

PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM
CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

AGENDA TITLE: Comprehensive Plan Update, Parks and Community Design
DEPARTMENT: Planning & Community Development
PRESENTED BY: Miranda Redinger, Associate Planner
Rachael Markle, AICP, Director P&CD

Public Hearing
 Discussion

Study Session
 Update

Recommendation Only
 Other

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

On January 5, 2012, staff and Commissioners discussed the proposed process for the Comprehensive Plan Update and public involvement. This meeting represents the first opportunity to delve into policy language and background analysis for the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space and Community Design Elements. According to the schedule outlined at the January meeting, this packet contains the following attachments that will be the subject of tonight's discussion.

- 2 copies of the Community Design Goals and Policies, 1 that shows updates from the previous version in track change format, and 1 with changes accepted to only show the proposal, a "clean version".
- 2 copies of the Community Design Analysis, 1 track change, 1 clean.
- 2 versions of the Parks, Rec. & Open Space Goals and Policies- This element (as well as Transportation) will be treated a little differently than other elements because of the recent adoption of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS) and Transportation Master Plan (TMP). Because Council has already approved policy language, and directed staff to improve consistency between guiding documents, the recommendation is a wholesale replacement of the current text with language directly from the master plans. Therefore, you will find a mostly clean version of the existing element and a mostly clean version of the proposed element, but they will not contain the same language.
- 2 versions of the Parks, Rec. & Open Space Analysis, 1 track change, 1 clean.

The Goals and Policies for the Parks Element were taken directly from Chapter 3 of the PROS Plan, adopted in July of 2011. The 2005 PROS Plan contained 7 goals and 37 policies, and staff worked with the Parks Board and Council over 18 months to recreate 5 goals, 20 policies, and 40 implementation strategies. Attachment F contains the goals and policies from the PROS Plan, but not the implementation strategies because they are too specific for a general guiding document. For your information, comment boxes in the Parks Goals and Policies Element delineate the origin of the language, either

Approved By:

Project Manager MR

Planning Director RM

from a previous PROS Plan goal, a previous Comprehensive Plan goal, or a Visioning Framework Goal.

SPEAKER'S SERIES

Part of the January discussion included a proposal for public outreach and involvement, one component of which is a Speaker's Series. The kick-off event was held on January 25th at City Hall and Chuck Wolfe, from the Urban Land Institute delivered a presentation on "Six Urbanist Themes of 2012." The audience included about 15 community members, 4 Planning Commissioners, 2 Councilmembers, and 6 staff. A web page dedicated to the Comprehensive Plan Update and the Visioning effort that took place in 2009 has been launched and contains a link to the Speaker's Series presentations from the current Update effort as well as the 2007 Speaker's Series. It can be accessed at www.shorelinewa.gov/2012Update. Staff will use the web page, as well as direct mailings, newsletters, press releases, and distribution lists to market the series and hopefully generate greater attendance.

NEXT STEPS

The second event in the Speaker's Series will take place on Wednesday, February 2 from 6:30-8:30 in the City Hall Council Chambers. Sara Nikolic, from the Puget Sound Regional Council's Growing Transit Communities Program, will discuss Transit-Oriented Development.

Staff will return in March with a draft of the Transportation Element and Supporting Analysis, which will be similar to the Parks Element in that policies will be a direct reflection of the approved Transportation Master Plan. Currently, Capital Facilities/Utilities are slated to be discussed in March as well, but that is contingent on reviewing the proposal with Public Works and meeting with utility providers. If there is not sufficient time for these prerequisites before information will need to be mailed to Commissioners, staff will substitute an introductory discussion of the Land Use map and postpone Capital Facilities/Utilities to a later date.

If you have questions or comments prior to the meeting, please contact Miranda Redinger at (206) 801-2513 or by email at mredinger@shorelinewa.gov.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A- Community Design Element, Goals & Policies, track change version
Attachment B- Community Design Element, Goals & Policies, clean version
Attachment C- Community Design Element, Analysis, track change version
Attachment D- Community Design Element, Analysis, clean version
Attachment E- Parks Element, Goals & Policies, current version
Attachment F- Parks Element, Goals & Policies, proposal
Attachment G- Parks Element, Analysis, track change version
Attachment H- Parks Element, Analysis, clean version

Community Design Element Goals & Policies

Introduction

The intent of the Community Design Element is to ensure that new construction and improvements fit into and enhance the community. ~~Good Community design can provide more privacy in residential areas, and encourage more activity in the public realm. Ultimately, implementing these Community Design policies will and create a cohesive community image and draw people to more actively use the City.~~

The goals and policies in this ~~e~~Element address ~~Design Quality, Public Places and Connections, Neighborhoods,~~ site and building design; signs; vegetation and landscaping; open space; public spaces; public art; sidewalks, walkways, and trails; street corridors; Transit-Oriented Design; freeways; neighborhood commercial; residential; -and H

h

historic p

Preservation. ~~Design Quality policies apply to the design of individual development in commercial and multifamily areas. Public Places and Connections policies apply to the design of streets, parks, public facilities, etc. that are used by the general public. Neighborhood policies apply to residential areas, especially focusing on where they interface with smaller commercial areas. Historic Preservation policies apply to those buildings, places and landmarks that give Shoreline's identity more depth and relevance context to its location and era.~~

There are other community design policies that are specific to subareas of the City. Refer to Subarea 1 - North City, Subarea 2 – Point Wells, Subarea 3 – Southeast Shoreline, Subarea 4 Aldercrest, and Town Center Subarea.

The ~~Community Design Element – Supporting Analysis~~ section of this Plan contains the background information that describes the existing conditions and issues related to Community Design in the City and provides the foundation for the following goals and policies:

Community Design Goals

- Goal CD I:** Promote community development and redevelopment that is ~~carefully considered,~~ aesthetically pleasing, functional and consistent with the City's vision.
- Goal CD II:** Design streets ~~to create a cohesive image and improve the experience of pedestrians and drivers while minimizing safety issues.~~
- Goal CD III:** Enhance the identity and appearance of residential and commercial neighborhoods.

Comment [sc1]: Should this be in the Transportation Element?

Goal CD IV: Encourage historic preservation to provide context ~~and perspective to~~for the community.

Goal CD V: Encourage walkable communities, interconnection.(sidewalks & and trails, destinations)

Comment [s2]: Possibly need “branding” for “walkable” to create image, should combine healthy city strategy and new urbanist concepts. Simplify message to include multiple goals, climate, quality of life, eco. devo., etc.

Community Design Policies

Site and Building Design

CD1: Encourage design of major private and public buildings to create distinctive places landmarks ~~reference points~~ in the community.

CD2: ~~Refine~~ Ensure that development proposals are consistent with adopted design standards so that new projects contribute to the livability of the development and the aesthetic appeal of the community ~~and complement adjacent development.~~

CD3: ~~Provide incentives to encourage development that is visually stimulating and thoughtful, and that convey quality architecture, workmanship and durability in building materials.~~ OBSOLETE

Comment [sc3]: City is moving away from incentives

CD4: ~~Ensure that development relates, connects, and continues design quality and site functions from site to site in multifamily, public facilities and commercial areas.~~ REDUNDANT TO CD6

CD5: ~~Encourage large? new development that surrounds or is located adjacent to public spaces that will enrich the public space and encourage people to use them, by enhanced architectural elements and building materials (e.g., full length windows with displays or activity inside to provide interest, street furniture, etc.).~~ OBSOLETE does not make sense

CD6: Encourage commercial, and mixed use and multifamily development to provide public amenities, such as public and pedestrian access, pedestrian-oriented building design, mid-block connections, public spaces, activities, ~~openness, and sunlight, and view preservation.~~

CD7: ~~Provide development incentives that encourage private and institutional developers to include artists on design teams and incorporate artwork into public areas of their projects.~~ OBSOLETE – moving away from incentives

CD8: ~~To minimize visual impacts, encourage rooftop mechanical equipment, loading areas and dumpster screening to be designed so that it is integral to~~consistent with the building architecture. SUPERSEDED

Comment [s4]: Already in Development Code.

CD9: Buffer the visual impact of commercial, office, industrial and institutional development on residential areas, ~~by requiring appropriate building and site design, landscaping, and shielded lighting to be used.~~ REGULATION

Comment [sc5]: Require is probably not an appropriate word in a policy context

CD10: Encourage architectural elements that provide ~~rain cover and solar access to pedestrian areas.~~protection from the weather.

CD11: ~~Ensure clear and ample walkways for pedestrians to connect public sidewalks and parking areas to building entrances, and to connect within and between developments.~~ REGULATION

Comment [sc6]: Ensure is probably not an appropriate word in a comprehensive plan

CD12: ~~When making improvements to the public right of way ensure that site access and adequate parking remains on affected properties.~~ OBSOLETE

~~CD#: Consolidate design standards that are consistent from the different subareas and zones.~~

Comment [r7]: We will make this goal obsolete before it even gets adopted.

Signs

CD13: Encourage signage to be ~~unique and complementary~~ in scale to the building architecture.

CD14: ~~Ensure that signs provide information and make a positive visual contribution to the character of the community in which the sign is located.~~ SUPERCEDED

CD15: Discourage multiple or large signs that clutter, distract, and dominate the streetscape of commercial areas.

CD16: ~~Be attentive to loss of non-conforming status as an opportunity to remove billboards. Initiate removal of billboards using an amortization schedule.~~

CD17: ~~Where it may be beneficial to the business,~~ encourage the consolidation of signs on a single structure where a commercial development includes multiple businesses.

CD 18: ~~Encourage signs on multi-tenant buildings to be complementary in size and style for all commercial and multi-mixed use zones.~~

Comment [m8]: We have a multi-tenant sign provision that does not currently apply in all zones and could be strengthened

CD 19: ~~Discourage signage that is distracting to drivers.~~

Possible addition: Consider signage that is unique to a specific business.

Possible addition: ~~Develop~~Improve permit process for temporary signs or banners.

Vegetation and Landscaping

CD18: ~~Encourage the use of City projects and those on City-owned property should use native, drought tolerant plantings throughout the City, and natural pesticides and fertilizers where appropriate.~~

Comment [p9]: Natural Environment?

CD ~~Educate the public on best management practices regarding use of pesticides and fertilizers.~~

Comment [j10]: Natural Environment?

CD19: ~~Encourage the use of appropriate landscape design as a buffer between in commercial and residential uses settings.~~ SUPERSEDED

- CD20: Encourage large scale, residential and commercial development to consolidate onsite landscape areas, especially when site frontage can be enhanced.
- CD21: Encourage concentrated seasonal-color planting in highly visible, public and semi-public areas.
- CD22: Encourage the Pacific Northwest environmental character through the retention of existing vegetation and through use of native plants in new landscaping. Encourage water conservation in landscape designs. REDUNDANT TO CD 18
- CD23: ~~Where clearing and construction is unnecessary, Where feasible, preserve significant trees and mature vegetation.~~

Comment [j11]: Natural Environment?

Open Space

- CD24: Preserve, encourage, and enhance open space as a significant element of the community's character through parks, trails, water features, and other significant properties (such as cemeteries) that provide public benefit.
- CD25: Encourage development to integrate public and private open spaces where appropriate.

Public Spaces

- CD26: Preserve and enhance views from public places of water, mountains, or other unique landmarks as valuable civic assets.
- CD27: Provide public spaces of various sizes and types throughout the community.
- CD28: ~~Ensure that Design public spaces are designed to provide public amenities and facilities such as seating, landscaping, kiosks, connections to surrounding uses and activities, lighting, appropriate noise levels and a sense of security.~~
- CD29: Consider landscaping or other special design treatments at the edges of public spaces that abut residential property for special design treatment to create a buffer effect separate public space from private space, while still providing visual access to the public amenity and security.
- CD30: ~~Ensure Encourage building and site design to provide access to sunlight and fresh air in public spaces by encouraging buildings and site designs from shading gathering spaces during periods of the year and times of the day when outdoor activity is most prevalent.~~
- CD31: Provide appropriate protection from inclement weather in major public. REDUNDANT
- CD32: ~~Protect waterfronts and make them accessible to the public so that they continue to give Shoreline an image of a city with natural beauty. REDUNDANT TO SMP ELEMENT~~

Comment [sc12]: See above comment re "ensure"

Comment [m13]: See above comment re "ensure"

Public Art

CD33: Encourage a variety of artwork and arts activities in public places, such as parks, public buildings, rights-of-way, and plazas.

~~**CD34:** Use the 1% for Public Art Program to generate money for public art. OBSOLETE~~

Comment [r14]: City has an ordinance enacting this.

CD35: Encourage private donations of art to the City.

Sidewalks, Walkways and Trails

~~**CD36:** Where appropriate feasible, provide sidewalks, walkways, and trails with lighting, seating, landscaping, street trees, public art, bike racks, railings, newspaper boxes, trash receptacles, etc and other amenities on sidewalks, walkways and trails. These improvements should be compatible with safe pedestrian circulation. Enhance the Aurora Corridor to include gateway improvements, pedestrian amenities, landscaping, cohesive frontage improvements, and a boulevard streetscape design. OBSOLETE~~

CD36: Where appropriate and feasible, provide lighting, seating, landscaping, and other amenities on sidewalks, walkways and trails.

Street Corridors

CD37: Develop Utilize the Green Street standards in the Master Street Plan to be applied as an overlay to existing street design standards. The "Green Street" standards shall provide guidelines for an enhanced streetscape, including street trees, landscaping, natural stormwater management techniques, lighting, pathways, crosswalks, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, decorative paving, signs, seasonal displays, and public art. The "Green Street" standards shall vary consistent with the underlying street classification.

~~**CD38:** Develop a program to implement Green Street improvements that prioritizes connections to schools, parks, neighborhood centers and other key destinations.~~

Comment [m15]: This was turned into an implementation strategy in the TMP, and REDUNDANT TO CD37 (as modified).

~~**CD39:** Coordinate the "Green Streets" program with policies to provide vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle mobility; safe and friendly streets; parks and recreation opportunities; and enhanced storm drainage.~~

Comment [m16]: This is very similar to CD37 (as modified).

CD40: Provide identity and continuity to street corridors by using a comprehensive street tree plan and other landscaping to enhance corridor appearance and create distinctive districts.

CD41: Provide pedestrian gathering spaces to unify corners of key intersections involving principal arterials.

CD42: Establish and maintain attractive gateways at various locations in the city; including those identified in the Gateway Manual, at internal locations of the city where commercial districts begin and in residential neighborhoods with locations to be determined by each neighborhood group.

~~CD43: Enhance the Aurora Corridor to include gateway improvements, pedestrian amenities, landscaping, cohesive frontage improvements, and a boulevard streetscape design. OBSOLETE~~

CD 44: Use Low Impact Development techniques or green street elements except when determined to be unfeasible. Explore opportunities to expand the use of natural stormwater treatment in the right-of-way through partnerships with public and private property owners

Comment [m18]: This is policy T9 from the TMP.

Transit Facility

~~CD45: Encourage site and building designs that support and connect with existing or planned transit facilities in the vicinity. REPLACED W/ MORE UP TO DATE POLICY BELOW~~

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

CD45: In conjunction with station-area planning for proposed light-rail and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Aurora Avenue, identify areas appropriate for TOD, and create appropriate zoning category with design and transition standards.

Freeway

~~CD46: Encourage distinctive improvements at freeway interchanges.~~

~~CD47: Encourage the construction of sound walls between residential neighborhoods and the freeway.~~

~~CD48: Encourage dense, fast growing plantings that screen or soften views of the freeway. OBSOLETE~~

Neighborhood Commercial

~~CD49: Develop attractive, functional, and cohesive walkable commercial areas that are harmonious with provide adjacent neighborhoods with goods and services, by considering the impacts of land use, building scale, views and through traffic.~~

Comment [m19]: Deleted sections REDUNDANT

~~CD50: Encourage buildings to be sited at or near the public sidewalk as long as safe access and space for improvements (e.g., benches, lighting) are not diminished.~~

Comment [m20]: Deleted section REDUNDANT

Residential

~~CD51: Allow neighborhood groups to make their own decisions about neighborhood signs within city wide criteria. REDUNDANT~~

~~CD52: Incorporate Encourage the installation of entry designs (such as low-profile identification signs, landscaping) into residential neighborhoods and subdivisions that complement neighborhood character.~~

Comment [p21]: We don't and probably won't have regs. for these kind of signs unless you mean neighborhood ID signs.

~~CD53: Encourage improvements to neighborhood appearance and function, including supporting Support neighborhood improvement projects with City grants. Appropriate neighborhood improvement Possible projects include, signs,~~

crosswalks, traffic calming, fencing, special lighting, street furniture, trails and landscaping, etc., as long as pedestrian and vehicular safety are ensured.

Comment [p22]: Transportation Element?

CD54: ~~Preserve the natural character of neighborhoods by minimizing~~ Minimize the removal of existing vegetation, especially mature trees, when improving streets or developing property.

Historic Preservation Policies

CD55: Preserve, enhance and interpret Shoreline’s ~~historical and archaeological identity~~ history.

CD56: Recognize the heritage of the community by naming or renaming parks, streets, and other public places after major figures and events ~~through public involvement.~~

CD57: ~~Designate historic landmark sites and structures to ensure that these resources will be recognized and preserved.~~ REDUNDANT TO CD62

CD58: Educate the public about Shoreline’s history. Continue to discover, educate, and inventory historic resources. ~~(deleted section REDUNDANT TO CD62)~~

CD59: Develop process for ~~Review of~~ proposed changes to historic landmark sites and structures to ensure that these resources continue to be a part of the community.

CD60: Develop incentives such as fee waivers and code flexibility to encourage preservation of historic resources.

CD61: Encourage stewardship of historic sites and structures.

CD62: Work cooperatively with other jurisdictions, agencies, organizations, and property owners to identify and preserve historic resources.

CD63: ~~Adopt the State Historic Building Code, as an additional guideline or alternative to the Uniform Building Code, to provide for more appropriate, flexible treatment of historic buildings.~~ OBSOLETE

Comment [m23]: As a component of the last code cycle the State Historic Building Code was rolled into the body of the State Building Code by State Amendment that became effective on July 1, 2010.

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Community Design Element Goals & Policies

Introduction

The intent of the Community Design Element is to ensure that new construction and improvements enhance the community. Good community design can provide more privacy in residential areas, encourage more activity in the public realm, and create a cohesive community image.

The goals and policies in this element address site and building design; signs; vegetation and landscaping; open space; public spaces; public art; sidewalks, walkways, and trails; street corridors; Transit-Oriented Design; freeways; neighborhood commercial; residential; and historic preservation.

There are other community design policies that are specific to subareas of the City. Refer to Subarea 1 - North City, Subarea 2 – Point Wells, Subarea 3 – Southeast Neighborhoods, Subarea 4- Aldercrest, and Town Center Subarea.

Community Design Goals

- Goal CD I:** Promote community development and redevelopment that is aesthetically pleasing, functional and consistent with the City’s vision.
- Goal CD II:** Design streets to create a cohesive image and improve the experience of pedestrians and drivers while minimizing safety issues.
- Goal CD III:** Enhance the identity and appearance of residential and commercial neighborhoods.
- Goal CD IV:** Encourage historic preservation to provide context for the community.
- Goal CD V:** Encourage walkable communities, interconnection through sidewalks and trails, and creating more destinations.

Community Design Policies

Site and Building Design

- CD1:** Encourage design of major private and public buildings to create distinctive places in the community.

- CD2:** Refine design standards so that new projects contribute to the livability of the development and the aesthetic appeal of the community.
- CD3:** Encourage commercial, mixed use and multifamily development to provide public amenities, such as public and pedestrian access, pedestrian-oriented building design, mid-block connections, public spaces, activities, and sunlight.
- CD4:** Buffer the visual impact of commercial, office, industrial and institutional development on residential areas.
- CD5:** Encourage architectural elements that provide protection from the weather.

Signs

- CD6:** Encourage signage to be complementary in scale to the building architecture.
- CD7:** Discourage multiple or large signs that clutter, distract, and dominate the streetscape of commercial areas.
- CD8:** Be attentive to loss of non-conforming status as an opportunity to remove billboards.
- CD9:** Encourage the consolidation of signs on a single structure where a commercial development includes multiple businesses.
- CD10:** Encourage signs on multi-tenant buildings to be complementary in size and style for all commercial and mixed use zones.
- CD11:** Discourage signage that is distracting to drivers.
- CD12:** Consider signage that is unique to a specific business.
- CD13:** Improve permit process for temporary signs or banners.

Vegetation and Landscaping

- CD14:** Encourage the use of native, drought tolerant plantings throughout the City.
- CD15:** Educate the public on best management practices regarding use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- CD16:** Encourage large scale, residential and commercial development to consolidate onsite landscape areas.
- CD17:** Encourage concentrated seasonal planting in highly visible, public and semi-public areas.
- CD18:** Where feasible, preserve significant trees and mature vegetation.

Open Space

- CD19:** Preserve, encourage, and enhance open space as a significant element of the community's character through parks, trails, water features, and other significant properties (such as cemeteries) that provide public benefit.
- CD20:** Encourage development to integrate public and private open spaces where appropriate.

Public Spaces

- CD21:** Preserve and enhance views from public places of water, mountains, or other unique landmarks as valuable civic assets.
- CD22:** Provide public spaces of various sizes and types throughout the community.
- CD23:** Design public spaces to provide public amenities and facilities such as seating, landscaping, kiosks, connections to surrounding uses and activities, lighting, appropriate noise levels and a sense of security.
- CD24:** Consider landscaping or other special design treatments at the edges of public spaces that abut residential property to separate public space from private space, while still providing visual access to the public amenity.
- CD25:** Encourage building and site design to provide access to sunlight in public spaces

Public Art

- CD26:** Encourage a variety of artwork and arts activities in public places, such as parks, public buildings, rights-of-way, and plazas.
- CD27:** Encourage private donations of art to the City.

Sidewalks, Walkways and Trails

- CD28:** Where appropriate and feasible, provide lighting, seating, landscaping, and other amenities on sidewalks, walkways and trails.

Street Corridors

- CD29:** Utilize the Green Street standards in the Master Street Plan to provide for an enhanced streetscape, including street trees, landscaping, natural stormwater management techniques, lighting, pathways, crosswalks, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, decorative paving, signs, seasonal displays, and public art.
- CD30:** Provide identity and continuity to street corridors by using a comprehensive street tree plan and other landscaping to enhance corridor appearance and create distinctive districts.

- CD31:** Provide pedestrian gathering spaces to unify corners of key intersections involving principal arterials.
- CD32:** Establish and maintain attractive gateways at various locations in the city; including those identified in the Gateway Manual, at internal locations of the city where commercial districts begin and in residential neighborhoods with locations to be determined by each neighborhood group.
- CD 33:** Use Low Impact Development techniques or green street elements except when determined to be unfeasible. Explore opportunities to expand the use of natural stormwater treatment in the right-of-way through partnerships with public and private property owners

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

- CD34:** In conjunction with station-area planning for proposed light-rail and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Aurora Avenue, identify areas appropriate for TOD, and create appropriate zoning category with design and transition standards.

Freeway

- CD35:** Encourage the construction of sound walls between residential neighborhoods and the freeway.

Neighborhood Commercial

- CD36:** Develop walkable commercial areas that provide adjacent neighborhoods with goods and services
- CD37:** Encourage buildings to be sited at or near the public sidewalk.

Residential

- CD38:** Encourage the installation of entry designs (such as low-profile identification signs, landscaping) into residential neighborhoods and subdivisions.
- CD39:** Support neighborhood improvement projects with City grants. Possible projects include signs, crosswalks, traffic calming, fencing, special lighting, street furniture, trails and landscaping.
- CD40:** Minimize the removal of existing vegetation, especially mature trees, when improving streets or developing property.

Historic Preservation

- CD41:** Preserve, enhance and interpret Shoreline's history.
- CD42:** Recognize the heritage of the community by naming or renaming parks, streets, and other public places after major figures and events.
- CD43:** Educate the public about Shoreline's history.

- CD44:** Develop process for review of proposed changes to historic landmark sites and structures to ensure that these resources continue to be a part of the community.
- CD45:** Develop incentives such as fee waivers and code flexibility to encourage preservation of historic resources.
- CD46:** Encourage stewardship of historic sites and structures.
- CD47:** Work cooperatively with other jurisdictions, agencies, organizations, and property owners to identify and preserve historic resources.

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Community Design Element Supporting Analysis

Background and Context

~~As Shoreline evolves, it is important to preserve its natural qualities while enhancing the existing more developed areas. The way that a development is designed can make a large difference in the way it fits into the community. Most citizens requested community design to ensure. In Shoreline, design concerns often focus on:~~

- Compatible new homes in neighborhoods;
- Transition buffers between neighborhood and commercial land uses;
- Tree and view preservation;
- Functional and aesthetic improvements to the Aurora Corridor; and
- Basic design review for single-family, multifamily, and commercial development.

~~Community design combines aspects of architecture, landscape, public works facilities, public art and transportation's systems. Improved design does not have to be extravagant; it can simply be a more thoughtful approach to the look of new development.~~

Design Quality

Design quality is important to Shoreline because ~~the citizens want the~~ new development that is anticipated in the next 20 years ~~will need to fit into and~~ enhance the community. Frequently, development becomes more acceptable if it is well-designed. Design describes more than appearance. Design also means the way a development functions and relates to surrounding properties. Examples are shared driveways, similar landscaping, pedestrian connections, similar building form, collective open and public space, and continuous pedestrian protection from weather. Assets and attributes of adjacent sites, when connected or combined, improve the overall function and appeal of the area. ~~Design is not necessarily extravagant. Rather, d~~Design quality means thoughtful development and thoughtful improvements. Design quality is seen as a development's overall contribution to the appearance of the community. For example, within new development, retention of existing vegetation and new landscaping contribute to Shoreline's image as a community that values and protects its trees.

Public Places and Connections

The best public places appeal to the broadest number of people: young and old, residents and visitors, workers and shoppers, the agile and the disabled. Public art and cultural events bring people together, ~~express~~ reflect the diversity of a community's character, and make places interesting.

People are drawn to public places that are comfortable and attractive. Attracting people into the public realm is done through various means. It could occur through the provision of means supporting them with better transit and safer sidewalks and walkways as important that provide connections between different places in the city.

~~Street corridors tie different parts of Shoreline together and should instill public pride through design. The I-5 freeway is a major corridor that should be enhanced to be more attractive to soften the visual impact on Shoreline's image.~~

Gateways

Historically, the majority of development in Shoreline occurred while it was an unincorporated area within King County, ~~and in its planning, the County generally~~ did not foster civic identity and sense of place. At the beginning of the City's planning process a vision to create a civic identity by having special treatments signaling entry into Shoreline was identified. The vision was implemented by the adoption of the Gateway Master Plan Policy and Procedure Manual in 2003, and the city is currently implementing this plan and continually encourages private development to contribute to city gateways. The fundamental purpose of having gateways is to provide clear announcement of the City's boundaries, provide a strong physical identity/theme that matches the City's character, and provide recognition and a sense of place for Shoreline as a city.

Neighborhoods

Shoreline is comprised of a number of neighborhoods that include homes, schools, parks and other public facilities, and commercial and public centers that provide a variety of shopping and services. Neighborhood design policies can maintain and strengthen the more private qualities of residential areas, while encouraging commercial and public centers to attract people and provide services to nearby residents.

For residential neighborhoods to co-exist with commercial development, it is important to soften transitions between these two general land uses. It is also important to promote good quality neighborhood services in adjacent commercial areas. The community becomes more cohesive as neighborhood development is refined to be more attractive, interactive, and functional.

Historic Landmarks

The City's history gives it depth, diversity and uniqueness. Different parts of the City have their own individual mixture of past events, people, and buildings. Most people are familiar with historic buildings and districts, but in Shoreline there are also other places which are reminders of the past. Some visible examples include the late 1800's platting of Richmond Beach and the red brick road on Ronald Place near Aurora and N 175th Street. Other examples include Ronald School, Firlands Sanitarium, the early water tower in Hillwood, the North City Tavern, the Stone Castle in Highland Terrace, and WWII housing in Ridgecrest.

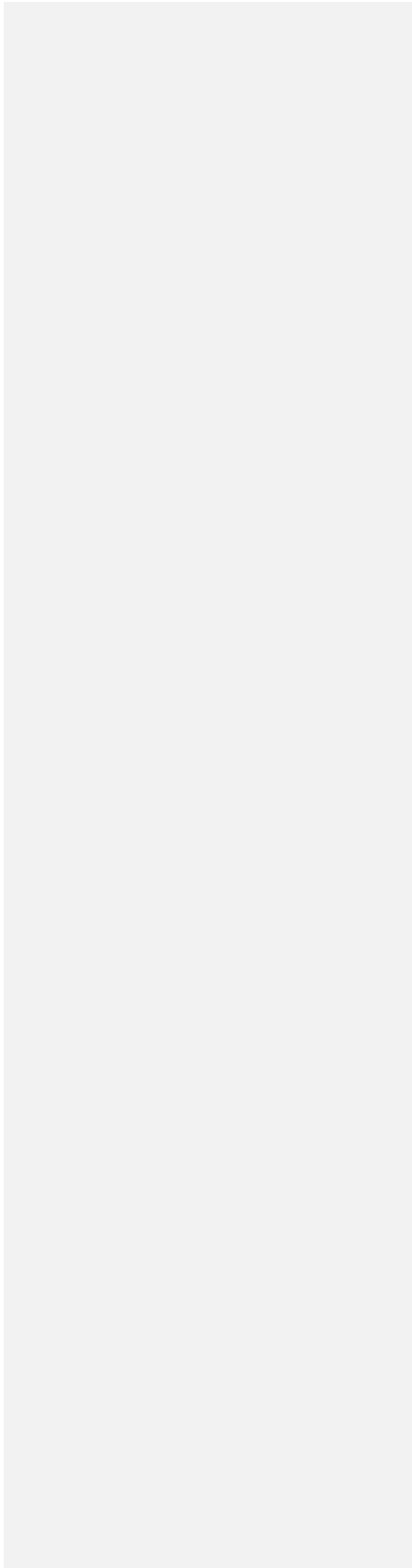
~~Some events worth commemorating~~ Local historic events include the building of the Great Northern Railroad (1891) and the North Trunk Road (1905 - 1925), construction of The Highlands and Seattle Golf Club (1907), development of poultry and berry farms, and the pre and post WWII expansion of Highway 99 (after 1938).

Comment [r1]: Why wouldn't the 1996 Historic Inventory be a part of the supporting analysis? Or a reference to the Historic Museum?

Comment [sc2]: Does this still exist?

Comment [sc3]: Was this important to Shoreline history, or did it just happen to occur in proximity to Shoreline?

The City can enrich the lives of its citizens and its appeal to visitors by commemorating its past. In some cases, this may mean active involvement in the preservation and renovation of historic landmarks; in others cases, historical interpretation may be sufficient. Preserving historic resources can help retain community values, provide for continuity over time, and contribute to a sense of place within Shoreline.



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Community Design Element Supporting Analysis

Background and Context

The way that a development is designed can make a large difference in the way it fits into the community. In Shoreline, design concerns often focus on:

- Compatible new homes in neighborhoods;
- Transition buffers between neighborhood and commercial land uses;
- Tree and view preservation;
- Functional and aesthetic improvements to the Aurora Corridor; and
- Basic design review for single-family, multifamily, and commercial development.

Design Quality

Design quality is important to Shoreline because citizens want the new development that is anticipated in the next 20 years to enhance the community. Frequently, development becomes more acceptable if it is well-designed. Design describes more than appearance. Design also means the way a development functions and relates to surrounding properties. Examples are shared driveways, similar landscaping, pedestrian connections, similar building form, collective open and public space, and continuous pedestrian protection from weather. Assets and attributes of adjacent sites, when connected or combined, improve the overall function and appeal of the area. Design quality means thoughtful development and thoughtful improvements. Design quality is seen as a development's overall contribution to the appearance of the community. For example, within new development, retention of existing vegetation and new landscaping contribute to Shoreline's image as a community that values and protects its trees.

Public Places and Connections

The best public places appeal to the broadest number of people: young and old, residents and visitors, workers and shoppers, the agile and the disabled. Public art and cultural events bring people together, reflect the diversity of a community's character, and make places interesting.

People are drawn to public places that are comfortable and attractive. Attracting people into the public realm is done through various means. It could occur through the provision of better transit and safer sidewalks and walkways that provide connections between different places in the city.

Gateways

Historically, the majority of development in Shoreline occurred while it was an unincorporated area within King County. In its planning, the County generally did not foster civic identity and sense of place. At the beginning of the City's planning process a vision to create a civic identity by having special treatments signaling entry into Shoreline was identified. The vision was implemented by the adoption of the Gateway Master Plan Policy and Procedure Manual in 2003, and the city is currently implementing this plan and continually encourages private development to contribute to city gateways. The fundamental purpose of having gateways is to provide clear announcement of the City's boundaries, provide a strong physical identity/theme that matches the City's character, and provide recognition and a sense of place for Shoreline as a city.

Neighborhoods

Shoreline is comprised of a number of neighborhoods that include homes, schools, parks and other public facilities, and commercial and public centers that provide a variety of shopping and services. Neighborhood design policies can maintain and strengthen the more private qualities of residential areas, while encouraging commercial and public centers to attract people and provide services to nearby residents.

For residential neighborhoods to co-exist with commercial development, it is important to soften transitions between these two general land uses. It is also important to promote good quality neighborhood services in adjacent commercial areas. The community becomes more cohesive as neighborhood development is refined to be more attractive, interactive, and functional.

Historic Landmarks

The City's history gives it depth, diversity and uniqueness. Different parts of the City have their own individual mixture of past events, people, and buildings. Most people are familiar with historic buildings and districts, but in Shoreline there are also other places which are reminders of the past. Some visible examples include the late 1800's platting of Richmond Beach and the red brick road on Ronald Place near Aurora and N 175th Street. Other examples include Ronald School, Firlands Sanitarium, the early water tower in Hillwood, the North City Tavern, the Stone Castle in Highland Terrace, and WWII housing in Ridgecrest.

Local historic events include the building of the Great Northern Railroad (1891) and the North Trunk Road (1905 - 1925), construction of The Highlands and Seattle Golf Club (1907), development of poultry and berry farms, and the pre and post WWII expansion of Highway 99.

The City can enrich the lives of its citizens and its appeal to visitors by commemorating its past. In some cases, this may mean active involvement in the preservation and renovation of historic landmarks; in others cases, historical interpretation may be sufficient. Preserving historic resources can help retain community values, provide for continuity over time, and contribute to a sense of place within Shoreline.

The proposal is for this section to be deleted and replaced entirely by policies adopted for the 2011 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element Goals & Policies

Intent

The intent of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element is to meet the community's Parks, Recreation and Open Space goals. To meet these goals, the City will steward a coordinated system of public and private open spaces that preserves the City's natural character, sustains its resources, and protects its natural systems, vegetation, and wildlife habitat as a legacy for future generations.

Background and Context

The goals and policies contained in this Element recognize and address the natural setting of Shoreline and the Parks, Recreation and Open Space opportunities associated with these natural features. In addition, Shoreline residents desire a broad range of high quality parks, open spaces and recreation opportunities that are responsive to community needs and interests.

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element contains goals and policies to encourage:

- the maintenance of existing parks, public and private open spaces and community recreation programs and services;
- increased opportunities for enjoyment of existing parks, open spaces and recreation areas/programs;
- the pursuit of opportunities for new parks, public and private open spaces; and recreation areas/programs based on the Land Use Element, community interests, and resources.

To implement the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, the City has developed and will periodically update its “Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.” The Parks Plan contains the same goals and policies as the Comprehensive Plan. The Parks Plan also provides an inventory of park, open space and recreation resources and details recreation programs, development ideas and options for each park, and funding sources. The Parks Plan also provides an analysis of community needs/issues and offers both short-term and long-term strategies for addressing these issues.

Park, Recreation and Open Space Goals

- Goal PR I:** Enrich the quality of life for all Shoreline residents by ensuring that a broad range of high quality parks, recreation and cultural opportunities are readily available, by preserving open spaces and maintaining a quality parks and recreation system.
- Goal PR II:** Monitor and evaluate maintenance of parks and recreational facilities with joint-use agreements, and develop measurable standards for enhancing maintenance efficiency and effectiveness.
- Goal PR III:** Seek increased opportunities for Shoreline citizens to enjoy parks, recreation, and cultural resources through improving accessibility and usability of existing facilities and pursue opportunities and partnerships for new indoor and outdoor facilities for year round programming.
- Goal PR IV:** Seek alliances and coordination with facility and program providers to strive for the efficient and equitable distribution of community and regional resources, and to maximize the use of parks, recreation and cultural resources by Shoreline residents.
- Goal PR V:** Seek to develop a diverse Citywide trail system linking key community elements such as parks, greenways, open spaces, regional trail systems, transportation nodes, neighborhoods, churches, and community businesses.
- Goal PR VI:** Encourage consistent and effective public involvement in the short and long-range park, recreation and cultural services planning process.
- Goal PR VII:** Seek to provide a broad, diverse, flexible and challenging program of recreation and cultural services to meet the leisure needs of diverse populations, age groups and interests.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Policies

General

- PR1:** Monitor changes in both existing and planned population and evaluate how the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department can adapt to the changing population and varying needs.

- PR2:** Preserve, protect and enhance areas with critical or unique natural features -- such as stream corridors, wildlife habitats, shorelines and wetlands -- especially if endangered by development, and educate the public on the importance of stewardship through a variety of mechanisms.
- PR3:** Where feasible, actively seek opportunities to preserve, protect and acquire open space and waterfront access.
- PR4:** Investigate alternative methods, including seeking outside funding, for the financing of acquisition, facility development and renovation, maintenance and operating needs to reduce costs.
- PR5:** Coordinate park planning and land acquisitions with those of other agencies providing similar services and with City plans for streets, utilities, and development in order to maximize the benefits from public lands for parks and programs.
- PR6:** Ensure that water bodies owned by the City in park settings are protected from degradation of water quality and that water quality remains a priority.
- PR7:** Utilize sound maintenance practices and design and development guidelines to ensure the careful stewardship of natural resources and habitat in the park system
- PR8:** Retain and develop underdeveloped public rights of way for public access and passive recreation where appropriate.
- PR9:** Develop and distribute multi-use neighborhood, community and regional park facilities throughout the City to satisfy varying levels of citizen needs.
- PR10:** Enhance the park system so that it continues to provide a variety of recreation opportunities serving a wide range of interests and age groups.
- PR11:** Work to improve the accessibility of park and recreation facilities to all individuals and groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age, income, and activity interest and seek compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act standards.
- PR12:** Establish mechanisms to help ensure that parks, recreation and cultural services facilities and programs have high awareness levels within the community.
- PR13:** Seek to improve and expand indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities to reflect the diverse and changing needs and desires of the community.
- PR14:** When upgrading active recreation and sports facilities, maximize public use by utilizing designs that meet current industry standards and incorporate innovative, low-impact, development design and techniques.
- PR15:** Seek to offer an expansive mix of passive and active recreation opportunities through both facilities and program offerings.

- PR16:** Continue to develop and coordinate, with both public and private school districts, the use of school facilities for park and recreational purposes after school hours in order to maximize the public benefit from existing resources.
- PR17:** Develop alliances with other public and private agencies and organizations in order to avoid duplication and reduce costs through joint planning and development of facilities and programs.
- PR18:** Actively involve stakeholders, users, and the community in the development and management of park, recreation, and cultural services.
- PR19:** Coordinate maintenance operations with other agencies such as the Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, private schools, churches and athletic field users.
- PR20:** Seek to develop alliances and mechanisms for communication and coordination among leisure service providers in the Shoreline area.
- PR21:** Identify opportunities to develop pedestrian and bicycle connections in and around the City to expand connectivity of community amenities with a specific focus on linking neighborhoods with parks.
- PR22:** Develop trail systems within parks and in the Interurban right-of-way focusing on linking these systems with existing, planned and future local and regional trails through coordination with Planning and Public Works and where possible enhancing historic watersheds.
- PR23:** Support Transportation efforts to implement the “Green Street” program. See staff comments and suggestions.
- PR24:** Encourage, record, and track citizen responses to specific programs, facilities, and policies.
- PR25:** Monitor park, recreation and cultural service preferences, needs, trends and citizen satisfaction through various community outreach methods.
- PR26:** Provide public review opportunities in park, recreation and cultural services planning decisions.
- PR27:** Monitor, evaluate and adjust public relations and publicity efforts to inform citizens of the park, recreation and cultural opportunities available citywide and in neighborhoods.
- PR28:** Encourage citizen involvement and participation in assuring the quality of park development and maintenance through various volunteer opportunities.
- PR29:** Take a leadership role in building alliances fostering communication and coordination as the City and other organizations strive to satisfy the recreation and cultural needs of Shoreline residents while limiting duplication.

- PR30:** Align existing and new program and service offerings with core mission while remaining flexible, filling service gaps, and adjusting to trends in order to serve a variety of ages, interests, abilities and the diversity of cultures represented in our City.
- PR31:** Monitor, evaluate and adjust recreation and cultural offerings on a routine basis to correspond with needs assessment findings and respond to changes in citizen needs and desires.
- PR32:** Offer children's and family programs during times that meet the growing needs of working parents.
- PR33:** Provide a diversity of program options for middle and high school youth, and build alliances with other service providers to implement Council priorities related to youth services.
- PR34:** Monitor, evaluate and adjust offerings to address service gaps in specialized recreation programs for City residents with developmental disabilities.
- PR35:** Assure the Shoreline Pool's program services are available to infant through senior adult-aged participants at times that meet the needs of all individuals.
- PR36:** Support the provision of senior adult, arts, and cultural history programs through alliances and joint planning with service organizations.
- PR37:** Respect and celebrate the diversity of cultures represented in our City through recreation programs.

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Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element

This chapter describes the vision, goals, and policies that create a framework for future decisions for parks, recreation and cultural services in Shoreline.

The element is a direct reflection of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Master Plan, adopted by the Shoreline City Council on July 25, 2011. The PROS Plan is the framework for strategic planning for the Parks Board and the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services department. In addition to the goals and policies included here, the PROS Plan also delineates implementation strategies to establish a method for achieving the long-term vision for the City's parks, recreation, cultural service facilities and programs.

Goals and policies support the following:

- The preservation, enhancement, maintenance, and acquisition of facilities
- Diverse, affordable community-based recreational, cultural and arts programs
- Equitable distribution of resources
- Partnerships that maximize the public use of all community resources
- Community engagement in parks, recreation and cultural service activities and decisions

VISION

Provide quality parks, recreation, and cultural services to promote public health and safety; protect our natural environment; and enhance the quality of life of our community.

Comment [m1]: The comments below describe where policy language was adapted from. FG= Framework Goals, G= Goal from previous PROS Plan, PR= Current Parks, Rec., & Open Space Comp. Plan element policy.

Comment [m2]: FG2

GOALS

Goal PR I: Preserve, enhance, maintain, and acquire built and natural facilities to ensure quality opportunities exist.

Comment [m3]: G1, G2, G3, G5

Goal PR II: Provide community-based recreational and cultural programs that are diverse and affordable.

Comment [m4]: G7, G8

Goal PR III: Meet the parks, recreation and cultural service needs of the community by equitably distributing resources.

Comment [m5]: New

Goal PR IV: Establish and strengthen partnerships with other public agencies, non-governmental organizations, volunteers, and city departments to maximize the public use of all community resources.

Comment [m6]: FG17

Goal PR V: Engage the community in park, recreation and cultural services decisions and activities.

Comment [m7]: G6

POLICIES

PR1: Preserve, protect and enhance natural, cultural and historical resources, and encourage restoration, education and stewardship.

Comment [m8]: PR2, PR6

<p>PR2: Provide a variety of indoor and outdoor gathering places for recreational and cultural activities.</p>	<p>Comment [m9]: FG4</p>
<p>PR3: Maintain current facilities and plan, develop and acquire assets as the need is identified.</p>	<p>Comment [m10]: New</p>
<p>PR4: Maintain environmentally sustainable facilities that reduce waste, protect ecosystems, and address impacts of past practices.</p>	<p>Comment [m11]: New</p>
<p>PR5: Create efficiencies and reduce maintenance costs by using contracted services and volunteers where feasible.</p>	<p>Comment [m12]: New</p>
<p>PR6: Maintain safe, attractive facilities using efficient and environmentally sustainable practices.</p>	<p>Comment [m13]: New</p>
<p>PR7: Encourage a variety of transportation options that provide better connectivity to recreation and cultural facilities.</p>	<p>Comment [m14]: FG13</p>
<p>PR8: Improve accessibility and usability of existing facilities.</p>	<p>Comment [m15]: G3</p>
<p>PR9: Provide and enhance recreational and cultural programs to serve all ages, abilities and interests.</p>	<p>Comment [m16]: G7, PR30, PR35</p>
<p>PR10: Provide affordable programs and offer financial support for those who qualify.</p>	<p>Comment [m17]: New</p>
<p>PR11: Create programs to support and encourage an active and healthy lifestyle.</p>	<p>Comment [m18]: New</p>
<p>PR12: Determine the community's need by conducting need assessments.</p>	<p>Comment [m19]: New</p>
<p>PR13: Adjust program and facility offerings to align with demographic trends and need assessment findings.</p>	<p>Comment [m20]: PR1, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35</p>
<p>PR14: Equitably distribute facilities and program offerings based on identified need.</p>	<p>Comment [m21]: New</p>
<p>PR15: Collaborate with and support partners to strengthen community-wide facilities and programs.</p>	<p>Comment [m22]: PR29</p>
<p>PR16: Seek partners in the planning, enhancement and maintenance of facilities and programs.</p>	<p>Comment [m23]: PR5, 17, 19</p>
<p>PR17: Develop mechanisms for public outreach, communication and coordination among partners.</p>	<p>Comment [m24]: PR20</p>
<p>PR18: Encourage consistent and effective public involvement in the short and long-range park planning process.</p>	<p>Comment [m25]: G6, PR18, 26</p>
<p>PR19: Provide public relations and publicity efforts to inform citizens of community-wide opportunities.</p>	<p>Comment [m26]: PR12, 27</p>
<p>PR20: Create volunteer opportunities to encourage citizen involvement and participation.</p>	<p>Comment [m27]: PR28</p>

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element Supporting Analysis

Background Information

Classifications

The following section looks at each type of park classification in Shoreline. Each classification type is defined. Facilities that fall under the classification type are listed. The geographic service area, when applicable, is noted and analyzed. Finally, where deficiencies arise, target levels of service and recommendations about how to address deficiencies are noted.

Upon completion of the inventory the facilities were classified. Classification defines the types of facilities and the attributes common to them. The facility classifications are as follows:

- Regional parks
- Large urban parks
- Community parks
- Neighborhood parks
- Natural areas
- Special use facilities
- Street beautification

The classification system helps to identify service gaps and the current level of service in Shoreline. The level of service refers to the services that are currently provided by the existing facilities in Shoreline based on classification, and also identifies deficiencies. The target level of service informs long-term strategies for improving service.

Level of Service: Common amenities and various types of facilities guide the classification of parks and recreation. Classifications from the 2005 PROS Plan were used as a foundation for the classification found in this Plan; however, changes were made to address the inclusion of new facilities. Changes to classifications include modifying the Natural/Special Use Area Classification to Natural Area and Special Use Facility. New classifications include Natural Area, Special Use Facility, and Street

Comment [sc1]: GMA requirements:
(8) A park and recreation element that implements, and is consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to park and recreation facilities. The element shall include:
(a) Estimates of park and recreation demand for at least a ten-year period; (b) an evaluation of facilities and service needs; and (c) an evaluation of intergovernmental coordination opportunities to provide regional approaches for meeting park and recreational demand.

Beautification Sites. Classifications set the stage for analyzing need, also described as level of service. Level of service is a term that describes the amount, type, or quality of facilities that are needed in order to serve the community at a desired and measurable standard. Determining level of service is a way to quantify the need for parks and services. Shoreline's 404 acres of park and recreational land and facilities are classified in the following table.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Service Area</u> <u>in Miles</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Size in</u> <u>Acres</u>
<u>Regional</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>Richmond Beach Saltwater Park</u>	<u>32.4</u>
<u>Large Urban</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>Hamlin Park</u>	<u>80.4</u>
<u>Large Urban</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>Shoreview Park</u>	<u>47.1</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Boeing Creek Park</u>	<u>36.1</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Cromwell Park</u>	<u>9.2</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Hillwood Park</u>	<u>10.0</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Paramount School Park</u>	<u>8.6</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Richmond Highlands Park</u>	<u>4.2</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Shoreline Park</u>	<u>11.6</u>
<u>Community</u>	<u>1 ½</u>	<u>Twin Ponds Park</u>	<u>21.6</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Bruggers Bog Park</u>	<u>4.5</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Echo Lake Park</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>James Keough Park</u>	<u>3.1</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Kayu Kayu Ac Park</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Northcrest Park</u>	<u>7.3</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Richmond Beach Community Park</u>	<u>3.1</u>
<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Ridgecrest Park</u>	<u>3.9</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Ballinger Park Open Space</u>	<u>2.6</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Boeing Creek Open Space</u>	<u>4.4</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Darnell Park</u>	<u>0.8</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Innis Arden Reserve Open Space</u>	<u>22.9</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Meridian Park</u>	<u>3.1</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>North City Park</u>	<u>4.0</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Paramount Park Open Space</u>	<u>10.3</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Richmond Reserve</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Ronald Bog Park</u>	<u>13.4</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>South Woods</u>	<u>15.6</u>
<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>Strandberg Reserve</u>	<u>2.6</u>
<u>Special Use Facility</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>Interurban Trail</u>	<u>21.2</u>
<u>Special Use Facility</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>Kruckeberg Botanic Garden</u>	<u>3.8</u>
<u>Special Use Facility</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>North Crosstown Trail Connector</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Special Use Facility</u>	<u>Citywide</u>	<u>Richmond Highlands Recreation</u>	<u>6,650</u>

		Center	Sq. Ft.
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Shoreline Civic Center	2.8
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Shoreline Pool	15,375 Sq. Ft.
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Spartan Recreation Center	25,000 Sq. Ft.
Street Beautification	None	Fremont Trail	0.7
Street Beautification	None	Rotary Park	0.3
Street Beautification	None	Westminster Park	0.3

Regional Park

Regional parks serve the City and beyond. They are often large and include a special feature that makes them unique. Typically, regional park use focuses on a mixture of active and passive activities, and sometimes offers a wide range of amenities and activities. The geographic service area for a regional park is Citywide. The target level of service remains Citywide. Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, consisting of 32.4 acres, serves as a regional park due to its functionality in providing the only public water access to Puget Sound.

Large Urban Park

Large urban parks serve a broad purpose and population, but also can serve neighborhood and community park functions. Their focus is on providing a mixture of active and passive recreation opportunities that serve diverse interests. Generally, large urban parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, large picnic areas, etc. Due to their size and the amenities offered, they require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. They usually exceed 50 acres and are designed to accommodate large numbers of people within the entire community. Shoreline has two large urban parks totaling over 127 acres. The service area for large urban parks is Citywide, and there are currently no service area deficiencies. Many of the facilities and uses at a large urban park also meet the definitions of community and neighborhood parks. Figure 4.6 shows the location of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park and the two large urban parks, Hamlin and Shoreview.

Community Park

The purpose of a community park is to meet community-based active, structured recreation needs and to preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. They are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Generally, the size of a community park ranges between ten and 50 acres. Community parks serve an area up to one and a half miles, and are often accessed by vehicle, bicycle, public transit, or other means so the walking distance requirement is not critical. Adequate capacity to meet community needs is critical, and requires more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. Typical amenities include sports fields for competition, picnic facilities for larger groups, skate parks and inline rinks, large

destination-style playgrounds, arboretum or nature preserves, space for special events, recreational trails, water-based recreation features, and outdoor education areas. Shoreline has seven community parks totaling just over 101 acres.

Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park is the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood within an approximately 15 minute walking time. The overall space is designed for impromptu, informal, unsupervised active and passive recreation as well as some other more intense recreational activities. These parks are generally small, less than ten acres, and serve the neighborhood within a one-half mile radius. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for the neighborhood residents. Typically amenities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, and open grass areas for active and passive uses. Neighborhood parks may also include amenities such as tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, and multi-use sport fields for soccer, baseball, etc. as determined by neighborhood need.

Natural Area

This category includes areas developed to provide aesthetic relief and physical buffers from the impacts of urban development, and to offer access to natural areas for urban residents. These areas may also preserve significant natural resources, native landscapes, and open space. Furthermore, natural areas may serve one or several specific purposes such as trails and waterfront access. The service area for natural areas is one-half mile. Shoreline has 11 areas categorized as natural areas which total 80 acres. Although some parks are not listed as natural area sites, a few other park sites contain some of Shoreline's most important natural areas. These sites include: Richmond Beach Saltwater, Shoreview, Boeing Creek, Hamlin and Twin Ponds Parks.

The location and availability of natural area parks is dependent on resource opportunities. Through the citizen participation component of the needs assessment, residents identified a strong desire for additional access to water bodies including Puget Sound and Echo Lake, additional natural areas, and walking trails. While a target level of service does not specifically apply to the natural area parks, future opportunities should be taken to acquire sites with water access and walking trail potential.

Special Use Facility and Street Beautification

Special use facilities may serve one or several specific purposes: such as an indoor pool, community recreation or civic center, botanic garden, regional or local trail connector. The special use facilities in Shoreline are: the Shoreline Pool, Richmond Highlands and Spartan Recreation Center, Shoreline City Hall Civic Center, Kruckeberg Botanic

Garden, the Interurban and the North Cross-Town Connector Trails, and the Park at Town Center.

Street Beautification sites are small areas or street corridors that have been developed in and around the public right-of-way. These sites provide aesthetic relief, enhance pedestrian safety, and provide limited active recreation opportunities. These sites include: Westminster Triangle, Fremont Trail, Rotary Park the Aurora Corridor and the North City Business Corridor.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

In 2010 the Shoreline City Council created a goal to develop a “Healthy City” strategy. The goal is to prevent chronic diseases such as those related to obesity and tobacco use like asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services (PRCS) Department, together with our partner recreation providers, will assist the Council in accomplishing this goal. For example, the “Healthy City” strategy could extend existing smoke and tobacco-free indoor environments to include outdoor public places where youth congregate and recreate. Since the incorporation of the City, partnerships have played a vital role in providing recreation opportunities.

Our community has a broad and encompassing recreation program, developed through many channels, including: transitions from King County; partnerships with the YMCA, the Center for Human Services and Shoreline Public Schools; and programs offered by little league and soccer organizations. Indoor program locations include the Shoreline Pool, Richmond Highlands Recreation Center, Spartan Recreation Center, the Dale Turner YMCA, Shoreline School District Schools, Shoreline Center, and Shoreline Community College. Parks and school properties are heavily utilized for outdoor activities. The following is a list of communitywide recreation programs divided into the following categories:

- General Recreation
- Specialized Recreation
- Aquatics
- Youth and Teen Development
- Cultural Services and Events (See Chapter 8, Cultural Services)
- Facility Rentals

In 2012, a communitywide recreation programming strategic plan will be developed to guide the City and its partners in making critical decisions about future services and programs. A strategic plan is an extremely important tool; it will inform future program offerings, philosophy, pricing, and cost recovery. To help begin the process of developing a strategic plan, Chapter 7 identifies several program ideas intended to address current and future community issues. These ideas include: programming to support a healthy lifestyle; providing affordable community-based recreational programming; serving the active and aging senior population; improving the services for a changing population; continuing youth and teen development programs; evaluating the need for a new aquatic facility; and providing environmental education and stewardship.

CULTURAL SERVICES

The value of integrating art and heritage into the City culture, identifies agencies in addition to the City that provide the services needed to keep our lives and spaces vibrant, describes an Arts Plan strategy for implementing current policies and lists proposed future projects. Partnership organizations providing arts and heritage services in the City include the Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Council (SLFPAC) and the Shoreline Historical Museum. Other entities offering cultural programs include the Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, Shoreline/Lake Forest Park (LFP) Senior Center, private schools and churches.

The level of cultural programming has increased dramatically in the last twenty years with the incorporation of the SLFPAC in 1989 and the City of Shoreline in 1995. There are increasing numbers of indoor and outdoor concerts and theater productions, interactive museum programs and exhibits, a major multi-arts festival, a significant outdoor mobile stage, a new park amphitheater and new public art installations.

Based on public input, the cultural services that can be strengthened include venues for visual art displays and small performances, places for artists to gather and create art that invites public participation, expansion of the public art program both in terms of funding sources and neighborhoods served by public art installations. It is clear from the breath of feedback provided that a cultural services plan is needed to help guide the City in long term decisions for providing cultural services. The City completed the Public Art Plan in 2011 which will begin the work of a larger cultural plan for Shoreline.

Park Classification

In order to address specific land needs, parks, open space, and recreational areas have been divided into categories. Each category provides a distinct type of recreational opportunity. The ideal park system for a community is one made up of several different types or classifications of areas. The classification system proposed for Shoreline is as follows:

Neighborhood Parks

A neighborhood park is the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood within approximately 15 minute walking time. The overall space is designed for impromptu, informal, unsupervised active and passive recreation as well as intense recreational activities. These parks are generally small, approximately five to ten acres, and serve the neighborhood within a one-half mile radius. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for the neighborhood residents.

Typically, amenities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, open grass areas for active and passive uses, tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, and multi-use sport fields for soccer, baseball, etc.

Community Parks

A community park serves a broader purpose than a neighborhood park. The purpose of these parks is on meeting community-based active, structured recreation needs as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. The design is for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Generally, the size of a community park ranges between approximately ten to 50 acres.

Community parks serve a much larger area, and are often accessed by vehicle, bicycle, public transit, or other means so the walking distance requirement is not critical. Adequate capacity to meet community needs is critical, and requires more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. Typical amenities might include sports fields for competition, picnic facilities for larger groups, skate parks and in-line rinks, large destination-style playgrounds, arboretum or nature preserves, space for special events, recreational trails, water-based recreation features, and outdoor education areas. Their service area is approximately one and one-half to three miles.

Large Urban Parks

Large urban parks serve an even broader purpose and population, but also often serve neighborhood and community park functions. Their focus is on providing a mixture of active and passive recreation opportunities and serving a diversity of interests.

Generally, large urban parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, large picnic areas, etc. Due to their size and the amenities offered, they require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. They usually exceed 50 acres, and are designed to accommodate large numbers of people within the entire community.

Regional Parks

Regional parks serve the city and beyond as they are usually large and often include a specific use or feature that make them unique. Typically, their use focuses on a mixture of active and passive activities, and sometimes offers a wider range of amenities and activities.

Natural/Special-Use Area

This category includes areas developed to provide aesthetic relief and physical buffers from the impacts of urban development, and to offer access to natural areas for urban residents. These areas may also preserve significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, and open space. Furthermore, natural/special-use areas may serve one or several specific

purposes such as community gardens, waterfront access, sports fields, or a variety of others. The service area for natural/special use spaces varies depending upon amenities and usage.

Pocket Park

Pocket parks are specialized facilities used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs.

Comment [sc2]: Move to end of Chapter; begin with Existing Conditions with updated #s

Existing Conditions

The City of Shoreline has a wide variety of parks, recreation facilities, programs and services, including land owned by the City of Shoreline, King County, the State of Washington, and several other public and private agencies (see map at end of Capital Facilities Element).

Table PROS-1: Summary of City Parks, Open Space Areas, and Trails

Area	Acres	Facilities
Ballinger Park	4.30	Natural area, creek access
Boeing Creek Park	40.42	Natural area, creek access, picnic area, kiosks (2)
Brugger's Bog Park	3.20	Playground area, picnic area, natural area, water access
Cromwell Park	9.04	Softball field/soccer field, youth baseball/softball, playground areas (2), basketball court, picnic area, parking area
Darnell Open Space	0.80	Natural area, access to Interurban Trail
Echo Lake Park	0.90	Restroom, fishing area/water access, picnic area
Hamlin Park	73.00	Regulation baseball field, youth baseball fields (3), softball fields (2), football field (all fields are lighted), picnic area, shelter building, playground area, natural area, pathways/trails, parking areas (3), restrooms (2)
Hillwood Park	10.00	Softball field, tennis courts, playground area, parking area, restroom, soccer field
Innis Arden Reserve	23.00	Natural area, trails
James Keough Park	3.10	Tennis courts (2), soccer field, playground area, basketball court, open play area, picnic area
Meridian Park	3.20	Tennis courts (2), natural area, picnic area
North City Park	3.80	Natural area, pathways/trails, kiosk (1)
Northcrest Park	7.30	Playground area, trails, picnic area
Paramount Open Space	9.10	Picnic area, trails, parking area
Paramount School Park	7.00	Youth baseball/softball fields(2) (1), soccer field (1), playground area, pathways, parking area, restroom (1), picnic area, skate park
Pocket Park	0.10	None
Conservancy Property	2.60	Natural area, trail
Richmond Beach Community Park	3.80	Tennis courts (2), playground area, picnic area, open grass area, pathways, parking area
Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	40.00	Picnic areas (4), shelter buildings (2), playground area, observation areas (2), restroom building (2), beach, trails, barbecue areas (11)
Richmond Highlands Park	4.30	Youth baseball/softball field (2), playground area, soccer field, community center, parking area, restroom (1 park/1 inside community center)
Richmond Reserve	0.10	Natural area
Ridgecrest Park	3.80	Youth baseball/softball field (1), playground area, handball courts (2), parking area
Ronald Bog Park	13.70	Fishing area, natural area, picnic area, viewing shelter,
Shoreline Park	8.98	Swimming pool, tennis courts (2), soccer field (2), playground area, picnic area, restrooms, building structure
Shoreview Park	47.52	Tennis courts (4), soccer field, softball field, hitting wall, parking area, playground, trails, restrooms (2), picnic area
Twin Ponds Park	21.80	Water access, tennis court, soccer field, playground area, paved court, picnic area, kiosk/viewing area, parking area (2), restroom (1), trails
Total	345.36	

Comment [d3]: Does not include new parks (Kayu Kayu, South Woods) or Parks Bond park improvements (Boeing Creek, Saltwater, Hamlin, Cromwell, Paramount).

Comment [sc4]: This is probably in the newly adopted PROS plan.

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Table PROS-5: Summary of City Parks by Type

Park Area	Acres	Status
Neighborhood Parks		
Brugger's Bog	3.2	Partially-Developed
James Keogh Park	3.10	Developed
Northcrest Park	7.3	Partially-Developed
Richmond Beach Community Park	3.98	Developed
Ridgecrest Park	3.80	Developed
Total	21.38	
Community Parks		
Cromwell Park	9.04	Developed
Hillwood Park	10.00	Developed
Paramount School Park	7.00	Developed
Richmond Highlands Park	4.3	Developed
Shoreline Park	8.98	Developed
Twin Ponds Park	21.80	Developed
Total	61.12	
Large Urban Parks		
Hamlin Park	73.00	Developed
Shoreview Park	47.52	Developed
Total	120.52	
Regional Parks		
Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	40.00	Developed
Total	40.00	
Natural / Special Use Park		
Ballinger Park	4.3	Partially-Developed
Boeing Creek Park	40.42	Undeveloped
Darnell Open Space	.80	Undeveloped
Echo Lake Park	-0.90	Partially-Developed
Innis Arden Reserve	23.00	Undeveloped
Interurban Trail ¹	3.0 Miles	Partially-Developed
Meridian Park	3.20	Partially-Developed
North City Park	3.80	Partially-Developed
Paramount Open Space	-0.10	Partially-Developed
Conservancy Property	2.6	Undeveloped
Richmond Reserve	0.10	Undeveloped
Ronald Bog	13.7	Partially-Developed
Total	101.92	
Pocket Park		
Pocket Park / Rotary	-0.10	Developed
Total	-0.10	

Parks and Recreation Programs and Services

The Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department offers classes, camps, "drop-in" programs, workshops, leagues, and special events for infant through senior adult aged participants. These programs are focused in cultural, performing, visual, and literary arts; aquatics; sports and athletics; outdoor and environmental interests; health and fitness; and other areas. Specialized programs are also offered for children who are disabled and for children with English as a Second Language. Specialized disabled programs include a daytime program for adults, Special Olympics practices and meets,

and weekend trips. Year-round programs are determined by both participant trends and suggestions made to staff by the community.

The Shoreline Pool offers extensive swim lessons, “drop-in” public and family swims, water exercise programs, and rentals to groups (including the Shoreline School District’s high school swim teams).

The City operates one small neighborhood recreation center at Richmond Highlands Park. The Richmond Highlands Recreation Center is currently used by the Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services Department for a teen drop-in center, recreation classes, an adult developmentally disabled program and community event rentals. The majority of Department indoor recreation programs and registration services are held at the Spartan Gym. The Spartan Gym is a jointly operated by the City of Shoreline and the Shoreline School District. In addition, the Department offers programs and services at other Shoreline School District and Shoreline Community College facilities, with occasional use at the Shoreline Library and Shoreline Historical Museum.

In a changing urban environment, each person needs the opportunity to experience a sense of belonging to the community, to develop friendships and to interact with people having similar interests. Shoreline’s community programs and services will respond to social concerns by focusing on intervention, prevention and protection.

Shoreline will emphasize a variety of basic education, recreation and social service programs intended to help all community members to have access to opportunities that contribute to a healthy and productive life style.

Comment [sc5]: It might make sense to begin the chapter with this section

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Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element Supporting Analysis

Background Information

Classifications

The following section looks at each type of park classification in Shoreline. Each classification type is defined. Facilities that fall under the classification type are listed. The geographic service area, when applicable, is noted and analyzed. Finally, where deficiencies arise, target levels of service and recommendations about how to address deficiencies are noted.

Upon completion of the inventory the facilities were classified. Classification defines the types of facilities and the attributes common to them. The facility classifications are as follows:

- Regional parks
- Large urban parks
- Community parks
- Neighborhood parks
- Natural areas
- Special use facilities
- Street beautification

The classification system helps to identify service gaps and the current level of service in Shoreline. The level of service refers to the services that are currently provided by the existing facilities in Shoreline based on classification, and also identifies deficiencies. The target level of service informs long-term strategies for improving service.

Level of Service: Common amenities and various types of facilities guide the classification of parks and recreation. Classifications from the 2005 PROS Plan were used as a foundation for the classification found in this Plan; however, changes were made to address the inclusion of new facilities. Changes to classifications include modifying the Natural/Special Use Area Classification to Natural Area and Special Use Facility. New classifications include Natural Area, Special Use Facility, and Street Beautification Sites. Classifications set the stage for analyzing need, also described as level of service. Level of service is a term that describes the amount, type, or quality of facilities that are needed in order to serve the community at a desired and measurable standard. Determining level of service is a way to quantify

the need for parks and services. Shoreline’s 404 acres of park and recreational land and facilities are classified in the following table.

Classification	Service Area in Miles	Facility	Size in Acres
Regional	Citywide	Richmond Beach Saltwater Park	32.4
Large Urban	Citywide	Hamlin Park	80.4
Large Urban	Citywide	Shoreview Park	47.1
Community	1 ½	Boeing Creek Park	36.1
Community	1 ½	Cromwell Park	9.2
Community	1 ½	Hillwood Park	10.0
Community	1 ½	Paramount School Park	8.6
Community	1 ½	Richmond Highlands Park	4.2
Community	1 ½	Shoreline Park	11.6
Community	1 ½	Twin Ponds Park	21.6
Neighborhood	½	Bruggers Bog Park	4.5
Neighborhood	½	Echo Lake Park	2.4
Neighborhood	½	James Keough Park	3.1
Neighborhood	½	Kayu Kayu Ac Park	1.8
Neighborhood	½	Northcrest Park	7.3
Neighborhood	½	Richmond Beach Community Park	3.1
Neighborhood	½	Ridgecrest Park	3.9
Natural Area	½	Ballinger Park Open Space	2.6
Natural Area	½	Boeing Creek Open Space	4.4
Natural Area	½	Darnell Park	0.8
Natural Area	½	Innis Arden Reserve Open Space	22.9
Natural Area	½	Meridian Park	3.1
Natural Area	½	North City Park	4.0
Natural Area	½	Paramount Park Open Space	10.3
Natural Area	½	Richmond Reserve	0.1
Natural Area	½	Ronald Bog Park	13.4
Natural Area	½	South Woods	15.6
Natural Area	½	Strandberg Reserve	2.6
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Interurban Trail	21.2
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Kruckeberg Botanic Garden	3.8
Special Use	Citywide	North Crosstown Trail	1.8

Facility		Connector	
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Richmond Highlands Recreation Center	6,650 Sq. Ft.
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Shoreline Civic Center	2.8
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Shoreline Pool	15,375 Sq. Ft.
Special Use Facility	Citywide	Spartan Recreation Center	25,000 Sq. Ft.
Street Beautification	None	Fremont Trail	0.7
Street Beautification	None	Rotary Park	0.3
Street Beautification	None	Westminster Park	0.3

Regional Park

Regional parks serve the City and beyond. They are often large and include a special feature that makes them unique. Typically, regional park use focuses on a mixture of active and passive activities, and sometimes offers a wide range of amenities and activities. The geographic service area for a regional park is Citywide. The target level of service remains Citywide. Richmond Beach Saltwater Park, consisting of 32.4 acres, serves as a regional park due to its functionality in providing the only public water access to Puget Sound.

Large Urban Park

Large urban parks serve a broad purpose and population, but also can serve neighborhood and community park functions. Their focus is on providing a mixture of active and passive recreation opportunities that serve diverse interests. Generally, large urban parks provide a wide variety of specialized facilities such as sports fields, large picnic areas, etc. Due to their size and the amenities offered, they require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. They usually exceed 50 acres and are designed to accommodate large numbers of people within the entire community. Shoreline has two large urban parks totaling over 127 acres. The service area for large urban parks is Citywide, and there are currently no service area deficiencies. Many of the facilities and uses at a large urban park also meet the definitions of community and neighborhood parks. Figure 4.6 shows the location of Richmond Beach Saltwater Park and the two large urban parks, Hamlin and Shoreview.

Community Park

The purpose of a community park is to meet community-based active, structured recreation needs and to preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. They are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. Generally, the size of a community park ranges between ten

and 50 acres. Community parks serve an area up to one and a half miles, and are often accessed by vehicle, bicycle, public transit, or other means so the walking distance requirement is not critical. Adequate capacity to meet community needs is critical, and requires more support facilities such as parking and restrooms. Typical amenities include sports fields for competition, picnic facilities for larger groups, skate parks and inline rinks, large destination-style playgrounds, arboretum or nature preserves, space for special events, recreational trails, water-based recreation features, and outdoor education areas. Shoreline has seven community parks totaling just over 101 acres.

Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park is the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood within an approximately 15 minute walking time. The overall space is designed for impromptu, informal, unsupervised active and passive recreation as well as some other more intense recreational activities. These parks are generally small, less than ten acres, and serve the neighborhood within a one-half mile radius. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for the neighborhood residents. Typically amenities found in a neighborhood park include a children's playground, picnic areas, trails, and open grass areas for active and passive uses. Neighborhood parks may also include amenities such as tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, and multi-use sport fields for soccer, baseball, etc. as determined by neighborhood need.

Natural Area

This category includes areas developed to provide aesthetic relief and physical buffers from the impacts of urban development, and to offer access to natural areas for urban residents. These areas may also preserve significant natural resources, native landscapes, and open space. Furthermore, natural areas may serve one or several specific purposes such as trails and waterfront access. The service area for natural areas is one-half mile. Shoreline has 11 areas categorized as natural areas which total 80 acres. Although some parks are not listed as natural area sites, a few other park sites contain some of Shoreline's most important natural areas. These sites include: Richmond Beach Saltwater, Shoreview, Boeing Creek, Hamlin and Twin Ponds Parks.

The location and availability of natural area parks is dependent on resource opportunities. Through the citizen participation component of the needs assessment, residents identified a strong desire for additional access to water bodies including Puget Sound and Echo Lake, additional natural areas, and walking trails. While a target level of service does not specifically apply to the natural area parks, future opportunities should be taken to acquire sites with water access and walking trail potential.

Special Use Facility and Street Beautification

Special use facilities may serve one or several specific purposes: such as an indoor pool, community recreation or civic center, botanic garden, regional or local trail connector. The special use facilities in Shoreline are: the Shoreline Pool, Richmond Highlands and Spartan Recreation Center, Shoreline City Hall Civic Center, Kruckeberg Botanic Garden, the Interurban and the North Cross-Town Connector Trails, and the Park at Town Center.

Street Beautification sites are small areas or street corridors that have been developed in and around the public right-of-way. These sites provide aesthetic relief, enhance pedestrian safety, and provide limited active recreation opportunities. These sites include: Westminster Triangle, Fremont Trail, Rotary Park the Aurora Corridor and the North City Business Corridor.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

In 2010 the Shoreline City Council created a goal to develop a “Healthy City” strategy. The goal is to prevent chronic diseases such as those related to obesity and tobacco use like asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services (PRCS) Department, together with our partner recreation providers, will assist the Council in accomplishing this goal. For example, the “Healthy City” strategy could extend existing smoke and tobacco-free indoor environments to include outdoor public places where youth congregate and recreate. Since the incorporation of the City, partnerships have played a vital role in providing recreation opportunities.

Our community has a broad and encompassing recreation program, developed through many channels, including: transitions from King County; partnerships with the YMCA, the Center for Human Services and Shoreline Public Schools; and programs offered by little league and soccer organizations. Indoor program locations include the Shoreline Pool, Richmond Highlands Recreation Center, Spartan Recreation Center, the Dale Turner YMCA, Shoreline School District Schools, Shoreline Center, and Shoreline Community College. Parks and school properties are heavily utilized for outdoor activities. The following is a list of communitywide recreation programs divided into the following categories:

- General Recreation
- Specialized Recreation
- Aquatics
- Youth and Teen Development
- Cultural Services and Events (See Chapter 8, Cultural Services)
- Facility Rentals

In 2012, a communitywide recreation programming strategic plan will be developed to guide the City and its partners in making critical decisions about future services and programs. A strategic plan is an extremely important tool; it will inform future

program offerings, philosophy, pricing, and cost recovery. To help begin the process of developing a strategic plan, Chapter 7 identifies several program ideas intended to address current and future community issues. These ideas include: programming to support a healthy lifestyle; providing affordable community-based recreational programming; serving the active and aging senior population; improving the services for a changing population; continuing youth and teen development programs; evaluating the need for a new aquatic facility; and providing environmental education and stewardship.

CULTURAL SERVICES

The value of integrating art and heritage into the City culture, identifies agencies in addition to the City that provide the services needed to keep our lives and spaces vibrant, describes an Arts Plan strategy for implementing current policies and lists proposed future projects. Partnership organizations providing arts and heritage services in the City include the Shoreline-Lake Forest Park Arts Council (SLFPAC) and the Shoreline Historical Museum. Other entities offering cultural programs include the Shoreline School District, Shoreline Community College, Shoreline/Lake Forest Park (LFP) Senior Center, private schools and churches.

The level of cultural programming has increased dramatically in the last twenty years with the incorporation of the SLFPAC in 1989 and the City of Shoreline in 1995. There are increasing numbers of indoor and outdoor concerts and theater productions, interactive museum programs and exhibits, a major multi-arts festival, a significant outdoor mobile stage, a new park amphitheater and new public art installations.

Based on public input, the cultural services that can be strengthened include venues for visual art displays and small performances, places for artists to gather and create art that invites public participation, expansion of the public art program both in terms of funding sources and neighborhoods served by public art installations. It is clear from the breath of feedback provided that a cultural services plan is needed to help guide the City in long term decisions for providing cultural services. The City completed the Public Art Plan in 2011 which will begin the work of a larger cultural plan for Shoreline.