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Recommendations

The principles described in the preceding section define the essential goals and guiding ideas for the vision of the San Diego River Park. The recommendations that follow describe specific strategies for achieving the intent of the principles.

It is important to note that while each recommendation fits into a larger, comprehensive vision for the river, no single recommendation is meant to address every location or every situation along the length of the river corridor. The Master Plan's single overarching recommendation is one of flexibility, seeking opportunities as they arise with property owners to implement the Plan's ideas.

The San Diego River Park is many parks and one park. In the initial part of this section, the general and reach-specific recommendations address measures to improve elements of the river corridor, create new parks and expand recreational and habitat resources. Five key recommendations are identified that apply to all reaches of the river and extend beyond the valley itself linking the entire river corridor into a coherent system. The remainder of the section is organized by general recommendations relating to four elements of the San Diego River Park: Hydrology and Water Quality, Habitat and Wildlife, Recreation and Cultural Interpretation, and Public Art. The general recommendations are followed by Specific Recommendations for each reach.

The Hydrology, Habitat and Wildlife, Recreation and Culture, and Public Art each have a set of related benefits and influences that interrelate. These multiple elements must be considered in the implementation of every facet of the River Park, especially in confined areas. Each recommendation must be considered in the context of how it influences and is influenced by its effect on other systems, and how it can be woven into the fabric of the City itself. Every action taken toward creating the San Diego River Park, large scale and small must consider the role it plays as a part of the whole, to reinforce the perception of the river, valley and canyons as a complete natural and urban system.

The vision of the San Diego River Park crosses boundaries of land ownership, special interests, disciplines and jurisdictions; the ultimate whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Creating the San Diego River Park will require a multi-disciplinary approach and the collaboration and cooperation of a diverse group of public and private entities to implement the many discrete but interrelated elements.

Many of the ideas expressed in the Principles and Recommendations in this plan were first discussed thirty years ago in Kevin Lynch's *Temporary Paradise* and further developed in the *San Diego River Conceptual Plan*. In addition, the *City of Villages Plan* incorporates the idea of using the open space and the transit corridor of the river to link and define the communities along the river. The San Diego River Park will create an interesting sequence of places with unique characteristics that stem from the natural conditions of each reach and community.



An example of where nature, river and city meet along the San Diego River



Exploring the edge of the San Diego River near Carlton Oaks Golf Course

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Key Recommendations:

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Return the river to health.

Improve the river pattern and water quality by separating stream flow from ponds; look for opportunities to create a wider riparian corridor with more meander. Improving water quality will allow the river to support all other beneficial uses including wildlife habitat and recreation. Remove invasive non-native vegetation and plant a diversity of native species to re-establish a range of native plant communities.

Introduction

Remember the big picture.

Connect the valley to adjacent open space including the beaches, Mission Bay Park, Tecolote, Murray, Ruffin, Murphy, Elanus, Bachman, Collwood, Alvarado and Navajo Canyons, and Mission Trails Regional Park, to create an ecostructure of a unified native landscape by transforming rights-of-way, acquiring land and creating easements.

Principles

Build city wide connection.

Establish a continuous trail system from the ocean to Mission Trails Regional Park and from canyon to canyon with frequent access to transit, canyons and neighborhoods. Coordinate with Community Plans, the San Diego Bicycle Master Plan, adjacent jurisdictions and other current planning efforts to develop specific locations for neighborhood connections and route alignments.

Recommendations

Assemble a beautiful infrastructure.

Integrate infrastructure (transportation, utilities, stormwater) and ecostructure (rivers, vegetation, wildlife corridors, habitat) into "beautiful infrastructure" making key ecological and infrastructure functions visible. Partner with public agencies to transform roads, bridges, the trolley, parking lots, culverts, channels and utility easements to be part of a unified landscape, maintaining and enhancing connections between adjacent natural habitats, residential communities, and the San Diego River Park.

Design Guidelines

Create a sequence of unique places and experiences.

Establish a linked string of parks and open spaces through land acquisition, easements and partnerships with land owners in key locations. These open spaces will serve a variety of needs providing valuable protected habitat in some places and access to the river and connection to adjacent development in others. The opportunity to educate visitors about all of the different stories about the river is part of all of these places. Collaborate with and support community planning efforts to identify areas for redevelopment and new development to have a river focus, to identify potential land to acquire for parks and open space. As redevelopment occurs, engage land owners and developers in the San Diego River Park process to support the creation of places that are mutually beneficial.

Appendices



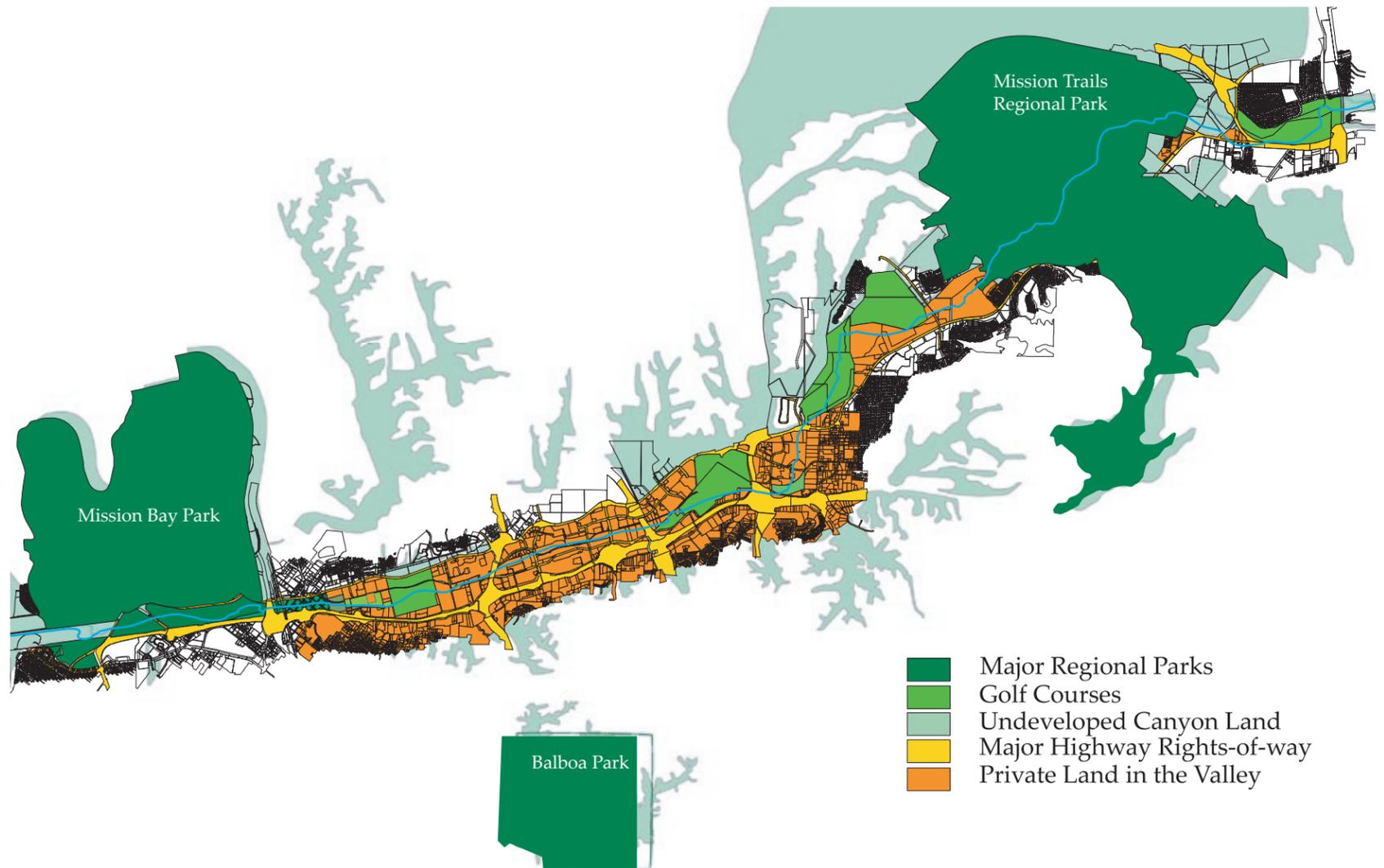
Connecting habitat and open space such as Tecolote Canyon



Trail connections will link neighborhoods with the river



Flowing river in Mission Trails Regional Park



Parks, open space and highway rights-of-way combine infrastructure with ecostructure

General Recommendations: Hydrology and Water Quality

Intent

The San Diego River Park will create a healthier river, one that flows with cleaner water and invites people to see, visit, smell, and listen to it. A healthy San Diego River will become the symbol and embodiment of the river valley's natural character.

The San Diego River Park seeks to return the San Diego River to a cleaner, healthier condition that showcases a naturalistic California river within the City's urban setting. To create a healthy San Diego River specific benchmarks must be met:

- It will be free flowing from Old Mission Dam to the ocean.
- It will be meandering, braided, and free of ponds.
- It will be bordered with native riparian vegetation that provides habitat for wildlife and filtration of urban runoff.

The creation of the San Diego River Park in the City of San Diego can not lead to a cleaner river on its own. The river is impacted along its entire length and the entire watershed must be considered, as the impacts of inland sources of pollutants impair water quality downstream and in coastal environments many miles away.

A healthy river does not, however, mean returning the river to its pre-impoundment flow, unpredictable and ephemeral; such an approach is neither achievable or desirable. While the current year-round flow has been a factor in supporting extensive invasion by exotic species, it will ensure a reliable water supply to maintain diverse and healthy natural riparian habitat.

Human activity has pushed and squeezed the river for decades, resulting in constrictions, channelization and ponds, both from mining and for flood control. The San Diego River Park should look for opportunities to separate river flow from ponds, remove river constrictions, and broaden the width of the river's meander belt (that portion of the flood plain in which the river alters its course as a result of a major flood event) to allow the necessary width for meandering and braiding. These improvements will result in a longer river, which will in turn expand riparian habitat and improve water quality through the increased duration of water contact with soil and vegetation.

Recommendations

Seek opportunities to:

- Augment flows to the river periodically.
- Remove/circumvent obstacles that impede flow.
- Remove invasive vegetation species.
- Encourage the growth of appropriate riparian vegetation.
- Re-contour the channel to encourage meander and braiding.
- Expand the floodplain.
- Adopt programs to reduce/remove non-point source loads of pollutants and prevent pollutants from entering the river at their source.
- Incorporate hydrology & water quality considerations in all future planning and guidance documents
- Provide interpretive information regarding the value of the river, clean water, and importance and process of rehabilitating the river.
- Explore potential to benefit from reclaimed water.

Augment flows to the river.

Although the pre-disturbed condition of the river was one of ephemeral flows (dry during certain times of the year), the persistent condition is now perennial flows (at least some flow all year long). It is unlikely that flow in the river will be dramatically augmented by natural or non-accidental means. Rather, the extreme demand for a consistent water supply for human use and increasing attention to water efficiency make it more likely that flow in the river will continue to diminish during the dry season. The result of reverting to an ephemeral, or semi-ephemeral system, whether through conservation or conscious design, would be a more barren riparian corridor supporting less biodiversity than present conditions.

The existing perennial flow supports a relatively abundant riparian biological community, and for this reason the flow should be maintained to some degree. The river's perennial flow is most likely the result of return flow from urban and suburban activities such as irrigation. The flow is also augmented by some contribution from groundwater sources. The relative contribution from each of these sources is not well understood at this time and will require further investigation. Means to augment the flow should also be investigated; reclaimed wastewater might be a possible source for the augmentation, as would water purchased for release. Regardless of source, the water should closely mimic existing river conditions in measures such as temperature and salinity, and augmented flow should occur periodically, to mimic historic patterns of flow. These seasonal pulse flows also offer the opportunity for sediment transport and would create disturbance/recovery cycles for ecosystems. The potential to augment flows should be fully explored with the Padre Dam Municipal Water District and Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Remove/circumvent obstacles that impede flow.

Numerous impediments exist in the channel and in most of the streams and creeks that are tributary to the channel. These disconnects include ponds, lakes, culverts, roads, and dams. These elements segment habitat, disrupt water flow and create barriers for species movement. The flow of the river is inadequate to sufficiently flush the ponds, leading it to collect into standing pools, particularly where historic gravel mining has removed material from the river channel. The relatively shallow pools and minimal flow lead to an increase in water temperature, promoting algae/macrophyte growth, both serious issues for riparian systems. The still water also promotes a deposition of sediments resulting in downstream deprivation of sediment load.

Planning efforts that encourage the removal and/or circumvention of impediments to improve flow characteristics and reconnect habitat fragments should be continued. However, the water volume, pond depth and the flow conditions of the river in various reaches will affect the specific conditions of each pond. As the River Park and adjacent land is designed and developed, each pond should be studied specifically to create the best and most appropriate hybrid that is most beneficial to improving the water quality of the river, expanding native plant communities and adding value to adjacent development. While the ponds have a negative effect on the hydrology of the river, they offer recreation and community opportunities for fishing, boating, birding and other activities. It is beneficial to the river to separate the channel from the ponds, but with aeration and other treatments the ponds can remain as assets to the River Park.



Historic gravel mining has resulted in numerous ponds

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Remove invasive vegetation species.

As it relates to hydrology and water quality, the presence of dense, invasive vegetation results in an impediment to flow. Invasive species also result in dramatically increased evapotranspiration of water that would otherwise remain in the channel or be used by more productive species. In an effort to reduce flow impediments and better utilize the limited water quantity in the channel, efforts should be made to eradicate invasive species of plants throughout the watershed.



Arundo donax has invaded many sections of the river

Encourage the growth of appropriate native riparian and upland vegetation.

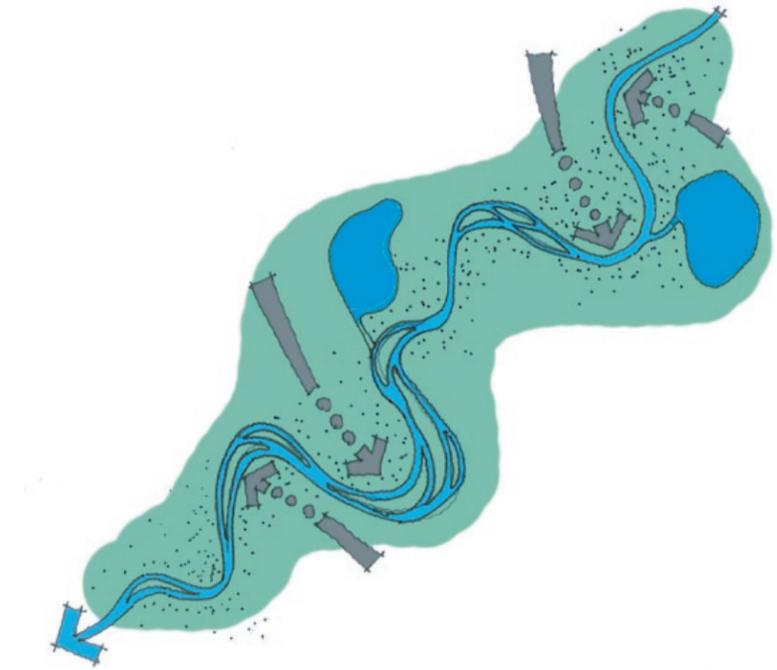
Appropriate and continuous native riparian vegetation has direct benefits to hydrology and water quality. Continuous native vegetation communities form upland canyons and slopes to the riparian river valley create conditions needed to encourage wildlife to move between the canyons and the river. As indicated in the preceding recommendation, inappropriate vegetation impedes flow and squanders water. Exotic species should be removed, and the areas replanted with native species. Best management practices should be implemented to encourage the propagation of existing native species.

Less-dense, native vegetation will cause significantly fewer circulation problems and require less water than invasive species. Additionally, a variety of a native species may be used to more effectively “cleanse” urban runoff through nutrient uptake. By spreading the area of contact of the river and river bed, groundwater infiltration can be increased. When combined with vegetation, pollutant filtration and removal can be increased. In certain situations, contaminated groundwater can be treated through phytoremediation, or biological filtration through uptake. Such an approach would require careful study and should not displace native habitat in the corridor.

Re-contour the channel to encourage meander and braiding.

Over the past decades, the river has become increasingly channelized by projects that seek to transport water from higher to lower elevations in the most efficient manner. Most efficient has often meant minimizing space for the river to maximize land available for development. The net result of these projects is a relatively straight channel with artificially raised banks. This condition has removed the river’s natural meander and braiding, depriving it of its natural flood cycle. The term meander refers to a river’s naturally winding path; braiding refers to river that has carved multiple simultaneous channels, diverging from and rejoining itself. Both of these river patterns (contrasted to a straightened, channelized path) contribute to greater riparian habitat, greater groundwater recharge and reduced velocity. Without meanders and braiding, the river’s current channel is shorter overall. With the same amount of water concentrated in less space, flow velocities are relatively higher than before channelization.

Although it is impractical to consider returning the floodplain to the river in any substantial form, it is possible to increase river length and decrease flow velocities. Where possible, the low flow portion of the channel should be reshaped to include meanders. By increasing the river length, there is an inherent increase in the riparian corridor and available habitat. The longer reaches also result in decreased flow velocities.



A braided meandering river supporting a broad riparian environment that filters urban runoff



Channelization of Tecolote Creek

Expand the river’s recharge area.

In conjunction with the preceding recommendation and where such opportunities exist, the river’s length can be increased-via meander-by removing artificial levees that constrain the river. A number of such floodplain expansion programs have been successfully executed throughout the country on similar rivers; these programs have paid careful attention to the potential risks associated with flooding and have proved to manage the risks well.

Past development in the floodplain and projects that have channelized the river exacerbate flooding problems and increase the potential economic damage of major flood events. Development should look for ways to provide future projects that would not degrade the river’s natural carrying capacity, water quality or riparian habitat. Such land use decisions should be made with sensitivity to the river.

Expanding wetlands and creating new ones through restoration or construction will contribute to improving water quality by filtering pollutants and will serve as a refuge for native flora and fauna, allowing them to re-establish after flood events.

The hydrologic junction between fresh water and salt water at the estuary is especially sensitive. Conditions that encourage the growth of exotic species should be eliminated. Back waters off the estuary should be created to serve as wildlife refuges and buffer against future damaging events such as the 1983 flood.

Adopt programs to reduce/remove non-point source loads

Preventing pollution at its source is the best and most cost effective approach to improve the water quality of the San Diego River. During wet weather events, the first flush of contaminants from most urban and suburban surfaces is transported directly into the river via storm drain systems. Ongoing low flow in these systems continues to trickle contaminants into the river. Although the City has a relatively advanced program to identify pollutants and to educate citizens in this area, a significant quantity of pollutants continue to enter the river via storm drains.

Stormwater is governed by the San Diego Municipal Storm Water NPDES permit. The permit directs municipalities to implement an urban runoff management program on a jurisdictional and watershed level. The intent is to prohibit pollutant discharges into the storm water conveyance system, implement best management practices, ensure that storm water discharges do not cause exceeding of water quality objectives, identify and eliminate sources of illicit discharges, and enforce local municipal water quality related ordinances.

The City should acknowledge the linkages between land use in urban and suburban developments to impacts on the river, and develop comprehensive programs to eliminate these detrimental effects by implementing high standards on new development and redevelopment as it relates to non-point source runoff. Some examples include requiring compliance with numeric standards, mandatory structural practices (swales, infiltration basins), and mandatory non-structural practices (restricted irrigation, aggressive street cleaning). Localized approaches to non-point source pollutant reduction/elimination is the only alternative to massive, in-channel treatment approaches. Highway and golf course runoff is of particular concern. Responsible agencies need to treat storm water runoff from highways prior to its reaching the river. Golf courses are traditionally maintained through intensive turf management. Course managers should be encouraged to create water quality buffers adjacent to the river and to implement sustainable management techniques that reduce the use of chemical based pest and weed control and fertilization.



FSDRIP Ponds



Riverwalk Golf Club

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General Recommendations: Habitat and Wildlife

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Intent

The San Diego River Park seeks enhanced connectivity on three primary levels. Linear connectivity along the river corridor allows animals, energy and nutrients to move more freely and extensively throughout the landscape system. Lateral connectivity between the river corridor and adjacent upland habitat areas is also important, reducing habitat fragmentation and allowing a natural progression of habitat types. Finally, connectivity between the river and its tributaries is vital to the health of the river, measured in water quality, and of the surrounding habitat.

Introduction

Healthy and continuous native plant communities are essential to encouraging the movement and inhabitation of wildlife. Today the canyons, undeveloped slopes and upland spaces provide significant refuge for wildlife. Connecting these lands with the river valley creates the potential for wildlife movement between uplands and the river. Therefore the extent to which these uplands remain undeveloped is of benefit to the River Park. The objective is to create a continuous native riparian corridor along the river and a continuum of native plant communities from riparian to upland in the canyons. These corridors should be of sufficient width to encourage the presence of a variety of bird and animal species, and contribute to reducing the existing condition that isolates most canyons from the river.

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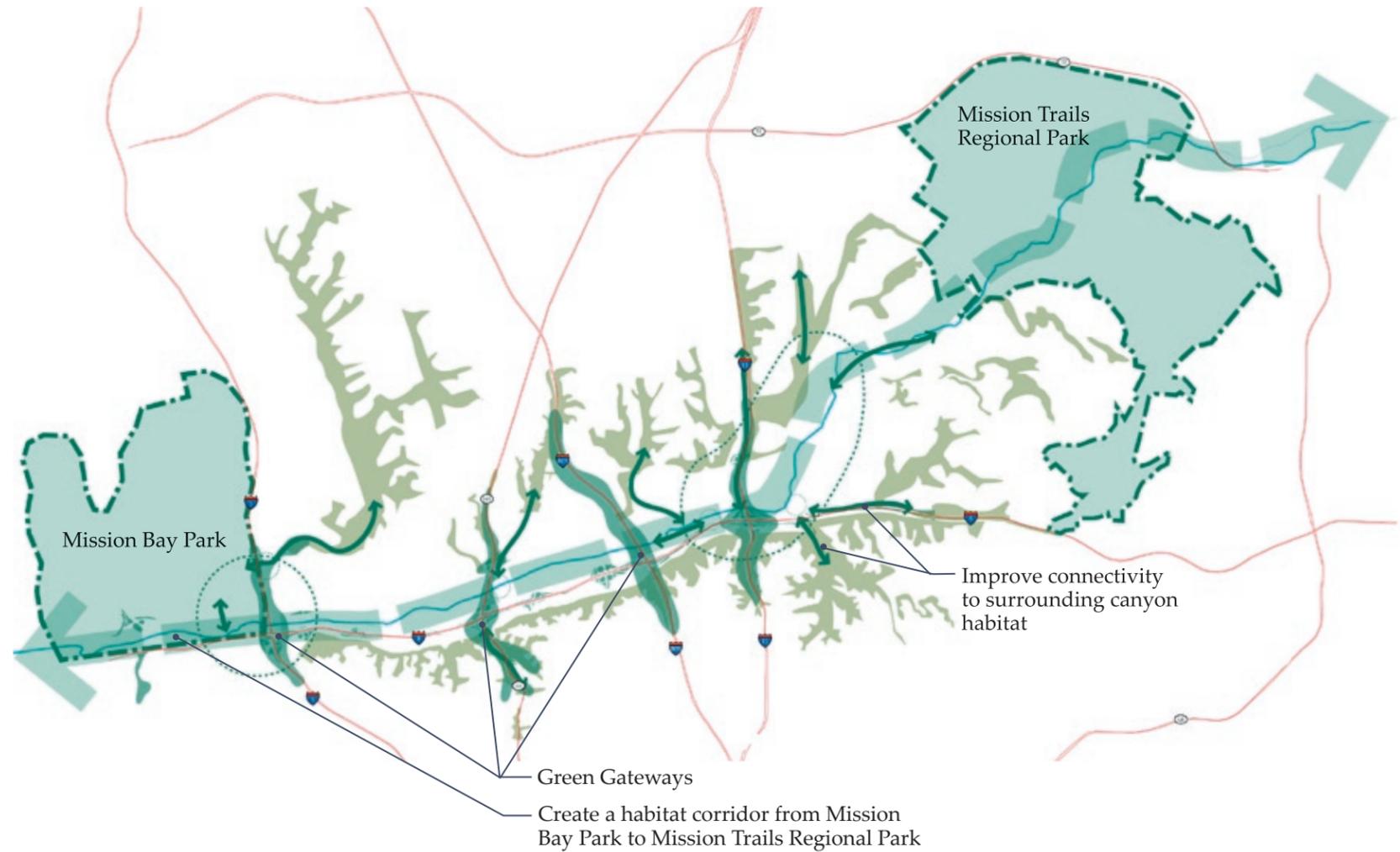
An important step to enhance connectivity is to integrate both “infrastructure” and “ecostructure” to improve the connectivity of natural habitat. Infrastructure describes such services as transportation, utilities, and stormwater, while the term ecostructure encompasses rivers, vegetation, wildlife corridors and habitat.

Design Guidelines

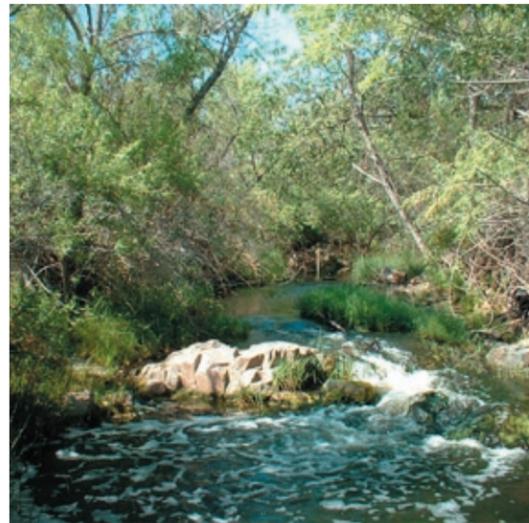
To be included in this ecostructure designation, lands must meet two or more of the following conditions: be located within the San Diego River watershed, part of the river corridor/floodplain (as identified in the reach sections of this document), functioning natural habitat, designated park or open space or an easement. Generally, areas that meet more than one of these conditions are undevelopable because they flood regularly, present steep side slopes and canyons, or are areas designated for recreation, or conservation. As the last remnants of native habitat, these areas were identified as biologically significant and incorporated into the San Diego MSCP Subarea Plan.

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Ecostructure of the San Diego River Park



Reduction, or loss of habitat and associated fragmentation are two of the biggest factors in the viability of habitat to continue to support wildlife, particularly in regard to the riparian, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral plant communities that comprise the majority of natural habitat in the study area. In urban areas, the existing habitat is limited to the immediate riparian corridor of the river, or fragmented and isolated upland habitat. Opportunities to increase habitat are limited, focusing San Diego River Park efforts on creating or improving habitat in places where it also improves connectivity between existing habitat areas is the key.

Recommendations

- Establish appropriate corridor widths to achieve objectives.
- Acquire open lands and pursue open space easements.
- Eliminate invasive plant species and reintroduce native species.
- Encourage multi-use redevelopment.
- Reclaim frontage roads as pedestrian and bicycle-only green buffers.
- Naturalize floodplain areas.
- Daylight the river's tributaries.
- Use biological systems to treat all stormwater before it enters the river.
- Separate pedestrian/wildlife and vehicular river crossings.
- Establish 'Green Gateways' as defined in this section.
- Establish habitat corridors as secondary gateways at side canyons and tributaries.
- Convert smaller, adjacent streets to 'Green Streets' as defined in this section.
- Provide interpretive information regarding natural systems and the rehabilitation of the river

Establish desirable and appropriate corridor width objectives

Water bodies and wildlife need 'breathing room' to maintain health and integrity. Open space corridors function as water quality buffers and as valuable habitat areas. Corridor widths must be determined based on available land and specific wildlife populations along each section of the river*.

An important element of establishing adequate corridors is encouraging development and redevelopment to take place an appropriate distance from the river's edge. This concept aligns with Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) recommendations for floodplain management. The San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Final Plan identifies the San Diego River valley as a habitat linkage from Mission Trails Regional Park to the ocean, and therefore the open space and habitat corridor should provide adequate space for wildlife

movement. The presence of specific animal species is closely related to the width of the undisturbed open space available. The width also impacts whether the species inhabit or merely transit through the open space. Substantial wildlife habitat exists in Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) and in the canyons adjacent to the river valley. Maintaining corridors through the river valley will create a network of open space for habitat that will encourage wildlife movement through and residence within the valley. The objective is to preserve a wider optimum corridor in undeveloped land between Mission Trails Regional Park and Friars Road to create the potential for movement of larger wildlife from MTRP through the river valley and to Elanus Canyon above Admiral Baker Golf Course and back to MTRP. The river valley narrows and infrastructure impacts increase downstream of Friars Road, limiting the opportunity for larger animal species movement and residence of smaller species. The objective between Friars Road and Mission Valley Preserve is to preserve or create a continuous habitat corridor adequate to encourage movement and residence of smaller species. As the River Park Master Plan is implemented in specific areas within the valley, specific land development plans should be prepared to test the objectives for each site. The actual width of habitat corridors in various locations should be determined at the time of site specific planning and in conjunction with balancing the achievement of other objectives such as the quality and viability of private development, trail connections and other considerations. Refer to the Design Guidelines in the document for specific information regarding corridor objectives and recommendations.

**Studies of wildlife movement and resident populations (Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar) suggest that a corridor width of 300 feet is generally adequate to support resident species of birds and smaller mammals, while a corridor width of 500 feet is generally optimum to allow movement of larger mammals as well as increased resident populations of birds and small mammals. The City of San Diego Land Development Code - Biology Guidelines, Section III Biological Impact Analysis and Mitigation Procedures, recommends that areas of native vegetation that are less than 400 feet wide for a length greater than 500 feet are considered isolated (p. 21). The guidelines further reference the MSCP recommendation that at urban interface edge conditions widths should range from 200 to 600 feet depending on adjacent land uses (p. 21).*

Acquire open lands and pursue easements.

To expand, unify, and connect the river corridor, open space parcels or easements on private property should be acquired.

Eliminate invasive plant species, reintroduce native species and develop long-term management plans.

Floodplains recaptured in natural vegetation offer great promise in improving ecological function. Invasive, non-native plant species disrupt the balance and function of natural ecosystems, often choking out native species. The San Diego River Park planning process should coordinate with agencies, community groups and land owners to develop and implement vegetation management programs to remove exotic species and plant native riparian vegetation. Such plans should also consider Water Primrose, a native aquatic plant that requires management to control its spread. Special concern needs to be given to the timing of this work in order to minimize impacts to existing habitat, species, and wildlife use. On going management and maintenance is necessary to ensure establishment of native species and to prevent the return of invasive species. Programs should be developed to educate and coordinate vegetation management on both public and private lands.

Naturalize floodplain areas.

Naturalization should address both current and potential future hydrologic regimes. Similar to previously executed work in the Mission Valley Preserve, naturalization should consider the regrading of areas to create upland habitat adjacent to or in the floodplain and a continuous transition of native plant communities between the riparian corridor and upland habitat areas. A next step would use the naturalized floodplain areas to restore river channel dynamics to a more natural hydrologic regime. This naturalized regime would result in improved riparian habitat, particularly for listed species that depend on the river as an agent of disturbance in the floodplain.

Encourage multi-use redevelopment.

Development that can accommodate multiple uses, reduce the amount of land locked in development, and free more land for open space uses. By way of example, an under-utilized asphalt parking lot could be replaced with multi-function areas such as natural habitat areas, multi-use green space (recreation, temporary seasonal parking, etc.) for active and passive recreation.

Reclaim frontage roads as pedestrian and bicycle-only green buffers.

The San Diego River Park planning effort should examine existing frontage roads to assess daily traffic and availability of alternate routes. Where possible, little-used frontage roads, or segments of frontage roads, should be converted to green, vegetated buffers for non-motorized use.

Daylight the river and its tributaries.

Many of the road crossings and tributaries of the San Diego River are contained in culverts, including Alvarado, Murray, Murphy and Ruffin creeks. Removing pipes, culverts and covered channels to expose the river to daylight combined with widening the channel and gently sloping the banks will reveal the true structure and pattern of the river, and support the naturalization of the floodplain and river corridor. Culverts should be replaced with bridges to reduce flow constraints, expand riparian habitat and encourage wildlife movement.

Use biological systems to treat all stormwater before it enters the river.

Biological treatment systems (constructed wetlands) provide water quality buffering that illustrates natural processes, provides wildlife habitat and maintains the character of the river corridor. This method of water filtering aligns with the Bureau of Reclamation Stormwater Treatment Program goals. Include interpretive signage to educate visitors about the value and function of such systems.

The San Diego River Park should also make stormwater treatment locations visible and educational features that interpret the day-to-day function and cycles of a river. Refer to Hydrology and Water Quality Recommendations.

Separate pedestrian/wildlife and vehicular river crossings.

San Diego River Park improvements should retrofit existing river crossing to allow grade-separated crossings for wildlife, San Diego River Park users, and vehicles. These bridges should address crossings at all scales, from trails to roads to highways. Pedestrian safety and continuity of pedestrian movement is improved by eliminating conflicts and interactions with vehicles. The construction and use of grade separated pedestrian passages is encouraged, such as the one under Friars Road at Fenton Marketplace. Similar passages should be created to improve pedestrian movement between the river valley and upland neighborhoods and canyons.

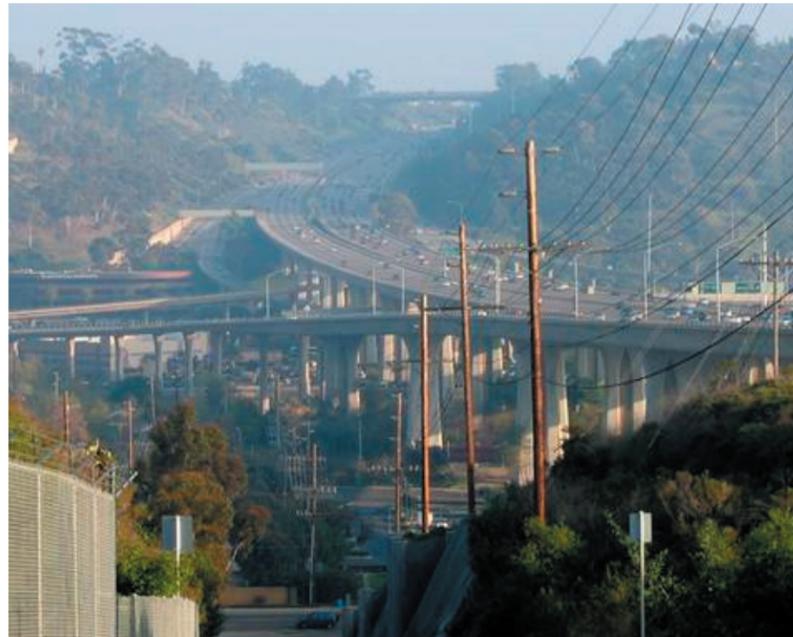


Tunnel under Friars Road provides a link between the valley floor and the valley wall and Ruffin Canyon

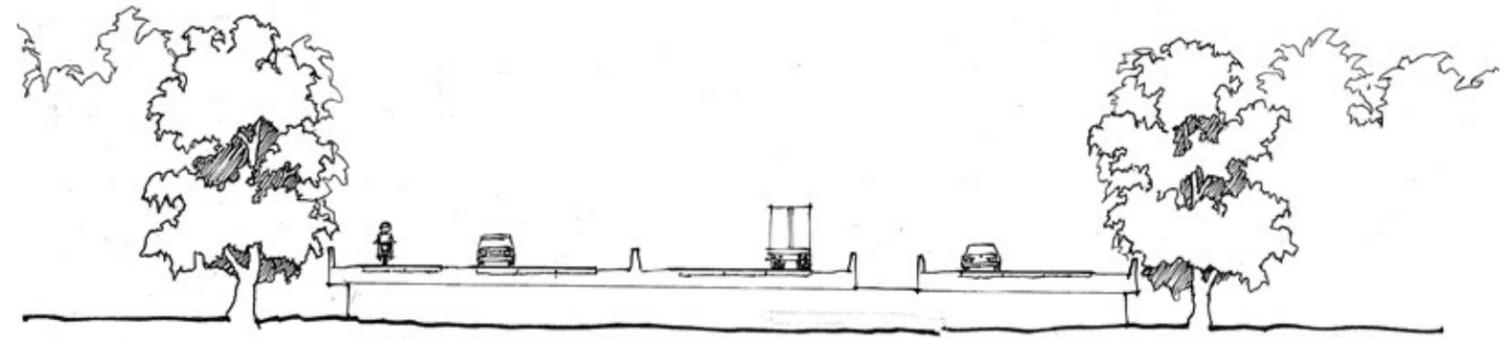
Establish 'Green Gateways.'

Green Gateways are key landscape elements located at the entries to and along the corridors through the San Diego River's domain. The gateways consist of large-scale plantings within public rights-of-way. Green Gateways create visual and functional connectivity to the San Diego River corridor and adjacent landscapes. Visually, these gateways mark the domain of the river corridor, providing a variety of view and access experiences. Depending upon each highway's elevation in relation to the ground plane of the valley bottom, the goal is to convey the sense of going "over", or "through", the riparian canopy of the river corridor. Visually, these gateways will counterbalance the overwhelming presence of the existing highway infrastructure. Functionally, these gateways will provide additional habitat and connectivity between the riparian corridor and adjacent upland areas.

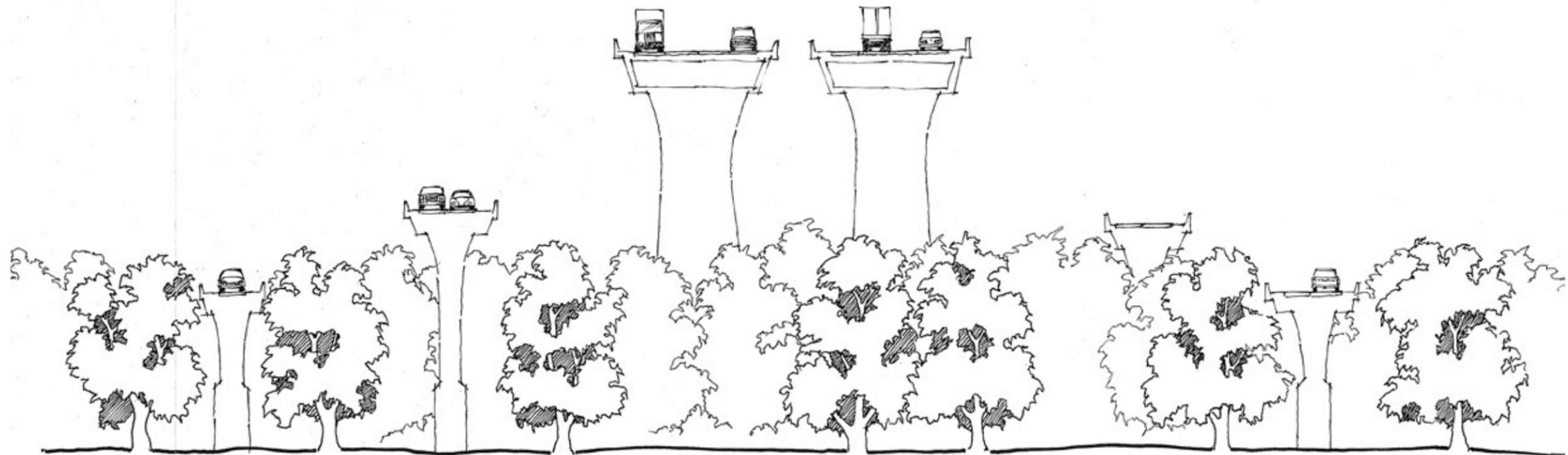
The San Diego River Park should implement gateways at a range of scales, sized to fit the visual and functional needs of the connections being made. Large-scale gateways are appropriate at locations where highways such as I-5, SR-163, and I-15 cross the San Diego River Valley. I-805 offers a visual gateway to the valley below. These plantings include native trees and understory vegetation selected from the Native Plant Species Lists in Appendix i. Fremont Poplar (*Populus fremontii*) is recommended for this application; this species is a large, easily-recognizable tree that is a signature element of the region's riparian corridors. An iconic tree such as this one will emphasize river proximity. Open space parcels, whether acquired outright or through easements, that are contiguous with the gateways can contribute to and enhance their effect. These open space corridors will extend the native vegetation of the gateways.



Highway infrastructure and rights-of-ways consume much of the valleys and canyons



Section of the Cabrillo Freeway (SR-163) illustrating the “through gateway” experience as SR-163 crosses the San Diego River. There is a sense of enclosure and a cooler microclimate within the riparian forest canopy



Section of I-805 illustrating the “over gateway” experience as the highway crosses above the San Diego River. From above, the greenway makes the extent of the river’s domain obvious to the motorist.

Establish habitat corridors as secondary gateways at side canyons and tributaries.

Habitat corridors can serve as smaller gateways into side canyons and tributaries. These gateways will also provide recreational and habitat connections to less-frequented areas of the San Diego River Park.

In some areas, development may make it difficult to meet the minimum corridor widths. In these cases, provide for as wide a corridor as feasible by establishing a recreational trail connection occupying or supplemented by open space easements.

Encourage Access for Traditional Activities

Maintain and encourage physical and visual access to the river wherever possible and where it can be accomplished without disturbance to wildlife habitat. In addition, maintain and encourage access to native vegetation in the river valley by Native American communities for collecting native plants for traditional uses such as basket weaving, etc.

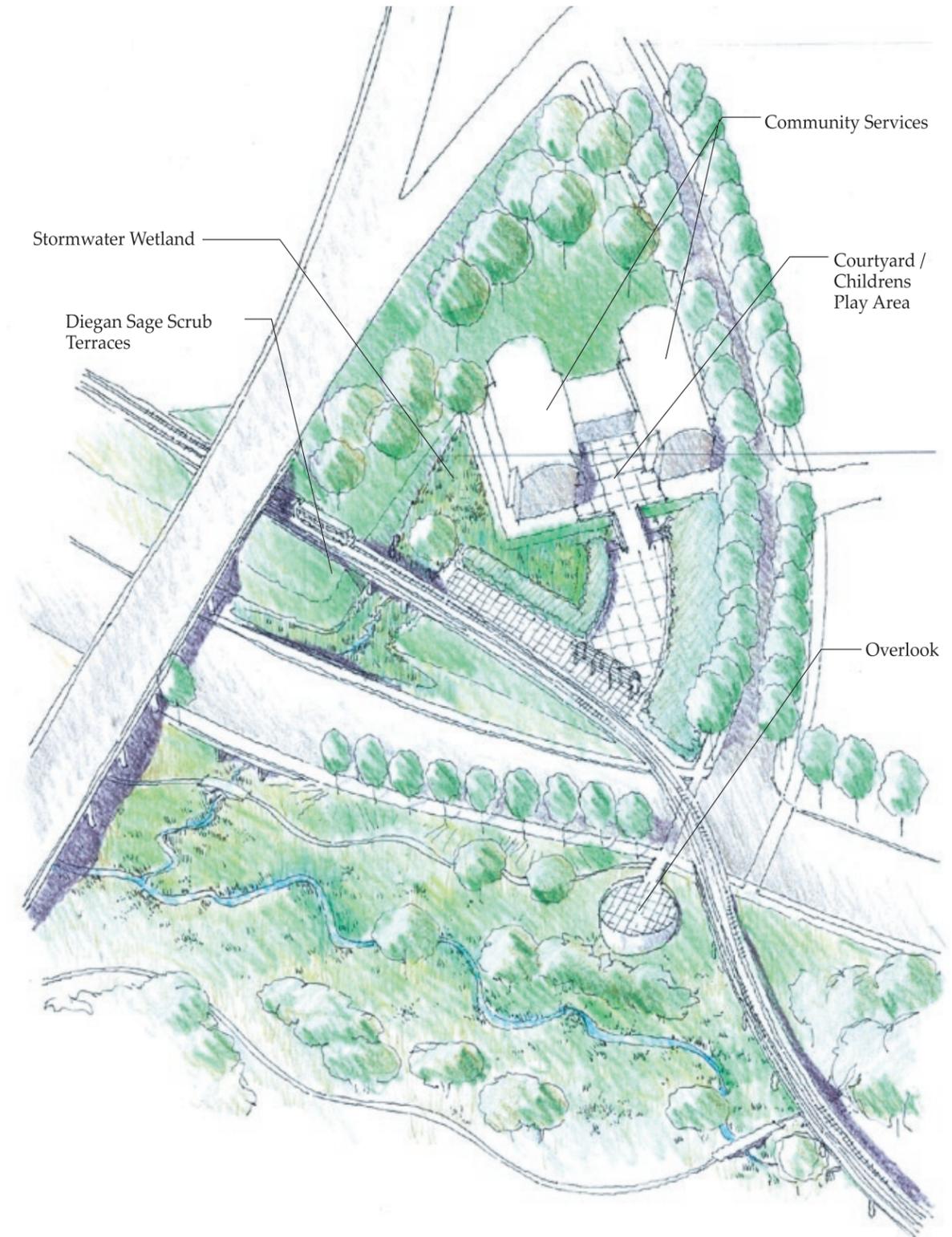
Convert smaller, adjacent streets to 'Green Streets.'

Green streets will offer open swale stormwater conveyance and have a tree canopy composed, in part, of native species. These green streets should extend north and south beyond I-8 and Friars Road to provide connectivity to adjacent communities and upland habitat.

Conceptual Model:

Public Infrastructure

As an example of building upon the public infrastructure, a trolley stop might function as a community focal point and interpretive site, as well as a connection to river park trails. This example is the type of idea that the San Diego River Park seeks to achieve.



An example of building on public infrastructure

General Recommendations:

Recreation and Cultural Interpretation

Intent

The San Diego River Park Draft Master Plan proposes recreation facilities where the need exists, where such facilities would be accessible to the community and where recreational facilities would not require displacement of existing development. The proposed east-west multi-use trail, as well as connecting lateral bike paths and pedestrian trails, are proposed to link neighborhoods to new parks and regional recreation facilities. Interpretive areas and passive park uses are recommended where cultural and natural resources are most significant.

The San Diego River Park planning effort seeks to identify recreation needs and opportunities in the river corridor. Although the recommendations that follow focus on the one mile wide San Diego River Park planning corridor, existing facilities and recreation needs were examined within the fifteen adjacent community planning areas. According to Park & Recreation standards, many of the communities have major parkland deficits. Open, developable land for new parks is very limited throughout these communities. The river corridor is an appropriate place to provide additional recreation, given the valley's central location. As an added benefit, expanding park lands within the corridor can contribute to open space preservation.

This section discusses active and passive recreation. These recreational uses must be balanced with the protection of native habitat for wildlife. These will be places that encourage access to the river itself, for fishing and kayaking, and other places where human disturbance to habitat is discouraged. The San Diego River has been crucial to the settlement and culture of the San Diego Region. The River Park offers the opportunity to reconnect citizens with the river through education and interpretation, and by creating programs that will invite schools to visit the river and corridor and use its rehabilitation as an educational tool. Active recreation provides for activities such as sports facilities, fields, and open turf, while passive recreation provides for activities such as nature study, hiking trails, and interpretation of cultural sites. The River Valley also has many private facilities that offer commercial recreation, and the planning process must consider the relationship of those facilities to the San Diego River Park.

Recommendations

- Connect recreational experiences into a linear system
- Create connections from Ocean Beach to Santee
- Create waystations
- Upgrade and integrate existing parks into San Diego River Park system
- Explore opportunities for additional community- or neighborhood-scale park
- Integrate interpretation and education of ecology, history, culture and natural systems at every opportunity
- Create access to the river for fishing, bird watching, kayaking, canoeing and other water activities wherever possible.

The seven recreation recommendations listed above will tie the San Diego River Park together. These recommendations work together to provide a balance of community and neighborhood based facilities and to relate those facilities to regional open space and parklands. While the first two recommendations are broad in scope, the remaining recommendations are more site-specific.

Create a connected, linear recreational system

Reinforce the River Park with recreational and interpretive elements throughout the corridor's length. Land uses and character should be appropriate and sensitive to the river and to the surrounding neighborhood. Elements within individual parks along the San Diego River Park corridor will vary, depending upon exact location. This recommendation seeks to create green spaces and naturalized areas for informal use, adjacent to existing developments.



Dog Beach

Recreational and Interpretive Elements

- Pocket park sized play areas
- Waystations
- Interpretive areas
- Gathering places/amphitheatres/outdoor classrooms
- Refreshment facilities/Coffee Carts
- Interpretive loop trails
- Education/research sites
- Tree-shaded public parking (cars, motorcycles and bikes)
- Transit connections

Create connections from Ocean Beach to Santee

Organize an east-west multi-use trail from Mission Bay Park and Dog Beach to Mission Trails Regional Park. This trail is referred to in this document as the San Diego River Park Trail. The primary trail should be continuous, open to all non-motorized vehicles and pedestrian uses, and uninterrupted by conflicts with vehicles. Wherever possible, the trail should be paved. Paved trails of any kind are not allowed within Mission Trails Regional Park with the exception of the existing Father Junipero Serra Trail and Lake Murray path. However, alternative trail surface materials that harden and stabilize the tread, and work esthetically and environmentally with the surrounding landscape while meeting the needs of non-motorized vehicles, may be used with the approval of the Park and Recreation Department managing Mission Trails Regional Park. The use of such alternative materials also requires the concurrence of the Mission Trails Regional Park Citizens' Advisory Committee and Task Force. This multi-use trail should conform with the San Diego Bicycle Master Plan. Cases where conformance is not possible, or depart from design guidelines in favor of alternative options, are discussed later in this document, in the Specific Reach Recommendations section. Throughout the corridor, lateral connections to neighboring communities should be provided.

Path and Trail Elements

- Multi-use path on one side of the river only, except in Mission Trails Regional Park
- Unpaved pedestrian trail, generally on opposite side of the river from the multi-use trail, where appropriate
- Separate all portions of multi-use path from vehicular uses
- Above and/or below grade crossings at all intersections of the multi-use path with vehicular traffic
- Design guidelines for incorporating the multi-use path into future developments
- Lateral connections to neighborhoods:
 - Primary links: Morena Boulevard, Jackson Drive, Mission Gorge Road, Texas Street, Ulric Street
 - Secondary links: Princess View Drive, Tierrasanta Boulevard, Zion Avenue, Mission Village Drive, Mission Center Road and Bachman Place
- Connections to businesses and activity/shopping centers
- Connections to resource based parks: Balboa Park, Presidio Park, Mission Bay Park, and Mission Trails Regional Park

Create waystations

Waystations will offer stopping points along the river's length, or at nodes where a north-south connection to a community meets the San Diego River Park. Generally, waystations will be along a multi-use path or pedestrian trail, and will feature scenic views or interpretive opportunities. Waystations at new neighborhood parks, mini-parks and cultural resource areas will draw upon a common set of San Diego River Park building materials and graphics. Refer to the Design Guidelines section of this document for recommended materials.

Waystation Elements may include

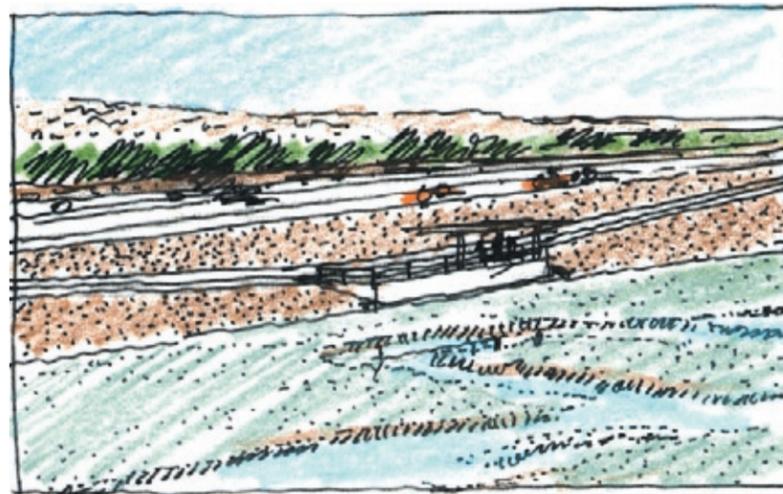
- Bike staging area
- Interpretive elements (natural science, history, culture)
- Kiosks/newsstands
- Parking
- Restrooms
- Links style golf (at Carlton Oaks)
- Naturalized areas with native plants
- Picnic areas
- Locations:
 - Dog Beach (western portal)
 - Carlton Oaks (eastern portal)
 - various gateways, portals, nodes and interpretive areas

Integrate existing parks into the San Diego River Park system

The San Diego River Park is ultimately a linked series of parks and open space. Awareness of the river and the River Park should begin in existing parks that can be linked to the River park. Physical and conceptual elements of the San Diego River Park should be used in upgrades and renovations of existing parks. Establishing a set of materials that are evocative of and sensitive to the San Diego River will knit the system together, and is an overall goal of the San Diego River Park project. As parks are redeveloped, sensitivity to the river should guide design and material selection. Native planting areas should be expanded and impervious surface areas reduced. Refer to the Design Guidelines section of this document.

Parks

- Mission Bay Park
- Dog Beach
- Dusty Rhodes Park
- Robb Field
- Presidio Park
- Tecolote Canyon
- Ruffin Canyon
- Allied Gardens Park
- Rancho Mission Canyon Park
- Mission Trails Regional Park



Overlook platform at Estuary



Walkers along bikeway

Explore opportunities for community or neighborhood-scale park

The Mission Valley community requires 38 acres of recreational parks in order to be in compliance with the City of San Diego population-based goals for 2002. By 2020, it is estimated that this number will increase to 66 acres of parkland. Long-range San Diego River Park planning should address this issue so that if Qualcomm redevelops to 100%, San Diego River Park facilities would provide at least 60% of Mission Valley's required park area.

Create Multi-Use Paths and Pedestrian Trails

Bicycle paths are an important element of recreation and essential to the San Diego River Park. Paths provide an alternative to automobile travel, offering users a slower-paced and more direct experience. New paths proposed as part of the San Diego River Park Trail system will be paved, multi-use paths open to both bicycle and pedestrian use, secondary pedestrian trails, or hike/bike soft paved trails in Mission Trails Regional Park. Generally the multi-use path will link existing paved trails except in Mission Trails Regional Park where trails are unpaved other than Father Junipero Serra Trail. For this document, Class I Bikeways are per Caltran Highway Design Manual, and Multi-Use and Secondary Pedestrian Trails are defined as follows:

Class I Bikeway (Bike Path):

Provides a completely separated right of way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with crossflow minimized. These are typically paved, have separate right-of-ways, and are mostly in parks, along rivers, beaches, and lakesides. Minimum turn radii and grade per standard.

Multi-Use Path:

8-12 feet wide paved concrete path with 2 foot wide gravel shoulders on each side. Minimum radii and grade per standards

Hike/Bike Trail:

Soft paved trail (gravel fines)
No minimum radii, alignment responds to natural conditions with no disturbance to existing vegetation and minimal grading.

San Diego River Park Trail in MTRP:
In accordance with MTRP standards

Secondary Pedestrian Trail:

5' wide soft surface trail (gravel). No minimum radii, alignment responds to natural conditions with no disturbance to existing vegetation and minimal grading.

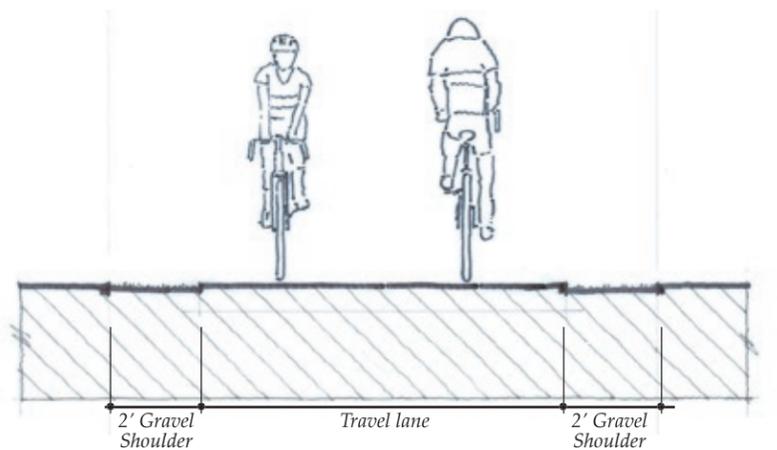
Various City plans and studies, listed below, were consulted for the multi-use path and trail component of this master plan. Assistance was received from City planners and the San Diego Bike Coalition.

- Plan Report - City of San Diego Bicycle Master Plan (2002, ALTA Transportation Consulting)
- Feasibility Study – Mission Valley Bikeway (2001, Kimley-Horn and Associates)
- Qualcomm Stadium / Zion Avenue Bikeway Feasibility Study (2001, Rick Engineering)
- San Diego River Bikeway Feasibility Study (2000, Linscott Law & Greenspan Engineers)
- San Diego County Transportation Plan
- Color-coded Mission Valley Community Plan with Existing/Proposed Bikeways & pedestrian Paths (2004, John Wilhoit, City of San Diego).

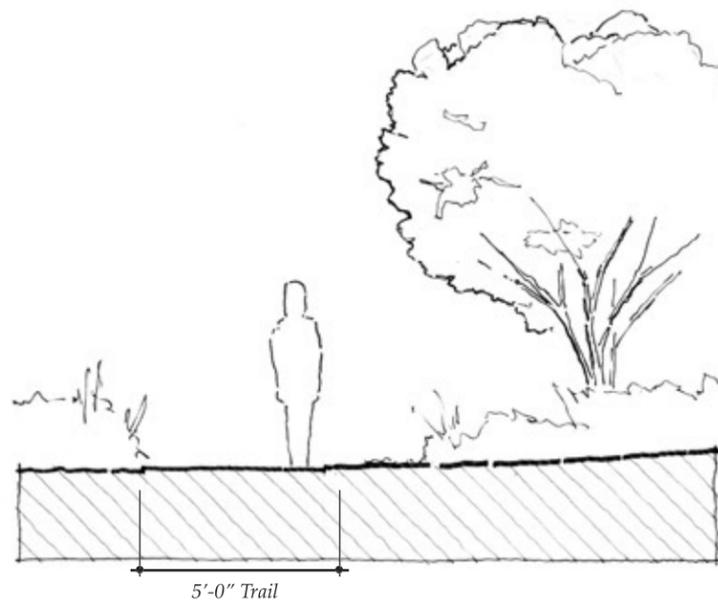
There are several bike paths in the San Diego River Park that are part of the multi-use path system separated from vehicular circulation and shared with pedestrians. Common goals shared between this master plan, the 2002 City of San Diego Bicycle Master Plan, and the community plans are as follow:

- Continuous bike path from Ocean Beach, through Mission Valley and to Mission Trails Regional Park – along the San Diego River
- Connection to Mission Bay
- Connection to Mission Hills
- Connections to activity centers in Mission Valley
- Bicycle sensitive signal detectors at signalized intersections
- Above-grade crossings at key vehicular/multi-use path conflicts
- Connection to city of Santee trail system

For more info:
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/oppd/hdm/hdmtoc.htm#download>



Multi-Use Trail



Secondary Pedestrian Trail

General Recommendations: Public Art Recommendations

Executive Summary

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Principles

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Implementation

Appendices

Intent

Public art has a potent role in bringing life to the San Diego River Park. The diversity of history and culture in the San Diego region and specifically in the San Diego River Valley offers a tremendous opportunity to engage the community with the experience of the river. Public art should integrate with cultural and natural systems, interpret the river and its ecosystems and build upon the specific circumstances of the diverse environments along the river corridor. The City of San Diego has adopted a public art policy that promotes artist involvement in selected City design and construction projects. Such involvement is encouraged with all projects associated with the San Diego River Park.

Recommendations

- Create identity with art
- Integrate art that interprets the river into the San Diego River Park experience
- Include artists in the design process and provide for an artist in residence program
- Make art accessible to everyone

Create identity with art.

San Diego River Park Trail System

At every opportunity, art should be incorporated into the San Diego River Park Trail. Art elements should be a component of trail access points, interpretive areas and signage, fountains where appropriate, fencing, furnishings and in the paving texture and color of the trail itself at locations of significance such as intersections, street crossings and entrances.



"Alvarado Gardens"
Artist: Robert Millar

Integrate art into the San Diego River Park experience.

Public Art in Parks and Open Space

Art should play a role in the design of parks and natural open space. In parks, art elements should be incorporated into entrances, furnishings, lighting, fencing, interpretive areas and signage, as interactive elements and as sculpture. In natural areas, a sense of design should be incorporated with the science of ecological restoration of native habitat to create identifiable and memorable places, as the form can add richness and understanding of how the natural systems function. In addition, art should be incorporated into the interpretation of the systems.

Include artists in the design process.

Public Art in Public Projects

In projects initiated by public entities, art and artists should be involved in a significant role to contribute to the project design. An artist in residence program could create the opportunity for an individual artist to focus on the river for an extended period of time, creating art that interprets the river and offering the potential opportunity to teach, interact with schools, and to actively engage people with art and the river.



"Snake Path"
Alexis Smith

Make art accessible to everyone.

Public Art in Private Development

Incorporation of publicly accessible art on private projects should be supported and encouraged. The City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture may serve as source of information for means and methods of incorporating art into specific projects and for the selection of specific artists.



"Urban Tree's"

Photo Courtesy Dale Frost, Port of San Diego