

Hole Lake: **The Bridge**

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LD7, UCLAx
Spring 2026

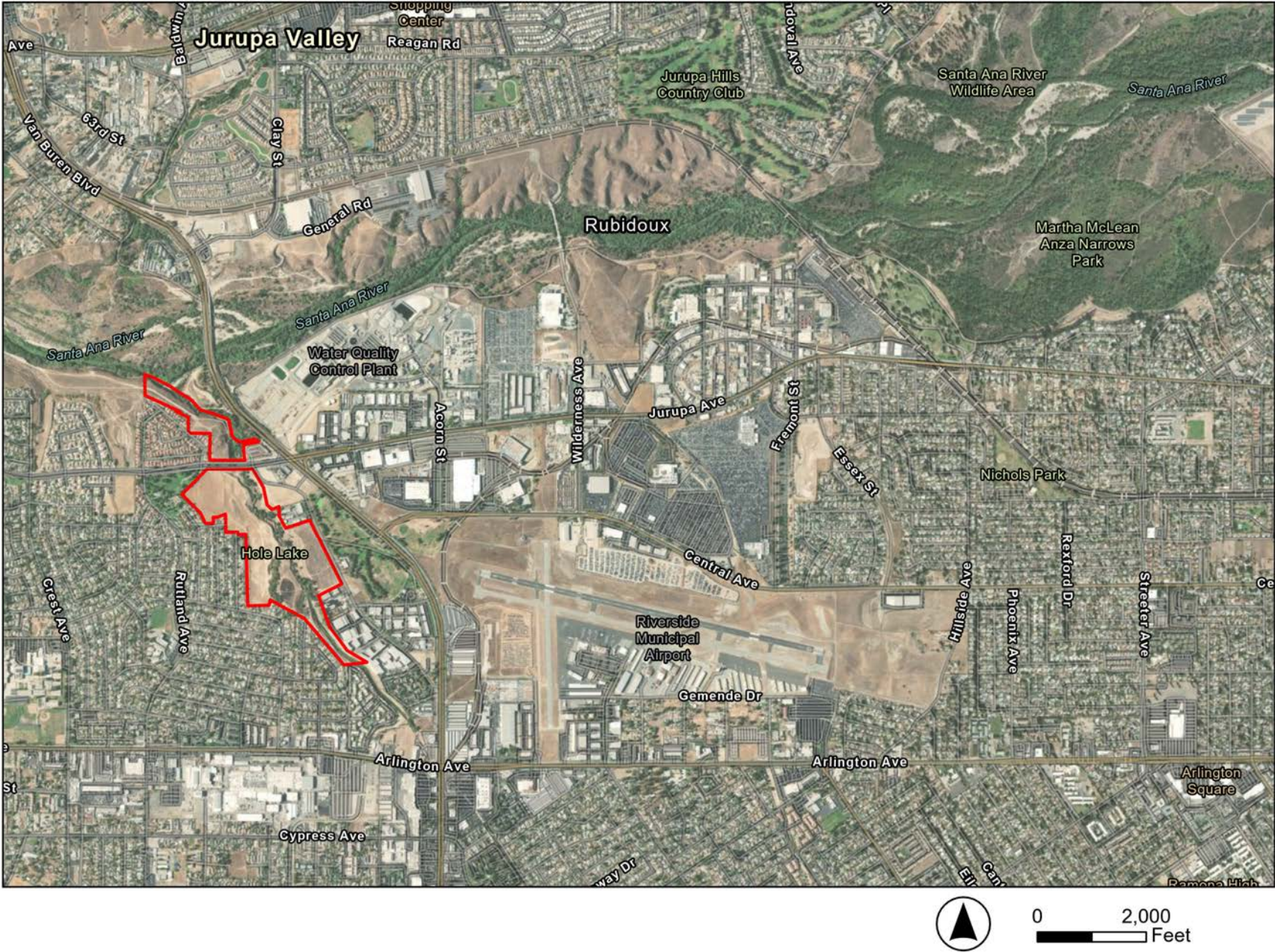


HOLE LAKE, RIVERSIDE, CA



0 1,000 Feet

THE HOLE LAKE REGION



CASE STUDY | Grand Junction Park and Plaza

Landscape Architect: David Rubin Land Collective

Size: 6 acres; Completed: 2022

Project Overview: Grand Junction Park and Plaza is a 6-acre civic space in Westfield, Indiana, a northern suburb of Indianapolis. Given its location at the convergence of five trails along the Grassy Branch of Cool Creek, Grand Junction serves as a central gathering place for residents and visitors. The project features modern architecture and a restored creek corridor. It was redesigned after a 500-year flood event to incorporate interactive flood mitigation infrastructure into the park's design.

Environmental Considerations: The restoration of the Grassy Branch creek mitigates flood risk by adding 65,700 cubic feet of flood storage. The project included significant ecological improvements, including use of over 83% native vegetation that support 51 bird species and improved soil health.

Program and Design Approach: The design approach features pavilions, a riparian restoration, pedestrian-friendly connectivity, and a limestone block architectural theme. Programming includes an ice rink, a playground, and a café alongside a regional transit hub.

Challenges and Solutions: The park addressed the challenges of severe flooding with unique infrastructure designs, featuring a wetland amphitheater designed for safe inundation.

Key Lessons and Insights: The park design provides a good example of social spaces overlaid onto critical flood mitigation infrastructure. The project was designed for climate resilience, restored natural ecological functions, and use of local materials. It prioritized pedestrian connectivity to create a vibrant downtown hub. A wetland amphitheater can withstand inundation from flood events. An elevated walk separated by riparian planting serves as a stage for small performances, gatherings, and passive seating. The park provided a smoother connection of the Midland Trace Trail across the west and east ends of the park, linking the surrounding community along a 6-mile stretch. The park offers multiple opportunities to physically access and visually engage with the stream.

Relevance to Hole Lake: Similar to the needs for Hole Lake redesign, this project used design to provide multiple benefits and improvements. These benefits included a safe and enjoyable access to a restored creek, creation of a community center, and connections to surrounding trails. Similarly, the redesign for Hole Lake should provide attractive and safe access to the creek. It should create spaces for events that could generate revenue for the City of Riverside, and it should provide better access to the Santa Ana River Trail.



Land Collective, Alan Karchmer



Land Collective, Alan Karchmer

<https://www.landscapeperformance.org/case-study-briefs/grand-junction#lessons-learned>

<https://worldlandscapearchitect.com/grand-junction-park-and-plaza-westfield-indiana/?v=0b3b97fa6688>

CASE STUDY | Redwood Creek Restoration at Muir Beach, GGNRA

Landscape Architect: Restoration Design Group
Size: 46 acres; Completed: 2014

Project Overview: The restoration of Redwood Creek at Muir Beach, CA was a project completed in 2014 to restore 46 acres of coastal landscape. The project aimed to reverse the damages caused by a century of farming and development that channelized the creek and disconnected it from its floodplain. The project improved habitat for endangered coho salmon and threatened steelhead trout. It established breeding habitat for threatened California red-legged frog, decreased flooding on nearby roads, and improved visitor access and interpretive experiences.

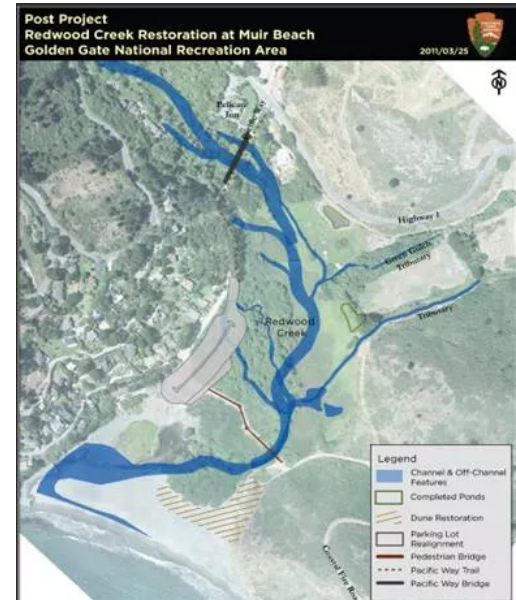
Environmental Considerations: After the project was built, California red-legged frog numbers have soared thanks to restored breeding ponds and the relocation of egg masses and adult frogs. Improved floodplain connectivity and side-channel areas now provide essential winter habitat for endangered coho salmon and threatened steelhead trout. Broad areas of the site previously overrun with invasive, nonnative species now host healthy native plant communities.

Program and Design Approach: The project used a process-based restoration, where the design facilitates natural processes so the ecosystem can eventually maintain itself. The design added side channels, backwater ponds, and engineered log jams to create varied water speeds and depths, mimicking a wild stream. The project program sought to integrate critical habitat needs with the 260,000 annual visitors the site receives. They created adaptive infrastructure. They rotated the parking lot to expand the floodplain, they created a long 225-foot pedestrian bridge that spanned the entire floodplain, they targeted specific areas for endangered species, and they added interpretive signage and improved trails.

Challenges and Solutions: The creek was trapped between a levee road and a parking lot that acted as a dam, so they rotated the parking lot and removed 1000 feet of levee roads. The creek was full of sediment, so designers created side channels and backwater ponds to slow water and allow sediment to settle in the floodplain. Work also had to take place during short periods of time each year, from August to October. As a result, projects were executed in phased seasons over multiple years.

Lessons Learned: Success required solving human problems alongside ecological ones. By designing the restoration to also reduce local road flooding, the project gained local stakeholder buy-in. Ongoing research revealed that deer overgrazing stunting new plant growth. In response, managers installed protective fencing to allow willows and other riparian plants to reach maturity.

Relevance to Hole Lake: This project provides substantial guidance on ecological restoration of creeks that could be applied to the creek at Hole Lake. It provides good examples of how to create a space for endangered species and still enable people to access and interact with the newly created natural areas. The project shows how creative design solutions, like simply rotating a parking lot, can solve problems and remove constraints.



Map of Redwood Creek, NPS



Muir Beach volunteers, NPS

<https://www.parksconservancy.org/projects/redwood-creek-muir-beach#:~:text=Redwood%20Creek%20begins%20high%20on,Key%20Project%20Accomplishments>
<https://www.nps.gov/muwo/learn/nature/restoration-mb.htm#:~:text=The%20restoration%20project%20is%20designed,rise%20in%20the%20near%20future>

CASE STUDY | Tom Lee Park

Landscape Architect: SCAPE
Size: 31 acres; Completed: 2023

Project Overview: Tom Lee Park is a 31-acre riverfront park in downtown Memphis, Tennessee. It opened in September 2023 as a “front door” to the city. The project transformed an underutilized grass field into a world-class civic commons. The park is named for Tom Lee, a Black river worker who became a hero after risking his own life to save 32 people from a capsized steamboat in 1925.

Environmental Considerations: The park has SITES certification. It is a national model for ecologically restorative urban parks. It features over 1000 new trees, including 300 oaks, and restored soil systems to support biodiversity. About 66% of the materials were sourced within 500 miles, and maintenance is performed with all-electric equipment.

Program and Design Approach: The program includes the Civic Gateway, which welcomes visitors from Beale Street and Vance Park with ADA-accessible entrances; the Active Core, which is the heart of the park featuring the Sunset Canopy, a massive timber structure for sports, fitness, and community events; the Community Batture, a forested area on higher ground with hammock groves and meditative walking paths, and Habitat Terraces: An intimate experience of nature at the park’s southern end with an outdoor classroom and pollinator lab.

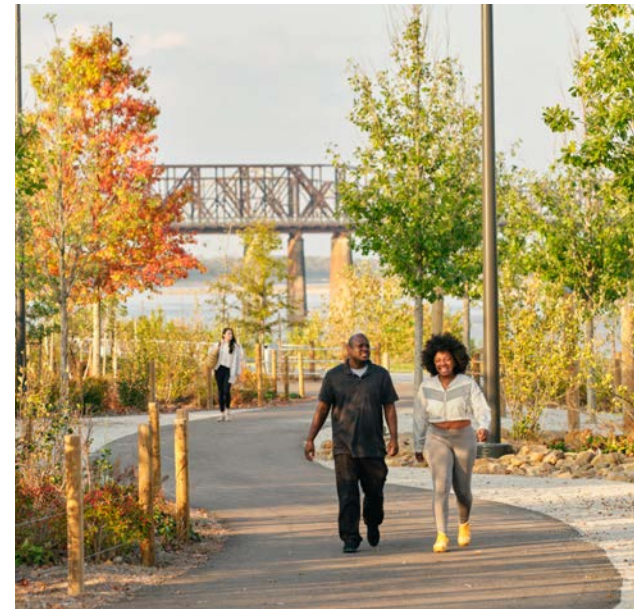
Challenges and Solutions: The park was built on a rock dike backfilled with dredged material, creating a compacted, impermeable surface. To address this, designers created a “sponge park” infrastructure by replenishing soils and creating a deltaic layout. This green infrastructure can capture up to 1 million gallons of stormwater annually. To address inundation from the rising river, critical areas of the park were lifted above the 100-year flood level, while other zones were designed to hold and drain floodwaters naturally. Riverfront was historically separated from poorer neighborhoods. The park added 5 new ADA compliant entrances and the Carlisle Cutbank Bluff to connect the bluff to the riverfront.

Key Lessons and Insights: The park demonstrated that adaptive topography, creating zones that can safely flood and drain, is more sustainable than rigid flood walls. The project proved that a year-round passive park and a major event space could coexist by adding engineering lawns to withstand heavy machinery. The park dedicated the Sunset Canopy to Tyre Nichols and the Monument to Listening to Tom Lee, showing that design can be a form of restorative justice. The park showed that a biodiverse forest can create a destination that incentivizes downtown development.

Relevance to Hole Lake: Tom Lee Park provides inspiration that it is feasible to successfully meet ecological and social goals in one project. It shows how park design can accommodate both flood hazard risk and create spaces for people. It shows how honoring local history can create a space celebrated and adopted by the community.



SCAPE, Ty Cole



Scape

<https://www.asla.org/awards-events-main-landing/honors-awards/pro-student-awards/2024-professional-awards/9631>
<https://www.scapestudio.com/projects/tom-lee-park/>
<https://www.usgbc.org/articles/tom-lee-park-sites-certified-model-equity-ecology-and-connection>

CASE STUDY | Wilmington Waterfront Promenade

Landscape Architect: Sasaki
Size: 10 acres; Completed: 2024

Project Overview: The Waterfront Promenade and adjacent Waterfront Park are part of a master plan to create a natural buffer between the Wilmington neighborhood in Los Angeles and the heavily urbanized Port of LA. The Park was built on a brownfield site and includes areas for informal play, community events, and sports fields. The Promenade provides waterfront access and many amenities like lighting, signage, public seating, bike racks and drinking fountains. It was planted with hundreds of mature trees, many native plants and provides habitat for aquatic wildlife.

Environmental Considerations: The park transformed a former industrial site into a sustainable public space. The planting area created coastal sage scrub and oak woodland habitat. Small pockets of planting near the Water Steps are designed to create tidal pools for local wildlife. During construction approximately 11,700 cubic yards of demolished cement and asphalt were crushed and reused as a paving sub-base.

Program and Design Approach: The Promenade spans 1300 linear feet and includes: The Landing, a high point and overlook, Upland Walkways with coastal planting, a bluff and lawn, which provides views to the water, Tidal Steps, showcasing the changing tides with tidal pools, and a Picnic Pier, a large wooden deck that brings people out onto the water and includes a play net that allows visitors to sit above and peer down into the water below.

Challenges and Solutions: To remove industrial barriers to community access to the shoreline, designers used a land swap agreement with the LA Department of Water and Power to remove large petroleum storage tanks and relocate utilities. The soil was contaminated and unstable. Developers implemented a new king-pile/sheetpile combi-wall to strengthen the waterfront edge.

Lessons Learned and Key Insights: Design solutions reduced the scale of the industrial area and made it more inviting. Features like the “Tidal Steps” and sliding seating that mimic railcars help bridge the gap between heavy industry and public life. Extensive outreach ensured the park reflected the specific needs and identity of Wilmington residents. The project demonstrated economic and environmental benefits of circular construction, specifically by crushing and reusing roughly 11,700 cubic yards of on-site demolition waste as a paving base, which saved approximately \$97,500 in hauling costs.

Relevance to Hole Lake: This park demonstrates how an industrial, contaminated space can be redesigned to create inviting open space for a surrounding park-poor community. This type of transformation is likely needed in parts of the Hole Lake property, especially in the southern parcel to the west of the creek, which has been a dumping ground for fill and debris, and likely has unstable soils. I visited the Promenade as part of our Materials class, and found that visitation was low. The park is still cut off from the neighborhood, which provides lessons on how to use connections to activate a park.



Site Plan, Sasaki



Tidal Steps, Sasaki

<https://www.sasaki.com/projects/wilmington-waterfront-promenade/>
<https://www.archpaper.com/2024/02/sasaki-nine-acre-wilmington-waterfront-promenade-amid-heavy-industry/>

CASE STUDY | Fish Tail Park

Landscape Architect: Turenscape
Size: 126 acres; Completed: 2021

Project Overview: Located in Nanchang, China, is a 126-acre “floating forest” that transformed a polluted former fish farm and coal ash dump into a resilient urban oasis. The park serves as a “sponge” to manage monsoon floods and restore local biodiversity.

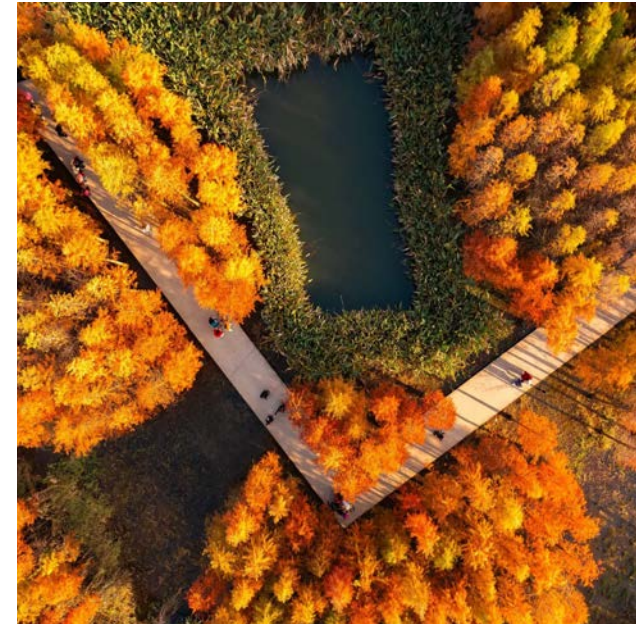
Environmental Considerations: Island-Jeweled Lake was constructed using a cut-and-fill method inspired by ancient Aztec “chinampas,” in which developers recycled coal ash to create dozens of islets. The central lake can accommodate a 6.5-foot water-level rise, capturing up to one million cubic meters of stormwater during monsoons. The park is planted with thousands of native trees, such as bald cypress and dawn redwood, specifically chosen to survive temporary submersion. The park provides nesting and foraging grounds for at least 12 observed bird species. Dense plantings and varied micro-environments support a semi-natural plant community with minimal irrigation needs.

Program and Design Approach: The park includes Zoned Recreation: the periphery features playgrounds, beaches, and sports courts that remain accessible during 20-year flood events; Contemporary bridges and towers made of perforated aluminum provide high vantage points for birdwatching and views of the city skyline; Terraced wetlands along the edges filter urban runoff before it enters the larger lake system, and Floating Infrastructure: Boardwalks and platforms are built from prefabricated concrete and aluminum, allowing them to submerge during floods.

Challenges and Solutions: Roughly 30% of the site was a dumping ground for heavily polluted coal ash from nearby power plants. This coal ash was recycled to create over 80 islets that now form the park’s “island-jeweled” lake. The region faces chronic monsoon flooding that frequently inundates the city, so the central lake was engineered to hold up to 1 million cubic meters of water, allowing the level to rise by 2 meters (6.5 feet) during peak storm surges without damaging the infrastructure. The project had a tight budget so they used prefabricated concrete for boardwalks and aluminum.

Lessons Learned: Implementing tree plantings three years before project completion was highly beneficial. This allowed the “floating forest” to reach a mature size by opening day and reduced the visual blight of the active construction site. Using precast concrete for paths instead of cast-in-place options significantly reduced the project’s carbon footprint (by an estimated 301 kgCO₂) and allowed for faster assembly. The park proved that “messy nature”—dense, semi-wild wetland plantings—could be successfully framed by modern, clean-lined structures to make ecological restoration attractive to the public. Survey data showed the park serves visitors across multiple income levels.

Relevance to Hole Lake: The project serves as an example of how to create a park that serves visitors of multiple income levels, which is relevant to Riverside, where residents come from a diversity of backgrounds. The project shows how to design on a budget, which may be a priority of the City of Riverside. The project shows how to recycle existing waste material (coal ash) to benefit the park – similarly, we may find a good use for the dumped fill and debris at Hole Lake.



Floating Forest, Turenscape

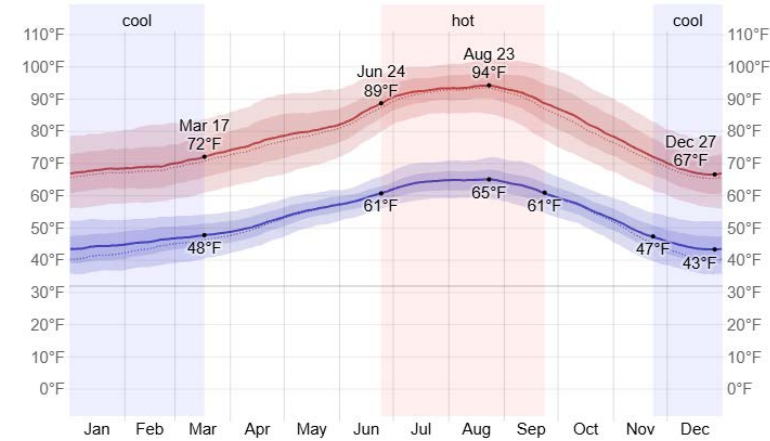


Site Plan, Turenscape

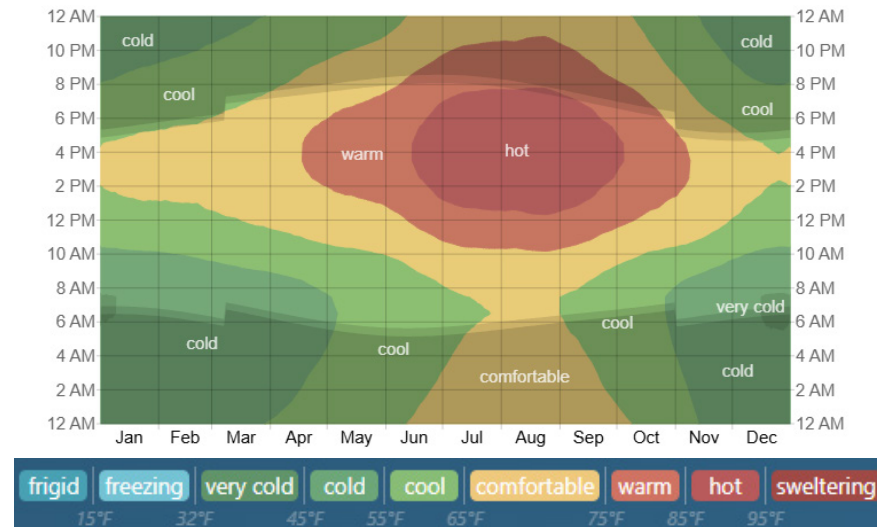
<https://www.asla.org/awards-events-main-landing/honors-awards/pro-student-awards/2025-professional-awards/11684>
<https://www.landscapeperformance.org/case-study-briefs/fish-tail-park#lessons-learned>

RIVERSIDE WEATHER

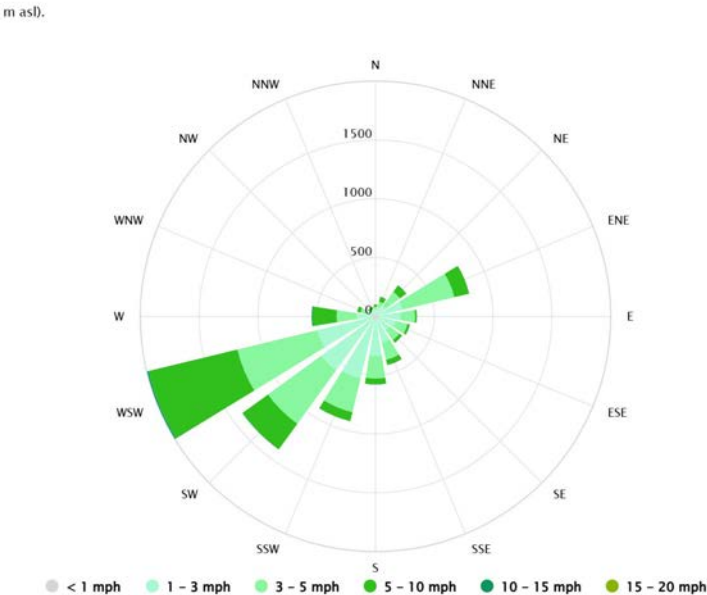
The weather in Richmond is cool to comfortable, with winds typically from the south blowing across the bay. The climate is Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and dry, warm summers.



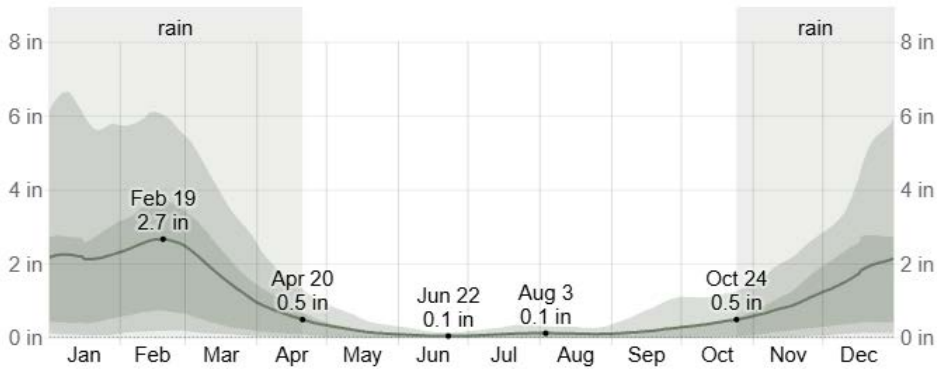
Average High and Low Temperature in Riverside, CA



Average Hourly Temperature in Riverside, CA



Average Wind Speed and Direction in Riverside, CA



Average Monthly Rainfall in Riverside, CA

<https://weatherspark.com/>
https://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/sites/site.php?station=RCMC1&network=CA_DCP

DEMOGRAPHICS

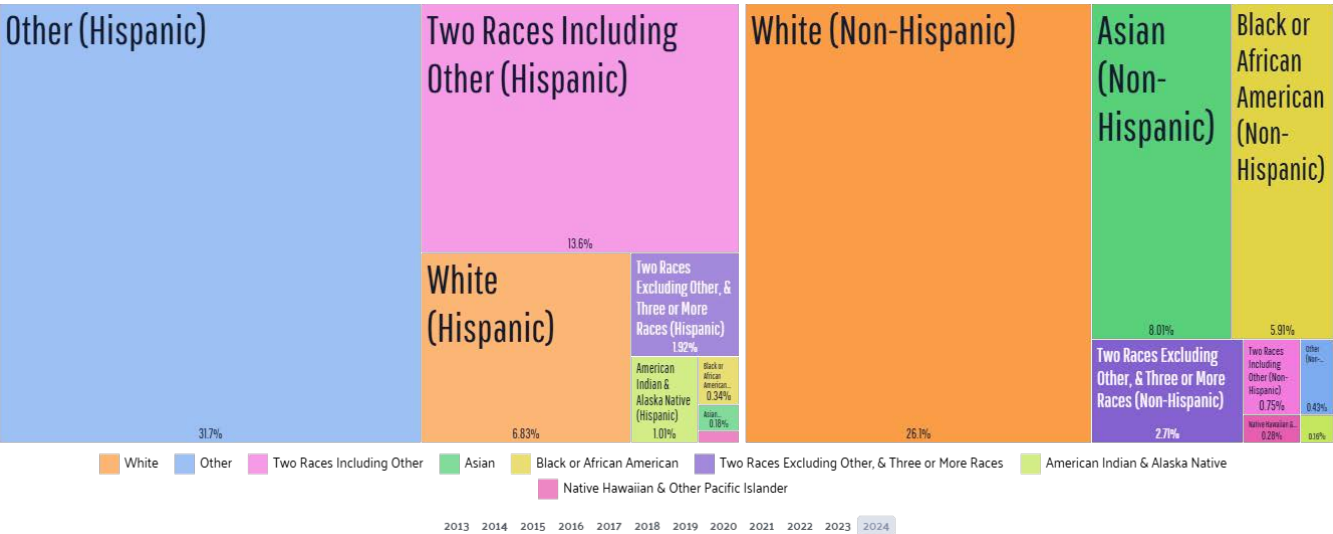
CITY OF RIVERSIDE

MEDIAN AGE
33.6

POPULATION
55.6% HISPANIC

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
\$91,045

MEDIAN PROPERTY VALUE
\$584,800

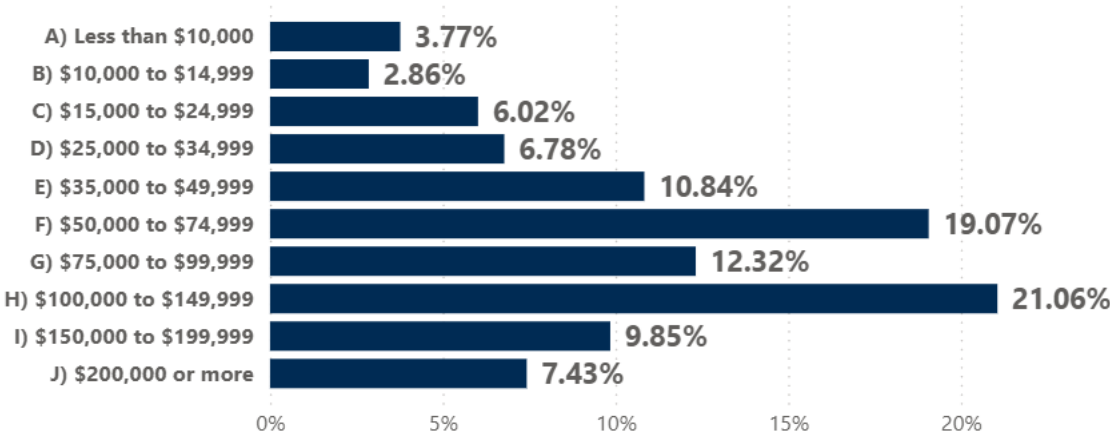


RIVERSIDE COUNTY

1980 - 1990
POPULATION INCREASED BY 76%

1980 - PRESENT
POPULATION DOUBLED

Income



<https://datausa.io/profile/geo/riverside-ca#:~:text=Population%20&%20Diversity,third%20most%20common%20ethnic%20groups>
<https://rivco.gov/riverside-county-history>
<https://rivcoed.org/demographics-dashboard>

RIVERSIDE HISTORICAL ECOLOGY (SFEI 2023)

THREE HISTORICAL HABITAT TYPES AROUND HOLE LAKE FOR SEVERAL NATIVE BIRDS AND BUTTERFLIES

RIPARIAN FOREST: Woody vegetation community dominated by deciduous trees, located near the Santa Ana River or on floodplain terraces.



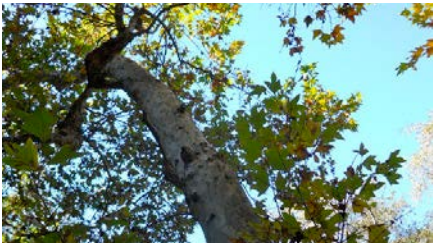
Fremont cottonwood



red willow



sandbar willow

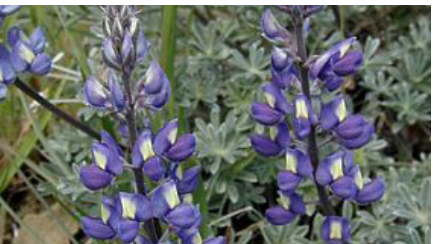


Western sycamore

FORBLAND: An herbaceous plant community dominated by perennial and annual forbs and perennial bunchgrasses. On hillslopes and valley floors.



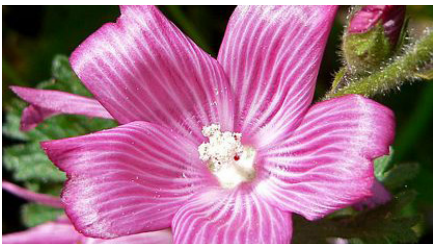
California poppy



lupine



foothill needlegrass



checker mallow

RIVERSIDEAN SAGE SCRUB: Shrubland dominated by drought-deciduous shrubs. Occurs on south facing steep hillslopes and on thin, rocky soils.



California sagebrush



California buckwheat



black sage



California brittlebrush

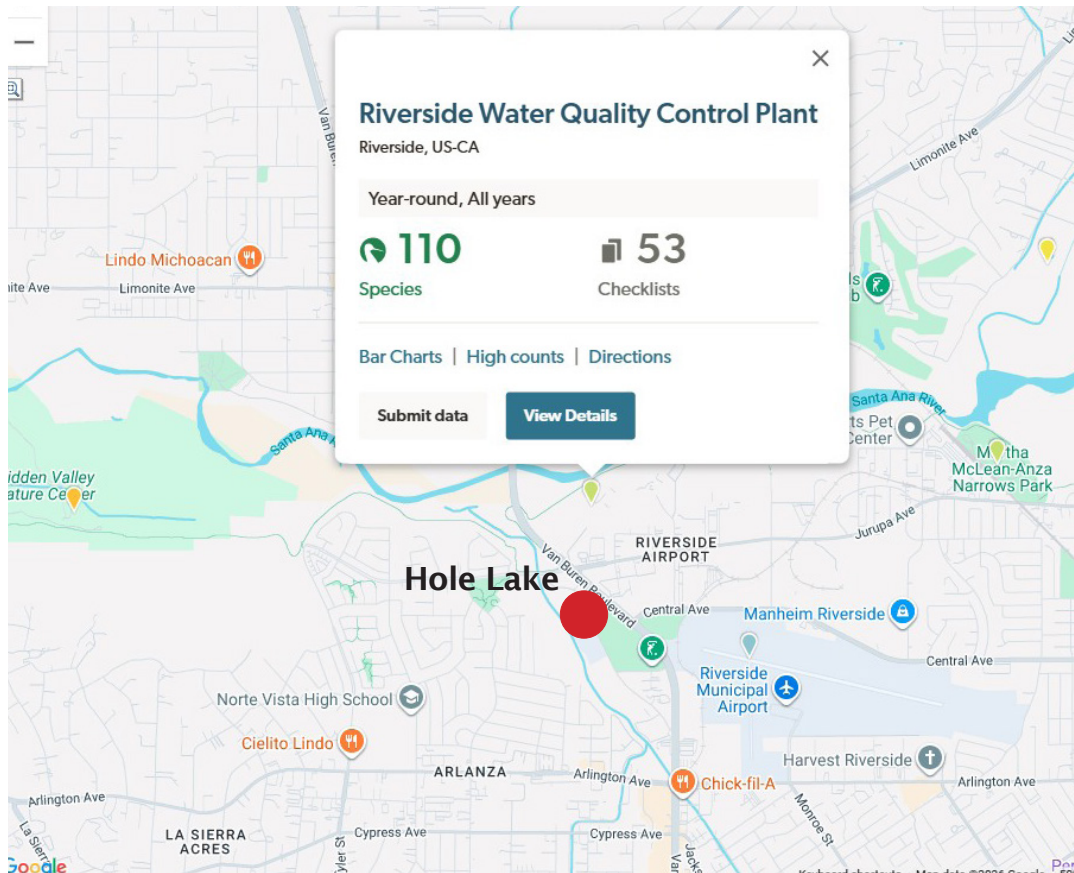
San Francisco Estuary Institute. 2023 Reconnecting Riverside with its River: Integrating Historical and Urban Ecology for a Healthier Future. Funded by the California State Coastal Conservancy. SFEI Publication #1133, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Richmond, CA. sfei.org/projects/reconnecting-riverside-with-its-river. Photos from www.calscape.org

BIRDWATCHING



RIVERSIDE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLANT BIRDING HOTSPOT

110 Species | 53 Checklists



ICONIC BIRDS IN JUNE

Downy Woodpecker



Yellow-breasted Chat



Snowy Egret



Northern Shoveler



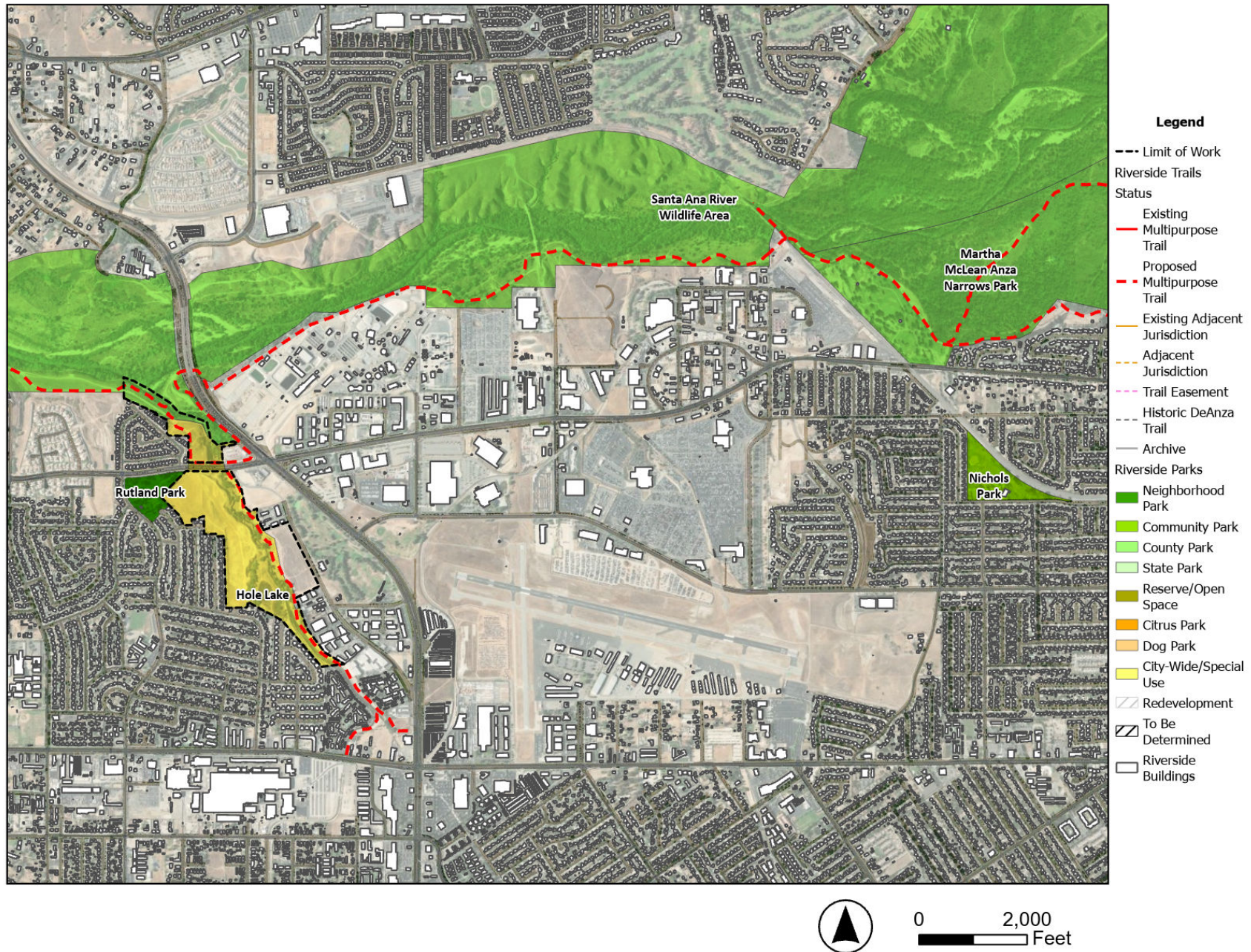
Black-necked Stilt



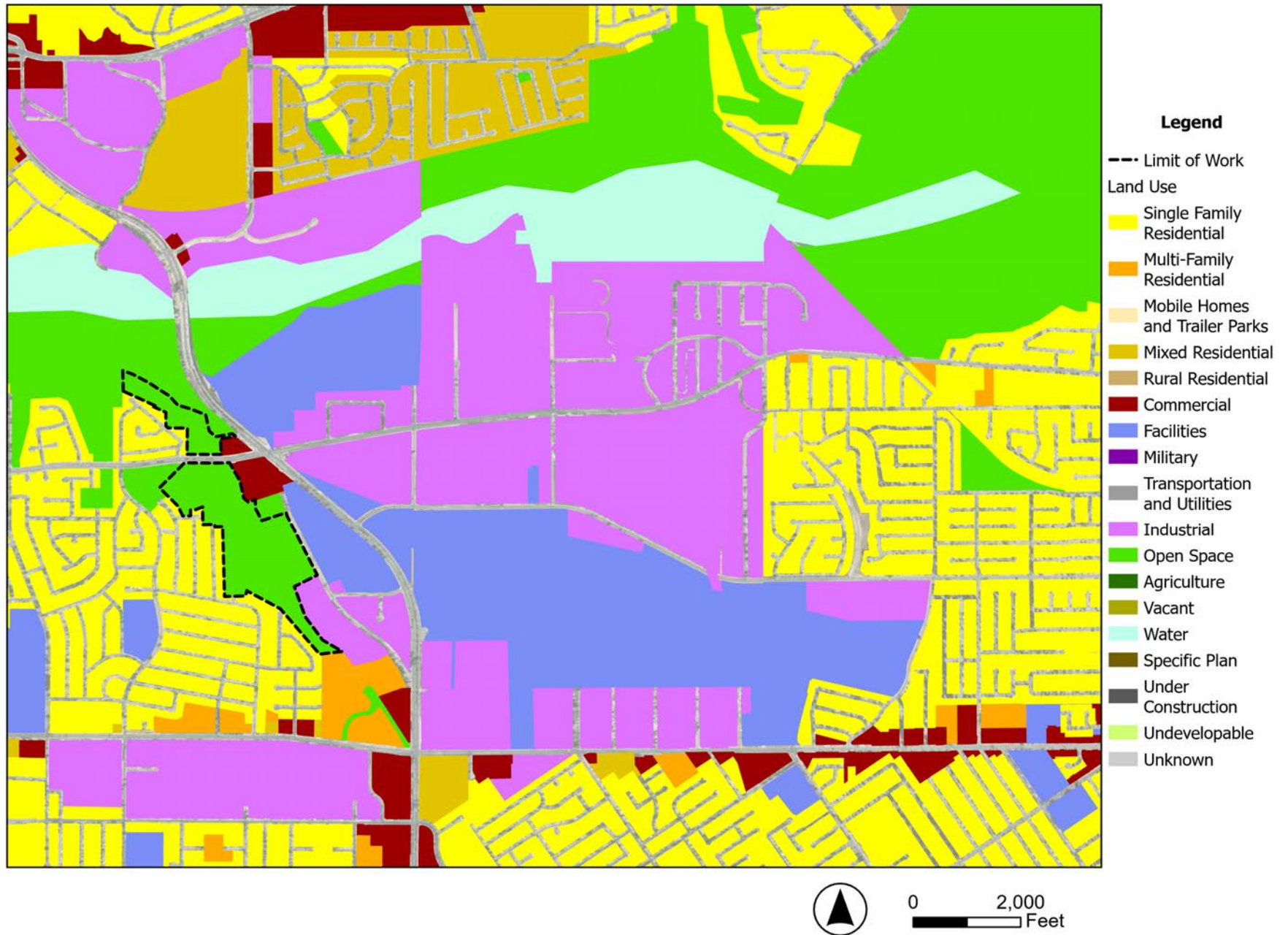
Brewer's Blackbird



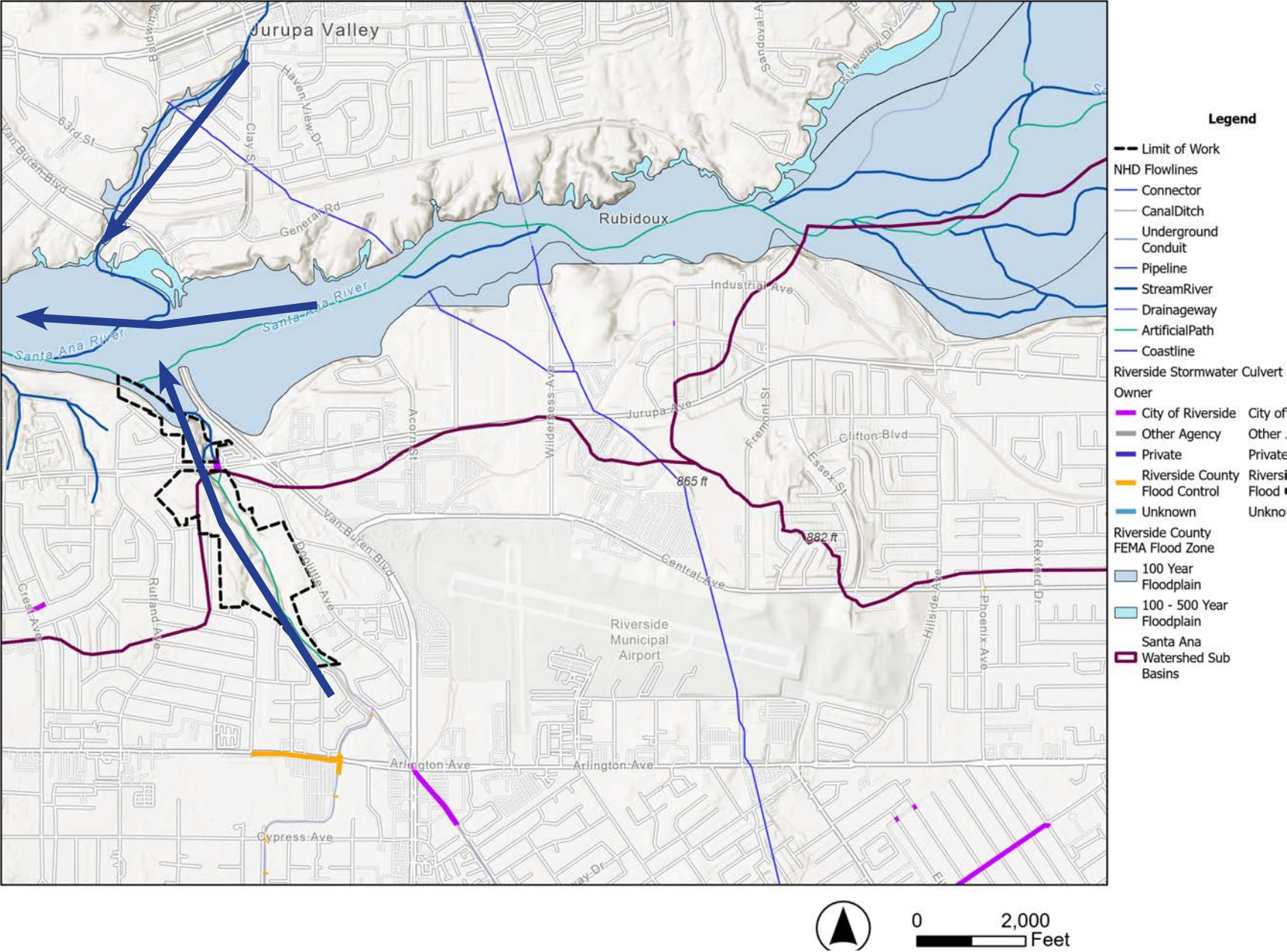
HOLE LAKE IN THE LANDSCAPE



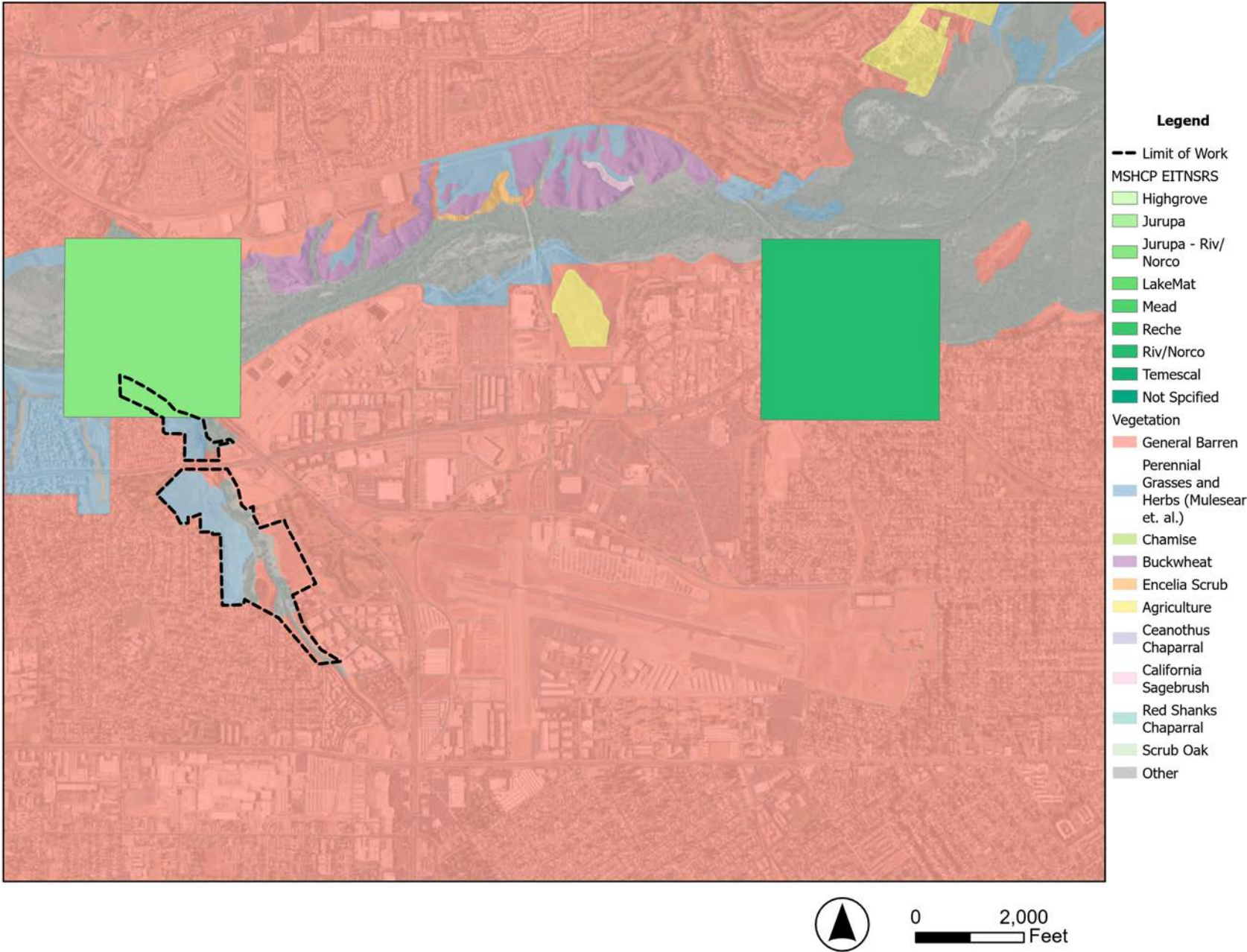
ZONING MAP



WATERSHEDS, FLOWPATH AND FLOODPLAIN

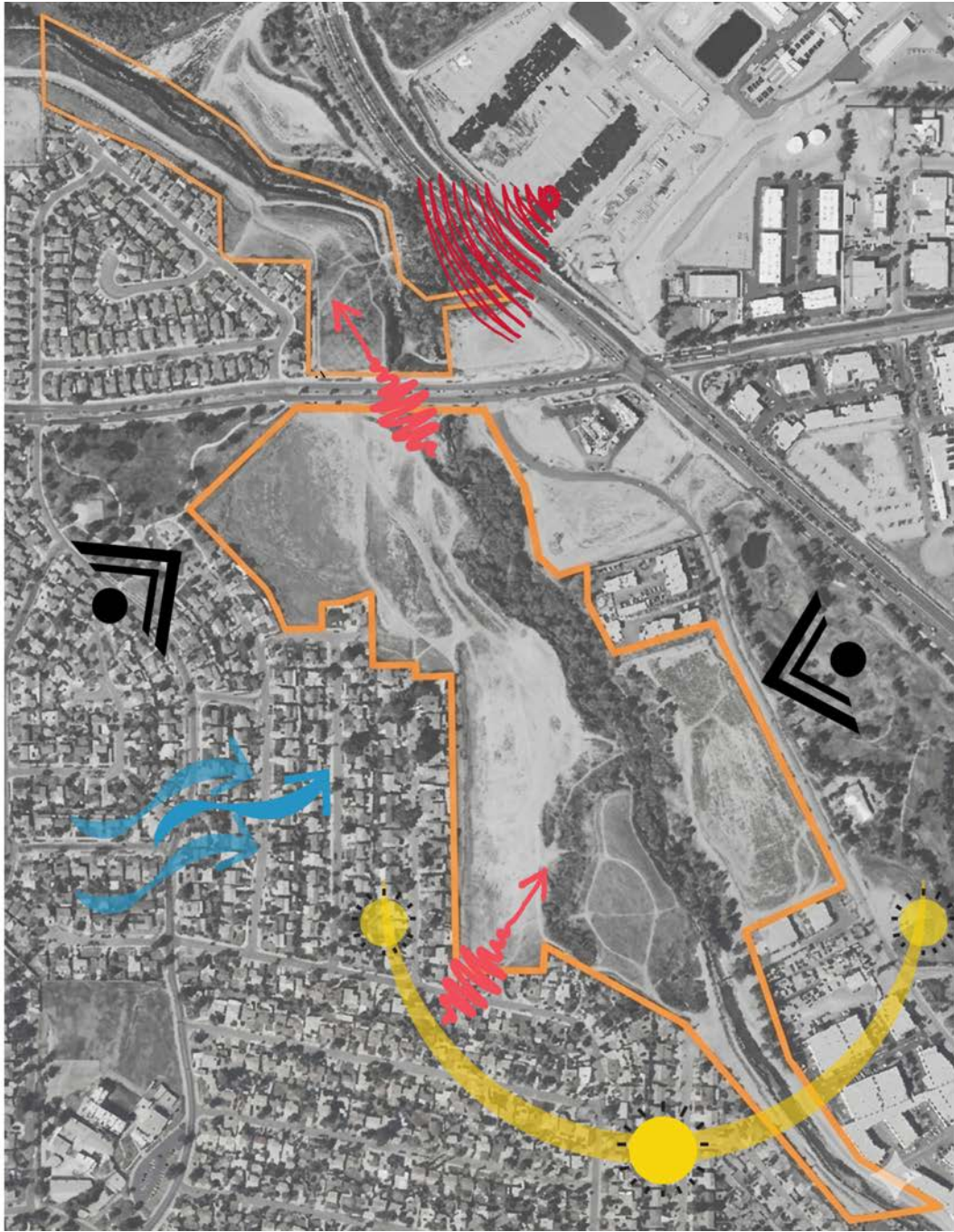


Regional Vegetation and West Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan



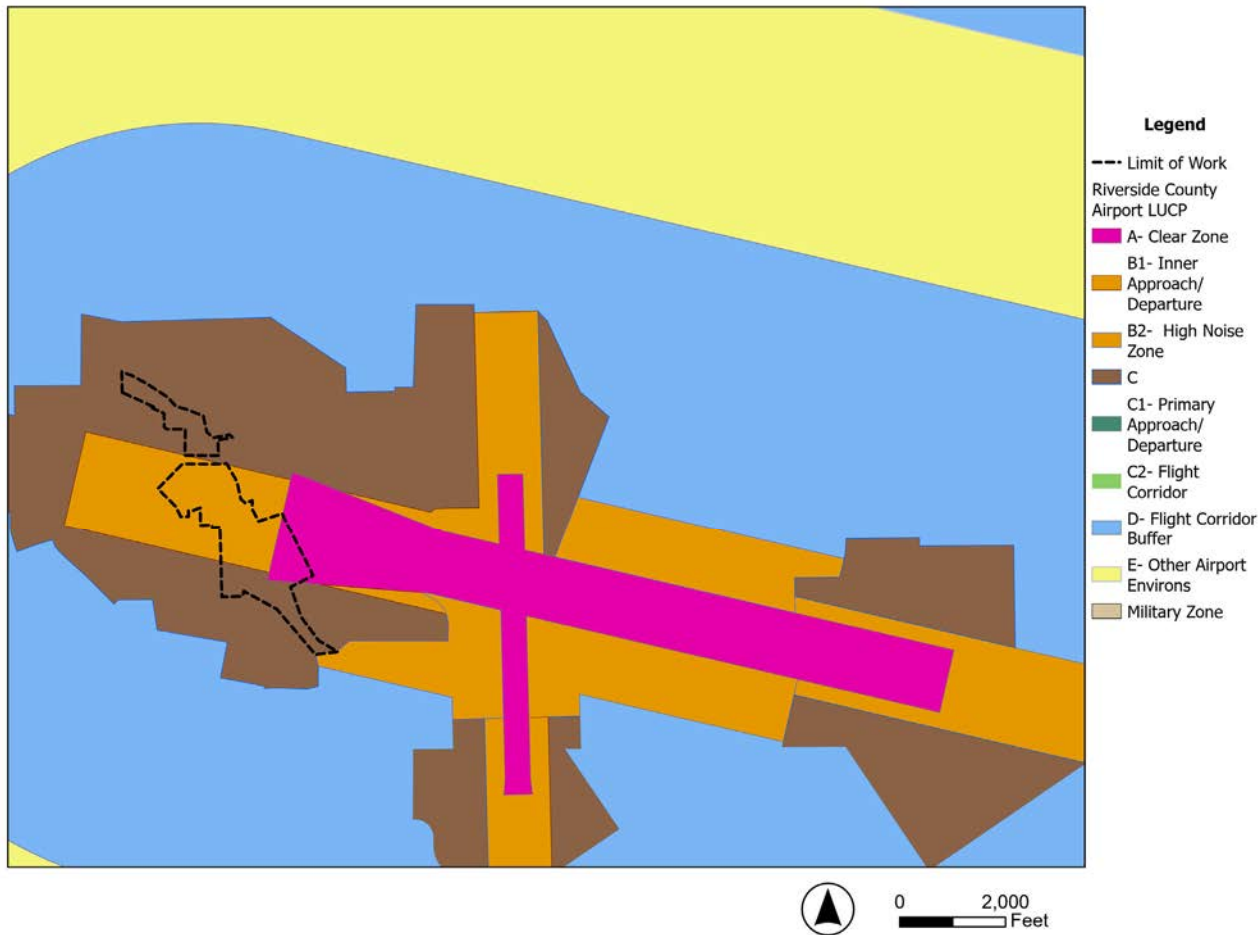
Environmental / Endemic, Incidental Take, Township, Neighborhood, Section, Range, Species (EITNSRS): where habitat protections, species tracking, and development limitations intersect.

SENSORY EXPERIENCE | SEE, HEAR, TOUCH

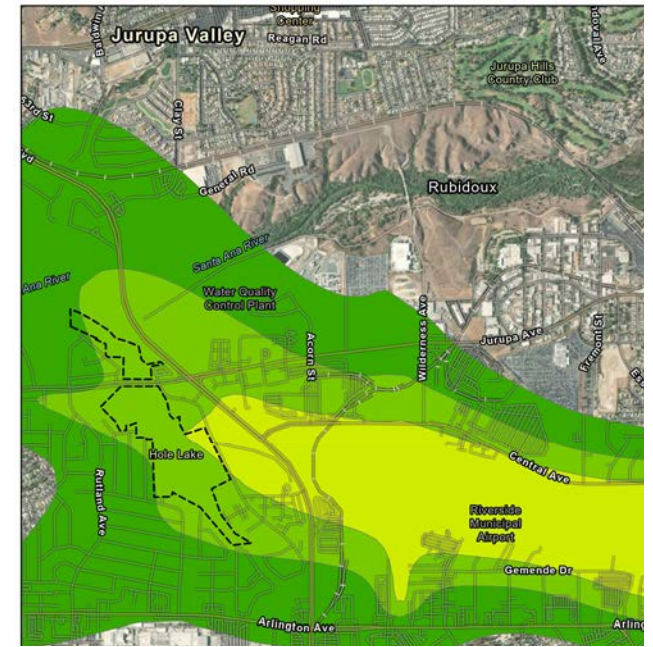


- Noise
- Sun Path
- Wind
- Views
- Barrier

AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY PLAN AND NOISE

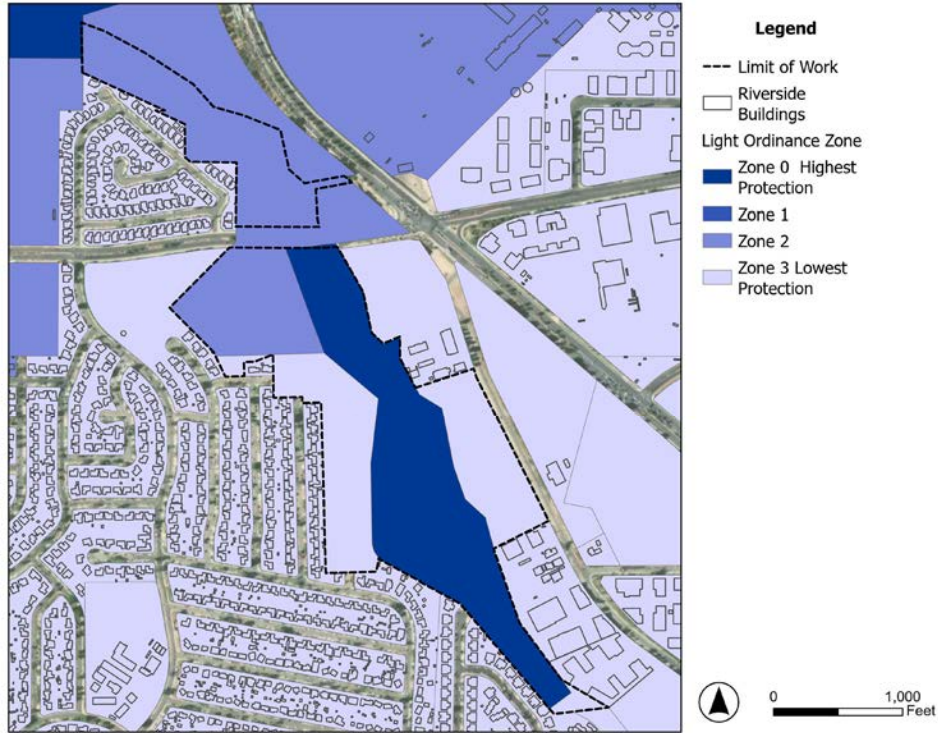


The LUCP dictates how land surrounding airports can be developed to minimize public exposure to noise and safety hazards. Zone A is most restrictive.



Airport noise levels in Hole Lake are approximately 60 dBh.

BUILDINGS, LIGHTS, AND CIRCULATION



Zone 0: Undeveloped areas, no exterior lights

Zone 1: Developed portions of parks. Very low exterior lights

Zone 2: Low-density and medium-density residential

Zone 3: High-density residential, mixed-use, commercial



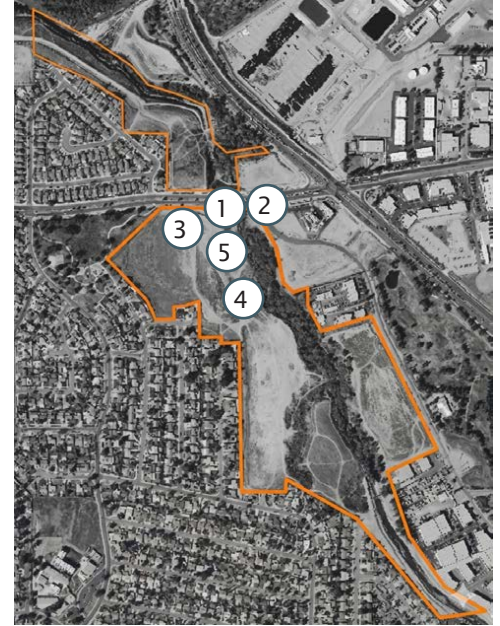
SITE INVENTORY | THE CREEK



1. A large culvert with debris in the background



2. Riprap and trash in Hole Lake



3. Bare stream bed with some trees, debris



4. Bare stream bed, large fence and shopping cart

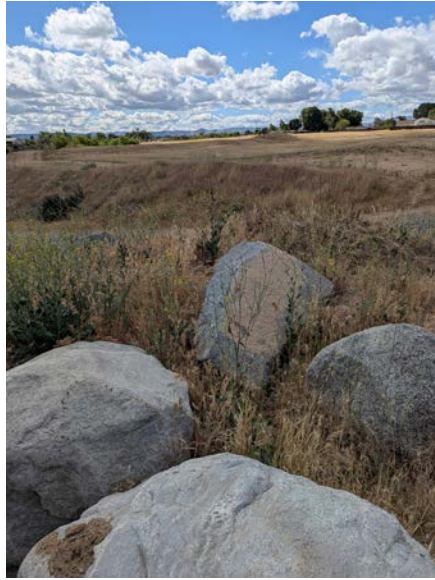


5. Culvert and concrete walkway with metal railing and debris pile

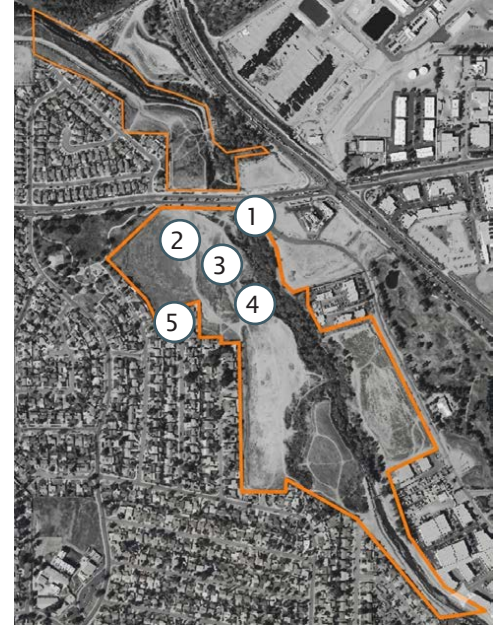
SITE INVENTORY | SOUTHERN PARCEL



1. Eastern slope down to creek, debris



2. Hole Lake debris pile and rocks



3. Looking down at Hole Lake vegetation



4. Trash and bare stream bed



5. View across site from adjacent neighborhood

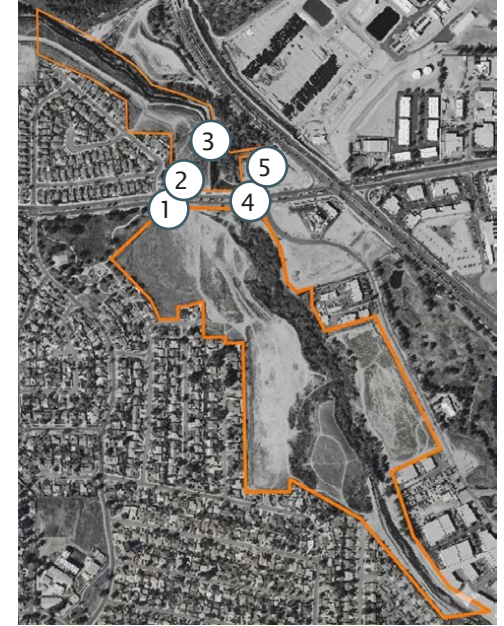
SITE INVENTORY | NORTHERN PARCEL



1. Border to a park, no crosswalk on Jurupa Ave.



2. Entrance to the Santa Ana River Trail



3. Invasive vines at Hole Lake



4. View from car wash down into creek and culvert



5. View of creek from car wash

SITE INVENTORY | VIEWS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD



1. View of mountains and creek from adjacent neighborhood



2. View to creek from adjacent neighborhood



3. View to creek from adjacent neighborhood



4. Fence barrier, looking west



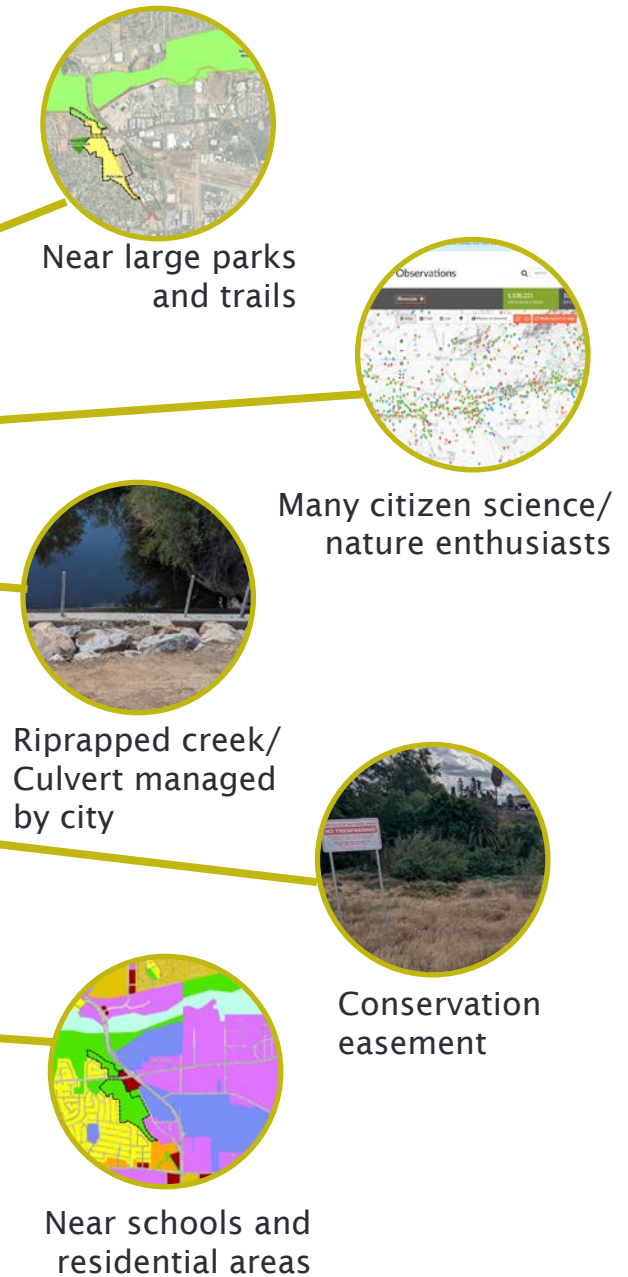
5. No crosswalk on Jurupa Ave.

CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

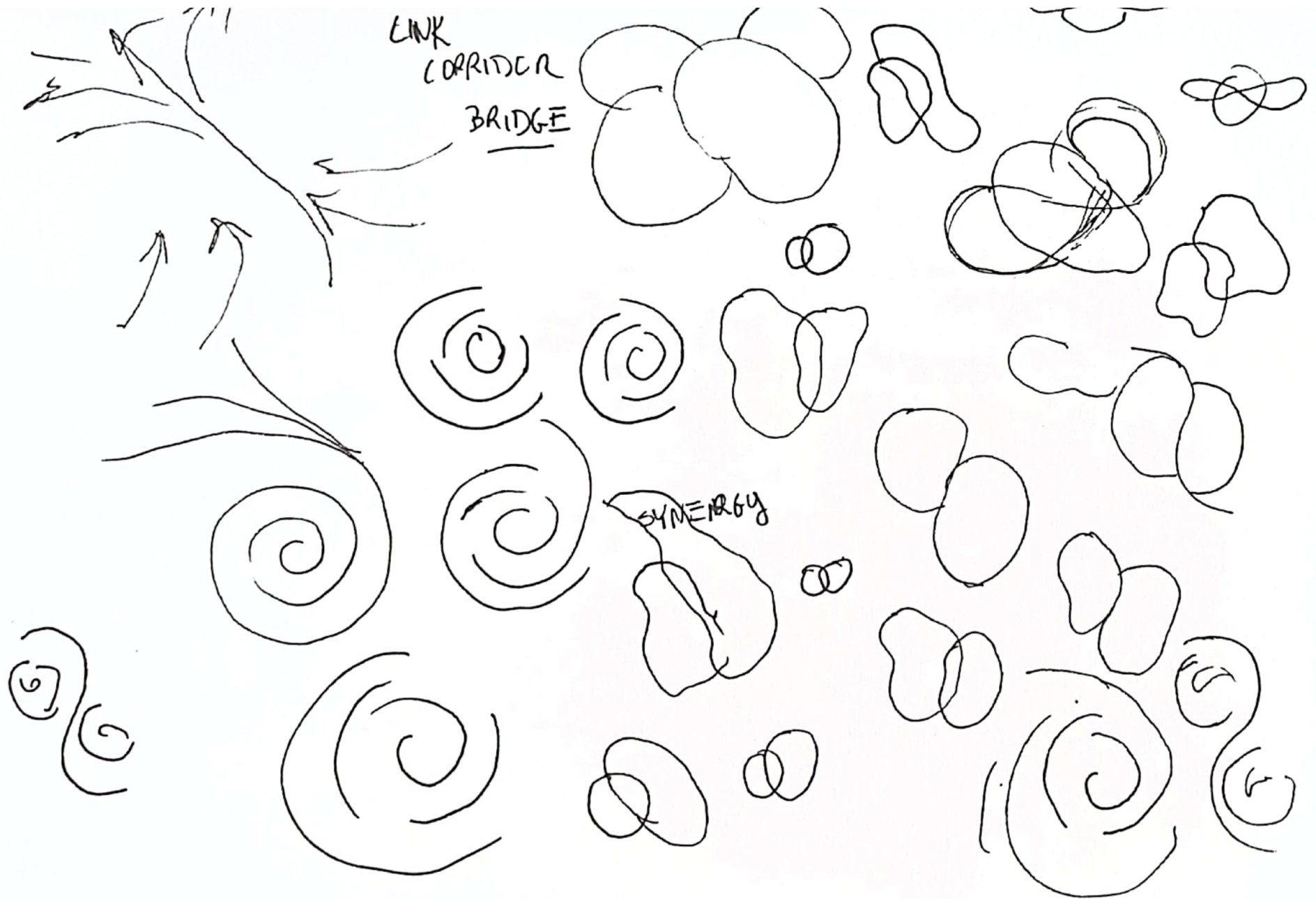
CONSTRAINTS



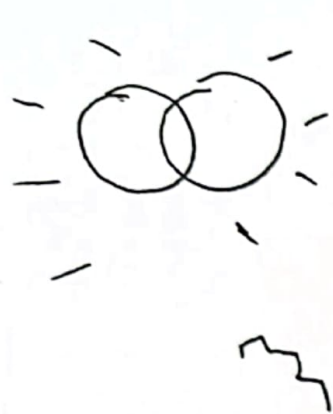
OPPORTUNITIES



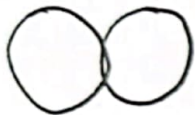
DESIGN PROCESS | CONCEPTS



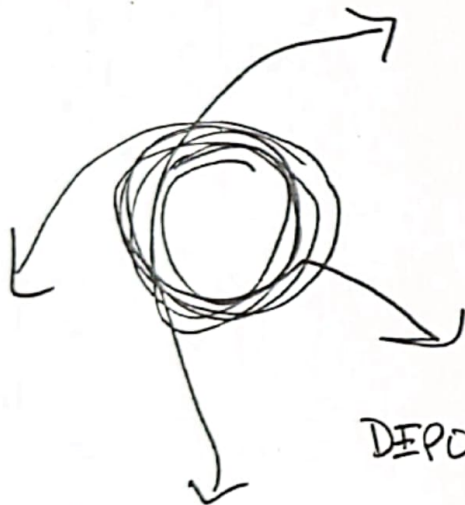
DESIGN PROCESS | CONCEPTS



SYNERGY



SYNERGY



DEPOT



NEXUS

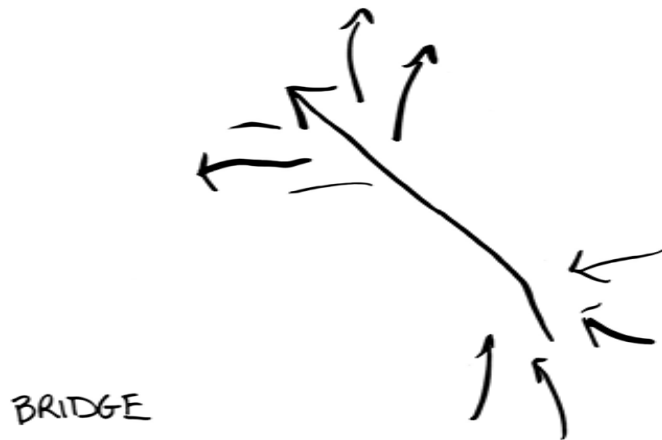
HEART



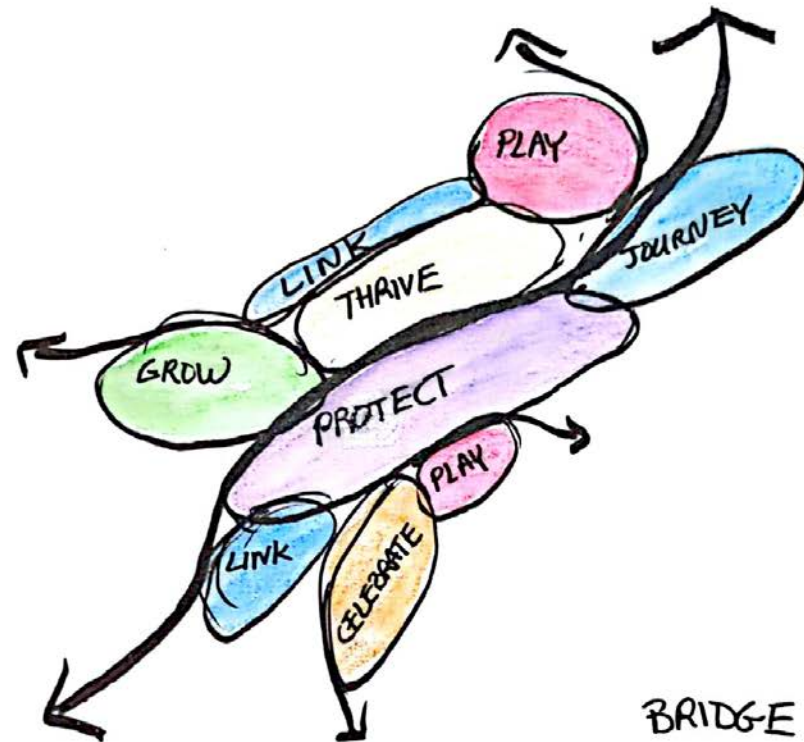
road crossing
Rivertrail connection
Rare species habitat
grasslands

event space - etw
neighborhood gathering
farm
playing fields
trails, bridges

THREE DESIGN CONCEPTS | *THE BRIDGE*

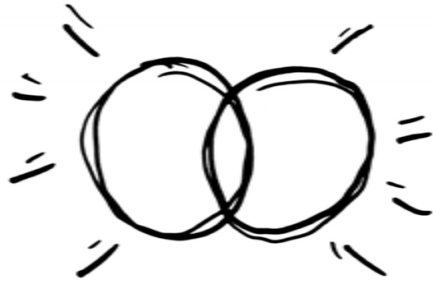


A bridge connects one place to another and enables a journey.



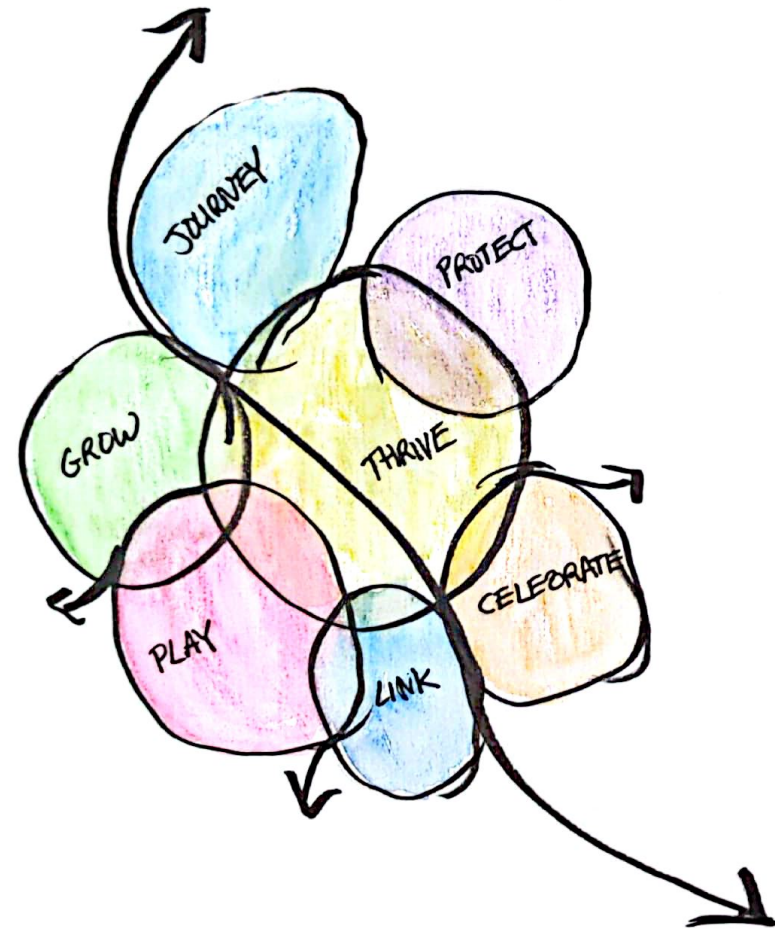
As a bridge, the park serves to connect the surrounding neighborhoods to the broad expanse of the Santa Ana River and open spaces to the north. Along this bridge are clustered a number of opportunities for recreation, for celebrating events, for growing food, and exploring nature. At the core is protected habitat for threatened species.

THREE DESIGN CONCEPTS | *SYNERGY*



SYNERGY

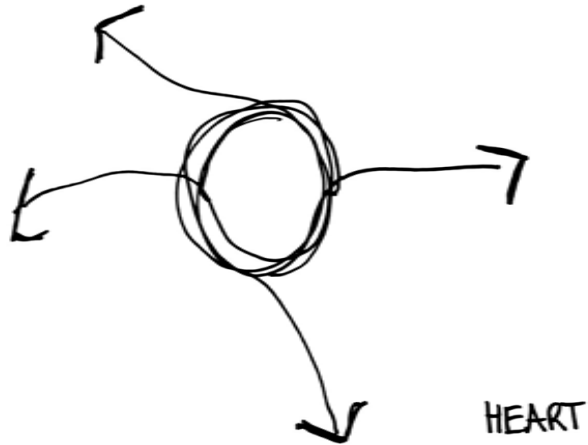
Synergy happens when the interaction of two or more things creates an effect greater than the sum of its parts.



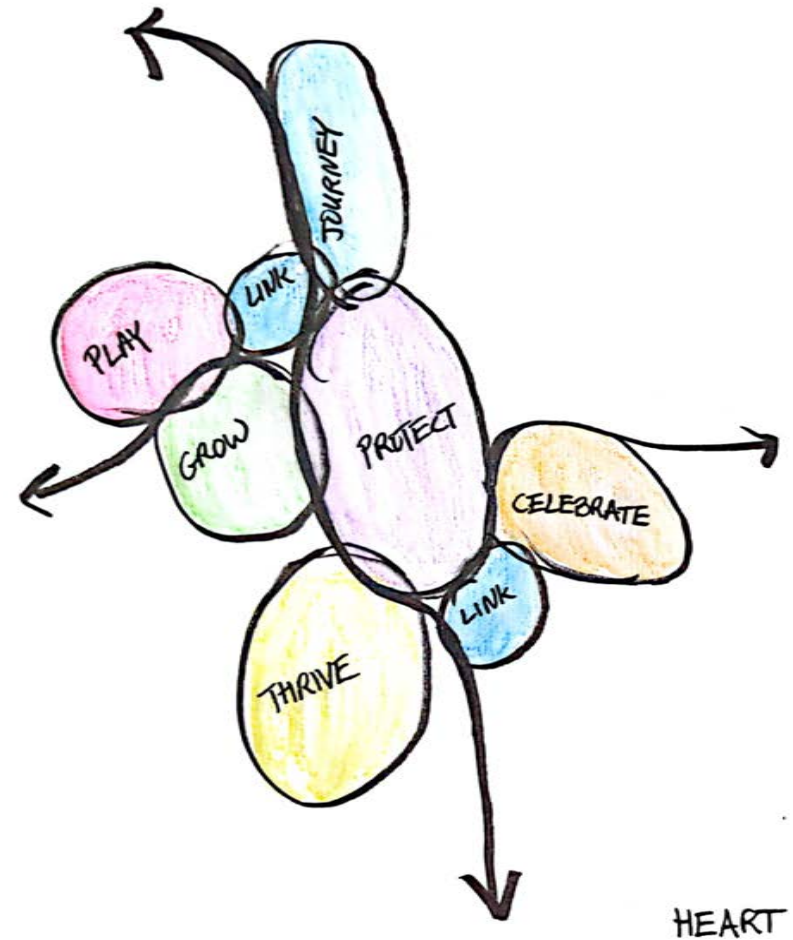
SYNERGY

In this park, the combined and shared use for rare species, habitat, and people, creates a thriving environment for wildlife and humans. Compatible uses overlap in part so that people may better interact with and learn from nature. A core species protection area blends with restored grassland, which transitions to nature play and celebration space. Trails throughout encourage exploration of the park and journey to the Santa Ana River and open space to the north.

THREE DESIGN CONCEPTS | *THE HEART*

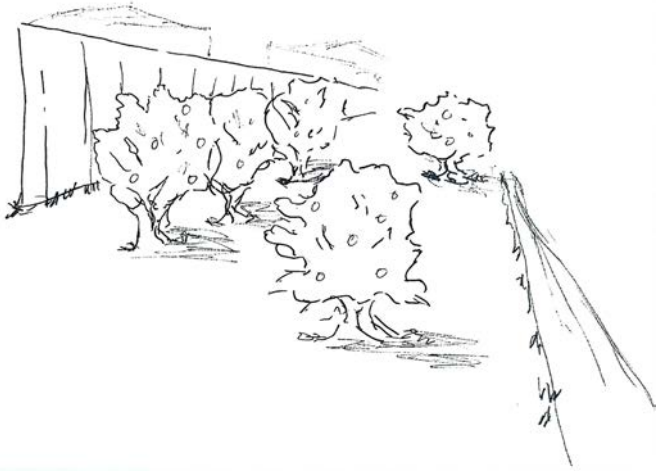


The heart is the center and life force of a person or animal. It circulates oxygen throughout the body, keeping it alive.

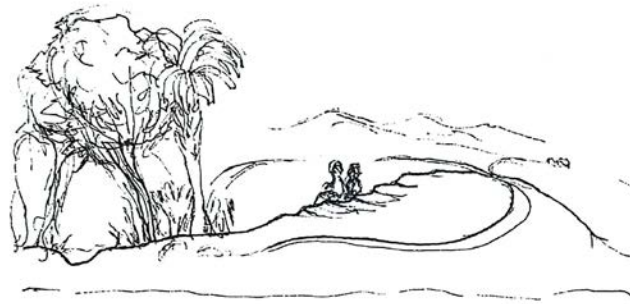


This park serves as the heart of Riverside. It serves as an essential focal point to enable people to circulate and move from the urbanized to the wild part of the city and back again. The core of the heart is protected area for threatened species, and program areas extend from the core as arteries. Along these arteries, there are restored habitat areas, places to celebrate, to grow food, and to recreate. One artery provides the route to the Santa Ana River and beyond.

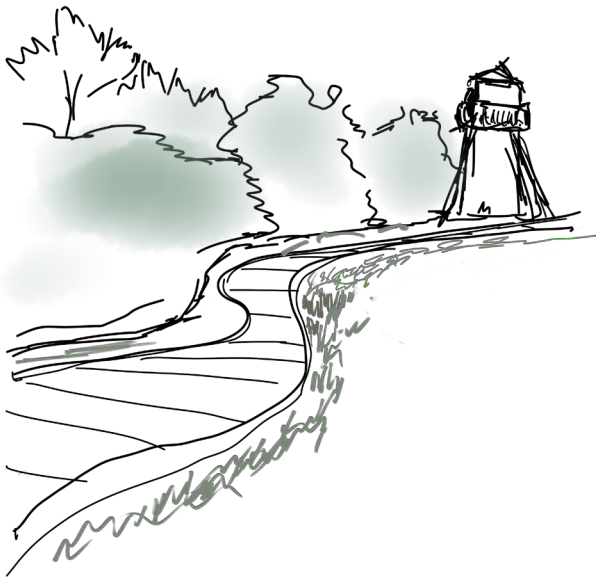
DESIGN PROCESS | *SKETCHES*



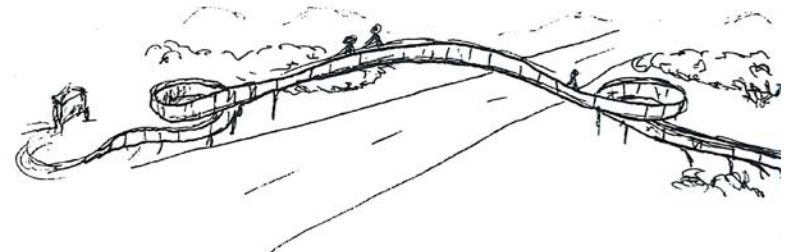
Orange grove along residential fence



Terrace next to creek

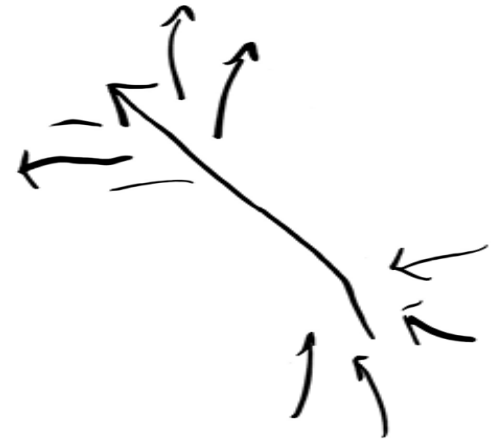
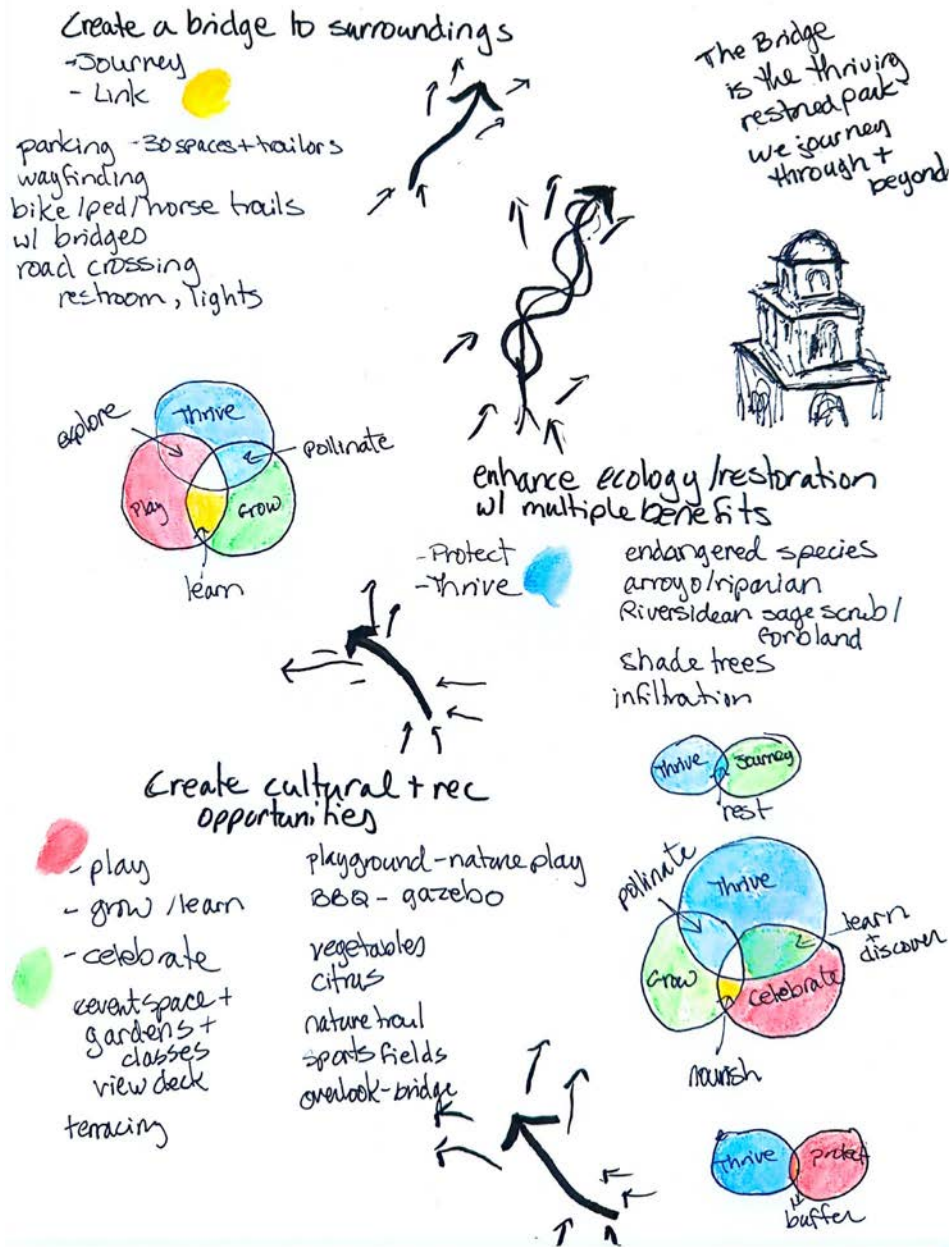


Lookout along boardwalk



Pedestrian bridge over Jurupa Ave.

FINAL CONCEPT | THE BRIDGE



BRIDGE

Hole Lake connects the surrounding neighborhoods to the broad expanse of the Santa Ana River and open spaces to the north. The Bridge is the thriving route that we journey through and beyond.

The combined and shared use for rare species, habitat, and people creates synergies that allow visitors to better interact with and learn from nature.

THE BRIDGE | *GOALS AND OBJECTIVES*



THRIVE

- ↳ Restore native forbland, sage scrub and riparian habitat
- ↳ Protect threatened species
- ↳ Infiltrate water

PLAY

- ↳ Provide space for sports and picnics
- ↳ Create a welcoming event space
- ↳ Generate revenue

DISCOVER

- ↳ Nature play
- ↳ Wildlife viewing



GROW

- ↳ Community garden and orchard to support foodbanks
- ↳ Kitchen garden for events

SUSTAIN

- ↳ Pollination for gardens
- ↳ Wildlife viewing

A thriving restored park provides **support for the bridge**, where shared uses create synergies that allows people to play and discover, grow, and journey and rest along the way.



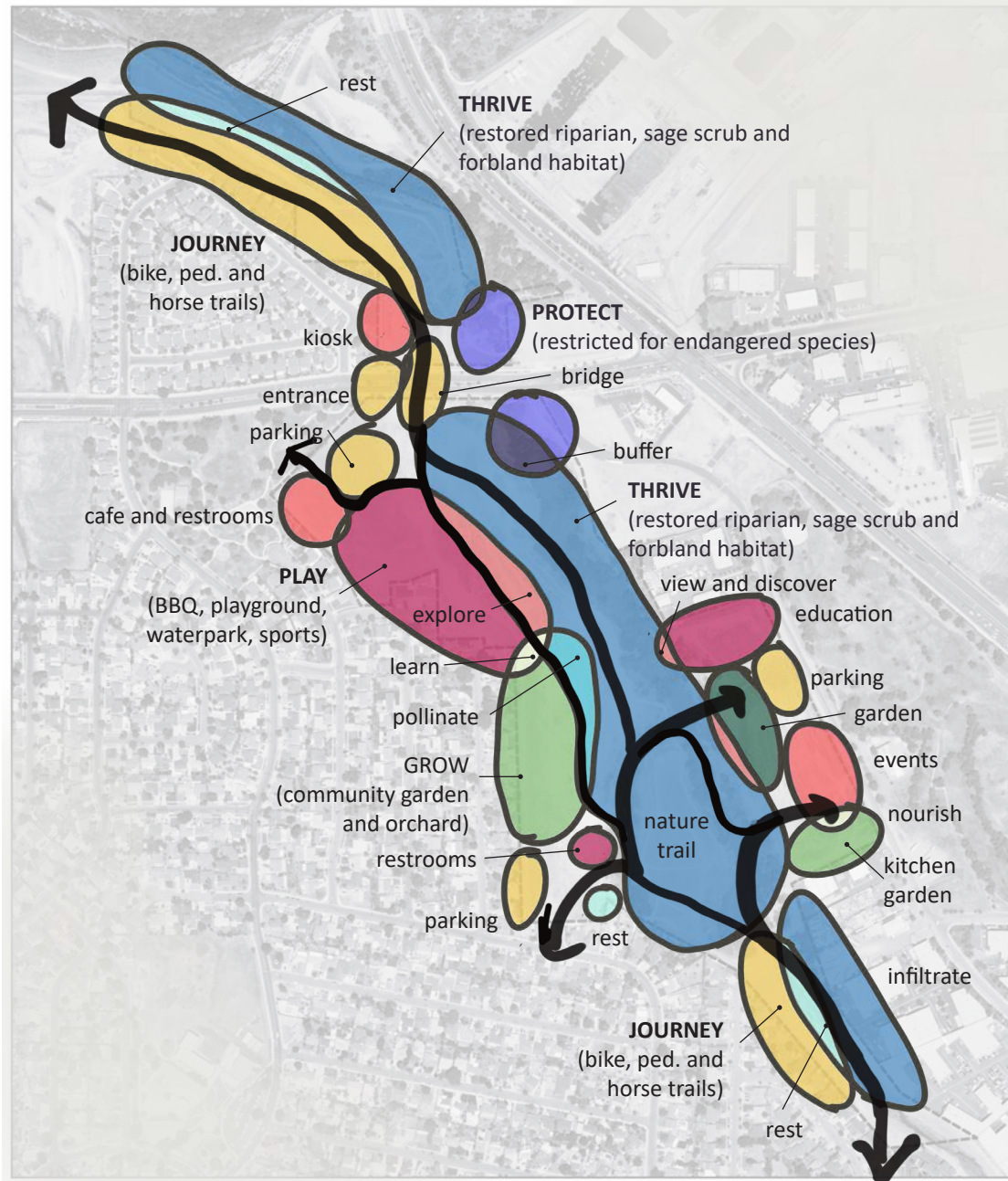
JOURNEY

- ↳ Travel to and from Santa Ana River and beyond

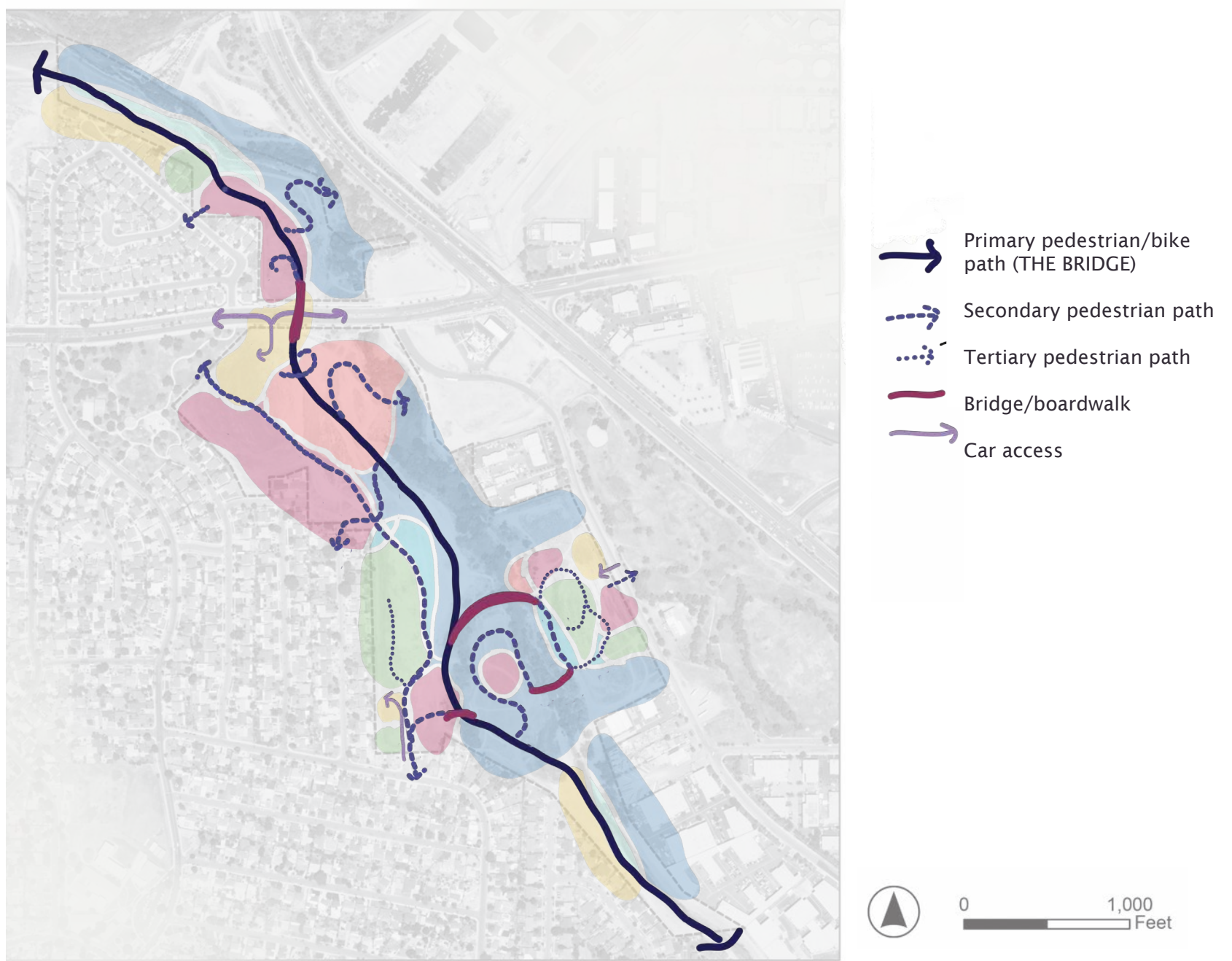
REST

- ↳ Resting spots along journey

THE BRIDGE | *BUBBLE DIAGRAM*



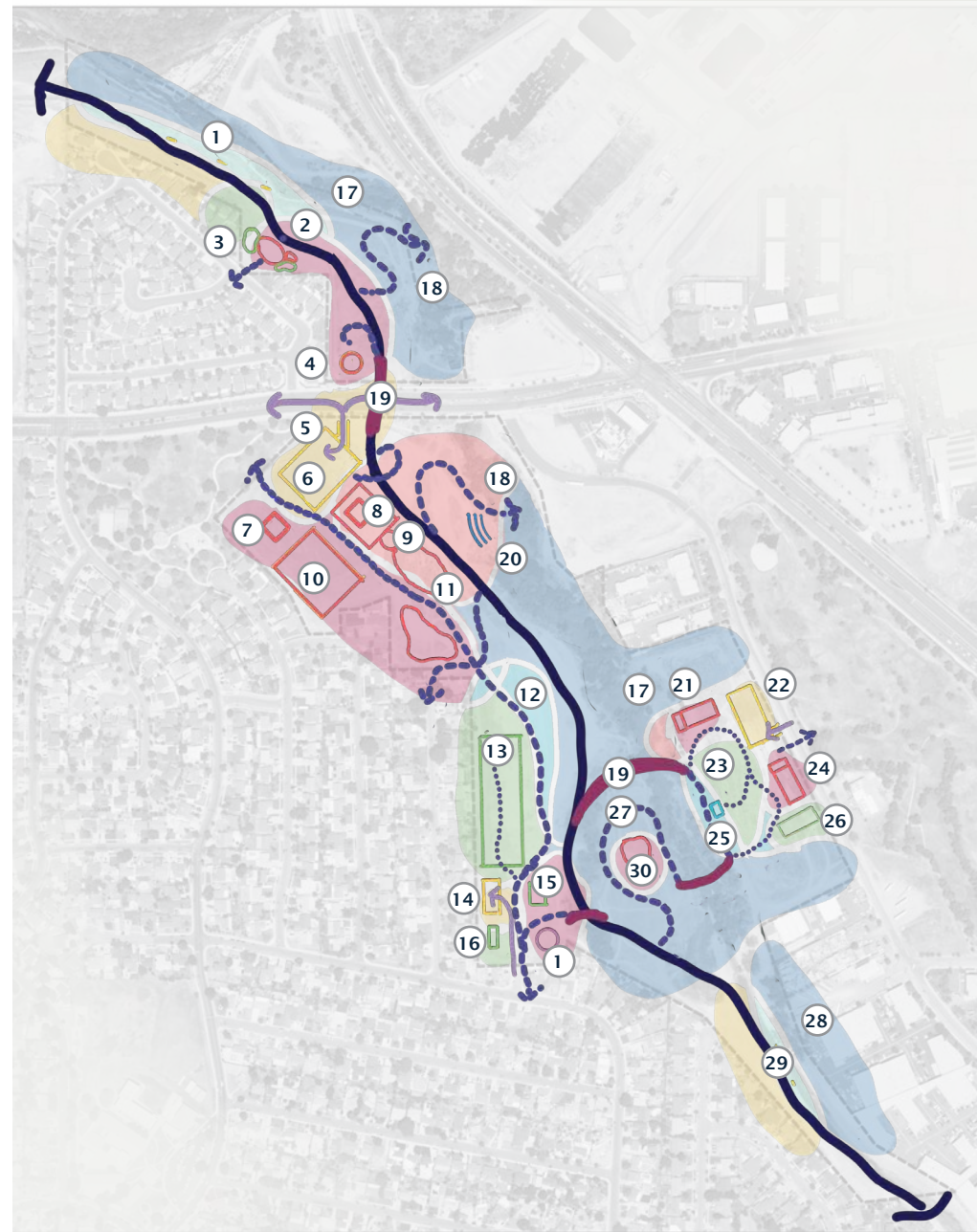
THE BRIDGE | *CIRCULATION*



THE BRIDGE | *Conceptual Master Plan*

- 1. rest
- 2. viewing and picnic
- 3. local garden
- 4. kiosk
- 5. entrance
- 6. parking
- 7. cafe and restrooms
- 8. picnic
- 9. waterpark
- 10. sports
- 11. playground
- 12. pollinate
- 13. community garden and orchard
- 14. parking
- 15. restrooms
- 16. greenhouse

- 17. restored riparian, sage scrub and forbland habitat
- 18. trail to creek
- 19. bridge
- 20. terraces
- 21. education
- 22. parking
- 23. formal garden
- 24. events
- 25. view and discover
- 26. kitchen garden
- 27. nature trail
- 28. infiltrate
- 29. bike, ped. and horse trails
- 30. infiltrate



0 1,000 Feet

DESIGN PROCESS | *MORPHOLIO TRACE TO AUTOCAD*



THE BRIDGE | CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN



THRIVE

1. restored riparian, sage scrub and forbland habitat



GROW

2. formal garden
3. kitchen garden
4. community garden and orchard
5. greenhouse
6. local garden



SUSTAIN

7. pollinate
8. infiltrate



PLAY

9. cafe
10. restrooms
11. picnic
12. waterpark
13. sports field
14. playground
15. event center



DISCOVER

16. viewing and picnic
17. trail to creek
18. terraces
19. education center
20. lookout
21. overlook
22. nature trail



JOURNEY

23. bridge
24. kiosk
25. entrance
26. parking
27. bike and pedestrian trails



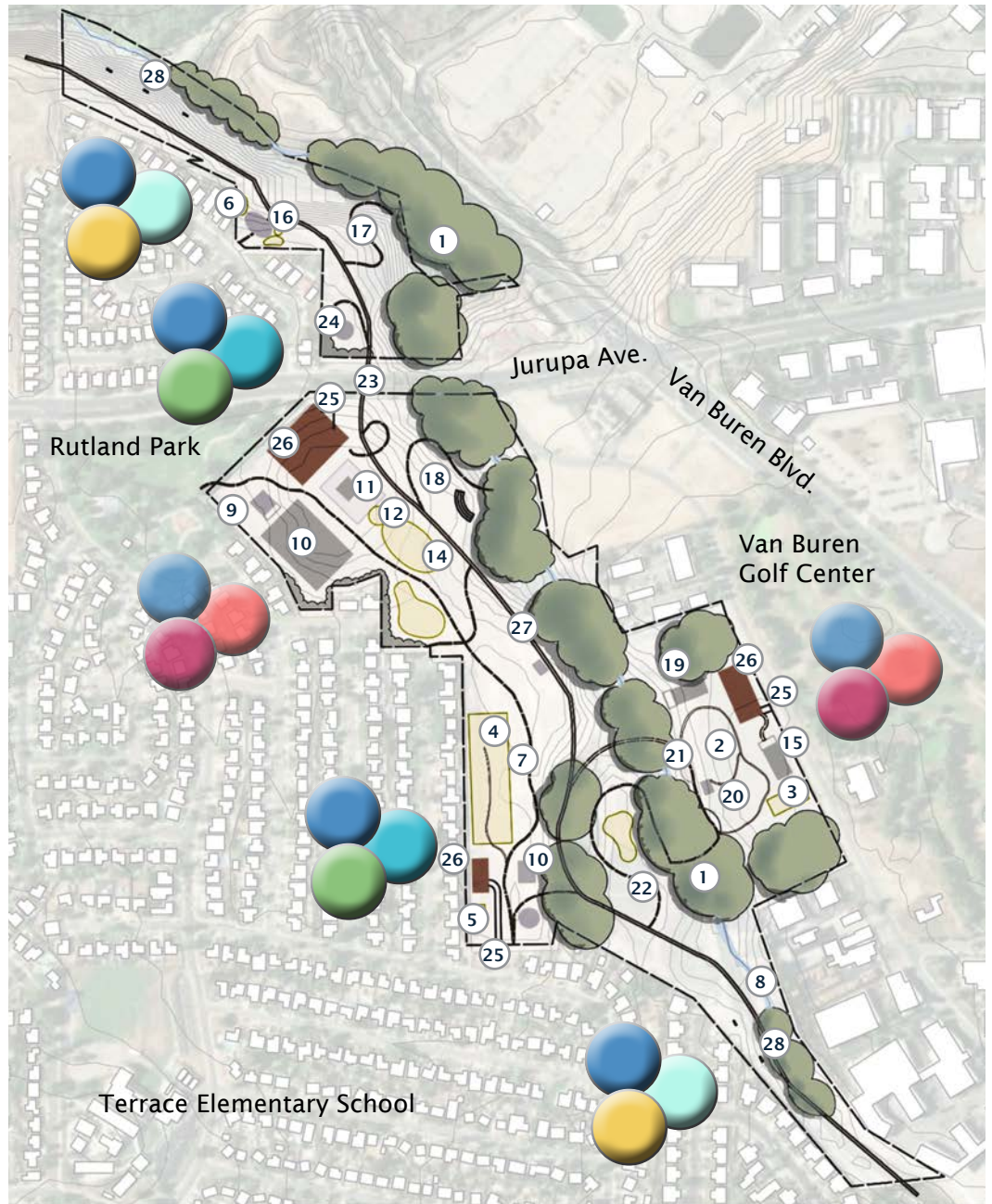
REST

28. seating



0 ft

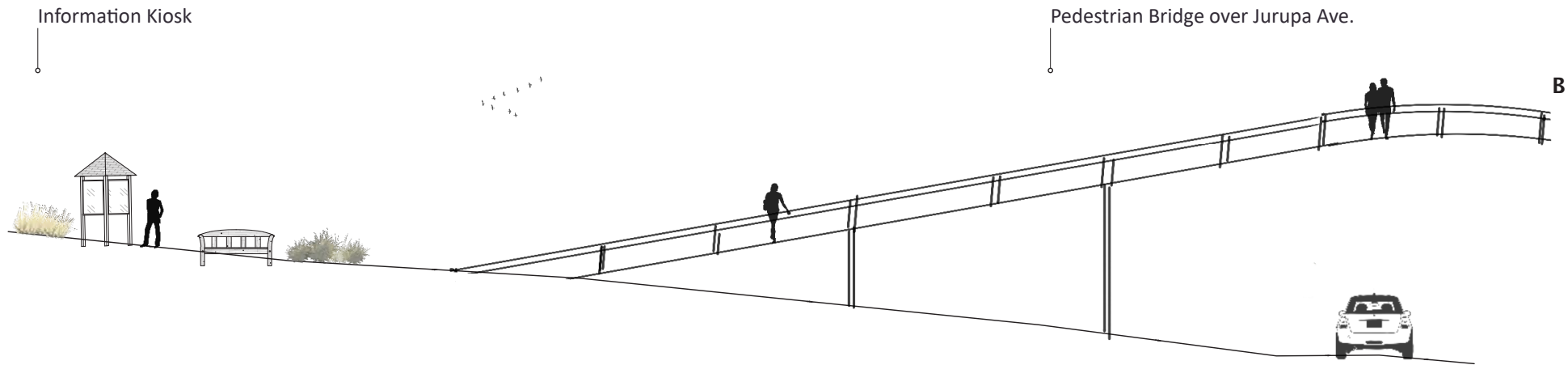
1000 ft



PRIMARY CROSS-SECTION



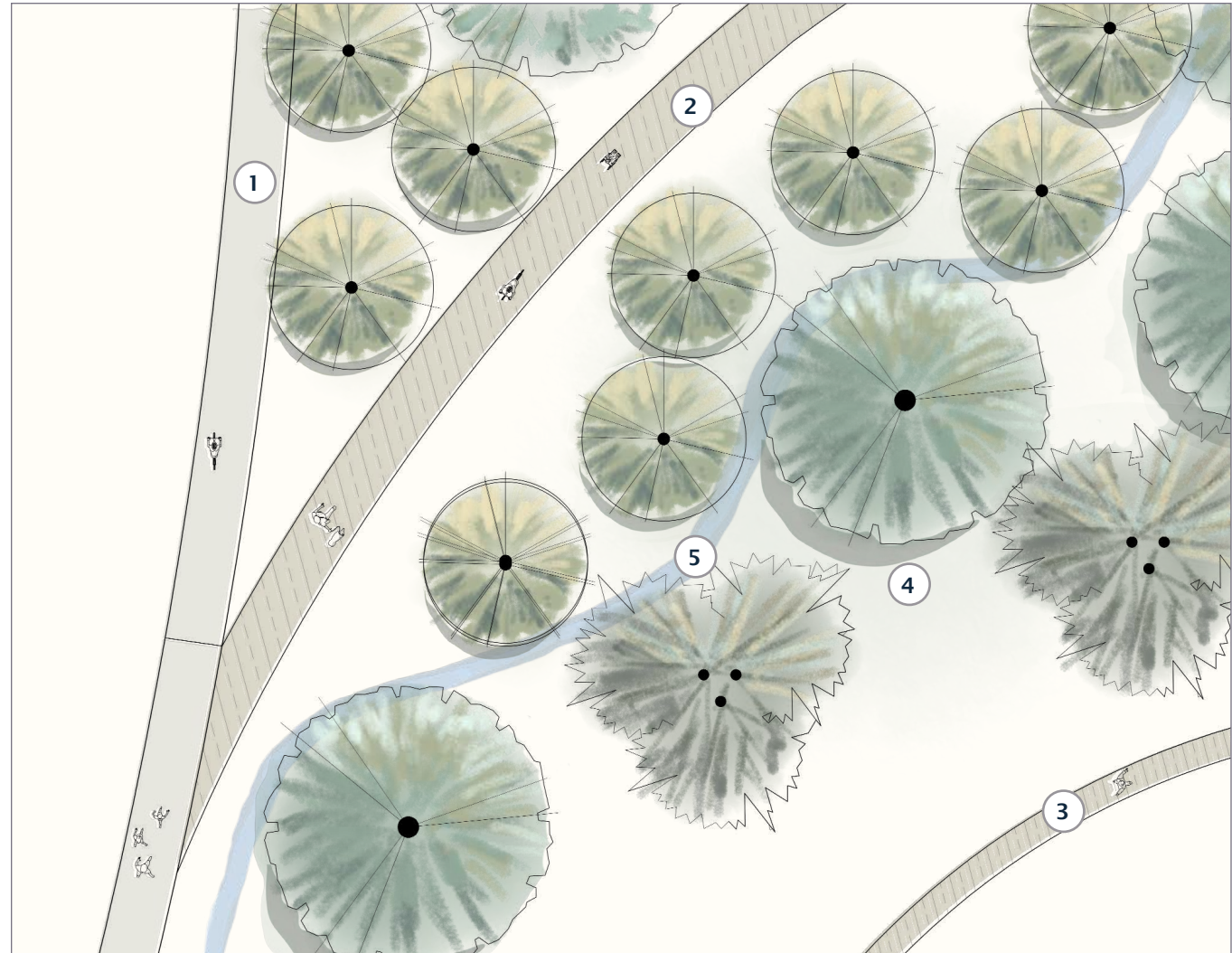
PAVILION AND PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE CROSS SECTIONS



THE BRIDGE AND BOARDWALK



The journey starts with bicyclists and hikers on the Bridge Trail. East of the Bridge Trail is a nature trail with interpretive signs. A boardwalk splits off from the Bridge Trail that extends along the creek toward the event space.



- 1. The Bridge Trail
- 2. Boardwalk
- 3. Nature trail

- 4. Riparian forest
- 5. Creek



0 ft 30 ft



THE BRIDGE AND BOARDWALK

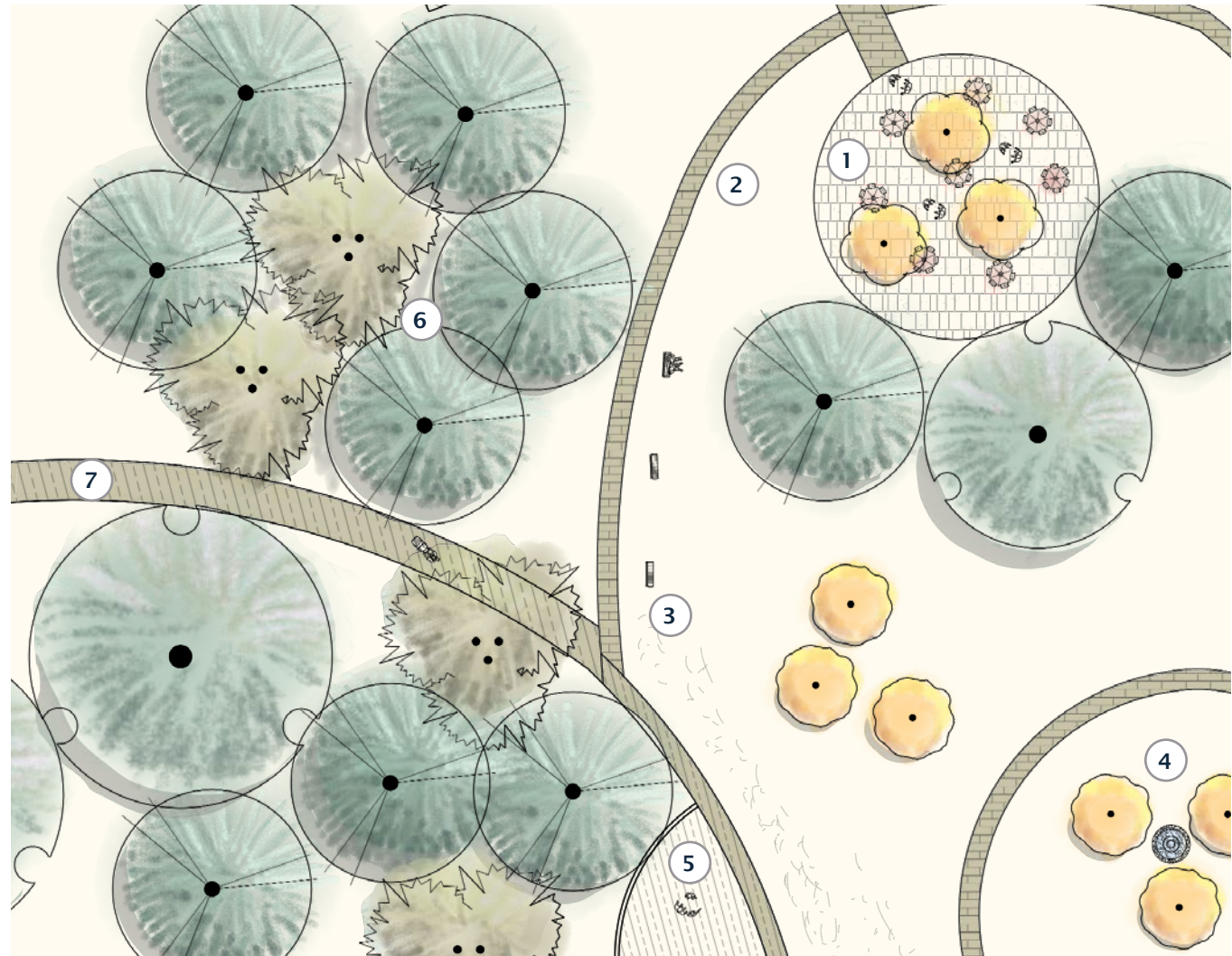


Bicyclists on the Bridge Trail and dog walker on a boardwalk

EVENT SPACE AND CREEK DISCOVERY



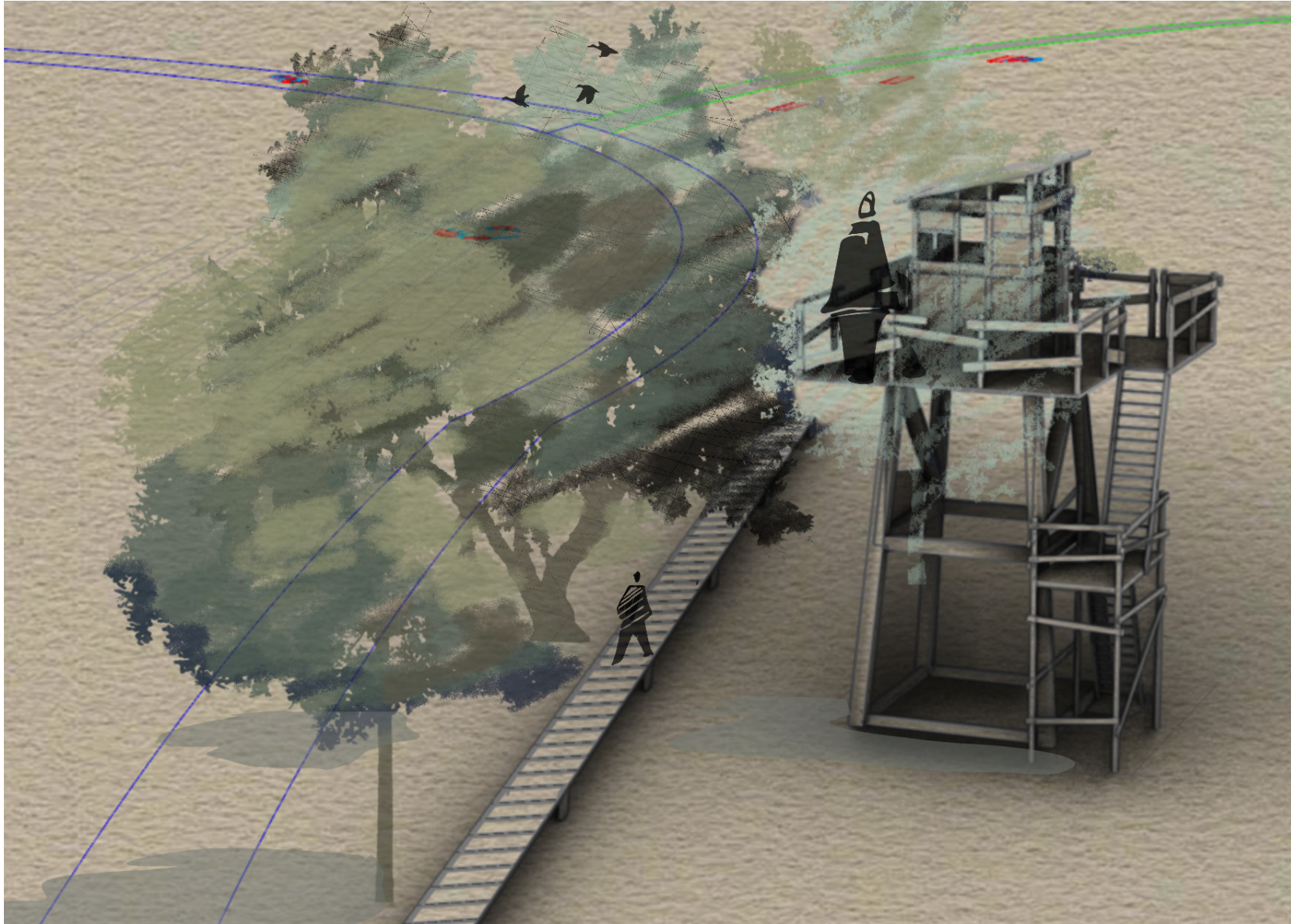
The event space creates opportunities for special occasions with formal dining and gardens shaded by riparian and fruit trees. Adjacent to the thriving riparian forest, visitors can discover nature and view wildlife from the creek overlook.



- 1. Dining patio
- 2. Pedestrian trail
- 3. Benches
- 4. Formal garden
- 5. Creek overlook
- 6. Riparian forest
- 7. Boardwalk bridge



EVENT SPACE AND CREEK DISCOVERY | *THE LOOKOUT*

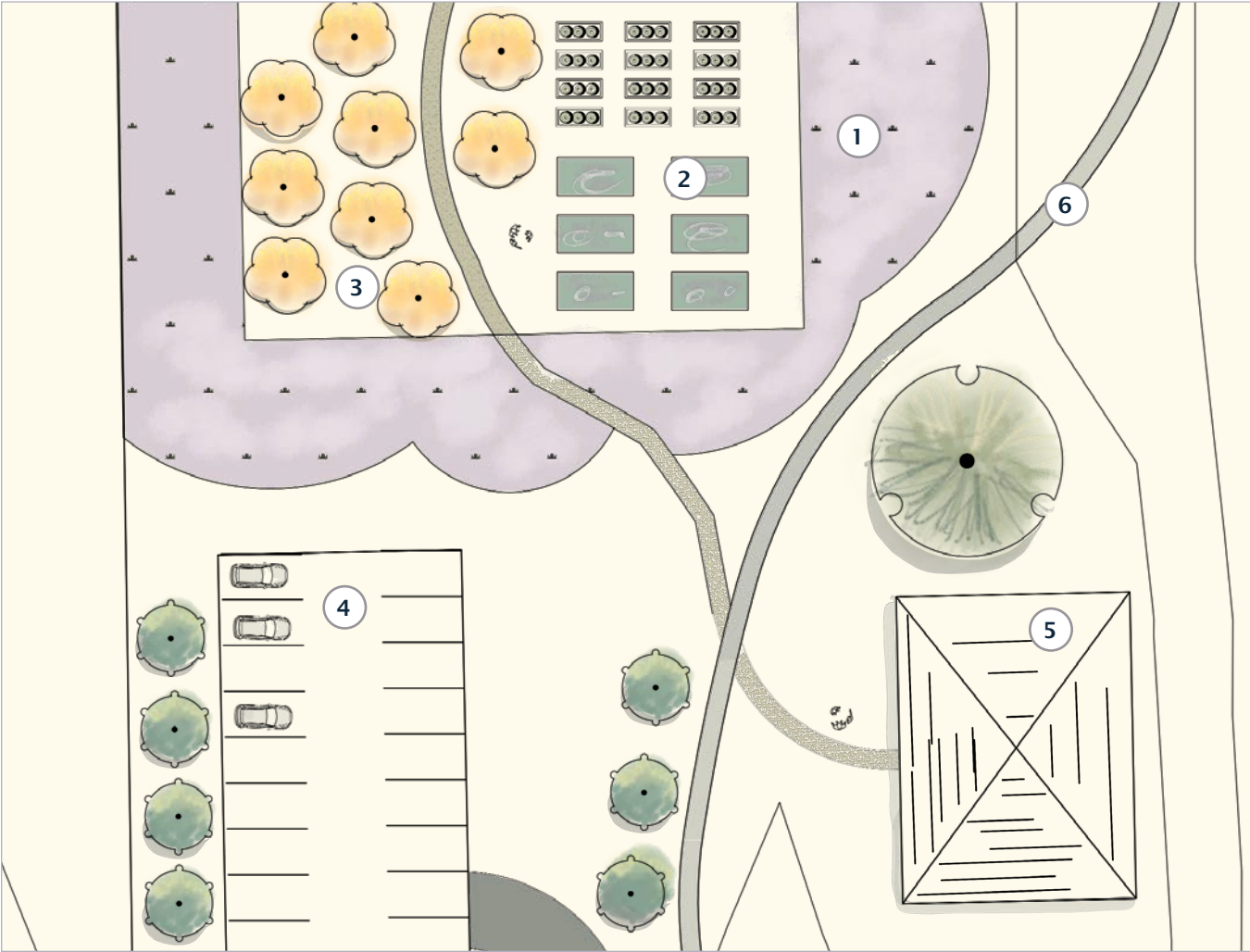


Creek lookout next to boardwalk

COMMUNITY GARDEN AND ORCHARD



A community garden and orchard are on the opposite side of the boardwalk and event space. Sage scrub vegetation grows around the garden, providing habitat for pollinators. A southern park entrance enables local elementary school students to take a short walk to volunteer in the garden.



- 1. Sage scrub pollinators
- 2. Raised veggie beds
- 3. Orange grove
- 4. Parking lot
- 5. Restroom
- 6. Pedestrian trail to southern entrance



0 ft 50 ft

COMMUNITY GARDEN AND ORCHARD

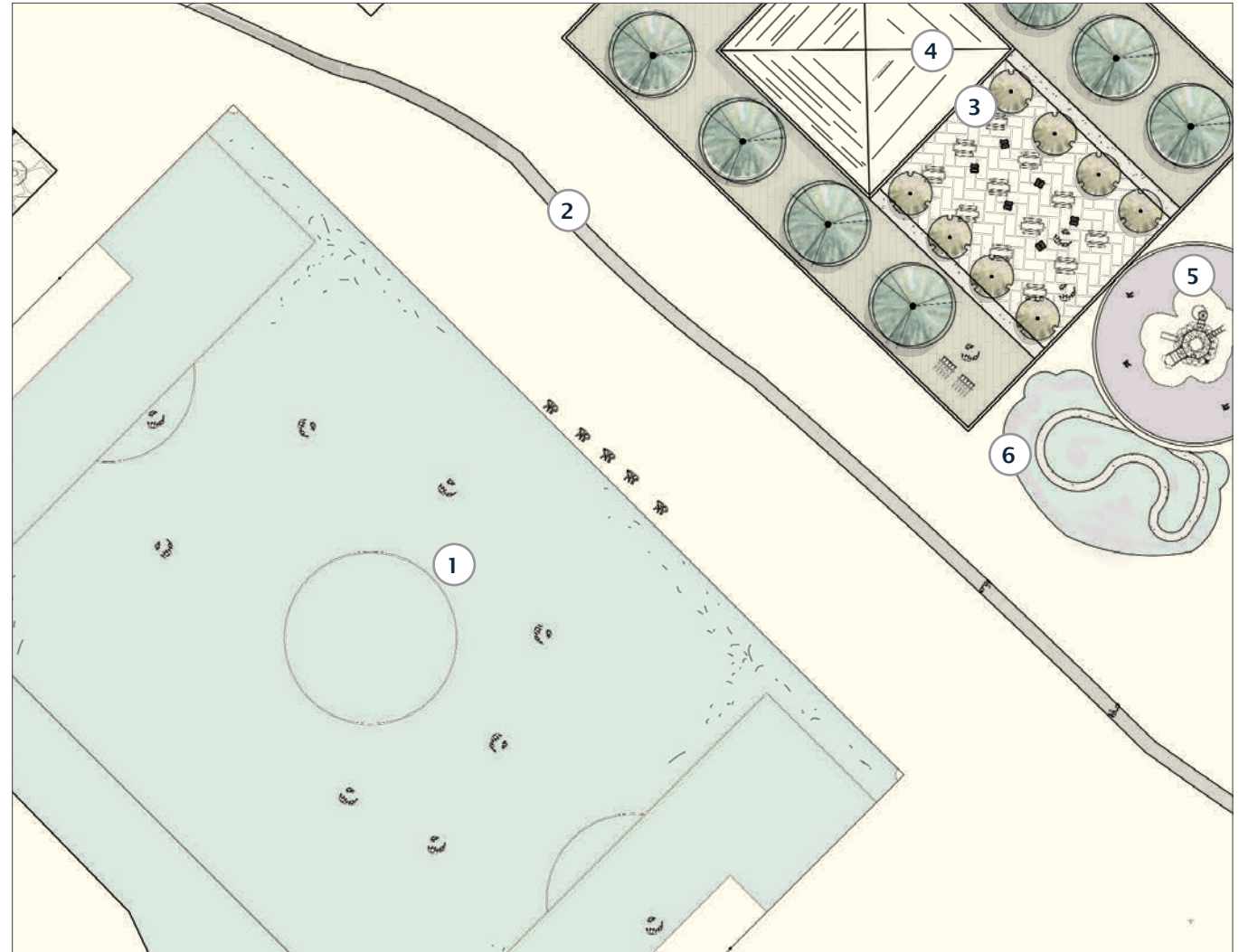


Community orchard grove and raised vegetable beds with local volunteers

SPORTS FIELD, PICNIC PAVILION, NATURE PLAY



An active recreation area is north of the community garden, with a sports field, picnic pavilion, nature play area and sensory garden. All amenities are close to a restroom and parking lot for easy access.



- 1. Sports field
- 2. Ped./bike trail
- 3. Picnic/BBQ

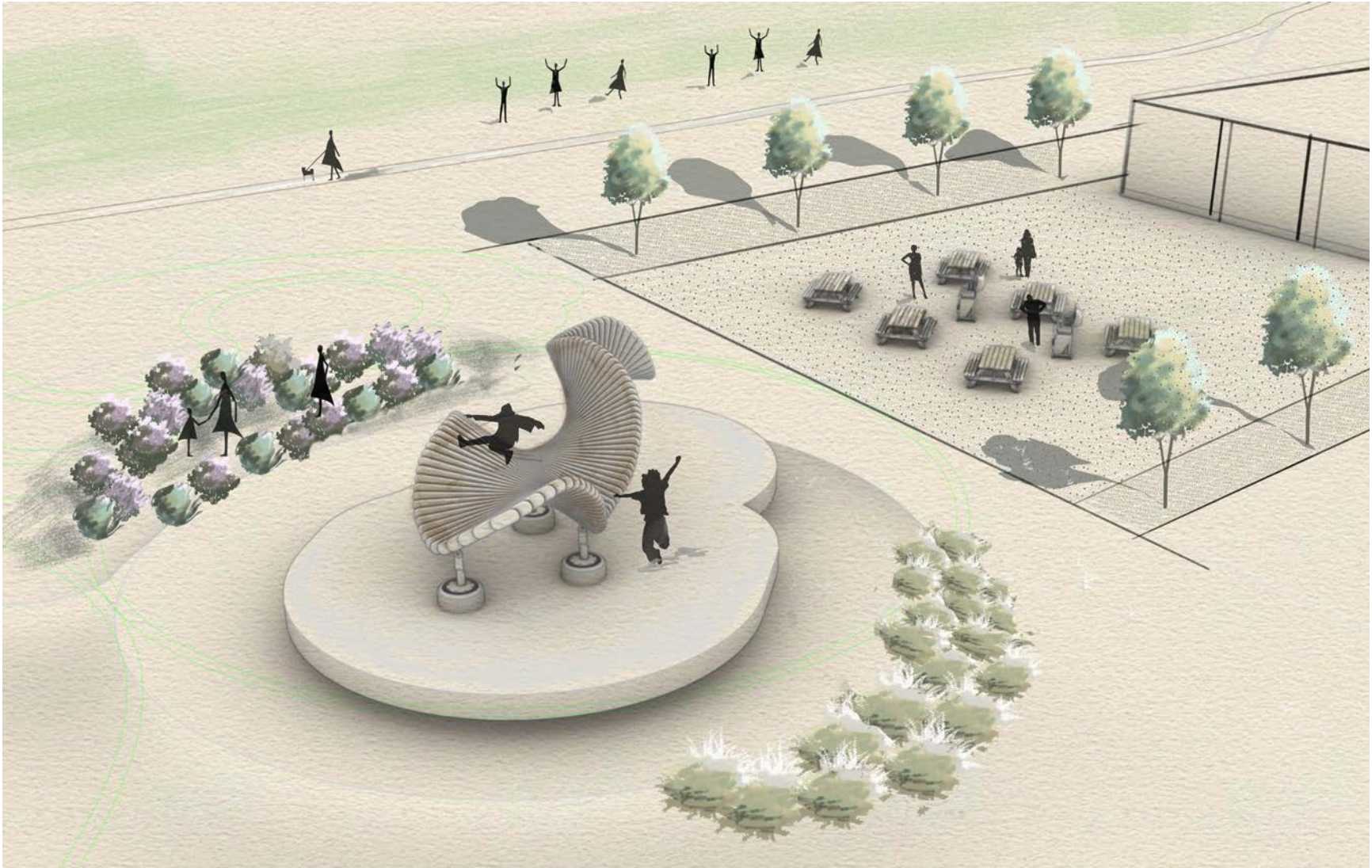
- 4. Picnic pavilion
- 5. Nature play
- 6. Sensory garden



0 ft 60 ft



SPORTS FIELD, PICNIC PAVILION, AND NATURE PLAY



Children play on nature play structure next to a sensory garden. In the background, people cheer on a sports field and picnic

THE BRIDGE OVER JURUPA AVENUE



Traveling north on the Bridge Trail, bicyclists cross a bridge over Jurupa Avenue, and take a rest at an information kiosk, where they can find maps and information about the Santa Ana River and open space beyond.



- 1. Information kiosks
- 2. Benches
- 3. Ped./bike trail

- 4. The Bridge trail
- 5. Shade trees



0 ft 30 ft



THE BRIDGE AND INFORMATION KIOSK



Information kiosk next to Bridge Trail, north of Jurupa Avenue