



The integrated park system serves as the primary public mechanism for accomplishing two equally important purposes: (1) to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive land, habitat connectivity, and water resources, and areas of archaeological, historical and/or cultural significance; and (2) to provide opportunities for residents, workers and visitors to pursue leisure activities in safe, accessible, and enjoyable parks and community recreational facilities. – Excerpt from the Parks and Recreation section of the Policy Plan

10. Parks and Recreation

Fairfax County Park Authority Maintained Parks

Existing Parks in the Lincolnia Planning District

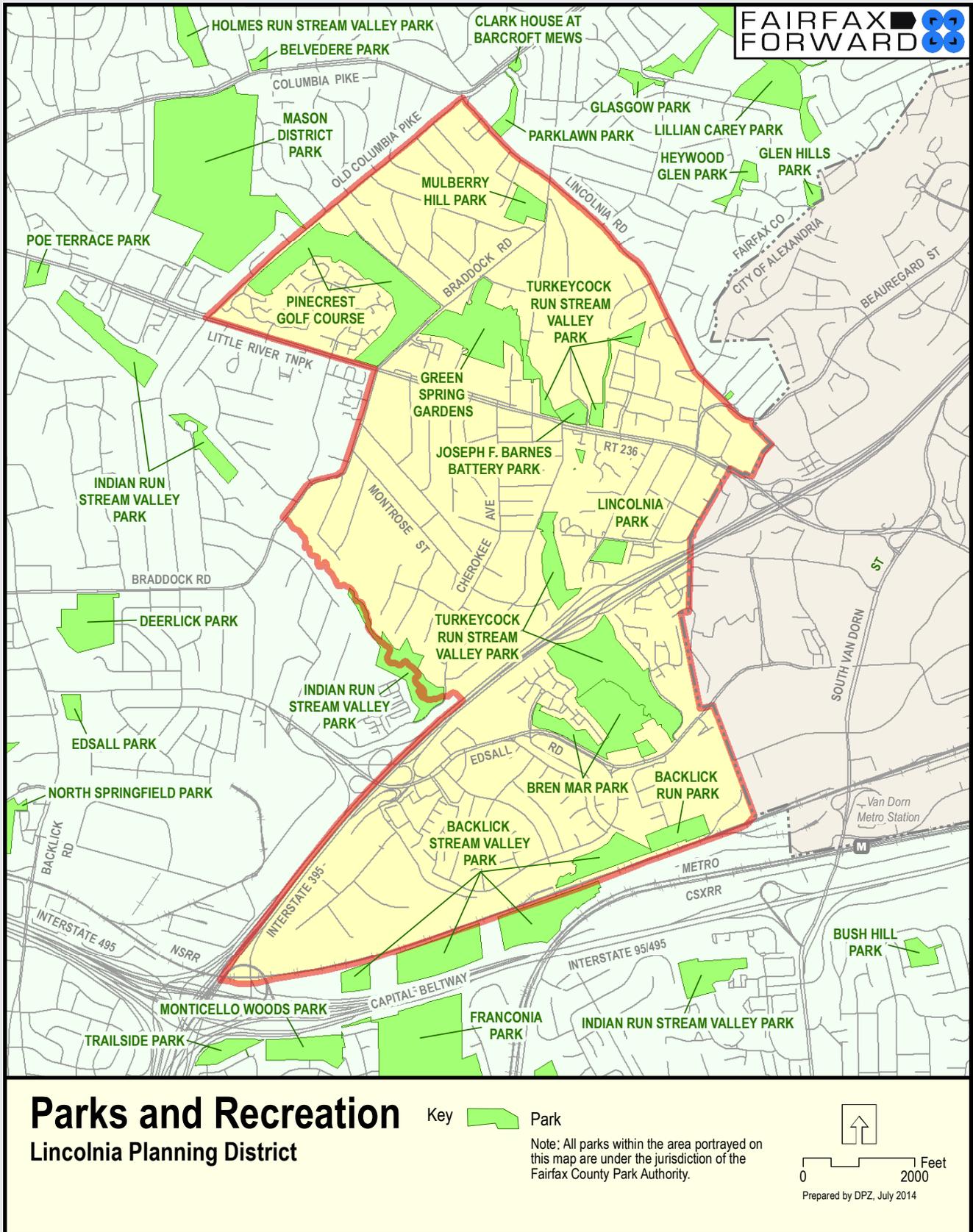
The Lincolnia PD contains approximately 260 acres of parkland maintained by the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA). This parkland comprises approximately 13 percent of the total planning district and is contained in nine parks either wholly or partially within the boundaries of the study area as shown in Figure 10.1 on page 94. These parks are classified as local, district, countywide, resource based, or regional in accordance with the county's Park Classification System. Details about the Park Classification System as found in the Policy Plan are contained in Appendix F.

The majority of parkland serving the study area is classified as resource based parks. The two most visited parks are Green Spring Gardens and Pinecrest Golf Course. Green Spring Gardens is Fairfax County's premier horticultural park with over 20 thematic demonstration gardens, a horticultural center with a library, a greenhouse, wooded trails, ponds, and a magnolia bog. Pinecrest Golf Course is a par 35, 9-hole executive golf course. A 9-hole course is referred to as an executive course because it is shorter than the standard 18-hole golf course. Pinecrest Golf Course also offers a clubhouse with indoor golf simulation, a snack bar, a pro shop, and golf lessons. Green Spring Gardens and Pinecrest Golf Course are assets to the county, drawing visitors from the county and the larger region.

Table 10.1 lists the existing public parks within the Lincolnia PD by classification, acreage, and date of master plan approval. In the Lincolnia PD, four of the nine parks have master plans. A park master plan is a general guide for appropriate park uses and their approximate location within a specific park site. The plan serves as a long range vision (10-20 year timeframe) for future development and programming of parks. Stream valley parks may never be master planned because these resource-based parks primarily preserve and protect natural and/or cultural resources, therefore public uses are generally limited to those that do not adversely impact the resources themselves.

Table 10.1: FCPA maintained parks located in the Lincolnia PD

Park Name	Acreage	Park Classification	Approved Master Plan
Backlick Run	8.34	Local	None
Bren Mar	31.38	Local	2013
Green Spring Gardens	31.39	Countywide	1992
Indian Run Stream Valley	56.69	Resource Based	NA
Joseph F. Barnes Battery	3.80	Resource Based	NA
Lincolnia	4.64	Local	1985
Mulberry Hill	6.35	Local	None
Pinecrest Golf Course	52.62	District	1984
Turkeycock Run Stream Valley	64.28	Resource Based	NA



Parks and Recreation

Lincolnia Planning District

Key  Park

Note: All parks within the area portrayed on this map are under the jurisdiction of the Fairfax County Park Authority.


 0 2000 Feet
 Prepared by DPZ, July 2014

Figure 10.1 Lincolnia Planning District Park Facilities Map.
 Source: Fairfax County FCPA/DPZ :

Existing Parks Outside of the Lincolnia Planning District

Approximately 293 acres of parkland maintained by the FCPA is located within a reasonable distance of the Lincolnia PD. Table 10.2 lists the existing public parks located outside of the Lincolnia PD by classification, acreage, and date of master plan approval. These parks that serve the Lincolnia population are generally located within a half mile of the study area. One of the larger parks is Mason District Park. The 121-acre Mason District Park is located along Columbia Pike in Annandale. Mason District Park contains an athletic complex that includes rectangle fields, diamond fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts. This park also contains an amphitheater and two picnic areas that can be reserved. This popular park contains the most facilities of all parks that serve the Lincolnia PD. Additional park resources serving the Lincolnia PD are located in the surrounding planning districts of Annandale, Baileys, Jefferson, Rose Hill, and Springfield. Tables showing existing and planned park facilities serving the Lincolnia PD are contained in Appendix F.

Table 10.2: FCPA maintained parks located outside of the Lincolnia PD (within 1/2 mile)

Park Name	Acreage	Park Classification	Approved Master Plan
Backlick Stream Valley	75.88	Resource Based	NA
Clark House at Barcroft Mews	0.85	Resource Based	1987
Franconia	62.87	District	1979
Glasgow	4.31	Local	1980
Heywood Glen	4.27	Local	1977
Mason District	121.15	District	2001
Monticello Woods	13.71	Local	NA
Parklawn	3.89	Local	1970
Summers Cemetery	0.31	Resource Based	NA
Trailside	6.65	Local	NA



Pinecrest Golf Course. Source: Fairfax County

Park Service Levels and Needs

In the Lincolnia PD, only a portion of the population's demand for parkland is met, even when parks near the study area are included. To measure the level of park service provided for a particular population, the FCPA has developed countywide population-based service level standards for park facilities and parkland. Using adopted service level standards, the 2010 U.S. Census population, and the 2020 projected population, the FCPA is able to identify either a deficiency or surplus for each type of publicly accessible recreation facility that serves the study area population. As shown in Table 10.3, there is a deficiency in all types of facilities with the exception of adult baseball fields and dog parks. The greatest need is for additional basketball courts followed by rectangle fields and playgrounds.

Table 10.3: Lincolnia PD recreational facility needs analysis for the current and projected population

Facility	Service Level Standard	Existing Facilities	Needed Facilities	(Deficient)/ Surplus
Rectangle Fields	1 field / 2,700 people	2	7.1	(5.1)
Adult Baseball Fields	1 field / 24,000 people	1	0.8	0.2
Adult Softball Fields	1 field / 22,000 people	0	0.9	(0.9)
Youth Baseball Fields	1 field / 7,200 people	1	2.7	(1.7)
Youth Softball Fields	1 field / 8,800 people	0	2.2	(2.2)
Basketball Courts	1 court / 2,100 people	1	9.1	(7.6)
Playgrounds	1 playground / 2,800 people	3.5	6.8	(3.3)
Neighborhood Dog Parks	1 dog park / 86,000 people	1	0	1.0
Neighborhood Skate Parks	1 skate park / 106,000 people	0	0.2	(0.2)

As noted in the Demographics section of the report, the Lincolnia PD has the second highest population density (people per acre) compared to all planning districts in the county, and is the smallest planning district in size. Most of the developable land in the study area is built out according to planned potential with little or no change since the late 1990s; therefore, opportunities to add public parkland or recreation facilities are limited compared to other places in the county. Many of the public parkland and recreation facilities that serve residents and employees are currently provided outside of the Lincolnia PD.

Similar to the recreational facilities in the study area, only a portion of the demand for parkland is met as shown in Table 10.4. Given the development pattern and size of the planning district, it is unlikely that all of the parkland needed to serve the projected population can be added within the boundaries of the Lincolnia PD. County policy encourages new facilities and improvements to existing facilities, the dedication of park space during redevelopment, and the addition of park space and improvements to nearby facilities to address the need for recreation facilities and parkland serving the Lincolnia PD. Privately provided small scale recreation facilities can augment the public provision of parks and recreation; however, these facilities are not easily catalogued.

Table 10.4: Lincolnia PD local serving parkland needs analysis

Parkland / Open Space Type	Service Level Standard	Existing Facilities	Needed Facilities	(Deficient)/ Surplus
Local	5 acres / 1,000 people	51	96	(44)
District / Countywide	13 acres / 1,000 people	83	249	(166)
Resource Based	No service level standard	77	N/A	N/A

For areas in the Lincolnia PD that are planned to be more densely developed, the application of urban parks policy guidance is appropriate. The Urban Parks Framework is found in the Policy Plan volume of the Comprehensive Plan, and notes that urban parks can be integrated into mixed-use developments that are planned or developed at an urban scale. The Urban Parks Framework recommends the integration of urban park features into new development, which can include plazas, gathering places, amphitheater/performance spaces, special landscaping, fountains, sculpture, and street furniture, as well as recreation uses such as tennis courts, basketball courts, volleyball courts, bocce courts, tot lots, water play features, and skateboarding facilities. Incorporating future recreation features that are more readily accessible by non-motorized means can better serve the population with a full range of local recreation opportunities.

Park Access & Connectivity

Park and habitat corridors are fragmented, and improved accessibility via a connected pedestrian and bicycle network would also increase park visitors' options for accessing parkland. Many parks in the Lincolnia PD are located along major roads. Turkeycock Run Stream Valley Park, Pinecrest Golf Course, Joseph Barnes Battery, and Green Spring Gardens are accessed via Little River Turnpike (Route 236) or a nearby roadway. Bren Mar Park has an entrance from Edsall Road, a major east/west connection south of I-395 in the study area.

Publicly accessible sidewalks and trails can also augment the provision of outdoor recreation facilities by providing increased opportunities for people to be active through walking or bicycling. As noted in the Transportation section of this report, establishing a complete pedestrian and bicycle circulation network will also improve multimodal connectivity in the study area, thus providing a dual transportation and public health benefit.