



RIVENDALE PARK & OPEN SPACE

MASTERPLAN PROJECT REPORT
DECEMBER 2013

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RIVENDALE

PARK & OPEN SPACE

MASTERPLAN PROJECT REPORT
DECEMBER 2013



PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

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INTRODUCTION

The Rivendale Park and Open Space Master Plan sets the stage for the short and long term development of new community parkland at the City of Santa Clarita's southwestern edge.

PURPOSE

This document is intended to provide a framework for future development of the park and open space as a whole, and will strive to achieve the following goals:

- Preserve and enhance the natural beauty and cultural history of the site
- Maintain and strengthen the site's function as the entrance to the Towsley Canyon open space beyond (owned and operated by the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority)
- Provide an improved experience for existing park users (such as hikers and performing arts groups)
- Expand the site's facilities and functionality to accommodate a variety of new park users
- Ensure that all future development is appropriate within the general context of the site's location, size, and the reasons for which it was acquired by the City.

BACKGROUND

In the mid-1990's the City of Santa Clarita purchased approximately 53 acres of the Rivendale property from the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA). The purchase was made with Public Financing Authority (PFA) funds which came from the issuance of bonds in 1991. Shortly thereafter in 1995, the City purchased an additional 6.6 acre parcel known as the "Rivendale Ranch" Prior to the MRCA ownership, the Rivendale site was part of a much larger land holding owned by the Chevron Corporation.

Over the years, the property has been used for a variety of purposes, including oil drilling, ranching, special events, and as a private residence.



1 INTRODUCTION

PROJECT SETTING AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Rivendale Park and Open Space (RP&OS) is located at 24255, The Old Road in Santa Clarita. The 59.6 acre site is the only land in the City of Santa Clarita on the west side of the Interstate-5 freeway. The site is clearly visible from the freeway, which is elevated well above the site at that location. Much of the site is steep and inappropriate for development, especially the area to the north of Towsley Creek. Towsley Creek runs from west to east along the bottom of the canyon, eventually entering a large culvert underneath The Old Road. The Towsley View Loop, a very popular 5.1-mile loop trail on MRCA property, begins and ends on the Rivendale site; other trailheads are located near the MRCA parking lot to the east of the Rivendale site. On a regional scale, the Crest to Coast Trail is planned to run through this site.

The predominant vegetation on the south facing slopes is native and introduced grasses with scattered oaks, while the north facing slopes feature native vegetation including coastal chaparral, oaks, and stands of black walnuts and elderberry.

As shown in the Opportunities and Constraints Map (*Image 2*), most of the usable space on the site is at the east end, south of Towsley Creek. There are approximately 15 acres

of relatively flat and previously disturbed ground that make this the most appropriate area for new park improvements. Within this area are two condemned buildings (a 2-story lodge, and a concession building) that were previously used for rodeo events, and abandoned concrete masonry horse corrals/stables that were also used during these events. There are remnants of asphalt paving and other utilities in this area. There are two parking lots within the property limits – a 25,000 square foot free lot (approximately 62 spaces), and a 10,000 square foot paid lot (approximately 20 spaces). There is an additional informal parking area on the shoulder of The Old Road (in County right-of-way) that is used as a park-and-ride lot, and accommodates roughly 25 vehicles.

The MRCA holds a 24-foot wide easement through the property to access the Towsley Canyon Open Space and their supports facilities to the west, which include a ranger residence and Towsley Lodge. This easement currently takes the form of a publicly accessible asphalt road/driveway that runs along the bottom of the canyon, roughly parallel to the creek (the road actually crosses the creek at a large culvert, but this crossing is just outside the Rivendale property line on MRCA land). This road also serves as the pedestrian access from the parking areas to the MRCA trailheads.



Image 1: Aerial view of project site.

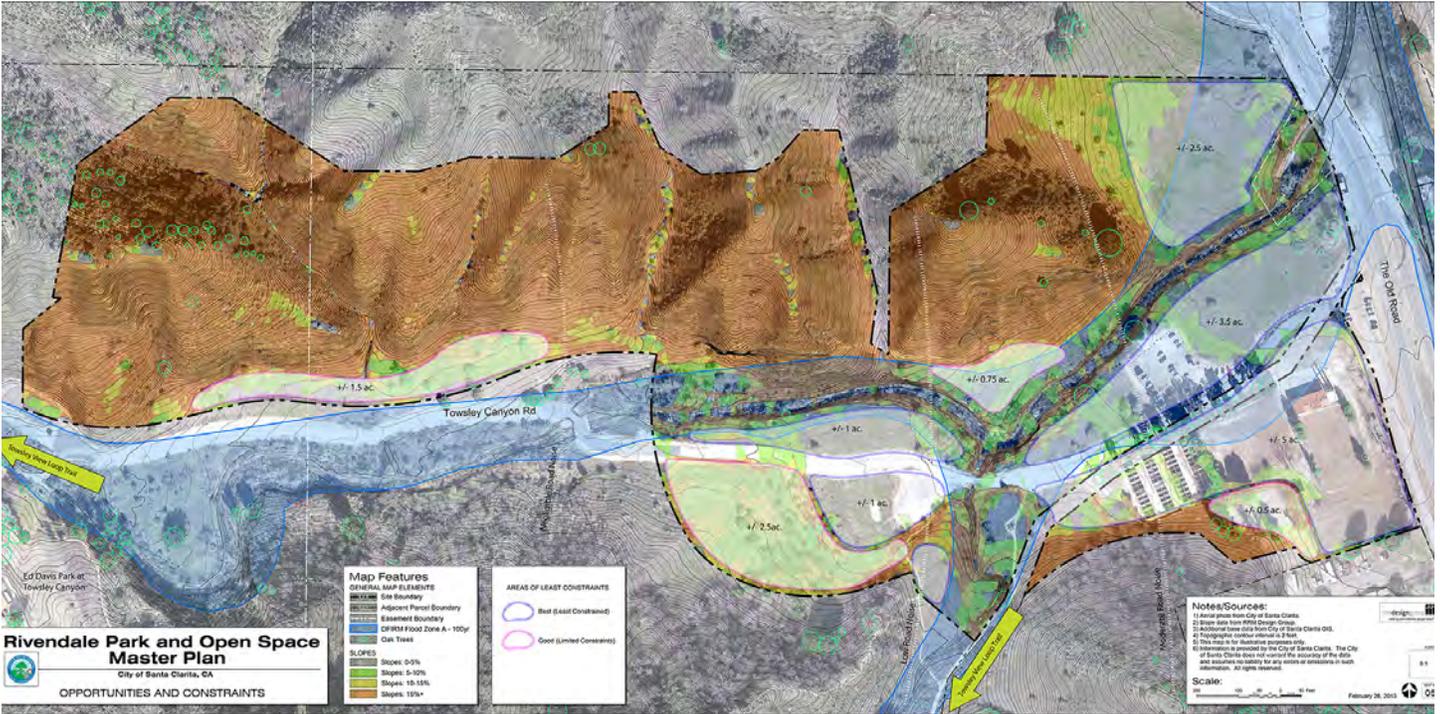


Image 2: Opportunities and Constraints map.

Map Features

GENERAL MAP ELEMENTS

- Site Boundary
- Adjacent Parcel Boundary
- Easement Boundary
- DFIRM Flood Zone A - 100yr
- Oak Trees

SLOPES

- Slopes: 0-5%
- Slopes: 5-10%
- Slopes: 10-15%
- Slopes: 15%+

1 INTRODUCTION



Existing masonry horse corrals should be demolished.



Towsley Creek floodplain.



Existing lodge building and asphalt paving should be demolished.



Existing free parking lot.



View of the existing park entry with Interstate 5 in the background.



View of the existing park entry with Interstate 5 in the background.

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DESIGN PROCESS

The following section outlines the process that RRM undertook to develop the Master Plan. In addition to the specific meetings described, staff was also frequently consulted on such topics as City and departmental goals, policy issues, inter-agency coordination, and operations and maintenance. Members of the public also contributed further ideas and comments to the City via mail and email – these were also considered and deliberated upon as the plan evolved.

FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

On March 1, 2013, City staff and RRM facilitated three focus group meetings at Towsley Lodge. The members of the focus groups were invited by the City, and a broad spectrum of stakeholder groups were represented, including Native American tribes, cultural arts, jurisdictional public agencies, PRCS Commissioners, Arts Commissioners, environmental advocacy non-profits, and City staff. At each meeting, the site's overall opportunities and constraints were presented, and each participant was given the opportunity to contribute their ideas, concerns, and wishes.

See Appendix A for list of focus group members.



Participants express their priorities at Public Meeting No. 1

Vision/Character Setting Exercise

The following graphs summarize the results of the two priority setting exercise performed at the public meeting. The bars represent a 'weighted score' derived from people's first, second, and third highest priorities.

Vision Statements

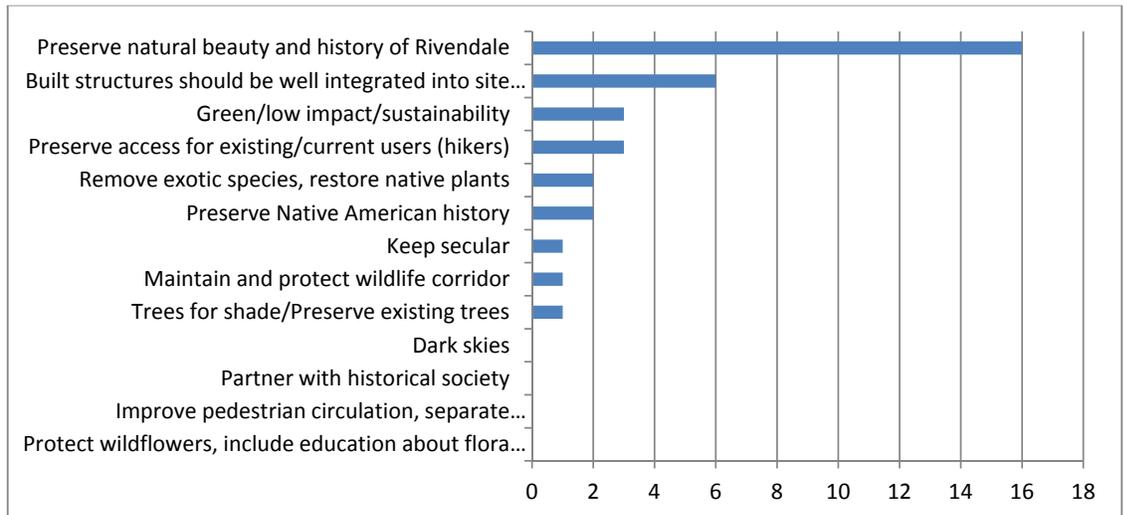


Table 1

Park Features and Amenities

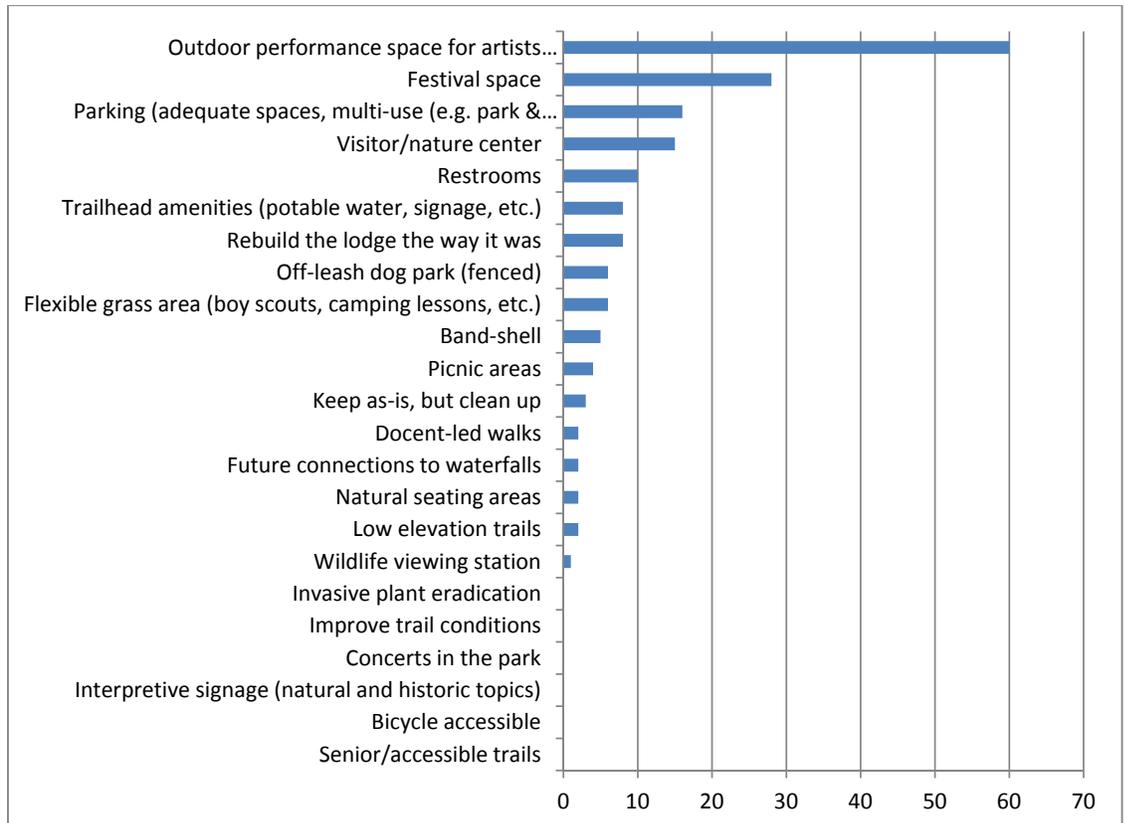


Table 2

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Public Meeting No. 1

The first of two public meetings was held on Saturday, March 2, 2013, the day following the Focus Group meetings, at Wiley Elementary School. Approximately 34 people were in attendance, including staff. A presentation of background information, and opportunities and constraints was made, and general questions were taken, and answered. Following this, RRM lead the group through a brainstorming session to identify two basic elements: the appropriate character (vision) and a list of desirable features (program) for the proposed park. Ideas were written on flip-charts, and then participants were asked to place colored sticker dots on those ideas that were a priority. It was made clear that this dot exercise was not a popular vote, but rather that it would be used to generally gauge community consensus. The results of the dot exercise are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Public Meeting No. 2

Approximately 21 people attended the second public meeting, which was held at City Hall on May 8, 2013. The first part of the meeting was spent summarizing the results of the first public meeting, and also recapping the process to date. Following this introduction, RRM presented two conceptual alternative designs (A and B) that were based on the input received from previous outreach efforts. The two alternatives are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Both plans featured very similar programs, and included major items such as a new trail network, an outdoor performance space, a Native American cultural area, informal grass areas, and increased parking capacity. The differences were primarily how these features were arranged within the site, and these were described methodically so that participants gained a clear understanding of the designs.



Participants express their preferences at Public Meeting No. 2

2 DESIGN PROCESS



Image 3: Concept Alternative A



CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE A

Keystone Legend

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Main entry with monument | 12. Low impact development drainage feature, typ. | 22. Pedestrian bridge |
| 2. Secondary access point (right-in, right-out) | 13. Multi-use grass area | 23. Multi-use trail, 4-6' wide |
| 3. Permeable general use parking lot - 268 spaces | 14. Informal stage at existing oak tree | 24. Single-track trail, less than 2' wide |
| 4. Permeable trailhead parking lot - 85 spaces | 15. Stormwater retention feature | 25. Towsley View Loop Trailhead |
| 5. Bus pull-out | 16. Park hub with gathering area, educational exhibits, plaza, information kiosk, and site furnishings | 26. Interpretive exhibit, typ. |
| 6. Focal point - public art opportunity | 17. Park structure | 27. Amphitheater |
| 7. Trailhead kiosk | 18. Restroom (septic) | 28. Backstage & storage building |
| 8. Entry plaza with signage and seating | 19. Preserve access to neighboring property through new parking lot | 29. Concessions |
| 9. Screening berm with native planting | 20. Educational Native American cultural area | 30. ADA parking |
| 10. Native planting | 21. Pow-wow circle | 31. Possible future development area |
| 11. Accessible pedestrian walkway, typ. | | 32. Possible future connection to neighborhoods |

2 DESIGN PROCESS



Image 4: Concept Alternative B



CONCEPT ALTERNATIVE B

Keynote Legend

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Main entry with monument | 12. Low impact development drainage feature, typ. | 22. Multi-use trail, 4-6' wide |
| 2. Secondary access point (right-in, right-out) | 13. Multi-use grass area | 23. Single-track trail, less than 2' wide |
| 3. Permeable general use parking lot - 275 spaces | 14. Stormwater retention feature | 24. Towsley View Loop Trailhead |
| 4. Permeable trailhead parking lot - 36 spaces | 15. Park hub with gathering area, educational exhibits, plaza, information kiosk, and site furnishings | 25. Interpretive exhibit, typ. |
| 5. Bus pull-out | 16. Restroom (septic) | 26. Amphitheater |
| 6. Focal point - public art opportunity | 17. Re-route park driveway to Towsley Canyon | 27. Backstage & storage building |
| 7. Trailhead kiosk | 18. Preserve access to neighboring property through new parking lot | 28. Concessions |
| 8. Entry plaza with signage and seating | 19. Educational Native American cultural area | 29. ADA parking |
| 9. Screening berm with native planting | 20. Pow-wow circle | 30. Possible future development area |
| 10. Native planting | 21. Pedestrian bridge | 31. Possible future connection to neighborhoods |
| 11. Accessible pedestrian walkway, typ. | | |

2 DESIGN PROCESS

Following the presentation of the alternative designs, and a brief comment and question period, participants were again asked to show their design preferences by placing sticker dots on their favorite overall plan (green dot), and on their most highly valued individual features (yellow dot). The results indicated a strong preference for Conceptual Alternative B, as shown in Images 5 and 6. This concept included the significant idea of re-aligning Towsley Canyon Road (the entry road to Towsley Canyon open space) to the south, in order to create a more pedestrian-centric space in the center of the park.

Parks Commission Hearing

Based on the input received at the second public meeting, RRM prepared a Preferred Concept Plan (see Image 7) and presented it to the Parks, Recreation and Community Services (PRCS) Commission on June 6, 2013. The presentation included a summary of the public process that led to the plan, and a description of the plan features and highlights. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Commission unanimously voted to recommend the plan to the City Council.



Image 5: Concept Alternative A, Dot Exercise Results

City Council Hearing

The Rivendale Park Master Plan was unanimously approved by the City Council on September 10, 2013. The presentation of the master plan included a summary of the extensive public participation process and the conceptual vision for the 60-acre property that is immediately adjacent to the Towsley Canyon Open Space. The action taken by the Council completes the initial phase of the long-range park planning process.

Next Steps

The next phase of the planning process includes further detailed design development of the concept plan components and the required environmental review studies and documents that are required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Council put specific emphasis on the amphitheater component when discussing the need to evaluate the park features and their potential impacts and compatibility with the existing natural resources and carrying capacity of the site.



Image 6: Concept Alternative B, Dot Exercise Results



Keynote Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Main entry with monument | 13. Multi-use grass area | 23. Single-track trail, less than 2' wide |
| 2. Secondary access point (right-in, right-out*) | 14. Stormwater retention feature | 24. Towsley View Loop Trailhead |
| 3. Permeable general use parking lot - 275 spaces | 15. Park hub with plaza, educational exhibits, picnic tables and community park structure | 25. Interpretive exhibit, typ. |
| 4. Permeable trailhead parking lot - 36 spaces | 16. Restroom (septic) | 26. Amphitheater |
| 5. Bus pull-out/Pedestrian drop-off | 17. Re-route park driveway to Towsley Canyon | 27. Backstage & storage building |
| 6. Focal point - public art opportunity | 18. Preserve access to neighboring property through new parking lot | 28. Concessions with Restrooms |
| 7. Trailhead kiosk | 19. Native American cultural/educational area | 29. ADA parking |
| 8. Entry plaza with signage and seating | 20. Trash Enclosure | 30. Possible future development area |
| 9. Screening berm with native planting | 21. Pedestrian bridge | 31. Possible future connection to neighborhoods |
| 10. Native planting | 22. Multi-use trail, 4-6' wide | 32. Picnic area |
| 11. Accessible pedestrian walkway, typ. | | |
| 12. Low impact development drainage feature, typ. | | |

*Potential break in County median to allow for full turning movements.

Image 7

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CHARACTER AND DESIGN INTENT

One of the fundamental considerations for the new park design was determining an appropriate vision and character for any development and/or use. The design process described earlier resulted in a set of overarching principles that helped to keep the 'big picture' in mind during the development of the plan. Rivendale Park and Open Space's prominent location, its physical and environmental constraints, and stakeholder and community input were the primary drivers of these principles which were, in no particular order:

- Maintain/enhance existing uses (e.g. hiking)
- Preserve and enhance existing natural habitats
- Accommodate and provide rich opportunities for people with varied abilities
- Balance new improvements with carrying capacity of the site
- Minimize impacts on site drainage and flood plain capacity
- Use appropriate, site sensitive materials
- Use locally endemic native plants
- Provide a community gathering space
- Provide space(s) for the performing arts
- Acknowledge and respect the cultural history of the site
- Improve and enhance pedestrian access

Special attention was paid to the natural beauty of this area, with emphasis on composing a design that was respectful and appropriate in content, scale and character, while still meeting the community's needs. With increased access to trails, improved pedestrian circulation, higher quality picnicking and gathering areas, performance and cultural spaces, improved user facilities and a central core that establishes the heart of the park, the Master Plan provides something for everyone, regardless of age or ability.

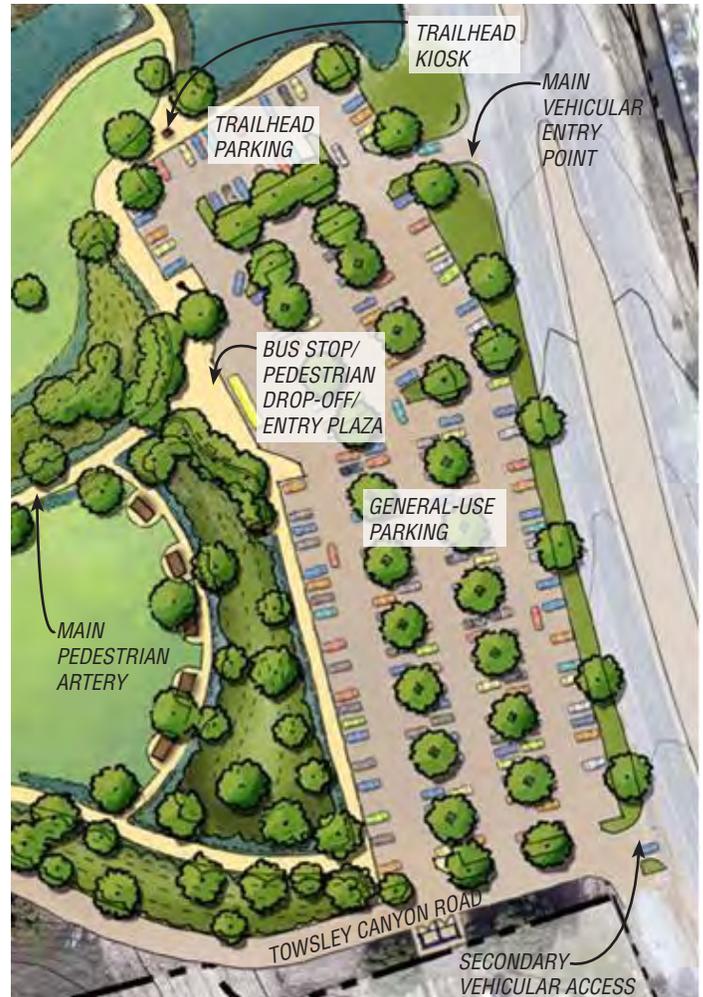
3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Improving the pedestrian accessibility and increasing parking capacity were the primary circulation and parking goals for RP&OS. In the Master Plan, Towsley Canyon Road, which currently divides the site in half and provides access to the existing parking lots as well as the Towsley Lodge, has been relocated to the southern edge of the site. Its new alignment skirts around the new improvements until it rejoins the existing alignment at the Towsley View Loop trailhead. Where the road passes adjacent to the new amphitheater a new planted median provides traffic calming and an opportunity for sustainable stormwater management.

The relocation of Towsley Canyon Road, vehicular circulation and parking becomes primarily concentrated in one location, nearest to The Old Road, which allows for uninterrupted pedestrian space once the user has entered the park. Parking capacity has increased from 82 free parking spaces to 275 general-use spaces and 36 dedicated trailhead spaces. The trailhead spaces are at the northernmost end of the parking lot, in close proximity to a trailhead kiosk and immediate access to the Park's trail system. There are two vehicular access drives to the parking lot. A main vehicular entry point is positioned at the current park entry location and guides users clearly through the parking lot, to trail head parking, and to an entry plaza, pedestrian drop-off & bus stop at the main park entry. The second vehicular access area is located on the southern end of the parking lot and allows the neighboring property owner to safely access The Old Road as well.

The pedestrian circulation in the Master Plan is greatly enhanced from what exists today. From the entry plaza, a wide walking path guides the user into the park. This pedestrian artery meanders through the heart of the park, with access points to the various spaces and new walking paths. These alternative paths include a wide 1/2 mile accessible loop, a 4'-6'-wide 1.5-mile multi-use loop and a 2.15-mile perimeter loop that includes some single-track trails, all within the Park's boundaries. (See images 8-10)



Parking lot and trailhead detail including parking at trailhead.

These paths feature interpretive signage, pedestrian bridges at two creek crossings and connect to the existing trails that extend west into the Santa Monica Mountains. During a performance event, attendees can use the walking paths to access the outdoor amphitheater from the parking lot at the east end of the site. A pedestrian crossing on Towsley Canyon Road provides for safe access to the amphitheater. There is also a future potential to connect the park to the neighboring communities via access along The Old Road.



Image 8: 1/2-mile ADA accessible trail loop



Image 9: 1.5-mile multi-use trail loop



Image 10: 2.2-mile perimeter trail loop (includes some single-track trail)

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PLAN FEATURES

The Rivendale Park & Open Space Masterplan features a variety of uses and experiences for all ages and abilities. It focuses on providing community gathering spaces in the context of a beautiful natural setting, offering educational and cultural opportunities, hiking, picnicking and passive recreation. The Park features include:

- Entry Features
- Habitat Restoration Area
- Passive Grass Areas
- Low-Impact Development
- Native Plantings
- Interpretive Program
- Native American Cultural Gathering Space
- Park Center
- Outdoor Amphitheater
- Low-Impact Development
- Native Plantings
- Interpretive Program
- Native American Cultural Gathering Space
- Park Center
- Outdoor Amphitheater

Entry Features

Signage at the parking lot entrance to the RP&OSM clearly marks the two entry points to the Park for vehicular traffic. This signage follows the character of the park, using natural materials, planting and appropriate design to create an entry point that clearly guides users into the space.

The pedestrian entry plaza provides a gathering and orientation space for park users. The plaza itself contains park map signage, benches, trash receptacles and the opportunity for public art.

The main path is framed by landscaped berms, designed to buffer the parking lot from the park space, and features gateway signage at the entry plaza.



Rustic Character recommended for entry gate features.



Pedestrian Bridge

Habitat Restoration Area

Towsley Creek runs along the north edge of the Park space, and is flanked by new trails and two pedestrian bridge crossings. This area is also a prime habitat restoration opportunity. As a Park feature, approximately 2.75 acres of wetland and riparian habitat will be set aside for protection and restoration and will provide opportunity for park users to enjoy, appreciate, and learn about the diverse environment these habitats create.



Habitat Restoration



Habitat Restoration Detail

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Passive Grass Areas

The Park include three areas that total 2.5 acres of flexible grass space and provide opportunities for picnicking, passive and recreational activities, performance and festival space. The two smaller areas are adjacent to Towsley Creek, include a walking path circuit and flank the Native American Cultural Gathering Space. The largest of the three grass areas acts as a central lawn for the Park and is designed to accommodate large groups for music and/or Shakespeare festivals, includes five picnic shelters, shade trees, and is buffered from the parking lot, The Old Road and Towsley Canyon Road by vegetated berms.



Planted bioswale feature

Low-Impact Development

The RP&OSP has been designed using low-impact development principles to capture all surface run-off in an environmentally beneficial way. Bio-swales have been designed into the Park at frequent intervals, on a small scale, in order to capture run-off from any hard surfaces throughout the site while avoiding the need for a large detention basin. Bio-swales filter the surface run-off, removing any silt and pollution from the water as it moves through the plant material and soil. These are also a key component of the parking lot, and are located along The Old Road at the east edge of the parking lot, as well as in the tree wells placed throughout the lot. To aid in the capturing of rain water, the parking lot surface will be constructed of a permeable material and will be designed to direct water flow towards the bio-swales as well.



Decomposed granite trail around existing mature native tree

Native Plantings

In an effort to be site responsive, native and endemic plants will dominate the landscape of this site. The intent is to create a space that fits appropriately, and embraces the surrounding natural landscape. With this, the opportunity for educational talks, school field trips and bird-watching groups is increased, reinforcing the goal of this Park to offer something for everyone in the community.



Native Plantings



Passive Recreation Areas

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Figure 8: Artist's rendering of the Park's center.

Interpretive Program

The opportunity to educate the public as they use and move through the Park is important to the success of this open space resource. With education comes stewardship, which can mean the RP&OSP becomes a space the community takes ownership of, and embraces for years to come. Interpretive signage is placed throughout the Park, including the Park Center, within the Native American Cultural Gathering Space, and at various points along pedestrian pathways and in association with native plant material that has cultural, historical and botanical importance.



Interpretive Exhibits



Interpretive Exhibits

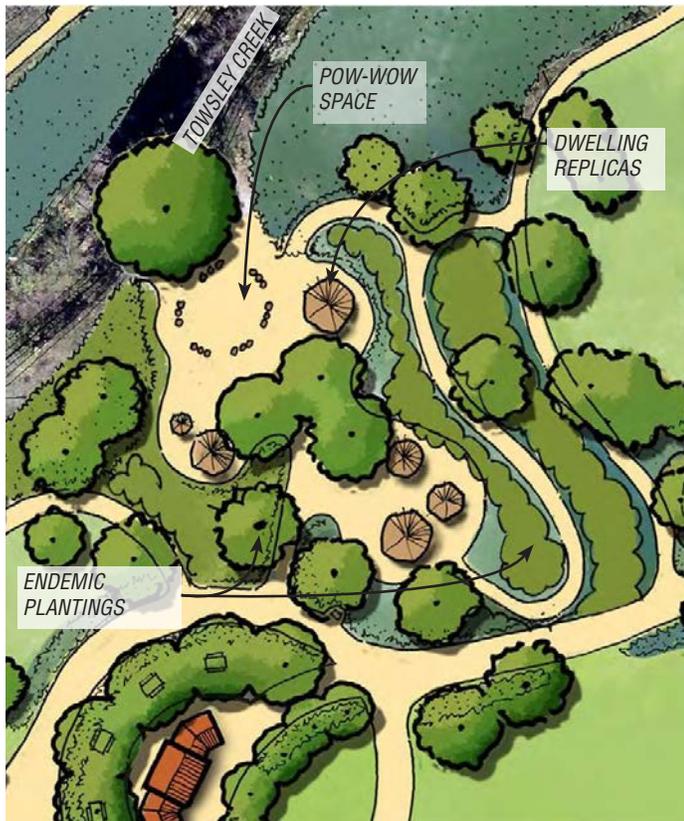
3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Native American Cultural Gathering Space

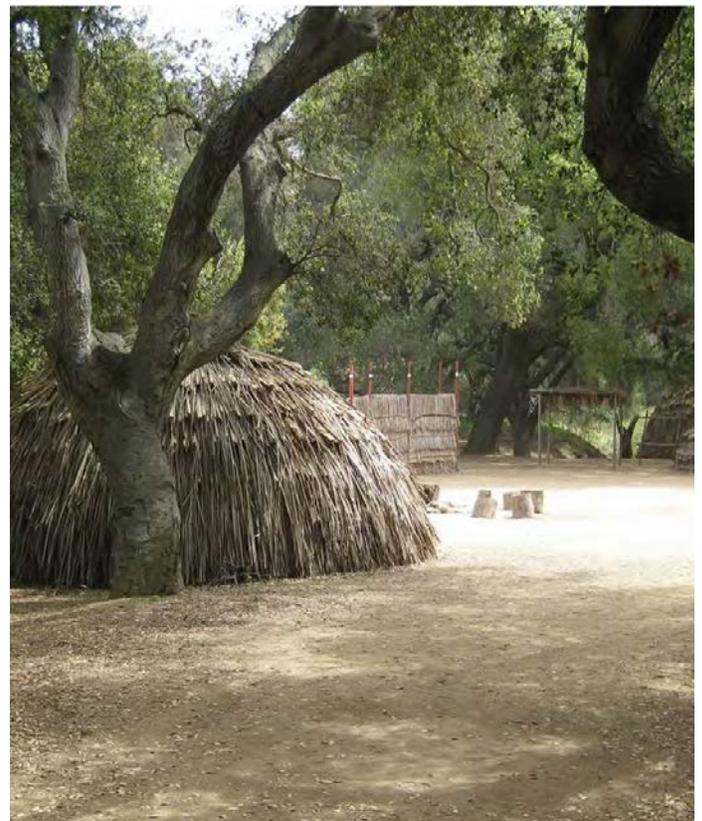
Centered on a heritage oak along the banks of Towsley Creek, is the Native American Cultural Gathering Space. This area provides opportunity for ceremonial gatherings with a strong emphasis in education and exploration. This area features replicas of traditional Native American dwellings, an intimate pow-wow space, and endemic plantings that explore the natural resources that were so critical to Native American life. It is at once a place for the local descendants of Native American tribes to gather and celebrate and an educational journey for others to enjoy.



Cultural gathering area



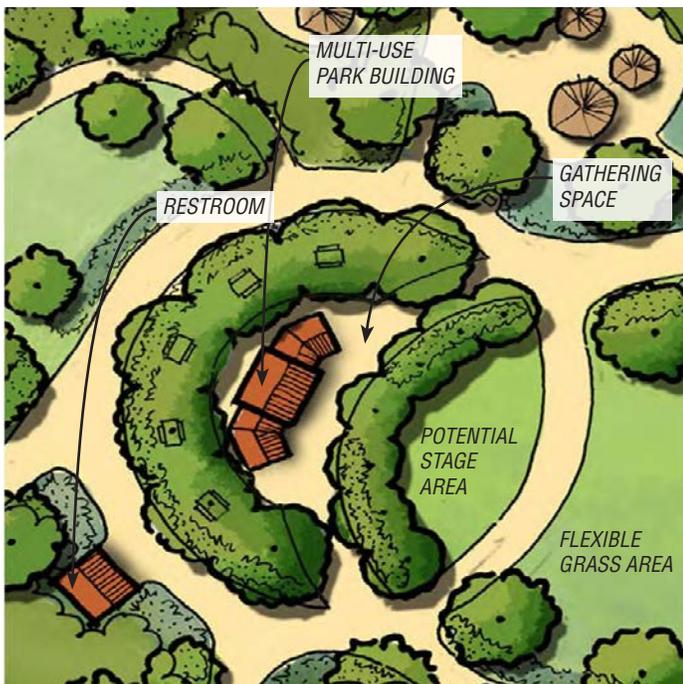
Detail of Native American Cultural Gathering area.



Example of Native American dwellings recreated amongst native plantings

Park Center

All the paths eventually lead to the Park Center, where the heart of the space resides. It contains a multi-use park building, adjacent restroom, interpretive signage, picnic tables, flexible grass area for passive uses as well as potential stage area, additional space for cultural events, and community gathering space.



Detail of Park central gathering area.



Individual picnic areas.



2013 Santa Clarita Shakespeare Festival event.



Sample group picnic structure.



Open grass areas can accommodate festivals.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Outdoor Amphitheater

At the western-most edge of the improved area of the site, sits the outdoor amphitheater. Placed at a generous distance from the main Park area, and partially tucked into the hillside, this new venue space will provide the community of Santa Clarita with an intimate concert/performance space in a beautiful natural setting. Buffered by a vegetated berm to the east, the amphitheater has a capacity up to 1,200, with 300-400 fixed seats. Vehicular access for performers is via

Towsley Canyon Road, which is slowed upon approaching the amphitheater by a large planted center median. This median also helps alert drivers to the pedestrian crossing at the amphitheater entrance, the main access point from the parking lot for event attendees. An amphitheater facilities building provides for dressing rooms, storage, concessions and a box office. A small parking lot at this location provides for accessible spaces.



Detail of outdoor amphitheater location.



Libbey Bowl in Ojai, CA.



Outdoor amphitheater at Lake Tahoe, NV.

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PHASING & IMPLEMENTATION

PLANNING AREAS

Within the Rivendale Park and Open Space Master Plan there are a number of distinct project areas that can be implemented in both the near and long term. Some of these improvements can be completed independently as standalone projects, while others are dependent on other projects or project areas being completed or constructed concurrently.

The main project areas are:

- Trails and trailheads
- Parking lot and Towsley Canyon Road
- General park improvements
- Native American cultural area
- Outdoor Amphitheater/Event Space
- Park Center Building

PHASING AND PRIORITIES

Development of any one project area may be done at once or in multiple sub-phases, based on numerous factors including but not limited to funding sources and availability, capital improvement plan priorities, available infrastructure, cultural and environmental constraints, and community volunteerism and support.

Notwithstanding these considerations, there are certain phases that make sense to implement earlier from a construction perspective. For instance, constructing the parking lot and new road realignment would set up the basic park structure that would allow the subsequent implementation of other areas as funding becomes available.

On the other hand, a relatively easy and cost effective first phase would be to implement some of the new trails on the north side of the creek, because they are not dependant on any other improvements.

After the vehicular infrastructure is in place, the basic park components could then be constructed, including pathways, grass areas, picnic areas, and planting.

The amphitheater could be treated as a stand-alone project, and will require more study and design at the time the City is ready to move forward. It is possible that basic improvements could be made as an interim step to allow for use of the space; these could include rough grading the area, planting the sloped grass seating area, and an at-grade platform to function as a stage and as a foundation for a future stage structure.

Due to the culturally sensitive nature of the Native American area, design development and implementation of this area should be done in collaboration with the City and local tribe representatives. Features such as the dwellings are ideal candidates for volunteer construction; as an example, the Chumash Indian Museum in Thousand Oaks has structures that were built as Boy Scout projects under supervision of a tribal representative. It is recommended that this area of the plan be left as open grass or unplanted parkland until these improvements are funded.

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APPENDIX

RIVENDALE PARK & OPEN SPACE

FOCUS GROUPS

March 1, 2013

PLEASE SIGN IN

NAME	EMAIL/PHONE NUMBER
Bhonda Hyatt	COC rhonda-hyatt@canyons.edu
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AFFILIATION	FERNANDO TATAVIAN Tribe
Rudy Ortega	810 857 0799 rortega@tatavian.com
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AFFILIATION	Canoe Rock city rockmediasct@yahoo.com
AFFILIATION	Arts: Shakespeare Festival. Kathann Jensen Parks Rec & S Commish.
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AFFILIATION	FACULTY Recreation.
AFFILIATION	John Dow
AFFILIATION	Chair, Santa Clarita Arts Commission
AFFILIATION	SIERRA CLUB
AFFILIATION	BEN KERNER
AFFILIATION	Conn Meyer
AFFILIATION	MRCA
AFFILIATION	Chris Fall
AFFILIATION	Parks Commission
AFFILIATION	DAVID STEARNS
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AFFILIATION	Diane Bone
AFFILIATION	

Sign-in Sheets from Focus Group meeting.

RIVENDALE

PARK & OPEN SPACE

FOCUS GROUPS

March 1, 2013

PLEASE SIGN IN

NAME

EMAIL/PHONE NUMBER

Dianne ERSKINE Hellrigel *zuliebear@aol.com*
 AFFILIATION *Community Hiking Club*
Santa Clara River Watershed Conservancy

AFFILIATION _____

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