Section Two

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

Section Two provides an inventory and descriptions of Pasadena's existing recreation facilities. The term "recreation facility" refers to dedicated parkland, as well as recreation centers and related recreational amenities such as sports fields, plazas, basketball courts, picnic tables, etc.

*In a historic city such as Pasadena, it is important to recognize both formal and informal recreation facilities as integral components of the City's green space inventory. For example, although Pasadena has 23 dedicated parks, residents and visitors alike make regular use of courtyards, plazas, alleyways, and other **"urban open space"** to satisfy their daily leisure activity needs. This section discusses these types of **"Special Facilities"** as well as more formal spaces such as Neighborhood Parks and open space trails.*

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Section Two Highlights

Park Types & Definitions—

In order to accurately describe Pasadena's existing public parks and other recreation facilities, this Master Plan includes definitions of three traditional park classifications. The Master Plan goes further to add three new categories of "informal" facilities in order to provide a more complete inventory ot Pasadena's existing recreation facilities.

	Park Classifications	*Park Definitions*	*Existing Parks in Category*	
Existing Classifications	**Citywide Park**	Citywide Parks afford contact with the natural and/or historic environment and possess a unique character or function not found in Neighborhood or Community Parks. They contain facilities that are used by residents throughout the city for activities that cannot be accommodated in other parks.	Brookside Park (+ Area H) Hahamongna Watershed Park Lower Arroyo Park	
	Community Park	Community Parks provide a broad range of both passive and active recreational opportunities, but their primary purpose is to provide recreational opportunities for use by both residents and visitors from the surrounding region. If a Community Park is located within a residential area, it can also serve the function of a Neighborhood Park.	Central Park Memorial Park Robinson Park Victory Park Villa Parke	
	Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Parks are defined more by function than by size. Some Neighborhood Parks are actually larger than community parks. Neighborhood Parks, however, are intended to serve City residents who live in close proximity to them. Ideally, everyone in the City would live within walking distance (1/2 mile) of a Neighborhood Park. This is defined as the "service radius" or "service area" of a Neighborhood Park.	Allendale Park Brenner Park Defender's Park Eaton Blanche Park Grant Park Gwinn Park Hamilton Park Jefferson Park La Pintoresca Park	McDonald Park San Rafael Park Singer Park Sunnyslope Park Viña Vieja Park Washington Park

Additional Classifications	*Park Classifications*	*Park Definitions*
	Urban Open Space	Urban Open Spaces are public outdoor spaces that cannot be classified as parks, but that fulfull many of the same functions as public parks. Public plazas, paseos, golf courses and the grounds of museums and historic sites are all examples of this type of open space. Community gardens and pocket parks also fit into this classification.
	Special Facilities	Non-publicly owned facilities that play a role in meeting the recreational needs of Pasadena residents, including businesses, churches, clubs, private schools and organizations.
	Joint-Use Public School Facility	If a school, through joint improvement and use, becomes available for use as a recreational facility, then it could become part of the inventory of City facilities.

2.0 Introduction

Recreational facilities are used for a variety of purposes by all types of people and groups. Because the needs of park users are diverse, no individual recreational facility can meet the recreational needs of all users. Therefore, a diverse system of facilities is necessary to provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. Existing publicly and privately operated recreational facilities, both inside and outside the City of Pasadena, offer a wide range of recreational experiences.

This portion of the Master Plan provides an overview of existing recreation facilities in and around Pasadena. Facility types are defined and briefly described and portions of the recreation system are quantified. Issues affecting recreational facilities such as large scale events and joint use of public schools will be discussed.

2.1 Park Types

Parks can be classified by type based primarily on their size, function and character. The Pasadena Municipal Code (***Section 4.17.040***) contains three park classifications: Neighborhood, Community and Citywide parks. For the purposes of this Master Plan, three additional classifications are discussed in order to accurately describe all the recreational facilities in the City; these are Urban Open Spaces, Special Facilities, and Joint Use Public School Facilities.

Park classifications are useful in a number of ways. They can help define a set of characteristics to serve as a guide when parks are constructed or renovated. They can also restrict incompatible activities by limiting those activities to certain types of parks.

The City of Pasadena's existing park system is large and complex; it is over 100 years old and park development did not follow an organized set of predetermined guidelines. As a result of this organic growth, there is not currently a clear distinction between all park types. With this in mind, the following brief descriptions of Pasadena's park classification categories are provided:

Citywide Parks

Citywide Parks afford contact with the natural and/or historic environment and possess a unique character or function not found in Neighborhood or Community Parks. They contain facilities that are used by residents throughout the city for activities that cannot be accommodated in other parks (***PMC Section 4.17.040***). Similar to Community Parks, Citywide Parks can be expected to draw users on a regional basis. Typically, a Citywide Park would include large natural open space areas. These areas may contain amenities such as trails and vista points. In addition to recreational opportunities, natural open space areas typically contain important visual features that contribute to the recreational experience.

Pasadena's *Citywide Parks*:

Brookside Park (+ Area H)

Hahamongna Watershed Park

Lower Arroyo Park

Community Parks

Pasadena's *Community Parks*:

- Central Park
- Memorial Park
- Robinson Park
- Victory Park
- Villa Parke

Community Parks provide a broad range of both passive and active recreational opportunities, however, their primary purpose is to provide active recreational opportunities for use by both residents and visitors from the surrounding region. If a Community Park is located within a residential area it can also serve a Neighborhood Park function and, therefore, is included in the service area analysis for Neighborhood Parks.

Recreation centers are important features in some Community Parks. These are large buildings that contain features such as gymnasiums, multi-purpose rooms, classrooms, and offices for recreation staff. Other facilities often found at Community Parks include lighted multi-purpose sports fields, amphitheatres, group picnic areas and swimming pools. Some or all of these amenities may be present in a Community Park. Large special events such as concerts and festivals might also be held in Community Parks. It is to be expected that such events and uses will attract participants from outside the City.

Neighborhood Parks

Pasadena's *Neighborhood Parks*:

- Allendale Park
- Brenner Park
- Defender's Park
- Eaton Blanche Park
- Grant Park
- Gwinn Park
- Hamilton Park
- Jefferson Park
- La Pintoresca Park
- McDonald Park
- San Rafael Park
- Singer Park
- Sunnyslope Park
- Viña Vieja Park
- Washington Park

Neighborhood Parks are defined more by function than by size. Some Neighborhood Parks are actually larger than Community Parks. Neighborhood Parks, however, are intended to serve City residents who live in close proximity to them. Ideally, everyone in the City would live within walking distance (one-half mile) of a Neighborhood Park. This is defined as the "service radius" or "service area" of a Neighborhood Park.

The features of Neighborhood Parks might typically include playgrounds, multi-purpose open turf areas, picnic tables and/or picnic shelters, walking paths, attractive landscaping, small parking areas and recreation features such as basketball courts. Multi-purpose open turf areas can be used for a variety of field sports, as opposed to a dedicated football or baseball field. However, some Neighborhood Parks contain multipurpose fields that have facilities specific to a particular sport such as a skinned infield or backstops. Neighborhood Parks usually contain restrooms, but that is not always the case; smaller Neighborhood Parks with minimal facilities may not have enough regular visitors to justify the expense of constructing and maintaining a restroom.

2.2 Existing City Recreation Facilities

As a historic city, Pasadena has evolved with a variety of recreational elements that were developed over time to serve the recreation needs of residents. In City facilities, one can find natural open areas, community centers, swimming pools, playgrounds, lawn bowling greens, stages and amphitheatres, tree-lined paths, sports courts and fields, passive areas, community gardens, paseos and plazas. Unique recreation facilities are found in each of the park types described in the previous section.

Exhibit 2-2.1 on the following page is a map showing the location of each park. ***Table 2-2.2*** on page 7 in this Section is a matrix that describes size and features of each of the 23 Citywide, Community, and Neighborhood Parks located within the City of Pasadena. The Pasadena Municipal Code (***Section 3.23.010***) contains a list of properties that are declared to be dedicated parkland (see Appendix). These properties include City parks, plus four other sites: the Rose Bowl, Brookside Golf Course, open space areas in the Central Arroyo, and the former site of Carmelita Park (now the Norton Simon Museum). Some park facilities are not defined in the Municipal Code. For example, Hamilton Park in northeastern Pasadena is not dedicated parkland, even though it is located on top of a City-owned water reservoir.

In addition to public parks, the City owns a number of other facilities that provide important recreational amenities. These facilities are described in detail later in this chapter. In other cases, recreational facilities that are maintained and operated by the City are not located on City property. Two examples of this circumstance are portions of Viña Vieja Park and the Arlington Mediterranean Garden; these properties are leased from Southern California Edison and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) respectively. There are also several joint-use public school facilities in the City's inventory of recreational facilities.

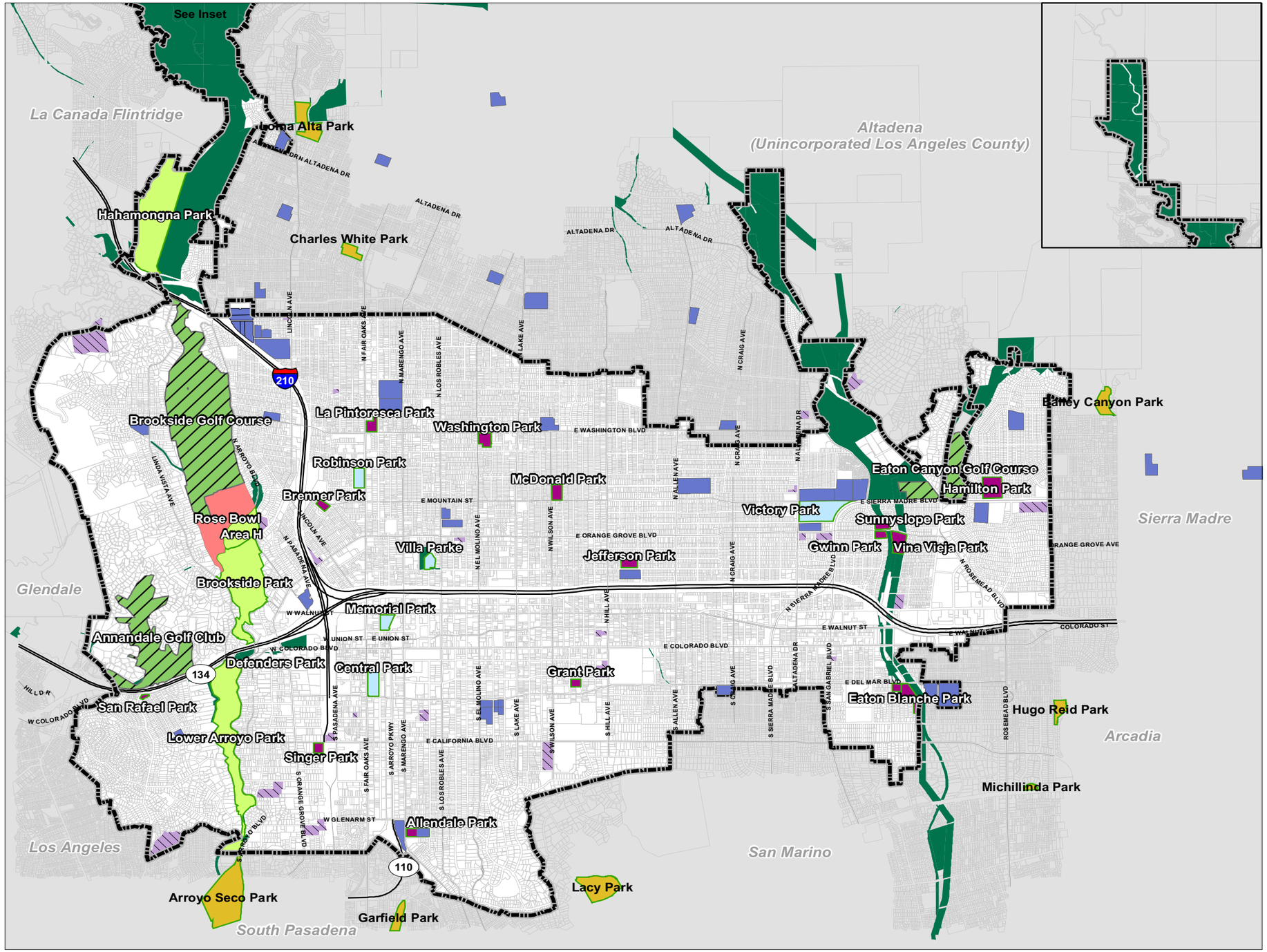

Exhibit 2.2-1: Pasadena Parks

This map depicts Pasadena's 23 dedicated parks—15 Neighborhood Parks, 5 Community Parks, and 3 Citywide Parks. (For definitions of these park types, please refer to *Section 2.1*) The majority of the Neighborhood Parks are distributed throughout the central portions of the City. Citywide Parks, however, are solely located along the Arroyo Seco in the western portion of Pasadena.

Legend

- Golf Course
- Citywide Park
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Rose Bowl
- Park Outside City
- OS
- Public Schools
- City Boundary
- Private Schools

CITY OF PASADENA INCORPORATED JUNE 1886

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Miles

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TABLE 2.2-2: RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY

CITY OF PASADENA RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY	Parks Acreage	Open Space Acreage	PARK/PICNIC FACILITIES: Amphitheater	Community Center	Playground	Picnic Shelter	Picnic Tables	Restroom	Trails	ATHLETIC FACILITIES: Baseball	Basketball (indoor)	Basketball (outdoor)	Basketball (half)	Concession Stand	Equestrian Facilities	Exercise Course	Gymnasium	Handball	Horseshoes	Multi-Purpose Field	Multi-Purpose Overlay	Skate Park	Soccer	Soccer (Non-Regulation)	Soccer Overlay	Softball (youth)	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Volleyball (Paved)	Volleyball (Sand)	Parking (Spaces)	Comments
CITYWIDE PARKS																																
Brookside Park - 360 N. Arroyo Boulevard	61.6		•		•	4	•	•	•	1L				•		•			8				1		2L	2L	3	5L	1		1,600	Kidspace Children's Museum, Rose Bowl Aquatic Center
Rose Bowl Area H - 747 Seco Street	19.0							•						•									9									
Central Arroyo Seco Open Space		173.2							•																							
Hahamongna Watershed Park - 4550 Oak Grove Drive	90.0						•	•	•												1					1					214	Disc Golf
Upper Arroyo Seco Open Space		230.0							•						•																	
Lower Arroyo Park	50.9			•				•	•																						75	Archery, Casting Pond
Lower Arroyo Seco Open Space		99.1							•																							
COMMUNITY PARKS																																
Central Park - 275 S. Raymond Avenue	9.2				•		•	•											6												street	Lawn Bowling
Memorial Park - 85 E. Holly Street	5.3		•				•	•								•															23	Senior Center
Robinson Park - 1081 N. Fair Oak Avenue	6.7			•	•		•	•		2L	1	3L		•			•			1L		1L					1		1		27	Skate Area
Victory Park - 2575 Paloma Street	26.6			•	•	2	•	•		1L	3			•			•			1L				1	2L	3L				1	231	
Villa Parke - 363 E. Villa Street	11.9			•	•		•	•			1	2L		•			•			1			1L	1		1	1				33	
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS																																
Allendale Park - 1130 S. Marengo Avenue	2.9				•		•	•		1L				•											1			1L			13	Library
Brenner Park - 235 W. Barthe Drive	2.7				•	2	•	•				1L									1					1		1			street	
Defenders Park - Orange Grove Blvd. & Colorado Blvd.	1.8																														street	
Eaton Blanche Park - 3100 E. Del Mar Boulevard	5.5				•	1	•	•				1L												1				2L			26	
Eaton Sunnyslope Park - Sunnyslope Ave & Paloma St	2.0				•		•																								street	
Grant Park - 232 S. Michigan Avenue	2.5				•	1	•	•					2								1					1		2L			street	
Gwinn Park - Orange Grove Blvd. & Sunnyslope Avenue	2.7						•																								street	
Hamilton Park - 3680 Cartwright Street	7.4				•	2	•	•		3		1L		•														2L	1L		61	
Jefferson Park - 1501 E. Villa Street	4.4				•		•	•				1L												1		1					street	
La Pintoresca Park - 45 E. Washington Boulevard	3.2				•	1	•	•				1L											1								7	Library, Splash Park
McDonald Park - 1000 E. Mountain Avenue	5.0				•	2	•	•				1							2		1									1	street	
San Rafael Park - Colorado Boulevard & Melrose Avenue	0.9				•		•																								street	
Singer Park - California Boulevard & St. John Avenue	3.0				•		•	•																							street	Rose Garden
Vina Vieja Park - 3026 E Orange Grove Boulevard	7.6				•	1	•	•																							56	Dog Park
Washington Park - Washington Blvd. & El Molino Avenue	5.5				•	1	•	•				1L							2									2L			36	
TOTALS FOR CITY RECREATION FACILITIES	338.2	502.3								8	5	12	2						4	14	5	3	2	10	4	5	10	2	15	3	2		

• Present

Number of facilities

L Lighted

Park Acreage

The total acreage of parkland in Pasadena is summarized in ***Table 2.2-2***. The parkland acreage total is made up of improved recreational areas. These areas contain features such as sports fields, parking lots other facilities including structures. The open space acreage total is made up of natural, undeveloped open space. These areas include hillsides, native vegetation and trails.

Citywide Parks

Three Citywide Parks are located in the Arroyo Seco. The Arroyo Seco is the City's largest open space area and is located in the western part of the City. It is comprised of three geographically distinct Citywide Parks identified as: Hahamongna Watershed Park, the Central Arroyo Seco and the Lower Arroyo Seco. They constitute the majority of the parkland acreage in the City. All three parks have a system of trails that connect the three areas to each other and to the larger regional trail system for horses, hikers and bicyclists. All three areas contain unique land formations and plant communities that contribute to the special character of the Arroyo.

Hahamongna Watershed Park represents the lower 320 acres of the total 1,330 acres of the Upper Arroyo Seco. Hahamongna contains 90 acres of dedicated parkland known as the Oak Grove Area. This Citywide Park is largely natural open space area that provides passive recreational uses that coexist with the flood management operations of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The park has a multi-purpose field and boasts the first disc golf course in the world. Hahamongna Annex is a recent 30 acre acquisition by the City that is currently being master planned for inclusion into the Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan (this area is included in the 90 acre parkland total for Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan). It houses equestrian facilities, a summer camp operation, the Los Angeles County Fire Suppression Camp and the former district ranger facilities of the Angeles National Forest.

The Central Arroyo Seco contains a total of 253.8 acres of parkland and open space. The developed public parkland in the Central Arroyo, ***Brookside Park and Area H***, is 80.6 acres in size. The Central Arroyo Seco is the most developed of the three sections of the arroyo. Both the Rose Bowl Stadium and Brookside Park are in the Central Arroyo. Extensive active recreational opportunities are provided here as well, including Area H which is an open grass area that at times provides a collection of nine athletic fields. Brookside Park is one of the oldest parks in the City and contains several notable facilities such as Jackie Robinson Baseball Stadium, the Rose Bowl Aquatic Center and Kidspace Museum. The Rose Bowl loop provides a 3-mile circuit around the periphery of the stadium and the golf courses and provides the most active outdoor gym in the city. The Central Arroyo is a popular location for large-scale events, primarily due to abundant parking and its proximity to the Rose Bowl.

The ***Lower Arroyo Seco*** contains a total of 150 acres of parkland and open space. The developed public parkland in the Lower Arroyo - the casting pond area, the archery range, and the low flow project area are 50.9 acres in size. The Pasadena Municipal Code designates it a Natural Preserve as indicated by its largely open space character (**PMC 3.32.100**). Prominent vistas of cultural landmarks such as the historic Colorado Street Bridge and the ribbon of historic arroyo stonewalls give this portion of the Arroyo Seco its distinction and also contribute to the individual's recreational experience. Uniquely notable recreational features include La Casita del Arroyo, a Casting Pond, and an Archery Range.

Large scale events are only allowed in appropriate areas within Citywide and Community Parks. In December 2005, the City Council formally adopted a series of policies to be used in permitting large events in public parks. An event is defined as large based on its estimated daily attendance (ranging from hundreds to thousands). Examples of large events are organized picnics, charity events, sports tournaments, concerts, fairs and arts festivals. In addition, the size and frequency of the events is strictly limited. The need to restrict large scale events is based on the concept of establishing a priority for residents who wish to use the parks in a casual manner and to mitigate the negative effects of large scale events on the park and the neighborhoods that surround the park. The complete policy and associated documents can be found in ***Appendix B***.

Community Parks

There are five Community Parks in Pasadena. Three of the parks (Robinson, Villa and Victory) contain community centers and offer significant facilities for organized sports. They are among the most heavily used parks in the city and they are focal points for a wide variety of community activities from farmer's markets to baseball on lighted fields.

Bandshell at Memorial Park

The other two Community Parks are located in the historic Old Pasadena section of the City. Both of these parks are over one hundred years old. Memorial Park has a number of unique features such as the Levitt Pavilion at the Gold Shell Amphitheatre, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Library Memorial, the Union Soldier Memorial and the Pasadena Senior Center. Central Park also has several notable features such as the lawn bowling courts and clubhouse, El Centro de Acción and a unique play area. These parks offer a wide variety of activities in an urban setting. Pressure is placed on these parks due to the influx of recent urban housing being constructed within the Central District.

Neighborhood Parks

There are fifteen neighborhood parks in Pasadena. They are generally located within residential areas and tend to include a combination of passive and active recreation elements that address daily recreation needs. Three parks – Washington, La Pintoresca, and Jefferson Parks – are home to successful programs in which City Staff provide a presence and guidance for drop in activities.

Jefferson Park

The distribution of neighborhood parks in the City is not uniform. In some areas of the city, parks are clustered and service areas overlap. In other areas there are gaps and residents live more than one-half mile from the nearest neighborhood park. This has clear implications on the use of parks and in the provision of recreational space throughout the City. The distribution and acreage of neighborhood parks will be discussed in depth in the service area analysis portion of Section Four.

2.3 Urban Open Space

Within the City of Pasadena there are a large variety of public outdoor urban open spaces that cannot be classified as parks but these spaces do fulfill many of the same functions as public parks. They are also excellent places for informal gatherings or chance meeting of friends and neighbors. The land upon which these areas are found can be either public or privately-owned. Urban open spaces can be public plazas, paseos, golf courses and the grounds of museums and historic sites. The Mishima and Ludwigshafen Plazas in Pasadena are two examples of existing urban open space. Commercial activity, such as food carts, may be present in urban open spaces, but these spaces should not be based on commercial enterprise and users should not feel compelled to make purchases while remaining in them.

Another good example of this form of land use is a horticultural or botanic garden, where the plants are for viewing. These are public spaces that can contain passive features such as paths, benches and plantings. A community garden is a form of urban open space that contains plots for residents to grow fruits and vegetables. A pocket park (also known as a vest pocket or mini-park) is an urban open space in which the emphasis would tend to be less on horticulture and more on site amenities such as picnic facilities and small playgrounds.

Due to the scarcity of large parcels of land, there will be few opportunities to develop new community or neighborhood parks in Pasadena. But there will be opportunities to create small public open spaces throughout the city, in the context of both public and private development.

City Hall Courtyard

Facilities in this category include City owned and operated facilities as well as those which are not owned and/or operated by the City but do provide a public benefit. This category is very broad and it encompasses a wide variety of facilities.

Some examples of urban open spaces within the City include:

- **City Hall Courtyard** – includes gardens, fountain and benches
- **Centennial Square** – large paved area in front of City Hall which is used for concerts and festivals
- **La Casita del Arroyo** – a recreational facility that houses community gatherings; it is located within the Lower Arroyo Seco
- **Gamble House** – Greene and Greene house on the western edge of the Arroyo Seco with extensive landscaping

- **Wrigley Mansion and Gardens** – home to the Tournament of Roses includes gardens with hundreds of varieties of roses, camellias and annuals
- **Norton Simon Museum** – site of original Carmelita gardens in the 1870s, now home to nearly 2 acres of lush landscaping with trees, meandering pond, and sculptures
- **Tournament Park** – located on the south portion of the Caltech campus, this neighborhood park includes play equipment, barbeque and picnic facilities
- **Brookside Golf courses** – two 18-hole public golf courses in the Central Arroyo Seco
- **Eaton Canyon Golf Course** – nine hole public golf course in Eaton Canyon
- **Annandale Golf Club** – private 18-hole golf course in the Linda Vista/Annandale hills
- **South Lake Pocket Park** – small greenbelt located on the west side of Lake Avenue south of California Blvd. This area contains trees, shrubs, a small turf area and benches.
- **Arlington Mediterranean Garden** – vacant lot that has been transformed into water-saving demonstration garden
- **Sierra Madre Boulevard Median Islands** – large areas of irrigated landscaping, mainly consisting of turf, that bisect the north-eastern portion of the city.

Brookside Golf Course

2.4 Special Facilities

Non-public facilities play a large role in meeting the recreational needs of the residents of Pasadena. The network of private facilities within the city is made up of businesses, churches, clubs, organizations and schools and the array of programs and facilities they provide is substantial. More than 1,000 non-profit organizations offer an enormous range of services and programs. More than 22 private school facilities are located in Pasadena. Three large colleges with recreational facilities are also within the City limits: Pasadena City College, the California Institute of Technology and the Fuller Theological Seminary.

This Plan does not include a detailed inventory of this system. Because the City neither controls, maintains, nor programs private facilities, these important recreation resources are not credited toward satisfaction of the City's acreage goals for public parks. However, since they do fill a recreation role, their influence on the availability of recreation is important to recognize. In particular, the influence of private facilities is discussed in Chapter Four with relation to the identified community program and facility needs. A component of this Master Plan is to review how existing public/private partnerships may be working in the

provision of facilities and programs. Recommendations within Section 5 of the Plan include an analysis of how private facilities could assist in meeting the identified needs for specific types of recreation facilities.

2.5 Public School Facilities

In almost every Pasadena neighborhood, school facilities play an important role in family life and routine. The distribution of school facilities throughout the City suggests that these facilities could also play an important role in neighborhood green space and recreation programming, especially in areas not currently served conveniently by City park facilities. If a school, through joint improvement and use, becomes effective as a recreation facility, then it could become part of the inventory of City facilities.

There are 32 campuses in the Pasadena Unified School District, of which 21 are in Pasadena. In a built-out community like Pasadena, joint use of public school and parks facilities is critical to promoting physical activity and accommodating demand for recreation opportunities citywide. When school activities are not scheduled, the grassy areas, sports fields, courts, and children's play areas can potentially be used informally in much the same manner as neighborhood parks. However, this use is dependent on whether the campus is fenced and gated during non-school hours and on the goodwill of a particular school's administration to allow informal use. In some cases, individual sports groups and/or leagues have arranged, either through the City or independently with the schools, to schedule games and practices at school sites.

Prior to the mid-1970's recreation programs on school sites and in parks were conducted by a single recreation department, which was part of the local School District. Every elementary, middle and high school in the District (which extended beyond Pasadena to include Altadena, Sierra Madre, La Canada and Temple City) had dedicated recreation staff who planned and conducted a wide range of sports, drama, dance, cultural arts and related activities. In many sites activities were offered not only after school but during the school lunch hours, evenings and weekends. Recreation programs extended beyond schools to local parks and designated church facilities. In 1974, facing significant budget reductions, the School District laid off all recreation personnel and eliminated school recreation programs during non-school hours. The City then hired a small number of recreation staff who formed a new City recreation division, and service delivery shifted to the recreation and community center system. A few years later, City recreation expanded to re-establish after school recreation playground programs at 4 public schools and, over the next decades, expanded to serve 16 elementary and middle school locations. City youth sports programs have also grown, providing school playground and parks opportunities to participate in basketball, flag football, volleyball, soccer, tennis, cheer and other sports teams. While not funded to a level that supports extended evening and weekend hours nor such a comprehensive recreation services as prior to 1974, in 2006 City staff, sports contractors and local community organizations offer a wide range of recreation opportunities that rely

on the availability of both parks and public schools as service delivery locations.

Since 1993 a detailed Joint Use Agreement between the City and the Pasadena Unified School District has been in place which describes general responsibilities and benefits of each party regarding the use of both City and District facilities. The Agreement and State law allow the School District and the City to cooperate with each other for the purposes of improving facilities and for organizing, promoting and conducting recreation and education programs for children and adults, without any rental or field use cost (only actual out-of-pocket expenses, if any, are charged).

In 2006, there are 14 local public school properties where City recreation programs are delivered (listed on ***Exhibit 3.2-1***); these and other school facilities are also used by various other sports organizations. The City provides free after school recreation playground programs for children until approximately 5:30pm at all District elementary schools in Pasadena, where children can choose from a variety of activities in a safe, supervised, fun environment. The School District also makes use of various City parks, fields and other recreation facilities; for example, several District middle and high schools use City fields and facilities to conduct school sports activities, including practices or games by school soccer, football, baseball, and softball teams.

To date, the City–School District Joint Use Agreement has primarily been utilized to conduct organized sports activities or scheduled recreation events. The City has provided financial support for the improvement or expansion of School District fields, all of which are used by organized sports. A few schools have been reported as unofficially used by neighborhoods or communities for casual, informal recreation during non-school hours, but no Pasadena public schools have been officially designated for informal recreation and thus opened for public use to picnic, play, walk or otherwise enjoy drop-in recreation during after school and weekend hours. However, a pilot program at Madison Elementary School opened in October 2006 which provides public access to school playground and grass field for informal recreation during non-school hours. With this project, the City and District are partnering to add playground equipment, picnic tables, trash cans and related items to better accommodate weekend informal recreation use. The City will assume responsibility to open and close the gates to allow daytime access during after school, holiday and weekend hours, and will remove weekend trash as well as include the site for patrol by the City Park Security personnel. Following implementation of this pilot project, the City and School District have identified an additional seven schools that will be programmed to offer similar casual recreation use during non-school hours. That list includes McKinley School, Hamilton Elementary, Linda Vista Elementary, Marshall Fundamental Secondary School, Cleveland Elementary, Longfellow Elementary, and Washington Elementary and Middle School.

Table 2.5-2 shows the recreational space potentially available at area schools. It is not a comprehensive inventory of every facility offered

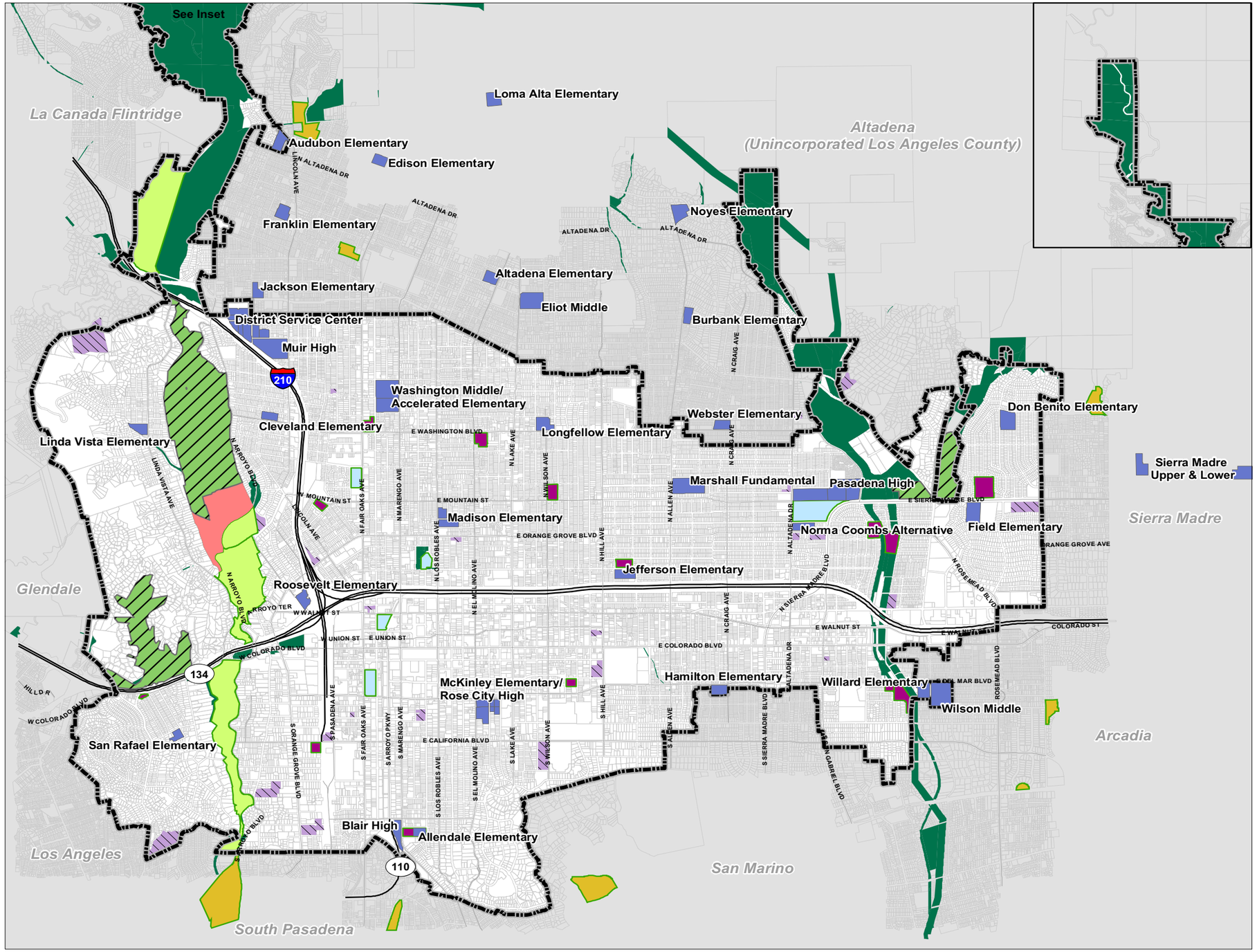

Exhibit 2.5-1: Public School Locations

This map illustrates the locations of the 32 campuses in the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD). Twenty-one campuses are located within the boundaries of the City of Pasadena. Another nine campuses are north of Pasadena in Altadena (Los Angeles County jurisdiction). The remaining two campuses are located just east of Pasadena in the City of Sierra Madre.

While public schools are not a part of the City's official green space inventory, a number of both City-run and private recreation programs are conducted on school campuses (for a detailed inventory of which schools host City recreation programs see *Exhibit 3.2-1*). For this reason, it is important to recognize the locations of area public schools and the roles that school campuses play in the City's neighborhoods.

A discussion of Public School Facilities can be found on page 12 of this Section.

Legend

- Golf Course
- Citywide Park
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Rose Bowl
- Park Outside City
- OS
- Public Schools
- Private Schools
- City Boundary

N
W E
S

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

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TABLE 2.5-2: PUBLIC SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY

CITY OF PASADENA RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY	Turf/Recreational Acreage	Gross Acreage	% Recreational Space
PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
Allendale - 1135 Euclid Ave	2.8	6.2	45%
Altadena Elementary - 743 E. Calaveras St (ALT)	1.4	4.3	33%
Audubon Elementary (serves as temporary location for other District schools) - 725 W. Altadena Dr	1.3	5.9	21%
Blair High - 1201 S. Marengo Ave	14.0	20.9	67%
Burbank Elementary - 2046 N. Allen Ave (ALT)	2.8	4.3	65%
Cleveland Elementary - 524 Palisade St	1.3	4	32%
Don Benito Elementary - 3700 Denair St	5.7	7.9	72%
Eliot Middle - 2184 N. Lake Ave (ALT)	5.3	16.2	33%
Edison Elementary - 3126 N. Glenrose Ave (ALT)	1.4	4.4	32%
Field Elementary - 3600 E. Sierra Madre Blvd	2.8	8.9	31%
Franklin Elementary - 527 W. Ventura St (ALT)	0.9	3.5	26%
Hamilton Elementary - 2089 Rose Villa St	2.6	5.1	51%
Jackson Elementary - 593 W. Woodbury Rd (ALT)	1.9	5.7	33%
Jefferson Elementary - 1500 E. Villa St	1.9	5.4	36%
Muir High - 1905 N. Lincoln Ave	15.7	39	40%
Linda Vista Elementary - 1259 Linda Vista Ave	2.8	4.9	58%
Loma Alta Elementary - 3544 N. Canon Blvd (ALT)	0.5	5.6	9%
Longfellow Elementary - 1065 E. Washington Blvd	3.1	6.7	46%
Madison Elementary - 515 Ashtabula St	2.2	4.9	44%
Marshall Fundamental High - 990 N. Allen Ave	6.9	16.2	43%
McKinley Middle/Rose City High - 325 S. Oak Knoll Ave	4.8	13.3	36%
Norma Coombs Alternative - 2600 Paloma St	0.4	6.3	7%
Noyes Elementary - 1919 E. Pinecrest Dr (ALT)	1.9	7.6	25%
Pasadena High - 2925 E. Sierra Madre Blvd	21.1	41	51%
Roosevelt Elementary - 314 N. Pasadena Ave	0.6	5.3	11%
San Rafael Elementary - 1090 Nithsdale Rd	1.7	2.5	68%
Sierra Madre School - 141 W. Highland Ave (SM) & 160 N. Canon Ave (SM)	5.8	14.7	39%
Washington Middle/Accelerated Elementary - 1520 N. Marengo Ave	10.4	22.4	46%
Webster Elementary - 2101 E. Washington Blvd (ALT)	3.0	4.5	66%
Willard Elementary - 301 S. Madre St	2.4	5.4	45%
Wilson Middle - 300 S. Madre St	6.8	14.8	46%
TOTALS	**136.0**	**318**	**43%**

ALT = Altadena SM = Sierra Madre

at every school. This exhibit primarily provides information on the approximate size of open space areas potentially available for recreation use.

2.6 Natural Open Space

Natural Open Space is undeveloped land that has been maintained in a relatively undisturbed state. This category includes wild open space, modified open space, and undeveloped lands.

Wild Open Space - Open space left wild. Completely undeveloped and used for wildlife habitat and conservation. An example is the 1,000 acres of city-owned open space north of Hahamongna Watershed Park.

Modified Open Space - Open space that has been altered or artfully restored to make it more accessible for human use. Alterations can include walking paths or hiking trails. May also provide wildlife habitat and be used for conservation. The Lower Arroyo Seco is an example of a planned open space.

Undeveloped Lands - The City of Pasadena is largely built out, but a few significant areas of undeveloped open space remain. Each of these areas may have the potential for use as a recreational area.

Eaton Wash Recreational Corridor— Los Angeles County owns and maintains hundreds of acres in the eastern area of Pasadena. These lands are part of the County's flood control system and are primarily made up of channels, basins and associated uses. There are several sites ranging from two to ten acres within those areas that have the potential to be developed for recreational uses. This type of use is consistent with the County's goals and objectives, provided that the use does not interfere with flood control activity. These sites are linked by the linear flood control channels that bisect the eastern portion of the city. The access roads along these channels could possibly be used as recreational trails. Similar access roads adjacent to county flood control channels are now used as trails in the Arroyo Seco. Four existing Neighborhood Parks (Sunnyslope, Gwinn, Viña Vieja, and Eaton Blanche) are located immediately adjacent to the flood control channel and would be part of this recreational corridor. Some sections of the channel have large stands of mature trees including Coast Live Oaks. These areas have significant aesthetic, as well as recreational appeal. See ***Exhibit 1.3-1*** for details on master plans prepared for the Eaton Canyon area in 1932 and 1967 and ***Exhibit 5.3-1*** for a diagram of the existing and potential improvements.

Southern California Edison Transmission Line Property— Several Edison high voltage transmission lines bisect the eastern side of the City. The majority of the land on which these lines are situated is owned in fee by Edison and it is zoned as open space (OS). These areas have recreation potential as evidenced by the lease of three acres by the city and its subsequent development as Viña Vieja Park. In addition to the new ice rink facility to be located adjacent to the transmission corridor and

south of Viña Vieja Park, this property also has potential as a location for multi-use trails and a north-south connection through this portion of Pasadena.

Hillside Open Space— Several large undeveloped areas of open space exist in the hillside and canyon areas on the eastern and western edges of the city. These areas are privately owned and some have entitlements for development. These areas have limited potential as active recreational areas, but they may have a high value from an aesthetic standpoint if they are maintained in an undeveloped condition. In the Arroyo Seco, some of these hillside areas are part of the canyon banks that give the Arroyo Seco its unique character. In some sections of the Arroyo, these properties prevent access to the public areas of the Arroyo.

Caltrans 710 Freeway Corridor— A large parcel located along the proposed freeway corridor just north of California Street is owned by Caltrans. This parcel could have potential for temporary recreational usage.

Areas within existing parks— Portions of the Hahamongna Watershed Park (known as Devil's Gate Basin) are currently undeveloped. Future improvement plans include the addition of two soccer fields and other park amenities. There is also a 2½ acre expansion area planned for Robinson Park which will include a full size football field and a new parking lot.

2.7 Recreational Amenities Located Outside of the City of Pasadena

Significant recreational amenities exist in the communities immediately adjacent to the City of Pasadena. These facilities offer a diverse set of recreational opportunities, accessible to Pasadena residents, that tend to be passive in nature. Some examples of these facilities are:

- Angeles National Forest
- Altadena Golf Course
- The Arroyo Seco
- Audubon Center at Debs Park
- Descanso Gardens
- Eaton Canyon Park and McCurdy Nature Center
- Huntington Library and Gardens
- Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
- Santa Monica Mountains Rim of the Valley Corridor System