



PARALLAX PARK

History, ecology, and shifting perspectives in the San Gabriel National Monument

JULIA BENNETT - LANDSCAPE DESIGN 7 - SPRING 2024

SITE HISTORY | ROAD TO NATIONAL MONUMENT STATUS AND EXPANSION

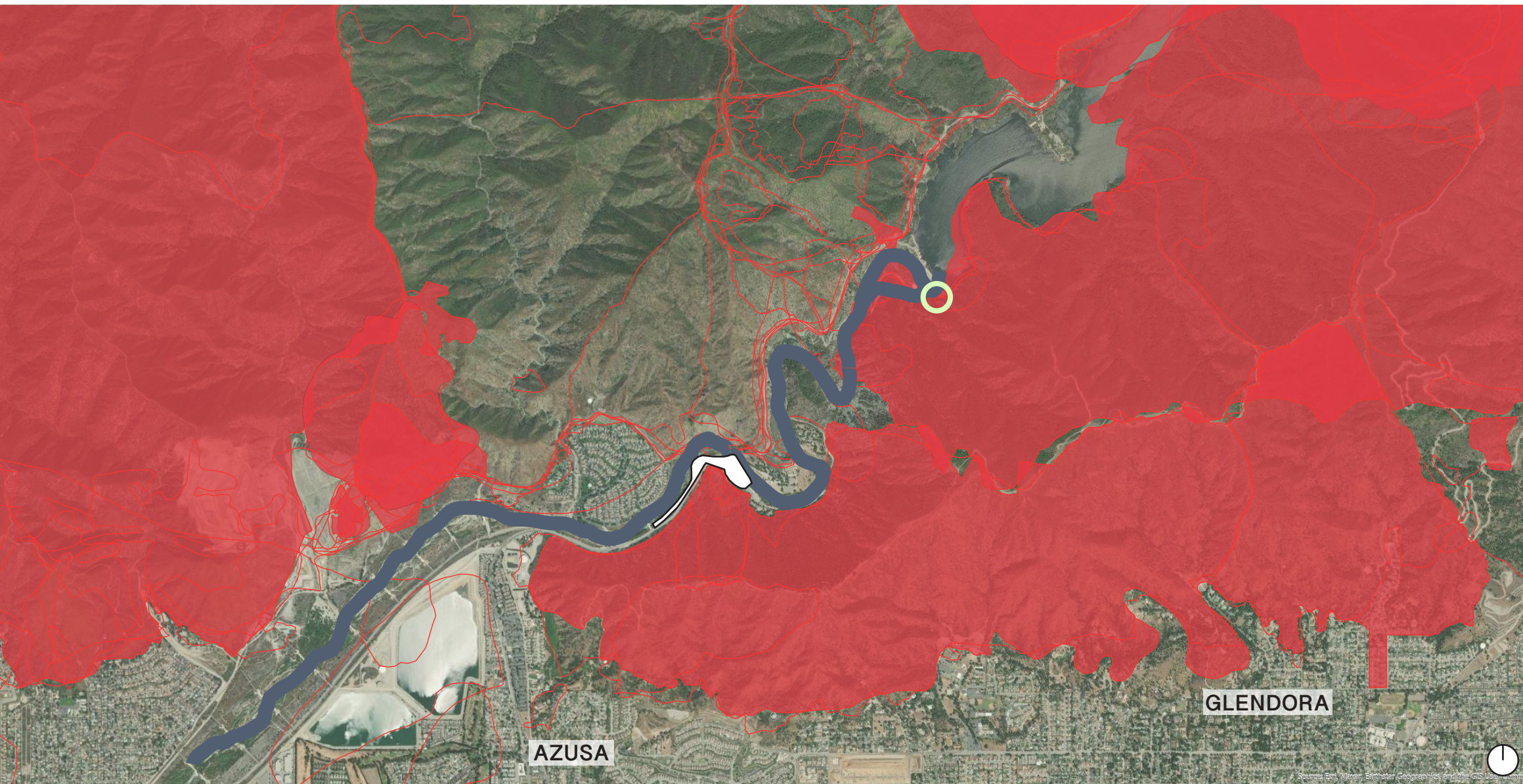


<p>Forcible removal and assimilation of Indigenous peoples. 1770 MISSION ERA</p>	<p>TIME IMMEMORIAL Indigenous tribes live and thrive throughout the canyon for thousands of years.</p>
<p>1891 FIRST FEDERAL PROTECTIONS President Harrison designates the first federal protections on the San Gabriel Timberland Reseve.</p>	<p>1842 GOLD RUSH Mining towns could be found throughout the canyon, peaking in 1861.</p>
<p>1955 COLD WAR DEFENSE Four Nike Missile sites were constructed as a line of defense against Soviet bombers.</p>	<p>1933 SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION San Dimas Experimental Forest is established as a hydrological and ecological research site.</p>
<p>2024 MONUMENT President Biden expands the monument by 106,000 acres.</p>	<p>President Obama issues a proclamation to establish the National Monument. 2014 NATIONAL MONUMENT STATUS</p>

WHAT IS (AND IS NOT) A NATIONAL MONUMENT

National monument status is a key step toward providing protections to the hundreds of thousands of acres of critical habitat, wildlife, indigenous sacred spaces, and access to nature for the 18 million people living within a 1 hour drive of the park. The esignation, which increased visitation levels to some of the highest in the country, does not come with new government funds necessary for maintenance and law enforcement within the park. Graffiti, trash, and pollution has created a dangerous and unsustainable condition within the park, specifically at the East Fork of the river where crowds surge in the summer.





COEXISTING WITH FIRE RISK

Much of the site's adjacent area has burned in the last 3-10 years. Fire in the San Gabriel Mountains is a natural and historically occurring ecological process, and when properly managed can lead to biodiverse and healthy native ecosystems. However, rigid fire prevention policy that does not acknowledge the necessity of fire in the landscape results in proliferation of invasive species and higher risk of large, uncontrollable fire events.

Indigenous peoples have been living with fire for thousands of years, tending to low-intensity controlled burns to reduce brush and understory invasive species, creating healthy soils, thinner canopies, and more resiliency to large burn events. By adopting some of these practices in the San Gabriel mountains, particularly in the Azusa Wilderness Park area, could offer protection to the thousands of people living within the High Fire Severity Zone.

- EXISTING MASTER PLAN SITE BOUNDARY
- MAJOR FIRE PERIMETERS - 2000 - 2023
- MORRIS DAM + RESERVOIR
- HISTORIC FIRE PERIMETERS TO 2021
- SAN GABRIEL RIVER COURSE

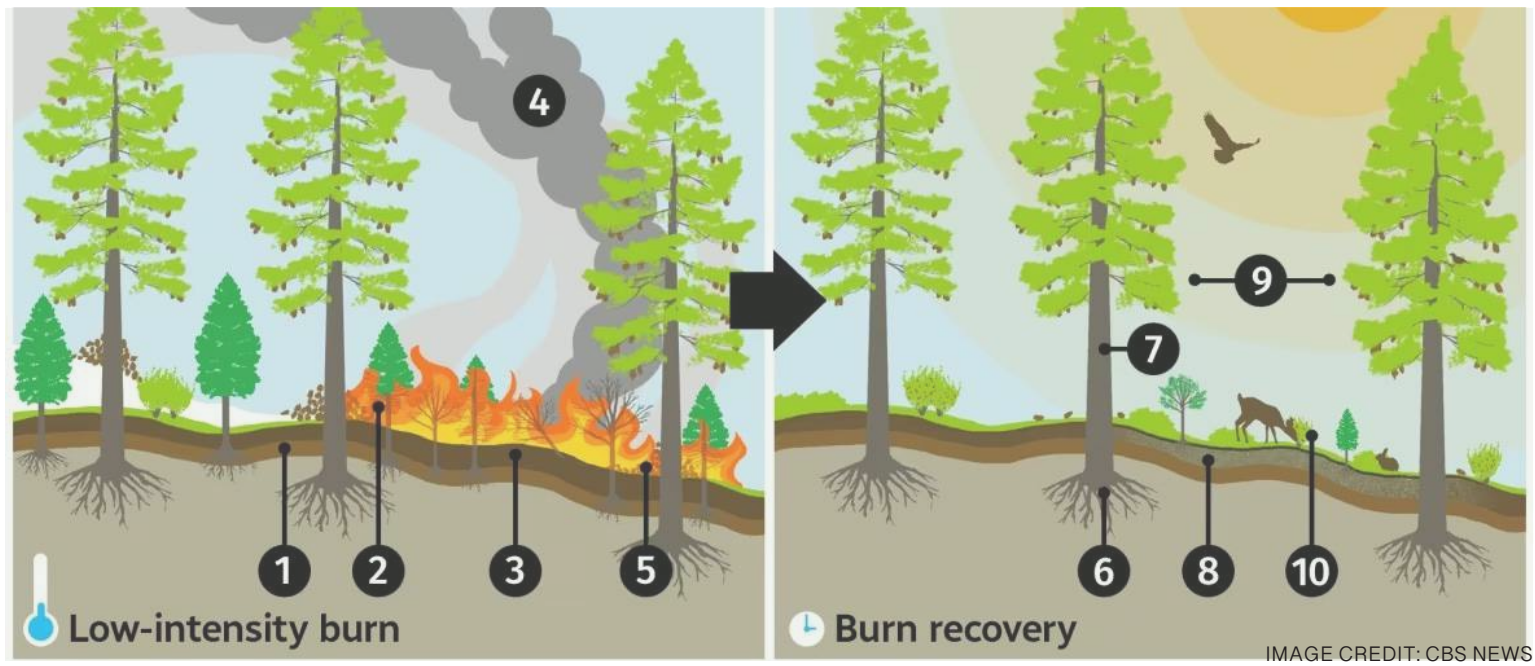


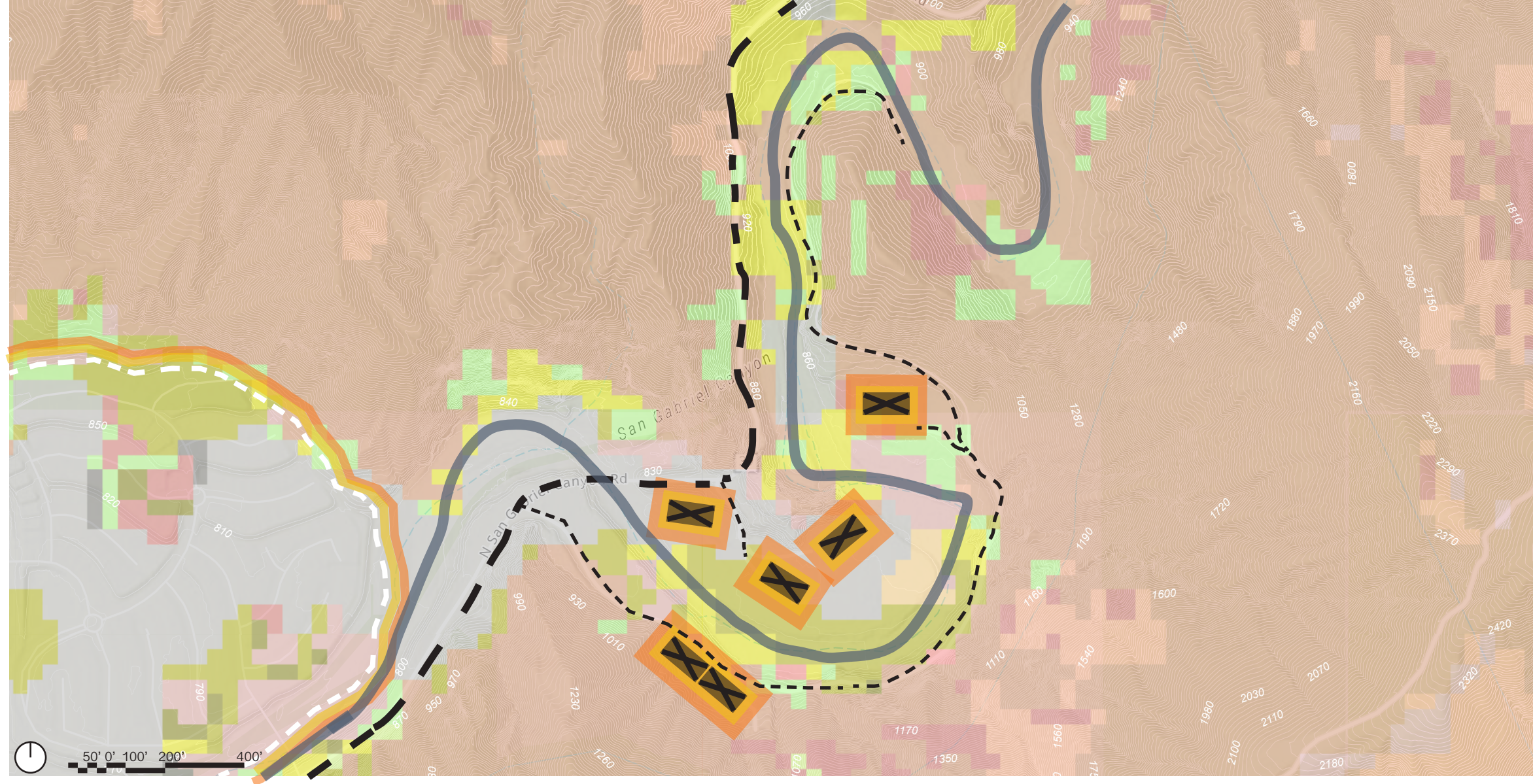
VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES (VHFHSZ)

The entire area of the National Monument as well as the foothills to the south into the densely populated neighborhoods of Azusa are designated at the highest level of wildfire risk.

CULTURAL BURNING + FIRE RESILIENCY

The Indigenous cultural practice of controlled burning has cultivated many of the diverse native habitats we have come to take for granted for thousands of years. The burns are designed to cultivate the biodiverse, sustainable growth that make landscapes more resilient by eliminating invasives, restoring soils, and controlling the tree canopy to reduce fuel loads.



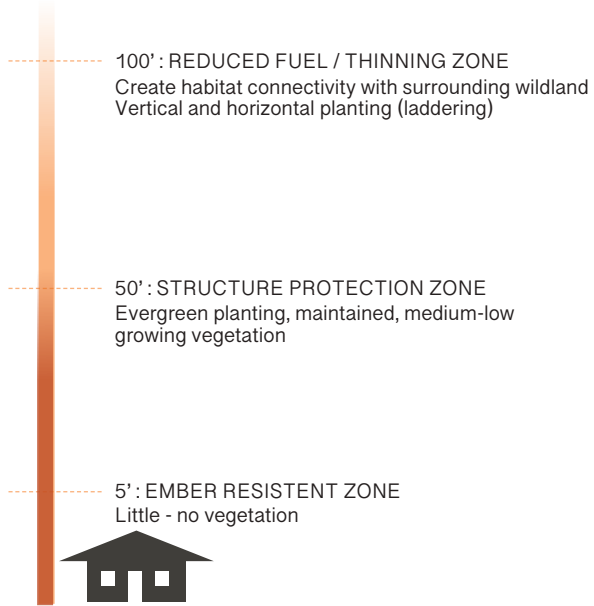


NATIVE PLANT ECOLOGY

Many California native plants have adapted strategies to survive fire and some even require elements such as heat, smoke, or charred wood in order to germinate. It's estimated that more than 200 species are obligate seeders, meaning that they require post-fire conditions to germinate (Keeley 2017). Examples include shrubs and herbaceous perennials like most manzanita and many ceanothus. There are other ways native species come back after fire, including obligate resprouters, endemic fire followers, facultative seeder, and frequent fire followers.

Native plant communities such as riparian forests, oak woodland and chaparral are well adapted to fire and can serve as buffers for surrounding structures and development.

- JUNIPER SCABLAND
- JUNIPER WOODLAND
- PINYON WOODLAND
- RIPARIAN HARDWOOD FOREST
- COASTAL SCRUB
- CHAPPARAL
- OTHER WOODLAND
- OAK WOODLAND
- COULTER PINE / OAK
- FOOTHILL PINE / OAK
- █ SAN GABRIEL RIVER COURSE
- N. SAN GABRIEL CANYON ROAD
- AUXILIARY ROADWAY/TRAIL
- EXISTING STRUCTURES
- 100' DEFENSIBLE SPACE PERIMETER
- 50' DEFENSIBLE SPACE PERIMETER



DEFENSIBLE SPACE + NATURAL RECOVERY

Embracing the millions-year-old cycle of fire induced ecological succession as part of the constant flux of our native ecosystems offers new ways of observing, appreciating, and connecting with California native plants. Due to climate change and our growing population, we are experiencing a much higher frequency of wildfires in Southern California than the natural 30 - 100 year cycle, and the vast majority of these fires are started by people. When fires burn too frequently, native plants do not have enough time to establish themselves and non-native, invasive plants take over. In Southern California, it's difficult to find landscapes that have not burned in the past 50 years. But thankfully, intact native landscapes can often recover when left alone following a fire event, as seen in the recover photos from the Station Fire from 2009 - 2015.

The concept of defensible space typically applies to residential structures, but can also be useful when designing park structures and amenities for public use.



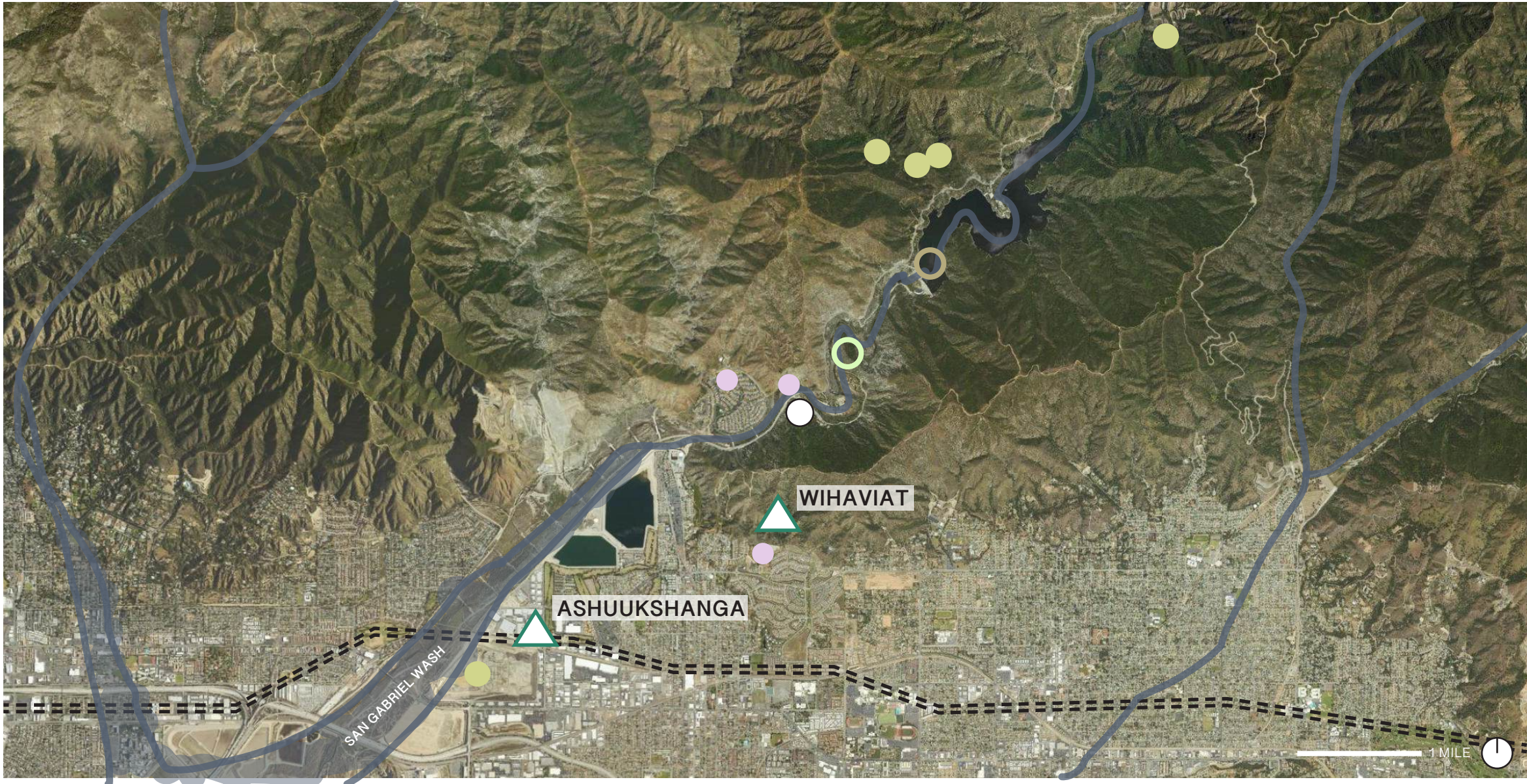
2009



2011



2015

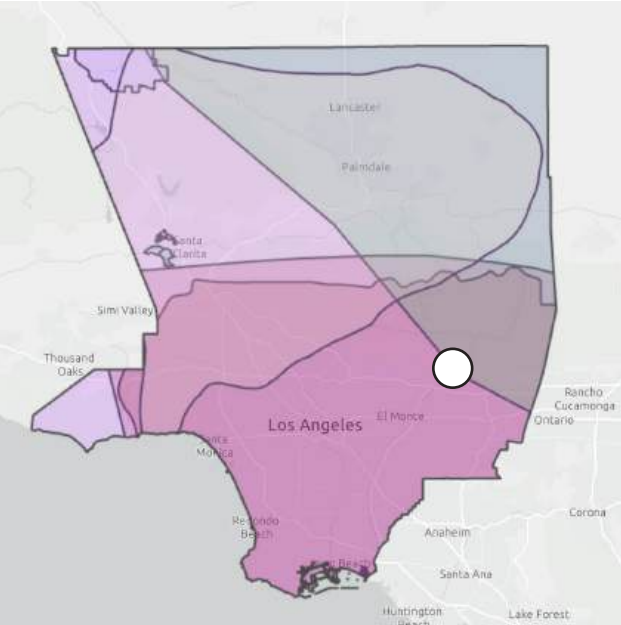


SCARS OF THE PORTOLA EXPEDITION

At the time the Portola Expedition reached the San Gabriel Valley in 1769, there were two Tongva villages thriving at the mouth of the San Gabriel River Canyon, maintaining the land and living alongside a diverse community of plant and animal life. The San Gabriel Wash served as a vast floodplain which could sustain many sources of food and medicine for the Indigenous peoples.

The Spanish Army Soldiers and their Catholic priests recognized the value of these resources but not the native people who stewarded over them. The establishment of the San Gabriel Mission (just to the south-west of this map's extents) forced many of the local native people into slavery and extinction, and those that survived were separated from their homelands and lifeways. The subsequent eras of westward expansion followed by the Gold Rush continued the pattern of colonization and extraction to the present day. As recently as 2019, burial grounds and cultural sites have been unearthed or paved over in pursuit of housing development.

- EXISTING MASTER PLAN SITE AREA
- HISTORIC GOLD MINING AREA
- INDIGENOUS CULTURAL SITE
- INDIGENOUS VILLAGE
- MORRIS DAM + RESERVOIR
- SAN GABRIEL DAM + RESERVOIR
- HISTORIC LOS ANGELES COUNTY ROAD



TRIBAL CONSULTATION VS. TRIBAL DETERMINATION

AB52 requires public agencies to consult with tribes during the CEQA process, however, this 'checklist' approach does not require tribal integration into the development process. Furthermore, AB52 does not offer sufficient resources to determine which groups need to be involved. The map to the left shows the overlapping areas of prominent Los Angeles tribes. According to this map Azusa Wilderness Park is within the historic boundaries of the Serrano Historical Tribal Territory (San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), Gabrieleno Tongva Kizh Tribal Territory (Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians), and the Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California.

CULTURAL REPARATIONS

When developing land, it is critical that there is meaningful alignment and collaboration with Indigenous groups to restore the cultural spaces that were stolen from them, and reestablish their right to exercise their rituals and traditions on land that is historically theirs.

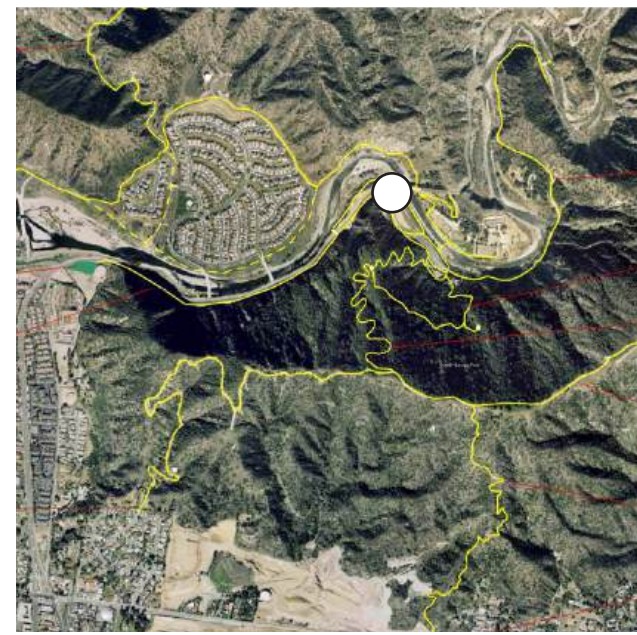


SITE ANALYSIS | RECREATION AMENITIES + ACCESS



CONNECTING TO THE SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS

Access and resources are the primary barriers to creating a more formalized experience for recreation in this area of the San Gabriel National Monument. The current system of vehicles utilizing ad-hoc pull offs for parking to access trails, viewpoints, or the river channel creates safety issues and increases negative impacts on sensitive habitat. The most highly trafficked destinations for these activities lie at roughly 5 minute drive intervals from Azusa Wilderness Park, and existing pull offs and trail heads could be reformed to concentrate recreation impacts and offer amenities that would reduce maintenance needs.



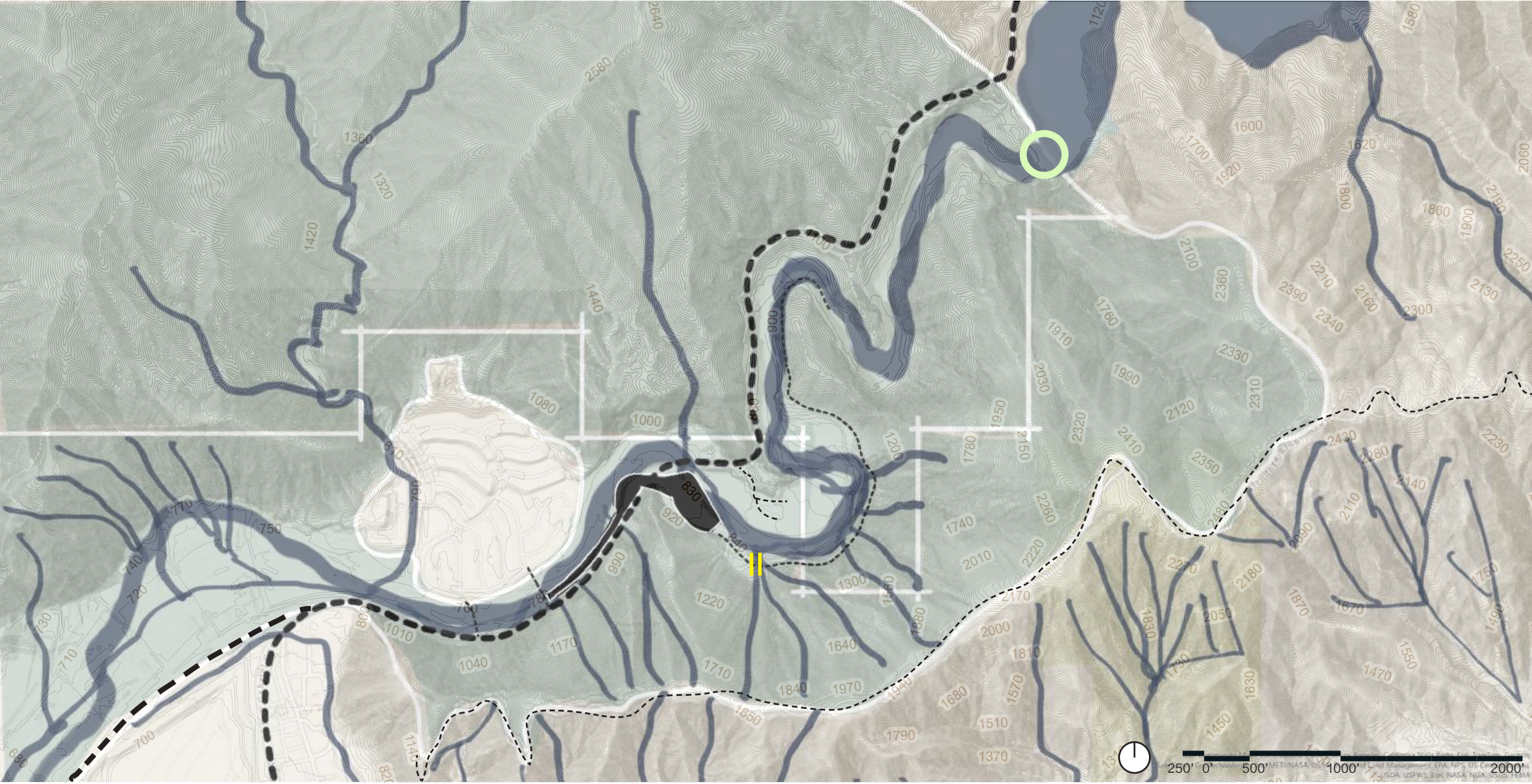
PROPOSED TRAIL CONNECTIONS AT ASUZA WILDERNESS PARK

This 2006 map envisioned a trail system to connect WCA's River Wilderness Park with surrounding lands. Since 2006, numerous trails shown on this map have been closed due to erosion, safety, and other issues. (WCA)

REDUCING RECREATION IMPACTS AT THE FORK

Launching a shuttle system from Azusa Wilderness Park to the river fork, using the proposed parking in the Asuza Wilderness Park Master Plan to eliminate vehicular traffic, would reduce recreation impacts along sensitive areas of the river and trails, improve safety, and provide more formalized nodes to concentrate activity and maintenance needs.













LOCAL HYDROLOGY

The Azusa Wilderness Park and the adjacent landscape is delineated by the course of the San Gabriel River and the many tributaries that drain from the surrounding hillsides. This natural hydrology primarily poses risks where flows that traverse the pedestrian trail along Old San Gabriel Road could induce landslides during heavy rains.

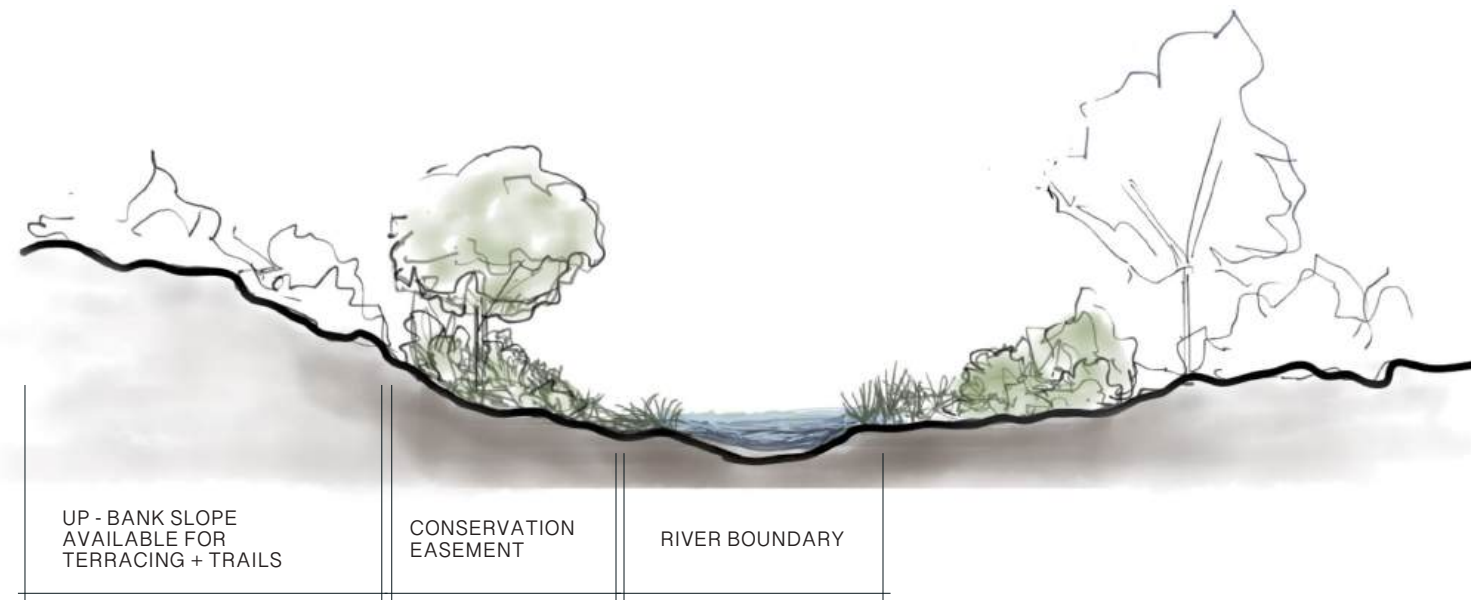
This situation is similarly challenging when considering placement of new trails to allow river access, which would require grading along the steep adjacent slopes and is also likely to be impacted by perpendicular flows of water. Further, conservation easements require some trails be set back a certain distance from the river edge (as shown in the sketch below) in order to protect critical habitat areas from human impact.

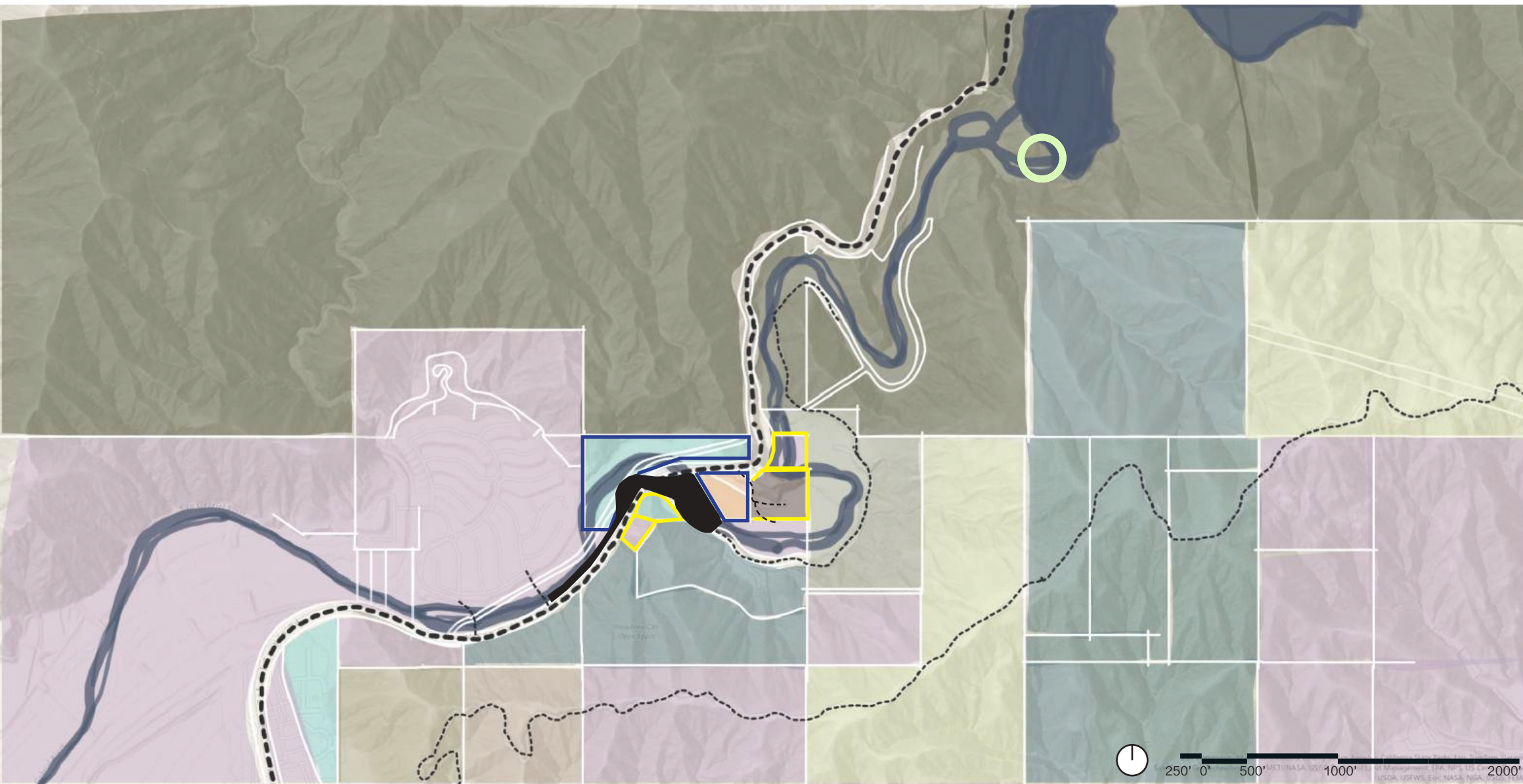
-  SAN GABRIEL RIVER COURSE
-  SAN GABRIEL RIVER TRIBUTARIES
-  PRIMARY VEHICULAR ROAD
-  SECONDARY ROAD / TRAIL
-  UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE CHANNEL
-  EXISTING MASTER PLAN SITE BOUNDARY
-  MORRIS DAM + RESERVOIR
-  SAN GABRIEL CANYON SPECIAL ECOLOGICAL AREA (SEA)



THE SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED

The San Gabriel River receives drainage from 689 square miles of eastern Los Angeles County, with headwaters originating in the San Gabriel Mountains. The upper reaches of the river are heavily used for recreational purposes, and have been impacted from trash, debris, and habitat destruction. The National Park Service undertook a Special Resource Study of the San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains in order to determine the area's eligibility to become a unit of the national park system. The study was completed in 2013 and determined that the study area was eligible to be a unit of the national park system based on its nationally significant resources, the mix of resources, and the feasibility for the National Park Service to be involved in a collaborative management role providing conservation planning assistance (as opposed to a traditional national park). (CA Waterboards).





POTENTIAL FOR PHASED GROWTH

There is a variety of different context surrounding the existing Asuza Wilderness Park and Master Plan areas, including some parcels that might be potential opportunities for future acquisition. This includes parcels South of the entrance as well as the residential parcel to the north.

- RESIDENTIAL
- WATERSHED
- IRRIGATED FARM
- LIGHT AGRICULTURAL
- GOVERNMENT PARCEL
- COMMERCIAL
- RECREATIONAL
- SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- MORRIS DAM + RESERVOIR
- EXISTING MASTER PLAN SITE BOUNDARY
- SAN GABRIEL RIVER COURSE
- PRIMARY VEHICULAR ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD / TRAIL
- INCLUDED IN AWP MASTER PLAN
- PROPOSED FUTURE PARCEL ACQUISITIONS



IMPLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPANSION

18 million people live within a 1hr drive of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. This area attracts more annual visitors than the Grand Canyon or Yosemite National Park. The expansion decree comes with millions of dollars to fund improved management and staffing measures.

This additional funding further emphasizes the need for an adequate park entrance that provides the first line in the story of the park, offers education and recreation, a location for emergency assistance and visitors information - just as any National Park would have. These additional amenities can be added to the existing Master Plan and located within additional parcels surrounding Asuza Wilderness Park.

RELEVANT JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES



Image Credit: LA Times



ALIGNMENTS AND SOLUTIONS

TOPOGRAPHY

Zion's infamous canyon walls have been carved from the Virgin River's flows for millions of years, creating a geological edifice that envelopes park-goers on all sides. This topography creates challenges for equitable access beyond the canyon floor in similar ways to our site, but also offers opportunities for views and immersive experiences.

DESIRE FOR RIVER ACCESS

The Virgin River offers a critical recreational amenity for Zion, and access to it's edges is highly sought after, especially during hot summer months. In order to deal with this desire Zion discourages users from going off trail by offering clear and marked pathways to access the river at every available interval. By telling users where they can go prevents them from thinking they can go anywhere.

HIGH SEASONAL TRAFFIC

Zion is one of the most frequented parks in the country, experiencing a 90% increase in visitation over the last decade. This increased traffic presents challenges for protected areas and wildlife. The park has dealt with this issue by constructing a bike path route and implementing a shuttle system that has eliminated vehicular traffic and creates a cap for the number of people in areas of the park at any one time. Issuing permits for highly sought after hikes has also created much needed limitation.

SENSITIVE ECOLOGY AND CULTURE

Zion is home to prized geological records and many critical species. There is an immense amount of history on display for users to engage with, at a safe distance. 98% of the park use is concentrated in the main canyon, which constitutes only about 10% of the park.



WHAT WE CAN IMPLEMENT

ACCESS FUNNELING | Mimicing Zion's commitment to reducing vehicular access through shuttles and bicycle transit to high use areas, we can reduce the need for parking and pressure on sensitive areas along the San Gabriel River.

ADA ACCESSIBILITY | Offering universal access to the river and viewpoints through the creation of various ADA accessible pathways whenever possible.

OFFERS ALTERNATIVE EXPERIENCES | There are many ways to experience the park - biking, bus, picnic areas, and many different hikes of varying intensity distribute visitors and ease pressures on high use areas.

IMMERSIVE VIEWS | Capitalize on topography to offer views whenever possible, and utilize the envelope of mountains to offer intimate, enclosed experiences.





ALIGNMENTS AND SOLUTIONS

COLLISION OF HISTORY AND ECOLOGY

Through archeological surveys, this once abandoned industrial landscape was given new life by highlighting its ecological and historical relics and securing a SITES certification. The design is oriented around historical rail lines, to offer a direct connection to the site's past, while also reducing the impact on the ecologically sensitive marshland surrounding it.

LOW IMPACT DESIGN

100% of the natural materials from site clearing were retained and reused, including soil, mineral and rock waste, and plant materials disturbed or excavated during the construction and archeological excavation process. This includes 14 cu yds of historic bricks reused as gabion fill in wayfinding signage.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Trailhead kiosks and wayfinding signage lead visitors through the site, while numbered placards are discreetly located where historic remnants have been uncovered, signaling to visitors that they can learn more by accessing the custom-designed Foundry Tour educational app. The interactive, GPS-enabled mobile app provides virtual tours of the site including oral histories, historical images with captions, and seasonal information about flora and fauna.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACCOMODATIONS

The design recognizes the likelihood that the marshland and water boundaries will likely shift as climate change impacts the region, and so implemented a restoration planting strategy that would eliminate invasive species, create buffers when possible, and allow for flooding of certain areas away from users.



WHAT WE CAN IMPLEMENT

EXCAVATE OUR HISTORY | Perhaps not in the literal sense, but it will be critical to excavate the true history present on our site and offer a clear and engaging story to users through educational wayfinding and demonstration areas.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE | Choices in planting, materials, and access will determine how vulnerable our site and it's adjacencies are to potential future climate impacts.

LOOK, DON'T TOUCH | Access can be given to sensitive areas through design that offers views and interactive experiences without providing direct access that could lead to damage.

CASE STUDIES | CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT, NAVAJO NATION, AZ

ALIGNMENTS AND SOLUTIONS

INDIGENOUS CO-MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LAND

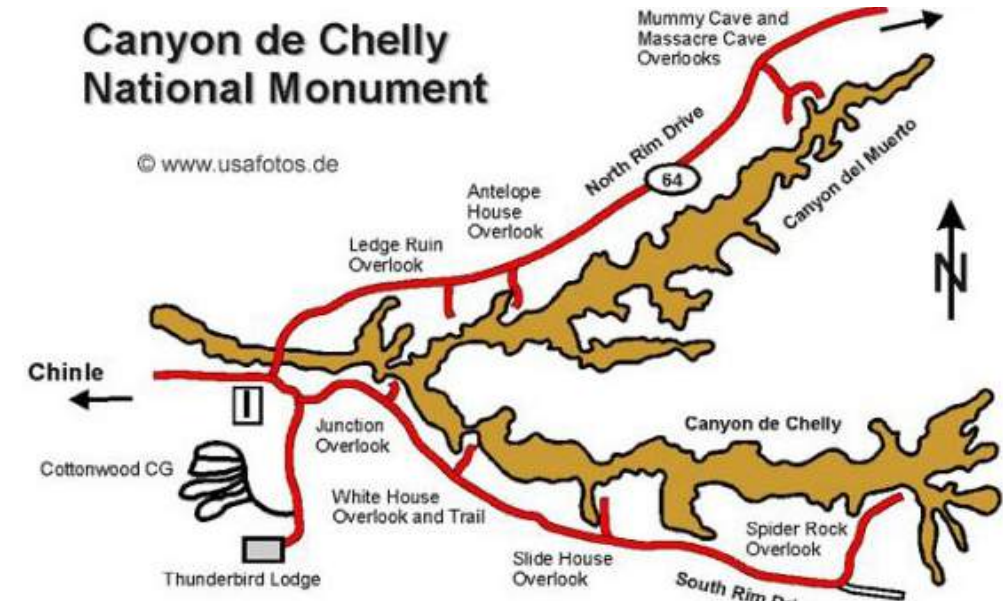
Located entirely within the Navajo Reservation, the monument's legislation preserves some land and mineral rights for the Navajo, as well as preferential right to provide some visitor services. A cooperative management agreement has been drafted between NPS and the Navajo Nation, and development of a joint management plan is anticipated for 2023. The model for this endeavor will likely employ a board to make all major decisions comprised of representatives from the local Indigenous community as well as park personnel.

"STRING OF NODES" TOP OF CANYON DRIVE

The complex canyon topography of this park makes access to the river difficult for many users. The use of a more accessible canyon-top road with various pull offs for overlooks and trailheads allows for visitors to engage with the park from above instead of within.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

In addition to the natural beauty found within this park, there are also immense cultural and historical resources that require careful management and attention. 4000 year old settlement structures and petroglyph displays are key attractions. In order to preserve their integrity and value as a historical record, access is extremely limited and carefully controlled by the joint management agreement.



WHAT WE CAN IMPLEMENT

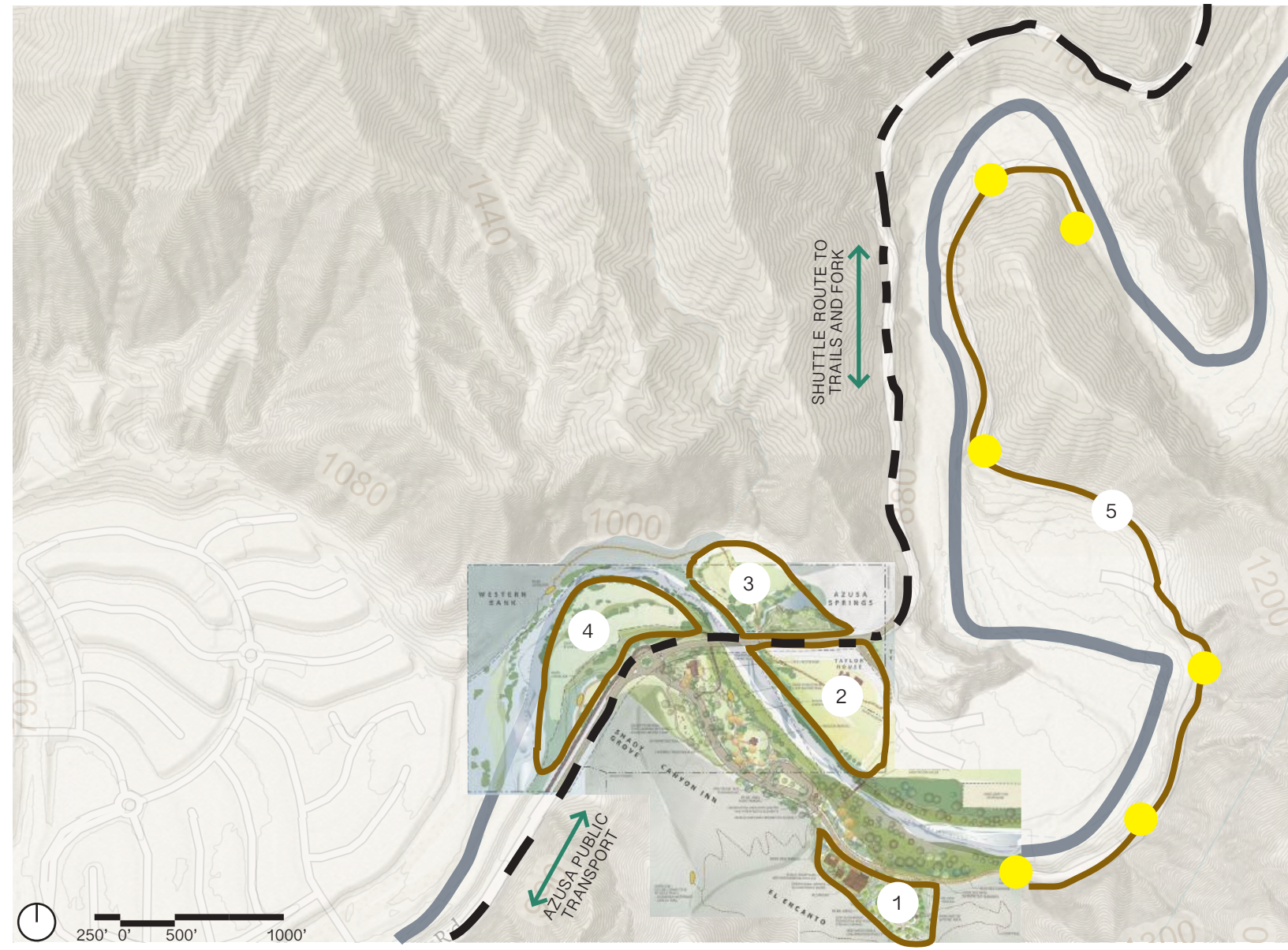
CO-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES | Although our site is situated within Indigenous lands that do not belong to a federally recognized tribe, that does not free us of the obligation to implement co-management strategies with local Indigenous groups. Access, program, educational opportunities, and resource management should be a careful collaborative effort.

ACCESS FROM ABOVE | In areas where the river canyon is inaccessible, views and trailheads can be situated along existing roads and pull off areas to offer engagement from above. The circulation at Canyon de Chelly closely mirrors San Gabriel Rd. at our site, with the notable exception of major elevation gains.

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION | Sensitive historical and cultural artifacts, especially when they pertain to the Indigenous people of our site should be carefully managed and when necessary, controlled to preserve their integrity. This may take the shape of viewing at a distance or through interpretive signage .



SITE ANALYSIS | DEVELOPMENT AREAS



BUILDING ON THE MASTER PLAN

There are 5 areas addressed in the existing Master Plan that require further development and programming, especially considering the new expansion of the National Monument area and the resources that come with it. These areas each have their individual opportunities and constraints, however there are some conditions that require consideration across the entire site. It is notable that these are often in tension with or as a result of one another, which is something to explore in the design solution

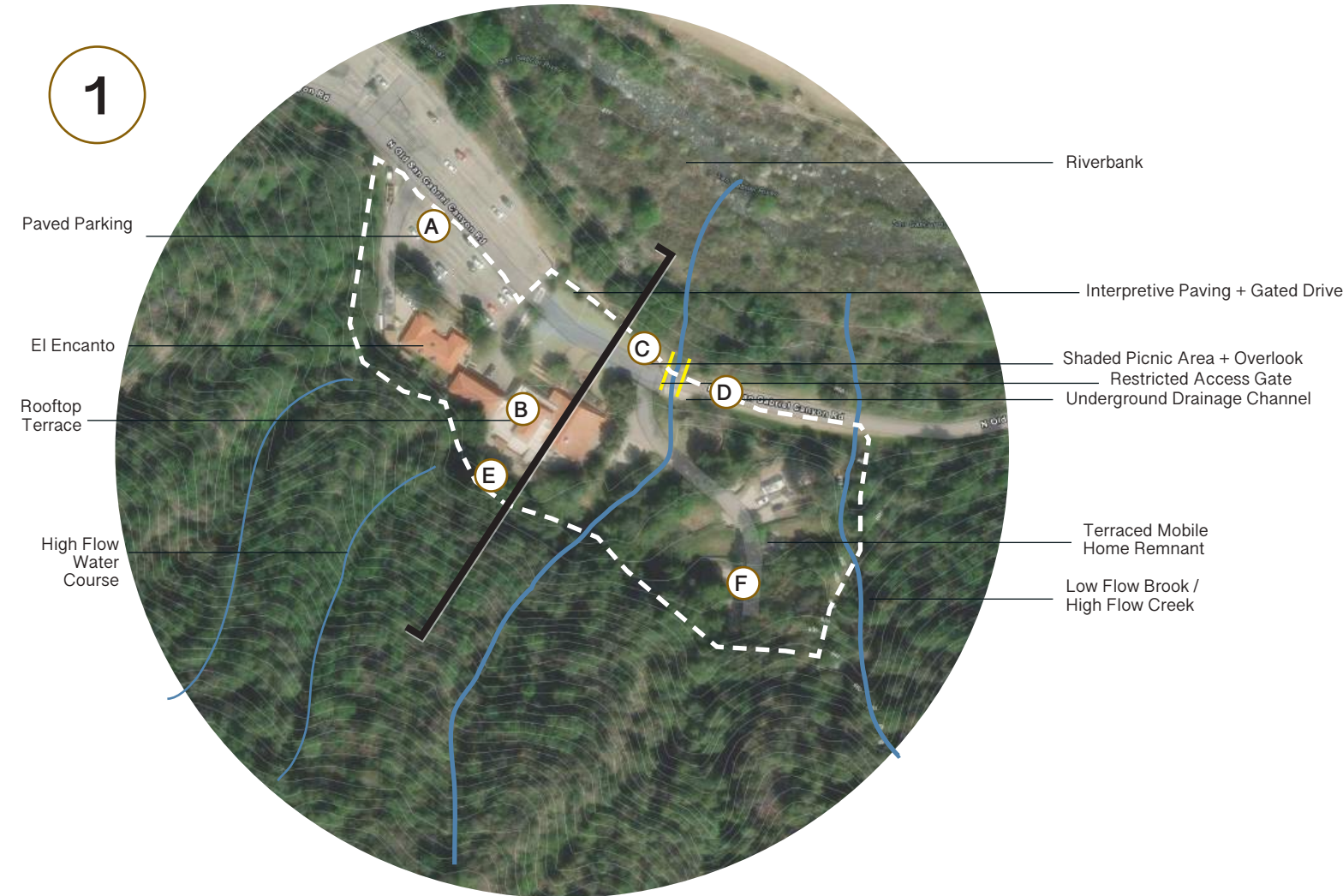
- VIEWPOINT OPPORTUNITY
- 1 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY
- SAN GABRIEL RIVER COURSE
- ACCESS ROAD / TRAIL
- PRIMARY VEHICULAR ROUTE
- ↔ PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION CONNECTION



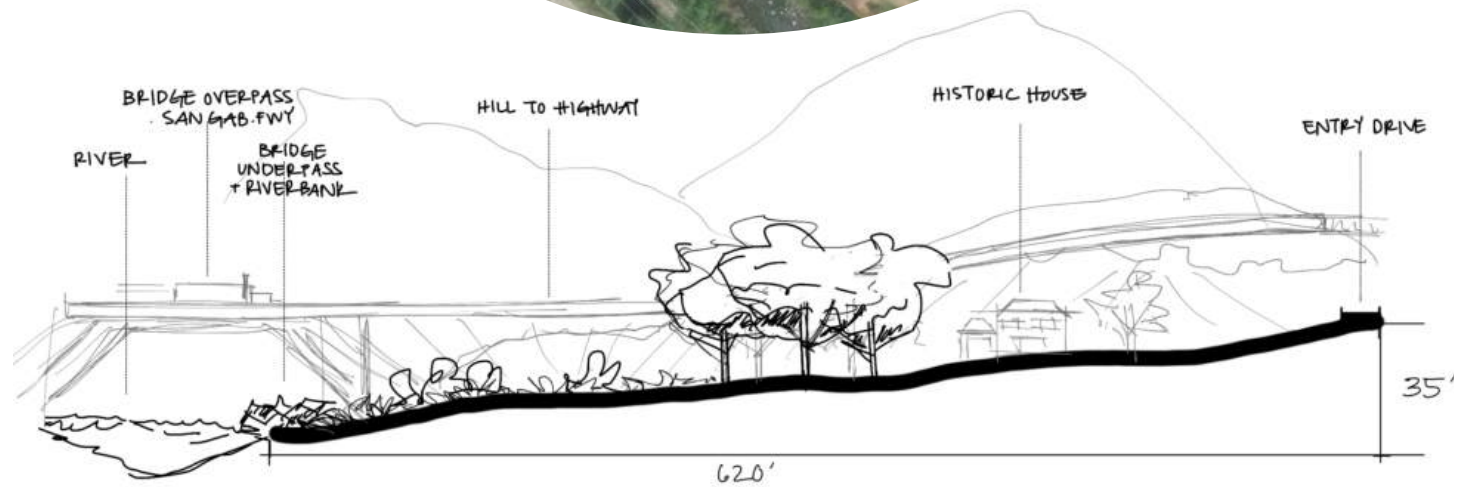
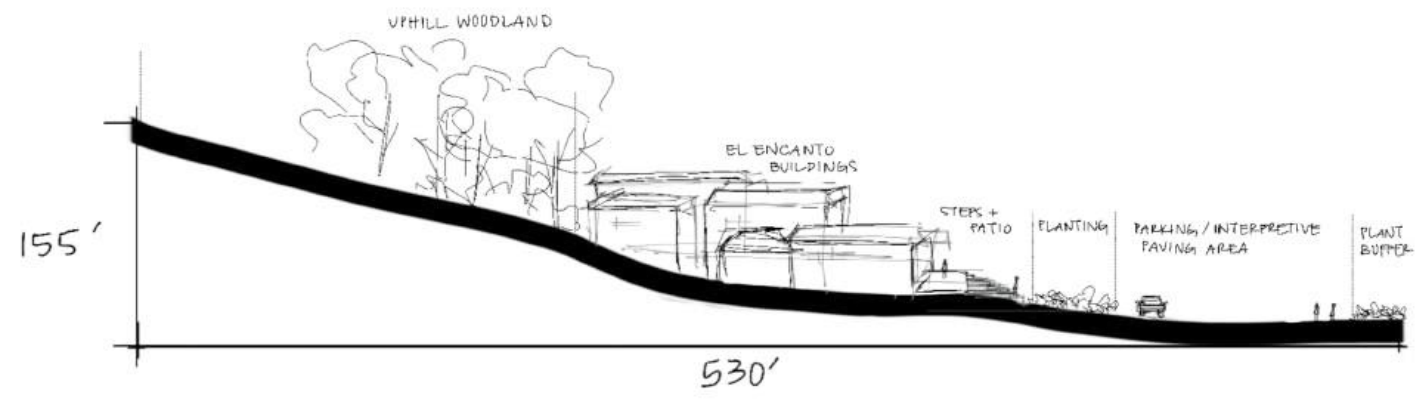
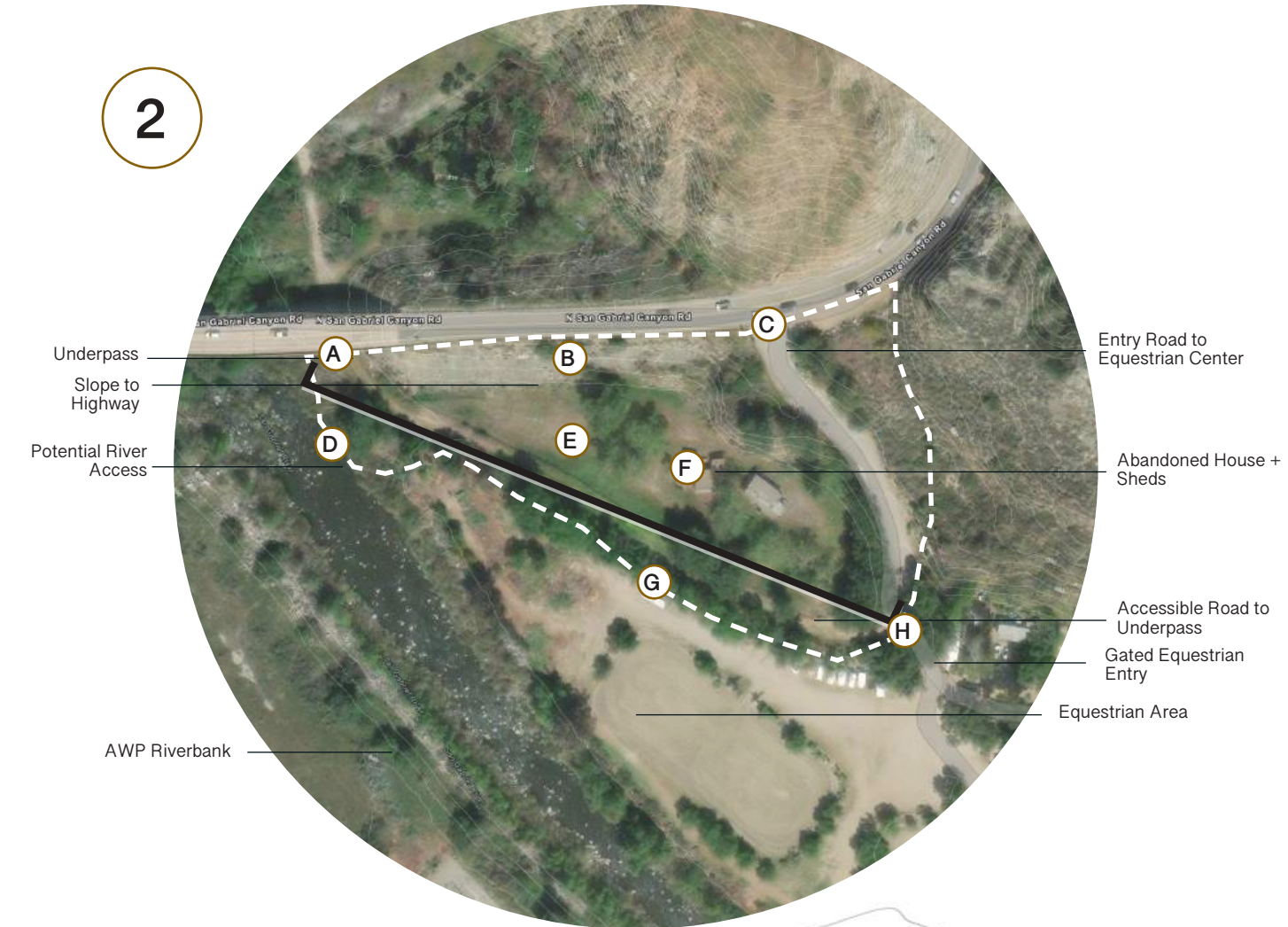
OPPORTUNITIES	↔	CONSTRAINTS
Views	↔	Challenging Topography
River Access	↔	Sensitive Habitat Areas
First Touchpoint of the Monument	↔	Complex Jurisdictional Authority + Land Ownership
Historical Significance + Indigenous Culture	↔	Upstream Dams
Native Habitat Demonstration	↔	Vulnerability to Fire
Proximity to Urban Centers + Transportation	↔	Vulnerability to Landslides

SITE CONTEXT | EXISTING CONDITIONS

1



2



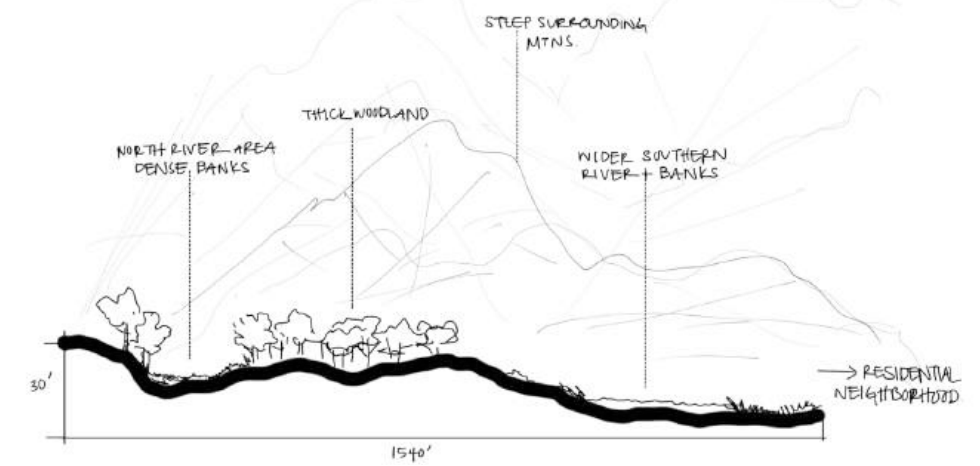
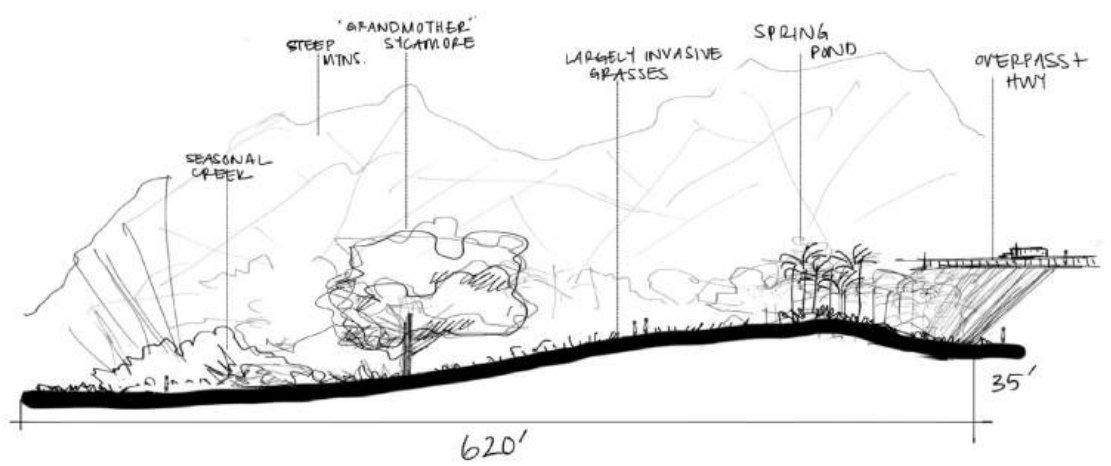
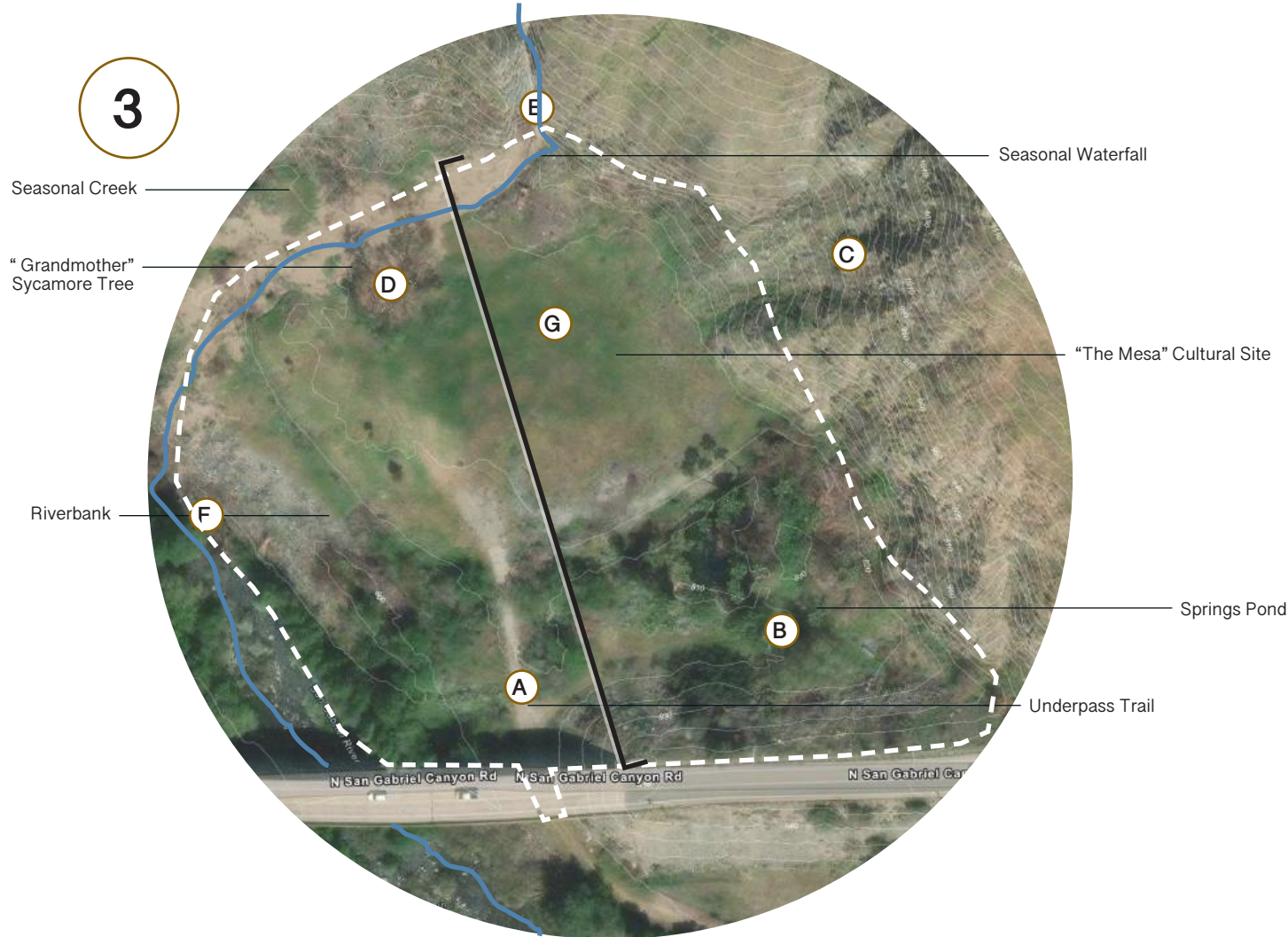
OPPORTUNITIES + CONSTRAINTS

- A** Existing underused and unorganized parking
- B** Existing El Encanto Restaurant and offices, structural issues due to flooding
- C** Interpretive non-permeable paving area + overlook
- D** Gated access road and trail entry, unclear destination + use
- E** Low flow brook/high flow creek drains against structures
- F** Existing abandoned mobile home terraced concrete pads, unprogrammed

OPPORTUNITIES + CONSTRAINTS

- A** Overpass trail provides interest and "portal" to Mesa area
- B** Steep slope to highway, currently rock condition, no interest
- C** Unsafe and unclear entry/exit onto highway, only Ranch signage
- D** Good location for river access and education area, low slope, ADA
- E** Invasive species, flat topography, no program or interest
- F** Abandoned historical home, no program or interest
- G** ADA accessible road connecting under overpass
- H** Gated equestrian access, no parking, no turn around

SITE CONTEXT | EXISTING CONDITIONS



OPPORTUNITIES + CONSTRAINTS

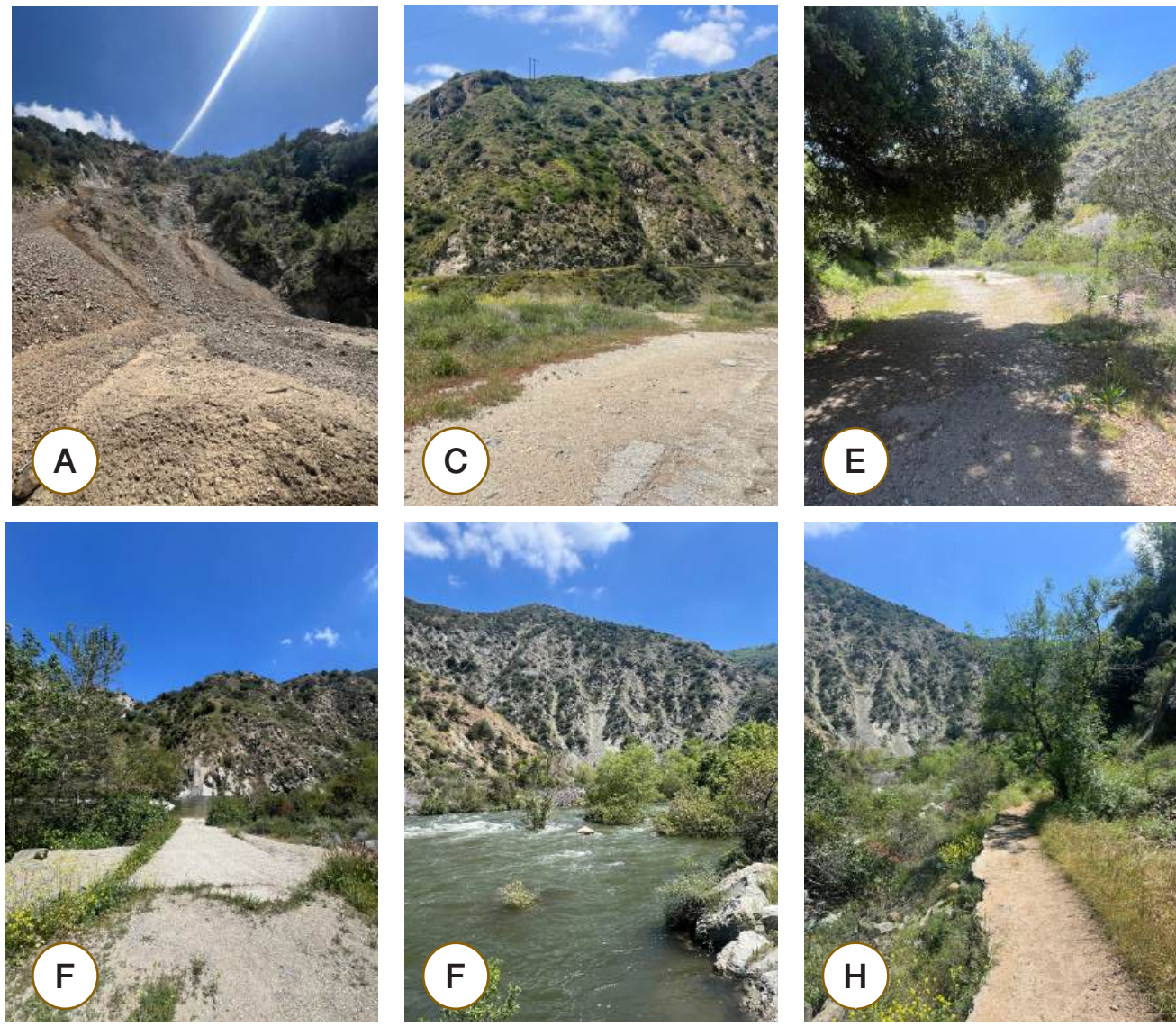
- A** Informal trail from underpass, leads to nowhere
- B** Spring inaccessible and overgrown
- C** Steep topography creates sense of enclosure
- D** Huge existing Sycamore Tree
- E** Seasonal waterfall draining into creek
- F** River accessible, lots of cobble, gentle topography

OPPORTUNITIES + CONSTRAINTS

- A** Challenging topography to connect to Mesa Area
- B** Connection to neighborhood possible, fire considerations
- C** Great area for potential program, conservation easement
- D** Planned overlook and bike access trail to below overpass to Azusa Wilderness Park
- E** Planned round about / traffic calming feature. No welcome signage or fee collection
- F** Steep mountain face, high landslide risk

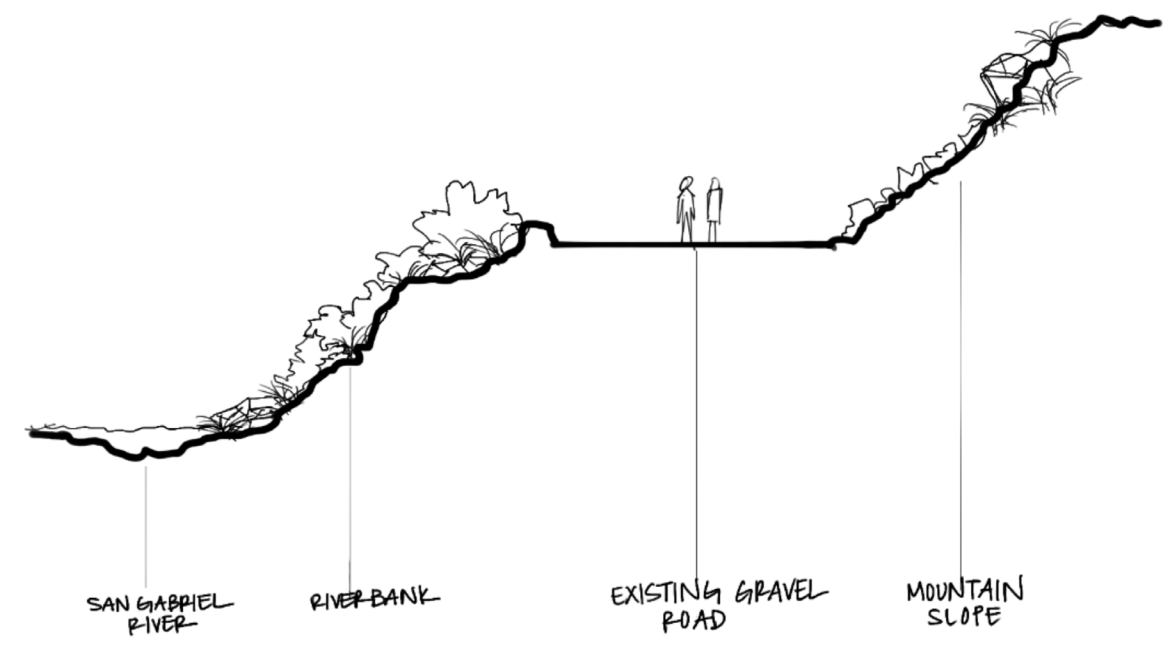
SITE CONTEXT | EXISTING CONDITIONS

5



OPPORTUNITIES + CONSTRAINTS

- (A)** Informal trail from underpass, leads to nowhere
- (B)** Spring inaccessible and overgrown
- (C)** Steep topography creates sense of enclosure
- (D)** Huge existing Sycamore Tree
- (E)** Seasonal waterfall draining into creek
- (F)** River accessible, lots of cobble, gentle topography





GOALS	↔	OBJECTIVES
<p>1. Foster stewardship through education</p>	↔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessible and engaging signage and art - Native plant education - Youth integration - Historical storytelling
<p>2. Reconnect and restore Indigenous cultural areas</p>	↔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserve sensitive areas with cultural significance - Quiet programming to reduce impact - Co-management strategies - Ecological restoration
<p>3. Construct multi-benefit ecological, stormwater, and fire resiliency solutions</p>	↔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address drainage issues among existing structures - Assess fire risk - Avoid programming landslide areas - Reduce access + impacts on the river



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT | DESIGN METAPHORS

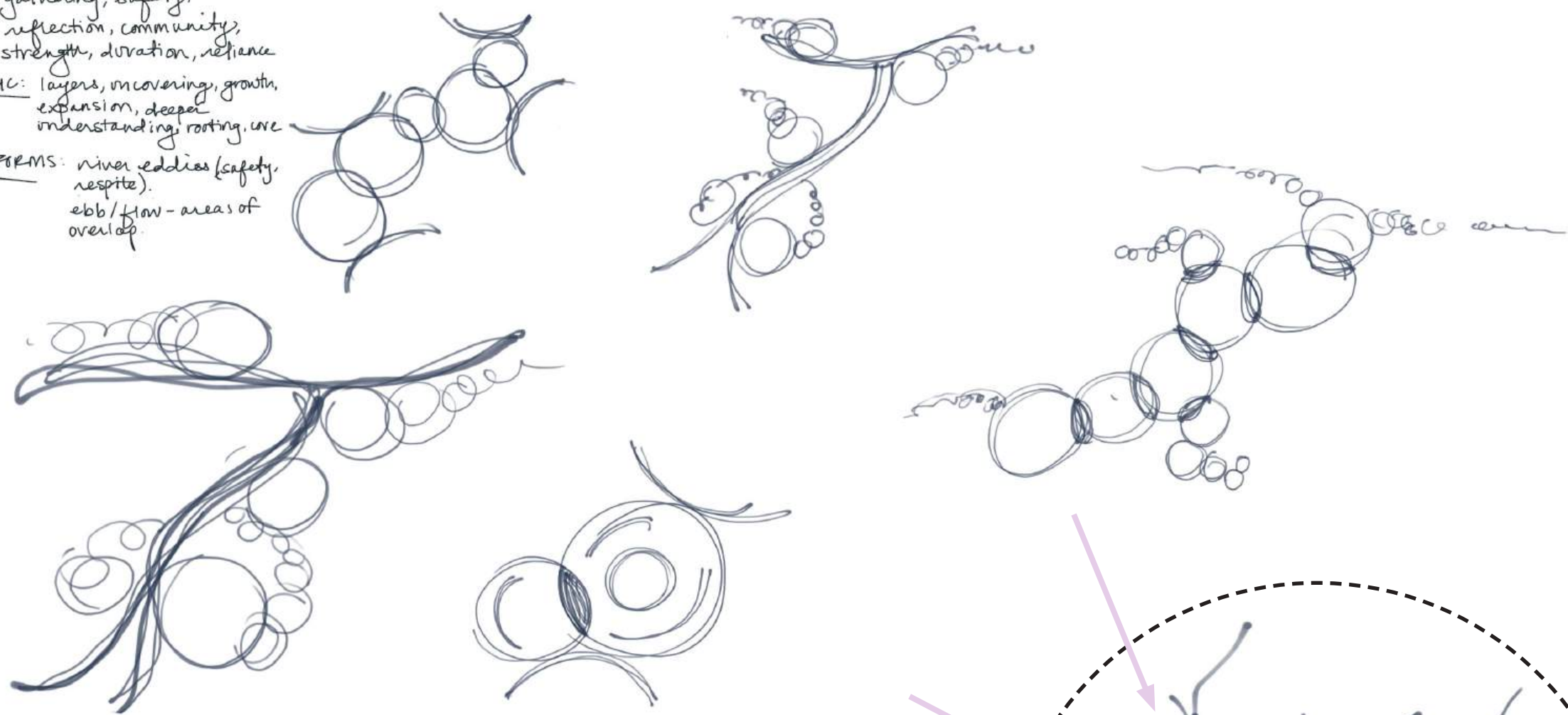
CIRCLES: gathering, safety,
 reflection, community,
 strength, duration, resilience

↓

CONCENTRIC: layers, uncovering, growth,
 expansion, deeper
 understanding, rooting, care

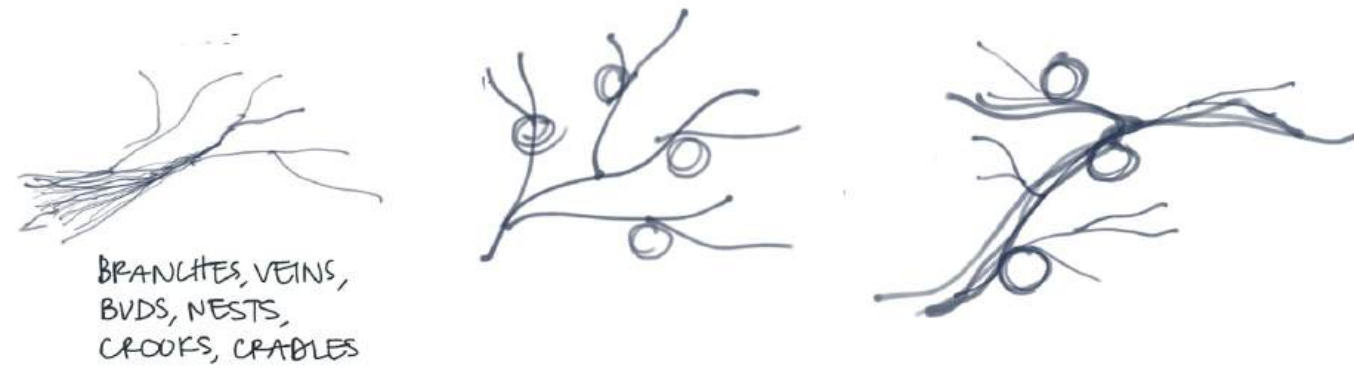
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NATURAL FORMS: river eddies (safety,
 respite),
 ebb/flow - areas of
 overlap.

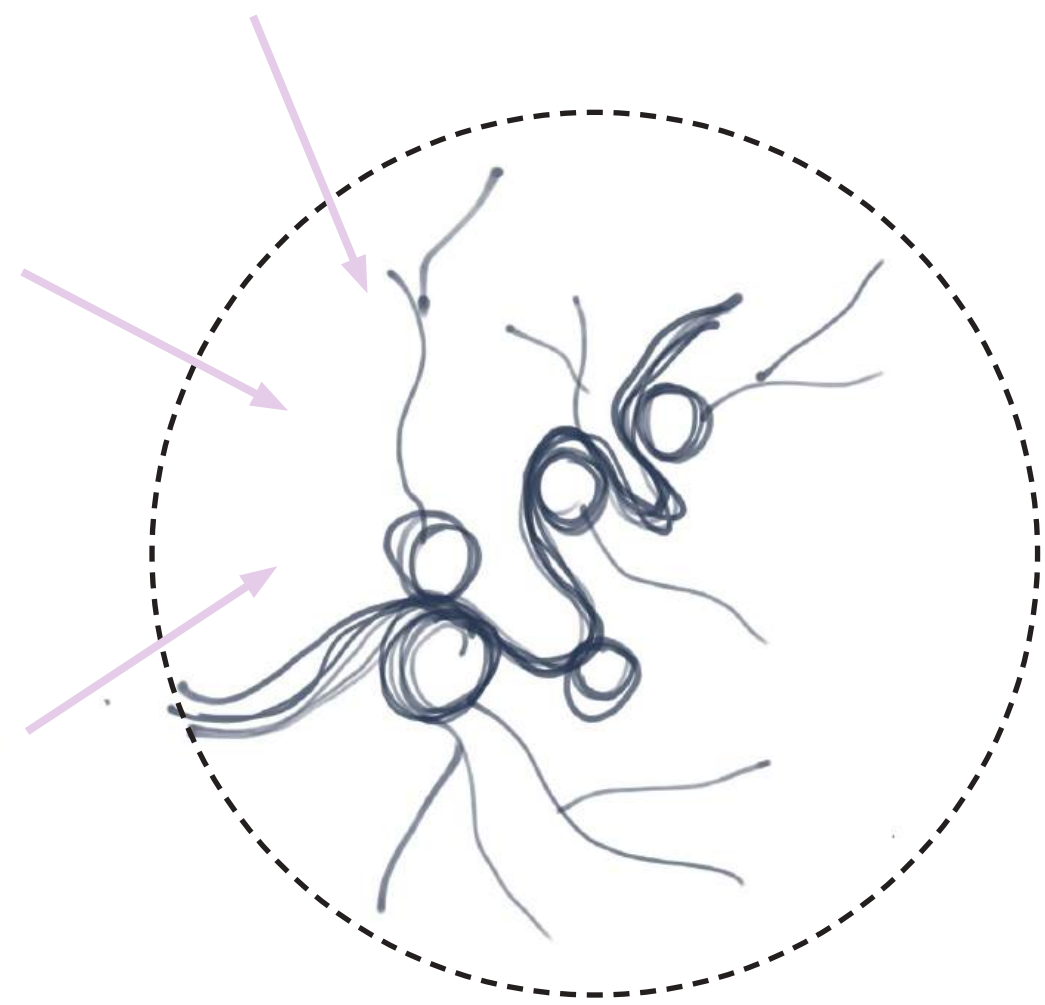


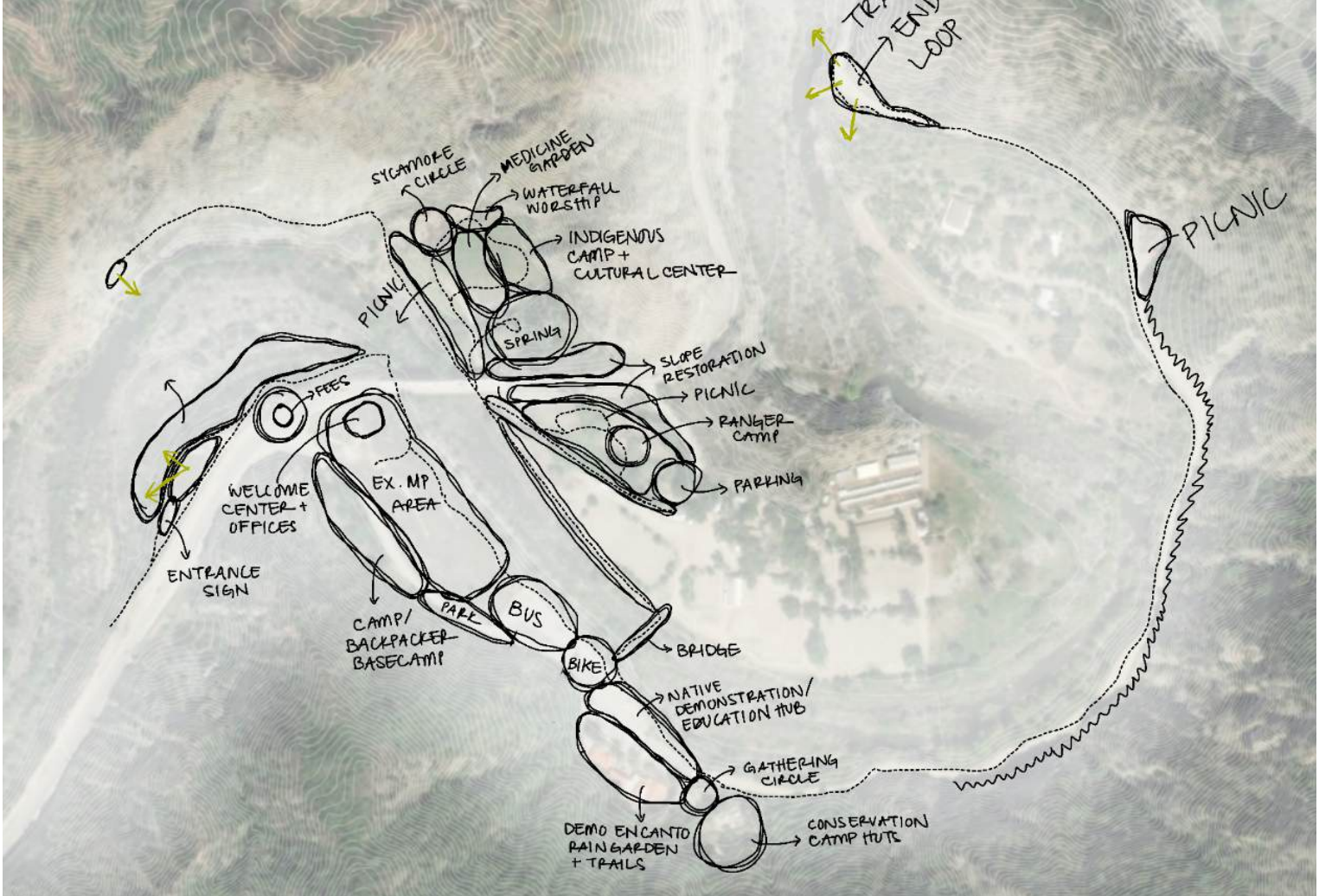
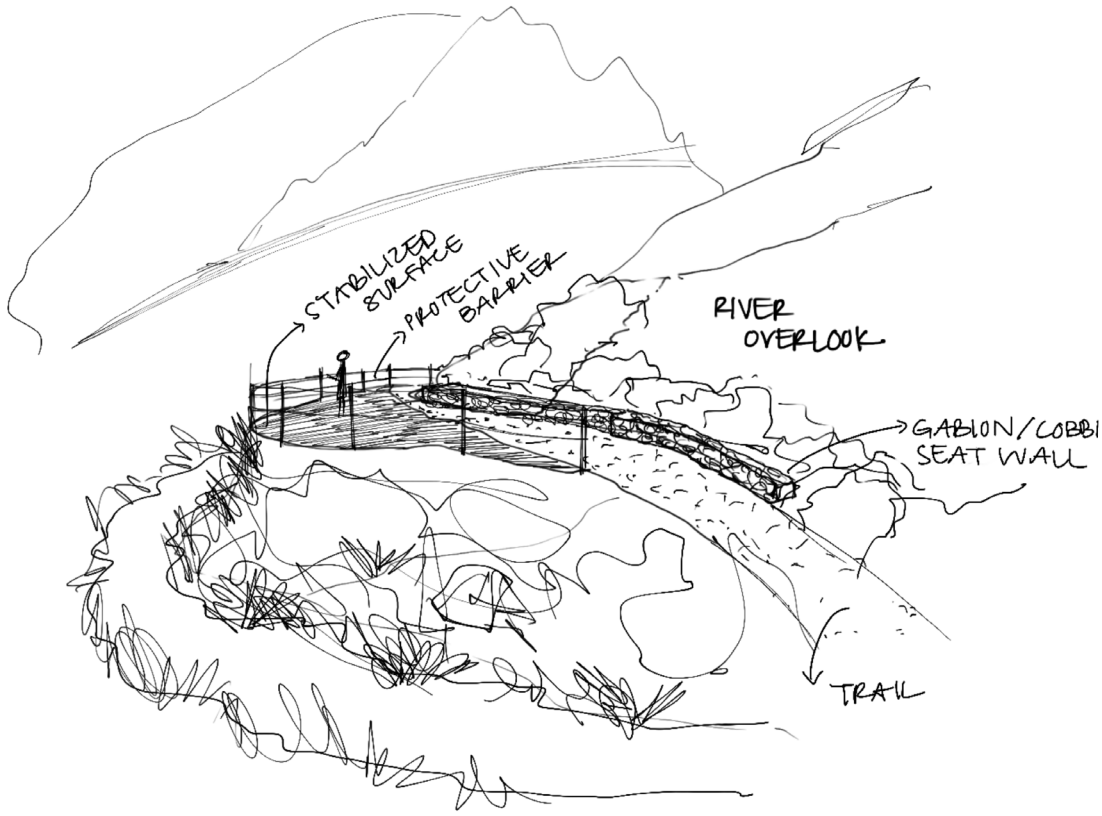
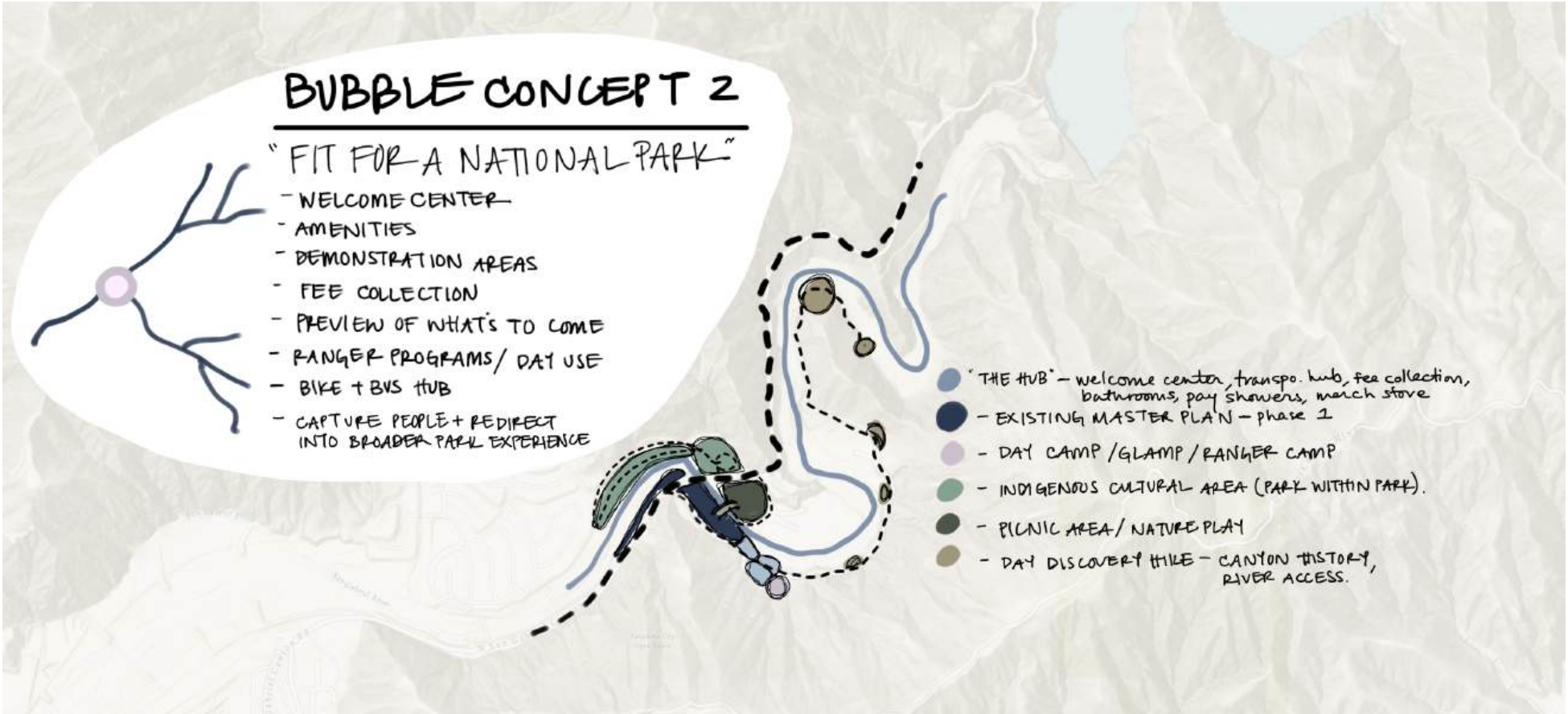
ANATOMY / GEOMETRY OF A RIVER

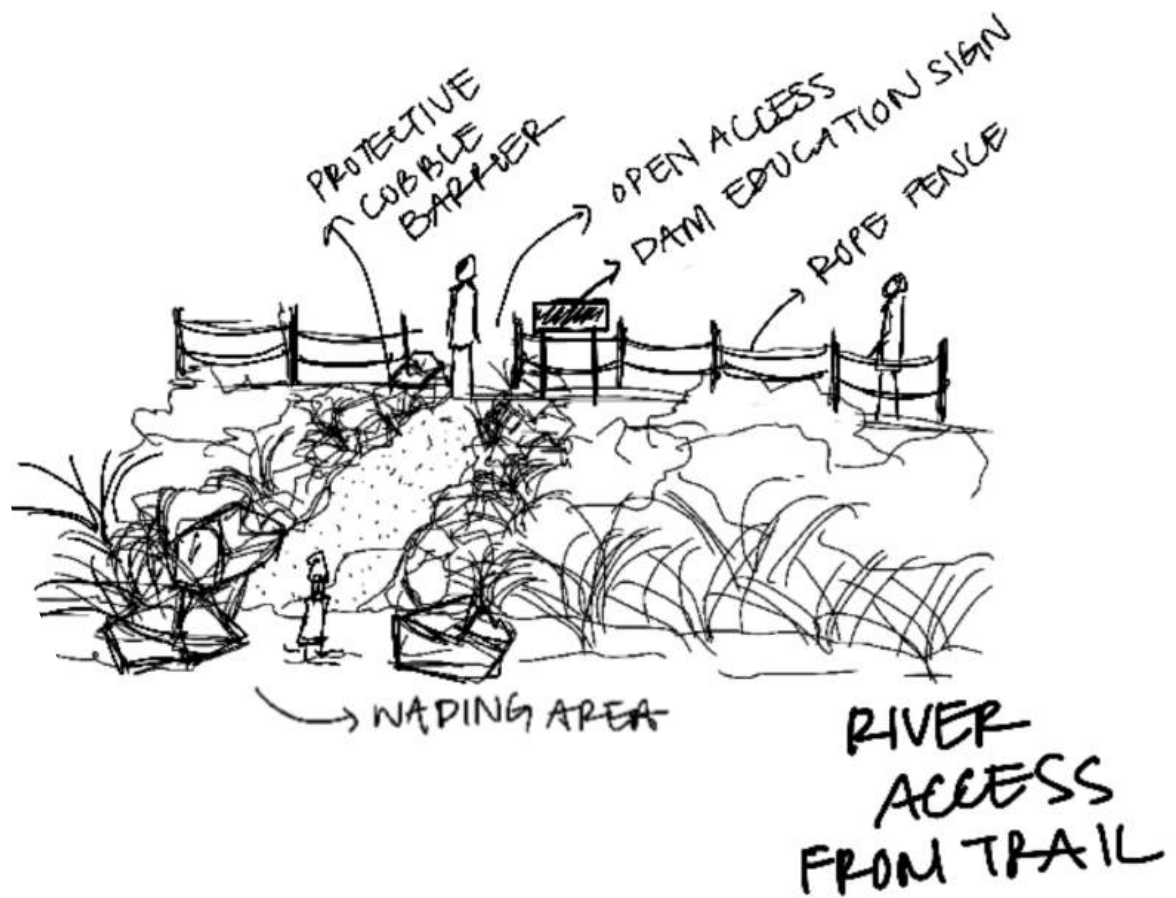
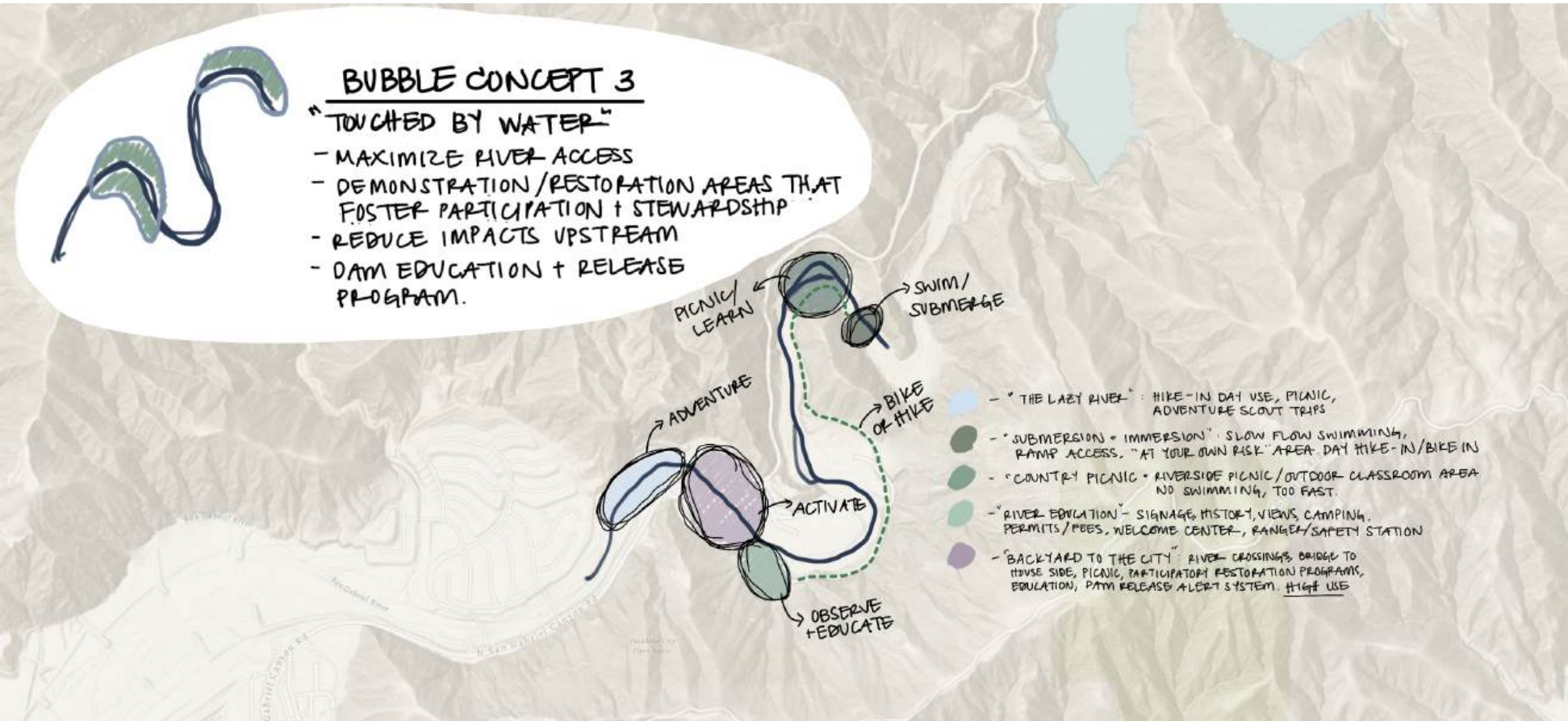
- ↳ many threads, 1 cloth (tributaries, threads, weaving a collective story).
- ↳ historic record, no end no beginning, never the same water



BRANCHES, VEINS,
 BUDS, NESTS,
 CROOKS, CRABLES





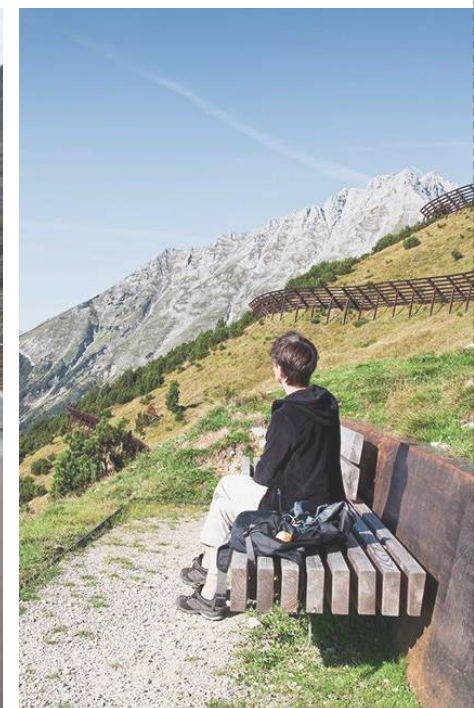




MATERIALS STUDY |



VIEWPOINTS + NODES



GATHERING SPACES



INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

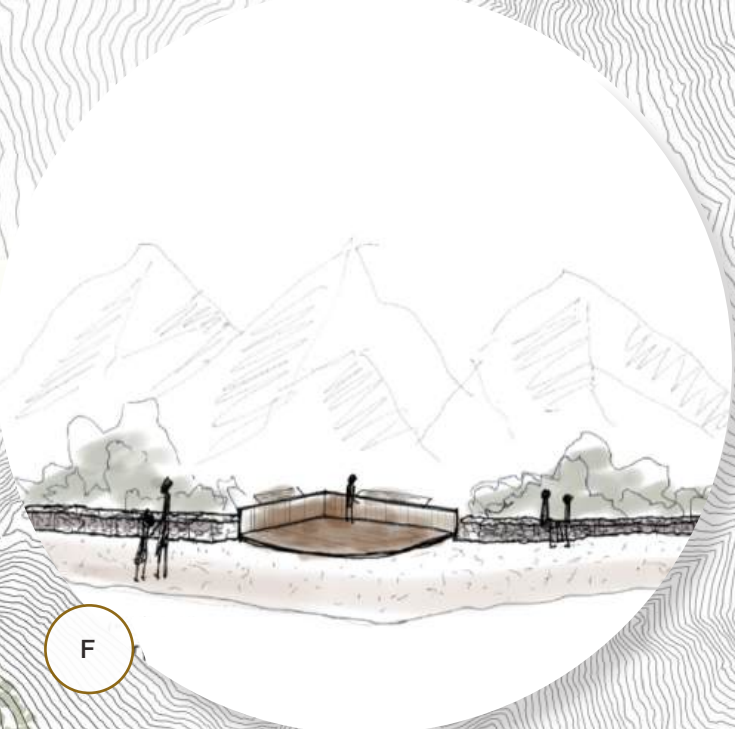
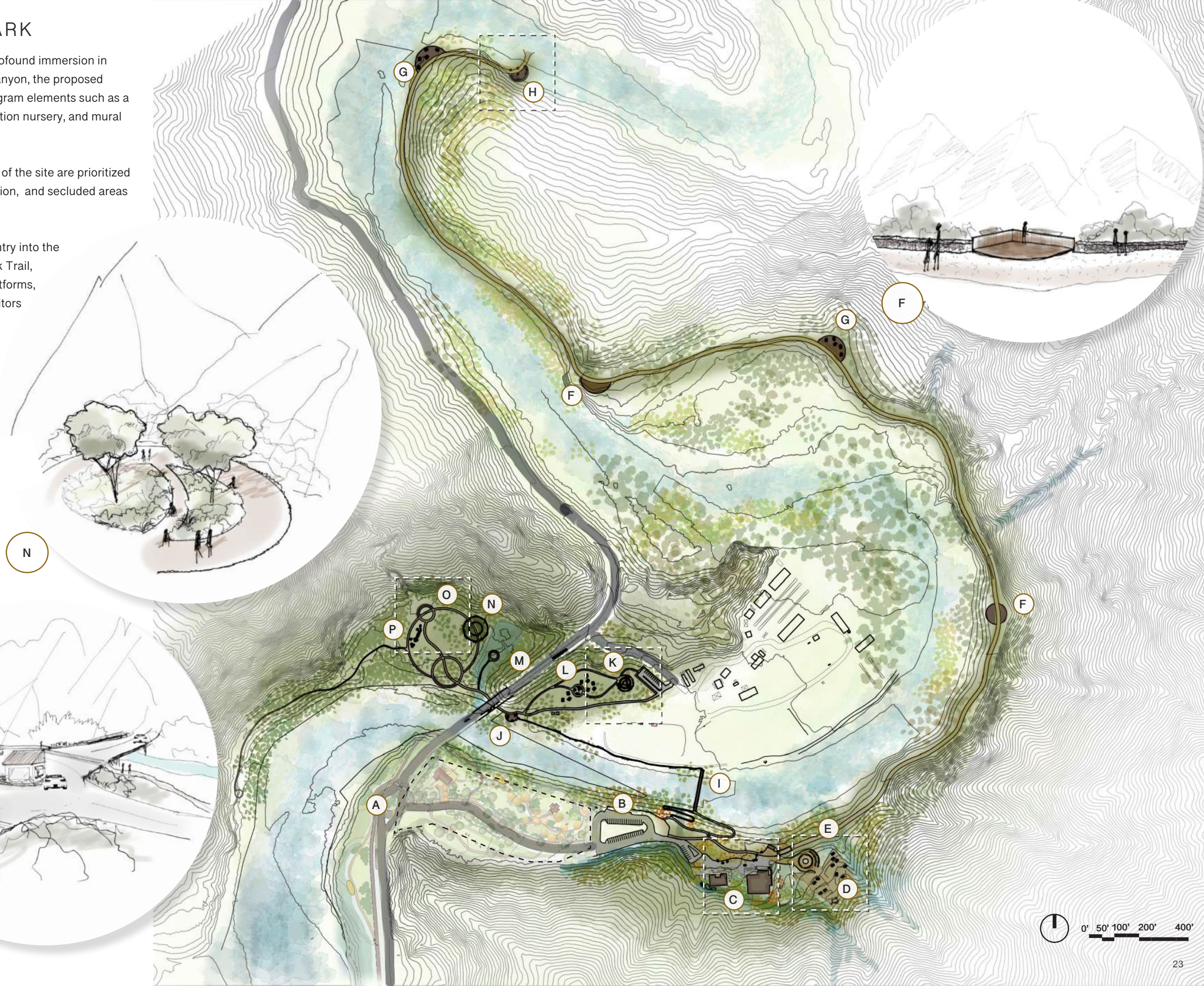
SITE PLAN | PARALLAX PARK

By capitalizing on viewsheds and opportunities for profound immersion in the spectacular nature of this area of San Gabriel Canyon, the proposed design offers a variety of stewardship generating program elements such as a community activation center, native seed and restoration nursery, and mural art walls.

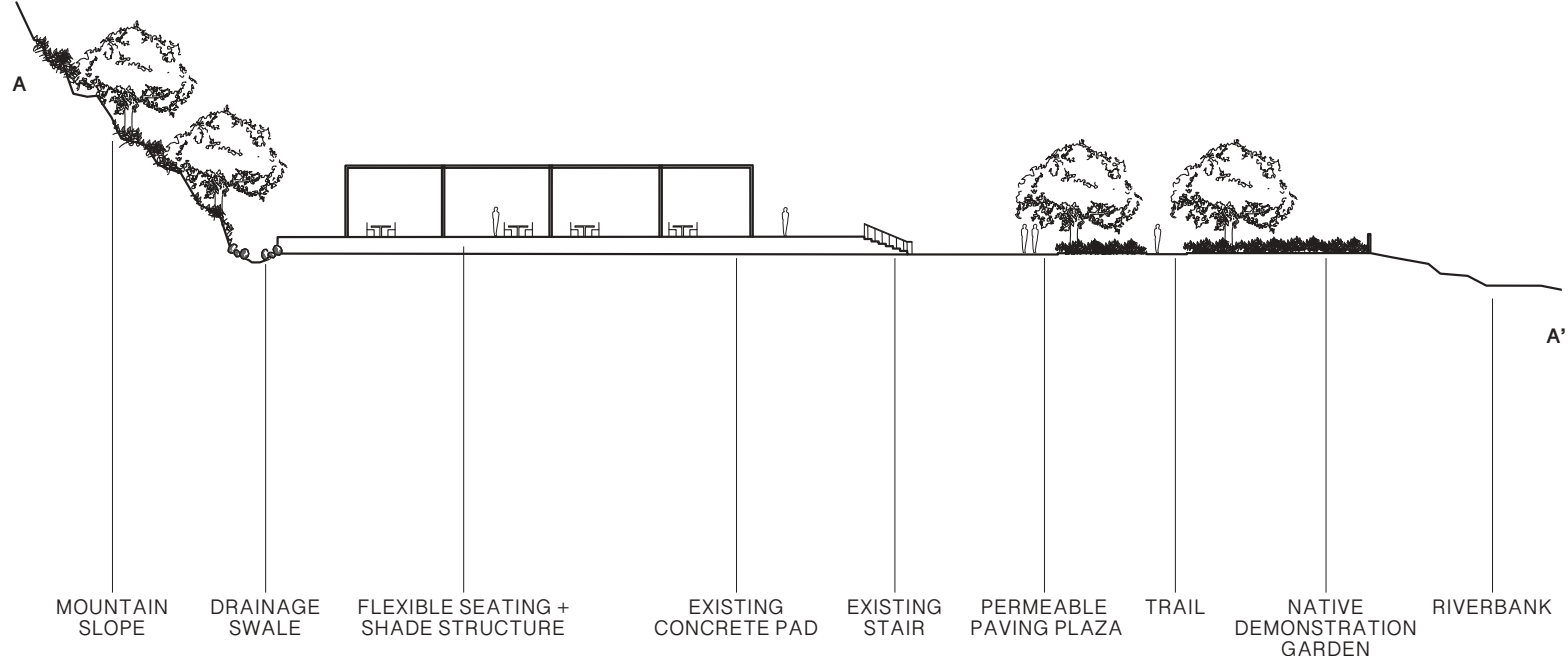
Indigenous rights over the culturally significant areas of the site are prioritized through low impact programming, landscape restoration, and secluded areas for gathering and harvesting sacred plants.

The historical context of this site as a threshold for entry into the canyon is reflected along the journey of the Riverwalk Trail, whereby interpretive signage, "split view" viewing platforms, and ultimately access to the river seek to educate visitors about the sensitivity of this critical ecosystem and thereby reduce impacts upstream.

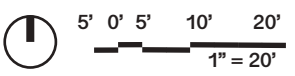
- A** FEE COLLECTION + PARK INFORMATION STAND
- B** BUS DROP OFF + PARKING
- C** COMMUNITY ACTIVATION + DEMONSTRATION GARDEN
- D** THE "NESTS" RANGER CAMP + MURAL CIRCLE
- E** RIVERWALK TRAIL ENTRANCE
- F** "SPLIT VIEW" VIEWING PLATFORM
- G** PICNIC REST STOP
- H** RIVERWALK TRAIL LOUNGE DECK + RIVER ACCESS
- I** RIVER CROSSING BRIDGE
- J** RAISED RIVER PLAT-
- K** COBBLE PAVILLION
- L** PICNIC + NATURAL
- M** RAISED "SPRING LOOP"
- N** INDIGENOUS HARVEST GARDEN
- O** RAISED "WATERFALL LOOP" WALKWAY
- P** "MOTHER TREE" INDIGENOUS GATHERING SPACE



ENLARGEMENT | COMMUNITY ACTIVATION



- (A) NATIVE DEMONSTRATION GARDEN
- (B) PARKING + BUS DROP OFF
- (C) THE "NESTS" + RIVERVIEW TRAIL
- (D) PERMEABLE PAVING
- (E) RESTORATION + NATIVE SEED NURSERY
- (F) FLEXIBLE COMMUNITY ACTIVATION SPACE
- (G) EXISTING ADA RAMP TO REMAIN
- (H) EXISTING CONCRETE PADS TO REMAIN
- (I) EXISTING RIVER OVERLOOK TO REMAIN
- (J) RIVERBANK



P1



PERMEABLE PAVING

SHADE STRUCTURE

FLEXIBLE SEATING

EXISTING ADA RAMP

NATIVE DEMONSTRATION GARDEN

NATIVE SEED + RESTORATION NURSERY

EXISTING CONCRETE PAD

P2



EXISTING ADA RAMP

REST STOP PICNIC AREA

NATIVE DEMONSTRATION GARDEN

EXISTING RIVER OVERLOOK

EXISTING CONCRETE PAD

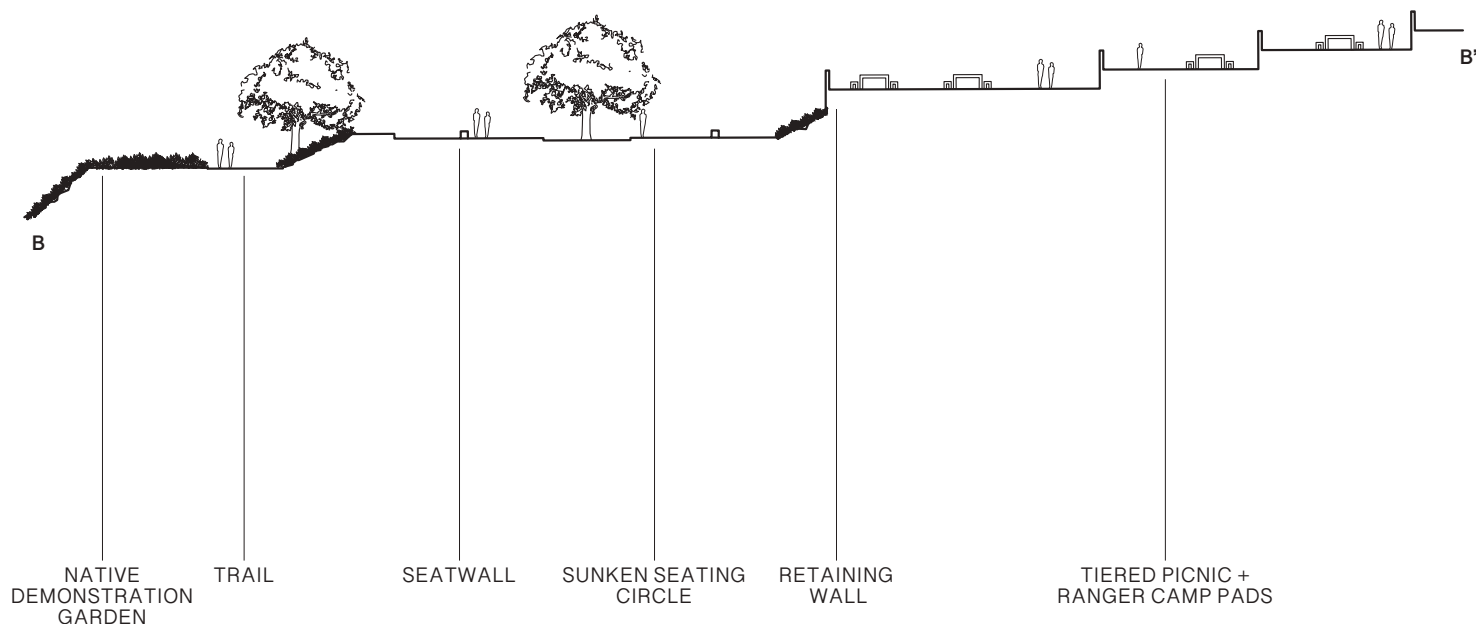
SHADE STRUCTURE

RIVERWALK TRAILHEAD

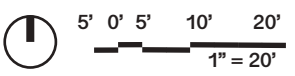
“SPLIT VIEW” OVERLOOK PLATFORM

FLEXIBLE SEATING

ENLARGEMENT | THE "NESTS"



- (A) SUNKEN SEATING CIRCLE
- (B) COMMUNITY ACTIVATION
- (C) RIVERWALK TRAILHEAD
- (D) MURAL WALL
- (E) TIERED PICNIC + RANGER CAMPING PADS
- (F) SLOPE RESTORATION



P3



SLOPE RESTORATION

TIERED PICNIC + RANGER CAMP PADS

MURAL WALL

SUNKEN SEATING CIRCLE

MURAL WALL

TRAIL TO COMMUNITY ACTIVATION + RIVERWALK TRAILHEAD

P4



SUNKEN SEATING CIRCLE

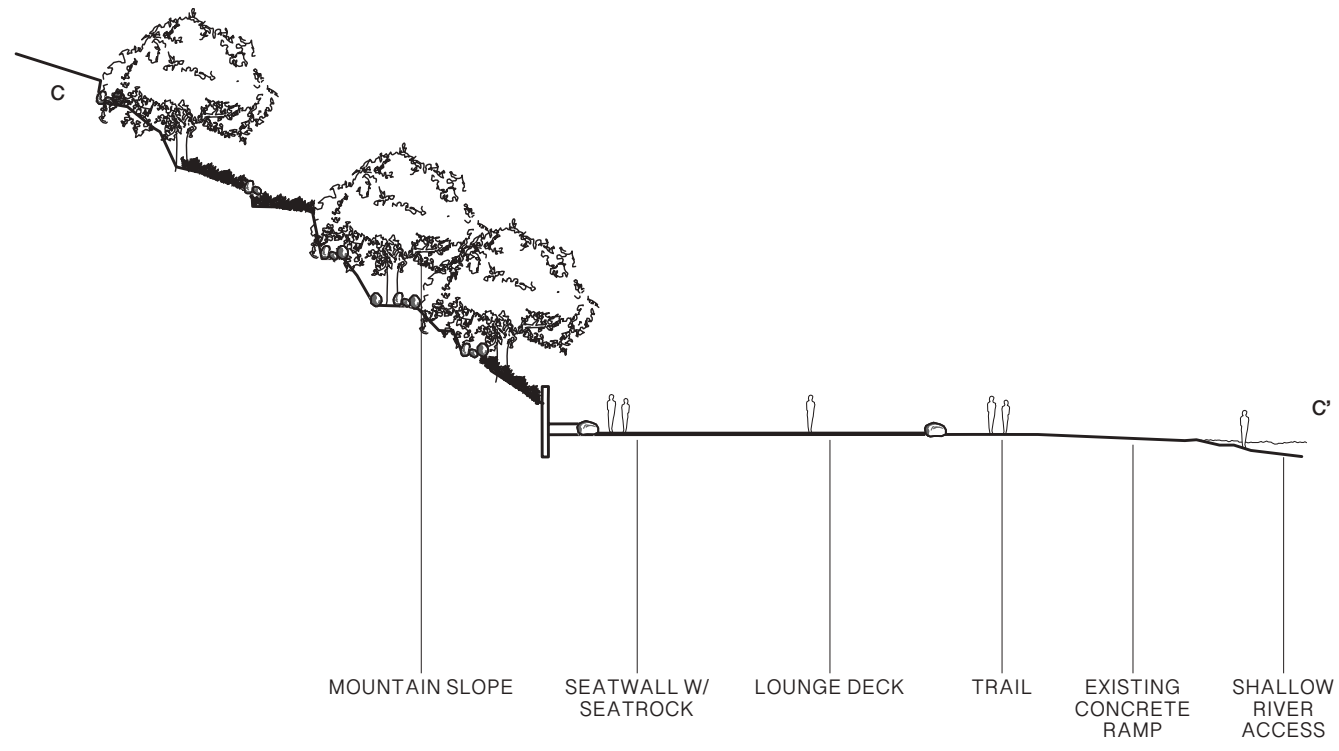
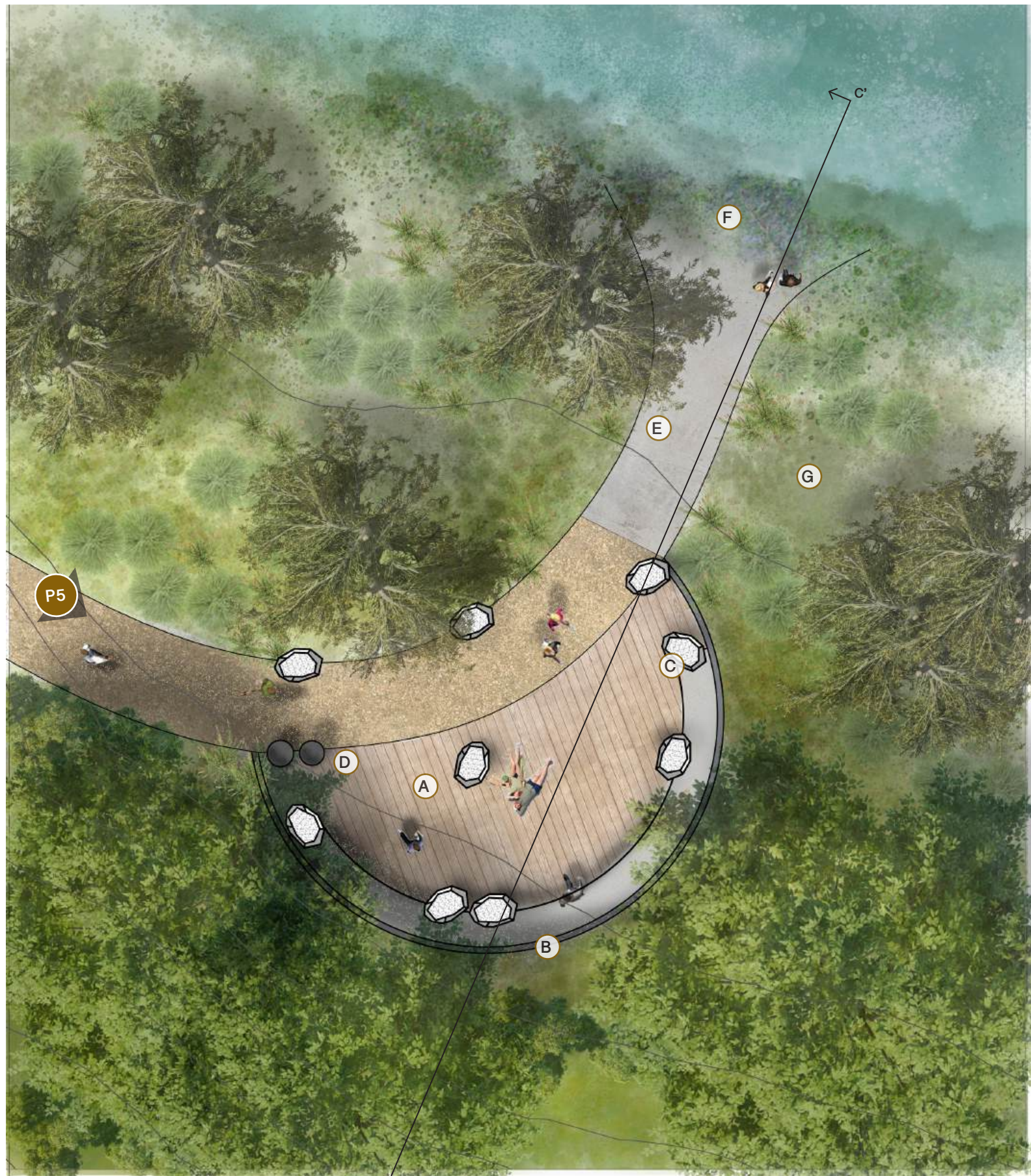
REST STOP PICNIC AREA

MURAL WALL

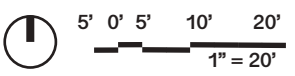
TIERED PICNIC + RANGER CAMP PADS

RIVERWALK TRAIL

ENLARGEMENT | RIVERWALK TRAIL RIVER ACCESS



- (A) FLOODPLAIN LOUNGE DECK
- (B) RETAINING WALL
- (C) COBBLE + CONCRETE SEAT WALL
- (D) TRASH RECEPTICLES
- (E) EXISTING CONCRETE ACCESS RAMP
- (F) SHALLOW RIVER ACCESS
- (G) RIPARIAN RESTORATION



P5



SHALLOW RIVER ACCESS

COBBLE RIVER BARRIER

RIPARIAN RESTORATION

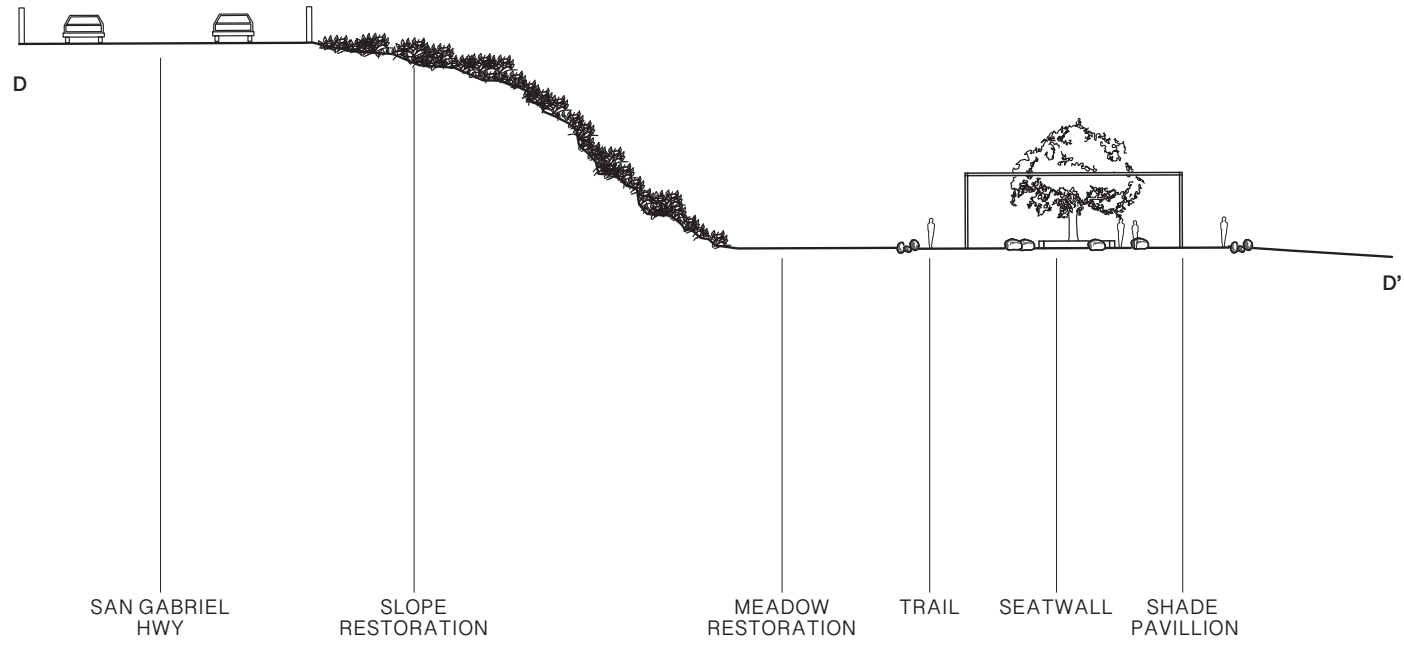
RETAINING WALL

LOUNGE DECK

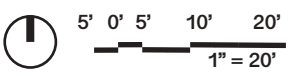
COBBLE + CONCRETE SEATWALL

RIVERWALK TRAIL

ENLARGEMENT | COBBLE PAVILLION



- (A) PERMEABLE PAVING PARKING
- (B) BIKE RACK
- (C) DROP OFF LANE
- (D) WELCOME SIGNAGE + BENCH
- (E) SLOPE RESTORATION
- (F) SHADE PAVILLION
- (G) COBBLE SEAT ROCK
- (H) TRAIL TO RIVER OVERLOOK
- (I) TRAIL TO NATURAL PLAY AREA
- (J) MEADOW RESTORATION
- (K) ADA PEDESTRIAN + BIKE TRAIL



P6



ADA PEDESTRIAN + BIKE PATH RIVER OVERLOOK

COBBLE SEAT ROCK

SHADE STRUCTURE

CONCRETE SEAT WALL

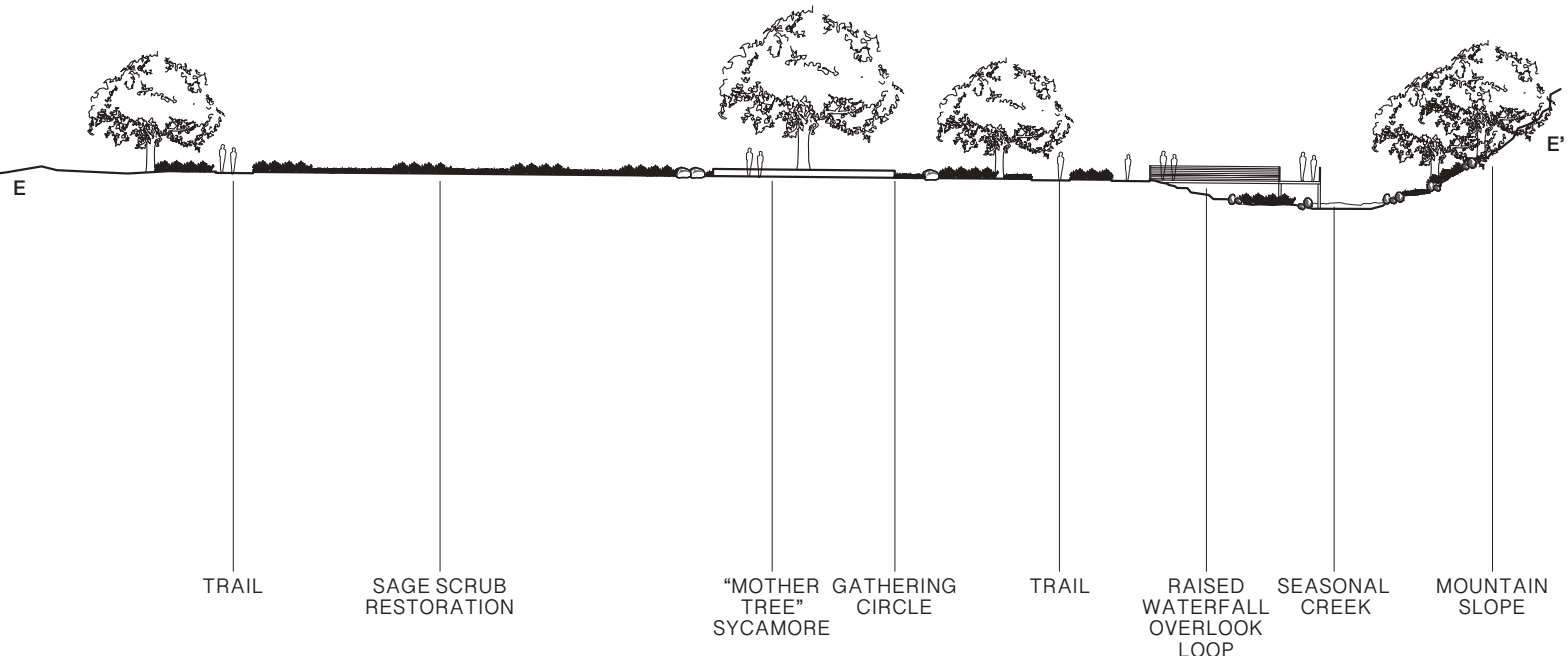
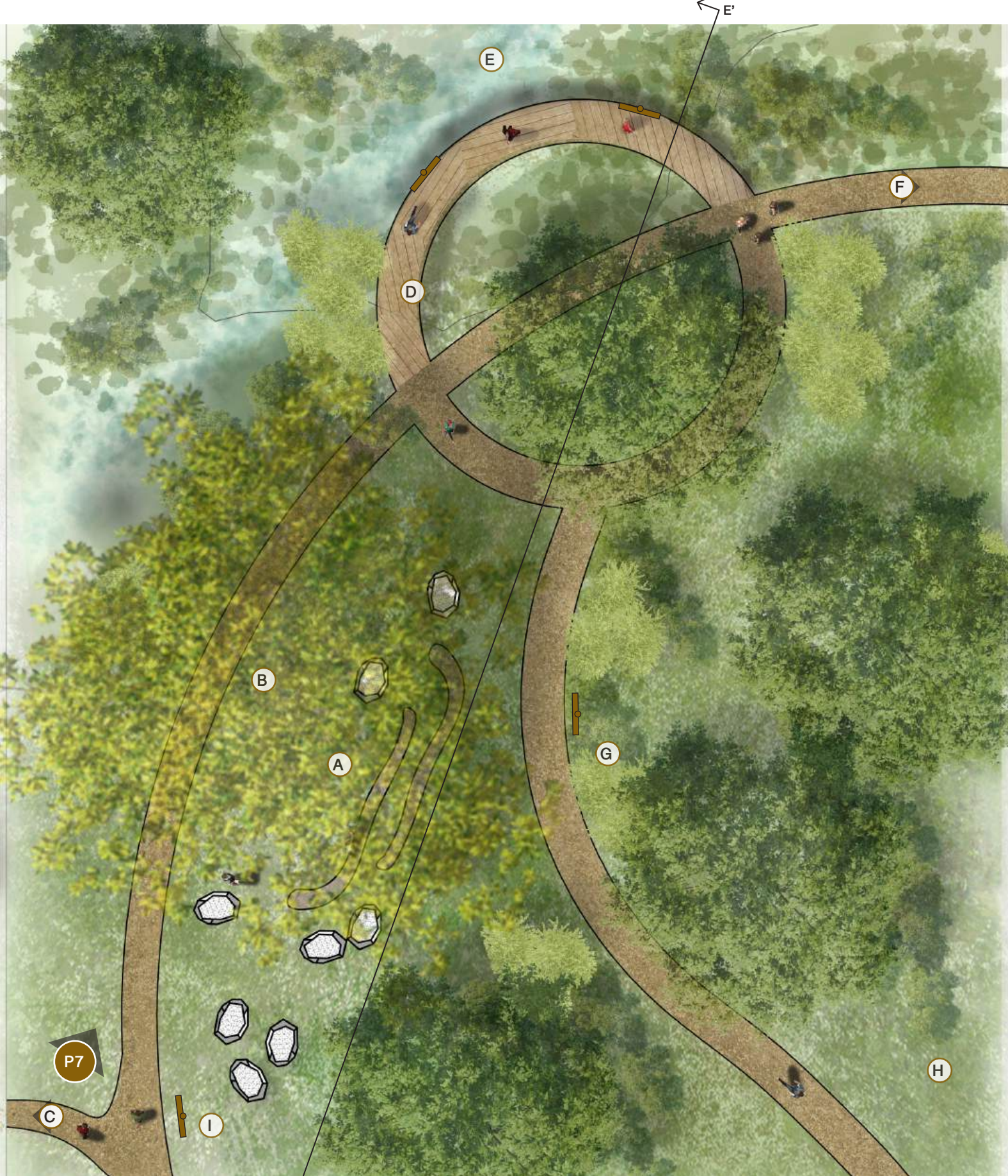
COBBLE LINED PATHWAY

TRAIL TO NATURAL PLAY AREA

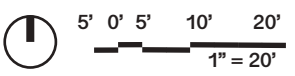
MEADOW RESTORATION

SLOPE RESTORATION

ENLARGEMENT | WATERFALL LOOP + MOTHER TREE



- (A) MOTHER TREE GATHERING CIRCLE
- (B) "MOTHER TREE" SYCAMORE
- (C) MOUNTAIN-SIDE TRAIL
- (D) RAISED WATERFALL OVERLOOK LOOP
- (E) SEASONAL WATERFALL + CREEK
- (F) TRAIL TO HARVEST GARDEN
- (G) CULTURAL GARDENS
- (H) SAGE SCRUB RESTORATION
- (I) INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE



P7



RAISED WATERFALL LOOP

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

"MOTHER TREE" SYCAMORE

MOTHER TREE CULTURAL GATHERING AREA

TRAIL TO HIGHWAY UNDERPASS

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

TRAIL TO INDIGENOUS HARVEST GARDEN

CULTURAL GARDENS



THANK YOU

WCA + Stakeholders, Nathan, Nola, Patrick + Jessie, Fellow Students

JULIA BENNETT - LANDSCAPE DESIGN 7 - SPRING 2024