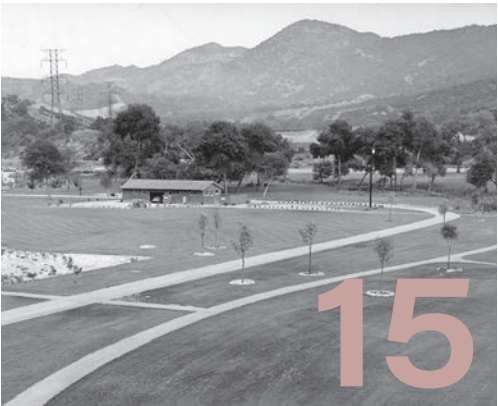
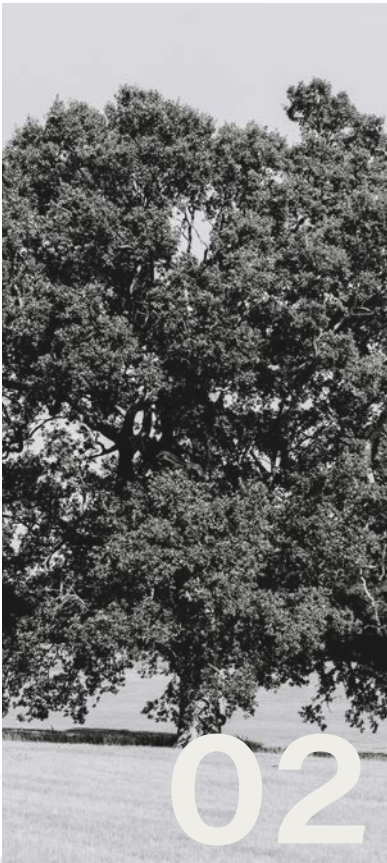


Re-Imagining
Johnny Carson Park &
The L.A. River

Ryan O'Leary Jones
Elisa Reclusado
Mario Calito



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WITHIN THE BASIN



LAND STRUCTURE

The Los Angeles Basin is a geologic bowl formed by the surrounding San Gabriel to the North and East, Santa Monica to the West, and Santa Ana Mountains to the south.

Its topography collects and drains water toward its lowest point, where the Los Angeles River follows the basin’s gradient out to the Pacific.

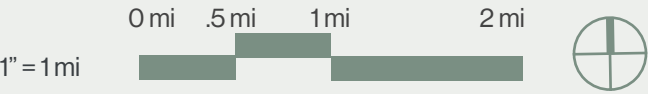
For thousands of years, this landform shaped patterns of settlement and stewardship beginning with the indigenous tribes that inherited the land.

The site occupies a threshold between the basin floor and its primary drainage corridor, a meeting point of hydrologic, ecological, and urban systems.

The river’s path is mirrored by highway infrastructure, the I-5 and 134 freeways follow the river corridor for much of its length through the valley. Both systems prioritize speed, transforming natural and urban movement into controlled channels.

LEGEND

- Los Angeles River
- Warner Bros. Studios



NATIVE SETTLEMENT: PRE-1780

10,000+ BCE
First Human Presence in present day Southern California. Early inhabitants relied on hunting large mammals and foraging. Seasonal movement patterns along rivers and upland areas.



3000 BCE - 500 BCE (Archaic Period)
Indigenous communities began to settle into village life, and developed tools, like grinding stones, to help with acorns and seeds. Increased reliance on river systems and other wetland areas.

500 CE - 1500 CE (Trade Networks)
Tongva Villages began to settle throughout the LA Water Basin. Tataviam communities inhabit villages located near water sources in present day San Fernando Valley. Elevated topography becomes utilized for flood protection.



1500-1700 (The Developments of the Indigenous Landscapes)
Natives began to practice controlled burns to increase grasslands. New plant growth led to increased biodiversity and travel visibility.



1700s
Indigenous social systems expanded through kinship networks and leadership structures. Tongva villages continued to thrive across the Los Angeles Basin and into the northern valleys. Trade routes established by Indigenous communities later informed major streets still used today, including Wilshire Boulevard and Olive Street.



1769 The Spaniard's Arrival
Gaspar de Portola first recorded land expedition in 1769. Encountered indigenous people, including the Tongva territory. This would then lead to European expansion.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT: 1781 - 1913

1825 (LA River Changes Course)
Massive floods cause the LA River to permanently shift its outlet towards Long Beach which supports extensive riparian ecosystems. River remains highly dynamic and unpredictable.



1911 City of Burbank
Burbank's incorporation accelerated the shift from agriculture to urban development, extending housing and industry into the LA River floodplain.



1938 Great LA Flood
Natural disaster in Southern California with major infrastructure damage and thousands of homes damaged. Severe storms trigger massive debris flows and flooding in the foothills. Danger of uncontrolled mountain watershed feeding into LA River system.



1938-1960 LA River Channelization
US Army Corp of engineers redesign the LA River. Concrete channel construction. Removal of natural floodplains. Natural ecosystems diminished.



1992 Johnny Carson Park
Renamed following Carson's retirement, Buena Vista Park anchors 17.6 acres of essential community open space in Burbank.



2016
AHBE-led renovations modernized amenities at Johnny Carson Park, strengthening its role as an urban recreation space.



GOALS & OBJECTIVES

➔ **LESSONS FROM THE INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPE:** Today, land is often treated as a commodity, valued for development, infrastructure, and economic return. For the Indigenous communities who originally inhabited this region, the land functioned differently. It supported non-human species, sustained community, provided medicine and food, and served as a place where knowledge was shared across generations. The landscape was not separate from identity; it was foundational to it.

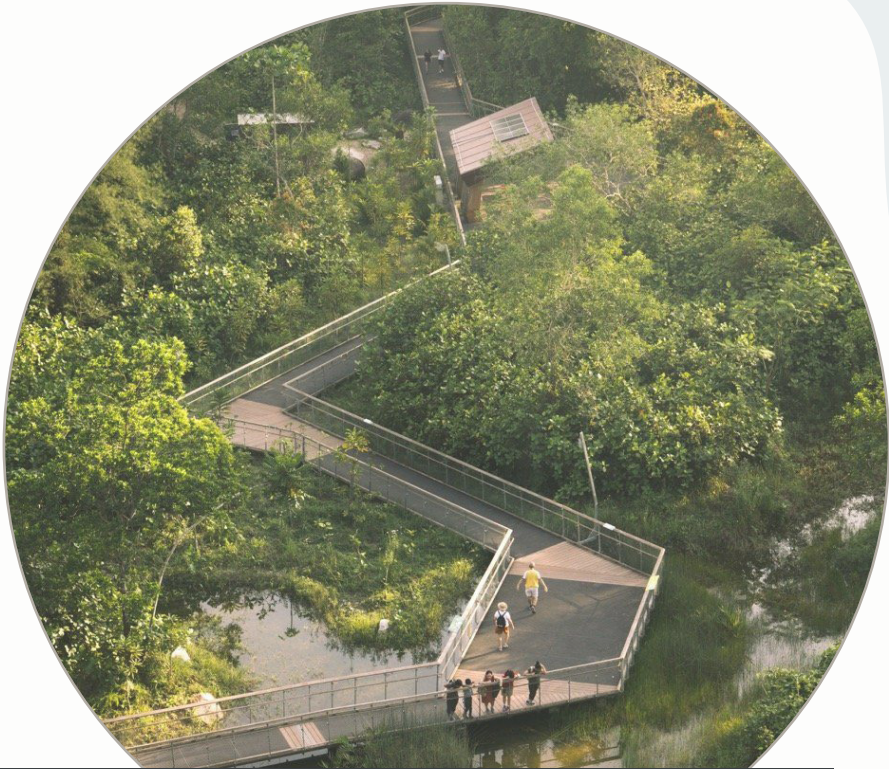
This project seeks to restore connections between people and the land by addressing physical barriers, strengthening ecological systems, and creating opportunities for experiential engagement with the landscape.



RESTORE PHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY

- Replace fence-dominated edges with permeable access zones
- Introduce ADA-compliant grade transitions from park to river corridor
- Provide safe crossings where infrastructure currently interrupts movement (freeway, channel walls, fencing, etc.)
- Connect interior park circulation to exterior bike lanes, transit stops, and equestrian trails

- Extend riparian planting zones into formerly engineered or fenced park edges
- Introduce bioswales or infiltration basins that connect surface runoff to groundwater recharge
- Support avian and pollinator movement across previously fragmented zones
- Replace ornamental turf with drought and flood-tolerant planting gradients



RESTORE ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY



RESTORE EXPERIENTIAL CONNECTIVITY

- Increase visual access to the river through strategic clearing and view corridors
- Provide opportunities for gathering along river-facing pathways
- Design spaces for learning and passive observation near land renewal zones
- Reduce perceptual barriers created by elevation change or infrastructure
- Introduce a series of outdoor classrooms and overlook platforms oriented toward restored habitat zones with a goal of teaching and utilizing the full capability of the land



Riparian plants, growing along the river, such as willow, tule, and mulefat were essential for shelter, tools, and craft.

The Johnny Carson Park area, historically shaped by streams and riparian habitat, likely functioned as part of a broader network of gathering, harvesting, and seasonal use rather than a single permanent village.

THE LA RIVER & NATIVE LAND

It is important to acknowledge the site is on the traditional lands of the Fernandeno Tataviam, Chumash, and Tongva (Gabrielino). They were and are the original caretakers of this land, and their knowledge and understanding of it is fundamental to its reimagining.

For thousands of years prior to Spanish colonization, the Los Angeles River functioned within a network of Indigenous cultural landscape known as Tovaangar, the homeland of the Tongva people. The Fernandeno Tataviam stewarded territories across the northern San Fernando Valley, while the Chumash maintained lands to the west and northwest, forming cultural and ecological exchange networks throughout Southern California. These communities developed deep relationships with the region’s seasonal cycles and wildlife.

Indigenous settlements were often located along river terraces, allowing access to reliable water while avoiding seasonal flooding. The river supported abundant food systems, from fish and waterfowl to oak woodlands that provided acorns, a foundational staple. This ecological knowledge was passed through generations as a form of community stewardship and survival.

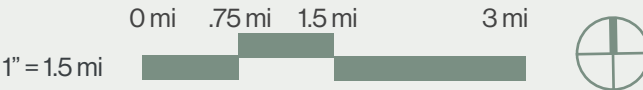
Today, Indigenous organizations and educators remain vital voices throughout Los Angeles, advocating for cultural recognition, ecological restoration, and Indigenous presence within public landscapes.

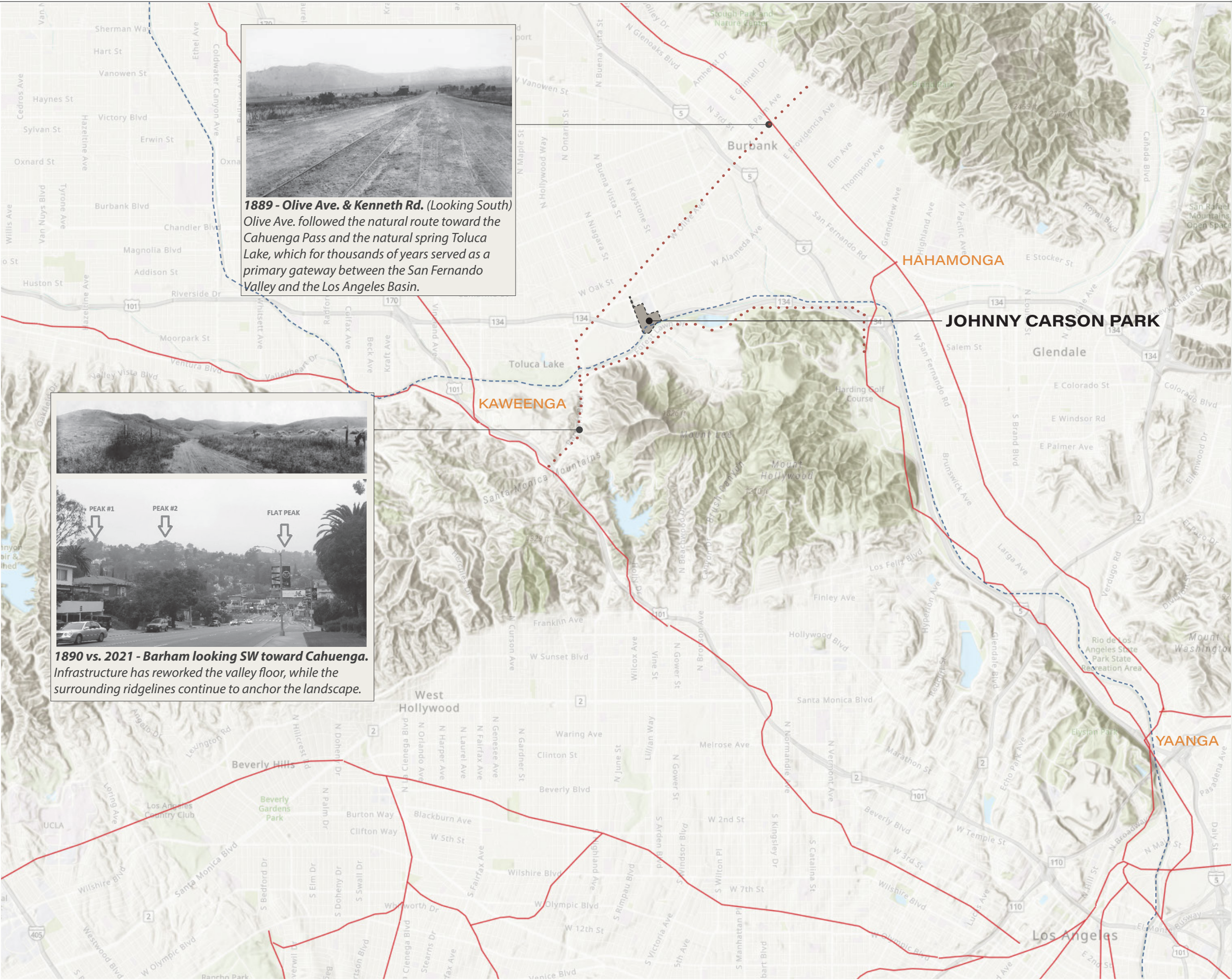
This project seeks to learn from these enduring knowledge systems, recognizing Indigenous stewardship as both the origin and continuing evolution of this place.

**Settlements labeled on map are approximations from a variety of sources.*

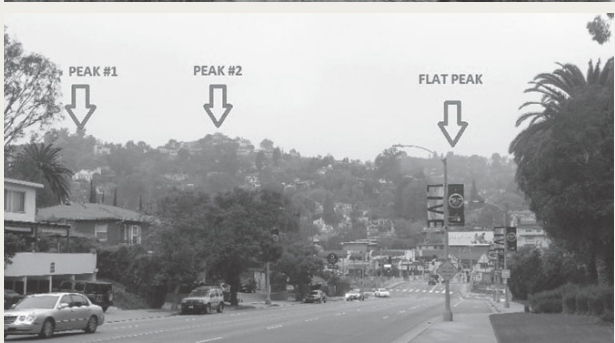
“Water is life. The river was our supermarket, our highway, and our classroom.”

-Craig Torres, Tongva cultural educator and tribal member





1889 - Olive Ave. & Kenneth Rd. (Looking South)
Olive Ave. followed the natural route toward the Cahuenga Pass and the natural spring Toluca Lake, which for thousands of years served as a primary gateway between the San Fernando Valley and the Los Angeles Basin.



1890 vs. 2021 - Barham looking SW toward Cahuenga.
Infrastructure has reworked the valley floor, while the surrounding ridgelines continue to anchor the landscape.

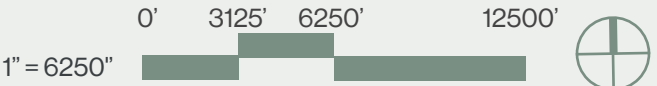
NAVIGATING THE LAND

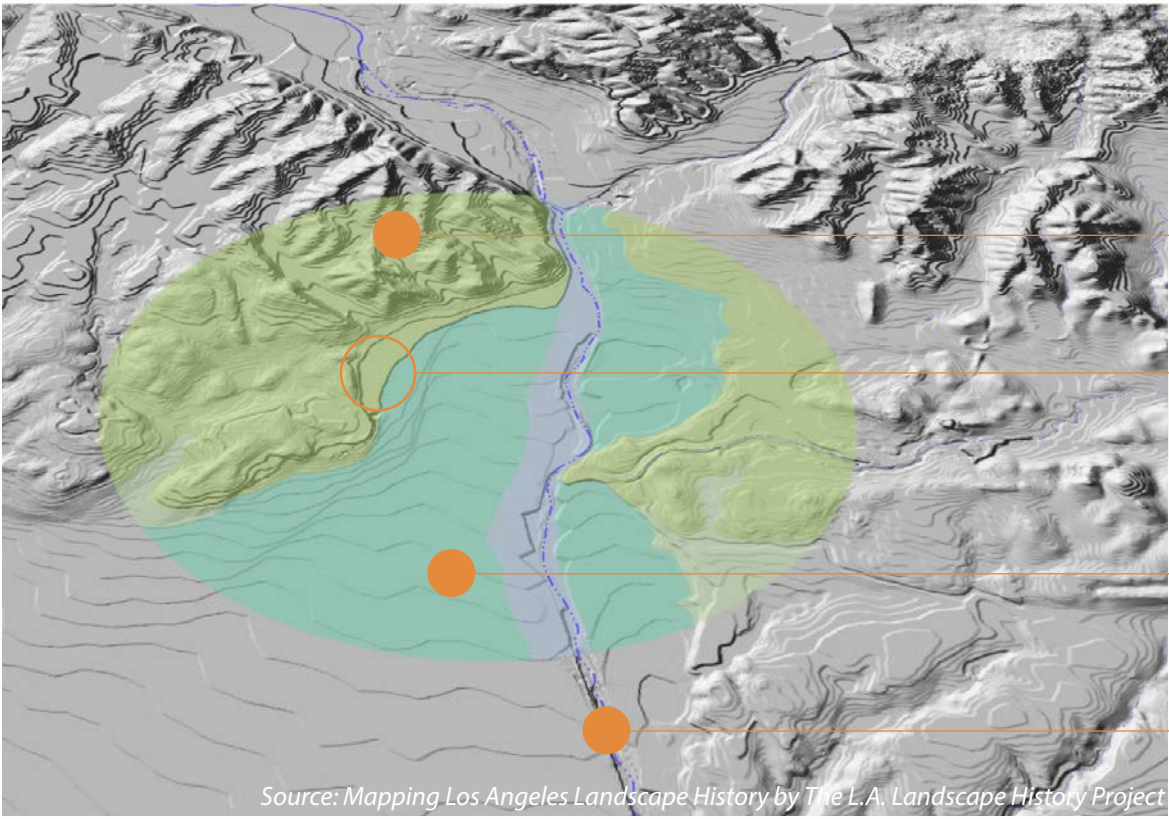
Movement across the Los Angeles Basin followed the landform. Mountain passes, ridgelines, and sloped valleys helped to structure travel between regions within the basin and the valley, with Cahuenga Pass serving as a primary gateway between the San Fernando Valley and the basin.

Early routes such as Olive Avenue and Barham Boulevard align with these natural corridors, reflecting a long-standing pattern of movement shaped by topography. Surrounding mountain ranges functioned as fixed orientation anchors, guiding travel across the valley floor and through its passes.

LEGEND

- - - Site Boundary
- - - LA River Centerline - Present Day
- Indigenous Travel Route
- ... Projected Travel Route





YAANGA/YAANGNA (Located near present day DTLA) **NTS**
Chaparral
Riparian Forest
Riverwash
LA River Centerline

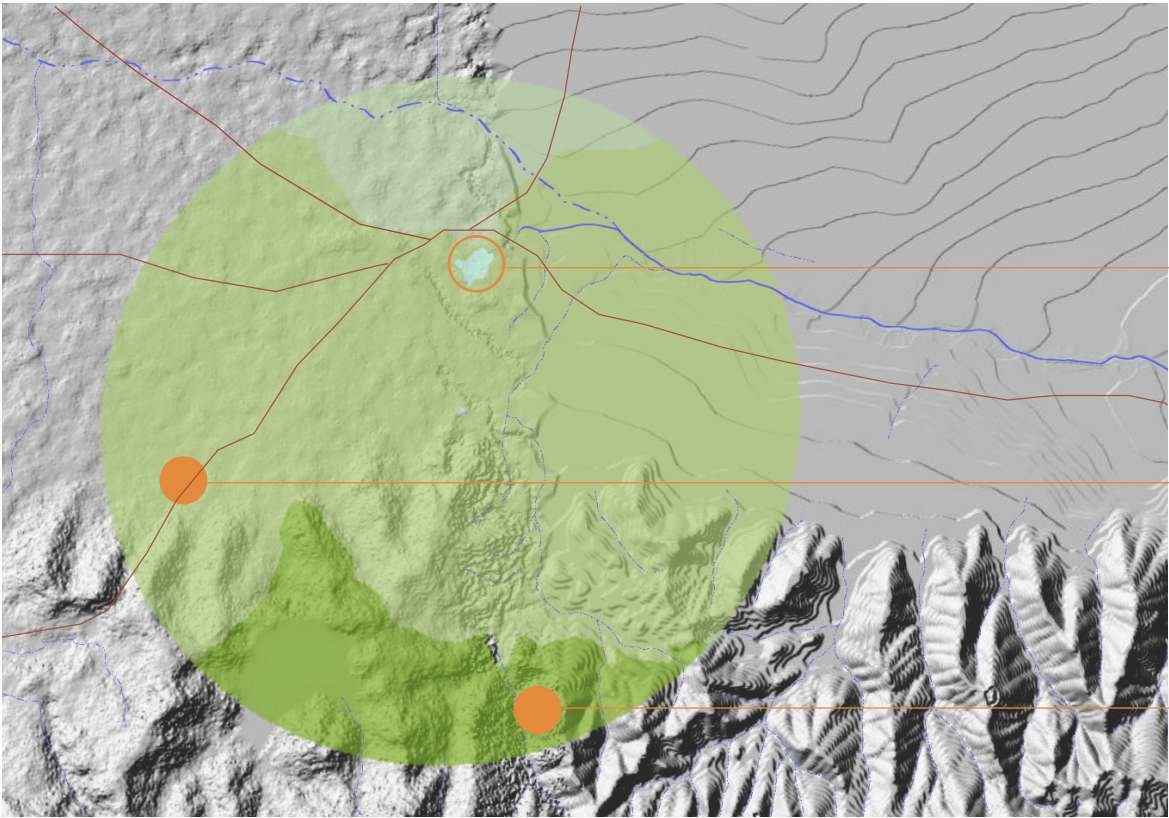
While a settlement could not be identified directly on the Johnny Carson Park site, the surrounding settlements can tell us a little on how indigenous peoples may have interpreted the landscape in order to sustain their communities in rhythm with the land.

Woodland zones in the LA Basin historically provided shelter, construction material, and thermal protection adjacent to settlement terraces

Documented settlements along the Los Angeles River were commonly positioned on stable terraces above seasonal flood zones.

Riparian corridors along the Los Angeles River supported food, medicinal plants, and wood resources essential to settlement viability

The river's directional flow (NW to SE) and sediment transport influenced settlement siting along stable terraces.



SIUTCANGA (Located in present day Encino) **NTS**
Oak Woodland
Riparian Forest
Grassland & Flower Fields
LA River Centerline
Ancient Travel Route



The natural Encino spring as photographed in 1901.

Reliable water sources, including springs and river access points, were critical to year-round habitation in semi-arid environments.

The village was a major indigenous trade hub, strategically located along a convergence of several traditional trade routes including one that is approximated today by Ventura Boulevard.

Oak woodland a prominent part of this site along with grasslands and flower fields, an ecosystem type prevalent throughout the Valley due to rain shadow effect of the Santa Monica Mountains.

SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE RIVER

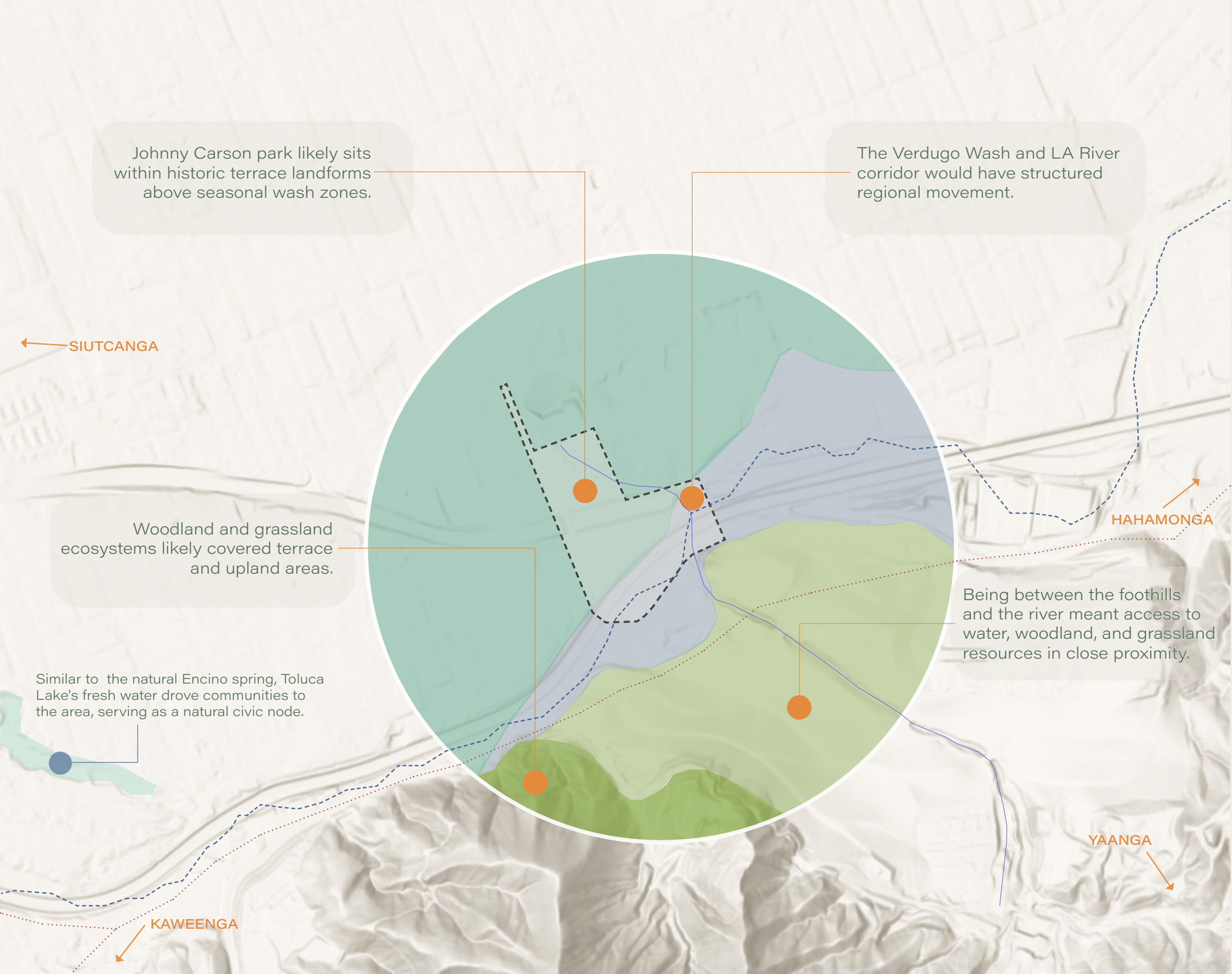
At least ~100 Tongva villages were located near river systems before European contact. No confirmed settlement is documented on our site. Yaanga/Yaangna is used as a regional precedent for river-terrace settlement logic along the LA River. Siutcanga represents an example further Northeast of the site in a comparable climate and topographic alignment.

Before engineering, the Los Angeles River ran seasonally (dry in summer, full in winter), and Indigenous communities adapted to those rhythms. They lived near waterways but understood how water levels varied with seasons and navigated the landscape accordingly.

Fresh spring water represented a convergence and a natural gathering location for communities to meet to trade and share knowledge.

“Los Angeles exists where it does because of the L.A. River. Indigenous societies put their communities next to Riparian sites...This river was crucial to the awareness of place and to the future of place.”

-Bill Deverell, Director, Huntington-USC Institute on California and the West



READING THE LAND

Researchers digitized millions of elevation points from historic maps to reconstruct a pre-development topographic model of the Los Angeles Basin, enabling analysis of original landforms prior to urban modification.

Source: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/>

Regional settlement patterns along the Los Angeles River demonstrate consistent terrace elevations, riparian resource corridors, and basin-wide movement routes.

While no documented village is confirmed at the project site, the landforms surrounding Johnny Carson Park reflect the same topographic and hydrologic relationships observed at Yaanga and Siutcanga.



View of the river from Los Feliz pre-channelization, 1932.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Woodland & Forest
- Grassland Terrace
- Riparian Terrace
- Riverwash
- Natural Spring Lake
- LA River Centerline
- Projected Travel Route





KEY OBSERVATIONS

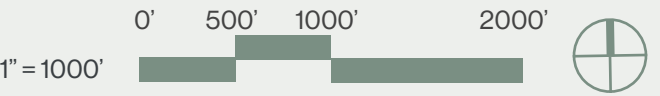
- Multiple types of green space exist, including public parks, privately owned spaces, and vacant or in-development parcels.
- The Los Angeles River and adjacent highway form linear barriers dividing much of the area.
- South of the highway, green spaces are predominantly narrow, fragmented, and adjacent to infrastructure with limited formal programming.
- Large regional anchors (studios, parks) are interspersed with dense residential neighborhoods and schools.
- The Rancho Equestrian District neighborhoods east and west consist primarily of residential uses with equestrian zoning and direct adjacency to the Los Angeles Equestrian Center and Griffith Park.

DESTINATIONS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Johnny Carson Park | 7 Warner Bros. Studios |
| 2 Providence Medical Center | 8 Headworks Reservoir |
| 3 Burbank Studios | 9 Griffith Park |
| 4 LA Equestrian Center | 10 Burbank Rancho Neighborhood (West) |
| 5 Providence High School | 11 Walt Disney Studios |
| 6 Forest Lawn & Mount Sinai Memorial Park Cemeteries | 12 Burbank Rancho Neighborhood (East) |

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Green Space - Accessible Public Use
Green Space - Infrastructure Associated
Green Space - Restricted Access
- Residential
Residential - Equestrian Community
- School
Commercial
Commercial - Equestrian
Commercial - Medical
Commercial - Entertainment





KEY OBSERVATIONS

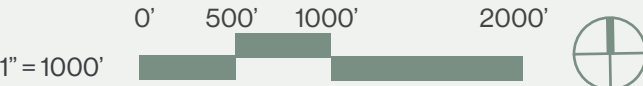
- Transit access to the park is limited relative to surrounding commercial corridors. Alameda and Bob Hope Dr. station has no direct linkage to the park.
- Surrounding neighborhood streets are local and lack designated bike infrastructure.
- Bike racks serve as “end of destination” infrastructure and none are located within the vicinity of the park. Most of them are located on major streets near commercial areas.
- There are no designated bicycle crossings over the river within the project vicinity. Future bike lane upgrades on Forest Lawn Dr. have no connection to bike lane on Riverside Dr.

DESTINATIONS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Johnny Carson Park | 7 Warner Bros. Studios |
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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- LA Metro Bus Route
- Burbank Bus - Pink Route
- LADOT - Commuter Express
- Bus Station
- Bicycle Rack
- Proposed Bus Stop - NOHO to Pasadena
- Bicycle Lane
- Bicycle Route
- Future Bike Lane Upgrade





ENGINEERED RIVER CONDITION 1" = 2500'

- Vehicular Bridge Crossing
- - - Private Access Road Bridge Crossing
- Highway Crossing



RIVER MORPHOLOGY 1" = 2500'

- L.A. River - 1896 - 1903
- L.A. River - 1924 - 1941
- Stream - 1896 - 1903
- Stream - 1924 - 1941
- Wash - 1896 - 1903



FLOOD HAZARD DETERMINATION 1" = 2500'

- Zone A - Regulatory Floodway (1% Annual Chance Conveyance)
- Zone X - Minimal Flood Hazard
- Zone AO (1 ft) — shallow flooding



TOPOGRAPHY 1" = 500'

- 2' Contour Interval
- Slope Orientation

KEY OBSERVATIONS

The Los Angeles River is the basin's primary drainage, a seasonal waterway that historically fluctuated between dry channel and flood. Its unpredictability led to one of the most dramatic hydrologic transformations California history when the US Army Corps encased over 50 miles of river in concrete between 1938 and 1960, converting an ecological corridor into engineered infrastructure.

ENGINEERED RIVER CONDITION

Bridges and freeway crossings coupled with the vertical channel walls define this span of the river as a structurally confined corridor. Minimal crossings within the immediate park radius reinforcing limited pedestrian permeability. The typical channel width is 300' (per LA River Master Plan)

RIVER MORPHOLOGY

Historic aerial mapping reveals a wider, more dynamic river corridor prior to channelization. Subsequent straightening and concrete lining simplified the river's alignment, concentrating flow within a fixed footprint.

FLOOD HAZARD DETERMINATION

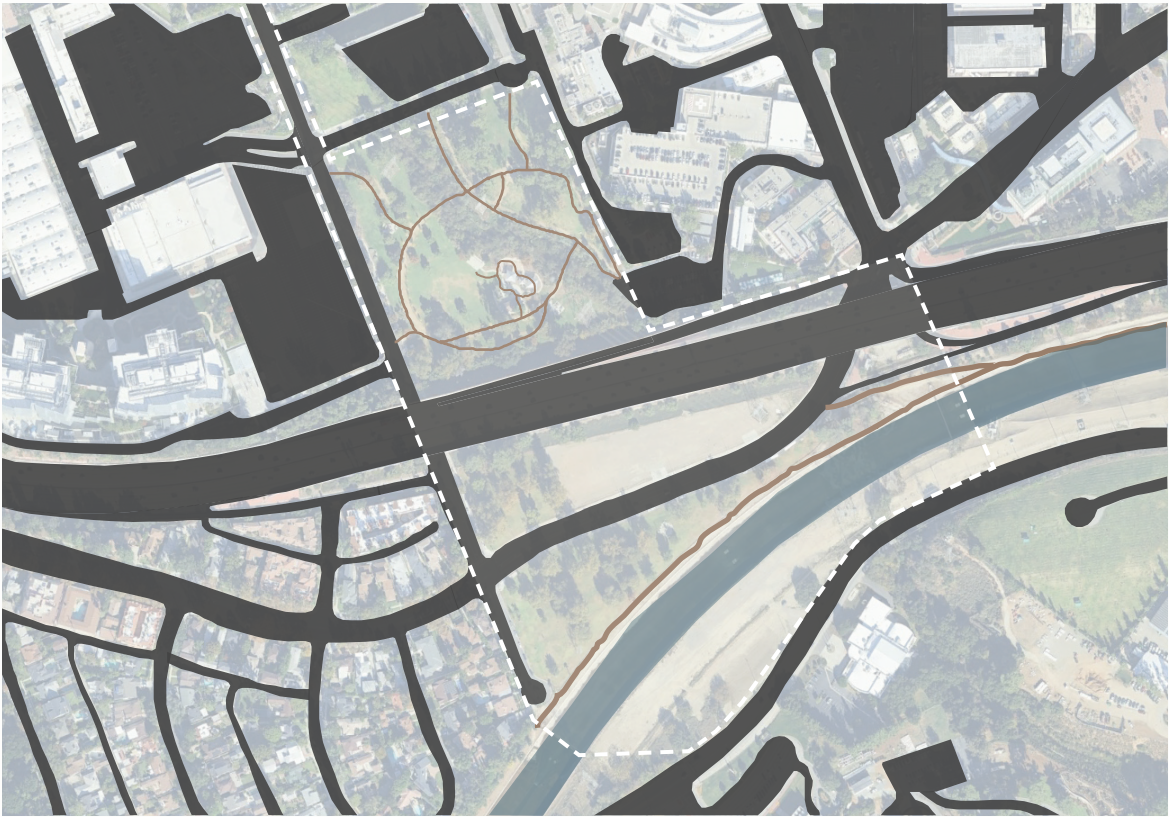
FEMA mapping designates the portion of the Los Angeles River on the site as a Zone A regulatory floodway, with flood hazard tightly confined to the engineered channel. Velocity is highest in Zone A areas of the channel.

TOPOGRAPHY

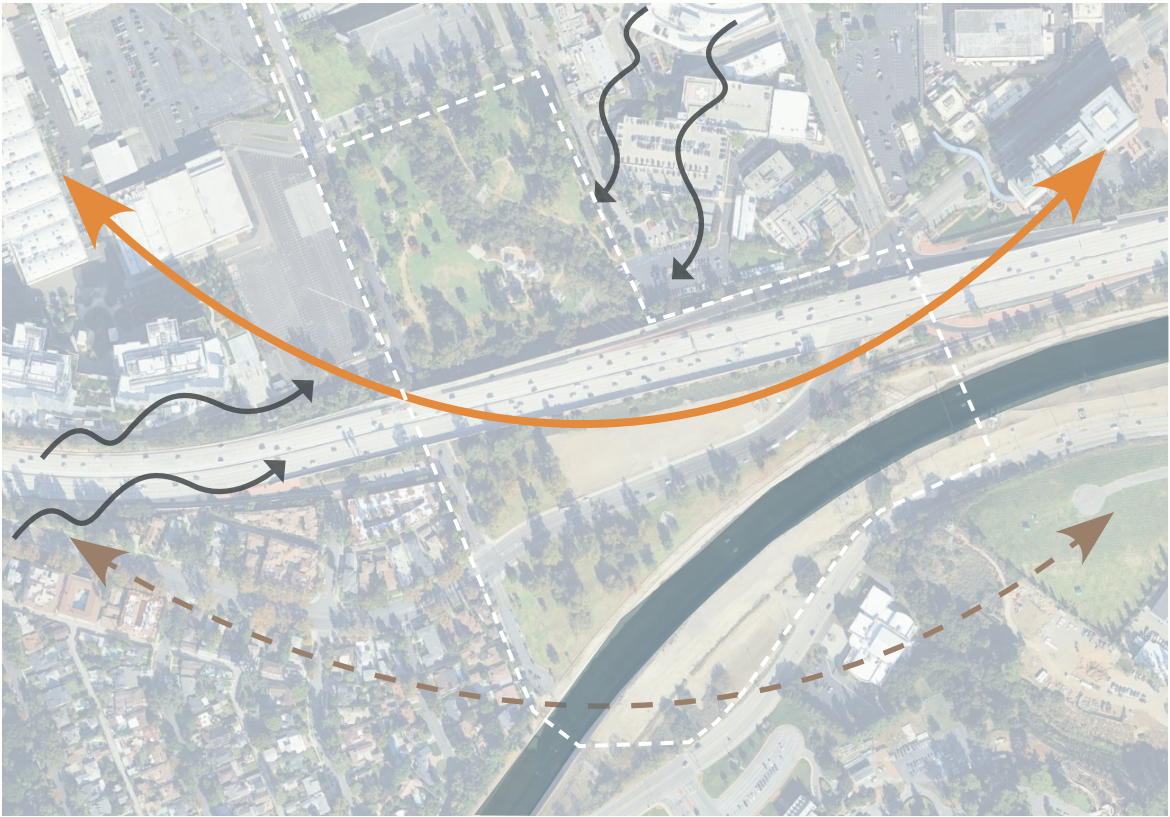
The topography around the site slopes toward the engineered channel, forming low terraces that align with historic overbank areas.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- L.A. River - Present Day



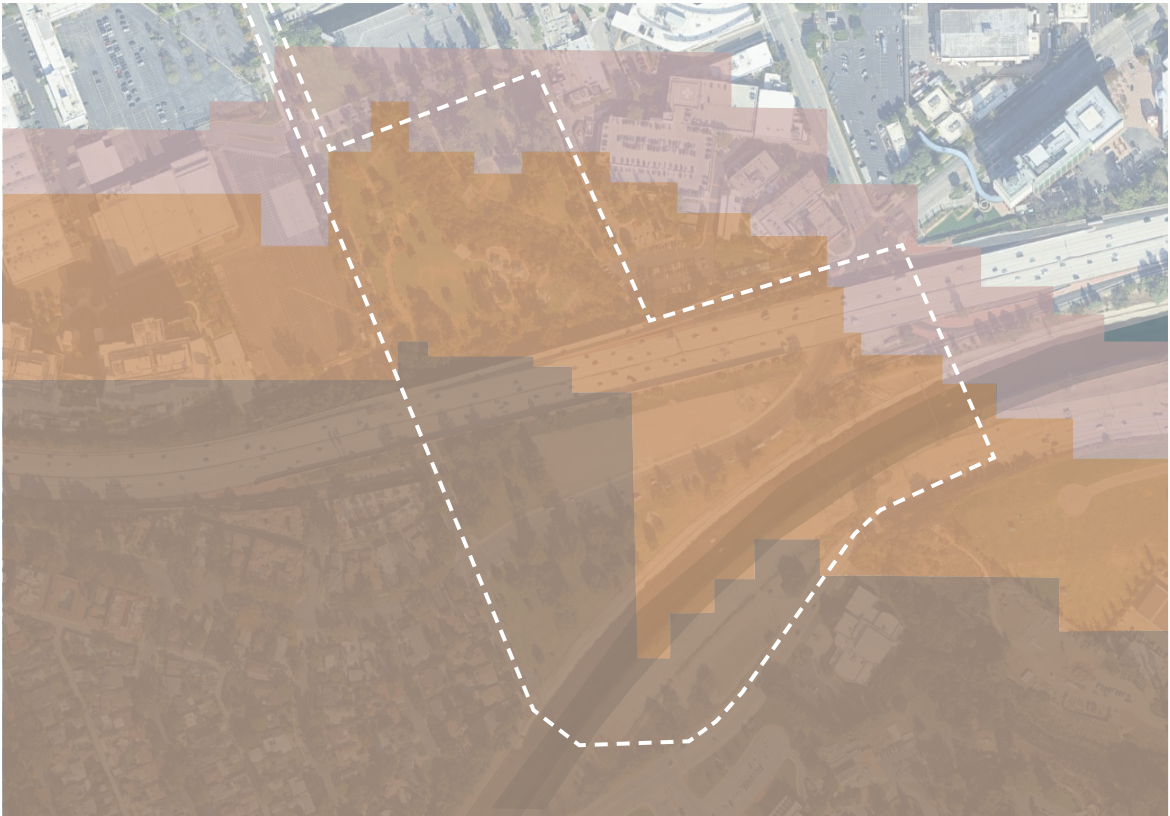
SURFACE HARDENING
1" = 500'
Asphalt Road Decomposed Granite Trail



SOLAR & WIND EXPOSURE
1" = 500'
Summer Sun Path Winter Sun Path Prevailing Wind Direction



CANOPY & COOLING COVERAGE
1" = 500'
Tree Canopy Lawn Greenspace



FIRE RISK ZONES
1" = 500'
Moderate Fire Severity High Fire Severity Very High Fire Severity

KEY OBSERVATIONS

SURFACE HARDENING
Johnny Carson Park is entangled around a network of asphalt roads, providing access for residents, commuters, and park goers. Asphalt roads increase the Urban Heat Island effect by absorbing sunlight and causing heat to cling to the Earth's surface.

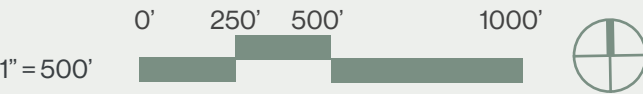
SOLAR & WIND EXPOSURE
During the summer, the sun travels a wide arc, peaking over the Warner Bros office to the west of Johnny Carson Park, south over Highway 134, then sets east of the park. In the winter, the sun travels a slightly wider arc and farther south from Johnny Carson Park. Prevailing winds approach from both west and northeast directions. High sun and wind exposure is slightly reduced by the site's tree canopy.

CANOPY & COOLING COVERAGE
A dense tree canopy covers the riparian corridor of Johnny Carson Park, but is sparse elsewhere. The neighboring business areas are scarcely populated with trees, in contrast to the dense cover surrounding each unit of the neighborhood southwest of the site. This greenery aids in mitigating the Urban Heat Island effect exasperated by the asphalt roads.

FIRE RISK ZONES
The site lies in three fire severity zones mapped by CalFire: very high, high, and moderate fire severity. Thoughtful planning to mitigate the Urban Heat Island effect while upholding fire safety regulations is crucial in developing a resilient and sustainable site.

LEGEND

Site Boundary

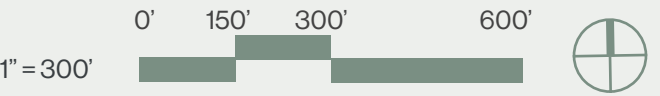


CONSTRAINTS



KEY OBSERVATIONS

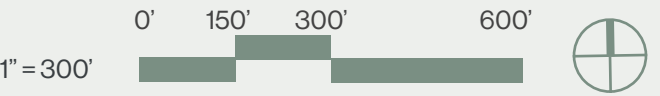
- 1 **TRANSIT DISCONNECTION:** Transit reaches Alameda and Bob Hope, but stops short of drawing people toward the river and mountain foothills, as it did for generations before.
- 2 **FREEWAY DIVIDE:** The freeway creates a physical and perceptual barrier that disconnects the natural layers of open land and vegetation that lead toward the river.
- 3 **CHANNEL DYSFUNCTION:** Vertical walls encase the river today, severing the landform gradients that once supported habitation and resource systems.
- 4 **CHANNEL SAFETY:** A low chain-link fence provides limited protection from the 20-foot drop into the channel and reinforces separation rather than safe engagement with the river.
- 5 **MISSING RIVER CROSSING:** Lack of a pedestrian river crossing cuts access to the visible recreational opportunities in underutilized green space south of the river, as well as nearby access routes to Griffith Park.
- 6 **LACK OF GROUNDWATER RETENTION:** Lack of planting in large areas between the two parks creates a heat island and doesn't collect any runoff.
- 7 **HEAT INTENSIVE THROUGHWAY:** Unshaded asphalt corridor cuts through the park, placing bikes alongside vehicles without canopy or buffering. Speed is prioritized over climate comfort.
- 8 **HOSPITAL EDGE DISCONNECT:** The nearby hospital represents a potential partner for health and wellness programming, yet this edge of the park is underutilized and separated by noisy infrastructure that limits meaningful engagement with the landscape.
- 9 **POWER LINE BARRIER:** Power lines present a physical, perceptual and ecological barrier, discouraging movement and fragmenting habitat.
- 10 **LOST LEARNING LANDSCAPE:** Lack of engagement with the knowledge systems that once shaped the land, preventing nearby schools in the area to benefit from this meaningful connection.





KEY OBSERVATIONS

- 1 **NEW GATEWAY:** Transform Alameda transit stop to guide pedestrians and cyclists toward the river, reflecting Indigenous movement patterns that followed natural water corridors across the landscape.
- 2 **CENTRAL OVERLOOK:** Repurpose decommissioned 134 into a central overlook linking the North Park to the river corridor, restoring oak woodland habitat and creating opportunities to observe wildlife valued in Indigenous stewardship.
- 3 **FLOODPLAIN RECONNECTION:** De-channelize segments to restore riparian edges, reestablishing river processes central to Indigenous stewardship.
- 4 **SAFE RIVER ENGAGEMENT:** Create safe access to the water's edge that engages the community with the river while respecting seasonal flood cycles central to Indigenous understanding of natural river systems.
- 5 **PARK EXTENSION:** Extend the greenway across the river to connect with the greater Griffith Park landscape, restoring landscape continuity reflected in Indigenous movement across connected land systems.
- 6 **GROUND SYSTEMS:** Reclaimed freeway material can be repurposed to construct permeable swales that slow runoff, support habitat, and reconnect surface water to underlying soil systems.
- 7 **CLIMATE RESPONSIVE GREENWAY:** Remove through-traffic and convert the corridor into a bike and pedestrian passage that restores canopy and reconnects fragmented park spaces, reflecting Indigenous landscape pathways.
- 8 **HEALING PLAZA:** Bring back the native pharmacy, create a healing garden that can engage the nearby Hospital as well as visitors to the park.
- 9 **OPEN MEADOW ZONE:** Restore a native habitat that absorbs runoff from the oak woodland while supporting pollinators and wildlife. Meadow clearings historically functioned within Indigenous landscapes as ecological transition zones between woodland and riparian systems.
- 10 **ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING:** Create an outdoor classroom near educational and health centers that supports ecological learning inspired by Indigenous land-based teaching.



SITE MAP



LOCATION

438 Coleman Avenue
San Jose, CA 95110

PROJECT DEVELOPERS

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
City of San Jose
Santa Clara Valley Water District
HargreavesJones
SPUR

SIZE

3 miles
120 acres

HISTORY

Guadalupe River Park is a 3-mile long urban river located alongside Guadalupe River, a body of water with significant history in San Jose, California since its founding in 1777.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began a decades-long flood control project along the site from 1941 until its official identity shifted to urban park in 1987. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, City of San Jose, and Santa Clara Valley Water District began construction of the urban park in 1991.

Partnered with Guadalupe Gardens Corporation and Friends of Guadalupe River Park, an orchard and rose garden were implemented into the design.

HargreavesJones and the City of San Jose determined four objects for the initial design:

- 1. Control Flooding
- 2. Increase Biodiversity
- 3. Amenitize Guadalupe River
- 4. Positively Focalize the City of San Jose

In recent years, there has been a desire to revitalize the park and address issues that have transpired in the 20 years since its official opening in 2005.

SPUR has identified three goals for their current redesign:

- 1. Enhance Biodiversity Amid Rapid Urban Growth
- 2. Update and Maintain Park Amenities
- 3. Emphazie an Equitable and Sustainable Community

The refining development of Guadalupe River Park is ongoing.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS



Gathering spaces in the park are utilized for public gathering and education about the land.

Volunteer events are held to aid in stewarding the land.

DECHANNELIZATION



Sections of Guadalupe River previosuly channelized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have been redesigned to be more user friendly and aesthetic.

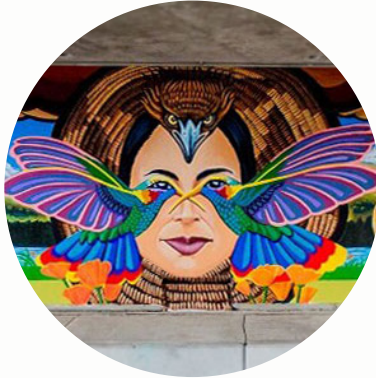
CREEK-SIDE TRAIL



Located in Downtown San Jose, the park is frequented by both pedestrians and cyclists.

The creek-side trail offers scenic on-the-ground transportation.

INDIGENOUS HISTORY



Present-day Muwekma Ohlone Tribe historically lived and stewarded the land Guadalupe River Park runs through.

Signage, sculptures, and murals are found throughout the park to honor the Ohlone people.

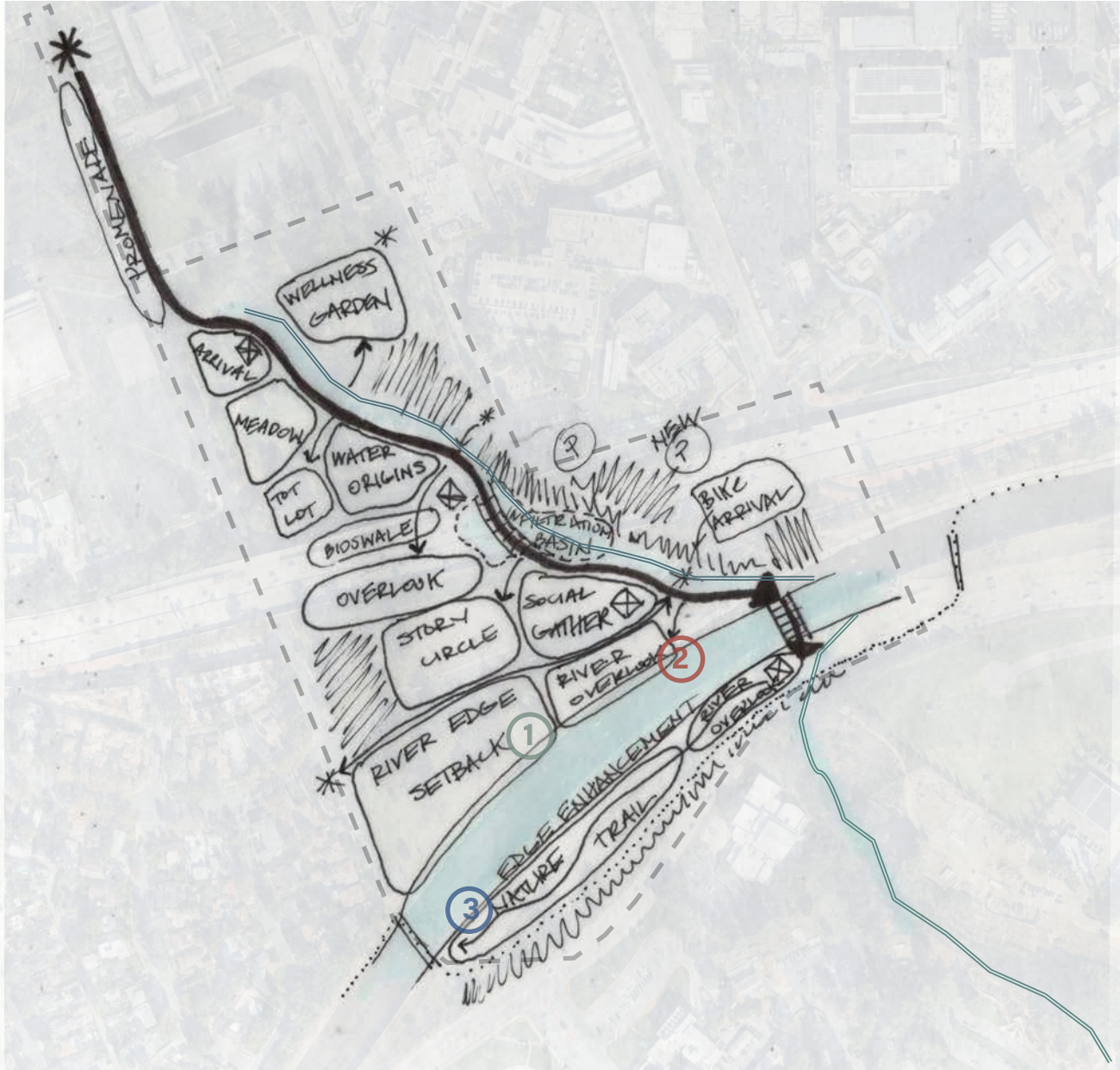
REVIVED WATERSHED



The City of San Jose is at the heart of Silicon Valley, a beautiful landscape stunted by rapid urban growth and industrial development.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

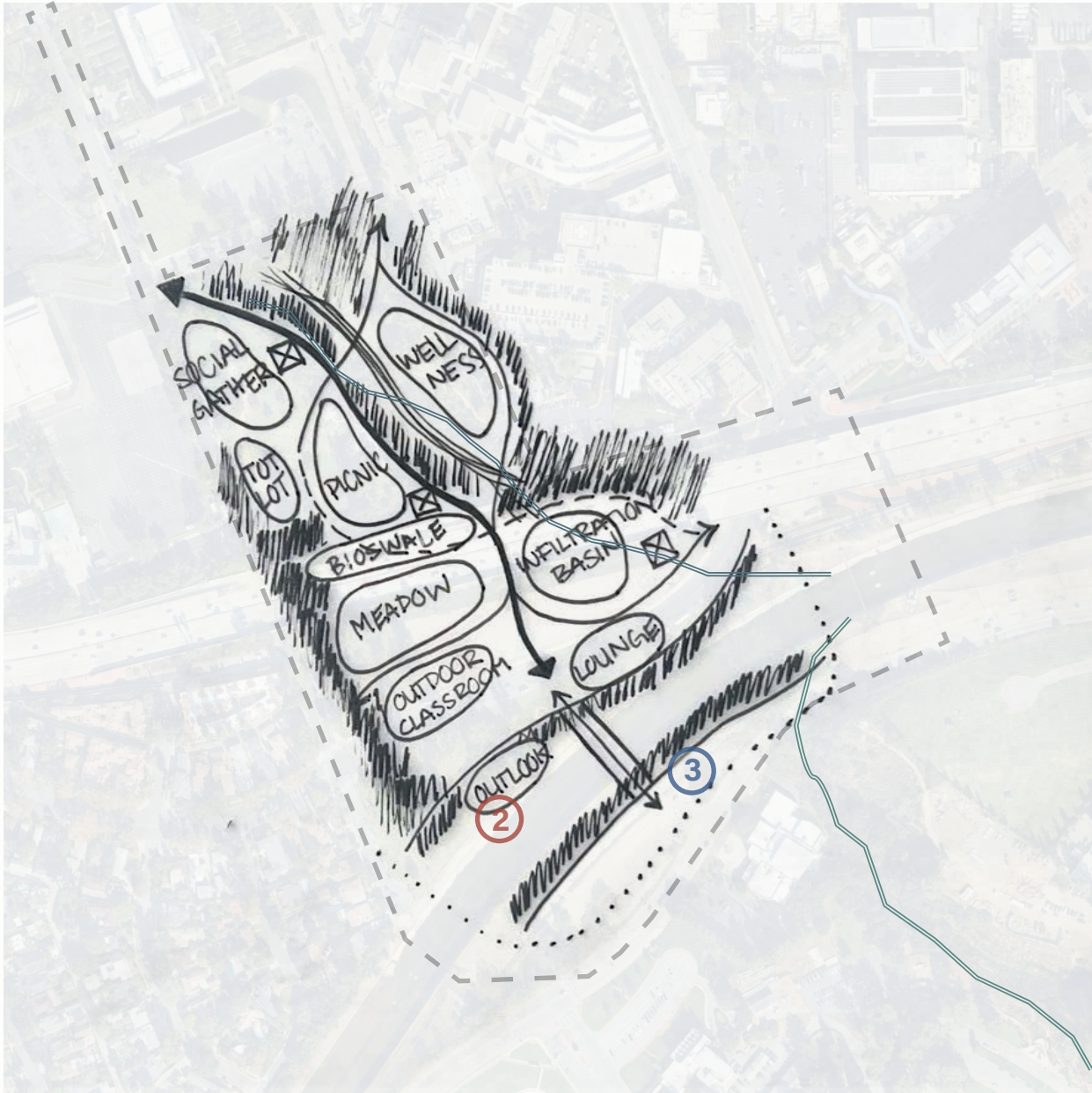
CONCEPT 1 - GUIDED WATERSHED AXIS



This concept organizes the park around a strong axial corridor that follows the restored stream toward the river.

Circulation is guided through a sequence of educational and experiential interventions that give meaning to watershed systems, ecological restoration, and cultural relationships to the landscape. Structured paths and defined gathering spaces create a clear journey through the park, culminating at the river's edge.

CONCEPT 2 - EXPLORATORY PARK NETWORK



This concept prioritizes exploration through a meandering system of interconnected trails that encourage visitors to navigate the park at their own pace.

Rather than a single directed route, multiple paths weave through habitat areas, gathering spaces, and overlooks, creating a flexible landscape experience.

The network supports informal discovery while maintaining connections between the park, stream corridor, and surrounding green spaces.

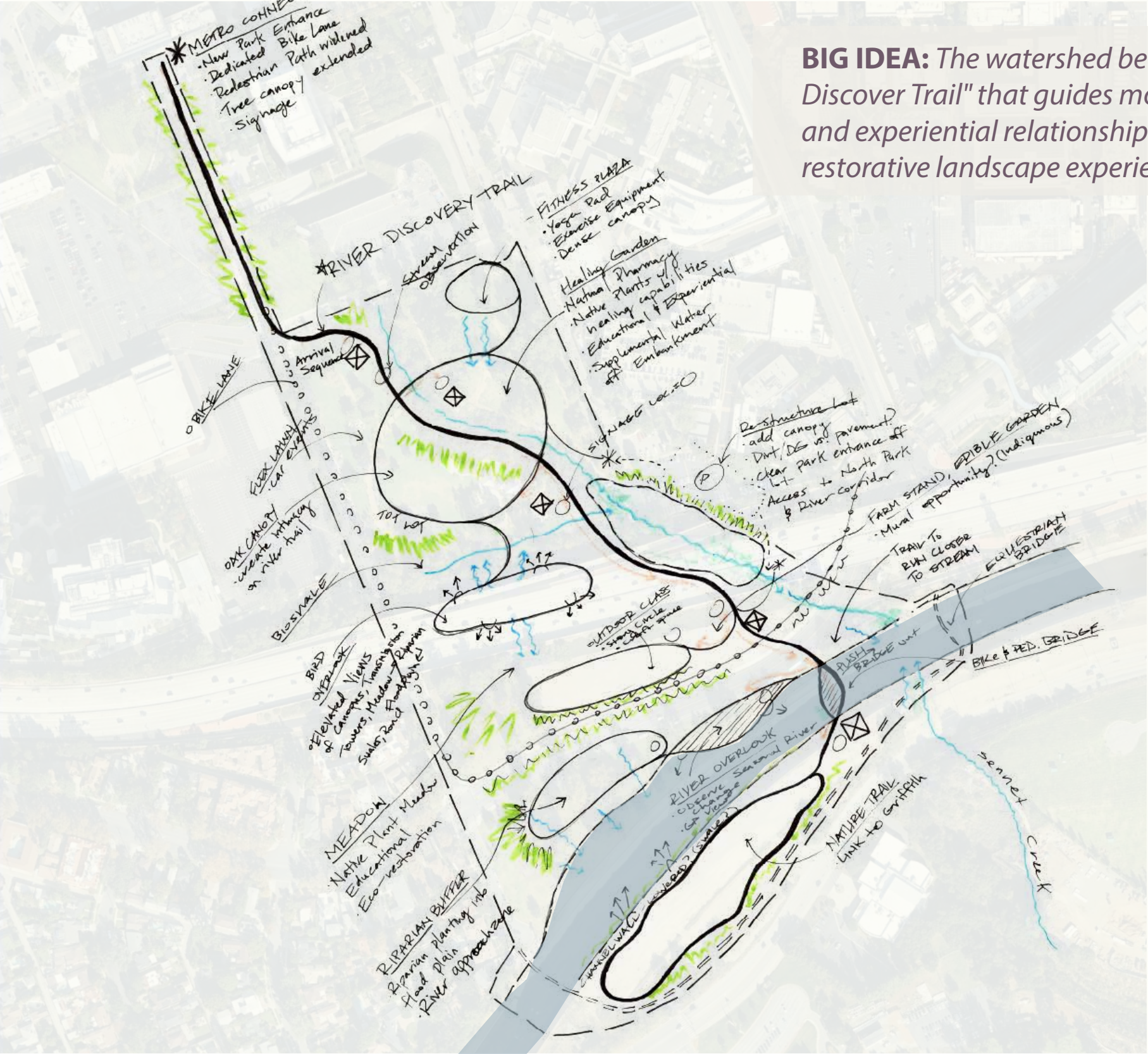
RIVER RESTORATION
CONCEPT SECTIONS



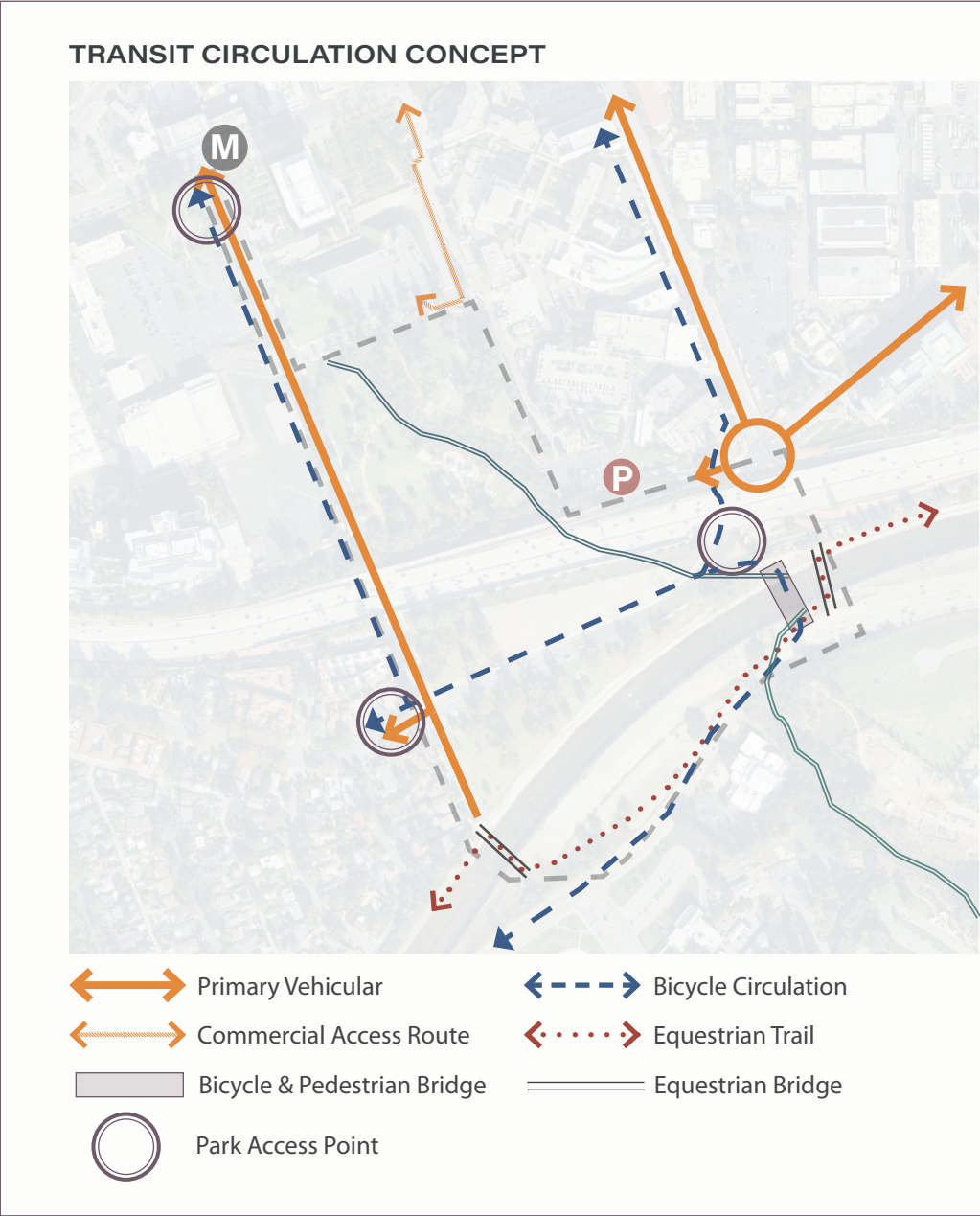
NTS



FINAL CONCEPT DIAGRAM - GUIDED WATERSHED AXIS "THE RIVER DISCOVERY TRAIL"



BIG IDEA: The watershed becomes the park's central organizing feature, establishing a "River Discover Trail" that guides movement toward the river while reconnecting physical, ecological, and experiential relationships to the land's water systems through a sequence of educational and restorative landscape experiences.

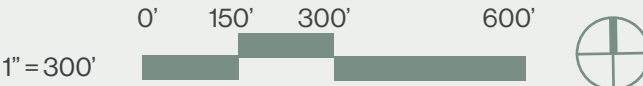


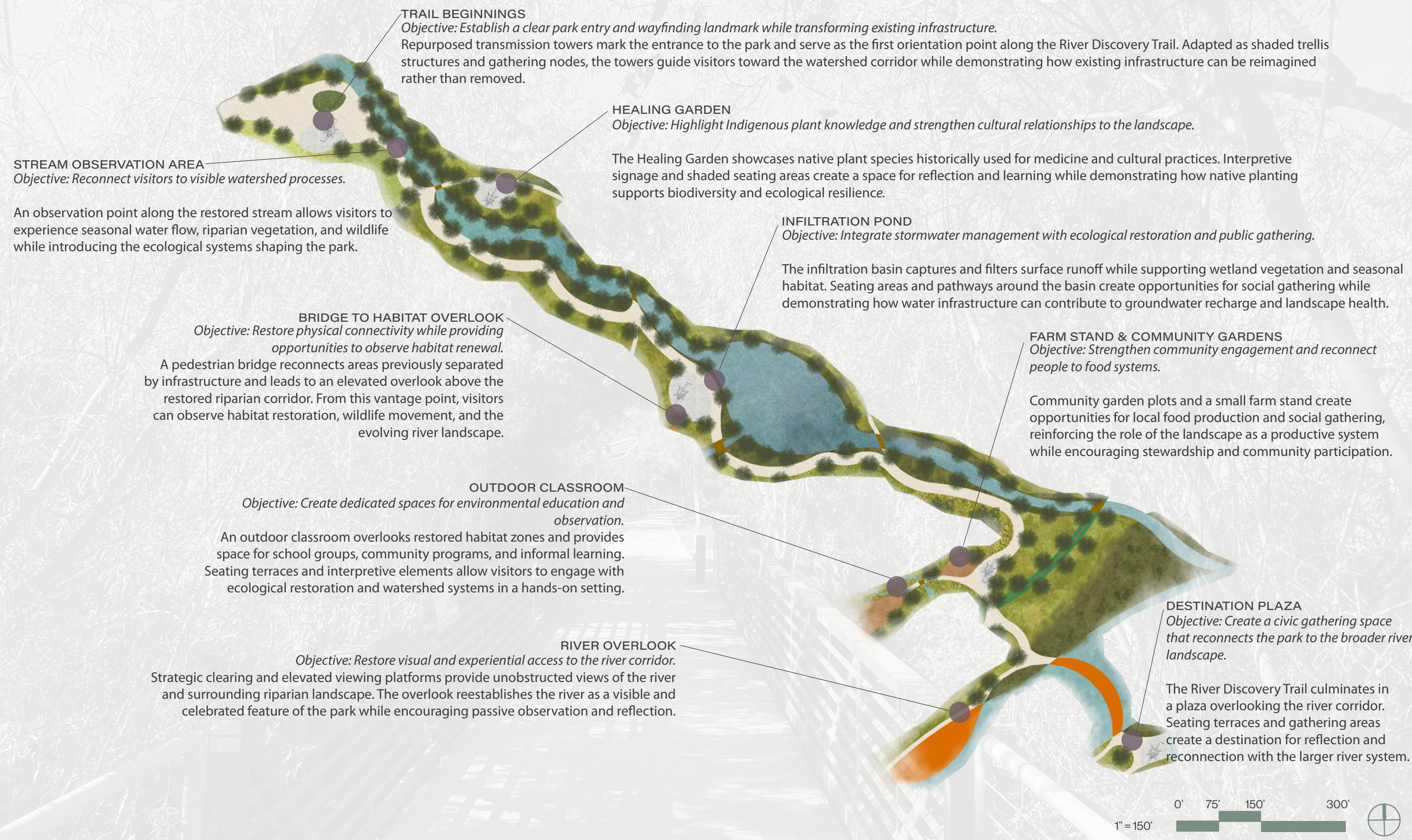




DESTINATIONS

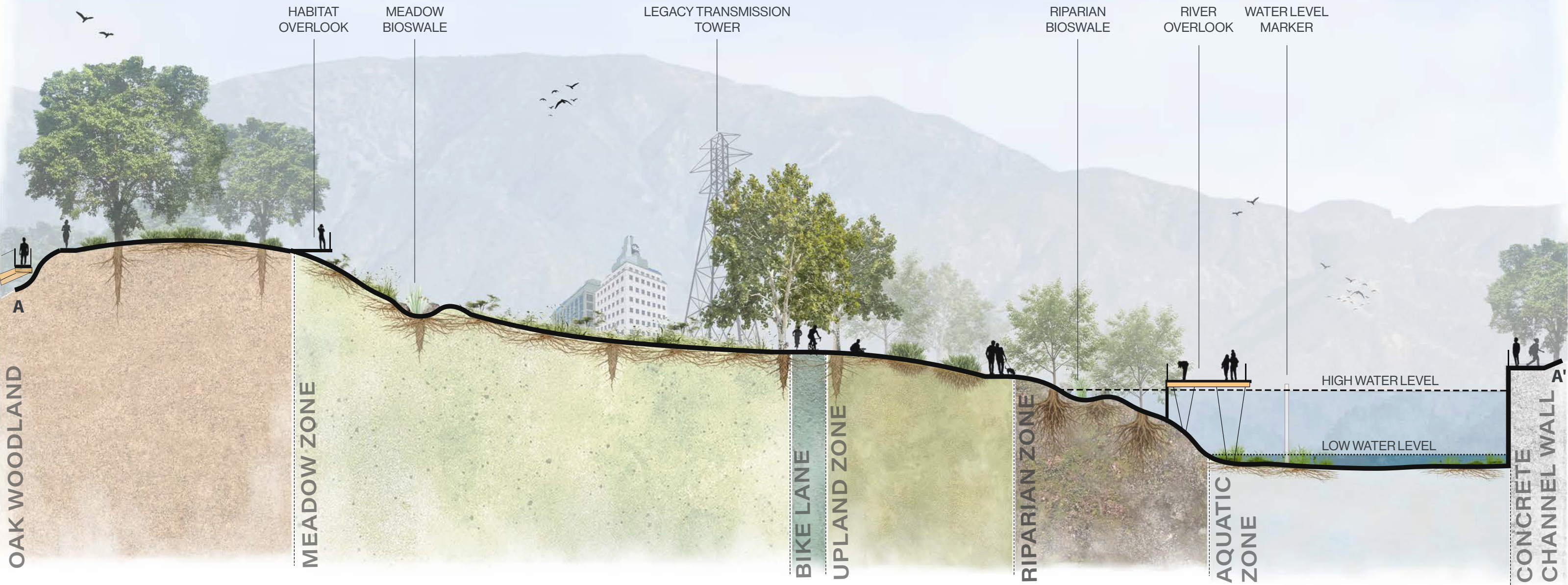
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 EV Parking | 5 Providence High School |
| 2 Providence Medical Center | 6 Forest Lawn & Mount Sinai Memorial Park Cemeteries |
| 3 Burbank Studios | 7 Sennett Creek |
| 4 New Street - Discovery Road | 8 Walt Disney Studios |





SITE SECTION

KEY MAP



VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 20'
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1" = 60'

ENLARGEMENT • RIPARIAN EDGE & OVERLOOK



KEY MAP

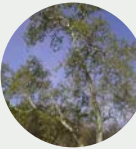


1" = 1200'

SAMPLE RIPARIAN PLANT MATERIAL



Mulefat



Western Sycamore



Yerba Buena



White Alder



California Bay Laurel



Sandbar Willow

LEGEND

- 1 Bike & Pedestrian Bridge
- 2 River Overlook Deck
- 3 Riverside Bike Crossing
- 4 Riparian Bioswale
- 5 Seasonal Water Level Marker
- 6 River Discovery Trail Signage
- 7 Upland Meadow
- 8 Approximate Seasonal High Water Line

0' 10' 20' 40'
1" = 20'





KEY MAP



NTS

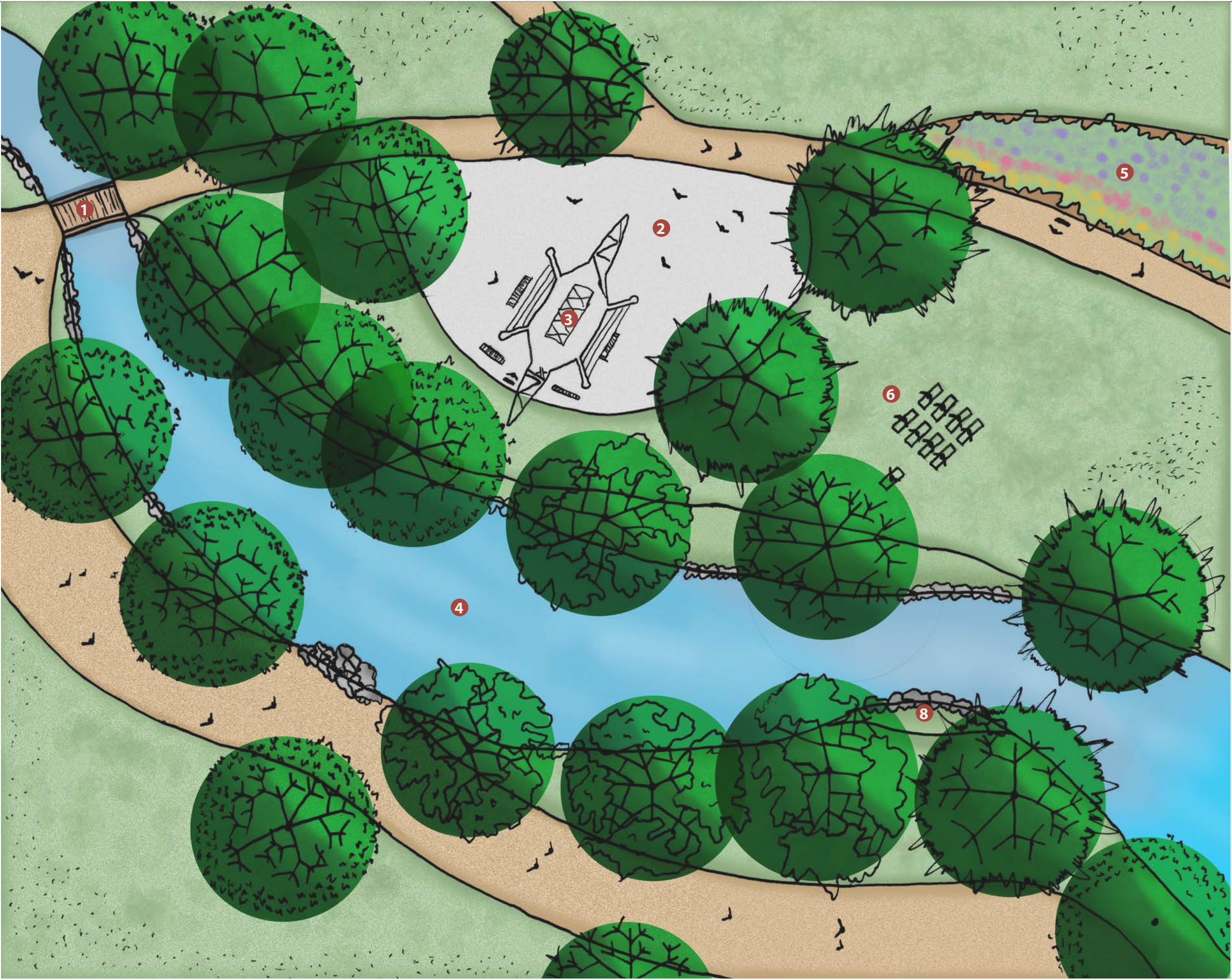
From the river overlook, visitors take a moment to relax, gather, and observe a restored riparian corridor set against the remaining channel edge.

A pedestrian and cycling bridge connects to parkland beyond, while interpretive elements and water level markers support learning within an active river landscape that supports native bird species, including the Least Bell's Vireo and Swainson's Hawk.

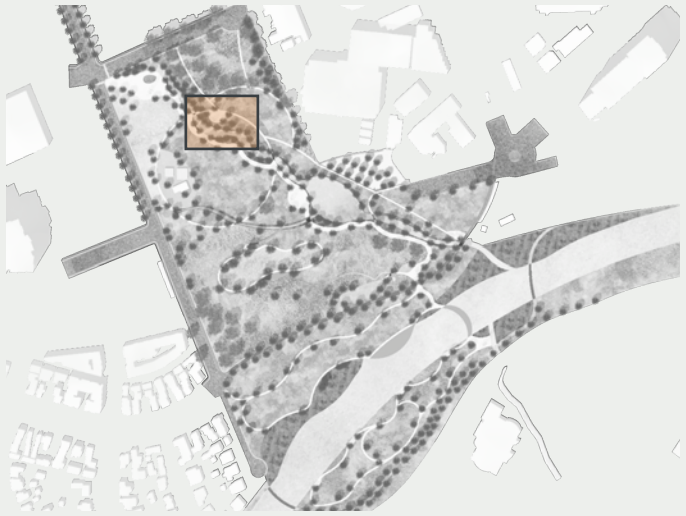
BEFORE



NTS

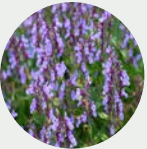


KEY MAP



1" = 1200'

SAMPLE HEALING PLANT MATERIAL



Black Sage



White Sage



California Lilac



Lemonade Berry



Gum Plant



Purple Sage

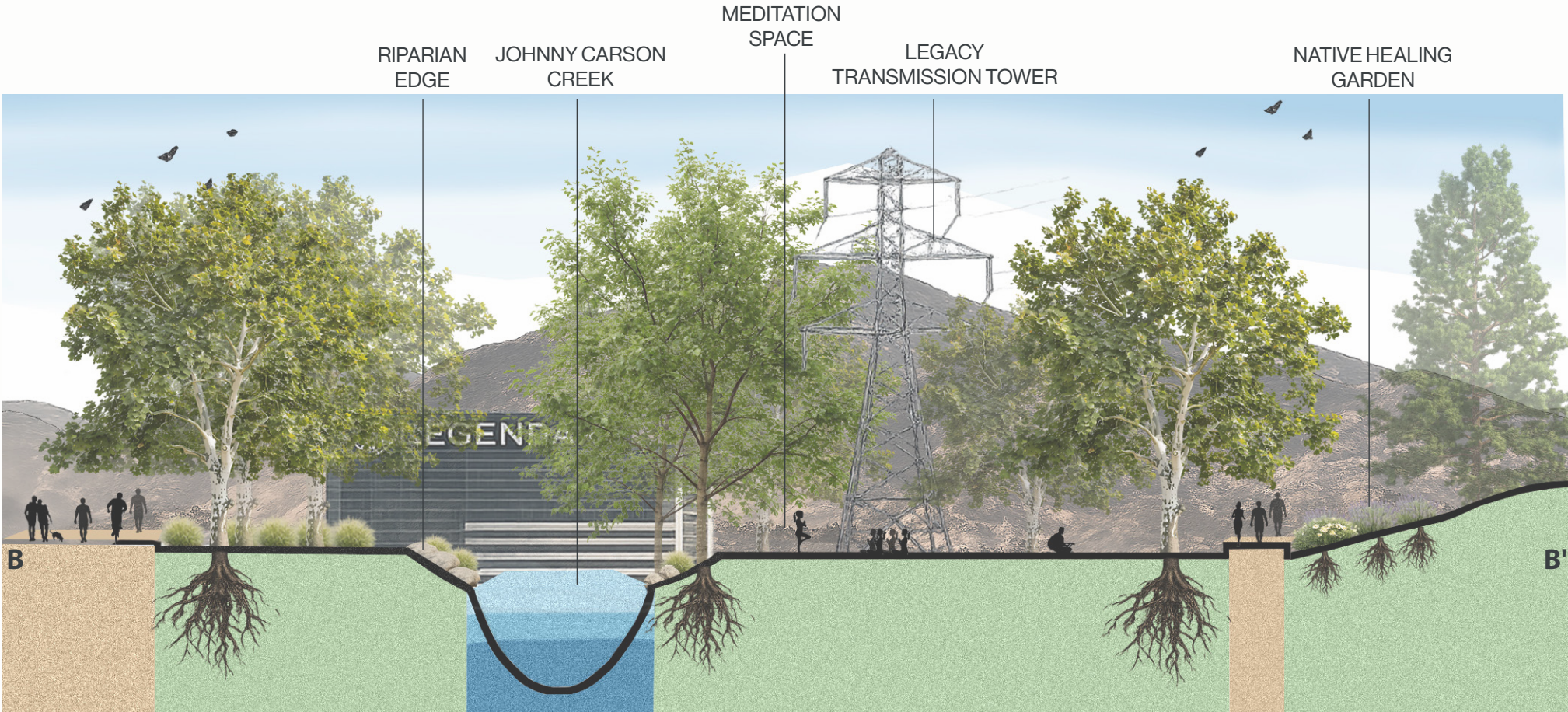
LEGEND

- 1 Pedestrian Bridge
- 2 Pedestrian Hub
- 3 Legacy Transmission Tower
- 4 Johnny Carson Park Creek
- 5 Native Healing Garden
- 6 Meditation Space
- 7 Grass Meadow
- 8 Carson Park Creek Edge and Viewpoint

0' 10' 20' 40'
1" = 20'



SECTION ELEVATION & PERSPECTIVE • HEALING GARDEN



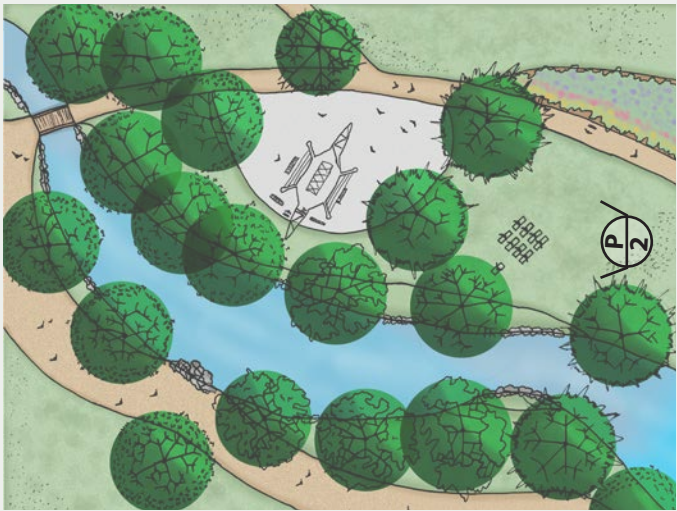
VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 10'
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1" = 20'



KEY MAPS



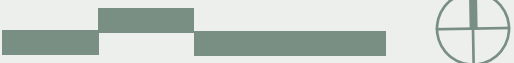
1" = 1200'

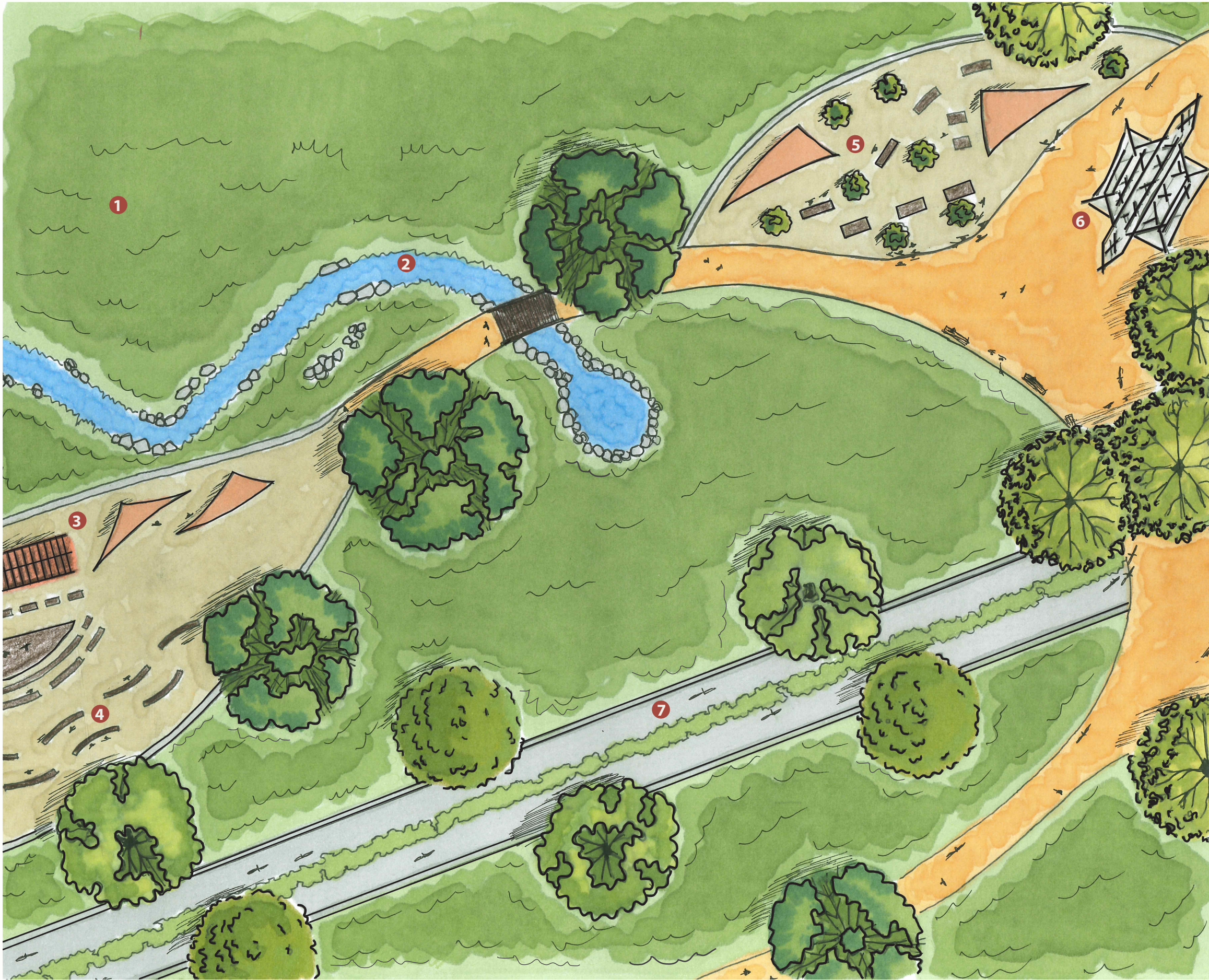


NTS



BEFORE





KEY MAPS



1" = 1200'

SAMPLE MEADOW PLANT MATERIAL



White Alder



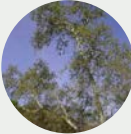
Deerweed



Coast Live Oak



California Poppy



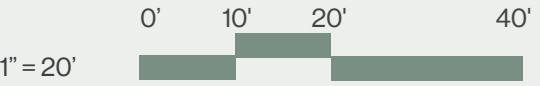
Western Sycamore



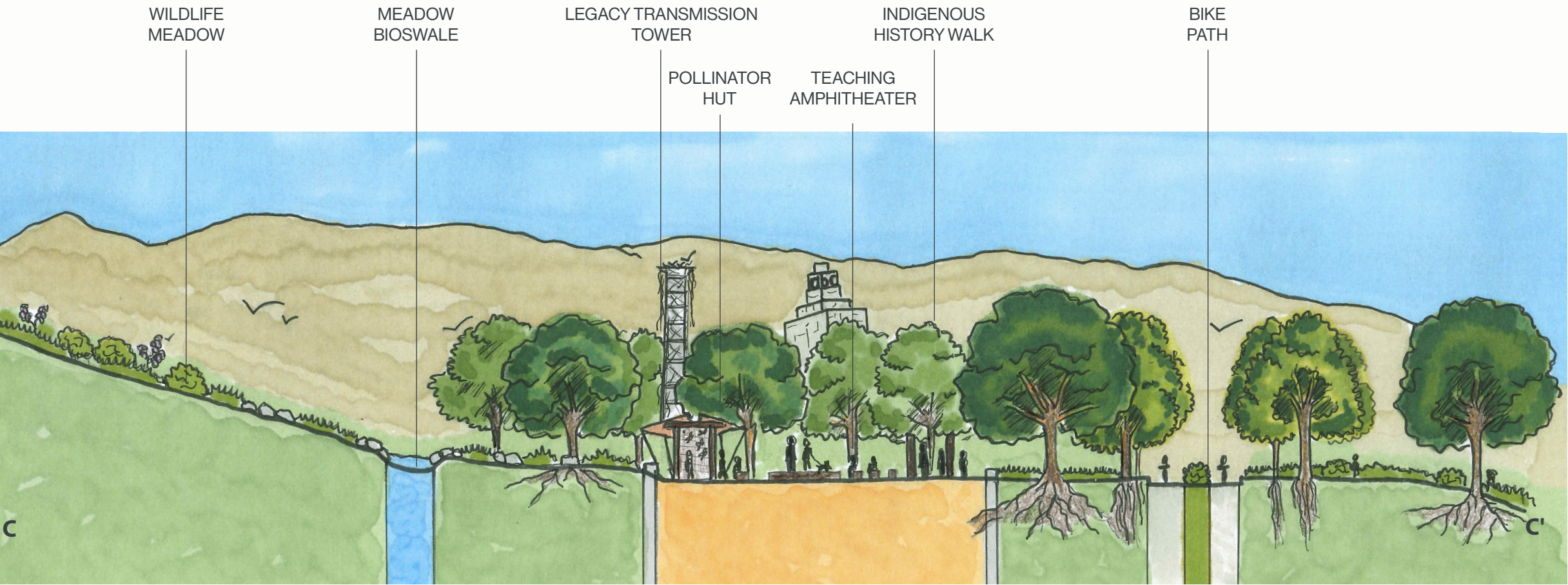
California Buckwheat

LEGEND

- 1 Wildlife Meadow
- 2 Meadow Bioswale
- 3 Pollinator Hut
- 4 Indigenous History Walk
- 5 Community Farmstand
- 6 Legacy Transmission Tower Rest Stop
- 7 Bike Path

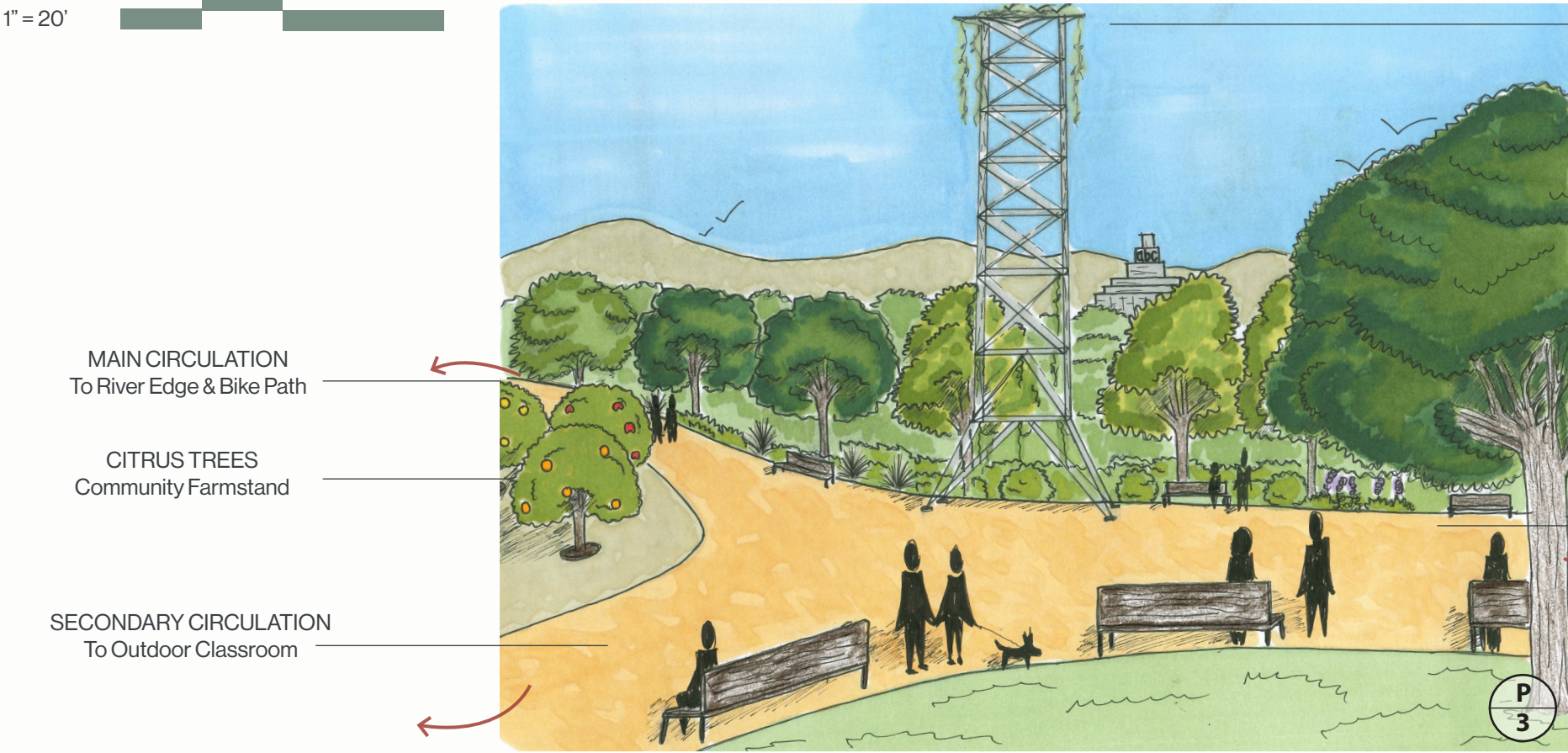


SECTION & PERSPECTIVE - OUTDOOR CLASSROOM & FARMSTAND



1" = 20'

0' 10' 20' 40'



MAIN CIRCULATION
To River Edge & Bike Path

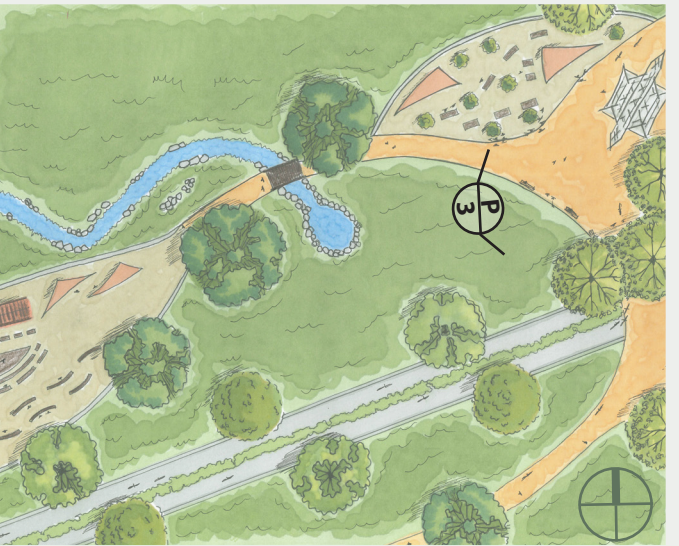
CITRUS TREES
Community Farmstand

SECONDARY CIRCULATION
To Outdoor Classroom

NESTING HABITAT
Legacy Transmission Tower

MAIN CIRCULATION
To River Edge & Bike Path

KEY MAPS



NTS



BEFORE

