existing Community Park land holdings. Deer Park's Community Parks range in size from 4 to 16 acres. Currently, the Village has three Community Parks-- Charles E. Brown Park, Town Center Park, and Vehe Farm Park.

The Community Park Service Map illustrates a one-mile service radius (shown in orange) around each existing Community Park. The NRPA's Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines recommend that Community Parks with active recreation amenities be centrally located within their service areas and encompass a one-mile radius.

Conclusions

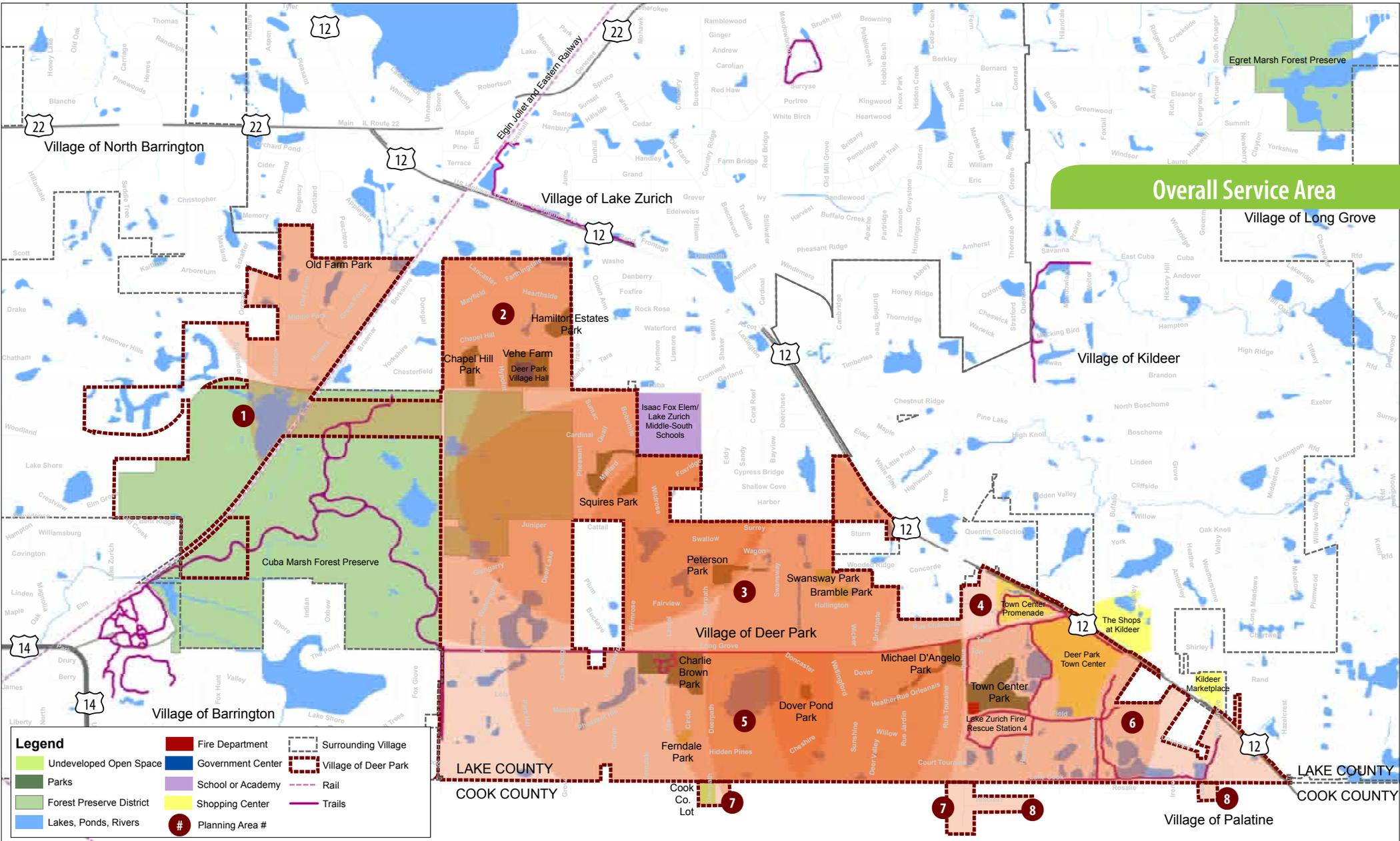
Community Parks within the Village of Deer Park are **well distributed**. All three community parks serve the village in different ways. Charles E. Brown park serves the needs of residents within the central Planning areas of the Village, Town Center Park serves the needs of residents in the eastern planning areas, and Vehe Farm Park serves the residents in the north and western side of the Village. The **LOS acreage analysis calculates a 34.0 acre surplus**--making Community Park acquisition less of a priority for the Village. Bringing the existing parks and amenities up to current standards is more critical.



Overall Parks Service Area

The Overall Service Area Map illustrates comprehensively how well the Village of Deer Park's parks and open spaces serve their residents. This map combines the previous two maps of Neighborhood and Community Park Service Areas in order to see who is most and least served throughout the Village. The orange service area buffers overlap to form a gradient that illustrates the degree to which residents are served. The darker the orange, the more service areas overlap. This represents that those residents who fall within the darker orange area are served by multiple parks and their amenities.

From this map, we can conclude that the majority of the service areas are well-served by the Village's parks. Most notably, **Planning Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are the most served.** According to the map, **planning area 1 is the least served.** By overlaying the zoning map with the planning and service areas, we can conclude that although planning area 1 does not appear to be well-served, this area is composed of forest preserve district land. Since there are few Village residents living within these planning areas, acquisition and park development is not a priority for this area.



Chapter Summary

The goal of the Inventory & Analysis process is to develop an understanding of the many factors influencing the Village of Deer Park and its assets. The chapter documents the community's parks, natural systems, open space, trails, and related land uses. The Village's level of service and service area distribution were calculated and documented in this chapter. Finally, the park facility inventory was compared to Illinois and National averages to identify areas that the Village may be deficient in compared to these recognized standards.

Currently the population of Deer Park is 3,201 and projected to remain steady through 2018. The working age (25-64) will remain a large portion of the population while the retirement age bracket (65+) will continue to increase. These demographics will have an impact on the programs, services, and amenities the Village offers.

The Village of Deer Park has six developed and one undeveloped Neighborhood Parks, three Community Parks and 3 specified undeveloped open space/natural areas. From an acreage standpoint, the Village has sufficient Neighborhood and Community park acreages, boasting 24.0 acre and 34.0 acre surpluses respectively.





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Park & Facility Inventory

Chapter Three: Park & Facility Inventory

Neighborhood Park Inventory

Classification Neighborhood
Acres 4.40

Chapel Hill Park

21585 N Chapel Hill Drive

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- The park is not located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of large shade trees and turf.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park includes a playground with 2-5 and 5-12 year composite play structures and 2 belt and tot swings each. Playground also includes a spring rocker play piece.
- Park also includes a large hexagonal picnic shelter.
- Site furnishings include benches, trash receptacles, and picnic tables.
- Site has connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system.
- The park is well maintained and free of litter.
- Park identification signs are present.
- Parking is not provided.
- Park has a large open turf area.

Health, Safety, and Access

- No accessible ramp into the playground area.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities and accessible routes.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in, neighborhood residents.
- Park context consists of single family residential open space.
- The park does not have any active programming.
- The trail system within the park connects to the Old Plan Road Trail System.

Recommendations

- Resurface/sealcoat parking lot.
- Stripe parking lot stall and ADA lines.
- Reconstruct or resurface tennis courts to repair areas where differential settling has occurred, especially around footings.
- Update park signage.
- Program and/or take advantage of surplus of open space. Work with neighborhood to define preferred uses.
- Address drainage issues/low spot in open turf area.
- Update/add new playground.
- Consider a small picnic shelter for this park.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
1	1990	Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
2	2004	Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
9	n/a	Parking



Park sign and landscape



Parking lot



Playground



Aerial Photo



Park character and landscape

Dover Pond Park

20347 N Wallingford Lane

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- The park is not located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of mature shade trees and deciduous shrubs.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park includes a playground with 2-5 year composite play structures and 2 belt swings.
- Playground has wood timber curb with engineered wood fiber surfacing and does not have ADA access.
- Site furnishings include benches and trash receptacles.
- Site has internal connection to amenities. Pathway is aged and in need of repair.
- Two tennis courts are on site. Court surface in need of repair/resurface - particularly along drain corridor, restriping also needed. Fence footings appear to have differential settling and are exposed along perimeter. Perimeter fencing in need of repair, repainting, and addition of a bottom rail.
- Basketball court surface in need of repair, resurface, and restriping.
- The park is well maintained and free of litter.
- Park identification signs are present.
- 6 off-street parking spaces are provided. Spaces are not stiped.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are present on tennis court.
- Parking lot does not appear to be ADA compliant.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in neighborhood residents.
- Park context is single-family residential.

Recommendations

- Reconstruct parking lot to meet ADA requirements (grade, access, signage)
- Stripe parking lot stall and ADA lines.
- Resurface or reconstruct basketball court. Restripe lines and add new standards.
- Add new playground with tot swings and 5-12 equipment.
- Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and consistent aesthetic.
- Reconstruct asphalt sidewalk.
- Repair, resurface, and restripe tennis courts. Add new standards.
- Consider a small picnic shelter for this park.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms *portable
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
1	1992	Playground
		Baggo
0.5	n/a	Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
2	n/a	Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
6	1992	Parking



Park Signage and landscape



Basketball court



Pedestrian circulation and playground



Aerial Photo



Playground enlargement

Hamilton Estates Park

21707 N Inglenook Lane

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- The park is not located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of turf, perimeter mature shade trees, evergreen trees and a few ornamental shrubs.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park includes a playground with a 2-12 year (2013) composite play structures and 2 belt and tot swings each.
- Site furnishings include benches (3).
- Site furnishing installation is inconsistent. Some benches are on concrete pads, others are not. Empty concrete pads.
- Site does not provide an overall connection to the Village park system.
- The park is well maintained and free of litter.
- Park identification signs are present.
- Parking is not provided although on-street parking is permitted nearby.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage.
- Playground appears to be compliant with ADA accessibility standards and guidelines.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are not present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities and accessible routes.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in neighborhood residents.
- Park context is single-family residential.
- Park is not programmed.

Recommendations

- Consider designated and striped parking along street.
- Complete turf restoration in visibly apparent areas.
- Implement weed management/control.
- Consider bike rack.
- Add trash/recycling receptacles.
- Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and consistent aesthetic.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms *portable
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
1	2013	Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
		Parking



Sign and landscape



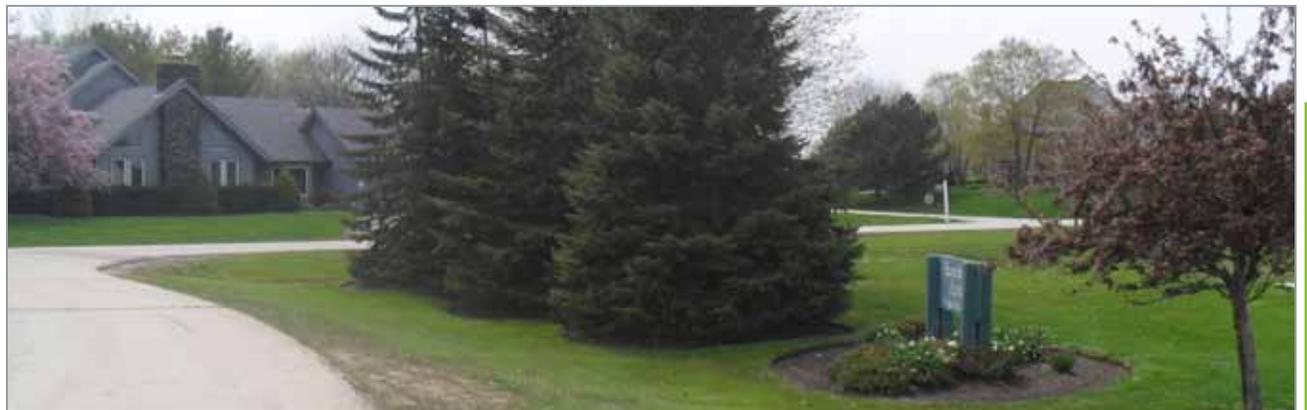
Pedestrian circulation and play structure



Play structure



Aerial Photo
**Prior to installation of new equipment and park amenities.*



Park entrance and signage

Michael D'Angelo Park

20365 N Rue Jardin

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- Portions of the park are located in a floodplain and/or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of turf and mature shade trees and wetland/native/cattails plantings along Long Grove and Quentin Roads.
- A naturally flowing grass swale transitions into a creek from the main park into the dense woodland. Limited stabilization is in place and erosion is occurring.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park includes a playground with a 2-12 year composite play structure (1991) and 2 belt and tot swings.
- Playground has wood timber curbs and engineered wood fiber surfacing.
- Site furnishings include three benches.
- Site does not have connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system.
- Park identification signs are present at intersection of Quentin and Long Grove but is not visible due to vegetation overgrowth.
- Parking is not provided.
- Open space is underutilized.
- An underutilized backstop is present.
- Access trail from adjacent neighborhood is not maintained.
- Regional bike trail ends in northeast corner of park.
- Split rail fence along roadway has been taken over by vegetation. Fence is in disrepair.
- Mulch rings are bare and unmaintained.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage on two sides.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are not present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities and accessible routes.
- Most of park is not accessible by ADA path (open turf and woodlands)
- Grate openings on path at neighborhood entrance are questionable.
- Only access to park is an easement between residential lots.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in neighborhood residents.
- Park context is single-family residential and open space.

Recommendations

- Replace all sidewalks and expand on path system to create loop. Add fitness stations around this circuit.
- Connect/tie into regional bike trail at NE corner of park.
- Adjust grading in ditch/swale parallel to south entry walk.
- Remove or replace split rail fence along Long Grove Road.
- Control invasive plant material in naturalized swale.
- Implement Ash Tree replacement program.
- Stabilize grass creek at directional corners.
- Replace and add additional playground equipment.
- Consider 1/2 court basketball.
- Consider additional recreational amenities.
- Remove backstop.
- Implement park identification standards and make sign more visible from roadway.
- Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and consistent aesthetic.
- Consider a small picnic shelter for this park.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).

Classification Neighborhood

Acres 6.34

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
1	1991	Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
(1)	practice	Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
		Parking



Playground



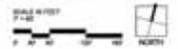
Swings



Bridge and pond



Aerial Photo



Pond

Old Farm Park

22020 N Old Farm Road

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- The park is not located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of turf and mature shade and evergreen trees.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park includes a playground with four to five year old 2-5 and 5-12 year composite play structures and 2 belt and tot swings each.
- The playground surfacing is engineered wood fiber with a wood timber curb.
- Site furnishings include benches and trash receptacles.
- Site has connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system.
- The park is well maintained and free of litter.
- Park identification signs are not present.
- Park does not provide parking.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park lacks street frontage which may present challenges for surveillance and safety.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities and accessible routes.
- Walk entry is steep.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in, neighborhood residents.
- Park is situated between single-family residential and open space and includes a large pond.
- The park does not have any active programming.

Recommendations

- Provide access to bench.
- Culvert under sidewalk does not appear to be in correct location causing drainage issues at sidewalk entrance.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Control invasives (phragmites) in naturalized swale.
- Add park identification standards.
- Consider resurfacing or replacing path.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
1	2008	Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
		Parking



Playground



Path system



Pedestrian circulation and landscape



Aerial Photo



Swale and invasive vegetation

Peterson Park

22922 W. Corners Drive

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- Portions of the park are located in a floodplain and/or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of turf and mature canopy trees, and pond occupies a large area on the site. Pond is shallow and algae is present. Limited shoreline stabilization in place and erosion is occurring in some areas.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park does not have any playground or picnic amenities.
- Site furnishings include two benches. One bench is located on a pad, the other is not. Concrete footings are exposed and uneven.
- Site does not have connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system.
- Park identification signs are present at intersection of Deerpath Road and W. Corners Drive.
- Parking is not provided.
- Open space is underutilized.
- Asphalt trail present, unmaintained, and in need of repair.
- Drainage issues in open turf space
- Shoreline and vegetation unmaintained.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage on three sides, although a large portion of the trail is in between residential lots and challenging to view from the pond.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are not present.
- Path at south entrance in disrepair and not ADA compliant.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in neighborhood residents.
- Park context is single-family residential and open space.

Recommendations

- Replace all sidewalks and expand on path system to create loop. Adjust low spots during repair/ replacement.
- Replace and redefine culvert under sidewalk.
- Replace footbridges.
- Shoreline stabilization.
- Develop understory / woodland edge management strategy.
- Develop invasive plants management strategy.
- Consider playground equipment.
- Consider recreational amenities such as volleyball, tennis, pickleball.
- Provide improved seating and shoreline access/ overlook(s).
- Implement park identification standards.
- Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and consistent aesthetic.
- Consider a small picnic shelter for this park. Add grill and supporting amenities.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).
- Study the connection and integration of the separate parcels as the design processes advances.

Quantity	Year Built	
0.33	n/a	Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
		Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
		Parking



Passive trail



Pond



Bridge and pond



Aerial Photo



Overall park

Squires Park

23410 W. Mallard Court

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- Portions of the park are located in a floodplain and/or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of rolling hills/berms, turf and mature canopy trees, and a pond occupies a large area on the site. Limited shoreline stabilization is in place and erosion is occurring in some areas.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park does not have any amenities.
- There are no site furnishings on site.
- Site does not have connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system.
- Park identification sign is present.
- Parking is not provided.
- Open space is underutilized.
- Rolling hills and recessed pond provides great views.
- Grass edge shoreline is unmaintained and unstable in some areas.

Health, Safety, and Access

Park has street frontage in areas to the south and west.

- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are not present.

Users and Context

- Users include drop by-passers and parks serves as an aesthetic backdrop to its adjacent neighbors.
- Park context is surrounded by single-family residential

Recommendations

- Shoreline stabilization and stone outcropping to control significant erosion where visibly apparent.
- Turf restoration on south bank.
- Open up views from Pheasant Trail.
- Add loop trail including benches (*on concrete pads*).
- Consider a small picnic shelter, grill and supporting amenities at SW corner of this park.
- Beautify/upgrade culvert/grate on south bank to make more attractive.
- Create shoreline access to provide fishing and interpretive opportunities using boardwalks, stone outcropping and overlooks.
- Addition of a playground is challenging with the limited open space and the proximity of roads and pond. Work with residents to determine if this is a desired amenity to add.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (*per 2015 plan*).
- Study the connection and cohesive layout of the 'u-shaped' parcel via an easement as the design processes advances.

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
		Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
		Parking



Entrance



Pond and shoreline



Pond and tree grove



Aerial Photo



Overall park

Charles E. Brown Park

23125 W Long Grove Road

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- Portions of the park is located in a floodplain and/or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of rolling landscape, mature shade trees, evergreen trees, and a wetland/native/cat tail mix along western and northwestern edge.
- Pond edge is unstabilized with erosion visible in places.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park includes a playground with a 2-5 and 5-12 year composite play structure (2013), 2 belt and 2 tot swings. Playground includes a freestanding spinner.
- Playground has a wood composite curb and engineered wood fibar play surfacing.
- Site furnishings include benches and trash receptacles.
- A comfort station is located near the parking lot.
- Site has connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system via the regional trail system along Long Grove Rd.
- The park is well maintained.
- Park identification signs are present.
- Parking is provided (15 spaces).
- Two tennis courts are on site. Court surface in need of resurface. Perimeter fencing in need of inspection, repair where necessary, and addition of a bottom rail.
- Basketball court surface in need of repair, resurface, restriping, and new standards.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage and relies on passive surveillance.
- No access into play area from concrete surface.
- Park does not have security lighting.
- Rules signs are present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities and accessible routes.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in neighborhood residents.
- Park context is single-family residential and open space.
- Park has trail connections to Lakeview Estates South.

Recommendations

- Refer to 2014 IDNR OSLAD Application and Masterplan for recommendations.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).

Quantity	Year Built	
0.25	n/a	Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (Stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
1	2013	Playground
		Baggo
1	2000	Basketball
(1)	practice	Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
		Soccer
		Softball
2	2002	Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
15	n/a	Parking



Benches



Tennis Court



Playground



Aerial Photo



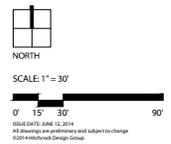
Shoreline and Pond



- Bicycle connection to regional trail
- Park sign/entry corridor
- Ornamental tree, typ.
- Reconfigured parking lot - 32 spaces
- Shade tree, typ.
- Bicycle connection to regional trail
- Shelter
- Bago courts (2)
- Multi-use field 300x150
- Existing basketball court
- Garden walk/seating area
- Comfort station
- Pickleball courts (2)
- Re-surface tennis court
- 8' Asphalt walk
- Bike rack
- Splash pad
- Shelter
- Bago courts (2)
- Seating plaza
- Perennial planting, typ.
- Existing playground
- Climbing structure
- Stone outcropping/fishing access
- Bench, typ.
- Interpretive station
- Stone seatwall
- Amphitheater stage
- Interpretive signage
- 8' Asphalt loop trail (1/3 mile)
- Fitness station, typ. (2)
- Bench, typ.
- Interpretive station



Masterplan
Charles E. Brown Park
 Deer Park, Illinois



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Village of Deer Park
 MASSACHUSETTS



Berm and landscape buffer



Long Grove Road and trail condition



Looking SE from parking lot



Parking lot



Open Space and eastern edge

Town Center Park

21880 W Field Parkway

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- Portions of the park are located in a floodplain.
- Park landscape is composed of wetland, wetland vegetation, invasive plant material, turf, and young shade and ornamental trees.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park does not include any playground equipment.
- Site furnishings include bleachers (4), players benches (2), trash receptacles, and a comfort station.
- Baseball field has an active scoreboard.
- Site has connection to other neighborhood components or parks within the overall system.
- The maintenance of the baseball field varies during season and off-season. The rest of the parks maintenance is minimal as weeds are taking over the crushed stone walk in places.
- Park identification signs are not present.
- Parking is provided onsite (58), with additional available across the W Field Pkwy if needed.
- Sidewalk connection along park frontage is non-existent.
- Storage box/shed is unsightly and clearly visible upon entry.
- Spectacular views overlooking wetland.
- Pinch point/swale between two existing soccer fields.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage on Quentin Rd and W. Field Pkwy and is adjacent to the Lake Zurich Fire Department which provides ample surveillance.
- Park does not have security lighting, however adjacent street lighting does illuminate the facility to security levels.
- Rules signs are no present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities but no accessible routes.

Users and Context

- Users include recreational or competitive youth athletes (*soccer, baseball/softball*) and corresponding specators.
- Park context is single-family residential, wetland, commercial retail, and office space. The Lake Zurich Fire Station is adjacent to the park to the southwest.
- The park does not have any active programming through the village, but relies on private organizations and leagues for field programming.
- Park has a trail connection to the regional, Deer Park trail.
- Fishing is not allowed.

Recommendations

- Refer to 2014 Masterplan for recommendations.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (*per 2015 plan*).

Quantity	Year Built	
		Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (Stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
		Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
1	2005	Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
2	2005	Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
58	2005	Parking



Soccer field #1



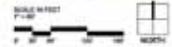
Ball field



Regional trail along Quentin Road



Aerial Photo



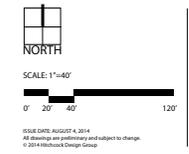
Wetland and natural area



- Tot lot
- Picnic shelter / Restrooms
- Native planting, typ.
- Fitness station, typ.
- Grills
- Baggo (2)
- Interpretive overlook, typ.
- Spectator area
- U-10 soccer (120' x 210')
- Secondary picnic shelter
- Park sign, typ.
- Drinking fountain
- Basketball
- Crosswalk
- Trail connection

- Loop trail - .6 miles
- Interpretive overlook
- Scenic overlook with seatwall
- Dog park limits after completion of ball field
- Dog park limits prior to completion of ball field
- Proposed U-10 soccer (120' x 210')
- Proposed ball field (200')
- Secondary picnic shelter
- Spectator area upgrade
- Existing ballfield
- Concrete spectator area
- Drinking fountain
- Arrival plaza
- Trail connection
- Crosswalk
- Comfort station
- Arrival plaza

HITCHCOCK DESIGN GROUP
Master Plan
Town Center Park
 Deer Park, Illinois



PREPARED FOR
Village of Deer Park



Current spectator area



Parking lot



Parkway plantings



Open space looking SE



Soccer field #2

Vehe Farm

23681 W Cuba Road

Observations

Natural Resources and Environmental Observations

- Portions of the park are located in a wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of turf and mature shade trees, native grasses and plants, a small garden.
- The Betty McLaughlin Memorial Butterfly Garden is available and accessible to the public.
- The park is currently undergoing native plant restoration utilizing several native grasses and plants, which are identified by interpretive signage.
- The Village of Deer Park "Prairie Partners" bird sanctuary is home to a wetland/pond and several native birds, which are identified by interpretive signage.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- Park does not include any playground equipment.
- Site furnishings include benches, picnic tables, trash receptacles, and a comfort station.
- The park is well maintained and free of litter.
- Park identification sign is present.
- Interpretive signs are present.
- Onsite parking is provided (50) in a newly asphalted parking lot.
- Vehe Barn and subsequent buildings are in good

aesthetic condition.

Health, Safety, and Access

- Park has street frontage and relies on passive surveillance.
- Park does have security lighting near the barn and surrounding buildings, but not in the native or natural areas. The parking lot is illuminated by parking lot lighting.
- Rules signs are not present.
- Interpretive signs are present.
- Park has internal connections between amenities but no accessible routes.
- Park is not connected to the overall system via regional bike trails or pedestrian connections.

Users and Context

- Users include drop in neighborhood residents and recreational or competitive youth athletes (*soccer*) and corresponding spectators.
- Park context is single-family residential to the west, north, and east, and W. Cuba Road to the south.
- The park does not have any active programming.

Recommendations

- Refer to 2014 Masterplan for recommendations.
- Refer to programming feasibility and recommendation summary (2014) in the **Chapter 7: Appendix**.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (*per 2015 plan*).

Quantity	Year Built	
0.33	n/a	Trails-Multi-Use (miles)
		Trails-Fitness (Stations)
		Restrooms
		Concessions
		Picnic Shelter
		Picnic Area
		Playground
		Baggo
		Basketball
		Baseball
		Disc Golf (holes)
		Football
		Horseshoes
		Roller Hockey
		Skate Park
1	n/a	Soccer
		Softball
		Tennis
		Volleyball
		Fishing
		Fishing Dock
		Ice Skating
		Swimming Pool
		Splash Pad
50	n/a	Parking



Interpretive Signage / detention area



Butterfly garden



Vehe Farm



Aerial Photo

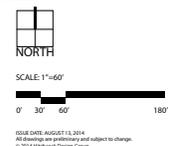


Pine grove



Master Plan Vehe Farm Park

Deer Park, Illinois



PREPARED FOR
Village of
Deer Park

ISSUE DATE: AUGUST 11, 2014
All drawings are preliminary and subject to change.
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Existing interpretive trail / native area



Parking lot and native area/detention



Village Administration building



Barn and out buildings



Soccer field

Bramble Outlot

22454 W Bramble Lane

Site Information

Geographic Location

- A most of the outlot is located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of mature shade trees, large evergreen trees, and pond access.
- Located in Planning Area 3
- Surrounding uses are single family residential and natural areas.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- No amenities on site.
- Large pond and woodlot serves as visual and functional focal point
- Identification signage is not present.

Recommendations

- Consider additional clearing per adjacent neighbors request.
- Add nature based play elements and opportunities.
- Add small picnic shelter and supporting amenities such as grilling and active recreation opportunities.
- Provide access to the adjacent pond with stone outcropping or overlook(s).
- Add interpretive signage for woodland or adjacent pond.
- Add park identification standards.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan).



Classification Undeveloped Open Space
Acres 2.23

Ferndale Woods Park

23072 W Circle Drive

Site Information

Geographic Location

- The park is not located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of turf, mature shade trees, and a bioswale with native vegetation.
- Located in Planning Area 5
- Surrounding uses are single family residential.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- An old backstop well beyond its useful life is located in the northwest corner of the park.
- Identification signage is not present.
- Expansive rain garden occupies the southern and SE edge of the park.

Recommendations

- Remove backstop (beyond its useful life).
- Turf restoration where visibly apparent.
- Develop understory / woodland edge management strategy.
- Develop invasive plants management strategy.
- Add interpretive signage for naturalized swale.
- Consider loop trail with benches (*on concrete pad*) and fitness stations.
- Addition of a playground is feasible. Work with residents to determine if this is a desired amenity to add. Charles E. Brown Park provides this amenity and is within the acceptable level of service distance from the adjacent neighbors.
- Add park identification standards.
- Maintain tree ring and landscape bed edges, mulch.
- Implement 'Village Standards' (*per 2015 plan*).



Classification	Undeveloped Open Space
Acres	1.38

Swansway Park

20777 N Landmark Lane

Site Information

Geographic Location

- A large portion of the park is located in a floodplain or wetland.
- Park landscape is composed of a retention basin, native vegetation, and a woodlot.
- Located in Planning Area 3
- Surrounding uses are single family residential and natural areas.

Site Design and Aesthetics

- No amenities on site.
- Sites main function is to serve as a retention pond.
- No room for development.
- Identification signage is present.

Recommendations

- Site serves as a naturalized retention pond and no recreational opportunities are apparent or recommended at this time.



Classification	Special Use / Open Space
Acres	2.28







Needs Assessment

Chapter Four: Needs Assessment

Purpose

This Chapter of the report documents the recognized trends in the recreation industry and specific input received by the Village of Deer Park. A Community Input Survey was also completed prior to the master plan process in 2012 as well as a community input meeting in June 2014, and the results of these are documented in this chapter. This chapter provides a comprehensive profile of the Board, staff, and community's needs and desires for the future of the Village's parks and open space.

Research

National Trends

Understanding park and recreation trends helps to determine probable demands for services and amenities. Recreation trend reports were compiled from credible sources to explore what trends were being recognized at the national level. Trends in park agency functions, such as responsibilities, staffing, volunteers, budgeting, programming, and operations and maintenance are also described.

The **National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA)** released their 2013 Parks and Recreation Database Report, a report summarizing trend information derived from their online PRORAGIS application. PRORAGIS is a tool designed to assist park and recreation leaders in their need to continually examine and communicate the value of parks to their communities. The report is derived from an online database of information provided by park and recreation professionals about their respective district, departments, or organizations. In all, 383 agencies are represented in this data.

Based on the information they received over the past three

years, the following trends were concluded:

- Areas of increased agency responsibility include conducting special events, maintaining public jurisdiction areas, and administering community gardens.
- Area of decreased park and recreation agency responsibility include managing major aquatic complexes and providing environmental education and natural history programs.
- Staffing and hiring, while still lower than 2010 numbers, is increasing while volunteer numbers declining.
- November 2012 saw the largest number of park and recreation capital ballot referendums since 2008. In general, they passed with about 67% of electoral support. This indicates an improved public confidence in the future economy and their support of park and recreation services.
- While attendance at programs, classes, and events is rebounding from past decline, the actual number of program offerings has declined in every major category since 2010.

State of Illinois Recreation Trends and Needs

According to the **2009-2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)**, while other states in the Midwest, have been experiencing flat population growth or even loss of population, Illinois has consistently gained residents. Especially in the state's urban areas, many of these new residents are more ethnically diverse and have different outdoor recreation preferences. Planning must consider their needs. Other segments of the population that will require attention include those with disabilities and lower incomes.

There are more than 1.4 million acres of outdoor recreational land in Illinois ranging from federal and state lands to schools and private commercial lands. City/Village and Park District outdoor recreation lands total an estimated 146,000 acres, resulting in a supply of 11.35 acres per 1,000 population. Statewide supply of regional recreation is 52.69 acres per 1,000 population, or 216,000 acres. This includes county and state lands.

For the 2009-2014 SCORP, The Illinois Department of Natural Resources conducted a survey that provides a snapshot of the attitudes toward selected outdoor activities within the state. Taken by over 1,500 Illinois residents in both urban and rural areas, the survey shows that most residents participate in some outdoor activities and most believe they are important and should be available, even if they do not participate in them.

Key findings of the survey include:

- The most popular outdoor activity across the state was pleasure walking, with 83% of respondents participating in the last year. Picnicking, bird watching, swimming, and using a playground were also the most popular activities. The least popular activities included trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and sailing.
- Activities that experienced the most growth in rural counties were fishing and hunting, while activities that expected growth in urban counties were walking and biking.
- Most respondents (35%) indicated the state government was the most important provider of outdoor recreational amenities, followed by local (31%), county (20%), federal (9%), and the private sector (6%).
- Most residents reported being satisfied with outdoor

recreation facilities in the state. Nearly half said the facilities have remained the same as previous years, while about one-third believed they have improved.

- Nearly half (43.5%) of respondents indicated activities they would like to start or start doing more often. Indicating Illinois residents are interested in outdoor activities.

Needs Input Phase

Stakeholder and Focus Group Input

Stakeholder and focus group meetings were conducted by Hitchcock Design Group in June of 2014. The goals of these community meetings was to gather information and input on the Village's parks and open space. Stakeholder meeting participants included the following community groups:

- Village Residents
- Village Staff
- Village Trustees

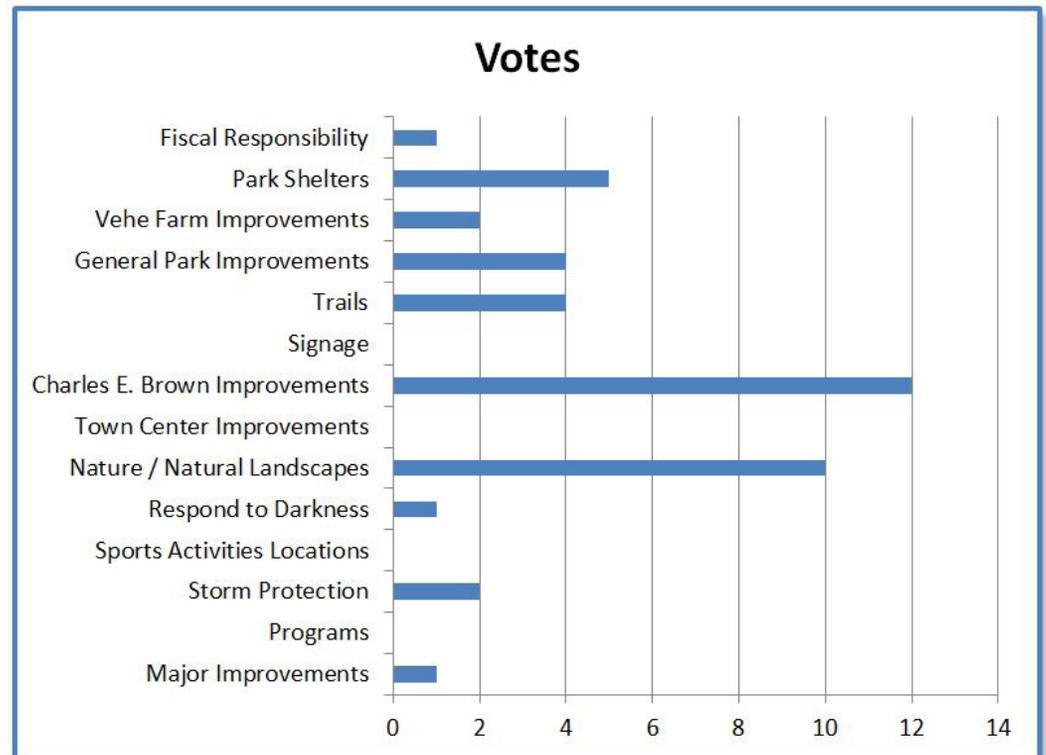
There were several main focus points that came from the meeting. Improvements at Charles E. Brown, creating natural/native areas, and the implementation of picnic shelters were identified as the priorities, while several other items were discussed (see chart to the right).

Community Survey

Previous to the development of the Master Plan, a Community Survey was distributed and administered by the Village in 2012.

Survey Toplines:

- Equipment and amenities are aged (specifically - playgrounds, tennis/basketball courts).
- Vehe Barn is great asset - find uses for it.
- Vehe Barn is a money pit - do not continue to spend money on it.
- Add / update play equipment.
- Maintenance Improvements.
- Create more community events and programming.
- Improve better access to neighborhood parks.
- Residents feel that Deer Park has excellent/good walkability (~60%).
- Residents feel that Deer Park has good/fair recreational value (<50%)



This chart identifies the key points and vote totals as discussed at the Community input meeting in June 2014.

- Improve bike paths and connectivity. Link to Lake County regional trails and connect Cuba Rd. and Ela Rd. to Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve. More connections/access to Town Center. More efficient paths along Quentin Rd. and crossings at Rand Rd.
- Consider an athletic complex.

Park Facility Needs

A critical part of the planning process is understanding both the park land holdings of a Village as well as the facilities each park has to offer. Comparing this information with national, state, and local participation trends helps paint a better picture of how the Village compares to its context as well as how they are responding to the local needs and expectations of the community's residents.

The table to the right was derived from the Illinois Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). It compares the estimated supply of recreational amenities provided within the state of Illinois to the number of amenities provided by the Village of Deer Park on a per 1,000 population basis for the existing population of the Village. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources uses this table to evaluate and prioritize grant funding assistance based upon how the Village compares to the state and national averages, as well as how the Village responds to the eight priorities described in the 2009-2014 Illinois Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan. The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) has also established standards for facilities per 1,000 population that are illustrated in the last two columns of the table. This table excludes those amenities that are beyond their useful life. For useful life criteria see the Appendix, Chapter 7.

Existing Parks & Current Population

The line items highlighted in the red boxes are amenities the Village of Deer Park is 'extremely' deficient in compared to the state and/or national average. Blue items are 'highly' deficient, purple amenities show moderate deficiency, and the orange category identifies amenities that are deficient, but are lower priority. Items that meet or exceed the state or national averages are not highlighted. These are items the IDNR will prioritize for grant funding. This table is based off the current 2013 population of 3,200.

	Village of Deer Park		2013 Population (3,200) Illinois Facility Average		NRPA Facility Average	
	Existing # of Facilities	Existing # of Facilities per 1,000 population	Total # of Facilities needed to meet IL Average	IL Average # of Facilities per 1,000 population	Total # of Facilities needed to meet NRPA Standards	NRPA # of Facilities per 1,000 population
Water Based Facilities						
Fishing Pier / Docks / Access		0.00	1.3	0.41	0.0	
Swimming Pools		0.00	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.05
Trails						
Cross-Country Trails		0.00	1.3	0.40	0.0	
Hiking Trails		0.00	1.5	0.46	0.0	
Physical Fitness Trails (Stations)		0.00	0.7	0.22	0.0	
Bicycle Trails		0.00	0.3	0.10	0.0	
Nature/Interpretive Trails (Miles)		0.00	0.2	0.05	0.0	
Multi-Use Trails (Miles)	1.25	0.39	0.5	0.16	0.0	
Day Use Facilities						
Picnic Shelters		0.00	0.7	0.21	0.0	
Playgrounds	3	0.94	1.3	0.40	0.0	
Sports Courts and Facilities						
Baseball Fields		0.00	0.8	0.26	0.6	0.20
Horseshoe Pits		0.00	0.8	0.24	0.6	0.20
Volleyball Courts		0.00	0.5	0.17	0.6	0.20
Football Fields		0.00	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.05
Running Tracks		0.00	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.05
Ice Rinks		0.00	0.1	0.04	0.0	
Shuffleboard Courts		0.00	0.1	0.05	0.6	0.20
Skate Park		0.00	0.1	0.02	0.6	0.20
Spray Grounds		0.00	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.20
Tennis Courts	6	1.88	1.6	0.49	1.6	0.50
Basketball Courts	1.5	0.47	0.8	0.25	0.6	0.20
Softball Fields	1	0.31	0.5	0.14	0.6	0.20
Soccer Fields	3	0.94	0.6	0.18	0.3	0.10
Bocce Court		0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	
Dog Parks		0.00	0.0	0.01	0.6	0.20
Frisbee Golf		0.00	0.0	0.01	0.6	0.20

PRIORITY LEGEND

Extremely Deficient (1 or more units short)
Highly Deficient (0.6-0.9 units short)
Moderately Deficient (0.3-0.6 units short)
Deficient (0.3 or less units short)
Surplus or Comparable to Standards

*Does not include trails within Cuba Marsh

Summary of Parks and Open Space Needs

Assessment

The Village of Deer Park's residents have provided multiple layers of input regarding the condition of the Village's Parks and Open Space.

Trail connectivity and linkages, shade and shelters, the development and upgrades to the 3 (three) Community Parks - Charles E. Brown Park, Town Center Park, and Vehe Farm Park, as well as updating the aging amenities and play equipment are the three recurring amenities that were indicated.

Passive issues such as native and natural planting management plans, access to the water, and fiscal responsibility were among those discussed.

When looking at the Village of Deer Park in comparison to State of Illinois and National averages, the amenities were broken into levels of deficiency - Extreme, High, Moderate, and Deficient. One thing to consider, is that although the Village represent a deficiency in an amenity, it is up to the Village to understand the demographic and desires of the community itself when considering trying to meet these standards. The Village's highest deficiencies are in trails, although the numbers represented do not take into account the abundance of hiking and multi-use trails within the adjacent Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve. Designated fishing access is another extremely deficient amenity which was addressed in the Charles E. Brown Park Master Plan (2014). Physical fitness trails, picnic shelters, horseshoe pits, and baseball fields show a high range of deficiency within the Village.

The remaining, but not limited to, deficient amenities are within the range of consideration as the Village moves forward with future park master plans, schematic design package, and this Parks and Open Space Comprehensive Masterplan.







Strategies & Recommendations

Chapter Five: Strategies & Recommendations

Purpose

The Strategies & Recommendations Chapter contains the goals and recommendations necessary for the Village of Deer Park to meet the recreational needs of the community. These recommendations are the synthesis of the Inventory & Analysis and Needs Assessment data documented in the previous chapters. Through internal charrettes and staff and Board workshops, primary, long-term and ongoing initiatives were discussed, outlined, and prioritized resulting in the strategies set forth in this chapter.

This chapter outlines the long-term vision for the Village. Strategies and recommendations are grouped into four separate categories:

- Village wide Strategies
- Existing Parks and Open Space
- New Parks and Open Space
- Trail Corridors and Linkages

It is critical to have a physical planning strategy as indicated in the following outline, as well as a financial planning strategy to enable the Village to achieve its goals.

In addition to applying for grants and continuing to search for alternate funding methods, the Village should budget a minimum of \$200,000 per fiscal year until the improvements at Charles E. Brown, Vehe Farm, and Town Center Parks (apprx. \$800,000 for each park) are completed. Furthermore, the Village should budget a minimum of \$75,000 per fiscal year to improve the neighborhood parks as outlined. These budget allocations should continue until all recommended improvements are accomplished.

Village-wide Strategies

- Establish fixed ongoing annual budget allocations for Community and Neighborhood Park capital improvements
 - \$200,000 for Community Parks
 - \$75,000 for Neighborhood Parks
- Create a Neighborhood Park Design Prototype
 - Establish standards for acreage, design, and amenities.
- Actively influence with Municipal Park Planning for park land dedication (location and configuration)
 - Communicate Neighborhood Park Prototype standards to Village Planners to collaborate on the developing and planning for the Village's park system.
- Provide meaningful access to existing natural areas for passive recreation and interpretation
 - Implement trail connections, interpretive signage, and other appropriate amenities to encourage access and use.

Existing Asset Strategies

The following tables outline the strategies and recommendations for all existing park and open space. Strategies are outlined as primary initiatives, or actions that should occur within the next five years, and long-term initiatives, or actions that will occur after 2017.

Neighborhood Parks

	Chapel Hill Park	Dover Pond Park	Hamilton Estates Park	Michael D'Angelo Park	Old Farm Park	Peterson Park	Squires Park
Primary Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Update/add new playground (1990). Resurface/sealcoat parking lot. Stripe parking stall and ADA lines. Consider a small picnic shelter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Reconstruct parking lot (1992) to meet ADA requirements (grade, access, signage) Update/add new 2-12 playground / swings (1992). Resurface tennis and basketball courts. Consider a small picnic shelter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Add trash/recycling receptacles. Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and aesthetic. Complete turf restoration where visible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Replace all sidewalks and expand to create loop (fitness) trail. Update/add new playground (1991). Consider 1/2 court basketball 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Add park identification standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Replace all sidewalks and expand to create overlook and water access opportunities. Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and aesthetic. Consider a small picnic shelter for this park with supporting amenities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop park masterplan as part of 2015 SDPP. Consider a small picnic shelter, grill, and supporting amenities in SW corner of park. Add a loop trail including benches on concrete pads to promote accessibility and aesthetic. Create overlook and water access opportunities
Long-Term Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Reconstruct or resurface tennis courts to repair areas where differential settling has occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Reconstruct asphalt sidewalk. Put benches on concrete pads to improve accessibility and aesthetic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Consider designated and striped parking along street. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Connect to regional bike trail. Remove backstop.. Stabilization of grass swale at 'elbows' of flow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Consider resurfacing or replaning path. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Shoreline stabilization. Consider play equipment and recreational amenities. Study the connection and integration of the separate parcels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. Open views from Pheasant Trail. Shoreline stabilization. Study connection and access of the "u-shaped" parcel as design development progresses.

Community Parks

	Charles E. Brown Park	Town Center Park	Vehe Farm Park
Primary Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to 2014 IDNR OSLAD Application and Masterplan Re-apply for OSLAD Grant - July 1, 2015. Target an apprx. \$800,000 total project budget - with the Village being responsible for a \$400,000 50/50 match). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to 2014 Masterplan Apply for OSLAD Grant - July 1, 2020. Target an apprx. \$800,000 total project budget - with the Village being responsible for a \$400,000 50/50 match). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to 2014 Masterplan Refer to programming feasibility and recommendation summary (2014). Apply for OSLAD Grant - July 1, 2018. Target an apprx. \$800,000 total project budget - with the Village being responsible for a \$400,000 50/50 match).
Long-Term Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan)

Undeveloped Parks

	Bramble Outlot	Ferndale Woods Park	Swansway Park
Primary Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to adjacent pond with stone outcropping or overlook. • Add a small picnic shelter and supporting amenities. • Add park Identification standards. • Add nature based play opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add park identification standards. • Consider a fitness loop trail with benches. • Add interpretive signage for swale • Consider active recreational amenities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add park identification standards. • Site serves as a naturalized retention pond and no recreational opportunities are apparent or recommended at this time.
Long-Term Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) • Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. • Consider additional clearing opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) • Landscape Maintenance and enhancements. • Develop an invasive plants management strategy. • Develop understory/woodland edge management strategy. • Consider of addition of playground contingent on input of adjacent residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement 'Village Standards' (per 2015 plan) • Landscape Maintenance and management strategy.



Trail Corridors & Linkages

The distribution of trail assets is notable; however, some of these trails lack direct connections to many of the parks and residential areas within the Village. Filling in these gaps would create a more cohesive trail network. Some of the proposed trails, as indicated in the 2001 Village of Deer Park Comprehensive Plan Update and the 2014 BACOG Area Bikeways Plan, do address the gaps in the trail system, but an additional linkage to address these connections are seen as large green dots on the map on page 130.

Currently there are two trailheads within the Village and are both located at the Cuba Marsh Forest Preserve, part of the Lake County Forest Preserve. Two of the Village's community parks and several of the neighborhood parks are along the existing regional bike network system. A trailhead is a location along a trail where amenities such as parking, benches, bike racks, and drinking fountains occur to offer a place to get on and off the trail.

Recommendations include:

- Work with Village to implement the proposed trails so that all residents are within 1/2 mile walking distance from a trail.
- Work with Village to fill in gaps between parks, trails, and Village Destinations - primarily the community parks.
- Explore opportunities for loop trails within parks. Ensure loop trails have connections to the neighborhood pedestrian systems.
- Work with the State of Illinois to complete trail connection along Ela Road from Long Grove Road to Cuba Road.
- Work with Lake County and BACOG to complete trail connection along Cuba Road from western most Village boundary to Deer Path Road.



Bike Lane

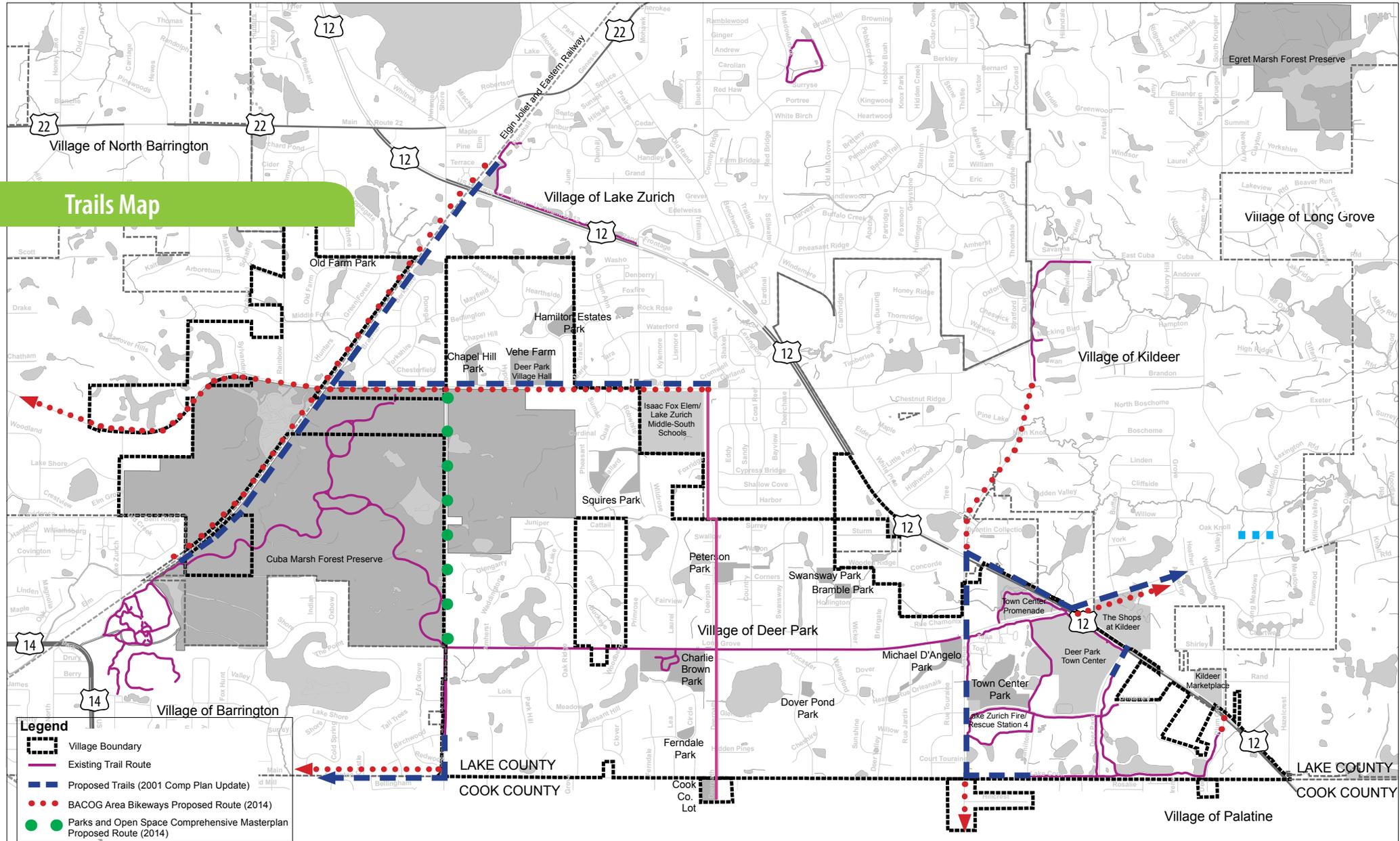


Shared Roadway



Shared Roadway

Trails Map



- Legend**
- Village Boundary
 - Existing Trail Route
 - Proposed Trails (2001 Comp Plan Update)
 - BACOG Area Bikeways Proposed Route (2014)
 - Parks and Open Space Comprehensive Masterplan Proposed Route (2014)







A large, light green, stylized number '6' graphic is positioned on the right side of the slide, partially overlapping the text.

Implementation and 5-Year Plan

Chapter Six: Implementation and 5-Year Plan

Purpose

This chapter lists the action items required to complete the recommendations listed in Chapter Four. These items have been prioritized and targeted for action over the next 5 years, with emphasis on the first five years after plan adoption. Time-sensitive action items are both listed below and outlined on the implementation timeline. The first five years is then expanded, outlining specific directives recommended to complete implementation. These directives are guidelines and require an annual review to react to changes within the community, funding opportunities, and new Village needs.

2014 Action Items

- Prepare master site plans for key community parks Charles E. Brown Park (CEBP), Vehe Farm (VFP) Park and Town Center Park (TCP).
- Apply for a matching OSLAD grant (\$400,000) from the IDNR for CEBP, the priority community park (July 1).

2015 Action Items

- Create park development standards for the Village of Deer Park (fall).
- Develop a Schematic Design Park Planning (SDPP) package for neighborhood parks (Old Farm, Hamilton Estates, Chapel Hill, Squires, Peterson, Dover Pond, Michael D'Angelo), (4th quarter).
- Upon grant award, prepare construction documents for CEBP. Apply for a matching Trails Grant (\$100,000) from the IDNR for Vehe Farm regional trail connectivity (March 1).
- Competitively bid CEBP improvements, begin construction, investing \$200,000 with \$200,000 grant reimbursement match in fiscal 2015.
- Complete Peterson Park improvements (\$75-100K) based on SDPP plan package (2015).
- Consider budgeting for part-time program manager staff position for VHP (spring).
- Consider Programming and Event services for VHP (summer/fall).

2016 Action Items

- Complete Native Plant Study and Land Management Plan.
- Complete CEBP construction, investing final \$200,000 with \$200,000 grant reimbursement match in fiscal 2016.
- Apply for a matching OSLAD grant (\$200,000) from the IDNR for VHP (July 1).
- Complete Squires Park improvements (\$75-\$100K) based on SDPP package (2015).

2017 Action Items

- Upon grant award, prepare construction documents for VHP.
- Competitively bid VHP improvements, begin construction, investing \$200,000 with \$200,000 grant reimbursement match.
- Complete Michael D'Angelo Park improvements (\$75-\$100K based on SDPP package (2015).

2018 Action Items

- Complete VHP construction.
- Apply for a matching OSLAD grant (\$400,000) from the IDNR for the entire master plan for TCP.
- Complete Chapel Hill Park improvements (\$75-\$100K based on SDPP package (2015).

2019 Action Items

- Competitively bid TCP improvements, begin construction
- Apply for a matching Trails Grant (\$100,000) from the IDNR for additional regional trail connectivity (March 1).
- Begin TCP construction (complete in 2020).
- Complete Old Farm Park improvements (\$75-\$100K based on SDPP package (2015).
- Update Five Year Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan.

IMPORTANT Dates

Trail Grants

- Due March 1st

OSLAD Grants

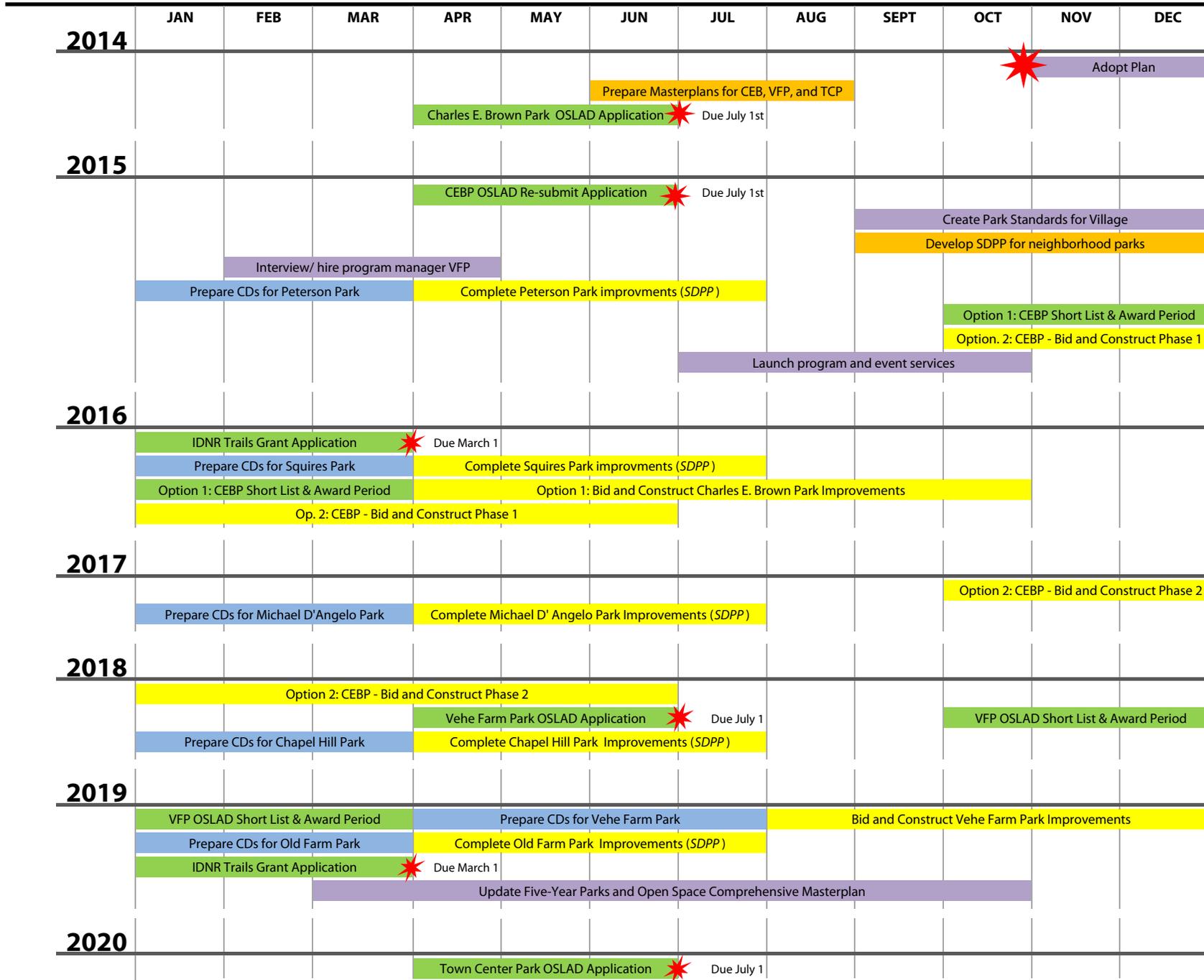
- Due July 1st
- Awards typically announced between February and June

TIMELINE LEGEND

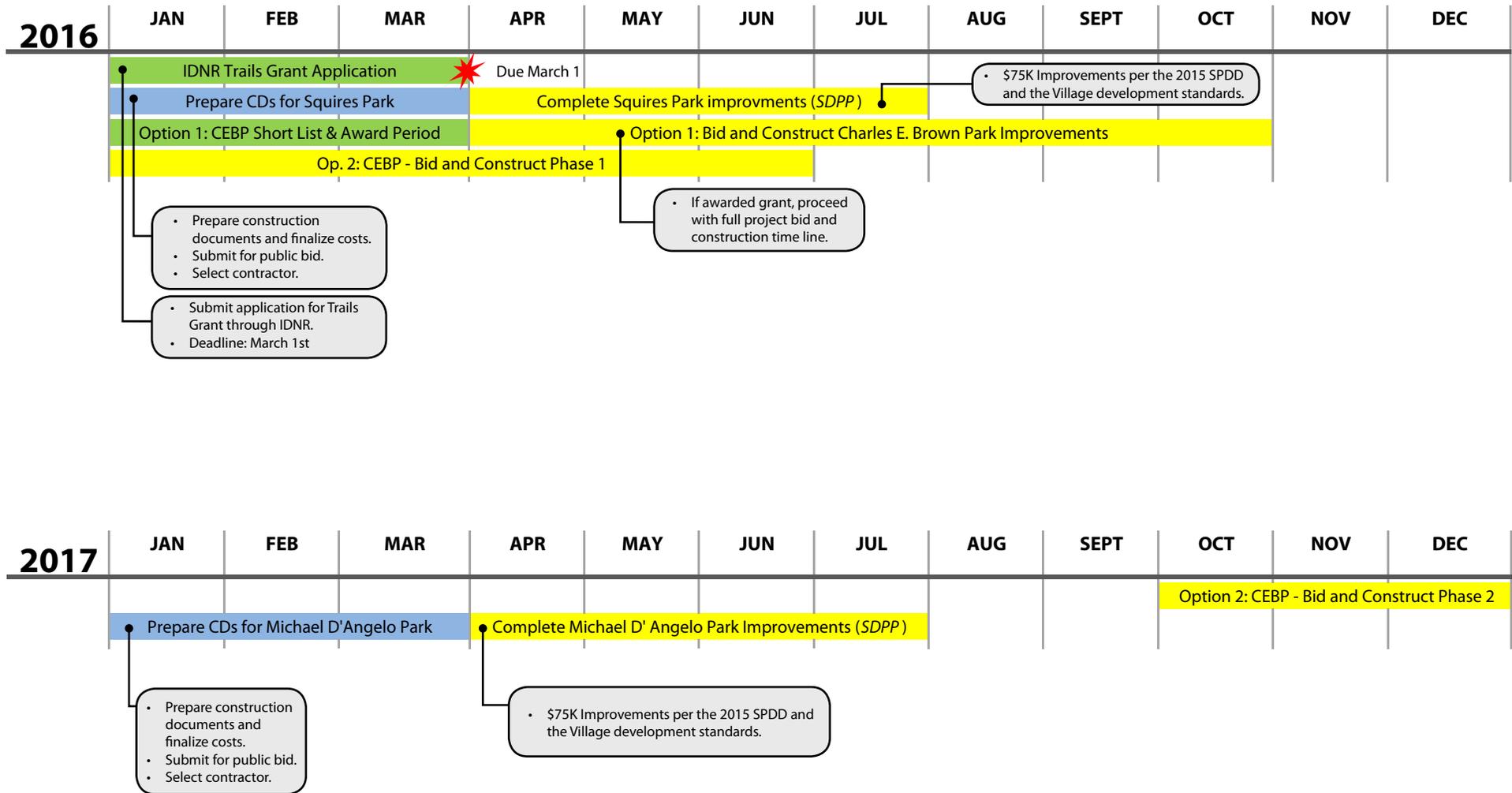
-  Plan
-  Master Plan
-  Design
-  Construct
-  Fund

Timeline Key of Terms
CEBP: Charles E. Brown Park
VFP: Vehe Farm Park
TCP: Town Center Park

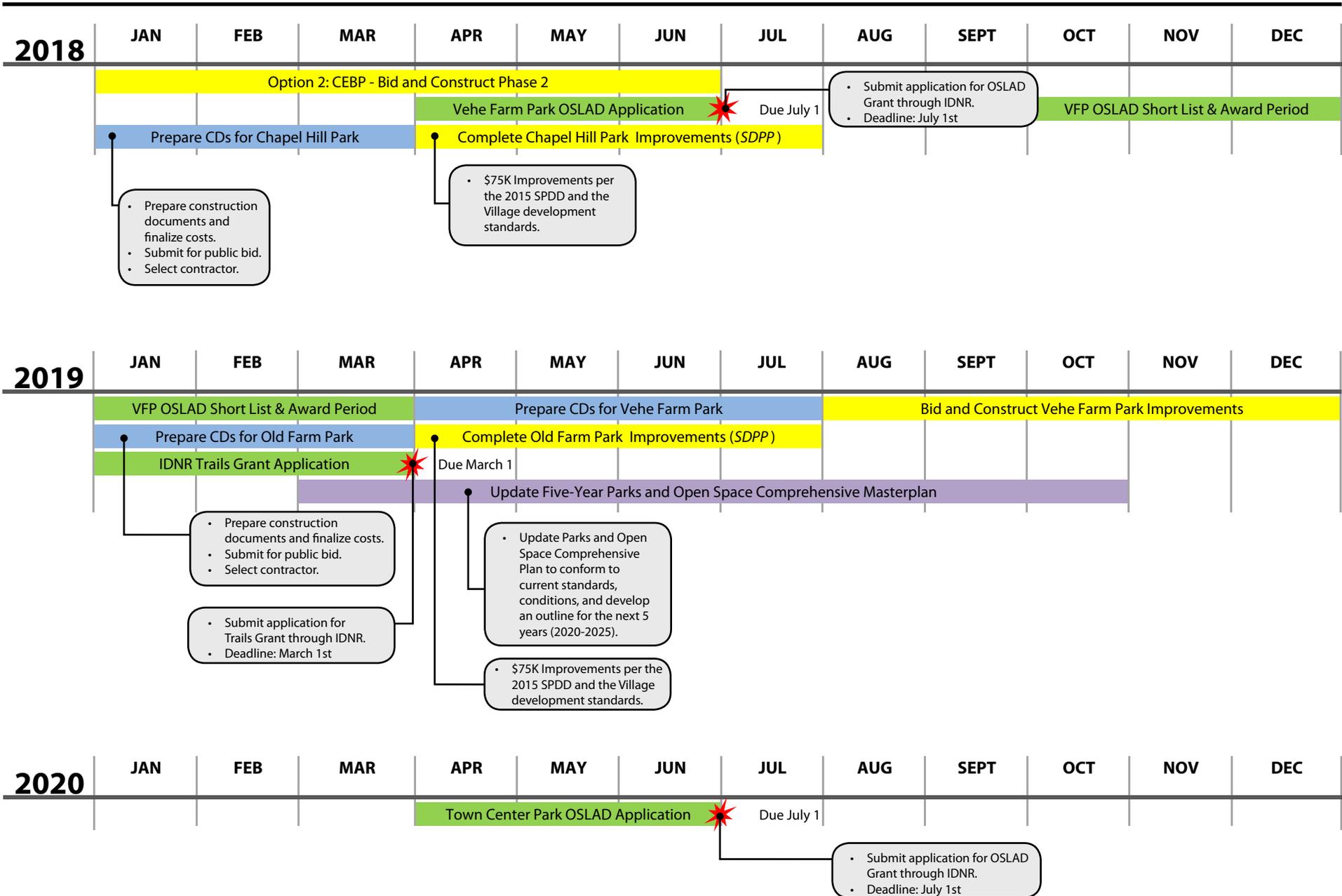
Approximate Implementation Timeline



Planning Actions Outline



Planning Actions Outline







7

Appendix

Chapter Seven: Appendix

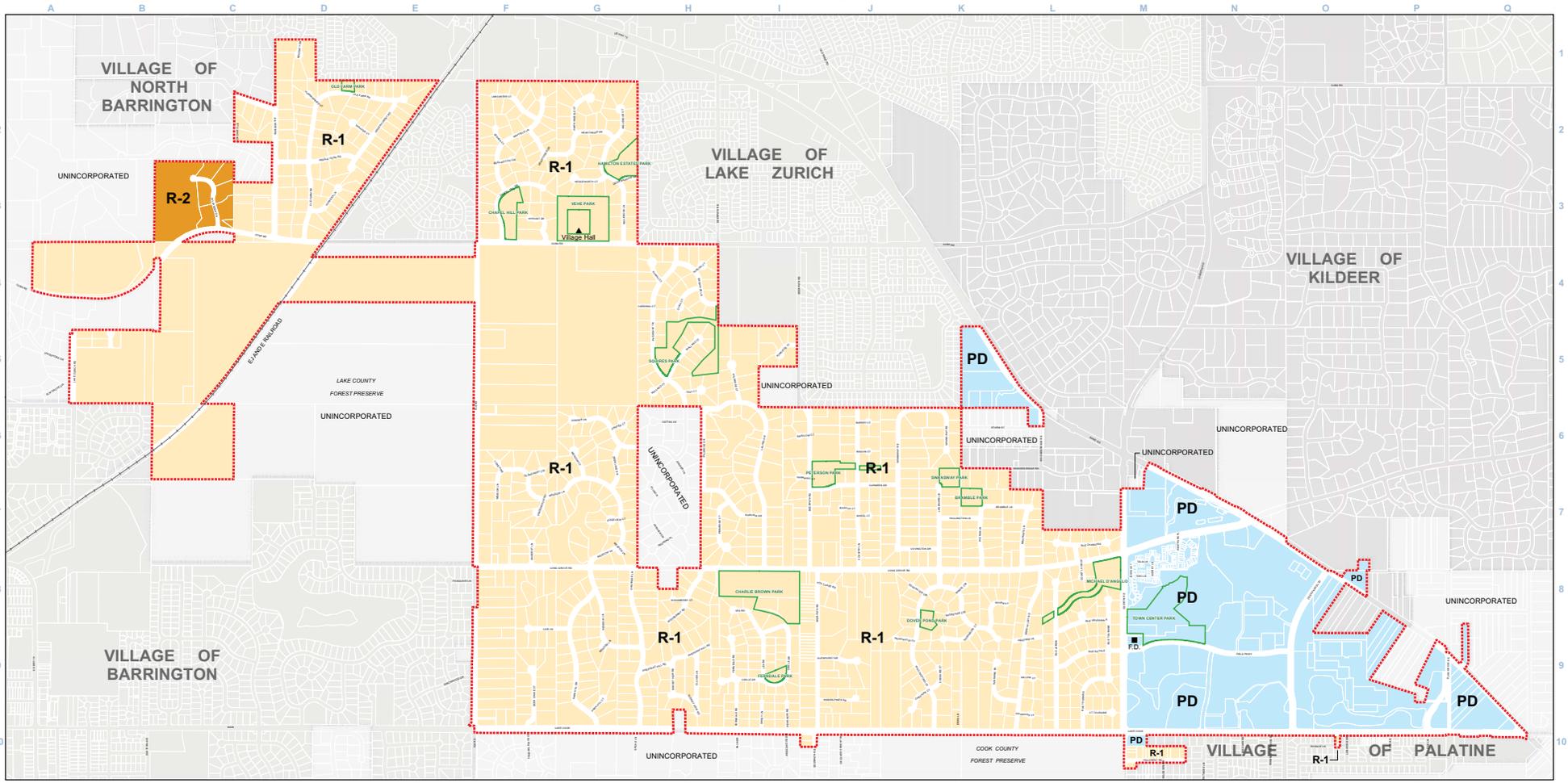
Purpose

This chapter includes any additional raw material used in the development of the Comprehensive Master Plan. These documents support and / or provide background information for the inventory and analysis, needs assessment, and strategies and recommendations.

Order of items

- Deer Park Zoning Maps
- BACOG Area Bikeways Map
- Useful Life Criteria

Deer Park Zoning Map 2012



ZONING DISTRICT SUMMARY
 Refer to Chapter 154 of the Village Code for Detailed Requirements

SYMB.	DIST.	USE	HEIGHT STORIES	FRONT YARD	REAR YARD	LOT AREA
GB	GENERAL BUSINESS		2-12	35	50	30,000
R-1	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING		2-12	35	50	43,500
R-2	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING		2-12	35	50	87,120
R-3	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING		2-12	35	100	40,100
PD	PLANNED DEVELOPMENT		-	-	-	-

* TO BE DETERMINED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. REFER TO CHAPTER 103 OF THE VILLAGE CODE

STREET NAME AND LOCATION

A4	ANDREY LANE	A	CIRCLE DRIVE	B3	DEER LAKE DRIVE	F3	ELA ROAD	J4	GLENNHART DRIVE	D3	HUNTERS LANE	F3	LANCASTER COURT	A4	MINNE CIRCLE	C3	ORCHARD LANE	C3	BARBOW ROAD	F3	SHADY LANE	C3	SPRUNGER DRIVE	F3	WASHINGTON ROAD	A3	WILLOW COURT
F7	BARBOST LANE	A4	CLONER LANE	C3	DEER MEADOW LANE	A4	DEBRA LANE	C3	GREEN FOREST ROAD	F3	HOPKIN DRIVE	A3	UNIONVILLE LANE	F3	MATFIELD LANE	C4	PARK HILL COURT	L3	SANDY ROAD/ROUTE 12	A4	SHOREWAY CIRCLE	A4	TALIA LANE	A4	WAGON COURT	A4	WOODBERRY COURT
F3	BEAULACON CIRCLE	J4	CORNERS DRIVE	B3	DEER PARK BUALE LANE	J4	FARROW DRIVE	B3	HEATHSIDE DRIVE	B3	MALDEN COURT	F7	LAUREL DRIVE	B3	MEADOW COURT	C4	PARK HILL DRIVE	C1	REGENCY DRIVE	A4	STURM ROAD	B3	TANAGER COURT	A4	WALNUTFORD LANE	A4	WOODBERRY ROAD
A4	BOBBY LANE	J4	COUNTRY LANE	A4	DEER VALLEY DRIVE	B3	EMERALD LANE	A3	HATHORN LANE	A3	HULLWOOD LANE	A4	LAKE ROAD	B4	MEADOW LANE	A4	PREMONT HILL ROAD	C4	ROGALS LANE	A4	SANIC COURT	A4	TEAL COURT	A4	WEBSTER ROAD	A4	WOODEN ROSE ROAD
A4	BOWMAN LANE	A4	COURT LAUREN	C3	DEWITT ROAD	A4	FERRIS LANE	B3	HOLLOWAY COURT	B3	JANNEY COURT	A4	LAKE LANE	B3	MEADOW LANE	A4	PRELUDE TRAIL	C3	RUE CHARLOTTE	A4	SUNNY VIEW DRIVE	A4	TUCKERBURY COURT	A4	WESTBROOK PLACE	A4	
C3	BRANDAGE LANE	L3	COURT THOMAS	L3	BRANDWOOD COURT	A4	FIELD PARKWAY	A4	SECOYA TRAILS DRIVE	A4	LONG PINE COURT	A4	LONG PINE COURT	A4	MIDDLE FORD ROAD	F3	FLORISSANT DRIVE	L3	RUE JANE	A4	SUNSHINE LANE	A4	TORNADO COURT	F3	WHEEL COURT	A4	
A4	CARDINAL COURT	A4	COLVINGTON DRIVE	A4	EMMAETER CIRCLE	A4	FISH CREEK ROAD	B3	HOLLOWAY ROAD	A4	JANNEY LANE	A4	LONG BRIDGE ROAD	A4	NEWCASTLE COURT	A4	PRIMROSE COURT	L3	RUE OUBAINE	A4	SURREY COURT	A4	TORN LANE	A4	WHEEL DRIVE	A4	
F3	CHARL HILL DRIVE	A4	CUBA ROAD	A4	DOVER COURT	A4	FORBES COURT	A4	HOLLINGTON LANE	A4	LAKE COOK ROAD	J4	MADISON COURT	C4	DAW RIDGE LANE	A4	OSPIN COURT	L3	RUE ROYALE	A4	SHAWLON COURT	A4	THURON COURT	A4	WILDOSE COURT	A4	
F3	CHESHIRE COURT	A4	DEER CHASE COURT	C3	ESSEX COURT	F7	ELMWOOD CIRCLE	B3	HAMBURG COURT	A4	LAKE ZURICH ROAD	B3	MALLARD COURT	C3	OLD FARM ROAD	A4	QUENTIN ROAD	L3	RUE TOURNAI	A4	SHAWBAY ROAD	F3	VESTER COURT	A4	WILDOSE DRIVE	A4	



IDNR Grant Administration Division

Per IPRA-Park & Natural Resource Management Section's Recommendations

USEFUL LIFE CRITERIA

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

IDNR Grant Administration Division

Per IPRA-Park & Natural Resource Management Section's Recommendations

USEFUL LIFE CRITERIA

Tennis Courts

Resurface
Total Renovation

12-15 years
20-25 years

Lighted Y/N (Use BB Criteria)
Surface clay, asphalt, other
Color coat/overlay/rebuild
Frequency of color coating
Location – high water table
Fencing material/posts
Preventive maintenance
Location: Water table concerns
Is site used for organized or programmed events? To what extent?
Are courts used for making ice?

Basketball Courts

Resurface
Total Renovation

12-15 years
20-25 years

Same as tennis courts

Volleyball Courts

Sand / Grass?
Lighted Y/N
Borders
Bleachers/spectator area

Shuffleboard

Resurface
Total Renovation

12-15 years
20-25 years

Same as tennis courts



