





Park Access Plan Lynnwood Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts December 2020



Acknowledgements

Lynnwood is located on the traditional lands of the Snohomish Tribe.

C:4. CASE

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This project was developed with technical assistance and grant funding from the following partners:

Special Thanks













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SECTION I: Background

The City of Lynnwood is in the southwest corner of Snohomish County which is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. Situated just 10 miles north of Seattle, this auto-oriented suburb is rapidly redeveloping into an urban center with a population of 38,000 in an 8-square mile area straddling the I-5 corridor and future light rail line. Over the next ten years, the population is estimated to grow by more than 10,000 (Healthy Communities Action Plan, 2015).



Puget Sound Regional Growth Center

Lynnwood obtained a regional identity as a "hub city" with the development of Alderwood Mall and growing wealth of shopping and services. The Puget Sound Regional Council is a planning organization that develops policies and guides decision making about transportation planning, economic development, and growth management in the Seattle metropolitan area. The council is comprised of cities, towns, transit agencies, port districts, Native American tribes and state agencies from the designated growth regions- King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish counties (Puget Sound Regional Council, 2019). Adopted in 2008, Puget Sound Regional Council's VISION 2040 (an integrated growth management, environmental, economic and transportation strategy) designated Lynnwood as a Core City and a Regional Growth Center in the four-county planning area. This designation focuses new growth in Lynnwood that reinforces the need to accommodate greater density and transit-oriented development. (2016-2025 Parks, Arts, Recreation & Conservation Plan, 2016)

Park Impact Fees

Along with at least 81 other Washington cities, Lynnwood charges a Park Impact Fee to offset part of the cost of the impact of new development. As Lynnwood is expecting significant growth, particularly in the City Center and Alderwood Mall area and with expansion of the regional light rail service, the need for parks, recreational facilities, and open space will continue to rise. (Lynnwood, Park Impact Fee Rate Study, 2018)

Lynnwood Parks

Lynnwood currently has 19 parks spanning over 350 acres of park land, including 230 acres of developed parks and facilities, 20 acres of undeveloped park land, more than 100 acres of natural open space, and over 14 miles of trails. Mini parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks provide a range of recreation opportunities for all ages. Parks offer various amenities including large open play areas, play equipment, sports courts, picnic shelters, spray parks, athletic fields, and a skate park and amphitheater. The park system also includes multi-use trails for walking, jogging, cycling, and hiking. (Lynnwood, Parks & Trails)



Healthy Communities Action Plan

Parks serve as an important space for improving both community and individual health. The Trust for Public Land released a report in 2006 titled *The Health Benefits of Parks* which highlights the following observations about the health, economic, environmental and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity makes people healthier
- Physical activity increases with access to parks
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health
- Communities gain value and economic development sustainability
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as a natural air conditioner, aiding in storm water control and erosion
- Recreational opportunities for all ages

Parks also provide space for play which is critical for child development, and opportunities for community building and activities to foster social connection.

The Lynnwood Healthy Communities Action Plan is built around the city's top three health priorities of active living, food access, and social connectedness. With a Walk Score of 50 (meaning "somewhat walkable") (Walk Score®, 2019), improving the walkability of Lynnwood can eliminate barriers to park use and contribute to accomplishing the following goals and objectives:

- Active Living Goal- Make it easy and safe for residents to be physically active daily.
 - Objective I: Improve Lynnwood's built environment to support and promote walking, biking, and participation in other physical activities
 - Objective 2: Develop or promote programs that encourage all residents to walk and be active daily
- Food Access Goal- Increase and support access to healthy, affordable, local foods for all residents
 - Objective 1: Identify and support policies and programs that increase access to food and promote healthy food choice.
 - Objective 2: Create policies and programs that increase and support the opportunities for local food production.
- Social Connectedness Goal- Create and support strong, vibrant, social networks that
 promote social interaction and community cohesiveness by providing physical gathering
 spaces and supporting programs and events.
 - Objective I: Enhance social connection through improved community infrastructure and systems.





 Bring community members together around events, activities, and improved communication of community resources. (Lynnwood, Healthy Communities Action Plan, 2015)

Comprehensive Plan Goals & Policies

The guiding policy document for parks and recreation in Lynnwood is the 2016-2025 Parks, Arts, Recreation & Conservation (PARC) Plan. One goal of this Plan is for the Lynnwood park system to provide a core park (i.e., community, neighborhood, or mini) within walking distance (½-mile) of every resident. Achieving this goal requires both acquiring new park properties in currently under-served locations and improving multi-modal transportation connections to allow residents to safely and conveniently reach their local park.

To better understand where acquisition efforts should be directed, a gap analysis of the park system was conducted to examine and assess the current distribution of parks throughout the city. The analysis reviewed the locations and types of existing facilities, land use classifications, transportation/access barriers and other factors as a means to identify preliminary acquisition target areas as shown in exhibits I and 2.

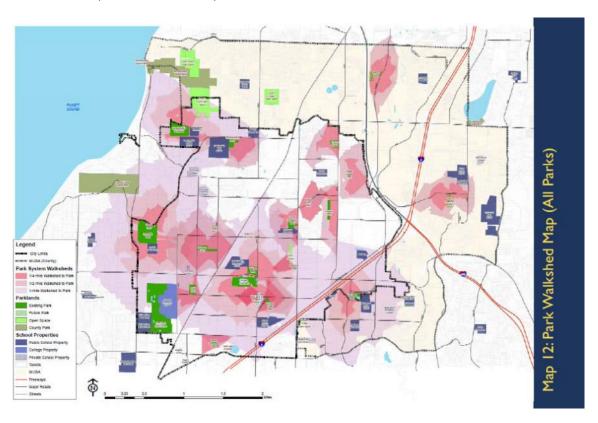
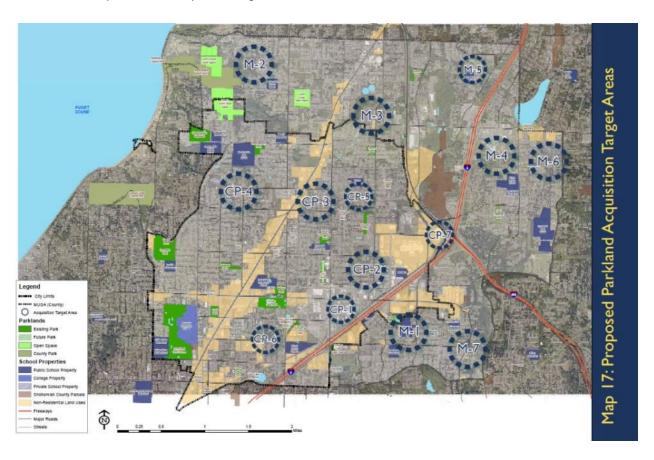


Exhibit 1: PARC Plan Map 12 Park Walkshed Map



Exhibit 2: PARC Plan Map 17 Parkland Acquisition Target Areas



In addition to and in support of the gap analysis, a level-of-service (LOS) review was conducted as a means to understand the distribution of parkland acreage by classification and for a broader measure of how well the City is serving its residents with access to parks and open space. Service standards are the adopted guidelines or benchmarks the City is trying to attain with their parks system; the level-of-service is a snapshot in time of how well the City is meeting the adopted standards. With the adoption of the 2016 PARC Plan, the Level of Service goal for parks was reduced to 3.5 acres/1,000 residents. The Plan carefully considered the overall availability of land for acquisition, population growth, and the urban pattern for future land uses to determine a more appropriate proportion of parks and open spaces to the population of this urbanizing community. As an example, the Plan recognized that the walkable environment and mix of retail activities and private plazas and spaces by land owners could provide recreational opportunities in our urban core sub-areas that would support a reduced need for park and open spaces provided by the City.

The PARC Plan also acknowledged that the acreage-based level-of-service standard provides a limited measure of the value of recreational access and park amenities in demand for public uses. To prepare a more thorough assessment of park needs for Lynnwood, the distribution and quality of parks and recreational facilities also must be considered. Other assessment





Park Access

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) defines park access as the ability to reach a publicly owned park within a half-mile walk on the road network, unobstructed by freeways, rivers, fences, and other obstacles. Walking distance is most commonly defined as a half-mile or ten-minute walk

and can be measured using a geographic information system (GIS) and Census data. Currently, seventy-six percent of Lynnwood residents live within a 10-minute walk of a park (TPL, 2019).



Determining the 'walksheds' for Lynnwood's existing parks identify gaps within the park system and barriers to park access (Lynnwood, 2016-2025 Parks, Arts, Recreation & Conservation Plan). TPL built a comprehensive database, ParkServe®, of local parks in nearly 14,000 cities, towns and communities across the US which provides a range of data including the 10-minute walk shed for each park, demographic data on the population of residents within a 10-minute walk, and highlights areas of the city with the greatest need for park development. Figure 1 highlights areas of Lynnwood not serviced by a park within a 10-minute walk.

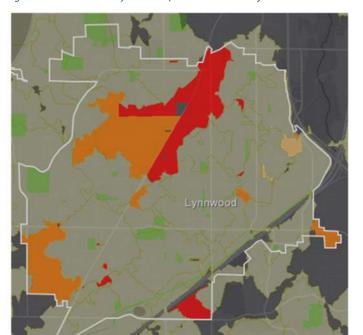


Figure 1: Park Need in Lynnwood (Source: The Trust for Public Land ParkServe®)



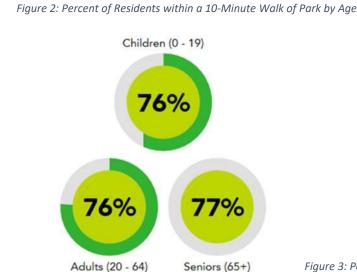
10-Minute Walk Campaign

To help evaluate park access to Lynnwood's existing parks, the city joined the 10-Minute Walk Campaign, a nationwide movement to improve access to parks and green spaces. City mayors across the U.S., including Mayor Nicola Smith, have signed on to the 10-Minute Walk mission of ensuring all residents have safe, easy access to a quality park within a 10-minute walk of home by 2050. (10 Minute Walk, 2019)

While 76% of Lynnwood residents live within a 10-minute walk of a park, (above the national average of 54%), only 4% of Lynnwood's land is used for parks and recreation which is low when compared to the national median of 15%.

As seen in Figure I, areas shown in orange and red represent the high and highest need areas for park development respectively. While it appears the greatest need for new parks is in the area bordering the Highway 99 corridor, not depicted on the map is the forthcoming need for parks in the city's regional growth center to meet projected population growth.

Figures 2, 3 & 4 derived from The Trust for Public Land- ParkServe® (Lynnwood, WA)



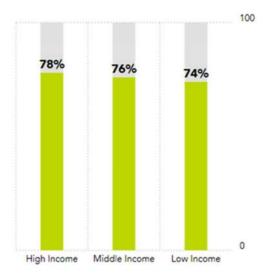


Figure 3: Percent of Residents within a 10-Minute Walk of a Park by Income





O 100

American Indian

Asian

Black

Hispanic

Pacific Islander

White

2 or More Races

Other

Figure 4: Percent of Residents within a 10-Minute Walk of a Park by Race/Ethnicity

10-Minute Walk Grant & Project

In 2018, the city applied for funding to support local planning efforts for the 10-Minute Walk Campaign to increase access to high-quality parks. In the second round of grants, Lynnwood was one of 10 cities that received \$40,000 each to work alongside the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), The Trust for Public Land (TPL), and the Urban Land Institute (ULI) to develop a more effective and measurable commitment to the 10-Minute Walk Campaign.

As a selected city, Lynnwood has access to the following resources:

- Ongoing technical assistance from NRPA, TPL, ULI, and additional national and local experts to develop city-specific 10-Minute Walk plans
- Access and technical support to and for tools such as TPL's ParkServe®, Parkology, and other planning tools, as well as reports and best practice resources from NRPA, TPL, ULI.
- Peer-to-peer support and networking opportunities to share lessons learned and address challenges, including a private 10-Minute Walk city channel on Parkology.
- A national study visit conducted by ULI which brings volunteer experts from across the
 United States to a city or community to provide a set of recommendations to priority
 areas identified by local stakeholders. Experts are identified based on areas of expertise
 needed by the community.
- National visibility through articles in Parks and Recreation magazine, Open Space Blog, partner publications, and national press releases, and opportunities to present at national conferences.

Through this funding and technical assistance opportunity, Lynnwood is responsible for several deliverables that result in a final 10-Minute Walk plan and commitment.



The 10-Minute Walk plan aims to build on strong commitment to equity. In 2017, the City Council unanimously adopted a resolution reaffirming the City's commitment to be a safe, welcoming, and equitable community for all. This includes honoring and celebrating the city's diversity and fostering trusting community relationships founded on mutual respect.

SECTION II: Park Access Study

Lynnwood's grant proposal was specifically to examine current park access barriers, develop a Park Access Plan addressing removal of barriers and incorporate the Park Access Plan into the City's concurrent effort to create a comprehensive active and accessible transportation plan, Connect Lynnwood.

Community Outreach

With community voice essential to drive improvement needs, the city conducted various forms of outreach. Mayor Smith kicked off the 10-Minute Walk community engagement at the annual State of the City address highlighting the initiative, focusing on the importance of park access and making a call to action inviting community stakeholders and members to become Park Champions and provide crucial input to help improve park access in Lynnwood.

City of Lynnwood staff provided an overview of the 10-Minute Walk initiative and outreach efforts to the city's Planning Commission and Parks and Recreation Board, inviting members to become Park Champions and conduct walk audits of their own neighborhood parks.

Figure 5: 10-Minute Walk Campaign Portal (www.connect.lynnwoodwa.gov)



The City conducted focused engagement with vulnerable populations, including older adults with mobility challenges and Latin and Hispanic community members. In a 2015 survey for the PARC Plan, developing walking paths was the number one priority for park facilities. This is especially important for Latinx families, and senior households who represent the City's largest underserved populations. To inform our park access plan, residents of Destinations 61+ senior housing apartments were interested in learning how to inventory and report walkways with impediments that people using wheelchairs, scooters, and walkers encounter. In efforts to engage with our high Latinx population who represent the largest ethnic population in Lynnwood, we did focused outreach in parks and events that drew a predominately Latinx population where materials for potential park champions were provided in Spanish. In addition



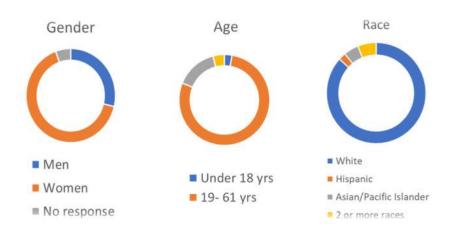


to targeted outreach as outlined above a citywide mailer was sent to every household soliciting park champions.

Park Champions

Lynnwood residents who live within walking distance of a Lynnwood park were invited to sign up to be a Park Champion and offer feedback of their walk to the park. Park Champions are provided a Park Audit User Guide (see Appendix A) in either English or Spanish where they can share their walk route, record observations, and complete a short survey. Recruitment of Park Champions was done through a variety of Lynnwood Parks and Recreation events, social media, and community outreach. Participants were encouraged to record positive and negative qualities of their walk including sidewalk conditions, effectiveness of street crossings and intersections, feeling of comfort and safety, and other observations such as lack of signage, trash along the route, and noise pollution. Completed audits were sent back to the 10-Minute Walk team via postal mail or email. (10- Minute Walk Lynnwood, Washington, 2019)

A total of 75 residents from across Lynnwood registered to be Park Champions. Of those who participated, a majority identified as women between the ages of 19 and 61. English was identified as the most common language spoken at home, alongside Russian, Ukrainian, Korean, and Bulgarian.





A majority of respondents identified as white followed by 2 or more races. Participant household income was more evenly distributed, with a slight increase seen among the \$54,000 - \$107,999 bracket. The average household size was approximately 3 people, and 27 households had at least one member under the age of 18.



Park Champions' home locations were closest to 14 of the city's parks and the Interurban Trail, with North Lynnwood, Meadowdale, and Lynndale parks having the highest number of affiliated Park Champions in closest proximity (Figure 5).

North Lynnwood: 15

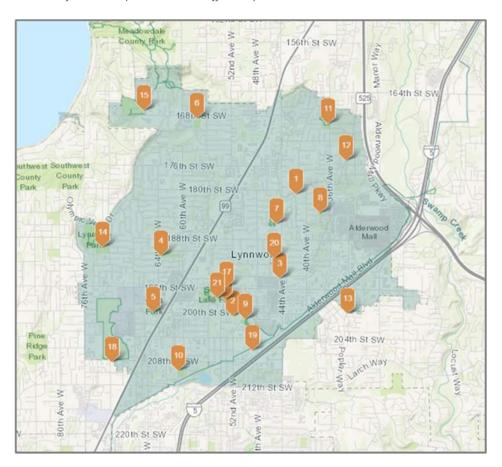
Meadowdale: 10Lynndale: 9Daleway: 8Spruce: 7

South Lynnwood: 5Scriber Lake: 4

Gold: 3Wilcox: 3Pioneer: 2

Scriber Creek, Maple Mini, Veteran's, Interurban Trail: I

Figure 6: Distribution of Park Champions to nearest affiliated park







Thirteen nursing students from University of Washington Bothell - Community Health Nursing Program partnered with the city to assist in collecting walk audit data. Students were divided into 4 teams, with each team assessing 4-5 parks in relative proximity and the Interurban Trail. Four walking routes (Approximately 10 minutes each) were suggested for each park and students recorded their observations while on each walk. Students used the same Park User Guide given to Park Champions as well as entered data points directly into Survey123 for Lynnwood's ArcGIS, a geographic information system displaying maps and geographic data.

Survey123 for ArcGIS

GIS is a geographic information and mapping system. The software is used for creating and using maps, compiling geographic data, and analyzing mapped information. Survey 123, an application of ArcGIS, was used for data input. While conducting walk audits, Park Champions could choose to enter observations directly into Survey 123 in order to capture their exact geographic location. Figure 10 displays the information provided when a single observation point is entered and reviewed selected. The participant can select the appropriate observation type and explain their observation in greater detail. Participants could also include images to accompany their observations.

The final project deliverable included a series of 17 Park Profiles, through which students captured general park observations, demographics of the park service area, accessibility, infrastructure, and health risks and benefits of each park. Students were encouraged to apply their nursing knowledge and consider how a patient's health needs extend beyond the clinical setting.

Walk Audit Data

The majority of walk audits were conducted in July 2019 and continued throughout the remainder of summer (Figure 6). In total, over 200 observations were submitted from Park Champions and UW nursing students from July to September 2019. Table I compares the number of responses based on observation type, with almost half of observations relating to sidewalk availability, quality, and ADA accessibility (Figure 8). Street crossings and intersections and comfort and safety observations were the next highest reported observations respectively. In the category marked 'Other,' comments from participants included lack of signage, unclear entrances and trailheads, and garbage and debris present on walks.



Figure 7: Timeframe of walk audit data collection

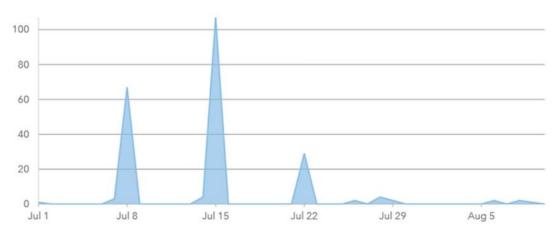
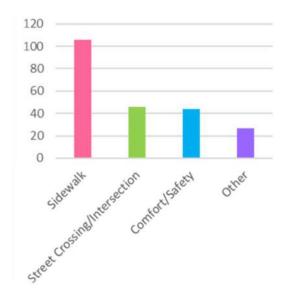


Table 1: Number of Responses by Observation Type

Observation Type	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total Observations
Sidewalk	106	47.53%
Street Crossing/Intersection	46	20.63%
Comfort/Safety	44	19.73%
Other	27	12.11%

Figure 8: Observation Distribution by Type







While walk audits were conducted across Lynnwood as seen in Figure 8, the central and southern areas of the city appear more tightly clustered with observations. This may be attributed to the greater population density and increase in construction efforts accompanying the urban re-development. Figure 9 provides the observation locations by type of concern. Photo examples of audit findings are provided in Section IV – Park Profiles. Figure 10 highlights an example point observation. Figures 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 derived from Survey123 for ArcGIS (10-Minute Walk Park Audits, 2019)

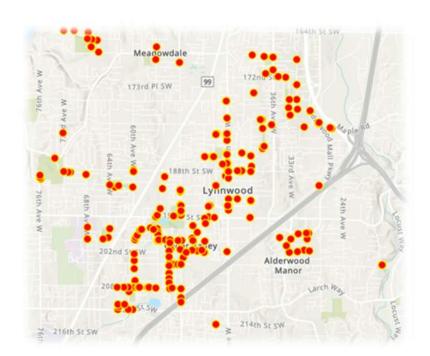


Figure 9: Geographic Distribution of Observations



Figure 10: Observation Type Distribution Count

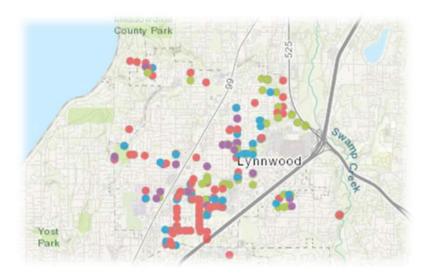
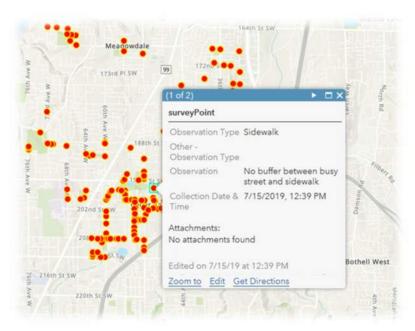


Figure 11: Example of a selected survey point observation



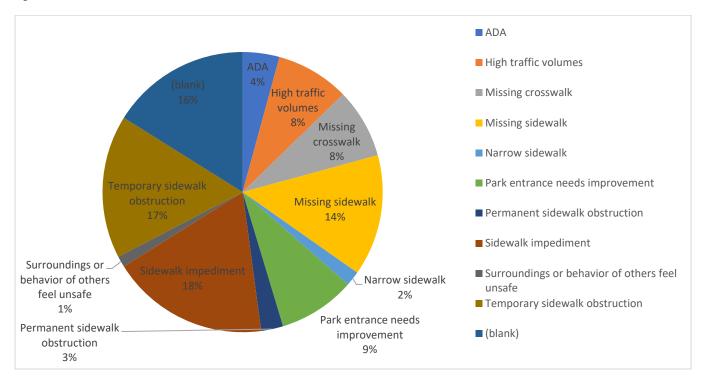
Walk Audit Data Analysis

The walk audit data was provided to consultants Nelson\Nygaard for further data coding, mapping, and analysis. Figure 11 summarizes the observation data by area of concern.





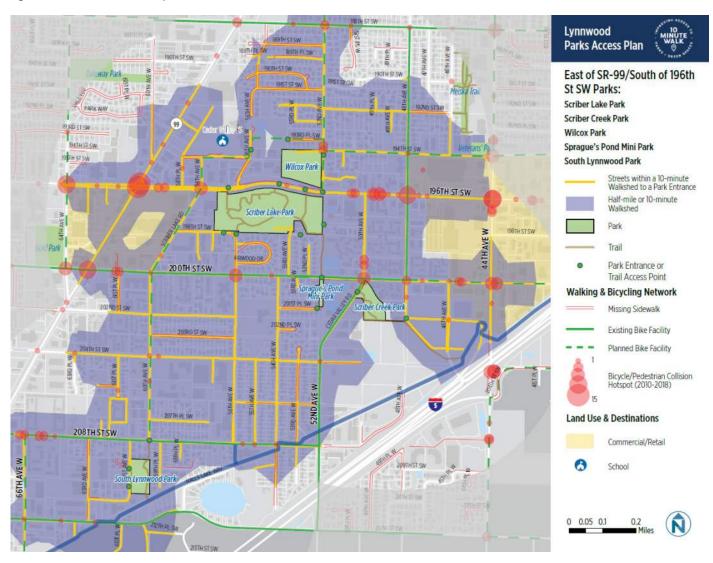
Figure 12: Walk Audit Observation Concerns



To better analyze the observation data locations, an existing conditions map was generated to highlight each park's points of entry and their 10-minute walksheds. The base map also includes the walking and bicycling network, school locations, and bicycle and pedestrian collision history highlighted in Figure 12 below (Appendix B Park Access Plan Base Maps).



Figure 13: Park Access Base Map

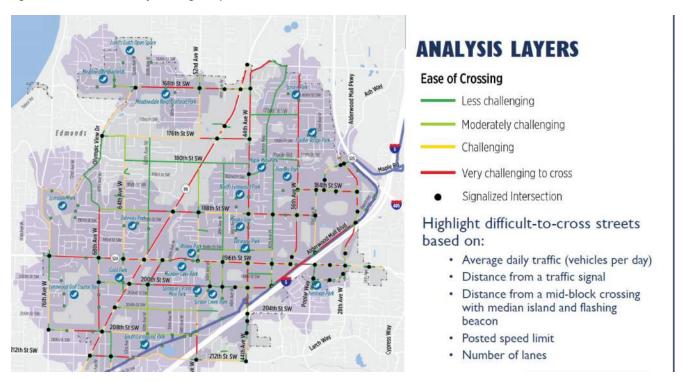


To further contextualize the walk audit data, consultants analyzed Lynnwood's walking and bicycling network for pedestrian ease of crossings and bicycle level-of-stress conditions. Ease of crossing analysis measure the difficulty for a pedestrian to cross a roadway by factoring number of lanes, speed limit, average daily traffic, and distance from marked crossings (Figure 14). Bicycle level of stress analysis similarly measures how comfortable a bicycle facility is for riders of all ages and abilities (Appendix B).





Figure 14: Pedestrian Ease of Crossing Analysis



With the existing conditions known, the audit observations were mapped and analyzed to develop a set of recommendations for barrier removal or walking and biking network improvements to parks. The recommendations are a set toolkit of countermeasures (Figure 15) aimed at improving Park Access. Figure 16 links each countermeasure took to the specific barrier or issue it addresses.

Figure 15: Countermeasures Toolkit

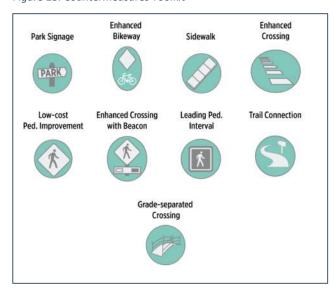




Figure 16: Linking Countermeasures to Issues of Concern

	Enhanced Bikeway	Enhanced Crossing	Leading Pedestrian Interval	Enhanced Crossing with Beacon	Grade- Separated Crossing	Sidewalk	Low-cost Pedestrian Improvement	Park Signage	Trail Connection
Lack of comfortable, low-stress bicycle connections to park entrances									
Lack of marked crosswalks at key intersection or mid-block locations									
Intersections with long crossing distances									
Locations that are difficult to cross based on traffic speed and volume, number of lanes, and distance from traffic signals									
Lack of sidewalk on streets that connect to park entrances									
Locations with no park signage or where signage is difficult to see or read									
Park entrances near planned Scriber Creek Trail									

In total, 82 countermeasure solutions were identified and visualized in a series of park specific location maps each indicating the location and typed of countermeasure recommended (Appendix C: Park Specific Countermeasure Maps).





Figure 17: Park Specific Countermeasures



Park Access Plan Results

The final step of this analysis will be to integrate these results into the *Connect Lynnwood Plan* and prioritize improvements that best improve park access, school access and safety for pedestrians and cyclists. The *Connect Lynnwood Plan* is anticipated to be adopted by the City Council in 2021.



SECTION III: RECOMMENDATIONS

Address Gaps

Lynnwood is committing to increase the percentage of residents living within a 10-minute walk to a park from 76% to 85% by 2030 through policies in the Connect Lynnwood Active and Accessible Transportation Plan that increases multimodal connectivity to all neighborhood parks and update the PARC Plan to ensure there are new parks developed in the city's urban and densifying core, City Center Sub-Area and Alderwood Transition Area, as well as addresses other priority gap areas.

Lynnwood's vision strives for park and recreation policies that emphasize and promote a healthy community. Promoting health is directly tied to being a safe and walkable community- interweaving all the places where people live, work, play, shop and gather. The city is actively engaging in programs, policies, and planning to enhance its active and accessible transportation network and provide the infrastructure needed to encourage physical activity as part of daily life. Lynnwood is invested in creating a more walkable community that will increase access to citizens regardless of age, gender, socioeconomic status or ability.

One way to make Lynnwood more walkable and improve park access in Lynnwood's central core, is to extend the existing, I-mile, Scriber Creek Trail and additional 3 miles to the northwest corner of the city as a wide, flat, paved, all-ages and abilities bike and pedestrian trail. Using the ParkServe® to map a proposed trail through Lynnwood (Figure 18), we can visualize its walkshed and review how many residents would be served by this trail within a 10-minute walk. If a proposed trail extension were aligned to traverse this key gap area, Lynnwood's overall park access would increase from 76% to 85%.



Figure 18: Scriber Creek Trail Extension Concept Planning (Source: The Trust for Public Land ParkServe®)





In February 2020, the Urban Land Institute conducted a national study visit in Lynnwood to help push forward the Center Center vision and ultimately select the ideal site for the future Town Square Park. The result of the study visit is a set of recommendations published in a report available at: https://www.lynnwoodwa.gov/files/content/public/government/departments/economic-development/city-center/urban-land-institute-national-study-visit.pdf (Lynnwood, Washington 10 Minute Walk National Study Visit, 2020)

Improve Signage

While conducting walk audits, Park Champions noticed a lack of signage indicating directions to parks, park entrances, and linkages to trails. Signage should be placed in heavy trafficked (both pedestrian and car) areas and should be free from obstruction. The city should also consider displaying signage in multiple languages as appropriate, to reflect shifts in population demographics.





Improve the Walking Network

Just as paved sidewalks are an important piece of a walking route to school, the same principal applies to allowing safe access to parks. Sidewalks serve as "pedestrian lanes" that provide people space to travel

separated from motor vehicles and on-road bicycles. (Safe Routes to School Guide: Sidewalks) Figure 11 (page 19) outlines the variety of conditions and issues that create barriers to safe and comfortable walking networks to parks such as ADA compliance, missing sidewalks, obtrusions. Park planning staff should work closely with the City's traffic engineer and public works staff to prioritize improvements which will create safe and comfortable walking networks to parks and trails. Additional recommendations include:

- Design public education, training, and support homeowners to better manage vegetation that encroaches in the public right of way; and
- Identify low-hanging, low-cost projects that can be completed with in-house park maintenance staff.



Scriber Lake Park Pedestrian Entrance Improvement



SECTION IV: Park Profiles

Mini Parks

Lynnwood's mini parks, neighborhood parks and community parks provide a wide range of recreation opportunities. The following park profiles offer a snapshot of each park, including the total population served by the 10- minute walk shed, population demographics, park features and amenities, and common concerns expressed during walk audits. The following profiles highlight park acreage, features, population demographics of residents within a 10-minute walk of the park, and concerns expressed by Park Champions during walk audits. Demographic information was provided through ParkServe®, and images from walk audits were shared by Park Champions through Survey123.

Mini parks are typically less than one acre and are meant to serve the immediate neighborhood or a radius of approximately 1/4 mile. Lynnwood has three designated mini parks.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks range from one to 10 acres in size and serve a radius of ½ mile and traditionally provide a combination of active and passive uses, lawns areas, play equipment, sports courts, picnic areas, and trails. Lynnwood has a total of 9 neighborhood parks.

Community Parks

Lynnwood's community parks serve several neighborhoods and include a combination of recreation opportunities. Often serving as public gathering spaces for community events, they may serve a specific purpose and include diverse environmental conditions.





Maple Mini Park

0.76 Acres

Total Population Served: 3,231 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

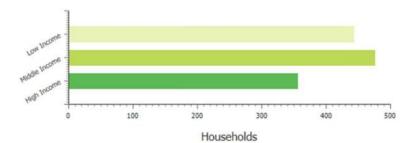
Park Features:

- Play equipment
- Picnic area
- Grass play area

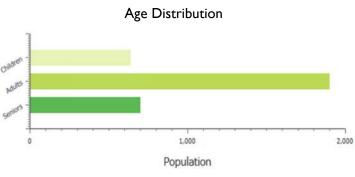
Sidewalk conditions were a main concern expressed by Park Champions in route to Maple Mini.

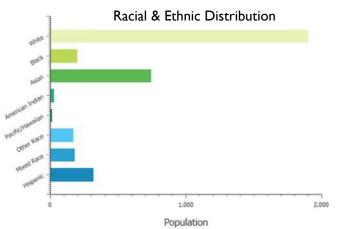


Household Income Distribution











Spraque's Pond Mini Park

0.9 Acres

Total Population Served: 2,748 (#of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

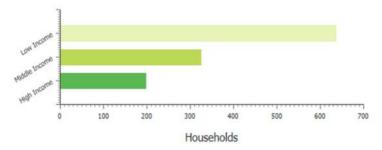
- Play structure
- **Swings**
- Picnic facilities
- Pond views
- Grass play area
- Walking trail
- Scriber Creek Trail access
- Wildlife habitat
- **Parking**



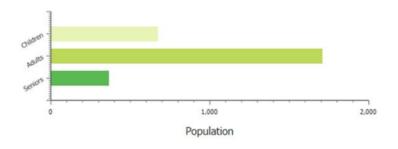
While conducting a walk audit to Spraque's Pond, a park champion was halted by overgrown shrubbery blocking nearly the entire sidewalk.

Park Demographics

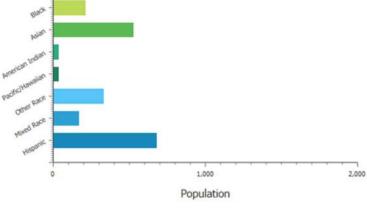
Household Income Distribution



Age Distribution



Racial & Ethnic Distribution







Veteran's Park

1.31 Acres

Total Population Served: 2,117 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

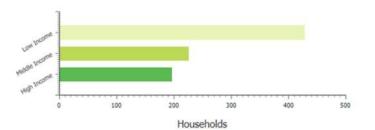
Park Demographics

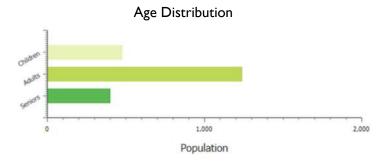
Household Income Distribution

- Flags representing the United States and military branches
- Inscribed memorial bricks
- Interpretive plaques
- Public art
- Benches

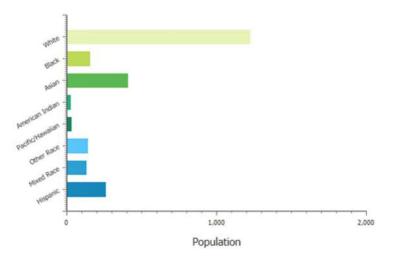


An image from a walk audit shows inadequate sidewalk conditions.





Racial & Ethnic Distribution





Daleway Park

7.04 Acres

Total Population Served: 3,334 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

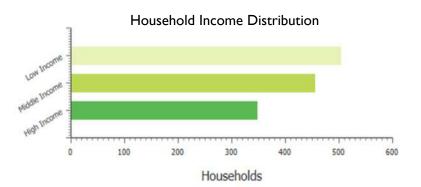
Park Features

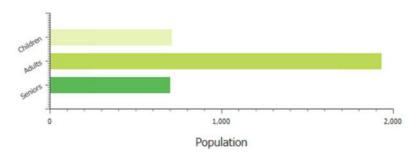
- 492 ft. of paved walkways
- Nature trails
- Forested area
- Spray park
- Play structure
- Basketball court
- Horseshoe pit
- Picnic facilities
- Restrooms
- Parking



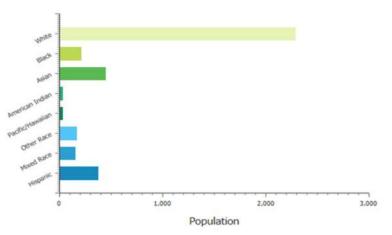
Along with concerning sidewalk conditions in and around the park, Park Champions also noticed lack of signage at certain park entrances indicating the name 'Daleway Park'.

Park Demographics





Racial & Ethnic Distribution







Gold Park

6.45 Acres

Total population served: 4,081 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

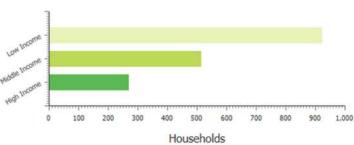
- Forested area
- Nature trails
- Grass meadows
- Picnic tables
- Ethnobotanical garden with interpretive signage
- Wildlife habitat
- Seasonal stream
- Parking

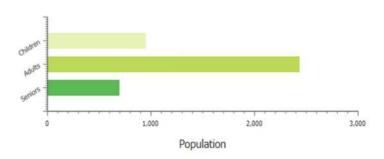


Construction completely blocked sidewalk access on a walking route to Gold Park.

Park Demographics

Household Income Distribution





Racial & Ethnic Distribution

Packethamian
P



Meadowdale Park

6.17 Acres

Total Population Served: I, 834 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

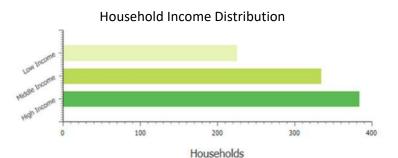
Park Features:

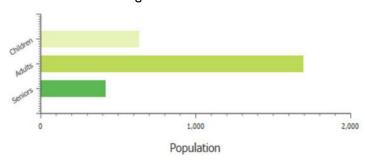
- Play structure
- Swings
- Zip line
- Basketball key
- Picnic areas
- Grass play areas
- Climbing wall
- Sand pit
- Paved walking trails
- Forested areas with nature trails
- Restrooms
- Parking



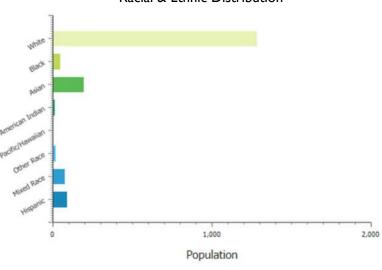
A Park Champion noticed the lack of sidewalks on a road leading to the park.

Park Demographics





Racial & Ethnic Distribution







North Lynnwood Park

6.15 Acres

Total Population Served: 2,994 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

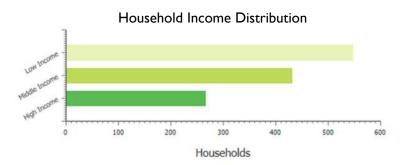
Park Features:

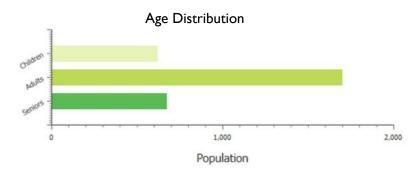
- Spray park
- Play structure
- Climbing boulder
- Swings
- Large grass play area
- Walking trail
- Outdoor stages/performance area
- Orienteering course
- Picnic shelters
- Basketball Court
- Restrooms
- Parking

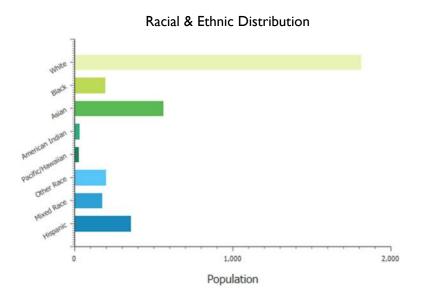


A Park Champion noticed the narrowing vegetation and lack of lighting while conducting a walk audit. Posing mobility challenges as well as concerning feelings around comfort and safety.

Park Demographics









Pioneer Park

5.8 Acres

Total Population Served: 3,132 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

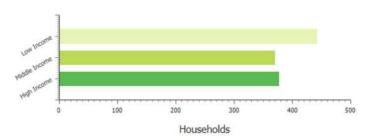
- Play structure
- Tennis courts
- Walking path
- Nature trail
- Grass play area
- Picnic facilities
- Forested area
- Parking

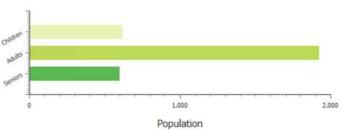


Park Champions noticed the lack of crosswalk or pedestrian crossings through this construction zone on their way to Pioneer Park.

Park Demographics

Household Income Distribution





Racial & Ethnic Distribution

Particular larger

Coher Particular larger

Propulation

Racial & Ethnic Distribution

2,000

Population





Scriber Creek Park

3.83 Acres

Total Population Served: 2,817 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

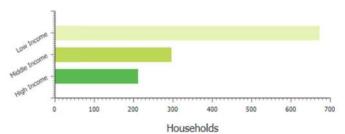
- Scriber Creek
- Forested wetlands
- Wildlife habitat
- Walking paths
- Scriber Creek Trail access
- Benches
- Picnic tables
- Interpretive sign board
- Parking



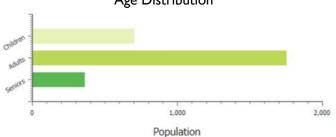
Park Champions submitted this image of a severely cracked and uneven sidewalk while walking to Scriber Creek Park.

Park Demographics

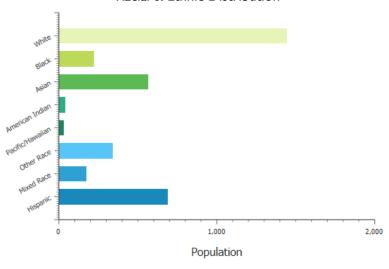
Household Income Distribution



Age Distribution



Racial & Ethnic Distribution





South Lynnwood Park

3.7 Acres

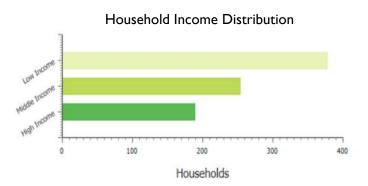
Total Populations Served: 2,066 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

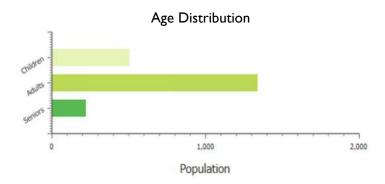
Park Features:

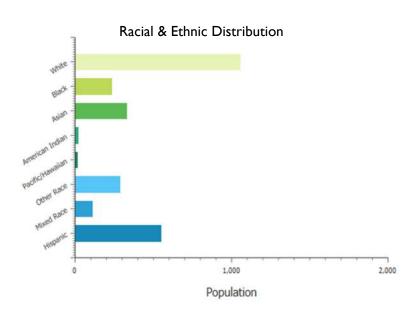
- Play structure
- Tennis courts
- Basketball court
- Ball wall
- Large grass play area
- Forested area
- Walking trail
- Interurban Trail access
- Picnic facilities
- Restrooms
- On-street parking

During walk audits, park champions reported obstructions in walkways such as tree roots, overgrown vegetation, and telephone poles limiting full sidewalk access.

Park Demographics











Spruce Park

4.73 Acres

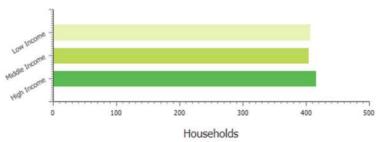
Total Population Served: 3,238 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features

- Walking path
- Nature trail
- Play structure
- Basketball court
- Large grass play area
- Picnic facilities
- Public art
- Forested areas
- Restrooms
- Parking

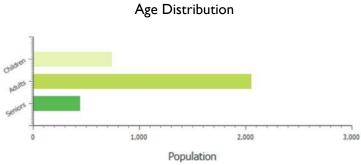
Park Demographics



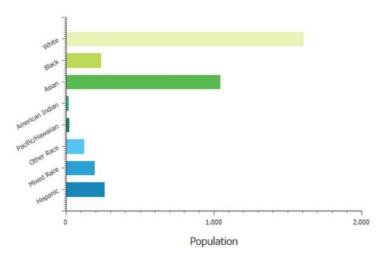




While conducting a walk audit, a Park Champion noticed the lack of sidewalks and upcoming construction as barriers to park access.



Racial & Ethnic Distribution





Stadler Ridge Park

1.97 Acres

Total Population Served: 1,061 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

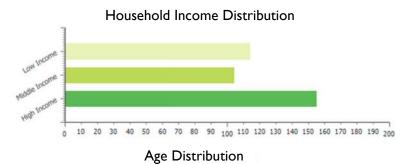
Park Features:

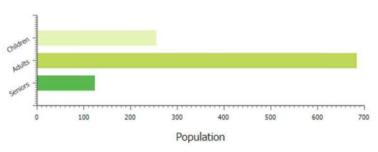
- Play Structure
- Slides
- Basketball key
- Large grass play area
- Walking path
- Nature trails
- Picnic facilities
- Interpretive sign
- On-street parking

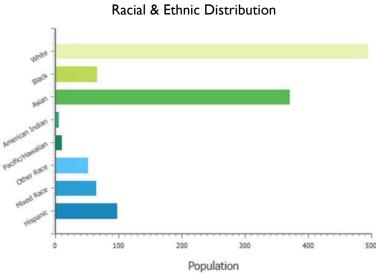


Lack of designated sidewalks was a common concern expressed by Park Champions while walking to Stadler Ridge.

Park Demographics











Heritage Park

2.82 Acres

Total Population Served: 1,447 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

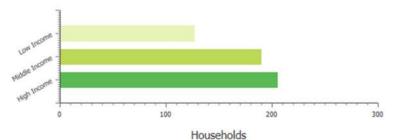
- Historic structures of Alderwood Manor
- Visitor Information Center
- Heritage Museum Resource Center
- Genealogy Research Library
- Interurban Trolley Car #55
- Heritage exhibits
- Memorial Plaza
- Picnics areas
- Natural areas
- Public art
- Restrooms
- Parking



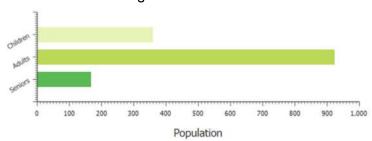
While conducting walk audits, park champions noticed an abrupt end to a sidewalk while walking towards the park.

Park Demographics

Household Income Distribution



Age Distribution



Racial & Ethnic Distribution Activities of Local Page of Local Population Received Page of Local Page of Local Population



Lynndale Park

40.57 Acres

Total Population Served: 3,903 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

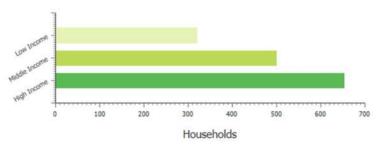
- Lighted baseball fields
- Soccer field
- Tennis courts
- Basketball courts
- Skate park
- Play Equipment
- Amphitheater
- Large reservable picnic shelter
- Orienteering course
- Forested area
- Walking paths
- Hiking trails
- Grass play area
- Restrooms
- Parking



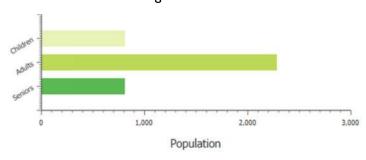
Uneven and cracked sidewalks were a common concern of Park Champions during walk audits.

Park Demographics

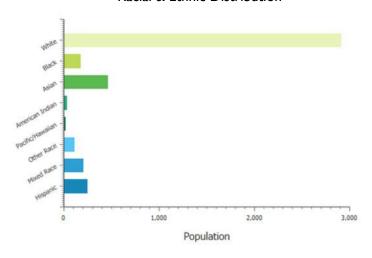
Household Income Distribution



Age Distribution



Racial & Ethnic Distribution







Meadowdale Playfields

24.08 Acres

Total Population Served: 1,629 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

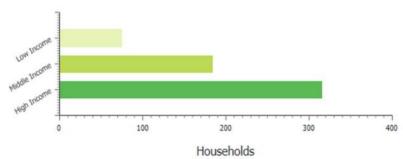
- Lighted softball fields
- Multipurpose sand fields
- Concession building
- Children's play area
- Walking trails
- Picnic facilities
- Public art
- Forested area
- Pond
- Restrooms
- Parking



A Park Champion noticed the lack of sidewalks on a road leading to the playfields.

Park Demographics

Household Income Distribution



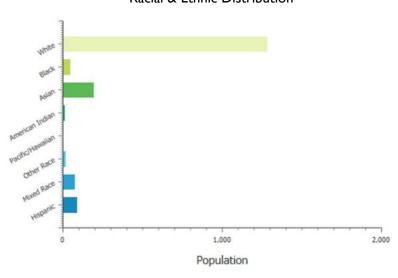
Age Distribution

Charles

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000

Population

Racial & Ethnic Distribution





Scriber Lake Park

24.83 Acres

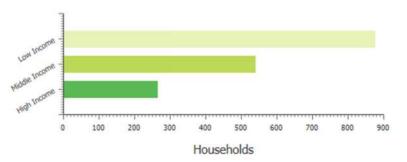
Total Population Served: 3,972 (# of people within a 10-minute walk)

Park Features:

- Scriber Lake, associated wetlands
- Floating dock
- Observation nodes
- Wildlife habitats
- Walking trails
- Scriber Creek Trail Access
- Picnic areas
- Interpretive signs
- Public art
- Public fishing
- Restrooms
- Parking

Park Demographics

Household Income Distribution



Age Distribution

Age Distribution

1,000 2,000 3,000

Population





Wilcox Park

7.2 Acres

Total Population Served: 2,171 (# of people within a 10-miunte walk)

Park Features

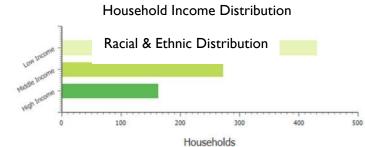
- Flag Plaza
- Bandstand gazebo
- Picnic shelter
- Large grass play area
- Play structure
- Swings
- Basketball Court
- Forested Area
- Scriber Creek Trail access
- Restrooms
- Parking

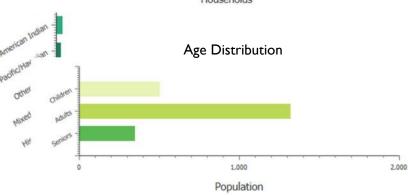
During a walk audit, a Park Champion noticed the narrow sidewalk with high curb leading to the park. This would limit ADA access.



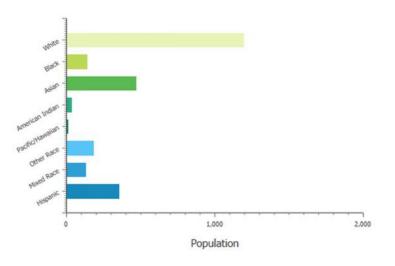
While conducting a walk audit, a Park Champion noticed the sidewalk bordering the park was narrow and would most likely not comfortably fit two people walking side by side. This could pose challenges for families walking with children or individuals requiring ADA accessibility.

Park Demographics





Racial & Ethnic Distribution





References

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Appendices

Appendix A: Park Audit User Guide

Appendix B: Park Access Plan Base Maps

Appendix C: Park Specific Countermeasure Maps





Name:			

Introduction

Thank you for volunteering to be a Park Champion and conducting a park walk-audit(s) of our local parks. Park walk-audits are a great tool in creating communities where residents can participate in making their vision of healthy, safe, walkable streets real. In a walk audit, you go for a walk noting what makes your streets feel comfortable for walking and what needs improvement. Once you arrive at the park, you'll complete a short survey.

Park walk-audits are informal and can be done individually, with other family members, friends or community members. This user guide was developed to assist you in completing your audit and should be reviewed in advance of conducting your walk to the park. This user guide provides preliminary instructions for doing your walk audit effectively and describes the steps for the audit.

What Is A Park Walk-Audit?

A park walk-audit can be as simple as taking a walk to a park during which you assess how supportive the street is for walking. Your audit will look specifically at the route that you commonly take to get to parks.

Audits include deciding what route to take, documenting street conditions that support or degrade the walking experience, assessing how the route integrates with the park itself, and recommending ways to make the experience better for people of all ages and abilities.

How To Do Your Walk-Audit?

Your audit will be 7 easy steps:

Step 1: Get Ready

Step 2: Map your Route

Step 3: Get Set

Step 4: Get Walking

Step 5: Actively Observe

Step 6: Survey

Step 7: Submit your Results

For additional Park Audit information:

safe routes to parks walk audit toolkit.pdf



Safe Routes to Parks Walk-Audit

- Step 1. Get Ready! Where's the route and how to audit it:
 - Identify your route you will write that below on Step #2.
 - Is it roughly 10 minute or a 1/2 mile walk from home?
- **Step 2. Map your Route** (include starting location, park destination, street crossings):

DATE:	STARTING BLOCK:



Step 3. Get Set! What you need for your audit:

• Just a pen/pencil and this user guide. Maybe a clipboard!

Step 4. Get Walking! Observe the positive and negative qualities of your walk, such as:

- Sidewalks:
 - Sidewalks are free from trip hazards, such as cracks and broken segments and overgrown landscaping.
 - Sidewalks connect with the park entrance
 - o Sidewalk is too narrow for two people to walk side by side
 - Sidewalk has buffers such as trees, bushes, plantings separating it from the street.
- The Street Crossings and Intersections:
 - At signalized crosswalks, there is enough time to cross
 - The crosswalks support pedestrian safety providing pedestrian activated button, flashing beacon, crossing flags, or marked crosswalk
 - o Route met your accessibility/mobility needs
- Comfort and Safety:
 - o Traffic volumes and car speeds are appropriate to ensure pedestrian safety.
 - Insufficient street lighting
 - o I feel safe on my route to the park
 - There are other eyes on the street (people, houses, store fronts) which contributes to the feeling of safety.

Step 5. Actively Observe! Take a Walk & Share Your Observations (see #4 for what to look for!): Example: At X & Y Street: I had to rush to make it to the other side in time for the signal.

1	 	
2	 	
3		
5		
7		
8		
9		





Step 6. Survey! Don't forget to answer the question below:

- a. I was able to clearly find the park entrance: Y/N
- b. The park entrance is highly visible and convenient: Y/N
- c. There is prominent and clear signage indicating the name of the park: Y/N
- d. My walk met my accessibility needs: Y/N (if not, please explain below)

Step 7. Submit Your Results: please mail, email, scan or send a picture of your completed survey!

Submit completed survey to:

Marielle Harrington, mharrington@lynnwoodwa.gov
18900 44th Ave. W. Lynnwood 98036



