

DRAFT

Chapter 4: Parks

Redmond provides a variety of parks filled with recreation opportunities, art, events, and quality facilities to meet the diverse needs of people who live and work here. The community has helped create a vision for the future that plans for **continued** population growth, protects Redmond's natural beauty and celebrates its heritage.



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4.0 Introduction

The ideal park system for a community consists of a variety of park facilities that collectively offer a wide range of recreation opportunities for everyone. To address specific needs and uses, park lands have been organized into seven classifications: Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Resource Parks, Urban Parks, Private Parks, Trail Corridors, and Community Center Properties.

4.0.1 Park Classifications:

Community Parks (CP) provide diverse active recreation opportunities with some passive recreation uses. Community parks generally range in size from 20 acres to 40 acres and have a more regional draw than neighborhood parks. Community parks typically include a variety of active amenities that use more than half of the park for amenities such as sport fields, courts and facilities, playgrounds, picnic shelters, beach facilities, equestrian facilities, educational programs, and community gardens. The remainder of the park may also contain natural habitat and trails. Support facilities typically include parking, restrooms and lighting.

Neighborhood Parks (NP) provide space for active and/or passive recreation. These parks are accessible to nearby residents and business people primarily by walking and bicycling. Neighborhood parks are the smallest parks and vary in size from “pocket” parks less than one acre, up to 20 acres. They typically have fewer park amenities and organized activities than community parks. The unique character of each site helps determine appropriate features, which may include: children’s playgrounds, small scale active recreation amenities, open fields, open space, trails, environmental preservation areas, picnic areas, urban plazas, passive areas for reflection and gathering, and occasionally restrooms or other small structures.

Resource Parks (RP) include natural areas under City ownership that will not be developed for active recreation use. Development is typically limited to trails, interpretive and educational opportunities. Resource parks include natural attributes that may support wildlife habitat and/or environmentally critical areas that the City intends to preserve and sometimes enhance.

Urban Parks (UP) is a new classification of park introduced with this update of the plan. These parks are designed to both host community events and provide day-to-day recreation opportunities for neighborhood residents and businesses. Urban parks are closer in size to neighborhood parks, two acres or more in size, and also have

Community Park - Idylwood Beach Park.



Neighborhood Park - Cascade View Park.



Resource Park - Redmond West Wetland.



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significant infrastructure, and are generally built of higher quality materials. More resources are put toward the design and construction of these parks compared to others due to their multi-faceted nature. Urban parks are planned and constructed in the urban centers where the population is most concentrated. They have the capacity to host events of up to 10,000 people. Events can be accommodated on a single site or a combination of several smaller sites within close proximity to one another.

Some urban parks may be developed by the private sector, ownership may vary between public and private, but they are open to the public per an agreement between the City and owner. An example of this is Esterra Park in Overlake Village, where the developer owns the property, is building the park and will maintain the park, but it will be open to the public.

Trail Corridor (TC) is city-owned property in which the primary feature is a developed public trail. These properties are typically linear in shape and relatively narrow when compared to other park properties. Examples include the Redmond Central Connector, Southeast Redmond Open Space, and Bridle Crest Trail. Trail Corridors can contain other park-like features that support a trail such as waysides for seating, public art and interpretive signage. In the case of the Redmond Central Connector, a portion of the Trail Corridor, referred to as “The Station,” was purposefully developed as a community gathering space and includes a plaza, public art, seating options and extensive landscaping. See Chapter 6 Trails for details on other amenities typical for trails of different types.

Community Center Properties (CC) are properties that support public community centers and other recreation buildings. Typically there are little to no outdoor recreation opportunities provided on these properties. Examples are the Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center, Redmond Senior Center, the Redmond Pool, and the Old Firehouse Teen Center. For this plan, the acreage for these properties has been counted separately from other parks. Details of the recreation opportunities and level of service provided by community centers is found in Chapter 8 Recreation.

Private Parks (PP) are typically created by a developer while building a development of homes. In most circumstances, this land is controlled by the developer or homeowner association and the parks remain as private property. These parks may be classified as neighborhood parks, or resource parks. Typically these parks are developed to comply with zoning regulations, to provide public open space and as attractive

Example of an Event at an Urban Park.



Urban parks are designed to host community events like “A Recipe for Love” (shown above). These parks are built with the infrastructure needed to support these events.

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amenities for the development. These parks are recognized in this plan and counted toward parks level of service (LOS), because they serve a portion of the population and/or protect sensitive habitat, just as public parks do.

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Developed Park: Grass Lawn Park.



Undeveloped Park: Southeast Redmond Park.



4.0.2 Park Status:

Throughout this document parks are referred to as developed, interim use, or undeveloped parks using the following definitions:

Developed Parks – Parks that have been acquired, master planned, designed and constructed in accordance with the master plan. Implementation of the design is considered complete when the park is open to the public and meets part of or all of the intended level of service needs. Developed parks and their amenities are listed on the City website. Examples of these parks are the Watershed Preserve, Grass Lawn Park, and Meadow P.

Interim Use Parks – Parks that have been acquired, master planned, and may have some level of design or development allowing the park to be open for public use. An example is Juel Park, which is considered an interim use park because it has features and facilities that provide recreational opportunities, such as a disc golf course, open field, community garden, gravel parking lot and portable restrooms. The master plan for Juel Park proposes to improve the open field to a Cricket field and potentially other sports, expand and improve the parking area, and add a large picnic area, restrooms, play features and other elements. The interim use status helps identify and quantify potential service expansion in the system.

Undeveloped Parks – Parks that have been acquired by the City, that may have been master planned and/or designed, but implementation of the plan or design has not occurred. In some cases, areas or entire parks are not officially open to the public for safety reasons. While some of these parks may be open for public use, access and recreation opportunities are limited due to the lack of developed facilities. Arthur Johnson Park and Conrad Olson Park both contain areas that are considered undeveloped and limit access for public use. Some open space areas are in the undeveloped category, because trails, interpretive centers or other amenities are planned but have not been developed. For example, Southeast Redmond Park is considered undeveloped even though it has grass and an underground irrigation system. Because it lacks a master plan and any recreation amenities it remains part of the undeveloped inventory. This park status is recorded in this plan to help quantify potential service expansion in the system.

Exhibit 4.1 is a breakdown of the development status parkland across the system. There are six undeveloped park properties in the system, two Neighborhood Parks, two Resource Parks, one Urban Park and one Trail Corridor. These lands represent over eighty eight

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acres of land that currently provide very few recreational services but are opportunities to grow. In addition, park lands shown as being in interim use, do not currently provide the full recreational service planned for them. This information is considered in planning and prioritizing future park development projects. Details of proposed projects can be found in section 4.6.1 and in Chapter 10, CIP.

Exhibit 4.1: Park Development Status

	Development Status - Number of Parks			
Park Classification	Developed	Interim Use	Undeveloped	Total
Community	5	1		6
Neighborhood	14	3	2	19
Resource	11		2	13
Urban	2	1	1	4
Trail Corridor	4		1	5
Grand Total	36	5	6	47

Development Status - Number of Parks

Park Classification	Developed	Interim Use	Undeveloped	Total
Community	5	1		6
Neighborhood	14	3	2	19
Resource	11		2	13
Urban	2	1	1	4
Trail Corridor	4		1	5
Grand Total	36	5	6	47

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4.0.3 Open Space:

The term “open space” is used in a variety of ways in the Redmond Zoning Code (RZC) 21.36 Types of Open Space [[Link to online page](#)], which provides a hierarchy and definitions for different types of open space recognized by the City, which are:

- Conservation Open Space: Resource areas where plants, animals, water, air and soil have been left in an undisturbed state or areas of historical value. Such open space may consist of, but is not limited to, wetlands, watercourses, rivers, lakes, ponds, flood zones, ravines, steep slopes, wooded areas and wildlife areas.
- Amenity Open Space: Undeveloped land and natural features worthy of preservation primarily for their scenic or aesthetic value and landscape areas. Such open space may consist of, but is not limited to, wooded areas, agricultural land, open valley floors, pastures and fields, parks, landscaped right-of-way, buffer areas, and all manner of landscape areas, such as courtyards, gardens, lawn, and shrub areas.
- Recreation Open Space: Recreation areas and facilities that meet recreation needs of City residents. Such open space may provide for active or passive open space uses and may consist of, but shall not be limited to, parks, walkways, bikeways, trails, sitting areas, para-courses, golf courses, tot-lots, recreation buildings, and outdoor activity areas, such as tennis, basketball and sport courts, and swimming pools.

While the majority of the City park lands and facilities discussed in this plan fall under the Recreation Open Space type, City parks can contain one or all three of these three types of open space. In this plan, the term “open space” may be used interchangeably with the term park. For the most part, park lands will be referred to by their classification and status as outlined in the sections above.

Exhibit 4.2: TBD

Graphic or image coming in next revision. **A** photo or two that shows the code open space definition and the PARCC Plan, “Park definition” would be good.

Arbor Day in Meadow Park.



“update.”

- Policy NE-??

4.1 Policies and Goals

The Parks and Recreation Department follows the guidance of City policies and community goals in prioritizing capital projects. As part of the development of the PARCC Plan, the Parks and Trails Commission, the Arts and Culture Commission, and community members at large were also asked to provide input on about vision and priorities for parks.

Note: Next version will move the policy consolidation to the end of the chapter as an appendix to be consistent with other chapters.

4.1.1 Policies

Policies that guide the department in park planning and development are found in various elements of the Comprehensive Plan, as follows.

FW-29 Maintain and promote a vibrant system of parks and trails that are sustainably designed, preserve various types of habitat and protect the natural beauty of Redmond.

FW-41 Preserve Redmond’s heritage, including historic links to native cultures, logging and farming, and its image as the Bicycle Capital of the Northwest, as an important element of the community’s character. .

FW-49 Work with other jurisdictions and agencies, educational and other organizations, and the business community to develop and carry out a coordinated, regional approach for meeting the various needs of Eastside communities, including housing, human services, economic vitality, parks and recreation, transportation, and environmental protection.

CC-5 Continue to provide community gathering places in recreation facilities and park sites throughout the city and encourage development of new community gathering places, including in the Downtown and Overlake neighborhoods.

CC-29 Coordinate the development of parks and trails and the acquisition of open space with the preservation, restoration and use of historic properties.

NE-9 Promote and lead education and involvement programs to raise public awareness of environmental issues, encourage respect for the environment, and show how individual actions

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and the cumulative effects of a community's actions can have significant effects on the environment.

NE-10 Support sustainable development and strive towards becoming a sustainable community.

NE-12 Encourage environmentally friendly construction practices, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), King County Built Green, and low-impact development.

NE-16 Use Best Available Science to preserve and enhance the functions and values of critical areas through policies, regulations, programs, and incentives.

NE-18 Use science-based mitigation to offset unavoidable adverse impacts to critical areas.

PR-6 Distribute parks and recreation and cultural facilities throughout Redmond to improve walkability and provide an equitable distribution of parks based on population density. Encourage this type of planning by calculating neighborhood park and trail level of service standards based on neighborhood populations.

- C1. Encourage parks, beautification areas, art and gathering places throughout the city by coordinating planning efforts with other City departments and private development early in the planning process.
- C2. Design and construct park facilities in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and is sensitive to the environment.
- C3. Allow use of natural areas, open space corridors and sensitive habitats at a level that will not compromise the environmental integrity of the area.
- C4. Integrate public art and park design from the onset of facility planning to create dynamic and interesting public places that are informed by the themes and platforms identified in the Public Art Plan, such as local geography, culture and environment and by the intended use of the park.
- C5. Design new and renovated facilities using appropriate technology, construction materials and maintenance procedures to gain cost efficiencies and conserve resources.

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Arbor Day in Meadow Park.



“Update.”

- Policy NE-8

C6. Encourage development of outdoor plazas and squares within public and private developments in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers for community events, visual and performance based public art opportunities, and to encourage community connections.

C7. Develop facilities and partnerships to introduce and educate the public about the rich natural environment of Redmond. Facilities for environmental education and stewardship could include features like classroom or exhibit space, overlooks of natural features, and a citywide interpretative program for shorelines, streams, native growth protection areas, aquifers and other important natural systems by the appropriate agencies or City departments. (SMP)

C8. Replace, renovate and expand existing indoor recreation facilities, or provide new ones, to make spaces available for:

- Community recreation;
- Swimming and aquatics;
- Senior activities;
- Teen activities;
- Activities for children and adults of all abilities;
- Cultural arts;
- Community gatherings; and
- Athletic facilities.

C9. Prepare a plan to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for outdoor recreation facilities. Design and renovate identified parks and recreational facilities in a manner that will, where feasible, provide safe and accessible use by all persons. (SMP)

C10. Assess and appropriately manage risk during the design of parks and recreation facilities.

C11. Support and enhance the historic resources within the park and recreation system, including Historic Landmarks.

C12. Maintain the historic character of the farmsteads in Redmond through preservation, design and interpretation.

C13. Acquire land and develop parks in areas that are experiencing or expected to have significant growth, such as the Downtown and Overlake urban centers, or areas identified as having a deficiency.

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CF-18 Identify lands useful for public purposes in functional plans and in the appropriate elements of the Comprehensive Plan. Identify alternative sites or lands more generally where acquisition is not immediate. Identify lands specifically when acquired and used for public purposes on the Land Use Map, or in the appropriate elements of the Comprehensive Plan where not otherwise identified by City or other governmental agency functional plans.

CF-19 Identify shared needs and the lands that may be used to meet these needs with nearby cities, King County, neighboring counties, the State of Washington, the Puget Sound Regional Council, school districts, special purpose districts and other government agencies. Maintain a capital acquisition budget and schedule that reflects the jointly agreed upon priorities.

4.1.2 Goals:

The community provided comments during public meetings, focus groups, and surveys as part of the PARCC Plan visioning process. The most consistently heard comments and goals are provided below. These goals are not listed in priority order.

1. Preserve more open space and natural areas around Redmond and include open space in urban settings, as places of tranquility
2. Preserve trees and add more trees to expand the tree canopy across Redmond
3. Become a more wildlife-friendly City by improving habitat and reducing impacts to the environment
4. Provide more neighborhood-level opportunities for recreation like small neighborhood parks with playgrounds, sport courts, picnic shelters and tables throughout the city so each neighborhood has some green space easily accessible
5. Develop parks sustainably
6. Develop an environmental education center
7. Create a more walkable community through a well distributed parks and trails system
8. Provide more access to water for recreation such as access points to the Sammamish River and Lake Sammamish
9. Expand the Community Garden program to provide P-Patch opportunities across town while taking into account the P-Patch at Marymoor and the area it serves
10. Plan and provide fields flexible enough to support a wide variety of sports such as lacrosse, cricket, ultimate frisbee and rugby. Partner with other jurisdictions and entities where needed to accomplish this
11. Consider providing more splash pads
12. Seek out and support projects that inspire the imagination and provide a sense of adventure such as a large treehouse that has rentable space, rope challenge courses, zip lines, and low level balance rope (slackline)

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Arbor Day in Meadow Park.



“Update.”

- *Policy NE-8*

13. Develop more urban parks with plazas and integrated commercial venues
14. Provide alternative sport facilities in our parks like skate parks, mountain bike parks, rock climbing, and the like
15. Create advanced skate park features at the Edge Skate Park or another site. Plan this with demographics and neighborhood growth in mind
16. Evaluate parking where needed to improve access to park facilities especially at neighborhood and community parks. Research parking demands at parks and create a plan for providing new and enhancing existing parking facilities
17. Build a playground in the Downtown area
18. Build a playground in Overlake Village in anticipation of the planned population growth
19. Plan and build an inclusive playground in Redmond designed to accommodate children of all abilities
20. Establish a funding program dedicated to playground replacements and upgrades focused on providing inclusive play
21. Build new and strengthen existing partnerships to establish a sports complex in Redmond

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4.2 Inventory

An inventory of the park system was conducted including a physical inventory, and a review of land acquisitions, transfers and development activity. A map depicting the inventory of the parks that make up the system is listed in **Exhibit XX** below. An inventory list parks alphabetically and includes the neighborhood they are in, the park's classification and development status (see section 4.0.3 for definitions).

The physical inventory included an evaluation of the facilities within each park as well as the overall condition of the park. This inventory included photo documentation of facilities in all existing parks.

People who live and work in Redmond benefit from all the public lands that are within and nearby the City limits. In addition to the City of Redmond, a number of other entities own and manage public lands throughout the city that provide some of the area's most popular and well used sites. Because of this, the City accounts for the service provided by parks owned and managed by other entities. Marymoor Park and the Sammamish River Trail are owned by King County and maintained by King County Parks and Recreation. It is sometimes confusing to park users when they learn that Marymoor Park is not part of the City's system, but it is easy to understand why this confusion exists as the park is surrounded by Redmond. Similarly, the entire length of the Sammamish River Trail from Marymoor Park to NE 116th Street is inside city limits which may lead many users to assume that the trail is part of the City's system. Other examples of public lands provided by other providers include the PSE Powerline Trail, Sixty Acres Park, the East Lake Sammamish Trail, and the SR 520 Trail. Additionally, Lake Washington School District (LWSD) grounds and private parks provide recreation opportunities for the neighborhoods in which they are located.

Public recreation lands, regardless of ownership and operation, provide value to everyone, especially those who live or work within walking distance. Accounting for lands with public access helps establish a full picture of the recreation service being provided to any given area. For this reason, lands within a quarter mile walkshed have also been inventoried for this plan and are considered in the level of service calculations described in section 4.5 of this chapter.

Redmond's Parks provide amenities that facilitate a wide range of recreational activities. **Exhibit 4.XX** lists recreation amenities by park.

As part of this update, a number of changes were made for this inventory that resulted in differences between this and the 2010 inventory. The following is a list of the items that were changed.

- City acreage containing community centers are accounted for in the Recreation Chapter inventory.
- Some parks have been officially named;
 - Slough Park was renamed Dudley Carter Park.
 - North Redmond Park was expanded by a five-acre acquisition and renamed Smith Woods in honor of the family who used to live on the property.
 - Heron Rookery was officially named Heron Rookery.
- It was determined to remove from the inventory the acreage captured under the name "Riverwalk" from the inventory as the name represented a number of separate parcels some of which are owned by King County.
- Parks were categorized by the new classifications of Urban Park and Trail Corridor.
- Interim Use development status was introduced and applied to some parks to better describe the condition of park properties.

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Exhibit 4.3: 2015 Park Inventory

Name	Acres	Classification	Status	Neighborhood
Anderson Park	3.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Arthur Johnson Park	15.4	Resource	Existing Undeveloped	Southeast Redmond
Bear and Evans Creek Open Space	29.2	Resource	Existing Developed	Bear Creek
Bear Creek Park	11.1	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Bridle Crest Trail	12.1	Trail Corridor	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn & Overlake
Cascade View Park	8.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Overlake
Conrad Olson Farm	8.4	Neighborhood	Existing Undeveloped	In King County City Owned
Downtown Park	2.1	Urban	Interim Use	Downtown
Dudley Carter Park	1.2	Neighborhood	Interim Use	Downtown
Esterra Park	2.7	Urban	Existing Undeveloped	Overlake
Farrel-McWhirter Park	67.7	Community	Existing Developed	In King County City Owned
Flagpole Plaza	0.1	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Grass Lawn Park	28.4	Community	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn
Hartman Park	41.6	Community	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Heron Rookery Park	4.6	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Idylwood Beach Park	19.2	Community	Existing Developed	Idylwood
Juel Park	38.3	Community	Interim Use	In King County City Owned
Luke McRedmond Landing	2.1	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Martin Park	10.0	Resource	Existing Developed	In King County City Owned
Meadow Park	5.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Municipal Campus	7.6	Urban	Existing Developed	Downtown
Nike Park	14.9	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Education Hill
O'Leary Park	0.1	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Downtown
Perrigo Heights Open Space	3.3	Resource	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Perrigo Park	29.8	Community	Existing Developed	Bear Creek
Redmond Central Connector, Phase I	12.5	Trail Corridor	Existing Developed	Downtown
Redmond Central Connector, Phase II & III	29.9	Trail Corridor	Existing Undeveloped	Sammamish Valley
Redmond West Wetlands	4.4	Resource	Existing Developed	Overlake
Reservoir Park	1.9	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Education Hill
Rotary Park	1.0	Neighborhood	Existing Undeveloped	Downtown

(Continued on next page)

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Exhibit 4.3: 2015 Park Inventory Continued

Name	Acres	Classification	Status	Neighborhood
Sammamish Valley Park	31.0	Resource	Existing Undeveloped	Sammamish Valley
Scotts Pond	1.4	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn
SE Redmond Open Space	10.9	Trail Corridor	Existing Developed	Southeast Redmond
SE Redmond Park	3.2	Neighborhood	Interim Use	Southeast Redmond
Smith Woods	9.9	Neighborhood	Interim Use	North Redmond
Spiritbrook Park	2.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Grass Lawn
Sunset Gardens Park	1.0	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Bear Creek
The Edge Skate Park	1.5	Urban	Existing Developed	Downtown
The Stroll	0.4	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Town Center Open Space	40.9	Resource	Existing Developed	Downtown
Viewpoint Open Space	9.6	Resource	Existing Developed	Idylwood
Viewpoint Park	4.8	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Idylwood
Watershed Preserve	805.5	Resource	Existing Developed	In King County City Owned
Welcome Park	2.6	Resource	Existing Developed	Willows/Rose Hill
Westside Park	6.4	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Overlake
Willows Creek Park	4.7	Neighborhood	Existing Developed	Willows/Rose Hill

Total Acres 1351.1

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Exhibit 4.4: Inventory of Parks by Other Providers within 1/4 mile of Redmond

City of Bellevue

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Ardmore Park	30.5	Idylwood
Bellevue Municipal Golf Course	119.2	Grass Lawn
Goldsmith Neighborhood Park	7.6	Overlake
North Bellevue Community Park	7.8	Overlake
Tam O Shanter Park	14.3	Idylwood
Mark Twain Park	6.7	Willows/Rose Hill
Snyders Corner Park	4.6	Grass Lawn

Acres 190.7

King County Parks and Recreation

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Bridle Crest Trail Site	1.5	Grass Lawn
East Lake Sammamish Trail Site	127.6	SE Redmond
Evans Creek Natural Area	38.2	SE Redmond
Lower Bear Creek Natural Area	11.4	Ed Hill
Marymoor Park	634.8	SE Redmond
Marymoor Bellevue Ballfield Complex	20.0	SE Redmond
Middle Bear Creek Natural Area	66.0	North Redmond
Novelty Hill Little League Fields	6.6	Near Watershed
Redmond Watershed Trail Site	0.6	Near Watershed
Redmond Watershed Addition Park	2.5	Near Watershed
Sammamish River Trail Site	169.6	Downtown
Sixty Acres Park	90.9	Sammamish Valley
West Sammamish Trail Site	95.3	Sammamish Valley

Acres 1265.0

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Exhibit 4.4: Inventory of Parks by Other Providers Within 1/4 mile Continued

Lake Washington School District

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Albert Einstein Elementary	9.1	North Redmond
Ardmore Elementary	9.0	Overlake
Audubon Elementary	10.3	Idylwood
Benjamin Rush Elementary	38.6	Grass Lawn
Horace Mann Elementary	9.6	Ed Hill
Interlake High School	9.4	Overlake
Mark Twain Elementary	24.2	Willows/Rose Hill
Redmond Elementary	23.6	Downtown
Redmond High School	13.2	Ed Hill
Redmond Middle School	39.6	Ed Hill
Rockwell Elementary	9.6	Ed Hill
Rose Hill Elementary	13.6	Grass Lawn
Rose Hill Middle School	9.4	Grass Lawn
Sherwood Forest Elementary	11.7	Overlake

Acres 230.9

Puget Sound Energy

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
PSE Trail Site - Redmond	97.5	Ed Hill

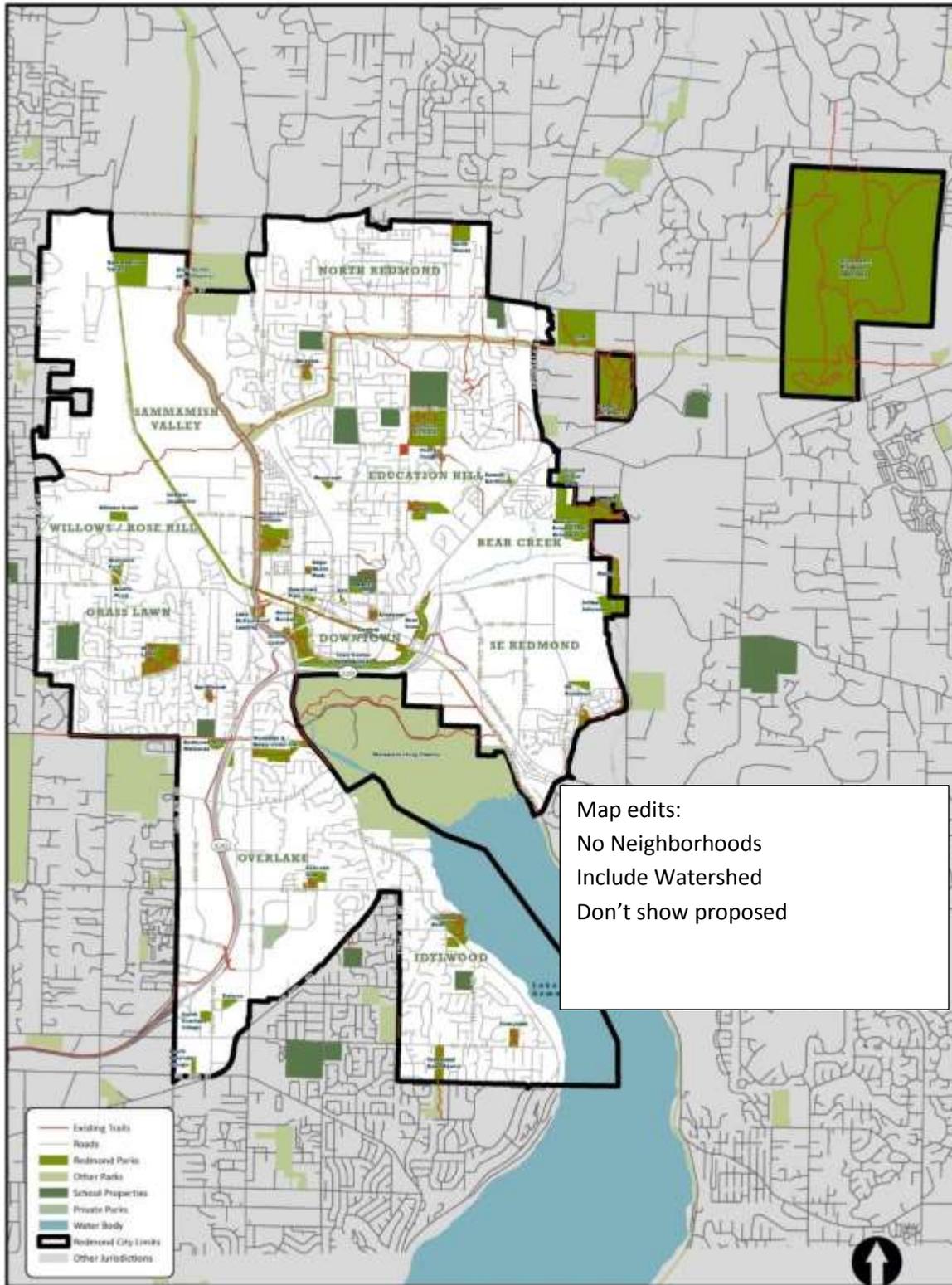
Private Parks

Name	Acres	Redmond Neighborhood
Microsoft Main Fields	11.6	Overlake
Northstar Division 1	0.4	North Redmond
Prescott at English Hill	0.7	North Redmond
Tyler's Creek	0.4	Ed Hill
Whistler Ridge	0.3	North Redmond
Woodbridge	1.3	SE Redmond
Woodlands West	1.7	North Redmond
Woodrun Townhomes	0.1	Ed Hill

Acres 16.5

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Exhibit 4.5: 2015 Park Inventory Map



City of Redmond - Parks & Recreation System
Including the Redmond Watershed Preserve

PRELIMINARY

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4.2.1 Park Amenity Inventory

Parks are comprised of various amenities such as playgrounds, sports fields, sports courts, picnic shelters, and more. The following exhibit summarizes the current inventory of amenities by park.

Exhibit 4.6: Park Amenities

Park Name	Address	Amenities
Anderson Park	(Adair House, Fullard House) 7802 - 168 Ave NE	Restrooms, Picnic Shelter, Play Area, Facilities Rental, Public Art
Bear Creek Park	Avondale Way/Bear Creek Village	Restrooms, Open Space
Cascade View Park	16202 NE	Restrooms, Skateboarding, Play Area, Public Art
Downtown Park	16101 Redmond Way	Public Art, Restrooms
Dudley Carter Park	Corner of Leary Way & 159	Restrooms, Information Kiosk, Open Space
Farel-McWhirter Park	19545 NE Redmond Rd	Parking, Restrooms, Picnic Shelter, Information Kiosk, Play Area, Facilities Rental, Public Art, Open Space
Flagpole Plaza Park	104 Ave NE & Redmond Way	Public Art
Grass Lawn Park	7031 - 348 Ave NE	Parking, Restrooms, Picnic Shelter, Play Area, Facilities Rental, Public Art, Open Space, Information Kiosk
Hartman Park	17300 NE 104 St	Parking, Restrooms, Skateboarding, Soccer Fields, Play Area, Public Art, Information Kiosk, Open Space
Idylwood Beach Park	13560 W Lk Sam Plwy NE	Parking, Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space
Arthur Johnson Park (undeveloped)	7901 - 196 Ave NE	Public Art
Jual Community Park	18815 NE 116 St	Parking, Restrooms, Play Area, Open Space
Luke McRedmond Landing	15811 Redmond Wa	Parking, Restrooms, Public Art
Meadow Park	10710 - 160 Ave NE	Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space
Nike Park	17207 NE 92 St	Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space
Old Firehouse Teen Center	16510 NE 79 St - 425.556.2370	Parking, Restrooms, Facilities Rental, Public Art
Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center	16600 NE 80 St - 425.556.2300	Parking, Restrooms, Information Kiosk, Facilities Rental
O'Leary Park	Leary Way & Redmond Way	Information Kiosk, Public Art
Pentigo Park	9011 196 Ave NE	Parking, Restrooms, Skateboarding, Soccer Fields, Play Area, Public Art, Information Kiosk, Open Space
Puget Power/City of Redmond Trail	Sammamish River - Farel-McWhirter Park	Parking
Redmond West Wetlands	NE 60th St & 152nd Ave N	Public Art
Reservoir Park	16317 NE 95 St	Parking, Public Art
Rotary Park	154th Ave NE	Restrooms, Open Space
Sammamish Valley (undeveloped)	NE 116 St/Wilfows Rd NE	Public Art
SE Redmond Park	188 Ave NE & 68 St	Public Art
Senior Center (RSC)	8703 - 160 Ave NE - 425.556.2314	Parking, Restrooms, Play Area, Facilities Rental, Bicycle Launch, Public Art, Open Space
Spiritbrook Park	6500 - 151 Ave NE	Parking, Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space
Sunset Gardens	18304 NE 95 St	Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art
The Edge Skate Park	8420 161 Ave NE	Skateboarding, Public Art
Viewpoint Park	18440 NE 24 St	Parking, Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space
Viewpoint Open Space	17541 NE 24 S	Public Art
Watershed Preserve	21760 NE Novelty Hill Rd	Parking, Restrooms, Information Kiosk, Bicycle Launch, Open Space
Westside Park	5810 - 156 Ave NE	Parking, Restrooms, Skateboarding, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space
Willows Creek Park	8915 142 Ave NE	Restrooms, Play Area, Public Art, Open Space

LEGEND

- Parking
- Skateboarding
- Basketball Hoops
- Soccer Fields
- Tennis Courts
- Horse Arena
- Picnic Shelter
- Picnic Tables
- Play Area
- Information Kiosk
- Facilities Rental
- Swimming Beach
- Ball Fields
- Restrooms
- Public Art
- Bicycling
- Canoe Launch
- Frisbee Golf
- Open Space
- Pickle Ball

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A breakdown of park amenities that are rented and programmed are provided here.

Sports Fields: The city has eleven sports fields, seven of which have artificial turf and four with grass. The following exhibit provides details of the inventory.

Exhibit X: Sport Field Inventory

Park	Field Name	Primary Use				Can joint use field be used simultaneously?	Artificial Turf?
		Soccer	Softball	Baseball	Little League Baseball		
Grass Lawn	Soccer Field #1	1				--	Yes
Grass Lawn	Soccer/Softball Field #2	1	2			No	Yes
Grass Lawn	Softball Field #1		1			--	Yes
Hartman	Babe Ruth Field			1		--	Yes (infield)
Hartman	Little League Field #1				1	--	No
Hartman	Little League Field #2				1	--	No
Hartman	Little League Field #3				1	--	No
Hartman	Little League Field #4				1	--	No
Hartman	Soccer/Softball Fields #5/6	1	1		2	No	Yes
Perrigo	Soccer/Softball Field #1	1	1			No	Yes
Perrigo	Soccer/Softball Field #2	1	1			No	Yes

Picnic Shelters: The picnic shelters across the City are available for rent during the peak season for a half day or full day and when not rented, they are open first come, first serve. The current inventory of picnic shelters available for rent include:

Picnic Shelter Location & Name	Capacity
Anderson Park Shelter	Get from Cameron please
Grass Lawn Park Dome Shelter	
Perrigo Park Shelter	
Idylwood Park Shelter	
Farrel-McWhirter Park – Hutcheson Shelter	
Farrel-McWhirter Park – Mackey Creek Shelter	

4.2.1 New Park Inventory

Since the 2010 plan was adopted, over 54 acres of park land has been added to the City's inventory. The following are brief summaries of the recently acquired properties and the primary use planned for them. **Exhibit XX** provides recent additions to the parkland inventory.

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Exhibit 4.7: New Park Inventory 2010 to 2015

Park Name	Neighborhood	Classification	Acres	Date Acquired
Redmond Central Connector (BNSF Corridor)	Downtown/Samm. Valley	Trail Corridor	42.3	2010
Redmond Bike Park at Hartman Park ¹	Education Hill	Community	2.0	2010
Downtown Park	Downtown	Urban	2.1	2011
Smith Woods expansion ²	North Redmond	Neighborhood	5.1	2011
Esterra Park ³	Overlake	Neighborhood	2.7	2011

Total New Acres 54.2

1 The acreage attained for the Redmond Bike Park has been City utility owned for many years and there is an interim use agreement in place for the parks department to use this property until the utility needs it.

2 The City owned five acres known as Northeast Redmond Park. In 2011, the City acquired an additional five acre parcel to the west. The expanded ten-acre park was also re-named to Smith Woods in 2015.

3 Esterra Park is privately owned and designed and will be privately constructed and maintained. It will be open to the public like other public parks.

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Redmond Bike Park at Hartman Park



Downtown Park (Festival of Color 2016)



Esterra Park (rendering)



Redmond Central Connector: In 2010, the city acquired 4 miles of former BNSF rail corridor as the first step in realizing the vision of a regional trail connection that would link the historic core of the city to its more modern districts. The project was planned to be built in three phases. Phase I, which runs from the Bear Creek Trail east of 170th Ave NE to the Sammamish River Trail, was completed in 2013. Phase II will be constructed in 2016 and extends the trail from the Sammamish River, along Willows Road to NE 100th Court. Phase III is planned to complete the trail to Redmond's north border at Willows Road and NE 124th Street.

Redmond Bike Park at Hartman Park: In 2010 the City Council approved a request for interim recreational use on two acres of City utility property south of Hartman Park. The acreage has been added to Hartman Park's acreage in the inventory for this plan. In 2014 the City, with the help of a consultant design/builder, and more than 170 volunteers constructed the features that now make up the Redmond Bike Park.

Downtown Park: In 2011 the City purchased two acres of land in the heart of downtown Redmond. The land was developed on an interim basis with grass and an irrigation system while planning and designing the park, which is scheduled for construction in 2017 and opening in 2018. The park will provide local residents and workers with a place to recreate on a day to day basis, and it will provide the broader community with opportunities to enjoy special events, arts, and music.

Smith Woods expansion: In 2011, the City purchased five acres adjacent to an existing five-acre park formerly known as North Redmond Park. The expanded ten-acre park was renamed to Smith Woods Park upon the recommendation of the Park & Trails Commission to City Council, in an effort to capture the wooded character of the site and to honor the former landowners, who collected specimen trees on the property and desired that their property become a public park.

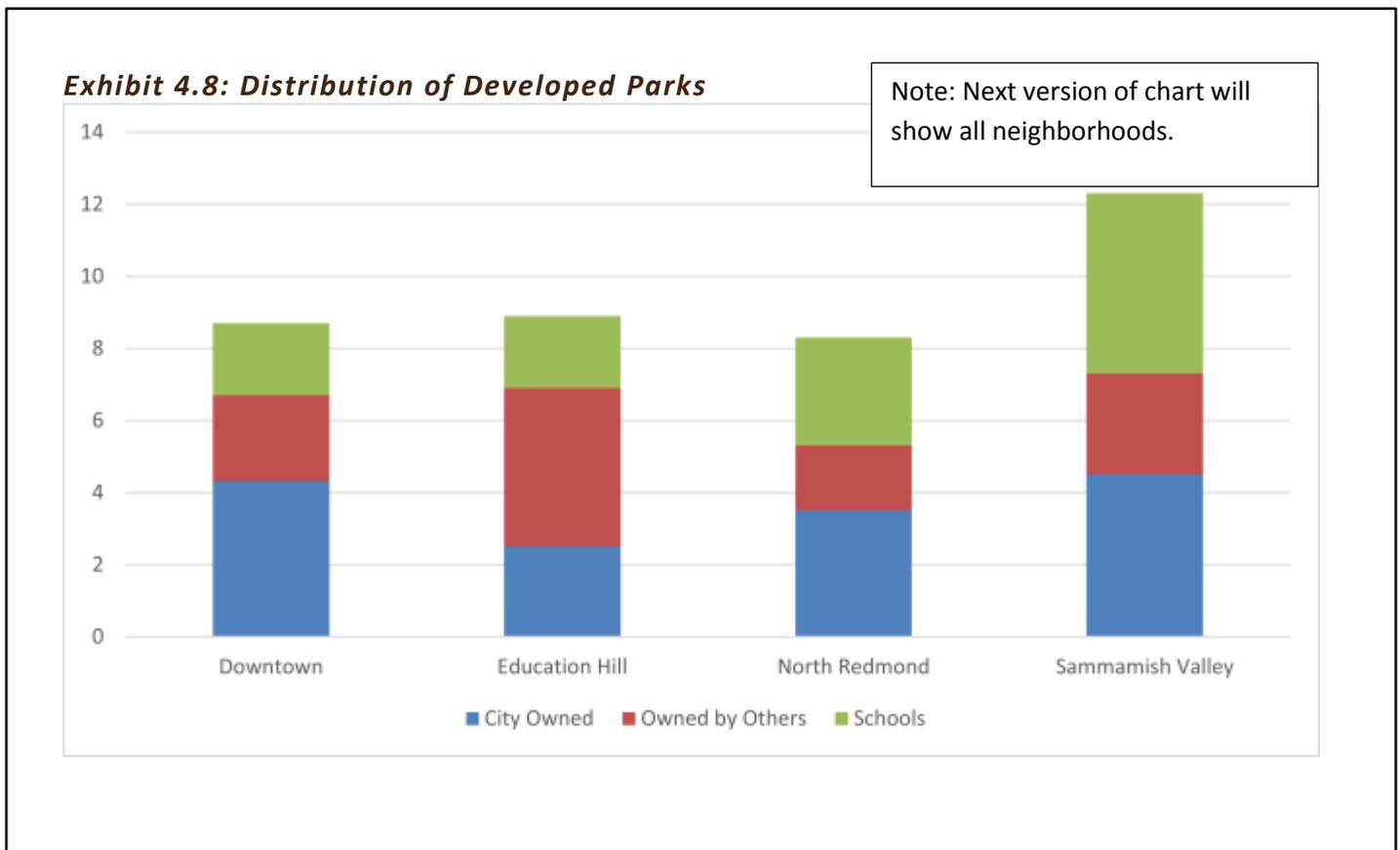
Esterra Park: In 2011 the City entered into a unique public-private agreement with the developer of the Esterra Park, the former Group Health site. This will become the first public park space in Overlake Village. The agreement outlined that the developer would dedicate 2.7 acres of the development to build a public park space. After the park is completed, the developer will retain ownership of the property and maintain it. The park will be developed with Blocks 2A and 2B of Esterra Park.

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4.2.2 Distribution of Parks by Neighborhood

One of the level of service policies for parks aspires to ensure that parks are distributed across the City. Exhibit XX shows how the 1,300 acres are distributed across the Redmond’s ten neighborhoods and the unincorporated portions of King County to the east. The acreage and type of parkland in each neighborhood varies widely. The urban centers have and will have smaller parks that serve urban park needs such as sitting to talk with friends, picnicking, attending events, appreciating art and history, and children’s play. The more densely populated single family residential neighborhoods have large community parks and neighborhood parks with many active recreation opportunities including sports fields and courts and large playgrounds. The East Redmond Corridor has many resource parks and a large community park that support the needs of the entire city.

The exhibit also shows the development potential that exists. Park lands with the development status of interim use and undeveloped are priority locations for planning efforts and/or new projects. These tables help assess the equity of park development across the city and development opportunities in each neighborhood. More details about these analyses are discussed in the next sections of this chapter as they influence decisions and priorities for future Park planning and development.



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4.2.2 Accomplishments Since 2010

Since the last version of this plan, the city has completed several important capital projects in the Park system. The following are highlights from the projects completed since 2010.

Sport Field Turf Replacements: Synthetic turf has an expected lifespan of 12 years under typical use and the following fields had synthetic turf replaced

Field	Date
Grass Lawn Soccer Field No. 1	2011
Hartman Park Baseball outfield	2012
Grass Lawn Softball outfield No. 1	2015

(Dates to be confirmed)

Spiritbrook Renovation: Completed in 2012, this project brought new life to the neighborhood. Spiritbrook Park's suffered from soil drainage issues which left much of the open field space wet and difficult to use. The renovation included a drainage field for storm water management with an open grassy field on top, a new playground, sports courts, a small picnic shelter and an enhanced stormwater pond.

Redmond Central Connector Phases I & II: Phase I, completed in 2013, is a one mile segment of trail located in Downtown Redmond and extends from the Bear Creek Trail by SR 202 and Redmond Way to the Sammamish River Trail. This project connected Redmond's historic downtown, modern shopping district and city center in a way that no other project could have. Phase II is a 1.3 mile segment that extends the trail from the Sammamish River, along Willows road to NE 100th Ct near DigiPen and the Overlake Christian Church. This segment links downtown to the Willows business district. This phase is scheduled to be complete in early 2017.

Smith Woods: In 2015, the residence and outbuildings on the property were removed. The pond on site had some hydrological problems and an interim improvement was constructed consisting of an earthen embankment around the pond. A long term improvement will be designed, permitted and constructed in the next few years. In addition, an Eagle Scout developed a soft surface trail through the eastern side of the park and staff installed an official park sign at the property.

Heron Rookery – In 2014, a significant invasive species removal effort was undertaken in this wooded area in Downtown that opened up the middle of the woods for walkers and an occasional special event.

Sport field turf replacement at Hartman Park.



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



*Redmond Cantal Connector, Phase I
Sky Painting by John Fleming*



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Idylwood Beach Park – Check with Dave/Eric

Reservoir Park – check with Dave T. – resurfacing project

Nike Park – Check with Dave T on whether utility project will be completed this year that will replace the paved trail through the park and add a water fountain

Hartman Park – Replaced the batting cage for the baseball field and expanded it (details from Eric)

Juel Park – expanded the community garden (Dave T or Eric for details, added concrete pads to the disc golf goals, and I believe NR made some habitat improvements – check with Tom H)

Martin Park – barn improvements (Dave or Eric)

Grass Lawn Park – check with Dave/eric, repaving pathways and replacing/adding fencing, replace playground surface, etc...

Redmond Town Center Open Space – Natural Resources acquired a parcel within the Redmond Town Center Open Space and partnered with Washington State Department of Transportation to restore the natural channel of Bear Creek and improve landscape habitat. This included moving the Bear Creek Trail north.

Municipal Campus – added electrical service to improve access to electricity for events.

Farrel-McWhirter Arena Improvements – Redesigned the fence, replaced the footings, added lighting and water to the arena adjacent to the red barn to improve riding conditions and allow for more class time in the dark months.

Farrel- McWhiter Improvements – Ask Eric O’Neal about building and other park improvements.

Farrel-McWhirter Restroom Replacement: In the 1970’s, a restroom structure was constructed in Farrel-McWhirter park that resembled a round grain silo to fit with the park’s farm aesthetic and to serve the park’s many visitors. While the structure added to the character of the park, it was not insulated so was only available during 9 months of the year. Also, it did not have hot water available for handwashing. Seeing that the silo restroom was not meeting park user needs and that it had lived out its expected lifespan, a replacement project was planned. In 2015 the silo restroom was replaced with a restroom that provides all-year access, hot water, a large handwashing sink, and an aesthetic that is similar to the historic buildings in the park.

Perrigo Park Phase 2a: A XX acre portion of Perrigo Park extends into unincorporated King County. In 2015 the first phase of the master planned development for the area was completed. The project included an additional parking area with lighting to help alleviate event parking demands, stormwater detention and water quality improvements, a new large grassy open space with a loop trail, landscaping and mitigation plantings and irrigation, and new electrical power and water service to allow for future improvements to the existing barn.

Downtown Park Design: A master plan for Redmond’s signature park in Downtown was completed in 2014. Design work occurred in 2015 and 2016. The park is planned to open in 2018 and will include a raised great lawn with opportunities to play and socialize, tree bosques with chairs and tables for people to gather, a significant artwork in the form of a pavilion with a water wall and digital art, a splash pad for warm weather play, and hardscape and utilities that will support events.

Note: This section under construction. Multiple items need to be verified for accurate details.

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Dudley Carter Park Improvements: The roof of the Haida House Replica No. 4 was replaced by a specialty contractor that used the same construction techniques and materials as Dudley Carter used. The windows were treated so they are now shatterproof. A specialty art restoration contractor preserved the totems on the Haida House. A new Dudley Carter sculpture, *Seagull on a Post*, was added to the park by the Arts Program. In addition, parks staff removed the chainlink fence around the park and a significant amount of understory vegetation to improve the safety of the park. Staff also restored and moved the kiosk for the park and added a new informational graphic about the future of the park.

Esterra Park – A master plan was prepared by Capstone Development LLC for this privately owned, public park. The plan was recommended by the Parks and Trails Commission and approved as part of the development review package by the Design Review Board. A small portion of the park was constructed and includes a small play area. The remainder of the park will be constructed in coordination with Lots 2A and 2B.

Habitat/Tree Restoration –

- As part of the Group Health Development Agreement, the developer of the property now known as Esterra Park, complete tree and plant restoration on 10 acres of city park land and native growth protection areas including at Perrigo Park, Perrigo Heights, Sammamish Valley Park, and the native growth protection area associated with Swedish Medical Center.
- Green Redmond Partnership

Get full list from CH from CIP budget

Color Festival in Downtown Park.



Parks provide places for community members to gather, meet new people, socialize, and build their community.

4.3 Need

Parks improve our overall quality of life in a number of ways:

Conservation – As discussed in Chapter 5, parks are one way that the City can preserve environmentally sensitive areas, culturally significant property, and historic properties.

Environmental Benefits - “Trees, water, and animals provide ecosystem goods and services such as swimmable water, habitat, and aesthetic beauty. Washington’s 23 million acres of public land provide many of these benefits. The combined total estimated value of these non-market benefits is between \$134 billion and \$248 billion a year.”¹ The City has committed to developing parks using low impact development and sustainable construction techniques. Vegetation in city parks plays a role in improving air quality and reducing pollution costs. Trees and shrubs remove air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and some particulates. Leaves absorb gases, and particulates adhere to the plant surface, at least temporarily.² Parks and public works also frequently collaborate in developing co-located regional stormwater facilities and conducting restoration projects.

Health Value – Parks and recreation facilities typically provide opportunities for the public to engage in physical and social activities, which have been proven to reduce stress, have positive benefit for some chronic diseases, and reduce overall healthcare costs.³ Research shows that exposure to natural environments such as parks, improves mood and can lead to reduced stress levels and blood pressure⁴. Regular physical activity is essential for health and wellness⁵. “Outdoor recreation markets help connect urban and rural communities and, as identified by the Governor’s Blue Ribbon Task Force on Outdoor Recreation in its final report

¹ 2015, RCO.

² 2014, Harnik. 2014, Harnik, P., & Crompton, J.L. Measuring the total economic value of a park system to a community. *Managing Leisure*, 19(3), 188-211. (Open Source: <http://agriflifecd.n.tamu.edu/cromptonrpts/files/2011/06/Measuring-the-total-economic-value-of-a-park-system-to-a-community.pdf>)

³ 2010, Godbey, G., A. Mowen. *The Benefits of Physical Activity Provided by Park and Recreation Services: The Scientific Evidence*. NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Godbey-Mowen-Research-Paper.pdf)

⁴ 2010, K. Frances. *Parks and Other Green Environments: Essential Components of a Healthy Human Habitat*, NRPA.

(http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/MingKuo-Research-Paper.pdf)

⁵ 2010, Godbey, G., A. Mowen.

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(2014), the benefits of outdoor recreation translate into ‘healthier kids, lowered health care costs, less absenteeism in the work place, and decreases in juvenile crime.’”⁶

Community Building – Parks provide places for community members to gather, meet new people, socialize, and build their community. Many of our residents live in high density housing, where meeting your neighbor in the yard is no longer an option; therefore public places and community events become more vital to developing neighborhood connections⁷.

Promoting Creativity, Development and Education – Parks provide places of discovery in the form of built and natural environments. Children and adults alike can learn and develop new skills by venturing through parks and discovering new animals, birds, plants and more⁸. These natural elements, art in the park, performances in parks and other experiences can also enhance individuals’ creativity.

Economic - There are a variety of studies conducted around the world that have shown that parks provide direct and indirect economic benefits to cities and citizens in a number of ways such as increased property values, tourism value, direct use value, health and wellness resulting in decreased healthcare costs, community cohesion value, and reduced expenses for storm⁹water management and air pollution.^{10,11,12} In addition, many large companies look for cities with a thriving cultural center when opening new offices.¹³

- **Property Value** – More than thirty studies have shown that residential and commercial property values are directly related to proximity to parks. Not only do property values increase when adjacent to parks, they also increase with park quality. Most studies demonstrate that property values benefit positively if located 500 feet to 2,000 feet from a park. This is advantageous to the property owner and the city, since property taxes increase with the value of the property¹⁴.
- **Tourism Value** – When a park attracts people from outside of the area, or even outside a neighborhood, there is higher likelihood that

Visitors to Derby Days Event at Municipal Campus.



When a park attracts people from outside of town, or even outside the neighborhood, it is likely that those people might spend money nearby

⁶ 2015, RCO.

⁷ Francis, M., 2007, *How cities use park for Community Engagement*, American Planning Association. (<https://www.planning.org/cityparks/briefingpapers/communityengagement.htm>)

⁸ Witt, P., L. Caldwell, 2010, *The Rationale for Recreation Services for Youth: An Evidence Based Approach*. NRPA. (http://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/nrpa.org/Publications_and_Research/Research/Papers/Witt-Caldwell-Full-Research-Paper.pdf)

¹⁰ 2009, P. Harnik and B. Welle. *Measuring the Economic Value of a City Park System*, Trust for Public Land.

¹¹ 2005, Crompton, John. “The Impact of Parks on Property Values: Empirical Evidence from the Past Two Decades in the United States”. *Leisure Management* 10, 203-218

¹² 2015, RCO. *Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation in Washington State*.

¹³ 1995, Crompton & July 27, 2009 Congressional Record—House H8825

¹⁴ 2005, Crompton.

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those visitors would spend money nearby, whether it is for a snack, a meal, shopping, or to see an event at the performing arts center, or possibly spend the night at the local hotel¹⁵. In addition, “it is estimated that Washingtonians, on average, spend 56 days a year recreating outdoors... resulting in \$21.6 billion dollars in annual expenditures.” The activities that have the second largest impact on the state economy were special events such as sports tournaments and races, which generally involve fees and attract overnight stays.”¹⁶

- **Direct Use Value** – Most city parks and facilities are free to the public or heavily subsidized, therefore they provide a tangible value to people who might otherwise have to use a commercial facility to realize the same benefits. Therefore the direct use value is the cost savings that the park system provides the public.¹⁷

¹⁵ 2014, Harnik, P., & Crompton, J.L.

¹⁶ 2015, RCO.

¹⁷ 2009, P. Harnik and B. Welle.

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4.4 Demand

Multiple strategies were implemented to understand the demand placed on the parks system for this report. These included a multi-pronged approach to public outreach, collecting park visitation data, analyzing sport field use, and facility rental data. All of these measures help us to understand the recreational interests and needs of people who live and work in Redmond.

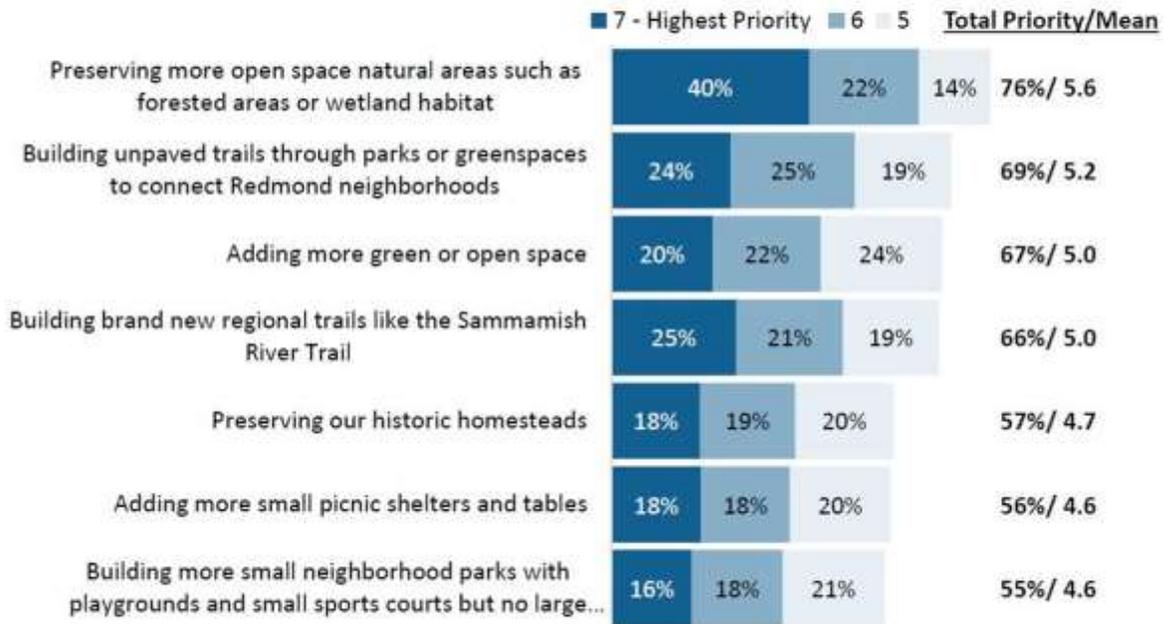
4.4.1 Public Demand

Knowing the recreational trends and desires of the public is key to understanding the demand placed on parks. Several outreach strategies were implemented in the creation of this plan as described in Chapter 2 Community Engagement. The 2015 PARCC survey showed that nearly three quarters of residents say they visit a City of Redmond park multiple times a month or more. The survey also indicated a very high satisfaction rating for the parks system overall, with ninety-three percent of survey respondents reported being very satisfied to somewhat satisfied with Redmond's parks. The following exhibit summarizes the community's top park project priorities.

Exhibit 4.9: Priority for Potential Park Projects (2015 PARCC Survey)

Priority for Potential Parks Projects

Preserving more open space natural areas such as forested area or wetland habitat was rated as the highest priority and separates itself from the rest of the items tested. After this, the second tier of priorities are focused on building unpaved trails through parks and greenspaces to connect Redmond neighborhoods, adding more green or open space, and building brand new regional trails.



Q39-54. The Redmond Parks and Recreation Department is looking for input on some potential projects. How high of a priority are each of the potential projects below to you?



15-5577 City of Redmond | 12

4.4.2 Visitation Rate

Park visitation was measured to establish a quantitative baseline of the demand on the system. Capturing park visitation was accomplished through the “You Count” program established in 2014. The program employed the use of automatic counting equipment that was installed at eleven parks across the system, four community parks and seven neighborhood parks. Trail corridor sites were also monitored. See Chapter 6 Trails for the detail about trail use. **Exhibit XX** shows the number of people who use various parks within the system as recorded with the You Count program between 2013-2015.

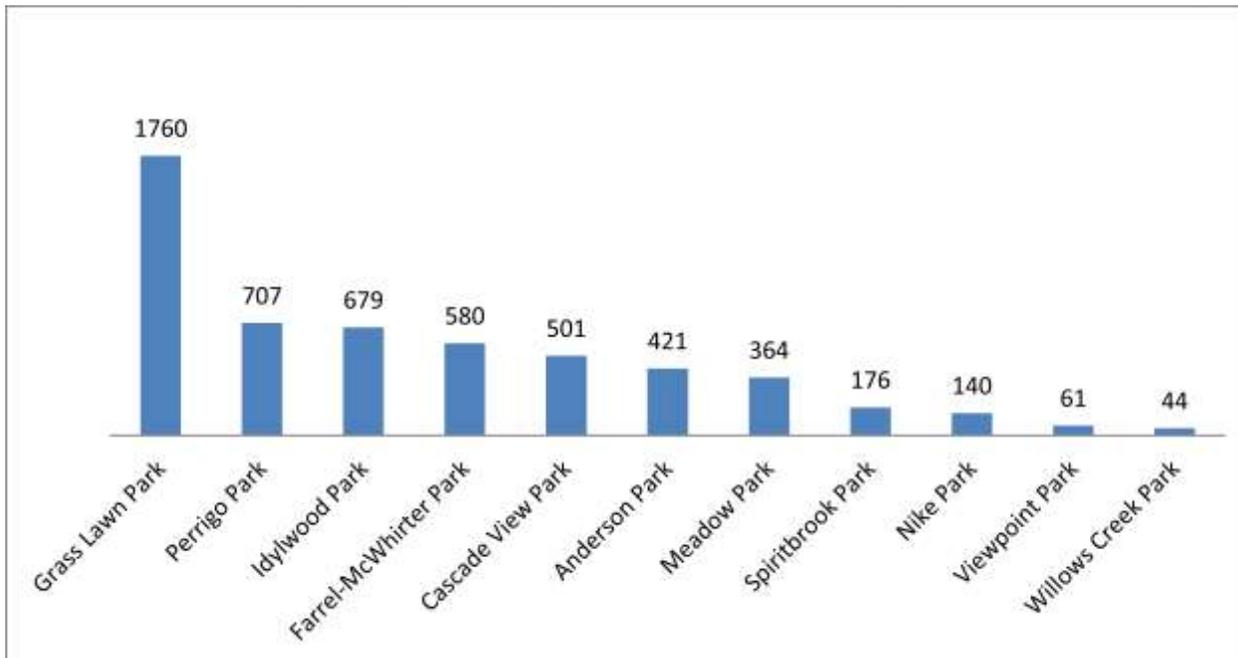
Of the eleven sites monitored, all of the top four most visited were community parks, which was expected based on their combined regional and local draw. Grass Lawn, Perrigo, Idylwood, and Farrel McWhirter had the highest number of visits in the system. However, some neighborhood parks were close in the number of visits. Grass Lawn Park had the highest average daily visits in the system, with 5,000 visits during peak hours. This park, similar to other community

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parks, has many amenities that support regional needs such as a tennis court complex, three sports fields, and a running track. It also supports the second largest residential neighborhood in the City with three playground areas, a splash pad, pavilion, walking trails, and picnic shelter.

Neighborhood parks, including Cascade View Park, Anderson Park and Meadow Park, all had average visitation rates of 350 to 500 per day, and had 2,000 visitors on peak days. This demonstrates the demand for this type of park and the facilities they host. This indicates the need for parks close to home for families who take advantage of playgrounds and open fields for play.

Exhibit 4.10: Average Daily Visits to parks monitored during the You Count Program



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4.5 Level of Service

It is important to anticipate the future demand for park lands and facilities then plan accordingly. One of the most direct ways to project demand is through a level of service (LOS) analysis. The LOS method used for this plan included three general steps that are outlined below and described in detail in the LOS Methodology section. The result of this exercise was the generation of park project ideas and information that was used to prioritize potential projects. See section 4.6 Implementation for details on the planning and development of the park project list.

LOS General Steps:

1. Determine the current service provided by the inventory of existing facilities
2. Compare current service to the service standard set by the City
3. Identify the gaps in service

4.5.1 LOS Methodology

To determine the current level of service provided by parks, the following key services were analyzed.

Key services and methodologies:

- Children’s Play Areas & Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities - Service Areas
- Outdoor Sports Fields & Picnic Shelters - Use Rates
- Urban Parks - Acreage, Quality, and Program

Note: Next version will use icons for these and repeat them throughout the chapter.

Each key service was analyzed separately on a citywide basis. The measurement methods used described below are a shift from past versions of this plan based on guidance from RCO and NRPA (citation to RCO & NRPA guidance). Facilities provided by other entities were also included in the analysis as described in section 4.2.3.

Children’s Play Features & Outdoor Sports Fields and Courts - Service Areas

Play features designed for children’s outdoor play include typical playgrounds like swings, climbers, slides and non-traditional play features like climbing rocks, splash pads, natural play features, and artistic play features.

Sports fields, courts, and fitness equipment provide places for people of all ages to engage in structured or drop-in active outdoor activities. These facilities include sport fields constructed of natural grass or synthetic turf, hard-surface sport courts of all types, and other features that are designed for fitness and games. This does not include open grass areas that are designed for pick-up sport games or passive use. Examples of facilities included in this analysis are the sport fields at Hartman Park, the tennis courts at Rose Hill Middle School, and the outdoor fitness equipment at the Redmond Senior Center.

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For this plan, a service area methodology was selected to analyze level of service provided by children’s play features and outdoor sports fields and courts. This methodology takes into account distribution of features based on the target population, walkability, geographic equity, and credit for facilities by other providers.

- **Target population:** The target population used in this analysis includes Redmond’s residential population plus 25 percent of employment population. While people that work in Redmond use City’s facilities, it is estimated that only a quarter of the employment population does so. The current and projected 2030 residential and employment population data were provided by the City Planning Department. Population data was paired with the service areas to calculate the percent of the population served.
- **Walkability:** The community has prioritized the desire to have a walkable community, meaning people can walk one-quarter of a mile or less to a park or trail from their home or work. This is facilitated by the sidewalks and trails within the city. When there are obstructions to the network of sidewalks and trails, such as gaps in the system, rivers or large roadways, the ability for one to walk decreases. To account for walkability, a GIS model of existing sidewalks and trails was used to give a real-world perspective to the analysis. Studies confirm the

Redmond community’s desire to have a quarter mile walking radius. Once a trip exceeds a quarter mile, people are more likely to choose a different mode of travel, such as a car. (cite walking preference study). However, the quantity and quality of facilities in a park adds to their desirability and increases the distance people are willing to walk to reach them. NRPA standards indicate that a typical community park has a service area of one mile for pedestrians (cite NRPA reference). For this analysis, sites with a high number of quality facilities were assigned a one mile service area and other sites were assigned a half-mile service area. Popular community parks such as Grass Lawn Park, and well developed school sites such as Horace Mann Elementary were used as examples for high quality sites. See Appendix XX (“Parks Service Areas” spreadsheet) for the data used for this analysis.

Exhibit 4.11: Park Service Area Credit by Provider

Provider	% Credit Applied to Service Area
City of Redmond Parks	100%
*Other Public Lands Inside City Limits and within convenient access	100%
**School Lands	50%
Private	25%

During the LOS analysis, these percentages were applied to the service areas calculated for park features by these providers.

*Other providers include the Cities of Bellevue and Kirkland and King County. Convenient access is calculated as 1 mile for sites with high quantity and quality facilities and ½ mile for other sites.

**Schools counted are from Lake Washington School District (LWSD).

- **Geographic equity:** The geographic distribution of facilities affects opportunities for recreation and play for the people that live and work in Redmond. The Department strives to provide facilities equitably across the city. Areas not covered by the service area are considered to be underserved and become priority locations for additional facilities and/or additional pedestrian and bicyclists connections to the facilities.

- **Other Providers:** Beginning with the 2010 PARCC Plan, the City has made a practice of

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counting credit for parks by other providers. This was done, in part, as a way to analyze the park system from the user's perspective. While most sites provide full public access, some providers must restrict public access to a degree. For instance, recreation facilities provided by Lake Washington School District (LWSD) must be closed to the public during school hours, but are open outside of the school day. Also, some private parks may be open to the public but some are restricted to local neighborhood residents. To account for this variation in service, a service percentage was applied to the site's service area. **Exhibit XX** lists providers and the percent credit applied to their service areas.

To create the geographic service area, a point was created to represent each feature and a value was placed on each feature. Then, the applicable service area was plotted around each feature. The results of this analysis are shown in **Exhibit XX & XX**.

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Outdoor Sports Fields & Picnic Shelters - Use Rates

Sports fields and picnic shelters are rented for use by city programs, club sports, and community members. When a facility is consistently used 80 percent of the time or more annually, it is considered at capacity and planning should begin to determine how to fulfill current and future demand within six years.

For sports fields, the hours of availability are generally 3 pm to 9 pm weekdays and 10 hours a day on weekends, with about 4 weeks off between seasons. The hours available differ between artificial turf and natural turf fields, as natural turf is not rented in the wet season.

Exhibit X: Calculation of Use Rates of Sports Fields

Field Name	Field Type	Average Hours Used	Hours Available*	Percent Used
Grass Lawn Soccer Field #1	Synthetic	2337	2484	94%
Grass Lawn Soccer/Softball Field #2	Synthetic	2484	2484	100%
Grass Lawn Softball Field #1	Synthetic	1696	2484	68%
Hartman Babe Ruth Baseball Field	Synthetic/ Natural	1017	1242	82%
Hartman Little League Field #1	Natural	433	768	56%
Hartman Little League Field #2	Natural	372	768	48%
Hartman Little League Field #3	Natural	431	768	56%
Hartman Little League Field #4	Natural	350	768	46%
Hartman Soccer/Softball Field #5 & 6	Synthetic	983	2484	40%
Perrigo Soccer/Softball Field #1	Synthetic	2434	2484	98%
Perrigo Soccer/Softball Field #2	Synthetic	1987	2484	80%

For picnic shelters, the hours of availability are generally 3 pm to 9 pm weekdays and 10 hours a day on weekends, for the summer season.

Exhibit X: Calculation of Use Rates of Picnic Shelters

Shelter Name	Capacity	Average Use	Availability	Percent Used
Picnic Shelter		323	900	36%
Hutcheson Picnic Shelter		127	900	14%
Mackey Creek Shelter		122	900	14%
Dome Picnic Shelter		494	900	55%
Picnic Shelter		560	900	62%
Picnic Shelter		408	900	45%

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Urban Parks - Acreage, Quality, and Program

The Department has recommended the establishment of a new category of park land for Redmond's two urban centers. The city defines urban parks as parkland designed to provide park and recreation functionality for the local neighborhood that surrounds them as well as provide space and infrastructure to support large community events and gatherings. The goal is to provide sufficient urban park space in each urban center to accommodate community events of up to 10,000 people using one or more park spaces (such as a hub and spoke approach to an event). See section 4.0.1 for the full definition.

The following criteria define the urban park level of service methodology. The park must exist within designated urban center boundaries (Downtown or Overlake) as defined by the City Comprehensive Plan. Urban centers are where Redmond's population is the densest and is planned to grow the most. These criteria locate highly developed parks in areas with the highest population densities.

1. An urban park site must be approximately two acres in size or larger. Urban parks should accommodate crowds of up to 10,000 people or more which can be accomplished by several smaller parcels or by one large parcel.
2. Urban parks must have sufficient infrastructure to support community events. While typical park development does include utilities such as water, sewer and power, it does not normally call for the level of utilities and hardscape needed to support large community events. The demand for community events has been increasing based on the number of special event permit issued.
3. Urban parks are designed and constructed with quality amenities and materials. These parks and facilities are likely to have high levels of use by thousands of visitors each year. Planning for high quality amenities and materials will ensure that these parks remain beautiful and functional for years into the future with proper maintenance.
4. These parks serve the daily recreational needs of neighboring residents, and at the same time are destination gathering places. Populations in the urban centers will increase over time, and so urban parks will provide similar functions as a typical neighborhood park for those residents and employees who are within walking distance.

Parks in the Downtown and Overlake urban centers were assessed using these criteria. The results of this analysis are listed in section 4.5.2 LOS Results.

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4.5.2 Level of Service Standard

A service standard provides a benchmark by which the current level of service is measured. The difference between the service standard and the current level of service is identified as the service gap, described in the following section. The service standards are shown in the following exhibit.

Exhibit X: Service Standards

Children's Play Features LOS Standard:

All residents (100%) in Redmond have convenient access* to children's play features from their place of residence.

Outdoor Sports and Fitness Facilities LOS Standard:

All of the target population** (100%) who live and work in Redmond have convenient access* to outdoor sports and fitness facilities from residence or office.

Sports Field LOS Standard:

Sports fields should be operated at 80% capacity or less. If the facility is used at a higher rate, it triggers the need for additional capacity and/or field space.

Rental Facilities LOS Standard:

Rental facilities should be operated at 80% capacity or less. If the facility is used at a higher rate, it triggers the need for additional capacity and/or facilities.

Urban Parks LOS Standard:

Each of Redmond's urban centers, Downtown and Overlake, should contain sufficient urban park acreage to meet all urban park service criteria.

*Convenient access is calculated as 1 mile for sites with higher quantity and quality facilities and a half mile for other sites.

**Target population is all residential population plus 25 percent of the employment population.

Measuring the current service level against the service standard provides the gap in service for the park system based on the key services. Projects that increase or add new service in underserved areas can then be identified and prioritized in those areas. Exhibits XX and XX map the gaps in service using the service area method for children's play features and

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Exhibit 4.13: Children's Play Features: Level of Service by Provider

Provider	2015 Population Served	2030 Population Served
Redmond	41%	34%
*Other	1%	1%
**School	10%	9%
Private	4%	4%
> 1 Mile walk	45%	52%

Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities: Level of Service by Provider

Provider	2015 Population Served	2030 Population Served
Redmond	48%	47%
*Other	4%	3%
**School	3%	8%
Private	0%	0%
> 1 Mile walk	44%	42%

*Other providers include the Cities of Bellevue and Kirkland and King County. Convenient access is calculated as 1 mile for sites with high quantity and quality facilities and ½ mile for other sites.

**Schools counted are from Lake Washington School District (LWSD).

outdoor sports facilities based on 2015 data.

Exhibit XX summarizes gaps in sport field and rental use. Exhibit XX shows gaps in service for urban parks.

4.5.3 Level of Service Results

The following sections explain the results of the level of service analysis performed for this plan.

Children's Play Features & Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities

The results of this LOS analysis show that in 2015, 55 percent and 56 percent of the population had convenient access to children's play features and outdoor sports and fitness facilities, respectively.ⁱ The remaining 44 to 45 percent of the population are considered underserved, were in areas that are farther than a one mile or half mile walk to the nearest facility. With the LOS standard of providing service to all residents and employees, this analysis would suggest that there is a need to plan, fund and install more of these features in the system. Redmond expects to see significant growth in its residential and employment populations by the year 2030. It is projected that the percent of residents served by 2030 would drop to 48 percent if the current level of service for children's play features and outdoor sports and fitness facilities is not increased. In an attempt to keep up the planned growth of the population, Redmond plans to install more of these features in the parks system. The details about proposed projects can be found in section 4.6 Implementation. The service areas provided by existing facilities and the expanded service area that proposed projects will provide is found on exhibit XX and XX.

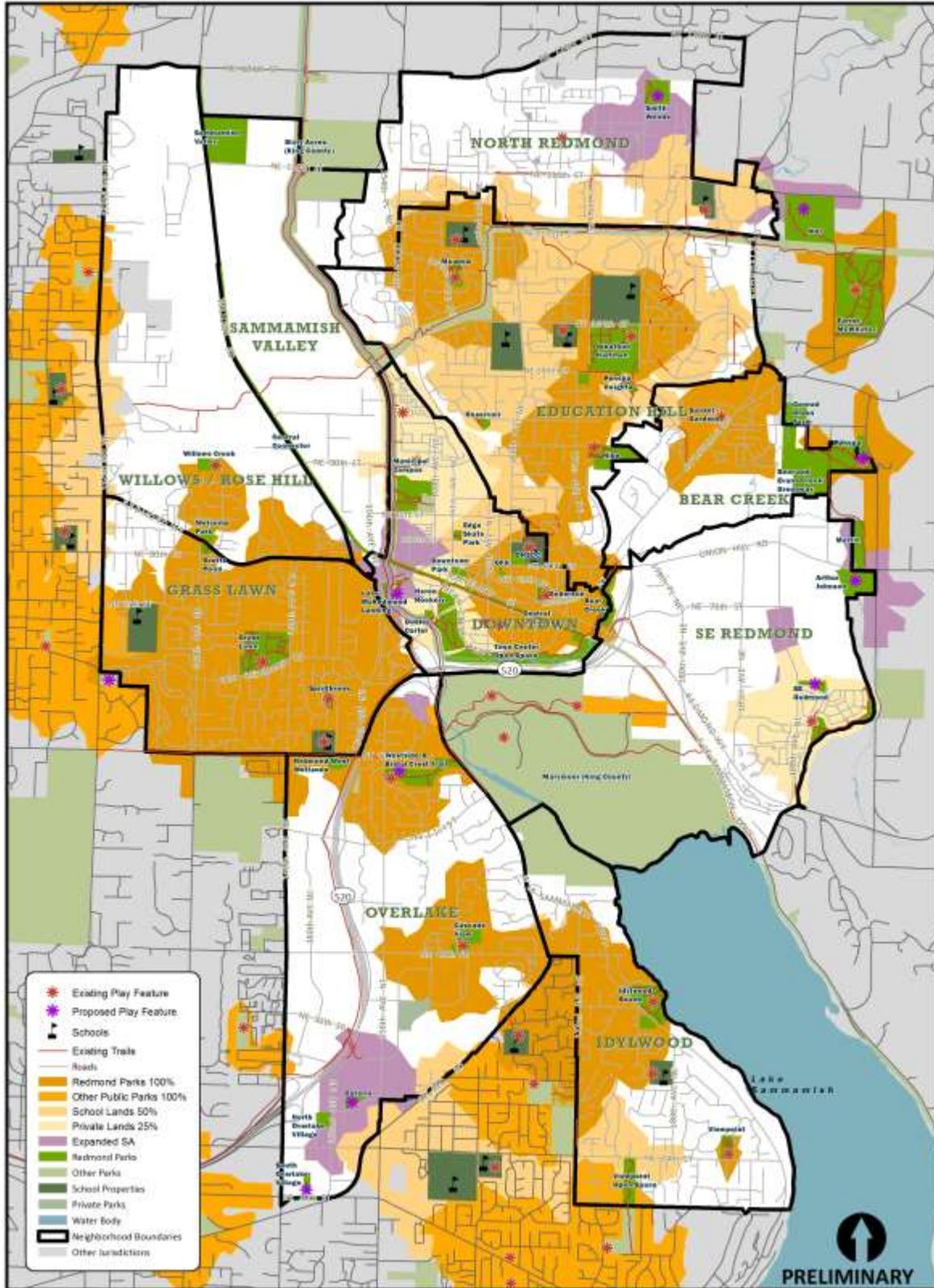
Redmond residents benefit from children's play features provided by entities other than the City. In 2015 the City's facilities served about 41 percent of the residential population. An additional 15 percent of residents were served by facilities in

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other public parks, school facilities and private facilities. In regard to outdoor sports and fitness facilities, Redmond provided service to about 48 percent of the population and other providers served an additional seven percent. It is important to account for facilities by other providers when making recommendations for future facility development. This approach allows for a holistic view of service provided by facilities across the City.

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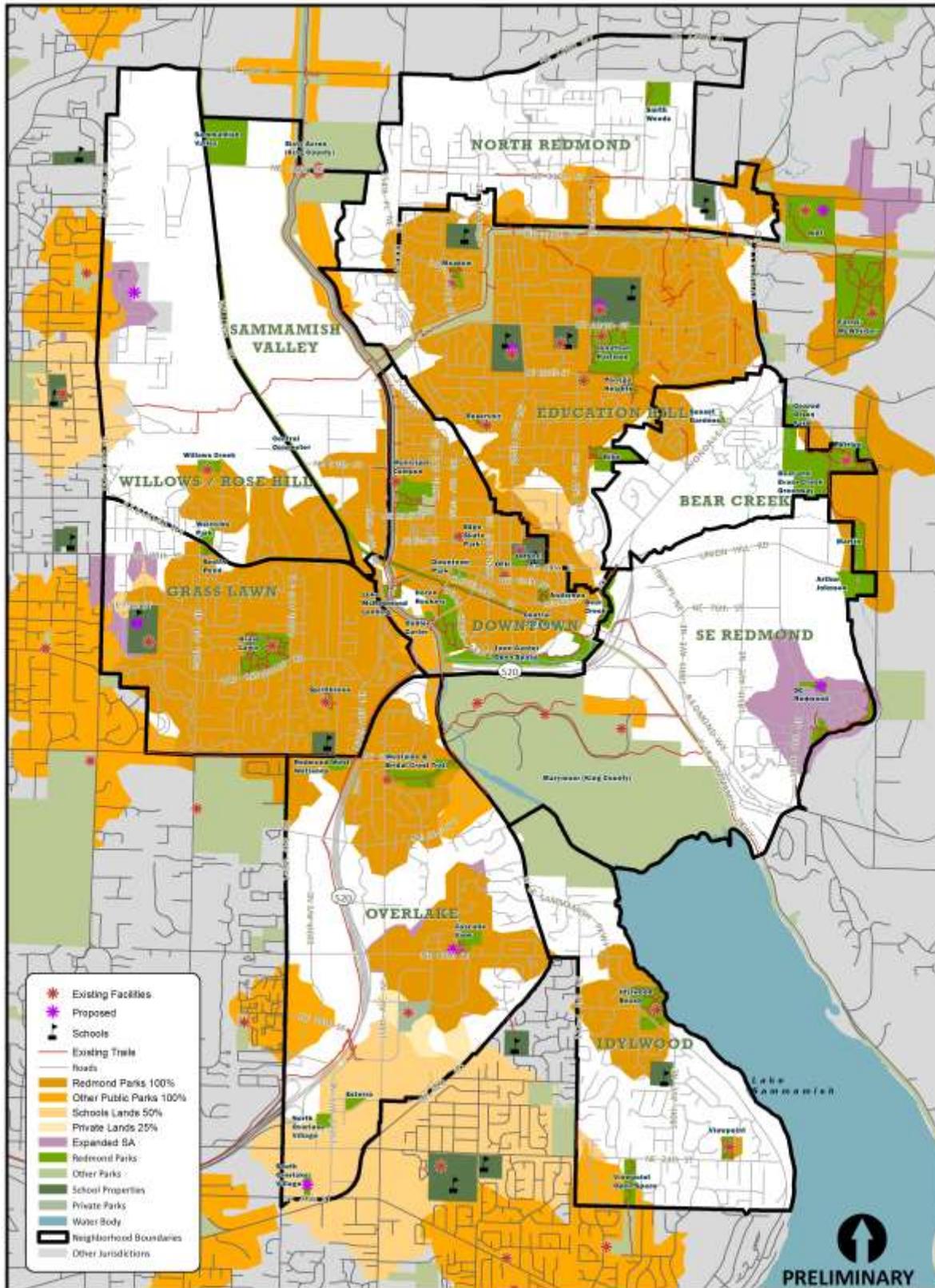
Exhibit 4.14: Children's Play Features Service Area Analysis



Children's Play Features Service Area Analysis

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Exhibit 4.15: Outdoor Sports & Fitness Facilities Service Area Analysis



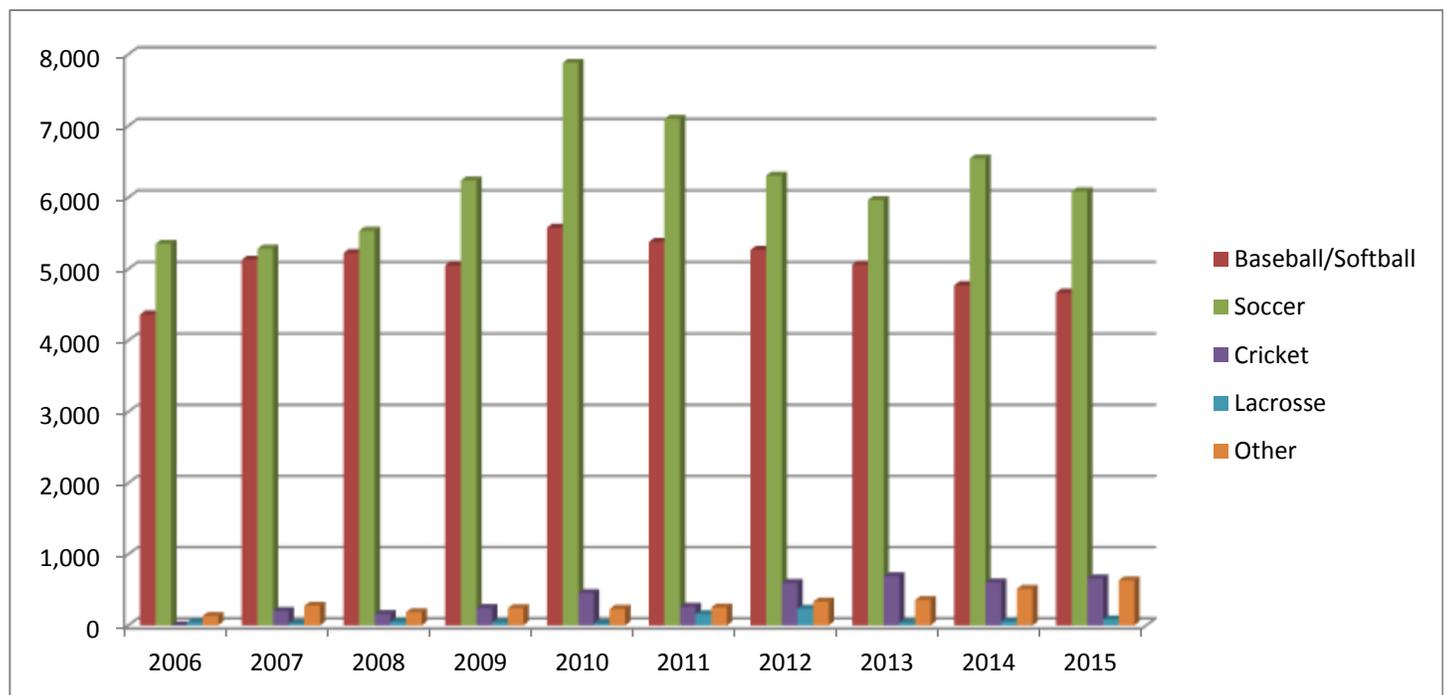
Outdoor Sport & Fitness Service Area Analysis

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Sport Fields

Sports fields are in high demand by city programs, private sports leagues, and non-profit community groups that use and rent fields. The fields are currently configured for soccer, softball, baseball, and little league baseball. However, cricket and lacrosse groups also rent the fields, although the current fields don't meet those sports' standards for field dimensions and lines.

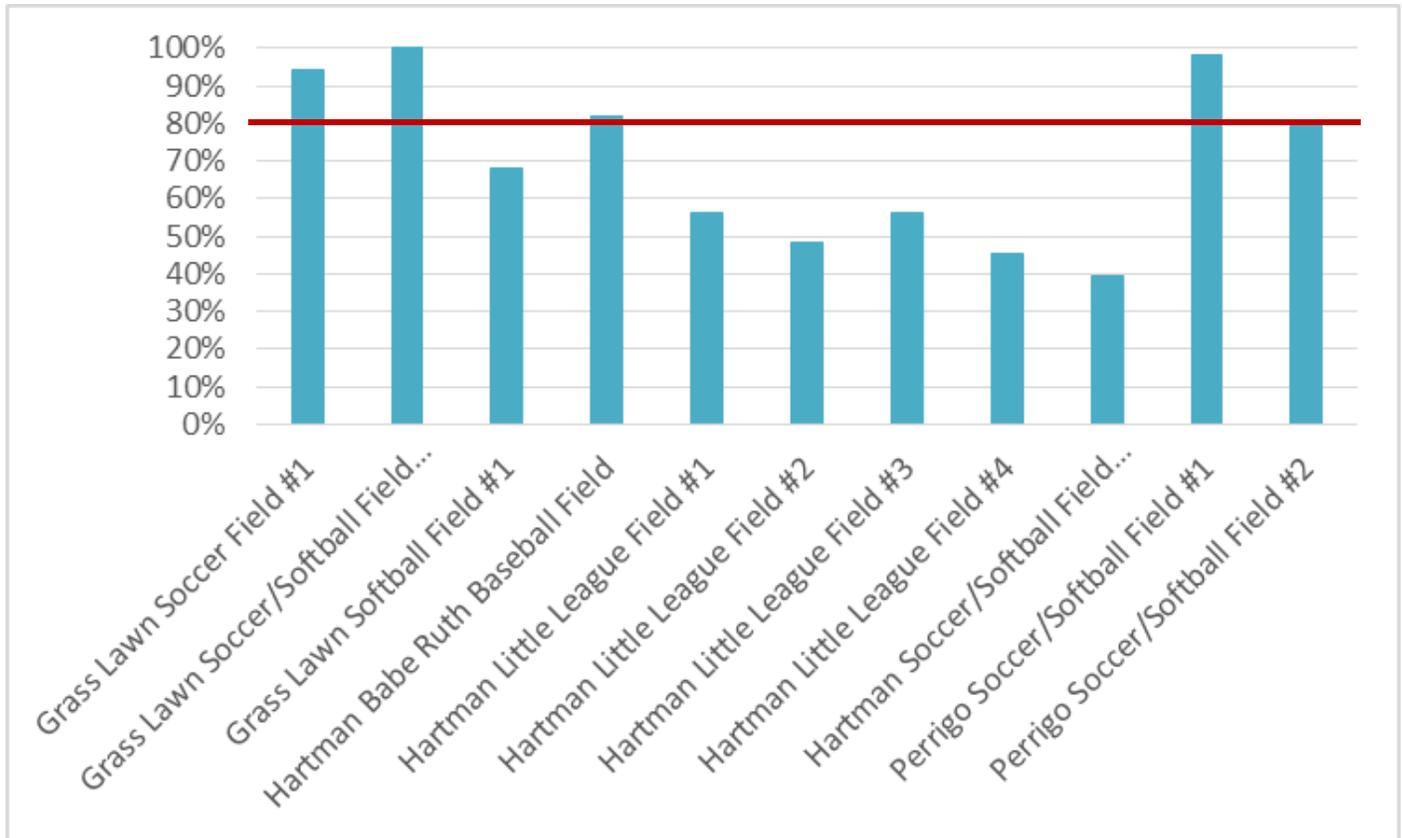
Exhibit X: Hours of Sports Field Use by Sport



When a field is used 80 percent of the time or more, it is considered at capacity and planning should begin to determine how to fulfill current and future demand.

Exhibit X: Percent of Time Sports Fields Rented

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Of the 11 fields in the system today, six are at capacity. There is growing demand for fields by softball, soccer, lacrosse and cricket players in Redmond. Other regional and national recreational trends that may require sports fields in the future include ultimate Frisbee™ and rugby.

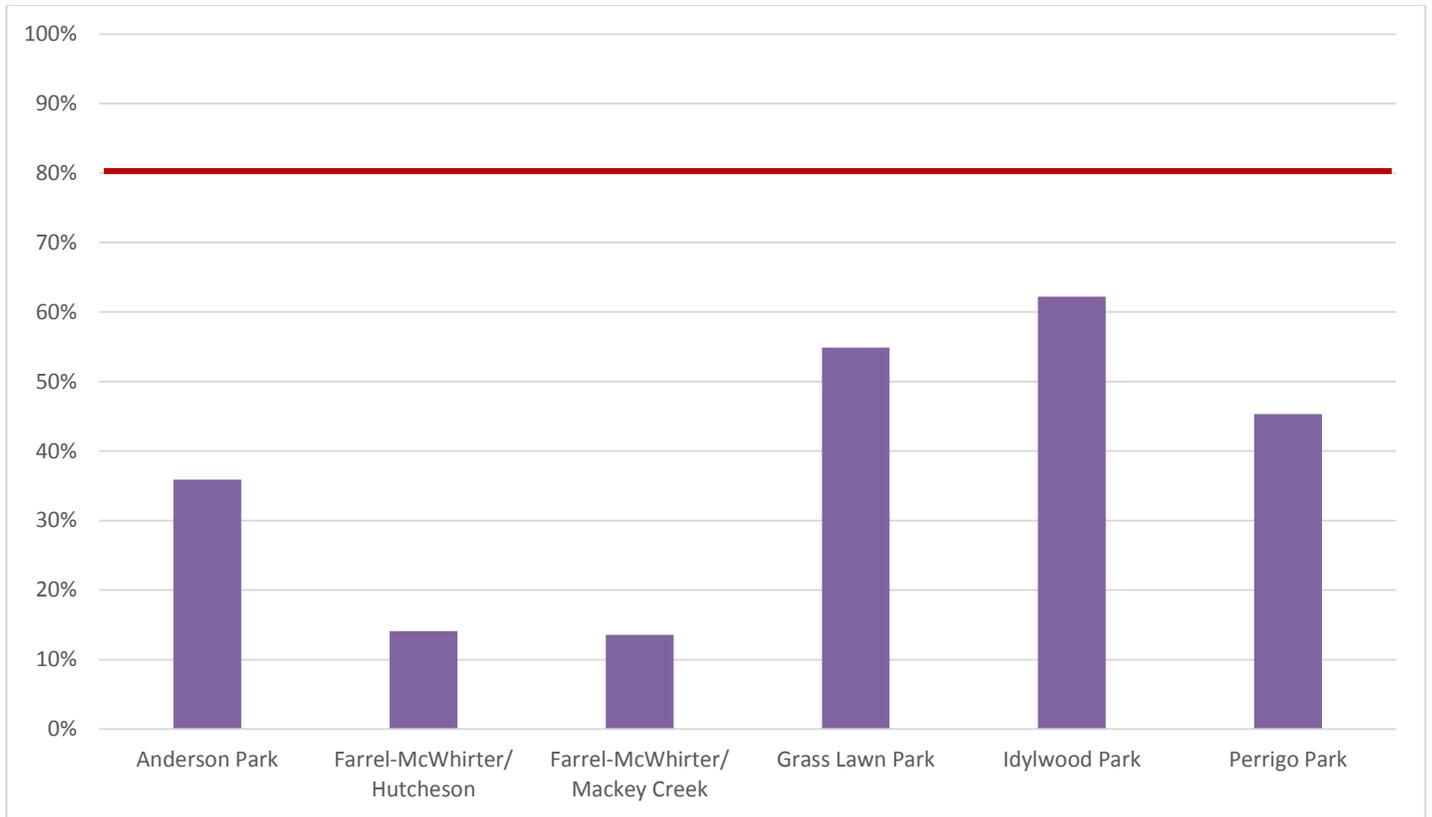
Over the next 20 years, it is projected that the City will need six more fields will be necessary. Some of this demand may be fulfilled by converting single use fields into multi-use fields and by partnering with the school district and county in using fields jointly. The immediate focus for the next two fields will be to identify a multi-purpose field where lacrosse can be included and to build either a multi-purpose or dedicated field for cricket. Lacrosse could potentially be included in the Perrigo Park synthetic turf replacement project planned for 2018. Cricket is proposed for the open field at Juel Park, but it could also potentially be included with another sport at another field, assuming the dimensions are appropriate.

Picnic Shelters

When a picnic shelter is used 80 percent of the time or more, it is considered at capacity and planning should begin to determine how to fulfill current and future demand. The following exhibit shows the percent of available hours that the picnic shelters are rented, which does not account for drop-in use.

Exhibit X: Percent of Time Picnic Shelters Rented

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The rental demand is not currently in the 80 percent or above range, which does not indicate the need for another large rental picnic shelter at this time. During various recent public outreach efforts including the PARCC Plan and master plans, community members requested more shelters in neighborhood and community parks. Many people would be satisfied with smaller shelters with one to four picnic tables, such as the new shelter at Spiritbrook Park and those planned for Perrigo Park Phase IIb. These smaller shelters are not rented out or reserved.

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Urban Parks Criteria Examples



Support events with large open space, utilities



Quality materials, intimate space, shade



Year round furnishings, playful elements, public art

Urban Parks

Service for urban parks is measured by how well the urban park criteria are met. The criteria and LOS results are listed in **Exhibit XX**.

As of 2015, there were no parks in the system that fully met all the criteria for an urban park. All the park lands in each of the urban areas were assessed during the analysis. The parks listed in **Exhibit XX** were the sites with the greatest potential to be developed or enhanced further as urban parks. All of them are located in urban centers and meet the minimum acreage requirement.

Municipal Campus has been used as Redmond's main location for community events. It has sufficient space to accommodate large crowds and has convenient parking. That said, the site lacks important infrastructure to support events such as sufficient power and surfacing that can handle large crowds well. Over the years, a two master plans have been created for Municipal Campus that call for development of the site with more hardscape, improved power and other amenities that would better support events and gatherings. To date, few of the planned improvements have been implemented leaving the campus functional as a community event space but somewhat below its potential capacity.

In **2014**, the "**Station**" was constructed as part of the Redmond Central Connector project. Later, power to the site was enhanced with City Innovation Funds. This site functions well as a gathering and event space for the community and is a complimentary site to Municipal Campus.

Additionally, the final design of **Downtown Park** was underway at the writing of this report. When the park is completed, it will become the focal point for events in Downtown. Between these three parks, the Downtown urban center will be able to host large and exciting events for the entire community.

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Overlake Village is another urban center in Redmond. As of the writing of this report, no public parks exist inside the Overlake urban boundary. Esterra Park will be the first public park developed in the area. It is being planned and constructed in a way that meets all of the urban park criteria. Two other parks are being planned for the Overlake urban center. Both parks will be developed in conjunction with storm water management facilities. They will add important acreage to the urban park system in the area. These parks have not been officially named so are being referred to geographically as North Overlake Village Park and South Overlake Village Park.

Exhibit 4.18: Current and Proposed Urban Parks Locations

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4.6 Implementation

Ultimately, the implementation of the proposed projects is the delivery of capital projects that serve the community. Exhibit XX lists the steps for the development and delivery of capital projects.

4.6.1 Developing the CIP Project List

Capital projects are projects that cost more than \$25,000 that can be depreciated over time and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- New facility or increases square footage of an existing facility
- Changes the function of a facility
- Increases the feasibility of a facility (i.e.; capacity)

One of the main deliverables of this plan is a recommended list of projects for implementation. To ensure that the recommended list of projects provides the highest value to the community the following steps were taken:

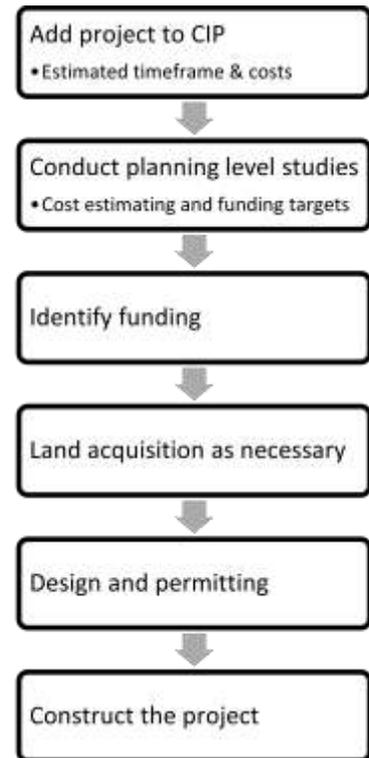
- Project idea generation
- Project filtering
- Project scoping and estimating
- CIP ranking

See Appendix ?? for details on the project lists generated by these steps. [Appendix: make one list, columns or colors to show how each project was filtered.]

Project idea generation: The product of this step was a Universal Project List. This list is a clearinghouse of all trail ideas and concepts generated in past planning efforts and during outreach for this plan. Project ideas can range from concept to fully planned and vetted projects. The first step in creating this list was to consolidate existing project ideas from previous planning efforts such as the 2010 PARCC Plan, the City’s Comprehensive Plan (including Neighborhood Plans), and the Budgeting by Priorities process. New project ideas were also generated during outreach to the public and to City staff.

Project filtering: The product of this step was a Refined Project List. The filtering process included LOS analysis described in section 4.5 Level of Service for new projects. The analysis used factors such as service area, percent population served, and capacity as a way to identify potential projects that would provide the greatest benefit to the city.

Exhibit 4.19: Implementation Steps for Capital Projects.



To be located in sec. 6.6.2

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The next two steps were performed during the CIP Prioritization process described in section 4.6.2 below.

Project scoping and estimating: The product of this step was the Potential CIP Project List. The project ideas that score the highest through the filtering step were recommended to move forward. During this step, project scopes were more clearly defined and planning-level costs estimates were developed.

CIP ranking: The product of this step is a prioritized capital improvement program (CIP) list. See section 4.6.2 for details on the CIP project ranking criteria and the resulting trail project list.

4.6.2 Prioritizing CIP Projects

After the universal project list was refined using the filters listed above, the resulting list of projects was further developed by adding scope details and planning level cost estimates. Once these details were added to projects on the list, they were moved forward as the potential project list. At that stage in the process, the projects had all the information needed to prioritize them using the ranking criteria developed for the plan. Chapter 10 contains the list of ranking criteria used in this plan.

Exhibit XX is a prioritized list of trail capital projects for the next 20 years. This list also provides the timeline for completion, the estimated costs in today's dollars, and the total ranking score of the project.

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Exhibit 4.20: 2016 - 2021 Projects

No.	Neighborhood	Project Name	Description	Cost Estimate	Planned Year	Total Score
1		Downtown Park Debt Repayment		\$4,484,000		30
2		Downtown Park Design & Construction		\$13,100,000	2018	30
3		Perrigo Park Synthetic Turf Replacement		\$2,200,000		30
4		Smith Woods Pond and Chanel Restoration		\$378,000	2021	30
5		Hartman Fields 5 & 6 Synthetic Turf Replacement		\$925,000		28
6		Grasslawn Ph II, Idly Dock (Infrastructure)		\$120,000	2019	20
7		Adair House Repairs (Infrastructure)		\$70,000	2021	20
8		Grasslawn Shelter, FM (Infrastructure)		\$200,000	2018	20
9		GrassLawn Park Parking Lot (Hardscape)		\$135,000	2021	20
10		Pathways and Fencing (Hardscape)		\$85,000	2019	20
11		Westside Park Playground Replacement & Relocation		\$507,000	2021	17

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Exhibit 4.21: 2022 - 2030 Projects

No.	Neighborhood	Project Name	Description	Cost Estimate	Planned Year	Total Score
1		Overlake Village South Stormwater Vault / Park Acquisition, Master Plan, Design, Construct	Active Uses, Large Playground (SW/Park 2009 Plan, 152nd Street Design Guidelines)		20??	24
2		Overlake Village Stormwater Park North/Central Acquisition, MP, Design, Construct	Urban, Signature Art, Event Space, urban play element (not typical playground) (SW/Park 2009 Plan, 152nd Street Design Guidelines)			23
3		Conrad Olsen Park Development (with Natural Resources)	Historic structure preservation, landscape plan, env ed center, regional trail (ERC MP)			22
4		Juel Park Design and Construction per Master Plan	Cricket Field, Parking Enhancements, Restroom, Sewer/Stormwater, joint with NR - Stream restoration, new trails, play feature, repairs to cabin (ERC MP). Rent field and buildings, convert barn to MOC use.			21
5		Municipal Campus Enhancements	Play feature (artful, not standard play equip), event enhancements - electrical, hardscape, landscape, irrigation, celebrate the river			19
6		Farrel-McWhirter Master Plan Implementation	Picnic shelter replacement, play areas, new barn for animal shelter, covered arena, parking expansion and improvements, moving north arena out of wetland, building renovations, build regional trail.			18
7		Dudley Carter Park Redevelopment	Natural play, picnic, natural habitat and interpretive, art sculptures, art shed (DC MP)			17
8		Sammamish Valley Park Phase II (Restoration area)	Restore wetlands, streams, natural areas, trails. (SVP MP) WRIA priority/ Salmon Habitat			14
9		Fields (City Access to County Property)				13
10		Hartman Park Renovations per New Master Plan (w/LWSD)	Post pool, community gathering, playground, picnic shelter, tournament play park-schools (enhance play 2 fields)			13
11		Lacrosse field	at Perrigo in 2018			13
12		Redmond High School Fields	baseball, softball, and soccer renovation			12
13		Redmond Junior High Fields	soccer/softball combo renovation			12
14		Rose Hill Junior High Fields				12
15		Martin Park Development	Artist in residence improvements in barn/chicken coop, parking (ERC MP)			10
16		Perrigo Park Phase 2b Construction	all abilities playground, picnic shelters, stage, barn to maintenance center			10
17		Arthur Johnson Park Development	Arboretum, trails, natural play, parking (ERC MP)			9
18		Idylwood Park Renovations & Enhancements	Parking lot and Restroom/Concession Building repair and expansion - more storage, room for boat rentals, dock repair/replacement, seawall			9

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Exhibit 4.21: 2021 - 2030 Projects Continued

No.	Neighborhood	Project Name	Description	Cost Estimate	Planned Year	Total Score
15		Martin Park Development	Artist in residence improvements in barn/chicken coop, parking (ERC MP)			10
16		Perrigo Park Phase 2b Construction	all abilities playground, picnic shelters, stage, barn to maintenance center			10
17		Arthur Johnson Park Development	Arboretum, trails, natural play, parking (ERC MP)			9
18		Idylwood Park Renovations & Enhancements	Parking lot and Restroom/Concession Building repair and expansion - more storage, room for boat rentals, dock repair/replacement, seawall repair/replacement, etc...(Idlywood Opportunity Plan)			9
19		Sammamish Valley Park Phase I (active area)	Develop community building, community garden, some play features - natural play, parking lot, interpretive areas. (SVP MP)			9
20		Westside Park Renovation	Build out master plan.			6
21		Cascade View Park Renovation & Expansion	Tennis Courts across street (MP?? - is this needed/wanted??), playground replacement (M&O), possible community garden			5
22		Southeast Redmond Neighborhood Park Master Plan	Assume sports court, play features			5
23		Skate Park Enhancements &/or Relocation	Create advanced skate park features			5
24		Ben Rush Elementary Sports Field Enhancements ???	New playground, next to Red West Wetlands and Bridle Crest Trails, proposed trail project to Ben Rush			4
25		Dog park	Need to identify site, likely in Downtown			3
26		Luke McRedmond Park Enhancements	medium-scale playground with inclusive features and picnic shelter renovation/replacement			
27		NW North Redmond Play Features	(Check new private developments)			
28		Rose Hill Park (newly annexed, possibly privately developed)	Neighborhood Park - playground, sports court, open space, walking path			
29		Smith Woods Development	Play, trails, picnic - per Master Plan			
30		Smith Woods Creek/ Pond Restoration	Ecology Requirement			
31		Southeast Redmond Neighborhood Park Design & Construction	Assume sports court, play features			
32		Southwest Education Hill neighborhood park	i.e. Like Simpson property, play feature			

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Exhibit 4.21: 2021 - 2030 Projects Continued

No.	Neighborhood	Project Name	Description	Cost Estimate	Planned Year	Total Score
31		Southeast Redmond Neighborhood Park Design & Construction	Assume sports court, play features			
32		Southwest Education Hill neighborhood park	i.e. Like Simpson property, play feature			

The following are some of the list of assumptions used in developing the cost estimates:

Building development and redevelopment costs were based on square foot cost estimates provided by recently completed projects in the Puget Sound.

Land acquisition costs were based on recent land acquisitions made by the City, and comparable values.

Actual costs could vary as these projects become more defined and underlying assumptions are tested.

Each of the proposed new park projects is described in more detail in the following subsections. In addition to the capital projects listed, there are number of maintenance and small works projects needed throughout the parks. Proposed small works and maintenance projects are included in Chapter 7 Operations and Maintenance.

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Project Descriptions

Below are descriptions of select projects that were highly ranked through the CIP ranking process.

Short Term Priority Projects: Projects to be completed between 2016 and 2021

Downtown Park: The City is moving forward with the development of Downtown Park, which is located between Redmond Way and Cleveland Street and roughly between 161st Street and just east of Brown Street. This two acre park is envisioned to be a place for the growing residential and employment population of Downtown to use as a neighborhood park and as a central place for City events and performances to take place. It is ideally located along the two main east-west corridors, Redmond Way and Cleveland Street, and just one block away from Bear Creek Parkway and Leary Way. Construction is underway and scheduled for completion in 2018.

Smith Woods Pond and Chanel Restoration: Design, permit and construct a permanent solution to the hydrology problems associated with the pond at Smith Woods.

Synthetic Turf Replacements: The artificial turf at Perrigo Park was installed in 2004 and fields 5 and 6 Hartman Park were installed in 2006. Artificial turf fields typically last 10 – 12 years putting the fields at both parks at the end of their useful lives. The turf fiber has broken down significantly in recent years leaving the sand and rubber infill materials exposed with very fine turf fibers remaining. Projects are proposed to replace synthetic turf fields at both parks.

Infrastructure Projects: As the infrastructure in the parks system ages, it is critical to plan renovations and replacements to maintain quality service. Several important projects are planned across the system.

- At Grass Lawn Park, the rubberized safety surfacing around the climbing boulders and swings has lived out its useful life and is planned to be replaced. In addition, the iconic dome picnic shelter at the park is in need of a new roof and other repairs to extend the life of the structure.
- The dock at Idylwood Beach Park is in need of repairs to extend its life and improve safety for users.
- The Adair House at Anderson Park is one of the historic structures in the system and an important rental space. Important repairs needed on the structure include replacing the roof and remodeling the kitchen and restroom. These projects will

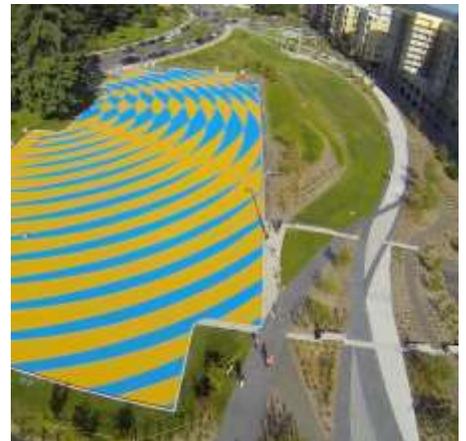
Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



Redmond Canal Connector, Phase I Sky Painting by John Fleming



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increase the longevity of the structure and provide an enhanced experience for users. The restroom building at Anderson Park is also in need of a new roof. A replacement project is proposed.

- Farrel-McWhirter is home to several historic buildings. It's been identified that the electrical systems in several buildings need to be updated to meet current code. A project is proposed that will upgrade the electrical systems to be in compliance. The surfacing of horse arenas, or "footing", is an important part of the feature. The footing of the large arena in the northwest corner of the park is breaking down and is in need of replacement. Revisions to the fence around the arena are also proposed to further improve user experience at the arena.

Hardscape Projects: Hardscape elements in the parks system include paved parking areas, pathways inside parks, fences, and other features that need to be renovated or replaced in order for to meet service goals and expectations.

- The parking lot at Grass Lawn Park off 148th Avenue is in need of renovation. This project includes improvements to the parking lot asphalt as well as the landscaped islands in and around the lot.
- Hartman Park also has hardscape features in need of replacement. The pathway and fence around fields 5 and 6 have lived their expected lifespans and are in need of replacement. These projects are planned to be completed within the next 6 years.

Westside Park Playground Replacement & Relocation: Westside Park is an older neighborhood park in Redmond that has been identified on the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for renovation. The play equipment is outdated and in need of replacement. A master plan for the park was completed in 2010 that calls for upgrades and relocation of the playground, looping paths, updated sports courts, picnic shelter and a restroom. This project focuses on the playground update portion of the master plan.

Long Term Priority Projects: Projects to be completed between 2022 and 2030

Overlake Village Park Development: The Overlake neighborhood has the largest employment population in Redmond and is projected to have the fastest growing residential neighborhood in the city. The majority of the planned growth is expected to occur in Overlake Village in the southern part of the neighborhood. As a result, the neighborhood needs more acres of neighborhood park land in the coming years to accommodate

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



*Redmond Cantal Connector, Phase I
Sky Painting by John Fleming*



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growing recreational needs. The City plans to develop two new parks in conjunction with the creation of stormwater facilities.

The North Village Park is one of two future parks in Overlake Village that will be built on top of regional stormwater vaults. Property is necessary for this park and stormwater vault and the ideal location is the block bounded by 151st, 152nd, 26th and 27th. This park is planned to be about two acres in size. Once the land is secured, a master plan will be developed for the park, so its specific amenities are undetermined. The public process to date has identified this park as a central gathering place in the large green given its central location, relatively flat topography and easy access from surrounding future developments. This park could be a place for performances, markets, and other events as well as an attractive lunchtime gathering place with amenities such as moveable tables and chairs, water feature, urban landscaping, and places for community engagement such as interactive art and play.

The South Village Park will also be built on top of a regional stormwater vault. Land for this park still needs to be secured, but the vault is already built on the west side of future Da Vinci (151st) Ave NE between NE 20th St and future NE Alhazen (22nd) St. This park is planned to be about two acres in size. There is no master plan for the park yet, so its specific amenities are undetermined. . The public process to date has identified this park as a significant open space amongst the cityscape. Within the green are pockets of passive uses such as perennial gardens, p-patches or rain gardens, and more active areas for kicking a soccer ball, throwing a Frisbee, picnicking, playing a game of chess, shooting hoops, or swinging at the play area. The urban flavor reaches into the park at the Plaza, which serves as a transition or mixing zone between on- and off-site activities. It is the hub of community events that spill out across the green or into the pedestrian street. Tucked along the edge of the park, the refuge is a quieter zone that provides relief from the urban scene for individuals or small groups.

Conrad Olsen Park Development: This park contains the original farmhouse, barn, outbuildings and farmyard that convey the historic life and operations of this farmstead. The primary program focus for Olson Farm is to maintain the rural character of the farm and establish an environmental learning center in collaboration with the city's Natural Resources Division to develop environmental stewardship through education. Native discovery gardens will be developed to enhance ecological function and provide educational activities to teach both students and general visitors about Bear Creek's riparian corridor. Trails through the riparian zone will lead visitors and students on an educational walk and the existing farm buildings will serve as offices,

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



Redmond Canal Connector, Phase I Sky Painting by John Fleming



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classrooms and labs for the environmental learning center. The Bear-Evans Creek regional trail will cross through the park and eventually connect with Farrel-McWhirter Park as outlined in the East Redmond Corridor Master Plan.

Juel Park Design and Construction per Master Plan: The East Redmond Corridor Master Plan included a conceptual plan for future development of Juel Park. The primary goals of the Juel Park plan are to protect the large stand of trees at the south edge of the property, develop a Cricket field, trails, picnic areas, environmental play, and enhance wetland and stream habitats with interpretive learning. Important infrastructure updates are also planned including adding additional parking, sewer and stormwater updates, repairs to the existing cabin and retrofitting the barn for maintenance use.

Municipal Campus Enhancements: Much of Municipal Campus development was completed in 2005; however some elements in the site's master plan were not implemented. The campus is home to many civic buildings but it also serves as a venue for large community events and gatherings and is used by local residents as a neighborhood park. Improvements planned for the site are intended to support these uses. An artful non-traditional play features are proposed that would fit the aesthetic of the site. Infrastructure improvements to support community events are also planned, including upgrades to the electrical system, hardscape areas and the irrigation system. Landscape areas and the overall design will be planned to open to and celebrate the Sammamish River that passes along the site's west side.

Farrel-McWhirter Master Plan Implementation: The East Redmond Corridor Master Plan included a conceptual plan for future development of Farrel-McWhirter Park. The plan primarily focused on improving the park's organization, and routing a regional trail through the park. The new trail alignment not only provides the most direct route between adjacent parks and the PSE trail, but better organizes the park activity and reduces potential conflicts between park users and operations activity. The master plan proposal includes relocating the service access road to the east edge of the park, enhancing the "Event Meadow" and Mackey Creek. Recently, other major renovations have been identified for the park. These include renovations to multiple structures on this site such as renovating historic buildings, replacing picnic shelters, updating play equipment, providing a new barn for animal shelter, and building a new covered arena. Other improvements needed include expanding the parking area and moving north arena out of wetland.

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



Redmond Canal Connector, Phase I Sky Painting by John Fleming



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Dudley Carter Park Redevelopment: A master plan for Dudley Carter Park was completed in 2010. The plan celebrates King County's first artist in residence, Dudley Carter, and the work he did to build community through the creation of art. In 2013 the first step in implementing the plan was completed when Dudley Carter's Haida House was restored. The park is planned to continue serving artists at work in a new studio and will exhibit sculptures on trails that meander through the park. The proposed studio would host a rotating artist, supplies for programs, and provide room for the public to take classes or visit exhibits. The site will also have space for natural play, picnicking and interpretative elements.

Sammamish Valley Park: The City acquired this property in 1998 and finalizes a master plan in 2010. The 32 acre park was formerly used for agricultural purposes. It is currently undeveloped, relatively flat and the master plan proposes to restore nearly 28 acres of wetlands, streams, floodplains and buffers. In 2015-2016, 10 acres of restoration plantings occurred. However, 18 acres require restoration. The master plan also proposes active uses on the 4 acres to the west. That portion of the park would include a multi-purpose building that would open up into a large plaza with a viewpoint/amphitheater and territorial views of the wetlands and Mt Rainier. The building would include a classroom and teaching kitchen that could be programmed. The area to the north of the building would be a community garden and the area to the south would provide more viewpoints and a fire circle.

Sports Fields The City will evaluate opportunities to develop more multi-use fields on City property and to partner with Lake Washington School District on joint use fields on school properties to address community demand for sports fields. Some proposed projects include:

- **Lacrosse field:** Over the past several years there has been some demand for a lacrosse field in Redmond. Perrigo Park has been identified as a potential location for a field as turf fields have sufficient space for lacrosse and a turf replacements project is in the near term. Lacrosse lines may be incorporated into the new synthetic turf planned to be installed in 2018, pending design.
- **Redmond High School Fields:** As the demand for sports fields has increased and the availability of land has decreased, the City has looked for opportunities to partner with others that provide similar services. The grass fields at Redmond High School is used relatively little outside of the school year leaving it open during the months when the City's fields receive their heaviest sports use. This project proposes to renovate the field at the school by converting the grass to synthetic turf designed to be multi-use for soccer and softball.

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



*Redmond Cantal Connector, Phase I
Sky Painting by John Fleming*



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- **Redmond Junior High Fields:** This project proposes to renovate a field at Redmond Junior High School in the same way; by converting the grass to synthetic turf designed to be multi-use for soccer and softball.
- **Synthetic Turf Replacement** (see Dave’s list of the next fields u for replacement)

Infrastructure Repair Projects – ask to see Dave’s List

Hardscape Repair Projects – ask to see Dave’s List

Hartman Park Renovations per New Master Plan: Hartman Park is one of the oldest community parks in the city. The original master plan was completed in 1971 and some revisions occurred in 1983 and 1990. Since that time, important components of the park have aged and the park is in need of a new vision for the future. The 43 year old Hartman Pool will eventually close, which will make the old pool space available for other park amenities. There are many significant upgrades needed at the park including a new and expanded playground, large picnic shelter and improved community gathering space. The city regularly partners with Lake Washington School District on sports tournaments and plans to work together to create improvements to support this activity. With all these changes and needs occurring, the creation of a new master plan is critical.

Martin Park Development: The East Redmond Corridor Master Plan lines out important improvements needed at Martin Park. Martin Park will serve as a trailhead for the regional trail that will connect to Arthur Johnson Park to the south and to Farrel-McWhirter Park to the north. It is also envisioned as a “Farmyard for the Arts”, using the existing barn and chicken coop structures as multi-purpose facilities with a cultural arts focus. An additional multi-purpose events structure is also proposed, which may include service amenities such as a kitchen and restrooms. These improvements are envisioned to provide important support for the City’s Artist in Residence program.

Perrigo Park Phase 2b Construction: This community park is about 75 percent developed, with synthetic turf fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, sand volleyball courts, a large play area and picnic area, and trails. The City acquired a 4-acre parcel at the northeast corner of the park will be used to create more play area, provide a large field for un-programmed recreation, a small outdoor stage, expanding parking, and upgrades to the barn for use by park operations. The Perrigo Park Phase 2a project was recently completed and included development of the parking lot and open field. Phase 2b will include an inclusive playground

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



Redmond Canal Connector, Phase I Sky Painting by John Fleming



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designed for children of all abilities, picnic shelters, a stage area and will upgrade the existing barn to function as a satellite maintenance location.

Arthur Johnson Park Development: As outlined in the East Redmond Corridor Master Plan, the regional Bear-Evans Creek Trail runs adjacent to Martin Park, and will connect with Arthur Johnson Park via an underpass of Union Hill Road. Arthur Johnson Park is envisioned to be a retreat for the community with an emphasis on the native plants of Washington (highlighting rhododendrons) and the property's natural features and animal habitat. Parking will also be provided to accommodate park visitors from around the area.

Idylwood Park Renovations & Enhancements: Many of the improvements called for in the 2004 Opportunity Plan have been completed, including the redevelopment of the playground, restoration of the stream and natural areas, and construction of a new picnic shelter. However, many more improvements remain to be completed. Additional parking space is needed as is an expanded restroom and concessions building. The upgraded building will include more storage space (including room for kayaks and canoes), room for boat rentals and multi-purpose community space that can also be used for classes and meetings. Other upgrades needed at the park include repairs or replacement of the doc and seawall, improved ADA access to the waterfront and addition of a fishing dock.

Westside Park Renovation: Westside Park is an older neighborhood park in Redmond that has been identified on the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for renovation. The play equipment is outdated, drainage issues exist in the fields and sport courts that require resurfacing. A master plan for the park was completed in 2010 that calls for upgrades and relocation of the playground, looping paths, updated sports courts, picnic shelter and a restroom. The near-term project would replace the playground; however the remainder of the master plan implementation would occur in the future.

Cascade View Park Renovation & Expansion: When this site was master planned in 1995, tennis courts were proposed on a parcel approximately one acre in size across the street from the main park, at the corner of NE 40th Street and 162nd Ave NE. Other improvements include replacement of the playground and the potential for creating a community garden.

Southeast Redmond Park Design & Construction: The Southeast Redmond neighborhood is developing quickly, with both employees and residents. This neighborhood represents a significant gap in service for recreational features. The City owns a three acre parcel called Southeast

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



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Redmond Park, which is currently a mowed lawn with no amenities. The LOS analysis shows a need for play features and a sports court. First a master plan needs to be developed for this park, where local residents help shape the future park. The second project would be the design and construction phase.

Skate Park Enhancements &/or Relocation: In recent years, there has been a demand from users of “The Edge” Skate Park to provide features for users with more advanced skills. The existing features were originally designed around beginner and intermediate skill level users. This project would be based on input for park users and professional skate park designers to expand skate park to include more advanced features.

Dog park development: While dogs on a leash are welcome in Redmond’s parks and trails, the city does not currently provide any areas dedicated to off-leash dog play. King County’s Marymoor Park is home to one of the region’s largest off-leash dog parks but it is located far enough away from Redmond’s residential areas that users must drive to get there. With its high number of apartment and condominium dwelling units and high population density, the Downtown Neighborhood is one area with a high need for an off-leash dog park. This project would identify one or more locations for off-leash dog areas in Redmond and create a master plan for their design and implementation.

Luke McRedmond Park Enhancements: The level of service analysis shows a gap in service for children’s play features in downtown. One plausible location for this is Luke McRedmond Park. This project would include the design and development of a medium-scale playground designed for inclusive play. There is also a need to renovate or replace the existing picnic shelter which would be included in the project.

NW North Redmond Play Features: The level of service analysis identifies a gap in service for children’s play features in the northwest portion of the North Redmond neighborhood. This indicates that residents of the area would be required to drive to another part of Redmond to use a play feature. To fill the gap in service, a site for a play feature(s) must be identified on public or private land and a project created to fund and develop the play feature(s). The City does not currently own property in this location.

Rose Hill Park (newly annexed, possibly privately developed): A portion of the Rose Hill area was annexed by the City in 2016. This presents an opportunity to begin to fill the gap in service that exists in the area. The project proposes the planning and development of a new neighborhood park in or near the newly annexed area. The LOS analysis shows a need

Rendering of the Downtown Park Master Plan



Spiritbrook Park renovation.



Redmond Cantal Connector, Phase I Sky Painting by John Fleming



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for play features and a sports court. A site for this park needs to be selected and a master plan needs to be developed with input from local residents prior to design and construction.

Smith Woods Development: A master plan was created for this park that is located in a developing residential neighborhood. The site is heavily wooded and contains significant and landmark trees, a stream and pond, and other potentially sensitive environmental areas. During the master planning process, community members requested many park amenities, which have been incorporated into the final plan which includes play features, trails and picnic areas. Final design and construction of the park amenities is required, which will include play features and picnic areas.

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4.6.3 Funding

Parks capital projects are funding by a number of sources, including:

- One Percent of the City General Fund
- Real Estate Excise Tax
- Development Impact Fees
- Grants

Note: This section is under construction. It may be relocated to Ch. 10 CIP.

. Other possible sources of funding include:

- Private funds
- Partnerships
- Metropolitan Park District
- Voted Bond

The City will seek private funds in the form of sponsorships and donations for projects in the future, as it has done in the past.

The City has been working on developing partnerships with local jurisdictions in preparation of this capital improvement program. Informal discussions have been initiated with King County, Lake Washington School District, the City of Sammamish, the City of Kirkland, and YMCA, and other private and non-profit organizations.

[need update on the status of these conversations]