



# Outside Citywide

## Public Space Mapping Methodologies

# Introduction

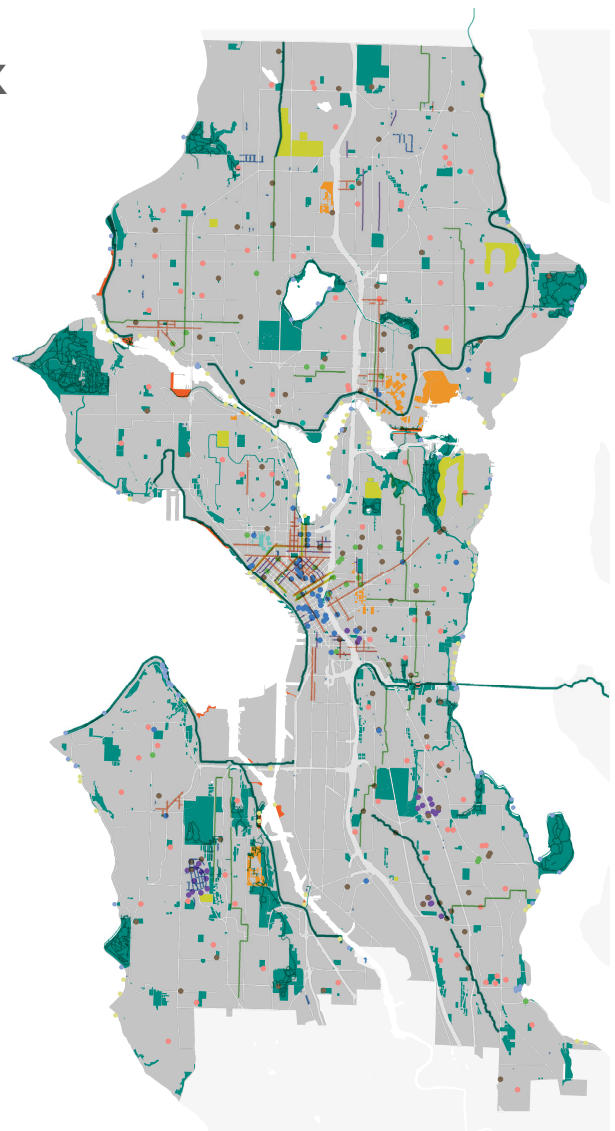
## Mapping Public Space in Seattle

Seattle's public space network is robust and diverse. Many different agencies and organizations contribute to the overall system. The Outside Citywide public space maps highlight which areas of the city are better and worse served by our current network, and which areas we should prioritize for future investments to create a more equitable system.

The Outside Citywide public space data set includes every type of public and open space in the city from campuses to privately-owned plazas downtown. In addition to the names, boundaries, and location of the spaces, the data also includes a lot of information about each public space. You can use this information to select certain types of spaces to map or analyze.

### SEATTLE'S PUBLIC SPACE NETWORK

- Seattle Parks and Recreation
- Seattle Center
- Port of Seattle and Army Corps of Engineers parks
- SPU public space
- Seattle Housing Authority parks
- Public schoolyards
- Campus green spaces
- Cemeteries and private golf courses
- P-Patches
- Shoreline street ends
- Boat launches and ramps
- Privately Owned Public Space (POPS)
- Parklets, Streateries and Pavement to Parks
- Green stormwater infrastructure in the right of way
- Regional Trail
- Local Trail (at least 1 mile long)
- Neighborhood Greenway
- Green Street
- Streetscape Concept Plan
- Urban Marked Trail
- Other ROW

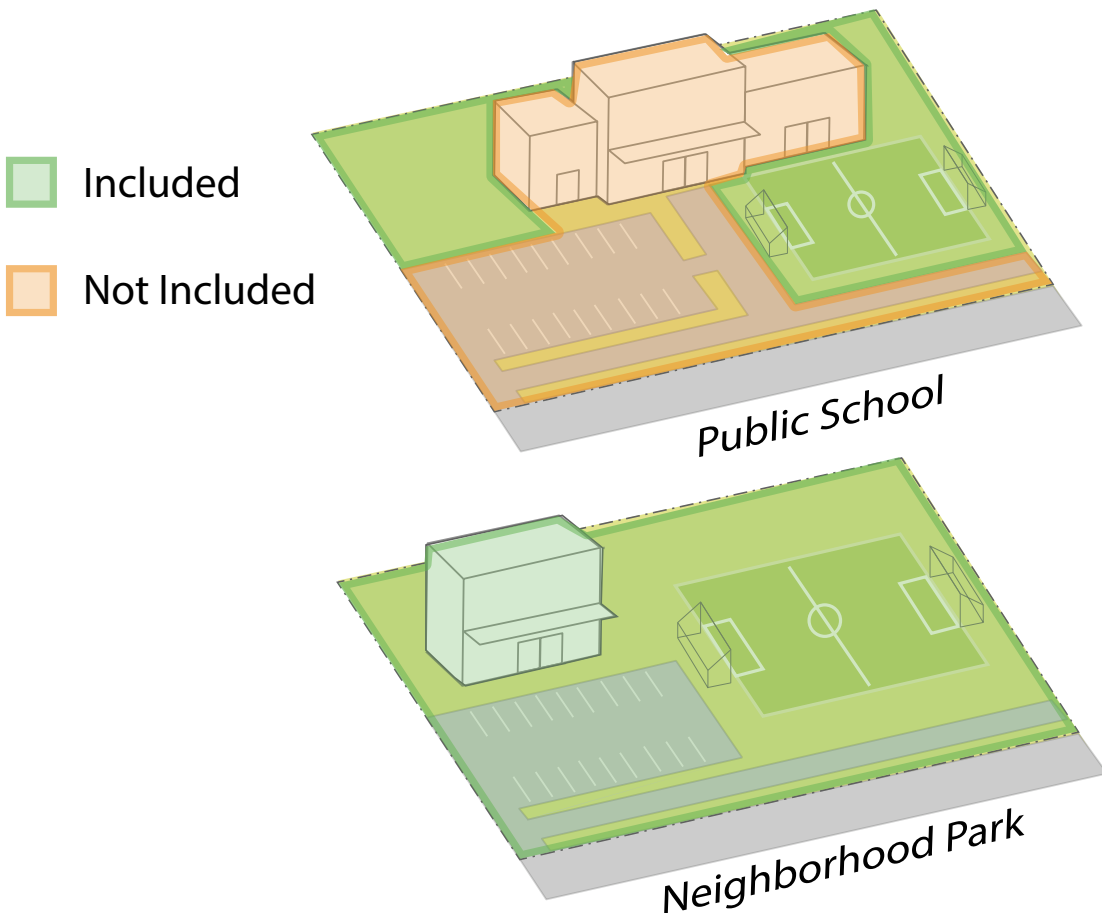


# Public Space Data

## What's included as public space

Some places can be clearly identified as public space, like a ballfield in public park. Others are less clear, such as parking lots, buildings, waterbodies, and private open space. The following types of places are included as public space in this data.

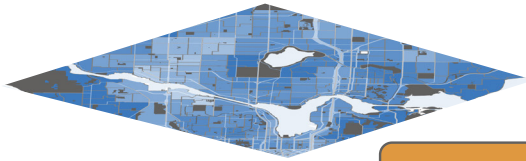
- **All publicly-accessible outdoor space** intended for human or environmental use (as opposed to motor vehicle use). Privately-owned spaces without free public access, such as private golf courses, are mapped but not included in the public space access analysis.
- **Buildings and parking lots within** a property primarily serving as outdoor **public space**. (Parking lots and buildings are not included for libraries, schools, community centers, campuses and other places where the primary land use is not public space).
- **Waterbodies** that are bordered on all sides by public space.



# Analysis and Data Layers

## Analysis 1: Variety

Variety of nearby public spaces

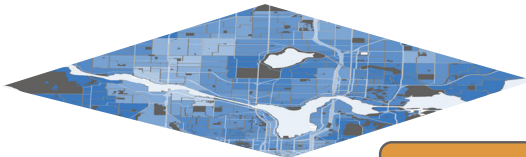


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## Analysis 2: Best Opportunity

Largest nearby public space

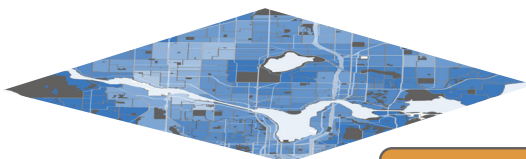


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## Analysis 3: Access to Amenities

Access to amenities within nearby public spaces

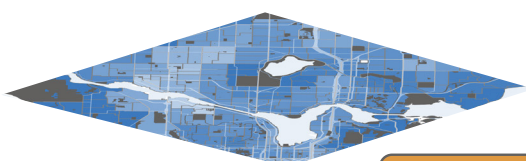


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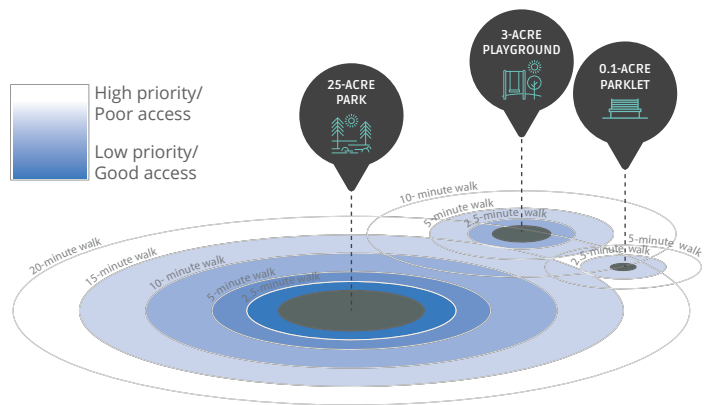
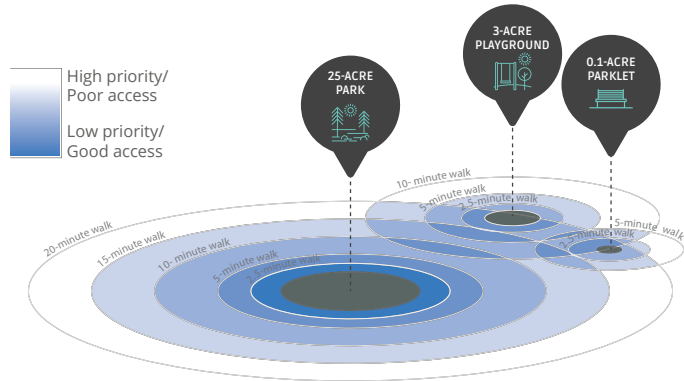


## Private Open Space

Views and lot size of single family properties



Bonus\*



SPORTS FACILITIES



RESTROOM



PLAY-GROUNDS



URBAN AGRICULTURE



WATER



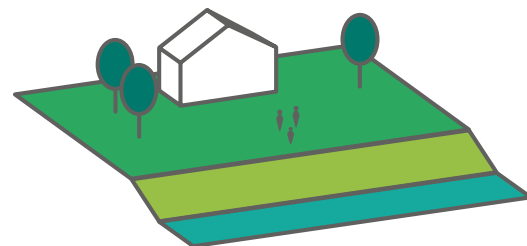
NATURAL AREAS



GREEN SPACES



TRAILS



# Analysis and Data Layers

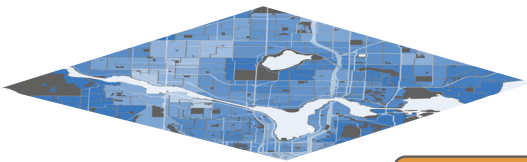
## Measuring Equitable Access to Public Space

There are many factors that might impact whether or not someone feels like they have good access to parks and public space in their neighborhood, such as how big and how far away spaces are, or whether they have access to specific amenities like a playground. The six different analyses on the left cover several of these factors and are combined to create an composite access analysis.

To make equitable future investments, we need to also consider other factors. Low income communities have less access to private gyms for recreation. Neighborhoods burdened by air pollution and high asthma rates have an elevated need for increased tree canopy. Therefore, the access analysis is combined with analyses of race and social equity, health outcomes, and park pressure (the ratio of population density and acres of public space) to create the final public space priority analysis.

### Access to Public Space

Composite of analyses to the left



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### Race + Social Equity Index

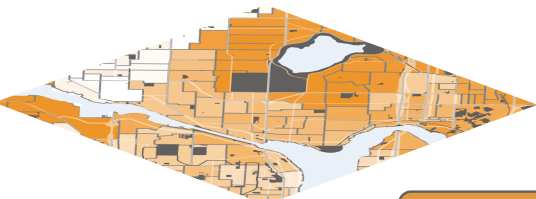
Composite of health, racial, social, and economic equity data. Explore more [here](#)



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### Park Pressure

Ratio between population and public space acreage

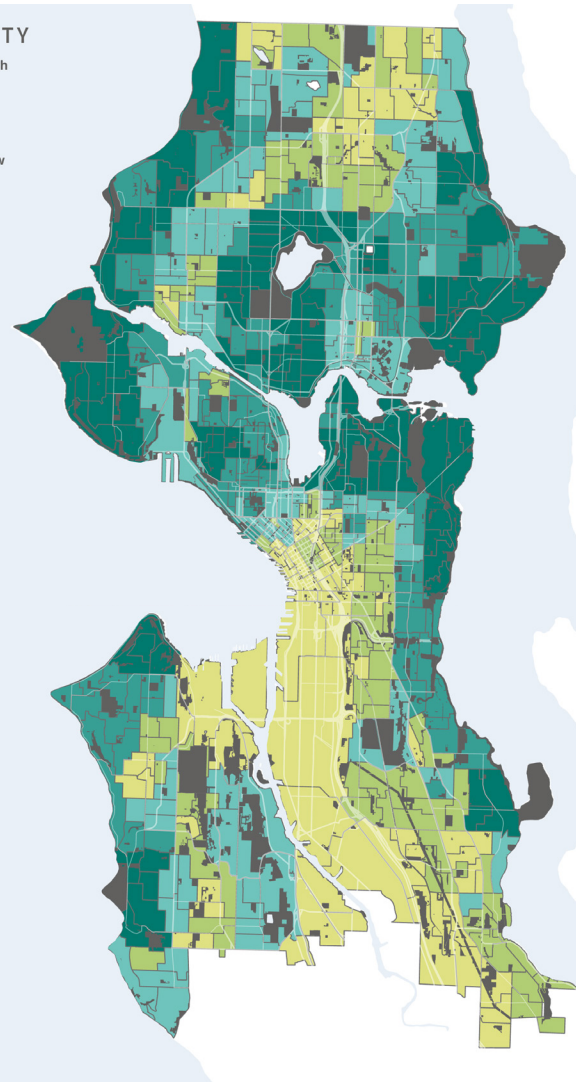


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### Public Space Priority Areas

#### PRIORITY

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low



## Walking Network Dataset

### How Walking Distances are Calculated

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The different layers in the access analysis are all based on walking times to public spaces. To do this, each street segment (from intersection to intersection) is assigned a minutes value based on the length and slope of the segment. Walksheds are then developed by adding walking times along the street network from public space entrances. However, Seattle currently only fully maintains street network data that is oriented toward vehicle use, so some trail connections that are available to pedestrians are not included. The network dataset used in this project also does not include intersections on principal arterials with speeds over 25 mph without a crosswalk or bridge.

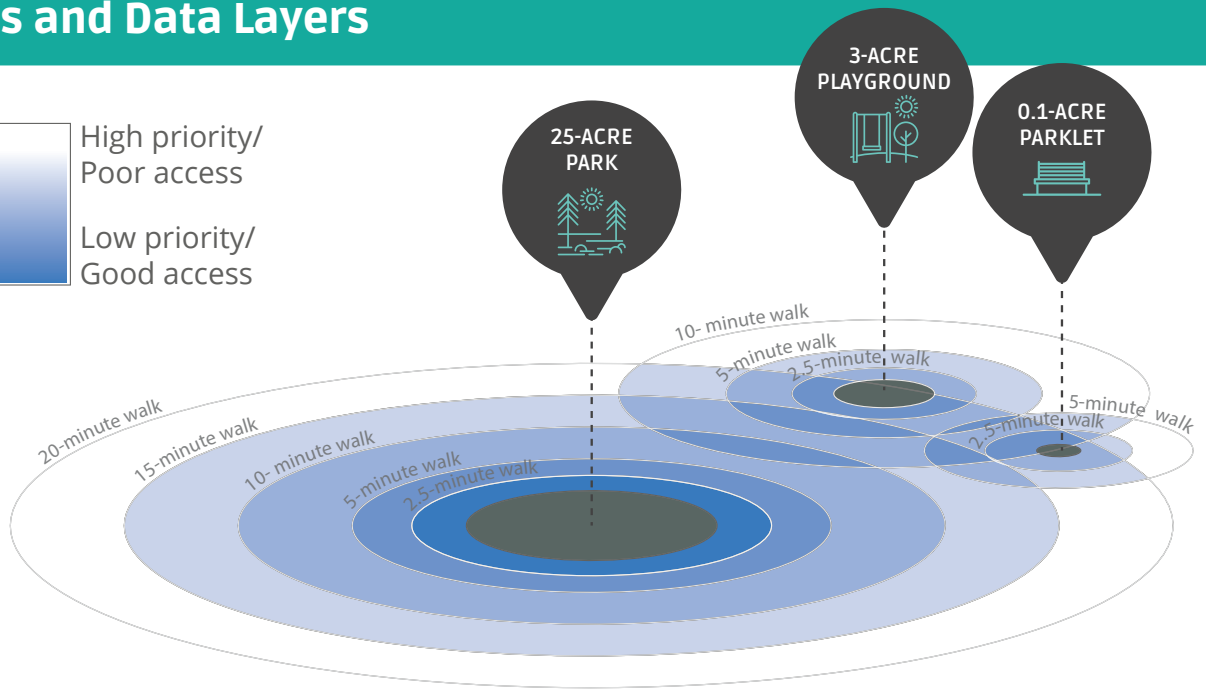
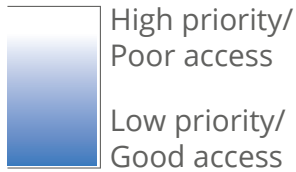
## Park Pressure

### Measuring Park Pressure or Population Load

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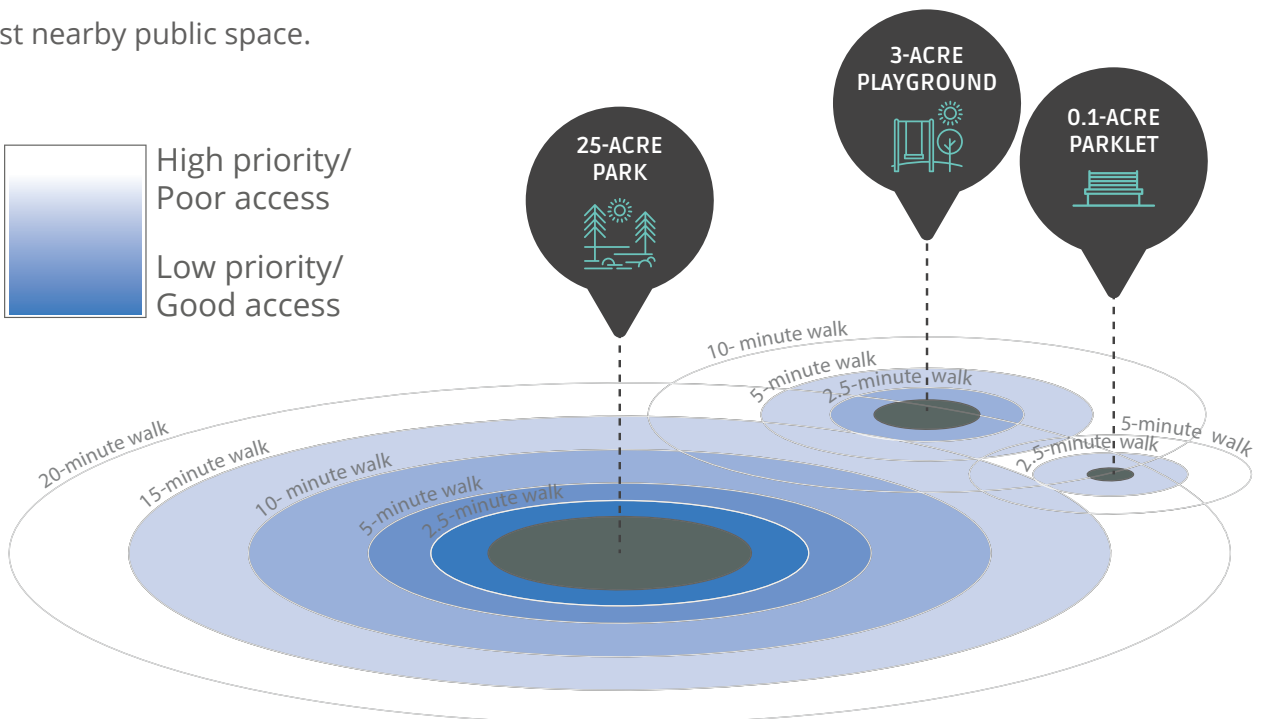
Park pressure is calculated as a ratio between population density and acres of public space. This is done at the Census block group level by analyzing the total acreage of public spaces within a 10 minute walk of that block group, compared with the total population of that block group.

# Analysis and Data Layers



**Analysis 1: Variety of Spaces**

In Analysis 1 and 2, all public spaces are divided into 5 tiers based on size and other factors (listed on page 9). In Analysis 1, when people have access to a variety of different spaces, those scores add up. In Analysis 2, scores are based on the one best or biggest nearby public space.



**Analysis 2: Largest Nearby Space**

# Analysis and Data Layers

	Size	Excludes*	Total Amenities**	Examples
<b>Tier 1</b>	65 + Acres	Cemeteries Greenbelts Places w/ access restrictions***	4 +	Discovery Park (547.4 Acres) Washington Park and Arboretum (177 Acres)
<b>Tier 2</b>	18+ Acres	Cemeteries Greenbelts Places w/ access restrictions	4 +	Gasworks Park (19.9 Acres) Volunteer Park (48.3 Acres)
<b>Tier 3</b>	6+ Acres	Cemeteries Greenbelts Places w/ access restrictions	3 +	Cal Anderson Park (11 Acres)
<b>Tier 4</b>	1.5+ Acres	Cemeteries Greenbelts	2+	Denny Park (4.6 Acres)
OR	6+ Acres		2 +	Evergreen-Washelli Cemetery (142 Acres)
<b>Tier 5</b>	10,000 SF+	Cemeteries Greenbelts	1 +	Belltown P-Patch (14,400 SF) Denny Park (4.6 Acres)
OR	1.5+ Acres		1+	ST Marks Greenbelt (3 Acres)
<b>Tier 6</b>	No minimum		0 +	Montana Bar Parklet (170 SF)

\* Private golf courses and member-only parks are excluded from all tiers

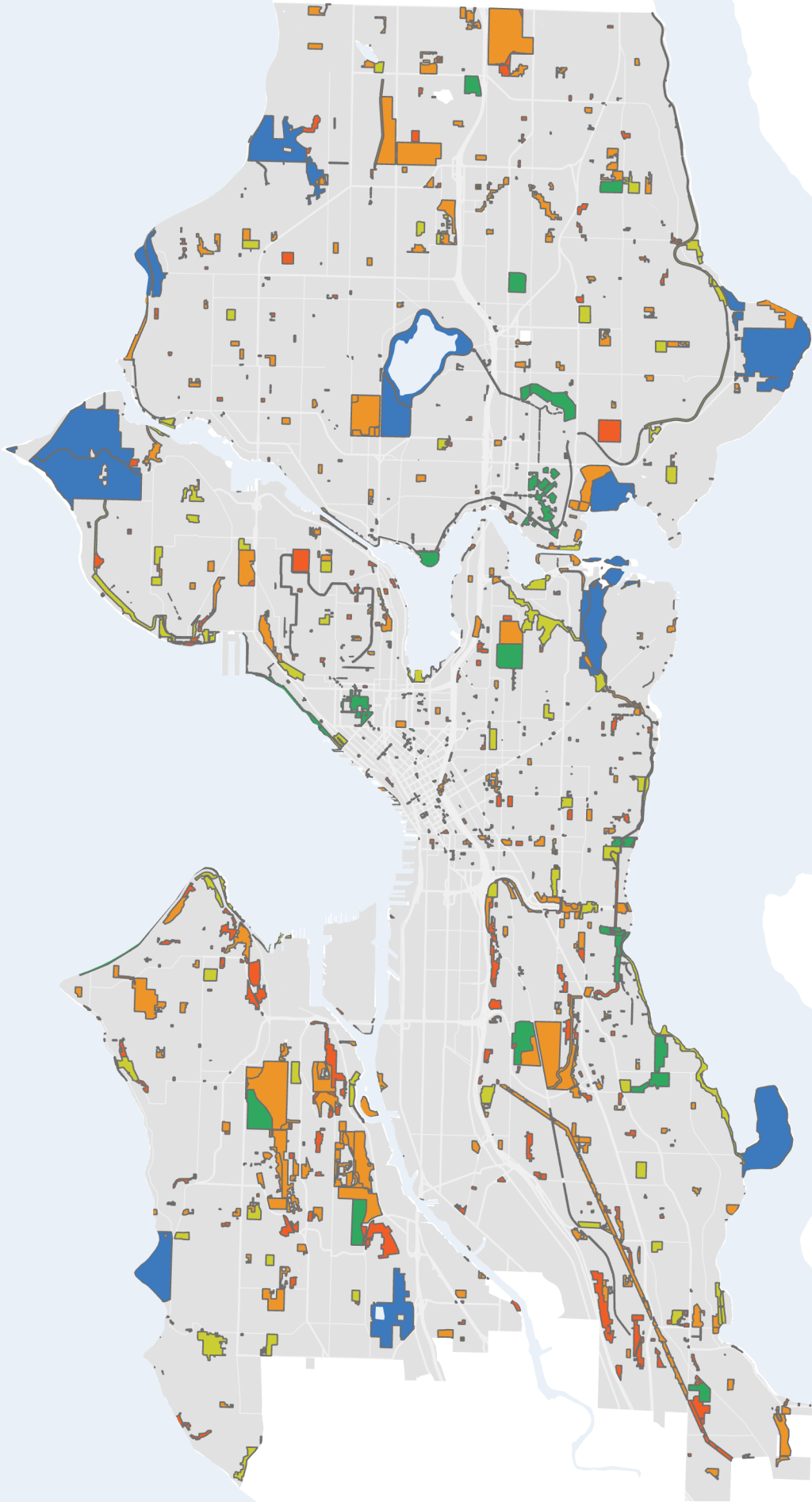
\*\*Playground, Sport Facility, Agriculture, Water, Natural Area, Green Space, Restroom or Trail

\*\*\*Fees, limited hours, or privately-owned spaces

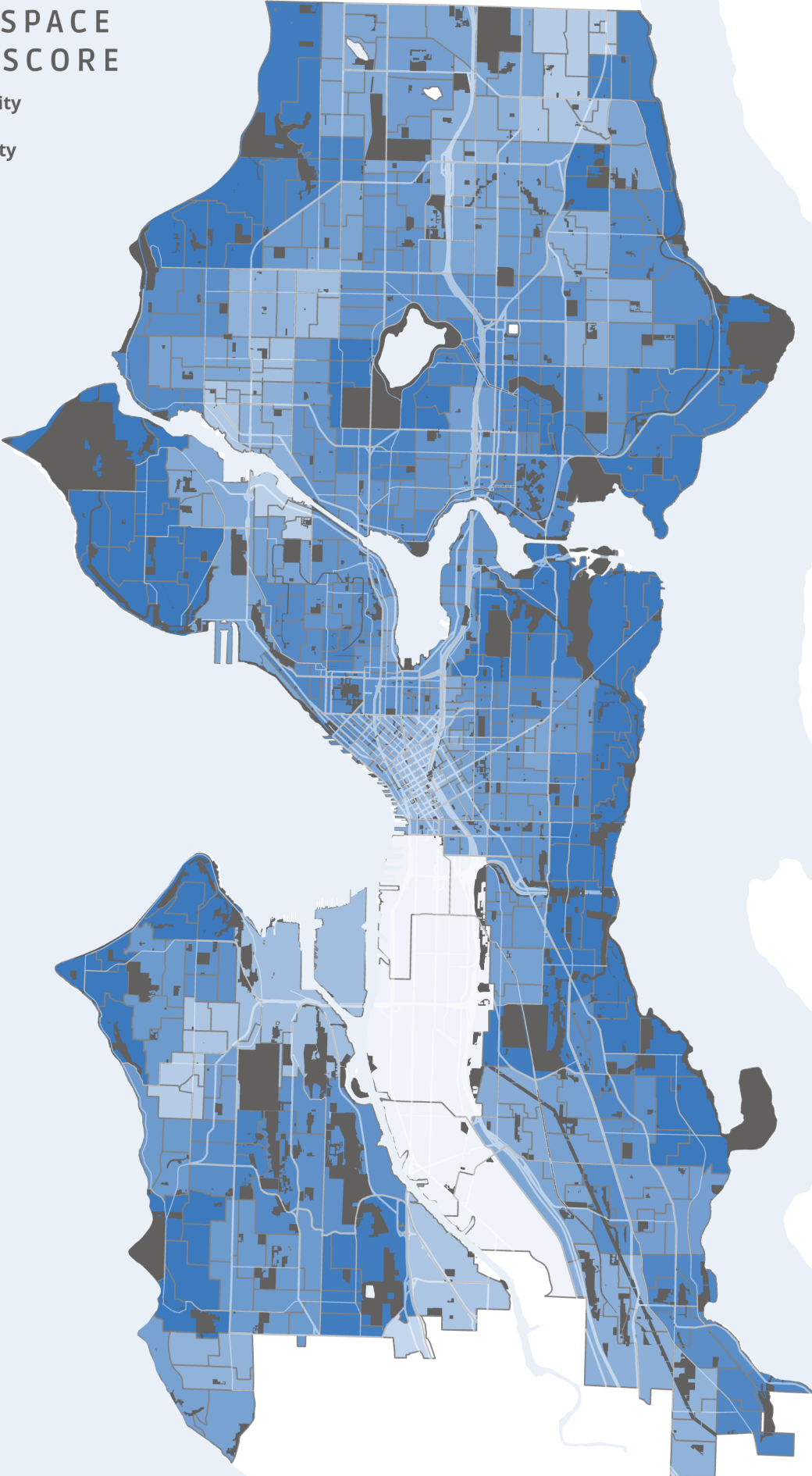
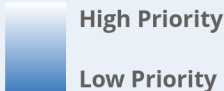


# TIER

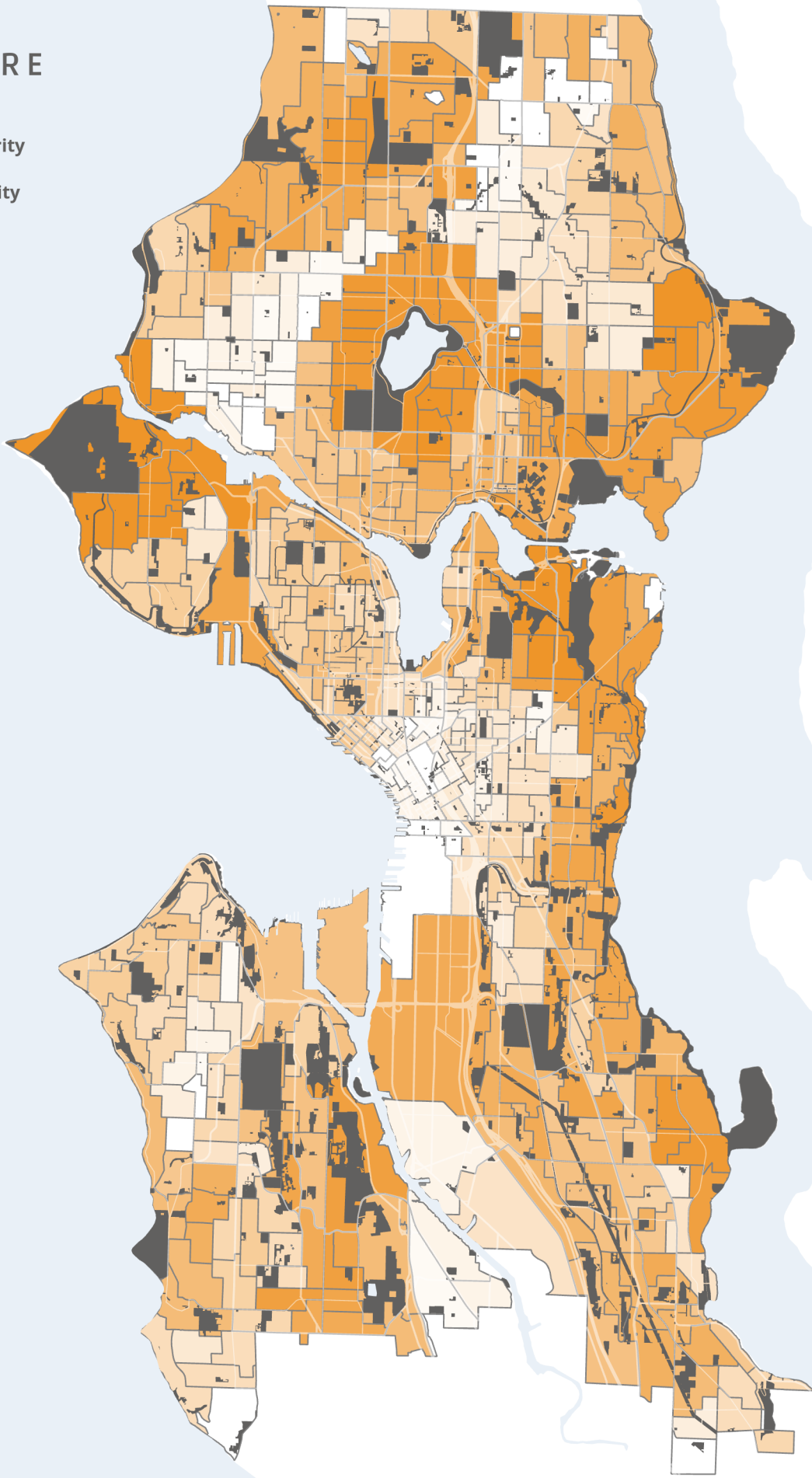
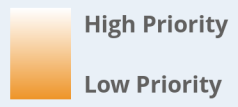
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



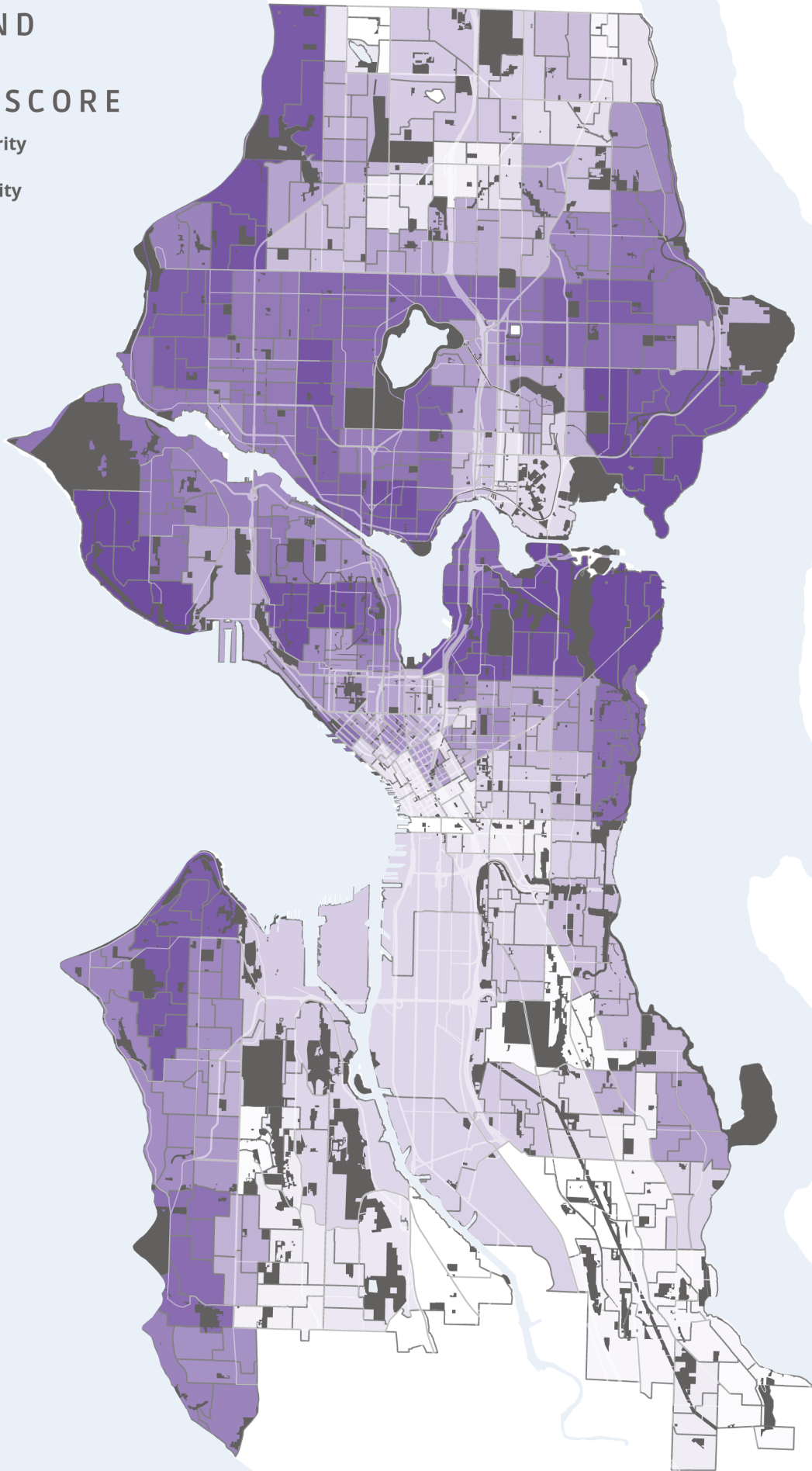
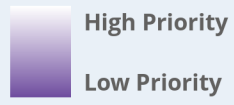
# PUBLIC SPACE ACCESS SCORE



# PARK PRESSURE SCORE



# RACE AND SOCIAL EQUITY SCORE



# PRIORITY

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

