Wetland and riparian areas should be protected by a 50-foot native vegetation buffer allowing access occasionally for interpretive and educational viewing areas that are accompanied by a sign. Improvements should be limited to restorative actions and minimal construction of human made elements with the exception of thoughtfully placed paths. Paths should be ADA compliant, while also using materials that blend into the landscape. The construction and design of paths needs to be carefully planned. Take into account the amount of users, the width of the path, the type of path, the placement in regards to the topography, and soils and drainage conditions. All trails do not need to be paved but the system should offer diverse experiences to those who may be more challenged than others. Pathways that are paved with asphalt or concrete should be constructed correctly to achieve the longest lifetime possible.

Table 2-6 Nature Park, Green Space, and Trail Amenities

Minimum Amenities	Additional Amenities	Conflicting Amenities
• Green space (landscaped or natural) • Park identification sign • Appropriate site furnishings (bike rack, benches, trash/recycle receptacles, etc.)	• Trail or pathway system, trailhead, trail kiosk, or entry • Interpretive and directional signage • Viewpoints, viewing blinds, or boardwalks • Interpretive center or educational facilities or classrooms (indoor or outdoor) • Preservation areas (with no public access) • Picnic tables • Shelter or gazebo • Entry fountain (ornamental or interactive) • Artwork, memorials, flag poles, or benches • Off-street parking • Restrooms (portable or permanent) • Landscaping (trees, shrubs, floral plantings, including annuals and perennials) • Natural areas and native trees, open turf areas • Community bulletin board	• Active use facilities (sports fields, paved courts, etc.) • Any resource and level of development that conflicts with the intended purpose of the site