



**Draft for Planning Commission review
on October 12, 2009 and Parks and Recreation
Commission review on October 14, 2009**

Council Date: October 27, 2009

SUBJECT: Amendment of General Plan Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element to Incorporate New Policies Identified During Parks of the Future Study – Resolution and General Plan Amendment

BACKGROUND

The City of Sunnyvale adopted by resolution a revised Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the General Plan in 2006. The City then initiated the Parks of the Future (POTF) study process in the fall of 2007 to create a community-supported blueprint for providing high-quality parks and recreation facilities for all residents. RTC 09-183, Consideration of Parks of the Future Study, reviewed by Council on July 14, 2009, presented a menu of actions for Council consideration to address Sunnyvale's parks and open space needs for the next twenty years, including potential amendments to the City's Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the General Plan. Council took action to request that staff prepare an amendment to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element to incorporate these new policy statements.

EXISTING POLICY

7.3 Legislative Management Sub-Element

7.3A.1b Monitor and assess community conditions on an ongoing basis, and adjust long-range, mid-range and short-range plans to reflect the changing conditions.

DISCUSSION

The five new policies identified in the Parks of the Future study for inclusion in the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element represent further policy direction relating to Goal A – Open Space. This goal reads: *The City strives to provide and maintain adequate and balanced open space and recreation facilities for the benefit of maintaining a healthy community based on community needs and the ability of the city to finance, construct, maintain, and operate these facilities now and in the future.* Attachment B contains the full text of the five policies, along with a copy of the Design and Development Guidelines, which are referenced in the first of the new policies and will appear in the amended Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element as Appendix X. A brief recap of the intent of each new policy is included below.

Utilize Design and Development Guidelines for all park types within the City's open space system.

Design and development guidelines, while not intended to be applied absolutely, provide an objective tool to evaluate existing open space sites and to plan for new development in order to ensure both appropriate and equitable amenities throughout the open space system.

Mitigate as feasible the open space need in areas identified as underserved through the acquisition of new parkland and/or the addition of amenities in order to bring sites in line with Design and Development Guidelines.

The Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element has an existing policy stating: Support the acquisition of existing open space within the City limits as long as financially feasible. This new policy specifically targets actions intended to address the needs of underserved areas, whether that area is underserved due to amount of available open space or due to availability of amenities called for in the Design Guidelines to ensure equity.

In applying the Park Dedication requirements for new development, place a priority on acquiring land over in-lieu payment, particularly when the development is in areas identified as underserved and/or when the land is of sufficient size or can be combined with other land dedication to form larger Mini Parks or Neighborhood Parks.

Given the scarcity of undeveloped open space available for purchase throughout the City and the fact that the City's ratio of acreage to population will decrease as the population increases unless new open space is added, land acquired through park dedication may be the City's best means of acquiring land in many situations. This benefit can be further maximized if the City is able to identify where individual developments that are adjacent to each other where there is the potential to combine land from multiple park dedications, allowing for larger overall sites to meet greater needs. This policy direction is consistent with the language in the park dedication requirements of the Municipal Code (Chapter 18.10 and Chapter 19.74) which places a priority on park dedication (over payment of the in-lieu fee).

Place a priority on ensuring that each site has the minimum resources identified in the Design Guidelines for its park classification before adding new amenities over and above the minimum required resources for the park classification.

The Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element already has policies in place giving priority to acquisition and development of resources where the need is greatest and where the greatest number of people will benefit, among others. This new policy helps to ensure equity of resources throughout the City by tying capital improvement projects in with the Design Guidelines to help ensure a basic level of service is provided Citywide.

If amenities are no longer needed (e.g., due to fiscal constraints, environmental reasons, change in community needs), give strong consideration to redesigning the amenity to serve community needs.

Over time, in any park system, community needs change, and what was once a desired feature may no longer be optimally used. In Sunnyvale, examples of this include a handful of fire pits and amphitheaters which are rarely used. Other amenities, such as ornamental water features, may still be desirable from a resident standpoint, but are not supported for budgetary or environmental reasons and are unused for a significant portion of the year. Redesign of these amenities may provide opportunities to serve a greater number of people, and provide for more usable and attractive parks.

Environmental Review

Staff reviewed the proposed policy changes identified during Parks of the Future study and determined that the new policies have no potential for causing a significant effect to the environment. The subject study only suggests administrative policy changes, which by themselves do not have the potential for causing any significant environmental impacts. However, when park construction or related projects are proposed in the future and specific project details are available, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis will occur.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no direct fiscal impact associated with amending the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the General Plan to include these additional policies. Application of these policies may, however, have a fiscal impact. These impacts would be assessed at the time a specific project or City action requiring application of these policies is considered for implementation.

PUBLIC CONTACT

Public contact was made through posting of the Planning Commission's and Parks and Recreation Commission's agendas on the City's official-notice bulletin board, on the City's Web site, and the availability of the agendas and report in the Office of the City Clerk, Sunnyvale Public Library, Senior Center and Community Center.

The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on this item at their meeting on October 12, 2009. The Parks and Recreation Commission conducted a public hearing on this item at their meeting on October 14, 2009.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the attached resolution (Attachment A) enacting a General Plan Amendment to add five policies identified through the Parks of the Future Study to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the General Plan.

2. Other action as determined by Council.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends Council adopt Alternative No. 1: Approve the attached resolution (Attachment A) enacting a General Plan Amendment to add five policies identified through the Parks of the Future Study to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the General Plan.

The Planning Commission reviewed a draft of this report at its meeting on October 12, 2009, and recommends Council _____. Please see Attachment C for a copy of the draft minutes of the October 12, 2009, Planning Commission meeting.

The Parks and Recreation Commission reviewed a draft of this report at its meeting on October 14, 2009, and recommends Council _____. Please see Attachment D for a copy of the draft minutes of the October 14, 2009 Parks and Recreation Commission meeting.

Reviewed by:



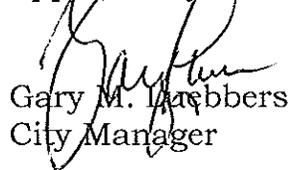
David A. Lewis, Director, Community Services

Prepared by: Jenny L. Shain, Part-Time Manager, Special Projects



Hanson Hom, Director, Community Development

Approved by:



Gary M. Jacobbers
City Manager

Attachments

- A. Resolution Amending the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the General Plan
- B. New Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element Policies
- C. Draft Minutes of the October 12, 2009, Planning Commission Meeting
- D. Draft Minutes of the October 14, 2009, Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting

RESOLUTION NO. _____**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE AMENDING THE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SUB-ELEMENT OF THE 1972 GENERAL PLAN TO ADD FIVE NEW POLICIES IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE PARKS OF THE FUTURE STUDY**

WHEREAS, the Department of Parks & Recreation has proposed amendments to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale, as amended, by amending the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element to add five new policies identified through the Parks of the Future Study, as set forth in Report to Council dated October 27, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element would not affect the physical environment and therefore no additional environmental review is required; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a noticed public hearing on the proposed amendment on October 12, 2009, and the Parks and Recreation Commission held a noticed public hearing on the proposed amendment on October 14, 2009, after which the advisory bodies recommended that the City Council adopt the amendment to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a noticed public hearing to consider adoption of the proposed amendment on October 27, 2009, at which time the amendment to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element was approved;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE THAT:

1. The City Council finds and determines that the proposed amendment which adds five new policies to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale, as amended, conforms with the requirements provided for in the Sunnyvale Municipal Code, that it is a suitable and logical change of the General Plan for the development of the City of Sunnyvale, and that it is in the public interest.

2. The amendment to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element, as adopted, a copy of which is on file in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Sunnyvale, is hereby incorporated into the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale.

3. The Mayor and City Clerk are directed to endorse the amendment to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale and to show that the same has been adopted by the City Council.

4. Council finds that the Parks of the Future study has no potential for causing a significant effect to the environment. The subject study suggests administrative policy changes, which by themselves do not have the potential for causing any significant environmental impacts. However, when park construction or related projects are proposed in the future and specific project details are available, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis will occur.

4. The City Clerk is directed to file a certified copy of the amendment to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale with the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission of the County of Santa Clara and the planning agency of each city within the County of Santa Clara. The City Clerk is further directed to file a certified copy of the amendment with the legislative body of each city, the land of which may be included in said plan.

Adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on _____, 2009, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

ATTEST:

APPROVED:

City Clerk
(SEAL)

Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

David E. Kahn, City Attorney

ATTACHMENT B

New Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element Policies

New Policy 2.2A12: Utilize Design and Development Guidelines (Appendix X) for all park types within the City's open space system.

New Policy 2.2A13: Mitigate as feasible the open space need in areas identified as underserved through the acquisition of new parkland and/or the addition of amenities in order to bring sites in line with Design and Development Guidelines.

New Policy 2.2A14: In applying the Park Dedication requirements for new development, place a priority on acquiring land over in-lieu payment, particularly when the development is in areas identified as underserved and/or when the land is of sufficient size or can be combined with other land dedication to form larger Mini Parks or Neighborhood Parks.

New Policy 2.2A15: Place a priority on ensuring that each site has the minimum resources identified in the Design Guidelines for its park classification before adding new amenities over and above the minimum required resources for the park classification.

New Policy 2.2A16: If amenities are no longer needed (e.g., due to fiscal constraints, environmental reasons, change in community needs) give strong consideration to redesigning the amenity to serve community needs.

APPENDIX X – Design and Development Guidelines

Design and development guidelines provide a starting point for working with the community regarding the types of amenities and facilities that should be provided in parks and open space. Design and development guidelines are not created with the intent to apply a cookie-cutter approach to park planning and design. All parks and open space should be developed to respond to the unique needs and character of the park environment and the residents using the sites. The specific constraints and opportunities of each site, along with specific needs of the community, get balanced against these guidelines, which help to ensure equity and consistency across the open space system. The **“Minimum Resources”** column identifies the basic resources that should be in all parks of that classification. The **“May Include Additional Resources”** column identifies resources that are appropriate within parks of that classification if there is space, funding, or community interest. The **“Does Not Include Conflicting Resources”** column identifies resources that are not compatible with a classification’s function.

APPENDIX X-1: MINI PARK & NEIGHBORHOOD PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES							
CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
Mini Parks	Mini parks are small parks that provide residents with nearby opportunities for recreation activities. Up to 3 acres in size, these parks are designed to serve residents within a ¼-mile walking radius or in the immediately adjacent neighborhoods. Mini parks provide basic neighborhood recreation amenities, like playgrounds, benches, and landscaping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents of all ages Contributes to neighborhood identity Provides green space within neighborhoods Contributes to health and wellness Provides opportunities for outdoor recreation in built-out areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-3 acre minimum Street frontage on at least two sides of the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMD Site Cannery Park Fairwood Park Greenwood Manor Park Orchard Gardens Park Victory Village Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tot Lot (Ages 2-5) 1-5 Non-reservable picnic tables Trees Open Turf Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children’s play area (Ages 6-12), Sports courts (1/2 court basketball or single tennis court) Restrooms Shelter, or gazebo Interactive water feature (small-scale) Off-street parking Shade structures for appropriate facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community garden Sports fields (baseball, football, soccer, softball, multi-purpose) Destination facilities or resources with communitywide draw Full-service recreation centers Swimming pools (indoor or outdoor)
Neighborhood Parks	Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents. These parks are generally 3-8 acres size and serve residents within a ½-mile radius. Neighborhood parks provide informal, non-organized recreation opportunities, enhance neighborhood identity, and preserve neighborhood open space. Neighborhood parks often include amenities such as playgrounds, sport courts, turf areas, picnic tables, and benches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents of all ages Contributes to neighborhood identity Provides green space within neighborhoods Provides a space for family and small group gatherings Contributes to health and wellness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-8 acres Street frontage on at least two sides of the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braly Park Encinal Park Murphy Park Panama Park San Antonio Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tot Lot (Ages 2-5) Children’s play area (Ages 6-12) Non-reservable picnic tables Reservable picnic area Perimeter path or sidewalks Trees At least two active recreation resources (see “May Include” list) Open Turf Area Off-street parking Maintenance Area/Shed/Storage Sports Field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional Sports fields (baseball, football, soccer, softball, multi-purpose, cricket pitch) Sports courts (basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court) Other small-scale active recreation resources (skate spot, horseshoe pits, bocce court, shuffleboard lane, lawn bowling, mini skate park) Interactive or ornamental water feature (small-scale) Shelter, or gazebo Par course Neighborhood activity building (multi-purpose) Fire pit Community Garden Restroom Shade structures for appropriate facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destination facilities or resources with communitywide draw Memorials (except for memorial trees or benches) Sports complexes Full-service recreation centers Swimming pools (indoor or outdoor)

APPENDIX X-2: COMMUNITY PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
Community Parks	<p>Community parks are designed to provide opportunities for structured, active and passive, and informal recreation for small and large groups of all ages. Community parks generally include facilities that attract people from the entire community, such as pools, lighted fields, and recreation centers. They require support facilities, such as parking and restrooms. However, they also serve as neighborhood parks for those living within a ½-mile radius. They provide opportunities for community social activities and are located in areas with good vehicular access. Community parks generally range from 9 to 20 acres in size.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a variety of accessible recreation opportunities for all age groups • Provides opportunities for social and cultural activities • Contributes to community identity • Serves recreation needs of families • Contributes to health and wellness • Connects residents to nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9-20 acres • Access from an arterial street • Bus and transit access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De Anza Park • Fair Oaks Park • Lakewood Park • Las Palmas Park • Ortega Park • Ponderosa Park • Raynor Park • Serra Park • Washington Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tot Lot (Ages 2-5) • Children’s play area (Ages 6-12) • Non-Reservable Picnic Tables • Reservable Picnic Areas • Internal pathway system, looped walking path preferred • Sports fields (baseball, cricket, football, rugby, soccer, softball, multi-purpose) • Sport courts (basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court) • Restrooms • Off-street parking • Trees • Open Turf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other active recreation resources (handball/racquetball court, croquet court, disc golf course, fitness stations, tennis backboard, horseshoe pit, shuffleboard lanes, volleyball court, mini skate park, skate park, skating rink, etc...) • Interactive water feature • Swimming pool • Multi-purpose recreation center • Sports complex • Other facilities or resources with communitywide draw • Community garden • Shelter, or gazebo • Shade structures for appropriate facilities • Off-leash dog area • Snack Shacks • Stage/amphitheatre • Upgraded utility service to support special events • Natural areas • Memorials • Shrub beds • Maintenance facilities • Multi-use trails • Pedestrian trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional-scale facilities (arboretum, botanical garden, zoo, regional sports complex)

APPENDIX X-3: SPECIAL USE AREA DESIGN GUIDELINES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
Special Use Areas	<p>Special use areas are freestanding specialized facilities that typically are not incorporated into a park of another type. Special use areas may include, for example, stand-alone community centers, sports complexes, golf courses, skate parks, swimming pools and community gardens. Since special use areas vary widely in function, there is no minimum size for these sites. However, special use areas must be large enough to accommodate the intended use and should include support facilities, such as parking and restrooms, as needed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides regional or citywide opportunities for recreation, social and cultural activities • Serves recreation and leisure needs of families • May provide other benefits depending on its purpose • Contributes to community identity • Provides attractive grounds surrounding public buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access from an arterial street • Bus and transit access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Street Community Garden • Community Center Campus • Orchard Heritage Park • Orchard adjacent to Tennis Center • Sunnyvale Heritage Center • Fair Oaks Skate Park • Fremont High School • Las Palmas Tennis Center • Peterson Middle School Pool • Sunken Gardens Golf Course • Sunnyvale Golf Course • West Hill, South Hill, and Recycle Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features with a citywide or regional draw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Game sports fields – complexes or stadiums (baseball, cricket, football, rugby, soccer, softball, multi-purpose) • Specialized active recreation facilities (indoor tennis center, climbing wall, ice rink, gymnasium) • Specialized cultural and arts facilities (theater, ballroom, dance studio, kiln room, etc...) • Sports courts (basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court) • Other recreation resources (skate park, horseshoe pits, bocce court, shuffleboard lane, lawn bowling, mini skate park) • Commercial ventures or features • Concessions • Large-scale interactive water feature • Water park or swimming pool complex • Historical or interpretive facilities • Botanical garden or arboretum • Other facilities or resources with communitywide draw • Community garden • Off-leash dog area • Stage/amphitheatre • Infrastructure to support large community events • Natural areas • Memorials • Trees • Maintenance facilities • Multi-use trails, pedestrian trails • Restrooms • Parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting resources depend on the purpose of the special use facility

APPENDIX X-4: URBAN PLAZA DESIGN GUIDELINES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
Urban Plazas	<p>Urban plazas include local landscaped space gathering areas centrally located within communities such as downtown districts. This type of park is usually smaller than one acre and typically is located in higher density urban areas or along transit corridors. Urban plazas provide social gathering space that often includes benches, landscaping, gathering space, public art, or fountains. Urban plazas can provide gathering spaces and respite for nearby residents and employees, as well as shoppers, transit-users, and recreation users. These sites can provide space for community events, help balance high density development, and communicate neighborhood character.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the day-to-day recreational needs of nearby residents and employees, as well as shoppers, transit-users, and recreationalists • Provides space for community events, such as outdoor concerts or markets • Helps balance high density development • Provides opportunities for public gathering and social activities • Contributes to community identity • Provides opportunities to experience public art, cultural, or social events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size is easily traversed on foot • Should be within or adjacent to a business district or high density housing area • Maintains the street network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaza del Sol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardscape or softscape area of sufficient size to accommodate anticipated use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turf area • Playground or play features, • Interactive water feature • Small-scale sporting facilities compatible with an urban site (bocce, basketball, croquet) • Shelter, shade structure or gazebo • Stage/amphitheatre • Upgraded utility service for special events • Concessions or vendor space • Commercial lease space (restaurant, bookstore, coffee shop, etc.) • Restrooms • Memorials • Trees • Ornamental fountain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-street parking

APPENDIX X-5: REGIONAL OPEN SPACE DESIGN GUIDELINES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
Regional Open Space	Regional Open Space areas are large sites that support a wide range of recreation interests and attract residents from throughout the region. These may include developed recreation areas, as well as wetlands, wildlife habitats, or stream corridors. For this reason, these sites are managed for both their natural resource value as well as for recreational use. Regional open space areas typically include facilities that support large group events, such as picnic shelters, amphitheaters, destination playgrounds, and multi-use fields. These sites also provide opportunities for nature-based recreation, such as bird-watching and environmental education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides opportunities for experiencing nature • Provides opportunities for nature-based recreation, such as bird-watching and environmental education • Protects valuable natural resources and wildlife • Contributes to the environmental health of the community including improving water and air quality • Promotes health and wellness • Contributes to community identity and quality of life • Provides opportunities for large-group activities and social gatherings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100+ acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunnyvale Baylands Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural areas • Non-reservable picnic tables • Reservable picnic areas • Picnic shelters • Restrooms • Off-street Parking • Tot Lot (Ages 2-5) • Children's play area (Ages 6-12) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrooms • Trail or pathway system • Trailhead or entry • Interpretive signage • Viewpoints or viewing blinds • Interpretive center, nature center, or educational facilities or classrooms (indoor or outdoor) • Shelter, or gazebo • Destination playground, with appropriate shade structure • Large-group reunion venues • Amphitheater • Waterplay feature • Multi-purpose fields • Par course • Shade structures for appropriate facilities • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities and landscaping should be appropriate for a diversity of park environments • Active-use facilities and natural areas should be separated

APPENDIX X-6: GREENBELTS AND TRAILS DESIGN GUIDELINES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
Greenbelts and Trails	Greenbelts and trails are linear open space that provide off-street trail corridors and/or green buffers within neighborhoods and communities. Greenbelts and trails typically follow features such as streets, abandoned railroad right-of-ways, power lines, or waterways. These corridors often contain hard-surfaced or soft-surfaced trails, along with amenities such as trailheads, viewpoints, seating areas, and interpretive displays. They provide public access to natural features, preserve open space, and can support trail-related recreation and transportation. These corridors serve specific neighborhoods, the entire City, and the Bay area region as well.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects parks and other community destinations such as schools and neighborhood shopping areas • Contributes to the environmental health of the community including improving water and air quality • Contributes to community identity and quality of life • Encourages non-motorized transportation, such as walking and biking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size is dependent on corridor length 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John W. Christian Greenbelt • Bay Trail • Levee Trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural areas • Trail or pathway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrooms • Trail or pathway system • Trailhead or entry • Viewpoints or viewing blinds • Interpretive center or educational facilities or classrooms (indoor or outdoor) • Shelter, shade structure or gazebo • Interpretive signage • Off-street parking • Natural areas • Memorials or benches • Shrub beds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turf areas • Active use facilities (sports fields, paved courts, etc...) • Any resource that conflicts with the trail use

APPENDIX X-7: SCHOOL PARKS DESIGN GUIDELINES

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION	BENEFITS	SIZE AND ACCESS	EXAMPLES	MINIMUM RESOURCES	MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	DOES NOT INCLUDE CONFLICTING RESOURCES
School Parks	<p>School parks are school-owned sites, where acreage is maintained through a use agreement by the Department of Parks and Recreation. School park sites range from approximately 3-15 acres in size and typically include facilities that support active recreational pursuits, such as sports fields, jogging tracks, and par courses. In many instances, the adjacent school properties may have recreation facilities that are not currently included in the use agreement. As a collaborative effort between the City and School Districts, some school parks may be jointly designed, developed, and maintained to augment learning environments and help meet community needs for close-to-home recreation opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides additional park resources without the cost of land acquisition Leverages existing resources and infrastructure Adds value to school facilities and provides enhanced opportunities for outdoor learning and physical education, better play environments, and improved active-use facilities through cost-sharing Locates specific types of recreation facilities where they are needed Contributes to the recreation and leisure needs of families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-15 acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following sites partially meet the school park definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bishop Elementary Braly Elementary Cherry Chase Elementary Columbia Middle Cumberland Elementary Cupertino Junior High De Anza School Ellis Elementary Fairwood Elementary Hollenbeck School Lakewood Elementary Nimitz Elementary Ponderosa Elementary San Miguel Elementary Serra School Stocklmeier Elementary Sunnyvale Middle Vargas Elementary West Valley Elementary School parks are proposed to help meet the needs of some underserved areas noted during the planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal pathway composed of decomposed granite Appropriate active and passive resources. The type of the school (elementary, middle, or high) should be taken into consideration to determine what facilities are appropriate at specific sites. Par Course Sports field (soccer, baseball, multi-purpose) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tot Lot (Ages 2-5), Children’s play area (Ages 6-12) Sports courts (basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court) Additional Sports fields (soccer, baseball, softball, multi-purpose) Jogging path/track Other active recreation amenities (fitness stations, par course, shuffleboard lanes, wall ball or tennis backboard, obstacle course, rock wall (horizontal or vertical), disc golf, etc...) School garden Maze Interactive chess board Sand play area/archeological dig Cave space Vistas and viewpoints Stage/amphitheater Dramatic play area Outdoor lab Shelter/play canopy Moveable props (building blocks, buckets, shovels, wheelbarrows, wagons, pulleys, etc...) Storage/Maintenance Area Swimming pool Picnic tables Lighting Restrooms Fencing Water feature/natural area Landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features not appropriate for school sites