EASTVALE'S GREEN VISION

ESTABLISHING AN OPEN SPACE LEGACY FOR THE COMMUNITY

UCLA EXTENSION LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE + CITY OF EASTVALE, CA

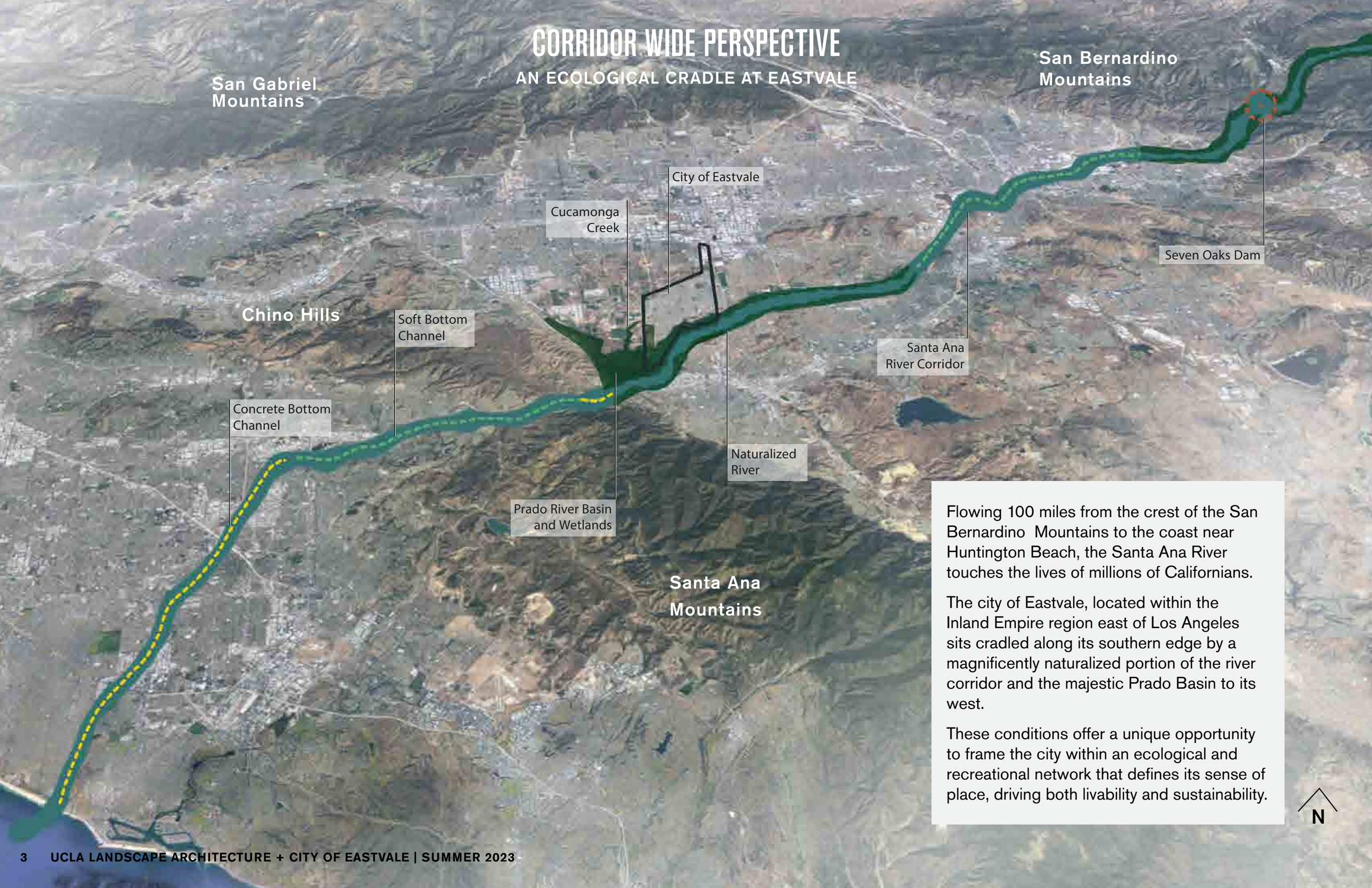
SUMMER 2023

CONTENTS

IMAGE CREDIT: BUTTRFLY ILLUSTRATIONS

CORRIDOR WIDE PERSPECTIVE

AN ECOLOGICAL CRADLE AT EASTVALE



Flowing 100 miles from the crest of the San Bernardino Mountains to the coast near Huntington Beach, the Santa Ana River touches the lives of millions of Californians.

The city of Eastvale, located within the Inland Empire region east of Los Angeles sits cradled along its southern edge by a magnificently naturalized portion of the river corridor and the majestic Prado Basin to its west.

These conditions offer a unique opportunity to frame the city within an ecological and recreational network that defines its sense of place, driving both livability and sustainability.

ENVISIONING EASTVALE'S FUTURE

EASTVALE 2040 OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE OBJECTIVES

Based on the Eastvale 2040: Envision Our Future Plan, key objectives were identified for future land use and planning initiatives, some of which are highlighted here.

Establish visible identity throughout the city, integrated placemaking and prioritizing sustainable practices

95% of the City is built out

Focus on vacant and underutilized areas

Innundation considerations along Santa Ana River and Chandler Area - may be used for parks and recreation

Significant opportunity for expanded ecological and community benefits on a regional scale

Strong community desire for expanded recreation, arts and culture, and improved livability

~400 Acres required for new parks to meet Quimby Act requirements of 5 acres per 1,000 residents

Re-integrate the river through connections to the Santa Ana River Trail system

Increase access to nature through increased systems of parks, trails, educational and observational centers

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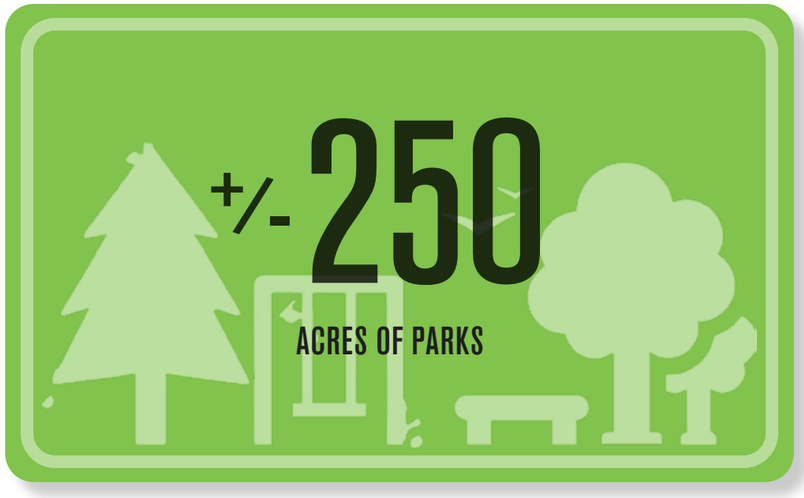


EASTVALE PARKS

AT A GLANCE

There are approximately 19 parks within the city of Eastvale. Parks located west of Hamner Avenue are overseen by Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and parks located east of Hamner Avenue are managed by Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District (JARPA).

JCSD PARKS

1. American Heroes Park
2. Cedar Creek
3. Dairyland Park
4. Deer Creek Park
5. Eastvale Community Park
6. Half Moon Park
7. Harada Heritage Park
8. James C. Huber Park
9. McCune Family Park
10. Mountain View Park
11. Orchard Park
12. Providence Ranch Park
13. Riverwalk Park
14. Symphony Park
15. Sendero Park

JARPA PARKS

16. Cambria Park
17. Delaware Greenbelt
18. Harmony Park
19. Moon River Park

COMMUNITY DESIRES

UNDERSTANDING PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

Insights about community needs and appropriate future park amenities and design strategies are informed by three separate analyses: quantitative data and community surveys, staff insghts and qualitative understandings, and best practices and industry standards.

COMMUNITY SURVEYS

Data and analysis from the community surveys and questionaires included in the 2012 JCSD Master Plan and associated 2019 update reveal the community's greatest park desires and needs are for **access to nature and increased park spaces, soccer fields, swimming pools, and trails.**

STAFF EXPERTISE & INSIGHTS

City Staff, informed by Ad Hoc Parks Committee sessions, Events Committee meetings, and strategic planning endeavors, report community desires for more **sports fields**, as well as **event space** and **water access.**

BEST PRACTICES

Current trends and best practices emphasize the need for **natural play**, fostering of **social experiences**, **accessibility and connectivity of park spaces** (i.e., having parks within a 5-10 min walk) and incorporating strategies for **climate resiliency.**

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

13
BASKETBALL COURTS
ONE PER 5,490 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 8,790 RESIDENTS

26
PLAYGROUNDS
ONE PER 2,745 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 3,779 RESIDENTS

14
BALLFIELDS
ONE PER 5,098 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 7,237 RESIDENTS

1
PICKLEBALL COURT
ONE PER 71,375 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 11,150 RESIDENTS

6
TENNIS COURTS
ONE PER 11,896 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 5,577 RESIDENTS

3
SKATEPARKS
ONE PER 23,792 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 62,927 RESIDENTS

14
SOCCER FIELDS
ONE PER 5,098 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 7,207 RESIDENTS

3
DOG PARKS
ONE PER 23,792 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS ONE PER 54,119 RESIDENTS

4
MILES OF TRAILS
ONE PER 17,844 RESIDENTS

NRPA MEDIAN IS 19 MILES OF TRAILS

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) is a comprehensive resource of data and insights for park and recreation agencies in the United States. These metrics are based on the national standards set forth by this agency.

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

URBAN TREE COVER

15% average tree canopy in Eastvale is in the lowest bracket in CA, ranked the worst state for urban forests in the country

WATER QUALITY

#1 most suitable locations for siting multi-benefit water management projects in Eastvale, Norco, and Jurupa Valley upstream from Prado Basin

LAND USE

15% of land is designated as “Riverfront Policy Area” but much is under-developed

95% built out in Eastvale, very little available new space for parks remains for development

PARK AVAILABILITY

25% of Eastvale residents live within a 5 minute walk of a park or natural open space area

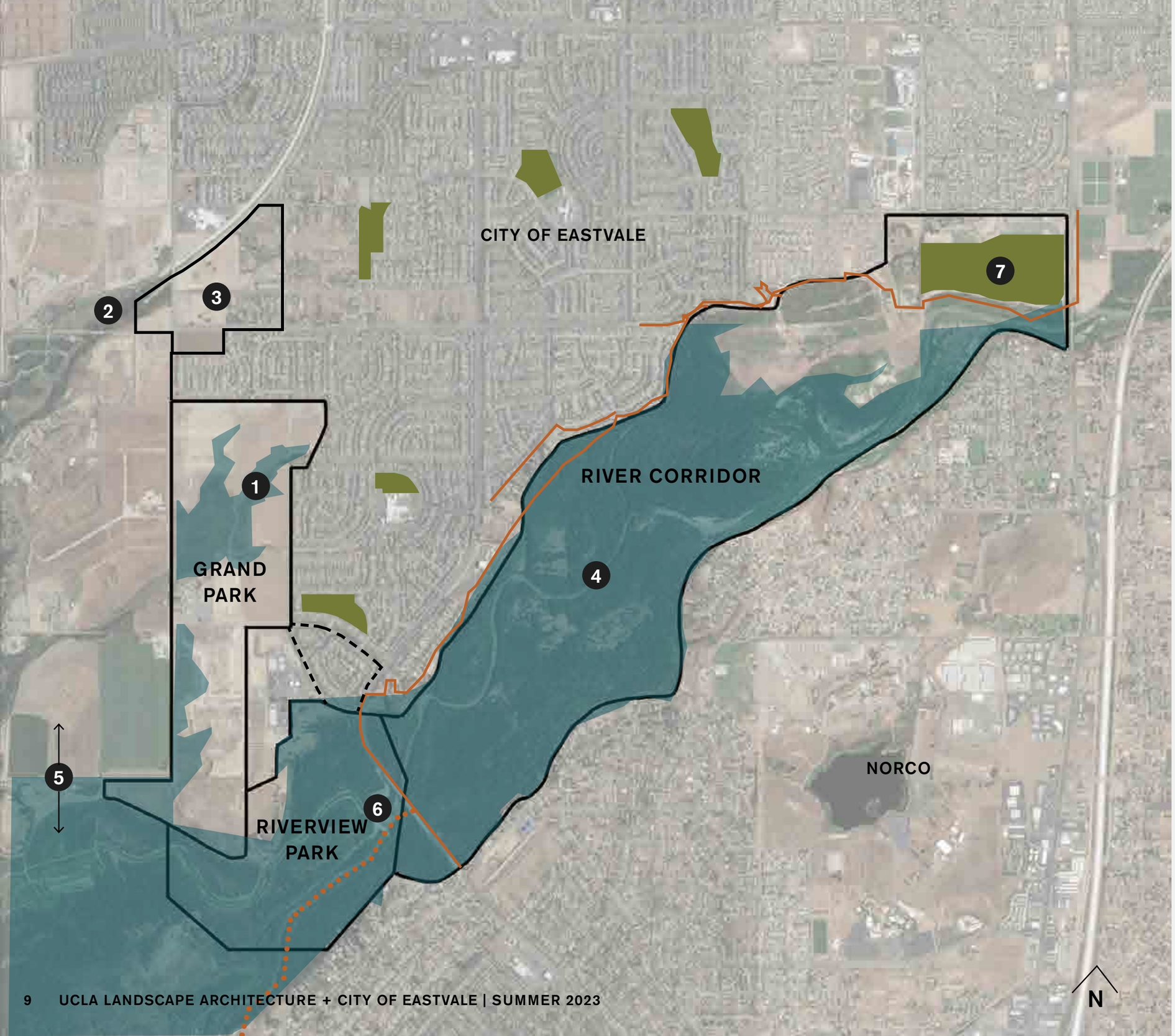
BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT

61% native CA species are endemic, not found anywhere else in the world

52 endangered or threatened species in Riverside and San Bernardino counties

5 critical or engangered species found on our sites

75% of critical habitat has been lost state-wide



INTEGRATING COMMUNITY AND NATURE

3 KEY OPEN SPACE SITES

A major interconnected open space network is conceived along the four mile river corridor at Eastvale's southern edge, through Riverview Park, then bending north to a new "Grand Park," and ultimately integrated with extensive natural resources at the Prado Regional Park. The interconnected corridor restores fragmented habitat and site ecologies, while also providing recreational uses.

The Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is managed by the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Agency and protects 146 animal and plant species, including 34 that are threatened or endangered, making it the one of the largest habitat conservation plans in the United States. The plan governs much of the three sites proposed for open space revitalization.

LEGEND

1. Mill Creek
2. Cucamonga Creek
3. Chandler Redevelopment
4. Santa Ana River
5. Prado Regional Park and Wetlands
6. Wetlands Diversion Channel
7. Citrus Park + Eastvale Community Park

- Project Site Boundary
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Proposed Santa Ana River Trail Extension
- Proposed Green Street Extension
- Existing Parks
- MSHCP Boundary

A MULTI-BENEFIT GREEN NETWORK

ECONOMIC

- INCREASED BUSINESS ACTIVITY
- INCREASED PROPERTY VALUE
- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
- FLOOD CONTROL
- OPEN SPACE EVENT REVENUE

SOCIAL

- CRIME REDUCTION
- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
- INCREASED COMMUNITY INTERACTION
- ART AND CULTURAL FABRIC

ENVIRONMENTAL

- CLIMATE RESILIENCE
- IMPROVED AIR QUALITY
- HEAT ISLAND MITIGATION
- IMPROVED WATER QUALITY
- ENHANCED BIODIVERSITY

HEALTH & WELLNESS

- STRESS REDUCTION
- IMPROVED COGNITIVE FUNCTION
- IMPROVED CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

BENEFITS OF NATURE-BASED OPEN SPACE SOLUTIONS

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Nature-based landscape solutions provide a host of economic, environmental, community and even cultural benefits. These benefits often perform synergistically. These solutions can be integrated with traditional domesticated landscapes in order to offer specific needs such as recreation and entertainment spaces.

REDUCED MAINTENANCE COSTS

Native landscapes can cost less to maintain than domesticated landscapes due to reduced reliance on mowing, pruning and the application of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.

PREVENTATIVE COST INVESTMENT

Nature-Based Solutions help to deliver benefits such as clean water and air, flood control and soil formation. These assets are invaluable to communities, especially as they mitigate human health, climate change, pollution, and other costly impacts.

REDUCED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Nature-based solutions can require less capital cost to construct, e.g., without hard utilities and stormwater conveyance devices.

REDUCED WATER COSTS

Native plants rely upon natural precipitation rates and often do not require supplemental irrigation.

REDUCED LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Natural systems are generally self-renewing and require lower replacement costs when compared to heavily managed landscapes.

FOOD SECURITY AND COSTS

Native plant communities help to protect our food supply, as they support pollinators that are essential to crop production.

2022 UCLA KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☐ **DISCONNECTED river system and community fabric requires INTEGRATION**
- ☐ **Place strategic focus on BALANCING relationships between COMMUNITY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**
- ☐ **Prioritize the need to RECONNECT fragmented and damaged habitats**
- ☐ **Major destinations focused at east and west ends of the river corridor with CONSERVATION in the center**

- ☐ **Overall CONCEPT promotes an ambitious NETWORK OF INTEGRATED PUBLIC SPACES including...**
  - **GREEN STREET CORRIDORS with thematic RIVER ACCESS points**
  - **Major OPEN SPACE NETWORK to connect the river with new Downtown, including a new "Grand Park"**
  - **REHABILITATION of underdeveloped park spaces, such as Renaissance Park and Citrus Park**
  - **PUBLIC TRANSIT circulator to connect major civic destinations**
  - **Introduction of an environmentally sensitive RIVER TRAIL and ACTIVITY NETWORK**

2023 UCLA INTENTIONS + PURPOSE

- [ ] **FURTHER DEVELOPMENT of select 2022 Concept Plans will apply the following emphases:**

  - **STAKEHOLDERS: Strategic engagement, buy-in, and continued dialogue with key agencies, jurisdictional stakeholders and community groups**

  - **PROGRAM: Focus on program, activities, cultural underpinnings, and historical influences**

  - **ECOLOGY: Emphasis on habitat and ecological conservation and restoration**

  - **SUSTAINABILITY: Implementation of climate adaptive design practices, with a focus on extreme heat, drought, and flooding**

  - **PRE-DESIGN FOUNDATION: Establishment of a foundation for subsequent professional design for several KEY SITES**

- [ ] **STUDIO PURPOSE: Establish a rigorous and strategically responsive set of conceptual design plans rooted in noted areas of emphasis. Do so as a means to help Eastvale to realistically upgrade the role of its open space system.**

CITY-WIDE ANALYSES

SITE ANALYSIS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INDIGENOUS HISTORY

PREHISTORY - 19000 years ago

The first humans arrived in what is now called Southern California over 19000 years ago, likely migrating from across the Bering Straight. California's rich natural abundance led it to have the most populous tribes north of what is now Mexico.

MOVEMENT OF TRIBES - 5000 - 2500 years ago

Through natural migration and warfare the Gabrieleño speaking people moved into Southern California around 3500 years ago, the Serrano 2500 years ago, and the Cahuilla 5000 years ago. Eastvale occupies the area where these three territories merged.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE LAND - 3000 B.C. - 1769

The Indigenous People had an immense knowledge of the environment, plants, and animals that they lived off of. Mainly living and maintaining riparian environments near rivers, their practices included the use of wildfires and other land management techniques to manage the land for sustainable benefits.

COLONIZATION - 1769 - 1848

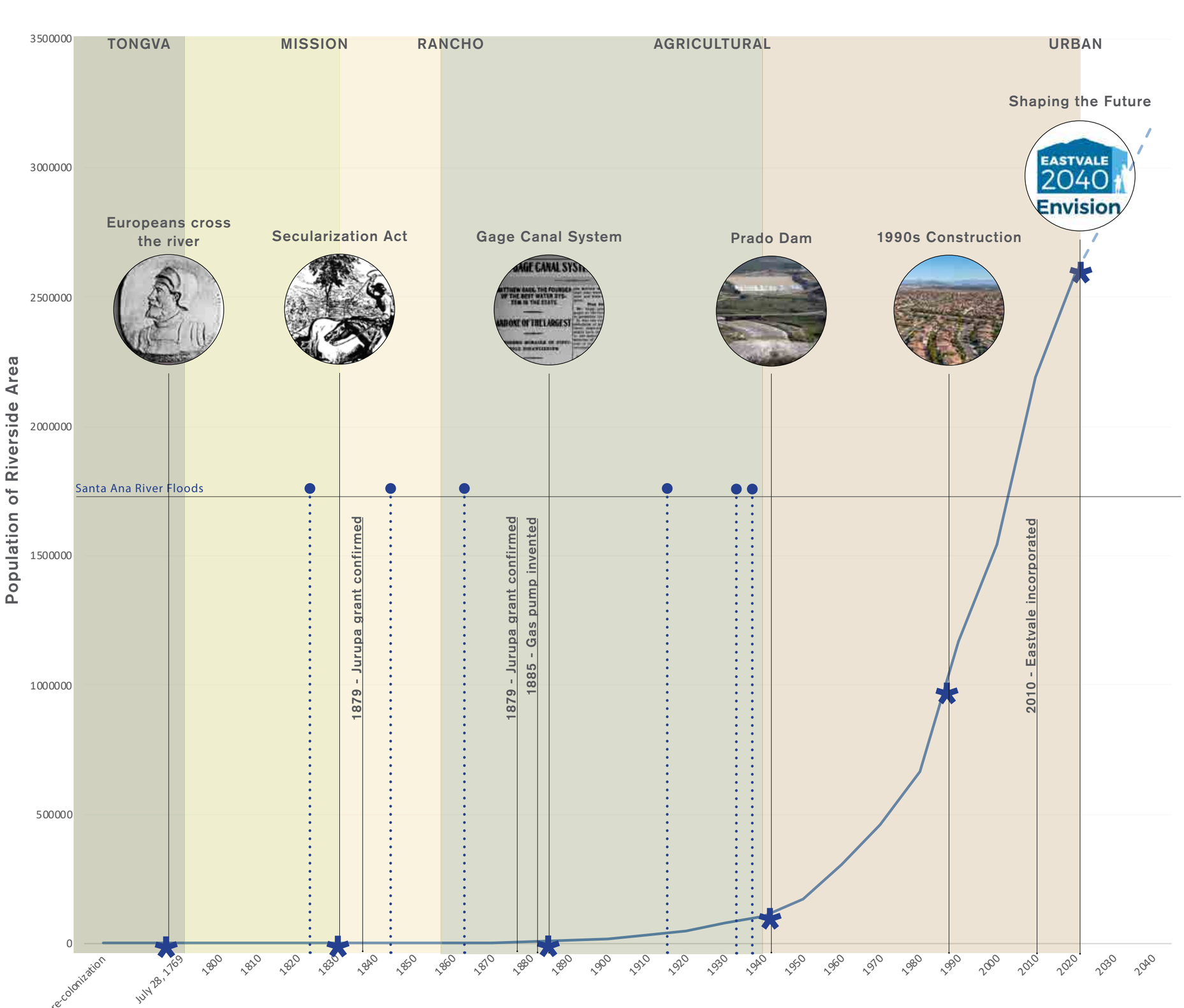
The Spanish arrival in 1769 started a period in which Indigenous people were systematically marginalized and killed. The Spanish used indigenous slave labor to build the mission system and defined Indigenous People as second class citizens.

UNITED STATES OCCUPATION - 1769 - Present

As settlers from the United States started to move into California, the subjugation of the Indigenous People only worsened with imprisonment, theft of land, the breaking of treaties, and murder of thousands of Indigenous People.

PRESENT DAY STATUS

The Gabrieleño tribe was not recognized by California until 1994. Other tribes are still not recognized and the Gabrieleño-Tongva do not have federal recognition to this day.



EASTVALE

HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

Eastvale's historical trajectory is defined by varied eras of land use and ownership which have influenced the character of the city's modern iteration. The transition between eras represents an interplay of diverse factors:

- Access to water
- Soil fertility
- Technological advances
- Climate conditions
- Population growth
- Changes in culture
- Land patents and 'legal' titles

Eastvale is once again at a key inflection point, with a very significant opportunity to craft its long-term future. The city is uniquely positioned to chart a course rooted in sustainability, connection to nature, livability, arts and culture, and self-managed prosperity.

LEGEND

Defining Inflection Points

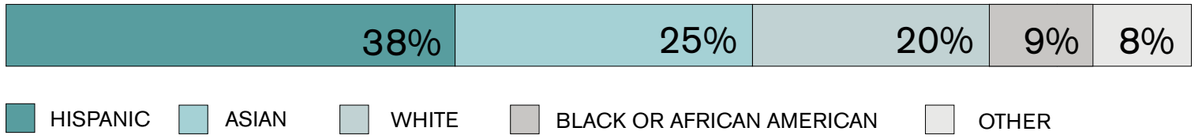
Santa Ana River Floods

SITE ANALYSIS

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Eastvale is a racially diverse, family-oriented, relatively young and well-off community. Residents actively participate in cultural and social events, seeking connection with fellow residents.

RACIAL COMPOSITION



CURRENT POPULATION

70,000

MEDIAN AGE

33.3 Female

32.6 Male

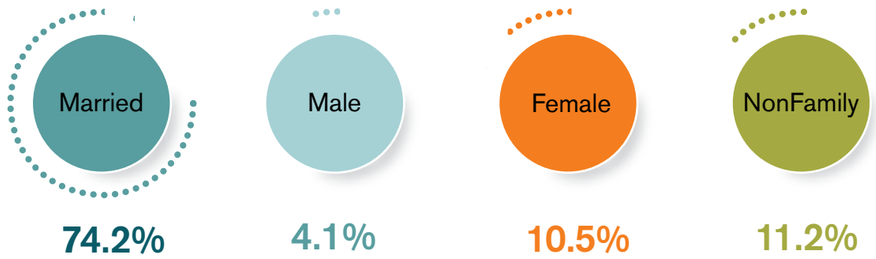
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

$120,000/yr

HOME OWNERSHIP

80%

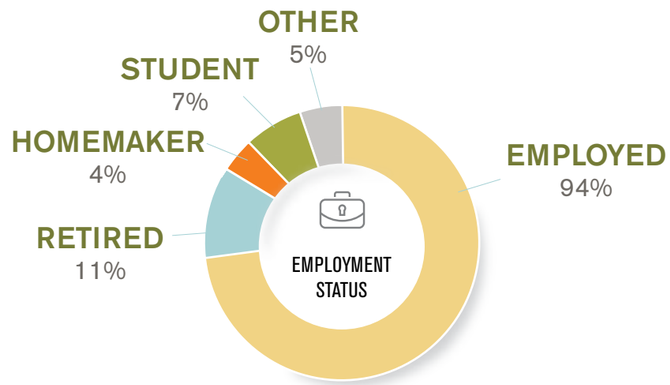
HOUSEHOLD by type



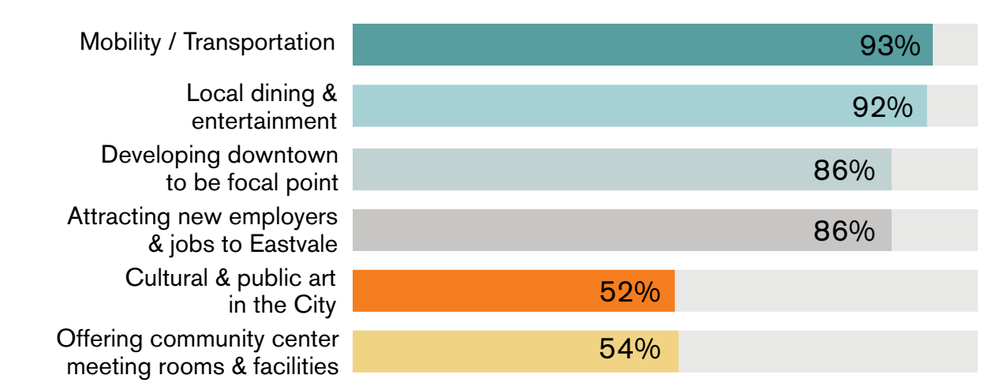
74.2% | 4.1% | 10.5% | 11.2%

More than **55%** have child(ren) in household.

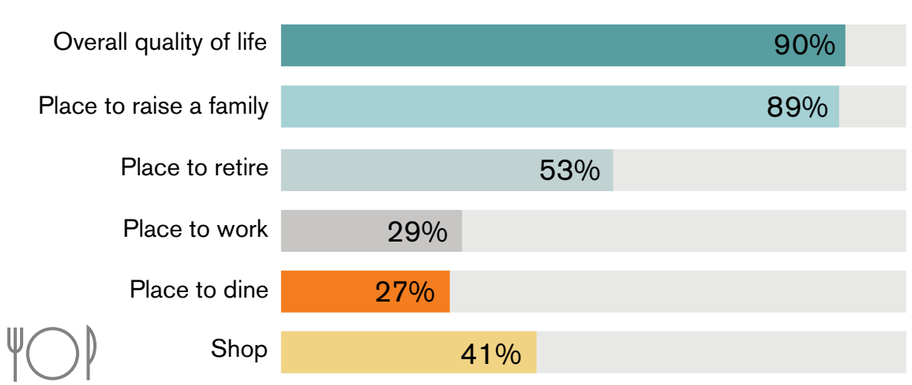
EMPLOYMENT DATA

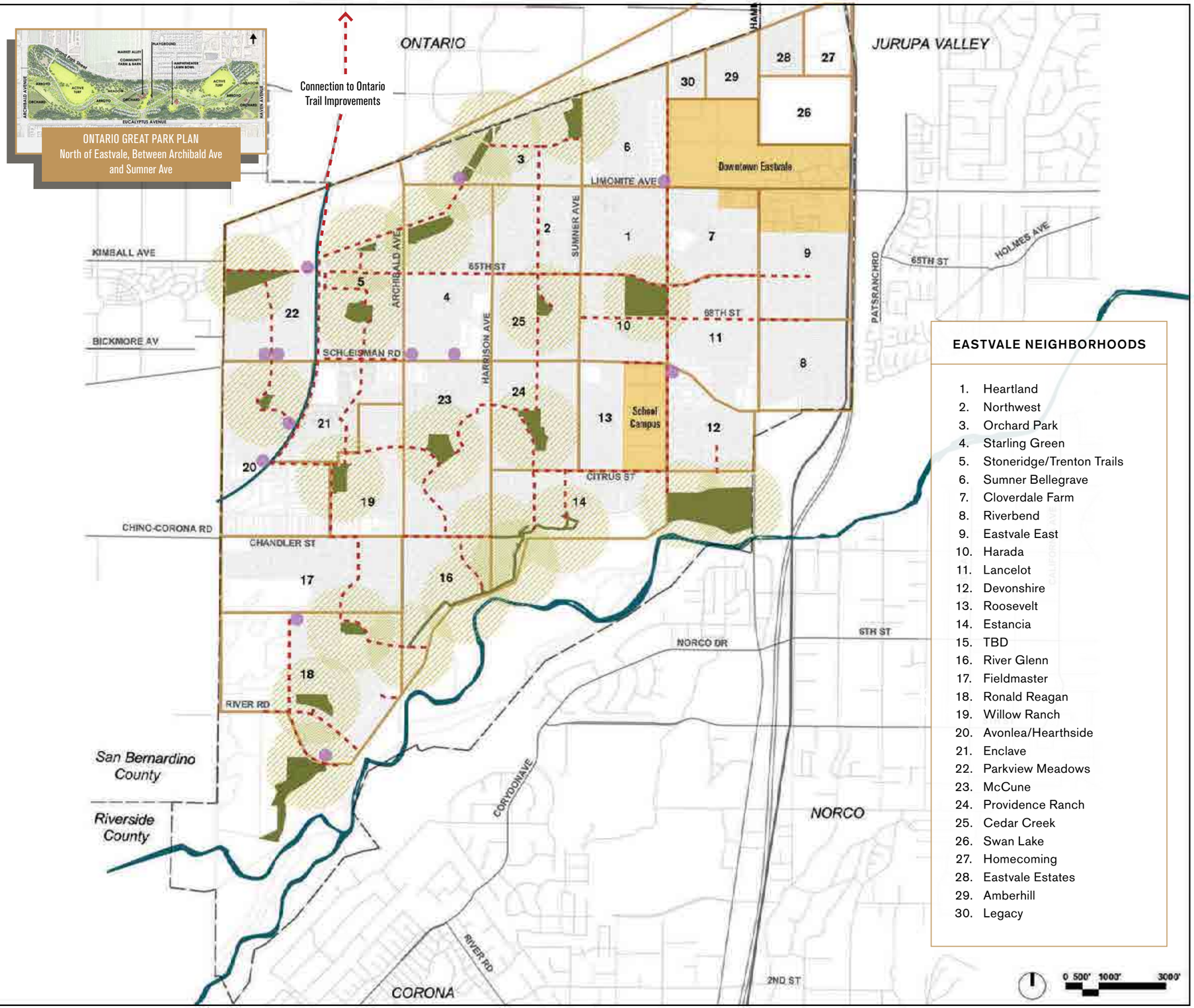


STRATEGIC PLANNING & PRIORITIES - % of services most valued and desired



QUALITY OF LIFE - % of respondents that rated each aspect as excellent or good





EASTVALE NEIGHBORHOODS

1. Heartland
2. Northwest
3. Orchard Park
4. Starling Green
5. Stoneridge/Trenton Trails
6. Sumner Bellegrave
7. Cloverdale Farm
8. Riverbend
9. Eastvale East
10. Harada
11. Lancelot
12. Devonshire
13. Roosevelt
14. Estancia
15. TBD
16. River Glenn
17. Fieldmaster
18. Ronald Reagan
19. Willow Ranch
20. Avonlea/Hearthside
21. Enclave
22. Parkview Meadows
23. McCune
24. Providence Ranch
25. Cedar Creek
26. Swan Lake
27. Homecoming
28. Eastvale Estates
29. Amberhill
30. Legacy

SITE ANALYSIS

PARK DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS

There is an opportunity to create pedestrian and micro-mobility-friendly green corridors throughout the city; knitting together existing green spaces, extending into under-served neighborhoods, and better integrating the river corridor with the broader public realm.

LEGEND

- Existing Park
- Existing Bike Trail
- ~5 Minute Walk from Park
- Potential Detention Basin Retrofit Park
- Neighborhood Borders
- Potential pedestrian-friendly streets

Prepared by UCLA LD6 2022 Studio

SITE ANALYSIS

CIVIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

A great opportunity exists to connect civic and cultural facilities, parks, open spaces and the riverfront corridor, via an improved city-wide pedestrian and bicycle network.

LEGEND

- Downtown West - Civic Center
- Downtown East - Commercial
- School
- Shopping Mall - Restaurants
- Church - Community Center
- Festivals - Seasonal events
- Park
- Riverfront Policy Area
- Chandler Policy Area
- Citrus Policy Area
- Existing bicycle routes
- Future bicycle routes
- Potential access route from bicycle lane

SHOPPING MALLS - RESTAURANTS
11. The Merge
12. Eastvale Marketplace
13. Eastvale Gateway Shopping Mall
14. Cloverdale Marketplace
15. The Marketplace at the Enclave
16. Corona Valley Marketplace
17. Hamner Ave. Strip Mall
18. Hamner Place
19-20. Future Maker Spaces and Restaurants

CHURCHES - COMMUNITY CENTERS
21. Eastvale Community Center
22. Saint Oscar Romero Catholic Community
23. Eastvale Public Library
24. New Day Christian Church
25. VantagePoint Church

FESTIVALS
26. Koroneburg Renaissance Festival
27. Citrus Property - Eastvale Lantern Festival
28. "Taste of the World" Food Festival

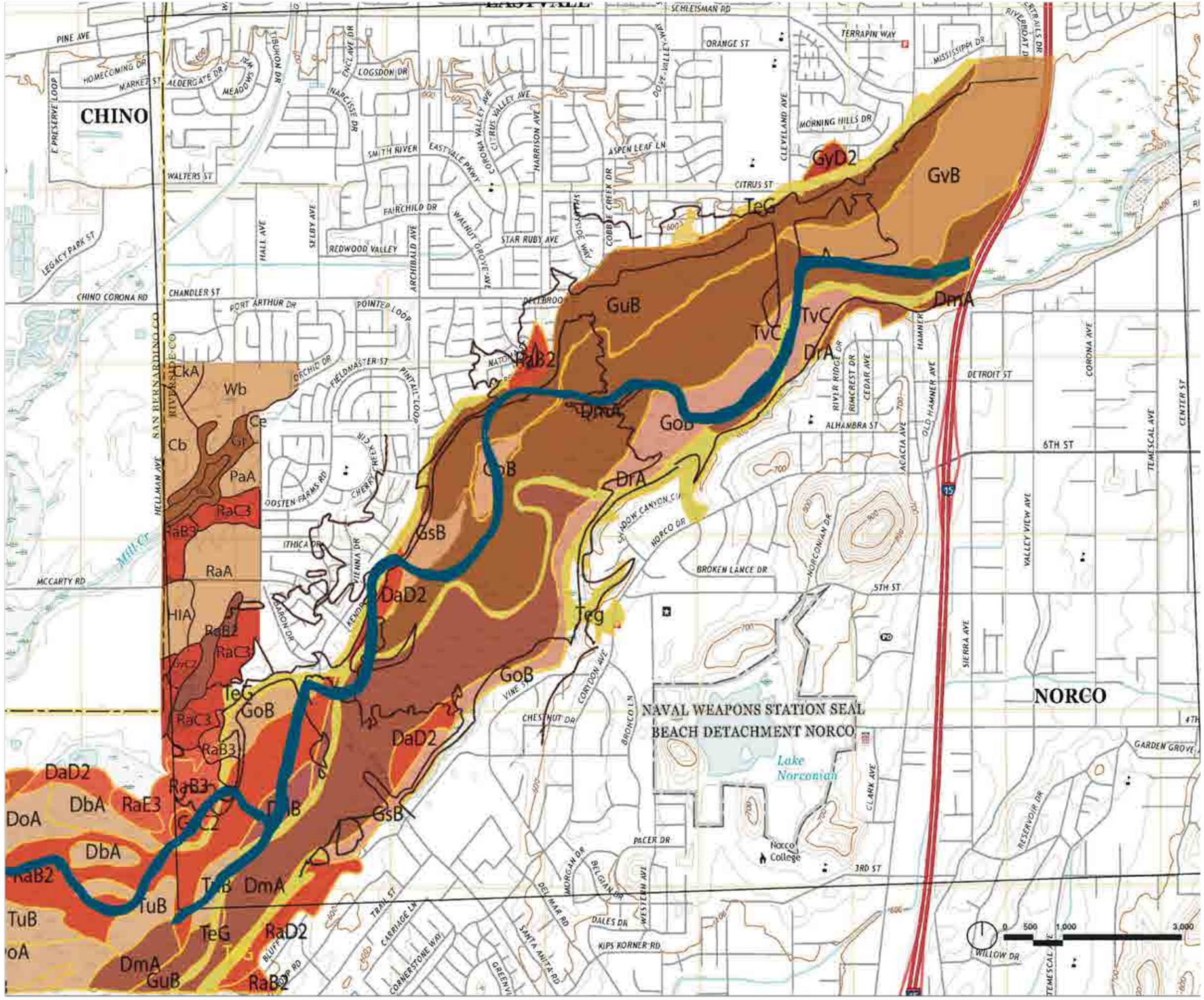
PARKS
29. American Heroes Park
30. Symphony Park
31. James C. Huber Park
32. Orchard Park
33. Deer Creek Park
34. Avonlea Park
35. Cedar Creek Park
36. Harada Heritage Park
37. Mountain View Park
38. McCune Family Park
39. Providence Ranch Park
40. Dairyland Park
41. Half Moon Park
42. Riverwalk Park
43. Eastvale Community Park
44. Future Chandler recreation area

SCHOOLS
1. Harada Elementary School
2. Rosa Parks Elementary School
3. Dr. Augustine Ramirez Intermediate School
4. Prestige Preschool Academy
5. Philistine Rondo School Of Discovery
6. Clara Barton Elementary
7. Eastvale Elementary School
8. River Heights Intermediate
9. Eleanor Roosevelt High School
10. Ronald Reagan Elementary School

SITE ANALYSIS

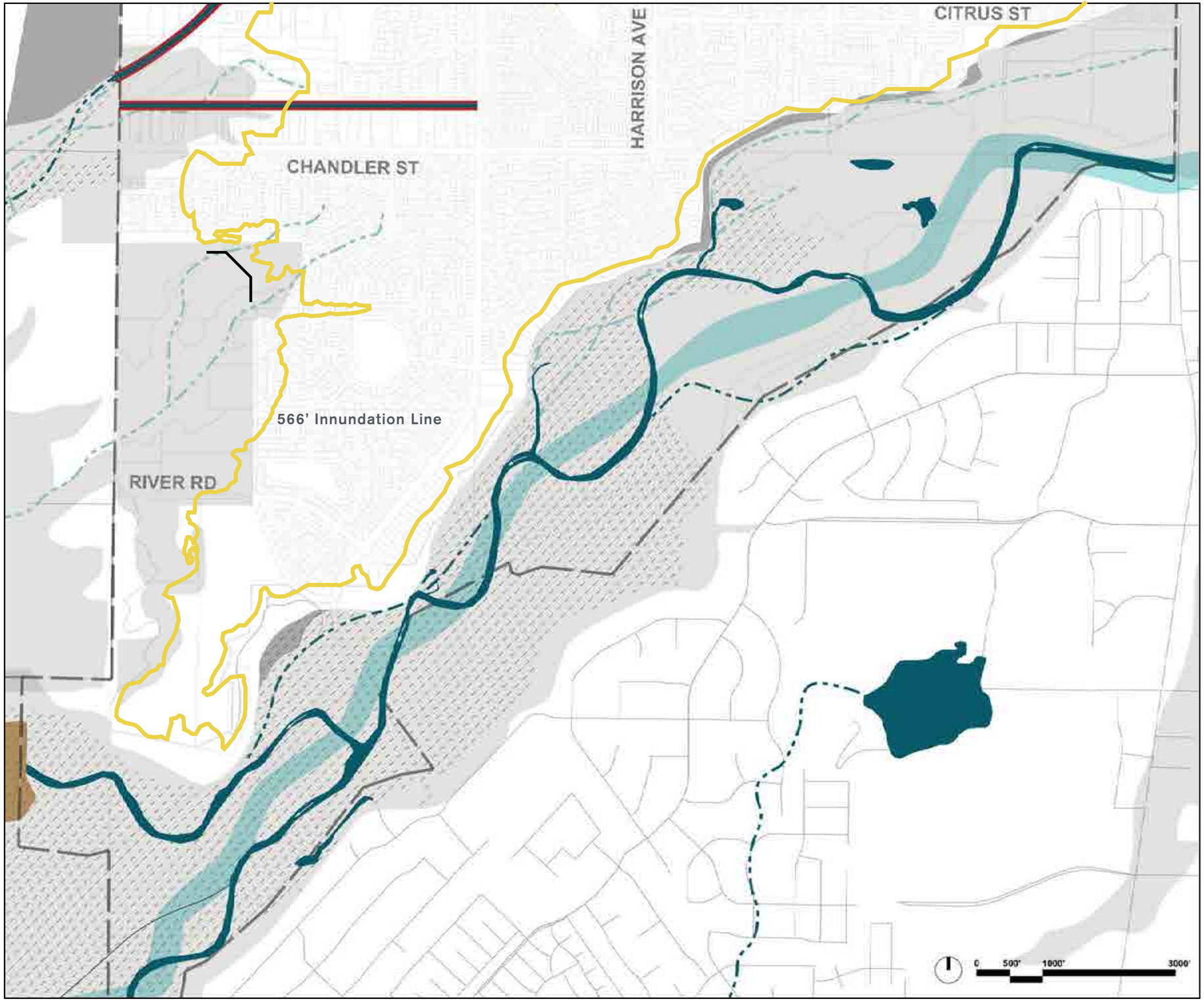
SOILS

Soil conditions represent extensive opportunities for habitat restoration, but more limited opportunities for flood and water quality infiltration. Access challenges exist at escarpments.



LEGEND

- Not suitable for infiltration. Supports native riparian habitat.
- Suitable for infiltration. Supports various habitats.
- Eroded
- Severely eroded
- Terrace escarpments



SITE ANALYSIS

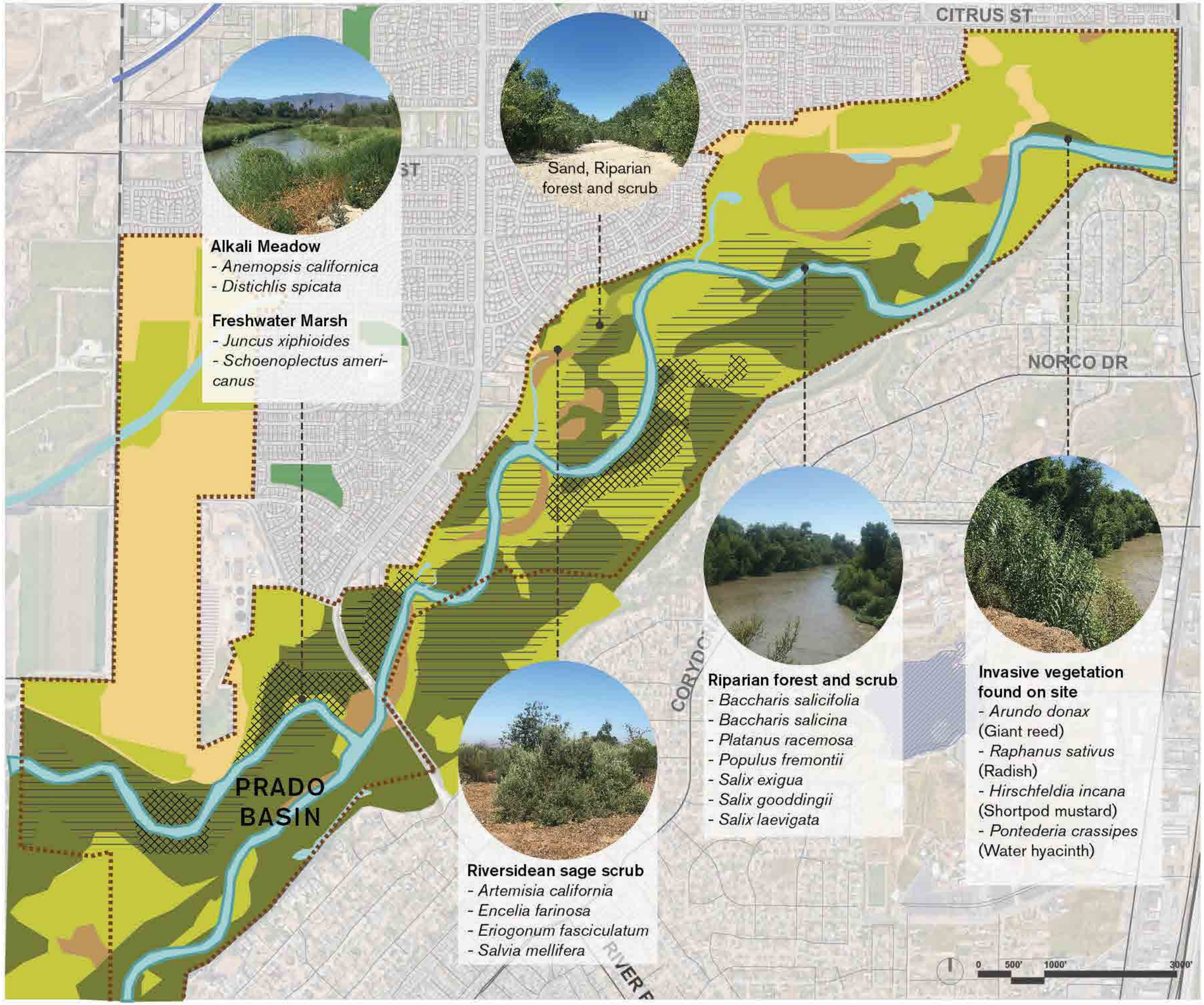
HYDROLOGY

The Santa Ana River corridor sits in a floodplain and may be suitable for multi-benefit, landscape-driven water management practices that address flood control, groundwater recharge, and river water quality.

The Prado Dam maximum inundation line occurs at 566’ and extends well into the proposed Grand Park site. The primary purpose of this area is flood risk management, followed by authorization for recreation and water conservation

LEGEND

- Surface Water
- 1901 Santa Ana River
- 100 Year Floodplain
- 500 Year Floodplain
- Land Subject to Inundation
- Channelized Water
- Tributaries and Streams
- Historic Tributaries and Streams
- Constructed Prado Wetlands
- USACE Dike



SITE ANALYSIS

LANDSCAPE TYPES AND HABITAT

Re-connecting fragmented habitat patches will help restore native biodiversity within the Santa Ana River corridor. The restoration of damaged habitats is equally important.

AT-RISK SANTA ANA RIVER WILDLIFE

Bell's Vireo

California Gnatcatcher

Burrowing Owl

Red-sided garter snake

Santa Ana Sucker

Arroyo Chub

LEGEND

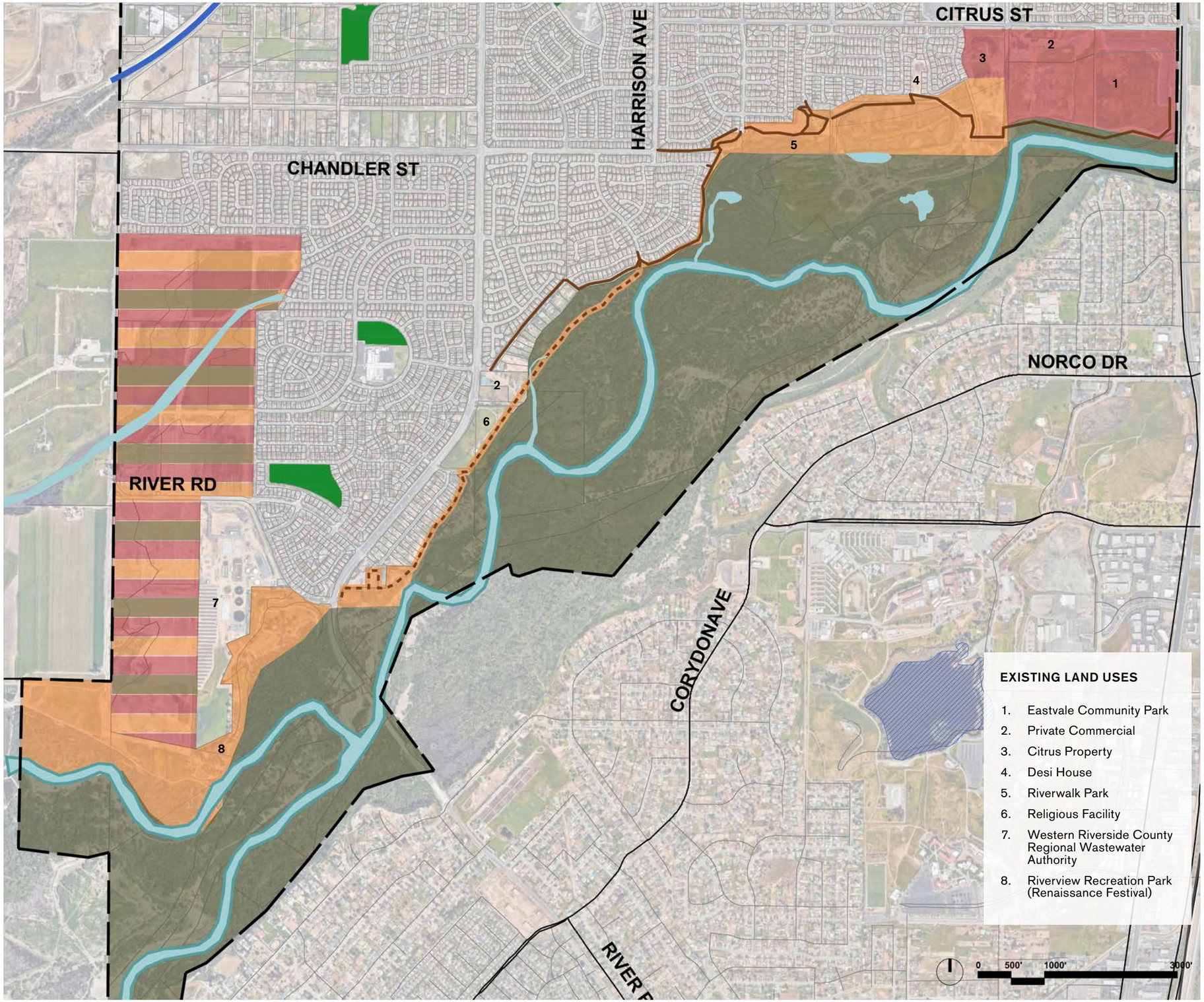
- Water
- Eastvale Riverfront Policy Area

VEGETATION TYPES

- Herbaceous
- Shrub
- Hardwood forest/woodland
- Barren [Rock/Soil/Sand]
- Urban

HABITAT PROTECTION SUITABILITY

- Good
- Most Suitable



SITE ANALYSIS

RIVER CORRIDOR USES AND OPEN SPACE USE SUITABILITY

Environmental sensitivities, access, and existing use factors suggest that major destination facilities are best suited at eastern and western areas of the Eastvale river corridor. Conservation and restoration areas are warranted in the central area of the corridor.

A major open space opportunity situated on the western city border can play a role in addressing ecological, recreational and connectivity goals.

LEGEND

- Active Recreation
- Passive Recreation
- Conservation and Restoration
- Existing Trail
- Proposed Trail

	GRAND PARK	RIVERVIEW PARK	RIVER CORRIDOR	CITRUS PARK
HABITAT CONSERVATION AREA				
Low-Impact Environmental Education	●	●	●	●
Edge Viewing Stations	●	●	●	●
Educational Partnerships	●	●	●	●
HABITAT RESTORATION AREA				
Habitat Buffers	●	●	●	●
Restoration Demonstration Projects	●	●		●
Volunteer Restoration Stations		●		●
Community Service Projects	●	●		●
Native Seed Library	●			●
PASSIVE USE AREA				
✓ Trails - Biking	●	●	●	●
✓ Trails - Walking / Jogging Paths	●	●	●	●
Camping		●		
Cultural Storyline: Indigenous Heritige	●	●	●	●
Stewardship-Inspiring Public Art	●	●	●	●
Recreational Water Activities	●			
Informal Activities (e.g., Picnics, Frisbee..)	●	●		●
FLEXIBLE USE AREA				
Community Events	●	●		●
Art Exhibits	●	●		●
Existing Cultural Events (Lantern Fest..)	●			●
Concerts	●	●		●
Cultural Storyline, e.g. Dairy Farms, Gabrieleño		●	●	●
Stewardship Workshops	●			●
Food Experiences (Trucks & Stands)	●	●		●
ACTIVE PARK OR OPEN SPACE				
✓ Football Fields				●
✓ Soccer Fields				●
✓ Lighted Sports Fields	●			
✓ Softball Fields	●			
✓ Tennis Courts				
✓ Baseball Fields	●			
Summer Programs/Camps	●	●		●
URBAN AREA				
✓ Senior Center/Facility				●
✓ Swimming Pool (Recreation)				
✓ Basketball Counts (Indoor)				
✓ Community Center	●	●	●	●
Playgrounds	●			●
Community Garden	●			

OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND SITE SUITABILITIES

Programmatic determinations for the three sites address community needs, environmental sensitivities, and site capacities. The program is derived from Eastvale resources and design team recommendations.

The program more broadly addresses the project mission to “upgrade the role of open space systems enveloping Eastvale to facilitate both livability and sustainability.” Livability refers to communal access to a range of recreational and entertainment activities, organized to address diverse community demographics. Sustainability refers to the protection of natural resources.

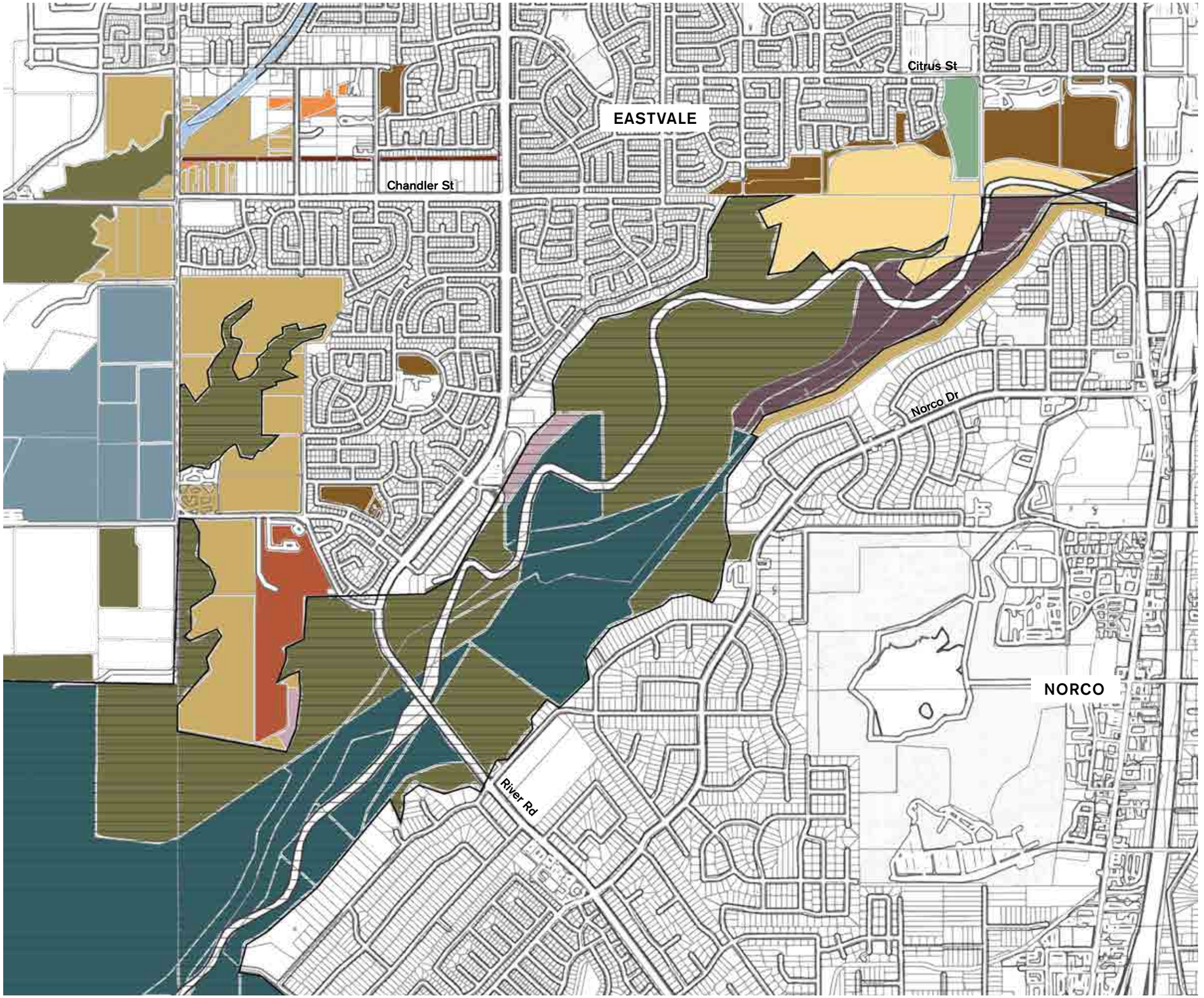
The matrix does not reflect the full array of events, activities and programs that have earned Eastvale its reputation as an engaging and vibrant community.

LEGEND

✓ 2012 Primary Need

✓ 2012 Secondary Need

*Derived from 2018 Eastvale Master Plan Update, including references to Primary and Secondary Needs defined in 2012.



SITE ANALYSIS

JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Land use across the site is governed by a complex network of jurisdictional stakeholders, each with specific requirements for new development.

GRAPHIC LEGEND

- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- Orange County Flood Control District
- Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority
- Riverside County Regional Park & Open Space District
- Orange County Water District
- Southwest Resource Management Association
- Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District
- Jurupa Community Services District
- County of San Bernardino
- San Bernardino County Flood Control
- Riverside County Flood Control
- Southern California Edison
- City of Eastvale
- Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

SITE ANALYSIS: JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

ENTITY	CONTACT	PRIORITIES, INTERESTS, USE RESTRICTIONS	NEXT STEPS
UNITES STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	Katie B. Parks Outdoor Recreation Planner katie.b.parks@usace.army.mil 213-541-0981	The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) owns and maintains 9,100 acres of land within the Prado Basin, with primary objectives of flood risk management and water conservation. Secondary priorities include environmental restoration and conservation. Federal legislation allows for USACE to operate and/or utilize land within water management projects for recreation purposes, and approximately 5,300 acres of the basin area has been subleased for recreation purposes. The USACE parcels within the City of Eastvale are currently leased to the County of Riverside. Local jurisdictions that propose recreational uses are required to obtain approval from USACE for all planned development. Interests and restrictions specific to USACE's parcels within Eastvale, as identified by the Prado Basin Master Plan Update (Aug 2023), the Prado Basin Ecosystem Restoration and Water Conservation Study (Feb 2019), and River Road Dike Final SEA/EIR Addendum (June 2021), include the following: ▪ Prioritization of flood control at the 566' inundation line; ▪ Completion and subsequent preservation of the River Road Dike within Grand Park; ▪ Protection of endangered species and environmentally sensitive lands, including on USACE lands within Grand Park and the Santa Ana River corridor.	Provide conceptual plans to Katie B. Parks for preliminary review, in consultation with appropriate Engineering and Environmental team staff at USACE.
ORANGE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT	Nardy Khan Deputy Director of Public Works nardy.khan@ocpw.ocgov.com James Taylor Senior Engineering Manager Flood Program james.taylor@ocpw.ocgov.com Jennifer Shook Manager, OC Mitigation jennifer.shook@ocpw.ocgov.com 714-955-0615	Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) is the local sponsor for the Santa Ana River Mainstem Project. Their primary objective is flood management. OCFCD has acquired parcels within the Prado Basin area, and most recently within the Grand Park site in cooperation with the USACE objectives to raise the Prado Dam spillway and increase the flood inundation line to 566'. In addition to the primary objective of flood risk management, OCFCD also prioritizes water conservation, recreation, and environmental stewardship. The parcels within Eastvale project site must continue to provide for flood risk management. OC Mitigation Program of OCPW has also communicated a perceived opportunity for their jurisdiction to utilize the Grand Park site to satisfy mitigation requirements associated with off-site flood improvement projects.	Inquire with James Taylor regarding feasibility and negotiations of potential lease or sale agreements for Grand Park parcels. Maintain contact with Jennifer Shook; monitor for moments of alignment of OCPW Mitigation needs and Eastvale park development.
WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGIONAL WASTEWATER AUTHORITY	Derek Kawaii Director of Engineering dkawaii@wmwd.com 951-571-7230	The Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) is a joint powers authority consisting of the cities of Norco, Corona, Jurupa Community Services District, Home Gardens Sanitary District, and Western Municipal Water District. The project parcel houses the WRCRWA wastewater facility, which processes 14 million gallons of sewage per day. The facility requires buffer from sensitive uses, due primarily to odors.	Facilitate dialogue with representatives of the board of directors to explore larger land-use approvals and considerations of interest to the joint power authority.

SITE ANALYSIS: JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

ENTITY	CONTACT	PRIORITIES, INTERESTS, USE RESTRICTIONS	NEXT STEPS
RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGIONAL PARK & OPEN-SPACE DISTRICT	Gaby Adame Bureau Chief Planning, Development, Implementation gabyadame@rivco.org 951-505-3805	Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District (RivCoParks) manages recreation opportunities and preservation focuses across the thousands of acres of open space within Riverside County. They own two parcels within the Eastvale project sites: ▪ Riverview Park: The parcel is owned by RivCoParks and currently leased by the Renaissance Festival. When the parcel was originally acquired by RivCoParks it was envisioned to serve as a significant trail head for the Santa Ana River Trail. RivCoParks priorities include safety, enhanced connectivity. ▪ Archibald Parcel: RivCo also owns an approximately 12 acre parcel south of Archibald Avenue, abutting the existing Vanguard Church. There are no existing or future plans for the parcel, and the parcel is significantly constrained by MSHCP and topographical challenges.	Provide conceptual plans to Gaby Adame for preliminary review; explore reciprocal interests and investment in circulation and trail connectivity enhancements at Riverview Park.
ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	Daniel Park Property Manager dpark@ocwd.com 562-301-0344	Orange County Water District (OCWD) owns approximately 2,095 acres within the Prado Basin. OCWD's principal interest is in water conservation and groundwater replenishment for use by downstream communities. OCWD owns the Prado Constructed Wetlands, where they divert approximately half of the base flow of the Santa Ana River through the wetlands for natural pollutant removal.	Provide conceptual plans to Daniel Park for preliminary review.
SOUTHWEST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION **RIVERSIDE-CORONA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**	Diana Ruiz Public Affairs Manager ruiz@rcrcd.org 909-238-8338 Shelly Lamb District Manager lamb@rcrcd.org 951-683-7691 ext. 202 Shani McCullough Senior Plant Restoration Ecologist mccullough@rcrcd.org 951-515-2097	The Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District (RCRCD) and the Southwest Resource Management Association (SWRMA) cosponsor the Santa Ana River Watershed In-lieu Fee Program, along with the USACE, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Santa Ana Water Quality Control Board. As a regulatory agency, they issue permits for required mitigation efforts associated with loss of habitat from development projects within state or federal water bodies. They utilize in-lieu funds to create conservation sites satisfying the required mitigation. RCRCD and SWRMA prioritizes habitat conservation and effective compensatory mitigation strategies.	Continue to develop and refine concept plans in close coordination with RCRCD and SWRMA, ensuring adherence to compensatory mitigation endeavors underway along the Santa Ana River Corridor.

SITE ANALYSIS: JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

ENTITY	CONTACT	PRIORITIES, INTERESTS, USE RESTRICTIONS	NEXT STEPS
JURUPA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT	Parks & Recreation Admin Offices 13820 Schleisman Road, Eastvale CA parks@jcsd.us 951-727-3524	Jurupa Community Services District was formed in 1956, originally to provide wastewater and utility services to Jurupa Valley and western Riverside County. As the Eastvale population grew, JCSD formulated a parks and recreation service for the area. JCSD is responsible for the ownership and maintenance of 15 Eastvale parks, all located west of Hamner Avenue.	Proceed at the discretion of Eastvale city staff.
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO	Beahta Davis Director San Bernardino Regional Parks parks@parks.sbcounty.gov 909-387-2757 Mike Singleton Principal, KTUA Prado Regional Park Master Plan mike@ktua.com 619-788-2128	The County of San Bernardino owns numerous parcels to the immediate west of Eastvale, with plans to implement the Prado Regional Park. The Prado Regional Park Master Plan (Dec 2019) was prepared by KTUA to envision and create a regional recreation destination.	Establish current County contacts; provide concept plans; seek to strengthen collaboration and opportunities for alignment and cooperation on development of Grand Park and Prado Regional Park.
SAN BERNARDINO FLOOD CONTROL **RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL** **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON**	No established point-of-contact for these jurisdictional entities.	No priorities, interests, and/or use restrictions were studied specific to these jurisdictionally owned parcel.	Establish contacts, as appropriate, in support of further evaluation.

SITE ANALYSIS: JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

ENTITY	CONTACT	PRIORITIES, INTERESTS, USE RESTRICTIONS	NEXT STEPS
MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN	Stephanie Standerfer Vice President Webb Associates stephanie.standerfer@webbassociates.com 951-283-0380	The Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats within Western Riverside County. The MSHCP is managed by the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Agency and protects 146 animal and plant species, including 34 that are threatened or endangered, making it the one of the largest habitat conservation plan in the United States. The parcels within and immediately adjacent to Eastvale along the Santa Ana River Corridor are subject to the specific requirements of the MSHCP, which provide limitations on development of new trails, parks, and developments.	Provide conceptual plans to Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Agency for preliminary review; continue developing and refining plans in close coordination with RCRCD, SWRMA, and other entities familiar with the habitat requirements and needs of the area.

DESIGN FRAMEWORK

DESIGN INTENT

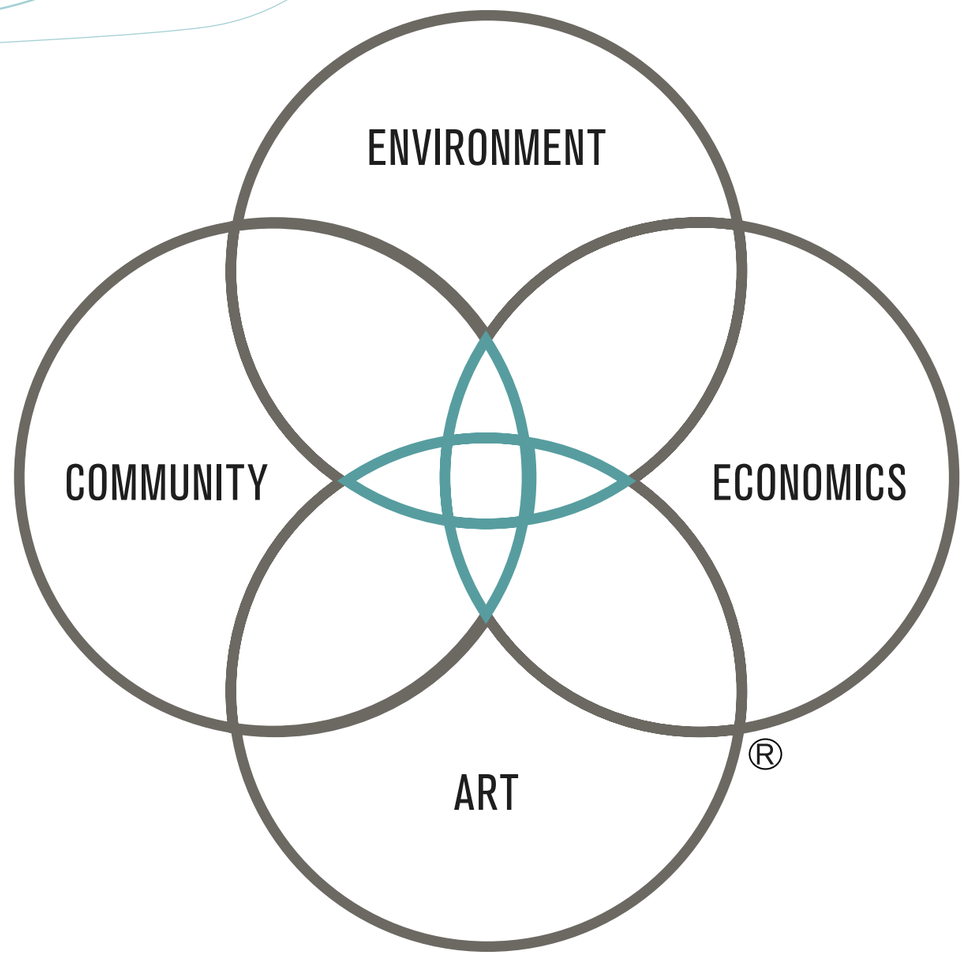
CITY-WIDE CONCEPT FRAMEWORK

By integrating an improved open space network with the broader public realm, a host of community, environmental, and economic benefits may be achieved. The river corridor is connected with the proposed downtown, civic destinations, and community fabric.

LEGEND

- Conservation and Restoration Area
- Existing Park Space
- New Open Space Network
- Connected River Access Destinations
- Improved Pedestrian and Cyclist Corridors
- Trail Connecting River to Proposed Downtown Eastvale
- Public Transit Circulator
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Major City-Wide Civic Destination
- 1 Proposed Downtown Eastvale Development
- 2 Chandler Redevelopment
- 3 Proposed Grand Park Open Space
- 4 Riverview Park Improvements
- 5 Riverwalk Park Improvements
- 6 Citrus Property and Eastvale Community Park Rehabilitation

GUIDING INTENT



Legacy Design®: Design Workshop, Inc.

DILEMMA

The vitality of the river corridor and Prado Basin borderlands at Eastvale are compromised by environmental neglect, disuse, and disconnectivity.

THESIS

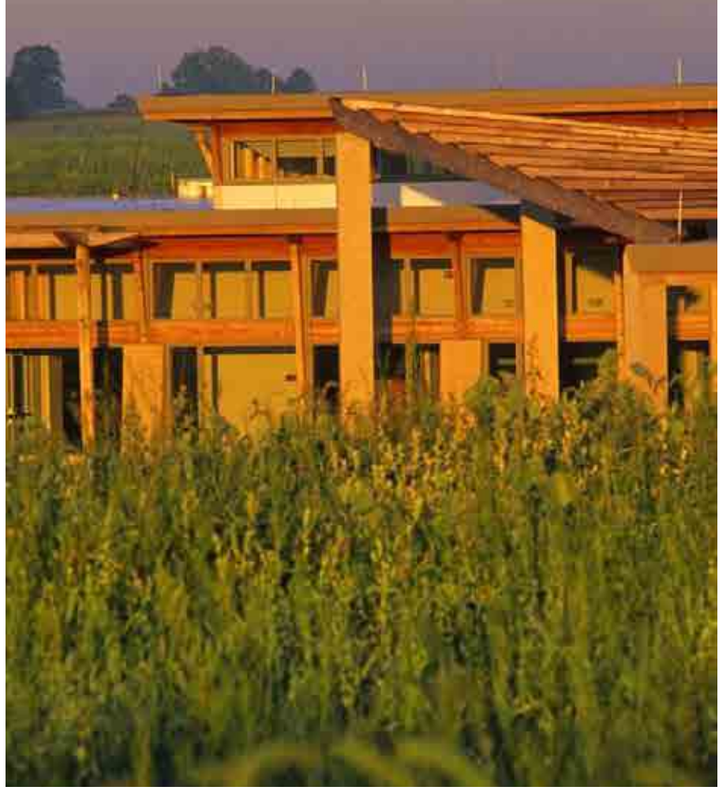
By integrating and responsibly upgrading the major open space systems framing Eastvale to the south and west, a transformative set of community, environmental, economic and cultural benefits can be achieved.

MISSION

Upgrade the role of open space systems enveloping Eastvale to facilitate livability and sustainability.

VISION

A cohesive stewarship-driven city nestled within a thriving natural ecosystem.



GOAL

ECONOMIC VALUE

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Flexible Activity Nodes
- ☐ Revenue Generation
- ☐ Meaningful Jobs Creation
- ☐ Reduced Operations and Maintenance Costs
- ☐ New Open Space as Future Development Interface

GOAL

COMMUNITY VITALITY

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

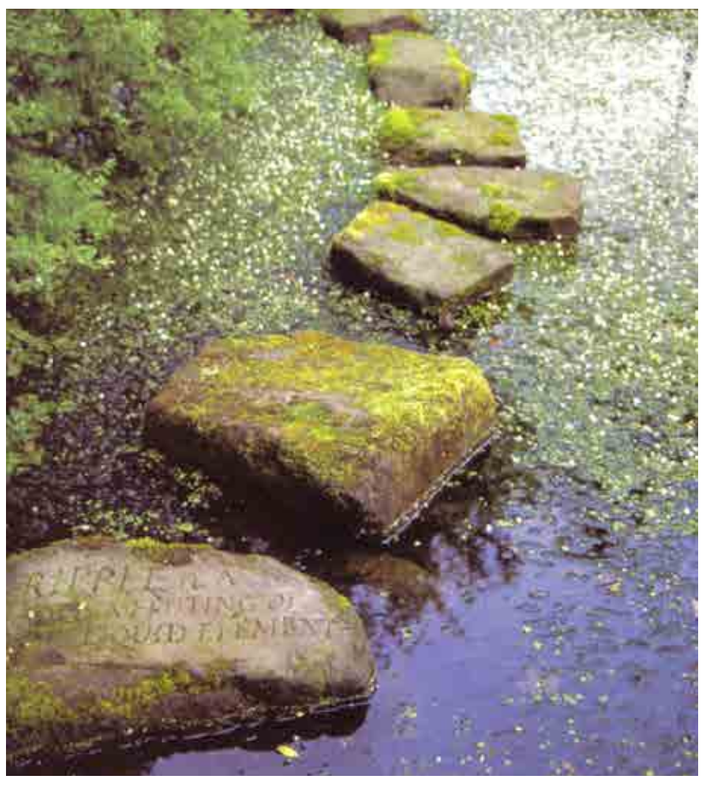
- ☐ Network of Gathering Spaces
- ☐ Personal Health and Walkability
- ☐ Equitable Access and Inclusion
- ☐ Environmental Education and Community Service

GOAL

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Multi-Benefit Flood Control
- ☐ River Water Quality Enhancement
- ☐ Habitat Restoration and Expansion
- ☐ Urban Heat Island Mitigation
- ☐ Reduced Landscape Water Consumption



GOAL

INTEGRAL ART AND CULTURE

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Diversity-Serving Public Realm
- ☐ Improved Scenic Quality and Views
- ☐ Place-Based Storytelling Art
- ☐ Stewardship-Inspiring Art

Performance Objectives: Environmental Health

	Baseline Condition	Target Performance	Design Strategies
Multi-Benefit Flood Control	Eastvale flood hazard areas limited to open spaces along Santa Ana River and Prado Wetlands. x% stormwater conveyed via pipe to Eastvale stormwater drainage system, discharged to Santa Ana River. Neighborhood detention basins capture x% City runoff; no infiltration.	Capture and infiltrate 100% of runoff from 50-year storm. 100% landscape-based systems for new or retrofitted open spaces.	Landscape-based network of infiltration basins, trenches and meadows. Porous hardscape surfaces, including parking. Retrofit detention basins for filtration, infiltration and public access. Multi-benefit flood control design, e.g. community use and ecological function.
River Water Quality Enhancement	x% storm drains released to river, untreated. Surface runoff drains to river, untreated.	100% storm drains and surface runoff treated prior to release to river. Capture and treat first 3/4 inch of stormwater runoff to reduce first flush pollutants. 75% landscape areas - filtration and recharge.	Bioretention basins, filtration trenches, constructed wetlands. Habitat supportive landscapes.
Habitat Restoration and Expansion	Riparian canopy and other native ecosystems partly lost and at risk. Underdeveloped urban tree canopy. Park and streetscape trees species do not serve local habitat. Limited plant species diversity.	Restore riparian tree canopy to 90% of historic condition. Restore 100% of marshlands, meadows, and sage scrub landscapes & Increase the number of trees species and varieties by 400%. Reduce ambient light levels in sensitive areas by 50%.	Restore lost habitat with native species. Remove invasive species. Mitigate habitat water quality impacts. Extend habitat into community fabric.
Urban Heat Island Mitigation	Average high temperature in Summer: Close to 90°F. x% shade cover.	Decrease air temperature by 2.0° F. Decrease temperature under shade by 20° F. Create shade in 60% of open space. Increase urban forest by 40%.	Shade trees and shade structures in urban areas. Tree massing organized to funnel cooling breezes. Green parking lots & Softscape surfaces Cool pavements (either reflective or permeable).
Reduced Landscape Water Consumption	x% of landscape areas use lower water use plants. x% irrigated public landscapes with potable supply. x% of turf areas use irrigated grass lawns. x% residential front lawns use irrigated grasses.	90% of landscape areas to use lower water use plants. 90% of irrigated landscape areas serviced by recycled water. 75% of turf areas to be non-irrigated native grasses. 10% front lawns to adopt low water use native landscapes.	Natvie, drought-resistant landscapes; Increased Riparian habitat extent. Native turf, non-irrigated. Native meadows, mowed and unmowed. Native green streets and front yard conversions.

Performance Objectives: Economic Value

	Baseline Condition	Target Performance	Design Strategies
Flexible Activity Nodes	17 existing parks, 250 acres. Extensive activity and event programming. Two primary riverside parks: Eastvale Community Park and River Walk Park. One county managed riverside park (Riverview Recreation Park).	Develop or improve four community-scale destination spaces. Create additional multi-use event spaces of varying sizes. Add amenities to enhance existing event spaces.	Passive spaces that can transition to active uses. Multi-use park centering/nodal spaces. Designations for small-scale food service venues. Low-impact event parking.
Revenue Generation	Field reservation fees/vendor fees/event parking fees.	Increase park revenue by x%. Increase private/commercial revenue by x%. Increase event revenue by x%.	Convert underutilized sites to accommodate fee-based activities. Revenue from parks and open space can be generated by cafes, kiosks, and event space rentals
Meaningful Jobs Creation	x% job growth largely attributed to industrial development. Many businesses are isolated from adjacent open space.	Public realm jobs to facilitate public use, entertainment and education. x% new jobs for youth in public service. x% new jobs for seniors in public service.	Environmental education and habitat restoration venues. Improved and expanded outdoor event venues. Food kiosks in select venues, satellites to downtown restaurants. Workforce development programs to train Eastvale Residents in Events and Food Service Management industries.
Reduced Operations and Maintenance Costs	Irrigated park grasses, mowed weekly. Traditional application of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Replanting due to drought-based plant deaths. River corridor maintenance.	Monthly or seasonal mowing where appropriate. Eliminate fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Reduced piped stormwater runoff by 90%. Reduce portable water use for irrigation by 85%. Shift maintenance resources to river corridor restoration.	Native, low maintenance landscapes in passive use areas. Landscape-based stormwater management systems. Collect and re-use stormwater, irrigation and A/C water.
New Open Space as Future Development Interface			

Performance Objectives: Community Vitality

	Baseline Condition	Target Performance	Design Strategies
Network of Gathering Spaces	3.6 park acres / 1,000 people. x neighborhoods outside quarter mile walking distance to park. Underdeveloped river corridor gathering spaces. x miles of bicycle lanes.	5.0 park acres / 1,000 people Connect Santa Ana River Trail from Eastvale to Norco (Hamner Bridge Tunnel Walkway). Increase connectivity among existing proposed bike lanes. Santa Ana river trail 100% complete at Eastvale section.	New and improved park and open space development. Improved river access and interconnected trails network. Rehabilitate and revitalize existing river parks and open spaces. Link parks, open spaces and civic facilities with improved pedestrian corridors and bicycle lanes.
Personal Health and Walkability	High rates of diabetes, heart disease and obesity (U.S. citizens). Eastvale Walk Score 4 out of 100, car dependent. 4.2 average persons per household/family. 31% of residents under age 18.	Increase hiking trails by 200%. Increase river access points by 200%. Increase active river uses by x%. Increase shaded walkable access to public space amenities by x%.	Improve streetscape comfort, safety and placemaking quality. Complete streets network. Multi-generational active program areas. Spaces to accommodate both active and passive activities.
Equitable Access and Inclusion	Many existing river access points. X neighborhoods outside quarter mile walking distance to park. Disconnected northern and western neighborhoods	Direct access to river trails from all neighborhoods. X new Neighborhood parks at detention basin retrofits Major new community park and open space(s), west and north.	Expanded network of well-distributed river access points. Green street corridors. Free public shuttle loop to primary civic destinations. ADA accessible design.
Environmental Education and Community Service	Santa Ana River Student Field Trips by JCSD. www.jcsd.us/education	Required environmental education participation, all Eastvale students. Developed curriculum that incorporates story telling themes from each site. Educational seminars on Eastvales habitat.	Environmental learning and interpretive educational sites. Educational venues linked via improved trail netwwork. Community service and habitat restoration volunteer program. Educational partnerships with aligned entities.

Performance Objectives: Integral Art and Culture

	Baseline Condition	Target Performance	Design Strategies
Diversity-Serving Public Realm	Ethnic diversity: 7.7% African American, 28.5% Asian, 40.1% Hispanic, 27% foreign born. Two major cultural events: “International Food Festival” and “Lantern Festival.”	Represent all primary ethnic groups. Include programming that appeals to a wide range of cultures. Include programming that appeals to a wide range of ages & abilities.	Specialized and diversified event venues, e.g., art, music, food. Additional event and activity venues. Group use sites, by reservation.
Improve Scenic Quality and Views	x acres damaged or unmaintained landscape conditions. x acres native landscapes in need of restoration.	100% restoration of damaged or unmaintained landscapes. 100% restoration of native habitats designated to be restored. Increase visual access to 50% of conservation sites without physical impacts.	Restore and extend native landscapes. Execute program to remove invasive species. Extend current “Conservation Area” land use designation, for natural and scenic resource preservation. Establish network of viewing towers, viewing platforms & Bird Blinds.
Place-Based Storytelling Art	No formal Eastvale public art program.	National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) model to assure that communities receive cultural, civic, economic, and educational benefits from the arts. https://nasaa-arts.org/state-arts-agencies/	Art and interpretive devices that help visitors to understand native ecosystems and cultural history on the site. Place-based story telling art.
Stewardship Inspiring Art	No formal Eastvale public art program.	A Public Art Plan for the Expressive Potential of Utility Infrastructure (Bow River, Calgary).	Art and interpretive devices that help visitors to understand, value and protect environmental health. Utilize “public art to raise awareness of water as a critical and finite resource.” (Bow River Art Plan) Multi-disciplinary art, to “create remarkable places that encourage sustainability and stewardship of the environment.” (Bow River Art Plan)

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

LET THE LANDSCAPE SPEAK

Vegetation, habitat, soils, topography, hydrology and other site attributes inform a landscape's suitability for particular uses.

STORYTELLING

When public spaces tell stories of place, culture, and history, they are more meaningful for visitors.

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

Connected habitats are essential to the viability of wildlife movement and migration, and overall survival. Habitat fragmentation poses a great threat to the long-term conservation of biodiversity worldwide.

INTEGRATED NETWORK

Integrated public realm networks facilitate pedestrian movement and safety, environmental performance, real estate value and a host of other benefits.

PUBLIC REALM HIERARCHY

A hierarchy of public spaces can play a role in centering public life at neighborhood, community, and city-wide scales.

HABITAT BUFFERS

Riparian habitats in urban areas require minimal widths and adequate buffers to maintain their effectiveness in protecting species.

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

1 PLAN IS DRIVEN BY HEALTHY ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

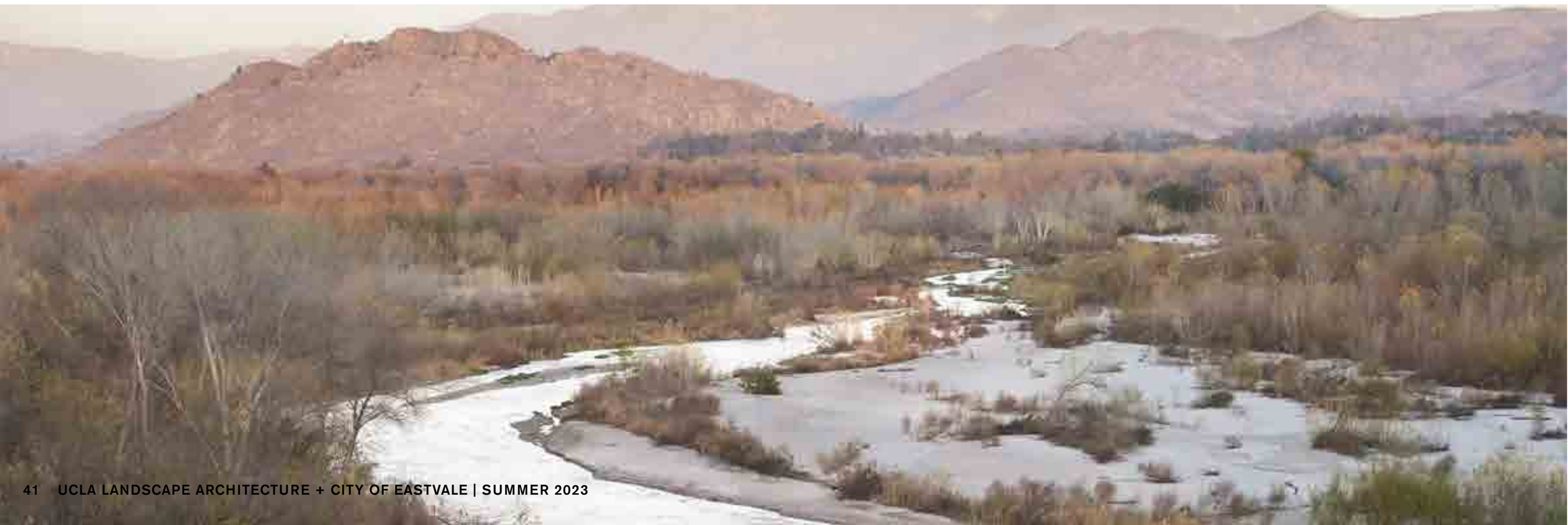
2 STATED COMMUNITY NEEDS ARE ADDRESSED

3 PLACEMAKING ROOTED IN LOCAL ENVIRONMENT, PEOPLE, AND CULTURE

4 FOCUS ON EDUCATIONAL STEWARDSHIP, COMMUNITY PRIDE

5 SATISFIES FLOOD WATER AND WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT NEEDS

6 IMPROVED WALKABILITY, ACCESS FOR ALL



AN INTEGRATED VISION

SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCY

STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE-ADAPTED LANDSCAPES

DROUGHT

Water conservation is one of the best ways to mitigate drought. Permanently irrigated landscapes will be minimized with use of low water-needing plants.

FLOODING

Portions of Eastvale are susceptible to seasonal flooding and inundation. Perimeter open space systems will absorb, infiltrate and detain stormwater prior to reaching the community.

EXTREME HEAT

Trees and other vegetation play a significant role in lowering temperatures. Existing woodlands will be strictly protected, and an extensive new urban forest will be established.

WATER QUALITY

Urban run-off presents harmful impacts to the Santa Ana River, its tributaries and water bodies. Landscape-based filtration practices will be used to clean such run-off.

BIODIVERSITY LOSS

The Santa Ana River corridor suffers from habitat loss and associated wildlife decline, with several endangered and threatened species. Strict commitment to habitat conservation and restoration practices will be executed.

FIRES

In Southern California, fires are a particular risk due to arid conditions, heat, and Santa Ana winds. Open space fire risk will be mitigated with fuel load maintenance, multiple community exits and the use of irrigated recreation fields that act as fire breaks.

CUCAMONGA CREEK

"GRAND PARK"

MILL CREEK

PRADO WETLANDS

PRADO

RIVERVIEW PARK

RIVER CORRIDOR AND ACCESS

SANTA ANA RIVER

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

A primary corridor stretches along the Santa Ana, with secondary corridors originating from Mill Creek. A proposed crossing is designed to ensure safe passage over River Road. Hellman currently contains a stormwater tunnel that allows animals passage when the creek is dry.

RESTORED AND CREATED HABITATS

ACROSS 3 SITES

As part of the habitat restoration focus protected riparian corridor is established. Strategically planted oaks, revered as the Kizh people's 'Staff of Life,' facilitate water movement, safeguard delicate plants, and provide a haven for wildlife. Efforts along the Santa Ana River concentrate on invasive species. In Grand Park, approximately 145 acres of new naturalized habitat have been created outside of MSHCP boundaries—valuable for a 1:1 mitigation bank.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Corridor
- MSHCP Boundary
- Impacted Corridor Crossing
- Safe Corridor Crossing
- Lawn
- No Mow Native Grass
- Alkali Meadow
- Riparian
- Wetland
- Oak Woodland
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Grasslands

OPEN SPACES AND CIRCULATION

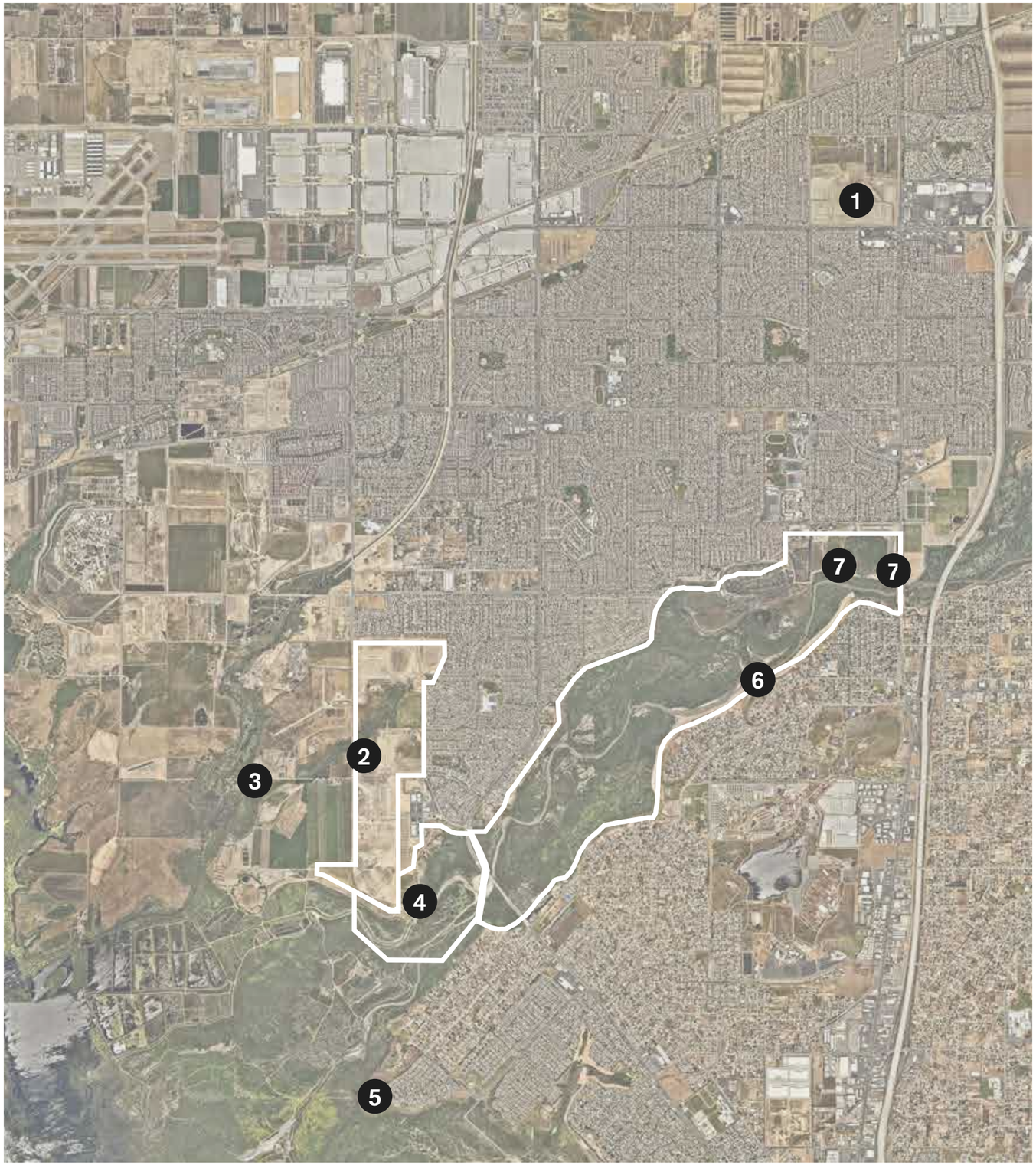
ACROSS 3 SITES

Green street systems connect residents from City Hall through Chandler to the entrance of the River Park system at Grand Park. Grand Park, spanning 325 acres, offers diverse experiences from event venues to educational spots along the southern trails. Riverview Park features a viewing tower and cultural gathering spaces. Along the Santa Ana's edge, a trail with viewing points, decks, and wildlife blinds enriches nature appreciation. Citrus Park, Grand Park's counterpart, includes sports fields, a natural play area, a nature center, and event spaces. This network allows pedestrians and bicyclists to traverse the community from river to downtown.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- MSHCP Boundary
- Pedestrian/Cyclist Safe Corridor
- Green Street
- Event
- Health
- Education
- Play
- View Tower
- View Deck
- Wildlife Viewing Blind

Primary Green Street Connection to City Hall
CUCAMONGA CREEK
ARCHIBALD AVE
HARRISON AVE
SUMNER AVE
SCHOLAR WAY
vvv AVE
CITRUS ST
CHANDLER ST
"GRAND PARK"
HELLMAN AVE
OOSTEN FARMS RD
MILL CREEK
RIVER RD
BARON DR
SANTA ANA RIVER
RIVER CORRIDOR AND ACCESS
PRADO WETLANDS
PRADO
RIVERVIEW PARK



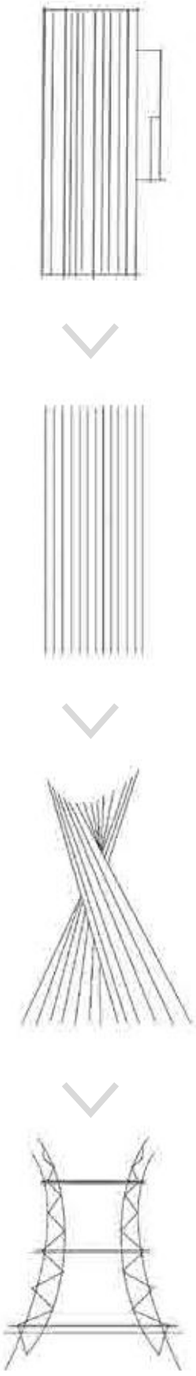
panoramic

placemaking

re-creation

history

nature



METAMORPHOSIS

TOWER FRAMEWORK

AN EVOLUTION OF FORM AND STORY

A series of towers string together the city, with each one serving as a unique **gathering** and **storytelling destination** for the community. From these unique vantage points, visitors are presented with the opportunity to gain a fresh perspective on the **history, culture, and ecology of Eastvale**. May all who ascend leave with deeper understanding, inspiration, and a general sense of wonder and appreciation for the **community** they are a part of and the **land** that sustains them.

STORY TOWER NETWORK

1. DOWNTOWN EASTVALE
2. GRAND PARK
3. PRADO
4. RENAISSANCE PARK
5. RIVER'S BEND
6. RIVERFRONT
7. CITRUS PARK

GRAND PARK

SITE LOCATION

GRAND PARK'S ROLE

Grand Park represents approximately 325 acres of untapped potential at the southwestern edge of Eastvale's city limits. Cradled by the Prado Regional Park and Santa Ana River Corridor, this site poses an opportunity to establish a meaningful community park that would fulfill the city's stated programmatic needs as well as as well as establish a significant corridor connecting people, wildlife habitat and evironmental systems.

The park plays a key role in connecting the river corridor with proposed downtown.

CITY OF EASTVALE

RIVER CORRIDOR

GRAND PARK

RIVERVIEW PARK

NORCO

N

LEGEND

1. Mill Creek
2. Cucamonga Creek
3. Chandler Redevelopment
4. Santa Ana River
5. Prado Regional Park and Wetlands
6. Wetlands Diversion Channel
7. Citrus Park Area

- Project Site Boundary
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Proposed Santa Ana River Trail Extension
- Proposed Green Street Extension
- Existing Parks
- MSHCP Boundary

SITE CONTEXT

A GRAND PARK FOR EASTVALE

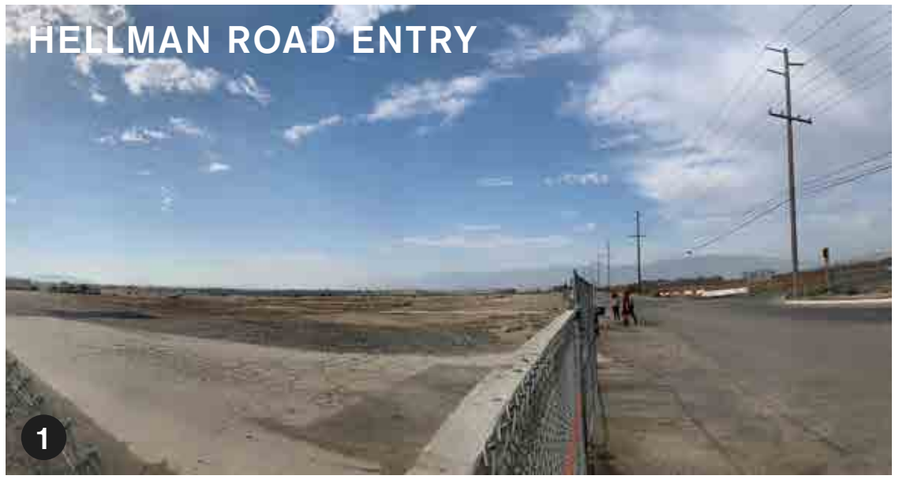
Grand Park's site area at the southwestern-most edge of Eastvale is an ideal location to accomplish a wide array of objectives for the city of Eastvale. Its adjacencies to neighborhoods and schools could allow a porous edge to residents for daily recreational and educational access. The proximity to the river corridor, Prado Regional Park, and the presence of Mill Creek on the site suggest opportunities to create significant ecological connections for wildlife, while offering sustainable solutions for stormwater and water quality management.

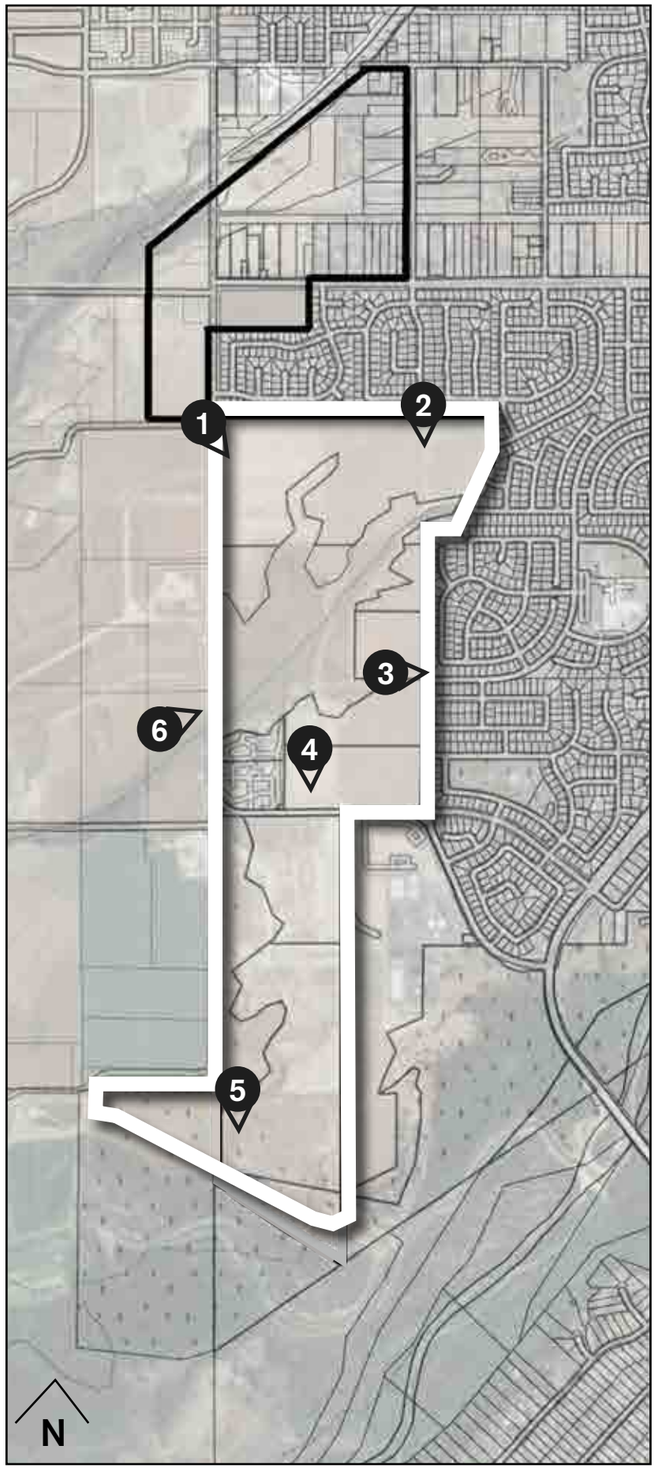
LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- MSHCP Boundary

1. Cucamonga Creek
2. Chandler Area Plan (Eastvale 2040)
3. Prado Regional Park
4. Mill Creek
5. Ronald Regan Elementary
6. Dairyland Park
7. Wastewater Treatment Facility
8. Santa Ana River
9. Prado Wetlands
10. Riverview Park

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

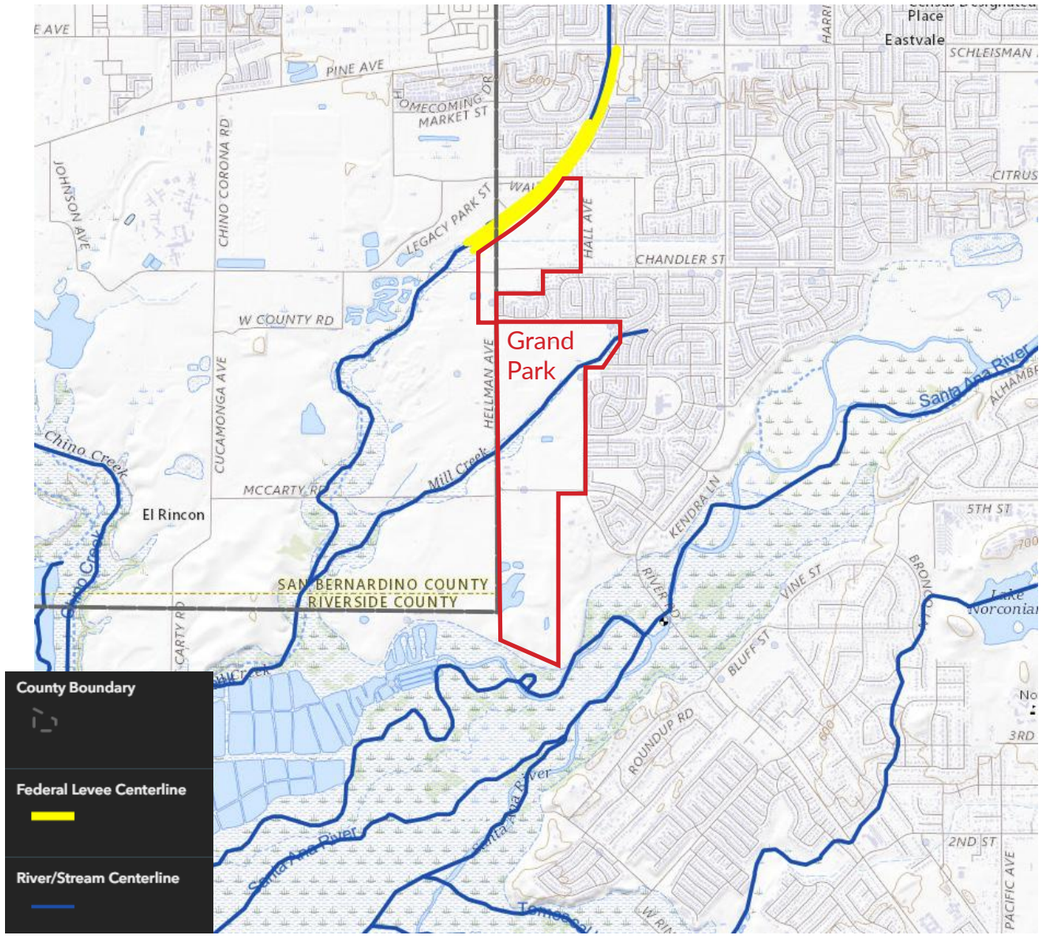




GRAND PARK:
HYDROLOGY

MILL CREEK / CUCAMONGA CREEK

- Collects stormwater runoff and nuisance flows from ~77 square mile watershed
- An upstream portion of Mill Creek is lined with concrete but transitions into a meandering, earthen stream that eventually confluences with the Santa Ana River.



BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATER - MILL CREEK

The Prado Basin Ecosystem Restoration and Water Conservation Study lists these opportunities for Mill Creek:

- Water contact recreation
- Habitat creation for warm freshwater flora & fauna
- Supporting rare, threatened, and/or endangered species

Mill Creek - Existing Conditions

GRAND PARK:
HYDROLOGY

USACE DIKE

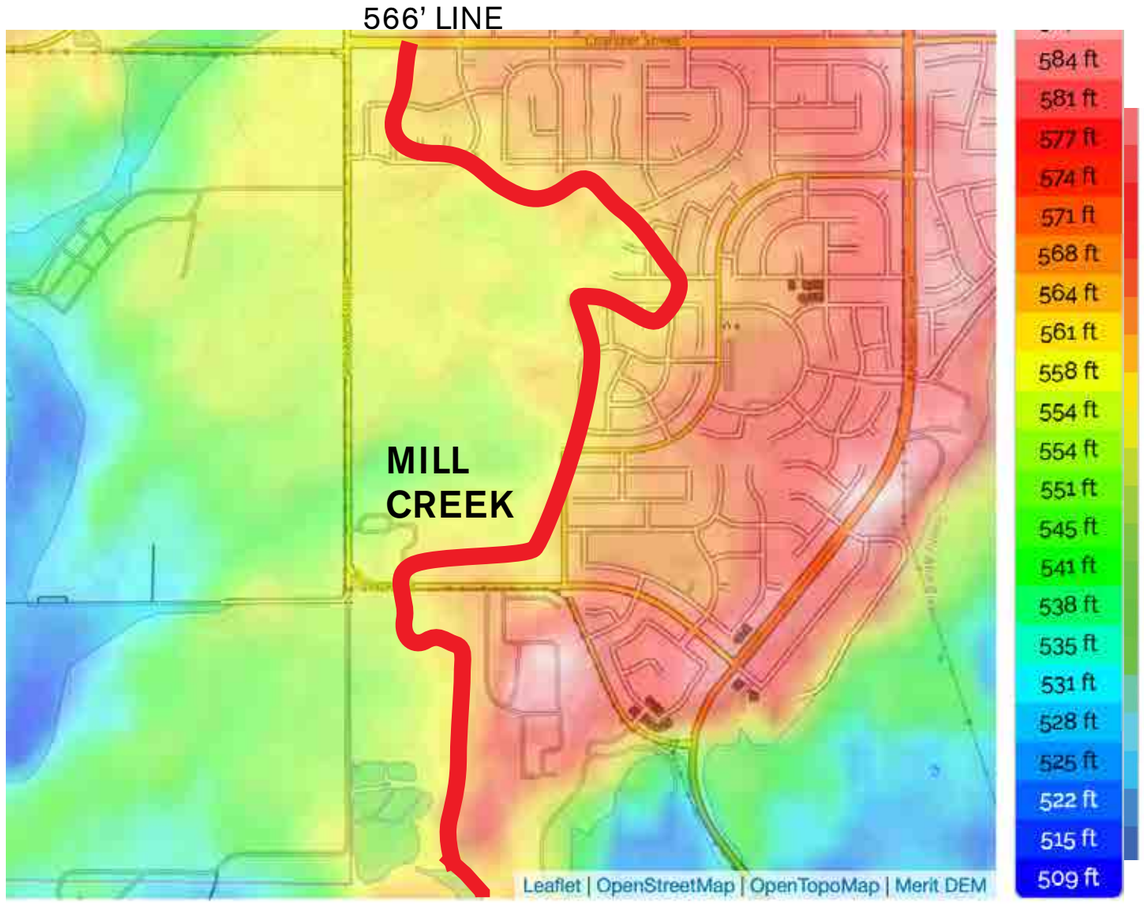
Purpose: to reduce flood risk in order to protect the lives and public and privately owned properties within the project area. The dike is an alternative to buying land within the 556' - 566' elevation contours.

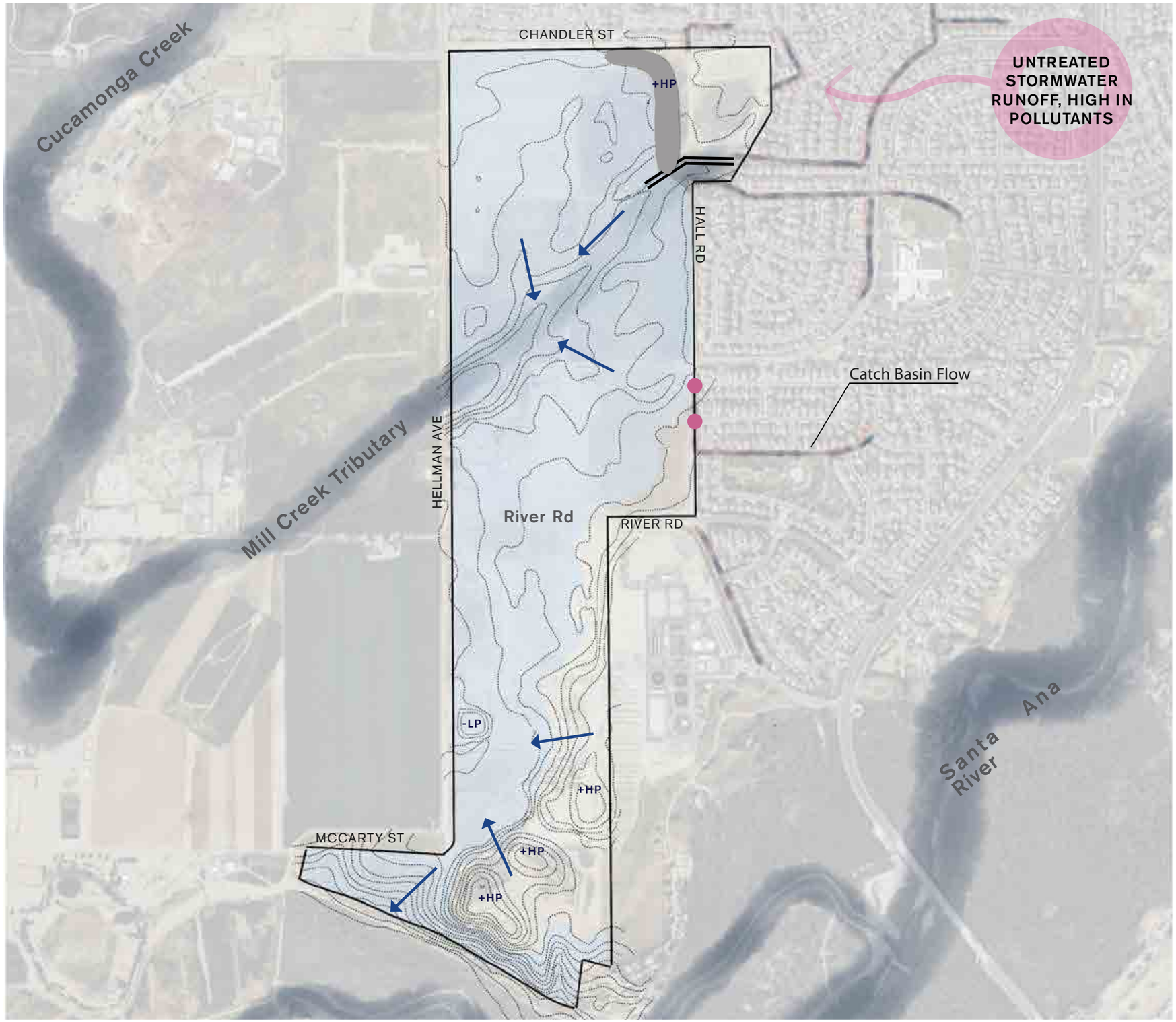
- Length: 1,750 feet
- Max Height: 18 feet
- Avg Height: 8 feet
- Approx. 30,000 cubic yards of fill
- Crest width: 21 feet
- Sides slope 2.25H:1V
- Armored with 18-inch riprap, 12-inch bedding
- Equipped with 15-foot wide asphalt paved road at crest
- Site grading, culvert, concrete channels for drainage

*Courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

TOPOGRAPHY

The site is mostly flat, with a slight elevation drop along the contours of Mill Creek. The 566' inundation line encompasses most of the area, within which certain structure types are prohibited.





SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY & HYDROLOGY

The site's primary function is flood control. In its existing topography, most of the northern part of the site is below the 566' inundation line.

A recently constructed dike protects the surrounding neighborhoods from flooding.

Untreated stormwater runoff from the residential areas and the streets reaches the site at various points. Depressions on the south of River Rd, by Hellman Ave, can function as stormwater capture basins.

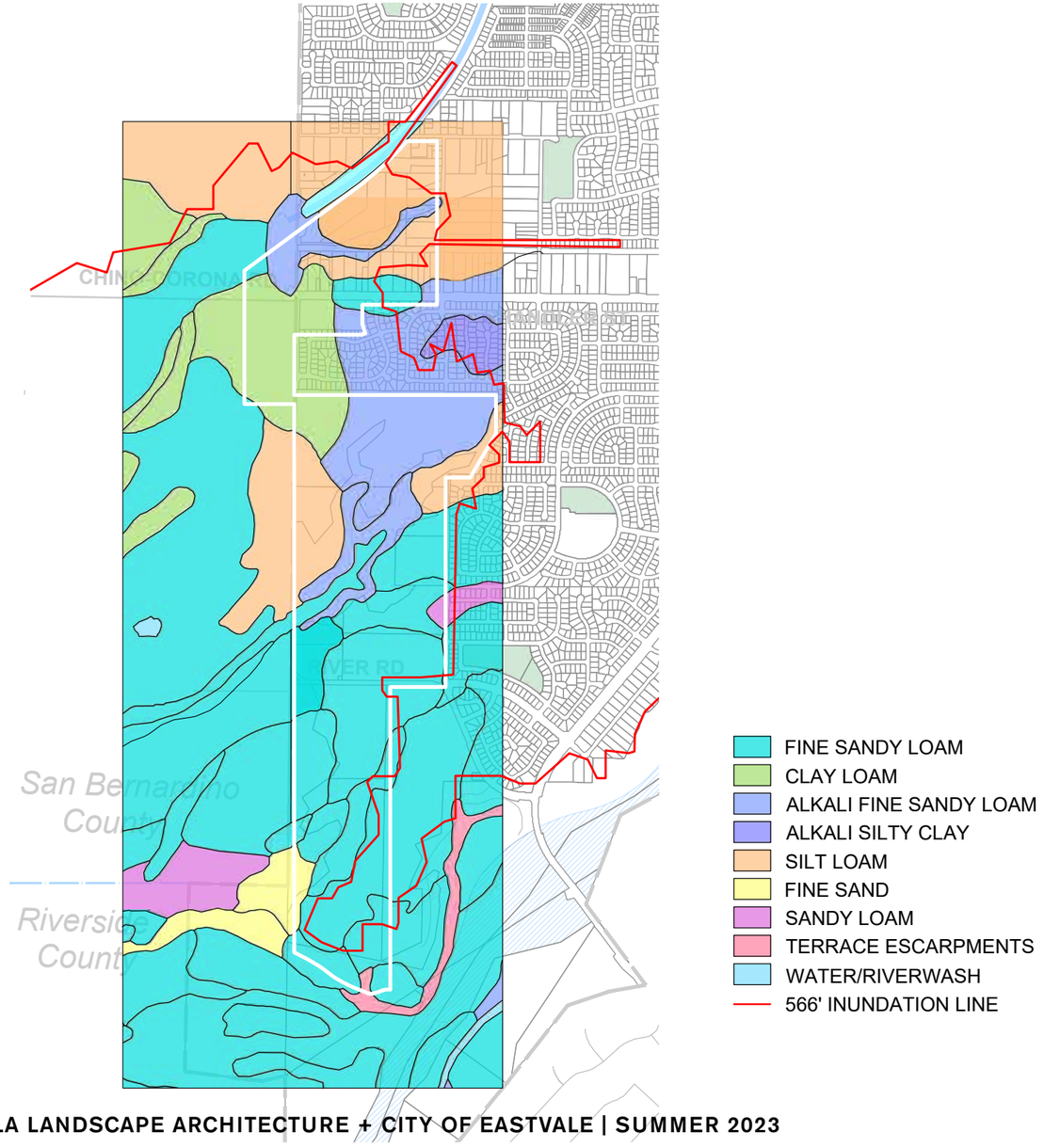
However, the derelict ecological conditions on the site, following decades of farming and agricultural use, and accentuated by limited vegetation cover, limit the role of stormwater retention and water quality mitigation systems in select areas.

LEGEND

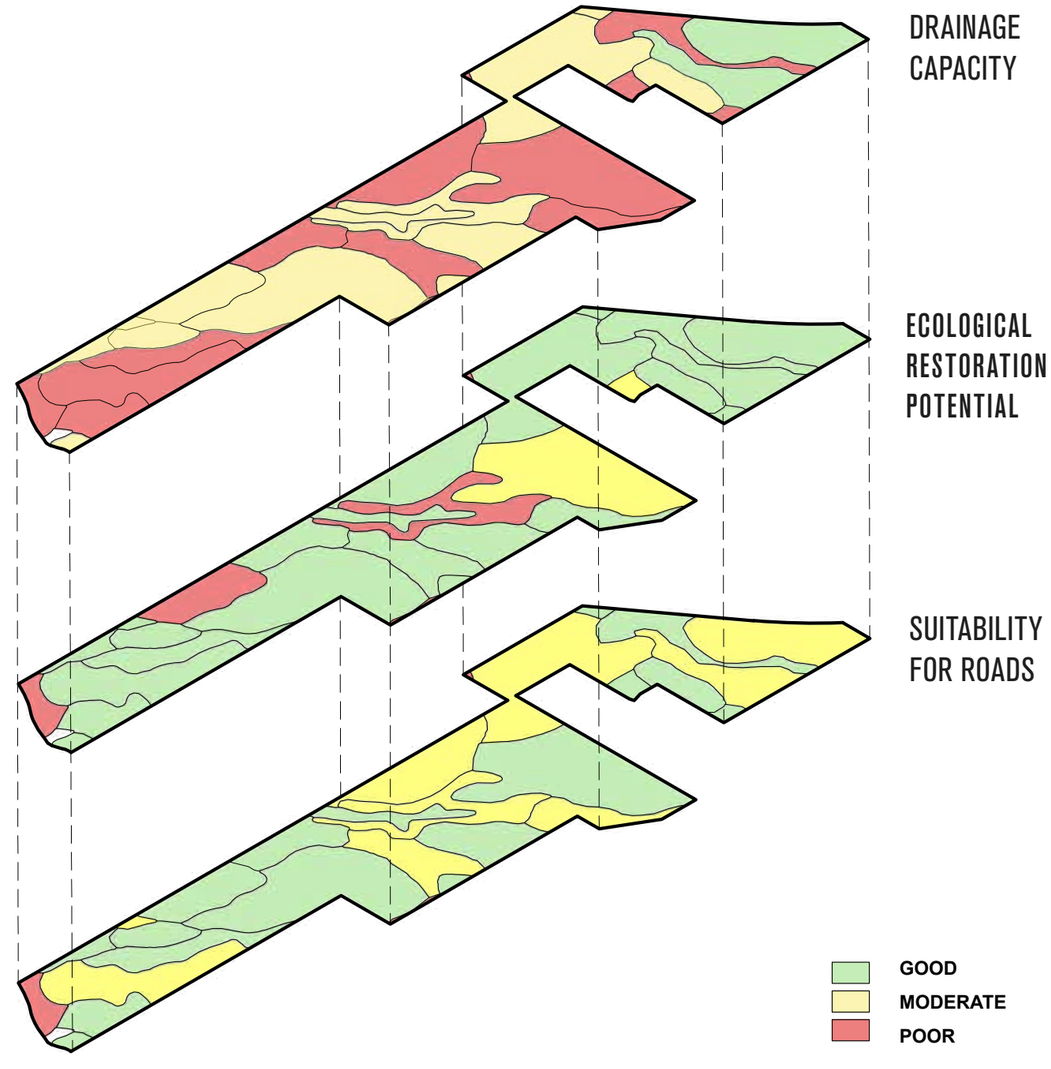
- Below 566' inundation line
- USACE Drop Inlet
- High Point
- +HP Low Point
- -LP Channelized Water
- Contours at 4' intervals

GRAND PARK:
SOIL ANALYSIS

SOIL TYPES



SOIL ANALYSIS



OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

ADJACENCIES CONSTRAINT:
On the west, the site is bordered by Hellman Ave, a high traffic vehicular artery with no pedestrian or bike access.

OPPORTUNITY: Hellman Ave can potentially be redesigned to include a bicycle lane and be friendlier to pedestrian use.

MILL CREEK CONSTRAINT: Mill Creek is overrun with invasive species, and doesn't currently serve any water quality treatment or habitat purpose.

MILL CREEK OPPORTUNITY: Habitat restoration and constructed topography could revive this tributary.

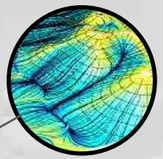
FLOOD CONTROL CONSTRAINT:
Much of the area is below the 566' innundation line and a dike has been constructed in the NE area of the site to protect the surrounding neighborhoods from flooding.

FLOOD CONTROL OPPORTUNITY:
Through improved water management practices and constructed topography the innundation line can be altered to accomodate more user-friendly program.

ADJACENCIES CONSTRAINT:
The proximity of the site to surrounding neighborhoods to the north and northeast has implications on programming and circulation.

OPPORTUNITY: The proximity can be utilized to create appropriately scaled spaces that can serve as much needed gathering places and parks for the surrounding neighborhoods.

TOPOGRAPHY CONSTRAINT:
Flat topography north of River Rd leads to limited definition of spaces.



OPPORTUNITY: Ability to use cut and fill to create interesting spaces whilst developing green stormwater management.

JURISDICTIONAL CONSTRAINT + OPPORTUNITIES
Taking on the challenge to design the space in a way that meets the needs of the city of Eastvale and satisfies the priorities of these stakeholders can reveal synergies and creative solutions.

DILEMMA

Grand Park represents approximately 325 acres of untapped potential at the doorstep of a growing Eastvale community. However, decades of agricultural use and environmental neglect have left this once vibrant landscape of tributaries and streams devoid of habitat or community benefits. The site is further constrained by its role in important regional flood control and is subject to inundation.

THESIS

Prioritizing ecological restoration in the creation of a community park will embrace a connection to nature and rich habitat, providing a distinct sense of place while fulfilling the programmatic goals of the community.

MISSION

Create a community park that sets a global example by seamlessly integrating social needs and habitat restoration, fostering a thriving relationship between people and nature.

VISION

In the heart of Eastvale, a thriving park comes to life—where innovation and conservation entwine. A social hub for connections, where health and wellness flourish, drawing people and prosperity, enriching Eastvale's landscape and character.

CASE STUDY: PRECEDENT

FUNCTIONING ECOLOGIES EMBRACE COMMUNITY DESTINATIONS

FDR PARK MASTER PLAN, PHILADELPHIA PA

As a resilient vision, the park brings nature, water, and human activity into balance in one unified system.

Ecological systems manage water, while providing native habitat for wildlife.

Woodlands, riparian corridors, wetlands and meadows are used to frame athletic fields, open lawn spaces, playgrounds and other amenities.

KEY CONCEPT ELEMENTS

SENSE OF PLACE

Establishing an essential character for Eastvale.

EDUCATION

Inspiring stewardship for generations to come through educational experiences and signage.

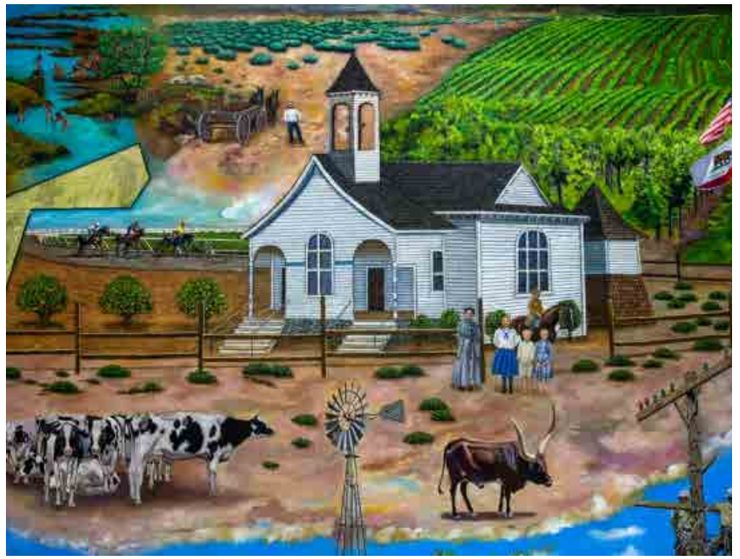
HABITAT CREATION

Demonstrating a variety of native habitat that will connect community to nature.

COMMUNITY + RECREATION

Provide community benefits to Eastvale reflecting their expressed recreational and social needs.

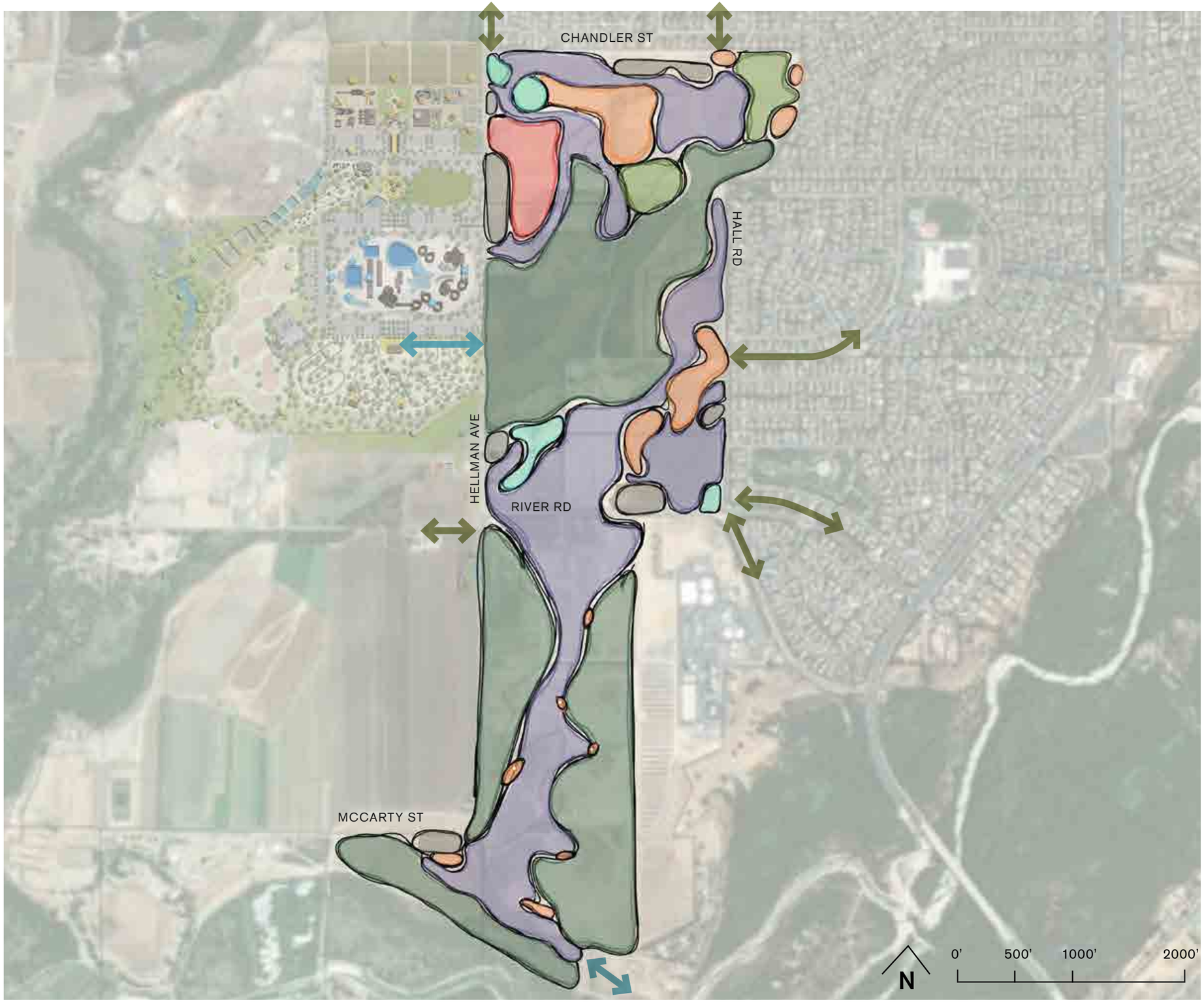
CULTURAL HISTORY



Re-ignite curiosity about the history of the landscape and the stewards who came before.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Ensure responsible management and circulation of water on site, recognizing it's important flood management roles.



GRAND PARK

SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS

By approaching the vastness ot the Grand Park site with a balanced spatial allocation, multiple goals can be accomplished integrally. The MSHCP Boundary has been largely respected throughout, prioritizing restoration, with the idea that in exchange a large portion of the northern site can be developed into an event lawn, cultural plaza, recreational fields, and parking.

Strong connections with surrounding neighborhoods, trail systems, Prado Park, Riverview Park and the river corridor allow the community of Eastvale and the larger region access to an expansive and diverse nature park.

Contextual integration maximizes opportunities for more people to benefit from a closely-knit set of recreational, educational and community experiences.

LEGEND

- Restoration / Conservation Area
- Passive Recreation + Open Space
- Alkali Meadow Restoration
- Event + Gathering Space
- Cultural + Education Space
- Parking
- Sports + Active Recreation
- Green Street Connections
- Trail Connections

THE SCALE OF GRAND PARK

With its sprawling 325 acres, the size of the available land is hard to imagine. To provide some perspective, if the site were divided at the creek, the upper portion alone would encompass 100 acres—an area on par with iconic parks nationwide. It could accommodate Central Park's Great Lawn and Belvedere Castle, the entirety of the Rose Bowl and its surrounding parking facilities, or all the rides and lands of Disneyland. Below the divide of Mill Creek, there's an additional 225 acres—a vast expanse comparable to merging Claremont's California Botanic Garden with the LA Arboretum. This generous space offers endless potential for diverse and exciting recreational and natural experiences.

100 ACRES =
NORTH GRAND PARK,
EASTVALE

100 ACRES =
GREAT LAWN AND CASTLE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

100 ACRES =
ROSE BOWL AND PARKING,
PASADENA

100 ACRES =
DISNEYLAND,
ANAHEIM (actually, only 85 acres)

N 1800'

225 ACRES =
CENTRAL + SOUTH
GRAND PARK,
EASTVALE

N 1800'

NTS

225 ACRES =
CALIFORNIA BOTANIC GARDEN,
CLAREMONT
+
LA ARBORETUM,
LOS ANGELES

NTS

PLACEMAKING INSPIRATION

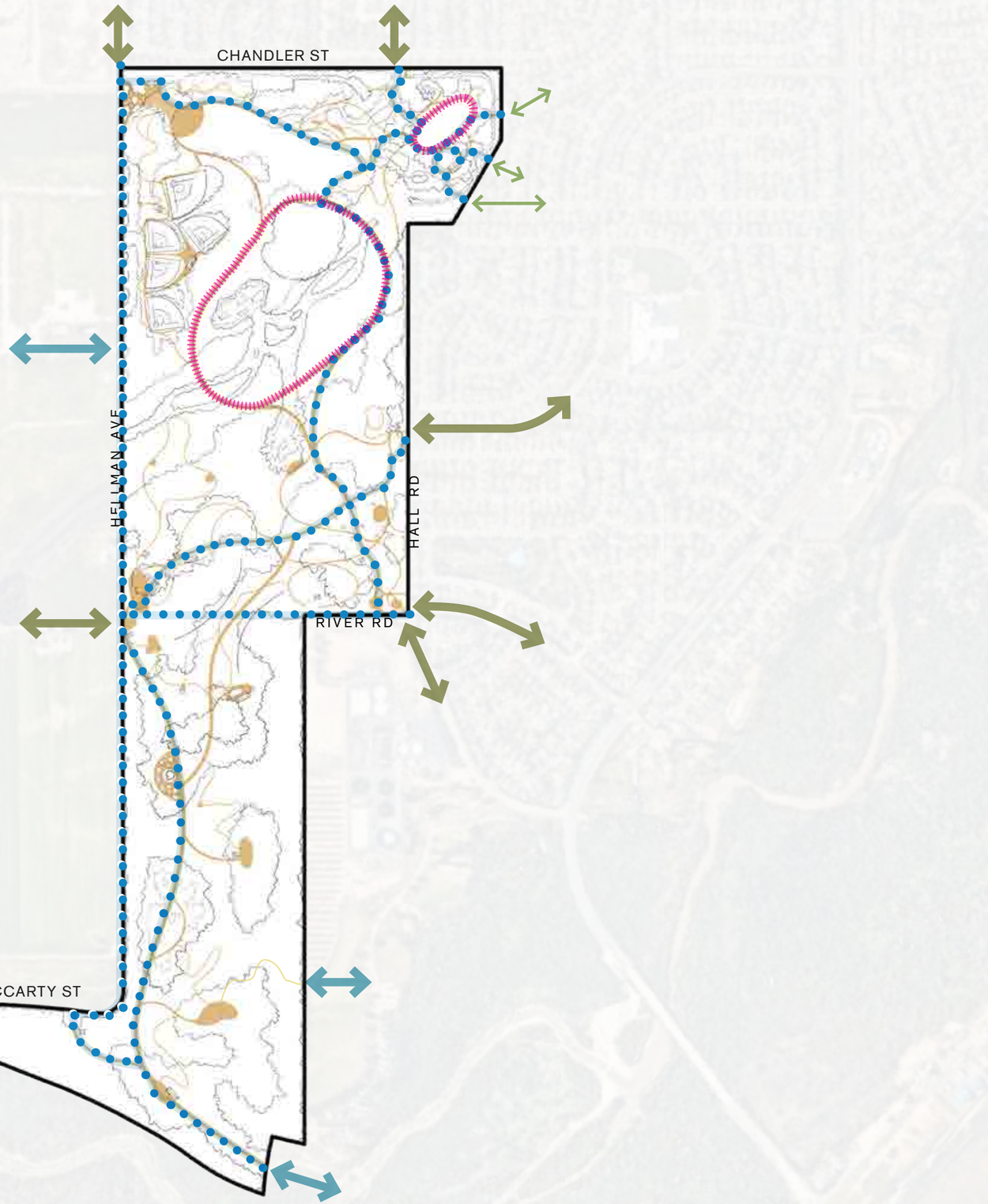
GRAND PARK

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

Transforming 325 acres into a vibrant urban oasis, this park features diverse event spaces, including the 30-acre Green Archway Plaza and Grand Lawn alongside the 5-acre community center. At its core, 30 protected acres of riparian habitat can be viewed via a 3/4 mile loop. The east side integrates with neighborhoods, offering trails, an arts plaza, and pocket parks. A large land bridge connects the north and south, offering a seamless park experience and ensuring wildlife safe passage over River Road. Heading south, visitors find a naturalized habitat with trails leading to the Grand Hill Lookout and the Santa Ana River Trail. Respecting MSHCP boundaries, minimal use is outlined within, offset by new habitats and protected areas to the south.

LEGEND

- Green Street Connections
- Trail Connections
- Lawn
- No Mow Native Grass
- Alkali Meadow
- Riparian
- Wetland
- Oak Woodland
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Grasslands



GRAND PARK

CYCLIST AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Linked to multiple city green streets, Grand Park serves as a center for recreation and events. This design places emphasis on creating a bicycle- friendly environment without compromising the serenity of trails and pathways.

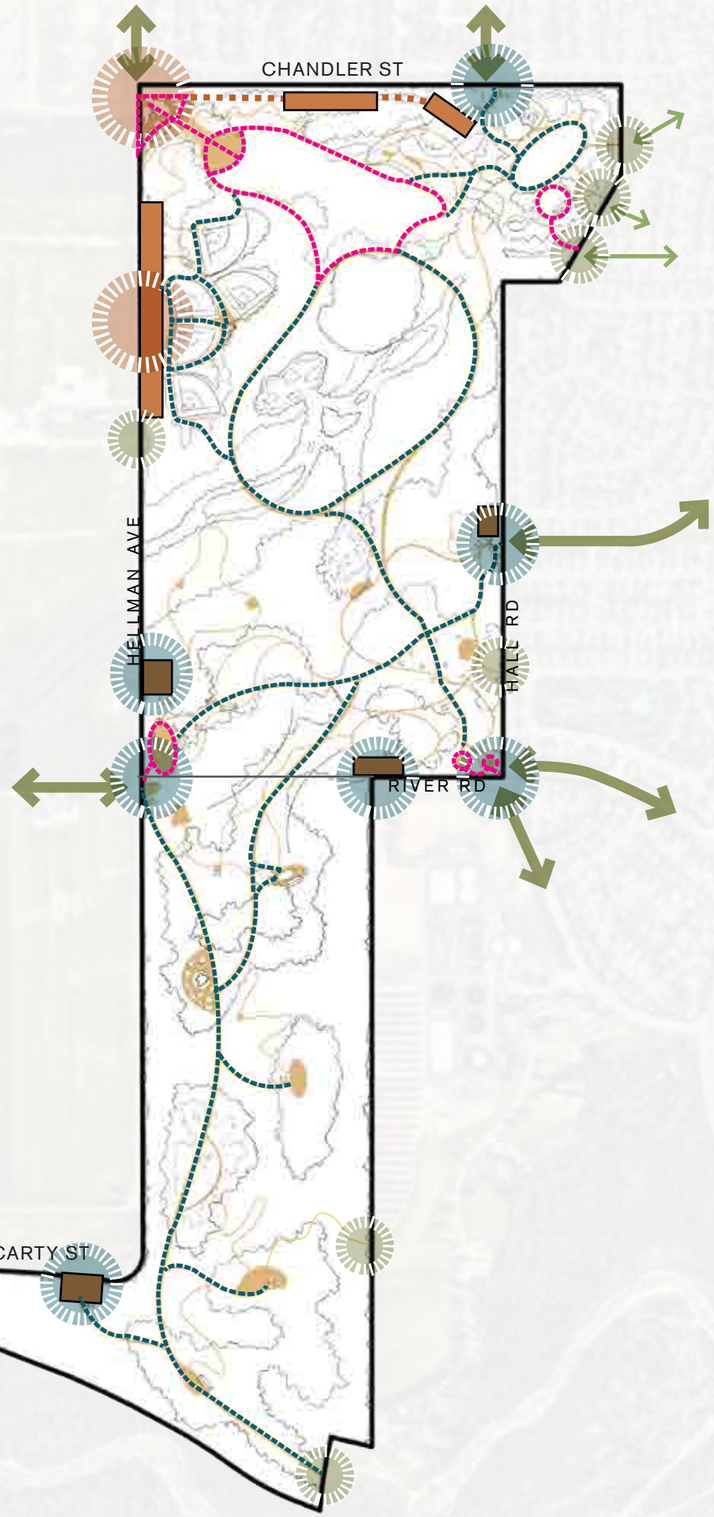
Notably, the land bridge's design prioritizes pedestrian circulation, serving as a safe passage for various animal species while offering trail-goers a peaceful experience. Two loop options, one spanning 3/4 mile and another 1/8 mile, provide residents with the opportunity to stay active while exploring protected natural settings. Here, visitors can catch glimpses of herons, bunnies, and toads, all within steps of playgrounds, ballfields, and spacious event lawns and plazas.

LEGEND

- Green Street Connections
- Trail Connections
- Neighborhood Access
- Pedestrian Paths and Trails
- Cyclist Paths
- Heart Healthy Loops
- Trail Nodes

N

0' 500' 1000' 2000'



GRAND PARK

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND ACCESS

While emphasizing pedestrian access and the creation of a park oasis away from the city's urban clamor, the design incorporates modest roadways that serve multiple purposes and accommodate vendor access during events, such as food trucks, as well as regular park maintenance vehicle passage. Along the park's edges, a hierarchy of access points has been thoughtfully implemented. These access points range from large, welcoming entrances to a more intimate park experience, instilling in neighborhood residents the sense that they are entering "their" park.

LEGEND

- Green Street Connections
- Neighborhood Access
- Public Interior Park Road
- Parking (1,500-1,800 spaces)
- Event Vendor Access Permitted
- Maintenance Road
- Primary Access Point
- Secondary Access Point
- Tertiary Access Point

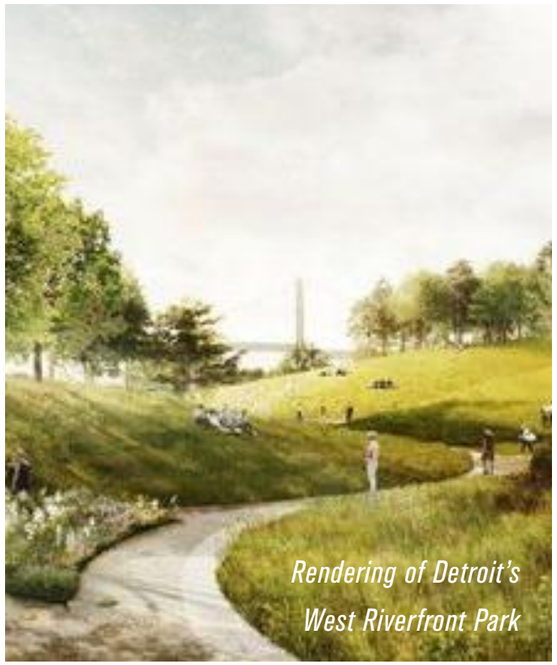
N

0' 500' 1000' 2000'

GRAND PARK:
TOPOGRAPHY

Looking north from River Road

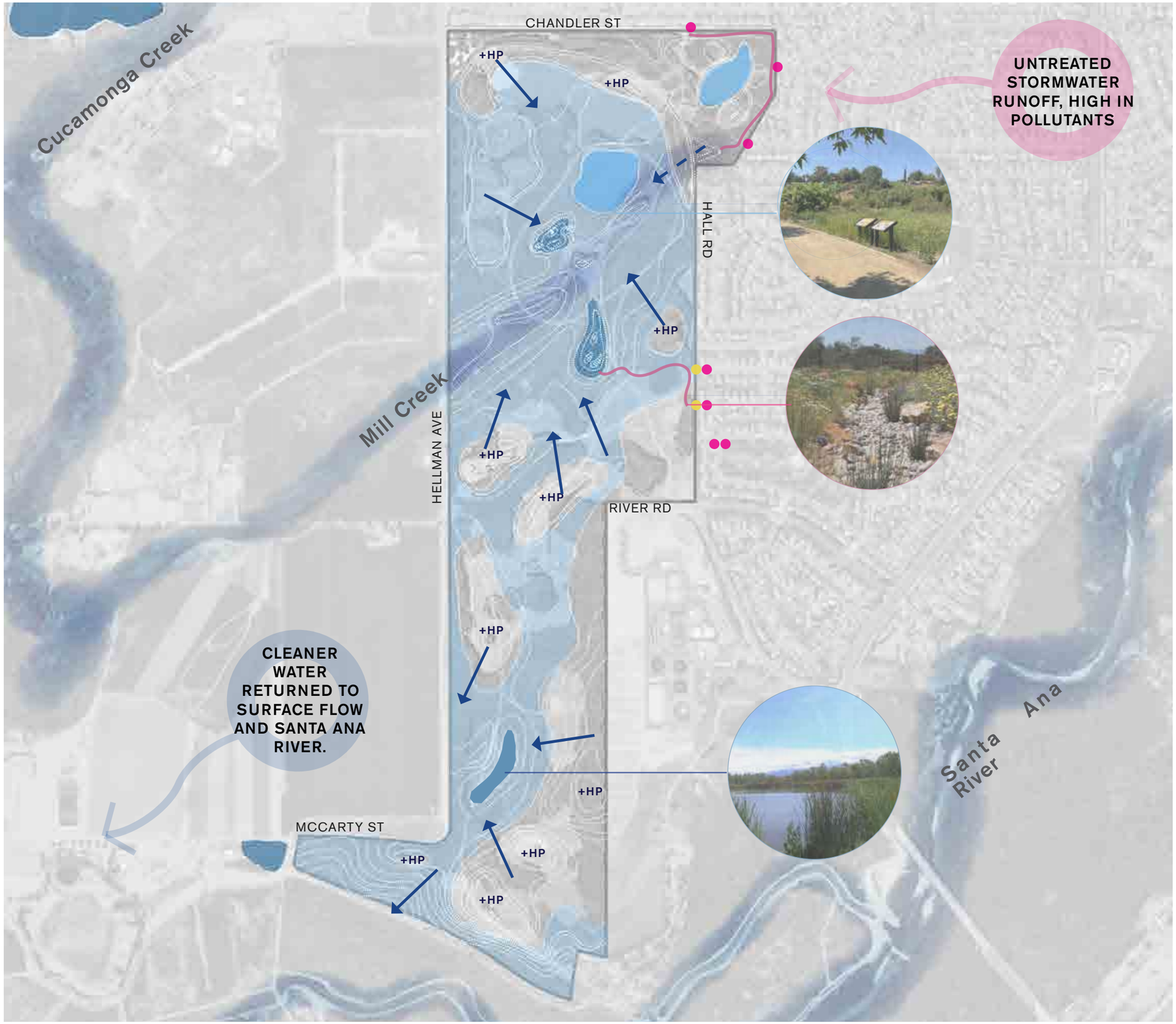
By constructing dynamic topography the Grand Park site becomes transformed from a once-flat terrain to a rich native landscape of rolling hills, meadows, seasonal wetlands, and oak woodland. These features will create a sense of place and feeling of discovery for visitors, while also achieving flood control and water quality mitigation goals.



Rendering of Detroit's West Riverfront Park

Martin Luther King Park, Paris, France

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York



GRAND PARK

PROPOSED HYDROLOGY + TOPOGRAPHY

The site’s primary function is flood control. Most of the northern portion of the site sits below the 566’ imundation line. A recently constructed dike protects the surrounding neighborhoods from flooding.

The design utilizes cut and fill grading to create spaces outside the inundation zone whilst allowing it to serve its flood control function.

Untreated stormwater from various sources reach the park where gently sloping swales capture and filter it.

Wetlands off Mill Creek and at the southern part adjacent to Hellman Ave also aid in capture and filtration. The overall approach is driven by surface flow across vegetated landscapes to slow flow and facilitate water treatment.

LEGEND

- Below 566' inundation line
- Constructed wetlands
- Alkali meadows
- Swales
- Drop Inlet
- Catch Basin
- +HP High Point
  Contours at 4’ Intervals

GRAND PARK:
PROPOSED PLANT COMMUNITIES AND HABITAT

Coastal Sage Scrub

Unique to Mediterranean climates. Commonly, CSS shrubs are part woody, aromatic, and 1-6 feet tall. Many have soft gray-green leaves and shallow root systems. Most CSS shrubs are adapted to prolonged summer-fall drought; they drop or curl their leaves and become dormant to survive dry conditions.

Alkali Meadow

In Southern California, alkali meadows thrive in low-lying areas and basins where water collects due to limited drainage. These unique ecosystems are characterized by alkaline soils, fostering a distinct plant community. Common plant species found in Southern California's alkali meadows include alkali sacaton grass (Sporobolus airoides), saltgrass (Distichlis spicata), and various alkali-tolerant wildflowers.

Oak Woodland

Typically found on valley floors, foothills, fault-lines, and mesas. Oak dominated landscapes have understories of grasslands or coastal-sage-scrub with forbs, leaf litter, and woody debris. Oak woodlands provide habitat for over 300 species of birds, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.

Riparian Woodland

Defined as "pertaining to the bank of a river," the riparian plant community is found along any stream, waterway, or river. Common plants include cottonwood, sycamore, willow, poison oak, and mule fat. Riparian plants are generally more water-thirsty than those of the other southern California plant communities.

Alluvial Scrub

These areas play an essential role in stabilizing alluvial fans and wash habitats. The vegetation aids in the percolation of water into groundwater systems and basins and in controlling erosion and flooding of downstream habitat and developments. One of the most important shrubs of Alluvial Scrub vegetation is scale broom.

Grasslands

Nearly all grasslands within the area, especially those at lower elevations are predominately introduced annual grasses. Mixed in with these are usually some native grasses and native forbs and a scattering of shrubs. Upland grasslands are associated with relatively gentle topography and deeper, fine textured soils.

SPECIES OF CONCERN WITH DECLINING HABITATS

BURROWING OWLS

Found in grasslands and along irrigation banks adjacent to intensive agriculture, in expansive grasslands, and in small patches of grassland surrounded by urban development.

LEAST BELL'S VIREO

A riparian species, Least Bell's Vireos depend on dense, low-growing thickets of willows, mulefat, mugwort, and California wild rose. Vireos inhabit areas where an overstory of taller willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores is also present. Foraging sometimes takes place in adjacent chaparral and coastal sage scrub.

HABITAT INTERACTIONS

Within this thriving ecosystem, species interactions maintain a delicate ecological balance. The Coastal Sage Scrub serves as both a nourishing habitat and nesting ground for the endangered Least Bell's vireo. This tiny bird relies on not only the coastal sage scrub but also the adjacent riparian and wetland areas to fulfill various aspects of its life cycle. The burrowing owl finds its sanctuary in the grasslands, supported by accessible water sources and a large range of insect life. The enigmatic spadefoot toad, often concealed beneath the grasslands, emerges during seasonal rains and utilizes the adjacent wetlands for breeding. In this intricate tapestry of life, bats and burrowing owls take on vital roles as natural pest controllers, contributing to the regulation of insect populations. A conerstone species, the presence of oak woodlands provides habitat for hundreds of animals and acts as a shield for more sensitive plant communities, including those found within the grasslands and wetlands. While the diagram presented here is not drawn to scale, it offers a representative glimpse of these ecological connections.

FERRUGINOUS HAWK

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE

TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT

LEAST BELL'S VIREO

BURROWING OWL

BLUE DASHER DRAGONFLY

CALIFORNIA HAIRSTREAK

ULTRA GREEN SWEAT BEE

WESTERN SPADEFOOT TOAD

COASTAL SAGE SCRUB

OAK WOODLAND

GRASSLAND

OAK WOODLAND

SEASONAL WETLAND

GRAND PARK

EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

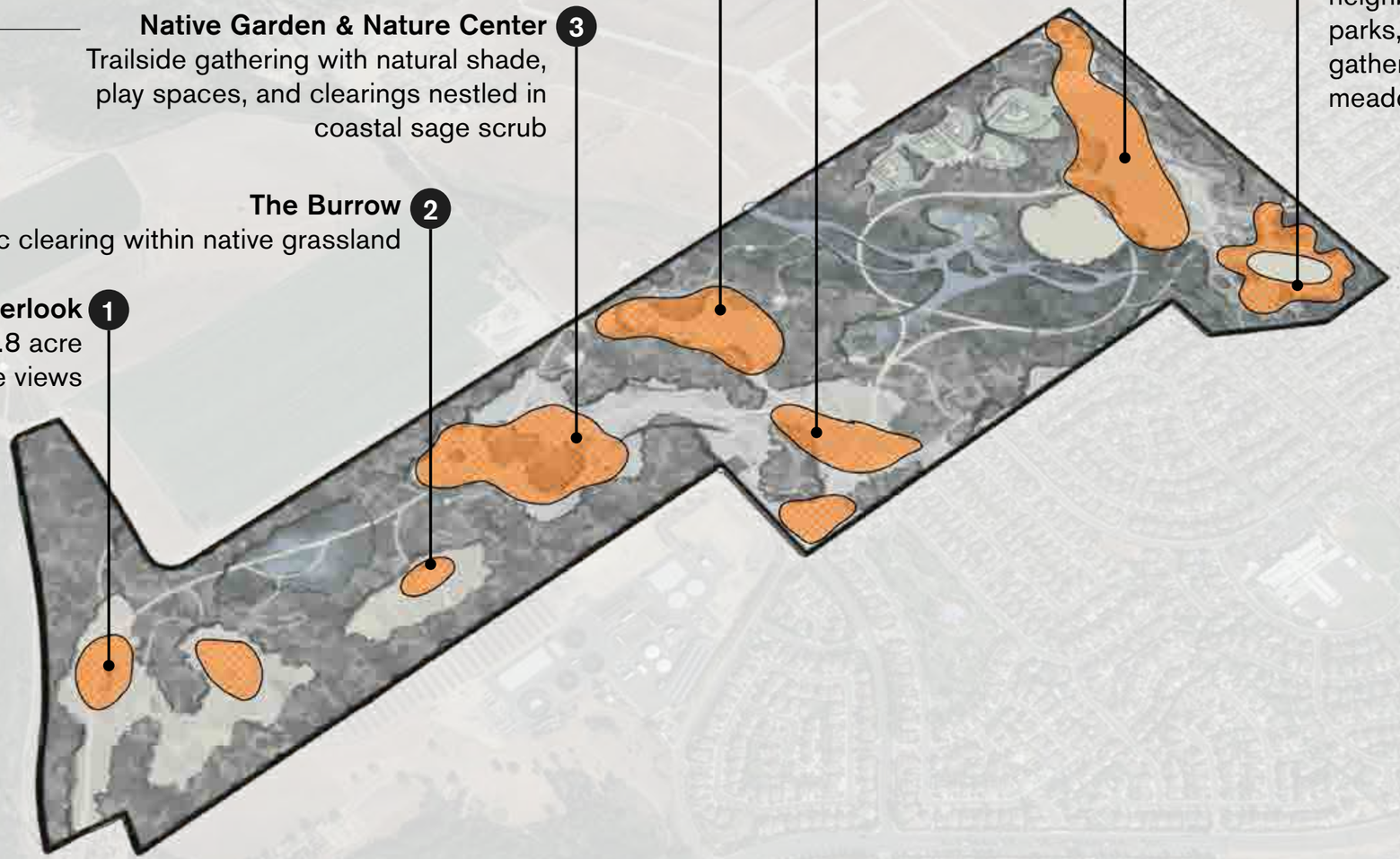
The plan provides more than 30 acres of flexible lawn, meadow, and plaza spaces capable of accommodating a variety of social gatherings, cultural celebrations, and special events.

Education Center 4
Larger shade pavilions providing space for events, education, and access to demonstration gardens

Native Garden & Nature Center 3
Trailside gathering with natural shade, play spaces, and clearings nestled in coastal sage scrub

The Burrow 2
Picnic clearing within native grassland

Grand Hill Overlook 1
Shade structure and 0.8 acre gathering area with 360 degree views



Event Space 5
4.8 acres of natural community event space

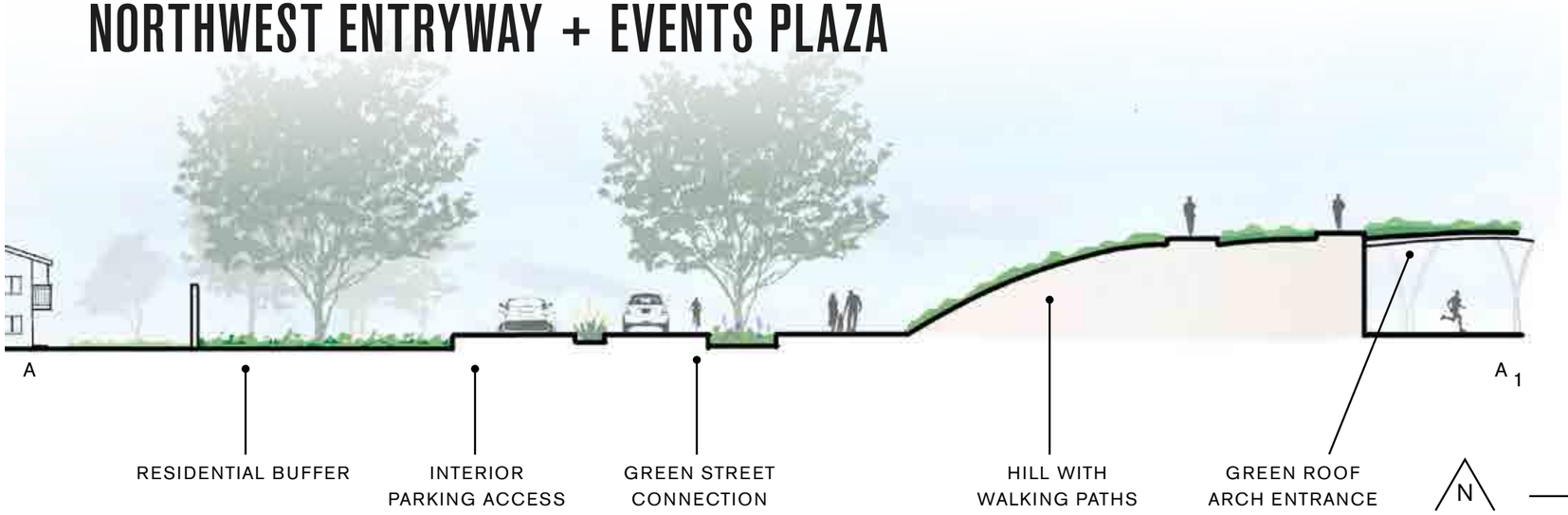
Grand Lawn & Green Archway Plaza 6
13 acres of programmable, flexible lawn space and plaza area capable of hosting farmers markets, food trucks, sports activities, concerts, and a variety of special events

Pocket Parks 7
A 4.5 acre collection of smaller neighborhood serving pocket parks, a community facility and gathering areas wrapping an alkali meadow

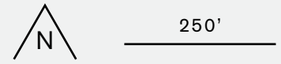
NTS

EVENT + GATHERING SPACES: INSPIRATION

NORTHWEST ENTRYWAY + EVENTS PLAZA

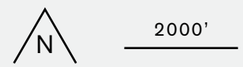


The northwest entry serves as the primary link to the green street loop originating at Eastvale City Hall. The green roof archway, accompanied by connecting hills, serves a dual purpose: creating a prominent entrance and enveloping visitors upon arrival, and providing a sense of detachment from the bustling streets just beyond the park’s boundaries. Easily accessible and in close proximity to parking, the permeable paver plaza offers versatility for various events, such as EATSvale, and can extend into the expansive event lawn. The lawn’s bowl-shaped design allows for onsite rainwater collection, which is then directed into Mill Creek.



SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 6 acres shown within the circle are similar in size to the Citrus Avenue EATSvale location. When combined with the Grand Lawn, this effectively doubles the event area for a total of approximately 13 acres of event space.

KEY MAP



GRAND PARK

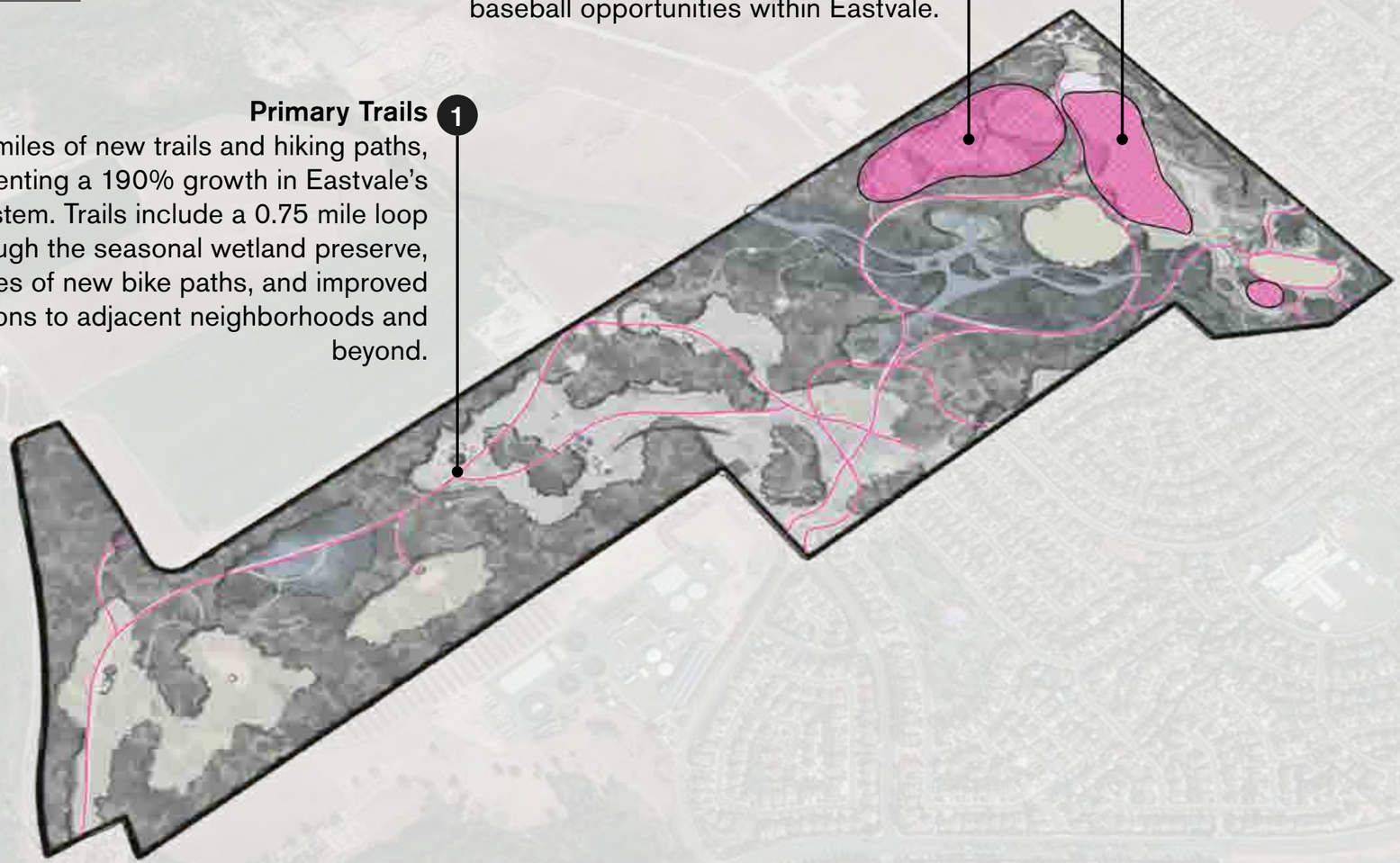
SPORTS AND HEALTH

The plan supports community desire for active and passive recreation opportunities by dedicating approximately 24 acres for sports and health-related pursuits.

Primary Trails 1
7.8 miles of new trails and hiking paths, representing a 190% growth in Eastvale's trail system. Trails include a 0.75 mile loop trail through the seasonal wetland preserve, 4.7 miles of new bike paths, and improved connections to adjacent neighborhoods and beyond.

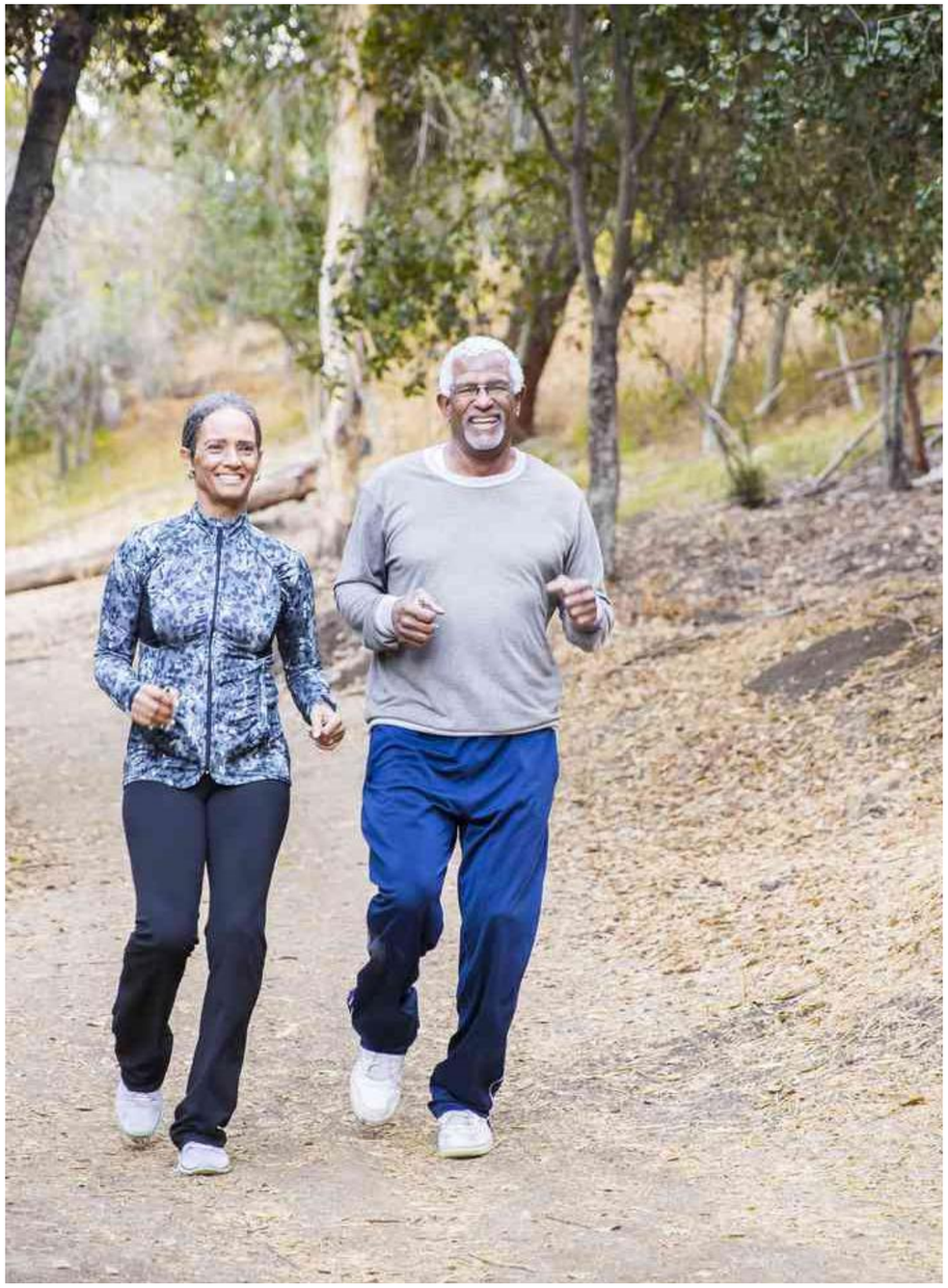
Ball Fields 2
Five new baseball fields, with easy access from Hellman Avenue, provide a 35% increase in the supply of baseball opportunities within Eastvale.

3 Grand Lawn
11 acres of flexible, programmable lawn space designed to accommodate youth sports and passive recreation opportunities like frisbee, yoga, tai chi, and others.

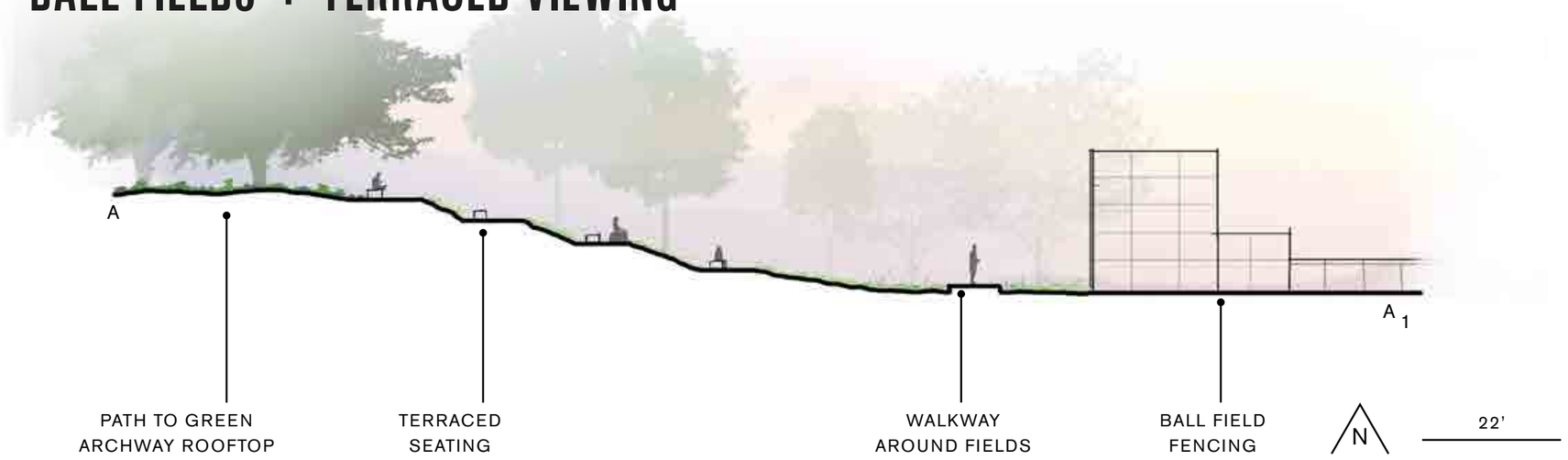


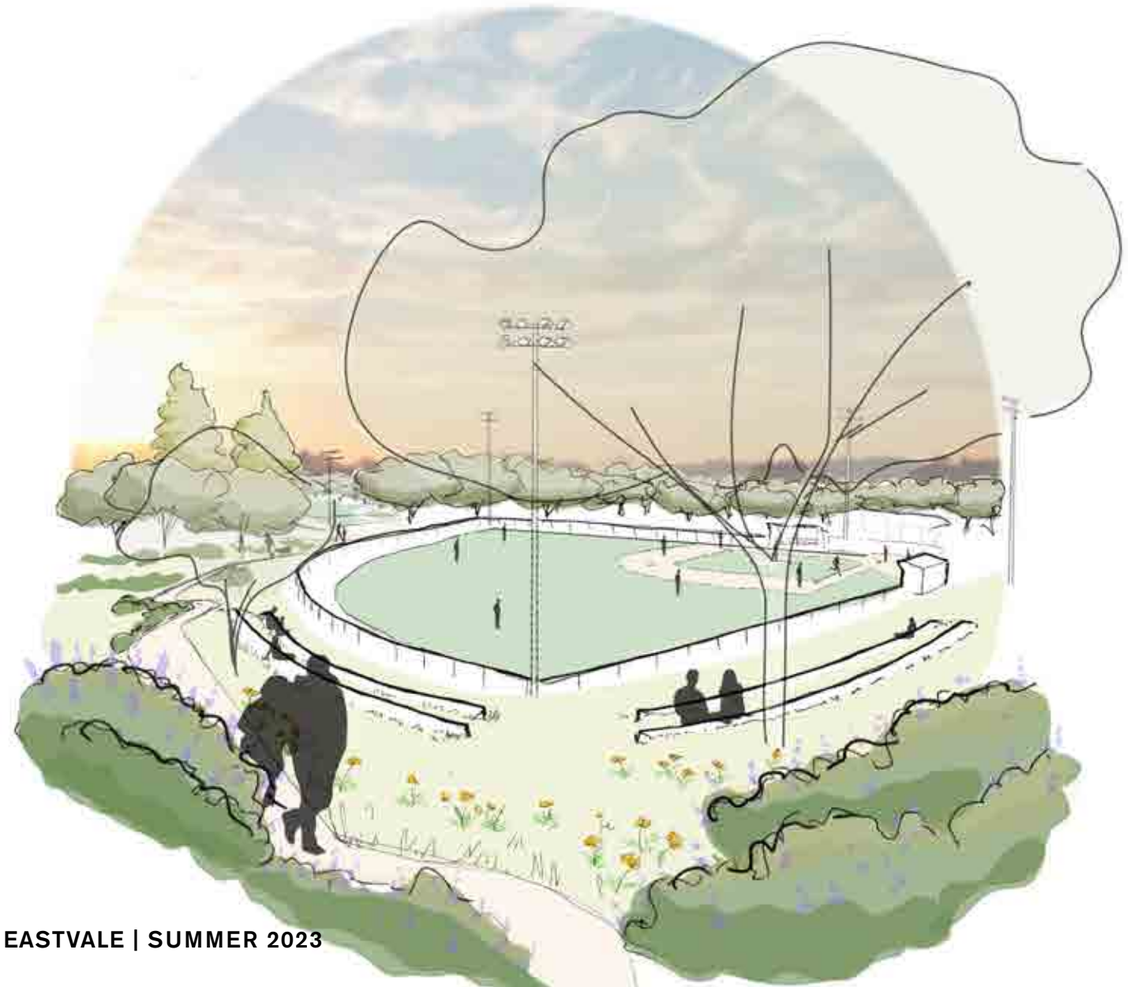
NTS

SPORTS + HEALTH: INSPIRATION

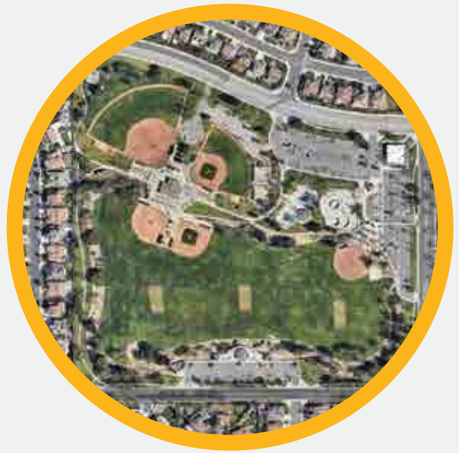


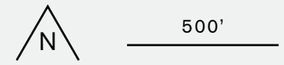
BALL FIELDS + TERRACED VIEWING





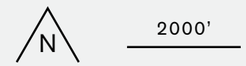
Nestled among oaks and winding paths bordered by native Coastal Sage Scrub flora, the sports fields maintain convenient access and parking directly off Hellman Avenue. The layout encompasses four little league-sized fields and one larger college regulation field. The largest field, situated to the north, utilizes the hillside of the northern entrance to create terraced seating.



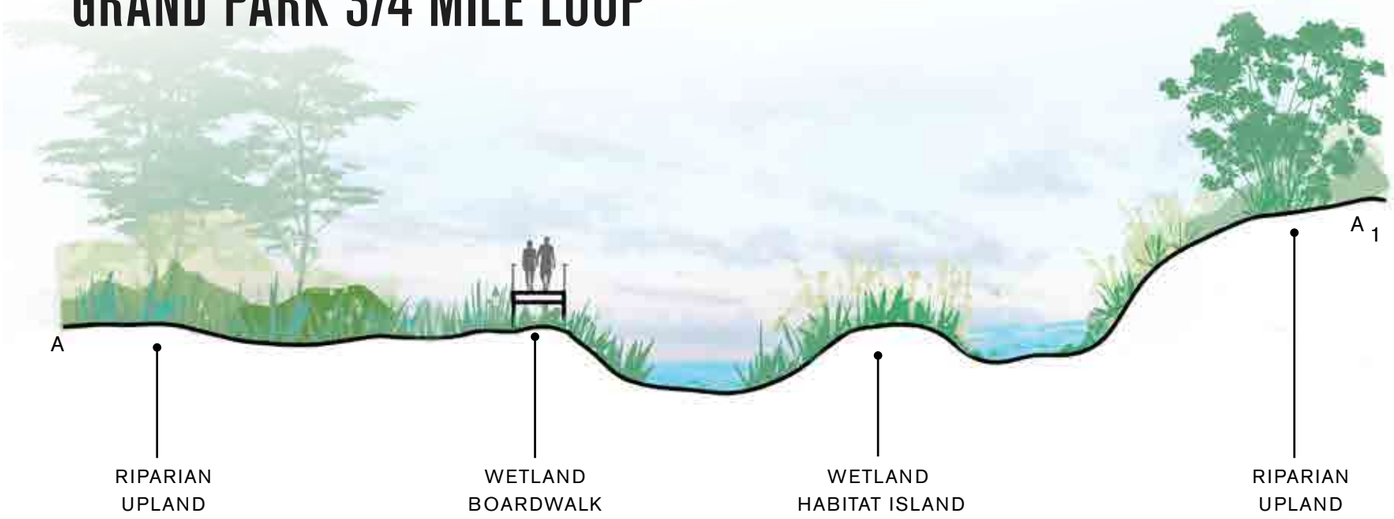


SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 25 acres shown in the circle are similar in size to Harada Heritage Park, which includes five ball fields and various amenities.

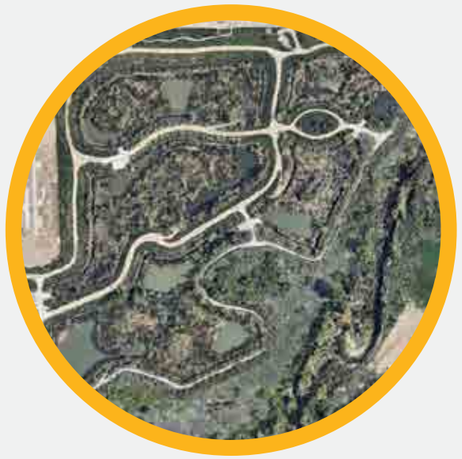
KEY MAP



GRAND PARK 3/4 MILE LOOP



N 22'

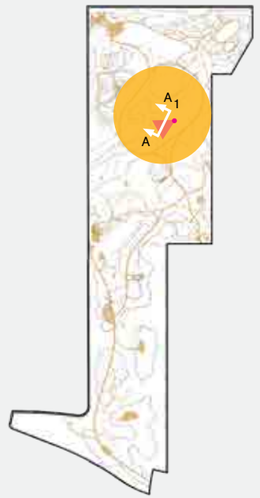


N 500'

SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 30 acres shown in the circle are comparable in size to this section of the Mill Creek Wetland Preserve in Chino.

Grand Park's 3/4-mile loop showcases diverse spaces, from alkali meadows and riparian habitats to creekbeds, glimpses of the event lawn, and ball fields, offering a range of experiences. Highlighted here is a raised walkway over constructed wetlands. Educational signage along the loop draws attention to habitat restoration, endangered species, stormwater retention, and the use of other natural systems, emphasizing their benefits.

KEY MAP



N 2000'

GRAND PARK

NATURAL PLAY AND EXPLORATION

The plan offers 84 acres of opportunities to play and explore nature. Multiple park amenities and playgrounds provide convenient play opportunities for nearby Eastvale residents while permeable natural open space provides for a unique, immersive experience of interest to the larger community.

Neighborhood Park 4
A 1.5 acre neighborhood park at the terminus of Oosten Farms Rd, extending onto woodland trails.

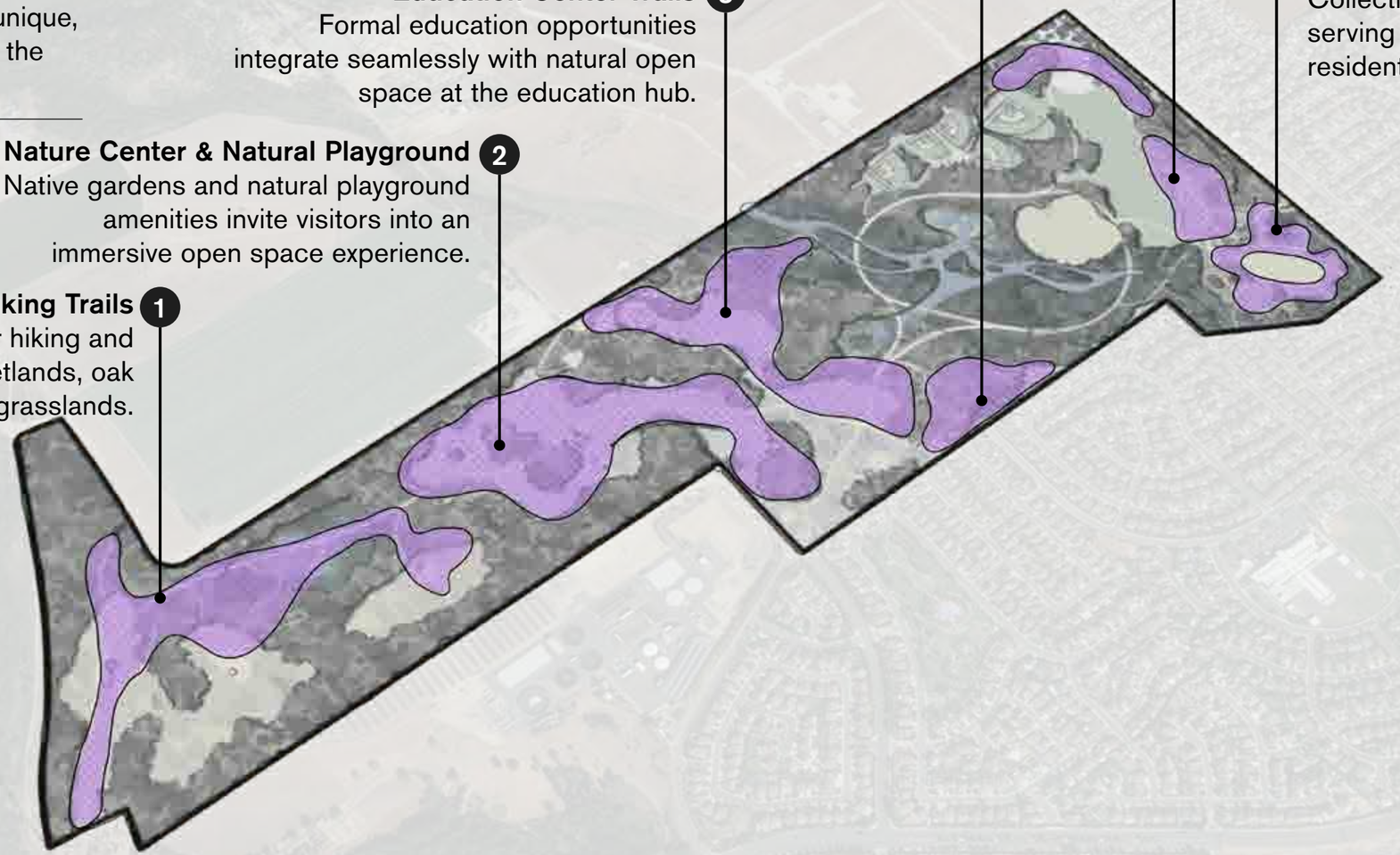
5 **Hillside at Dike**
The topography of the dike is utilized to offer trails amongst coastal sage scrub.

Education Center Trails 3
Formal education opportunities integrate seamlessly with natural open space at the education hub.

6 **Pocket Parks**
Collection of smaller, neighborhood serving parks in proximity to residential.

Nature Center & Natural Playground 2
Native gardens and natural playground amenities invite visitors into an immersive open space experience.

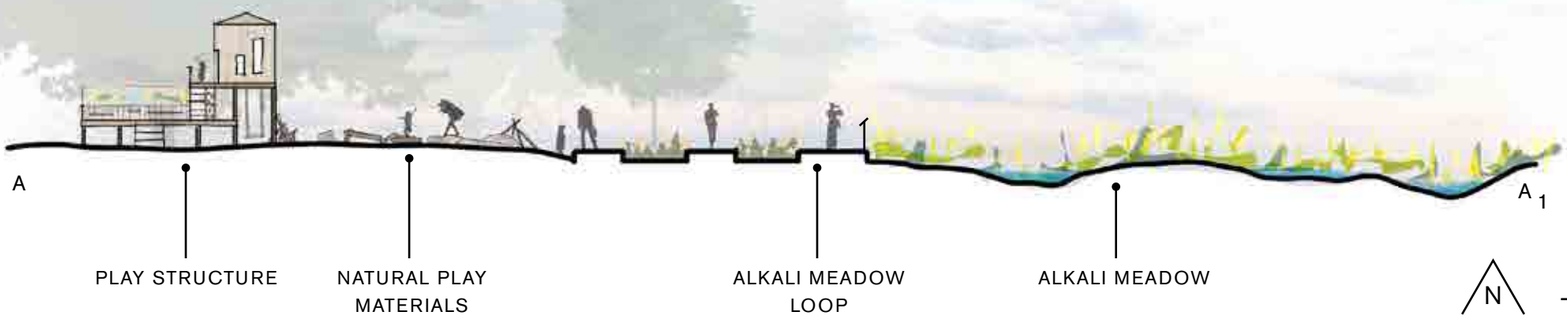
Southern Hiking Trails 1
Natural trails allow for hiking and exploration of constructed wetlands, oak woodlands, and grasslands.



NTS

PLAY + EXPLORATION: INSPIRATION

NEIGHBORHOOD POCKET PARKS + ALKALI MEADOWS



SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 15 acres shown in the circle are similar in size to Half Moon Park and Ronald Reagan Elementary School.

The northeast corner of Grand Park neighbors a large residential community with multiple park entry points. Pocket parks encircle a preserved alkali meadow loop, guiding visitors from one space to the next. A riparian buffer of black willow, cottonwood, and sycamore trees separates these parks from the residential area. Within this section, behind the flood protection of the dike,sits a community center and parking lot equipped with stormwater retention features like bioswales and permeable paving.

KEY MAP

GRAND PARK

CULTURAL EDUCATION AND STORYTELLING

More than 12 acres of plaza, trail head, and education pavilions emphasize cultural, historical, and ecological education and storytelling at the site.

4 Grand Loop
0.75 mile loop trail enveloping a protected habitat.

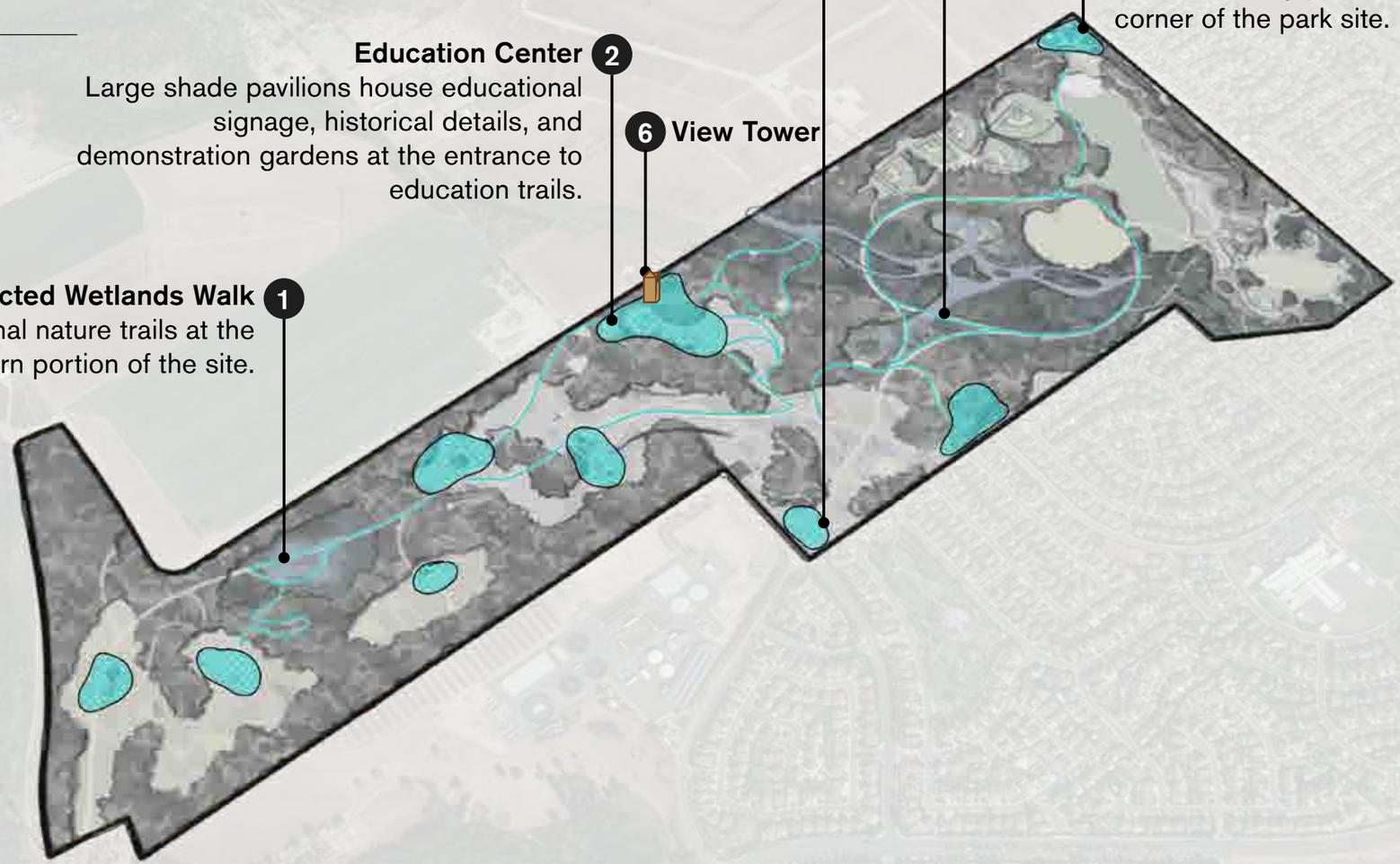
Arts Plaza 3
1.5 acre entry plaza at the corner of River Rd and Hall Rd including sculptural elements and a botanic garden.

5 Green Archway Plaza
1.75 acre entry plaza at the northwest corner of the park site.

Education Center 2
Large shade pavilions house educational signage, historical details, and demonstration gardens at the entrance to education trails.

6 View Tower

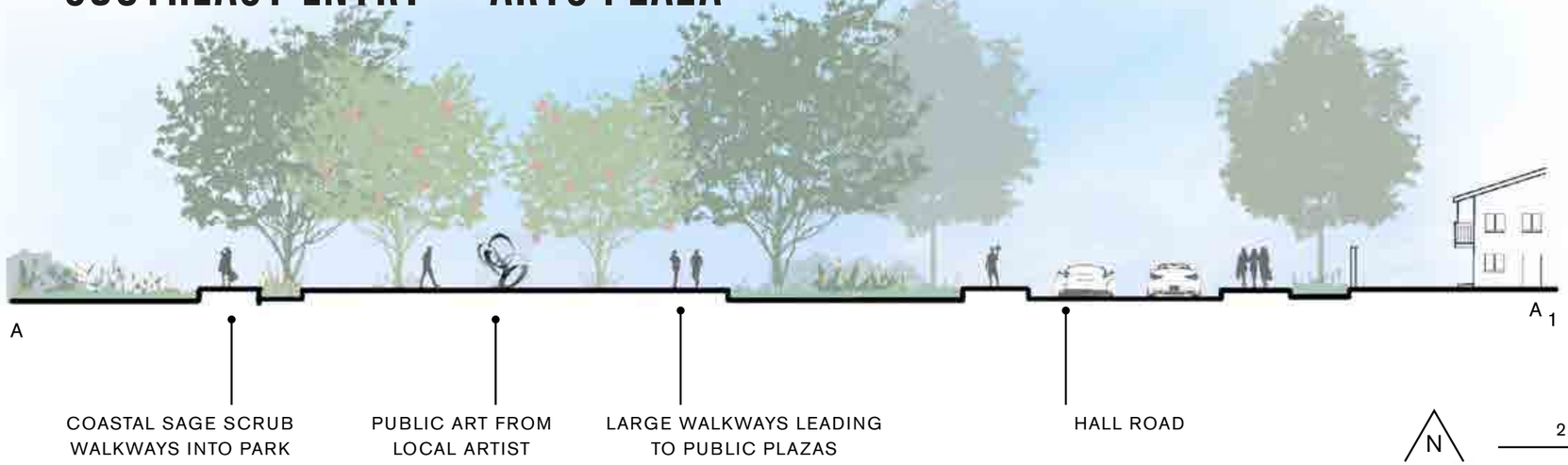
Constructed Wetlands Walk 1
Educational nature trails at the southern portion of the site.



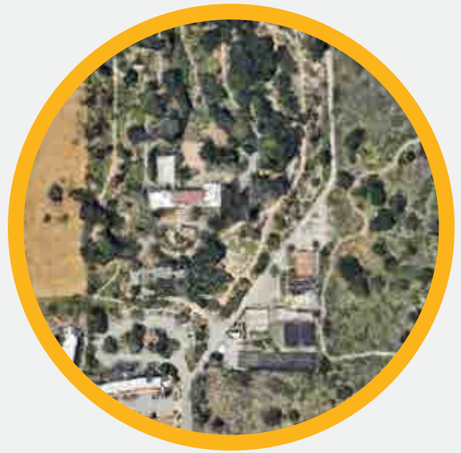
NTS

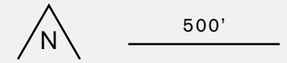
CULTURE: INSPIRATION

SOUTHEAST ENTRY + ARTS PLAZA



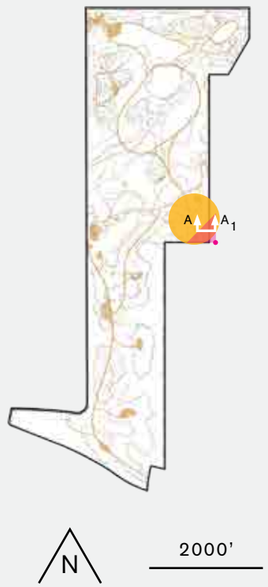
The southeast entry from River Road and Hall welcomes visitors with views of Coastal Sage Scrub garden pathways and local artwork. Thanks to River Road’s green street infrastructure, this entrance serves as a crucial connection between Riverview Park and the broader city.





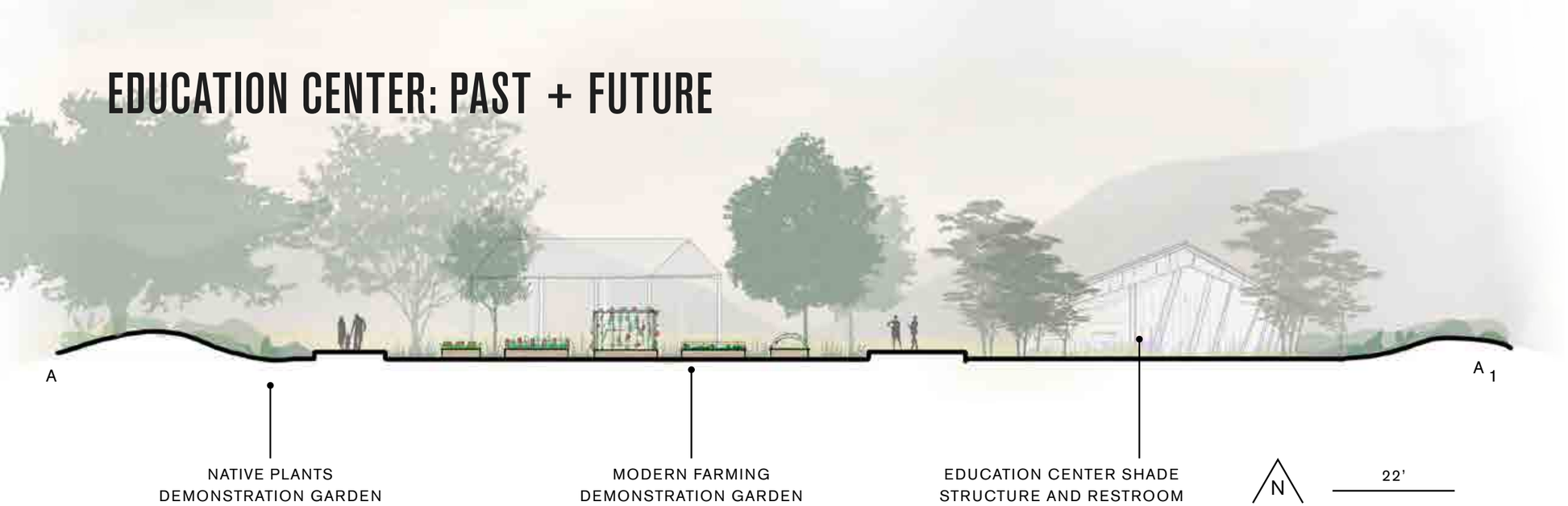
SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 16 acres shown in the circle are comparable in size to the entrance, event center, nursery, and parking lot of Claremont’s California Botanic Garden.

KEY MAP

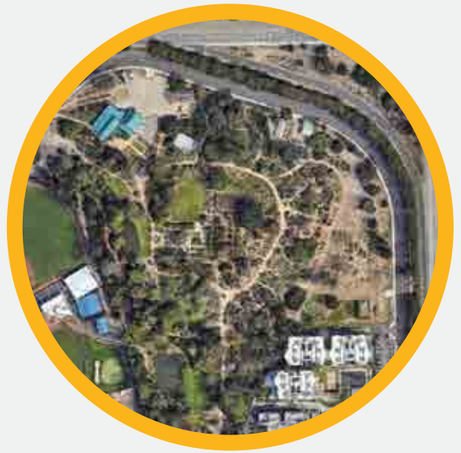


EDUCATION: INSPIRATION

EDUCATION CENTER: PAST + FUTURE

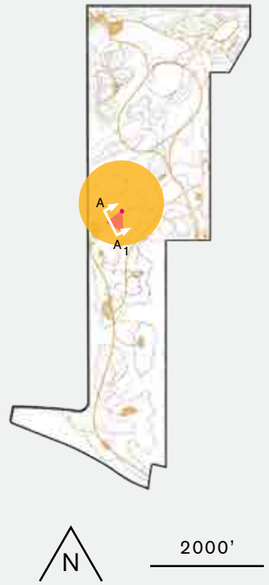


Grand Park’s educational corner is a must-visit for elementary schools. It showcases Eastvale’s history and future, with a spacial focus on the Gabrieleño Kizh indigenous people. Here, you’ll find their huts made of willow branches and grasses, alongside educational signage about native plants like oak, sages, and reeds, which were essential for food, medicine, and weaving. The area also offers looped trails through key habitats, including oak woodlands and riparian zones, with explanatory signage highlighting their protection. Numerous large shade structures are available for gatherings and community events.

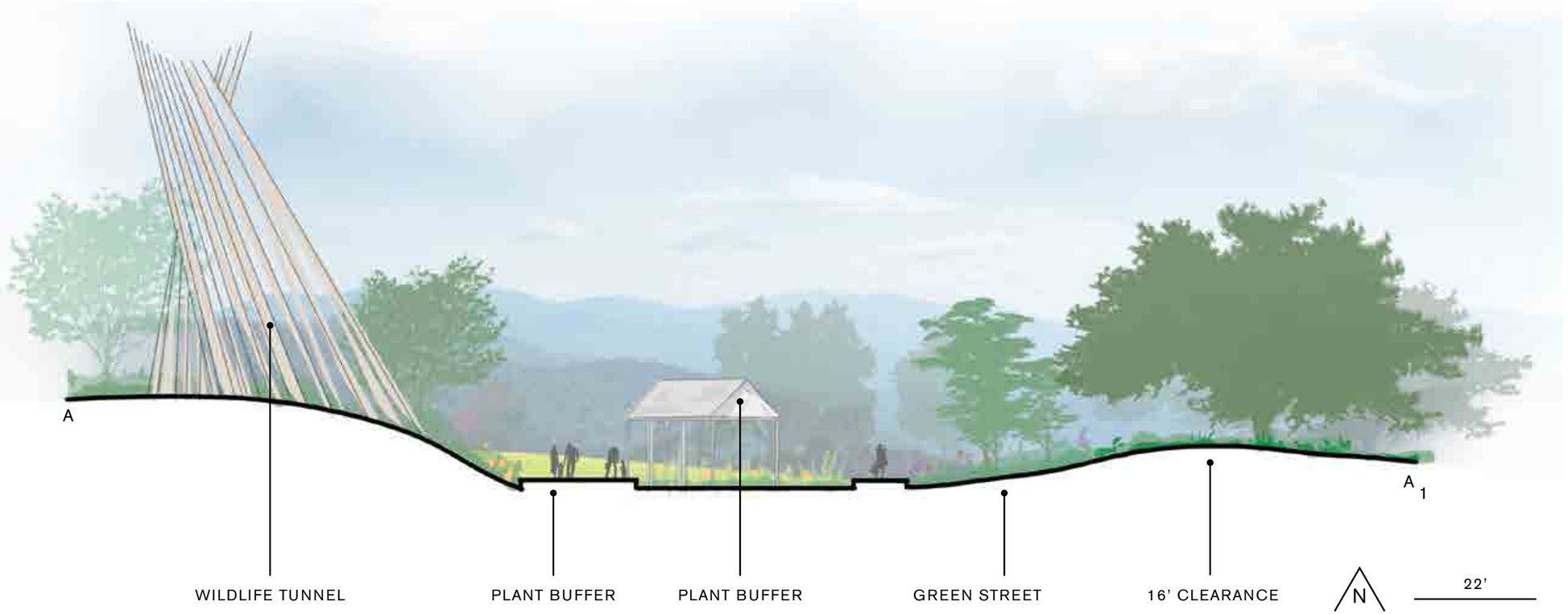


SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 25 acres shown in the circle are comparable in size to the entire grounds of the Fullerton Arboretum.

KEY MAP

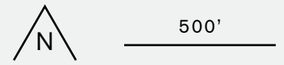


OBSERVATION TOWER



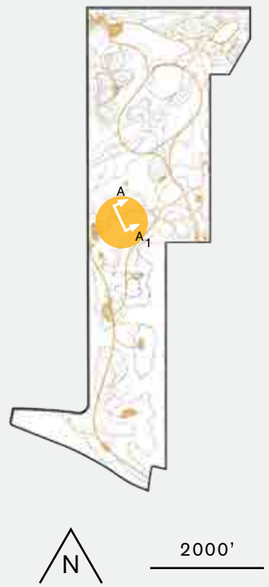
In Grand Park’s educational corner, you’ll find a unique observation tower inspired by the Morning Cloak Butterfly, known for its affinity for willow sap and connection to the riparian habitat, echoing the Kizh dwellings. The Corten steel frame stands out while harmonizing with the natural surroundings, providing uninterrupted panoramic views from within. The tower offers multiple ADA-accessible levels, providing diverse perspectives of the demonstration gardens, the entirety of Grand Park, and the cityscape beyond. More than just a landmark, this tower serves as a storytelling hub within the citywide observation tower network. It comes to life with educational signage, seating for small gatherings, and interactive elements, offering a valuable destination for all inquisitive explorers.

Camp Adventure Park Observation Tower, designed by architects Effekt.



SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 15 acres shown in the circle are similar in size to the portion of River Road that spans across the Santa Ana River and the land beneath. It’s worth noting that the proposed landbridge would be considerably wider, more than double River Road bridge’s width.

KEY MAP



GRAND PARK

CONSTRUCTED HABITATS

The plan prioritizes habitat restoration, conservation, and education, including providing necessary ecological conditions to support species of interest such as Least Bell's vireo and the Burrowing Owl.

Riparian 4
40 acres of restored riparian habitat at the Mill Creek Tributary.

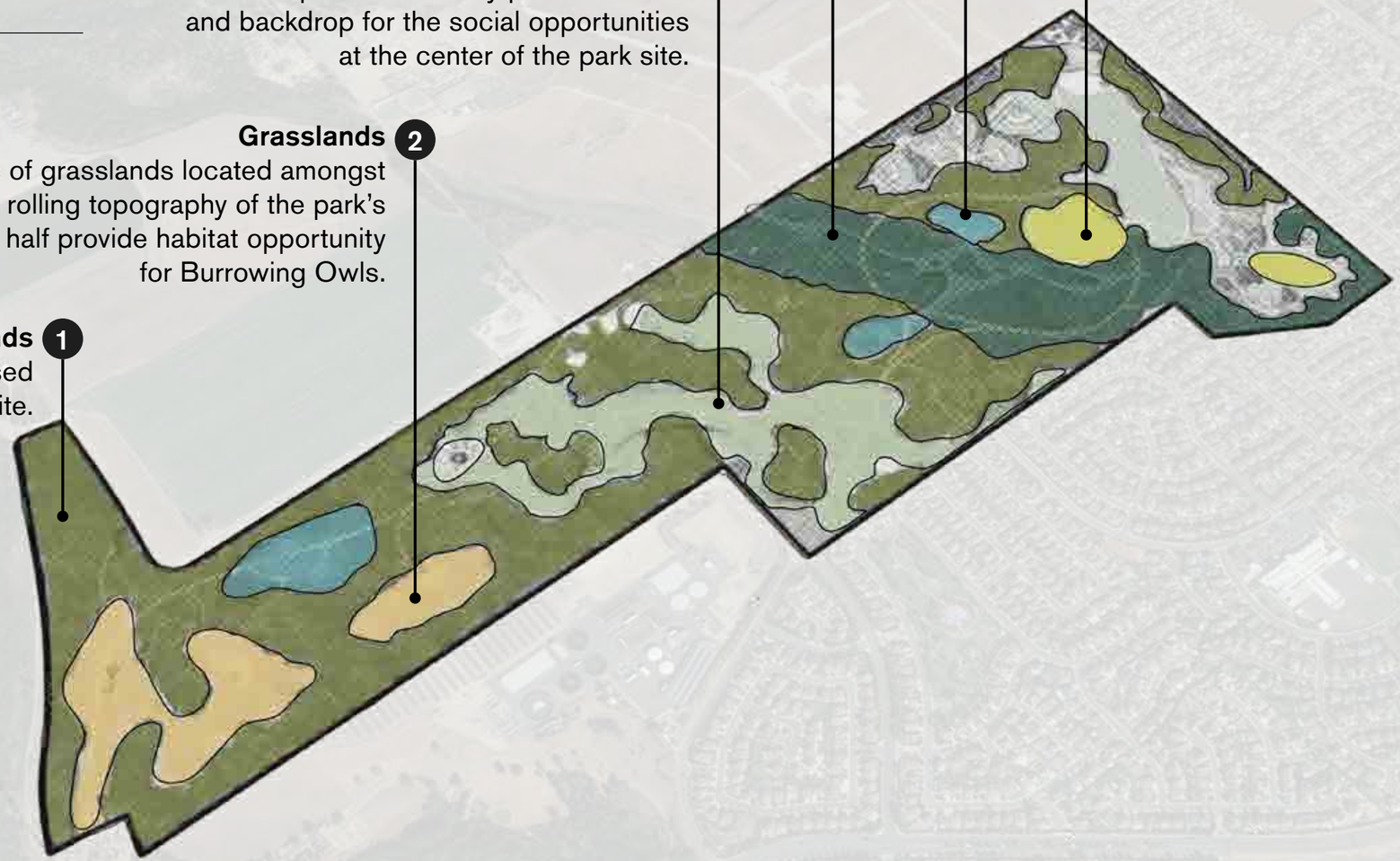
5 Seasonal Wetlands
12 acres of wetlands, fed by seasonal rains and urban run-off from the adjacent communities.

6 Alkali Meadow
Approximately 8 acres of alkali meadow located in the northeast portion of the site, where soil analysis reveals the best potential.

Coastal Sage Scrub 3
More than 16 acres of native coastal sage scrub plant community provide habitat and backdrop for the social opportunities at the center of the park site.

Grasslands 2
22 acres of grasslands located amongst the rolling topography of the park's southern half provide habitat opportunity for Burrowing Owls.

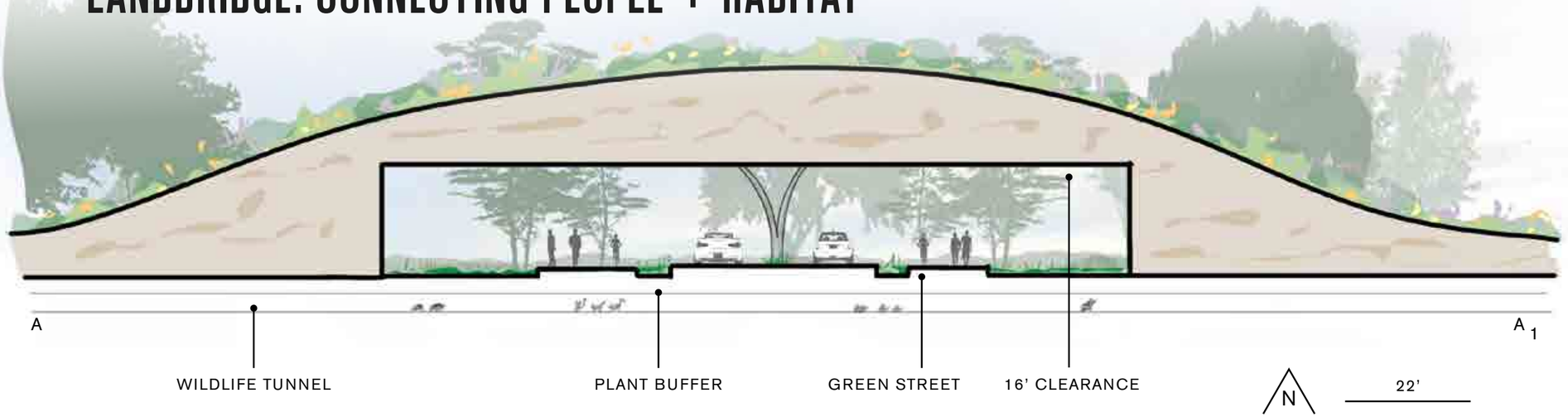
Oak Woodlands 1
120 acres of oak woodlands dispersed across the entire site.



NTS

ECOLOGY: INSPIRATION

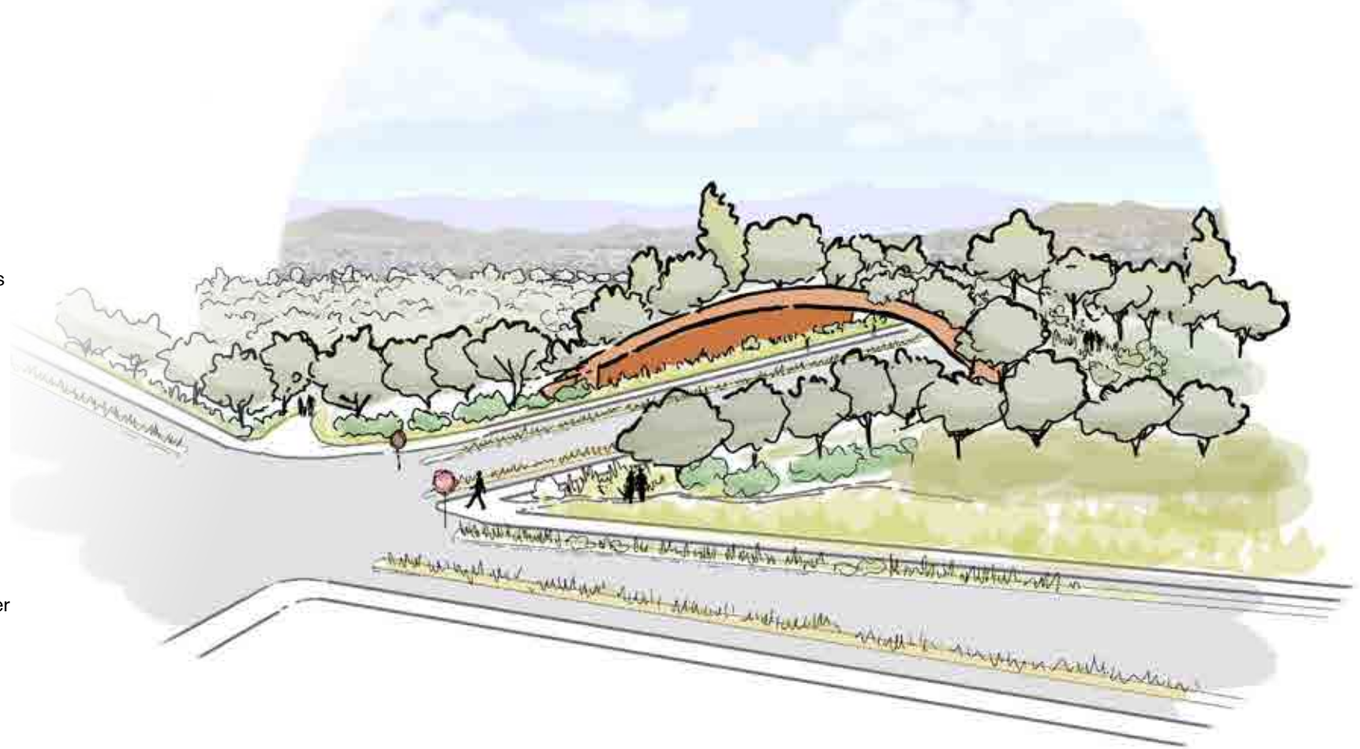
LANDBRIDGE: CONNECTING PEOPLE + HABITAT



The landbridge spanning over River Road, measuring approximately 175 feet wide, serves as a practical link within the park. It connects different habitats on both sides, enabling wildlife to move freely and resources to flow uninterrupted. For park visitors, it offers a unique vantage point to appreciate the park's diverse landscapes while seamlessly crossing the bustling road below.

In addition to its benefits for larger wildlife, special provisions have been made to create connections underneath the road, utilizing tunnels to ensure safe passage for smaller animals like toads. This harmonious blend of function and aesthetics enhances the overall park experience, emphasizing the intrinsic connection between nature and the community.

Designed to accommodate the truck traffic on River Road, the street has been widened, incorporating green street features to enhance safety for pedestrians and cyclists. The bridge's height allows ample natural light to filter through, and careful attention has been given to the lighting below to further enhance safety.



SCALE REFERENCE:
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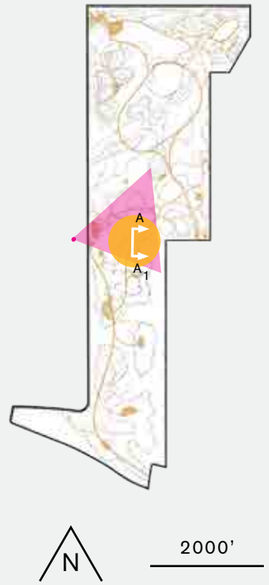
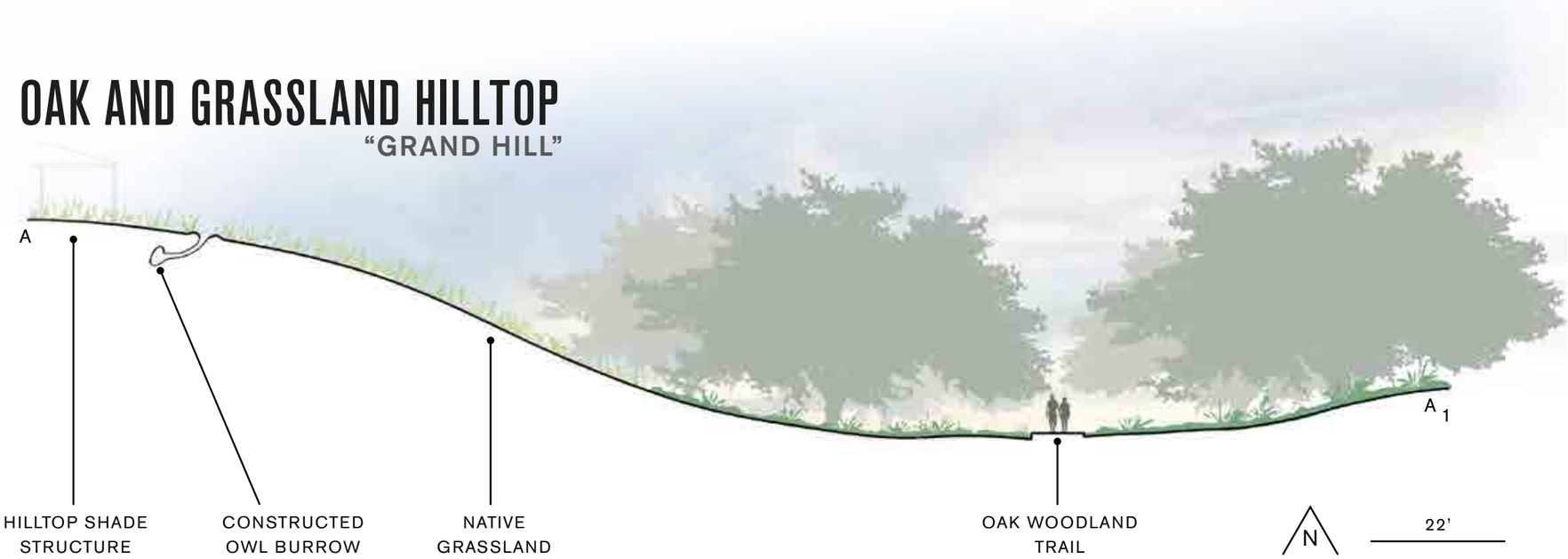
KEY MAP

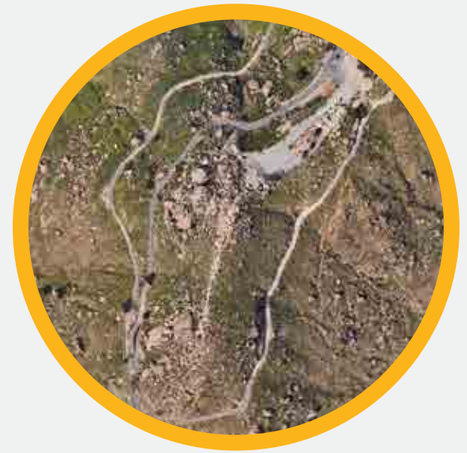


OAK AND GRASSLAND HILLTOP

"GRAND HILL"



Visitors to Grand Park can traverse interconnected paths and trails all the way from the north entry to the southernmost gathering point on the lookout hilltop. Much like Mount Rubidoux, this dynamic trail system is expected to draw numerous nature enthusiasts and visitors. Along their journey through the over seven miles of trails, they will have the chance to explore wetlands, oak woodlands, native grasslands, and riparian habitats. Lucky observers might even catch a glimpse of the burrowing owls, which have been attracted to the park by its grasslands and accessible water supply, and encouraged to stay by the community constructed burrows. The trail from the lookout connects to Riverview Park and the broader Santa Ana River trail system.



N 400'

SCALE REFERENCE:
The roughly 19 acres shown in the circle are comparable in size to the area and trails surrounding Mount Rubidoux in Riverside.

KEY MAP

N 2000'

RIVERVIEW PARK

SITE LOCATION

RIVERVIEW PARK'S ROLE

Riverview Park is a unique and multifaceted park with an expansive size of over 260 acres, includes the presence of the Santa Ana River, and the distinction of being home to the Koronenburg Renaissance Festival, California's only fully built-up Renaissance village.

With its combination of natural beauty, conservation areas, and cultural attractions, Riverview Park can potentially offer a a range of destination activities, from riverside recreation to Renaissance festival events, to public performances in a new set of park venues.Whether you're interested in exploring nature, attending historical festivals, or simply enjoying the park's scenic riparian landscape, it can become a versatile and appealing destination for residents and visitors alike.

CITY OF EASTVALE

RIVER CORRIDOR

GRAND PARK

RIVERVIEW PARK

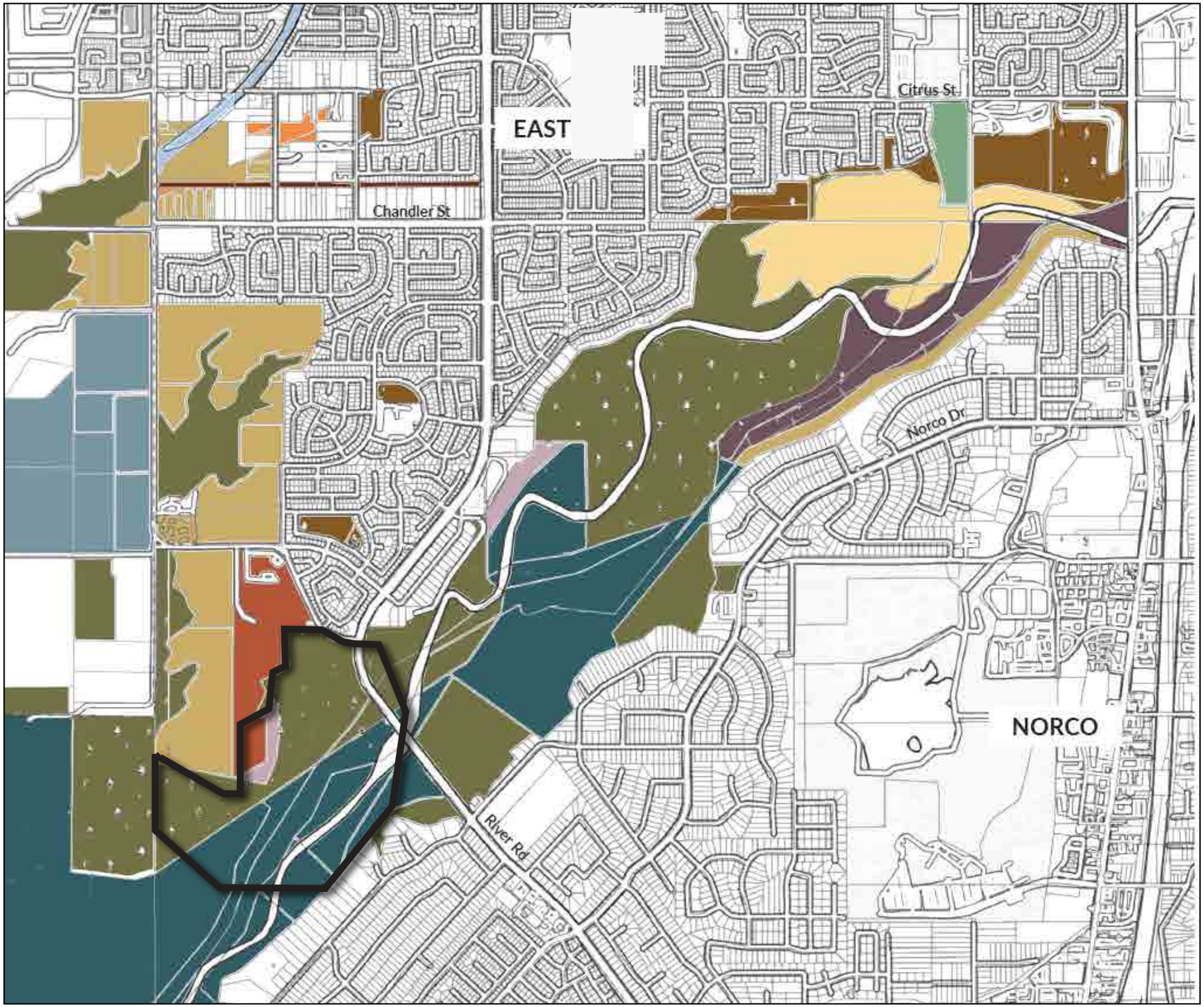
NORCO

N

LEGEND

1. Mill Creek
2. Cucamonga Creek
3. Chandler Redevelopment Area
4. Santa Ana River
5. Prado Regional Park and Wetlands
6. Wetlands Diversion Channel
7. Citrus Park Area

- Project Site Boundary
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Proposed Santa Ana River Trail Extension
- Proposed Green Street Extension
- Existing Parks
- MSHCP Boundary



RIVERVIEW PARK

JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

LEGEND

US Army Corps of Engineers

Three primary mission areas: engineer regiment, military construction, and civil works. Riverview Park falls under the purview of civil works. Explicit storm, flood and aquatic ecosystem protection of the portion Santa Ana River that flows through the park.

Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

A joint power authority consisting of the cities of Norco, Corona, Jurupa Community Services District, Home Garden and Western. The facility abutting Riverview Park treats up to 14 million gallons of sewage per day resulting in recycled water that is discharged into the Prado Basin.

Riverside County Regional Park & Open Space District

Services a diverse population of 2.4 million residents in Riverside County.

Orange County Water District

Manages a 6-mile stretch of the Santa Ana River. One mile of their jurisdiction runs through Riverview Park.

Project Boundary

RIVERVIEW PARK

SITE ANALYSIS: TOPOGRAPHY

The site includes relatively flat areas to the north with a more gradual grade change entering the riparian zone. Areas below the 566' innundation level should be designed to withstand flooding in the event that the Prado Dam reaches maximum storage capacity.

LEGEND

- 592'
- 584'
- 576'
- 568'
- 564'
- 560'
- 548'
- 544'
- 540'
- 536'
- 532'
- 528'
- 524'
- 520'

0 150 300 600

Alkali Meadow forms in areas of frequent flooding and alkali soil conditions

- Anemopsis californica
- Muhlenbergia asperifolia

CROSSROADS RIVERVIEW PARK

Riparian Forest runs along a river course and can be hundreds of feet wide. Most trees require constant moisture.

- Platanus racemosa
- Populus fremontii
- Salix gooddingii

0 150 300 600

RIVERVIEW PARK

SITE ANALYSIS: PLANT COMMUNITIES

Plant communities do not grow according to boundaries, there are natural transitions between each community. Throughout California there are a diverse set of native plant communities. Seven major types of plant communities exist within Riverside County, two of which are included in Riverview Park.

1. Riparian: Defined as “pertaining to the bank of a river.” The riparian plant community is found along any stream, waterway, or river. Common plants include cottonwood, sycamore, willow, and poison oak.

2. Alkali Meadow: Associated with moist alkali-soil habitats. These exceptionally sensitive habitats are dominated by Salt Grass, Yerba Mansa, and Alkali Heliotrope.

LEGEND

- Eastvale City Boundary
- Agricultural Land
- Developed/Disturbed Land
- Meadows and Marshes
- Riparian Scrub, Woodland
- Water
- Area Subject to Inundation
- Project Boundary

RIVERVIEW PARK

SITE ANALYSIS: INVASIVE PLANTS

The economics of arundo's impact on water use has been estimated using data from transpiration rates. Arundo transpires 56,200 acre-feet of water per year on the Santa Ana River, compared to an estimated 18,700 acre-feet that would be consumed by native vegetation.

If Arundo were not drawing water from the Santa Ana River Basin there would be enough water to serve a population of about 190,000 people. If that amount of untreated water (37,500 acre-feet) was purchased from the Metropolitan Water Association it would cost approximately $12,000,000 in 1993 dollars (from 1993 economic study).

LEGEND

Giant Reed - *Arundo donax*

*UC Riverside | Center for Invasive Species Research

0 150 300

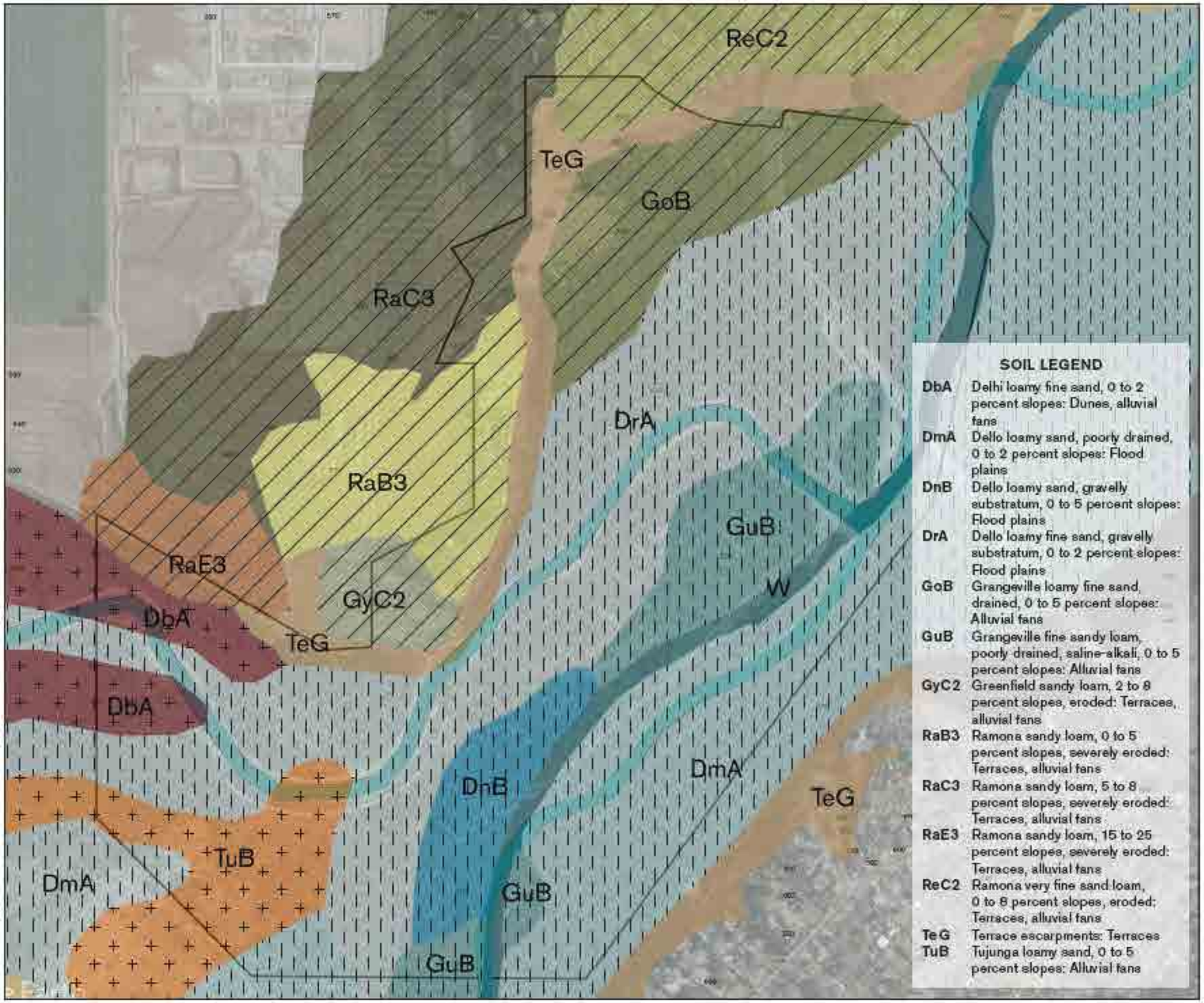
RIVERVIEW PARK

SITE ANALYSIS: SOILS

Existing soil conditions play a role in the development of native landscape types. Poorly drained soils with shallow depths to the water table are suitable for riparian plants while well-drained soils at higher elevations are better-suited for upland plant communities.

LEGEND

- Very Well-Drained
- Well-Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Project Boundary



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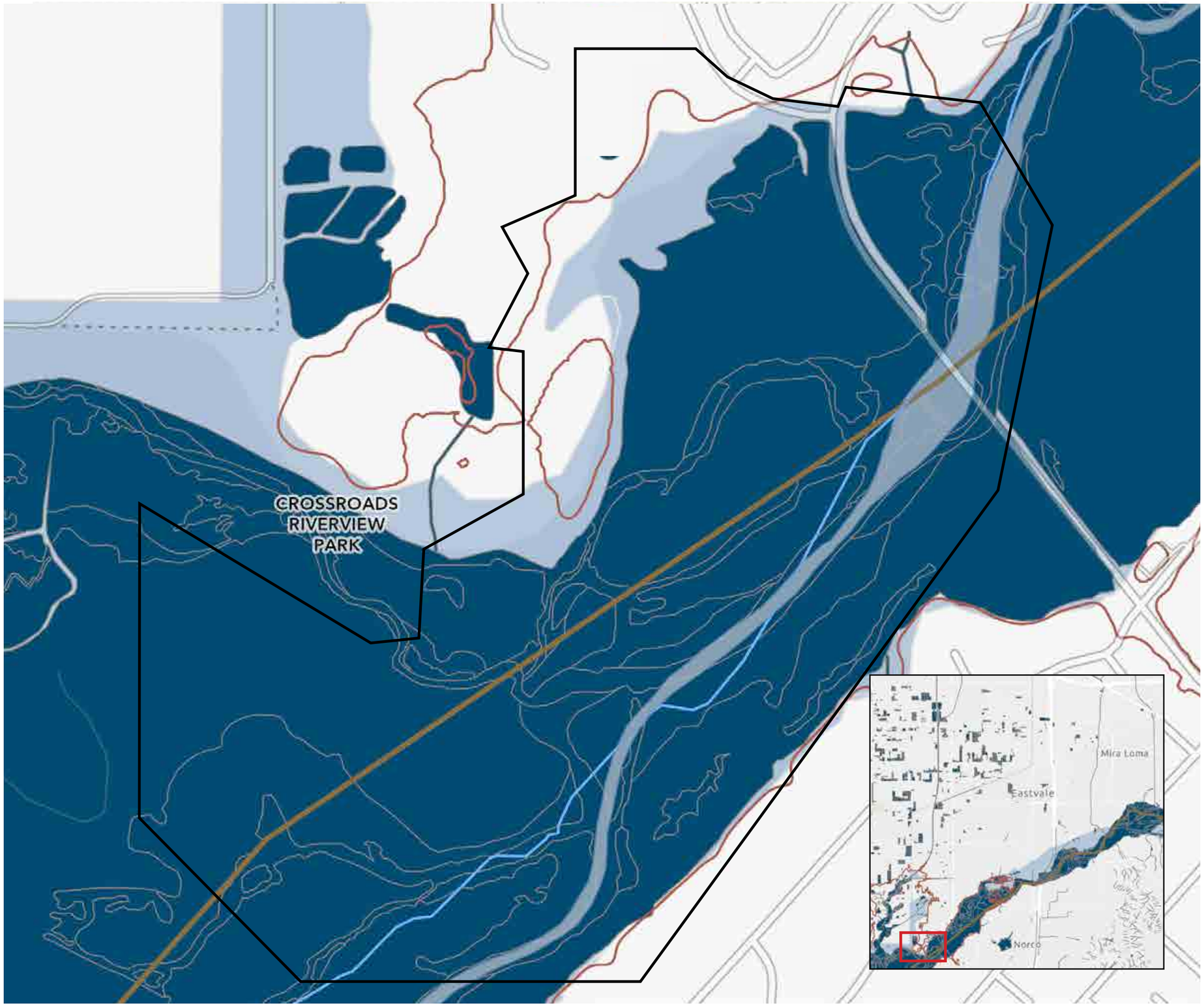

RIVERVIEW PARK

SITE ANALYSIS: WATERSHED

Riverview Park sits within a flood-prone area and the Prado Dam inundation perimeter. A subtle and responsive approach to the design of this special park provides opportunities for community enrichment through interpretive signage and educational activities. Equally important is the establishment of connections from the river corridor through Renaissance Park to Grand Park and on to proposed downtown Eastvale.

LEGEND

- Streams
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Prado Dam Inundation Perimeter
- Santa Ana River
- Parks (Riverside)
- Natural Wetland Access
- Area Subject to Inundation
- Project Boundary

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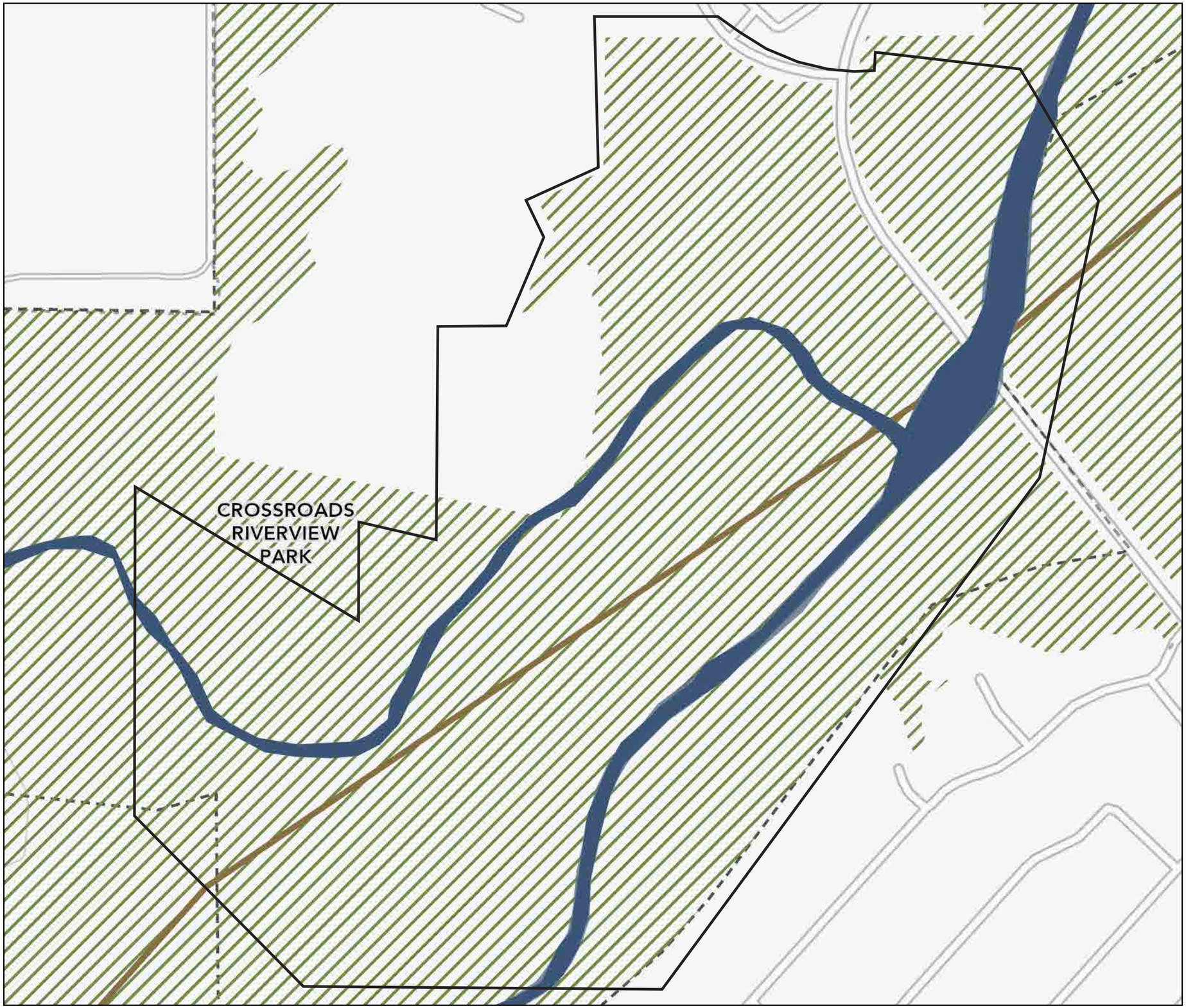

RIVERVIEW PARK

PROTECTED AREA

Construction within a habitat conservation area (The Multi-Habitat Species Conservation Plan) is subject to strict regulations aimed at preserving the delicate ecological balance of the region. These limits restrict the extent and type of development allowed, focusing on minimizing disruption to native plant and animal species, maintaining water quality, and preventing habitat fragmentation.

LEGEND

- Santa Ana River Trail
- Santa Ana River
- MSHCP Jurisdictional Authority
- Eastvale City Boundary
- Project Boundary

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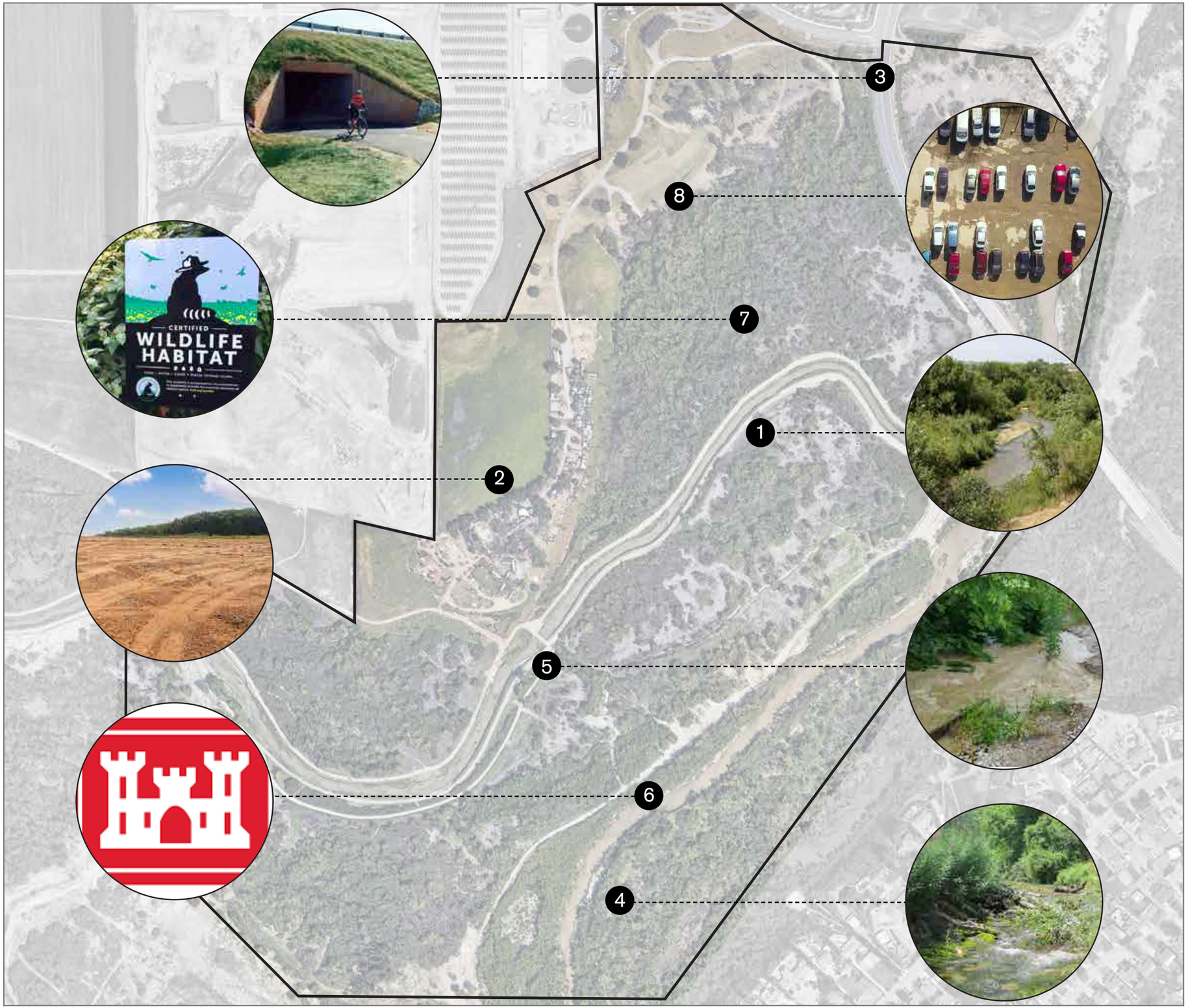


RIVERVIEW PARK

OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

OPPORTUNITIES

1. **HISTORIC RIVERFRONT**
   Connection opportunity to establish historic/ memorable views
2. **USEABLE SPACE WITH FLAT TERRAIN**
   Provides opportunities for improved use
3. **UNUSED UNDERPASS**
   Possible additional location for access/ connection
4. **WEALTH OF NATURAL HABITAT**
   Wildlife and Plantings

CONSTRAINTS

5. **INUNDATION**
   Large area on the site subject to flooding
6. **USACE JURISDICTION**
   Requires low impact, passive use development
7. **MSHCP RESTRICTIONS**
   Limits new development in large areas of the site
8. **PRIORITIZATION OF PARKING**
   The Renaissance Festival requires significant parking

DILEMMA

The vitality of Riverview Park is compromised by community disconnectedness, environmental neglect, and current single purpose usability.

THESIS

By integrating the site, restoring environmental conditions, and incorporating a mix of destination uses, the space can be transformed as a premier public destination within the city.

RIVERVIEW PARK: OBJECTIVES

CONNECT riverfront habitat through established walking trails, view, and educational waypoints.

NATURALIZE the useable area by introducing new plantings, revitalizing underdeveloped land with plant communities adapted to the local environment.

CREATE flexible parking areas based on seasonal traffic/use.

PROVIDE multi-use urban spaces to the Eastvle Community and patrons of the Renaissanse Festival for holiday events such as Halloween Haunts, Christmas Walks, and other community gatherings.

RIVERVIEW PARK

VILLAGE IN A FOREST

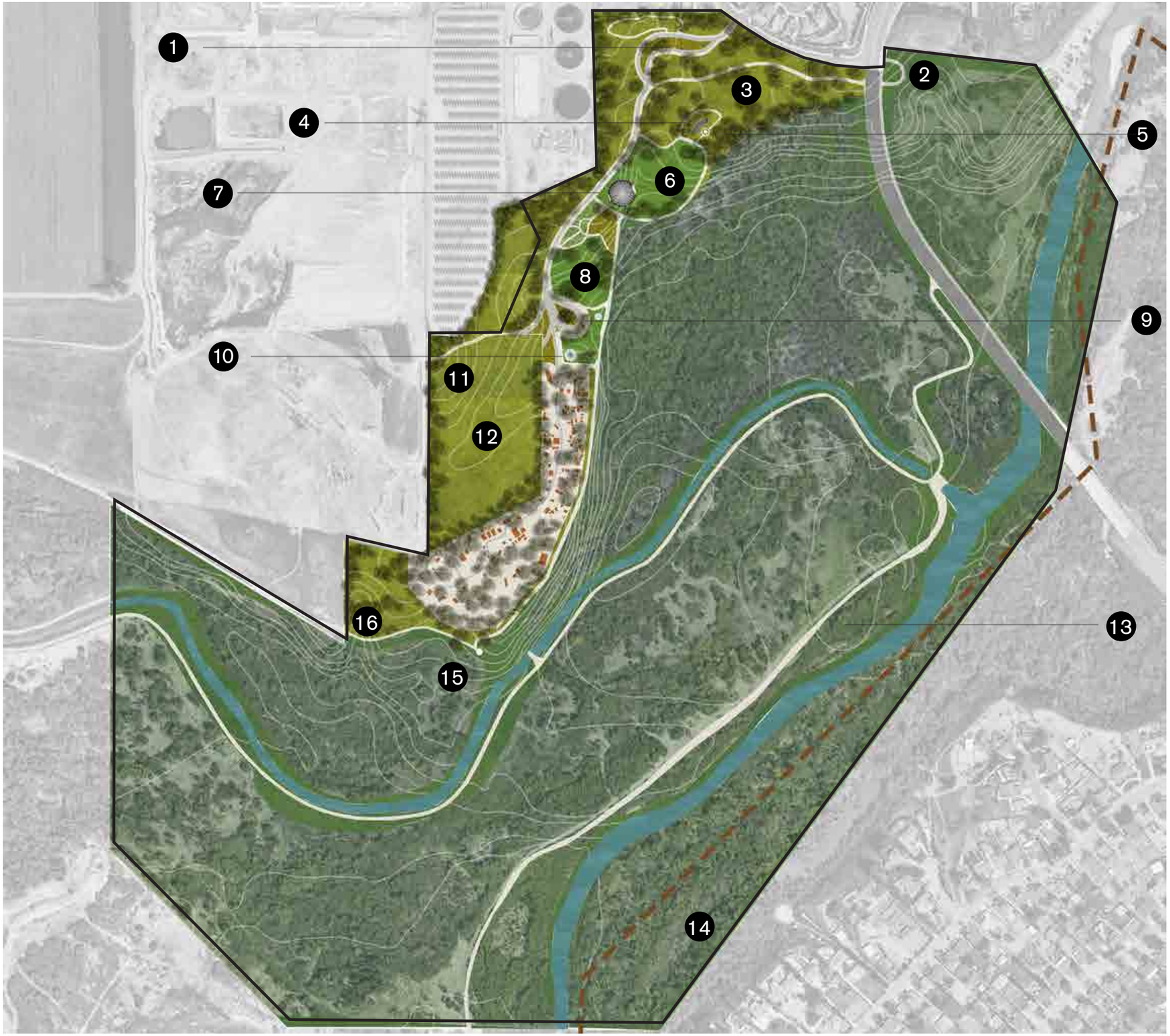
The idea is to provide a strong connection from the River Corridor through Riverview Park, ultimately ending in the south area of Grand Park. Furthermore, reforestation plays a role in building a strong connection from the river corridor through Riverview Park, ultimately connecting to Grand Park and on on northward.

The natural world was a source of inspiration and sustenance during the Renaissance era. Living within a natural context also allowed people to focus on a more pure and authentic communal lifestyle. Conceptually, the site design emulates a village in a forest setting.

Well-designed routes allow visitors to explore different parts of the park, ensuring accessibility and enhancing their overall experience.

Ensure connectivity for wildlife, the the southern side of the park remains a green corridor, providing safe passages for animals to move between habitats.

Additionally, setting up designated gathering spaces and interactive features throughout the park fosters a sense of community, encouraging people to come together and enjoy the park as a multi-faceted destination.



RIVERVIEW PARK

CONCEPT PLAN

This plan configures new trails that connect to previously neglected sites, providing opportunities for additional programming and activities.

These connections enhance the overall usability of the site, but also provide access to previously inaccessible or overlooked areas.

LEGEND

1. Meadow
2. Bike Trail
3. Oak Woodland
4. Wooded Amphitheater
5. Restrooms / Backstage Space
6. Great Lawn
7. Riverview Basket Event Space
8. Smaller Flexible Lawn Area
9. School Bus Turnout
10. Covered Picnic Area
11. Trail Connection to Grand Park
12. Parking Area w/ Covered Solar Panels
13. Army Corp Trail
14. Santa Ana River Trail
15. Riverview Folly
16. South Trail to Grand Park

0 150 300 600

0 150 300 600

RIVERVIEW PARK

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

The plan emphasizes the restoration of landscape types specific to Riverside County and plays an important role in local biodiversity. For over thousands of years the landscape and the plants upon it have slowly evolved together. The plant species with the best chance of survival in a specific setting usually become the most prominent identifying characteristics of that setting. These dominant plants and their associated species make up natural plant communities.

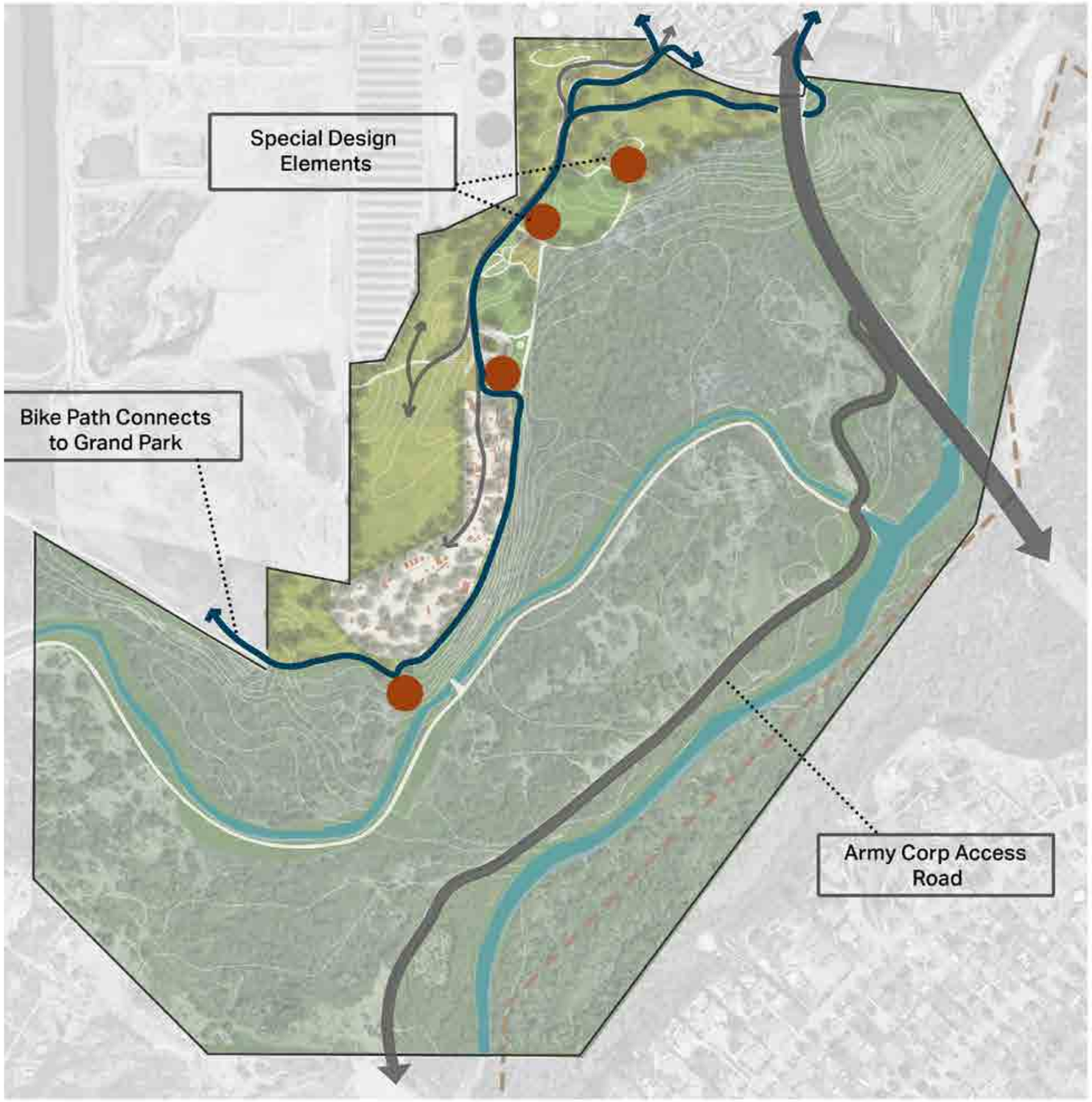
The plan creates:

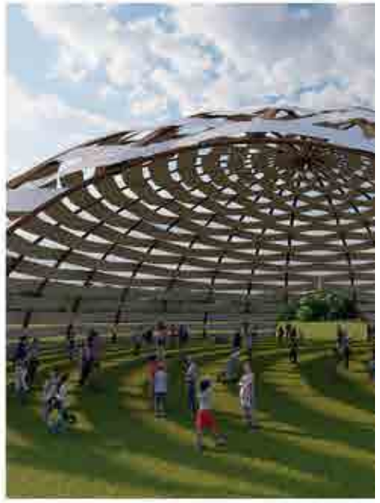
- **16 Acres** of Oak Woodland
- **15 Acres** of Native Mown Grass for event space and passive reaction. Greatly reducing water and maintenance needs incurred by the city.
- **16,000 Square Feet** of Native Coastal Sage Scrub Pollinator Plants for a demonstration garden provides locations for exploration and quiet contemplation.
- **35,000 Square Feet** of Native No Mow Meadow to support insects and Burrowing Owls

The plan places emphasis on removal of invasive Arundo to restore all 230 Acres of Riparian Woodland in support of the larger Santa Ana River corridor native plant restoration. The plan facilitates the filtration of water entering the river and downstream destinations.

LEGEND

- Riparian Landscape
- Native Mowed Lawn
- Oak Woodland
- No Mow Meadow
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Santa Ana River





0 150 300 600

RIVERVIEW PARK

BIKE PATHS & DESIGN ELEMENTS

Reopening and improving the tunnel under River Road is proposed to better connect the river corridor with Riverview Park, for pedestrians and cyclists. This meandering trail will be part of a 2 ½ mile network of trails in this forested park along the Santa Ana River.

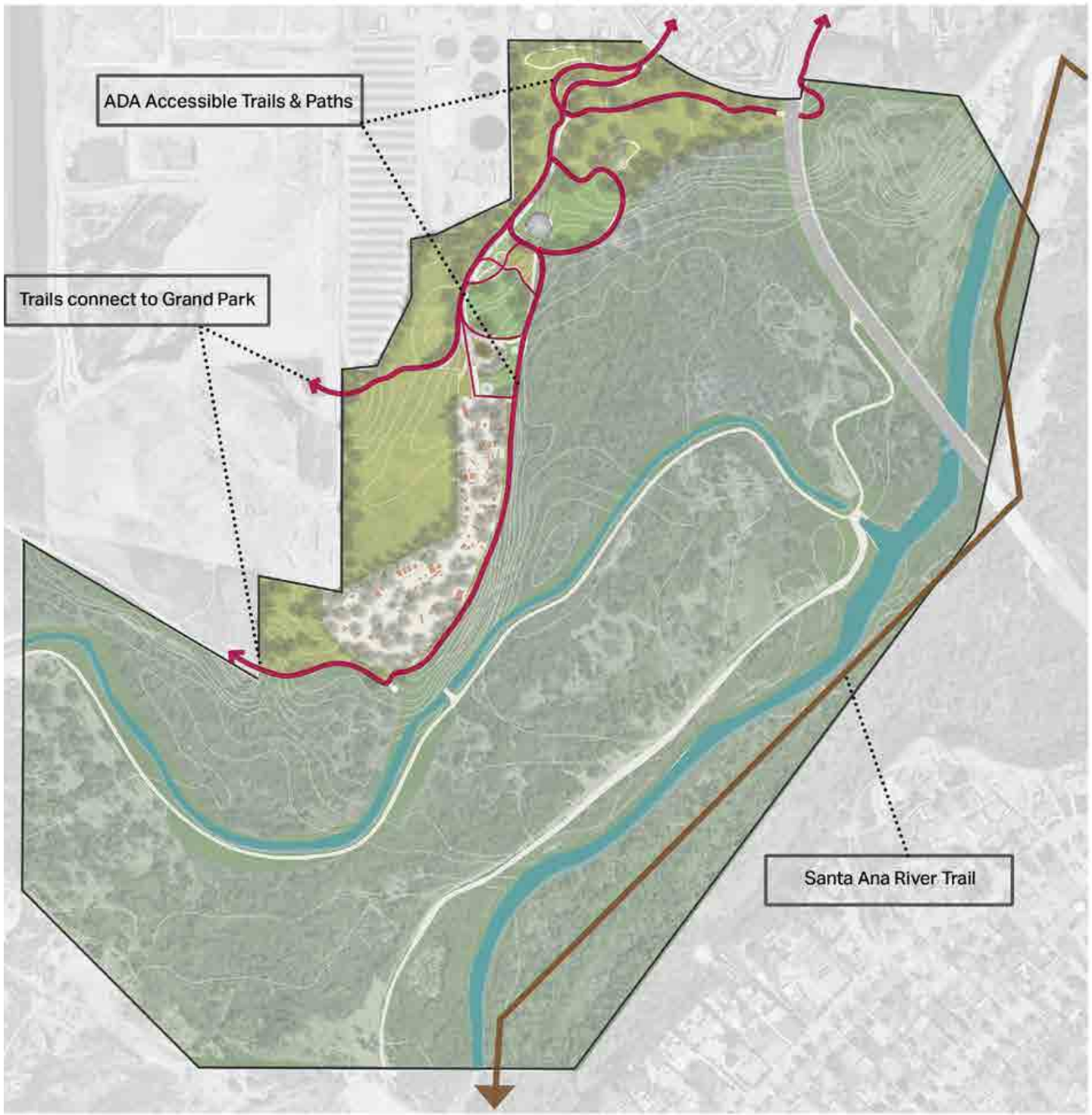
To further enhance placemaking, several structures have been created to enhance visitors' experience in Riverview Park.

These special design elements include:

- A new **amphitheater** with a remodeled nature center that includes restrooms.
- A **large event space** created as an homage to Native American Basket Weaving Artisans.
- A **river viewing** Folly.
- A **covered picnic area** next to the food truck and school bus turnout zone

LEGEND

- Design Element
- River Road
- Army Corps Access Road
- Bike Path
- Riverview Park Access Road



RIVERVIEW PARK

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Hiking or walking in nature can be a healthy way to bond with friends and family. Equitable access to trails from adjoining neighborhoods is planned.

All 2.5 miles of trail within Riverview Park are designed to be available for young people, the elderly, and those differently abled.

The Santa Ana River Trail is a multi-use system that runs alongside the Santa Ana River. Current extension plans will make it the longest multi-use trail in Southern California at 100 miles in length. One mile of the trail will be extended at the southern end of Riverview Park.

LEGEND

- Pedestrain Trails
- SART Trail

0 150 300 600

RIVERVIEW PARK

SPECIAL PLACES

Special places play a pivotal role in biodiversity conservation, providing essential habitats for diverse flora and fauna, some of which may be endangered or at risk.

They can also provide valuable educational and recreational resources, promoting environmental awareness and offering opportunities for research and leisure activities.

0 150 300 600

PUBLIC USE INTEGRATION

Inviting the public into a city park with the allure of improved public spaces, an outdoor amphitheater, and multi-use areas is a strategic approach to promote community engagement and enriching urban life. By providing diverse settings for relaxation, events, and activities, the park becomes a vibrant social hub.

RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL BENEFITS

Expanding the property dedicated to a Renaissance Festival offers a multitude of benefits that enrich the event's experience. With more space, organizers can create larger and more immersive thematic zones, allowing for more authentic and detailed recreations of historical settings. Ample room enables the inclusion of diverse attractions, from artisan markets and interactive workshops to grand jousting tournaments and theatrical performances.

The expansion also allows for improved crowd flow, reducing congestion and enhancing visitor comfort.

Ultimately, a larger property empowers the festival to accommodate a wider range of activities, engage more attendees, and elevate the overall ambiance of this captivating journey into the past.

RIVERVIEW PARK

ENLARGEMENT: NORTH

Underused and underdeveloped lands have been restored to authentic natural landscapes.

Multi-use spaces have been established to provide Eastvale residents with opportunities to hold large and small-scale public events.

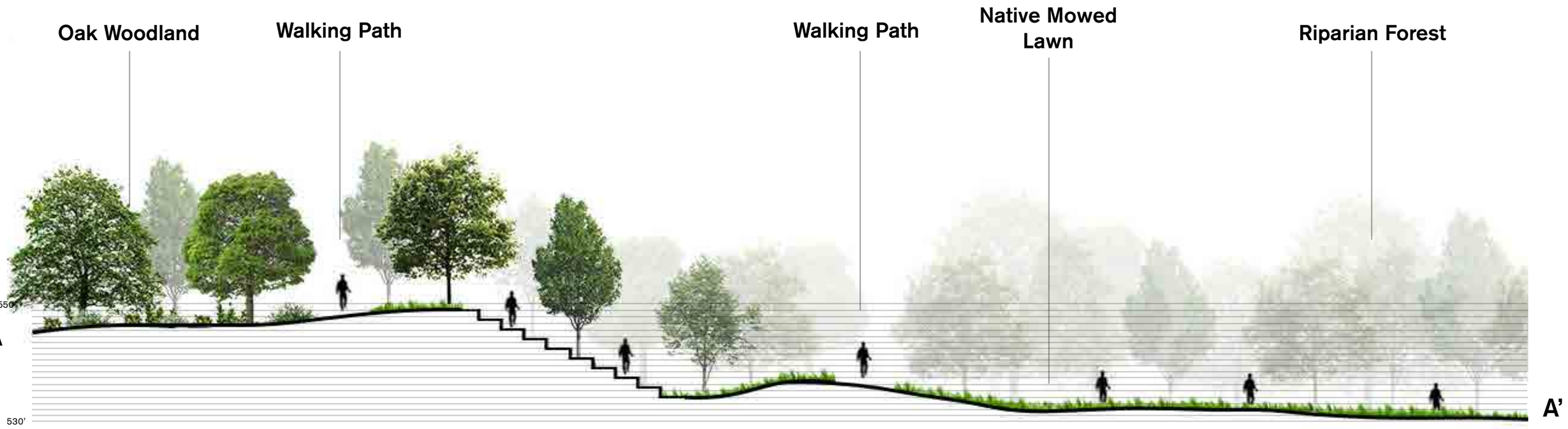
LEGEND

1. Meadow
2. Bike Trail
3. Oak Woodland
4. Wooded Amphitheater
5. Restrooms / Backstage Space
6. Great Lawn
7. Riverview Basket Event Space
8. Flexible Lawn
9. School Bus Turnout
10. Covered Picnic Area
11. Trail Connection to Grand Park

0 150 300 600

RIVERVIEW PARK

SECTION LINE: NORTH



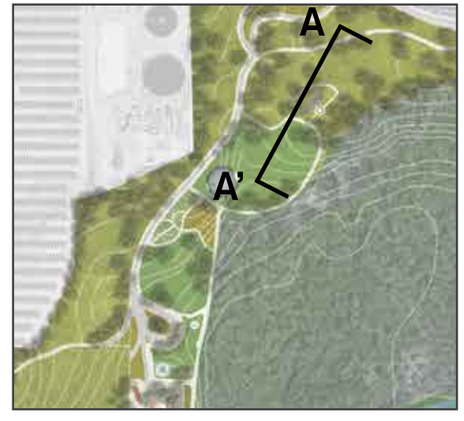
RESTORATION ZONE

WOODED AMPHITHEATER

GREAT LAWN

0 12.5 25 50

A majestically wooded amphitheater and grand lawn space dramatically enhance public use within this area of the park. These areas provide opportunities for recreation, performances, community gatherings, and mental well-being. Seasonal programs may serve as educational platforms, promoting a deeper connection with nature.



RIVERVIEW PARK

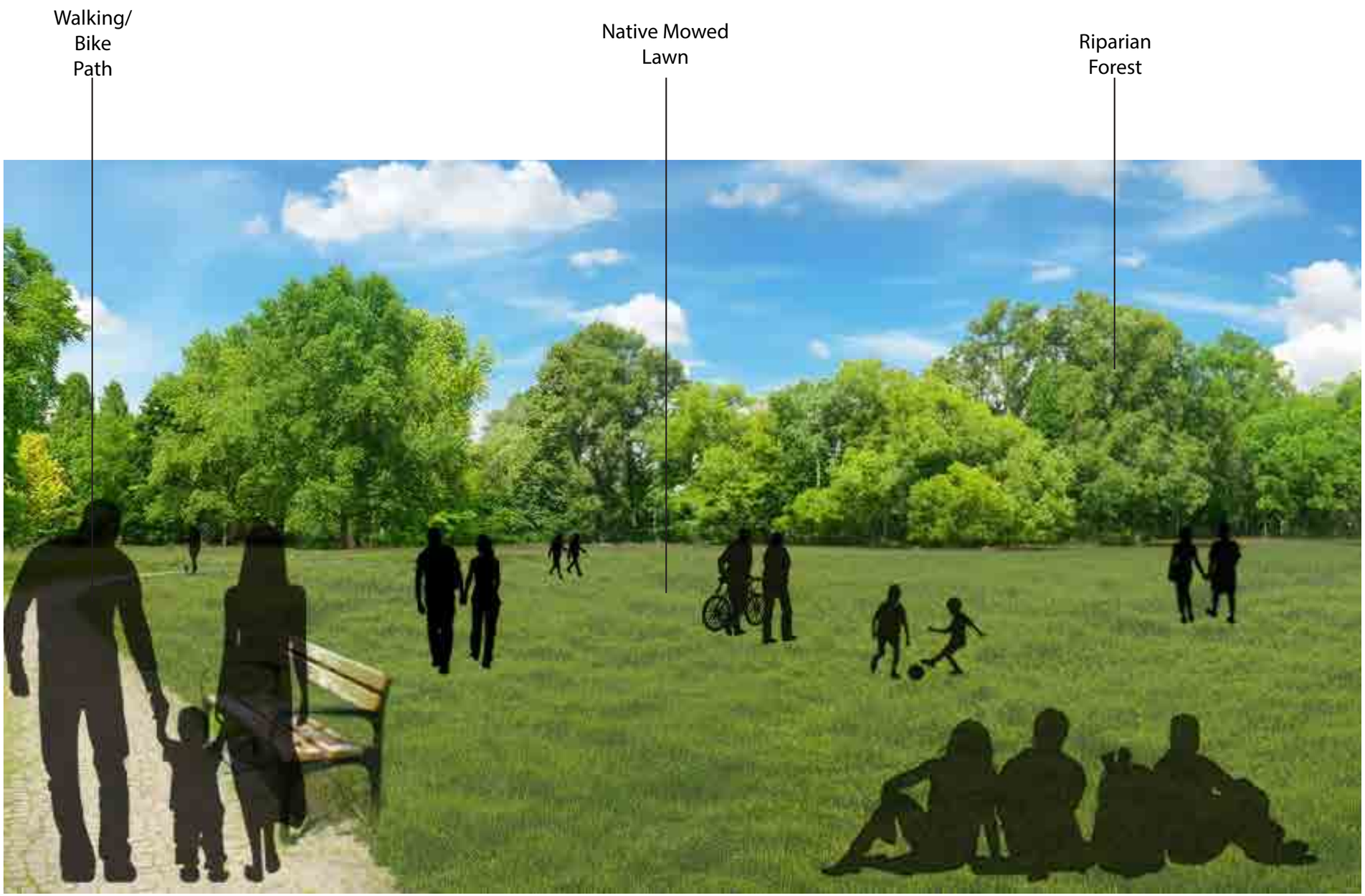
SECTION LINE: NORTH

A wooded outdoor amphitheater serves as a versatile public space for various activities. People gather in this serene setting for concerts, theater performances, and community events, creating a sense of togetherness amidst nature. The surrounding trees and open sky provide a picturesque backdrop, enhancing the overall experience. Additionally, it offers a peaceful escape for individuals seeking solace or a quiet place to connect with the outdoors.

The complete renovation of the existing nature center will provide a center for educational resources as well as providing restroom needs and food concessions.

RIVERVIEW PARK

GREAT LAWN: NORTH



The “Great Lawn” provides a spacious and inviting area for people to engage in recreational activities, picnics, and social gatherings.

This green space enhances the aesthetic appeal of the park and contributes to a sense of well-being by connecting visitors with nature. It also promotes physical health through exercise and relaxation.

Furthermore, it fosters community cohesion by serving as a communal space for events and leisure.

RIVERVIEW PARK

WANAANA PERFORMANCE SPACE

Along the banks of the Santa Ana River the interplay between nature and culture becomes visible. The Kizh Nation (Gabrieleno) people were among the first to live with the river they called Wawaana, establishing villages within sight of the willows that lined the riverbed.

California's first peoples survived colonization and continue to practice their indigenous customs and art forms. One such art is basket weaving. Southern California tribal basketry is considered by scholars to be amongst the finest in the world and was produced as early as 1000 B.C. Baskets were an essential component of life in Early California. Southern California weavers utilized native grasses that grew along the riverbanks for their twined baskets, such as Juncus texitilis, Muhlenbergia rigens, Carex ssp., and Scirpus ssp. These materials tied the first peoples and their art to their ancestral land.

This community performance space plays homage to the first people of California, their art, and their stewardship of the Santa Ana River and the land that Riverview Park occupies.

RIVERVIEW PARK

ENLARGEMENT: SOUTH

The south end of the park features a centralized parking lot to improve vehicle circulation and free up available lands for public use.

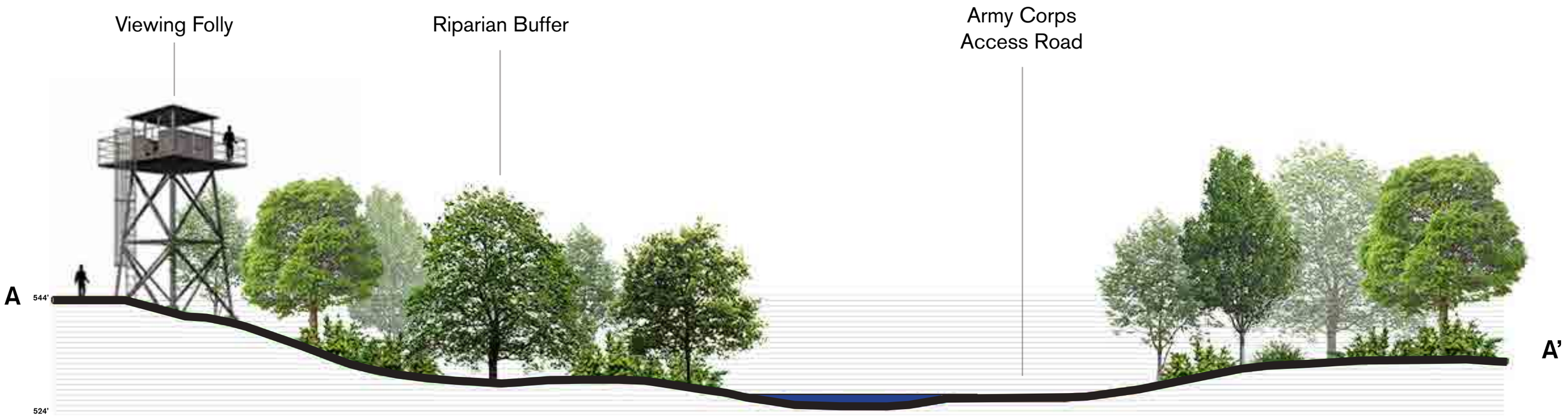
A ridge line trail has been constructed to connect the north end with access to a newly established lookout folly and southern access path to Grand Park.

LEGEND

1. Trail Connection to Grand Park
2. Parking Area w/ Covered Solar Panels
3. ADA Accessible Trail
4. Army Corp Access Road
5. Riverview Folly
6. South Trail to Grand Park

0 150 300 600

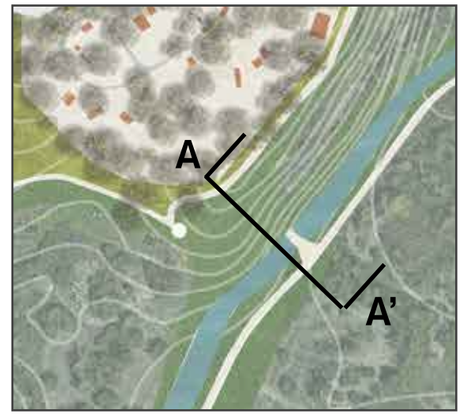
RIVERVIEW PARK
SECTION LINE: SOUTH



RIVERVIEW PARK SOUTH | **RESTORATION ZONE** | **WETLANDS CHANNEL** | **CONSERVATION ZONE**

0 25 50 100

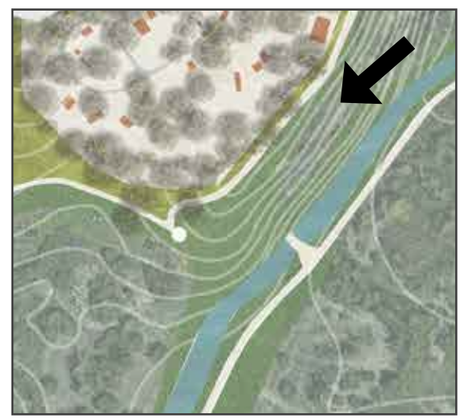
Visual connection to the inaccessible Santa Ana River is vital as it enables us to highlight its rich cultural and ecological legacy. Through this connection, we can view the river's historical significance, its impact on communities, and its role in shaping landscapes. This connection not only preserves heritage but also prompts a deeper understanding of human-environment interactions, sparking a renewed interest in conservation and heritage protection for the city of Eastvale.



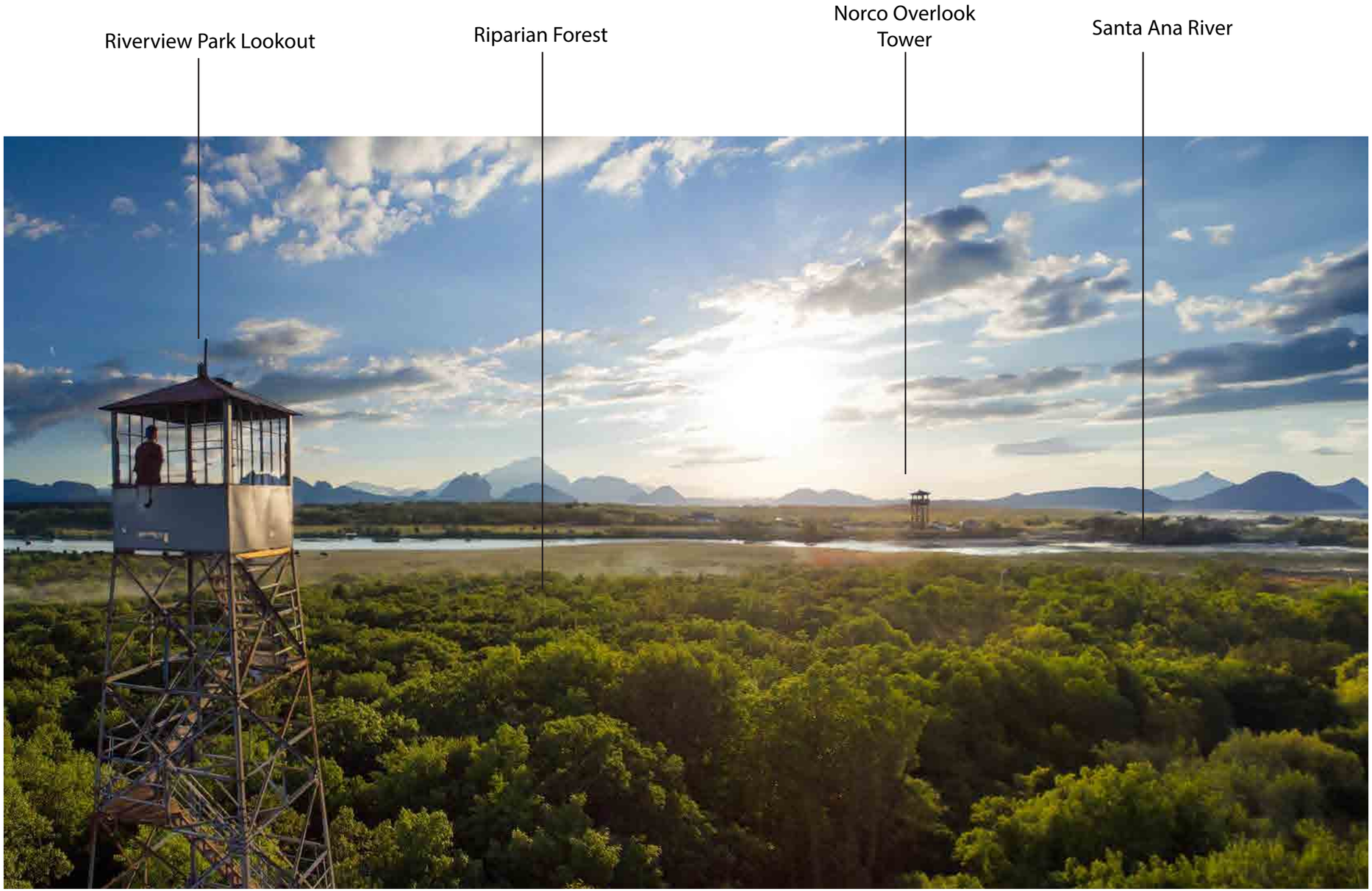
RIVERVIEW PARK
ADA ACCESSIBLE TRAIL

The primary connection between the north and south ends of the park is established along the ridge line pathway. By cutting into the hillside using retaining walls, a direct, safe and accessible journey is crafted.

A fenced barrier between this pathway and the Renaissance fairgrounds is necessary to keep un-ticketed park visitors from entering the fairgrounds.

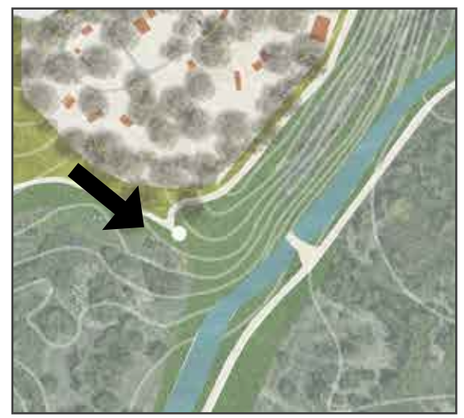


RIVERVIEW PARK
VISUAL CONNECTIONS



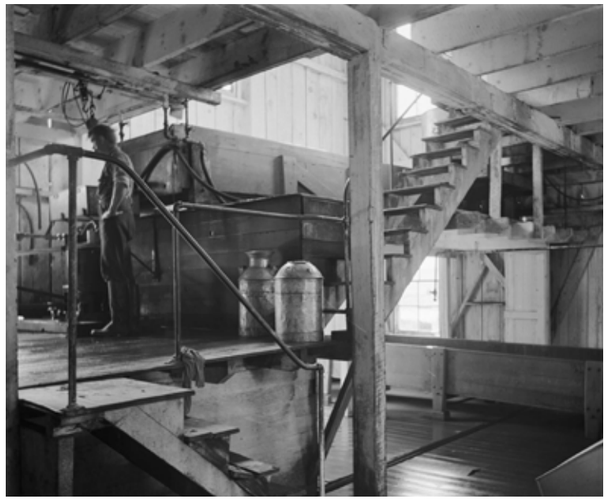
Lookout towers strategically placed across the city play a vital role in connecting its diverse landscapes while emphasizing the importance of conservation. Visual access is allowed without impacting habitats.

These towers have the ability to provide sweeping views that showcase the city's natural features, newly established green spaces, and built environment, highlighting the need to preserve these elements for future generations.



RIVERVIEW PARK

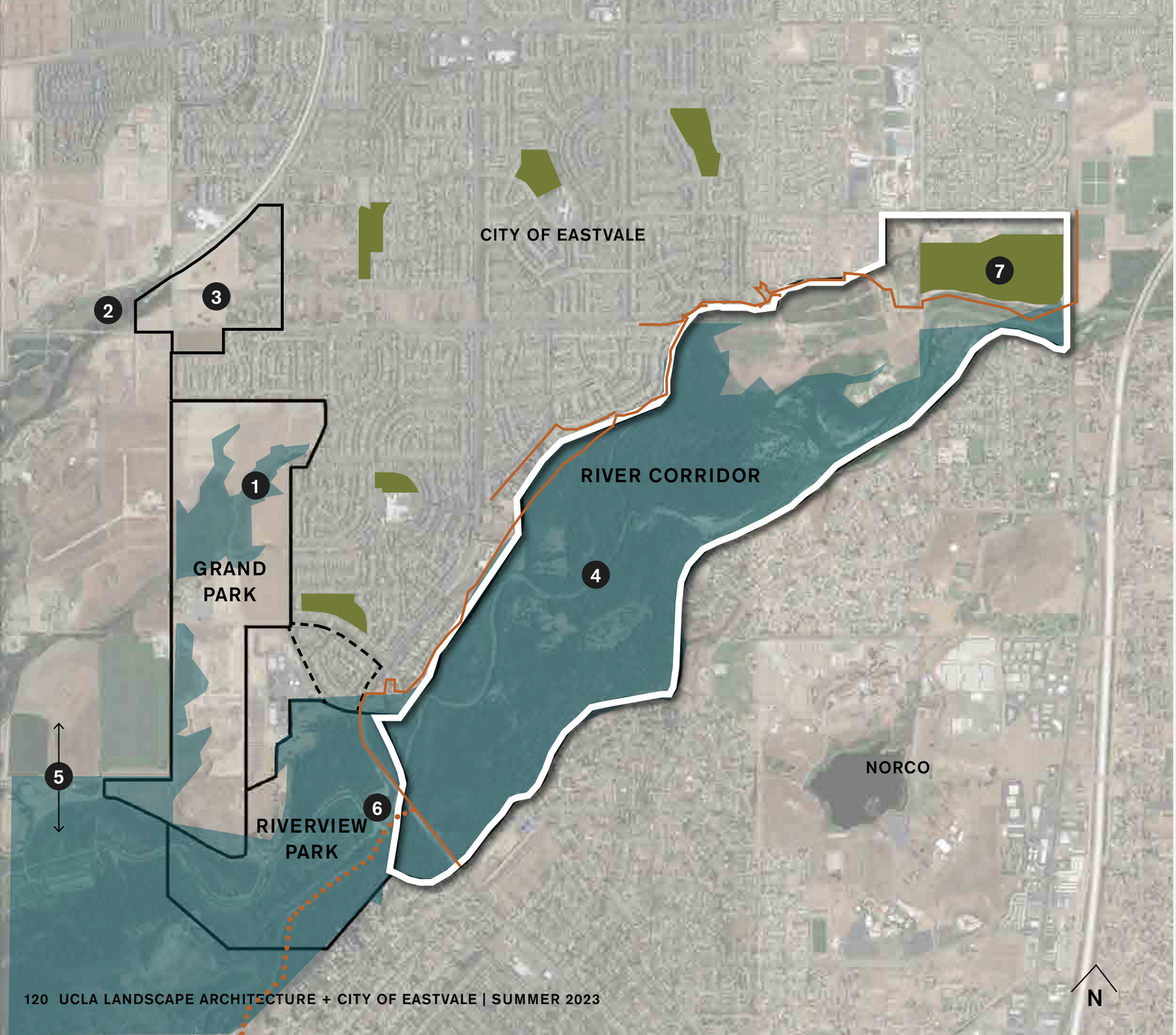
VIEWING FOLLY CONCEPT



The Santa Ana River is a treasured resource. Flowing nearly one hundred miles from the mountains of San Bernardino to Huntington Beach. As the largest watershed in Southern California, a variety of conservancy plans overlay and dictate the resource and recreation goals of the river corridor. The stretch that runs within Riverview Park has strict rules governing its usage. Essentially, it's a look, but don't touch edict. A series of river and city-wide viewing follies are created.

This folly was inspired by the interior architecture of dairy farms that formerly dotted the local built environment.

RIVER CORRIDOR



SITE LOCATION

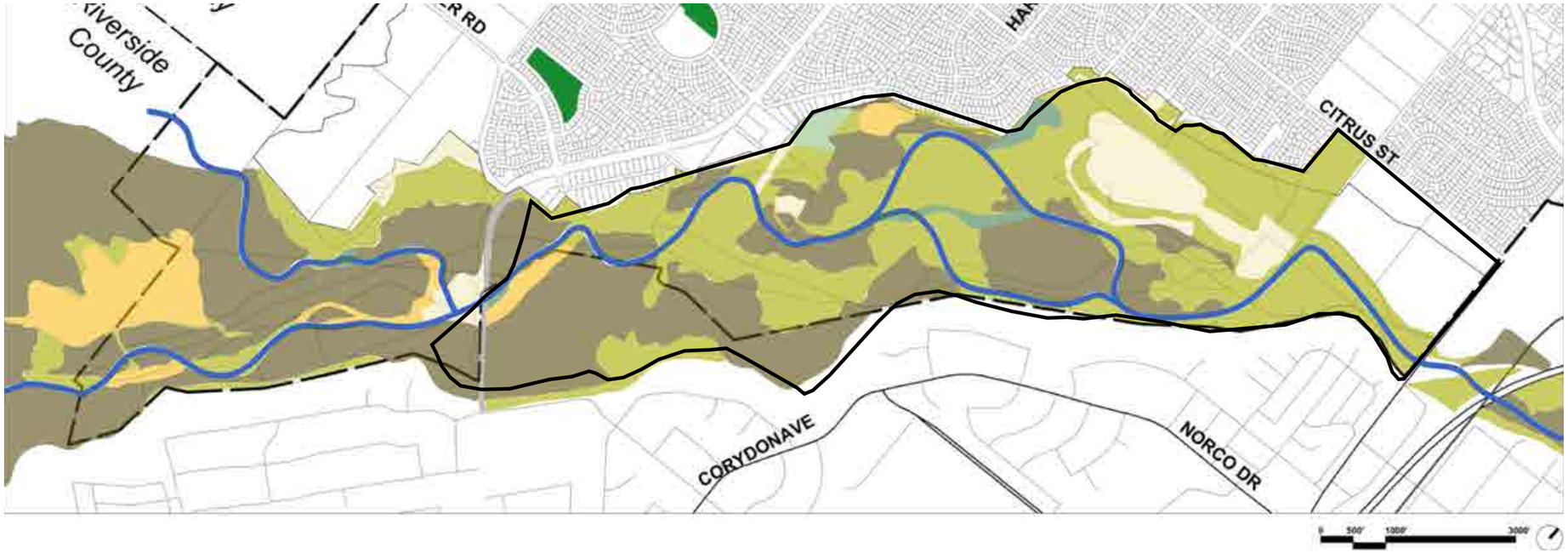
RIVER CORRIDOR ROLE

The Santa Ana River has cradled Eastvale's southern border since long before city incorporation. Recent development has neglected the river by turning away from it and concentrating on infill. By capitalizing on the completion of the Santa Ana River Trail along the riverfront, Eastvale can re-engage the river without impacting its ecological health.

LEGEND

1. Mill Creek
2. Cucamonga Creek
3. Chandler Redevelopment Area
4. Santa Ana River
5. Prado Regional Park and Wetlands
6. Wetlands Diversion Channel
7. Citrus Park Area

- Project Site Boundary
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Proposed Santa Ana River Trail Extension
- Proposed Green Street Extension
- Existing Parks
- MSHCP Boundary



EXISTING PLANT COMMUNITIES

AN ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

One of the last areas of natural Santa Ana Riverbed, while in need of restoration, tells the story of landscape and habitat before river channelization.

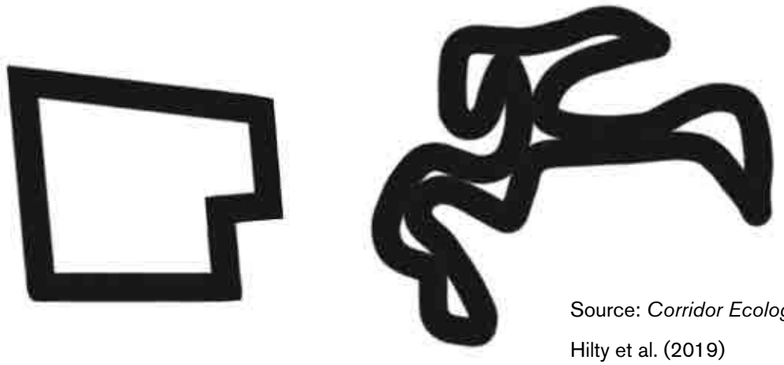
A large Hardwood Riparian Forest dominates and provides high-quality habitat for many sensitive species.

Conservation, Restoration, Education and Recreation must be balanced.

LEGEND

- Hardwood Riparian Forest
- Herbaceous
- Seasonal Meadow
- Native Scrub
- Emergent Wetland
- Bare/ Degraded
- Existing City Parks
- River Channel

HABITATS WITH EQUAL INTERIOR AREA



SMALLER RATIO **LARGER RATIO**

Source: *Corridor Ecology*
Hilty et al. (2019)

HABITAT EDGES

EDGE-TO-AREA RATIO

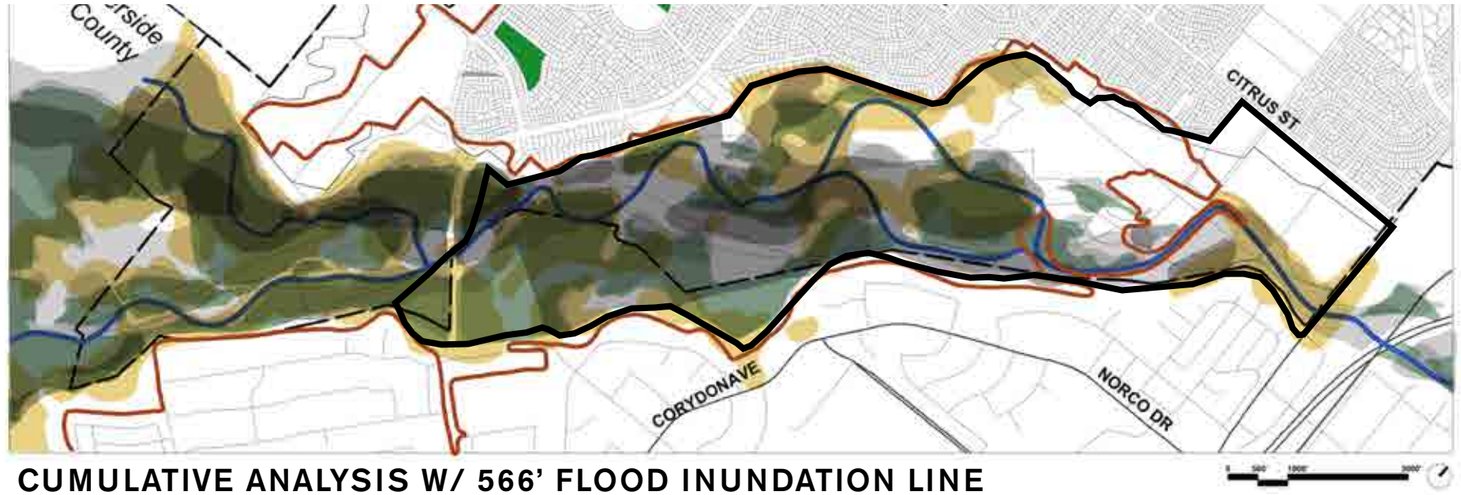
Most wildlife requires continuous high-quality habitat corridors. Highest quality habitat includes large buffers from adjoining development and minimal edge extent. Lower edge to area ratios are advantageous because habitats of equal internal area may have significantly different edge habitat extent. Where edge to area ratio can be reduced, better quality habitat can be created.

HABITAT CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

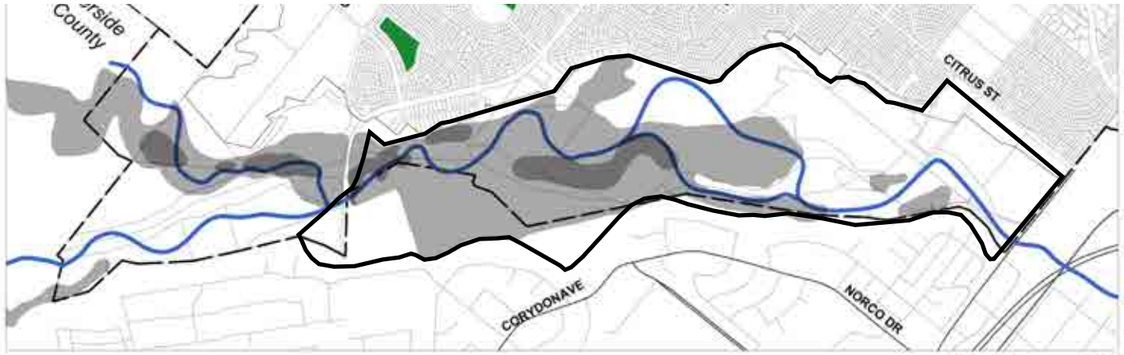
KEY CRITERIA

Conservation and restoration areas are defined by overlaying key criteria and identifying cumulative conditions.

Areas less suited for conservation and restoration are also identified, presenting opportunities for active use.

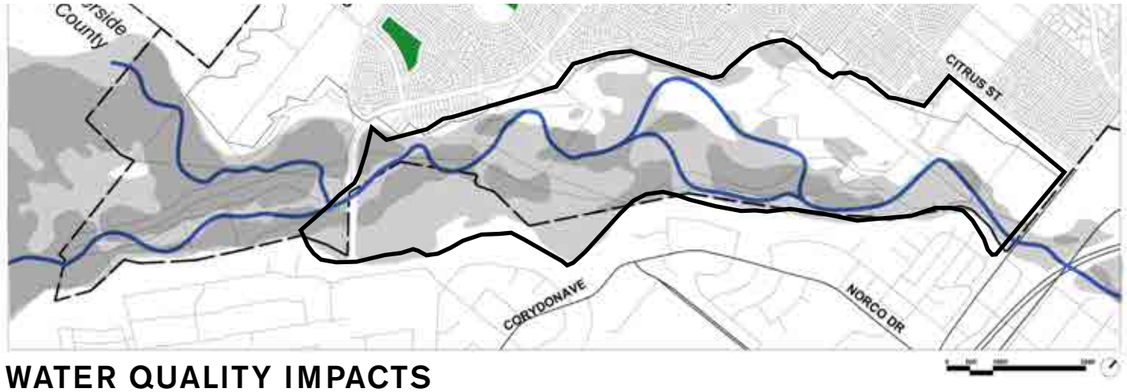


CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS W/ 566' FLOOD INUNDATION LINE

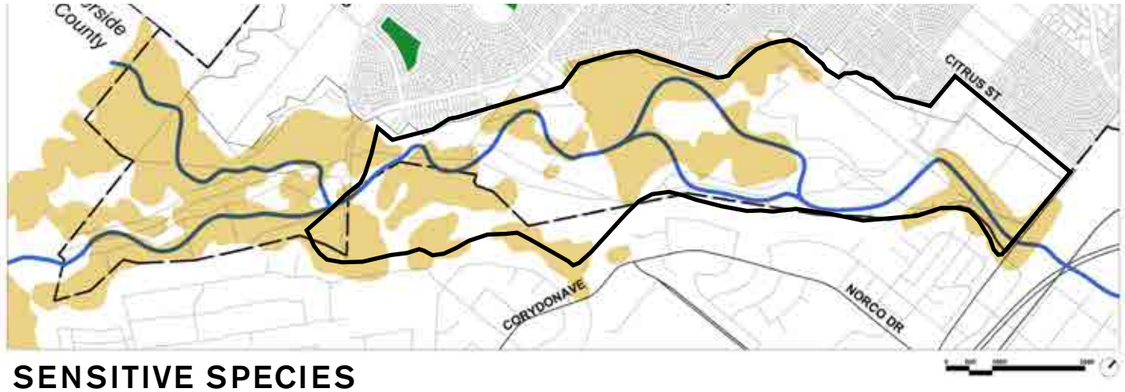


HABITAT CONSERVATION & POTENTIAL

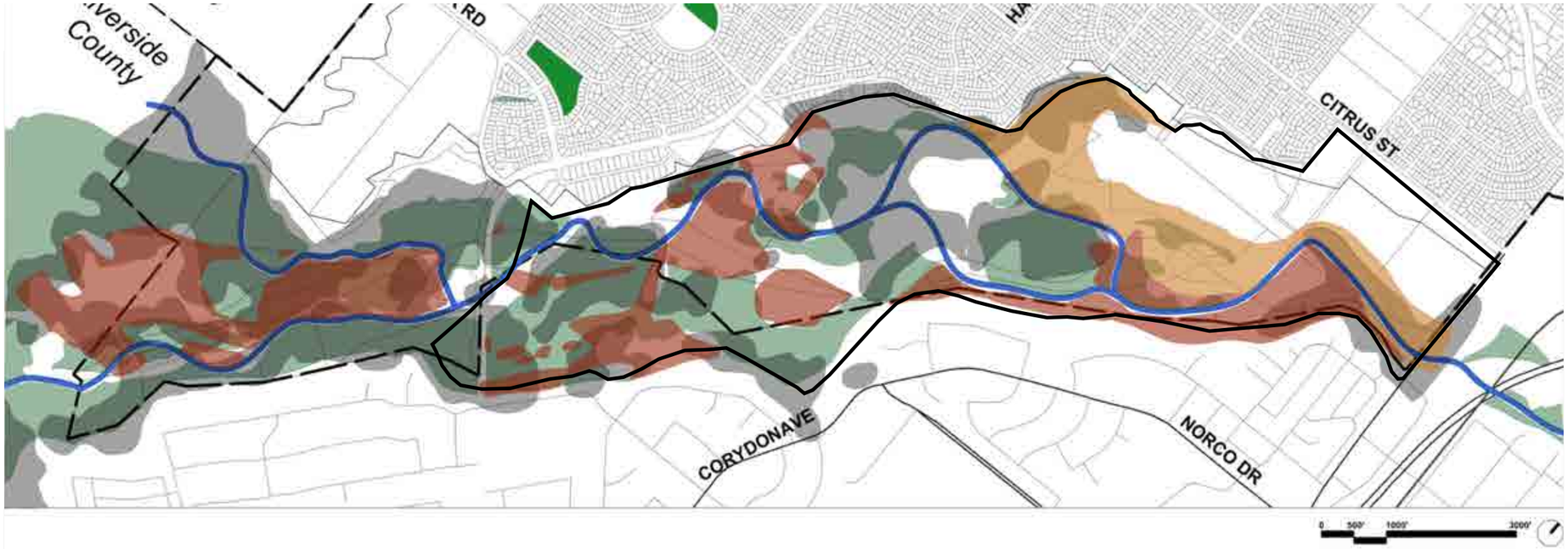
HARDWOOD FOREST



WATER QUALITY IMPACTS



SENSITIVE SPECIES




ARUNDO REMOVAL


INVASIVE ARUNDO


SENSITIVE SPECIES : SANTA ANA SUCKER


EMERGENT WETLAND

HABITAT RESTORATION

RECONNECTING FRAGMENTED HABITAT

Decades of human intervention including agriculture, industry and community development, have adversely impacted native riparian habitat and water quality. Non-native invasive plant species such as Arundo have flourished, further compromising native habitat.

Habitat restoration focuses on invasive plant removal, planting of native vegetation, water quality protection, cowbird trapping, sediment management, and limitations on human access.

LEGEND

- Emergent Wetland
- Sensitive Species
- Invasive Arundo - To Be Removed
- 50% Invasive Arundo

DILEMMA

The areas with the greatest need for habitat conservation and restoration coincide with areas that have the most rewarding potential for human interaction.

Jurisdictional restrictions place strict controls on human access and physical improvements in conservation areas.

The primary challenge addresses the need for conservation and restoration while allowing low-impact community access, facilitating education and stewardship.

Extension of native habitats into accessible community zones plays a role in this endeavor.

RECREATION

An improved trail network focuses on better connecting Eastvale neighborhoods to the Santa Ana River Trail. Improved connectivity facilitates better access to new and improved recreational facilities.

SEASONAL

Facilitate all-season play through shade and other weather relief design elements.

CONTINUITY

Connect adjoining Silverlakes Equestrian and Sports Park and Riverwalk park.

TRANSPORTATION

Friendly topography, green streets, and improved open space destinations establish opportunities to access river trails via walking and bicycling. Completion of an integrated network facilitates walkability and community health.

TRAIL EXPERIENCE

Integrate the trail network with Citrus Park and Eastvale Community Park.

COMMUNITY

Increase recreational use of multi-modal trails.

CONSERVATION

By limiting trails into the Santa Ana River and designated low-impact areas, conservation of the precious and unique riparian habitat is enabled.

EDUCATION

Promote and display ecosystem and habitat health to facilitate a community stewardship ethic.

SOUTHEAST DESTINATIONS

Improve access to the park and open space network at Citrus Park and Eastvale Community Park.

Site Plan

PROJECT PRECEDENT: SENSITIVE HABITAT RESTORATION

GULF STATE PARK, ALABAMA
2,115 ACRES
DESIGNED BY SASAKI, 2017

Gulf State Park is located in a hurricane-prone coastal region and has also suffered ecological disasters such as oil spills. The site is home to **sensitive and endangered species** in an environment which draws many **visitors** annually.

The state park project implemented a variety of habitat-conscious and educational program elements. To address flooding and harsh weather patterns, **protected educational structures** and elevated boardwalks were utilized. A pedestrian bridge **connects** the **community** and local residents to the **park.**

INSPIRATION:

GREEN STREETS

CONNECTING TO THE RIVER THROUGH STORY

Connecting with an ecologically sensitive habitat necessitates special handling regarding human interaction. Providing visitors with an immersive yet respectful interaction can be provided by the use and construction of viewing towers, elevated boardwalks and special bird viewing blinds. These implements will ensure minimal disturbance of native wildlife and protected natural habitat.

LEGEND

1. Replace under-utilized turf areas with native water-wise vegetation that supports pollinators and small ground-level wildlife.

2. Encourage pedestrian circulation with pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and sustainable green infrastructure. Improve pedestrian connections through existing parks.

3. Incorporate sustainable practices such as parkway bioswales and solar street lights.

4. Add tree canopy, increase tree diversity, and use mulch to provide shade, lower ambient temperatures and promote healthy soil structure which in turn creates a healthy environment.

5. Add signs with educational content, art, and thematic elements associated with connected Santa Ana River trailhead to inspire commuters and usher visitors to the Santa Ana River.

6. Utilize existing public space and under-used streets for community gathering spaces, events and celebrations.

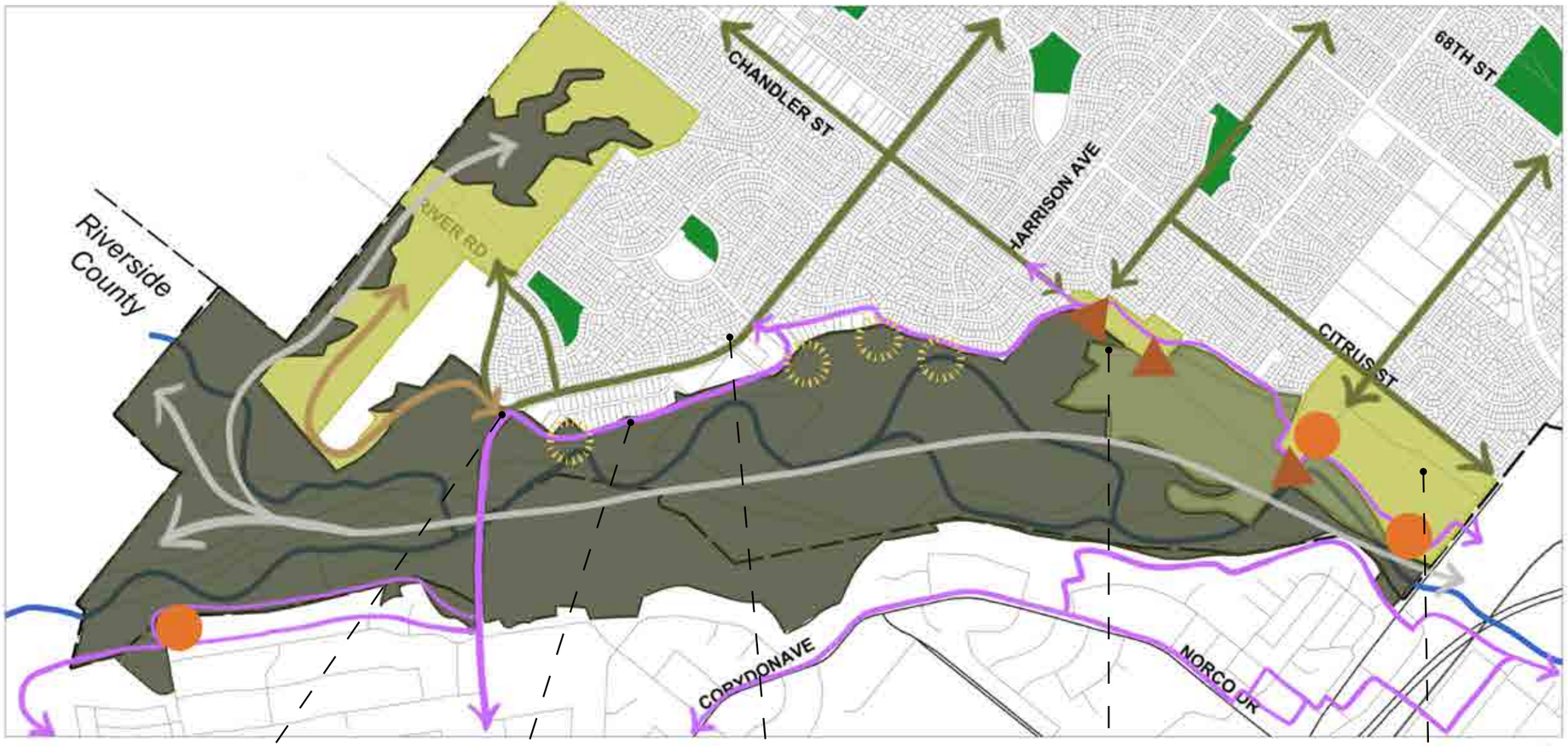
RIVER CORRIDOR CONCEPT

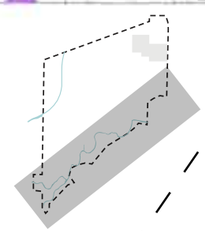
ENHANCING ENGAGEMENT

Neighborhood connections to the Santa Ana River Trail are reinforced with low-impact riparian habitat viewing stations. These include both social viewing decks and more discrete wildlife viewing blinds.

Iconic observation towers further allow users to engage with the river corridor without directly impacting conservation areas. By viewing the river corridor from above, diverse ecologies and plant communities can be better understood.

The conceptual approach is strategically aimed at improving access while protecting natural resources.





ENCOURAGED STEWARDSHIP

MULTI-USE TRAILS

EXTENDED STORYTELLING GREEN STREETS

MULTIPLE LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

ENHANCED SPORTS AND EVENTS SPACE

LEGEND

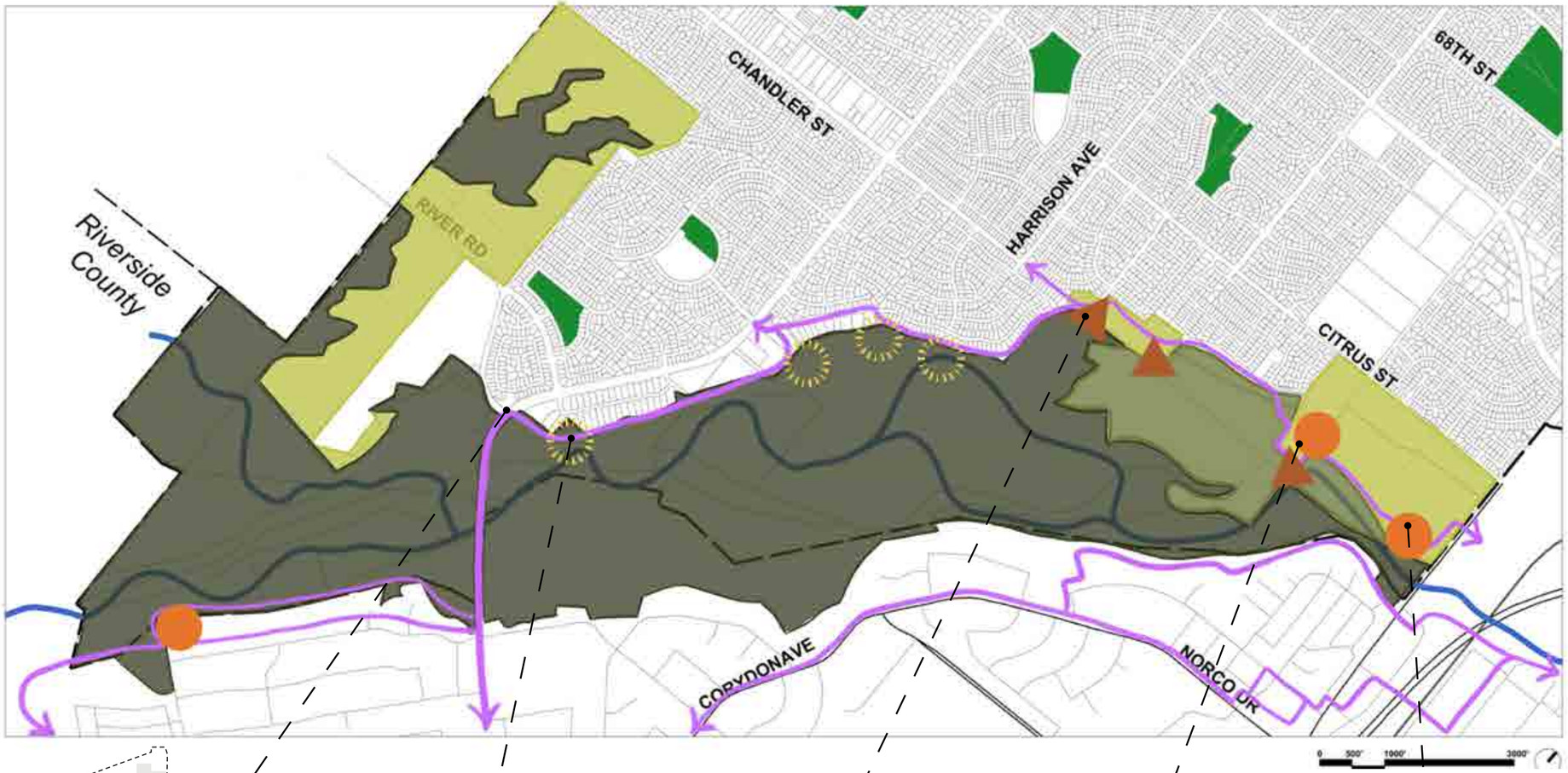
- MSHCP and RCRCD
- SRMA
- Proposed Parks Space
- SART trail
- Connection to Grand Park
- Proposed Green Streets
- Wildlife Corridor
- View Tower
- View Deck
- Wildlife Viewing Blind

RIVER CORRIDOR PROGRAMMING

HABITAT PROTECTION MEETS HUMAN EXPERIENCE

As one of few remaining natural riparian corridors in the region, the Eastvale section of the Santa Ana River corridor is home to many endangered and protected plant and animal species.

In order to engage visitors with this special but fragile environment, specialized, low impact destinations are promoted.



PUBLIC USE BINOCULARS

BIRD BLIND VIEWING STATIONS

OBSERVATION DECKS

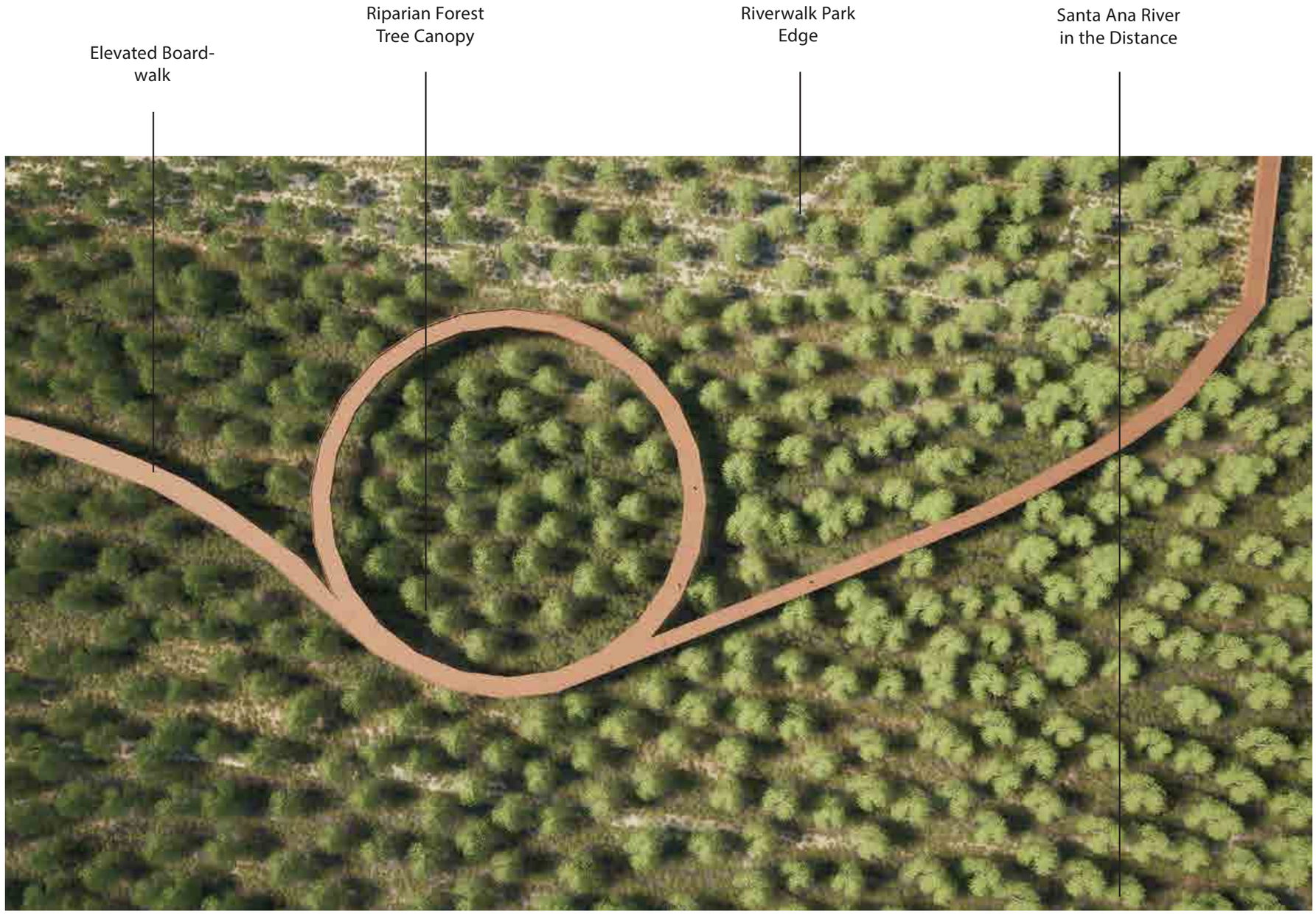
NATURE LEARNING CENTER

NON-INTRUSIVE VIEWING TOWERS

LEGEND

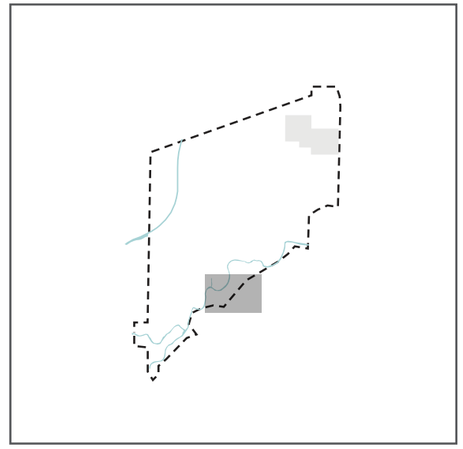
- MSHCP and RCRCD
- SRMA
- Proposed Parks and Open Space
- SART/ Bike and Pedestrian Circulation
- View Tower
- View Deck
- Wildlife Viewing Blind

RIVERWALK LOOP
ENLARGEMENT



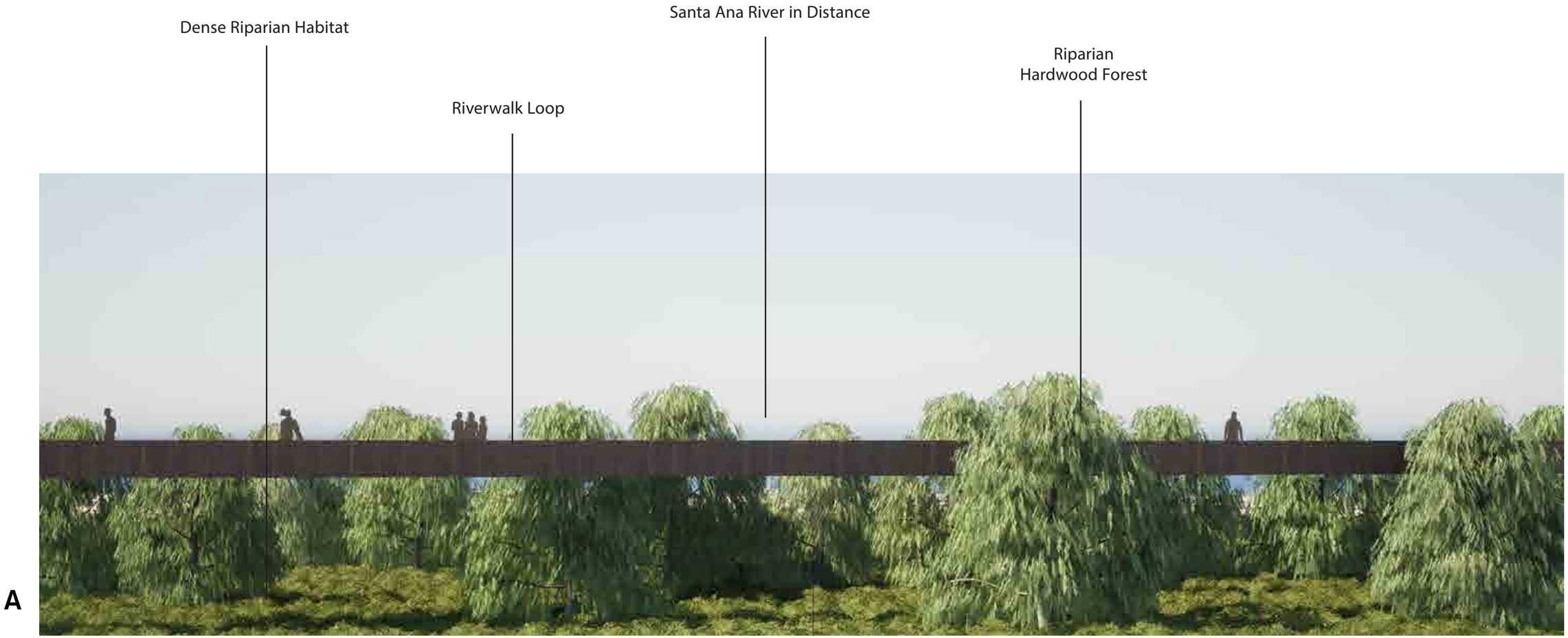
Arriving by Cedar Creek Drive, River Walk Park connects the city to an immersive experience along a raised walkway amongst Santa Ana River riparian hardwood forests.

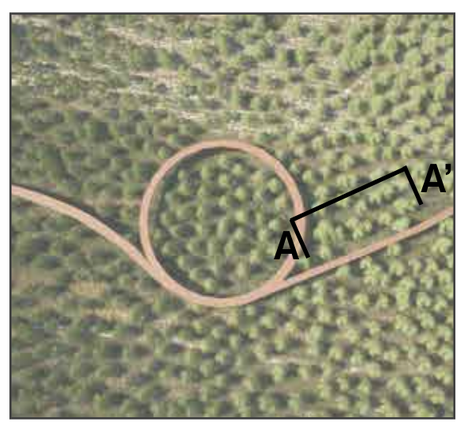
This space and adjoining areas are themed with stories of the Indigenous Gabrieleño tribe who lived in harmony with the river system.



RIVERWALK LOOP

SECTION ELEVATION: AMONG THE TREE TOPS



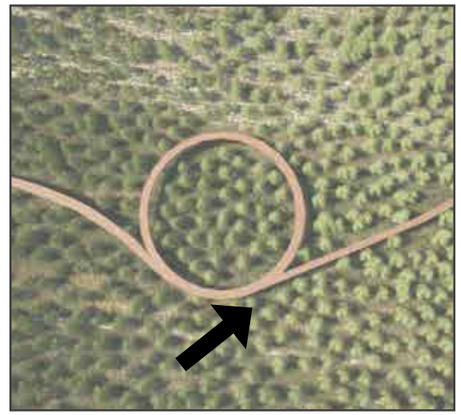


The Riverwalk Loop begins at grade with the adjacent neighborhod around Riverwalk park. It continues at grade providing a relatively level boardwalk trail experience being accommodating to visitors of all abilities. Visitors are accommodated with binocular viewing stations and educational signage as well as the embrace of this native riparian hardwood forest canopy.

RIVERWALK LOOP

PERSPECTIVE: AMONG THE TREE TOPS

The Santa Ana River's hardwood riparian forest is a rich experience. It bursts with native birds and a host of protected sensitive species. This elevated tree-top loop is an immersive journey that creates a feeling of unity with the environment while providing breathtaking views.



THEMATIC WAYFINDING

A JOURNEY OF PLACE

Eastvale is rich with local history and environmental awareness. Visual and artistic thematic elements adorne key areas along the trail system. These elements usher in visitors and remind them of their city's heritage while educating them about important Santa Ana River values.

LEGEND

1. Dairy farming and agricultural themes will connect the new Grand Park to River Road and the river trails system.

2. Riparian Hardwood Forest and native sensitive species will be featured here with bird representations as its symbol for way finding.

3. "The Road to the River" features Gabrieleño artwork and thematic elements along with educational signage to River Walk Park.

4. The Citrus Park trail entrance focuses on whole systems health of the Santa Ana River through a nature center and interactive education exhibit.

INSPIRATION
INTERACTIVE STRUCTURES

Connecting with an ecologically sensitive habitat necessitates a light hand with regard to human interaction.

Providing visitors with an immersive yet respectful interaction with the river habitat can be achieved through the construction and use of viewing towers, elevated boardwalks, and special bird viewing blinds.

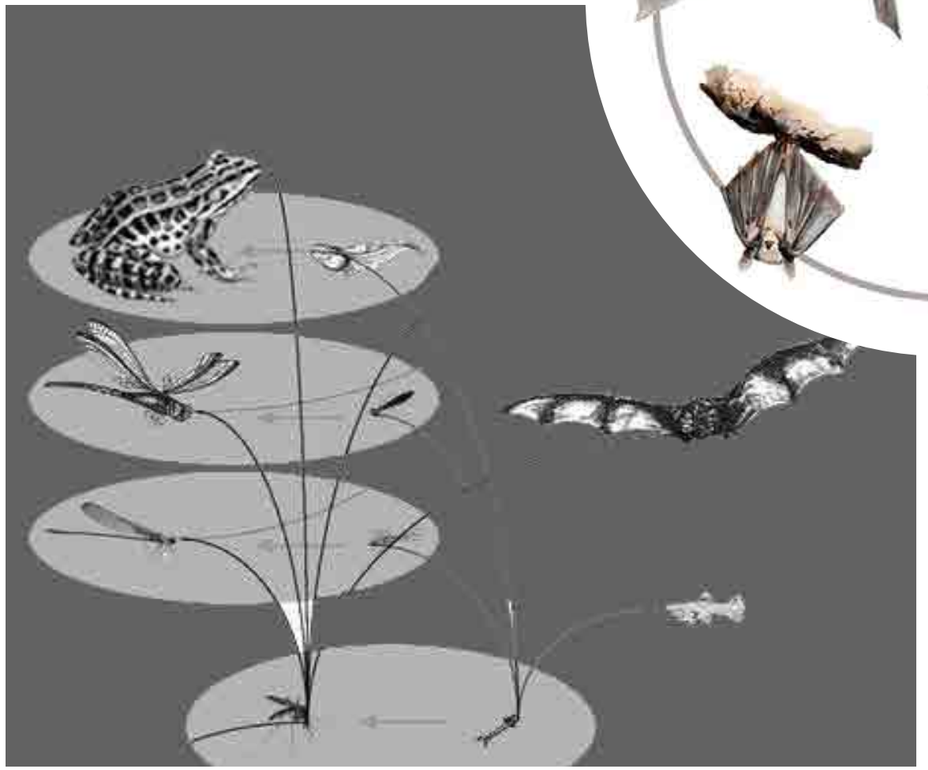
These structures will ensure minimal disturbance of native wildlife and protected natural habitat while providing the visitor with a valuable insight into their natural world.

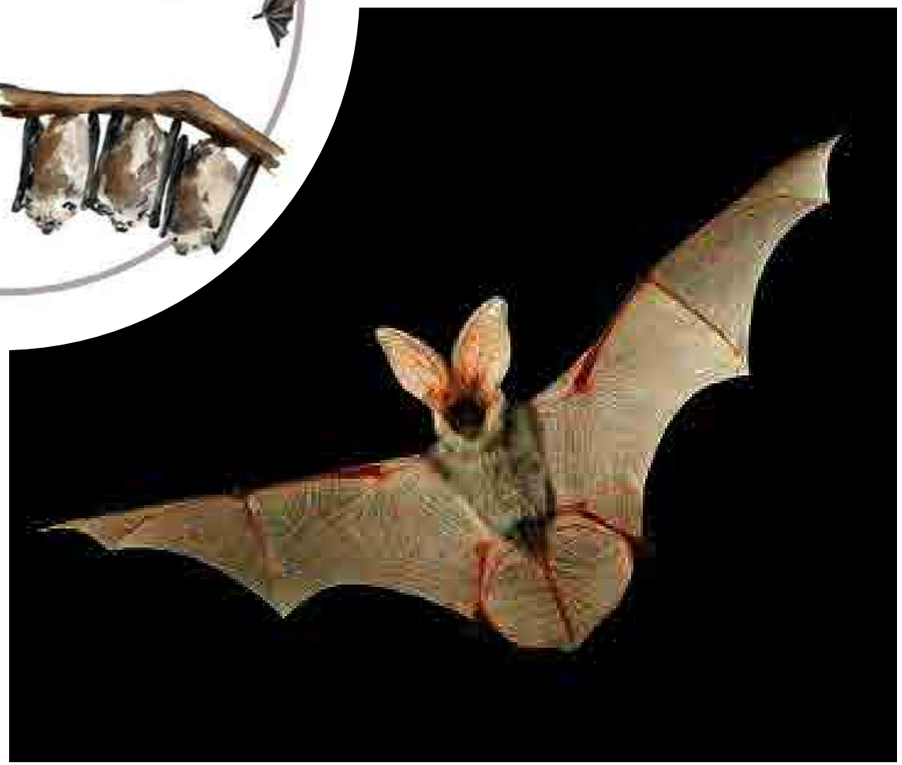
BAT BENEFITS

BATS: INSECT ENTHUSIAST

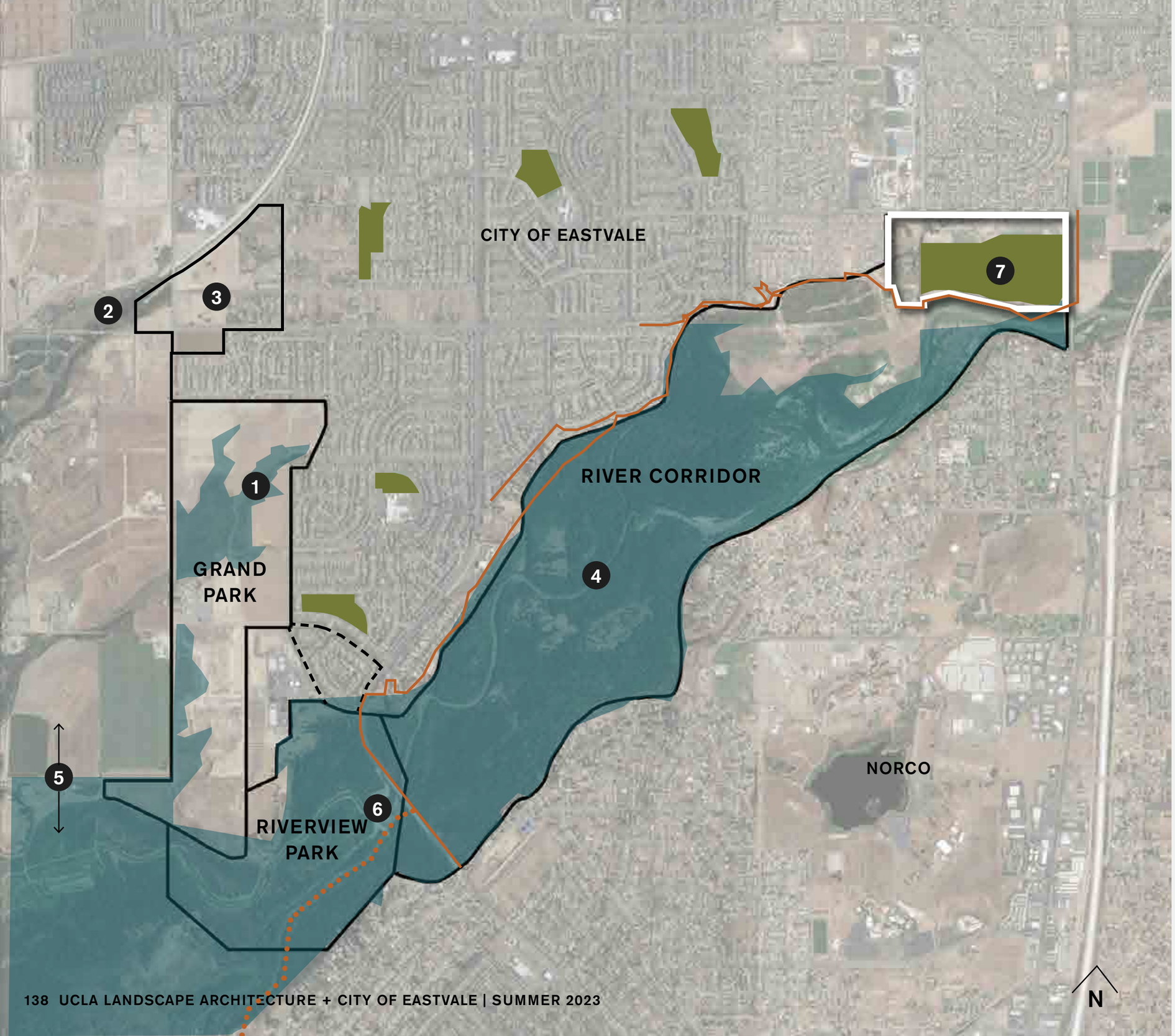
Integrating bat homes with the constructed towers and overlooks provides valuable nesting sites to promote natural effective insect regulation.

The installation of bat boxes along the Santa Ana River Trail on towers, lookouts, and other ideal locations would do much in the way of regulating the populations of insects, helping create a more enjoyable experience to visitors as well as improve wildlife biodiversity.





CITRUS PROPERTY AND EASTVALE PARK



SITE LOCATION

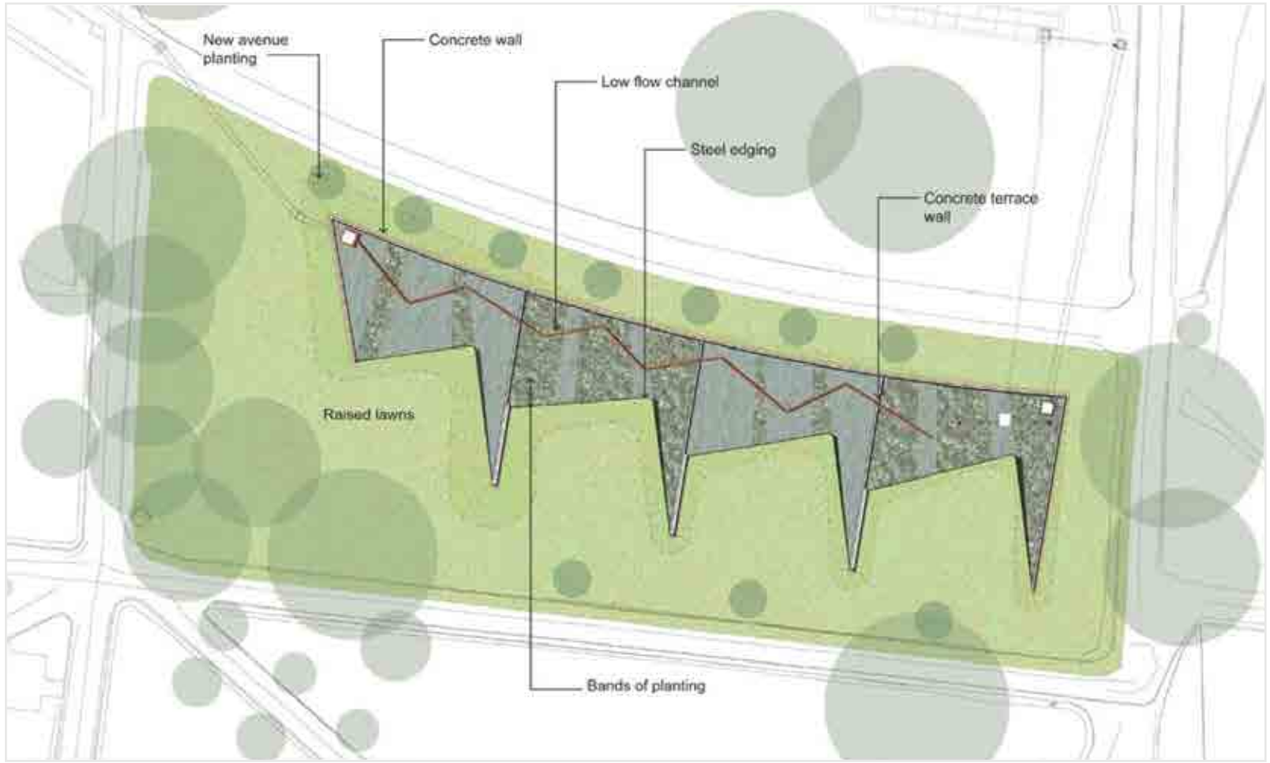
CITRUS PROPERTY + EASTVALE PARK

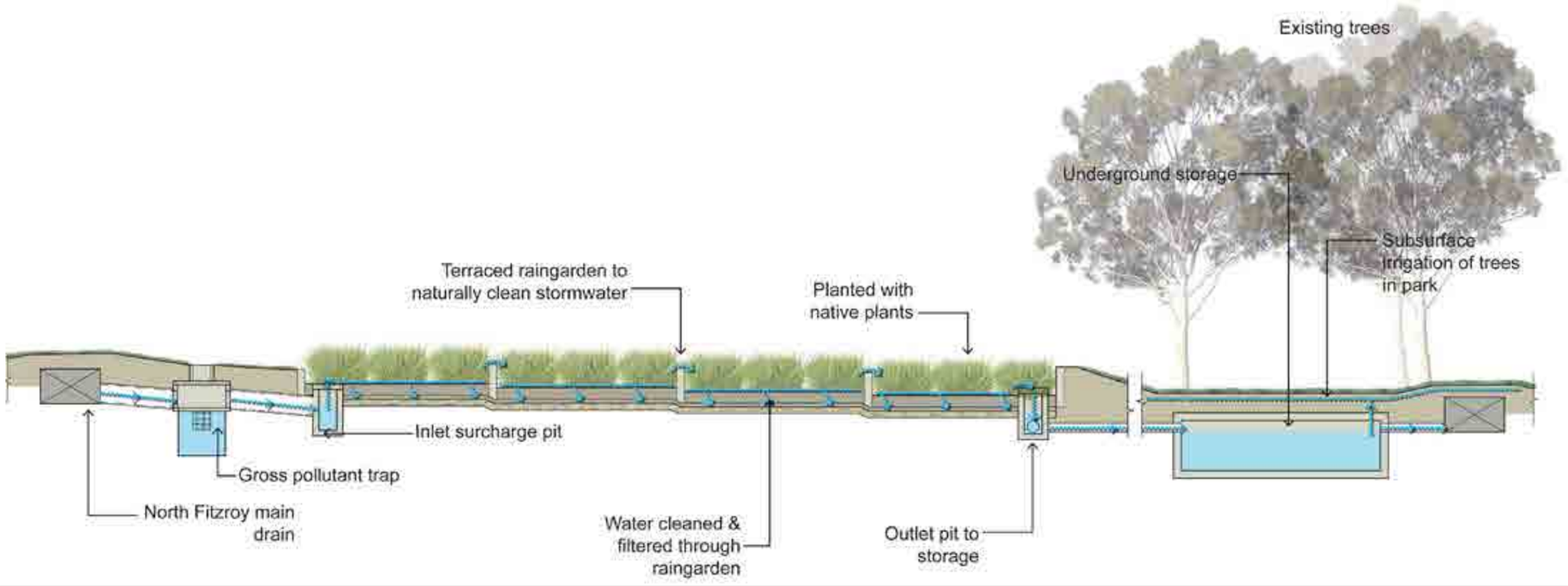
The Citrus Property will serve as the grand entrance for the people of Eastvale to enter the SART trail and start a journey of exploration, curiosity, and education as they move through the park and enter the river corridor. The Citrus Property is a keystone for Eastvale, because it is an easily accessible connection to SART and is focused on bringing Eastvale to the River.

LEGEND

1. Mill Creek
2. Cucamonga Creek
3. Chandler Redevelopment Area
4. Santa Ana River
5. Prado Regional Park and Wetlands
6. Wetlands Diversion Channel
7. Citrus Park Area

- Project Site Boundary
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Proposed Santa Ana River Trail Extension
- Proposed Green Street Extension
- Existing Parks
- MSHCP Boundary





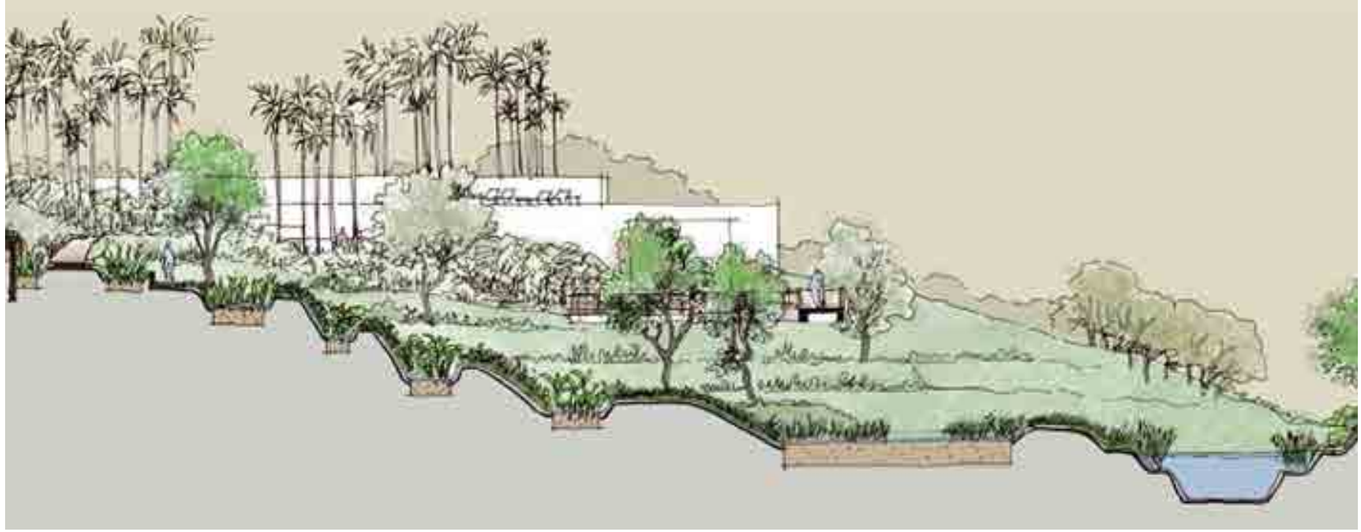
PROJECT PRECEDENT: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

EDINBURGH GARDENS
ST GEORGES RD.
Melbourne, Australia
Area: 700 m2
DESIGNED BY - GHD Pty Ltd

Melbourne shares a similar Mediterranean climate with Southern California. The extreme rainy and dry seasons and years of extended drought drove the design of this city park project. Rainwater is harvested and stored for later use in irrigating the park's trees and sports fields. However, before storage, the harvested storm water travels through a long terraced rain garden, removing pollutants. The design highlights this natural process, presenting the infrastructure of the system in a highly visible, beautiful, and engaging way. The neatly manicured urban areas intersect with the more natural areas of the rain garden inviting inquiry and appreciation of these hidden systems by the park's visitors.

INSPIRATION

HYDROLOGY: WATERSHED - ADVENTURE PLAY



As rain water from Eastvale enters the Citrus Park site, it travels through seasonal meadows and rain gardens to be naturally cleaned before it enters the Santa Ana River. The journey of water is also an opportunity for education and adventure play, creating awareness and appreciation for this natural hydrological system.

CITRUS PROPERTY

FEMA FLOOD ZONES

Citrus Property and Eastvale Community Park lie mostly in the Santa Ana River floodway. While the building of structures is limited in this area, a network of raised walkways, platforms, and open-air shade spaces can make this area highly enjoyable.

LEGEND

- 100 yr Flood Zone
- 500 yr Flood Zone
- Regulatory Floodway - additional restrictions
- Citrus Property Line
- Shared Use Path

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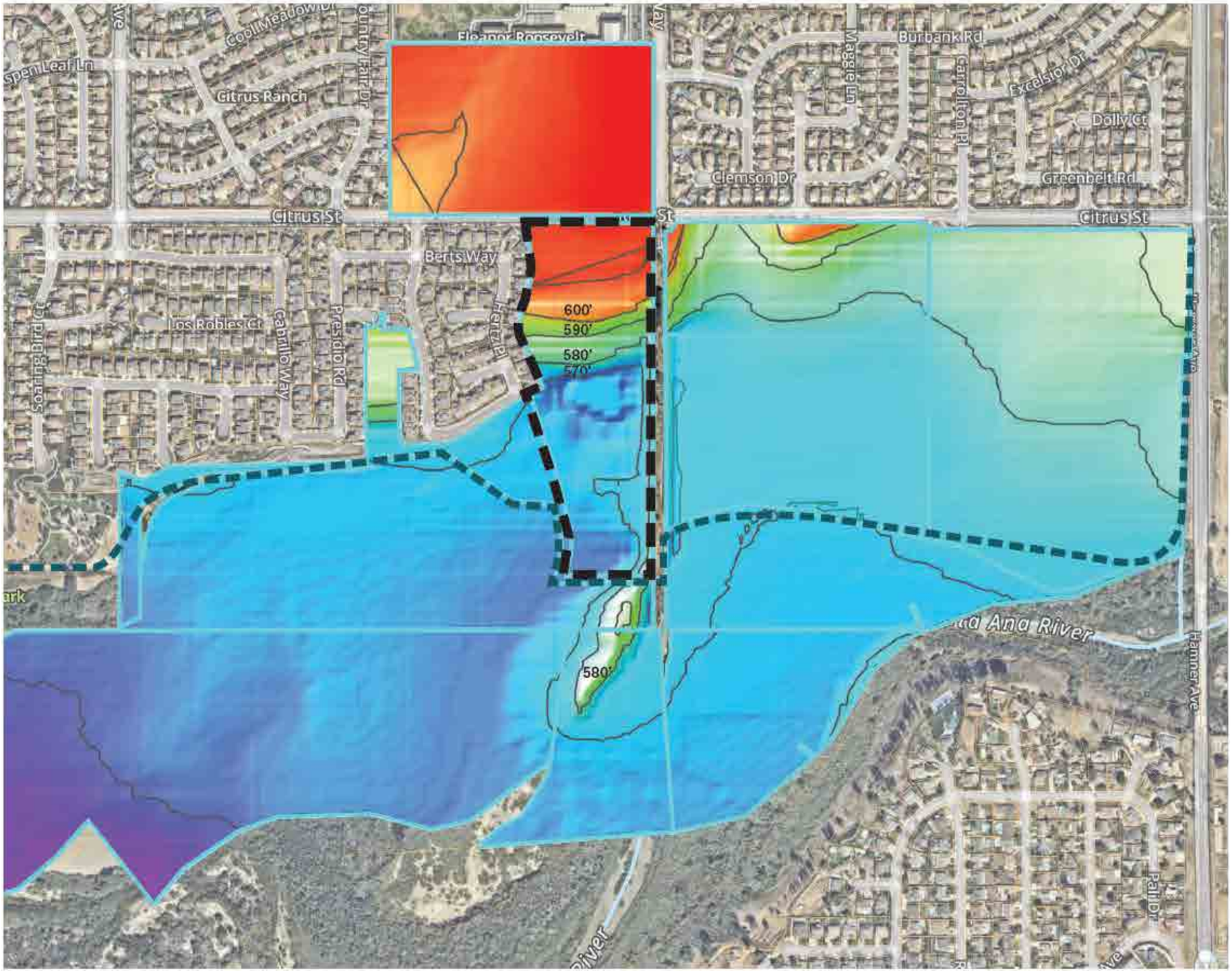
CITRUS PARK

TOPOGRAPHY

There is a gradual downward slope from the most northern part of the Citrus property to the lowest part, which leads to the Santa Ana River. There is an approximate twenty-foot difference between the two locations.



LEGEND

- Citrus Property Line
- Shared Use Path

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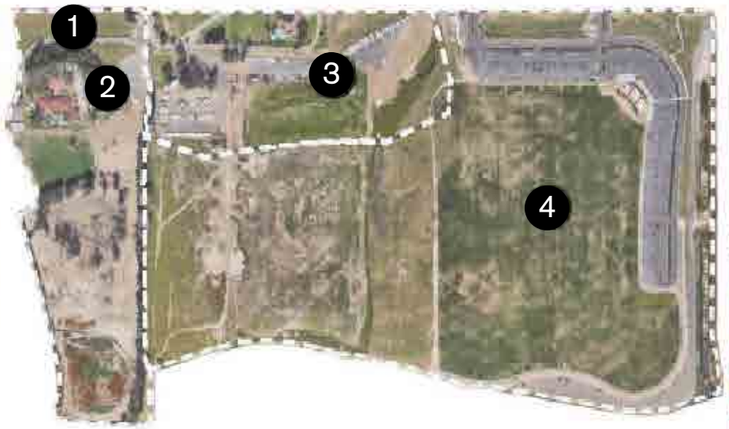

CITRUS PARK

CURRENT USES

1 Positioned at the most northern part of the Citrus Property, the City of Eastvale hosts many events throughout the year, including the popular monthly food truck event, Eastvale, the annual Lantern Festival, and other events that celebrate Eastvale's diversity. This property is owned by the City of Eastvale.

2 The Citrus Property is a 6,200 square foot Spanish style home, located on over 22 acres. Features include a circular brick driveway with a beautiful fountain, surrounded by magnificent palms.

3 A U-Haul neighborhood dealer occupies a privately owned property.

4 JCSD's Eastvale Community Park includes recreational uses characterized by large open, grassy areas for soccer and other sporting events. The area is also known for its annual Picnic in the Park, a free summer evening event with carnival rides, games, and water slides.

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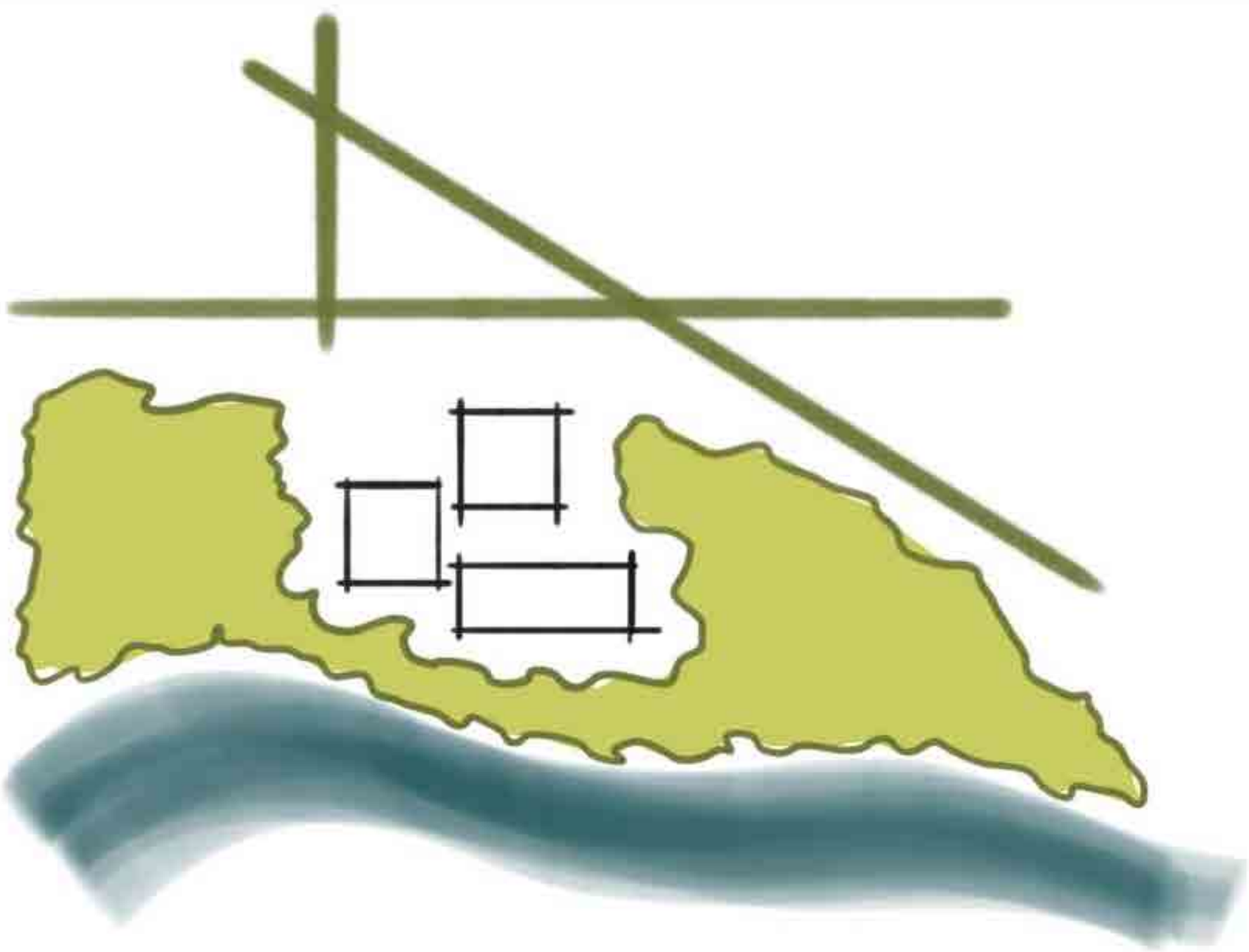
CITRUS PARK

OPPORTUNITIES AND OBJECTIVES

LEGEND

1. Use riparian woodland-inspired tree massing to choreograph a linked set of unique spaces.
2. Activate the river by bringing the riparian habitat to the city.
3. Intercept, clean, and infiltrate polluted urban runoff prior to entering riparian corridor.
4. Use art, design, and programming to tell stories about cultural and environmental conditions.
5. Increasing a sense of wonder, joy, and adventure when interacting with the natural spaces of Eastvale.

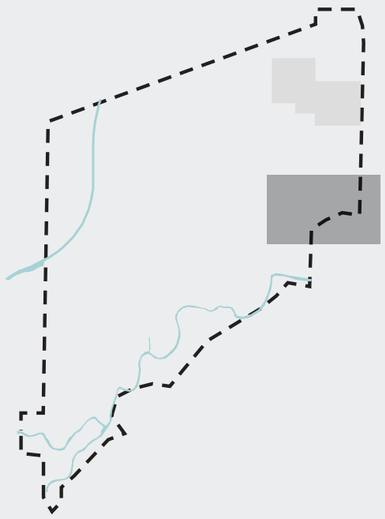


CITY MEETS THE RIVER

PARTI

Citrus Park & Eastvale Community Park lay nestled in the urban community, yet, despite this location, they provide an inviting entrance to the natural area of the Santa Ana River. At the culmination of Scholar Way lies a viewing tower that invites the adventurer to look out and see the river and the world around them.

Within Citrus Park, an educational journey awaits them as they stroll along a dry arroyo. A natural play area, meadows, and shaded picnicking areas invite those who desire a natural experience close to their home.



NATURE PLAY

SEASONAL ARROYO TRAIL

MULTI USE TRAILS

NO MOW NATIVE LAWNS

ENHANCED SPORTS AND EVENTS SPACE

CITRUS PARK PROGRAMING

CONNECTION - HUMAN ENGAGEMENT

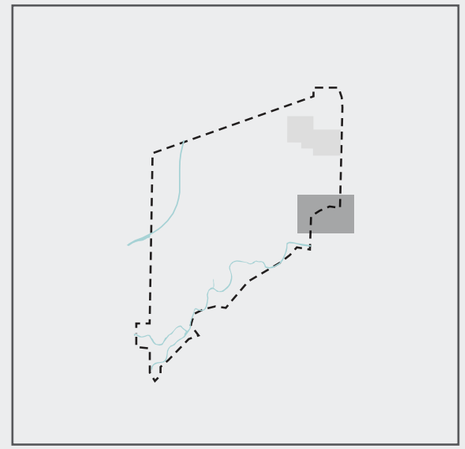
Riparian woodland-inspired tree massings choreograph a linked set of unique spaces.

An activated river.

Intercept, clean and infiltrate polluted urban runoff prior to entering riparian corridor.

Use of art, design and programming to tell stories about cultural and environmental conditions.

Multi-generational programatic elements.



CITRUS PARK CONCEPT

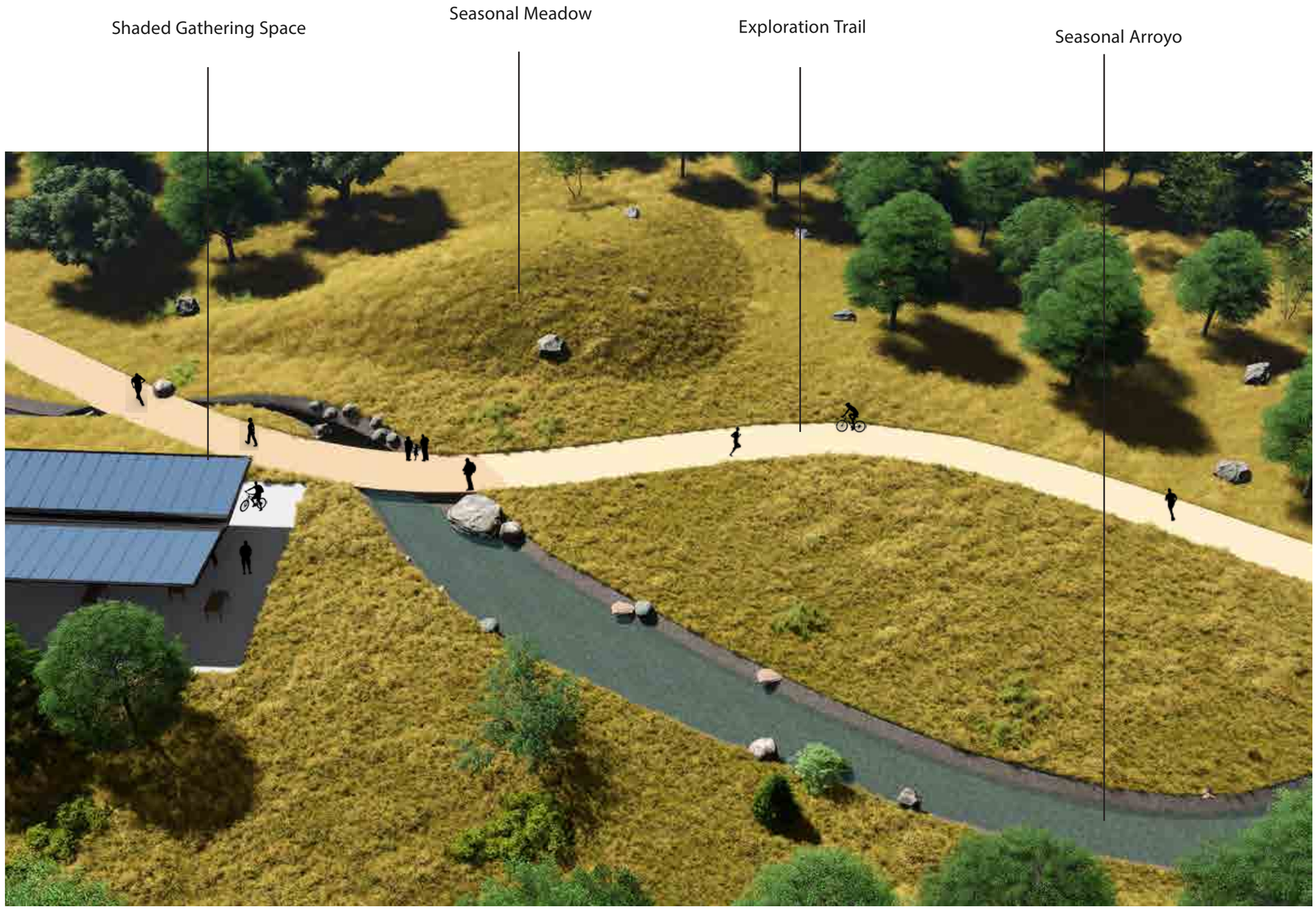
NATURAL HABITAT MEETS HUMAN EXPERIENCE

LEGEND

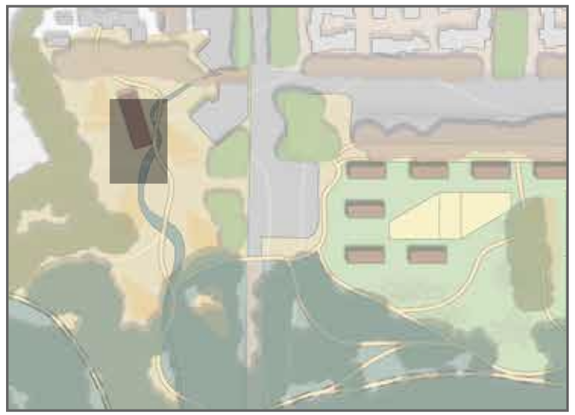
1. Soccer Fields
2. Visitor Center
3. View Tower
4. View Tower & Community Center
5. Mounded Hills
6. Dry Arroyo
7. Decomposed Granite Pathway
8. Bridge
9. SART (Santa Ana River Trail)
10. Raised Deck
11. Playground
12. Splash Pad
13. Tot Track
14. Gathering Area
15. Parking Lot
16. Gathering Area
17. Shaded Picnic Area
18. Santa Ana River

CITRUS PARK

ENLARGEMENT: HYDROLOGY TRAIL

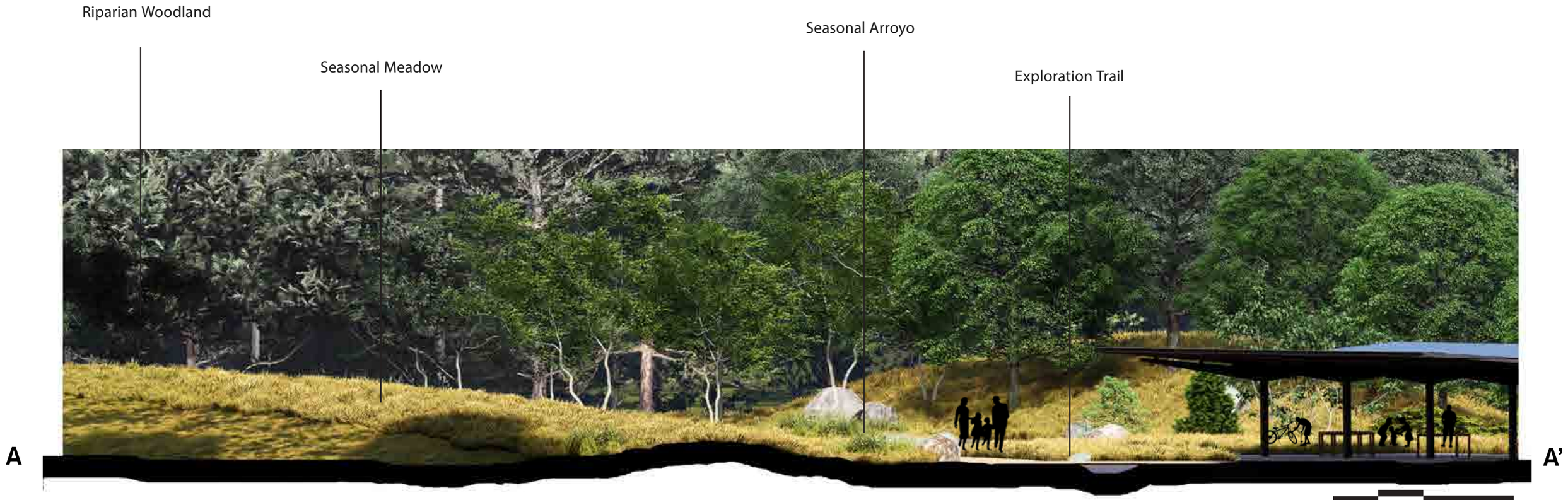


The Citrus Park Hydrology Trail encourages visitors to experience these sweeping meadow mounds and seasonal rain gardens in an immersive, serene setting. The important function of this seasonal arroyo is to serve both as a natural bio-filtration system, cleaning urban run-off before entering the river, and as an serene set of exploratory spaces with educational attributes.



CITRUS PARK

SECTION ELEVATION: HYDROLOGY TRAIL SEASONAL ARROYO



BIOFILTRATION ZONE

HUMAN INTERACTION ZONE

Runoff from nearby city streets passes through this seasonal Arroyo, filtering through this rain garden. Native California plant species and soils are effective at removing impurities from contaminated water and will release clean, safe water to the adjacent Santa Ana River. This biofiltration system is an adopted stormwater management system throughout California. It's very effective in helping balance the surrounding natural water infrastructure. The integrated adventure trails and learning stations in this area help educate and inspire future minds in ecological sustainability.

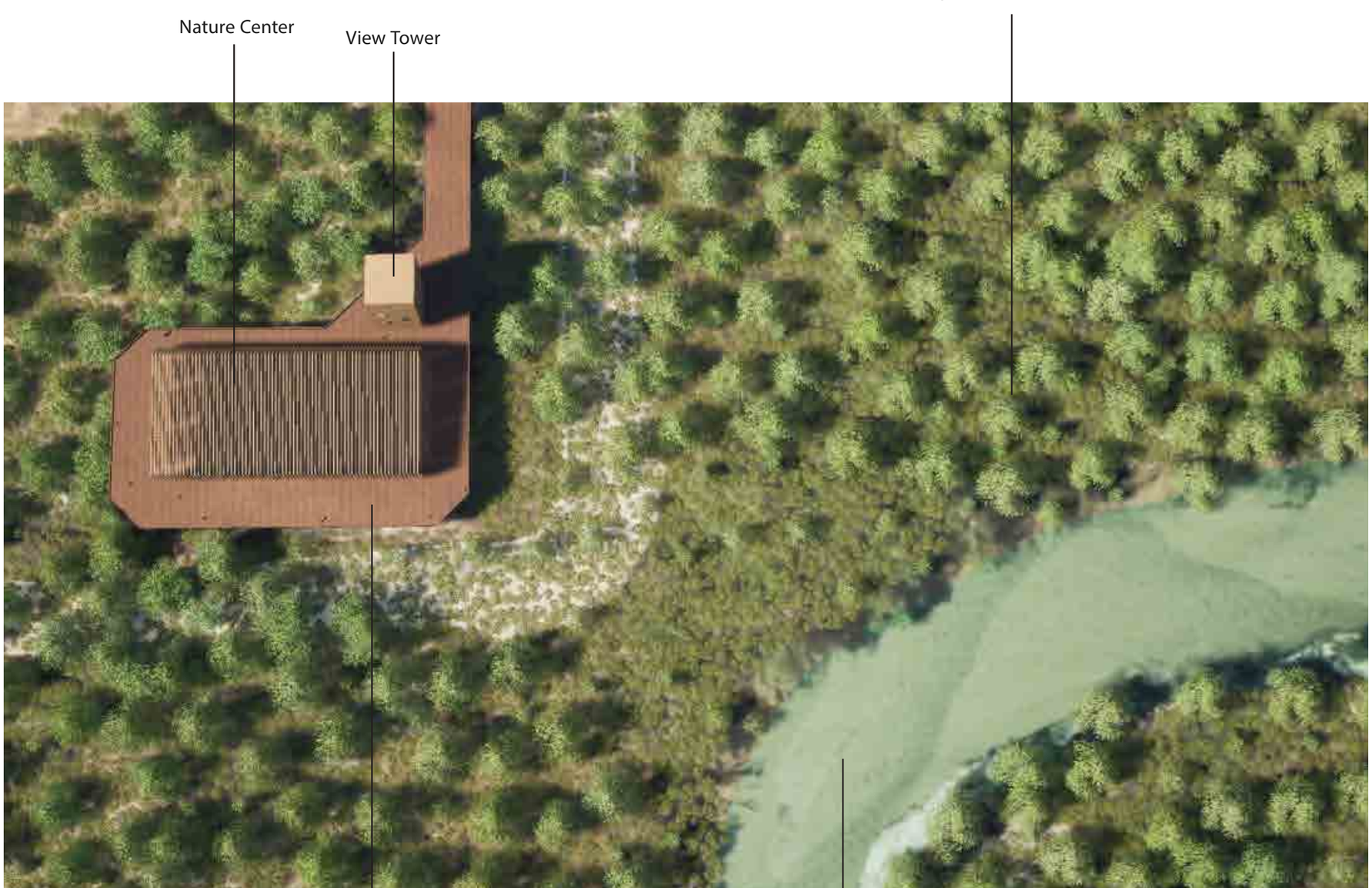
CITRUS PARK

PERSPECTIVE: HYDROLOGY TRAIL

The Eastvale Santa Ana River Trail begins at Eastvale Community Park and continues through the Citrus Property. An overlook deck, nature center, and viewing tower offer visitors remarkable views and a environmental education center.

CITRUS PARK LOOKOUT

ENLARGEMENT: OBSERVATION TOWER
NATURE CENTER VIEWING DECK

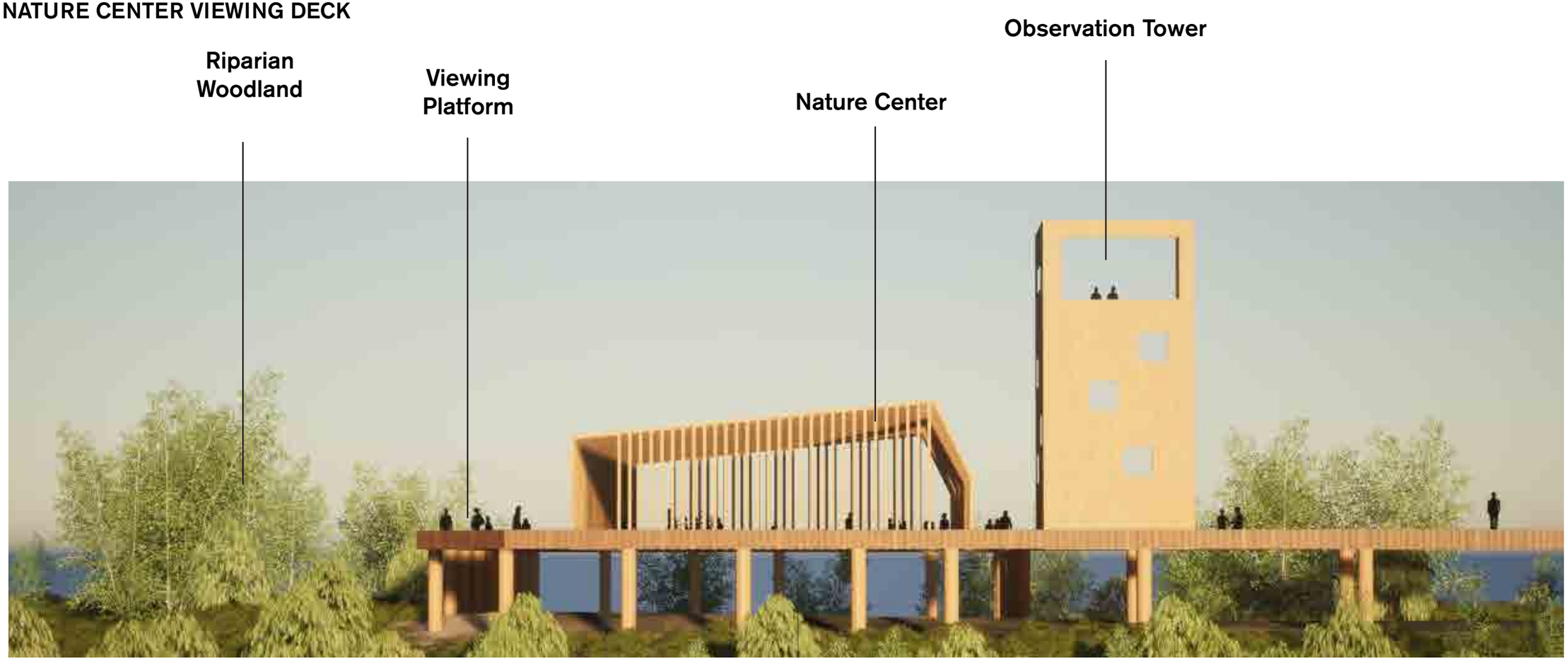


The southwest corner of the Citrus Park property is bordered by the Santa Ana River Trail and is directly adjacent to the river. This ideal location for a view of the river and surrounding riparian rehabilitation habitat can be experienced by way of a large outside observation deck, a tower for citywide views, and a platform for a multi-purpose nature center. This flexible area is large enough for whole class trips and events while providing educational and interactive signage.

The riparian canopy is brought up from the river and into the park, uniting the river and city in vivid juxtaposition.

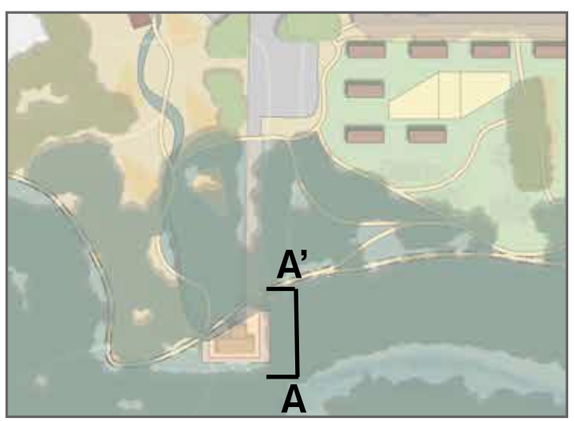
CITRUS PARK LOOKOUT

SECTION ELEVATION: OBSERVATION TOWER
NATURE CENTER VIEWING DECK



TOWER BASED ON - WORK BY OOPEAA, FINLAND
NATURE CENTER BASED ON - WEi STUDIO, CHINA

0 8 16 32



CITRUS PARK LOOKOUT

PERSPECTIVE: AN IMMERSIVE VIEW

TOWER BASED ON - WORK BY OOPEAA, FINLAND
NATURE CENTER BASED ON - WEi STUDIO, CHINA

CITRUS PARK NATURE CENTER

PERSPECTIVE: A MULTI-USE EDUCATIONAL PAVILION

CONCLUSION + ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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JURISDICTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS | *As referenced throughout the document*

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CLAYTON DAILY
TRACY WOLK
ROBERT HANCOCK

“IN EVERY WALK WITH NATURE, ONE RECEIVES FAR MORE THAN THEY SEEK”

- JOHN MUIR

CITATIONS

121, 122 Seasonal Meadow Yucaipa Regional Park, CA parks.sbcounty.gov
Sage Scrub laspilitas.com
Hardwood Riparian Forest - Santa Ana River Trail and Parkway wildlandsconservancy.org
Herbaceous Wetland Creative Commons copyright free pxhere.com
Emergent Wetlands - Bluff Lake Reserve wildlandsconservancy.org

124 Habitat Restoration
Arundo Removal Ventura River scarp.org
Invasive Arundo Santa Clara River Watershed photo by Anthony Plascencia/ The Star vcstar.com
Santa Ana Sucker by Paul Barrett USFWS en.wikipedia.org
Emergent Wetland - Freshwater Wetland Monitoring in Northeast Temperate Network Parks nps.gov

125 Dilemma
Neabsco Creek Boardwalk Woodbridge, VA virginia.org
Santa Ana River - Paradise Beach Riverside, CA theswimguide.org
California Gnatcatcher by Robert Hamilton audubon.org

126 Recreation - soccer player by Alistair Berg/ Getty Images cosmosmagazine.com
Transportation - bike riders boughtokstyle.com
Conservation - itisawildlife.com

127 Project Precedent
Gulf State Park, Alabama built 2017 all photos and drawings by Sasaki
Except educational signage by Charlene LeBleu

128 Inspiration Green Streets
Certified Neighborhood Habitat altacal.org
Overhead view of the “green alley” by Marvin Shaouni modeldmedia.com
Swale - Environmental Services - City of Portland, OR portland.gov
Green Street pinterest.com
Greet Street with Sign 2022 UCLAx document
San Jacinto Plaza Renovation El Paso, TX by Jonnu Singleton/SWA hlblighting.com

129 Encouraged Stewardship pintrest.com
Multi-use trails organic-lock.com
Extended Storytelling Green Streets pinterest.com
Multiple Learning Opportunities educationalschooltrip.com
Enhanced Sports Fields NHAYSC.com

130 River Corridor Programming
Public Use Binoculars hispyviewing.com
Bird Blind Viewing Stations Jim Hamm Nature Area Longmont, CO parasoleil.com
Nature Learning Center The Forest School, Shenzhen, China by WEi Studio gooood.cn
Non-intrusive Viewing Towers Seinäjoki, Finland OOPEAA dezeen.com

134 Thematic Wayfinding
Statue of stone cow in park by Martins Vanags stock.adobe.com
Statue of stone bird by Natsan P Matias pixabay.com
Statue Alan Hauser’s “The Future” photo by Michael Tincher americanindianmagazine.com
Fish play sculpture by Vladimira Bratuž Furlan pintrest.com

135 Interactive Structures
Tower #1 Qunli National Urban Wetland, China Turenscape Landscape Architecture 2010 landzine.com
Tower #2 Seinäjoki, Finland OOPEAA dezeen.com
Raised Boardwalk #1 Hamaren Activity Park Fyresdal, Norway EFFEKT photo by Rasmus Hjortshøj aasarchitecture.com
Raised Boardwalk #2 Qunli National Urban Wetland, China Turenscape Landscape Architecture 2010 landzine.com
Bird Blind Casola Val Senio Italy pintrest.com
Raised Deck Memorial park “The Garden of Destiny”, Krievkalna Island, Koknese, Latvia - Didzis Jaunzems, Laura Laudere in collaboration with architecture office Jaunromans and Abele photo by ML-Studio dezeen.com

136 Bat Benefits
Bat house pinterest.com
Mexican Freetail Bats fill the sky Bob Dean / Views of Nature Photography / Bat Conservation International latimes.com
Bat Collage by Eric De La Hoya
Bat by Michael Durham nationalgeographic.com
Life Cycle of Bats watercolor by Tati Bordiu creativemarket.com

139 Project Precedent Stormwater Management
Edinburgh Gardens Raingarden Melbourne, Australia GHD Pty Ltd 2012 landezine.com

140 Hydrology - Watershed Adventure Play
Swale Edinburgh Gardens Raingarden Melbourne, Australia GHD Pty Ltd 2012 landezine.com
Section Mii Amo Spa Punta Mita, Mexico by Napat Sitisara sassafras55.nyc
The Rain Garden, Oregon Convention Center Portland, OR Mayer/ Reed mayerreed.com
Log Natural Climbing Playground pinterest.com
Meilun Science Park Shilin, Taipei Taiwan tripadvisor.com
Adventure Playground Irvine, CA photo by vishal pandey/googlemaps onlyinyourstate.com

143 Citrus Park Current Uses
Food Truck EATSvale event Eastvale, CA eastvaleelevates.com
Valverde School of Performing Arts Dancers at Lantern Festival Eastvale, CA Terry Pierson The Press-Enterprise/ SCNG
People at picnic table EATSvale event Eastvale, CA eastvaleelevates.com
U-Haul Lot Eastvale, CA UCLA Extension students 2022
Desi House driveway Eastvale, CA UCLA Extension students 2022
Desi House fountain Eastvale, CA UCLA Extension students 2022
Carnival Eastvale, CA JCSD Eastvale News anapr.com
Arial of Eastvale Community Park Eastvale, CA C.W. Driver Companies thebluebook.com
Soccer field Eastvale, CA UCLA Extension students 2022

140 Citrus Park Opportunities and Objectives
Riparian Preserve at Water Ranch Gilbert, AZ photo by TripAdvisor/ericjelinek onlyinyourstate.com
Downtown Riverfront Park Eugene, OR eugene-or.gov
Raised Deck Memorial park “The Garden of Destiny”, Krievkalna Island, Koknese, Latvia - Didzis Jaunzems, Laura Laudere in collaboration with architecture office Jaunromans and Abele photo by ML-Studio dezeen.com
Swale Edinburgh Gardens Raingarden Melbourne, Australia GHD Pty Ltd 2012 landezine.com
The Kindred Spirits sculpture in Midleton, County Cork, Ireland photo by Gavin Sheridan npr.org

146 Citrus Park Programming
Nature Play Experience St. Louis Zoo, MO photo by Michelle Mathis stlmag.com
Multi-use trails organic-lock.com
No-Mow Native Lawns French Creek Golf Course Chester County, PA frenchcreekgolf.com