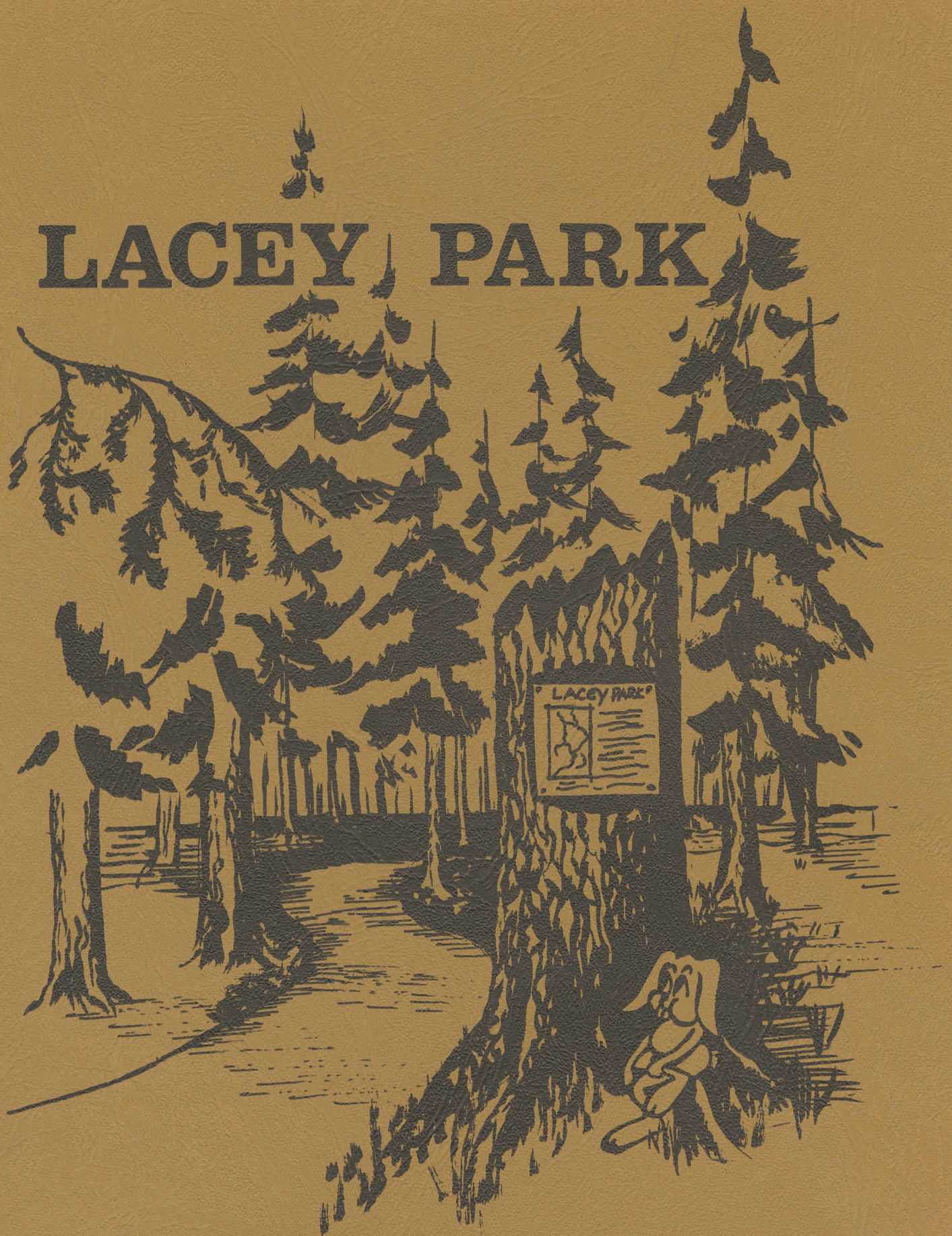


LACEY PARK



MASTER PLAN

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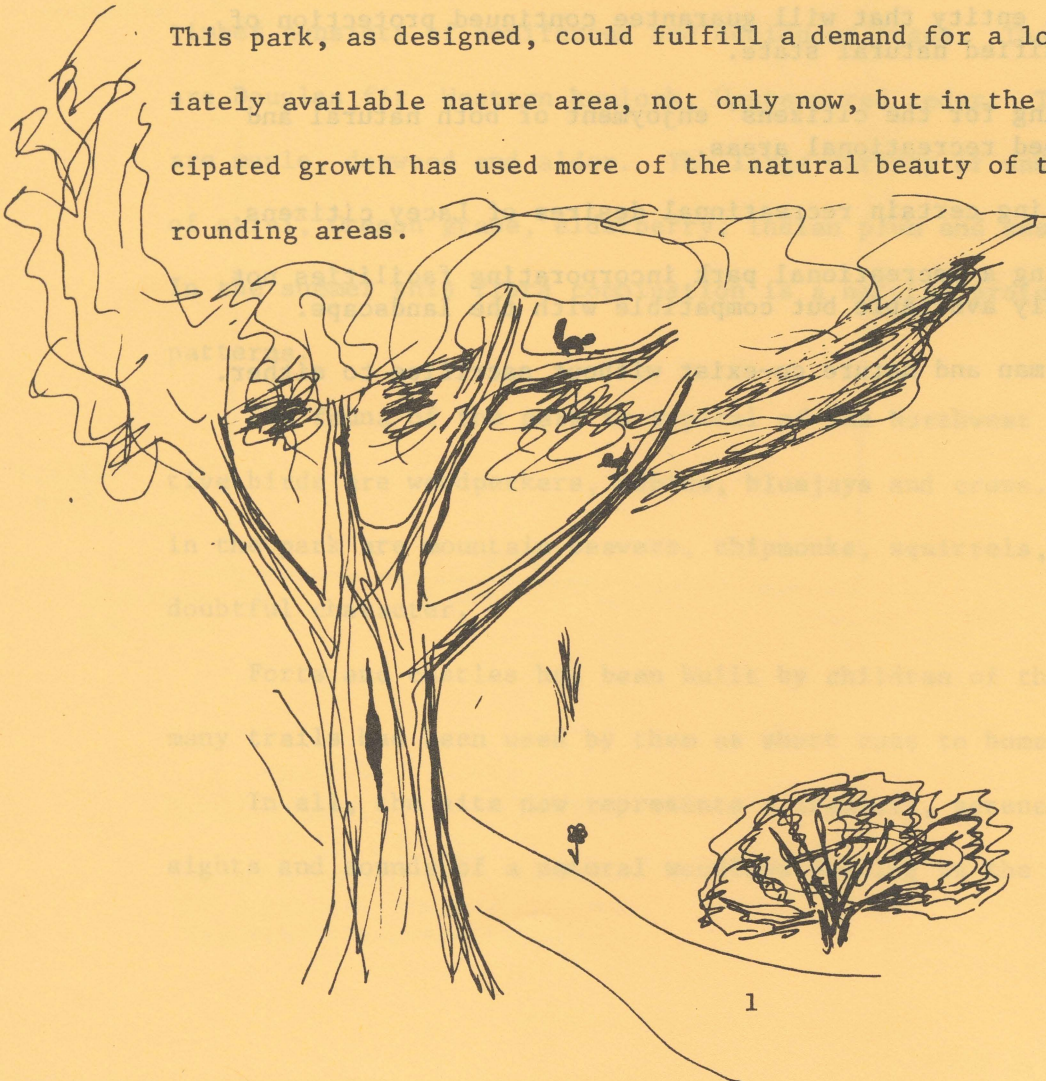
Funding

Acknowledgments

PHILOSOPHY

It is our heartfelt concern that now is the time for man to earnestly begin to design with nature as a primary participant. With this concern in mind the Environmental Design Group has attempted to mix a recreational environment and a natural environment together, conserving as much of the natural environment as possible for present and prolonged future enjoyment and, at the same time, providing a recreational atmosphere that does not presently exist in the Lacey area.

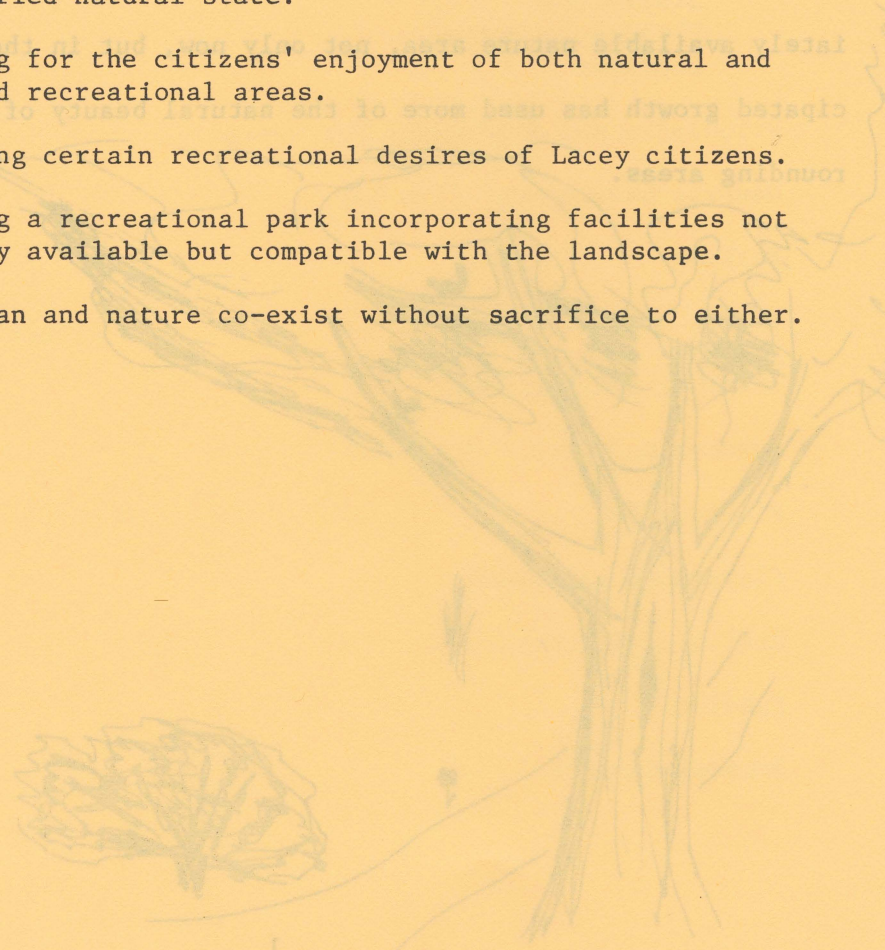
The natural amenities of the park are a valuable asset to the entire city of Lacey and the Brentwood-Bel Air developments in particular, especially in the realm of nature observation, education and appreciation. This park, as designed, could fulfill a demand for a low density, immediately available nature area, not only now, but in the future when anticipated growth has used more of the natural beauty of the Lacey and surrounding areas.



PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

After reading and studying Ian McHarg's Design with Nature and hearing him lecture in Tacoma during the winter, we were more able to formulate the principles and guidelines that have guided us in the development of the Lacey Community Park. To design environmentally is, we think, a necessary and fundamental goal for the survival of man.

We have designed a park for Lacey with consideration for:

1. Future reduction of natural areas due to the growth of Lacey.
 2. Access to a natural area well within walking distance of developed areas.
 3. A legal entity that will guarantee continued protection of its modified natural state.
 4. Providing for the citizens' enjoyment of both natural and developed recreational areas.
 5. Fulfilling certain recreational desires of Lacey citizens.
 6. Designing a recreational park incorporating facilities not presently available but compatible with the landscape.
 7. Having man and nature co-exist without sacrifice to either.
- 

UNDEVELOPED CHARACTER OF THE PARK

This twenty acres of land consists of a completely natural environment. It could not be more ideal for development because the natural land is to most people ideal for recreation. Its value in aesthetic terms is priceless. However, to develop a twenty-acre site while maintaining natural characteristics is an enormous task. One has to think constantly about preservation while designing, though designing implies the opposite. For in the outcome, the value to the people is reflected in the amount of use the land receives. This is the point of view that Environmental Design took when introduced to the park site in late January of 1972.

The Lacey Park in its natural state has a large variety of flora. The timber consists of coniferous and deciduous trees. The coniferous trees are Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Western red cedar. The deciduous trees are maple, dogwood and alder. The large variety of undergrowth consists of salal, Oregon grape, elderberry, Indian plum and assorted berry vines. In the summer this flora combination is a natural profusion of color and patterns.

The fauna of the park is typical of the Northwest region. Representative birds are woodpeckers, robins, bluejays and crows. The small animals in the park are mountain beavers, chipmonks, squirrels, and some rabbits of doubtful character.

Forts and castles had been built by children of the neighborhood and many trails had been used by them as short cuts to home from school.

In all, the site now represents a tranquil, serene place to enjoy the sights and sounds of a natural woodland setting in the midst of urban Lacey.

The following map 1.11 shows the exact boundary lines of the Lacey Community Park as surveyed by Pantier and Porsch land surveyors.

As noted, the park site is 1318 feet long and 655 feet wide and not quite rectangular in shape. It contains 832,930 square feet or 19.14 acres or 1/32 of a square mile.

N

1"=200'
MAR. 1972

EASTLINE - BEL AIR SUB.

N 1°-13'-52"E

1257.77

S 88°-02'-49"E
505.59

N 1°-49'-56"E

150.90

S 88°-02'-49"E

1318.31

N 1°-19'-36"E

654.91

S 87°-59'-50"E

FND 1/2" I.R.

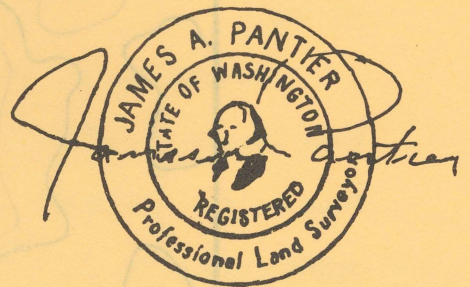
S 87°-59'-50"E

654.91

CENTER SEC. 28

LARK AVE.

S.W. COR. S.E.-N.W.



SURVEY FOR
EVERGREEN STATE
COLLEGE
IN W 1/2 OF SE 1/4 OF NW 1/4
OF SEC. 28, T18N, R1W, WM.
THURSTON COUNTY, WASH.

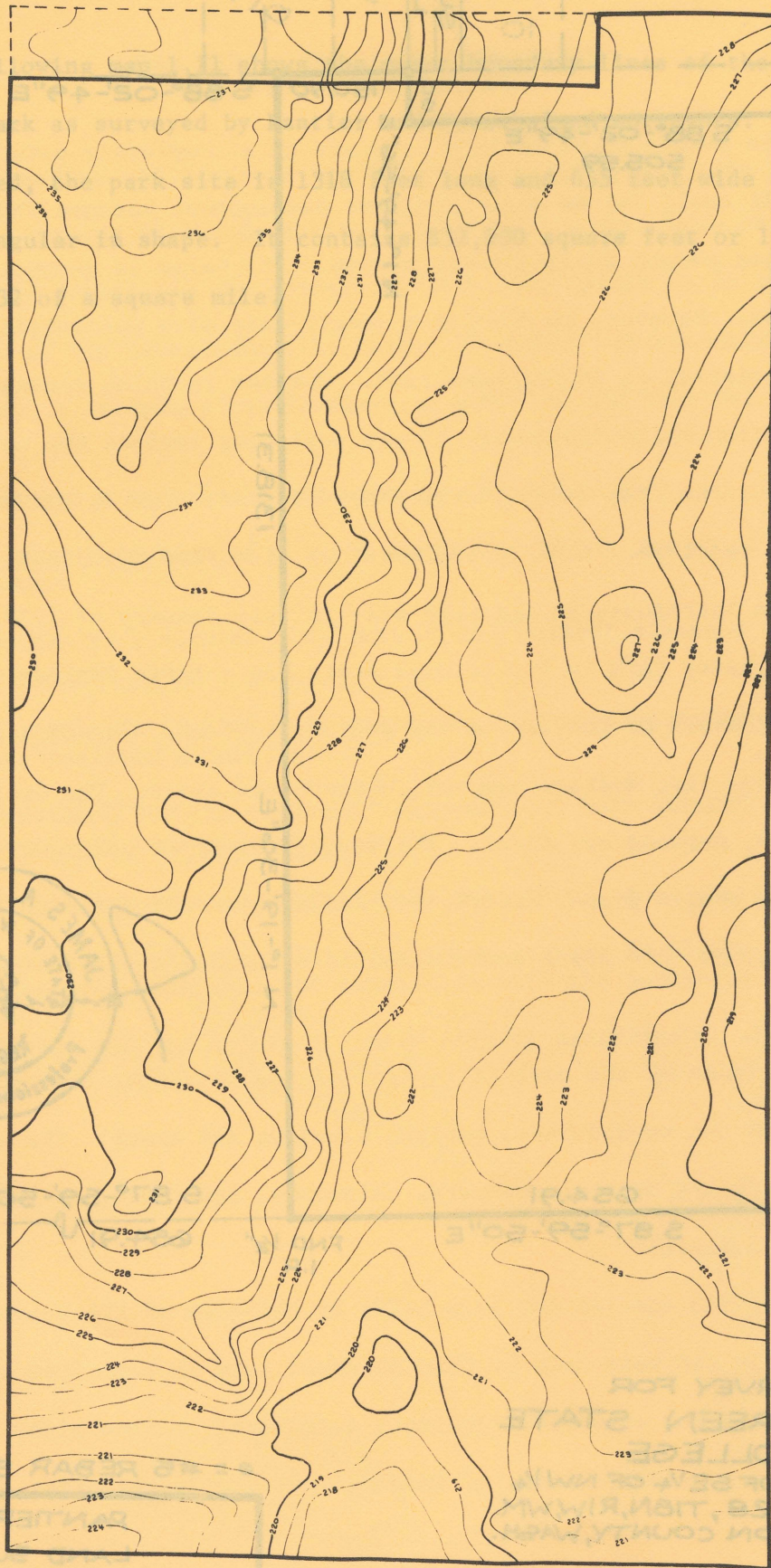
o = #5 REBAR SET

PANTIER & PORSCHE
LAND SURVEYORS

423 S.E. 41 ST.

LACEY, WA

CONTOUR MAP - LACEY PARK



SOILS LOCATION

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE PARK SITE

As the glacial ice sheet advanced over the land, it created monstrous irregularities in the contour of the land. In specific cases such as the area around the park, the weight of the ice sheet compacted the gravelly till into a hard pan layer. As the area warmed and the ice sheet receded, it released the gravel and other material it held. These materials were deposited on the hardpan layer. Due to irregularities in the contour, the deposited material filled in the lower areas resulting in a greater depth of material between the surface and the hardpan layer. These events explain the major differences between the Alderwood and Giles series soils. The Alderwood series occurs where the land is higher than the Giles and has only a 2.5 foot layer of material deposited over the hardpan. The Giles series were low gouged out holes which filled with material to a depth of 5 feet or greater over the hardpan.

Present Use and Management: Practically all areas of this soil have been logged. Logged areas are in second or third growth timber of Douglas fir and alder and have an undergrowth of vines, vine maple and Oregon grape and rhododendron. Hazelnut and cedar are also prominent.

Giles fine sandy loam, 0 to 3% slope: This soil normally occurs on relatively smooth plains in which there are many scattered closed basins or potholes. Runoff is slow, and internal drainage is medium. Internal drainage is generally slightly retarded by the thin layers of finer textured water-lain that help retain moisture for late maturing crops. (p. 33)

SOIL TYPES - LACEY PARK

Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3% slope: This soil normally occurs throughout the glaciated part of the country on rolling knolls or prominent moraines.

Profile Description: The 10-12 inch surface soil is brown to dark brown gravelly sandy loam, which becomes less brown to yellow with depth. The subsoil extends to depths of 28 to 32 inches. It is dark yellow-brown gravelly loam that is light yellowish brown when dry. Above the substratum the soil is friable and has enough consistency to stand up in a cut bank.

The substratum abruptly underlies the subsoil and is many feet thick. It is grey to dark grey strongly cemented unassorted till. Although commonly called hardpan, this cemented till is not true hardpan, but it is almost as hard as rock. Roots do not penetrate it; they form a root mat on top.

Present Use and Management: Practically all areas of this soil have been logged. Uncleared areas are in second or third growth timber of Douglas fir and alder and have an undergrowth of vines, vine maple and other shrubs (P. 22 & 24)¹ such as salal, Oregon grape and rhododendron. Hemlock and cedar are also prominent.

Giles fine sandy loam, 0 to 3% slope: This soil normally occurs on relatively smooth plains in which there are many scattered closed basins or potholes.

Runoff is slow, and internal drainage is medium. Internal drainage is generally slightly retarded by the thin layers of finer textured materials that help retain moisture for late maturing crops. (P. 35)²

SOILS LOCATION



Ab - Alderwood
gravelly sandy
loam.
0% to 3% slope.

Gc - Giles fine
sand loam, 0% to
3% slopes



LACEY PARK DESIGN GRANT

GENERALIZED PLANT LIFE SURVEY OF LACEY PARK SITE

It was deemed necessary by the members of the Lacey Park Project that an ecological plant survey be made of the new park property. An accounting of the various genera would help explain soil characteristics as well as the existence of certain animal life in the area. It was also agreed that certain flowering, decorative, and/or unique plants should be identified and marked for preservation within the confines of the park.

TREES

Broadleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)
Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*)
Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)
Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)
Madrone Arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*)
Pacific Dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*)
Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)
Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)
Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*)
Western Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*)

SHRUBS

Hazel (*Corylus cornuta californica*)
Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
Indian Plum (*Osmaronia cerasiformis*)

SHRUBS (Continued)

- Common Wild Rose (*Rosa nutkana*)
 Red-flowered Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
 Trailing Blackberry (*Rubus vitifolius*)
 Wild Gooseberry (*Ribes divaricateum*)
 Waxberry (*Symphoricarpus albus*)
 Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
 Redberry Elder (*Sambucus callicarpa*)
 Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)
 Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*)
 Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
 Evergreen Blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*)
 Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*)
 Ocean Spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)

FLOWERS

- Purple Pea (*Lathyrus nuttallii*)
 Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
 Goldenrod (*Solidago elongata*)
 Indian Thistle (*Cirsium edule*)
 Stinging Nettle (*Urtica lyallii*)
 Western Buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis*)
 Star Flower (*Trientalis latifolia*)
 Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)
 Yellow Violet (*Viola glabella*)
 Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
 Siberian Miner's Lettuce (*Claytonia sibirica*)

SHRUBS (Continued)

- Common Wild Rose (*Rosa nutkana*)
 Red-flowered Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)
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 Ocean Spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)

FLOWERS

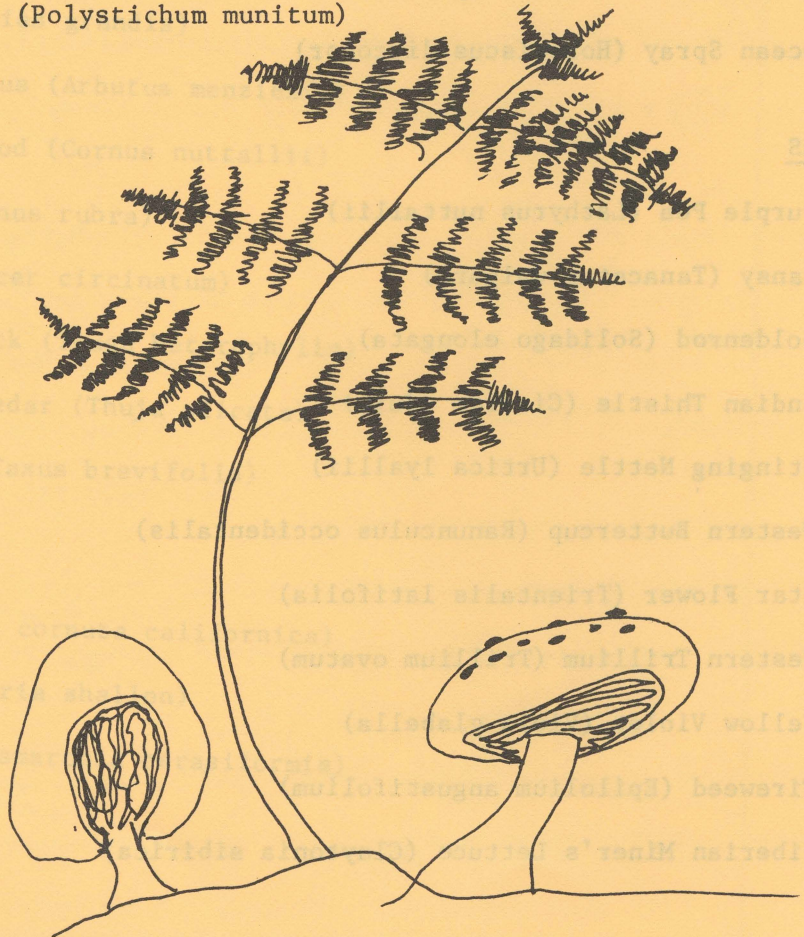
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 Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*)
 Siberian Miner's Lettuce (*Claytonia sibirica*)

FLOWERS (Continued)

- False Bugbane (*Trautuetteria grandis*)
 Fan-leaf Cinquefoil (*Potentilla flabellifolia*)
 Hairy Cat's Ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)
 Wild Clover (*Trifolium gracilentum*)
 Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)
 Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.)
 Oregon Oxalis (*Oxalis oregana*)

FERNS

- Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*)
 Maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*)
 Polypody - Licorice Fern (*Polypody* spp.)
 Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)



LACEY PARK DESIGN GRANT

SURVEY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN THE CITY OF LACEY MARCH 1972

Another part of the physical survey vital to the eventual design of the park was an analysis of recreational facilities already existent within the Lacey area. This kind of information not only indicates what exists, but also reveals those activities which are not presently available to Laceyites.

The following lists of recreational facilities include public, private, and commercial establishments which presently offer use of their facilities to Lacey citizens. The recreational service may be provided free or with certain limitations. Below are four fee stipulation categories which may be imposed upon potential facility users.

1. No permission necessary - free of charge.
2. Permission necessary - free of charge.
3. Permission necessary - fee imposed.
4. No permission necessary - fee imposed.

Some recreational areas may list more than one fee category affecting use of their facilities. This occurrence would be dependent upon both the type of facility provided and the profit or non-profit status of the organization seeking use permission.

LACEY PARK DESIGN GRANT

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - CITY OF LACEY, 1972

1. North Thurston High School (Fee categories 2, 3)
 - 1 Football field
 - 1 Football practice field
 - 1 Baseball diamond (under construction)
 - 2 Baseball diamonds
 - 1 Basketball court (outdoor)
 - 3 Tennis courts
 - 1 Soccer area
 - 1 Cinder track
 - 1 Gymnasium
 - 1 Swimming pool
 - 1 Multi-purpose room

2. Chinook Junior High School (Fee categories 2, 3)
 - 3 Baseball diamonds
 - 4 Basketball courts (outdoor)
 - 3 Soccer fields
 - 1 Gymnasium
 - 1 Football field

3. Saint Martin's College/High School (Fee categories 2, 3)
 - 5 Baseball diamonds
 - 2 Tennis courts
 - 2 Field houses
 - 1 Cinder track
 - 1 Football field
 - 1 Basketball court (outdoor)

4. North Thurston Education Administration Hdq. (Fee categories 1, 2)
 - 1 Baseball diamond

5. Fishing Access - Chambers Lake - seasonal (Fee category 1)

6. Playfield - Ruddell Road at Opal Street (Fee category 1)
 - 2 Baseball diamonds
 - Playground equipment (limited!)

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (Continued)

7. Homann Park (Fee categories 1, 2)

- 1 Baseball diamond
- 2 1/2 Basketball courts (outdoor)
- 1 Go-kart track
- Picnic facilities
- Playground equipment
- Benches

8. Mountain View Elementary School (Fee category 1)

- 2 Baseball diamonds
- 1 Football field
- 1 Soccer field
- 1 Basketball court (outdoor)
- 1 Basketball court (covered)
- Playground equipment
- Playfield

9. Baptist Church on College Way (Fee category 1)

Playfield

10. Water Tower Site on Judd St. (Fee category 1)

Playfield (undeveloped)

11. Lacey Elementary School (Fee category 1)

- 1 Basketball court (covered)
- Playground equipment
- Playfield

12. Lacey City Park (Fee category 1)

Undeveloped

13. Fishing Access - Hicks Lake (Fee category 1)

14. County Park Site - Long Lake (Fee category 1)

Undeveloped

15. Thurston County Fairgrounds (Fee categories 3, 4)

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (Continued)

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (Continued)

16. Fishing Access - Long Lake (Fee category 1)

17. Timberline High School (Fee categories 1, 2, 3)

- 4 Tennis courts
- 2 Baseball diamonds
- 1 Field house
- 2 Football fields
- 1 Cinder track
- 1 Swimming pool

18. Lakes Elementary School (Fee categories 1, 2)

- 3 Baseball diamonds
- 1 Football/Soccer field
- Playground equipment
- Playfield

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - COMMERCIAL - CITY OF LACEY MARCH 1972

- A. Chrystell's Pink and Purple Mini Golf. (Fee category 4)
- B. Chrystell's Pink and Purple Slot Racing. (Fee category 4)
- C. Lacey Drive-In Theatre. (Fee category 4)
- D. Lacey Bowling Lanes. (Fee category 4)
- E. D. J.'s Side Pocket (Pool) (Fee category 4)

Note: All the above recreational commercial facilities may be used by residents on a "no permission necessary - fee imposed" basis.

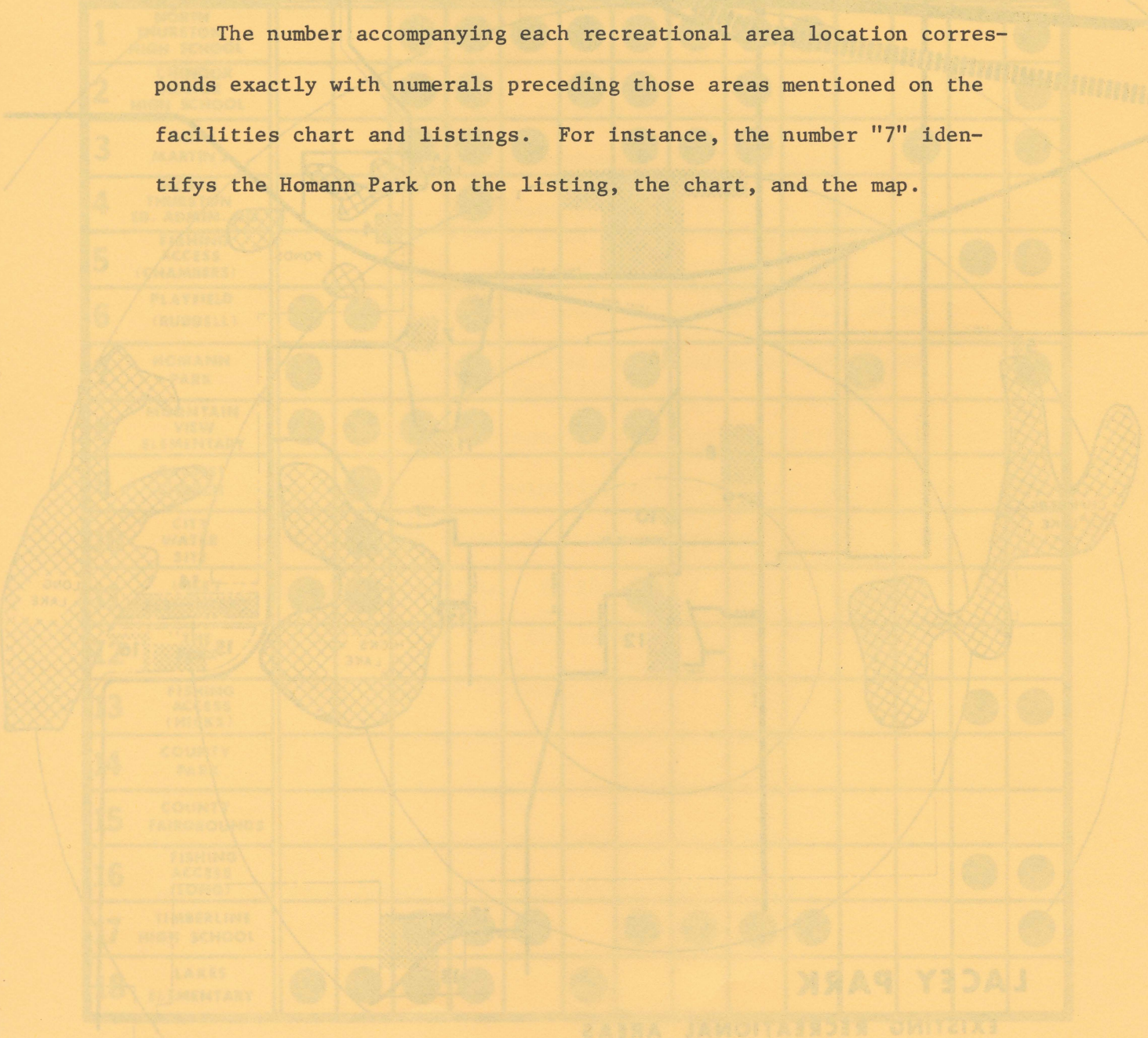
EXISTING LACEY RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

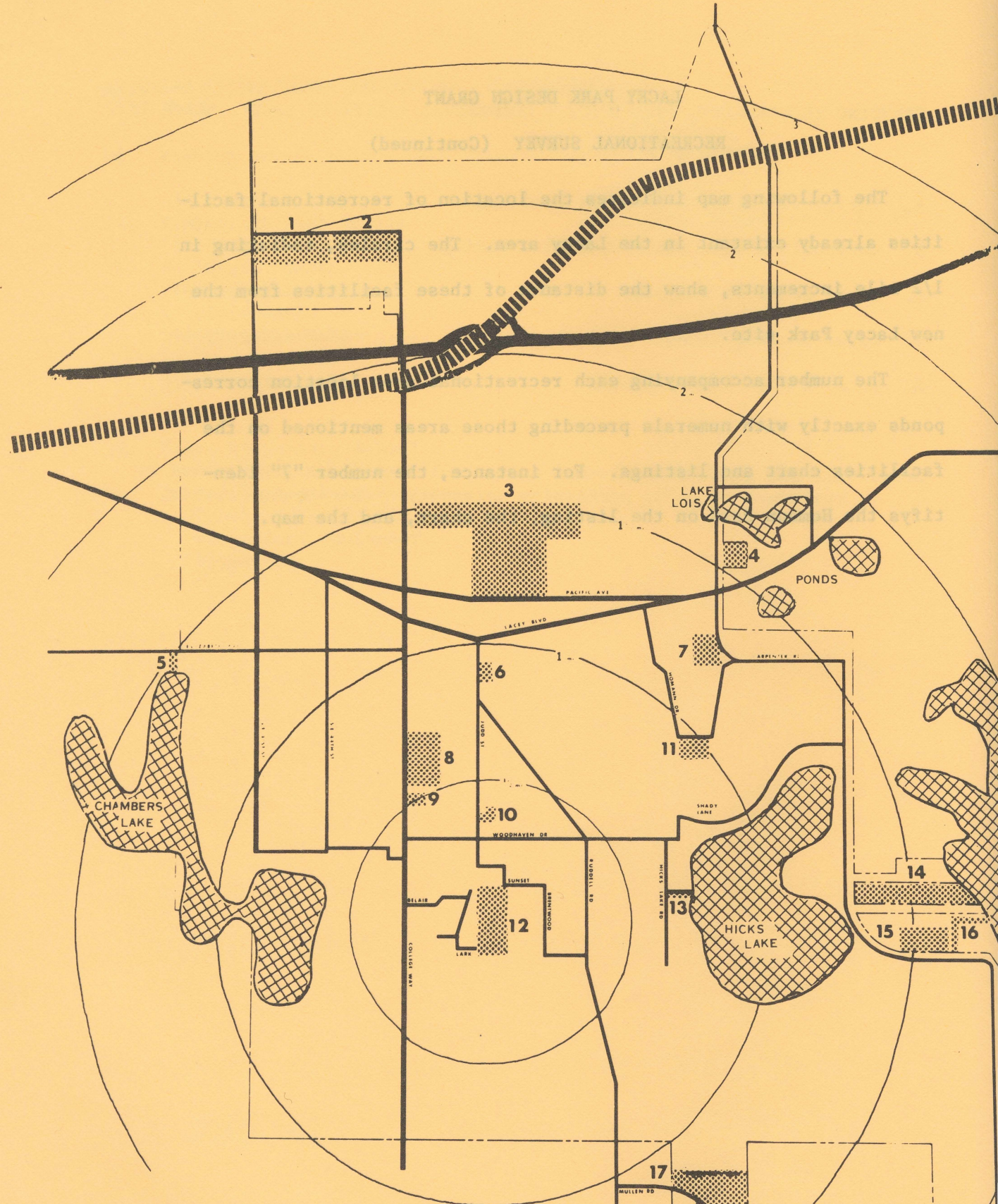
LACEY PARK DESIGN GRANT

RECREATIONAL SURVEY (Continued)

The following map indicates the location of recreational facilities already existant in the Lacey area. The circles, radiating in 1/2 mile increments, show the distance of these facilities from the new Lacey Park site.

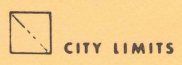
The number accompanying each recreational area location corresponds exactly with numerals preceding those areas mentioned on the facilities chart and listings. For instance, the number "7" identifies the Homann Park on the listing, the chart, and the map.





LACEY PARK

EXISTING RECREATIONAL AREAS



1" = 1/2 MILE

1. Do you feel that there is a need for additional park facilities? Yes No

OPINION SURVEY OVERVIEW

Before we began the actual design of the park site and its facilities, we felt it necessary to conduct an opinion poll of a random sample of Lacey citizens in order to take into consideration their thoughts and feelings about the new park and what they felt it should incorporate. We felt that community involvement in the park design would be very beneficial, not only to the design team but to the city.

These goals were achieved through conduction of two community surveys.

The first survey produced information on the following:

1. Make-up of the residents involved; how many adults, how many students, family size and marital status.
2. How those surveyed used the presently available facilities in the Thurston County area; which ones and how often.
3. Needs and desires of those Lacey residents concerning future recreational facilities.

The second survey was conducted in order to relate peoples' answers to the twenty acre site. A weighting system was used to project facility development over a time span, what was immediately necessary and what could be developed at a later date. In the second survey only those facilities that could logically fit into the natural setting were included, not items like a motocross track, a swimming pool or a fishing dock.

Through the correlation of both surveys the design group was able to assemble an idea of what types of recreation the citizenry of Lacey would like to see and use in their new park. This valuable information was critical to the development of a final design for the site.

OPINION SURVEY TWO

Results

This survey went out April 18, 1972. The questionnaires were sent to senior high, junior high and adult residents of Lacey. Timberline and North Thurston High Schools were given a total of 200 questionnaires; Chinook Middle School received 150 questionnaires; and 400 questionnaires were mailed to the adult residents.

Within two weeks most of the questionnaires were back. The senior high students returned 160 questionnaires. The middle school students gave back 125, and the adults mailed back 138 questionnaires. These amounts included only those questionnaires which could be computer-tallied. Of those returned, 68 questionnaires were unusable. The students returned 40 incomplete questionnaires and the adults returned 28 incomplete questionnaires. The incomplete questionnaires could not be computer-tallied.

Totalled, there were 423 usable questionnaires. Added to those which were unusable, makes a total of 491 questionnaires returned.

The facilities listed in the questionnaire were weighted. Weighted means that a value of 2, 1, and 0 were placed on the "often," "occasionally" and "never" categories, respectively. Weighting was an additional procedure of determining which facilities the people preferred, and, if phasing of the park development was necessary, those facilities which scored higher would be given the most consideration.

1. Do you feel that there is a need for additional park facilities? Yes No

2. If the following recreational facilities were available in the new Lacey Park, how often would you use them?

(Be sure not to skip any facility. Check ONLY ONE box for each.)

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF USE</u>		
	<u>Often</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Never</u>
A. Picnic areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Cooking areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Playground equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Sheltered recreation area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Wading pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Lawn areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Foot paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Bicycle paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Small multi-purpose sports fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Horseshoe areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Snack food facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. The park site is now covered with trees, shrubs, and flowers. Some of this area will be developed for recreational use. Would you favor keeping LARGE , MEDIUM , or SMALL sized areas of the park in its natural state? (Please check one of the above.)

4. Any suggestions or comments are welcomed, and may be written on the reverse side of the questionnaire. Thank you!

Here is a list, ranked from high to low, of the facilities from the questionnaire:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>ALL</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>STUDENT TOTAL*</u>
G	614	G	200	K	425
F	599	C	178	F	424
H	589	F	175	H	419
I	559	H	170	G	414
K	540	A	168	I	399
A	515	I	160	D	348
D	493	D	145	A	347
C	472	B	125	C	294
B	401	E	121	B	276
J	330	J	116	J	214
E	318	K	115	E	197

*This is not an accurate method of weighting facilities. If all groups had an equal number of questionnaires returned, then it would be accurate. To obtain a more accurate view, look at all the categories separately. However, the difference between the number of questionnaires received in each category was not great enough to create an infallible comparison between them when added together. STUDENT TOTALS are the sums of the results from senior and junior high categories. A complete listing of results is included in the appendix.

Key to facilities in the above chart:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. picnic areas | G. foot paths |
| B. cooking areas | H. bicycle paths |
| C. playground equipment | I. small multi-purpose sports fields |
| D. sheltered recreation area | J. horseshoe areas |
| E. wading pool | K. snack food facilities |
| F. lawn areas | |

Many people commented on the questionnaire. A large number of comments expressed the need for a swimming pool (7 adults and 24 students). Other areas that received numerous comments were maintenance and supervision, tennis and basketball courts, fishing facilities, parkland and access to the park, and bridle paths. A few of the comments have been placed in the appendix.

SURVEY RESULTS

QUESTION TWO (weighted)

	<u>ALL</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>STUDENTS TOTAL</u>	<u>SR.HIGH</u>	<u>JR.HI</u>
A	515	168	347	194	153
B	401	125	276	159	177
C	472	178	294	147	147
D	493	145	348	190	158
E	318	121	197	100	97
F	599	175	424	251	173
G	614	200	414	234	180
H	589	170	419	222	197
J	330	116	214	130	84
K	540	115	425	233	192

WEIGHTED: A value was assigned OFTEN (2), OCCASIONALLY (1), and NEVER (0). The number of responses in each category (A-K) was multiplied by its value and then the three totals were added together. This gives the numbers that appear in the above columns.

KEY:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Picnic areas | G. Foot paths |
| B. Cooking areas | H. Bicycle paths |
| C. Playground equipment | I. Small multi-purpose sports field |
| D. Sheltered recreation area | J. Horseshoe areas |
| E. Wading pool | K. Snack food facility |
| F. Lawn areas | |

Question One

	A	S	SH	JH	T
Yes	91.3	93.0	94.3	91.3	92.4
No	08.7	07.0	05.6	08.8	07.6

Question Two

*	<u>OFTEN</u>					<u>OCCASIONALLY</u>					<u>NEVER</u>				
	A	S	SH	JH	T#	A	S	SH	JH	T	A	S	SH	JH	T
A.	31.9	31.6	30.6	32.8	31.7	58.0	58.6	60.0	56.8	58.4	10.1	09.8	09.4	10.4	09.9
B.	15.2	18.9	17.5	20.8	17.7	60.1	58.9	64.4	52.0	59.3	24.6	22.1	18.1	27.2	22.9
C.	52.9	35.1	26.9	45.6	40.9	23.2	33.0	28.1	26.4	29.8	13.9	31.9	35.0	28.0	29.3
D.	26.8	36.5	34.4	39.2	33.3	51.4	49.1	50.0	48.0	49.9	21.7	14.4	15.6	12.8	16.8
E.	34.1	18.9	13.8	25.6	23.9	19.6	31.2	35.0	26.4	27.4	46.4	49.8	51.2	48.0	48.7
F.	39.9	58.2	63.8	51.2	52.2	47.1	32.3	29.4	36.0	37.1	13.0	09.5	06.9	12.8	10.6
G.	52.2	55.4	66.2	54.4	54.4	40.6	34.4	33.8	35.2	36.4	07.2	10.2	10.0	10.4	09.2
H.	50.0	59.3	51.9	68.8	56.2	23.2	28.4	35.0	20.0	26.7	26.8	12.3	13.1	11.2	17.0
I.	39.1	51.6	51.2	52.0	47.5	37.7	36.8	38.1	35.2	37.1	23.2	11.6	10.6	12.8	15.9
J.	16.7	17.5	19.4	15.2	17.3	50.7	40.0	42.5	36.8	43.5	32.6	42.5	38.1	48.0	39.2
K.	21.0	58.9	56.3	62.4	46.6	41.3	31.2	33.1	28.8	34.5	37.7	09.8	10.6	08.8	18.9

*FACILITIES

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Picnic areas | G. Foot paths |
| B. Cooking areas | H. Bicycle paths |
| C. Playground equipment | I. Small multi-purpose sports field |
| D. Sheltered recreation area | J. Horseshoe areas |
| E. Wading pool | K. Snack food facility |
| F. Lawn areas | |

Question Three

	A	S	SH	JH	T
Large	48.6	44.1	49.4	53.6	50.4
Medium	44.9	47.4	43.1	39.2	42.6
Small	06.5	08.5	07.5	07.2	07.0

#Survey Groups

A - Adults, S - Student total, SH - Sr. High students, JH - Jr. High students, T - Total of all categories

SURVEY TWO RESULTS
PERCENTAGES

CHILDREN'S SURVEY

Another important and interesting part of the survey was the interviewing of Mountain View Elementary School children. Through taped discussions, art work, and writing assignments, these kids made known their wishes and fantasies to survey members. In their writings and drawings, the focus was on grass, trees, playgrounds, tree forts, "cande mushens" (sic.), picnic grounds, football, baseball, and other sports. Fantasy really entered in when they said they would like spook houses, caterpillar trains and clown heads you could play in. Yet the first question always asked by the children was, "You're going to keep the trees, aren't you?" They did not want flat, barren play areas but ones with trees and hills. Their emphasis, like the majority of their adult counterparts in the opinion survey, was retention of interesting natural areas so that they might have a chance to use their own imaginations rather than submit completely to pre-programmed activities.

COMMENTS OF LACEY CITIZENS

"Thank you for opportunity to express my views on development of this proposed park. I use this area almost daily and often at night to give my dog a walk and stretch my own legs. Needless to say, it is most delightful to retreat in these tranquil woods to enjoy the changing seasons and the beauty of nature.

There is a real opportunity here to develop a park unique for this and the future generation and at the same time avoid high capital expenditure and costly maintenance. Simply leave the area in a near natural state.

Please DON'T hone down the trees, level out the land, install man-made monolithic structures, plant exotic plants and make this a circus area. Our boys and girls have plenty of unused ball parks with manicured lawns, huge blacktopped parking lots, annoying lights, and paraphernalia for individual and team sports. We DON'T need picnic areas for we either do this in our own backyards or auto our families to a far-off State Park. Thus, we don't need cooking and camping facilities with all the problems they bring to maintain.

WHAT WE NEED IS A NATURAL PARK WITH TRAILS for walking, bicycles, and even motor bikes. Where now can kids safely ride bicycles? What a blessing it would be to get motor bikes off the streets. What we need to do is only to build a few trails for these specific purposes, add a few benches for rest stops, and clean up some of the undesirable brush and overgrowth. Much of this limited site development could be done without cost by school students, neighbors, and community service clubs. With a bit of bulldozing and a few loads of gravel the trails could be constructed and a small shed or two along the perimeter to serve as a rain shelter, tool shed, and public restrooms the park would be complete.

Again, thank you for the consideration to seek my and my neighbors views by this opinion survey. Do add my name to your list of friends available to support and serve the needs of the Lacey Park Project."

"In future planning of municipal facilities of all sorts, I would like to see bicycle and walking paths included. One of the really intelligent things to be found in most European communities is that a bicycle path is built right along side of, and at the same time as, the road. For peace of mind concerning our bicycle-riding children as well as for our own well being when we adults ride (either recreationally or on errands) I think this would be a great improvement in our community. I don't believe it is a costly undertaking when incorporated in the original street construction or resurfacing planning."

The present Lacey street map and the original plat map for Bel Air Sub-division lists another access street into Bel Air from College Street. On the city street map, this is listed as Galaxie Street. The developer never pushed

this street through and it is now only a dirt path. But, it would provide a more direct and safer access than the proposed twisting route through Bel Air.

Has there been any consideration given to alternate or additional access routes leading from Southwick Road and from Ruddell Road? What about parking facilities? Is this part of the park plan or will additional land be necessary for this?"

"Buy Sunrise Resort on Hicks Lake so that we from Lacey have a place to swim!!"

"Hour regulations should be established for nearby residents. For example - 8 A.M. - 10 P.M. Maintenance should be maintained, litter control and bathrooms facilities. Upkeep kept to minimum care with ease, but maintained for beauty at all times. Water spigots about the picnic areas, next to tree trunks so as to prevent tripping over them. Also dog leash laws for pets."

"A place is needed closer to town with picnic facilities, lawn, and plenty of natural landscape. Plenty of paths for people, bicycles and horses. Enough lawn for games and sunning, but a majority of natural areas with smaller clearings to picnic, etc. A wading pool would be an excellent idea for all ages. I don't think there should be any enclosed buildings or snack bars. Covered areas for tables in the shade would be nice. Plenty of swings large enough for everybody any age."

"I would like to suggest that a traffic pattern study be made. Bel Air sub-division has only one entrance and if Lark is to be an access street into the park and no other streets are put into Bel Air to bring traffic in, our already too busy streets will become throughways.

Additionally, I would like to see a green belt left around the edges of the park to protect surrounding homeowners."

"Something no matter how small is better than nothing!"

"Some provision should be made to control pedestrians from entering the park thru the yards of the homes along Impala Dr."

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN

Before proceeding into the physical design of facilities within the park, it was necessary to refer to our statements on principles and guidelines which have governed the approach to the entire park project. Three of these statements have been crucial to the facilities design criteria and are listed again below:

4. Providing for the citizens' enjoyment of both natural and developed recreational areas.
6. Designing a recreational park incorporating facilities not presently available but compatible with the landscape.
7. Having man and nature co-exist without sacrifice to either.





With these principles in mind the following ideas emerged which were to be guidelines for our actual designs:

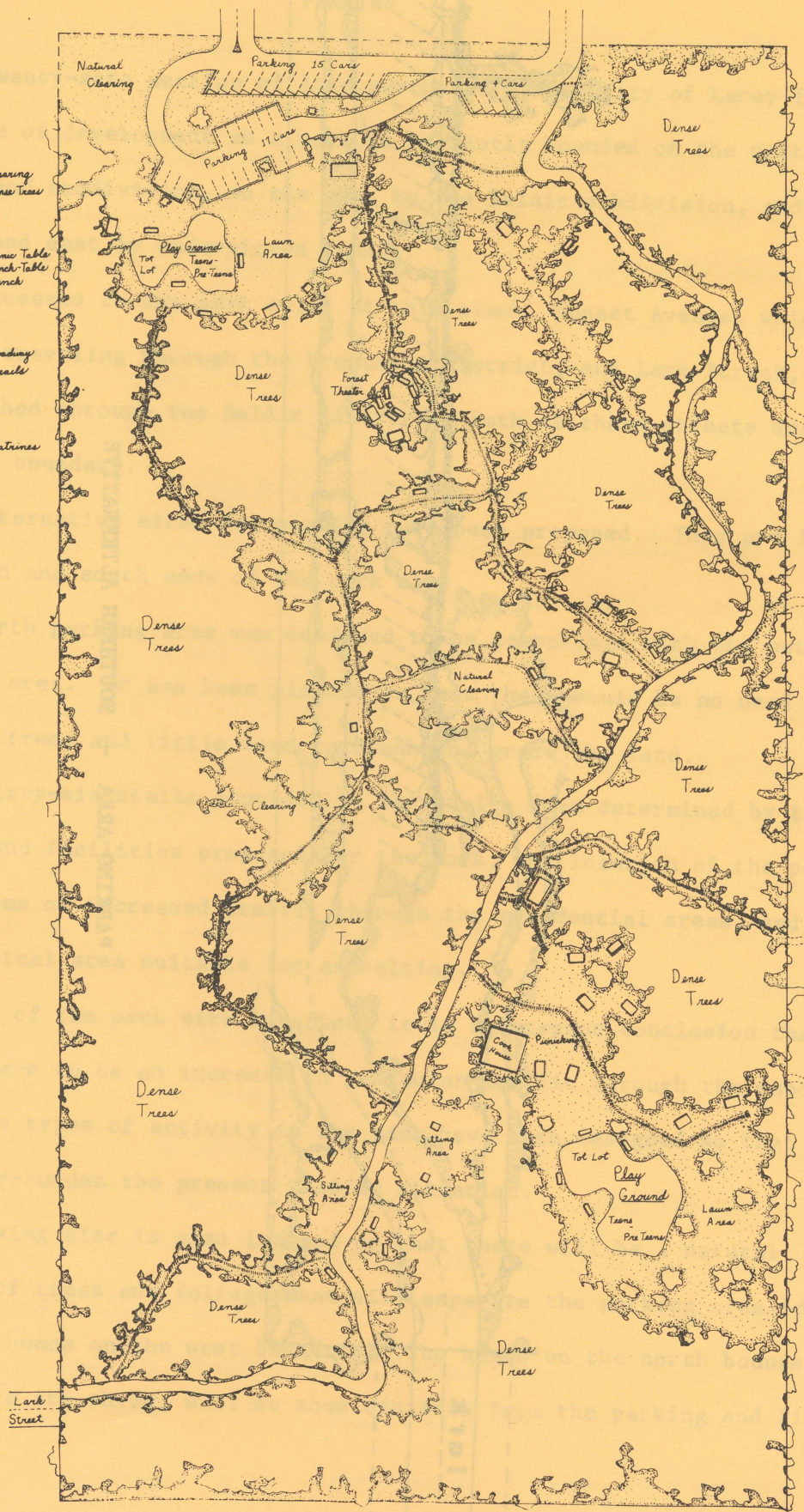
1. Incorporate trees and naturally beautiful areas of the park into the total design plan, thus assuring their protection.
2. When erecting structures, use only materials that would further enhance the natural character of the site.
3. Develop designs of simplicity, strength, and yet of a character compatible with the natural setting.
4. Design with both a high standard of safety and an ease of maintenance in mind.
5. Playgrounds designed to fulfill the creative needs of children.

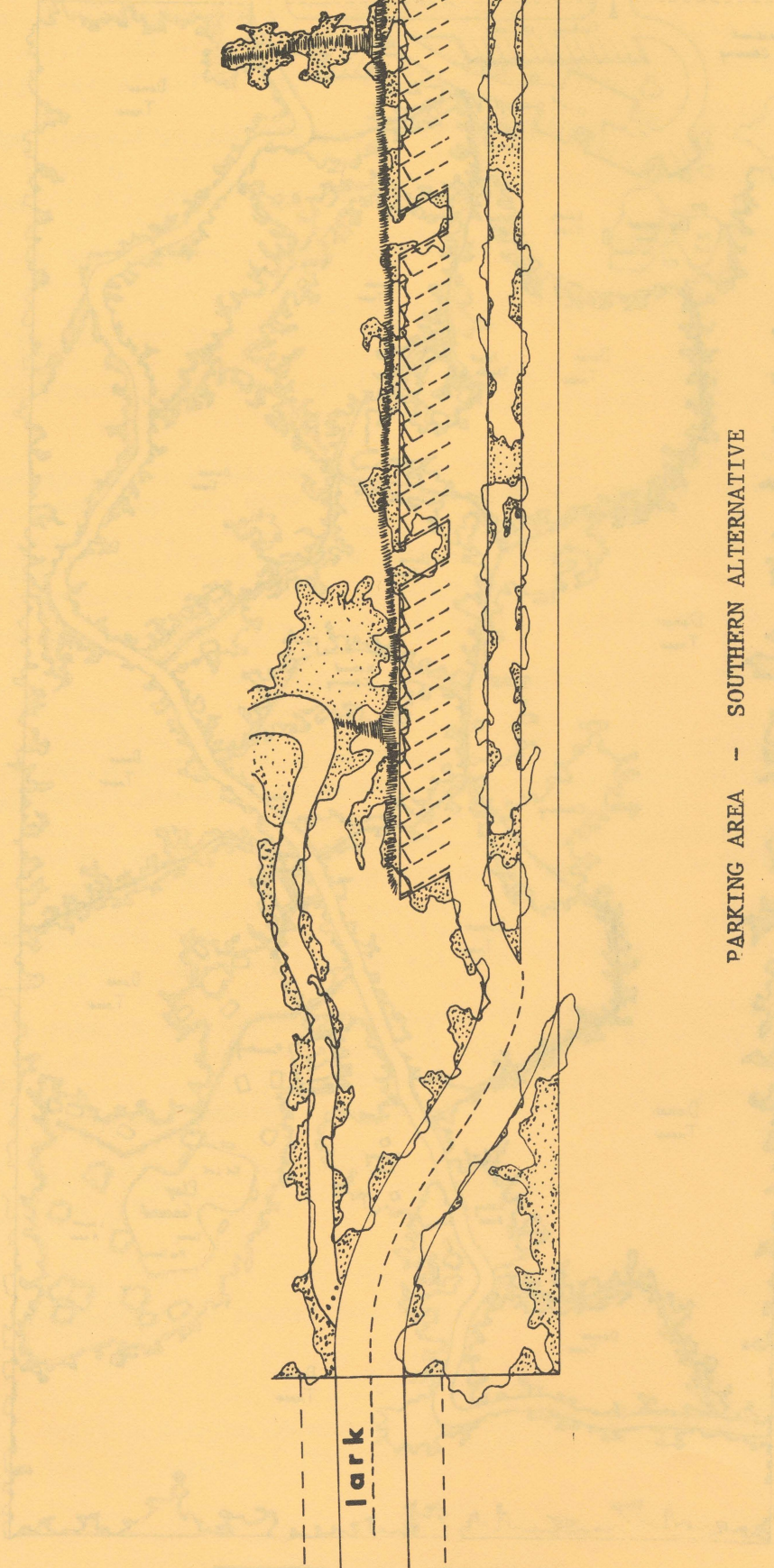
LACEY COMMUNITY PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, TESC

Legend

-  Clearing
Dense Trees
-  Picnic Table
Bench-Table
Bench
-  Roadway
Tracks
-  Latrine





PARKING AREA - SOUTHERN ALTERNATIVE

lark

LACEY COMMUNITY
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

PARKING

The twenty-acre section of land purchased by the City of Lacey for the purpose of development as a park is presently bounded on the north by the Brentwood subdivision, on the west by the BelAir subdivision, and on the south and east by undeveloped land.

Two accesses to the park exist at this time: Sunset Avenue, which is reached by traveling through the Brentwood district, and Lark Street, which may be reached through the BelAir district. Both of these streets deadend at the park boundary.

Two alternative sites for parking have been proposed. They are located at the north and south ends of the park site.

The north parking area was designed to be compatible with the natural surrounding area. It has been planned so that there would be no need to level large trees and little need to brush and grade the land.

The thirty-six stalls provided in the design were determined by the activities and facilities proposed for the park, the location of the park site, problems of increased traffic through the residential areas, and the limited physical area suitable for asphaltting.

Because of the park site location, it is a foregone conclusion that there will have to be an increase in vehicular traffic through the subdivision, but the types of activity in the park have been designed so that it will not over-burden the present traffic situation.

The parking site is also located so that there will be a natural buffer-zone of trees and foliage that will separate the parking area from the adjacent homes on the west boundary. The homes on the north boundary, of which there are three, will be some distance from the parking and little affected.

In accordance with the city ordinance, the parking area should be constructed of asphalt. This would, of course, be more durable than gravel, which would wear quickly into chuckholes and generate dust.

A cross-section of how the asphalt should be laid is provided in a supplemental blueprint. Stalls and aisle widths and lengths are designed to meet city specifications.

Drainage will be provided for by constructing thickened edges alongside the road access to the parking area. As is indicated by the contour map, water run-off will be from west to east and directed onto Sunset. As there is no storm sewerage provided in the area, the water will have to follow its natural course from that point.

A problem affecting the whole north end design is the sixty-foot exception (owned by a private individual) along the north boundary from Sunset to the west boundary. Unless the City of Lacey can arrange some agreement with the owner, it will be necessary to use the south parking area as the alternative, which will serve to channel the main burden of traffic to the south end and limit parking to only those stalls within the northern park boundary.

The south end parking area was designed primarily as an alternative if the exception to the north of the park site can not be used. Another reason the south parking facility is considered an alternate is that it would require more felling of trees, clearing of brush and grading than would be required at the north parking area.

Entrance to the south parking lot would be through Lark Street. This will, of course, increase traffic through the BelAir subdivision.

Included in the design is consideration for future use of the land to the south and east of the park site. It is suggested that the Park

Board dedicate to the city thirty feet of park land adjacent to the south boundary. The fifteen feet nearest the boundary line would be asphalt and comprise the one-way access to the parking stalls. The next fifteen feet of the easement into the park property would be a buffer-zone of trees and brush separating the parking area from the eventual "through traffic."

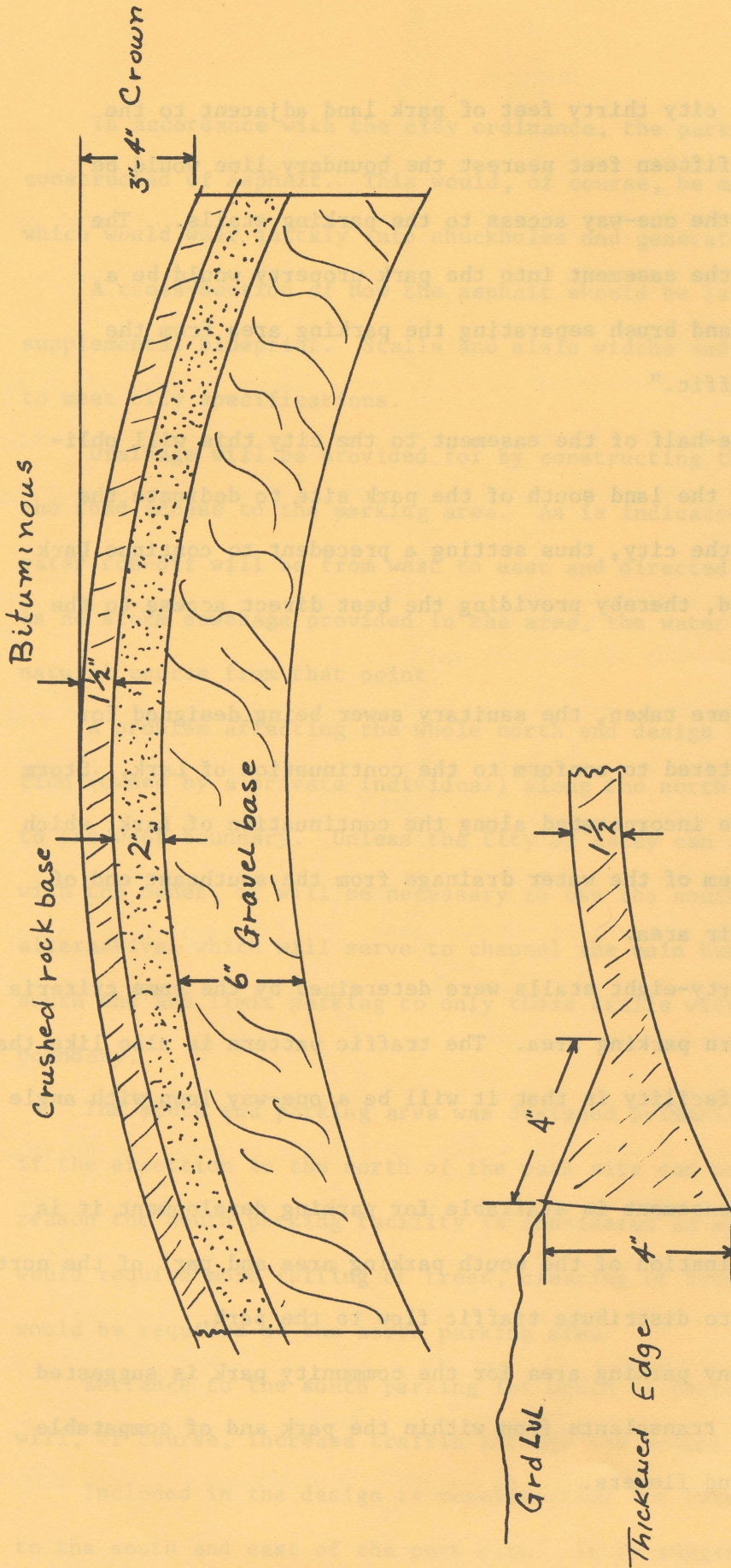
By dedicating one-half of the easement to the city this will obligate any developer of the land south of the park site to dedicate the other thirty feet to the city, thus setting a precedent to continue Lark through to Ruddel Road, thereby providing the best direct access to the park.

If this course were taken, the sanitary sewer being designed for L.I.D. #2 would be altered to conform to the continuation of Lark. Storm sewerage would also be incorporated along the continuation of Lark, which would solve the problem of the water drainage from the southeast end of the park and the BelAir area.

The southern thirty-eight stalls were determined by the same criteria applied to the northern parking area. The traffic pattern is also like that of the north parking facility in that it will be a one-way loop with angle parking to the right.

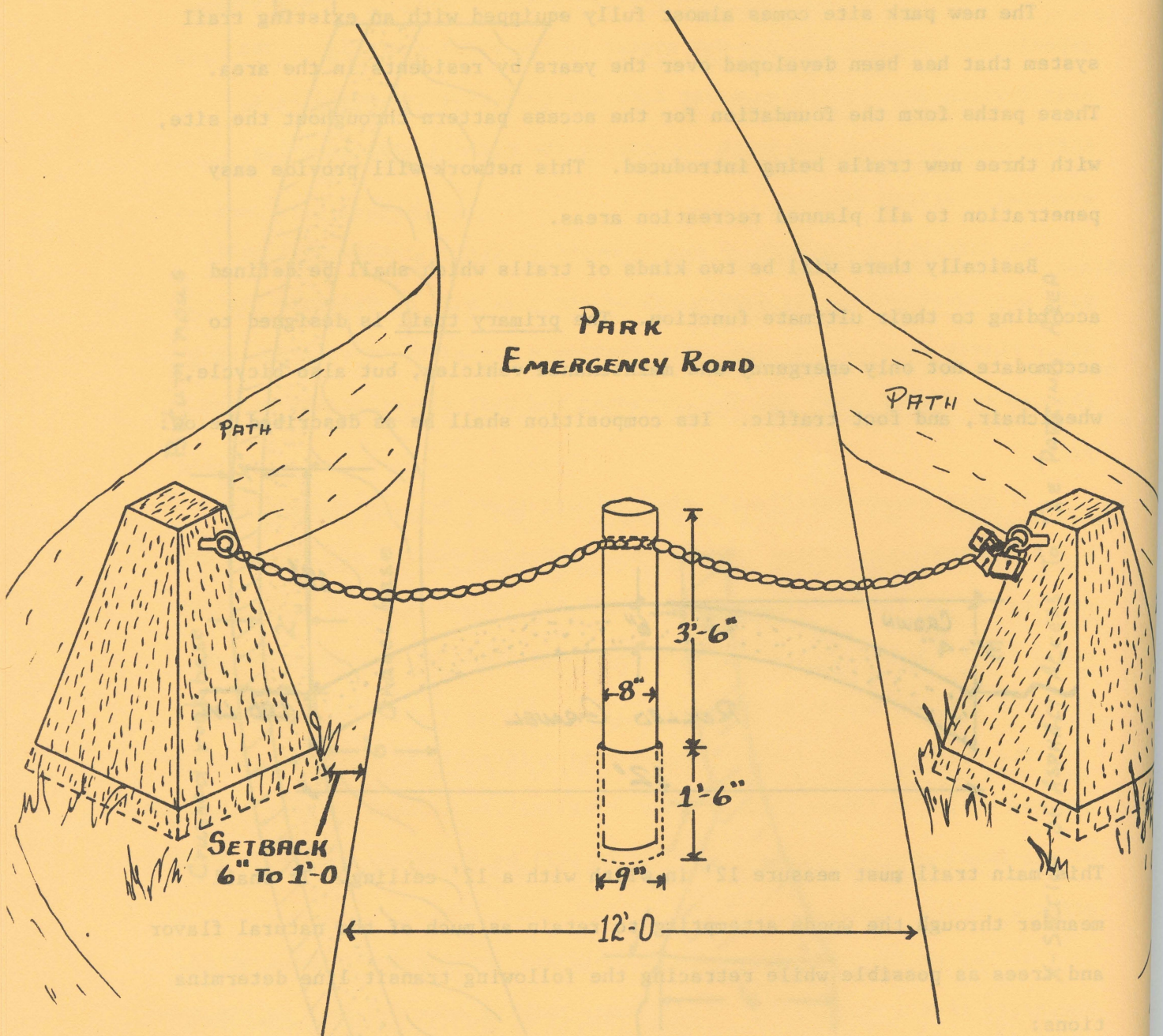
If the northern easement is available for parking development it is suggested that a combination of the south parking area and part of the north parking area be used to distribute traffic flow to the park.

Landscaping of any parking area for the community park is suggested and should consist of transplants from within the park and of compatible northwestern shrubs and flowers.



X-SECTION OF ASPHALT ACCESS TO THE PARKING AREA

CHAIN BARRIER - EMERGENCY ROAD



METAL CENTER POST 8" DIAMETER X 5' HIGH REMOVABLE FROM
9" METAL OR CEMENT CASING, CEMENT BLOCKS 3' TO 3'-6"

Just where the intra-park road will tie in at the Sunset and Lark Street entrances is not known, because certain decisions regarding parking and access are yet to be made by the Park Board and City Council. At these junctures the barricade, designed on the preceding page, should be installed. This obstruction will discourage any motorized traffic with the exception of emergency and maintenance vehicles, which will be provided with keys to the triple lock fastening. On the outside of the two cement blocks, paths should be constructed for ease of entry by foot and bicycle traffic. These paths should be made of the same packed gravel as the park road.

The secondary trails are designed to encourage foot traffic only. They will vary in width from 2' to 3' and will be covered with recycled chips from shredded undergrowth, removed from other areas within the park. They shall be leveled as needed, and any interfering ceiling material removed. This path system is almost complete as it now stands; however, a couple of paths are to be constructed that will open up new areas of the park. Trail development is described on the following page:

CHAIN BARRIER - Emergency Road
TRAIL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

<u>Transit Stations</u>		<u>Transit Station</u>
FC	Connect with	C2
FC-FD-Boundary	Close off at	FC
FI-F5-Boundary	Do not develop	
G3-G6	Do not develop	
C9	Connect with	Edge of north lawn area and picnic ground
C9-C10-Boundary	Close off at	C9
Between stations CG-CH and CI-CJ	Construct a trail by-passing Forest Theater	
CH	Minimal development to connect with	CI
H2-H5	Do not develop	
AE-AF-AG-AH-E4	Do not develop	
Clearing extending 150' north between AI and AJ	Connect with the main road through the clearing and meandering through the dense cedar woods to	CF

Should the southern boundary be the site of parking and a future road as alternate plans suggest, then provisions shall be made to connect the S.E. end of the parking lot to the lower edge of the southern play area and re-located restrooms. There are no transit lines to show this proposed trail; however, it is shown on the General Development Plan map and the alternative parking overlay. Another access trail should be planned to connect station DC with the S.W. end of the parking lot. This is also shown on the overlay.

That area, bounded by the intra-park road on the east and the main C trail to the west, contains an old logging road which is growing over. We intend this wooded corridor to be used as a quiet sitting and picnicking

area that will be minimally cleared and covered with grasses. Although we do not intend a heavy use trail to make its way through here, it is evident that it will be a popular area. We propose a trail covered with chips that will connect the corridor to existing trails at the following points:

Connection Points

South of AC

South of E2

CF

South of CL

A map of the trail system shows all the previously mentioned positions with minimal instructions for path location and areas for clearing.

Trails Access: It is recommended that a ten foot wide easement be acquired on the eastern boundary at the indicated locations on the General Development map to enable children and adults to enter the park without the necessity of going around to the Lark or Sunset street entrances. This is a contingency in the event the park is eventually surrounded on the eastern and southern sides by housing developments. The foot accesses would allow proper entrance to the park, avoid children running through people's yards and set a precedent for future developments.

When actual construction begins on the site, it is proposed that a member of the park design team be on hand to act in an advisory capacity and to clarify actual paths to be taken by heavy equipment when building the park road and activity areas.

SHELTERS AND RESTROOMS

Due to the unstable atmosphere of our beautiful Pacific Northwest, shelters are a necessary part of park design. The shelters should be of pole construction to blend with the park environment. Poles must be imbedded in concrete unless a concrete floor is incorporated, in which case the poles may be mounted on a steel footing. In all cases where poles are not imbedded in concrete, adequate bracing must be added. At least one shelter should be provided near each end of the park.

Restrooms should be of concrete block construction and must include facilities for the handicapped. Exteriors may be dressed with wood to blend with the environment.

Approximate locations for all structures have been provided. Exact locations and orientations will be determined in the field.

Handwritten marks on the left margin, including a vertical line and some illegible scribbles.

BENCHES AND PICNIC FACILITIES

Benches, bench-swings, and bench-tables, designed to provide comfortable resting and eating places, will be located throughout the park. Some of these benches should be placed in areas where they may take full advantage of the park's natural beauty. Others should skirt lawn and play areas to allow parents comfortable observation of their children. Still others should be placed in strategic locations along paths to provide resting places. The bench-swing should be positioned in a quiet area at each end of the park. There will be about 30 benches of varying styles, the exact locations of which will be determined in the field. Some of these spots have been tentatively placed on the General Development map.

The location of picnic tables should facilitate both group activities and private activities. Some tables will be located near playground equipment and lawn areas in order to provide supervision or observation of children and facilities. Other tables will be placed in isolated spots to provide privacy. The tables should be sturdy and relatively immobile. There will be 22 to 25 picnic tables, the approximate locations of which have already been determined on the General Development map.

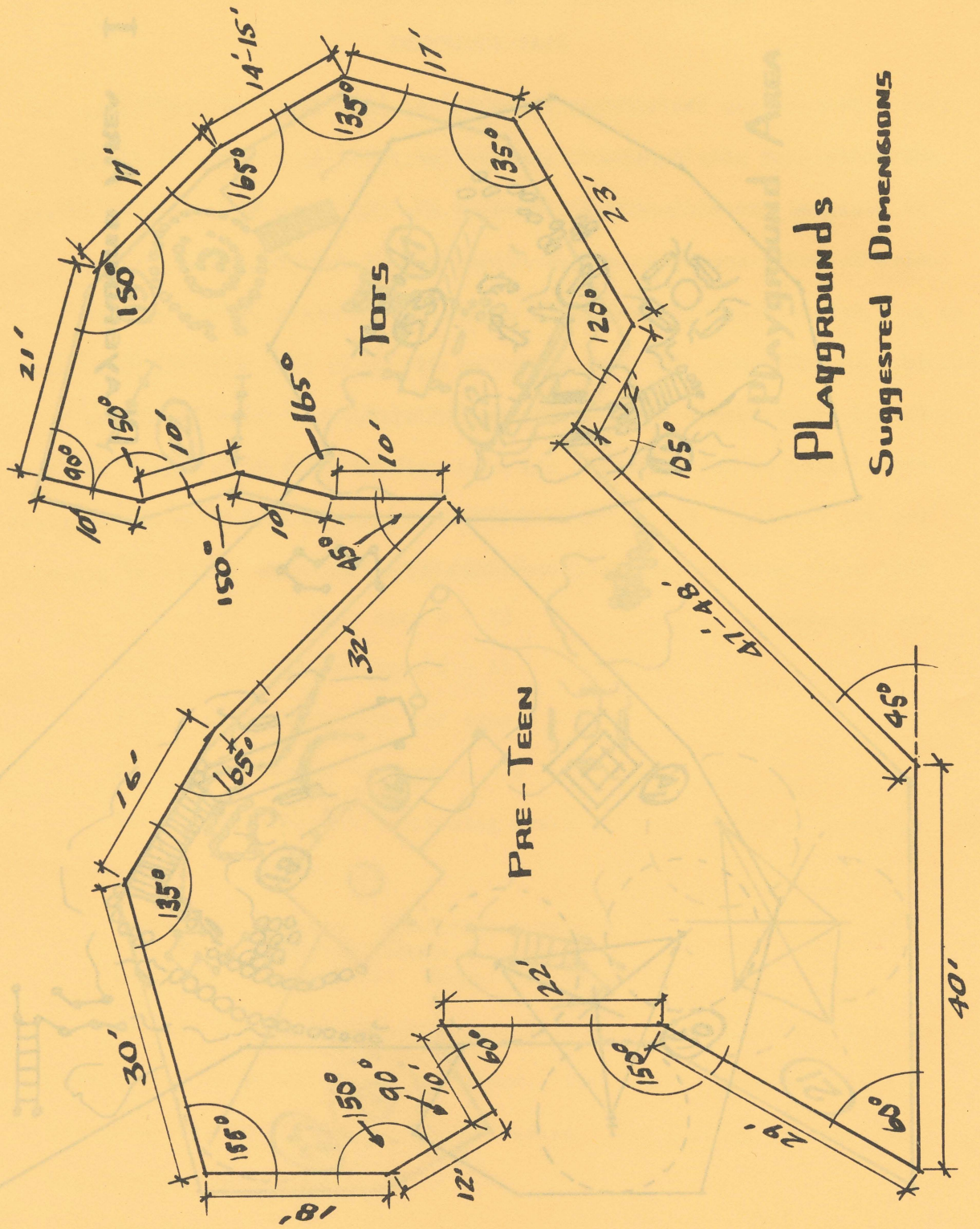
Trash containers must be placed strategically in picnicking areas. It is recommended that at least 10 be acquired.

PLAYGROUNDS

A variety of shapes, textures and colors helps to create the enjoyable experiences of daily life. A playground need not be symmetrical, but may be enclosed by an irregular border to create shape and visual texture. A layered border of varying heights may even become a piece of play equipment.

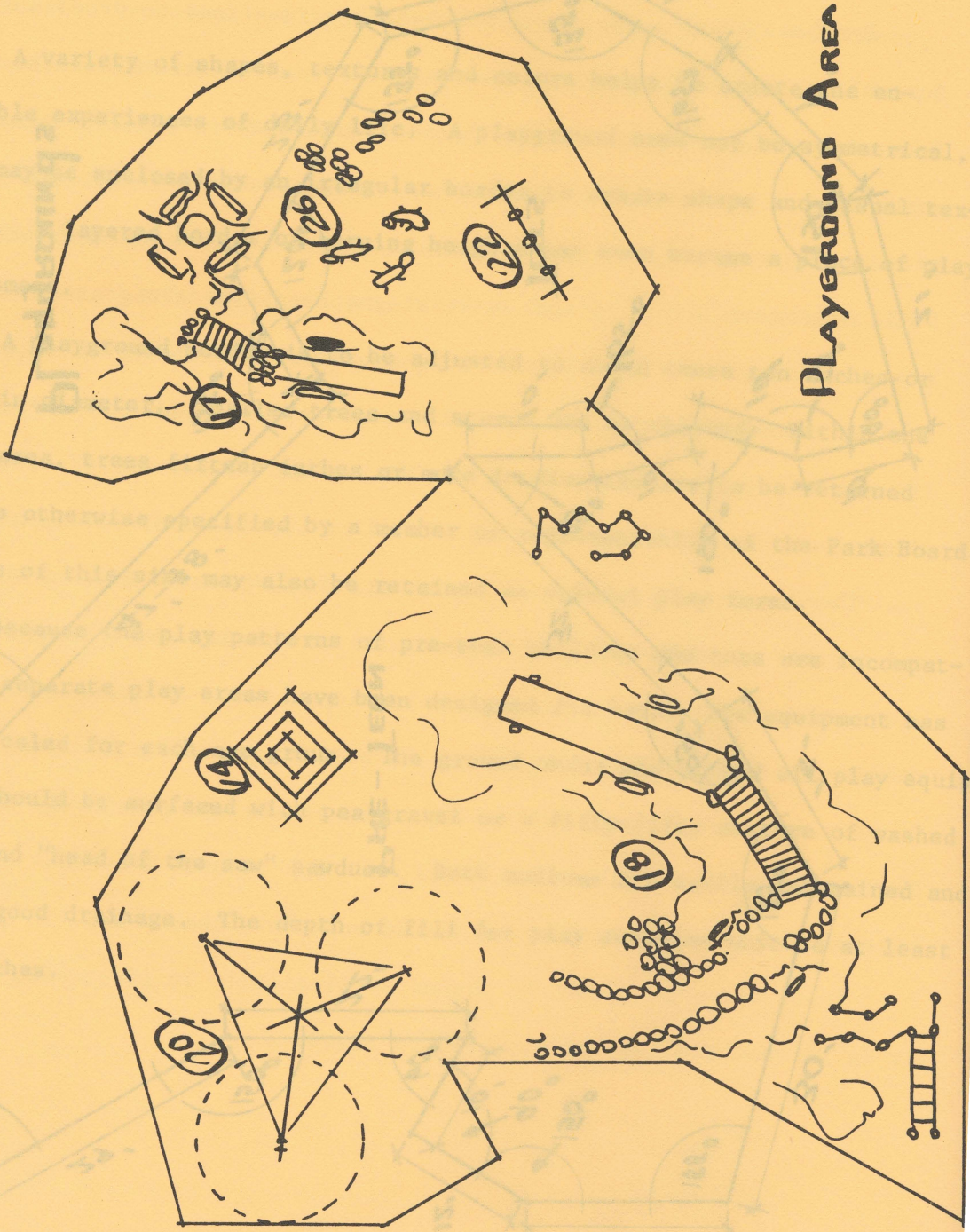
A playground border is to be adjusted to avoid trees ten inches or more in diameter. Smaller trees and stumps may be removed. Within the play area, trees fifteen inches or more in diameter are to be retained unless otherwise specified by a member or representative of the Park Board. Stumps of this size may also be retained as natural play forms.

Because the play patterns of pre-teen children and tots are incompatible, separate play areas have been designed for both. The equipment has been scaled for each age group. The ground under and around all play equipment should be surfaced with pea gravel or a fifty-fifty mixture of washed sand and "head of the saw" sawdust. Both mediums are easily maintained and allow good drainage. The depth of fill for play surfaces must be at least ten inches.

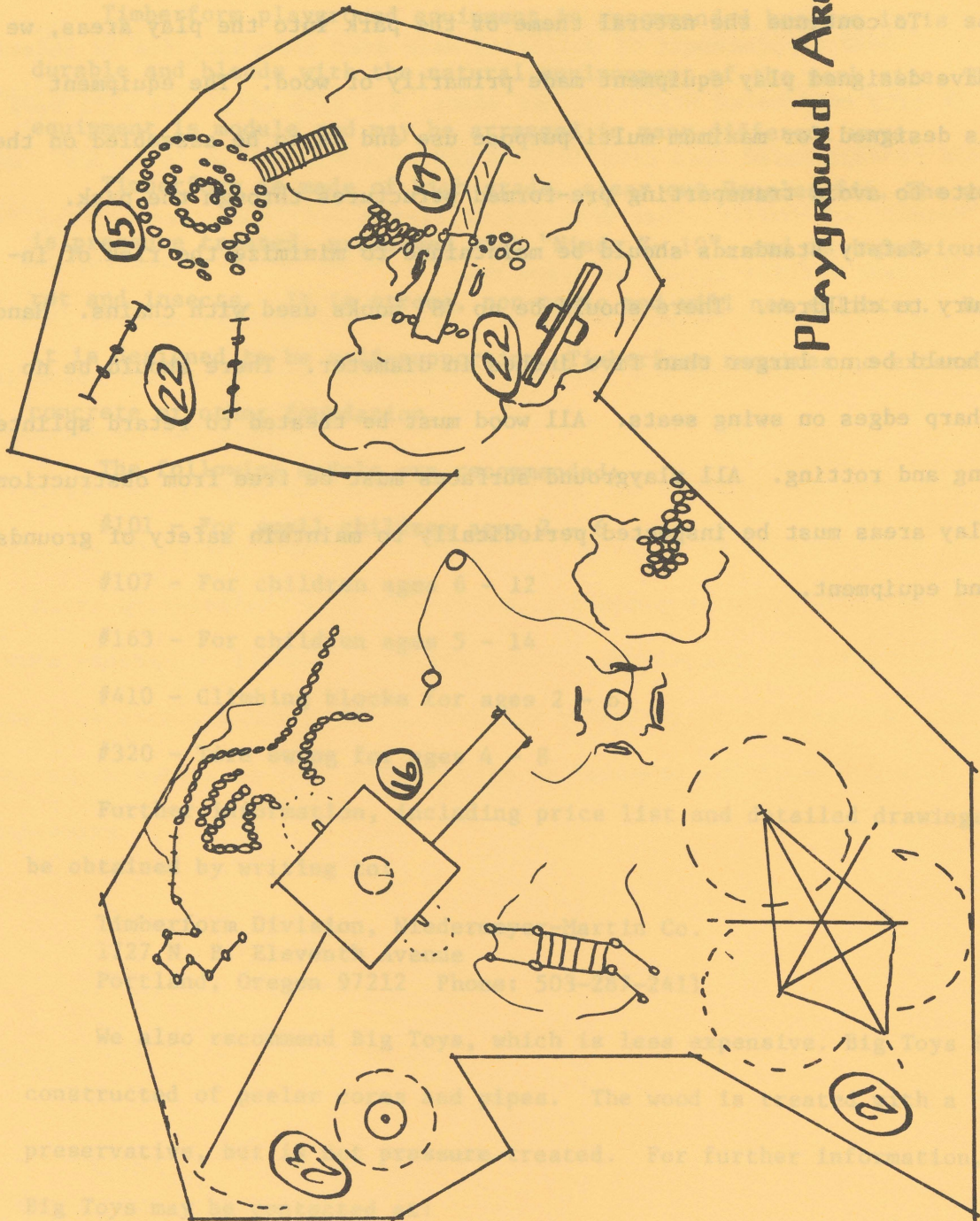


Playgrounds
Suggested Dimensions

PLAYGROUND AREA I



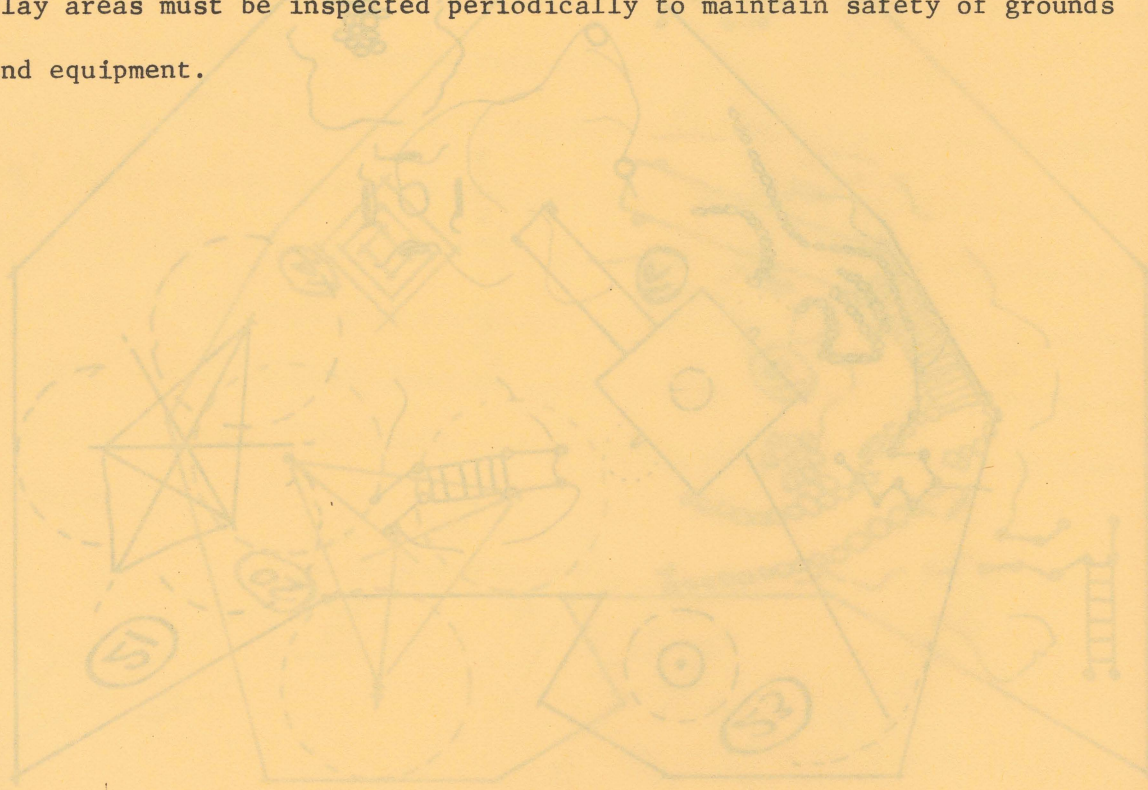
Playground Area II



PLAY EQUIPMENT

To continue the natural theme of the park into the play areas, we have designed play equipment made primarily of wood. The equipment is designed for maximum multi-purpose use and is to be assembled on the site to avoid transporting pre-formed structures through the park.

Safety standards should be maintained to minimize the risk of injury to children. There should be no "S" hooks used with chains. Hand rings should be no larger than five inches in diameter. There should be no sharp edges on swing seats. All wood must be treated to retard splintering and rotting. All playground surfaces must be free from obstructions. Play areas must be inspected periodically to maintain safety of grounds and equipment.



PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATION

Timberform playground equipment is recommended because it is safe, durable and blends with the natural environment of the park site. The equipment is module and may be arranged in many different ways.

Timberform is made of high grade, clear cut Douglas fir. The wood is pressure treated, preserved with "Niedo X- 10", and is impervious to rot and insects. It is strong, non-toxic and will not splinter. Because it is designed to be self-supporting, Timberform requires no extensive concrete or other foundation.

The following models are recommended:

- #101 - For small children ages 2 - 6
- #107 - For children ages 6 - 12
- #163 - For children ages 5 - 14
- #410 - Climbing blocks for ages 2 - 6
- #320 - Tire swing for ages 4 - 8

Further information, including price list and detailed drawings, may be obtained by writing to:

Timberform Division, Niedermeyer-Martin Co.
1727 N. E. Eleventh Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97212 Phone: 503-287-2411

We also recommend Big Toys, which is less expensive. Big Toys is constructed of peeler cores and pipes. The wood is treated with a preservative, but is not pressure treated. For further information, Big Toys may be contacted at:

Big Toys
1940 East "D" Street
Tacoma, Washington 98421 Phone: 206-572-7611

If any other commercial play equipment is used, it should meet the specifications of either of these two companies.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATION

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PLACEMENT

General placement of utilities have been made; but, due to indecision in city engineered utilities and roads, all park utilities will have to be re-engineered when city designs and construction are complete. We recommend; however, that when the utilities are re-engineered, they follow the same general layout as drawn now.

- 4107 - For children ages 6 - 12
- 4108 - For children ages 3 - 14
- 4109 - Climbing blocks for ages 3 - 6
- 4110 - Tire swing for ages 4 - 8

Further information, including price list and detailed drawings, may

be obtained by writing to:

Timberline Division, Westover-Martin Co.
1737 N. E. Riverfront Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97212 Phone: 503-287-2411

We also recommend Big Toys, which is less expensive. Big Toys is

constructed of painted cones and pipes. The wood is treated with a

preservative, but is not pressure treated. For further information,

Big Toys may be contacted at:

Big Toys
1940 East "D" Street
Tacoma, Washington 98402 Phone: 360-523-7611

If any other commercial play equipment is used, it should meet the

specifications of either of these two companies.

FUNDING

The funding for this park is available through the Inter Agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation. This state agency's primary function is to administer funds to local agencies for acquiring and/or developing public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. In disbursing these funds the IAC follows a set of guidelines from which they evaluate each project and rank them according to priority. With the limited amount of funds available, the parks with the highest priority are the ones most likely to receive an IAC grant.

With this in mind we have been focusing our attention on these IAC guidelines to insure that the Lacey Park is well up on this priority list.

After consultation with Glen Moore, a project director with the IAC, we were pleased to discover that the general development plan for the Lacey Park site closely conforms with IAC guideline priorities. We therefore conclude that if this general plan is followed IAC financing will be forthcoming.

VI. Building				\$28,000
Bathrooms				\$28,000
Subtotal				\$28,000
VII. Contingency				\$11,300
Deck Shack				\$9,700
Picnic Shelter				\$1,600
TOTAL*				\$39,300
VIII. Picnic Area				\$3,825
Tables/Set		22		\$2,420
Benches		17		\$680
Bench-Tables		5		\$425
Swinging Bench		2		\$300

*Total not including Planning and Engineering Fees or State Sales Tax

PRELIMINARY
COST ESTIMATES
FOR
LACEY PARK

I.	Site Preparation	\$5,000
II.	Utilities	11,200
III.	Landscaping	2,000
IV.	Irrigation System	4,000
V.	Roads, Paths, Parking	18,740
VI.	Bathrooms	28,000
VII.	Shelters	11,300
VIII.	Picnic Areas	3,825
IX.	Play Areas	6,480
X.	Trash Cans	1,100
		\$91,645 Subtotal
		13,747 15% Contingency
		\$105,392 <u>TOTAL*</u>

*Total not including Planning and Engineering Fees or State Sales Tax

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION OF COST ESTIMATES

LACEY PARK

ITEM	UNIT	COST/UNIT	NO. OF UNITS	TOTAL COST
IX. Play Areas	Total			\$6,480
Equipment (Timberform)	Each	varying costs	5	\$4,480
Other Play Tools		?	?	\$2,000****
<hr/>				
X. Trash Cans	Each	\$110	10	\$1,100

* Cost if alternative south end parking facility is adopted.

** Includes 2 man-holes @ \$350.

*** Cost could be less -- 95% of trails are now existing.

**** Cost estimate for all proposed locally-designed play equipment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the following people who provided the Design Team with information and assistance in developing this Lacey Park Master Plan.

Members of the Lacey Park Board

Pat Clark - Park Board Secretary

Larry Eickstaedt - Advisor

Phil Harding - Advisor

Charles Nisbet - Advisor

Russ Fox - Advisor

Carl McMurphy - Soil Scientist

Les Whisler - Engineering Student

Norm Krueger - Engineer

Glen Moore - I.A.C. Representative

Jo Ann McCarron - ECCO Member and Lacey Resident

Don Clark - Olympia Park Dept. Director

John Van - Play Equipment Advisor

Don Howe - Landscape Architect

Marilyn Jenkins - Mt. View Teacher

Karen Lau - Mt View Teacher

Floyd Pugh - Lacey Fire Chief

Jim Land - Lacey Police Chief

Students at Mt. View, Chinook, Timberline and N. Thurston who contributed their opinions

Residents of Lacey who contributed their views about the Park development

LACEY PARK DESIGN GRANT

DESIGN TEAM MEMBERS:

Mike Bevis

Phil Bridges

Larry Eickstaedt - Advisor

Bob Grochow

Larry Hall

Phil Harding - Advisor

Bob Messer

Diana Meyer

Mary O'Gorman

Lou Perro

Carolyn Savage

Diane Senn

Dwayne Slate

Tom Taschner

Ty Thomas

Greg Winegar

Jim Zito

