



City of Corona Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Appendix E: Acquisition, Design and Development Guidelines (DRAFT)

A successful park system provides a variety of recreation areas with amenities and facilities appropriate to their size, scale, function, and surroundings. While each park site is unique, park elements reflect specific standards and guidelines that address safety, use, quality, site character, maintenance efficiencies, sustainability, location, and accessibility.

Park guidelines are presented below. Along with other State and Federal mandates, the guidelines provide direction for park acquisition, design, development, and renovation. Systemwide guidelines are presented first, followed by specific guidelines broken down by park classification.

These guidelines are part of a series of different types of City metrics that guide the provision of parks and facilities, as explained below. Taken together, these metrics contribute to achieving *the Corona Standard* for quality parks.

- *Level of service (LOS) guidelines* are presented in two forms to guide the sufficiency (amount/numbers) of parks and facilities provided by the City of Corona. For parkland, these are expressed as a ratio of the number of acres per 1,000 residents. For facilities, these are expressed as a ratio of one facility per number of residents served.
- *Service area standards* provide direction for the distribution of parks. Presented as a distance (e.g., ½ mile or 2 miles), these standards measure the typical distance that residents are willing to travel to reach a park. These are sometime referred to as guidelines for park access.
- *Acquisition, design, and development guidelines* provide direction on the preferred site characteristics and the mix of amenities and facilities that contribute to the creation of quality, well-functioning parks.
- *Accessibility standards* are federal standards set forth in the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards and the 2015 Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Standards for Outdoor Developed Areas.
- *Construction specifications* provide additional details on the types of equipment, materials, size, components, fabrication, placement, and installation of amenities, facilities, landscaped features.

- *The Corona Municipal Code* provides additional administrative rules and regulations for the dedication, operations, safety, and administration of city lands and services.
- *Maintenance Standards* reflect the policies, procedures, guidelines, and standards for the inspection, maintenance stewardship, repair, replacement, and management (e.g., turf management and pest management) of parks, facilities, amenities, and landscaping within these sites. These typically define the tasks, frequencies, irrigation requirements, inspection protocols and similar details for maintenance and management.

Of these guidelines and additional State and Federal requirements that support community health, safety, and wellbeing, only the first three appear in this Master Plan. More detailed guidelines appear in separate documents.

Systemwide Guidelines (for Quality Parks)

Quality parks provide welcoming, inclusive greenspace and facilities and amenities that support safety, sustainability, access, and community character, while operated efficiently and sustainably. To support a successful park system, guidelines assist in defining quality parks and supporting existing sites to reflect trends and needs identified in the Corona Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Either for land acquired for additional park development or whenever modifications to existing parks are considered, guidelines provide critical standards for parkland improvement. The following guidelines for site acquisition, design, and sustainability provide general direction applicable to all types of parks.

Acquisition

- Size and Shape:* Ensure that each park site is of a sufficient size and shape suitable for park use, functionality, accessibility, and circulation.
- Centralized Location:* Locate each park so that it is centralized within the area it is intended to serve—unless the site can be co-located with another open space, school, detention basin or similar resource that expands its capacity to serve the local community. (Note the co-located facility does not count toward parkland unless it is intentionally developed for intended recreation uses.)
- Development Restrictions:* Avoid elements that restrict the function, development, or usability of the land, such as underground or overhead utilities, unsuitable topography, restrictive easements, or other development restrictions.
- Development Suitability:* Avoid park sites with extensive or excessive slopes, swales, drainage courses, creeks, wetlands/biological habitat, and similar landscapes, if these prevent recreation uses. Allow natural areas for passive recreation and natural resource protection as defined within the requirements for each park type.
- Residential Impacts:* Locate each park site so that it has a minimal negative impact on surrounding residential areas due to park uses, lighting, noise, traffic, etc. Accordingly, residential back-on lots against parks and side-on lots are discouraged.
- Innovative Solutions:* In built-out areas deficient in greenspace, carefully consider the return on investment when acquiring sites already developed for other uses, especially where demolition or redevelopment (if needed) may be costly. Consider developing the following types of spaces as parks: detention basins, trailheads, open space (converted

to parkland), school yards, public grounds, areas around City-owned buildings, vacant lands, linear corridors, utility easements, or space in revitalization areas.

- G. *Health Impacts*: Avoid sites adjacent to pollutants (e.g., industrial areas, interstates) that may affect the health of park visitors.

Planning and Design

- A. *Site Master Planning*: Prepare a site master plan or design concept for each new park. Master planning, phasing, timing, financing, and maintenance responsibilities should be addressed.
- B. *Financial Feasibility*: Conduct a financial feasibility study and business plan prior to acquiring, extensively renovating, or building any major facility, such as a recreation center, aquatic facility, or stadium. Specify programming requirements, operations, cost recovery rates, revenue-generation strategies, and market considerations to guide decisions on the types and scale of amenities.
- C. *Engagement in Planning*: Involve the public, key stakeholders, all key staff players in the master planning and design process to address the following issues: maintenance, renovation and replacement costs, funding availability, public safety, recreation programming, and ADA accessibility.
- D. *Regulatory Compliance*: Ensure all park elements, facilities, materials, and equipment follow all current safety, accessibility, and design standards, laws, regulations, and any other mandated requirements.
- E. *Site and Neighborhood Character*: When master planning and designing parks, be cognizant of local conditions, including topography, site context, and neighborhood character.
- F. *Inclusivity*: Ensure parks are welcoming and engaging for residents and visitors of all ages, ethnicities, cultures, family configurations, and incomes.
- G. *Diversity*: Provide a mix of active and passive recreation opportunities throughout the park system to serve a variety of recreation interests, activities, and skill levels. Balance energetic, programmed active use sites with spaces designed for contemplation, conservation, and quiet social gatherings.
- H. *Universal, All-Inclusive Access*: Create equitable use and experiential opportunities for people of different abilities and ages, considering all options of modality and accessibility. Meet, and where possible exceed, the standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and State code to provide parks and facilities that accommodate multigenerational groups and people with mobility issues, sight and hearing impairments, allergies, and other special needs.
- I. *Varied Group Spaces*: Vary the sizes and styles of seating, tables, shelters, restrooms, gathering areas, and other amenities to serve families of different configurations and groups of different sizes.
- J. *Safety*: Implement Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies and enhance park safety through playground design, crime prevention technology, night lighting, unobtrusive landscaping, and increased staff, ranger program, police and community-based patrols if needed.

- K. *Grass Turf*: Incorporate irrigated open grass turf areas in developed/landscaped parks to support recreation and leisure. Consider reducing expansive grass areas in parks where these do not support recreation or aesthetics to reduce water use. Seek opportunities for synthetic turf use or other low water use surfaces where appropriate.
- L. *Minimum Features*: To meet the needs of nearby neighbors, ensure that all neighborhood parks, whether basic or multi-use, at a minimum include all of the following: some type of play feature, open turf area, active recreation element, shade, and amenities to support social gatherings (seating, tables).
- M. *Natural Resources and Native Plantings*: Protect natural resources in parks and open lands, and balance the use of natural areas, native plantings, turf, trees, and landscaping to promote aesthetics, connect people to nature, reduce stress, preserve wildlife habitat, and improve site ecological function.
- N. *Tree Canopy*: Plant and protect native or large canopy trees to provide shade, sequester carbon, filter the air, and reduce urban heat. Plant climate-adaptive plants that can withstand the region's forecasted hotter and drier temperatures.
- O. *Shade*: Integrate shade shelters, sails, umbrellas, and canopies where natural shade is not present to support individual and community health and cooling to prevent sun related illness. Provide shade (natural or built) at all play areas.
- P. *Noise and Lights*: Minimize noise and light pollution by locating lighted facilities and noise-producing activities away from nearby residences, neighbors, and environmentally sensitive areas. Use "full cutoff" athletic field lights, screening, and sound barrier technology.
- Q. *Placemaking and Identity*: Integrate Corona's history, heritage, culture, and identity through thematic site design, the use of materials, the inclusion of public art and interpretive elements, and/or the choice of recreation elements and support features.
- R. *Continuity in Furnishings and Site Amenities*: Establish and integrate a consistent furnishing and site amenities palette systemwide for ease of maintenance (including items such as seating, light fixtures, trash receptacles, bike racks, etc.), but allow for variations in the City's most visible, high-use parks to emphasize a unique park theme or identity.
- S. *Maintenance*: Involve maintenance staff in park and facility design to incorporate maintenance efficiencies in parks and facilities. Ensure development of new facilities and properties includes budgeting for long-term maintenance, operations, and replacement of amenities.
- T. *Flexibility of Use*: Allow for a variety of programmed and self-directed activities to occur by not precluding activities with unnecessary physical constraints or regulations.
- U. *Adaptability*: Design multi-use spaces and facilities to be easily adaptable to address changing community needs over time.
- V. *Wayfinding*: Incorporate a systemwide wayfinding and signage template for all parks and trails to promote the City's identity as well as the visibility, direction, and access to parks and facilities.

Sustainability and Resiliency

- A. *Resource Efficiencies*: Integrate waterwise irrigation, water and energy-efficient fixtures, solar panels, maintenance efficiencies, water reclamation and recycling, and sustainable development practices to reduce water use and energy consumption.
- B. *Sustainable Development*: Use environmentally sustainable park development practices, materials, and green building techniques, including the incorporation of local and recycled materials in buildings and park furnishings where appropriate. Pursue LEED-compliant construction in the development of indoor facilities.
- C. *Sustainable Landscaping*: Incorporate environmentally sustainable landscape designs that minimize surface water runoff. For example, provide permeable surfacing in new paved trails and parking lots where feasible; and incorporate bioswales and drainage channels as a functional and aesthetic park feature where appropriate.
- D. *Green Infrastructure*: Integrate and maintain native plants, pollinators, trees, bioswales, and other natural and green infrastructure at targeted sites to support sustainability, protect habitat and natural resources, and support environmental education, interpretation, and connections to nature. Design “no-mow” zones within parks in appropriate places.
- E. *Native Plantings*: Encourage the planting of native, drought tolerant, and diverse plantings and tree species to reduce heat island effect, reduce energy consumption, contribute to carbon mitigation, and address shade equity.
- F. *Climate Resiliency*: Implement long-term climate adaptation strategies to prepare parks and natural resources for future climate change (e.g., increased extreme weather, warmer temperatures, wildfires, droughts, etc.). This may include establishing water-smart landscapes, incorporating drought-tolerant plants and native pollinator species, and reducing mown, irrigated lawn areas that do not support recreational use.



Park design guidelines support decisions on the mix of amenities and facilities provided in parks, including facility types and the appropriate use of shade, lighting, and plantings. Construction specifications (not noted here) provide additional details on the materials and style of fencing, trash cans, recycling containers, picnic tables, shade structures, and other amenities and facilities.

Park Guidelines by Classification

The following section provides guidelines by park classification to guide park acquisition, design, development, renovation, and park investment needs across Corona. These guidelines specify for each type of park:

- *Definition:* purpose and function of parks within this classification.
- *Site Character and Adjacencies:* The intent, benefits, and site character.
- *Size, Service Area, and Configuration:* Typical park type size, shape, location, and travel distance served.
- *Access:* Guidelines related to street access, parking, trails, transit, entries, and ADA accessibility.
- *Prioritized Recreation Elements:* Minimum features and elements that all parks of this class should include.
- *Additional Recreation Elements to Consider:* Additional amenities and facilities that are suitable for this park and should be considered to provide more diverse recreation experiences and reflect the unique neighborhood character.
- *Prioritized Support Amenities:* Amenities required to support park functionality, comfort, and use.
- *Landscaping and Vegetation:* General character of plantings, irrigation, and natural resources protection.
- *Additional Considerations:* Additional notes on items to consider, provide, or purposely avoid.

Regional Parks

Definition

Regional Parks are large parks that protect and provide access to unique natural or cultural features in Corona. Sites may include a mix of protected natural areas and unique recreation facilities intended to attract visitors from across the entire city and beyond.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Customized design to attract visitors to unique recreation, cultural, and natural attractions and specialized uses
- Art and elements that reflect city identity, character, topography, nature, and culture

Size and Configuration

- 100-300 acres in size
- At least 25% of the site should be developable for recreation uses
- Contiguous, usable shape; shape may be influenced by natural features

Access

- Service area is citywide and beyond, but site also may include features intended to serve nearby neighbors
- Highly accessible site, emphasizing universal accessibility and perimeter access at one or more bike, pedestrian, and auto entries
- Park frontage on an arterial street
- Accessible by vehicle, bicycle, and foot
- Ideally along a major transit and/or bus route
- Ideally along a Class I or Class IV trail or accessible via on-street bike paths
- Sufficient parking for site use
- Wider paths for emergency vehicle access

Recreational Elements and Support Amenities: To Be Determined

Skyline Regional Park is the only Regional Park in Corona. Similar to other nearby regional parks and wilderness parks in Orange County, Skyline Regional Park adjoins the national forest and draws visitors from Corona and beyond.

As a new park, Corona residents will need to weigh in on their desired usages and amenities. The prioritized recreation elements and amenities will depend on resident preferences as made manifest in the upcoming Skyline Regional Park Master Plan and may range from a more passive natural space up to a more active regional park setting with amenities that promote active uses. Corona residents will help guide the selection of these amenities through the outreach process for the Skyline Regional Park Master Plan.



Citywide Parks

Definition

Citywide Parks are Corona's large, multi-use parks that provide major recreation facilities, event space, and cultural venues intended to serve as citywide destinations for events, programs, and activities. These sites attract visitors from across the entire city.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Designed to reflect city identity and culture
- Safety and noise mitigation are supported through buffers along busy streets
- Sight lines are maintained into parks from adjacent streets
- Site design encourages interaction with surrounding uses

Size and Configuration

- 25-50 acres in size, but may be larger
- At least 60% of the site should be relatively level and developable for recreation uses
- Contiguous, non-linear usable shape

Access

- Typical service area is citywide or potentially beyond
- Highly accessible site, emphasizing universal accessibility and perimeter access
- Park frontage on a collector or arterial street
- Accessible by vehicle, bicycle, and foot
- Ideally along a major transit and/or bus route
- Along a Class I or Class IV trail or accessible via on-street bike paths
- Sufficient parking for site use, including specialized and sport facilities
- Wider paths for emergency vehicle access

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Large thematic, destination, or universal, all-inclusive playground (shaded)
- Game or tournament-quality sports fields (lighted, grass or artificial turf, multi-use rectangular, baseball/softball, or cricket fields; fields may include overlays but typically are dedicated by use)
- Game or tournament-quality sports courts (lighted, typically dedicated for basketball, pickleball, tennis, futsal)
- Covered pavilion or large group picnic shelter with barbecues, water/lighting, and food preparation area
- Small and medium picnic shelters or group picnic area
- Various specialized and multi-use facilities to support drop-in and programmed activities (e.g., sports complex, community center, nature center, swimming pool, amphitheater)
- Hard-surfaced loop trail
- Open lawn for leisure and informal play
- Art, cultural, or historical interpretive features

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Large group event space with utilities
- Splash pad (may be in pool area or separate)
- Additional group picnic areas (large, medium, and small; covered and uncovered)
- Small or large unique recreation features (e.g., skatepark, disc golf, dog park, stadium)
- Diverse or multi-use sports courts and court complexes (e.g., volleyball, pickleball, badminton, bocce, futsal)
- Active-use or challenge facilities (e.g., track, disc golf, par course, outdoor fitness equipment, climbing spire, skate park, freestyle BMX facility, bike pump track)
- Activity stations (e.g., giant chess, giant Jenga, outdoor ping pong, game tables, etc.)
- Big wheel or tricycle track
- Concessions, reservable facilities, or other revenue generating facilities
- Other specialized or major facilities that support programming, e.g., fieldhouse
- Display garden, community garden
- Plaza or unique seating/social areas (e.g., rounded seatwalls)
- Additional hard and soft-surfaced trails (loop, jogging path, nature trail)
- Trailhead
- Natural features

Prioritized Support Amenities

- Permanent restrooms, with additional portable restrooms for events
- Off-street parking
- Facility access paths
- Water and power hookups at picnic shelters and event spaces
- Individual barbecues or group barbecue area
- Tables, seating, drinking fountains with bottle filler, dog drinking fountain, bike racks, trash receptacles, and dog waste stations
- Shade features such as trees, shelters, canopies, and sails
- Park identification signage near main entry, each parking lot, or visible frontage
- Wayfinding and interpretive signage
- Pedestrian-scale lighting throughout as well as facility lighting
- Maintenance and/or storage facilities
- Fencing for safety, separation from incompatible perimeter uses, and to discourage access to sensitive natural areas

Landscaping and Vegetation

- High maintenance seasonal plantings or flowerbeds are appropriate, but should be kept to a minimum to reduce maintenance needs
- Low-to-medium maintenance plantings and functional landscaping for much of the site
- Manicured sports field grass or synthetic turf
- Manicured lawn for informal play
- Mix of evergreen and deciduous trees for shade, habitat, and seasonal interest
- Drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)
- Bioswales for stormwater filtration



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CITY OF CORONA, CALIFORNIA



Community Parks

Community Parks are mid-size parks that support sports, specialized facilities, group gatherings, and programmable space for several neighborhoods or a portion of the city.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Designed to reflect community identity and culture
- Safety and noise mitigation are supported through buffers at parks along busy streets
- Sight lines are maintained into parks from adjacent streets
- If adjacent to a school, park should be accessible from the school

Size and Configuration

- Typically 13-22 acres in size
- At least 75% of the site should be relatively level and developable for recreation uses
- Contiguous, non-linear usable shape

Access

- Typical service area is 2 miles
- Highly accessible, emphasizing universal accessibility and perimeter access
- Park frontage on a collector or arterial street
- Accessible by vehicle, public transportation, bicycle, or foot – ideally along a transit and/or bus route
- Ideally located on a Class I or Class IV trail or accessible via on-street bike paths
- Sidewalks connected to interior park paths for pedestrians
- Sufficient parking for site use, including specialized and sport facilities
- Wider paths for emergency vehicle access

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Thematic playground (medium to large-scale play area; shaded)
- Small to medium-size picnic shelter(s)
- Medium or large group picnic shelter with barbecues
- Open lawn for programming, sitting, and informal play
- Specialized or unique facilities that support programming - such as sports fields, swimming pools, recreation/community centers and senior centers,
- Game-quality sports fields (grass or artificial turf, multi-use rectangular, baseball/softball; fields may be lighted and include overlays)
- Game-quality sports courts (basketball, pickleball, tennis; may be lighted)
- Walking path or loop trail

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Splash pad
- Group event and programming space or plaza with utilities
- Amphitheater/stage (outdoor)

- Various specialized and multi-use facilities to support drop-in and programmed activities (e.g., community center, swimming pool, park buildings, concessions)
- Additional group picnic areas (medium or small; covered and uncovered)
- Small or medium unique recreation features (e.g., skatepark, dog park)
- Additional sports courts, including diverse or multi-use sports (e.g., volleyball, pickleball, badminton, bocce, futsal)
- Smaller footprint challenge facilities (e.g., par course, outdoor fitness equipment, climbing wall, skate park, skate spot, bike pump track)
- Activity stations (e.g., giant chess, giant Jenga, outdoor ping pong, game tables, etc.)
- Big wheel or tricycle track
- Display garden, community garden
- Plaza or unique seating/social areas (e.g., rounded seatwalls)
- Trailhead
- Additional hard and soft-surfaced trails (loop, jogging path, nature trail)
- Art, cultural, or historical interpretive features
- Natural features

Prioritized Support Amenities

- Permanent restrooms
- Additional portable restrooms for events only
- Off-street parking
- Facility access paths
- Tables, seating, drinking fountains, bike racks, trash receptacles, and dog waste stations
- Water and power hookups at picnic shelters and event spaces
- Individual barbecues or group barbecue area
- Shade features such as trees, shelters, canopies, and sails
- Park identification signage near main parking lot, street entry, or visible frontage
- Wayfinding and interpretive signage
- Pedestrian-scale lighting throughout, as well as facility lighting
- Maintenance/storage facilities
- Fencing for safety, separation from incompatible perimeter uses, and to discourage access to sensitive natural areas

Landscaping and Vegetation

- Low-to-medium maintenance plantings and functional landscaping for most of the site
- Manicured sports field grass
- Manicured lawn for informal play
- Mix of evergreen and deciduous trees for shade, habitat, and seasonal interest
- Drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)
- Bioswales for stormwater filtration

Additional Considerations

- Avoid citywide or regional-scale facilities, such as sports arenas, arboretums, and zoos.
- High noise uses (e.g., pickleball and basketball courts) should be situated away from nearby housing

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Neighborhood Parks (Multi-Use)

Multi-Use Neighborhood Parks are smaller parks with a mix of greenspace, play space, active recreation space, and neighborhood gathering space that are intended to serve residents in the surrounding neighborhood within walking or biking distance.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Designed to reflect neighborhood identity and culture
- Should not be located adjacent to busy arterial routes unless uses are buffered from traffic and noise
- If adjacent to a school, park should be accessible from the school

Size and Configuration

- Typically 5 to 13 acres in size, but may be smaller with a mix of uses
- Contiguous, non-linear usable shape
- At least 90% of the site should be relatively level and developable for recreation uses

Access

- Typical service area is ½ to 1 mile (10 to 20-minute walk)
- Pedestrian and bicycle-oriented wayfinding and visibility
- Accessible from local or collector streets
- Sidewalks connect to park paths
- May be located along a trail, bike route, or bikeway

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Medium play area, ages 2-5 and 5-12 (shaded; may be thematic)
- Sports field (soccer, softball/backstop)
- Full-size sport courts (basketball, tennis/pickleball overlay, other diverse courts)
- Additional use (e.g., challenge feature, activity station, or other elements)
- Family-size or small group picnic area (shaded)
- Open lawn for leisure and informal play

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Splash pad, only if not located in nearby community or citywide park
- Additional group picnic areas (medium or small; covered and uncovered)
- Additional full or half sports courts, including diverse or multi-use sports (e.g., volleyball, pickleball, badminton, bocce, futsal)
- Smaller footprint challenge facilities (e.g., par course, outdoor fitness equipment, climbing wall, skate park, skate spot, bike pump track)
- Activity stations (e.g., giant chess, giant Jenga, outdoor ping pong, game tables, etc.)
- Additional hard and soft-surfaced trails (looped path, jogging path, tricycle track)
- Natural areas in select site locations
- Interpretive signage

Prioritized Support Amenities

- Permanent restrooms
- Off-street parking or angle-in parking
- Additional street parking
- Facility access paths
- Perimeter path or sidewalks
- Tables, seating, drinking fountains, bike racks, trash receptacles, and dog waste stations
- Water and power hookups at picnic shelters
- Individual barbecues or group barbecue area
- Shade features such as trees, shelters, canopies, and sails
- Park identification signage near main parking lot, street entry, or visible frontage
- Fencing for safety or separation from incompatible perimeter uses

Landscaping and Vegetation

- Low maintenance plantings
- Trees for shade, habitat, and seasonal interest
- Drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)
- Manicured sports fields and lawn areas for informal play

Additional Considerations

- Avoid community, citywide, or regional scale facilities, including buildings and lighted sports fields and tournament-style courts
- High noise uses (e.g., pickleball and basketball courts) should be situated away from nearby housing



Neighborhood Parks (Basic)

Basic Neighborhood Parks are smaller parks intended to provide essential recreation options and greenspace to residents in the surrounding neighborhood within walking or biking distance.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Designed to reflect neighborhood identity
- Smaller sites may be tucked into neighborhoods with only non-motorized access
- Should not be located adjacent to busy arterial routes unless uses are buffered from traffic and noise
- If adjacent to a school, park should be accessible from the school

Size and Configuration

- Typically 2 to 6 acres, but may be larger
- At least 90% of the site should be relatively level and developable for recreation uses
- Contiguous, non-linear usable shape

Access

- Typical service area is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (within a 10-minute walk)
- Accessible from local or collector streets
- Sidewalks connect to park paths for walkers
- May be located along a trail, bike route, or bikeway

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Small play area, ages 2-5 and 5-12 (shaded)
- Full- or half-size sport courts (multi-use, basketball, tennis/pickleball overlay, other diverse courts)
- Additional use (challenge feature, activity station, dog run, or other elements)
- Family-size or small group picnic area (ideally shaded)
- Open lawn for leisure and informal play

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Sports field (soccer, softball/backstop)
- Additional group picnic areas (medium or small; covered and uncovered)
- Additional full or half sports courts, including diverse or multi-use sports (e.g., volleyball, pickleball, badminton, bocce, futsal)
- Smaller footprint challenge facilities (e.g., par course, outdoor fitness equipment, climbing wall, skate park, skate spot, bike pump track)
- Additional hard and soft-surfaced trails (looped path, jogging path, tricycle track)
- Natural areas in select site locations
- Seating area
- Natural areas in select site locations

Prioritized Support Amenities

- On-street parking or angle-in parking
- Facility access paths
- Perimeter path or sidewalks
- Tables, seating, drinking fountains, bike racks, trash receptacles, and dog waste stations
- Shade features such as trees, shelters, canopies, and sails
- Park identification signage near main parking lot, street entry, or visible frontage
- Fencing for safety or separation from incompatible perimeter uses

Landscaping and Vegetation

- Low maintenance plantings
- Trees for shade, habitat, and seasonal interest
- Drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)
- Manicured sports fields and lawn areas for informal play

Additional Considerations

- Avoid community, citywide, or regional scale facilities, including buildings and lighted sports fields and courts
- Avoid restrooms and on-site parking intended for sites with programmed uses
- High-noise uses (e.g., pickleball and basketball courts) should be situated away from nearby housing



Pocket Parks

Pocket Parks are micro-sized greenspaces that typically are less than one acre in size and support community aesthetics and passive uses. Pocket parks may include a small-scale recreation feature in areas where providing a Neighborhood Park is not feasible.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Small greenspace
- May be located near homes or along trails and less busy roadways

Size and Configuration

- Typically less than 1 acre, with a minimum size of 0.15 acres
- At least 50% of the site should be relatively level and suitable for passive uses

Access

- May be accessible via sidewalks (if present)

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Small open lawn area or greenspace
- Gathering areas – picnic tables, benches, seating

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Stand-alone play elements (e.g., climbing structure, boulders, swings, nature play)
- Basic neighborhood park features if no neighborhood or community park is within walking distance
- Interpretive signage

Prioritized Support Amenities

- Facility access paths
- Table, seating, trash receptacle, and dog waste station
- Shade features such as trees, canopies, and sails
- Park identification signage near entry or visible frontage

Landscaping and Vegetation

- Low-maintenance landscaping such as now-mow lawn
- Trees for shade and seasonal interest
- Drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELo)
- Small, multi-use lawn

Additional Considerations

- Avoid restrooms, drinking fountains, community-scale facilities, lighting, buildings/storage, barbecues, and high-maintenance elements or landscaping such as art or ornamental plantings.

- Avoid recreation features where a neighborhood, community, or citywide park is provided within ¼ mile

Special-Use Sites

Special-Use Sites are stand-alone or single-purpose locations that support unique recreation opportunities or specialized recreation facilities serving all or part of the Corona community.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Designed to reflect city identity and culture
- Highly accessible, emphasizing universal accessibility and perimeter access
- Site design encourages interaction with surrounding uses

Size and Configuration

- Vary in size depending on facility use
- Site should be level and developable for intended use

Access

- Typical service area is 2+ miles to citywide
- Accessible by vehicle, public transportation, bicycle, or foot – ideally along a transit and/or bus route
- May be along a Class I or Class IV trail or accessible via on-street bike paths
- Includes parking suitable for specialized facilities
- Wide paths may be provided for emergency vehicle access
- Frontage on an arterial street

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Stand-alone specialized facility such as urban plaza, major facility, building, garden, or dog park
- Gathering areas (e.g., seating, shelter, picnic area)
- Art, cultural, or historical interpretive features

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Play features or activity hub in addition to special use
- Fee-based facilities that are only open when programmed or reserved for use
- Food or other concessions

Prioritized Support Amenities

- Permanent restrooms (may be indoors/within specialized facility)
- On- or off-street parking
- Facility access paths
- Tables, seating, drinking fountain, bike racks, trash receptacles, and dog waste stations
- Shade features such as trees, shelters, canopies, and sails
- Park identification signage near main parking lot, street entry, or visible frontage
- Wayfinding and interpretive signs

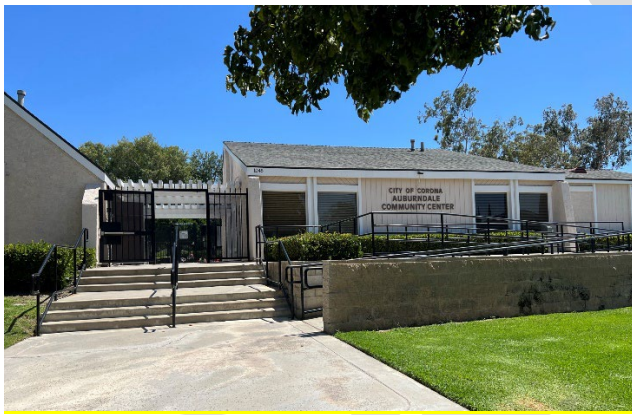
- Pedestrian-scale lighting throughout, plus facility lighting
- Maintenance/storage facilities

Landscaping and Vegetation

- Medium to high-maintenance plantings and functional landscaping provided for most of the site
- Trees for shade, habitat, and seasonal interest
- Drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)
- Bioswales for stormwater filtration

Additional Considerations

- Avoid small neighborhood buildings, buildings for reserved uses only, and stand-alone single-age facilities such as a teen center or senior center.



Open Space Parks

Open Space Parks are natural areas developed for natural resource protection as well as recreation access and use. Varying in size, these sites may include detention basins, linear trails in utility corridors, trailheads to national forest trails, and larger nature parks.

Site Character and Adjacencies

- Sites typically are natural, with recreation supported as secondary use.
- Unlike undeveloped parkland, these sites are intentionally developed for recreation access and use.

Size and Configuration

- Size varies depending on extent of natural area
- Shape may be irregular or linear, following natural features and topography
- Ideally 25% of the site should be relatively level and suitable for active or passive recreation use

Access

- Service area varies
- Accessibility varies; may be accessible by vehicle, public transportation, bicycle, or foot
- May be accessible via sidewalks, Class I or Class IV trails, or on-street bike paths
- May provide parking if consistent with recreation needs
- May include wide paths may be provided for emergency vehicle access

Prioritized Recreation Elements

- Stewarded natural areas for connections to nature
- Interpretive features (e.g., signage, kiosks, self-directed trails, plant identification plaques)
- Gathering areas – picnic tables, benches, seating
- Additional recreation features compatible with size and use (see additional elements to consider)

Additional Recreation Elements to Consider

- Protected natural areas (for sensitive areas if applicable)
- Nature play area or elements (e.g., climbing structure, boulders, swings, nature play)
- Challenge elements (e.g., par course, outdoor fitness equipment, climbing features)
- Trailhead (with seating, shade, drinking fountain, bike rack, table; with or without permanent or portable restroom)
- Outdoor stage or rustic amphitheater
- Outdoor classroom or event space for nature programming and environmental education
- Reservable group “learn to camp” tent area
- Viewpoints, habitat viewing areas
- Hard and soft-surfaced trails (looped path, jogging path, nature trail)

Prioritized Support Amenities

- Facility access paths

- Table, seating, bike rack, trash receptacle, and dog waste station
- Shade features such as trees, canopies, structures, and sails
- Park identification signage near entry or visible frontage
- Wayfinding signage
- Paved or gravel parking (if applicable) to support intended use

Landscaping and Vegetation

- Trees for shade and seasonal interest
- Stewarded natural areas
- Where appropriate, low-maintenance landscaping, no mow lawn, or drought-tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation, in accordance with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELo)

Additional Considerations

- Avoid lighting; encourage quiet, serene uses.
- Avoid community-scale or major facilities, sports, splash pads or spraygrounds, buildings/storage, barbecues, and intensely developed uses.
- Avoid high-maintenance elements or landscaping such as art or ornamental plantings.

