9.0 SIGN PLAN

9.1 Existing Signs, Park Entrances, and Trail Intersections

Signs in the Park are currently limited to the following: Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) standard Park "rainbow signs" at 31st and Jackson and on the east side of Lake Washington Boulevard at the south end of the Park. Both of these signs identify the Park by name. There are also two Seattle DPR kiosks that were installed as part of the concept planning process at 31st and Jackson, and at the intersection of S. Frink Place and Lake Washington Boulevard near the caretaker's cottage area. There are no interpretive signs in the Park.

Vehicles driving through the Park enter via Lake Washington Boulevard at the north and south ends of the Park, as well as via S. Frink Place at the northwest and east sides of the Park. Although 31st does not bisect the Park, this heavily traveled street forms its western boundary, and the Park is highly visible, if not recognizable as a park, from a car driving along 31st.

Pedestrians enter the Park in a myriad of places. Established trail access points exist at 18 locations as follows listed roughly from north to south and shown in Figure 9-1: E. Yesler Way street-end, E. Yesler right-of-way at old trolley bridge, Lake Washington Boulevard west of Leschi Park tennis courts, Lake Washington Boulevard north of S. Leschi Pl., both sides of Frink Pl. in Upper Leschi Park, S. 32nd St. street-end south of Washington St., four trail entrances on Lake Washington Boulevard at the Frink Creek bridge and waterfall area, the intersection of Lake Washington Boulevard and S. Frink Place, 31st and Jackson, 32nd and King St., south end of the Park on both sides of Lake Washington Boulevard, 33rd St. street-end at King St., and King St. street-end at 34th. A number of other informal neighborhood entrances exist as well. None of the established trail access points are marked or signed in any way to indicate a trail or park, except 31st and Jackson (DPR "rainbow sign", and kiosk), and the intersection of Lake Washington Boulevard and S. Frink Place (kiosk).

The trail system in Frink and Upper Leschi Parks is not intuitive to the first-time user. The steep slopes and fairly dense vegetation, as well as the division of the Park into three distinct areas due to bisecting roads, can make it difficult to visualize where a particular trail may be leading. Currently there are no trail directional signs or maps anywhere in the Park. There are a number of trail intersections within the Park interior that, if signed appropriately, could lead the Park user along a continuous loop trail or to a particular destination such as the lakeshore, instead of taking someone out to the Park edge or street prematurely.

9.2 Goals

The lack of signs in the Park contributes to some of the Park's anonymity, an ambiguous ill-defined Park boundary, and a trail network that is only comprehensible to those who already frequent the Park. Without entrance signs and other visual cues that differentiate park property from private land it is difficult for passersby to know they are in a public space – comments at public meetings have included statements that even some people living in the Park's locale have always thought it was private land. Outside the immediate Leschi-Madrona neighborhood, Frink Park is not well known. Of the numerous street access trail entrances to the Park, only the one at 31st and Jackson is indicated by the presence of a park sign. A perceived lack of safety by some

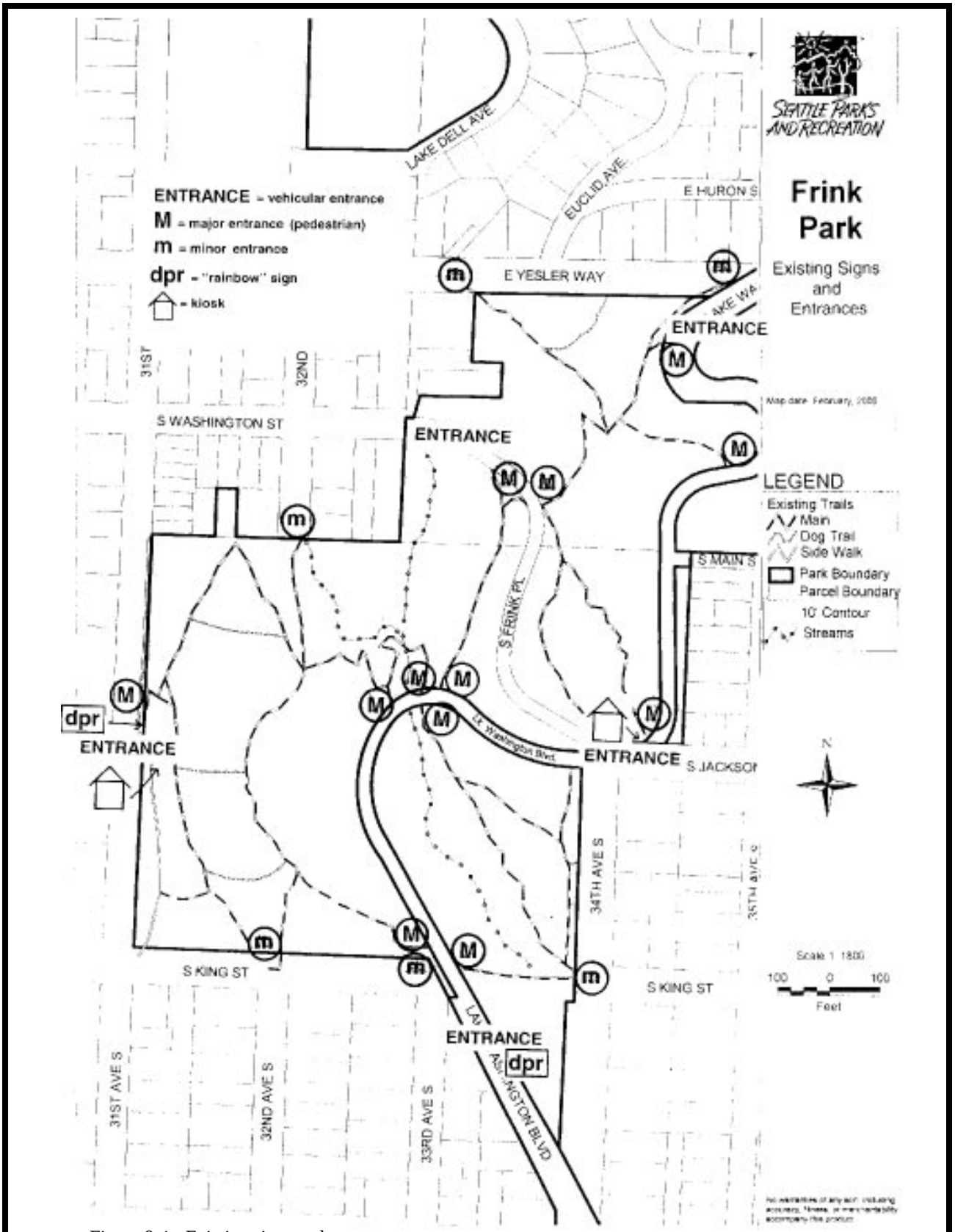

Figure 9-1. Existing signs and entrances

users and potential users might be addressed by the addition of signs and/or markers to improve the Park's familiarity and increase the human presence in the Park. The lack of interpretive signs in a park that has significant ecological, cultural, and historical features can be viewed as a lost opportunity to educate park users and enhance their enjoyment and understanding of place.

At the same time, public comment on numerous occasions has made it clear that the unobtrusive and hidden nature of the Park is also one of its greatest assets. There is some feeling that "publicizing" the Park by installing signs will rob it of its peace and quiet as well as decrease its visual aesthetic, and that disrupting the intimacy of the forest surroundings with trail signs and/or interpretive signs will diminish some of the Park's most valuable assets. There is also concern that installing interpretive signs at some of the more significant Park features will destroy the character inherent in that particular place. In addition, there is a desire that the placement of signs at street-end access points be sensitive to neighboring residents' concerns about privacy and parking at those locations.

The goal of the sign plan is a combination of park entrance markers, trail signs, and interpretive elements that provides a balance between the issues discussed above by improving the coherence of the Park's landscape without detracting from the experience of the Park that is most valued by its users. Any signs installed in Frink Park should fit with the character of a "natural" park and the historic rustic character of an Olmsted park, as well as reflect a consistent theme and style within the Park, and ideally with similar parks in Seattle's Olmsted system.

9.3 Sign Plan Phasing

Specific details of a comprehensive sign plan are beyond the scope of this concept plan, nor was adequate consensus reached during the planning process to determine the particulars of sign and marker locations, sign and marker styles, and how the process of prioritizing implementation of a sign plan should proceed. There was general agreement with the broad goal of the sign plan as stated above in Section 9.2, but the means to achieving that goal have yet to be decided. In light of this, a phased approach to further planning and implementation is being recommended. Obviously this approach can be modified and expanded, as well as minimized, depending on the outcome of further planning efforts and public discussion amongst the users of Frink Park.

Phases are listed, briefly described below, and shown in Figure 9-2 as a possible scheme:

Phase I

Trail Maps in Kiosks

Better way-finding and an introduction to the Park's trail system can be easily provided by creating trail map signs that can be laminated and posted in the existing kiosks. These maps could be a preliminary prototype for a trail map sign that could be produced in a different medium (e.g. etched metal or laminate) to be used as a weatherproof trail map sign posted in other locations in the Park if desired. Feedback from the public on the preliminary paper signs can guide the fine-tuning of the final design for permanent signs. If additional permanent trail map signs are not desired, the laminated paper signs in the kiosks would provide park users with a guide to the trail network in the Park at low-cost, that is easily replaceable, can be easily updated if computer generated, and would not result in any additional signs as the kiosks are already in place. At this stage in the planning process there

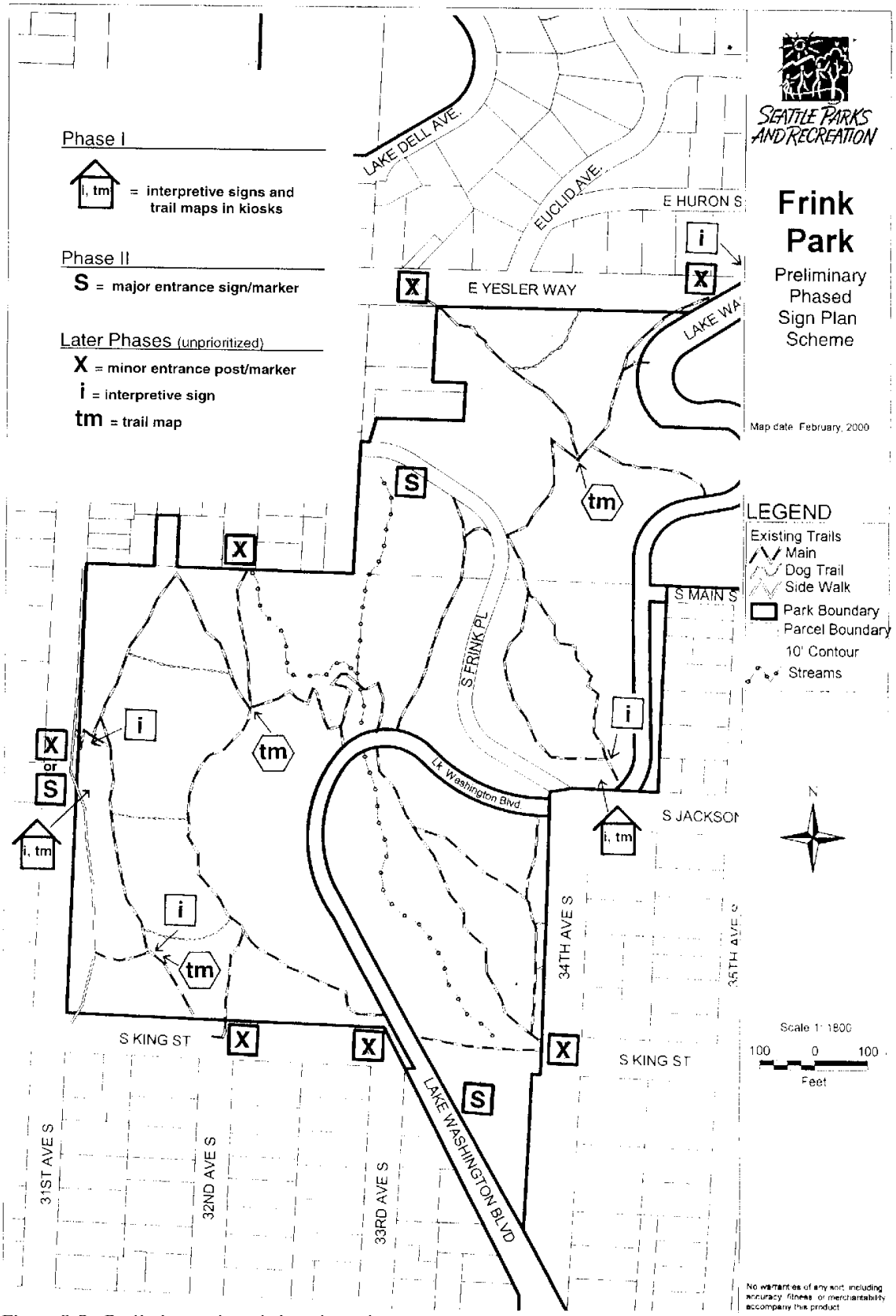

Figure 9-2. Preliminary phased sign plan scheme

seems to be general agreement that providing a trail map for the park is desirable. However, the specific issues having to do with sign style and location(s) should be further discussed before final decisions are made. Some recommendations that might be useful are provided in Section 9.5. Until these issues are resolved, installation of laminated paper trail maps in the existing kiosks is recommended at this time.

Interpretive and Educational Materials in Kiosks

Interpretation of the Park's distinctive features and history can be provided by posting information in the existing kiosks. As with the trail map signs described under Phase I, these paper signs could be used to gauge what the level of interest is in creating permanent interpretive signs in the Park, and to assess what Park users are most interested in learning about, where permanent signs should be located, and what the signs might look like by posting different options on paper in the kiosks. If permanent signs are not desired, the kiosks can be used for rotating displays of time sensitive information (e.g. seasonal) that might be created in part by students participating in the school outreach program described in Section 8. Thus far, there seems to be general agreement that some interpretation of Park elements is desirable. However, discussions and public feedback about interpretive signs in the Park have not been conclusive with regard to whether or not signs should be permanent or in the kiosks, where they should be located if not just in the kiosks, what they should look like, and what fabrication material should be used. These variables are further discussed and some recommendations are made in Sections 9.4, 9.5, and 9.7. Until these issues are resolved, posting of interpretative information in the existing kiosks is recommended at this time.

Phase II

Major Entrance Markers

Some improved designation of the major Park entrances has been identified as a desirable goal during the planning process. Specific conclusions as to which entrances are considered "major" and should be marked in some way (both vehicular and pedestrian), and what kind of markers should be used have not been reached by the design team. However, a description of some suggested design guidelines for the designation of major Park entrances as defined in this plan is provided in Sections 7.4 and 9.6 as a set of preliminary recommendations. Determining which entrances should be prioritized for designation by establishing a set of criteria with which to evaluate all possible entrances is recommended. Once this has been done, the specifics of marker design can be determined, again by establishing a set of criteria to be met by the design that is ultimately chosen.

Components of Later Phases Yet to be Prioritized

Minor Entrance Markers

Some improved designation of the minor Park entrances has been identified as a desirable goal during the planning process, but has not yet been prioritized within the sign plan. Specific conclusions as to which entrances are considered "minor" and should be marked in some way, and what kind of markers should be used have not been reached by the design team. However, a description of some suggested design guidelines for the designation of

minor Park entrances as defined in this plan is provided in Sections 7.4 and 9.6 as a set of preliminary recommendations. Determining which entrances should be prioritized for designation by establishing a set of criteria with which to evaluate all possible entrances is recommended. Once this has been done, the specifics of marker design can be determined, again by establishing a set of criteria to be met by the design that is ultimately chosen.

Interior Way-finding/Directional Trail Markers

Discussion and feedback during the planning process having to do with how to provide way-finding or directional trail markers within the Park interior was inconclusive, and providing such markers has not yet been prioritized within the sign plan. The specifics of marker location and design were not determined, but if way-finding markers are to be included in the Park, there was a general preference for some kind of directional post or marker at some of the trail junctions and/or entrances to guide users. A more detailed description of some of the more prevalent ideas that were discussed can be found in Section 9.5. Obviously, further planning should not be limited to the ideas outlined.

Permanent Interpretive Signs

If decisions made in Phase I determine that permanent interpretive signs are desirable, sign locations and sign style/design will also need to be determined. Sections 9.4 and 9.7 include information on different styles and materials to consider, as well as some preliminary recommendations as far as sign placement and locations.

Permanent Trail Map Signs

If decisions made in Phase I determine that permanent trail map signs are desirable, sign locations and sign style/design will also need to be determined. Sections 9.4 and 9.5 include information on different styles and materials to consider, as well as some preliminary recommendations as far as sign placement and locations.

9.4 Sign Styles and Costs

There are numerous methods and materials to use for signs. The choice that is made depends on many variables, not the least of which is cost. The main consideration is what the signs are to be used for - directional, interpretive, regulatory. Other major factors include: vandalism, weather exposure, initial design/manufacture and subsequent maintenance and replacement budget, color vs. black and white, use of photographs/line drawings/text. Below is a brief comparison of some of the available materials typically used for signs. Excellent online sources of information about signs are: the website of the National Association of Interpretation www.interpnet.com/greenpages/signage.htm, and the National Park Service's Wayside Exhibit Homepage www.nps.gov/waysite. Sign cost is one of the hardest things to pin down until there is actually a design for a particular sign in hand to show a manufacturer. Costs are mostly shown as a relative comparison between different kinds of signs. For several of the materials an actual cost is shown for a specific sign that was sent out to several manufacturers for cost comparison.

WOOD

Best Uses:

Where rustic or natural appearance is important. Local examples of wood signs are everywhere. Combinations of wood posts and attached plaques in particular are used in places like REI downtown to identify plants in the constructed native plant landscape, at Mercer Slough Park in Bellevue for directional signs, and at any USFS or NPS campground or trailhead (Figure 9-3).

Options:

Sandblasted, carved, routed, painted

Figure 9-3. Examples of wood signs

Advantages:

Natural, blends in with landscape
Three-dimensional, can be shaped, carved
Unique, each sign is different
Weathers and ages for a rustic look

Disadvantages:

Expensive to customize
Copies require same effort and cost each time
Easily vandalized and carved, hard or impossible to clean or repair
Detailed graphics are more expensive and less durable

Cost:
Depends on degree of detail and complexity (carving vs. lettering only) but can range from relatively low cost to fairly expensive for a custom carved sign. Since wood signs are easily damaged, replacement costs will probably be ongoing and regular.

EMBEDDED FIBERGLASS
Best Uses:
Where detailed graphics are desired, such as interpretive signs and exhibits. Where numerous copies of the same sign are desired, such as trail directional or rule signs. Can be made using screen-printing or digital imaging process. A local example of this type of sign can be seen at Golden Gardens Park that has three or four interpretive signs made of this material.

Advantages:
Durability, resistant to rain and graffiti, fairly resistant to impact
Duplication, copies easily made
Graphic detail is very high
Color range is very high
Photographs can be used with high resolution by scanning into computer

Disadvantages:
Color is subject to fading and yellowing over time due to UV
Requires framing and backing
Easily scratched with sharp object
If screen-printed, text and content changes are difficult to make

Cost:
Relatively cost-effective. For a 24" x 36" interpretive sign we received a bid of $260 for the sign itself. This does not include the metal or wood frame that the sign would need, and the support structure needed if the sign is to be freestanding (e.g. pedestal mounted). It also does not include the cost of a proof (usually $50-75 extra).

HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE/PHENOLIC RESIN (DIGITAL IMAGING)
Best Uses:
Where detailed graphics are desired, such as interpretive signs and exhibits. Where numerous copies of the same sign are desired, such as trail directional or rule signs. A local example of this material can be seen in a series of 5 interpretive signs at Meadowbrook Pond just east of Nathan Hale High School in north Seattle (Figure 9-4).

Advantages:
Durability, resistant to rain, UV, and graffiti, fairly resistant to impact
Duplication, copies easily made because sign is stored on a disk and created digitally
Graphic detail is very high
Color range is very high
Photographs can be used with high resolution by scanning into computer
Torsionally stiff and edge-finished, needs no frame
Versatile, can be cut, drilled, shaped to any dimension or shape
Resistant to solvents (lacquer thinner, citrus-solv, paint thinner) if needed to remove graffiti

Text and content changes easy to make if digital imaging is used

Disadvantages:
Easily scratched with sharp object, but resin is color saturated so image doesn't disappear
New technology so longevity not well-known or documented

Cost:
Relatively cost-effective. For a 24" x 36" (½" thick) interpretive sign we received bids ranging from $458-602 for the sign itself, including threaded inserts and security screws to affix the panel to a pedestal stand. Proofs are an additional $50-65. This does not include the cost of constructing/installing support posts and a backing plate or a pre-made pedestal to attach the sign to the posts.

Figure 9-4. High pressure laminate digitally imaged sign at Meadowbrook Pond

PORCELAIN ENAMEL
Best Uses:
Where colorful and detailed graphics are desired. Local examples of porcelain enamel signs include the main Woodland Park Zoo panel just inside the south entrance gate before you pay and go through the turnstile, the large trail and interpretive sign at Twin Falls State Park just east of North Bend, the Olmsted legacy signs at the water tower in Volunteer Park, and the signs at the Bell St. Pier 66 downtown (Figure 9-5). Fireform Inc., which has a local office, is a manufacturer with the following website (www.fireform.com).

Advantages:
Ability to reproduce high resolution photographs and fine detailed line art
Vivid colors that do not fade
Low maintenance and forever longevity if sign is not chipped by impact damage
Impervious/resistant to UV, rain, and all other natural elements
Resistant to solvents (lacquer thinner, citrus solv, paint thinner) if needed to remove graffiti

Disadvantages:
More expensive than other materials
Requires framing or backing
Sign integrity destroyed if chipped or cracked (by impact)

Cost:
Specific costs are not available, but a porcelain enamel sign is substantially more expensive than a fiberglass or laminate sign.

Figure 9-5. Porcelain enamel sign at the Woodland park Zoo, Seattle.

METAL
Best Uses:
Where small trail markers (etched metal), permanent memorial plaques (cast metal), or directional/map signs (painted metal) are desired. Local examples of etched and anodized metal plaques/signs include art pieces at the following bus stops: West Emerson and 21st St. just west of Fisherman's Terminal, the south side of West Government Way and 33rd. Ave W. a few

blocks east of the east entrance to Discovery Park, and West McGraw and 34th St. in Magnolia, plant i.d. plaques at REI downtown, and art pieces at Meadowbrook Pond (Figure 9-6).

Advantages:
Does not require framing or backing
Durable, resistant to weather, and most vandalism (stainless steel especially)
Easy to make numerous copies for replacement (small directional trail plaques, for example)
Clean uncluttered look

Disadvantages:
Some metals are subject to rusting
Some metals are easy to scratch
Can be costly depending on size and complexity
Some finishes can produce glare in the sun

Figure 9-6. Etched metal sign in Magnolia neighborhood

Cost:
A sample cost of a directional trail sign is as follows: 4" x 4" stainless steel plates with recessed text (e.g. Lake Washington Boulevard) and a directional arrow painted black would cost approximately $20-25 each. This type of metal plaque comes with 4 attached studs to affix the plate to a wood post. This includes graphics charges if the contractor does the text layout and creates the computer files. Costs are lowered a bit if they receive camera ready Mac files of each plaque layout. Costs go up 5% for each additional color desired. These plaques are something that might be attached to wooden bollard-type posts at trail junctions within the Park's interior (Figure 9-7). High quality tight-knot cedar posts currently run something like $2.25/lineal foot for 4" x 4" and $6.00/lineal foot for 6" x 6". A five-foot post (2' aboveground and 3' below) would cost $11.25-30.00 depending on the width dimension preferred. Thus a single post with one metal plaque might range from $30-$55. A contractor would do any custom chamfering and routing of the posts (this labor charge is not included in the estimate). Sign installation on site can easily be done using volunteer labor.

CONCRETE OR STONE

Best Uses:

Where rustic or natural appearance is desired, such as for entrance posts or portals. Can be etched or sandblasted with symbol or inscription, fitted with inscribed metal plaque, or combined with wood. Local examples are abundant and include the stone columns at the entrance to Interlaken Boulevard, south entrance to the Arboretum along Lake Washington Boulevard near the stone cottage, cast concrete gate posts at Mt. Baker Beach, and the etched boulder at the foot of the water tower in Volunteer Park (Figure 9-8).

Advantages:

Natural appearance, especially stone
Fits with the character of the Park (natural and historic)
Weathers and ages (moss, lichen etc.)
Long-lasting, fairly damage and vandal-resistant
Can design and build to customize in almost any way

Disadvantages:

Expensive, especially stone
Stonework probably must be done on-site
Requires reasonable proximity to vehicle access for ease of installation

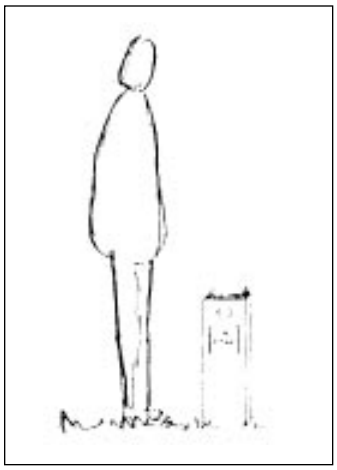

Figure 9-7. Wood bollard sign

Cost:

Depends on degree of detail and complexity as well as materials.
Stone entrance posts at Interlaken Boulevard and the Arboretum cost approximately $6,000 each (in the late 1980's when they were installed). The boulders at Volunteer Park were approximately $500 each.

Figure 9-8. Entrance markers at Mt. Baker Beach (left) and Volunteer Park (right)

9.5 Trail Sign Placement and Material Recommendations

Trail signs (maps or directional posts) in the Park should direct and orient people without taking away from their experience and discovery of the place. They should be numerous enough and

located where people will see them if they need guidance (usually occasional or first-time users), but not ubiquitous and in places where they will detract from the Park experience. A clutter of signs scattered throughout the Park is undesirable and will be far less effective than a few tasteful and well-placed signs in key locations where most people using the Park will pass by at least one sign. All recommendations that follow are preliminary and offered as a starting place for further discussion and more defined decisions.

If additional trail maps besides those posted in the two kiosks are desired, three more maps might be considered in the following locations in the Park as part of a later as yet unprioritized phase (Figure 9-2): **park exterior** – in the meadow area at 32nd and King; **park interior** – at the 4-way trail junction south of 32nd, and at the trail junction in central Upper Leschi Park. These signs might be made out of high-pressure laminate/phenolic resin or etched metal (Figure 9-9). The two park interior signs might be pedestal mounted, mounted as a small plaque atop an angled cedar post or incorporated into a wood bench by installing the sign as an inset on the seat or seatback (Figure 9-10). These trail map locations are suggested if there are to be no other way-finding structures. If directional posts were desired, they would likely take the place of the maps at the two park interior locations, as well as be installed at other locations as desired.

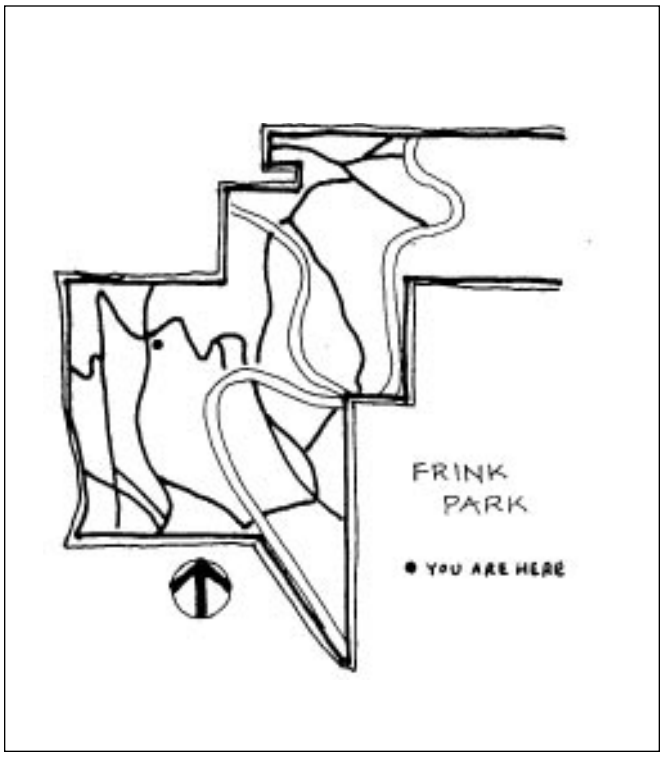

Figure 9-9. Sketch of trail map for a trail map sign

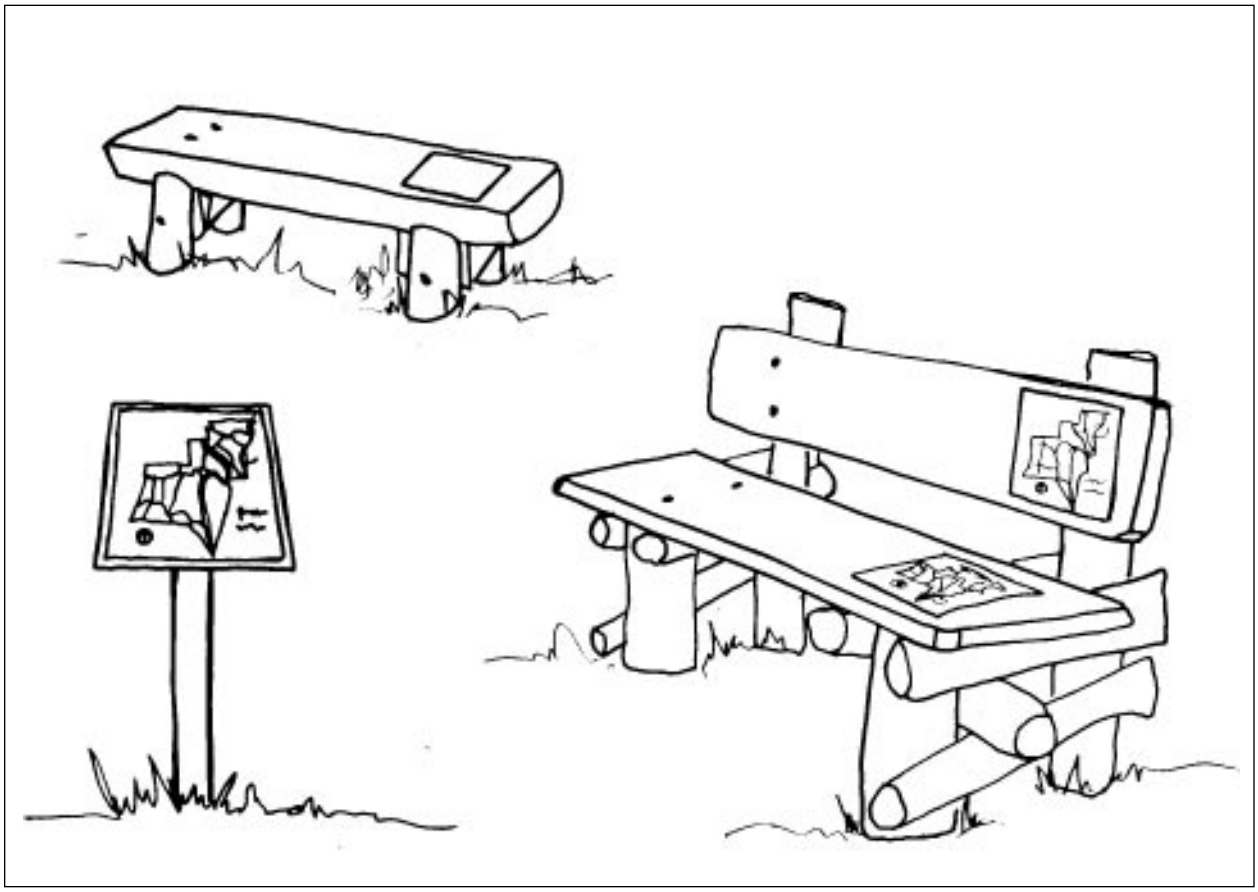

Figure 9-10. Example sketch of a pedestal mounted trail map and some bench styles that could incorporate a map inset on the seat or seatback.

If directional posts within the Park are desired they should be located at key intersections or in places that are important in terms of reaching a specific destination, e.g. the lake, or 31st Ave. If the Loop Trail were developed, perhaps it would be desirable to direct users around the loop. Because the goals of providing directional posts have not been determined, no specific post locations or designs are being suggested in this plan. General design ideas suggest a chamfered or angle-cut wood post (6"x 6" or larger) with an attached etched metal plate or routed text. See Figures 7-5, 9-3, 9-6, and 9-7 for examples of posts and etched metal plates that might be similar to something used for directional way-finding posts.

9.6 Entrance Marker Placement and Material Recommendations

There are eighteen pedestrian entrances onto established trails in the Park, as well as five main vehicle entrances or contact points. Complete descriptions and discussion of these entrances can be found in Section 7 – Edge Plan. All recommendations that follow are preliminary and offered as a starting place for further discussion and more defined decisions.

Pedestrian entrances

If designation of pedestrian entrances is desired, the following seven pedestrian entrances are recommended for posting listed roughly north to south and are shown in Figure 9-2: Yesler Way right-of-way at the old trolley bridge, Yesler street-end in northwest corner of Upper Leschi

Park, 32nd Ave. street-end, 31st and Jackson at trail entrance, 32nd and King St., 33rd street-end at King St. right-of-way, and King St. street-end at 34th right-of-way.

A simple marker on a low (approx. 24"-30" tall) 6"x6" chamfered or angle-cut wood post, with a graphic symbol that represents the Park (a cloverleaf in the same vein as the bridge on the Boulevard, for example) and the name of the Park would be adequate to identify a park entrance without creating visual clutter or excessively publicizing a low-key entrance. Concrete posts with a sandblasted and stained symbol might be another alternative. Posts might serve to identify the park boundary in certain locations, where the difference between parkland and non-parkland is unclear. These markers would also be fairly low-cost, easy to install and/or replace with volunteer labor, and fit the aesthetic of the Park. Posts should be set back slightly from the actual park edge interior to the park, and should not be taller than approximately waist height. Entrances that are designated already in an earlier phase of the sign plan (e.g. 31st and Jackson) may not require additional markers.

Vehicle entrances

Two locations, and a possible third, are recommended for installation of entrance markers (Figure 9-2). Focusing on the most traveled routes that are most visible, and offer an opportunity to identify the Park without intruding on the experience of the Park is recommended. Thus, identifying Frink Park with an entrance marker at the west end of S. Frink Place and at the south end of the Park on Lake Washington Boulevard will allow most users passing through the Park to see them. Although the northern entrance to the Park on Lake Washington Boulevard is also a logical place to locate an entrance sign, identifying the Park by name is more difficult because at that location one is actually entering Leschi Park. Also of note is that S. Frink Place doesn't actually enter Frink Park from the north until it crosses the former S. Main right-of-way, and until that point the street passes through Upper Leschi Park.

Placement of another sign at 31st and Jackson is only recommended if numerous infrastructure elements already present at the intersection area are rearranged to reduce the visual clutter and create a more functional space. If an entrance marker is placed at 31st and Jackson, it could be used to designate the trail entrance at that location (in this case, the symbolic post marker suggested at this pedestrian entrance would not be necessary), as well as providing Park identification for passing vehicles. See Section 7.4 for further discussion of the 31st and Jackson St. entrance.

A simple but solid Park identification marker made of natural materials, that identifies Frink Park and also visually connects it to other Olmsted Parks and the Boulevard system by a consistent design theme is suggested. Examples of entrance markers that fit those criteria are the stone portals in the Arboretum and at Interlaken Boulevard shown in Figure 9-8. Whatever the design of the entrance marker, they should replace or incorporate the standard DPR "rainbow signs" currently in place at 31st and Jackson and on Lake Washington Boulevard at the south end of the Park.

9.7 Interpretive Sign Placement and Material Recommendations

Any interpretive signs installed in Frink Park should be sensitively placed so as not to detract from the natural or historic character of the Park. While Park users have expressed interest in

learning more about the Park's features, particularly its history, they seem to be generally opposed to the placement of interpretive signs within the Park's inner core. However, it is also generally agreed that in most cases it is desirable to locate an interpretive sign near the element that is being interpreted. If interpretive signs are desired, with careful consideration it would be possible to place signs near the interpreted elements without compromising the "wildness" of the inner Park or the historic integrity of the Park as a whole, by locating signs just inside Park edges, and in places that already exhibit human uses and structures without detracting from historic vistas. All recommendations that follow are preliminary and offered as a starting place for further discussion and more defined decisions

The kiosks at 31st and Jackson St., and at the Frink Pl.-Lake Washington Boulevard intersection would be excellent places to post interpretive signs that have time-sensitive information. Using the kiosks for "rotating" signs would be a good way to impart information that would be new and different over a period of time, and to make use of a sign structure and that is already in place and being used. More permanent all weather interpretive signs are only recommended after further public discussion and if the sign content and design are well-thought out and done by an interpretive sign specialist that does high quality work. Interpretive signs that are posted in kiosks can be laminated paper. Digitally imaged high-pressure laminate/phenolic resin signs are recommended for more permanent all-weather signs.

If more permanent or static interpretive signs are desired, any of the following locations are suggested (Figure 9-2):

Caretaker's Cottage Area
This site has a lot of visible human impact that would probably not be compromised aesthetically by the placement of an interpretive sign focusing on one of numerous appropriate topics. A sign here could focus on plant community restoration efforts and goals in this area centered around the dominant forest type in this location (Bigleaf Maple-Pacific Madrone) and how it will change over time. A sign describing the Park's history might include an overview of the Olmsted park and boulevard system in Seattle of which Frink Park is a part, and highlight the old tramways that existed at Jackson and Yesler; or a sign could focus on earlier human history in pre-contact times and ethnobotany.

Yesler right-of-way at the old trolley bridge
This site also has a lot of visible human impact that would not be compromised significantly by the placement of an interpretive sign. The Yesler tramway was located here, and is a great interpretive element to take advantage of, as well as Leschi Park and the lakeshore. There are numerous good historical photographs of the old tramway and forest, the pleasure park and zoo at Leschi Park, and the lakefront. Any sign placed in this area should not compromise views of or from the bridge. Alternatively, an interpretive sign about this area could be located in Leschi Park near the tennis courts.

Forest location where restoration efforts are focused and visible
A visual explanation of the managed changes in an urban forest over time would be appropriate in Forest Zone 2, which is the most prevalent forest type in the Park. The best location for such a sign that would still be at the outer edge of the Park would be either just inside the 31st and Jackson entrance, or at the edge of the meadow area at the southwest corner of the Park at 31st and King St. so that readers of the sign would actually be standing under forest canopy.

Alternatively, if exterior location is not a priority, a location somewhere deeper in the interior of the Park at a specific reforestation site could be chosen.