

## **CHAPTER 4 - PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT**

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The presence of plentiful, well-designed parks and recreation facilities contributes to the quality of life in a community. Parks fulfill a number of important functions; they are the green, "breathing" spaces of the City, a place for children to play and explore, a staging area for civic functions, a "get-away" for sport and relaxation that is close to home and work. Parks also help to preserve natural features of the landscape and habitat areas vital to the City's environmental health and sense of place.

The Parks and Recreation Element, which is an optional element under state law, contains policies which strengthen the City's commitment to providing a high level of parks and recreation services to Vacaville residents. These policies reflect the diversity of Vacaville's parks and recreation programs and respond to changing open space and recreational needs determined by land use decisions in the General Plan.

The Park and Recreation Element was amended in 1992, concurrently with preparation and adoption of the City's Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. Vacaville's parks and recreational facilities are operated by the Vacaville Community Services Department.

Since 1990, a number of neighborhood parks and recreation centers have been built or expanded, including the Cultural Center (performing arts theatre, community center, library). Significant expansions in land holdings for the City park and public open space have also occurred. The principal areas of public open space expansion have been in Lower Lagoon Valley and the area between I-80 and the California Medical Facility. The City also was given the 95 acre Caliguiri property which lies on Pleasants Valley Road, outside of the planning area. This property is planned for development as a passive natural park.

## 4.1 INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION

The City's inventory of parks and recreation facilities embraces a wide range, from small half-acre bicycle rests to traditional neighborhood ball fields to large tracts of undeveloped open land. Park and recreation facilities are classified into six categories:

**Neighborhood Park:** A park or playground developed primarily to serve the recreation needs of a small portion of the City. The location serves the residential area within one half-mile of the park. Park facilities are usually oriented towards the recreation needs of children and include multipurpose fields, playgrounds, recreation centers and tot lots. Existing neighborhood park sites range in size from 2-10 acres. Proposed neighborhood parks are programmed within a 6-9 acre size range, depending upon the neighborhood park needs of the planning sector in which they are located.

**Neighborhood School Park:** A park or playground, sometimes with a recreation center, built adjacent to but separate from an elementary school. Neighborhood school parks fulfill a combined function of providing open space for the residential area within a one half-mile service area of the park as well as for the adjacent school. Proposed neighborhood school parks are programmed at a standard size of 6 acres. There are also a few existing elementary schools which have limited neighborhood recreation facilities and are restricted from daily use during school hours.

**Community Parks:** A park designed to generally serve a portion of the City's population living within a 1-1.5 mile service radius. Community parks provide facilities such as lighted ball fields, swimming pools, and areas and buildings for community festivals and civic events as well as for organized sports and athletic competitions. While community parks serve larger areas of the City than do neighborhood parks, a community park can also function as a neighborhood park for the area in which it is located. Community parks range in size from 10-40 acres.

**City Park:** A park of 100 acres or more, designed to serve the entire City population as a community centerpiece and outdoor recreational space. The location of the proposed city park is centrally sited to serve all areas of the City. A city park may include such facilities as a golf course, playfields, swimming complex and gymnasium. It may also include large, natural open space areas for low-intensity/passive recreation use.

**Public Open Space:** Parcels of land owned by the City of Vacaville and intended for maintenance or preservation in a natural or less-intensive developed state. Public open space lands include areas of geologic, agricultural, ecologic, and scenic significance as well as hazardous lands and public utility rights-of-way acquired for recreational use. All sections of the proposed Trails System that are purchased by the City will be classified and inventoried as Public Open Space.

**Recreation Centers:** Specialized centers providing recreational programs and facilities targeted to meet the needs of a certain sector of the population or neighborhood. Centers are located in buildings operated by the Community Services Department or under contract to the Department for its programs.

The Lagoon Valley Regional Park is owned and operated by the City. The park is not considered part of the neighborhood park system. A portion was designated as community park in the 1999 General Plan Update. With increased development proposed by the 1990 General Plan, the City should pursue Lagoon Valley Park as a regional facility with urban amenities.

Table 4-1 presents an inventory of the City's parks and recreational centers in 1992.

**TABLE 4-1 INVENTORY OF PARKS, URBAN OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION CENTERS - 1999**

<b>Neighborhood Parks</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Community Parks</b>	<b>Acreage</b>
Alamo Creek	9.5	Andrews/Ulatis	17.9
Cannon Station	6.5	Nelson	10.5
North Orchard	6.5	Keating	20.0
Trower	4.5	Arlington	18.0
Arculus C. Hawkins	6.0	Community Center <sup>b</sup>	7.0
Fairmont/Beelard	8.3	Peña Adobe	14.0
Patwin	8.0	Cultural Center	25.0
Ridgeview	7.0	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112.4</b>
Southwood	4.0	<b>City Park</b>	<b>41.0</b>
Stonegate	6.0	<b>Lagoon Valley Regional Park</b>	<b>300.0</b>
Willows	2.0	<b>Urban Open Space</b>	<b>Acreage</b>
		Peña Adobe	50.0
Pheasants Country	7.0	Alamo Terrace	47.0
City Hall	1.5	Bike Trails	7.3
Dos Calles Padan	6.7	Hidden Valley	14.0
Well Site	1.0	"Old Rocky" ridge	101.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84.5</b>	Glen Eagle	264.0
<b>Neighborhood School Parks</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	Browns Valley	25.0
Alamo School <sup>ab</sup>	2.5	Creekside Bike Rest	.5
Hemlock <sup>a</sup>	4.0	North Orchard Bike Rest	.5
Browns Valley <sup>ab</sup>	8.0	Wellsite Bike Rest #1	1.0
Cooper <sup>ab</sup>	10.0	Wellsite Bike Rest #2	1.0
Meadowlands <sup>ab</sup>	11.5	Allison	73.5
Sierra Vista	8.0	Woodcrest	7.0
Fairmont <sup>ab</sup>	4.0	Laguna Hills	100.0
Irene Larsen <sup>a</sup>	4.0	Lagoon Valley	869.5
Cambridge <sup>ab</sup>	8.0	Norman	60.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.0</b>	California Drive	3.5
		Hidden Oaks	8.6
		Gonzales	150.8
		Alpine	29.5
		Caliguiri	95.5
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,906.2</b>

<b>Recreation Centers</b>	<b>Type; Age Groups Served</b>
Three Oaks Community Center	Recreation; primarily teens and youth
Cultural Arts Center	Performing Arts Theater (500 seats), Ulatis Community Center, Library
John A. McBride	Recreation; seniors
Georgie Duke	Athletics; all ages
Trower	Neighborhood Center <sup>c</sup>
Mariposa	Neighborhood Center <sup>c</sup>
Cambridge	Recreation Center
Fairmont	Recreation Center
Browns Valley	Recreation Center, Youth
Meadowlands	Recreation Center, Youth
Alamo School	Recreation Center, Youth
Arlington School	Recreation Center, Youth
Cooper School	Recreation Center, Youth
Padan	Recreation Center, Youth

- Notes: a Fenced School Multipurpose Grass Areas Available for Limited Recreation.  
b Facilities function as a community park.  
c Operated by Housing and Redevelopment Department

## 4.2 STANDARDS

Parks standards ensure that adequate open space areas will be set aside for recreational use as the City develops. The General Plan establishes distribution, size and service area standards for Neighborhood, Community, and City parks. No standards are established for the provision of regional parks, public open space, and recreation centers. Standards for Neighborhood School Parks are subsumed under the Neighborhood Park category.

The ultimate parks acreage will be a function of total population of the City and the established City-wide standard for park land area of 4.5 acres per thousand people. All new parks, however, shall meet the minimum park size standard.

**Public Parks Distribution.** This standard establishes a Citywide standard of 4.5 acres of public park per 1,000 residents of the population. Public parks are to be provided according to the following distribution:

Neighborhood Park	1.8 acres/1,000
Community Park	1.7 acres/1,000
City Park	1.0 acre /1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5 acres/1,000</b>

**Park Size.** The General Plan sets the following typical size standards:

Neighborhood Park	6-9 acres
Community Park	10 - 40 acres
City Park	100 (minimum) acres

**Service Area.** The service area is represented as a radius drawn around a neighborhood or community park. Plan policies require that all residential areas of the City be served by a neighborhood park within the standard service area. The service area for the City park is established as an expression of travel time.

Neighborhood Park	0.5 miles
Community Park	1.0-1.5 miles
City Park	Centrally sited to serve all areas of the City.

**Park Facilities.** The Community Services Department maintains programming standards for parks. As a component of the proposed Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, specific facility and programming standards will be identified in a long-range plan for all parks.

### **4.3 PARK FUNDING**

Revenues for the acquisition and development of parks are primarily from park development impact fees and grants. Operation of parks is financed through the City's General Fund. Maintenance of parks is financed through maintenance districts provided by the Lighting and Landscaping Act of 1972 and the General Fund. The General Fund provides monies to the Community Services Department for its programs, staff and the operation of parks and recreation facilities under its jurisdiction. Twenty-four Park Maintenance Districts (representing 48 percent of the parcels) were also in place in 1999 to provide for the maintenance of many of the City's newer neighborhood parks. The Public Works Department now maintains all City parks and recreation facilities.

New neighborhood parks and some public open space lands located in subdivisions are funded through fees levied upon development as authorized by State law. Mello-Roos Community Facilities also may be used to assist in funding parks and recreation facilities for specific areas.

## 4.4 FUTURE NEEDS

### Neighborhood and Community Parks

Neighborhood and community parks are the building blocks of the City's open space system. The General Plan calculates the need for new neighborhood and community parks by applying the Public Parks Distribution Standard to the projected population forecasts presented in Table 4-2 below. The population figure used to calculate park needs was derived from the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan, prepared in 1992, which used a slightly higher projection of future population than shown in Table 2-1. At 114,000 projected residents, Vacaville will require a total of 140 acres of new neighborhood (58 acres) and community (82 acres) parks in addition to the 260 acres existing in 1999. A City Park with a minimum of 100+ acres also will be needed.

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**TABLE 4-2 PROVISION OF FUTURE PARKS**

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	<b>Neighborhood<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>City</b>
Future Park Need At 4.5 Acres/1,000 Residents	205	194	100
Existing Acreage (1992)	148	112.4	40
Net Acres Needed	58	81.6	60
Acreage Proposed	48	111	262

Notes: a Includes Neighborhood School Parks.

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New neighborhood parks will be distributed throughout the City to ensure that all new residential areas are served within a one half-mile service area. Due to the high cost of funding separate neighborhood parks and schools, City policy calls for combining most new neighborhood parks with new elementary school sites. The General Plan designates a total of 5 new neighborhood parks, of which one will be free-standing and four will be new Neighborhood School Parks. A total of 48 acres are planned.

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Three new Community Parks are planned. One of these park sites (Elmira\Leisure Town) is at the edge of the urban service area. The second proposed Community Park, Lagoon Valley, is located within the Lagoon Valley Park designations and Laguna Hills Open Space Area between the center of Vacaville and the new urban areas proposed for the Lagoon Valley. A third park will be created at California Drive and Peabody Road to supplement William Keating Park. A total of 111 acres are planned.

Figure 4-1 shows the location of all existing and proposed parks and recreation centers. Proposed parks and acreages are shown in Table 4-3.

**TABLE 4-3 PROPOSED PARKS**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>
<b>Neighborhood</b>	
Gibson Creek-North Village	8.0
Lower Lagoon Valley	6.0
Hemlock Expansion	6.0
Rice-Aldridge	6.0
Subtotal	26.0
<b>Neighborhood School</b>	
Akerly	6.0
Fry Road	6.0
Vanden-East	6.0
Vanden-West	6.0
Subtotal	24.0
<b>Community</b>	
Three Oaks Community Center	5.0
William Keating	11.0
California at Peabody	24.0
Elmira/Leisure Town	25.0
Eleanor Nelson	6.0
Lagoon Valley	40.0
Subtotal	111.0
<b>City</b>	
City Park	262.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>421.0</b>

Notes: Acreage approximate pending acquisition.

For neighborhood school parks, the required minimum six acres shall refer to the City-owned portion of the park. Any acreage used jointly with an adjacent school site shall be in addition to the minimum six acres of City-owned neighborhood school park site.

## **City Park**

National park and recreation standards establish a need for a city park in communities whose population exceeds 50,000 residents. The General Plan establishes a standard for City Park acreage and designates 262 acres as City Park land on open space lands on the north side of Browns Valley Parkway near Nut Tree Airport. Some of these lands are owned by Solano County.

The City Park is intended as a community centerpiece and represents a unique opportunity to provide residents with a large open space haven with significant recreational opportunities at the center of Vacaville. At a time of great urban growth in Vacaville, the City Park expresses an understanding of the changes that are occurring in the City and the foresight to respond to these changes by providing all sectors of the population with a common "green" meeting ground. Unlike neighborhood and community parks whose facilities are provided according to recreational programming needs, City Park improvements will be considered as part of an overall landscape design. Careful evaluation and planning of all proposed facilities will be required to determine whether the public function of the City Park is upheld. Facilities and park design are further defined within the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan (Section 4.5).

## **Public Open Space**

The natural setting of the City is characterized by ridges, hillsides, agricultural valleys, and free-flowing creeks. The General Plan's proposals for new residential, commercial and industrial development raise the question of how large the City will be and what the impact of urbanization will be on the character and use of open space areas. Policies in the Land Use Element express the City's position regarding urban form and growth management. Policies in the Safety Element extend protections to hillside and ridge areas at and above the twenty-five percent slope line.

Public Open Space is a series of designated areas of natural landscape such as ridges, lakes, wetlands, streams, hillsides, canyons and scenic buffer areas, that are essentially undeveloped and in public ownership or under public control. This includes lands that are controlled, owned or leased by the City of Vacaville, or some other public or non-profit entity, for open space purposes. Public Open Space places significant undeveloped areas under preservation in order to protect their natural visual qualities. Open space lands may be used primarily for passive recreational activities that do not require substantial facilities or improvements, or, secondarily, for agriculture offering passive open space benefits. The public open space designation, however, may not guarantee public access. The physical characteristics of the land or the extent that improvements are required may restrict the accessibility of the site.

It is also important to stress that Open Space may possess attributes that call for the preservation of property for the purposes of maintaining a "view." Properties in this category may not be available for public access. The "existence value" may reflect a public desire for viewshed protection or other benefits, such as soil and watershed protection, as well as rangeland fire protection.

Public open space areas identified on the General Plan Diagram represent properties which have been included in the City's Public Open Space inventory. These areas are all within or adjacent to new development and may be endangered with development pressure or encroachment. Most of these areas are hillsides and creek corridors which provide habitat and establish urban edges in conformance with policies in the Land Use Element.

Within the General Plan, the City has developed policies dealing with four broad areas as required by the State General Plan Guidelines. Three of these areas are Open Space for the preservation of Natural Resources, Open Space for Outdoor Recreation and Open Space for Public Health and Safety. The General Plan also identifies one of the values of Open Space as a visual resource. This is consistent with public opinion surveys regarding these lands, which strongly identified a desire to use open space as a buffer to growth pressures from new development.

Within each of these categories of open space is the implied distinction of permanent versus transitional uses. In the permanent category are those lands dedicated to passive uses such as airport clear zones, lands designated as hazard zones or lands developed for passive recreational uses such as trails or park lands. Lands which may be considered transitional are those currently lying fallow with future development potential, or those lands in agricultural uses. Lands in agriculture, even those currently under Williamson Act contracts, are subject to development pressure and should be considered candidates for future conversion of use.

## **Trails**

As part of the effort to preserve the City's natural heritage and improve access to outdoor recreation, a Trails System is proposed to link the neighborhoods of the City to recreational resources in a comprehensive network of bikeways, hiking trails and equestrian paths. Although it is a citywide system, each section of the Trails System will be related to its immediate surroundings in design and function. Hillside hiking trails will be rustic and conducive to walking or horseback riding; creekways and multipurpose paths will function more like linear neighborhood parks. The different types of trails proposed are:

**Hiking/Equestrian:** An unpaved path to be used principally for hiking. Equestrian use should be evaluated in terms of environmental impact and the availability of right-of-way to accommodate a bridle path. Hiking/equestrian trails are located in the Vaca Mountain Foothills and along the ridges of Browns Valley, Lagoon Valley and the Alamo Drive ridge lines.

**Multipurpose Path:** A paved path built to accommodate a broad range of recreational activities related to walking, running and bicycle riding. Where appropriate, a multi-purpose path can include a bridle path if the width of the right-of-way is sufficient to prevent conflict between bicyclists, pedestrians and horseback riders. Multipurpose paths should provide entry points and paved or otherwise improved travel ways for emergency vehicle access. (See Transportation Element for Citywide Bikeways Plan.)

**Creekway:** A multipurpose path for pedestrians and bicyclists, emergency vehicles and City creek maintenance vehicles built alongside Vacaville's major creekways.

**Riparian Preserve:** A creek, wetland or related riparian habitat which have been designated for preservation in their natural states. The designation of riparian preserves is intended to protect fragile habitat areas which might be considered for multi-purpose paths. Low-impact hiking paths may be appropriate.

**Trailhead:** The beginning of a hiking/equestrian trail. Trailheads will be marked by orientation signs giving distance mileage, information on trail use including safety hazards, and natural history of the area. Where possible, trailheads will be located at the juncture of two or more sections of the trails system and will provide posts or stands for locking bicycles. There should be parking provided (for bicycles, vehicles, etc.) appropriate to the type of open space area and trail.

The Proposed Recreational Trails system is described in the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

#### **4.5 PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN**

Creating new neighborhood and community parks, implementing the Trails System, evaluating open space parcels for protection and building a City Park are only some of the challenges posed by the General Plan. Details about park design, the kinds of park and recreation facilities needed, recreation programs to be offered and the role of new parks in overall neighborhood planning are contained in the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan adopted in 1992. Among the topics covered are standards for park facilities, design and maintenance, public open space, proposed recreational trails segments and programming. Detailed goals, facilities, and policies for all parks and recreational facilities are also included. An update of the Plan will be required.

The Community Services Department must also plan for an expansion of its programs and recreation centers to meet the needs of a growing City population. The kinds of programs offered, the location of proposed new Centers, and the changing recreational needs of the population must be evaluated.

## 4.6 PARK AND RECREATION POLICIES

### *Guiding Policies*

- 4.6-G 1 Develop a high-quality public park system that provides varied recreational opportunities accessible to all City residents.
- 4.6-G 2 Provide parks that reflect and respect Vacaville's natural setting.
- 4.6-G 3 Recognize the role that parks play in preserving natural features and establishing urban limits.
- 4.6-G 4 Establish standards for the provision of public parks to ensure adequate distribution, size, and service area.
- 4.6-G 5 Support the use of park facilities by persons working but not residing in Vacaville.

*It is increasingly common for workers to take advantage of lunch breaks for athletic and recreational activities. Parks located near offices and businesses can be provided with facilities used by daytime workers.*

- 4.6-G 6 Encourage development of private and commercial recreational facilities at appropriate locations. Substitution of private recreational facilities for public parks is discouraged in order to ensure access to outdoor recreation by all sectors of the population.

*Included under private recreational facilities are golf courses, health and racquet clubs, and riding centers.*

- 4.6-G 7 Distribute public parks and recreational facilities throughout the urban service zone according to service area standards specified in this Element.
- 4.6-G 8 Evaluate the impact of proposed urban development on open space lands in terms of recreational opportunities and consider means of protecting these lands.
- 4.6-G 9 Make provisions for handicapped individuals to freely participate in all aspects of community life including recreational activities. Guidelines to be used in providing access for the handicapped shall conform to local, state and federal codes. Parks and recreational facilities shall be designed and built to meet the needs of the handicapped population.
- 4.6-G 10 Establish policies to prevent the degradation or despoilment of the City's parklands through inappropriate uses.

*Parklands face a number of challenges from concessions, motorized vehicles, and conflicts with urban uses and development pressures.*

- 4.6-G 11 Provide neighborhood parks to serve the special recreational, cultural, and educational needs of different neighborhoods.
- 4.6-G 12 Locate new neighborhood parks adjacent to new elementary schools where possible.
- 4.6-G 13 Provide community parks encompassing a range of uses including active high-investment (gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc.), active low-investment (playfields, etc.) and passive recreational facilities. Community parks shall contain facilities to serve the entire City or large portions of the City by providing recreational and cultural activities beyond those supplied by neighborhood parks.
- 4.6-G 14 Plan park and recreational facilities in cooperation with concerned public and private agencies and organizations.

*Among the agencies and organizations that need to be consulted in order to implement the policies of the Parks and Recreation Element are the Solano County Parks Department, Caltrans, the school districts (Vacaville, Travis, Dixon, and Fairfield-Suisun) and the Solano County Farmlands and Open Space Foundation. Coordination and contact with other agencies may also be required.*

- 4.6-G 15 Solicit the views of the public in planning park and recreation facilities.
- 4.6-G 16 Provide a City Park with access to all facilities, that is designed to serve as a community centerpiece.

### ***Implementing Policies***

- 4.6-I 1 Maintain a Public Parks Distribution Standard of 4.5 acres of park for every 1,000 residents with 1.8 acres/1,000 residents of neighborhood park, 1.7 acres/1,000 residents of community park, and 1.0 acres/1,000 residents of city park.
- 4.6-I 2 Establish typical size and service area standards for neighborhood, community, and city parks as follows:

<b>Area</b>	<b>Typical Size</b>	<b>Service Area</b>
Neighborhood Parks	6-9 acres	0.5 miles
Community Parks	10 to 40 acres	1.0-2.0 miles
City Parks	100 acres or more	Centrally sited to serve all areas of the City

4.6-I 3 Cooperate with special districts, the County, and the State to ensure that the needs of Vacaville residents for regional parks are met.

4.6-I 4 Implement the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan, consisting of the following elements:

- Standards for all park classifications and guidelines for public open space.
- An assessment of existing and future parks, recreation and open space needs, including a review of opportunities to link the City's facilities with those of neighboring jurisdictions.
- Development of an action plan to provide for sites, funding and facilities to meet the City's needs.
- A schedule for acquisition, development, and maintenance of facilities.
- An Action Plan for the Community Services Department.

4.6-I 6 Develop the Trails and Trailhead system as shown in the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. These trails provide access to and linkage of recreation sites and facilities, provide an alternative circulation system where more feasible and appropriate, and complement and tie in with the City's bikeways system.

*See also Figure 6-3.*

4.6-I 7 Promote the environmental and recreational qualities of Lagoon Valley Regional Park.

4.6-I 8 Preserve and enhance available riparian corridors, wildlife habitat, oak woodland, and other biotic resources within parks.

4.6-I 9 Require developers of moderate and high density projects that do not contain standard yards to incorporate private recreation areas into subdivisions and to

create homeowners associations or similar mechanisms for developing, supervising, and maintaining such areas. These recreation areas are in addition to the public parks paid for by building or other fees. All other parks and recreation facilities required by this Plan shall be publicly owned, operated, and maintained and shall be funded, at least in part, by fees paid by new development.

- 4.6-I 10 Require all residential developers, including apartment builders, to provide public park and recreation facilities either by paying Park Development Impact Fees and/or dedicating sites in lieu of Park Development Impact Fees.

*Dedication of turn-key neighborhood parks (parks completed in conjunction with development of a new subdivision) rather than in-lieu fees is desirable subject to policy plan and development plan review for individual master planned areas. In-lieu fees should meet the cost of purchasing parkland if land is not dedicated.*

- 4.6-I 11 Encourage the dedication of landscaped and developed parks, trail sections and special requirements where these meet the standards established by the Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan.

- 4.6-I 12 Cooperate with the school districts in developing standards for Neighborhood Schools Parks that ensure diversity, quality and innovation in design.

*Because most new neighborhood parks are being planned adjacent to schools, it is important that efforts be made to avoid standardized "programmatic" designs. Each neighborhood park should have a distinct and identifiable character which will enhance its use and function in its residential area. No new neighborhood park should be sited on an arterial street.*

- 4.6-I 13 Locate parks and recreation facilities in relation to components of the Trails System, buffers, urban separators, and natural features. Wherever possible, site new parks in locations that encourage pedestrian access and that do not require that users cross arterials.

- 4.6-I 15 Use existing and new well sites, and other public lands, where feasible, for recreation or community gardens.

*Community gardens can be used by residents for individual vegetable and flower growing.*

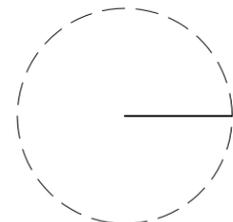
- 4.6-I 16 Review proposals for private recreation facilities for consistency with Plan policies and standards.

- 4.6-I 17 Implement Parks and Recreation Master Plan standards and policies for the City Park.

- 4.6-I 18      Coordinate all proposal for recreational facilities within the City Park as part of an overall landscape design under the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.
  
- 4.6-I 19      Encourage private recreation facilities to locate east of Leisure Town in Agricultural Buffer areas when they are consistent with the underlying use.

## **Amendments and Corrections to the Parks and Recreation Element**

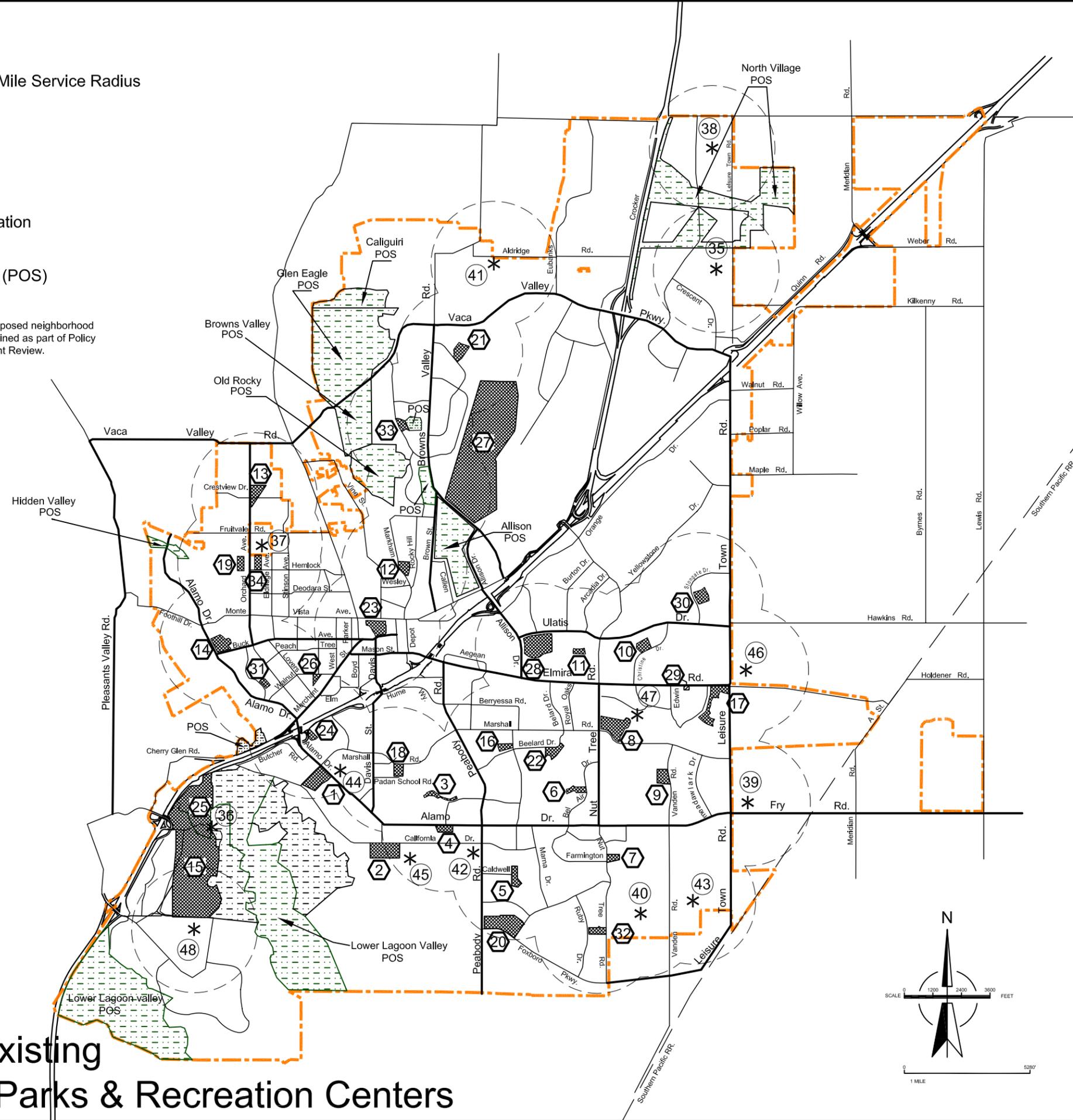
October 16, 1990	Resolution No. 1990 - G - 8. Amendments adopted to implement the West Valleys Referendum.
March 26, 1991	Correction made to Figure 4-2. (GP-1-91)
September 8, 1992	Resolution No. 1992 - W - 6: Amendments for consistency with Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan. (GP-4-92)
November 24, 1992	Resolution No.1992 - I - 8: Amendments to further provide consistency with Comprehensive Parks, and Recreation & Open Space Master Plan. (GP-8-92)
November 23, 1993	Resolution No. 1993-174: References to urban open space were changed to public open space and the definition of urban open space was modified and changed to public open space. Item 14 was deleted from Table 4-4. Figures 4-1 and 4-2 were amended. (GP-4-93)
November 9, 1999	Resolution No. 1999-143: Technical General Plan Update Amendments included an update of text, Tables 4-1, 4-2, 4-3 and Figure 4-1 to reflect facilities which had been installed and Public Open Space lands acquired; policies were updated to conform to the adoption of the Comprehensive Parks., Recreation and Open Space Master Plan (4.6-I 1, 4.6-I 4, 4.6-I 5, 4.6-I 17); policies requiring park dedication were updated to reflect adoption of development impact fees (4.6-I 10, 4.6-I 14); the private recreation policy (4.6-I 16) was split to deal with project review and location of such facilities in agricultural buffer areas (4.6-I 16, 4.6-I 19); Figure 4-2 and Table 4-4 were removed and reference to their location in the Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan provided (4.6-I 6). Figure 4-1 was amended to show an additional Community Park at Peabody Road and California Drive, the Laguna Hills Community Park designation was moved to Lagoon Valley, City Park boundaries were expanded. (GP-1-99).
June 8, 2004/Dec. 7, 2004	Resolution No. 2004-49. Approving General Plan Amendments to the Lower Lagoon Valle y Project Area./Resolution 2004-125 later rescinded that prior action



1/2 Mile Service Radius

- Existing Park
- Proposed Park
- Proposed Park Location
- Park Boundary
- Public Open Space (POS)

Note: Exact locations of proposed neighborhood parks shall be determined as part of Policy Plan and Development Review.



### EXISTING

1. Community Center and Pool / Three Oaks
2. Wm. Keating Community
3. Southwood Neighborhood
4. Irene Larson School
5. Pheasant Country Neighborhood
6. Sierra Vista School
7. Cambridge School
8. Nelson Community
9. Meadowlands School
10. Cooper School
11. Hawkins Neighborhood
12. Trower Neighborhood
13. North Orchard Neighborhood
14. Alamo Creek Neighborhood
15. Lagoon Valley City
16. Fairmont School
17. Patwin Neighborhood
18. Dos Calles-Padan Neighborhood
19. Jepson Softball
20. Arlington Community
21. Ridgeview Neighborhood
22. Fairmont Beelard Neighborhood
23. Andrews/Ulatis Community / Georgie Duke
24. Willow Neighborhood
25. Pena Adobe Community
26. City Hall Neighborhood
27. Centennial City
28. Cultural Center Community
29. Wellsite Bike Rest
30. Stonegate Neighborhood
31. Alamo School
32. Cannon Station Neighborhood
33. Browns Valley Neighborhood
34. Hemlock School

### PROPOSED

35. North Village School
36. Lagoon Valley Community
37. Hemlock Neighborhood Expansion
38. Gibson Canyon Creek Neighborhood
39. Fry Road Neighborhood
40. Vanden-West Neighborhood
41. Rice-Aldridge Neighborhood
42. Al Patch Community
43. Vanden-East Neighborhood
44. Three Oaks Community Expansion
45. William-Keating Community Expansion
46. Elmira/Leisure Town Community
47. Eleanor Nelson Community Expansion
48. Lower Lagoon Valley Neighborhood

Fig. 4-1  
**Vacaville - Existing  
& Proposed Parks & Recreation Centers**