

2006

# City of Peoria

Parks Recreation Open Space and Trails

# Master Plan Update



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# Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan Update 2006

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Palo Verde District; Councilmember Pat Dennis

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## Introduction

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### Background and Purpose

This Master Plan for City of Peoria defines an approach, for the next 10 years, which will provide a balanced system of conveniently located parks, both active and passive, interconnected paths and trails system, open spaces and multipurpose recreational facilities. The Master Plan is based on an inventory of existing conditions as well as an analysis of community needs, building upon previous and current planning documents and valuable direction provided by City of Peoria Staff, Parks and Recreation Board and City Council.

**Community Services Department Mission Statement:** *“It is the mission of the Community Services Department to meet the needs and the desires of the citizens of Peoria by developing, implementing, and maintaining quality programs, services and facilities which are cost effective, creative, and responsive to citizen input.”*

The City of Peoria has previously prepared two master plans for the park recreation and open space needs of the community, these plans included the *1996 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan* and the *2002 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan*. Separate from these planning efforts the *1998 Peoria Trails Master Plan* was created. These three plans were all adopted by the city and have been utilized as the basis for parks, recreation open space and trails implementation by the city. This plan the Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan Update 2006 combines and builds upon these previous efforts and creates tool for future implementation of the plan. The plan focuses on the overall planning of public recreational facilities and services and establishes the basis for future locations of parks, community centers, trails and public open space as the city continues to grow.

The General Plan, along with other approved existing planning documents, establishes the foundation upon which this Master Plan was developed. Coordination with the City's neighboring municipalities and Maricopa County was undertaken to ensure that edge areas were addressed in terms of park service area coverage, recreation programming and open space and trail connectivity.

The *2006 Peoria Growth Trends Plan* was used as the basis for population projects, growth trends such as type and locations. The growth trends documents states *“Welcoming thousands of new residents over the last three decades, Peoria has become one of the fastest growing areas in the nation. The 2000 Census identified the City of Peoria as the fifth fastest growing city with populations over 100,000. Since 1980, Peoria's population has grown from 12,000 to over 132,300 and continues to grow at an accelerated pace with master-planned communities, commercial/retail development, and employment centers.”*

## Peoria Population Growth Projections

Population projections and data utilized for the Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space Paths and Trails Master Plan Update 2006 from 2006 Peoria Growth Trends document:

2006 – 146,139 pop.

2011 – 185,175 pop.

2016 – 217,887 pop.

Peoria continues to experience rapid growth throughout the community with much of the southern half of the city, the areas south of Pinnacle Peak Road, approaching build out. The development community is extending its residential activity to the north and western regions of the City with large-scale master planned communities including; Sonoran Mountain, West Wing, Cibola Vista, Vistancia, Quinterio, Terramar, Rock Springs, Camino a Lago and Terra del Rio being built and occupied along with master plans (PAD) being prepared or already adopted for Vistancia North, Lake Pleasant Heights, Saddleback Heights, Estates at Lakeside, Lake Pleasant Christian and Pleasant Valley

Even though it has been beneficial for the City to have these large areas master planned, a “gap” in the ability to integrate these large, master planned developments with the City's existing Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan has occurred. The reasons have been due to the excessively large volume of plans and the overburdening of staff, clear usable standards and mapping along with communication/processing issues. With this updated plan the City has an opportunity now to better implement the future park, facility and recreation program needs and community desires for these new areas (as well as the more mature areas in the southern areas of the City) and provide definitive input prior to preliminary or final platting.

The northwest region of the City is fortunate to have significant Sonoran Desert vegetation and landforms that require a sensitive approach for both open space conservation and future park development needs. It is critically important in identifying appropriate areas where park facilities may be integrated into the existing environment with minimal disturbance to the land and set the stage for immediate implementation.

### Implementation and Processing “Tools”

In conjunction with this plan, implementation and processing “tools” have been developed to provide staff, developers, decision maker and citizens the opportunity to have better and more accessible information. These working “tools” are intended to streamline the planning, design, implementation and operations processes and functions, these tools include:

**Peoria Parks and Trails Review System (PRTS) Decision Support System (DSS) web site.** The PRTS provides a central location for users to obtain the most current plans, mapping, standards and processing requirements for parks, recreation open spaces paths and trails.

**Park, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Tool Kit.** The workbook provides staff, developers and decision makers a tool for documenting, testing and resolution of planning, development and improvement proposals.

**GIS Mapping:** The existing, planned and future parks, open spaces and trails have been mapped as a part of this planning effort. These maps feed the master plan, workbook and DSS. Use of these maps by staff and planners for the region and development provide them with a more accurate and up to date set of data for documentation, analysis and decision making.

## Overview of Existing Plans; Review, Use and Updates

Review master plans and studies provided the basis for determining the direction the City, developers and adjacent communities and agencies have taken to establish recreational opportunities and facilities to date. An evaluation of existing development and these master plans have helped to establish an approach that provides a cohesive and integrated Parks, Recreation, Open Spaces and Trails Master Plan Update for the City of Peoria. The following is list documents reviewed, incorporated and updated as a part of this planning effort

City of Peoria Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan (PROS) - 2002

City of Peoria General Plan - 2004

2006 Growth Trends Manual

City of Peoria Rivers Master Plan - 1999

City of Peoria Trails Master Plan - 1999

Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan and Ordinance (DLCO) - 2005

Design Review Manuals

Loop 303 Specific Area Plan - 2005

Lake Pleasant Parkway Design Theme Manual - 2005

City of Glendale Parks and Recreation Master Plan - 2001

City of Glendale Trails Master Plan – 2006

CAP Trail Feasibility Study - 2004

Maricopa County Trails Master Plan – 2004

Current City of Phoenix Trails Plans - 2005

Lake Pleasant Regional Park Master Plan - 1995

Agua Fria Water Course Master Plan – (update currently not approve by City of Peoria)

West Valley Multi-Modal Transportation Corridor Master Plan - 2001

West Valley Recreation Corridor Design Concept Report-1999

Master Plans/PAD/Plats/Improvements Plans for Master Planned Communities in Peoria:

- Camino a Lago
- Cibola Vista
- Estates at Lakeside
- Lake Pleasant Christian
- Lake Pleasant Heights
- Pleasant Valley
- Quintero
- Rock Springs
- Saddleback Heights
- Sonoran Mountain Ranch
- Tierra del Rio
- Terramar (final phase)
- Vistancia North
- Vistancia
- West Wing Ranch - Phase III

## Summary of the Master Plan

The value of parks recreation open space and trails as an important quality of life determinant is a catalyst for the standards, locations quantity and quality of facilities recommended in the plan. Through the implementation of this plan, the citizens Peoria can realize the qualities and values they desire. The Master Plan outlines a strategy for implementation and presents guidelines to assist the City with future planning and design projects.

The 2006 City of Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan Update is presented in the remaining chapters of this document along with the Tool Kit and DSS web site. An appendix is also included which contains supportive data collected during the planning process. These chapters and documents are summarized below.

**1. Parks and Recreation Facilities**

**2. Paths and Trails**

**3. Open Space**

**4. Action Plan**

**Appendix**



**Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona**



**Fig. 0.1 Parks, Open Space, Paths, and Trails Master Plan**

# 1. Park and Recreation Facilities

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Park and Recreation Facilities for the City of Peoria range from small pocket parks to large regional parks. The range of activities in the parks are passive uses, walking, picnicking, etc. to active sports uses. While these ranges cover the broad spectrum of park types and uses the majority of parks will fall in to standardized categories; Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks and Regional Parks.

These standard categories are the baseline or “typical” type and definition of desired parks. The City of Peoria has rich cultural, historical, topographic, vegetative, view shed and habitat resources that may not always fit within the “typical” definition. Every effort in planning, design and operations of each individual park should take into account and reflect these resource values. The plan address these resource values in the park locations, sizes and potential uses. Further efforts in bringing these planned and proposed parks on line must support this philosophy to achieve the vision.

## Existing Park and Recreation Facilities

The inventory and analysis of the existing parks and recreation facilities within the City includes both existing and planned facilities for the park classifications. The inventory identifies each park facility, type, acreage.

The inventory and analysis of the existing and planned parks and recreation facilities was completed to determine the extent of park types and sizes and recreation facilities within the City. These existing parks and facilities are quantified based on the organization of parks and facilities by type and the application of the recommended park and recreation facility standards. These standards provide a benchmark for review, comparison of citizens' needs and determine an appropriate level of service standard for the City.

Special Use Parks	
Existing	4
Johnny E. Osuna Park	
Wacker Park	
Desert Amethyst Park	
Cheyenne School Ballfields	
Proposed	
Municipal Office Complex Park	1

## Neighborhood Parks

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Existing

26

Alta Vista Park  
Apache Park  
Arrowhead Shores/Cove Park  
Braewood Park  
Calbrisa Park  
Clarence B. Hayes Park  
Country Meadows Park  
Deer Village Park/Coyote Hills School  
Fletcher Heights Park  
Fletcher Heights Park North  
Kiwanis Park  
Monroe Park  
Murphy Park  
Parkridge Park  
Paseo Verde Park  
Roundtree Ranch Park  
Sonoran Mountain Ranch Park  
Sundance Park  
Sunnyslope Park  
Sunrise Park  
Sweetwater Park  
Terramar Park (under const)  
Varney Park  
Vistancia Neighborhood Park (under const)  
Westgreen Park  
Windrose Park

Proposed

7

99th Ave/Olive Neighborhood Park  
Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park #1  
Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park (South)  
Lake Pleasant Heights Neighborhood Park (South)  
Palo Verde Open Space Neighborhood Park  
Scotland Yard Neighborhood Park (93rd Ave. & Cholla)  
West Wing Neighborhood Park

## Community Parks

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Existing

1

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Rio Vista Park Community Park  
Rio Vista Park Community Park (Phase 2)

Proposed

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Community Park #2 - 83rd Ave/Butler  
Community Park #3 - Agua Fria BLM 160  
Community Park #4 - Vistancia

## Regional Parks & Facilities

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Existing

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Peoria Sports Complex  
Lake Pleasant Regional Park  
Peoria Pool  
Centennial Pool  
Sunrise Mountain Pool/Fields  
Peoria Community Center

## Open Spaces

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Existing

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Eastwing Mountain (SMR)  
Westwing/Sunrise Mountain  
Calderwood Butte  
New River  
Vistancia  
Lake Pleasant Heights

## Existing Facilities

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Facility	Existing Facilities
Baseball	13
Little League	11
Softball	6
Soccer	20
Multi-use Fields	31
Basketball Courts	41
Hand/Racquetball	2
Volleyball	12
Tennis	24
Picnic Ramadas	87
Swimming Pools	3
Children's Play Areas	33
Skateboard Parks	1
Off-leash/Dog Parks	0
Community Center w/ Gymnasium, Handball/Racquetball, Fitness Area	2
Special Use Indoor Facilities Meeting Rooms, Classrooms	2

## Park Types Definitions and Standards

### Neighborhood Park

The purpose of the Neighborhood Park is to serve the recreational needs (level of service (LOS) of the immediate surrounding neighborhood, and is designed to service an approximate population of 5000. The recommended service area for a neighborhood park is ½ mile, thus keeping it within walking distance of the surrounding residences. The typical size of a neighborhood park is 10 acres (useable space; net, of roads, slopes, tracts, flood zones, washes, etc.), with a recommended size of 10-15 acres (8.75 acres is minimum allowable size). A neighborhood park should connect to neighborhoods and open spaces, and be sited adjacent to elementary schools and retention basins where possible. In the mountainous northern areas of the city special accommodations due to lower densities may be recognized to adjust the service radius while still maintaining the LOS population. As a neighborhood destination off street paths and trails should be provided to connect the park to the neighborhood and greater community path and trail system. Typical facilities located in a neighborhood park include:

- Multi-Use Fields/ Open turf play
- Basketball Court (lighted)
- Soccer field
- Single picnic ramadas
- Double picnic ramada
- Children's play area
- Restroom
- Parking (minimum levels to encourage neighborhood pedestrian access)
- Landscape area
- Paths and Trails (connecting to neighborhoods and open space)
- Trail Heads (if adjacent to open space)

### Community Park

Community Parks should be accessible to many neighborhoods and their LOS service area, providing parking, safe bike and pedestrian access and intensive recreation opportunities. These parks usually include all of the uses contained in Neighborhood Parks but have additional acreage for athletic fields, courts, and special use facilities such as urban lakes, skate courts, large group picnic facilities, recreation centers, etc. Community Parks typically serve a larger area and population within a 3-mile radius (5 mile maximum under special circumstances). Recommended service an approximate population of 50,000. The typical size for a Community Park is 60-100 acres, with 80 acres as the recommended minimum size. Typical facilities located in a Community Park include:

- Baseball Fields (lighted)
- Little League Fields (lighted)
- Softball Fields (lighted)
- Soccer Fields (lighted)
- Volleyball Courts (sand) (lighted)
- Picnic Areas with a mix of Single, Double and Large Group Ramadas
- Children's play areas
- Skateboard Park
- Off-Leash Dog Park
- Community Center/Recreation Center (w/Gymnasium, Handball/Racquetball, Fitness Area)
- Restroom/Concession
- Parking (adequate level to serve the park facilities)
- Landscape area
- Paths and Trails (connecting to neighborhoods and open space)
- Trail Heads (if adjacent to open space)

## Regional Park

Regional Parks can serve a singular, specific, or diverse recreational opportunity that provides an added dimension to the entire park system. Regional parks can serve to provide a regional sport facility, such as the Peoria Sports Complex, or it can provide a venue for multi-use activities such as Little League play and special events. Regional Parks can provide a specific use or a wide range of active, passive and natural areas/open space that attract users from the entire City as well as the entire Valley. Regional parks typically contain a large amount of acreage that exhibits characteristics where openness, natural features, or planned improvements are served by arterial roadways, adequate parking, and compatible adjacent land uses. Regional parks generally range in size of 100 to 400 acres and serve a population of up to 100,000, within a 30-minute drive time. Regional parks can include the following facilities:

- Native landscape area
- Landscape area
- Picnic Areas with a mix of Single, Double and Large Group Ramadas
- Restroom/Concession
- Parking (adequate level to serve the park facilities)
- Camping/Campgrounds
- Nature Centers
- Lakes/Water Features
- Marinas
- Paths and Trails
- River/Wash/Mountain Trails
- Trail Heads
- Equestrian Access
- Open Space both natural and native

## Special Use Park

A special use park is dedicated to specific or single purpose recreational activities such as golf, nature centers/preserves, equestrian staging areas, amphitheaters, or sports complexes, in addition to recreation centers that provide a variety of special events and activities. Their purpose is to enhance the multi-use year-round recreational opportunities for residents of the City. Special uses generally fall into three categories:

- Historic/cultural/social sites: unique local resources offering historical, educational, and cultural opportunities. Examples include archeological areas/sites, historic downtown areas, performing arts parks, arboretums, ornamental gardens, performing arts facilities, indoor theaters, churches, public buildings, and amphitheaters.
- Recreation Facilities: specialized or single-purpose facilities, including community centers, senior centers, community theaters, hockey arenas, marinas, golf courses, and aquatic parks. Frequently community buildings are located in neighborhood and community parks.
- Outdoor Recreation Facilities: Examples include tennis centers, softball complexes, and sports stadiums.
- Equestrian Centers
- Open Space/Mountain Preserves/Natural Preserve

## Park Classifications and Level of Service Standards

The Level of Services (LOS) inventories existing parks and recreation facilities, establishes recommended level of service standards and applies those recommended standards to the populations existing and future 2006 - 2016. The LOS is population driven and all quantities reflected in this plans tables are based upon the City of Peoria "Growth Trends Manual" projections. The LOS plan is intended to provide the city a relative perspective of the city's park and recreation status as a whole. This plan was done to answer the questions: "Where does the City of Peoria stand in relation to existing planning standards, area standards and national standards?" While validating the City of Peoria against recognized standards is the overall guiding principle, creation of the City of Peoria specific recommended standards will be the implementation application.

### Standards

The basis for "standards", utilized in the LOS master plan, is from NRPA (National Recreation and Park Association) park and recreation association's park planning documents. The publications from which the standards are referenced include: "Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines (NRPA 1996)", 1996, National Recreation and Park Association, Mertes and Hall, "Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines (NRPA 1983)", 1983, National Recreation and Park Association, Lancaster, and "Master Plan Process", 1996, American Association for Leisure and Recreation, Kelsey and Gray.

### Comparison of Standards

To establish "standards" for this plan three (3) specific existing standards were compared. These are the existing "City of Peoria Parks Recreation and Open Space Master Plan 2002", "NRPA 1996" and "NRPA 1983". This comparison is listed in the "Comparison of Classifications/Standards" table. This comparison provides a baseline for which the proposed classifications and standards will be based.

#### Size of Park in Acres

Park Type	Peoria 2002 PROS	Recommended Minimum	NRPA Std.1996	NRPA Std. 1983
Neighborhood Park	5 - 10 Ac	8.75	5 - 10 Ac	15+ Ac
Community Park	60 - 100 Ac	75	30 - 50 Ac	25+ Ac
Regional /Metropolitan Park	100 -400 Ac	300		200+ Ac
Regional Conservation Park	NA	NA	1000+ Acres	1000+ Ac
Open Space	Varies	Varies		
Pocket Park	NA	NA	NA	1 Ac or Less

Geographic Service Area

Park Type	Peoria 2002 PROS	Recommended Minimum	NRPA Std.1996	NRPA Std. 1983
Neighborhood Park	1/2 mile radius	1/2 mile radius	1/4 to 1/2 Mile radius	1/4 to 1/2 Mile radius
Community Park	3 miles radius	3 miles radius	1/2 to 3 Miles	1 to 2 Miles radius
Regional /Metropolitan Park	30 Minutes driving time	10 mile radius		1 hour drive time
Regional Conservation Park	NA	NA	1 hour drive time	1 hour drive time
Open Space	10 mile radius	10 mile radius		
Pocket Park	NA	NA	NA	1/4 Mile less

Population Service Area

Park Type	Peoria 2002 PROS	Recommended Minimum	NRPA Std.1996	NRPA Std. 1983
Neighborhood Park	4,286	5,000	up to 5,000*	up to 5,000
Community Park	53,333	50,000	up to 20,000*	up to 10,000*
Regional /Metropolitan Park	100,000	100,000		
Regional Conservation Park		NA		
Open Space				
Pocket Park	NA	NA	NA	

Acres Per 1,000 Population

Park Type	Peoria 2002 PROS	Recommended Minimum	NRPA Std.1996	NRPA Std. 1983
Neighborhood Park	1.75	1.75	1.0 to 2.0	1.0 to 2.0
Community Park	1.5	1.5	5.0 to 8.0	5.0 to 8.0
Regional /Metropolitan Park	3.0	3.0	NA	5.0 to 10.0
Regional Conservation Park	NA	NA	10	10
Open Space	10.0	10.0		
Pocket Park		NA	0.25 to 0.5	0.25 to 0.5
Total Park Lands / 1000 Population	16.25	16.25	16.25 to 20.5	21.5 to 30.5

Recommended Standards

Based upon the Comparison of Standards, recognized park standards and staff input the Recommended Standards for park and open spaces is remaining at the same criteria as the 2002 PROS master plan. This will allow a consistent application of standards to the park system and development review.

Recommended Park Level of Service Standards

Park Type	Minimum Size	Geographic Service Area	Population Service Area	Acres Per 1,000 Population
Neighborhood Park	8.75 Ac	1/2 mile radius	5,000	1.75
Community Park	75 Ac	3 miles radius	50,000	1.5
Regional Park	300 Ac	10 mile radius	100,000	3.0
Open Space	Varies	10 mile radius		10.0
Total Park Lands / 1000 Population				16.25

### Future Park Needs

The future park acreage needs for the residents of the City of Peoria are based on anticipated population projections and preferred locations in the City and application of the recommended standards. Utilizing the recommended standards for sizes, types and numbers parks the quantities, sizes and locations of Parks were tailored to and located to meet the needs of Peoria residents and to effectively allocate available park acreages and sites throughout the city.

Based upon the standards comparison, review with staff the recommended standards are proposed for the City of Peoria. These recommended standards are defined in the "Recommended Park Level of Service Standards" table. These standards were used for application in both the mapping and tabular calculations of needed parks and facilities. The statistical tabulation of needed parks, per classification type and land area is listed in the "Recommend Parkland and Future Needs" table.

### Park Quantity and Acreage Development Program

The Park Acreage Development Program is used to determine the amount of acreage required to meet the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Park and Recreation needs, as well as the appropriate type of park is based on the criteria and analysis presented in recommended standards. Utilizing the desirable size for park facility types the recommended development of these facilities is indicated below.

### Recommended Future Park and Parkland Need Criteria/Existing Conditions

Park Type	Population Served	Acres Per 1,000 Population	Existing Acres (owned or committed)	Existing Parks
Neighborhood Park	5,000	1.75	311	26
Community Park	50,000	1.5	233	1
Regional Park (Lake Pleasant not included)	100,000	3.0	142	2
Open Space	100,000	10.0	2461	
Parkland/Open Space Need (Acres)				

Recommended Future Park and Parkland Need

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2006 146,139 Population

Park Type	Parks Required	Parks Needed	Acres Needed
Neighborhood Park	29	3	-55
Community Park	3	2	-14
Regional Park (Lake Pleasant not included)	1	-1	296
Open Space			-1000
Parkland/Open Space Need (Acres)		Parkland/Open Space Need (Acres)	-772

Recommended Future Park and Parkland Need

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2011 185,175 Population

Park Type	Parks Required	Parks Needed	Acres Needed
Neighborhood Park	37	11	13
Community Park	4	3	45
Regional Park (Lake Pleasant not included)	2	0	414
Open Space			-609
		Parkland/Open Space Need (Acres)	-138

Recommended Future Park and Parkland Need

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2016 217,887 Population

	Parks Required	Parks Needed	Acres Needed
Neighborhood Park	44	18	70
Community Park	4	3	94
Regional Park (Lake Pleasant not included)	2	0	512
Open Space			-282
			Parkland/Open Space Need (Acres)
			394

## New Park Siting Program

The approach to siting the new facilities identified in the Park Quantity and Acreage Development Program is to adequately serve City residents that are not being reached with the service areas of the existing facilities. To achieve the vision and goal of the City of Peoria the following criteria should be utilized when siting or acquiring land for a new park.

- Identify major physical barriers that create facility service area edge buffers these include; major roadways and freeways, rivers and mountains.
- Accommodate modifications to park “service radius” dimensions in areas of rugged topography and low density (1 DU/AC or less) while still following the population LOS requirements.
- Identify compatible land uses for each park or facility type these include:
- Neighborhood Parks are located in residential areas providing convenient, non-vehicular access for the targeted users. Site Neighborhood parks with a maximum of ¼ to ½ mile walking/biking distance to residences. Connect via paths, trails and sidewalk system.
- Community Parks are located in commercial, industrial, or flood plain areas where lighted sports facilities and parking overflows do not affect residents
- Regional Parks are located in areas similar to Community Parks that allow for larger acreages; and Open Space serves to protect the natural environment as well as provide open space linkages and areas for future recreational development within developed areas.
- Identify independent recreational resources, such as master planned community’s parks, swimming pools and recreation centers, to minimize facility duplication and overlapping of service areas for populations being served by other facilities such as those provided within planned developments.
- Identify locations that minimize pedestrian/bicycle and vehicular conflicts by responding to the existing and planned major arterial roadway network, on-street bike routes, and multi-use path and trail network.
- Incorporate Trailheads into all parks that connect to or are adjacent to trails, paths and open spaces. Equestrian Trailheads are more location specific and should be sited per the Paths and Trails Master Plan mapping of this plan.
- Incorporate the Desert Lands Conservation Plan and River and Trails Planning philosophies proposed by the City of Peoria’s Master Plans to link park, recreation, and open space facilities throughout the City.

The plan recognizes that much of the new growth and development in the City of Peoria is within master planned communities (MPC). Many of the MPC’s provide a high level of community amenities including parks, trails and open space. While these amenities serve the individual MPC they do not always accommodate the general public due to the nature of ownership being in private control. To accommodate this type of development and recognize the service the private amenities do provide the individual community’s population the plan provides a “Recreation Value Work Sheet” in the appendix and Workbook sections of this document. Recognition of the private recreation facilities does not replace public parks and facilities but may reduce the total quantity of acres and facilities within a MPC if it is determined in the planning and development approval process that the “recreation value” meets the greater need of the citizens of the City of Peoria.

## Parks and Service Areas

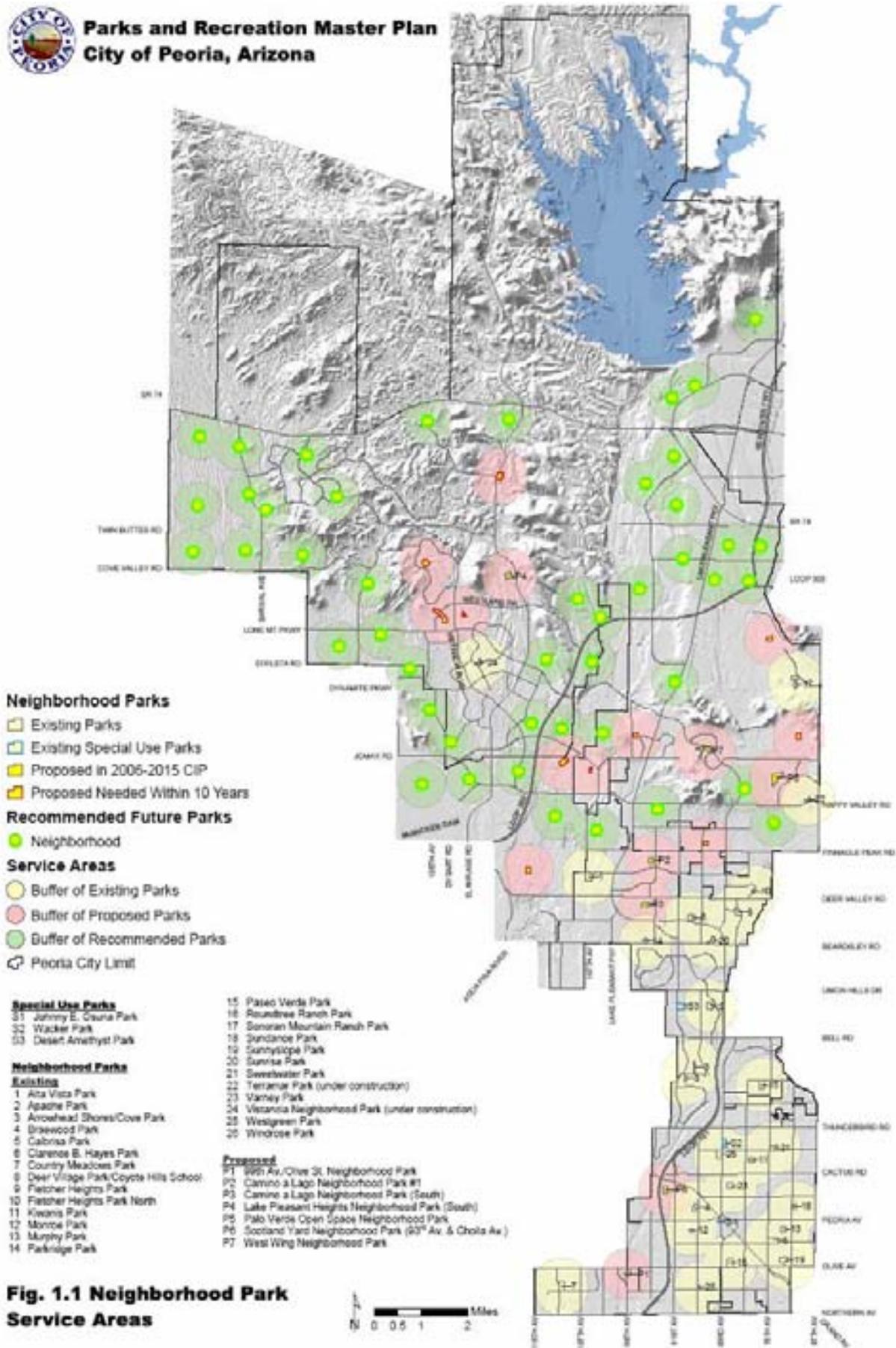
### Parks (core active) Service Areas

The following series of maps identifies the potential park locations and service areas. These parks are defined as the “core active” park types which include Neighborhood, Community and Regional Parks.

The service areas provide potential locations for parks. The actual park sites will each require a specific site review and analysis to define the parcel, adjacent land uses, and other site constraints. Additionally the application of the “Park Siting Criteria” should be implemented for each park. Service areas are based upon the City of Peoria General Plan land uses along with currently approved city population projections



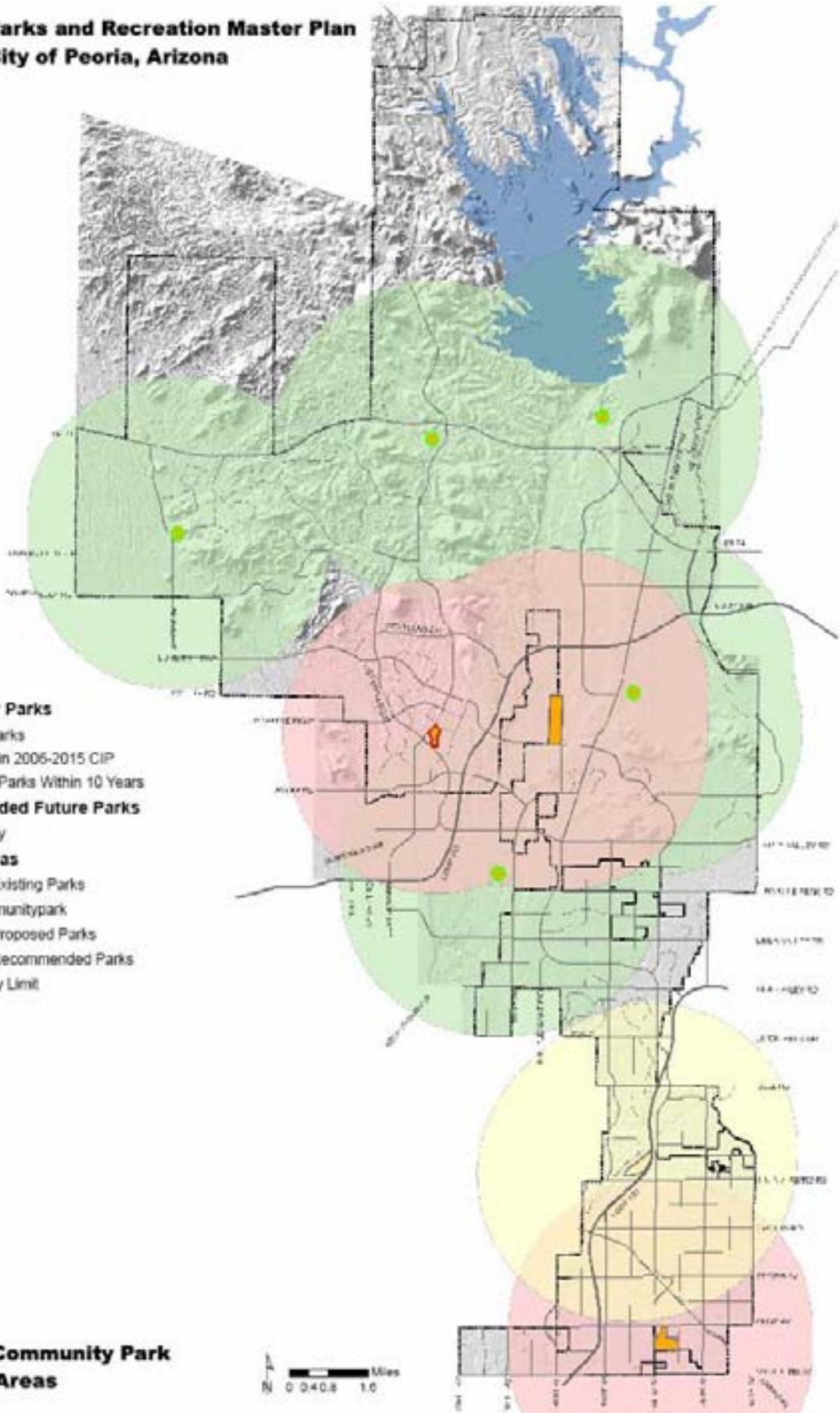
**Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona**





**Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona**

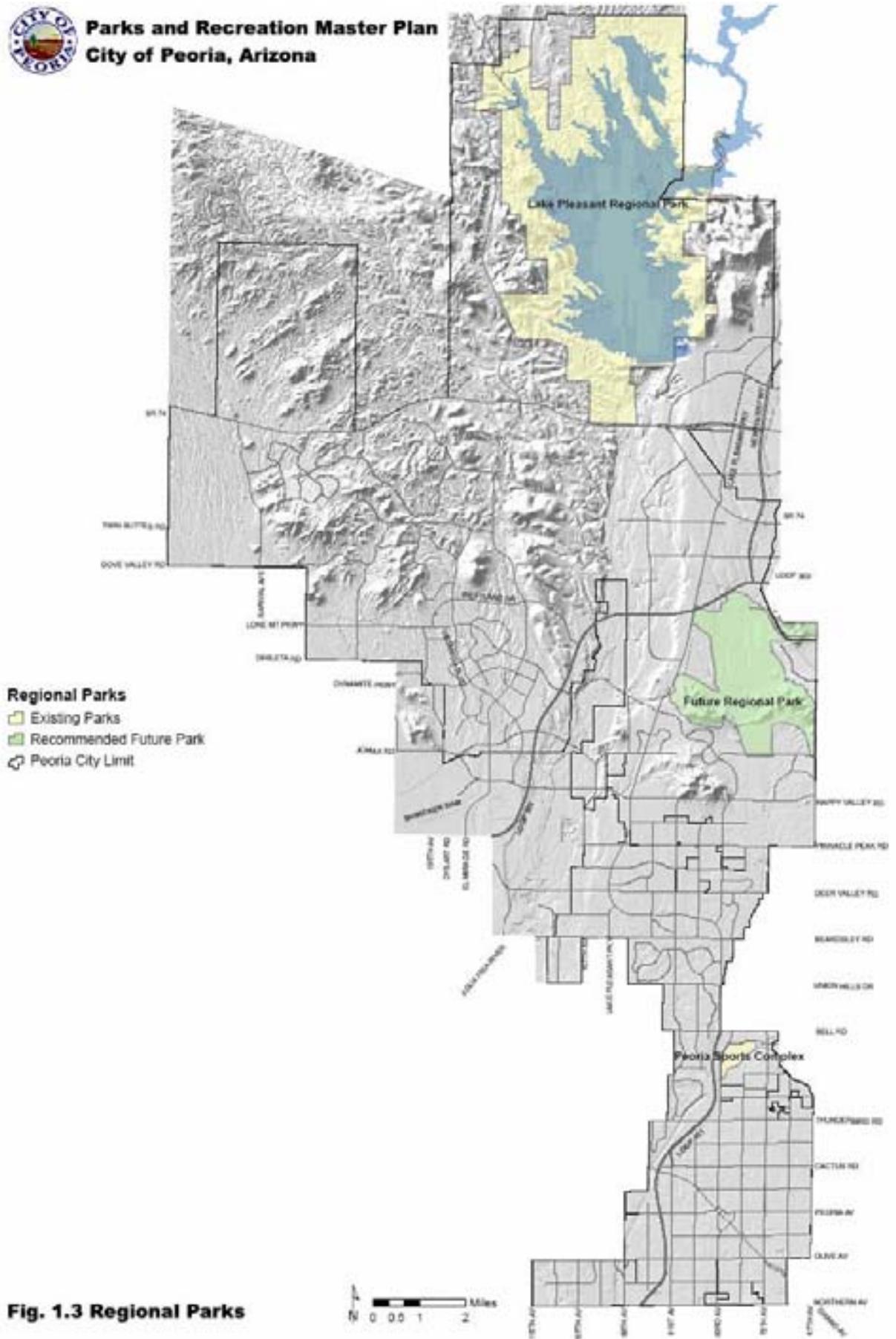
- Community Parks**
- Existing Parks
  - Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
  - Proposed Parks Within 10 Years
- Recommended Future Parks**
- Community
- Service Areas**
- Buffer of Existing Parks
  - new\_communitypark
  - Buffer of Proposed Parks
  - Buffer of Recommended Parks
  - Peoria City Limit



**Fig. 1.2 Community Park  
Service Areas**



**Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona**



## Recreation Facility Analysis and Standards

The future recreation facility needs for of the City of Peoria are based on the future population projections and the application of the recommended standards for the number of facilities per/1000 populations.

Based upon the standards comparison the recommended standards are proposed for the City of Peoria. These recommended standards are defined in the "Recommended Facility Level of Service Standards" table. These standards were used for application in both the mapping and tabular calculations of needed parks and facilities. Facilities standards statistical tabulations application, define are displayed in the "Recommended Park Facility Service and Future Needs" table.

### Recommended Facility Level of Service Standards

Facility	Level of Service	Service Area Radius Miles
Baseball	25000	3
Little League	12500	3
Softball	7500	3
Soccer	7500	3
Multi-use Fields	5000	0.5
Basketball Courts	5000	0.5
Hand/Racquetball	50000	3
Volleyball	12500	3
Tennis	5000	3
Picnic Ramadas	2000	0.5
Swimming Pools	35000	3
Children's Play Areas	5000	0.5
Skateboard Parks	100000	3
Off-leash/Dog Parks	100000	3
Community Center w/ Gymnasium, Handball/Racquetball, Fitness Area	50000	3
Special Use Indoor Facilities Meeting Rooms, Classrooms	50000	3

## Parks and Recreation Facilities Development Program

The Facility Development Program provides an approach for addressing the anticipated recreational needs of the City by the year 2016. Based on the projected population growth of the City, through application of this plan's recommended facility/1000 population standards,

The Parks and Recreation Facility Development Program, provides a foundation of recommendations to enhance the recreational opportunities within the City of Peoria. The program to determine the appropriate amount, type and location of parks and recreation facilities in the City of Peoria is based on the research and analysis identified in Recreation Facilities Needs Analysis. These needs have been compiled in a series of strategies to provide the foundation for Parks and Recreation improvements. This Master Plan provides an overview of the anticipated park and recreation facility needs in the City over the next 10 years based on the projected population growth, tailored recommended park and recreation standards and geographic and physical characteristics of the City.

### **Football/Track**

City residents currently have access to three football and track facilities at High School campuses within the City of Peoria. The City standard and demand of these facilities indicate that the current and future needs are being met by existing and future high school facilities. This type of facility is most compatible with those present in Community, Regional or Special Use Parks and/or Joint Use High School facilities. New facilities shall be built with new high schools as the city growth demands.

### **Golf Courses**

The City currently does not have any publicly operated golf courses. The golf course need is being met by privately developed and owned course. The recommendation of this plan is to continue to use privately owned/public access courses.

### **Site Amenities/Passive Recreation**

Passive recreation and site amenities represented in the form of picnic facilities; open un-programmed turf areas, picnic ramadas, restrooms, benches, lighted pathways, barbecues, and drinking fountains is well provided for in the existing City park and recreation system. By implementing the park types and facilities per the park type definitions in the quantities per the recommended parks needs these passive uses and amenities should be met.

### **Active Recreation Facilities**

The future active recreation facility need is summarized in the following table. Level of service requirements are applied per facility and projected for 2006, 2011 and 2016 need. The need listed subtracts out the existing facilities.

Recommended Park Facility Future Needs

Facility	Level of Service	Existing Facilities	Population					
			146,139		185,175		217,887	
			2006		2011		2016	
			Required	Need	Required	Need	Required	Need
Baseball	25000	13	6	(7)	7	(6)	9	(4)
Little League	12500	11	12	1	15	4	17	6
Softball	7500	6	19	13	25	19	29	23
Soccer	7500	20	19	(1)	25	5	29	9
Multi-use Fields	5000	31	29	(2)	37	6	44	13
Basketball Courts	5000	41	29	(12)	37	(4)	44	3
Hand/Racquetball	50000	2	3	1	4	2	4	2
Volleyball	12500	12	12	(0)	15	3	17	5
Tennis	5000	24	29	5	37	13	44	20
Picnic Ramadas	2000	87	73	(14)	93	6	109	22
Swimming Pools	35000	3	4	1	5	2	6	3
Children's Play Areas	5000	33	29	(4)	37	4	44	11
Skateboard Parks	100000	1	1	0	2	1	2	1
Off-leash/Dog Parks	100000	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
Community Center w/ Gymnasium, Handball/Racquetball, Fitness Area	50000	2	3	1	4	2	4	2
Special Use Indoor Facilities Meeting Rooms, Classrooms	50000	2	3	1	4	2	4	2

## 2. Paths and Trails

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### Trail, Path and Access Area Plan and Guidelines

This chapter identifies standards and guidelines for trails (unpaved), paths (paved), trailheads, and crossings. Paths and trails and their associated amenities are the connective, non-vehicular transportation and recreation corridors tie the city's neighborhoods to all types of destinations such as parks, schools, open spaces, shopping areas and employment centers. These facilities are designed for all types of users with various levels of abilities.

#### Unpaved Multi-Use Trail

This facility consists of an unpaved corridor used by multiple user groups such as mountain/recreational bicyclists, walkers, runners, hikers, equestrians and others who prefer a soft, natural surface rather than a hard paved surface.

The system of multi-use unpaved trails includes those with a regional scope as well as trails that connect neighborhoods to the larger trail network, and include primary trails, secondary trails, back country trails, and equestrian-only trails. Levels and types of use are the biggest determinant for which type of trail is located along a particular corridor. In general, Primary Trails are anticipated to accommodate greater quantities and types of users than Secondary Trails. Trails are located in all types of situations from along roadways, canals and utility corridors as well as within small and large open space areas.

#### Primary Trails

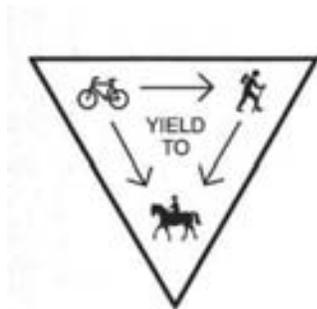
These trails follow regional and long distance major corridors, such as the New River, Agua Fria, and Central Arizona Project Canal. They tend to link larger destinations such as regional parks, open spaces, and large commercial areas.

#### Secondary Trails

These trails connect neighborhoods to the larger trail system. Examples of secondary trails are those within more rural neighborhoods or those that provide more localized networks connecting destinations such as neighborhood parks and schools. They often parallel roadways, but can also occur within utility corridors and open space corridors.

#### Back Country Trails

These trails are within preserved open space or mountainous, non-developed, or protected areas. These may be part of either the primary or secondary trail network, depending upon existing or expected level of use. They are built with greater sensitivity to the existing natural environment and are therefore narrower than trails in developed parts of the City.



*This nationally recognized TRAIL ETIQUETTE SIGN expresses common user etiquette along trails and applies to all Peoria's unpaved trails except the Equestrian- Only Trails in the Agua Fria River and the New River.*

## Equestrian-Only Trails

In keeping with other plans that have been completed, Equestrian-Only Trails are to be located in the typically gravelly or sandy wash bottoms of New River and the Agua Fria River. The soft surface material is not conducive to multi-use trails.

## Unpaved Trail Standards

Trail Type	Use	Trail Width	Horizontal Clearance	Vertical Clearance	Turning Radius	Surface Material	Running Grade	Cross Slope
Primary Trail	Multi	8'-10'	3' h x 3' w each side	12' min.	12'	Compacted imported or native*	<5% = 1500'; 5-8% = 800'-1500' 8-10% = 500'-800'; >10% = max 500'	2% pref. 5% max. 4% max. at paved crossings
Secondary Trail		5'-8'			5'-8'	Compacted imported or native**		
Primary Back Country Trail		4'-6'			12'	Native surface		
Secondary Back Country Trail		3' - 4'			5' - 8'	Native surface		
Equestrian-Only Trail	Equestrian	4'-6'	5' - 8'	Native surface				

## Shared Use Paved Path

This paved bicycle facility is used by bicyclists, pedestrians, joggers, strollers, wheelchair users, in-line skaters, and other non-motorized users and anyone wanting a smooth and consistent surface. The preferred surface material is concrete. Asphalt is acceptable. They are signed for the various users, are ADA accessible (when less than 5% grades) and may also be utilized by small maintenance and emergency response vehicles. Standards may vary within AASHTO guidelines according to ROW width, existing or anticipated level of use, geographical and environmental constraints, and land uses. The typical minimum Paved Path width is 10'. In areas of steep terrain, limited visibility, high existing or anticipated levels of use and/or areas with a great variety of users, the minimum width should be 12'.

The paved path system includes regional and local connections. Shared Use Paved Paths can be either Side Paths or Off-Street Paths. Side Paths parallel a roadway. Off-Street Paths follow other corridors such as canals, rivers, utility corridors, and other open space areas. See AASHTO guidelines for horizontal alignment, sight distance, path-roadway intersection signing and marking, lighting and other specific recommendations not identified in the table below.

### Side Path

A Side Path is a Shared Use Paved Path that parallels but is physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier. It is located either within the roadway right-of-way or an adjacent easement, tract or setback. A sidewalk in addition to the Side Path is acceptable but not necessary. It is acceptable to provide a Side Path on one side of a street and a sidewalk on the opposite side. Side Path widths of at least 10' allows for two way bicycle traffic.

### Off-Street Path

An Off-Street Path is a Shared Use Paved Path that is within an independent corridor such as along rivers, washes, canals, power lines or other open spaces. These facilities usually require special attention for crossings as they often do not cross major streets at signalized intersections. See Mid-block Crossings below.

## Paved Path with Wide Shoulder

In some locations it is appropriate to locate a 4' unpaved shoulder adjacent to a paved path in order to maximize the corridor's use. Roads, river corridors and canals can create a barrier and a potential difficult crossing for a trail. This wide shoulder allows for unpaved trail use within a larger area without having to encounter these crossings.

## Paved Path Standards

Path Type	Use	Path Width <sup>1</sup>	Horizontal/Shoulder Clearance	Vertical Clearance	Surface Material	Design Speed	Running Grade <sup>2</sup>	Horizontal Alignment
<b>Paved Path</b>	Shared	10'-12'	Min. 2' graded shoulder each side. Min. 3' to sign or lateral obstruction	10' min.	Concrete or Asphalt	20 mph, 30mph when downgrade exceed 4% or with strong prevailing tailwinds	5-6% up to 800' 7% up to 400' 8% up to 300' 9% up to 200' 10% up to 100' 11+% up to 50'	See AASHTO Guidelines
<b>Paved Path w/Wide Unpaved Shoulder</b>		10'-12' paved plus 4' unpaved	Min. 2' shoulder one side of paved path and 4' shoulder other side. Plus 3' h x 3' w clear on 4' shoulder side	12' min.	Concrete or Asphalt and compacted ¼" minus decomposed granite			

<sup>1</sup> Recent studies by AASHTO suggest possible safety and site circumstances that may justify lessening the width of Side Paths to below 10'. Greater widths should be considered in response to substantial use by bicycles, joggers, skaters and pedestrians, use by large maintenance vehicles, and/or steep grades.

<sup>2</sup> Anything above 5% is not considered accessible per ADA. Grades above 5% should only occur where terrain dictates.

## Sidewalks

Concrete sidewalks are the portion of a roadway corridor or other connection designed for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians and not intended to accommodate bicycle use. Refer to the Maricopa Association of Governments Pedestrian Policies and Design Guidelines, 2005 for additional information on accommodating pedestrians.

For the City of Peoria, two sidewalk widths are recommended, based upon street classification. The third category, "Wide Sidewalks" is recommended in areas of high pedestrian activity.

### Standard Sidewalk

6' width along arterial and collector streets.

### Local Sidewalk

5' width along local or lesser streets.

### Wide Sidewalk

There are many 8' wide concrete sidewalk corridors in the City that are currently referred to as multi-use trails or paths. For the purposes of this plan, and for liability reasons associated with AASHTO guidelines for bicycle facilities, any paved facility less than 10' in width **should not be signed to encourage bicycle**

**use.** However, wide sidewalks between 7'-9' width are appropriate in high pedestrian activity areas such as schools, parks, commercial, and mixed-use areas.

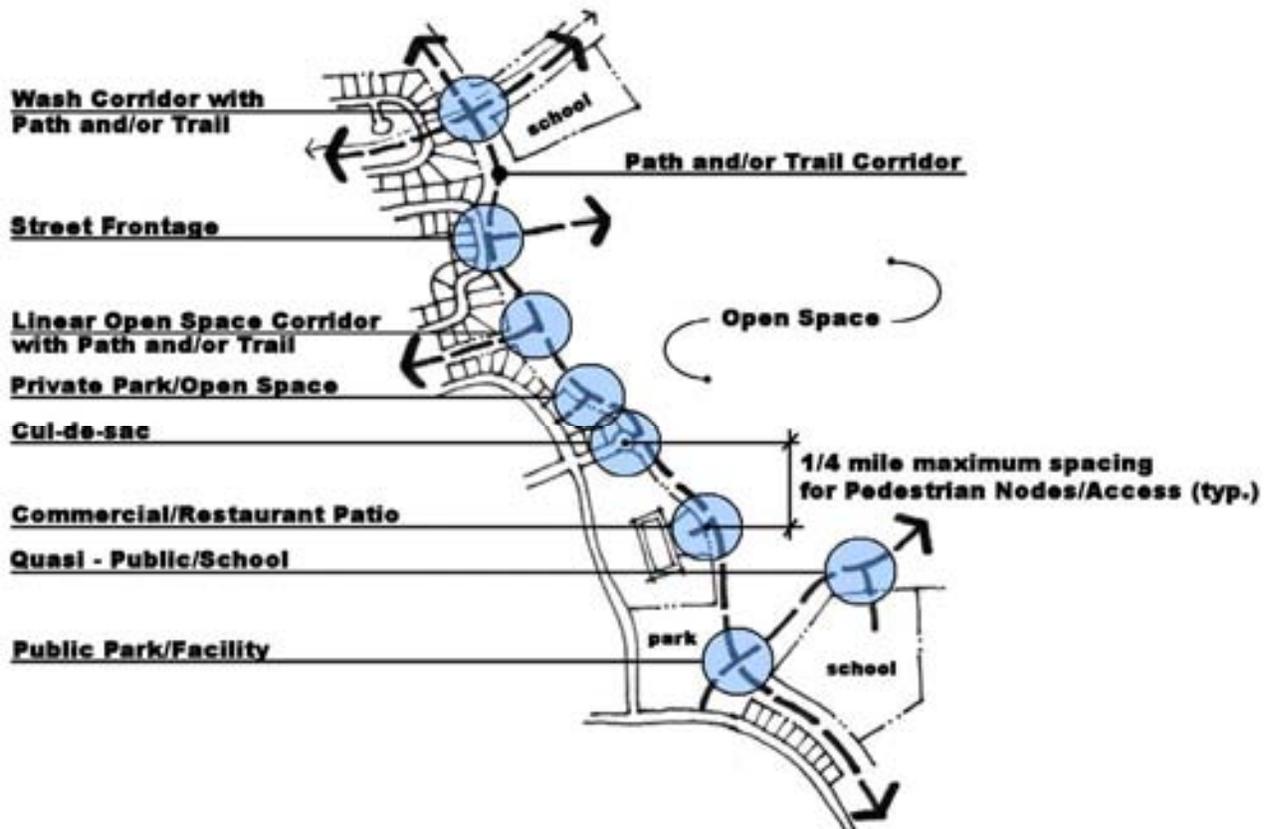
## Access Areas

### Pedestrian Node (N)

Pedestrian nodes are developed access areas along all types of path and trail corridors that serve to encourage and welcome neighborhood and local access to the path/trail system. They should be located at approximately ¼ mile intervals along corridors, a distance typically cited as a reasonable walking distance to a destination. Pedestrian Nodes do not include parking facilities. Because there would be numerous nodes using this spacing recommendation, they are not shown on the map.

Nodes include amenities to improve comfort and to provide helpful information to users; benches, signage, shade, bike racks, and optional lighting. Specific site design could also strengthen neighborhood identity, incorporate public art and/or provide historical and environmental interpretation opportunities.

### Pedestrian Node Access Opportunities



*Numerous opportunities exist to implement the ¼ mile spacing of PEDESTRIAN NODES. The greater the quantity of nodes, the better the access and the safer the path, trail or open space.*

## Trailhead (T)

Trailheads are located along all types and levels of trail and path corridors. They provide drive-in as well as non-vehicular access to local and regional destinations and open space areas. There are three levels of proposed trailheads with parking; T1-Primary, T2-Secondary, and T3-Tertiary, ranging from largest to smallest. They can be built within other park types or as separate facilities.

### Trailhead Standards

Trailhead Level	Quantity	Parking Spaces <sup>1</sup>	Rest-rooms	Picnic Ramada	Lighting	Amenities: benches, drinking water, landscape/ shade, trash disposal, bike racks, rules/notices, general & interpretive signage, location map
<b>T1 - Primary</b>	3	31-60	X	3-4 single	X	X
<b>T2- Secondary</b>	10	16-30	X	2 single	X	X
<b>T3- Tertiary</b>	12	10-15	optional	1 single	X	X

<sup>1</sup>Parking spaces for trailheads are in addition to number of required parking spaces for a combined park site

## Trailhead with Equestrian Facilities (E)

These trailheads are intended to provide facilities for equestrian uses as well as other trailhead parking and amenities. These facilities are located along all classifications of Unpaved Trail corridors. As with the standard trailheads, there are three levels of Trailheads with Equestrian Facilities, E1-Primary, E2-Secondary, and E3-Tertiary, ranging from largest to smallest. They can be developed within other park sites or as separate facilities. Features common to all Trailheads with Equestrian Facilities include:

- ¼" minus decomposed granite for equestrian parking and off-loading areas
- Separation of equestrian from other users in parking and trail access
- Perimeter fencing & self-closing gates at pedestrian and trail entrances near streets
- Pull-through, circular roadway and parking areas

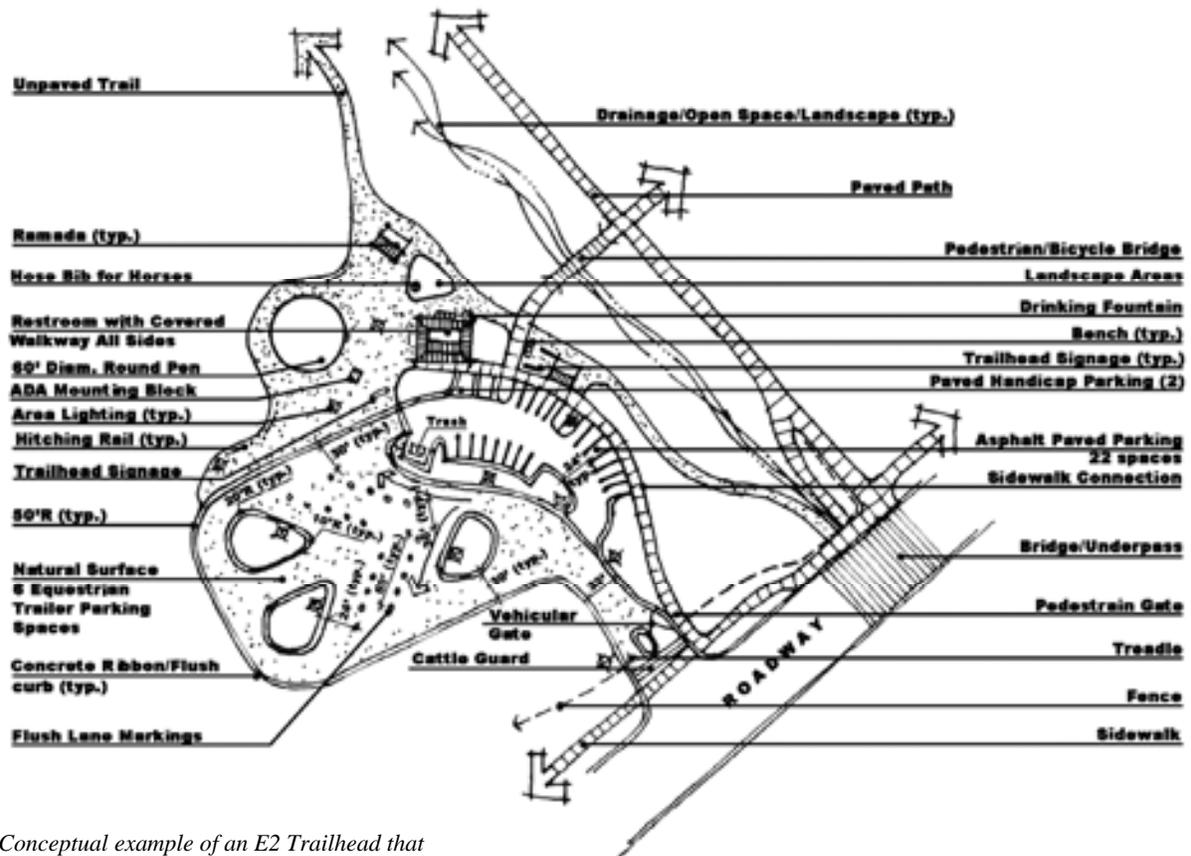
### Trailhead with Equestrian Facilities Standards

Trailhead Level	Qty	Parking Spaces <sup>1</sup>	EQ Parking Spaces <sup>2</sup>	Rest-rooms	Picnic Ramada	General Amenities: benches, drinking water, landscape/ shade, trash disposal, bike racks, rules/notices , general & interpretive signage	EQ Amenities: EQ water source, tethering rails, mounting ramp or platform, manure disposal area PLUS:	Arena
<b>E1 – Primary</b>	5	40-60	10-15	X	4 single (locate 2 near EQ facilities)	X	Round pen, wash racks	X
<b>E2 – Secondary</b>	6	20-30	5-8	X	2-3 single (locate 1 near EQ facilities)	X	Round pen, wash rack	
<b>E3- Tertiary</b>	8	10-15	3-4	optional	1 single	X		

<sup>1</sup> Parking spaces for trailheads are in addition to number of required parking spaces for combined park site

<sup>2</sup> Equestrian parking requirements: 12' min width, 15' preferred x 60' min length, 70' length preferred

## Conceptual E2 Trailhead



*Conceptual example of an E2 Trailhead that accommodate all types of trail users, including equestrians.*



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## Crossings

A critical aspect of any non-vehicular plan that interfaces with the street, drainage, utility and canal infrastructure is the treatment of crossings. These crossing points pose the greatest potential threat to path and trail users, and thus require special attention.

The Plan identifies two general crossings types:

1. Grade-Separated Crossings
2. At-Grade Crossings

For the purpose of this plan, Grade-Separated Crossings are treated more as standards and are discussed in detail in this chapter. Because of the variable design characteristics of roadways and intersections, the At-Grade Crossings are treated as guidelines and are included in the Appendix of this document. Specific site constraints and roadway design will determine which of the elements of At-Grade Crossings can be incorporated into intersection designs. A brief description of At-Grade Crossings is included in this chapter.

See Map Figure 2.2; Paths, Trails, Trailheads and Crossings, for all crossings locations.

### Grade-Separated Crossings

Grade-separated crossings typically occur when a road bridges over a path or trail following a river or other linear corridor. When possible, paths and trails should be routed to where a bridge or drainage culvert already exists or where one is feasible in the future, especially where a trail crosses a major arterial. There are several other types of grade-separated crossings. Though they are not distinguished on the Crossings Map Figure 2.2, the following information provides guidance on the critical design elements of all types of grade-separated crossings.

#### **Bridge Underpass**

When a trail or path passes under a bridge for a road or railroad track (such as along a river or creek), the following standards apply:

- Minimum 12' vertical clearance
- Minimum 12' width plus path or trail clearance standards
- Continuous, all day lighting
- Multi-use trail/path signage at both ends including Trail Etiquette Signs
- Trail/path above the low-flow channel to minimize maintenance and maximize usability

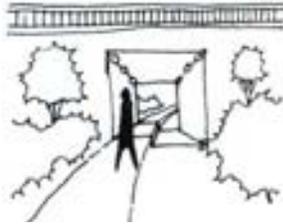
#### **Pedestrian Underpass**

Where a trail/path passes under a road, canal, or railroad in a separate structure like a culvert or a tunnel, the following standards apply:

- Minimum 12' vertical clearance
- Minimum 12' width plus path or trail clearance standards
- As close to perpendicular as possible to minimize length
- Continuous, all day lighting
- Air/light tunnel when as long as the width of a four-lane road
- Continuous sightline distance from beginning to end
- Multi-use trail/path signage at both ends including Trail Etiquette Signs
- Trail/path above the low-flow channel to minimize maintenance and maximize usability



*A BRIDGE UNDERPASS with a defined path/trail corridor along one side*



*A PEDESTRIAN UNDERPASS often shares the space with drainage*

### **Shared Bridge**

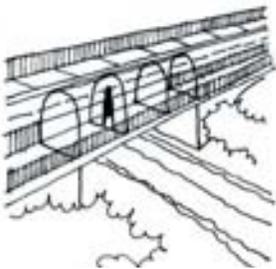
Where a trail or path shares a bridge with vehicles, the bridge width should be increased on one side of the bridge to accommodate the path or trail. The following standards apply:

- Minimum 12' vertical clearance with see-through sides and top
- Minimum 12' width
- Vertical separation between trail/path and traffic, such as a jersey barrier
- See-through, continuous sides and tops preferred around trail/path for maximum safety
- Multi-use trail/path signage at both ends including Trail Etiquette Signs

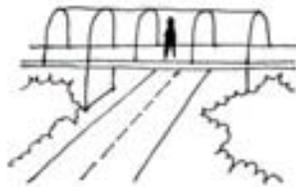
### **Pedestrian Bridge/Overpass**

In cases where a special bridge that accommodates pedestrians, bicyclists or equestrians crosses over a road, canal, creek or drainage, the following standards apply:

- Minimum 12' vertical clearance with see-through sides and top
- Minimum 12' width
- Lighting
- Multi-use trail/path signage at both ends including Trail Etiquette Signs



*A SHARED BRIDGE accommodates vehicles as well as trail or path users within a protective enclosure separated from vehicular traffic*



*A PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS/BRIDGE passes above a road, railroad, canal or drainage corridor within a protective enclosure*

## At-Grade Crossings

### **Enhanced Signalized Crossings**

Where trails and paths encounter signalized intersections, special at-grade crossing treatments may make the crossing safer for all users, especially equestrians. The guidelines address improving sightlines, placement of vegetation, signage, push-buttons, and lighting; the use of traffic calming techniques, cross-walk design, and the incorporation of gathering spaces. See the Appendix for more detailed guidelines.

### **Non-Signalized Mid-Block Crossings**

At the few locations where a trail or path intersects a street where no other street or potentially signalized intersection exists, the crossing can be enhanced to better warn roadway and path/trail users of this crossing. Many of the same features of the Signalized Enhanced Crossing apply to Non-Signalized Mid-Block Crossings as well.

The feasibility of providing any mid-block crossing decreases as a roadway is widened, and speeds and traffic increase. As this situation develops over time, it is likely that trails along mid-block corridors will be routed to nearby signalized or grade-separated crossings and mid-block crossings will be discouraged through signage, fencing and/or barriers. See the Appendix for more detailed guidelines.



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## Path and Trail Corridor Width Guidelines

Paths and trails occur in a variety of settings from paralleling major arterial streets to following a natural desert wash corridor in the mountains of northern Peoria. In order to provide guidance to planners and designers, a series of cross sections have been developed that identify desired corridor widths for the various combinations of paths and trails. They identify appropriate buffer or setback distances between such things as a roadway edge and an unpaved trail, a paved path and a trail, a private property line and a path, etc. For the safety of path and trail users, these distances vary by the type of adjacency. For instance, a trail should be set back farther from the numerous lanes of fast moving, truck heavy traffic typical of a major arterial street than the low and slow traffic of a narrow local street. See Appendix.

These recommended corridor widths are **guidelines** only and identify the **ideal spatial relationships** of paths and trails to each other, to roadways, buildings and property lines. The recommended corridor width is made up of a combination of the path and/or trail, available right of way (ROW width minus pavement and median width), easements, tracts and/or setbacks. It is most likely that these recommended corridor widths can be accommodated within the available ROW and land already set aside for utility easements, building and landscape setbacks.

### 3. Open Space

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Open space is generally associated with passive recreation activities and provides a contiguous network of corridors and areas for trail linkages, view shed preservation wildlife habitat, preservation of cultural and historic site, park facilities, and drainage corridors. Consistent with the 2004 General Plan Update, Open Spaces will consist of rivers, wash corridors, wildlife habitat, desert lands, and mountainous areas. In addition utility, railway, canal, and public rights-of-ways will also serve to provide open space linkages. Recommended development for Open Spaces to meet the 2006, 2011 and 2016 needs includes providing recreational and interpretive multi-use trails and paths; trailheads with amenities, signage, and parking; as well as acquiring sufficient, useable land areas for future recreational development.

This plan has mapped and analyzed open spaces based upon natural, cultural, political, man made and legal features. By combining these features through a constraint composite the lands that meet the open space criteria are defined. The ultimate location and type of recommended facility development will be further defined through City staff and community input in ongoing efforts with developers and agency (ASLD, BLM, BOR) land properties.

In defining the Open Space as indicated in this plan criteria for “sensitive lands” was mapped and applied for the City of Peoria planning area. Application of these criteria through an overlay application process provided a clear definition of the lands suitable for open space preservation/conservation. Criteria applied in the open space analysis included:

Open Space Criteria:

- 15% + Slopes
- 100 year Flood Plains
- Master Planned Communities PAD Plan Open Space
- General Plan Mapping of Open Space/303 Corridor Plan
- Known Cultural Resources Sites
- Canals
- Power Line Corridors
- Mountain Peaks

The defined “Preferred Open Spaces” are a composite of the above criteria applied and combined. The Preferred Open Spaces will, per the City of Peoria General Plan which allow up to 1 DU/AC of residential zoning.

The tools for application and acquisition of open space lands include:

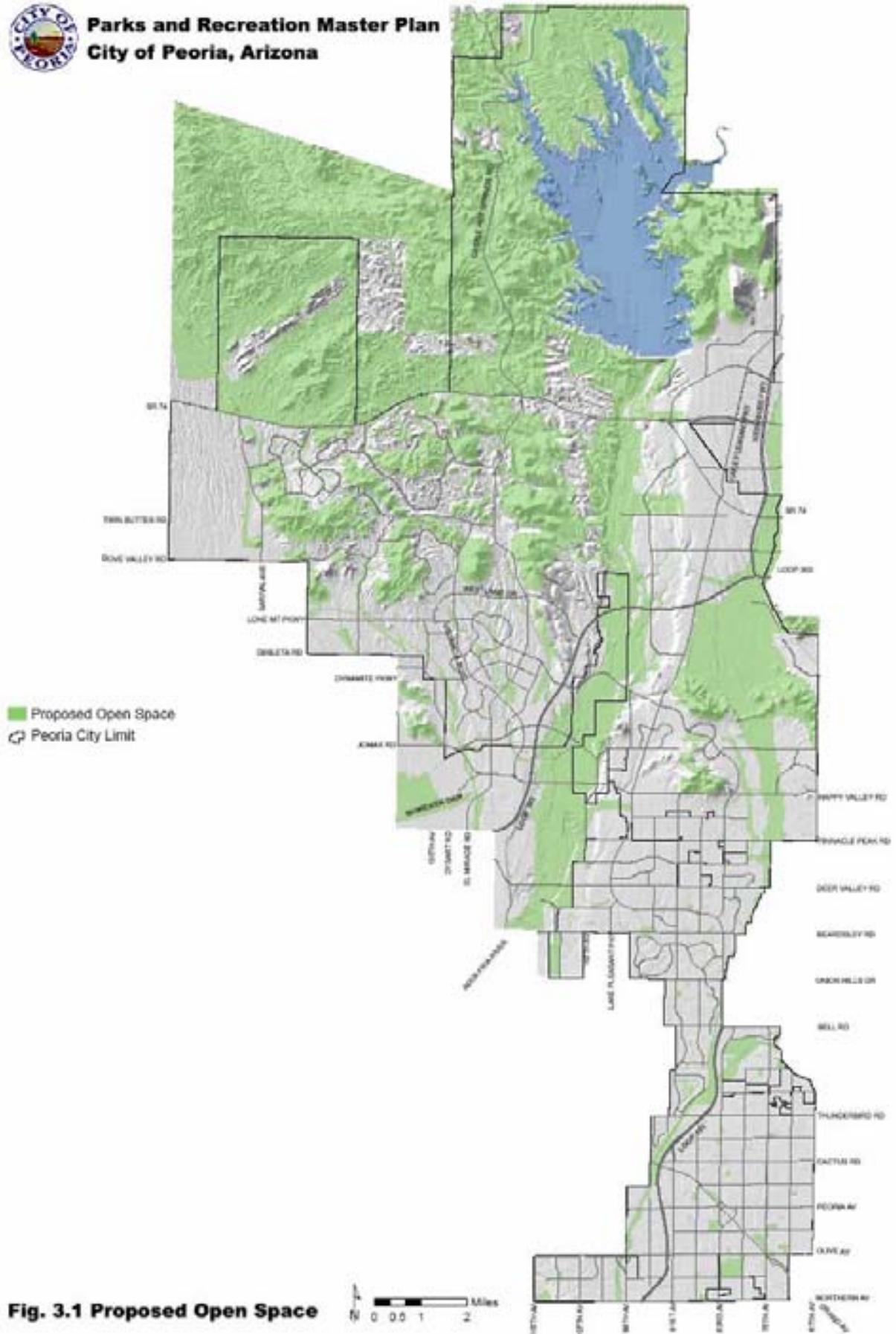
- Desert Lands Conservation Ordinance (DLCO)
- Direct Purchase of lands from private ownership or Arizona State Lands Department (ASLD)
- Lease agreement with BLM through a Recreation and Public Purposes Permit/Lease (RP&P)

Open Space Analysis Mapping:

The following series of maps depict the application of the open space criteria. The preferred open spaces are defined in the Preferred Open Spaces map figure 4.1. This map is the composite of the applied criteria.

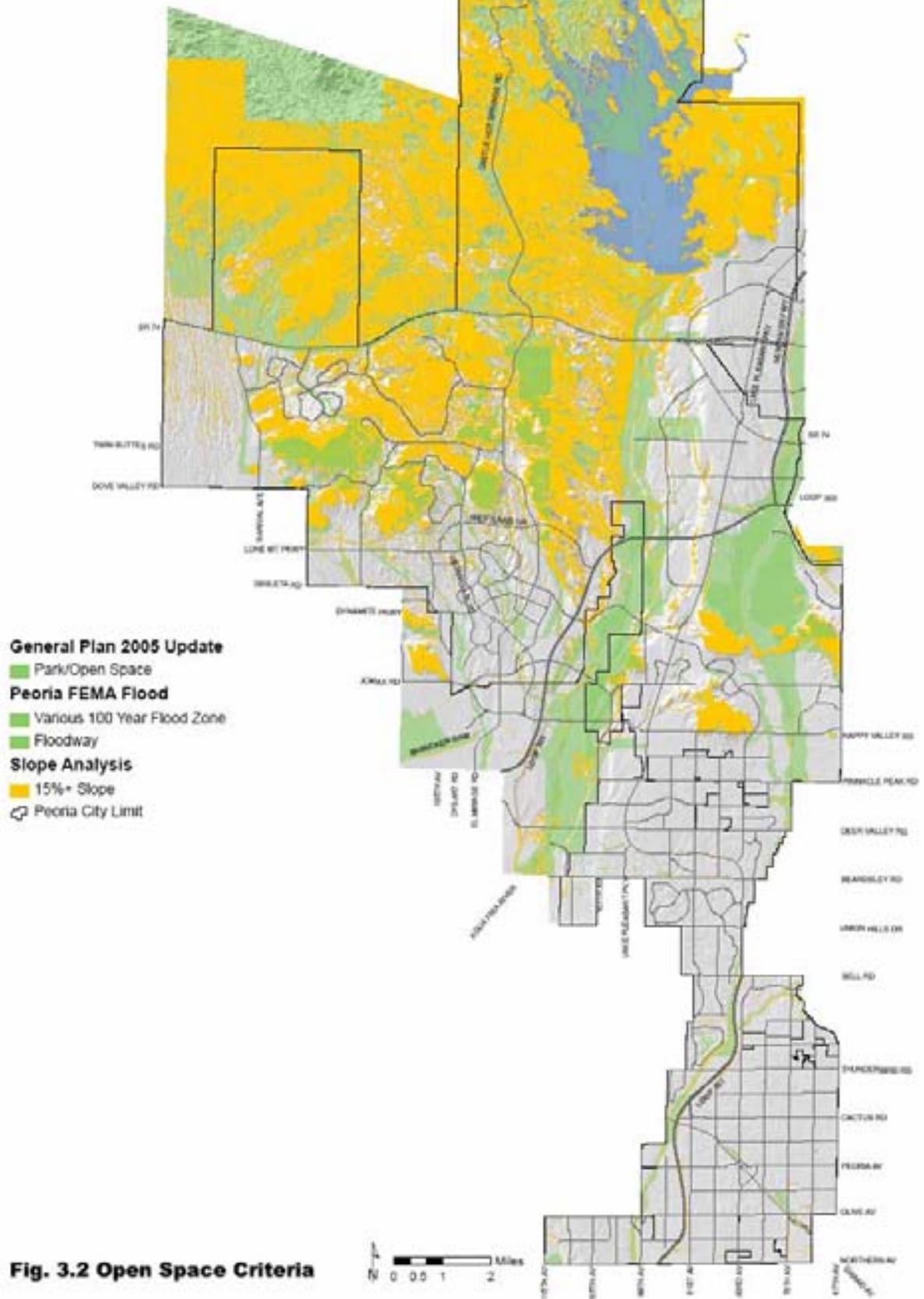


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## 4. Action Plan

Goals and Objectives

Tool Kit

- How to use the “Tool Kit”
- Development Review Process
- Neighborhood Park Worksheet
- Community Park Worksheet
- Master Planned Communities GAP Analysis
- Recreation Value Analysis

Prioritization of Future Projects

- CIP “Overlap” projects and “Window Opportunity” projects

## Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies were first established in the 2002 PROS master plan. The Vision, Goals, Objectives and Strategies have been brought forward and are still in effect. The 2002 document items are referenced in *italics* with updates in normal underlined text.

*The formulation of a successful Parks, Recreation & Open Spaces Master Plan is based on the preparation of realistic and accurate goals, objectives and strategies that address important community issues and measures to resolve them. The vision identifies the future intent of the community relative to the provision of parks, recreation facilities and activities and open space. The definitions presented below for vision, goal, objective and strategy were prepared to assist in differentiating between these elements.*

**Vision:** *A concise statement which describes the image the community considers meaningful in terms of values and assets.*

**Goal:** *A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved. A goal is a target or end towards which, planning is directed. A goal is generally not quantifiable, time dependent or suggestive of specific actions for achievement.*

**Objective:** *A concise statement or method of action which addresses a goal and causes it to be achieved. An objective should be achievable and, when possible, measurable and time specific.*

**Strategy:** *A specific statement which guides decision-making. Strategies may also describe standards, which measure a level of quality or quantity.*

### VISION

*The City of Peoria Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan seeks to provide new and upgraded recreational facilities and open space preservation and protection, to serve the active, passive, and indoor/outdoor needs of its residents and visitors of all ages. These facilities will provide a full range of community oriented, well designed and constructed, and properly maintained park and recreation amenities that serve neighborhood, community, and regional needs of Peoria residents and visitors.*

### MISSION

**2006 Community Services Department Mission Statement:** *"It is the mission of the Community Services Department to meet the needs and the desires of the citizens of Peoria by developing, implementing, and maintaining quality programs, services and facilities which are cost effective, creative, and responsive to citizen input."*

*2002 "It is the Mission of the Community Services Department to meet the needs and desires of the citizens of Peoria by developing, implementing and maintaining quality programs, services and facilities which are cost effective, creative, and responsive to citizen input."*

**GOAL 1: Develop an accessible, comprehensive, integrated, high quality Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Path and Trail system serving the needs of Peoria residents.**

**Objective 1.1** *Coordinate and incorporate principles and policies of the General Plan Recreation and Open Space Element, the Trails Master Plan, the Rivers Master Plan and the Desert Land Conservation Plan.*

*Strategy 1.1.1 The City shall strive to coordinate with the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) for the designation, disposition and acquisition of lands classified as open space under their management within the Peoria Planning Area.*

*Strategy 1.1.2 The City shall strive to provide additional dedicated open space, linear parks, special use parks/conservancy parks and trails along the New River, Agua Fria River, mountain areas and Lake Pleasant basin.*

*Strategy 1.1.3 The City shall strive to work with developers during the master planning stage and the plan review process to set aside key contiguous open space areas, corridors and/or linkages through dedications, conservation easements, or open space designations.*

*Strategy 1.1.4 The City shall strive to support Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Arizona State Land (ASLD) policies for maintaining areas north of State Route 74 as resource and conservation areas.*

**Objective 1.2 Conduct** *attitudinal surveys to ensure that recreational need and degree of satisfaction are incorporated into future system planning.*

*Strategy 1.2.1 The City shall strive to conduct a statistically valid Household Resident Survey between updates of the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Master, Paths and Trails Plan that is designed to assess changing interests, needs, and level of satisfaction pertaining to parks, recreation and open spaces and paths and trails. (Note: A survey was not conducted during the 2006 PROST)*

**Objective 1.3** *Establish consistent measurable standards and designate appropriate levels of service to ensure that future parks and recreational facilities are designed and located in conformance with accepted service area and population standards.*

*Strategy 1.3.1 The city shall strive to achieve the park level of service standards outlined in chapter 1. Park and Recreation Facilities of this plan.*

**Objective 1.4** *Explore and adopt new, innovative revenue sources to acquire land, redevelop, construct new facilities, maintain existing and new facilities, and provide diverse recreational programs for all ages.*

*Strategy 1.4.1 The City shall strive to encourage the use of innovative methods of property acquisition, including scenic and special purpose easements, purchase or transfer of development rights and tax incentives for private landowners.*

*Strategy 1.4.2 The City shall strive to establish and/or reinforce mutually beneficial partnerships with public agencies such as the Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County, State Parks and private land developers that can provide financial support for on-going parks, recreation and open space facilities.*

*Strategy 1.4.3 The City shall strive to encourage the use of Foundations and Gifts as significant non-profit, tax exempt, revenue sources for promotion of specific recreation and open space causes, activities or issues.*

**Objective 1.5** *Provide a coordinated process to prioritize land acquisition, design, and the construction and operation of all new parks and recreational facilities in the City.*

*Strategy 1.5.1 The City shall strive to respond to the highest priority needs identified in the Household Resident Survey, including open space acquisition and conservation, trails development and community recreation centers. (Note: A survey was not conducted during the 2006 PROST)*

*Strategy 1.5.2 The City shall strive to utilize the Implementation Program developed as a part of this Master Plan, which identifies specific action priorities, responsibilities and potential funding mechanisms (additional funding mechanisms not defined in 2006 update).*

*Strategy 1.5.3 The City shall strive to continue to integrate the prioritized parks, recreation and open space needs identified in this Master Plan with the City's Capital Improvements Program (CIP).*

*Strategy 1.5.4 The City shall strive to continue to utilize developer agreements that specify their dedication of land, development of park land and/or payment of fee in lieu to the City.*

*Strategy 1.5.5 The City shall strive to continue to coordinate its conceptual locations for park acreage with the Peoria Unified School District (PUSD), and the Deer Valley Unified School District (DVUSD) in an effort to provide joint use recreation facilities and programming throughout the City.*

**Objective 1.6** *Upgrade and enhance existing parks and recreation Open Space Path and Trail facilities to respond to current and anticipated future needs.*

*Strategy 1.6.1 The City shall monitor the physical condition of existing park facilities and repair remove and/or replace damaged or worn elements to continue to provide a well maintained and attractive parks and recreation system.*

*Strategy 1.6.2 The City shall strive to incorporate new park Open Space Path and Trail facilities for existing, older elements that address changing recreational interests and trends.*

**Objective 1.7** *Promote the development of parks and recreational Open Space Path and Trail facilities, which encourage and support economic development throughout the City.*

*Strategy 1.7.1 The City shall strive to integrate parks, recreation and open space Path and Trails with new Planned Area Development and mixed-use development projects, such as the Peoria Sports Complex, the Peoria Community Park, and environmental conservation areas that provide unique and high quality opportunities to attract new residents and tourism.*

## **GOAL 2: Develop a safe, functional, and enjoyable park system.**

**Objective 2.1** *Design and construct all new and redeveloped facilities in conformance with local, state, and national building codes, ordinances, and acts.*

*Strategy 2.1.1 The City shall utilize the current approved building codes, Peoria Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Ordinance and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Desert Lands Conservation Ordinance (DLCO), Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space Paths and Trails Master Plan Update 2006 to design and construct all park Open Space Path and Trail improvements.*

*Strategy 2.1.2 The City shall critically evaluate all new park equipment and site amenities to minimize safety hazards in their selection for new and existing City park sites.*

*Strategy 2.1.3 The City shall coordinate with Parks Maintenance staff to ensure a frequent schedule of park maintenance and safety inspections.*

*Strategy 2.1.4 The City shall strive to plan and design parks and recreation facilities that incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and guidelines.*

**Objective 2.2** *Manage all park facilities in a manner that is fiscally responsible and maintains appropriate service levels for all types of users.*

*Strategy 2.2.1 The City shall strive to promote community volunteer programs that can assist in the on-going implementation and maintenance of parks, recreation Open Space, Paths and trails facilities.*

*Strategy 2.2.2 The City shall identify and develop an on-going park Open Space Path and Trail facilities replacement and updating program to ensure that existing parks Open Space Path and Trail facilities maintain appropriate service levels.*

**Objective 2.3** *Include tailored site amenities within park Open Space Path and Trail facilities that are based on resident feedback and will enhance the user experience.*

*Strategy 2.3.1 The City shall strive to develop a comprehensive listing of site amenities, for presentation to residents in the park service area, that user's desire and the City supports.*

**GOAL 3: Develop a comprehensive and diverse recreation program.**

**Objective 3.1** *Conduct attitudinal surveys to measure program participant satisfaction and make necessary adjustments to programs and activities.*

*Strategy 3.1.1 The City shall continue to conduct recreational program satisfaction surveys at the completion of its recreation programs and strive to make adjustments that will help meet changing needs.*

*Strategy 3.1.2 The City shall continue to administer recreational program satisfaction surveys designed to address specific facilities and activities at regular intervals.*

*Strategy 3.1.3 The City shall strive to be responsive to the high need identified for teen recreational programs in the Household Resident Survey.*

**Objective 3.2** *Evaluate the need for parks and recreation Open Space Path and Trail facilities and designate specific facility types and service areas based on current and future programming opportunities.*

*Strategy 3.2.1 The City shall continue to be responsive to current and changing needs identified through program satisfaction surveys and the Household Resident Survey conducted for the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan (2002).*

*Strategy 3.2.2 The City shall continue to evaluate growing and changing recreational needs and opportunities presented by large scale, Planned Area Development currently being planned for northern Peoria.*

**Objective 3.3** *Develop public and private partnerships to enhance joint sharing of recreational resources.*

*Strategy 3.3.1 The City shall strive to continue building a partnership with Maricopa County and the use of the Lake Pleasant Regional Park recreational facilities to conduct diversified programs that can help augment the City's Parks and Recreation Open Space Path and Trail System and benefit the County through increased Park user fees.*

*Strategy 3.3.2 The City shall strive to continue building a partnership with the Peoria Unified School District, and the Deer Valley Unified School District to augment the City's parks and recreational system through coordination of the School Districts' master planning process and the City's parks development program.*

**Objective 3.4** *Develop a system of fees and charges that provides access to all programs and services regardless of age, income level or resident status.*

*Strategy 3.4.1 The City shall continue to implement the current fees and charges system that includes a federal subsidy to help provide financial assistance to those who are unable to pay the full fees and charges to participate in the City's recreational programs.*

**Objective 3.5** *Seek out and utilize a variety of marketing opportunities to increase program awareness and identify new program opportunities.*

*Strategy 3.5.1 The City shall continue to update the Peoria Community Services web page to provide user friendly comprehensive Parks and Recreation System information, including a current map of the City's Park System, the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan and current recreational programming opportunities.*

*Strategy 3.5.2 The City shall encourage program registration via the internet to promote convenience and provide the City with a real time data base of program user information.*

*Strategy 3.5.3 The City shall strive to continue coordination with neighboring communities and landowners, such as Glendale, Phoenix and Maricopa County to share parks and recreation system information that can be mutually beneficial.*

*Strategy 3.5.4 The City shall strive to develop a current parks and recreation Open Space Path and Trail system miniature color brochure that can serve as a hand-out for citizens, current and future recreational system partners, and other interested individuals or agencies. Note: The Peoria Community Services Department Web site provides much of this information. The new PRTS web site will provide additional information.*

**Objective 3.6** *Provide city-wide opportunities for integration of future recreational trends.*

*Strategy 3.6.1 The City shall encourage research, such as professional recreational society networking and surveys, that identify current and potential future recreational trends and incorporate the findings with future recreation programming and master planned development.*

*Strategy 3.6.2 The City shall stipulate that master planned development projects in the undeveloped areas of the City provide for Parks open space Path and Trail dedication that provides for variably sized, contiguous and connected land areas, within the development to allow for future integration of recreational facilities.*

**GOAL 4: Develop an open space system that is environmentally sensitive and self-sustaining.**

**Objective 4.1** *Preserve the many ecological values provided by park and open space environments.*

*Strategy 4.1.1 The City shall develop and implement a Mountain Preserve program that identifies preservation, conservation, and management of significant natural areas such as Mountain Range Groups, hillsides, floodplains, rivers, and wash corridors.*

*Strategy 4.1.2 The City shall identify and promote a contiguous system of natural features (such as slopes, peaks, ridges, rock outcroppings, stands of vegetation and washes) for protection and/or preservation through means including, but not limited to TDR's ('Transfer of Development Rights'), as part of land trusts, as conservation easements, or incorporation into developments as design features.*

*Strategy 4.1.3 The City shall encourage the preservation of significant natural features such as hillsides and floodplains and the revegetation of rivers and washes to enhance their recreational attraction, preserve wildlife habitats, and enhance their aesthetic value.*

*Strategy 4.1.4 The City shall stipulate that open space, required as a component of Planned Area, Developments, should be protected by Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions or by agreement with the City or other public entity.*

**Objective 4.2** *Utilize appropriate vegetation types and water conserving principles to ensure climatic relief and minimize the demands of the City's water supply.*

*Strategy 4.2.1 The City shall comply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) guidelines for water conservation by utilizing the Departments list of acceptable, low water use plant materials.*

**Objective 4.3** *Develop appropriate architectural and structural criteria that mitigate climatic extremes, protect adjacent flora and fauna, and reflect the contextual regional aesthetics.*

*Strategy 4.3.1 The City shall continue to require design consultants to coordinate design character solutions for development projects that respond to the natural site context (mountainous areas, river corridors, Lake Pleasant basin). Specific design criteria to be utilized for all design elements shall be established and approved by the City during the master planning process.*

*Strategy 4.3.2 The City shall protect, view corridors through the generous buffering or screening, judicious placement of structures as well as the imposition of reasonable height\_ limitations on structures and signs.*

*Strategy 4.3.3 The City shall require a visual assessment for new developments identifying areas (with a high degree of visual quality and including methods of protecting and/or mitigating impacts.*

**GOAL 5: Develop a safe, multi-use and inter-connected Paths and trail system throughout the City.**

**Objective 5.1** *Design and Construct a Paths and trail system along river corridors.*

*Strategy 5.1.1 The City shall utilize the Desert Lands Conservation Ordinance (DLCO), Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space Paths and Trails Master Plan Update 2006, Trails and Rivers Master Plans, The Parks Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan, and the General Plan to coordinate with master planned development projects adjacent to the river corridors to identify appropriate Paths and trails corridors and linkages*

*Strategy 5.1.2 The City shall strive to continue coordinating the master planning and development of projects adjacent to the New River and Agua Fria River corridors with .the New River and Agua Fria Watercourse Master Plans, the West Valley Multi-modal Transportation Corridor Master Plan, and the West Valley Recreation Corridor to incorporate Paths and multi-use trails.*

*Strategy 5.1.3 The City shall coordinate the provision of river Paths and trails linkages with the Cities of Glendale, Phoenix, Surprise, Maricopa County, MAG and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.*

**Objective 5.2** *Develop a system of Paths and trails that connects major recreational, educational and economic centers throughout the city and adjacent cities.*

*Strategy 5.2.1 The City shall utilize the Desert Lands Conservation Ordinance (DLCO), Peoria Parks, Recreation, Open Space Paths and Trails Master Plan Update 2006, Peoria Trails and Rivers Master Plans, The Parks Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan, and the General Plan to coordinate with master planned development projects to identify appropriate Paths and trails corridors and linkages.*

*Strategy 5.2.2 The City shall strive to coordinate Paths and trails linkages with the Cities of Glendale, Phoenix, Surprise, Maricopa County, MAG and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.*

*Strategy 5.2.3 The City shall strive to support the use of canal systems, such as the Central Arizona Project Canal (CAP) and Beardsley Canals as recreation corridors that link regional parks.*

*Strategy 5.2.4 The City shall strive to support the use of utility corridors, such as power lines, as recreation corridors that help link city and regional parks, recreation and open spaces.*

*Strategy 5.2.5 The City shall strive to coordinate Paths and trails linkages with the city and Valley Metro Transit systems.*

**Objective 5.3** *Develop a Paths and trails system in open space and mountain preserve areas that provides accessible links to other trail systems.*

*Strategy 5.3.1 The City shall strive to provide public access to open space and river corridors wherever possible.*

**Objective 5.4** *Establish a management plan for the development and upkeep of the total Paths and trail system.*

*Strategy 5.4.1 The City shall continue to coordinate future Paths and trails development with the Peoria Paths and Trails Master Plan Implementation Program.*

*Strategy 5.4.2 The City shall continue to coordinate trails development and on-going maintenance as part of the City's CIP and maintenance budgeting process.*

*Strategy 5.4.3 The City shall strive to encourage and promote the benefits of volunteer labor and material donations for trails development and maintenance to help expedite the development of the City's trail system and its linkages with adjacent landowners.*

**GOAL 6: Develop a Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces system that preserves and enhances cultural resources.**

**Objective 6.1** *Preserve, protect, enhance and promote local historical and cultural resources in the design and development of existing and new facilities.*

*Strategy 6.1.1 The City shall strive to continue coordinating the preservation and conservation of cultural resource areas located in the northern Peoria reaches of the Agua Fria and New River corridors and surrounding mountain areas with the State Historic and Preservation Office (SHPO), and current and future private development projects.*

*Strategy 6.1.2 The City shall strive to promote and require appropriate design character for architecture and site amenities for private and public development projects that draws upon the specific cultural resources or historical heritage within or adjacent to the development area.*

**Objective 6.2** *Develop management agreements with public and private entities to ensure appropriate use and preservation of cultural and historical resources for future generations.*

*Strategy 6.2.1 The City shall strive to develop new or amended Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGA) with the State Land Department, Maricopa County, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Land Management to incorporate provisions for preservation, conservation and interpretation of unique cultural*

resource sites in northern Peoria as identified in the Peoria Rivers Master Plan and Peoria Desert Lands Conservation Master Plan.

*Strategy 6.2.2 The City shall strive to develop new management agreements with private landowners in cultural and historic resource areas in northern Peoria to preserve, or dedicate these areas for future potential interpretive uses and protection.*

**Objective 6.3** *Enhance community awareness and increase public support of local cultural opportunities through appropriate park and recreational programs and activities.*

*Strategy 6.3.1 The City shall continue to provide cultural activities through its recreation programming and tailor specific activities to the needs of its residents.*

*Strategy 6.3.2 The City of Peoria shall strive to pursue corporate sponsorship of its art/culture series and public group participation (i.e. Kiwanis, Boy and Girl Scouts) to enhance historic or landmark properties in the City.*

**GOAL 7; Appropriately plan the unique recreational resources of the North Planning Area of Peoria through future master planned development.**

**Objective 7.1** *Enhance contiguous open space qualities through coordinating master planned development projects.*

*Strategy 7.1.1 The City shall discuss the Goals, Objectives and Strategies outlined in this Chapter with developers during initial planning coordination meetings to emphasize the importance of understanding the relationship of their project(s) to the comprehensive Peoria parks, recreation and open spaces system and to explain the specific planning and design criteria that will be required for their project(s).*

*Strategy 7.1.2 The City shall require that private developers coordinate locations of designated open space between master planned projects to increase the size of contiguous open space areas.*

*Strategy 7.1.3 The City shall require that master planned development projects in the North Planning Area provide designated unrestricted open space areas that provide diverse opportunities for parks, recreation and trails development.*

*Strategy 7.1.4 The City shall require that areas designated for parks and recreation facilities be appropriately sized and effectively configured to meet criteria outlined in Chapter 4 (2002 Plan). In cases where topography and drainage conditions restrict opportunities for planning and implementation of large contiguous open space areas that can be used for regional and community park facilities, the developer shall provide required facilities in alternate compatible areas of the City or provide cash in lieu of development of the facilities for future implementation by the City.*

**Objective 7.2** *Incorporate topographic and drainage opportunities and constraints with master planned development.*

*Strategy 7.2.1 The City shall stipulate that master planned development projects in the mountainous areas of the North Planning Area" provide funding for unrestricted public parks, recreation and open space in lieu of providing like facilities where topographic or drainage constraints are prohibitive.*

*Strategy 7.2.2 The City shall stipulate that development projects adjacent to the Agua Fria River and New River coordinate opportunities, to designate open space and continuous linkages from the river corridors to surrounding foothills and mountainous areas, including trails, parks and conservation areas.*

2006

# City of Peoria

Parks Recreation Open Space and Trails

Planning and Implementation

# Tool Kit

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- How to use the “Tool Kit”
- Development Review Process
- Neighborhood Park Worksheet
- Community Park Worksheet
- Master Planned Communities GAP Analysis
  - Recreation Value Analysis

## How to use this “Tool Kit”

The “Tool Kit” provides citizens, developers, designers, planners and staff tool for use in the development of parks and trails. These tools are intended as a support and reference to use during the planning, design and implementation of a park and trail facility. The intent is to not create a “Cookie Cutter” approach to the planning and design but to reinforce the approved standards and provide a common beginning point for implementation. Sound planning and design practices still need to be utilized to make the ultimate decisions about an intended facility.

Fist is an overview of the steps of the Development Review Process. This overview provides a road map/checklist of the steps to follow through the city’s development review process and the park or trail plans required at each step. Review of this process and the requirements with the city’s planning and parks and recreation departments upfront at the beginning of the development process to verify the steps and products required will assist the user throughout the entire process.

The next tools are the “Neighborhood Park Worksheet” and “Community Park Worksheet” which are provided as checklists for use in planning and designing a neighborhood or community park sites. The worksheets define in a summary tabular format the standard requirements for these park types. Use of the worksheet by designers, planners, developers and staff as a communication tool and checklist to make sure a proposed park follows the city’s approved standard and meets the communities need.

Included is a table named the “Master Planned Communities GAP Analysis”. This table is a compilation of the known master planned communities at the time of publication of this document. Listed are the proposed populations within the master planned community and the current planned park facilities. A “GAP” analysis is provided to show the current gap between the planned level of neighborhood and community park service/facilities and the need based upon the standards established in this master plan. Note the levels of service for park sites defined in this master plan are the same level that was in the previous *City of Peoria Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Master Plan (PROS) – 2002*. Designers, planners, developers and staff should review this table, when updating an existing approved master planned community plan or implementing a park facility in an existing approved master planned community, for conformance to the required standards and levels of service.

To verify the level of service for recreation facilities the “Recreation Value Analysis” form is provided. This is tool allows the user to document the type and number of both public and private recreation facilities provided in a development or master planned community. While the intent of this master plan is to provide the levels of service for recreation facilities in public parks it recognizes that within some master planned communities there is a potential for overlap of public and private facilities. By documenting the total of both public and private (existing and planned) a dialogue between the developer and the city’s review staff can have a common beginning point to discern and negotiate the final number of facilities that meet the required levels of service and community need.

# Development Review Process

## Step of Process and Items Required

### Pre-Application

- Information Exchange
- Distribution of Plans, Checklists, etc.

### Re-Zoning (PAD, PCD, Rezone)

- Plan to Include:
  - Park Site Plan
  - Park Size
  - Topography
  - Ownership
  - Maintenance
  - Trail/Path Classification
  - Material
  - Connectivity Off-Site

### Site Plan Review or Preliminary Plat

- Parks and Path/Trails Plan to Include:
  - Park Site Plan
  - Grading/Drainage
  - Utilities
  - Landscape
  - Elevations
  - Lighting
  - Easements
  - Grade
  - Adjacent Landscape
  - Dedications
  - Connections Off-Site

### Final Plat

- Dedication
- Parks Plan:
- Path/Trails Plan:

### Improvement Plans

- Parks Plan:
- Path/Trails Plan:

## Neighborhood Park Worksheet

Qty. or Check	Park Name:							
	Size	8.75-12 Acres						
	Service Area	1/2 mile						
	Population	up to 5,000						
	Facilities	Size	Quantity	Maximum Existing Site Grade Under 5%	Buffer to other uses	Maximum Constructed Slope	Max. Storm Water Depth	Max. Storm Water Velocity
	Children's Play Area Notes:	5000 SF	1	10%	25'	0%	0	0 fs
	Basketball Court Notes:	94' x 50'	1	10%	25'	1%	1	2 fs
	Volleyball Court (sand) Notes:	30' x 60'	1	10%	25'	2%	0	0 fs
	Other Programed Facility in lieu of Volleyball Court. (May include; Skate Area, Raquetball, Roller Hockey, etc.) Notes:	NA	1	10%	25'	2%	0	0 fs
	Multi-Use Field Notes:	180' X 110'	1	5%	25'	2%	3	0 fs
	Open Turf Play (Can include Multi-Use Field area) Notes:	1 Acre min. contiguous	1	10%		20 to 1	3	6 fs
	Single Picnic Ramada Notes:	20' x 20'	2	10%	25'	0%	0	2 fs
	Double Picnic Ramada Notes:	20' x 40'	1	10%	25'	0%	0	2 fs
	Restroom Notes:	450 SF	1	10%	25'	0%	0	0 fs
	Parking Notes:	25 Spaces	1	10%	25'	2%	0	0 fs

### Landscape Areas

	General Landscape Areas		25%		4 to 1	3	4 fs
	Native Landscape Area		25%+			0	native
	Landscape Buffer	Perimeter	25%	25'	5%	3	2 fs

### Side Slopes

		Street Edge	6 to 1
		Residential Edge	4 to 1
		Park Activity Transition Area	10 to 1
		Non-Sports Field Turf Area	4 to 1

## Community Park Worksheet

Qty. or Check	Park Name:							
	Size	75 - 100 Acres						
	Service Area	3 mile						
	Population	up to 50,000						
	Facilities	Size	Quantity	Maximum Existing Site Grade Under 5%	Buffer to other uses	Maximum Constructed Slope	Max. Storm Water Depth	Max. Storm Water Velocity
	Children's Play Area Notes:	5000 SF	2	10%	25'	0%	0	0 fs
	Basketball Court Notes:	94' x 50'	4	10%	25'	1%	1	2 fs
	Volleyball Court (sand) Notes:	30' x 60'	8	10%	25'	2%	0	0 fs
	Tennis Court Notes:	36' x 78'	4	10%	25'	2%	1	0 fs
	Other Programed Facility Such as Skate Area, Raquetball, Roller Hockey, etc. Notes:	NA	1	10%	25'	2%	0	0 fs
	Softball/Little League Field Notes:	60' base path 300' outfield	4	5%	25'	2%	8	2 fs outfield only
	Soccer Field Notes:	360' x 225'	4	0.05	25'	0.02	8	0 fs
	Open Turf Play (Can include Multi-Use Field area) Notes:	1 Acre min. contiguous	3	10%		20 to 1	3	6 fs
	Single Picnic Ramada Notes:	20' x 20'	6	10%	25'	0%	0	2 fs
	Double Picnic Ramada Notes:	20' x 40'	4	10%	25'	0%	0	2 fs
	Large Group Picnic Ramada Notes:	40' x 40'	1	10%	25'	0%	0	2 fs
	Restroom Notes:	450 SF	1	10%	25'	0%	0	0 fs

	Restroom/Concession Notes:	12000SF	1	10%	25'	0%	0	0 fs
	Community Center Notes:	50000 SF	1	5%	25'	0%	0	0 fs
	Parking Notes:		1	10%	25'	2%	0	0 fs
	Children's Play Area	3/1000 SF						
	Basketball Court	6/ court						
	Volleyball Court	6/ court						
	Tennis Court	2/ court						
	Soccer Field	60/ field						
	Softball/Little League Field	70/ field						
	Open Turf Play	5/ acre						
	Single Picnic Ramada	8/ ramada						
	Double Picnic Ramada	16/ ramada						
	Large Group Picnic Ramada	40/ ramada						
	Restroom	1/100 SF						
	Restroom/Concession	1/100 SF						
	Community Center	per bldg. code						

Landscape Areas

	General Landscape Areas			25%		4 to 1	3	4 fs
	Native Landscape Area			25%+			0	native
	Landscape Buffer		Perimeter	25%	25'	5%	3	2 fs

Side Slopes

		Street Edge	6 to 1
		Residential Edge	4 to 1
		Park Activity Transition Area	10 to 1
		Non-Sports Field Turf Area	4 to 1
		Landscape Area	4 to 1
		Native Landscape Area	4 to 1 or match native

## Master Planned Communities GAP Analysis

Master Planned Community	Acres	DU's	Residents/ DU	Pop.	Planned Neighborhood Parks	Planned Community Parks	Recommended Neighborhood Parks Need 1/5,000 pop.	Recommended Community Parks Need 1/ 50,000 pop.	Neighborhood Park GAP	Community Park GAP
Camino a Lago	1351	3855	2.6	10023	2	0	2.0	0.20	0.0	0.20
Cibola Vista	242	349	2.6	907	0	0	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.02
Estates at Lakeside	230	247	2.6	642			0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01
Lake Pleasant Christian	190	258	2.6	671			0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01
Lake Pleasant Heights	3264	5441	3.02	16432	2	0	3.3	0.33	1.3	0.33
Plesant Valley	289	530	2.6	1378			0.3	0.03	0.3	0.03
Quintero	827	283	3	849			0.2	0.02	0.2	0.02
Rock Springs	324	760	2.7	2052	0.5		0.4	0.04	-0.1	0.04
Saddelback Heights	4156	6195	2.3	14249	1	0	2.8	0.28	1.8	0.28
Sonoran Moutain Ranch	710	1928	2.6	5013	1		1.0	0.10	0.0	0.10
Tierra del Rio	1041	2102	2.6	5465	0.5		1.1	0.11	0.6	0.11
Terramar (final phase)	552	1477	2.6	3840			0.8	0.08	0.8	0.08
(OLD) Vistancia North- White Peak Ranch	3985	8190	2.775	22727	2	0	4.5	0.45	2.5	0.45
(NEW) Vistancia North- White Peak Ranch	2346	5656	3.222	18223	2	0	3.6	0.36	1.6	0.36
Vistancia South	3421	9356	2.6645	24929	1	1	5.0	0.50	4.0	-0.50
West Wing Ranch - Phase III	1312	1900	3.49	6631	1	0	1.3	0.13	0.3	0.13
<b>Totals (uses NEW White Peak)</b>	20255	40337	41	111304	11	1	22	2	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>

## Recreation Value Worksheet

Facility	Population Served	Facilities Provided	Required Facilities	Gap or Surplus
<b>Population</b>				-
Baseball	25000		0	0
Little League	12500		0	0
Softball	7500		0	0
Soccer	7500		0	0
Multi-use Fields	5000		0	0
Basketball Courts	5000		0	0
Hand/Racquetball	50000		0	0
Volleyball	12500		0	0
Tennis	12500		0	0
Picnic Ramadas	2000		0	0
Swimming Pools	35000		0	0
Children's Play Areas	5000		0	0
Skateboard Parks	100000		0	0
Off-leash/Dog Parks	100000		0	0
Community Center w/ Gymnasium, Handball/Racquetball, Fitness Area	50000		0	0
Special Use Indoor Facilities Meeting Rooms, Classrooms	50000		0	0

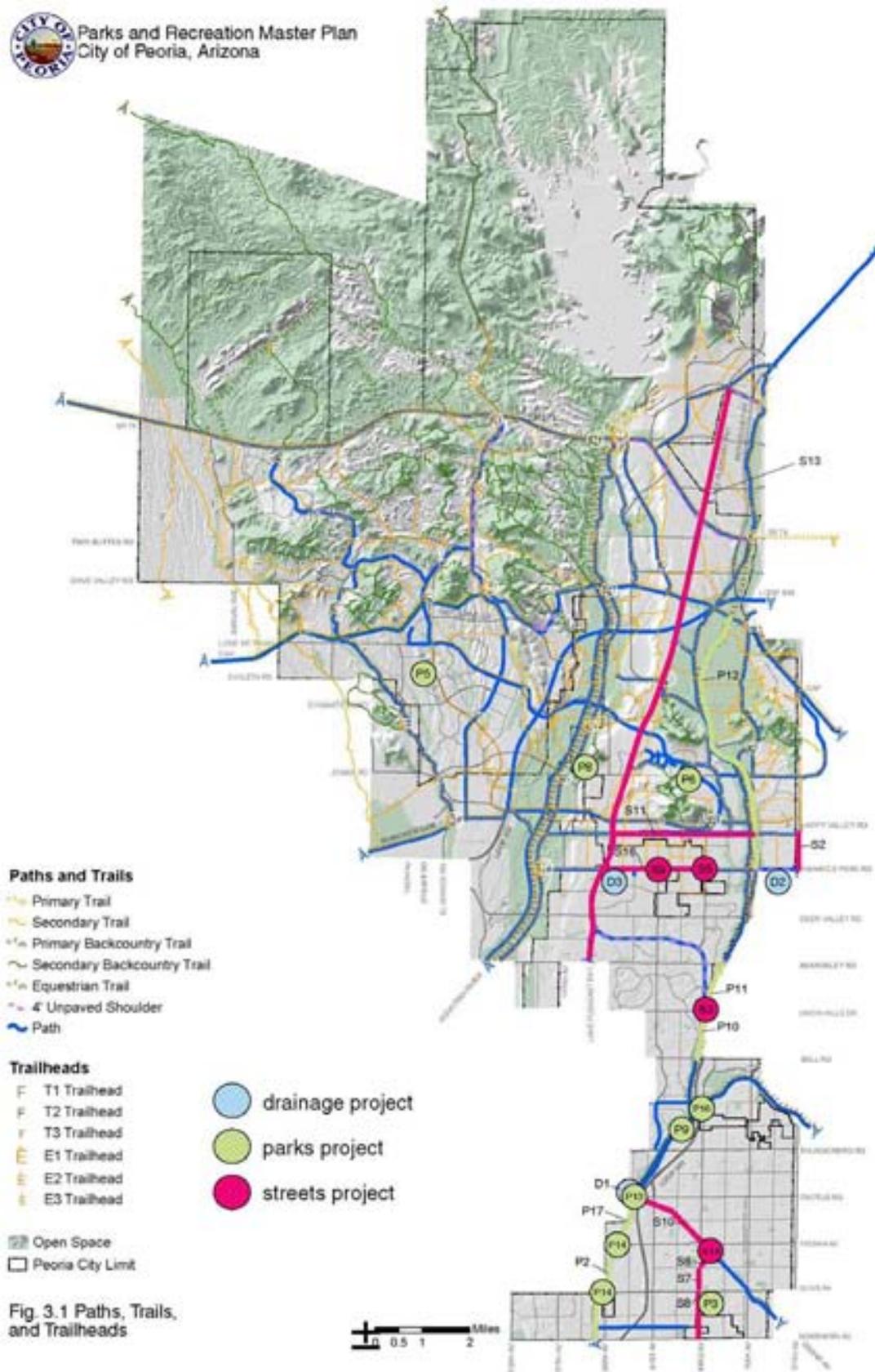
## Prioritization of Future Projects

CIP "Overlap" projects and "Window Opportunity" projects are projects that are defined in the current 2006 -2015 CIP that have potential overlap between parks, paths/trails, streets, water/sewer or drainage. Examples include an upcoming street widening or improvement project that has a path shown in this master plan. By implementing the path or trail standard with the street project (at minimal or no additional costs) several or parts of the paths, trails and parks defined in this master plan could be implemented on a more timely and efficient manner.

### CIP "Overlap" projects and "Window Opportunity" projects

Map ID	Project Name	Project #	CIP Category	Budget Year	Notes
D1	New River Channel/Grand	PW00034	Drainage	07	Primary trail and paved path crossing
D2	Pinnacle Peak & 67 <sup>th</sup> Ave Channel to New River	EN00119	Drainage	07-10	Paved path with unpaved shoulder
D3	Pinnacle Peak Channel – 87 <sup>th</sup> Ave to Agua Fria	EN00134	Drainage	07-09	Paved path and trail
P1	Bike routes and trail connections	CS00090	Parks	07, 09-10	
P2	CMAQ trail – Northern to Peoria	CS00063	Parks	07	
P3	Community Park #2	CS00034	Parks	10-16	Potential paved path along 83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave
P4	Maricopa/Agua Fria trails	CS00049	Parks	10-16	
P5	Mountain Trail Dev- Vistancia/Lake Pleasant Heights	CS00112	Parks	10	
P6	Mountain Trail Dev – West Wing/ Sunrise Mountain	CS00110	Parks	07	
P7	Mountain Trail Development	CS00085	Parks	12-16	
P8	Mountain Trail Dev – Calderwood Butte	CS00111	Parks	09	
P9	New River Linear Park Development	CS00074	Parks	07	
P10	New River Trail – Bell Rd. to Union Hills	CS00120	Parks	09	
P11	New River Trail – Union Hills to Beardsley	CS00121	Parks	07, 10	
P12	New River Trail – PP to CAP canal	CS00122	Parks	10	
P13	New River Trail Underpass – Grand	CS00084	Parks	08, 12-16	
P14	New River Trail Underpass – Peoria and Olive area	CS00065	Parks	07-08, 11	
P15	ROW – Lake Pleasant Parkway	CS00072	Parks	07	Paved path with shoulder
P16	Skunk Creek Trailhead	CS00091	Parks	07, 09	
P17	TEA-21 Trail – Peoria to Grand	CS00064	Parks	07	
S2	67 <sup>th</sup> Ave widening PP to Happy Valley	EN00100	Streets	08, 11	Secondary trail
S3	83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave @ Union Hills Intersection Improvements	PW00164	Streets	07	Paved path with unpaved shoulder
S4	83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave realign – RR xings & Grand Ave Intersection	PW00161	Streets	07	Paved path
S5	83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave & Pinnacle Peak Intersection Improvement	EN00206	Streets	07	Paved path and secondary trail
S6	83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave realignment: Monroe to Mtn View	EN00069	Streets	10-11	Potential for paved path
S7	83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave realignment: Mtn View to Olive	EN00070	Streets	10-11	Potential for paved path
S8	83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave street widening Olive to Northern	EN00184	Streets	12-16	Potential for paved path

S9	91 <sup>st</sup> Ave & PP Intersection Improvement	EN00212	Streets	07	Paved path and secondary trail
S10	Grand Ave Landscaping – L101 to Peoria	EN00214	Streets	07-08	Paved path
S11	Happy Valley Rd from 75 <sup>th</sup> Ave to Lake Pleasant	PW00146	Streets	07-09	Paved path and secondary trail
S12	Lake Pleasant Est CIP Reconstruction	EN00237	Streets	08-09	
S13	Lake Pleasant Pkwy – Phase IIA & IIIA	PW00166	Streets	07	Path and trail
S13	Lake Pleasant Pkwy – Phase III & IIIB	PW00167	Streets	07	Path and trail
S13	Lake Pleasant Pkwy – Phase II	PW00040	Streets	07	Path and trail
S14	Peoria/Grand/87 <sup>th</sup> Ave Intersection Improvements	PW00064	Streets	07	Paved path
S15	Peoria/Grand/83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave Pedestrian Project	PW00211	Streets	07	Paved path
S16	PP Rd. widening; LPP to 83 <sup>rd</sup> Ave	EN00151	Streets	07-11	Paved path and secondary trail



# Appendix

- Path and Trail Corridor Guidelines
- At-Grade Path and Trail Crossings Guidelines
- 11" x 17" 2006 PROST Maps
- General Plan Map 2004

2006

# City of Peoria

## Parks Recreation Open Space and Trails Master Plan

# Path and Trail Corridor Guidelines

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These recommended corridor widths are **guidelines** only and identify the **ideal spatial relationships** of paths and trails to each other, to roadways, buildings, walls, fences and property lines. The recommended corridor width is made up of a combination of the path and/or trail, available right of way (ROW width minus pavement and median width), easements, tracts and/or setbacks. It is most likely that these recommended corridor widths can be accommodated within the available ROW and land already set aside for utility easements, building and landscape setbacks.

The following general guidelines apply to all corridors:

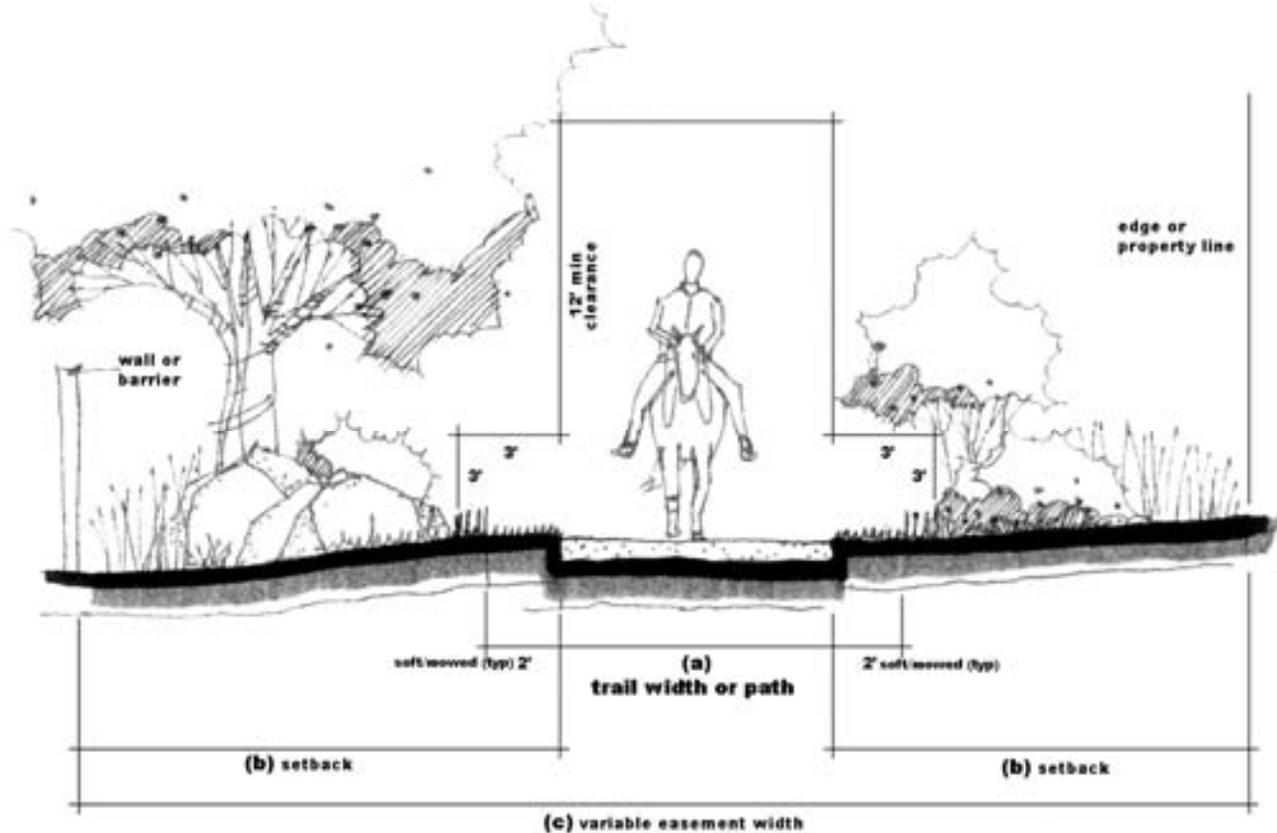
1. If minimum recommended trail corridor width is not available, priority should be given first to providing the recommended distance between the edge of roadway pavement and the trail, and second to the recommended distance from the trail edge to the adjacent barrier, edge or property line defined as a fence, wall, building, etc.
2. If harness horses/carts are anticipated on any trail, the minimum trail width should be 12'.
3. Recommended setback dimensions are inclusive of the shoulder/vegetation clearance and sidewalk.
4. If high amount of shared-use will occur, where sight distances are limited, and slopes encourage faster bicycle use, the minimum path width should be 12' (per AASHTO Guidelines).

## Corridor Widths for Path OR Trail in an Off-Street Corridor

These corridor guidelines apply to paths OR trails along utility corridors, canals or open space corridors within developments. See Sections A.15 – A.21 below for guidelines for wash corridors.

The cross-section diagram is followed by the corresponding table.

### Cross-Section A.1: Path OR Trail in an Off-Street Corridor



**Table A.1: Path OR Trail in an Off-Street Corridor**

Path/Trail Classification	Tread width (a)	Distance from Trail/Path edge to adjacent barrier, edge or property line (b)	Minimum corridor (c = a + 2b)
Primary Trail	8'-10'	20*	48-50'
Secondary Trail	5'-8'	15	35'-38'
Back Country Primary Trail	4'-6'	20'	44'-46'
Back Country Secondary Trail	3'-4'	15'	33'-34'
Paved Path	10'-12'	12	34'-36'
Paved Path w/Wide Shoulder	10'-12' path, 4' unpaved shoulder one side. Total 14-16'	12'	38'-40'

\* The CAP corridor should provide 10' of clearance on each side of the paved path or trail making the total corridor width 30'.

## Corridor Widths for Path AND Trail in an Off-Street Corridor

These corridor guidelines apply where both paths AND trails occur along utility corridors, canals or open space corridors provided within developments. See the section A.15 – A.21 below for guidelines for wash corridors.

The cross-section diagram is followed by the corresponding table.

### Cross-Section A.2: Path AND Trail in an Off-Street Corridor

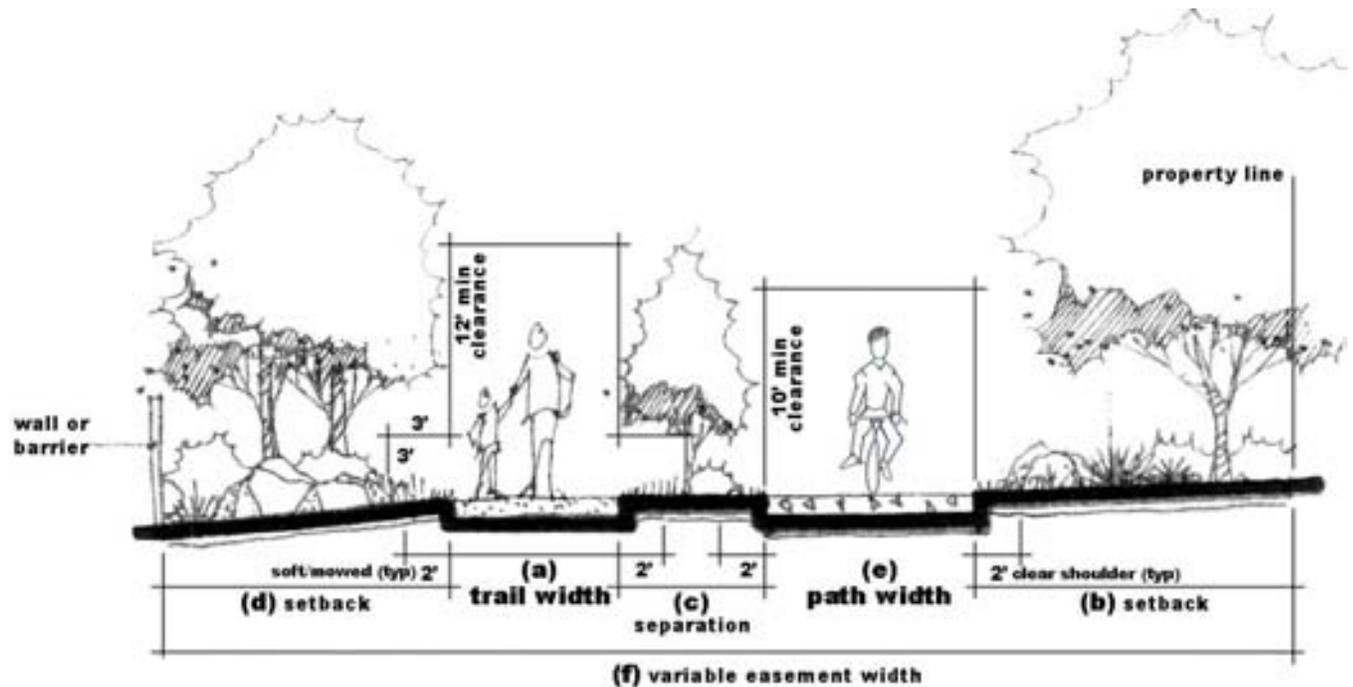


Table A.2: Path AND Trail in an Off-Street Corridor

Trail Classification	Tread width (a)	Distance from adjacent barrier, edge or property line to Paved Path (b)	Distance between Paved Path and Trail (c)	Distance from Trail edge to adjacent barrier, edge or property line (d)	Paved Path* (e)	Minimum Trail & Paved Path corridor. (f=a+b+c+d+e)
Primary Trail	8'-10'	12'	10'	20'	10'-12'	60'-64'
Secondary Trail	5-8'	12'	6'	15'	10'-12'	48'-52'
Back Country Primary Trail	4'-6'	12'	10'	20'	10'-12'	56'-60'
Back Country Secondary Trail	3'-4'	12'	6'	15'	10'-12'	46'-50'

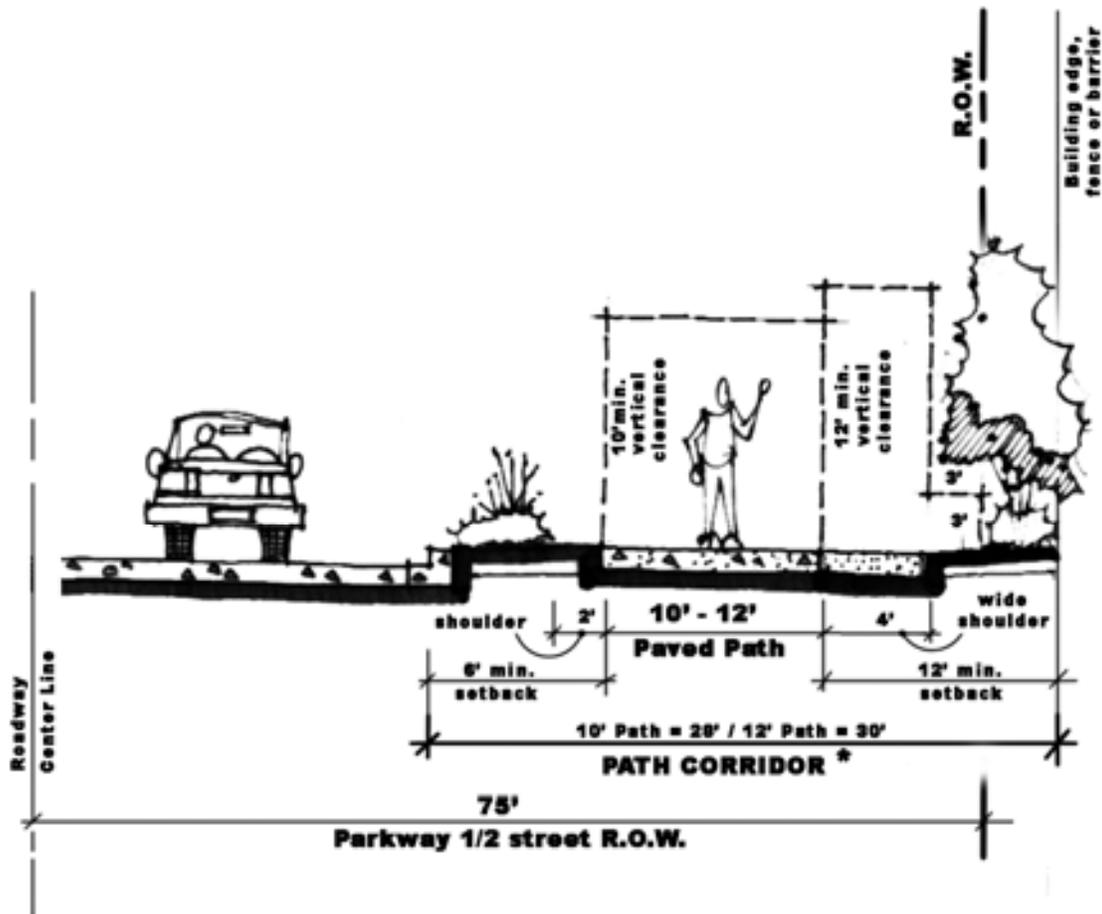
## Corridor Widths for Paved Paths Along Roadways

### Paved Path Along a Parkway, SR 303, and SR 74

The following cross section provides R.O.W. dimensions for only the Parkway, as R.O.W. dimensions for SR 303 and SR 74 vary. For the 303 and SR 74, use the recommended minimum setbacks as identified for the Parkway.

#### **Cross-Section A.3: Paved Path Along a Parkway, SR 303\*\* and SR 74**

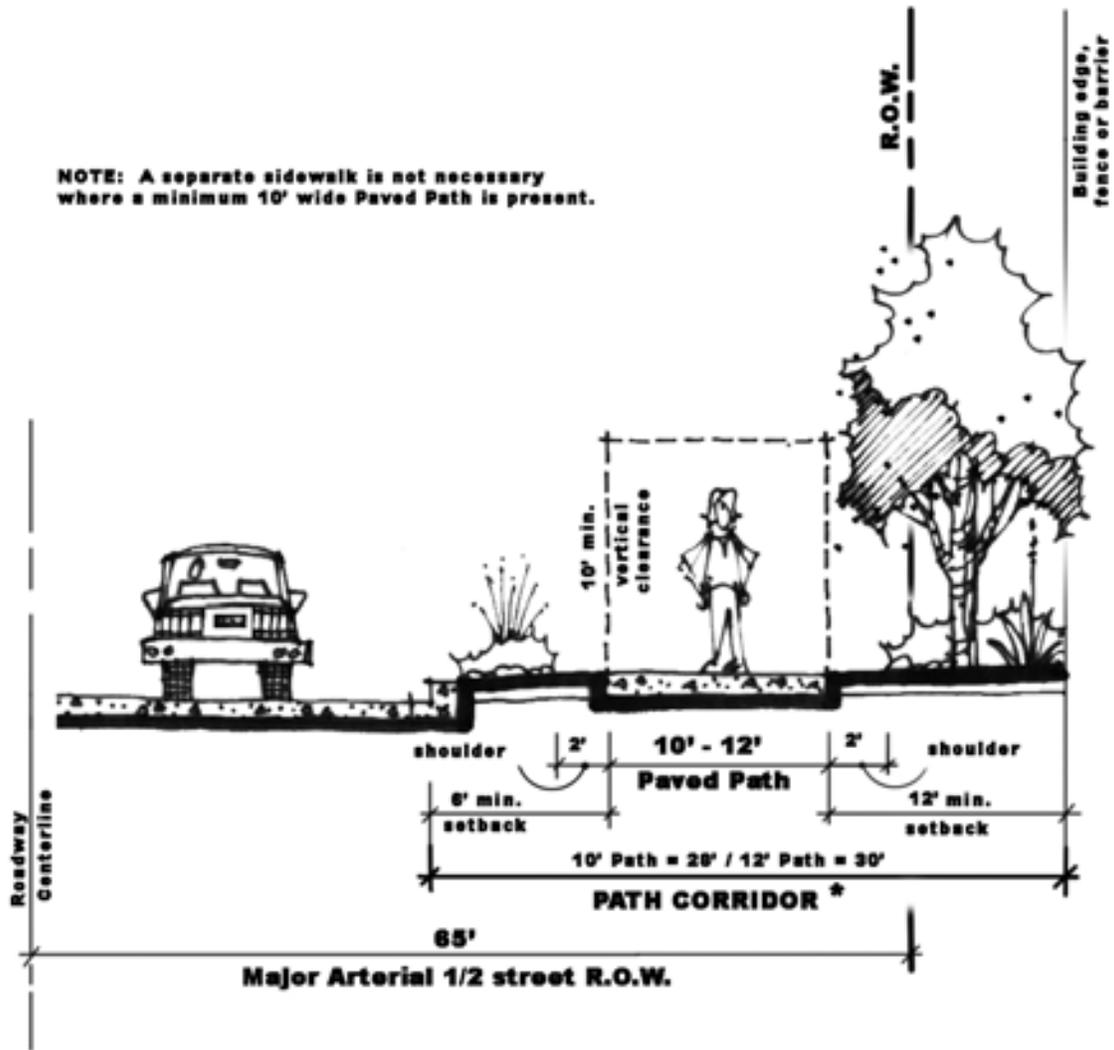
\*\* No shoulder along SR 303



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Paved Path Along a Major Arterial

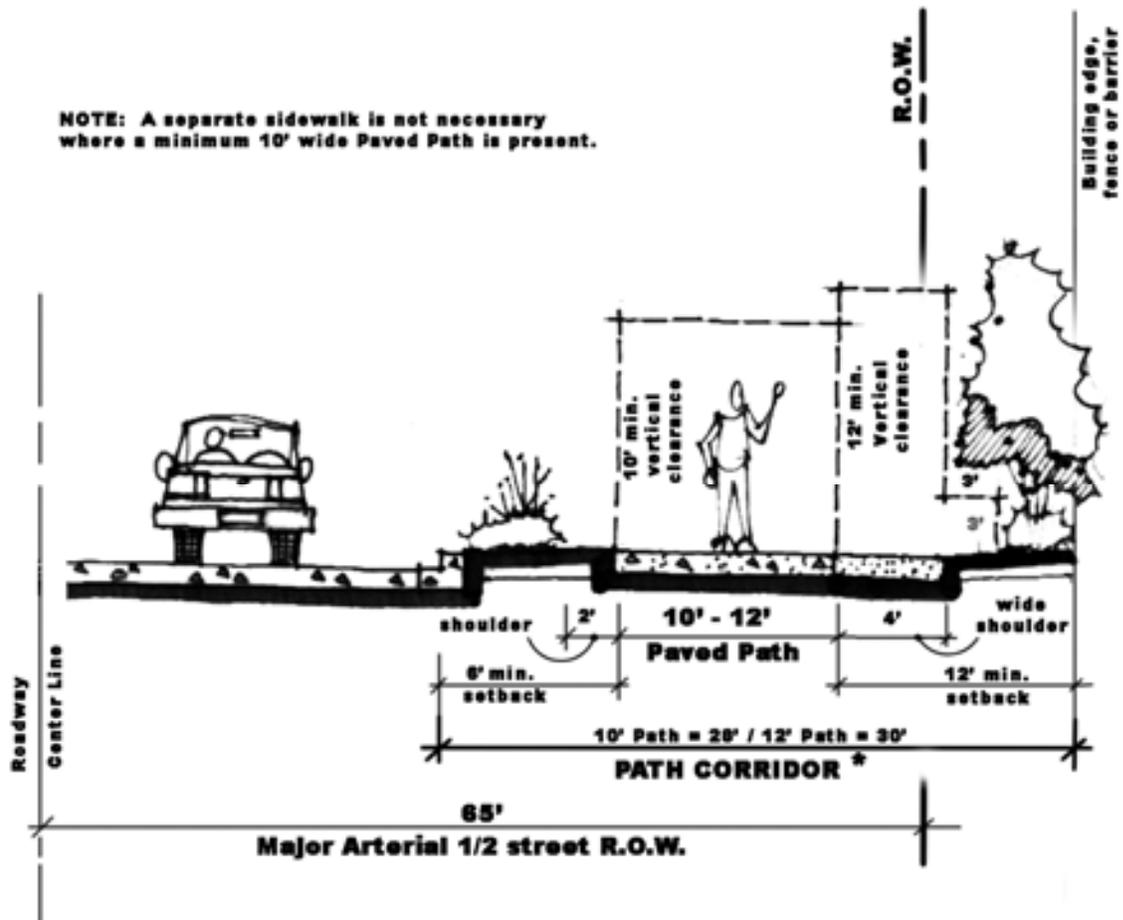
**Cross-Section A.4: Paved Path Along a Major Arterial**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Paved Path with a Wide Shoulder Along a Major Arterial

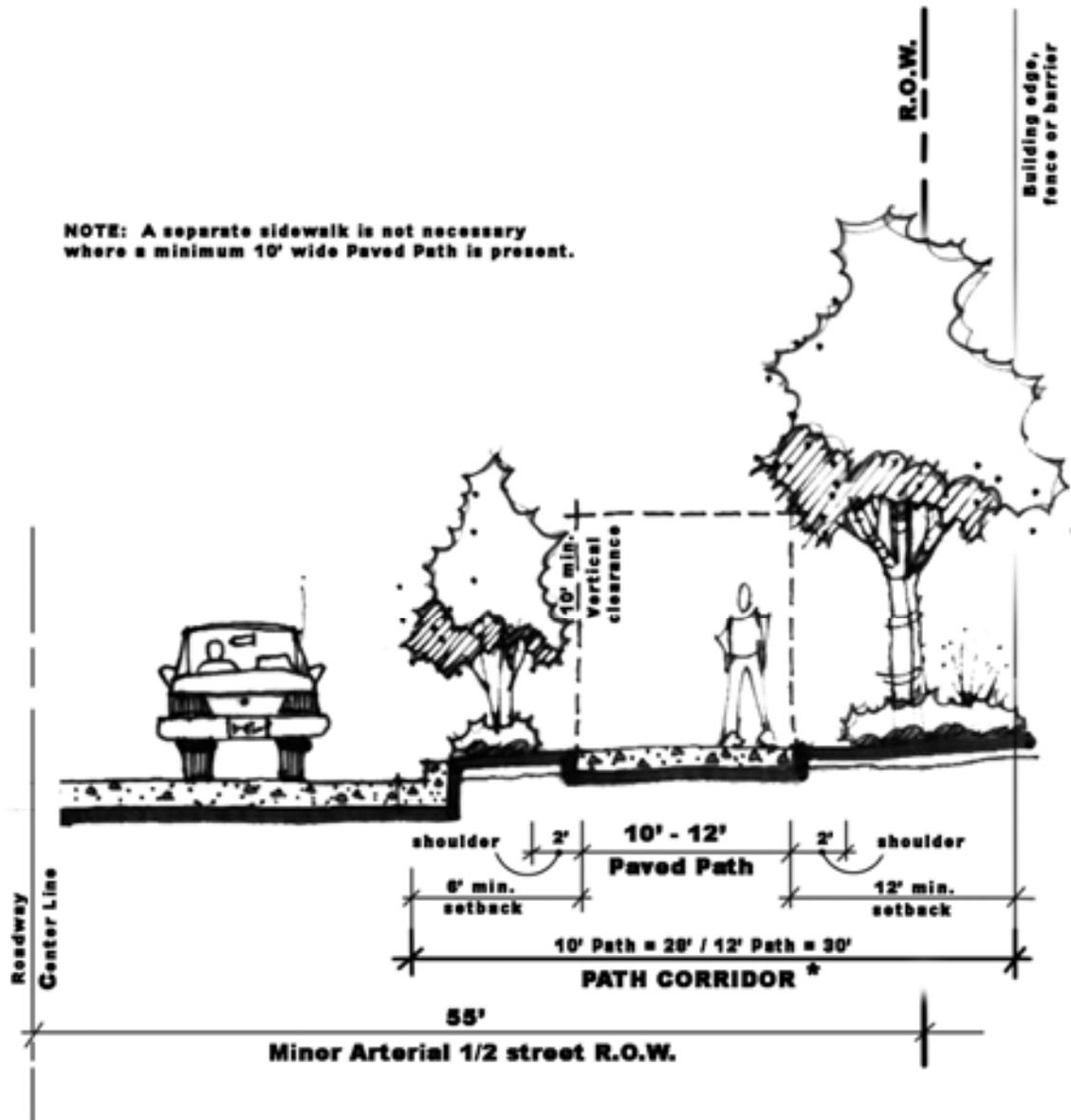
**Cross-Section A.5: Paved Path with a Wide Shoulder Along a Major Arterial**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Paved Path Along a Minor Arterial

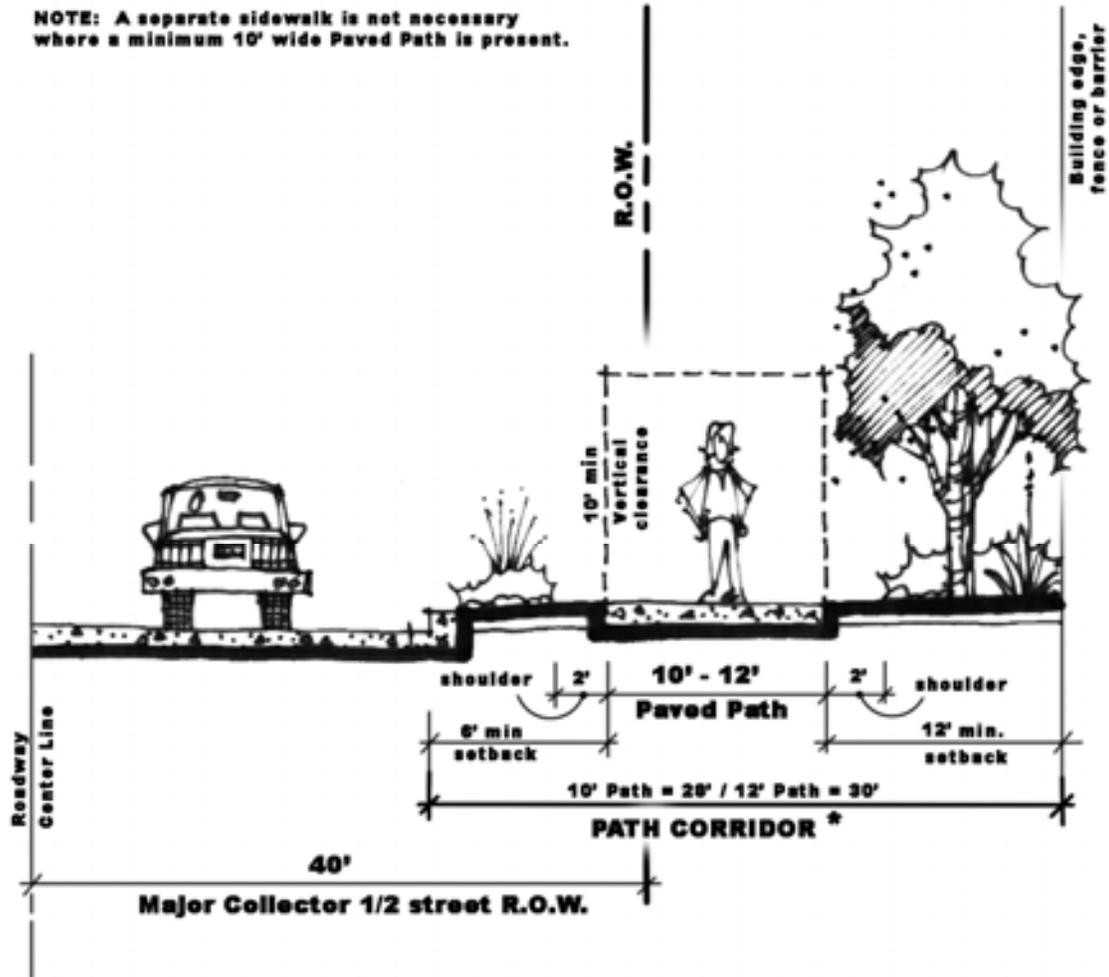
**Cross-Section A.6: Paved Path Along a Minor Arterial**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Paved Path Along a Major Collector (undivided)

**Cross-Section A.7: Paved Path Along a Major Collector**



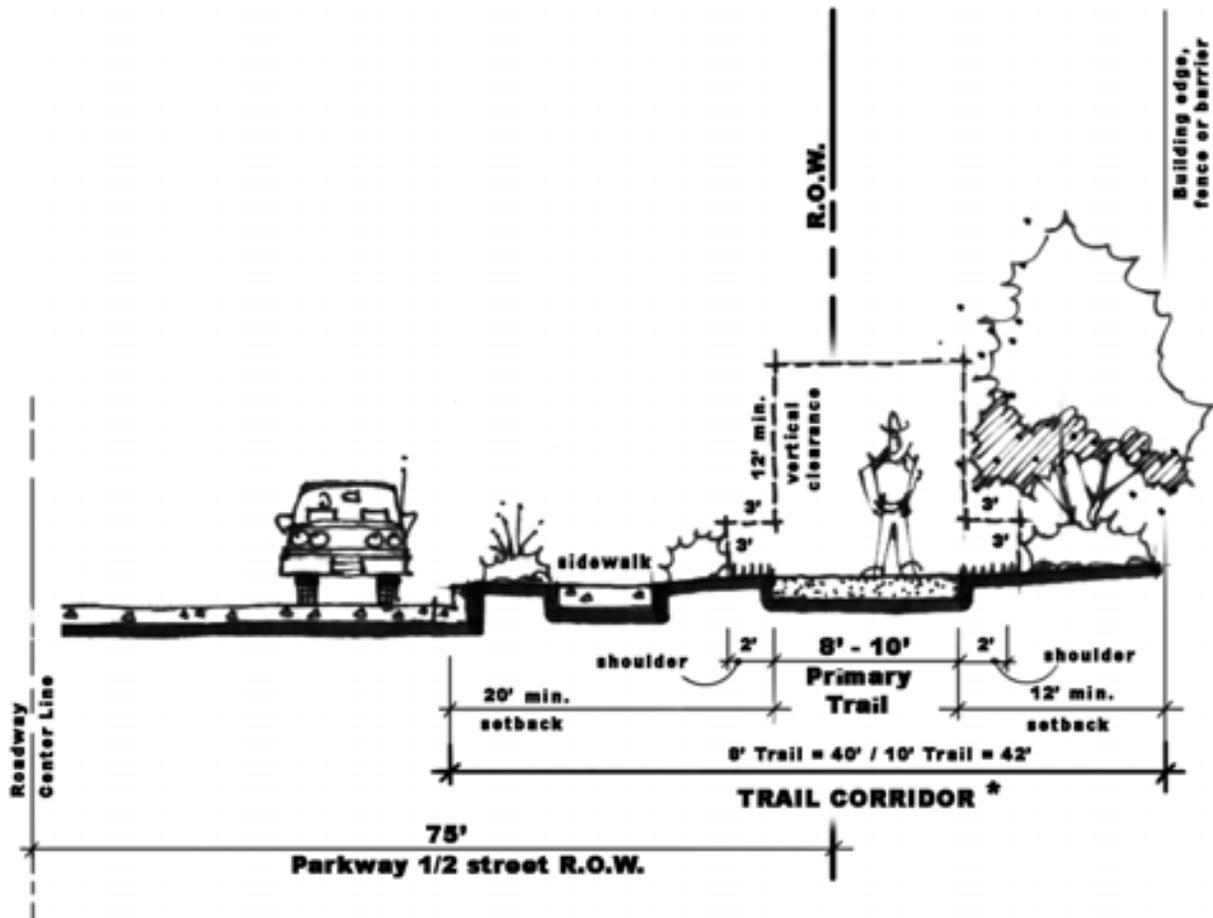
\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

## Corridor Widths for Primary Trails Along Roadways

### Primary Trail Along a Parkway and SR 74

The following cross section provides R.O.W. dimensions for only the Parkway, as R.O.W. dimensions for SR 74 vary. For SR 74, use the recommended minimum setbacks as identified for the Parkway.

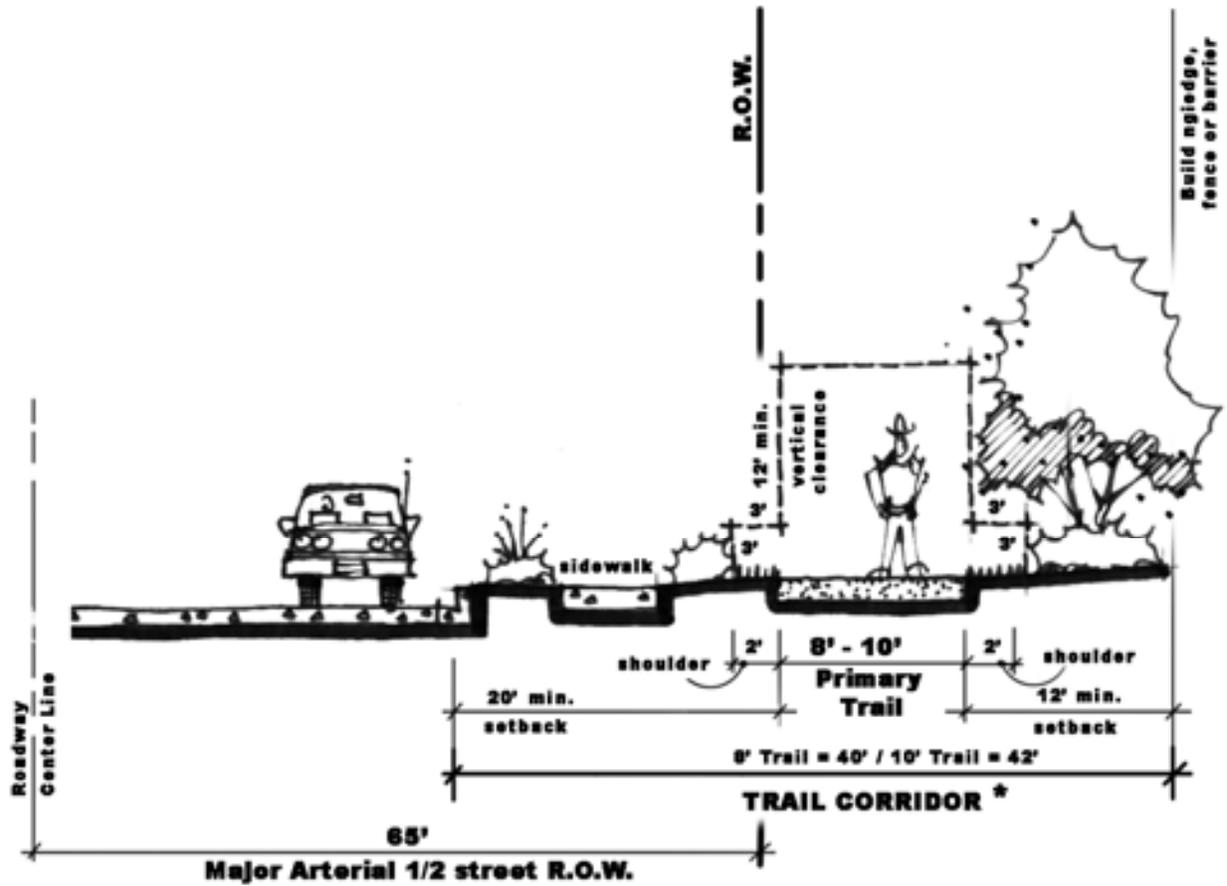
#### **Cross-Section A.8: Primary Trail Along a Parkway**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Primary Trail Along a Major Arterial

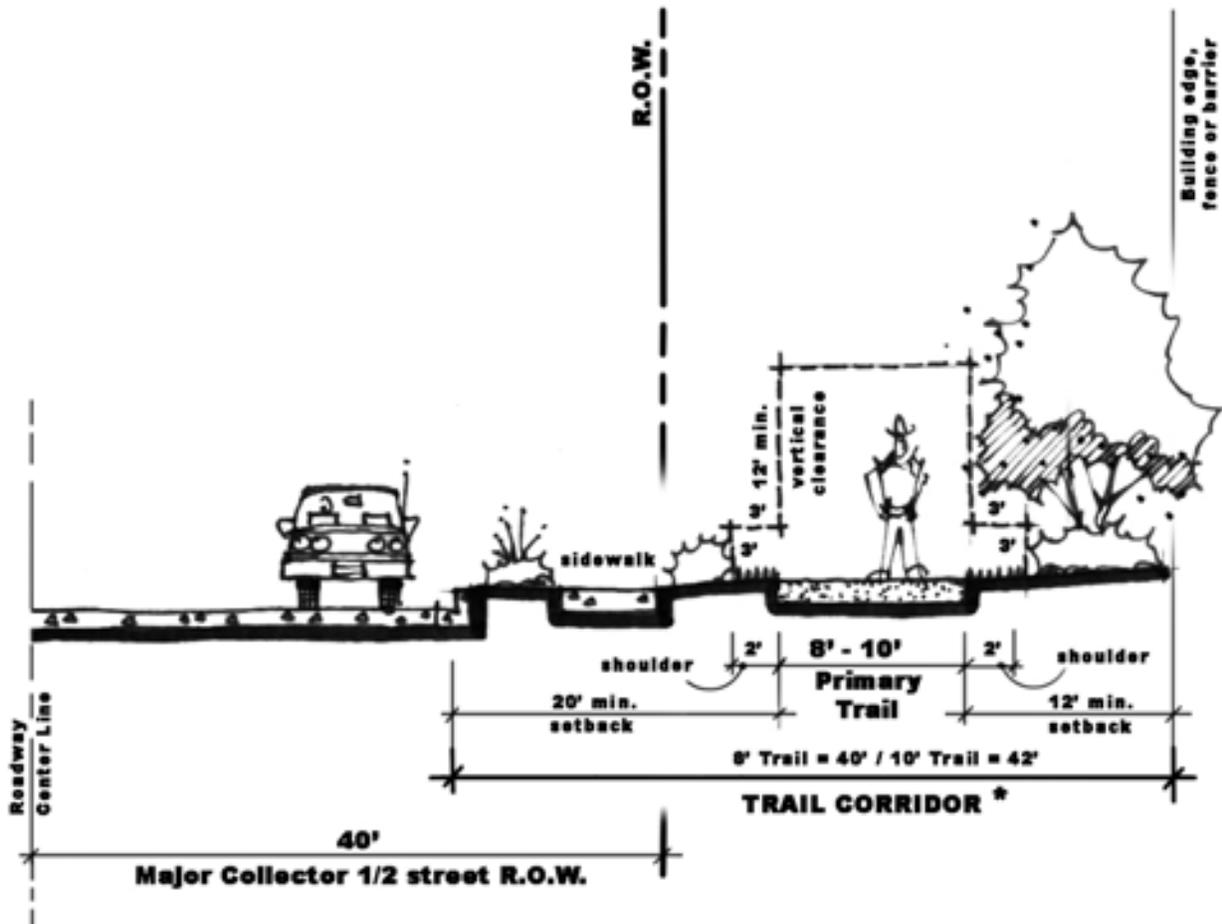
**Cross-Section A.9: Primary Trail Along a Major Arterial**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Primary Trail Along a Major Collector (undivided)

**Cross-Section A.10: Primary Trail Along a Major Collector**

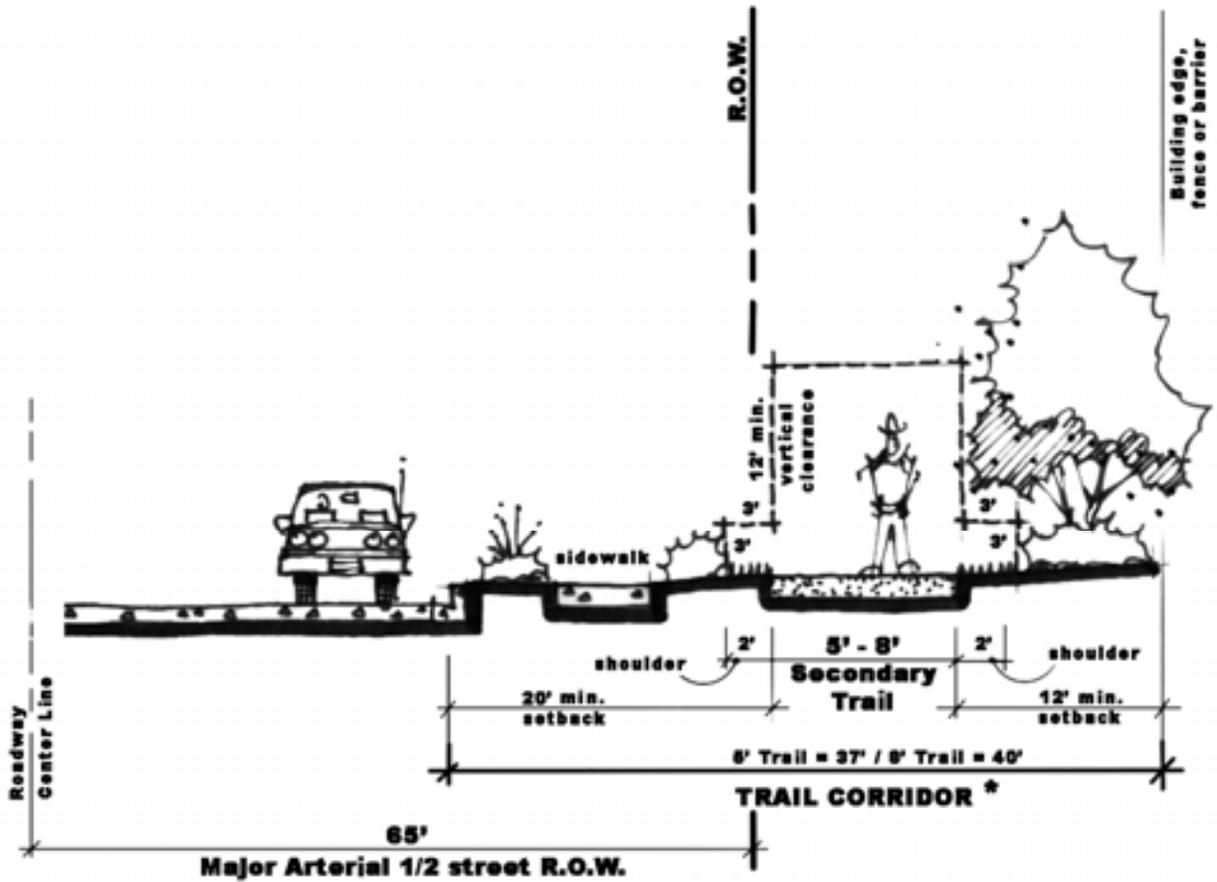


\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Corridor Widths for Secondary Trails Along Roadways

Secondary Trail Along a Major Arterial

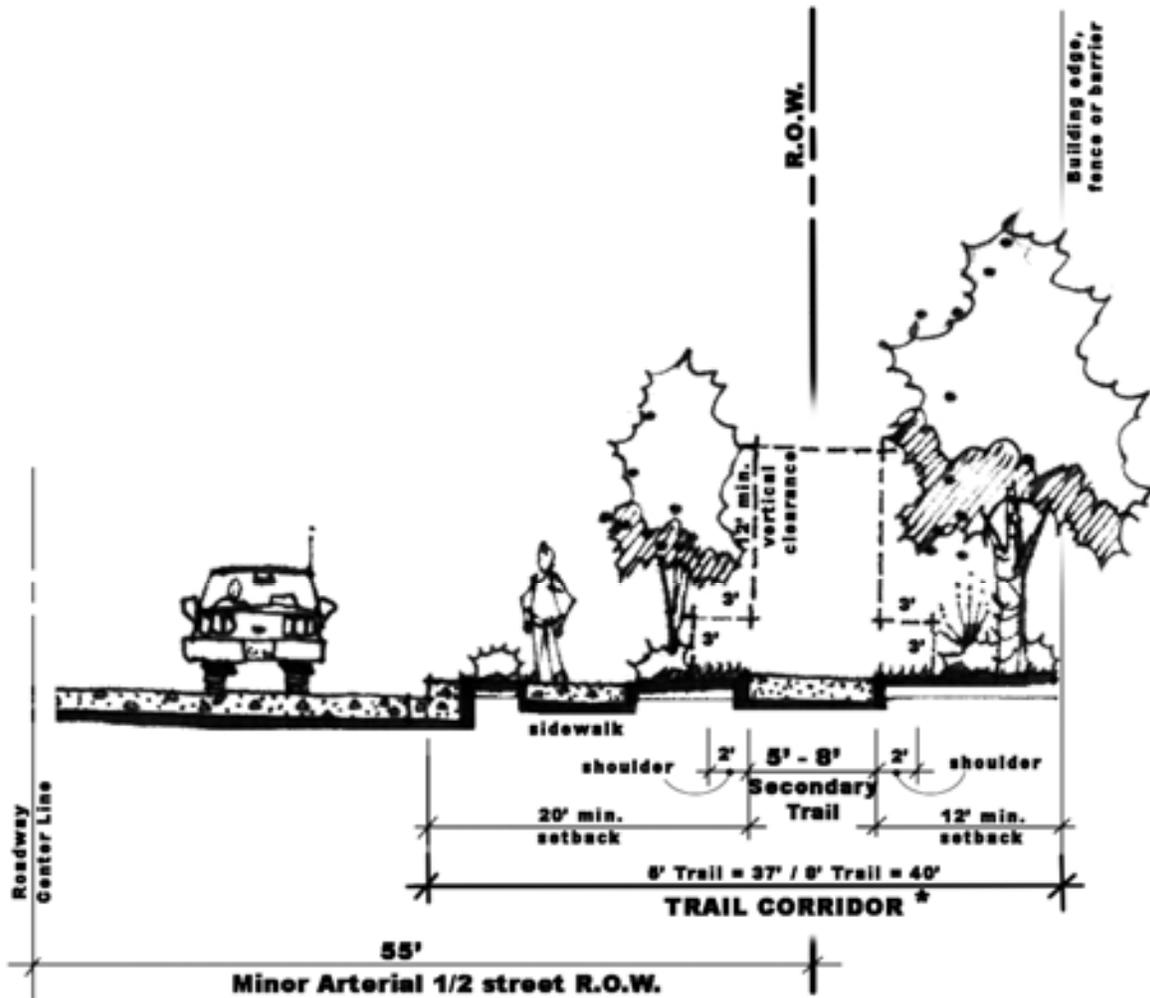
**Cross-Section A.11: Secondary Trail Along a Major Arterial**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Secondary Trail Along a Minor Arterial

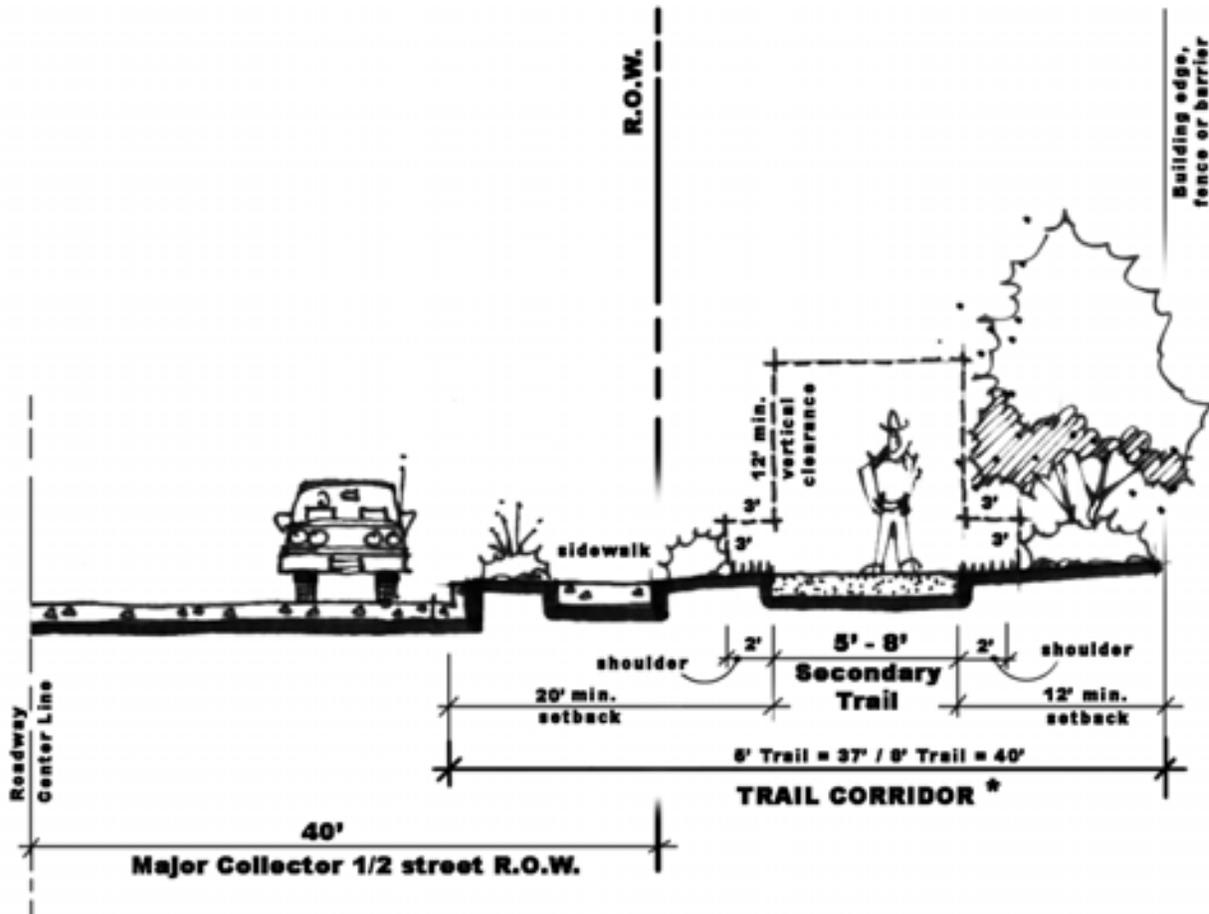
**Cross-Section A.12: Secondary Trail Along a Minor Arterial**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Secondary Trail Along a Major Collector (undivided)

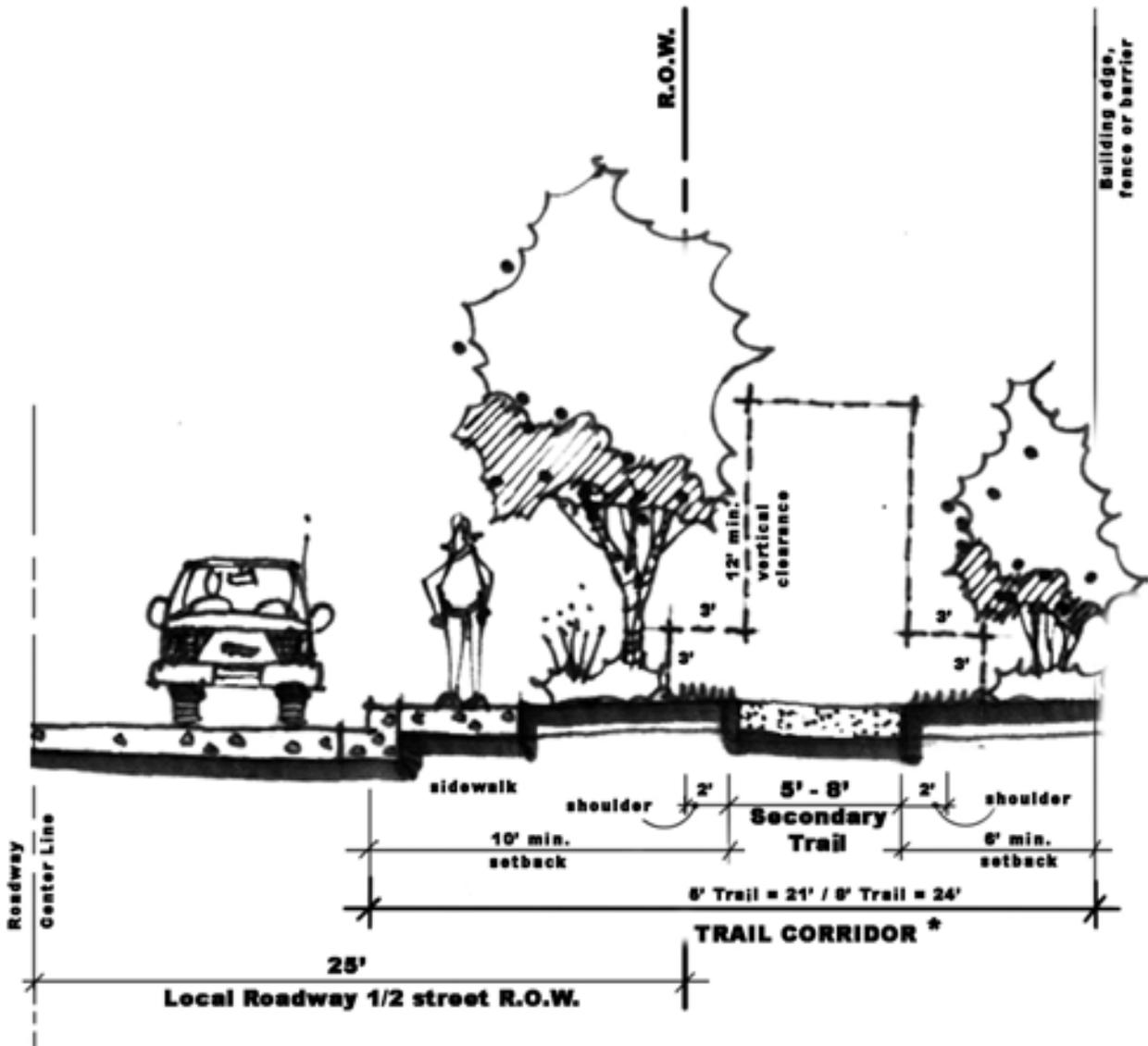
**Cross-Section A.13: Secondary Trail Along a Major Collector**



\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

Secondary Trail Along a Local Street

**Cross-Section A.14: Secondary Trail Along a Local Street**



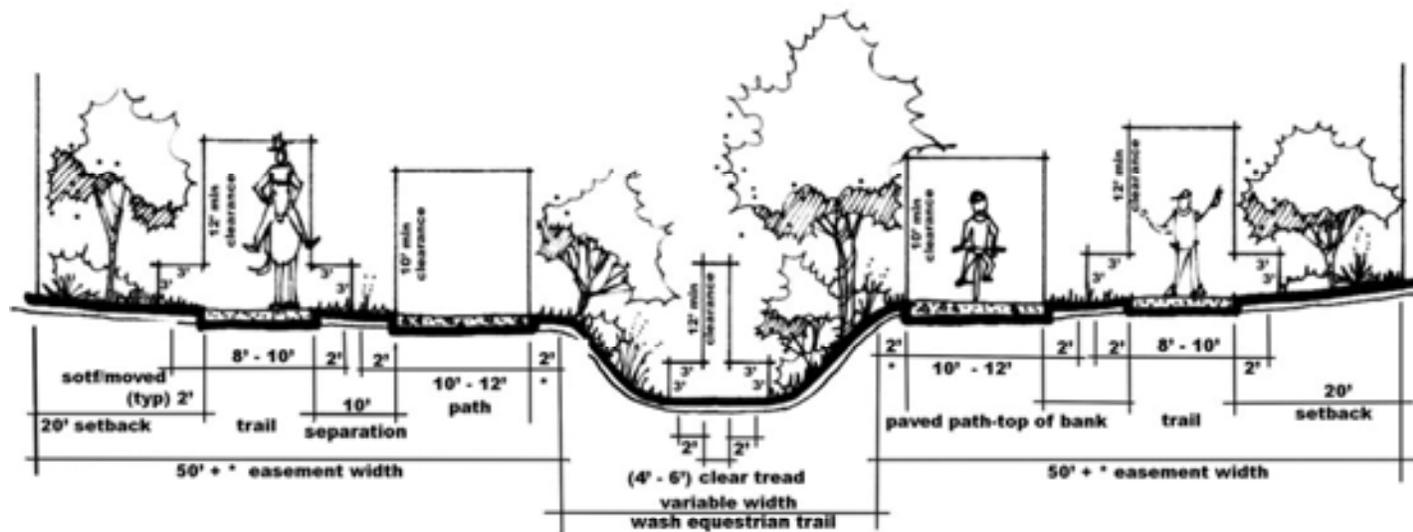
\* Trail Corridor width is measured from face of curb and it includes R.O.W. plus easement/tract/setback

## Corridor Widths for Rivers and Washes

### Typical Path and Trail Corridors for the Agua Fria and New Rivers

Paths and trails along the Agua Fria and New Rivers have been identified in various local and regional plans. This Master Plan enhances these existing plans by recommending both a path and trail along each side of the rivers where space is available. To the greatest extent possible, the paths and trails should be located along the top of the bank where channelization has occurred and above the 100 year flood plain where the rivers have remained in their natural state.

### ***Cross-Section A.15: Typical Path and Trail Corridors for the Agua Fria and New Rivers***

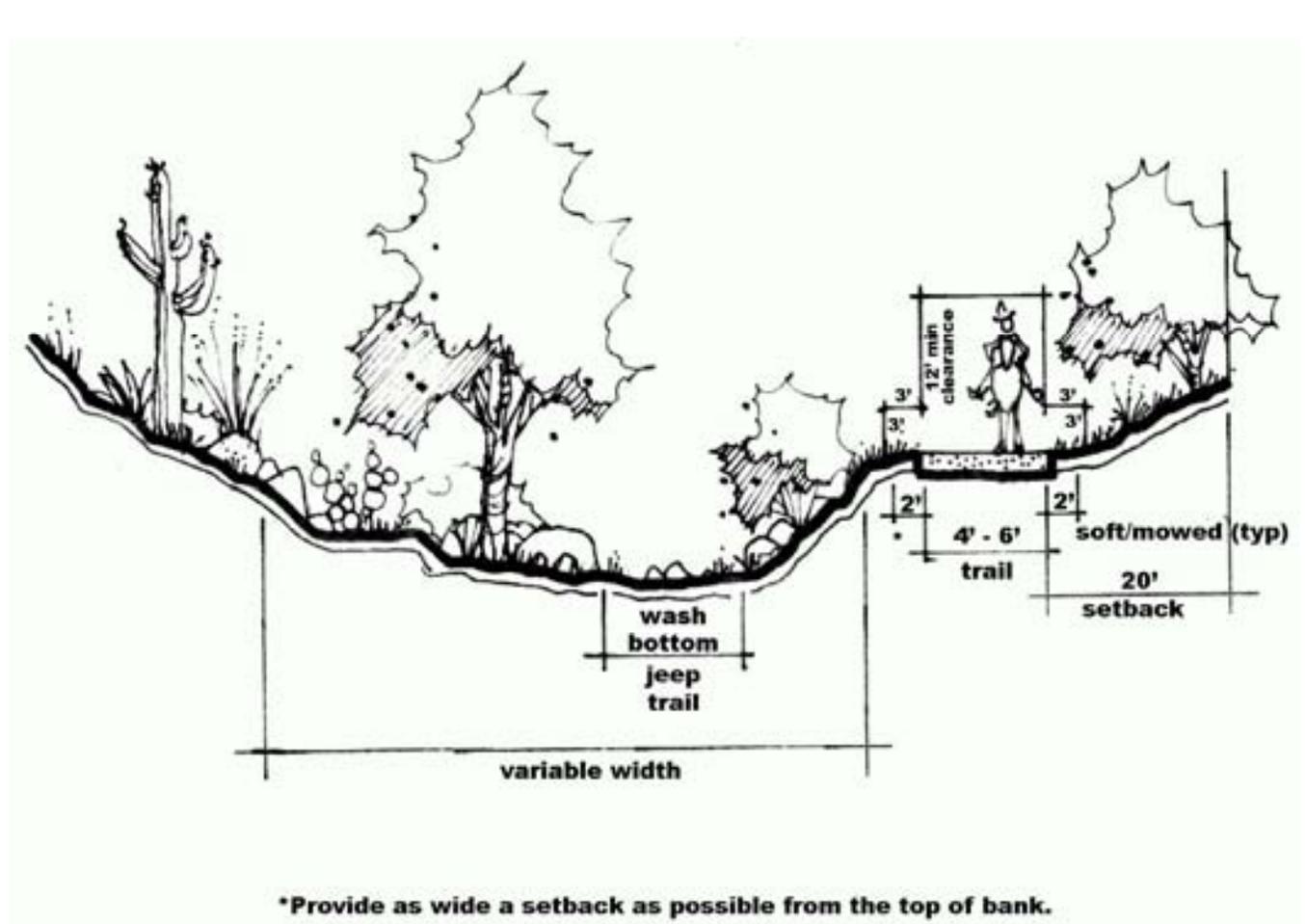


**\*See AASHTO Guidelines for path setback and barrier requirements as they relate to adjacent variable slopes and vertical changes**

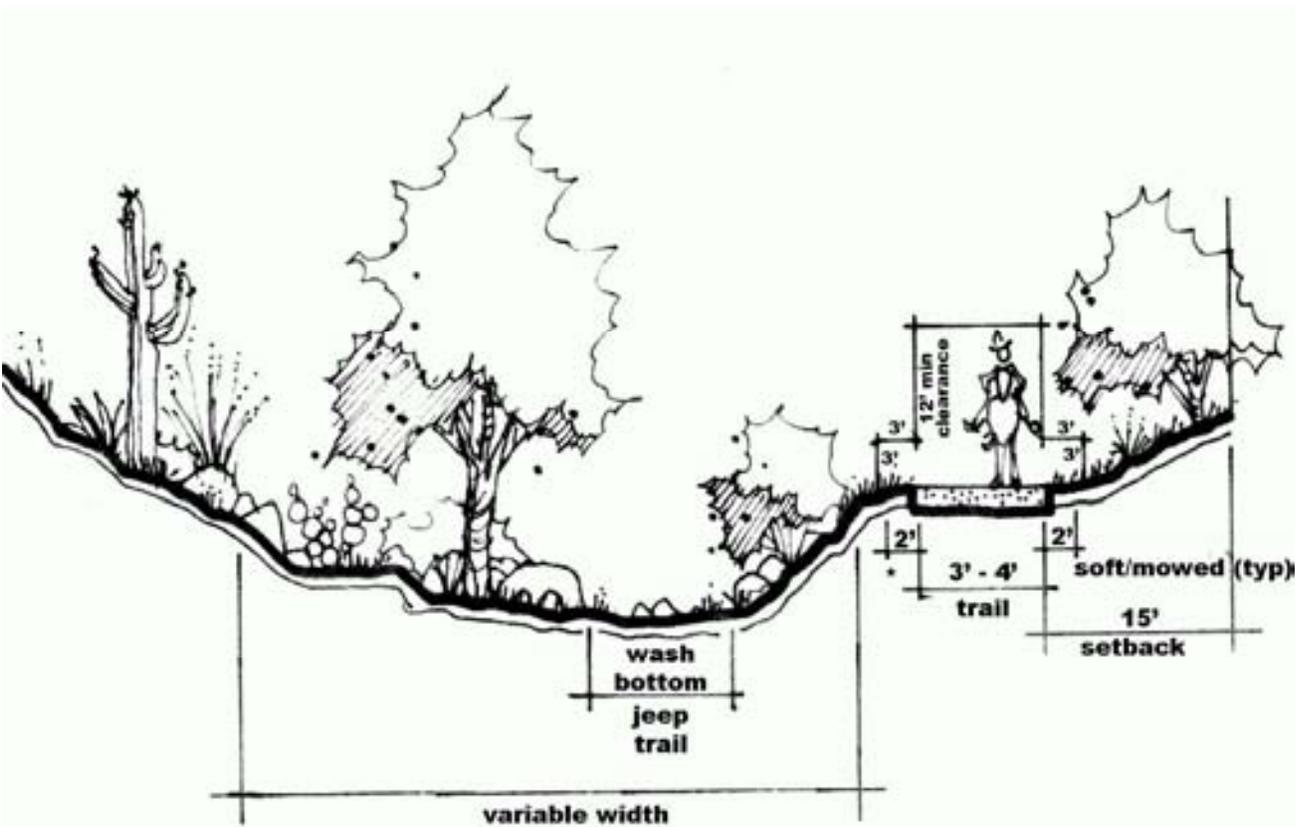
## Typical Trail Corridors for the Morgan City Wash

This wash is unique among Peoria's desert washes. It is relatively narrow, yet currently accommodates a jeep trail along its bottom. The easternmost segment is a Back Country Primary Trail. Where the wash cuts north, it becomes a Back Country Secondary Trail.

### **Cross-Section A.16: Back Country Primary Trail Corridor for the Morgan City Wash**



**Cross-Section A.17: Back Country Secondary Trail Corridor for the Morgan City Wash**

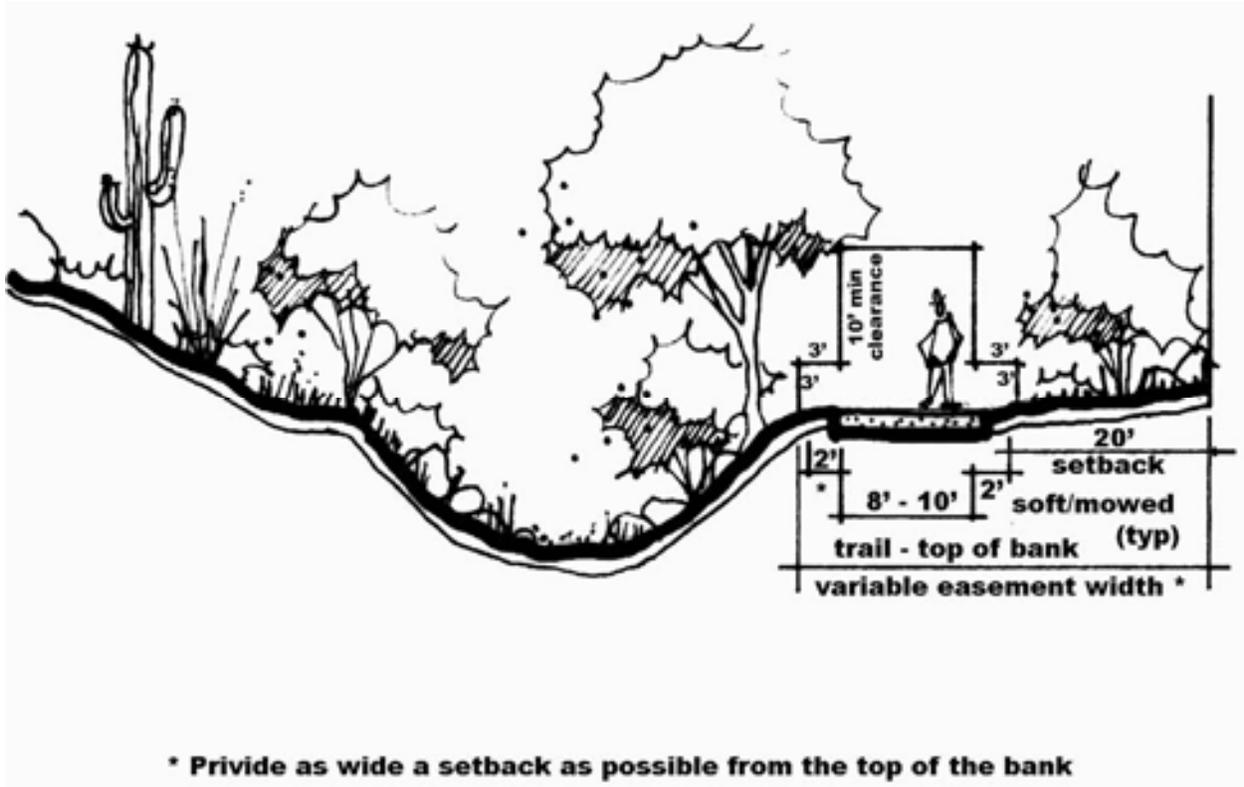


**\*Provide as wide a setback as possible from the top of bank.**

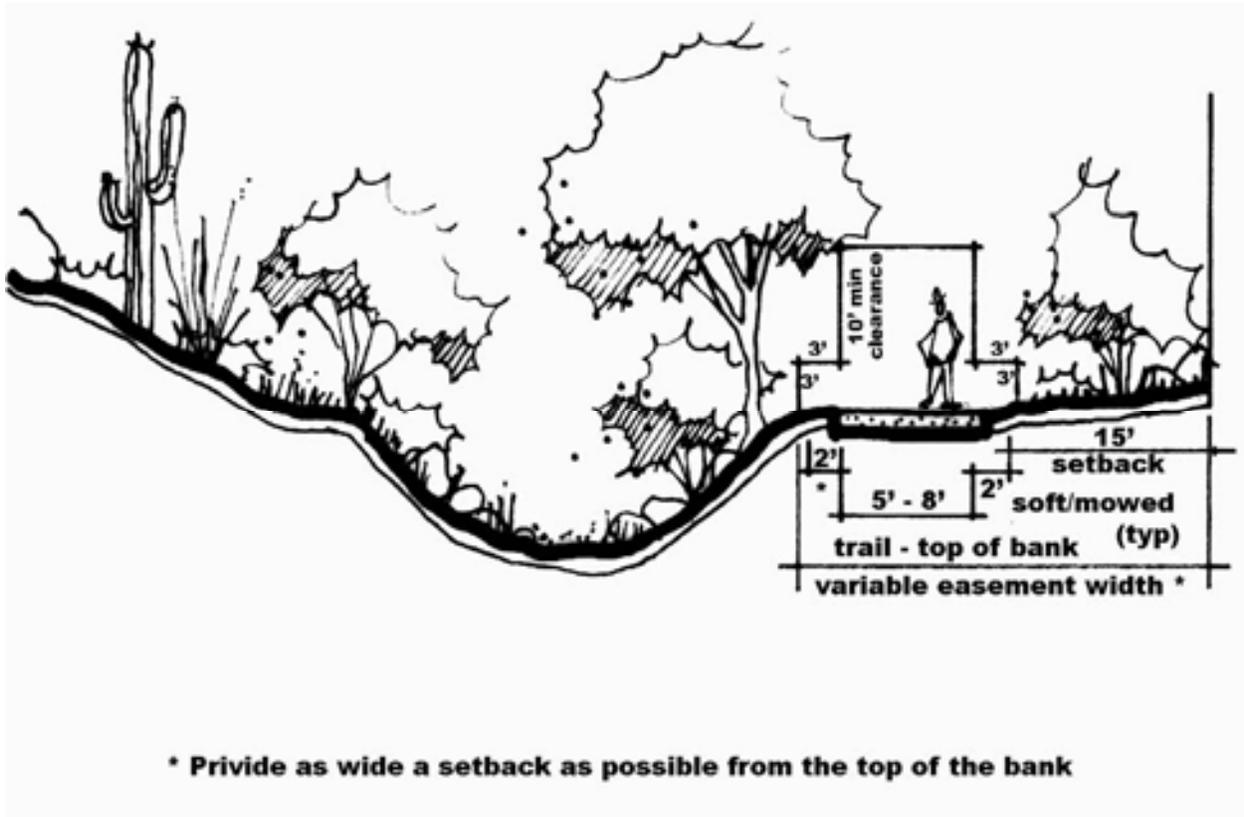
## Typical Wash Trail Corridors Other than the New River, Agua Fria River and Morgan City Wash

Trails should typically be avoided in the bottoms of washes, as these are the areas with the highest biological and archaeological value. Trails should be located at the top of one side of the bank. The trails can criss-cross the wash at appropriate locations to avoid steep slopes or dense vegetation.

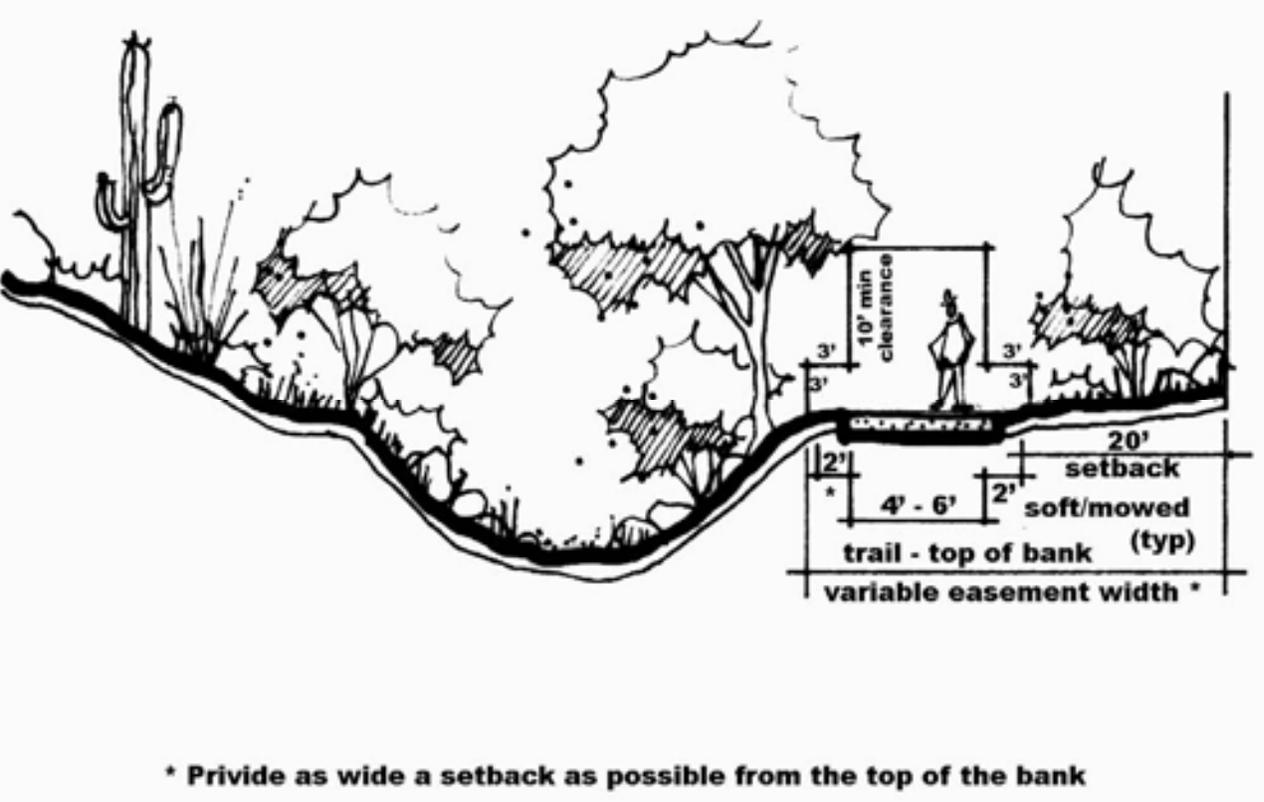
### ***Cross-Section A.18: Primary Trail Along a Wash Corridor Other Than the New River, Agua Fria River and the Morgan City Wash***



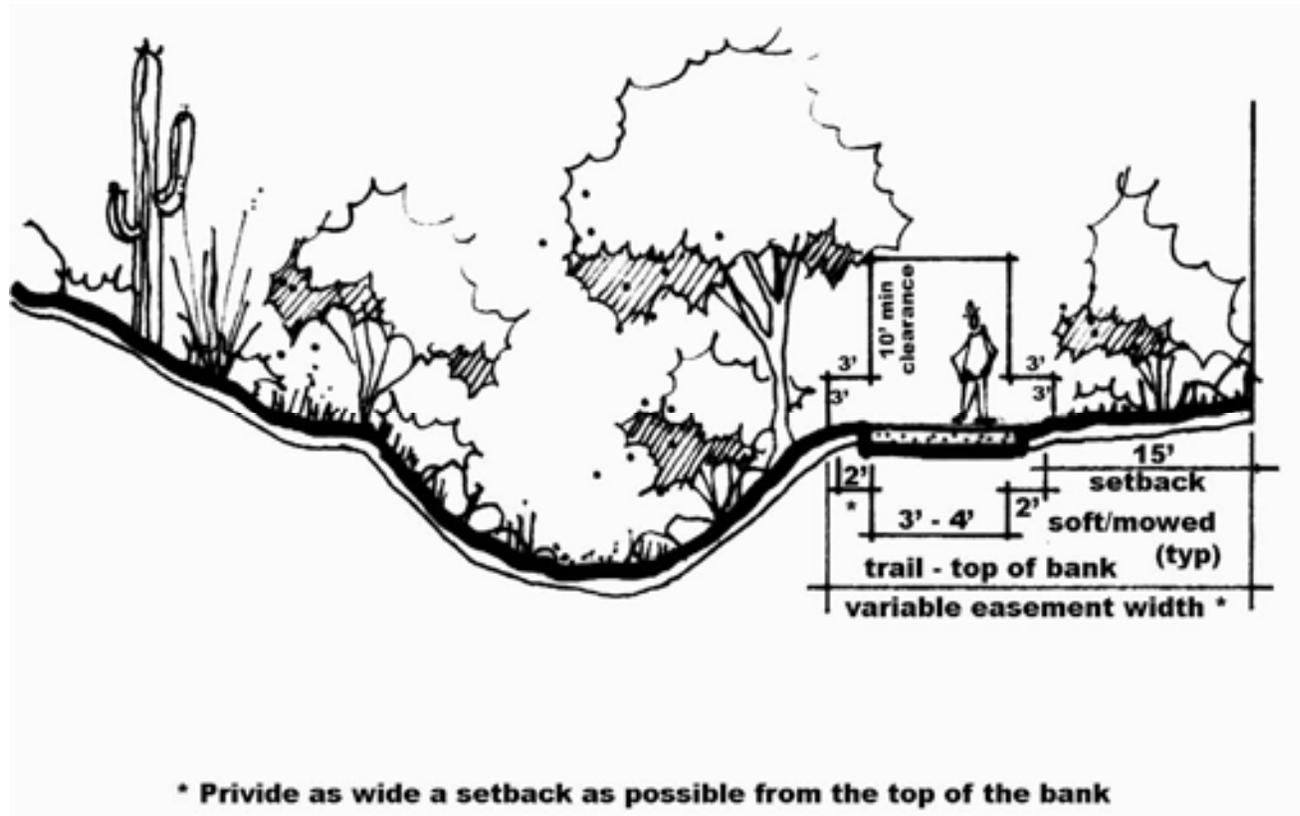
**Cross-Section A.19: Secondary Trail Along a Wash Corridor Other Than the New River, Agua Fria River and the Morgan City Wash**



**Cross-Section A.20: Back Country Primary Trail Along a Wash Corridor Other Than the New River, Agua Fria River and the Morgan City Wash**



**Cross-Section A.21: Back Country Secondary Trail Along a Wash Corridor Other Than the New River, Agua Fria River and the Morgan City Wash**



2006

# City of Peoria

Parks Recreation Open Space and Trails  
Master Plan

## At-Grade Path and Trail Crossings Guidelines

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These recommended At-Grade Path and Trail crossings are **guidelines** only and identify desirable elements that can be incorporated into at-grade crossings to make them more accommodating to path and trail users. These guidelines must be considered in combination with all other roadway and intersection design parameters and constraints.

## Enhanced Signalized Crossing

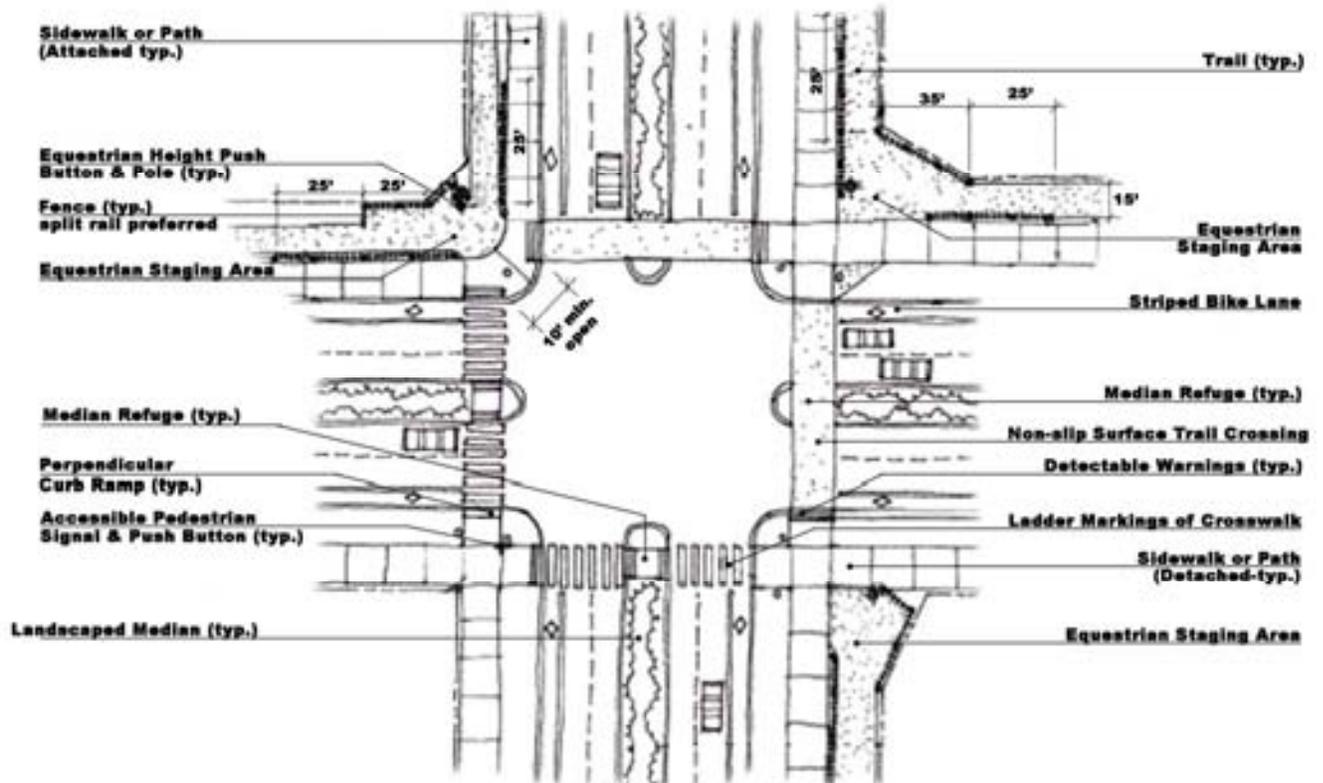
Where trails and paths encounter signalized intersections, special at-grade crossing treatments may make the crossing safer for all users, especially equestrians. The following guidelines apply to these types of crossings:

- Crossings should be a right angles to the moving traffic
- Provide adequate sightline distances that consider adequate time, visibility, warning signs, and lighting
- Do not impede sightlines at roadway crossings with signage, bus stops, benches, parked vehicles, light posts, vegetation, or other objects that could reduce trail/path user visibility
- Where feasible, provide a roadway refuge or median area when traffic is moving on a multi-lane or divided roadway
- Where feasible, provide traffic calming designs, such as flashing lights alerting drivers to a trail/path crossing area ahead in the roadway, decreased speed limits, roundabouts, narrowed travel lanes, speed tables or plateaus, and stop bars
- Provide for pedestrian/equestrian scale lighting
- Whenever possible, provide curb cuts for people with disabilities that are also equestrian-friendly and designed to the same width as the trail tread, or greater

When equestrians are present:

- Provide a “gathering space” or a holding zone/area that will permit a group of equines to stand and wait for the appropriate and safe time to complete a roadway crossing. The trail surface width should fan out to incorporate a minimum 25-foot (7.62 m) wide area parallel to the edge of the roadway that is also a minimum of 15 feet (4.572 m) in depth from the edge of the roadway
- Equestrian push button-activated crosswalk signal mounted within the gathering space at a height of 6’ at any corner crossed by the trail
- The tread for an at-grade, hard-surface roadway crossing should have enough texture to prevent an equine’s hooves from slipping on the surface. Heavy traffic requires a very durable tread surface such as washed concrete with 3/8 – 1/2-inch (0.952 – 1.27 cm) exposed broken aggregate. Very light traffic roadways can generally utilize grooved or very coarse broom-finished concrete surfaces, bricks, pavers, or chip seal asphalt. Concrete grooves should be incised perpendicular to the direction of travel for trail users on the roadway crossing. Depth of the grooves should be ¼ - ½ inch (0.635 – 1.27 cm) deep, at 1-2-inch (2.54 – 5.08 cm) intervals. NOTE: Typical asphalt and concrete road or sidewalk surfaces do not provide enough texture or traction and can be very slippery to an equine.

## Enhanced Signalized Crossing



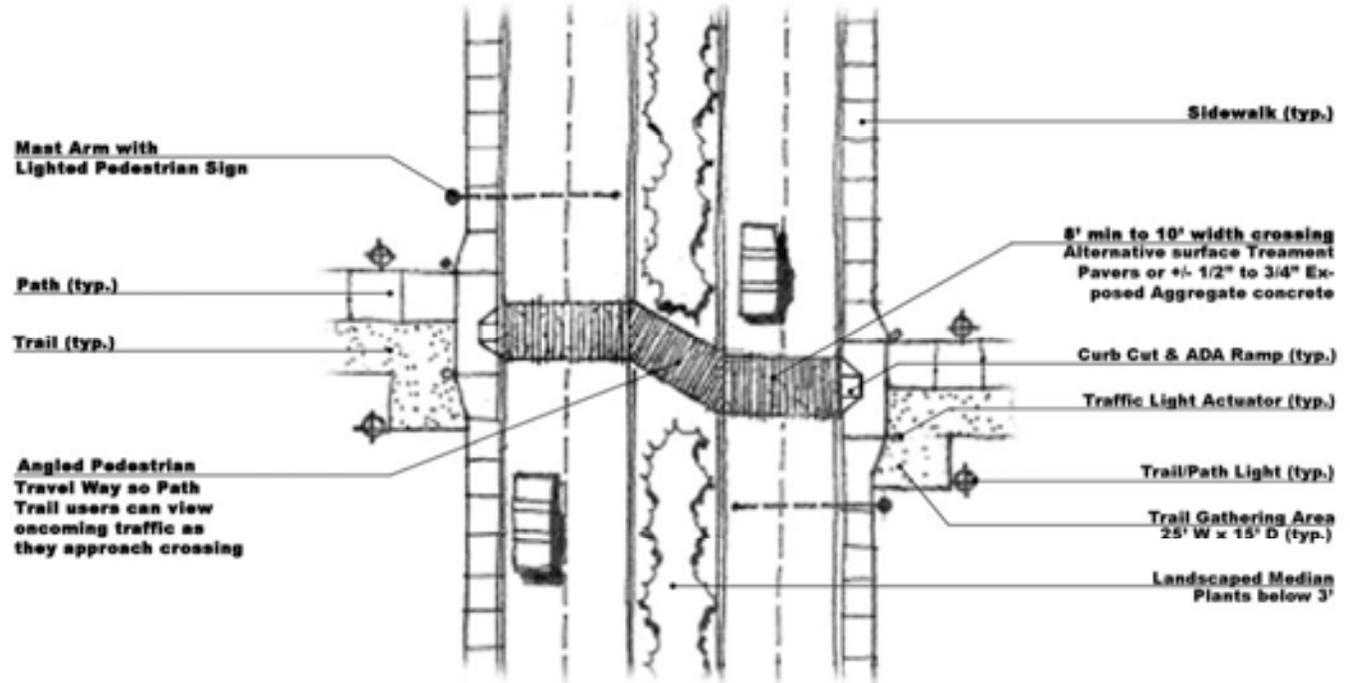
*An ENHANCED SIGNALIZED CROSSING increases trail and path user accommodations where a grade separation is not feasible.*

## Non-Signalized Mid-Block Crossing

At the few locations where a trail or path intersects a street where no other street or potentially signalized intersection exists, the crossing can be enhanced to better warn roadway and path/trail users of this crossing. Many of the same features of the enhanced At-Grade Crossing apply to Mid-Block Crossings as well.

The feasibility of providing any mid-block crossing decreases as a roadway is widened, and speeds and traffic increase. As this situation develops over time, it is likely that trails along mid-block corridors will be routed to nearby signalized or grade-separated crossings and mid-block crossings will be discouraged through signage, fencing and/or barriers.

## Non-Signalized Mid-Block Crossing



*A NON-SIGNALIZED MID-BLOCK CROSSING may incorporate one or more of these elements.*



# Parks and Recreation Master Plan City of Peoria, Arizona

## Neighborhood Parks

- Existing Parks
- Existing Special Use Parks
- Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
- Proposed Needed Within 10 Years

## Community Parks

- Existing Parks
- Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
- Proposed Needed Within 10 Years

## Regional Parks

- Existing Parks
- Recommended Future Park

## Recommended Future Parks

- Neighborhood
- Community

## Paths and Trails

- Primary Trail
- Secondary Trail
- Primary Backcountry Trail
- Secondary Backcountry Trail
- Equestrian Trail
- 4' Unpaved Shoulder
- Path
- Proposed Open Space
- Peoria City Limit

### Special Use Parks

- S1 Johnny E. Osuna Park
- S2 Wacker Park
- S3 Desert Amethyst Park

### Neighborhood Parks

- Existing**
- 1 Alta Vista Park
  - 2 Apache Park
  - 3 Arrowhead Shores/Cove Park
  - 4 Braewood Park
  - 5 Calbrisa Park
  - 6 Clarence B. Hayes Park
  - 7 Country Meadows Park
  - 8 Deer Village Park/Coyote Hills School
  - 9 Fletcher Heights Park
  - 10 Fletcher Heights Park North
  - 11 Kiwanis Park
  - 12 Monroe Park
  - 13 Murphy Park
  - 14 Parkridge Park

- 15 Paseo Verde Park
- 16 Roundtree Ranch Park
- 17 Sonoran Mountain Ranch Park
- 18 Sundance Park
- 19 Sunnyslope Park
- 20 Sunrise Park
- 21 Sweetwater Park
- 22 Terramar Park (under construction)
- 23 Varney Park
- 24 Vistancia Neighborhood Park (under construction)
- 25 Westgreen Park
- 26 Windrose Park

### Proposed

- P1 99th Av./Olive St. Neighborhood Park
- P2 Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park #1
- P3 Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park (South)
- P4 Lake Pleasant Heights Neighborhood Park (South)
- P5 Palo Verde Open Space Neighborhood Park
- P6 Scotland Yard Neighborhood Park (93rd Av. & Cholla Av.)
- P7 West Wing Neighborhood Park



Fig. 0.1 Parks, Open Space, Paths, and Trails Master Plan





**Parks and Recreation Master Plan**  
**City of Peoria, Arizona**

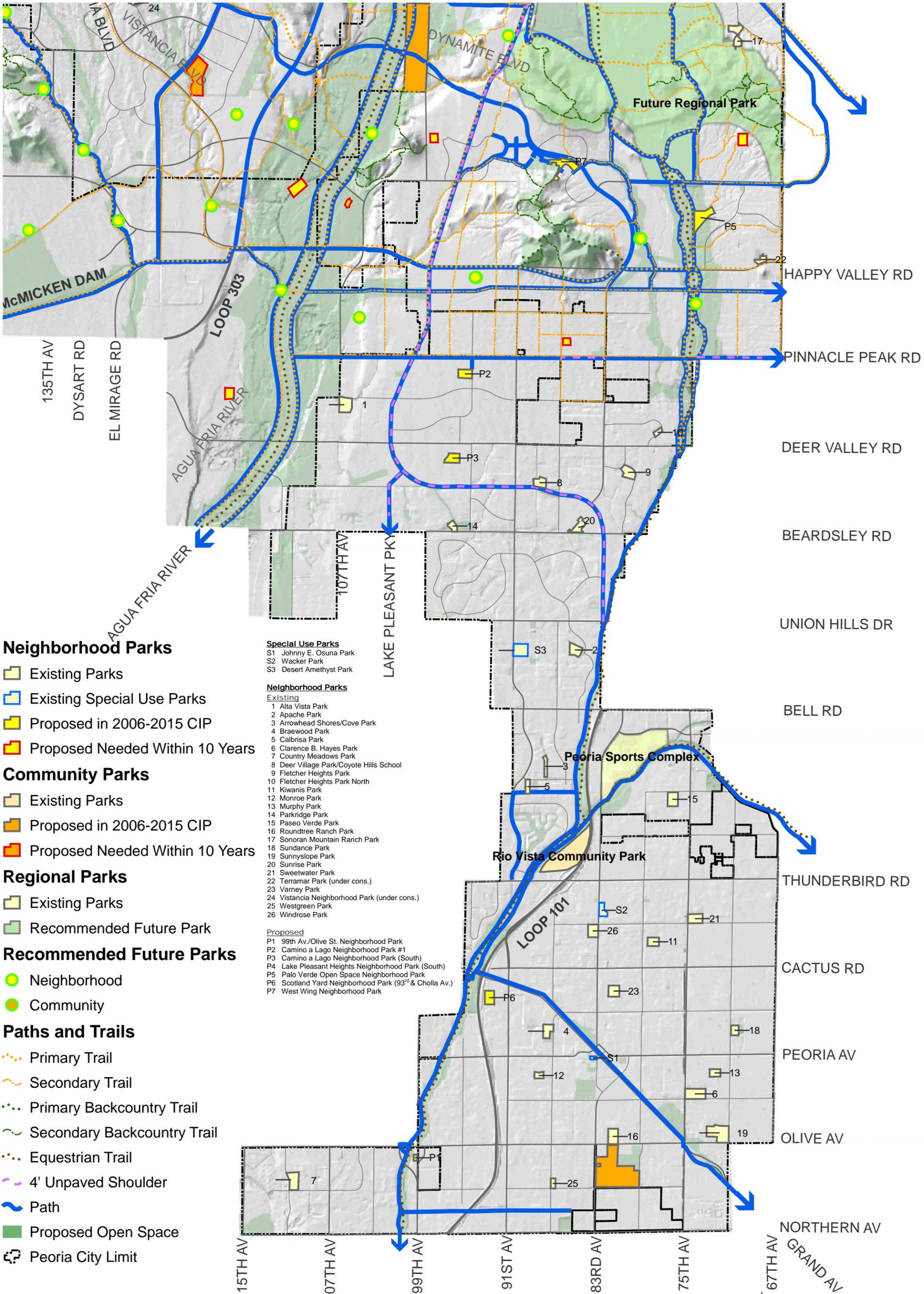
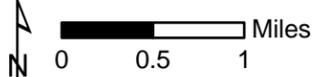


Fig. 0.1.1 Parks, Open Space, Paths, and Trails Master Plan: Zone 1





# Parks and Recreation Master Plan City of Peoria, Arizona

### Special Use Parks

- S3 Desert Amethyst Park

### Neighborhood Parks

- Existing**
- 1 Alta Vista Park
  - 2 Apache Park
  - 8 Deer Village Park/Coyote Hills School
  - 9 Fletcher Heights Park
  - 10 Fletcher Heights Park North
  - 14 Parkridge Park
  - 17 Sonoran Mountain Ranch Park
  - 20 Sunrise Park
  - 22 Terramar Park (under construction)
  - 24 Vistancia Neighborhood Park (under construction)

- Proposed**
- P1 99th Av./Olive St. Neighborhood Park
  - P2 Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park #1
  - P3 Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park (South)
  - P5 Palo Verde Open Space Neighborhood Park
  - P6 Scotland Yard Neighborhood Park (93<sup>rd</sup> Av. & Cholla Av.)
  - P7 West Wing Neighborhood Park

### Neighborhood Parks

- Existing Parks
- Existing Special Use Parks
- Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
- Proposed Needed W/in 10 Yrs

### Community Parks

- Existing Parks
- Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
- Proposed Needed W/in 10 Yrs

### Regional Parks

- Existing Parks
- Recommended Future Park

### Recommended Future Parks

- Neighborhood
- Community

### Paths and Trails

- Primary Trail
- Secondary Trail
- Primary Backcountry Trail
- Secondary Backcountry Trail
- Equestrian Trail
- 4' Unpaved Shoulder
- Path
- Proposed Open Space
- Peoria City Limit

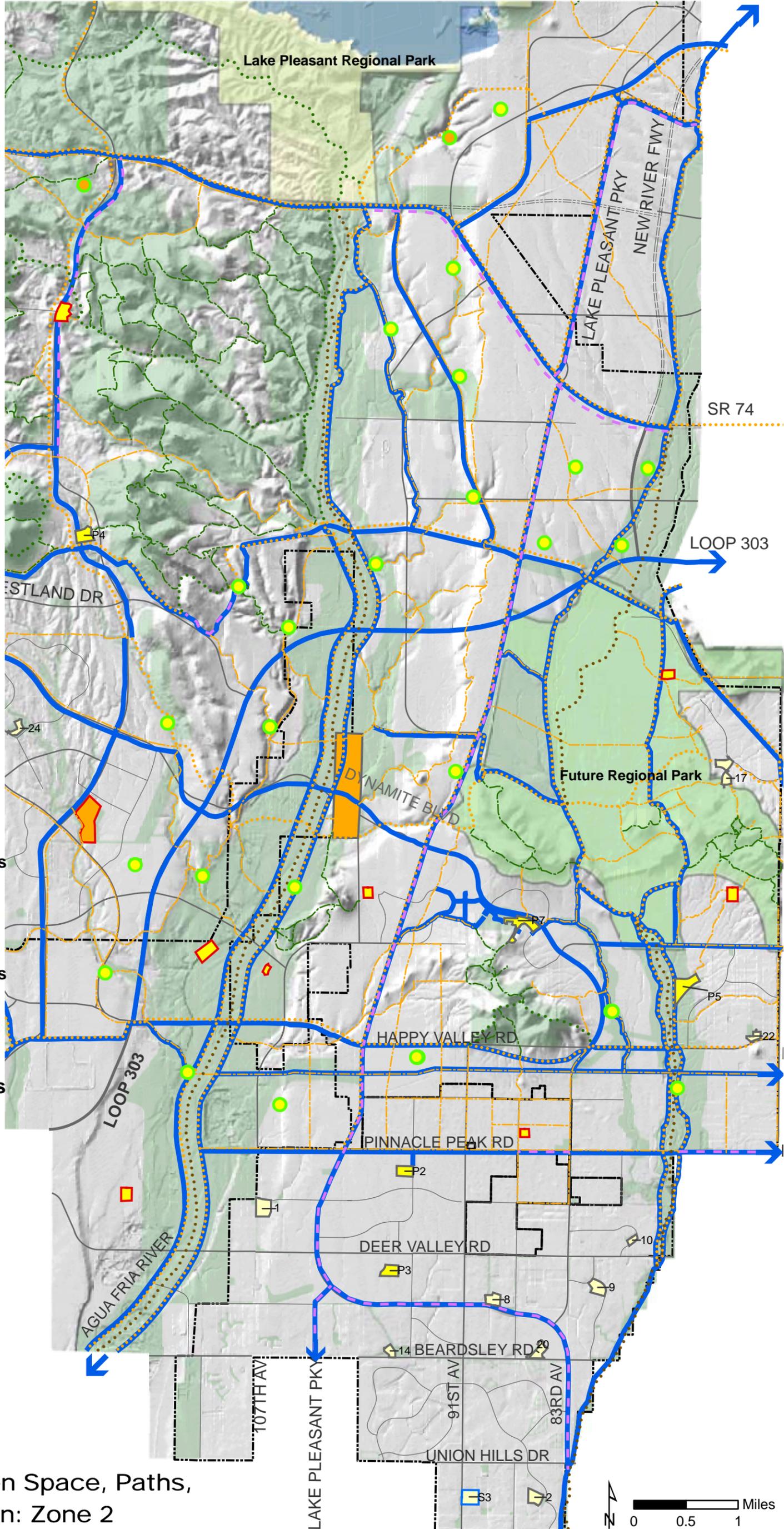
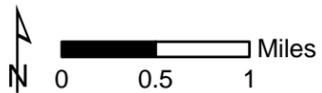
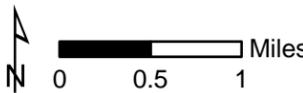


Fig. 0.1.2 Parks, Open Space, Paths, and Trails Master Plan: Zone 2





**Parks and Recreation Master Plan**  
City of Peoria, Arizona





Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona

**Regional Parks**

Existing Parks

**Recommended Future Parks**

Neighborhood

Community

Proposed Open Space

**Paths and Trails**

Primary Trail

Secondary Trail

Primary Backcountry Trail

Secondary Backcountry Trail

Equestrian Trail

4' Unpaved Shoulder

Path

Peoria City Limit

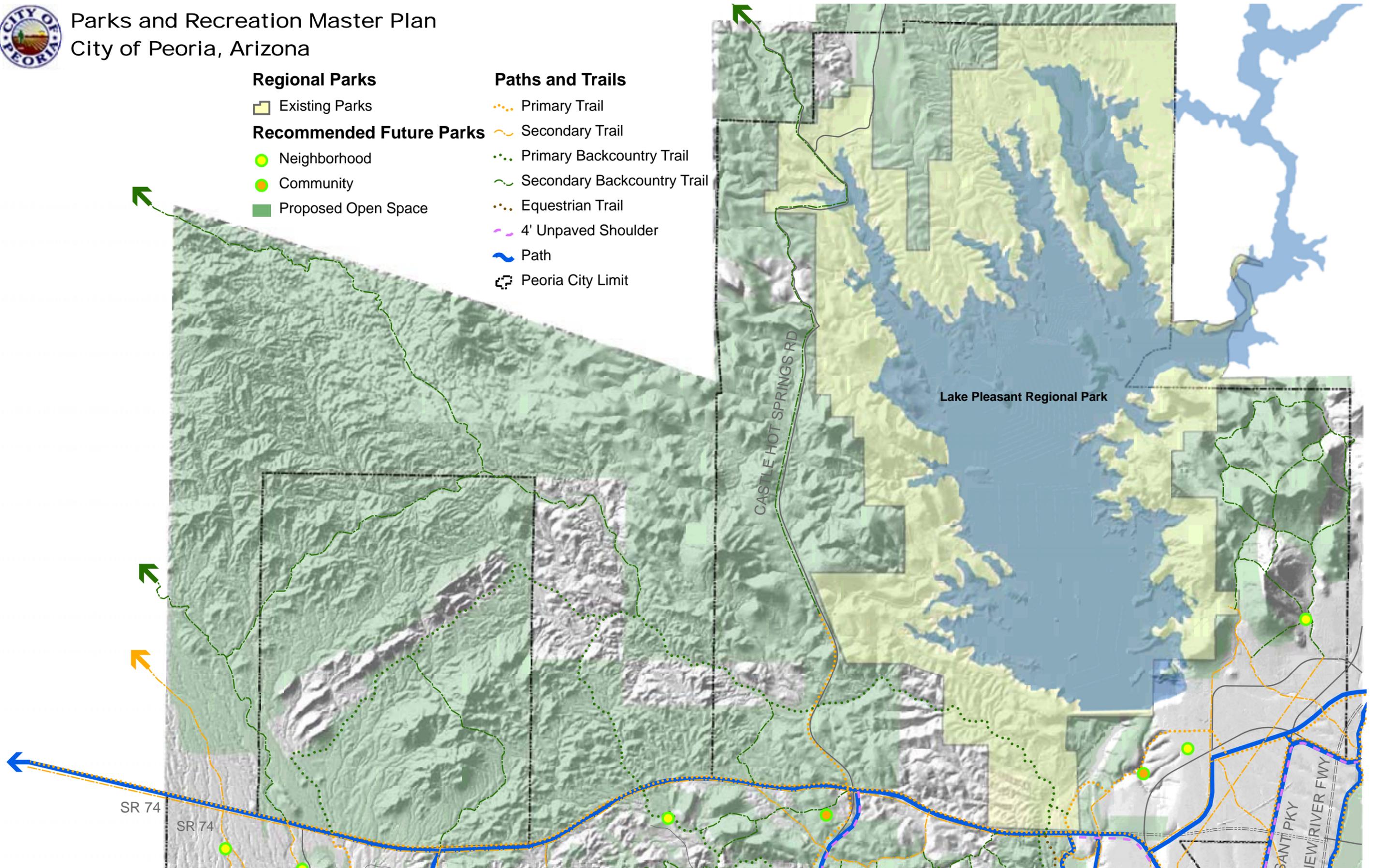
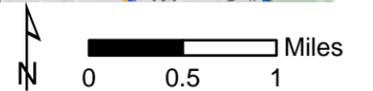


Fig. 0.1.4 Parks, Open Space, Paths, and Trails Master Plan: Zone 4





# Parks and Recreation Master Plan City of Peoria, Arizona

## Neighborhood Parks

- Existing Parks
- Existing Special Use Parks
- Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
- Proposed Needed Within 10 Years

## Recommended Future Parks

- Neighborhood

## Service Areas

- Buffer of Existing Parks
- Buffer of Proposed Parks
- Buffer of Recommended Parks
- Peoria City Limit

## Special Use Parks

- S1 Johnny E. Osuna Park
- S2 Wacker Park
- S3 Desert Amethyst Park

## Neighborhood Parks

### Existing

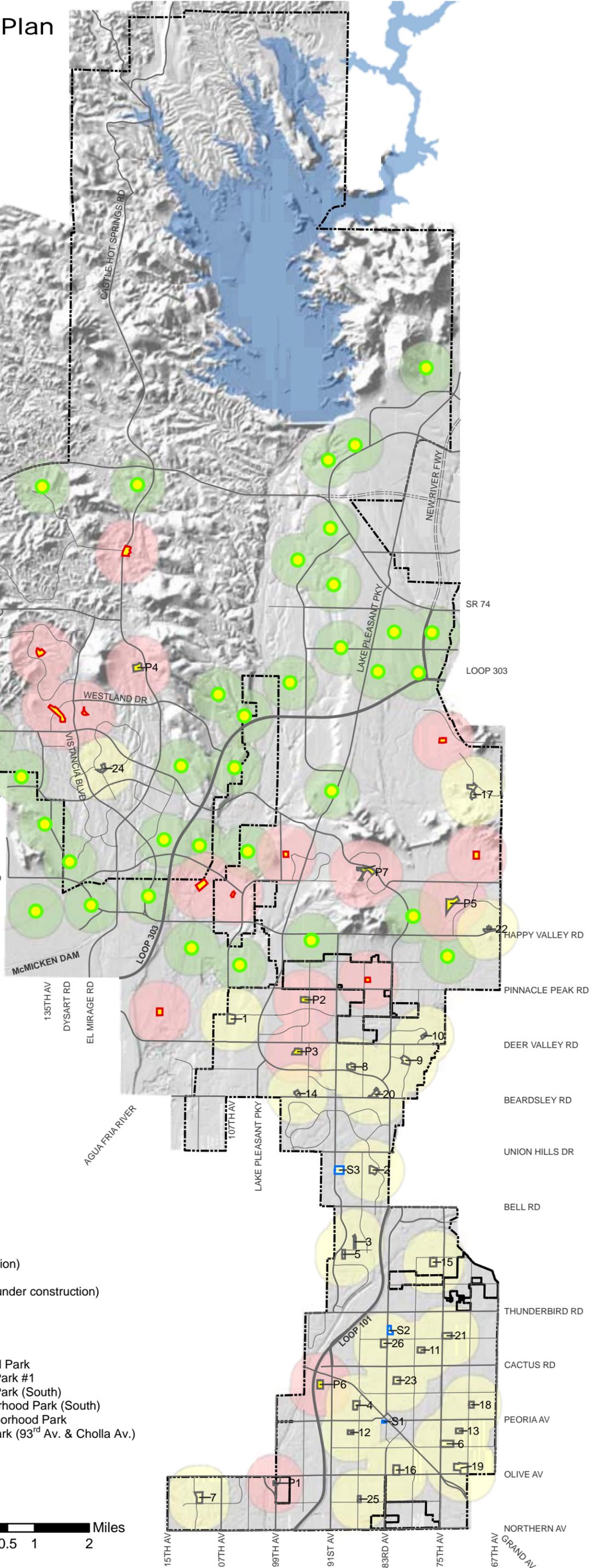
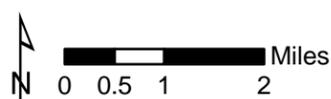
- 1 Alta Vista Park
- 2 Apache Park
- 3 Arrowhead Shores/Cove Park
- 4 Braewood Park
- 5 Calbrisa Park
- 6 Clarence B. Hayes Park
- 7 Country Meadows Park
- 8 Deer Village Park/Coyote Hills School
- 9 Fletcher Heights Park
- 10 Fletcher Heights Park North
- 11 Kiwanis Park
- 12 Monroe Park
- 13 Murphy Park
- 14 Parkridge Park

- 15 Paseo Verde Park
- 16 Roundtree Ranch Park
- 17 Sonoran Mountain Ranch Park
- 18 Sundance Park
- 19 Sunnyslope Park
- 20 Sunrise Park
- 21 Sweetwater Park
- 22 Terramar Park (under construction)
- 23 Varney Park
- 24 Vistancia Neighborhood Park (under construction)
- 25 Westgreen Park
- 26 Windrose Park

### Proposed

- P1 99th Av./Olive St. Neighborhood Park
- P2 Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park #1
- P3 Camino a Lago Neighborhood Park (South)
- P4 Lake Pleasant Heights Neighborhood Park (South)
- P5 Palo Verde Open Space Neighborhood Park
- P6 Scotland Yard Neighborhood Park (93rd Av. & Cholla Av.)
- P7 West Wing Neighborhood Park

Fig. 1.1 Neighborhood Park Service Areas





Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona

**Community Parks**

- Existing Parks
- Proposed in 2006-2015 CIP
- Proposed Parks Within 10 Years

**Recommended Future Parks**

- Community

**Service Areas**

- Buffer of Existing Parks
- new\_communitypark
- Buffer of Proposed Parks
- Buffer of Recommended Parks
- Peoria City Limit

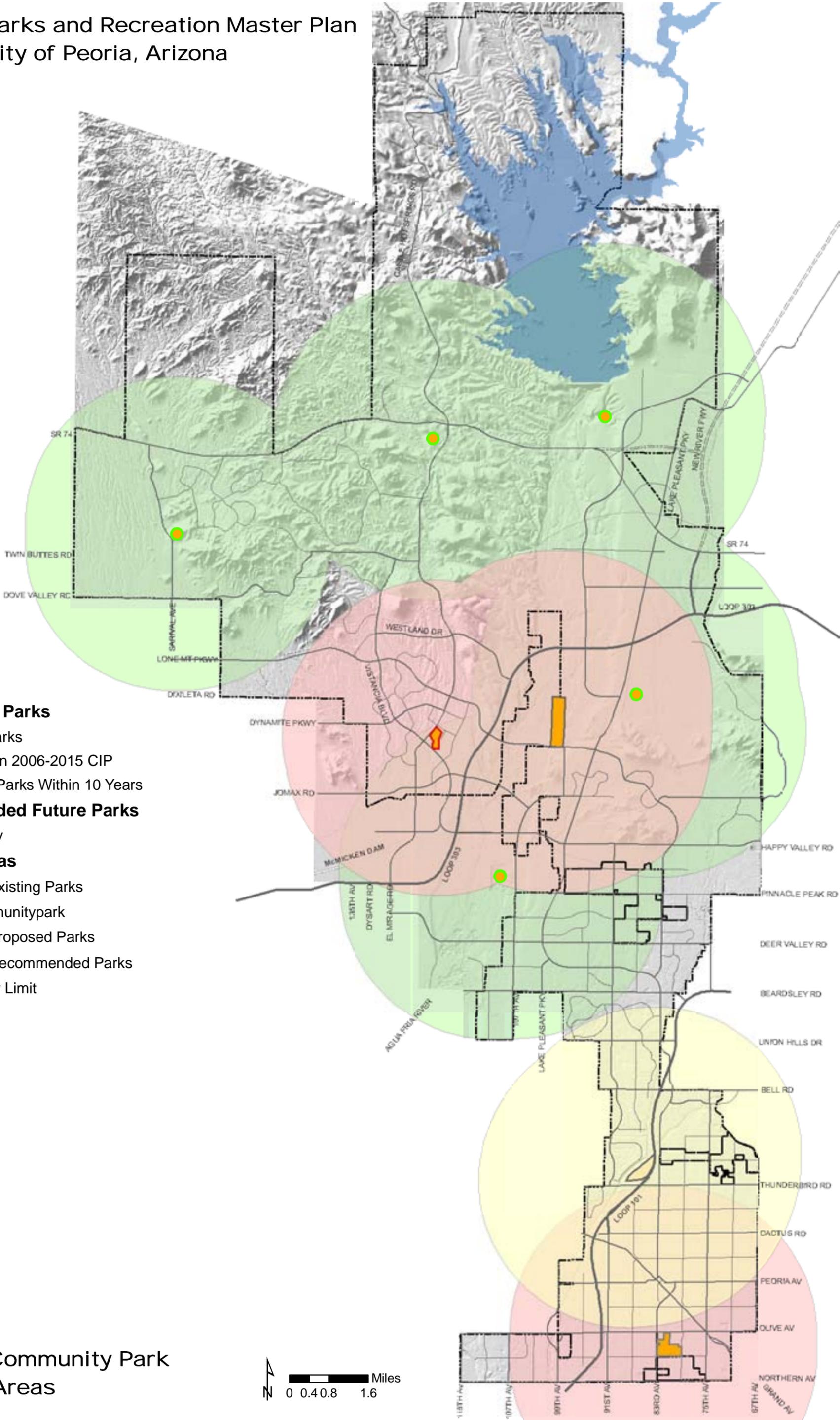


Fig. 1.2 Community Park Service Areas





Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona

**Regional Parks**

-  Existing Parks
-  Recommended Future Park
-  Peoria City Limit

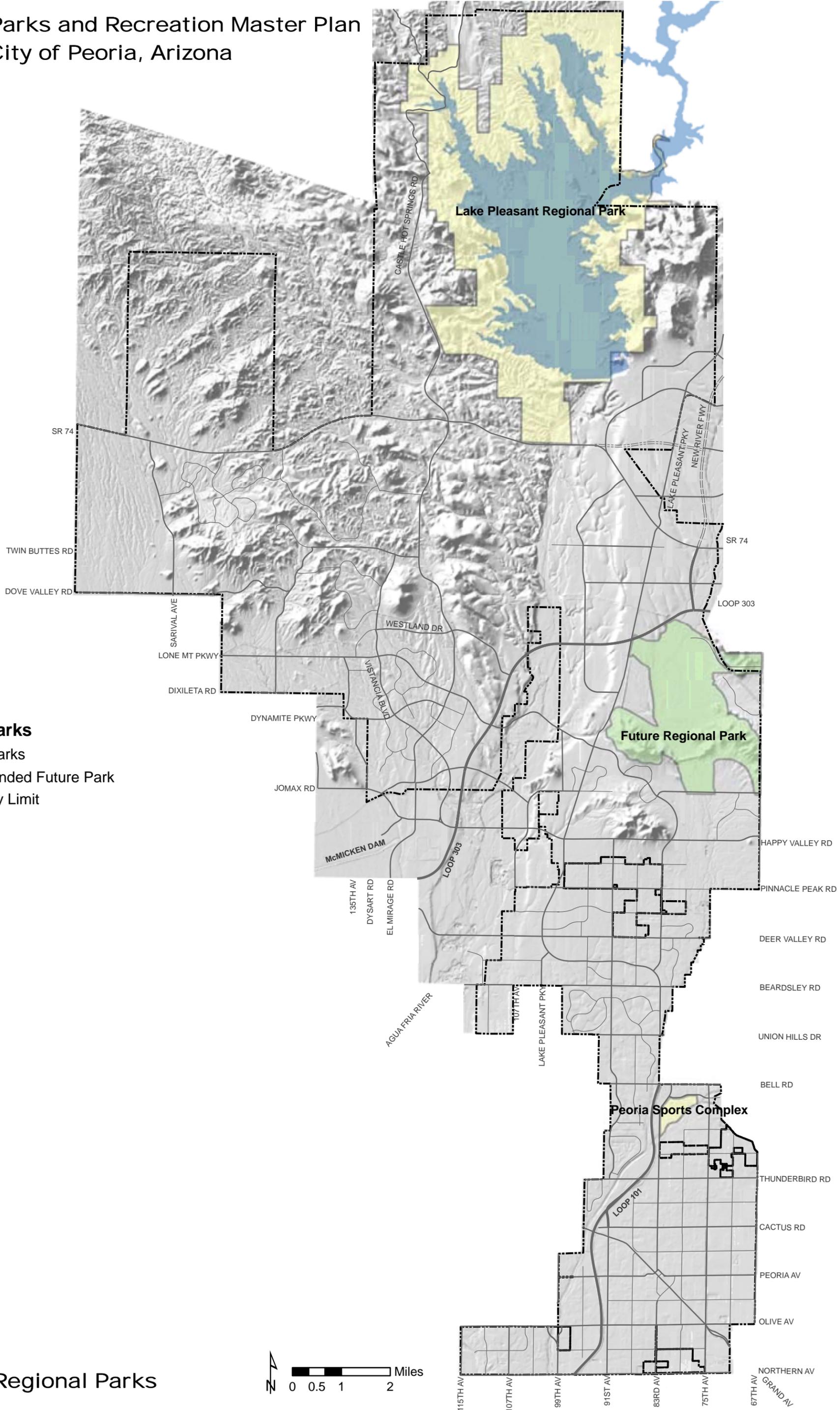


Fig. 1.3 Regional Parks



# Parks and Recreation Master Plan City of Peoria, Arizona

## Paths and Trails

- Primary Trail
- Secondary Trail
- Primary Backcountry Trail
- Secondary Backcountry Trail
- Equestrian Trail
- 4' Unpaved Shoulder
- Path

## Trailheads

- T1 Trailhead
- T2 Trailhead
- T3 Trailhead
- E1 Trailhead
- E2 Trailhead
- E3 Trailhead
- Peoria City Limit



Fig. 2.1 Paths, Trails, and Trailheads



Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona

**Paths and Trails**

- Primary Trail
- Secondary Trail
- Primary Backcountry Trail
- Secondary Backcountry Trail
- Equestrian Trail
- 4' Unpaved Shoulder
- Path

**Trailheads**

- T1 Trailhead
- T2 Trailhead
- T3 Trailhead
- E1 Trailhead
- E2 Trailhead
- E3 Trailhead

**Trail Crossings**

- At-grade
- Mid-block
- Grade-separated
- Peoria City Limit

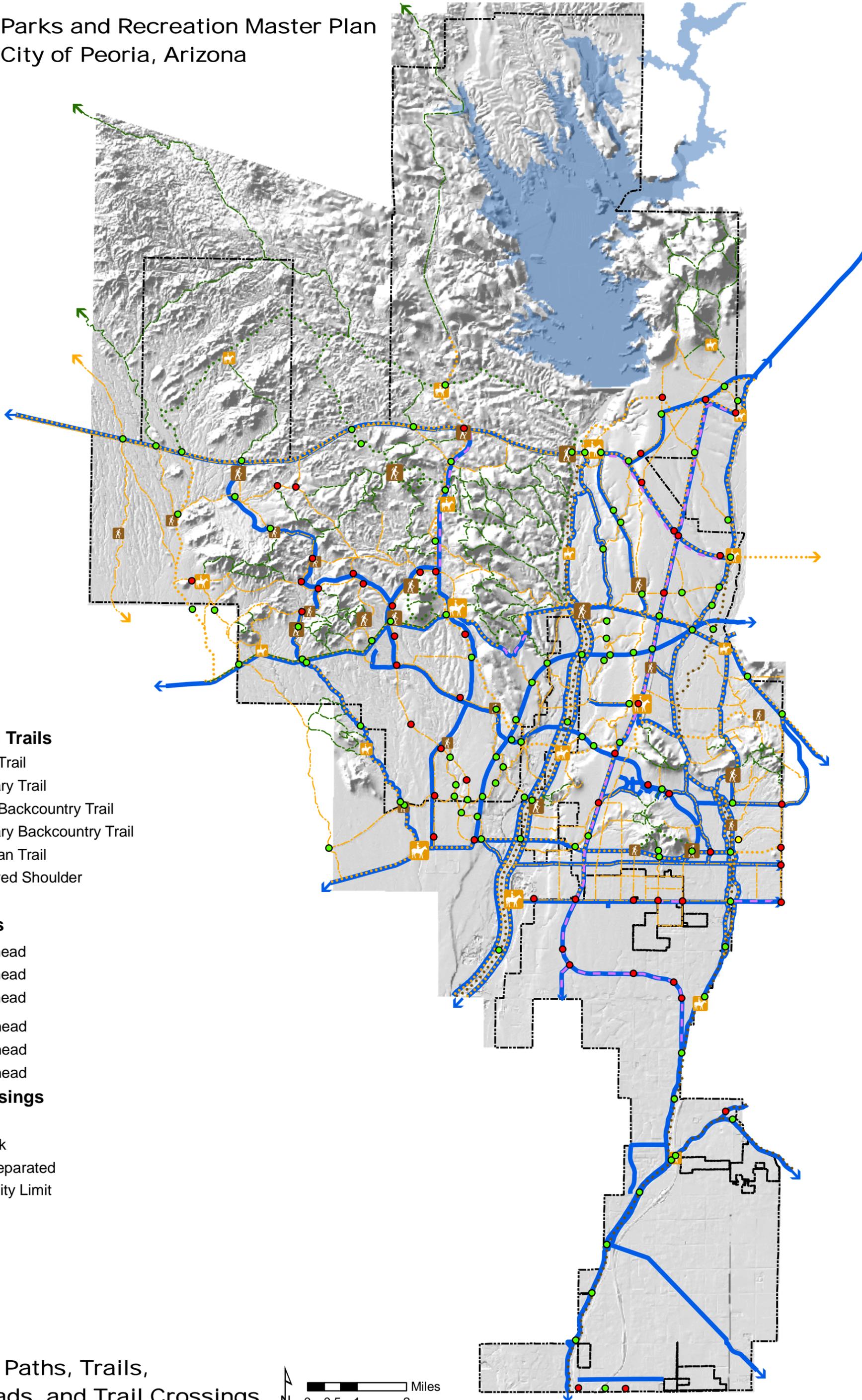
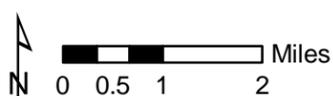


Fig. 2.2 Paths, Trails, Trailheads, and Trail Crossings





Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona

Proposed Open Space  
Peoria City Limit

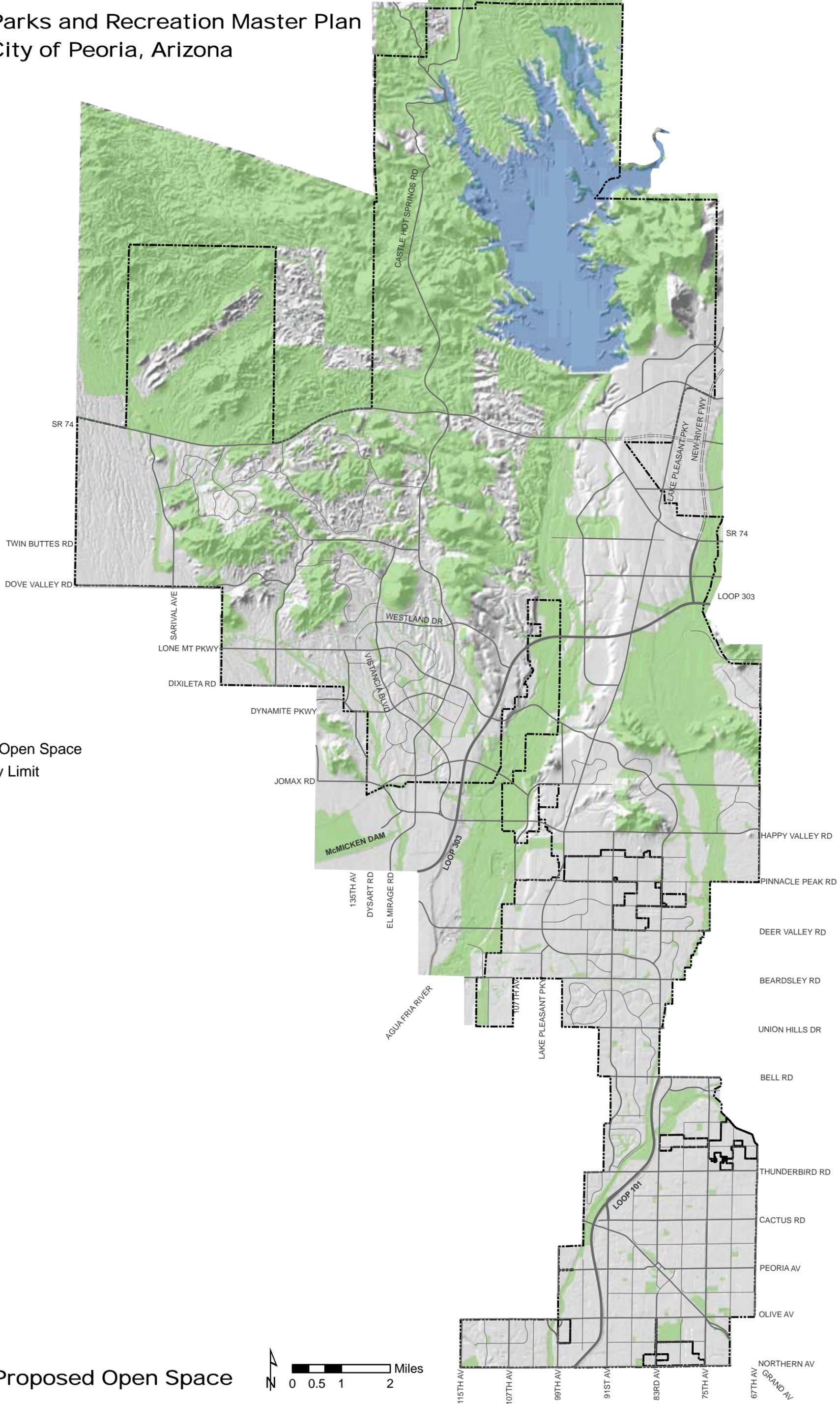


Fig. 3.1 Proposed Open Space



Parks and Recreation Master Plan  
City of Peoria, Arizona

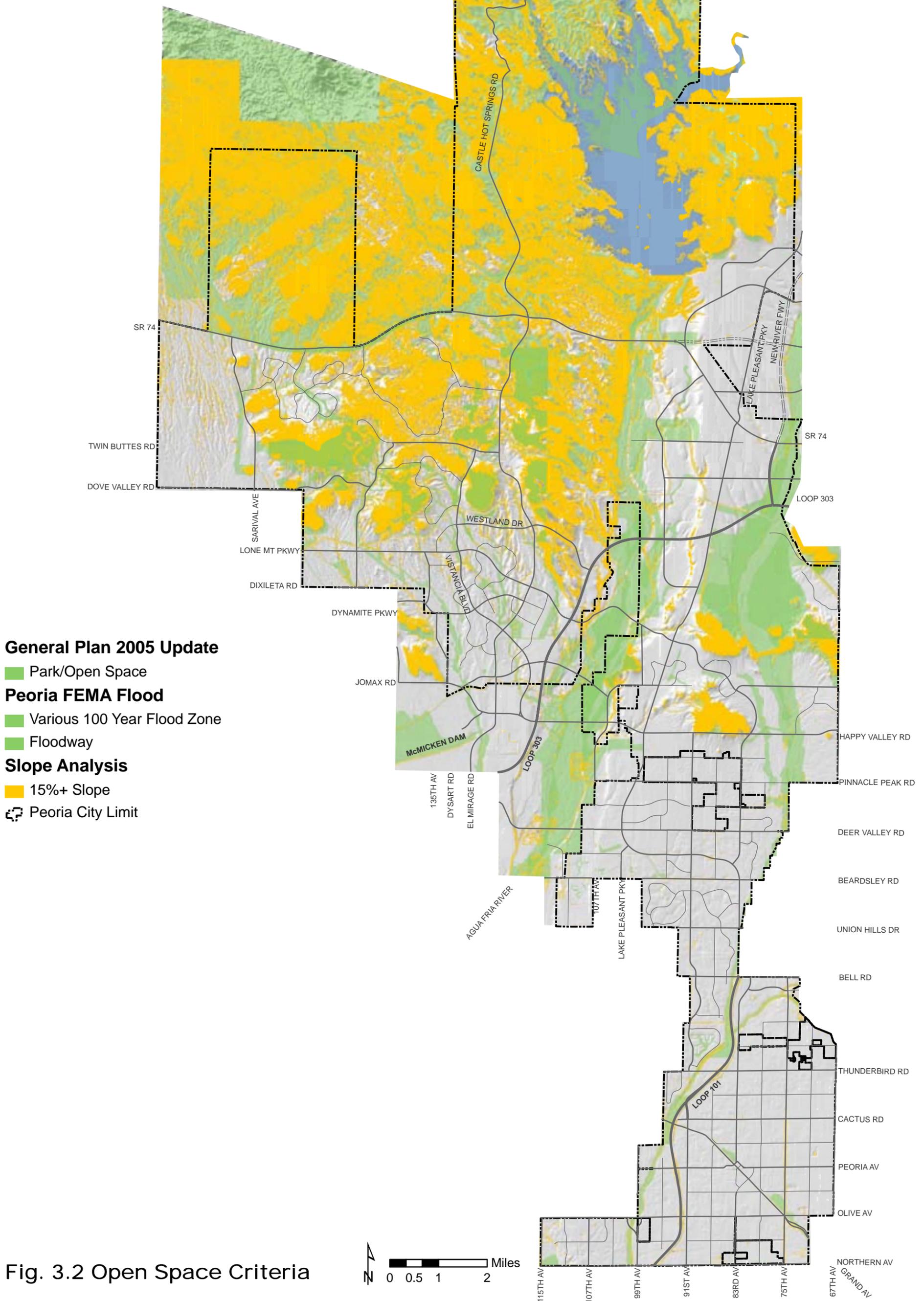
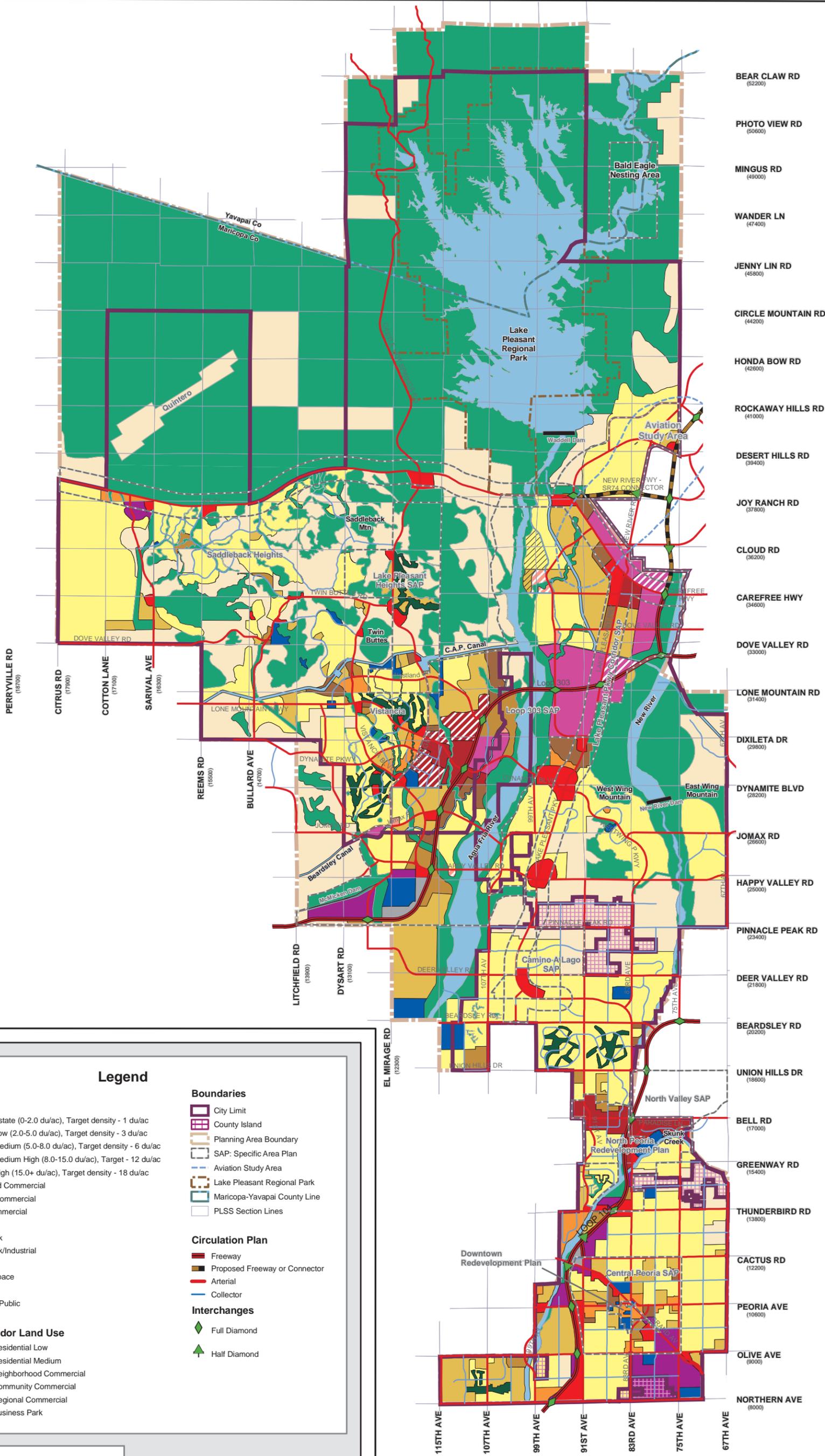


Fig. 3.2 Open Space Criteria



- BEAR CLAW RD (52200)
- PHOTO VIEW RD (50600)
- MINGUS RD (49000)
- WANDER LN (47400)
- JENNY LIN RD (45800)
- CIRCLE MOUNTAIN RD (44200)
- HONDA BOW RD (42800)
- ROCKAWAY HILLS RD (41000)
- DESERT HILLS RD (39400)
- JOY RANCH RD (37800)
- CLOUD RD (36200)
- CAREFREE HWY (34600)
- DOVE VALLEY RD (33000)
- LONE MOUNTAIN RD (31400)
- DIXILETA DR (29800)
- DYNAMITE BLVD (28200)
- JOMAX RD (26600)
- HAPPY VALLEY RD (25000)
- PINNACLE PEAK RD (23400)
- DEER VALLEY RD (21800)
- BEARDSLEY RD (20200)
- UNION HILLS DR (18600)
- BELL RD (17000)
- GREENWAY RD (15400)
- THUNDERBIRD RD (13800)
- CACTUS RD (12200)
- PEORIA AVE (10600)
- OLIVE AVE (9000)
- NORTHERN AVE (8000)

PERRYVILLE RD (18700)

CITRUS RD (17900)

COTTON LANE (17100)

SARIVAL AVE (16300)

REEMS RD (15500)

BULLARD AVE (14700)

LITCHFIELD RD (13900)

DYSART RD (13100)

EL MIRAGE RD (12300)

115TH AVE

107TH AVE

99TH AVE

91ST AVE

83RD AVE

75TH AVE

67TH AVE

**Legend**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Land Use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed Use</li> <li>Residential/Estate (0-2.0 du/ac), Target density - 1 du/ac</li> <li>Residential/Low (2.0-5.0 du/ac), Target density - 3 du/ac</li> <li>Residential/Medium (5.0-8.0 du/ac), Target density - 6 du/ac</li> <li>Residential/Medium High (8.0-15.0 du/ac), Target - 12 du/ac</li> <li>Residential/High (15.0+ du/ac), Target density - 18 du/ac</li> <li>Neighborhood Commercial</li> <li>Community Commercial</li> <li>Regional Commercial</li> <li>Office</li> <li>Business Park</li> <li>Business Park/Industrial</li> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Park/Open Space</li> <li>Golf Course</li> <li>Public/Quasi-Public</li> <li>Water</li> </ul> <p><b>Loop 303 Corridor Land Use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed Use - Residential Low</li> <li>Mixed Use - Residential Medium</li> <li>Mixed Use - Neighborhood Commercial</li> <li>Mixed Use - Community Commercial</li> <li>Mixed Use - Regional Commercial</li> <li>Mixed Use - Business Park</li> </ul> | <p><b>Boundaries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City Limit</li> <li>County Island</li> <li>Planning Area Boundary</li> <li>SAP: Specific Area Plan</li> <li>Aviation Study Area</li> <li>Lake Pleasant Regional Park</li> <li>Maricopa-Yavapai County Line</li> <li>PLSS Section Lines</li> </ul> <p><b>Circulation Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freeway</li> <li>Proposed Freeway or Connector</li> <li>Arterial</li> <li>Collector</li> </ul> <p><b>Interchanges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full Diamond</li> <li>Half Diamond</li> </ul> |
|--|--|



Rev: January 3, 2006



**Figure 2-1: Land Use Plan**