

MEMORANDUM



TO: CLAY PEARSON, CITY MANAGER
FROM: JASON S. MANGUM CPRP, PRCS DIRECTOR *JSM*
SUBJECT: POTENTIAL PARK SITES
DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 2013

As Novi prepares for additional residential and business growth it is important that our park system continues to grow to keep up with the increased demand and provide community wide park availability. Both neighborhood and community parks and valuable assets for residents and visitors to our community – they provide open space, habitat, increased property value. Park development contributes to economic development and to the overall quality of life in Novi.

In preparation to for researching potential new park locations in Novi, I felt it was important to define the different park types in Novi and develop guidelines and standards for park development and maintenance. By developing these standards we can pursue development of parks in an organized and sustainable manner.

In determining park sites, several factors were considered including population density, neighborhoods served by parks, location of athletic fields and park type and amenity distribution. Based on this information, I am proposing that the city look at 6 potential * sites for future parks or park expansion.

1. Beck and 11 Mile – Currently owned by Novi Community School District, this site is currently being pursued through a MOU between the city and the schools. This was the proposed site for Novi's signature park and contains relatively flat topography which would be ideal for open park fields for athletics, picnicking, and unstructured recreation activities.
 - 73.58 acres
 - Would add open fields not dedicated to specific sports (versatile)
 - Would add much needed park acreage for the west side of Novi
2. Napier, South of Barr Property – With the recent acquisition of the Barr Property, the two parcels directly to the south would double the usable acreage for this park. Uses would include expanding the art park and providing an area for parking.
 - 4 acres total (2 two acre parcels)
 - Would double the size of the Barr Art Park

3. Dog Park Site behind Novi Ice Arena – The city currently owns 6+ acres of land behind the Novi Ice Arena which would be a good location for a Dog Park.
 - 6.34 acres
 - Relatively open area reduces the need to clear trees
 - Large enough to contain 3 separate off leash areas including a small/timid dog area, large dog area and dog agility area
 - Land already in city ownership
 - Located near high-density housing

4. Downtown Park/Plaza – Leveraging public open space to add value to real estate and retail development is not a new idea and would be worth looking at in Novi's Downtown/ Main Street Area. (See attached article). A Downtown/ Main Street Park would provide a gathering place for those that shop or dine in the area. While many sites may be a potential Downtown Park Site, the location which currently houses the Novi Tower could become an iconic location for Novi's economic development (location inspired by downtown Gilbert, Arizona park. See picture) and would become the location for Farmers Markets and downtown events.



- 3.6 acres
 - Special Park/ Downtown Plaza
 - Hub of downtown
 - "Without good public spaces, you're relying entirely on the quality of the shops alone, and very few places work on the quality of shops alone" (from article [The Payoff From Parks](#))
5. Singh Property Meadowbrook Road – With the success of the City of Novi's Youth and Adult Sports Programs, additional field space is needed. With all of Novi's

athletic facilities located south of I-696, a sports complex services our northern residents is needed. The property located east of Twelve Oaks Mall with entrance off of Meadowbrook Road would be an ideal location for an additional sports complex. Currently owned by Singh Properties, this nearly 72 acre site could house an additional adult softball complex and youth and adult soccer fields.

- 71.93 acres
- Majority owned by Singh, with a section owned by 5/3 Bank
- Lighted athletic fields north of I-696

6. 13 Mile Road and Meadowbrook Road – Recognizing the high population density in North Novi, the need for additional park amenities is evident. The Property located east of Meadowbrook Road on the south side of 13 Mile would be an ideal location for a neighborhood park adjacent to school property. The property is owned by Walled Lake Schools and is located adjacent to Meadowbrook Elementary. This would location would provide amenities for picnicking and casual recreation and would service the high density population along Meadowbrook Road.

- 9 acres
- Picnic pavilion, open recreation
- High population area
- Adjacent to School Property



NOVI PRCS PARK DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

I. Introduction

Park definitions and standards are guidelines for the acquisition and development of parks. Standards assist the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services (PRCS) Department in measuring progress toward equitable distribution of recreation resources, and in guiding policy decision on future resource allocation. Standards also serve as a basis for determining and prioritizing park construction projects and the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) necessary for their execution.

II. Definitions of Park Types

Note: "Park type", by standard is generally based on park amenities and location rather than acreage and parks can move between designation based on development and use.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks typically provide basic recreational opportunities close to home. Ideally all citizens have easy access to a neighborhood park within one-mile of their residence.

Neighborhood parks contain traditional recreation facilities such as playgrounds, sport courts, open play areas and picnic tables or shelters. In some cases neighborhood parks abut elementary school properties that enhance the recreation experience by providing additional amenities.

Novi Neighborhood Park Inventory

- Rotary Park
- Wildlife Woods Park
- Brookfarm Park (Adjacent to school)
- Fuerst Park
- Pavilion Shore Park

Community Parks

Community parks are generally larger than neighborhood parks and are highly developed to serve the needs of the community within a two mile service area. These

parks provide basic recreation opportunities found in neighborhood parks complemented by major indoor or outdoor facilities which serve the city-wide population. In some cases these parks serve as tourist attractions that draw visitors from surrounding communities such as the mountain bike trails at Lakeshore Park or recreational sports tournaments at one of the sporting facilities.

Novi Community Park Inventory

- Lakeshore Park
- Ella Mae Power Park
- ITC Community Sports Park

Special Parks

Special Parks serve a specific function or protect a special feature. Examples include nature preserves, conservation easements, sculpture parks, urban squares or formal gardens.

Novi Special Park Inventory

- Villa Barr Park
- Orchard Hills Parkland
- Singh North/Core Habitat Parkland
- Singh South Parkland

Community Facilities

Community Recreation Facilities serve a specific function but are not always located within a park.

Novi Community Facilities Inventory

- Novi Civic Center
- Novi Ice Arena
- Meadowbrook Commons

Pocket Parks

Pocket Parks are intended to provide recreational opportunities in locations where space is limited. These parks are generally small in size (less than 2 acres) or lack the park and recreation amenities necessary to attract visitors from a distance greater than a few blocks.

- Village Wood Lake Park

III. Park Development Process

The park development process provides guidance for park development and rehabilitation. The process consists of three levels that begins with the design phase and progresses until a park property realizes its full potential. Each development level builds on the previous level and allows for the continuous improvement of parks in the community.

Level 1 Development

Level 1 development marks the beginning of the Park Development Process by providing basic recreational opportunities and easy access for the public. The first step is the design process. For all park development projects, basic data on the natural features of the park are analyzed to provide a basis for initial design work. A series of conceptual development plans are prepared for review by those who will build, maintain and use the park. The design review process, including meetings with staff, neighborhood representatives, and other interested users is intended to identify design problems and solutions prior to construction. Ultimately, a conceptual plan is refined to a master plan to guide development through Level 3 Development.

Typically, level 1 development in neighborhood and community parks provides all infrastructure to support the park through all levels of development and traditional recreation opportunities based on available funding. Open playfields, signage, picnicking, trails and support facilities such as trash receptacles and benches are included. If funds allow, recreational items responsive to specific groups, such as a children's play structure, or community picnic shelter may also be constructed.

Level 2 Development

Level 2 development provides many of the remaining facilities typical of the park type and outlined in the planning design process. Upon completion of Level 2 development, a park does not yet contain all the amenities outlined in the master plan, but has a wide variety of recreation opportunities typical of its park type. For neighborhood parks, Level 2 may mean the inclusion of a playground, multi-purpose fields with goals/backstops, sports courts, restroom facilities or picnic shelters.

Level 3 Development

Level 3 development provides final improvements that complete the park's design. Typical improvements might include special landscaping, recreation facilities for special-interest groups, or public art. Level 3 development is usually initiated when existing park facilities are well used and their infrastructure is still sound.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is required when park facilities or infrastructure are falling into disrepair due to age or heavy use, or when the park no longer provides a complete recreational experience to target user groups or no longer complies with safety or accessibility standards. Rehabilitation may be focused on a specific facility within a park, and could include general improvements that improve aesthetics to park areas showing signs of extreme wear and tear. These areas may also require complete redevelopment to respond to changing user needs. Whatever the extent of wear/damage, the rehabilitation must be budgeted for and scheduled to cycle through the park development process.

IV. Park Maintenance

Park Maintenance

While the decline the economy has further strained the already depleted maintenance and operations budget, consistent park use and increased pressure on the park system by park users has created challenges that negatively affect the user's experience.

Park Maintenance is conducted collaboratively between the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department and the Department of Public Services. PRCS allocates \$264,600* per year (\$22,050 per month) to DPS for the purpose of conducting park maintenance. In addition, PRCS budgets \$79,950* for seasonal park field maintenance related to recreation programming, field rentals and community events.

*Budget figures are for FY 12-13

Park Maintenance Guidelines are as follows:

Service Level I: High-level maintenance

Applied to a high quality diverse landscape. It is associated with high-traffic, highly visible areas such as government grounds. Practices include, regular mowing, trimming, manicured flowerbeds/landscaping, regular fertilization, regular trash service, aeration, spring mulching, annual weed control, building maintenance and irrigation maintenance.

Service Level I areas:

- Novi Civic Center
- Meadowbrook Commons
- Ella Mae Power Park Fields
- Fuerst Park

Service Level II: Moderate-level maintenance

Level II maintenance is associated with properties with moderate levels of maintenance due to reduced levels of visitation or budget restrictions which prevent level I maintenance. Practices include regular mowing, trimming, periodic mulching, limited flowerbeds, and regular trash service.

Service Level II areas include:

- Lakeshore Park
- Power Park – Non- softball field areas
- ITC Community Sports Park

Service Level III: Low-level maintenance

Level III maintenance is associated with parks and areas which have the least amount of maintenance due to lack of budget or park visitors. Practices included regular mowing, trash service and tree work as needed.

Service Level III areas include:

- Brookfarm Park
- Village Wood Lake Park
- Wildlife Woods Park
- Rotary Park
- Pavilion Shore Park (prior to development)
- Novi Ice Arena
- Cemetery Properties

Service Level IV: Natural areas with no regular maintenance.

- Orchard Hills Parkland
- Singh Parkland North
- Singh Parkland South

City of Novi
Beck/11 Mile Property (73.58 acres)



Map Produced Using the
City of Novi, Michigan
Internet Mapping Portal



1 inch = 549 feet

MAP INTERPRETATION NOTICE

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This map was produced under the terms of the City's Internet Site Use Policy available at <http://cityofnovi.org/Resources/SiteUsePolicy.asp>



Date: 1/15/2013

City of Novi
Adjacent to Barr (4 acres)



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Internet Mapping Portal



0 50 100 200
Feet
1 inch = 94 feet



Date: 1/15/2013

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Novi, MI
Potential Dog Park Site



Novex One

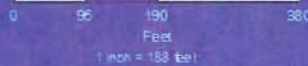
Hickory Corporate Park



Map Produced Using the
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Internet Mapping Portal



Author: JMangum
Date: 1/31/2013



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City of Novi
Water Tower Property (3.64 acres)



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Date: 1/15/2013

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City of Novi

Singh Property/ Fifth Third (71.93 acres)



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Date: 1/15/2013



1 inch = 441 feet

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City of Novi
Walled Lake School Property (9 acres)



Map Produced Using the
City of Novi, Michigan
Internet Mapping Portal



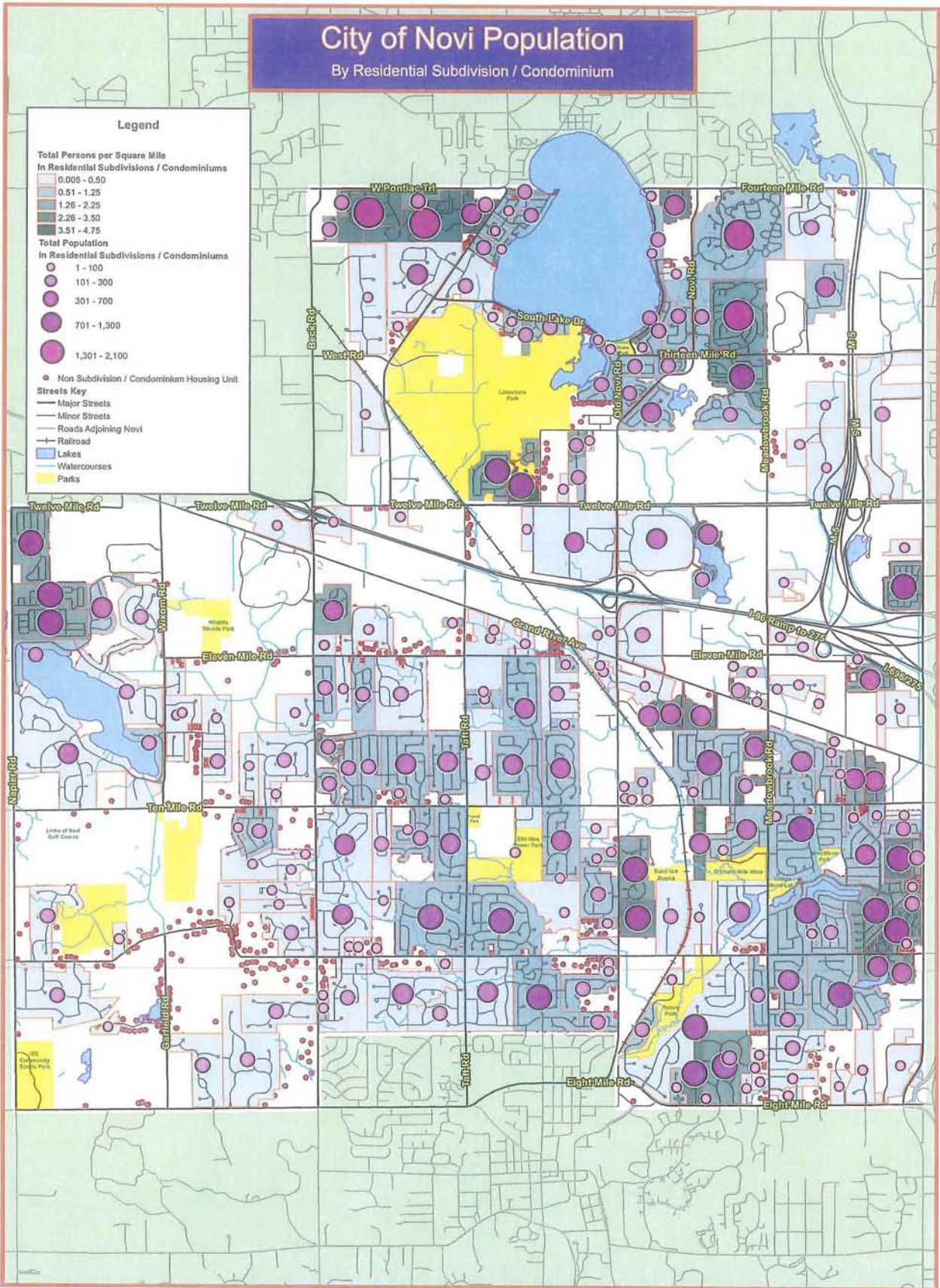
Date: 1/15/2013

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City of Novi Population

By Residential Subdivision / Condominium



Legend

**Total Persons per Square Mile
In Residential Subdivisions / Condominiums**

- 0.005 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 1.25
- 1.26 - 2.25
- 2.26 - 3.50
- 3.51 - 4.75

**Total Population
In Residential Subdivisions / Condominiums**

- 1 - 100
- 101 - 300
- 301 - 700
- 701 - 1,300
- 1,301 - 2,100

• Non Subdivision / Condominium Housing Unit

Streets Key

- Major Streets
- Minor Streets
- Roads Adjoining Novi
- Railroad
- Lakes
- Watercourses
- Parks

Map Author: Matthew Peterson
 Date: February 6, 2013
 Project: City of Novi Population
 Version #: 1.1

Map Interpretation Notes

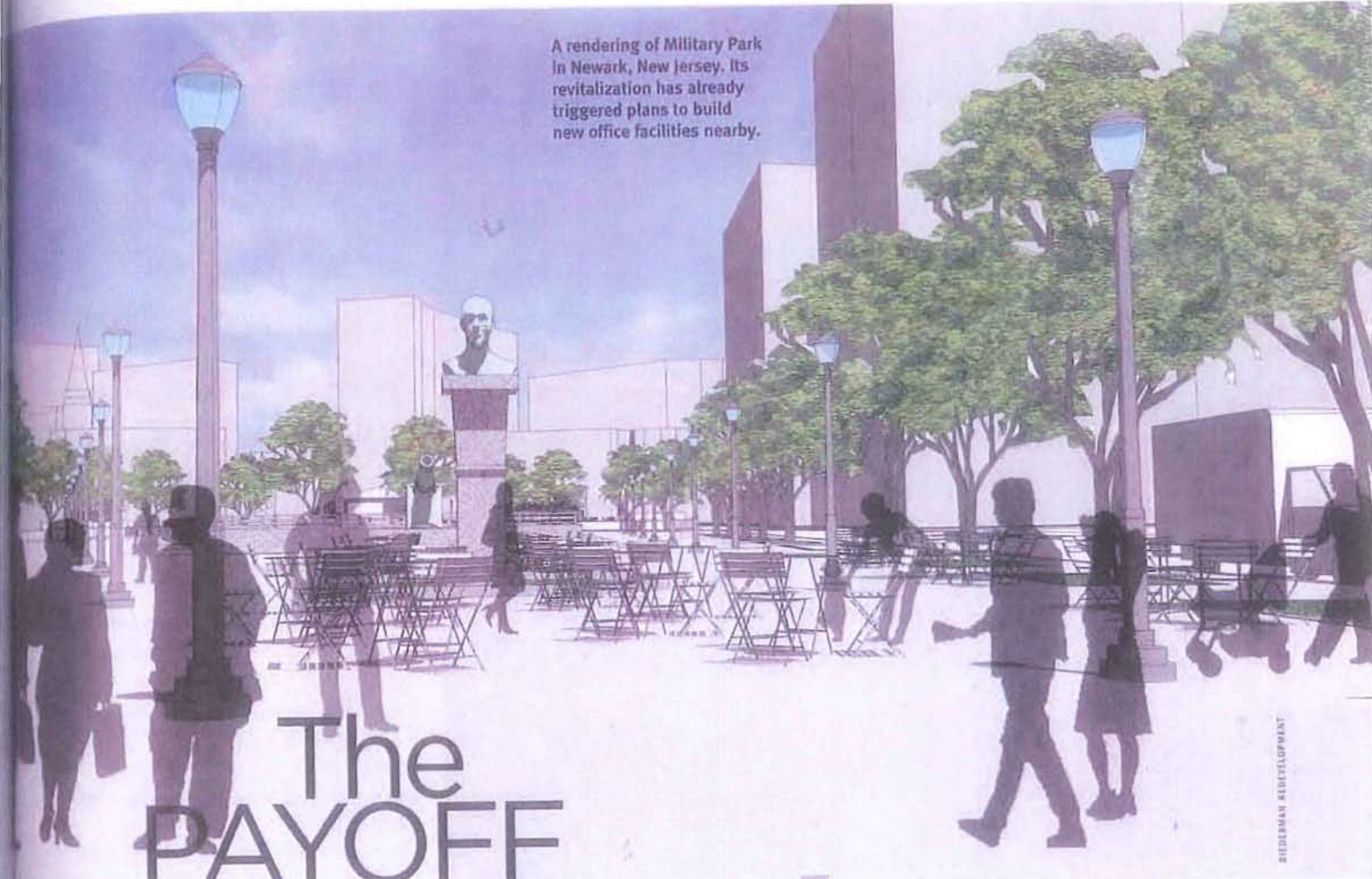
Population density was determined from 2010 Census household data.
 Population counts were determined based on a residential structure inventory maintained by the City of Novi.

All structures are assumed to be occupied for purposes of this analysis. Each housing unit was multiplied by the average number of people per residential structure by Novi's average household size of 2.43 persons per housing unit according to the 2010 Census.

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City of Novi
 Information Technology Department
 Geographic Information Services
 45175 W Ten Mile Rd
 Novi, MI 48375
 cityofnovi.org

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
 Miles
 1 inch = 0.6 miles



A rendering of Military Park in Newark, New Jersey. Its revitalization has already triggered plans to build new office facilities nearby.

The PAYOFF

from

Parks

HOWARD KOZLOFF

Urban parks provide a competitive advantage for most forms of real estate—and the bump in value is measurable.

THE CONCEPT OF FOCUSING on leveraging public open space to create real estate value is not new in urban investment and redevelopment. But often lost in the approach to building-specific advantages and liabilities is the contextual value-add potential of open space. Activity at the front door of a property—whether office, residential, retail, hotel, or other use—can sometimes hurt real estate value. But when properly nurtured and perceived as an amenity, activity can provide tremendous upside. Though it is a tale of urban revitalization that started decades ago, Bryant Park still demonstrates the ability of public spaces to create and add real estate value.

And, today, other notable developments are capitalizing on new and improved parks.

Thirty years ago, in response to a perceived public need for a public space worthy of the soon-to-be-renovated main branch of the New York Public Library, the city embarked on a multiyear effort to rejuvenate Bryant Park. Today, the wildly successful result attracts hordes of people on regular, nonevent days, and the park has featured prominently in the emergence of a more welcoming New York City. But often lost in the accolades is the tremendous effect the rejuvenated park has had on the real estate submarket.

After Bryant Park was completed and reopened in 1992, the park renovation and its new management structure had created a strong amenity for the local office market. Ernst & Young concluded in its 2002 study *How Smart Parks Investment Pays Its Way*. Similarly, the removal of undesirable park elements—among them an active drug trade, prostitution, a persistent urine odor, overflowing trash cans—eliminated a drag on the submarket. As a result, asking rents of buildings bordering the park outperformed those in surrounding submarkets. As better tenants were attracted, the credit profiles of buildings improved and a virtuous cycle ensued whereby the market value of real estate bordering the park increased.

For example, the Grace Building on 42nd Street saw asking rents rise rapidly after the park opened—climbing more than 114 percent through 2002, according to the Ernst & Young study. Competitive submarkets did not fare quite as well over the same period: asking rents rose 67 percent at Times Square,

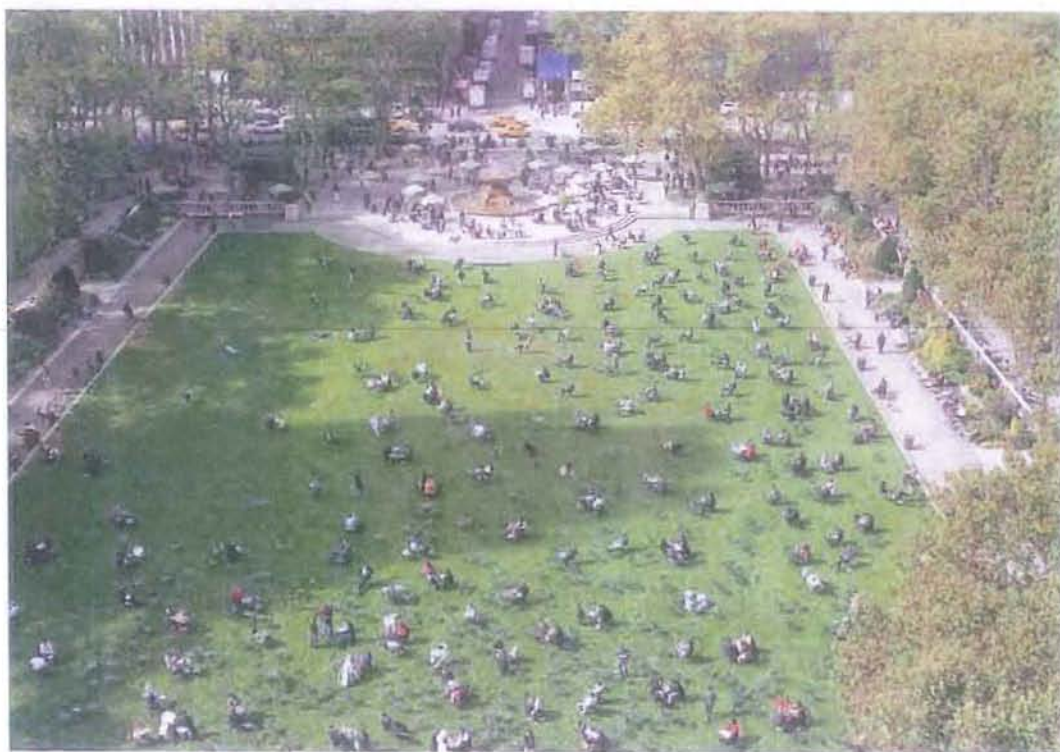
55 percent at Grand Central Terminal, and 41 percent at Rockefeller Center.

A \$10-per-square-foot (\$108 per sq m) increase in rent at the Grace Building translated to \$13 million in additional rent for the 1.3 million-square-foot (121,000 sq m) building, says Dan Biederman, founder and head of the Bryant Park Restoration Corporation. Using a capitalization rate of 6 percent, the increase in value was \$216 million, according to an owner of the Grace Building at the time. With 26 buildings and 10 million square feet (930,000 sq m) of space in the district fronting the park—nearly all office space, except for the Bryant Park Hotel—Bryant Park created over \$1 billion in real estate value, the owner calculates.

But that was a decade ago. A more recent example of the park adding value is Bank of America's \$2 billion building, completed in May 2010. The 2.1 million-square-foot (195,000 sq m), 1,200-foot-tall (370 m) tower was developed and is managed by the New York–City based Durst Organization. Located at the corner of 42nd Street and Sixth

“Without good public spaces, you’re relying entirely on the quality of the shops alone, and very few places work on the quality of shops alone.”

—NICK EGELANIAN



Real estate with views of Bryant Park has outperformed other New York City submarkets in times of both recession and expansion.

Avenue, the building is called the Bank of America Tower at One Bryant Park. Adopting the name of the park and capitalizing on its image and popularity were at the forefront of the development.

“Bryant Park is integral to the building’s identity,” says Jordan Barowitz, director of external affairs for the Durst Organization. “The building’s principal facade is oriented to the park to maximize views from and of it. The park serves as the building’s front-yard, providing the ultimate amenity for its tenants. One Bryant Park’s workers swarm into the park on nice days to eat lunch, take advantage of the park’s programming, and clear their heads.” In short, construction of a \$2 billion building was in part prompted by a key amenity—public open space at its front door.

Continuing that trend, Hines announced in mid-June a deal with JPMorgan Chase to finance construction of a 470,000-square-foot (44,000 sq m) office tower on Sixth Avenue overlooking Bryant Park and to be known as 7 Bryant Park. Similarly, commenting on New York City’s much-lauded High Line, Amanda Burden, the city’s planning director, remarked in a June 2011 *New York Times*

article that apartment prices in one building bordering that park have doubled since it opened. And, last, in a nod to Central Park—always a prized amenity in crowded New York City—the parkside premium for the typical apartment sale was, “more than double that for apartments in surrounding neighborhoods last year,” according to a May 2012 article in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Responding to such examples in New York City and elsewhere, cities are becoming smarter when implementing urban revitalization strategies. Increasingly, public spaces are the centerpieces of such endeavors and are growing in importance and exposure as the great urban migration continues.

In “Leveraging Real Estate Value with Public Open Space,” an August 2010 white paper, Matthew Wetli, an associate at St. Louis-based Development Strategies, noted a number of specific examples:

- ▷ New Town St. Charles in suburban St. Louis: “Land premiums for lots fronting canals are roughly 50 percent.”
- ▷ Upper Albany, Columbus, Ohio: Homes fronting the village green garner 25 percent premiums.
- ▷ Clayton, Missouri: Office properties in the business district fronting Shaw Park “achieve the highest lease rates in the St. Louis region, and operate at high occupancies.”

Wetli also cited Texas A&M University professor John L. Crompton, who has found that public parks in the Dallas/Fort Worth region have a measurable effect on real estate values. Crompton’s study “demonstrated a 20 percent property premium for lots within 100 feet of parks, a 10 percent premium at 300 feet, and a negligible premium at roughly a quarter mile,” Wetli wrote. Although not all parks will have such a measurable impact—location, maintenance, local neighborhood characteristics, and other factors also play a role—there is certainly reason to believe in the power of public space to create real estate value.

Ben Donsky, project manager for Biederman Redevelopment Ventures (BRV), the private consulting company run by Dan Biederman of the Bryant Park Restoration Corporation, notes another example—Museum Tower in Dallas. “In addition to adding value to existing assets, great public spaces create better development opportunities,” he



WOODALL RODGERS PARK FOUNDATION



BRYANT PARK CORPORATION

says. “The new 42-story Museum Tower in Dallas’s Arts District, for instance, was originally proposed in 2007 following the announcement of \$40 million being committed to the development of Klyde Warren Park.” This five-acre (2-ha) park, Donsky explains, is currently being built as a deck over the Woodall Rodgers Freeway; it will include a promenade, a botanical garden, a children’s garden, a pavilion, a stage, an iconic fountain, and other features. “It’s hard to imagine a luxury residential building bordering a submerged expressway, but easy to imagine such a project next to a world-class park,” he notes.

Top: Klyde Warren Park in Dallas is the centerpiece of a revitalized corridor, brought alive through a variety of programming and new development.

Above: Proximity to Bryant Park is a building amenity, with lunchtime crowds consistently swelling into the thousands.



MIDDAL EDGECRE PARK FOUNDATION

Klyde Warren Park provides a mix of active and passive uses to complement Dallas's burgeoning Arts District.

In another BRV project, Prudential announced in March plans to build an office tower in Newark, New Jersey, across the street from the six-acre (2.4-ha) Military Park, which is being revitalized. The Newark-based Berger Organization LLC, which owns most of the property on the Park Place side of the nearly triangular park, in a recent press release specifically cited revitalization of the park and noted its potential for value creation.

Donsky notes that owners are "thinking more broadly about public space, understanding that it's not just parks and plazas." Equity Office, the private owner of South Station in Boston, a major northeastern transit hub, is in the process of transforming the building's public spaces into an "indoor park" with an eye toward improving station activity and retail sales, which in turn will boost rents, says Donsky. BRV was hired to help energize the space. BRV was also brought in to advise on programming the public, mostly outdoor spaces at City Place Mall, a traditional shopping mall in Silver Spring, Maryland, with the goal of retaining and attracting tenants.

A high-quality public realm can attract more people, which translates into more shoppers and revenue. Nick Egelanian, president of SiteWorks Retail, an Annapolis, Maryland-based retail consulting firm, also recognizes the role high-quality public

spaces play in creating value at retail centers. "Without good public spaces, you're relying entirely on the quality of the shops alone, and very few places work on the quality of shops alone," Egelanian says. Specialty retail thrives on emotion, on the ability of shops to convince a shopper that they should spend their precious time and money in their place of business. Likewise, he adds, "Good public spaces evoke a strong emotional reaction." This is the key to specialty retail and is why, by connecting the dots, retailers should also consider the value of public spaces in differentiating their real estate and making it the chosen destination over the countless other options vying for consumers' time.

ULI's priorities, though geared toward real estate and land use, could similarly be directed at public spaces:

- ▷ **Promoting intelligent densification and urbanization.** The relationship between a high quality of life and open space is undeniable. A dynamic society generates a thriving economy, and public spaces add to urban dynamism.
- ▷ **Creating resilient communities.** Adapting and reusing existing real estate to eliminate obsolete space creates thriving communities. Using open space as a catalyst or amenity for this reuse makes sense economically and socially.
- ▷ **Understanding demand and market forces.** Not all public space will automatically be successful in creating real estate value. Under-

standing what the market wants short term versus what it needs long term is still critical. Balancing public and private interests in terms of how they affect land use decisions and development is also of utmost importance.

- ▷ **Connecting capital and real estate through value.** Generating value in the built environment that is greater than its cost is a cornerstone of leveraging public space to create real estate value. This is also among the best ways to ensure the attractiveness of real estate as an investment.
- ▷ **Integrating energy, resources, and uses.** Public space helps reduce the negative impact of the built environment on natural resources and the climate.

Jonah Lehrer notes in his book *Imagine: How Creativity Works*, "This is the purpose of cities: the crowded spaces force us to interact." Crowded spaces become that way because people want to be there, for a host of reasons. Crowds in the real estate realm translate into demand, and demand leads to value creation. Although public space is not a panacea for urban ills, it has the potential to be another arrow in the quiver full of real estate development and investment strategies. **UL**

HOWARD KOZLOFF is managing partner at Agora Partners, a New York-based real estate investment, development, and advisory firm operating on both U.S. coasts.