

Warm Springs Preserve

Joint Council and P&Z Meeting
Touch Point #3 – Vision Plan

February 14, 2023



WOOD
RIVER
LAND
TRUST



SUPERBLOOM



Touch Point #3 - Draft Vision Plan for Warm Springs Preserve

Agenda

1

ACCESS

Neighborhood Connections
Trail Network

2

OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Floodplain Restoration
Parking/Entry
Middle Terrace
Fairway
Southern Floodplain

3

PHASING

Construction Timeline

4

PUBLIC FEEDBACK

Your questions, feedback, next steps...

Team

Project Partners



City of
Ketchum



Wood River
Land Trust



Friends of the Warm
Spring Preserve
Committee

Design Team



Superbloom

Denver, CO

Community Engagement,
Landscape Architecture



Rio Applied Science &
Engineering

Boise, ID

Engineering,
Geomorphology,
Hydrology



Ecosystem
Sciences

Boise, ID

Ecological Systems



North Fork Native
Plants

Rexburg, ID

Native Plants for
Restoration

Timeline

Where we have been...

April 2022



Property Acquisition

Deed Restrictions established
Community Commitments identified
including replacement of irrigation system,
restoration and Master Planning process.
\$ 9 million total: \$8 mil for the property
and \$ 1 mil in reserve for irrigation

May 2022



Master Planning

Master Planning Process begins

June 2022



Opening Celebration

Community-wide celebration

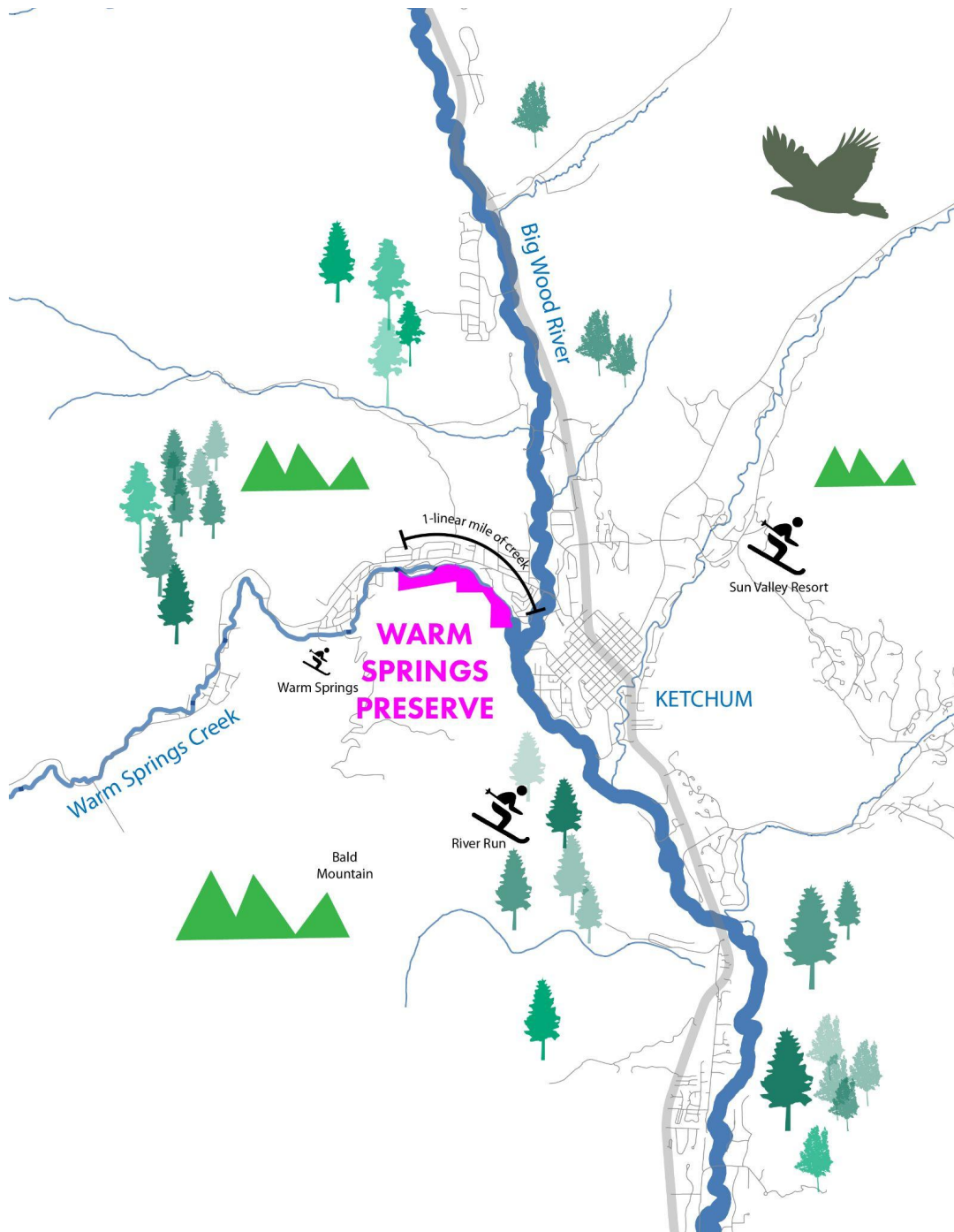
Master Plan Process

Discover Public Meetings Design + Planning Action



A unique opportunity for large-scale creek restoration near the confluence of the Big Wood River

“Warm Springs is one of the few opportunities to restore the river through Ketchum so this should be a priority.” Quote from community member in November 2022 Survey.

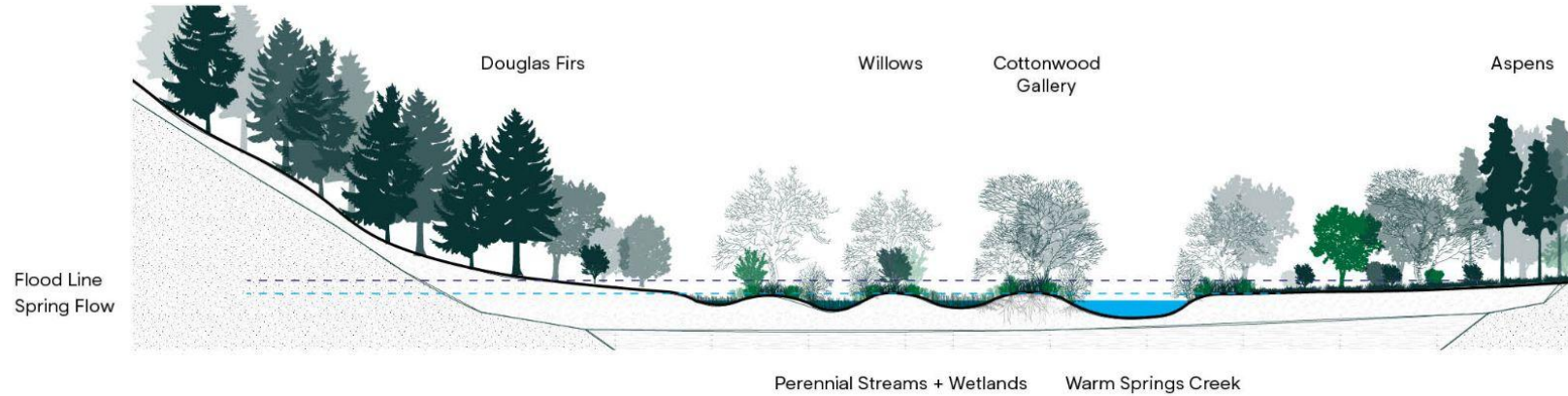


Big Wood River Watershed Map

A Dynamic Landscape

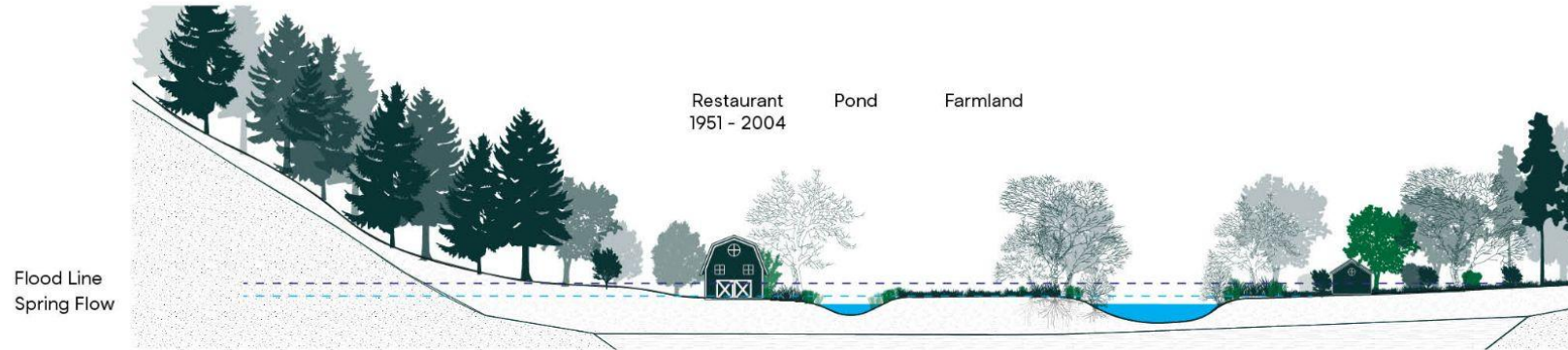
Alluvial Floodplain Pre-1800

In this condition, the area where Warm Springs Preserve currently exists acted as an alluvial floodplain containing multiple meandering streams and floodable areas.



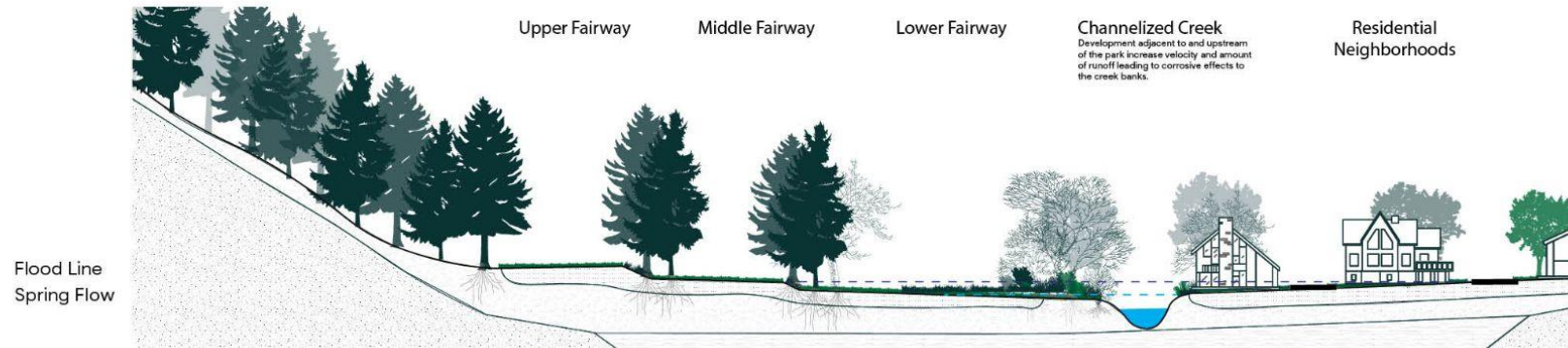
Farm + Restaurant 1800 - 1950s

As people moved to the area and used the land for other purposes such as farming and recreation, the floodplain was lost.



Golf Course 1960 - 2009

Intensified development has limited the creek's natural ability to move and flood healthily. As the development and weather patterns change, the threat to residents and the creek itself will intensify.





A Community-Driven Design Process

What is the nature of
Warm Springs Preserve?

A Plan Shaped by You

September 2022 Public Workshop at the Preserve

Public Meetings, Online Surveys, Website & Social Media, Stakeholder Meetings (disc golf, neighbors, Other Events)

June 21 Summer Solstice Celebration

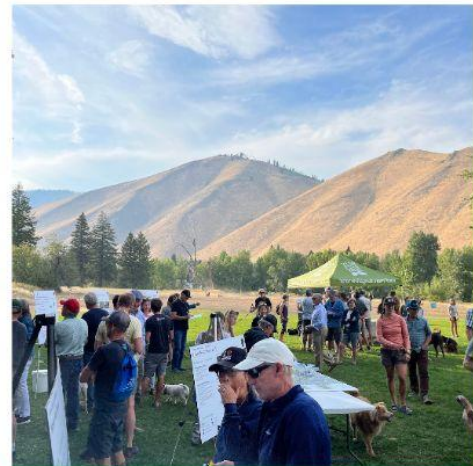
September Online Survey
September 13 Public Open House #1
September 14 Joint Council P&Z Meeting #1

November Online Survey
November 14 Public Open House #2
November 15 Joint Council P&Z Meeting #2

February 1 Neighborhood Access Worksession

February 13 Public Open House #3
February 14 Joint Council P&Z Meeting #3





10
public meetings
(from Sept. - Feb.)



\$7-\$1M
donation value
range



\$9.5M+
donations raised
thus far

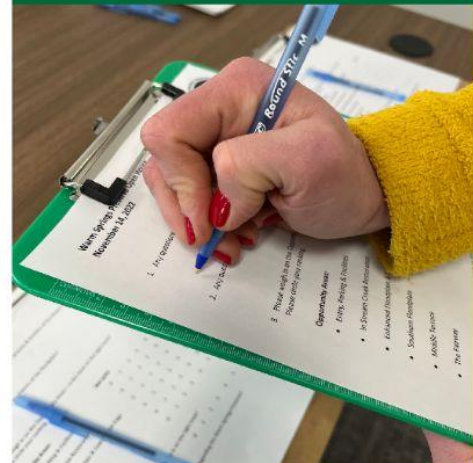


"I really appreciate
how much community
feedback is incorporated
into the plan!"

"Thank you for taking
community feedback -
excited for it to begin!"



900+
donors



329
online + in-person
survey results



200+
estimated average
daily visitors today



WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE Principles & Framework



Existing Project Commitments

Warranty Deed (required)

- Floodplain restoration
- (1 or more) 10-ft w pedestrian trail for walking/skiing
- (1) irrigation pump house
- (1) public restroom
- (1) maintenance shed (1000sf max)
- (24) parking stalls

Community Commitments

- New irrigation system that reduces water use
- Flood mitigation
- Restoration of riparian zones & floodplain
- Creek & habitat restoration
- Passive park for open space in perpetuity
- Off-leash dog access
- Informal activities (disc golf, dog walking, etc.)
- Informal gather space (picnic tables, etc.)
- Nordic trails
- Public restroom

Opportunity Areas

- 1 Upper Fairway
- 2 Middle Terrace
- 3 Lower River Edge
- 4 Southern Floodplain
- 5 The Woods
- 6 The Creek
- ★ Amenity Zone

Initial Concept: Opportunity Areas



Six Guiding Principles

- 01 Create a Preserve that is Connected and Accessible to All
- 02 Design for Success over Time
- 03 Support All-Season Multi-Functional Use
- 04 Demonstrate Leadership through regeneration of Healthy Ecosystems for People, Plants & Animals
- 05 Restore the Creek & Floodplain
- 06 Celebrate & Educate about the Past, Present and Future



Existing Project Commitments

Warranty Deed

(1) or more 10-ft w pedestrian trail for walking/skiing

(1) pump house

(1) public restroom

(1) storage building (1000sf max)

Floodplain restoration

(24) parking stalls

Community Commitments

New Irrigation System that reduces water use

Flood mitigation

Restoration of riparian zone & floodplain

Creek & Habitat Restoration

Passive park for Open Space in Perpetuity

Off-Leash Dog Access

Informal Activities (disc golf, dog walking, etc.)

Informal gathering space (picnic tables, etc.)

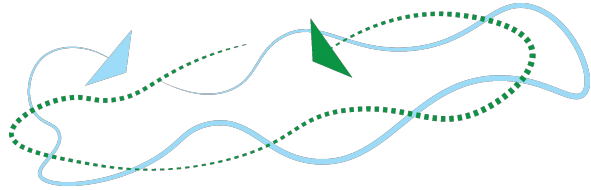
Nordic Trails

Disc Golf

Public Restroom

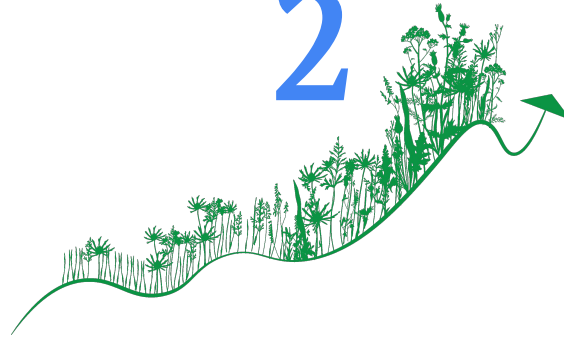
Project Principles

1



Create a Preserve that is
Connected and Accessible to All.

2



Design for Success over Time

3



Support All-Season
Multi-Functional Use

4



Demonstrate Leadership through
Regeneration of Healthy Ecosystems for
People, Plants & Animals

5



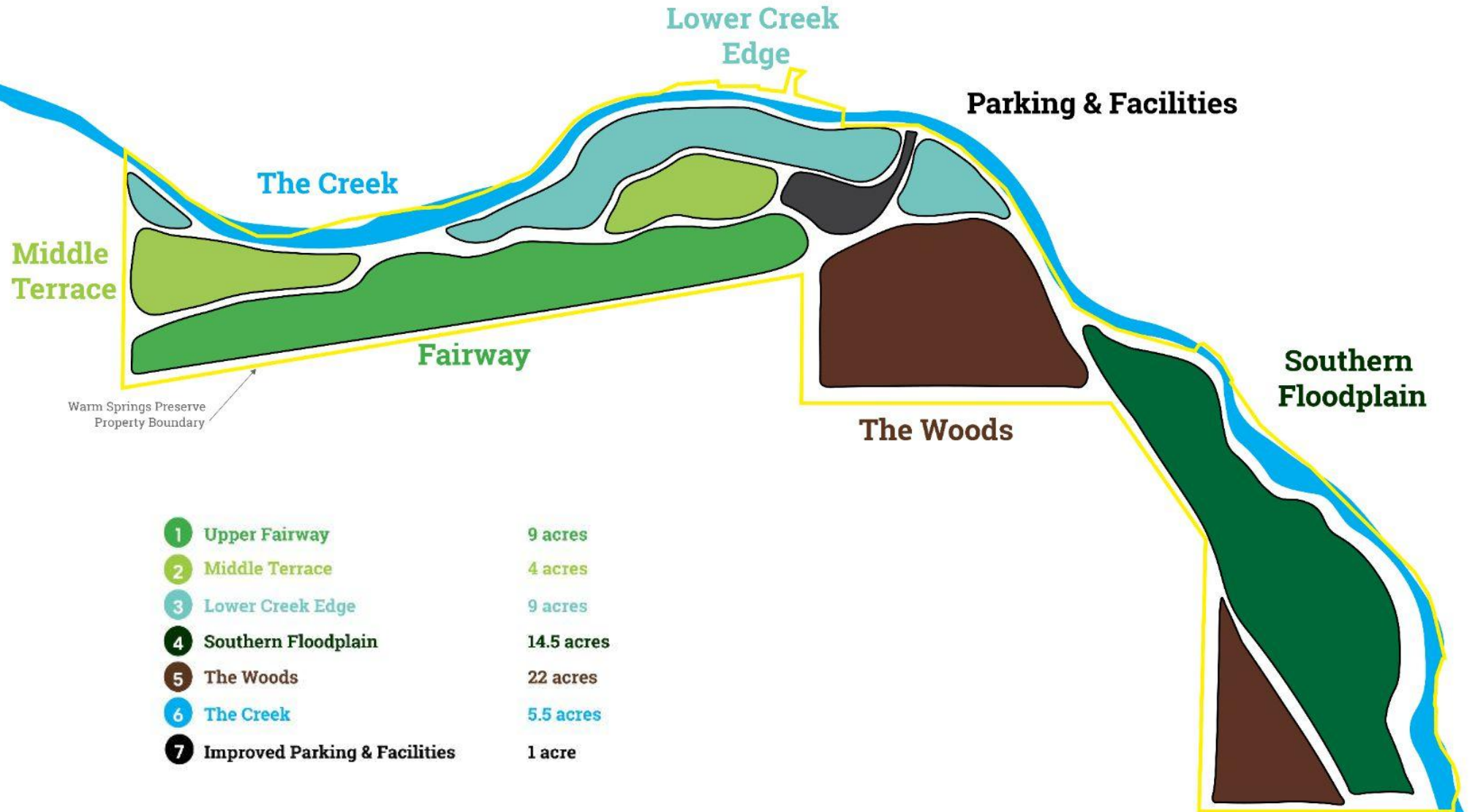
Restore the Creek and
Floodplain

6



Celebrate & Educate about the
Past, Present and Future of the
Preserve

Opportunity Areas



Big Picture Feedback from November

ACCESS

Access improvements, and when that might occur

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Habitat enhancement and protecting existing ecosystems

RESTORATION

Extensive support for creek restoration, native plant species, reduced irrigation

HOMEOWNERS

Creek homeowners are concerned about how this impacts their property & view

DOGS

Park management & relationship between dogs, people and wildlife, waste management

ACTIVITIES

Nordic skiing, bike racks, potential to consider bike through path or fat bike in winter?

HARDSCAPE/IMPROVEMENTS

Preserve the open space with minimal hardscape & built improvements, pave parking lot

SOUTHERN PROPERTY

Excitement for the expansion

FACILITIES

flush toilets, ADA and HC are important

PARKING

Plan for overflow parking or expansion of existing parking

AMENITIES

Subtle 'nature play' integrated with ecological restoration and educational opportunities

1

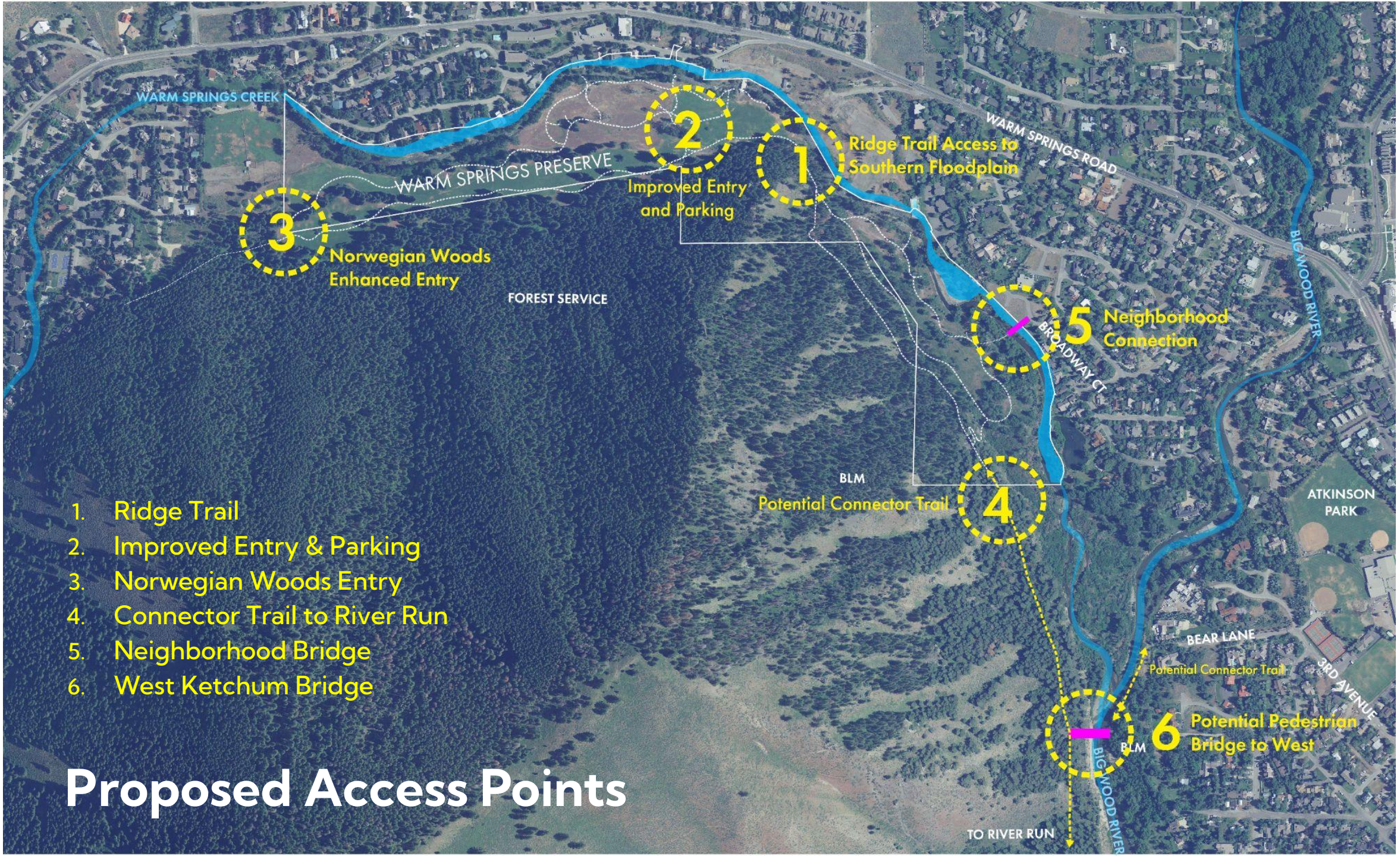
Connectivity & Access

Issues: Pathways are not universally accessible, potential additional access points that can make it easier to get to the Preserve.

How can we increase access to the Preserve for all of Ketchum?



A Preserve that is Accessible & Welcoming to All



- 1. Ridge Trail
- 2. Improved Entry & Parking
- 3. Norwegian Woods Entry
- 4. Connector Trail to River Run
- 5. Neighborhood Bridge
- 6. West Ketchum Bridge

Proposed Access Points

2 Improved Entry and Parking

1 Ridge Trail Access to Southern Floodplain

3 Norwegian Woods Enhanced Entry

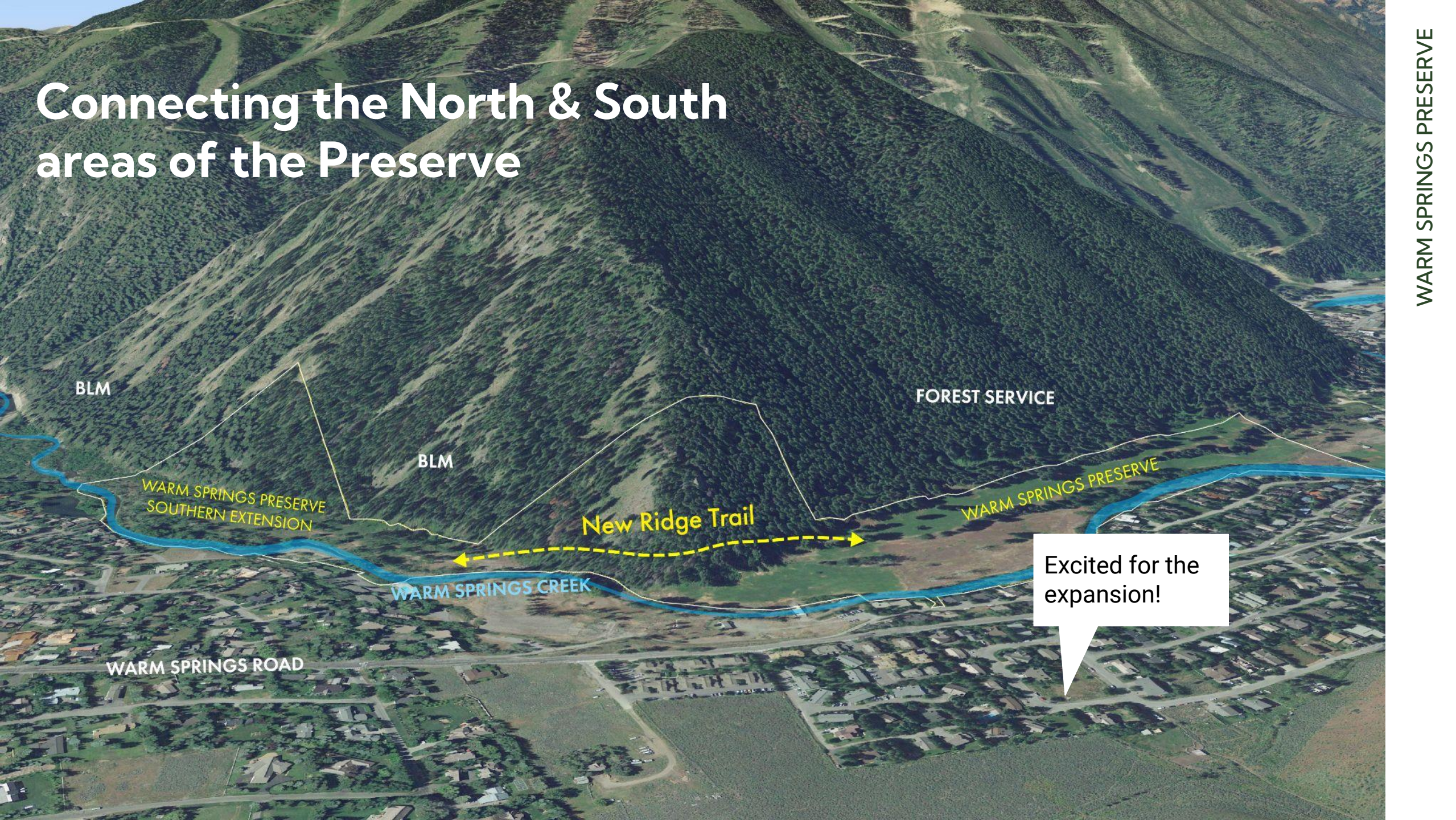
5 Neighborhood Connection

4 Potential Connector Trail

6 Potential Pedestrian Bridge to West

TO RIVER RUN

Connecting the North & South areas of the Preserve



BLM

BLM

FOREST SERVICE

WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE
SOUTHERN EXTENSION

New Ridge Trail

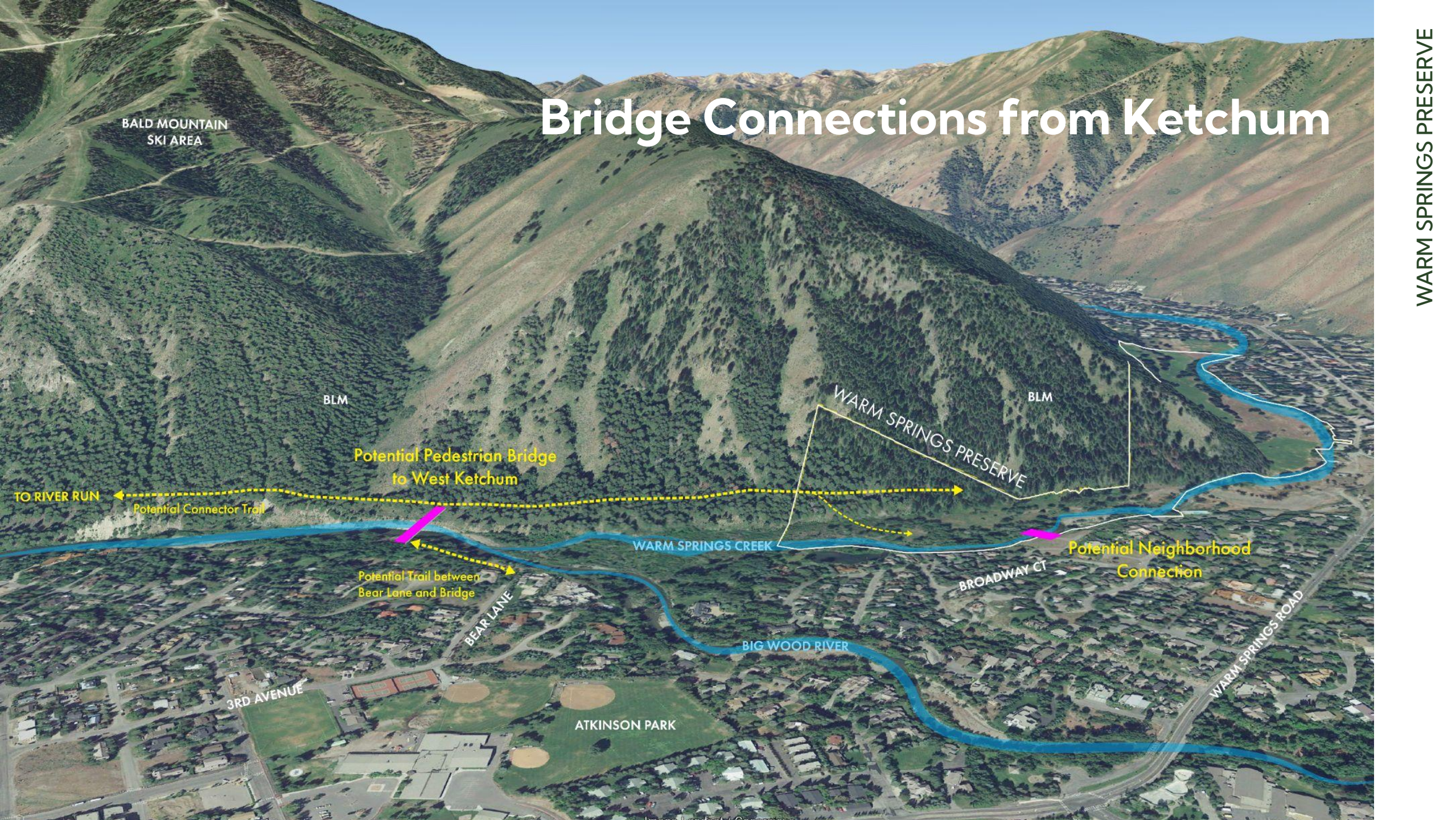
WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE

WARM SPRINGS CREEK

Excited for the expansion!

WARM SPRINGS ROAD

Bridge Connections from Ketchum



BALD MOUNTAIN
SKI AREA

BLM

BLM

Potential Pedestrian Bridge
to West Ketchum

TO RIVER RUN
Potential Connector Trail

WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE

WARM SPRINGS CREEK

Potential Neighborhood
Connection

Potential Trail between
Bear Lane and Bridge

BEAR LANE

BROADWAY CT

BIG WOOD RIVER

WARM SPRINGS ROAD

3RD AVENUE

ATKINSON PARK



Feedback on proposed connections

On February 1st, the City held two public worksessions (Noon and 5pm) to get feedback on these potential improved connections to Warm Springs Preserve.

West Ketchum Bridge

- Concern for increased visitors to the Preserve
- Impacts of bridges and construction on the environment and wildlife
- Parking at access trail
- Is a mountain bike connection possible?

Neighborhood Connection

- Need to improve the access trails
- Parking at access trail
- Some didn't feel that a bridge was necessary, but that the access trail to the creek is important
- Design should consider natural materials

Norwegian Woods

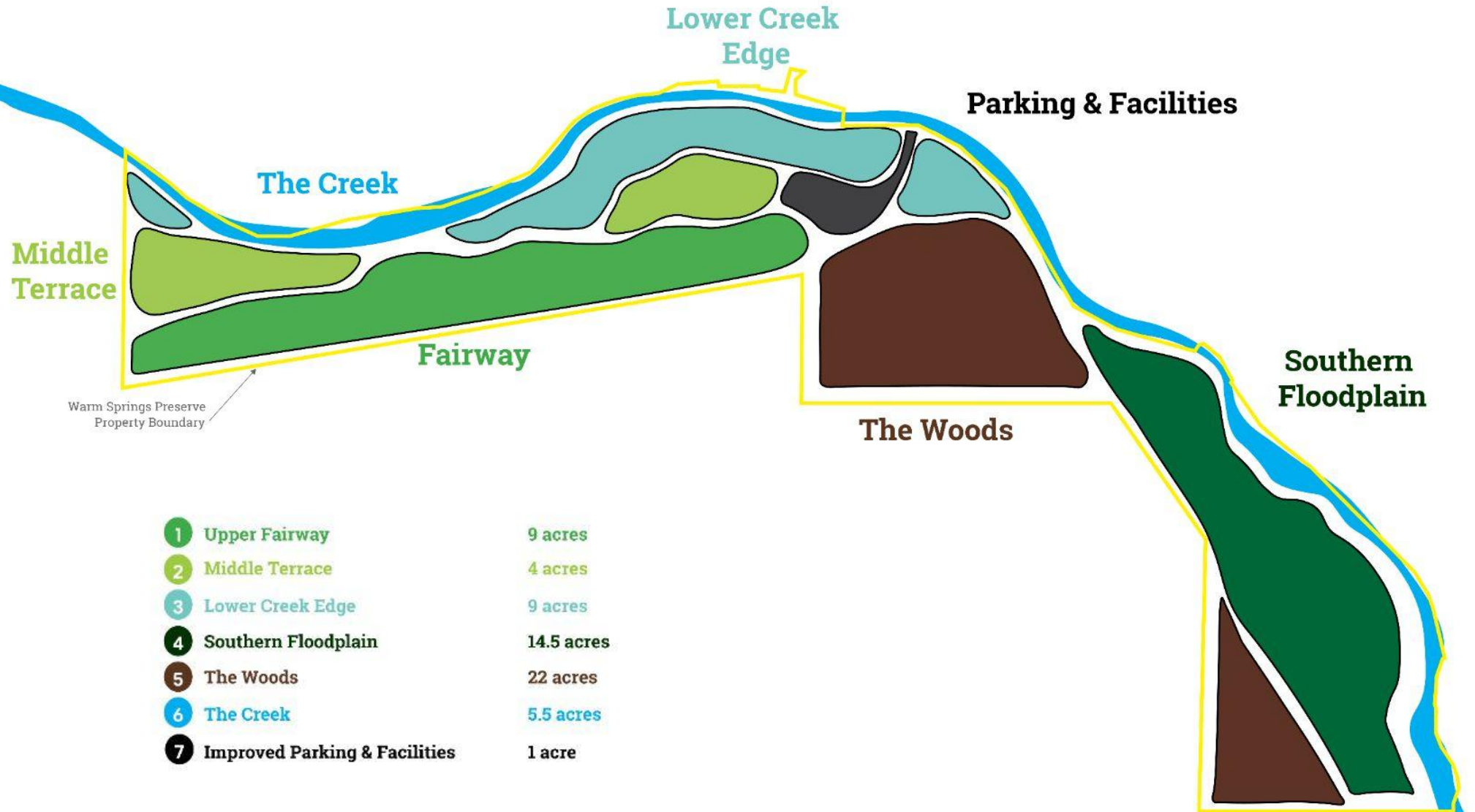
- Issue today that needs to be solved
- Respect private property; public access should not cross private lands
- Lots of interest in this access point

2

Opportunity Areas

Conceptual design ideas for
restoring and preserving the
primary opportunity areas at
Warm Springs Preserve

Opportunity Areas



Opportunity Areas



Lower Creek Edge & Floodplain

- Possibly Extensive grading and earthworks
- 2-3 inlets connecting to Creek
- Riparian woodland mosaic
- Gravel islands and bars
- Low water crossings for ephemeral channels
- Small bridges for year-round flows



Middle Terrace

- Potential for seasonal Native wildflower meadow
- Enhanced biodiversity & pollinator species
- Non-irrigated
- Mown pathways



Upper Terrace (Fairway)

- Maintain upper terrace Fairway
- Replace inefficient irrigation system
- Opportunities for benches & picnic tables
- Maintain lawn with some restored edges
- Potential for dog waste receptacles



Southern Floodplain

- Light touch, surgical enhancements to Southern Reach
- Minor grading
- Pilot channel
- Soft surface pathways

Ecological Section



MORE NATURAL

MORE ACTIVE

Residence

The Creek

Lower Floodplain & Creek Edge

Middle Terrace

Fairway

The Woods

Private residences on Warm Springs Creek

Warm Springs Creek with new gravel point bars for people and dog access

Restored floodplain ecosystem with new back channel and irrigation pond.

Earthworks and grading to receive the soil from the excavated floodplain. Planted with native meadow species and pockets of aspen groves.

Preserved Upper Terrace Fairway with replaced irrigation system, new donor benches and picnic tables

U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management owned land

Warm Springs Preserve

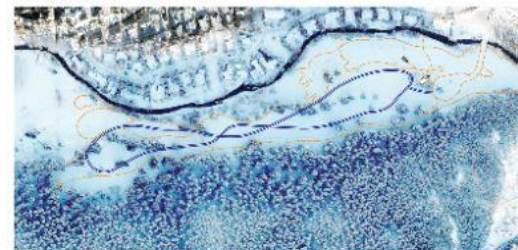
Master Plan Vision



- 1 Fairway - 9 acres**
- 2 Middle Terrace - 4 acres**
- 3 Lower Creek Edge - 9 acres**
- 4 Southern Floodplain - 14.5 acres**
- 5 The Woods - 22 acres**
- 6 The Creek - 5.5 acres**
- 7 Improved Parking & Facilities - 1 acre**

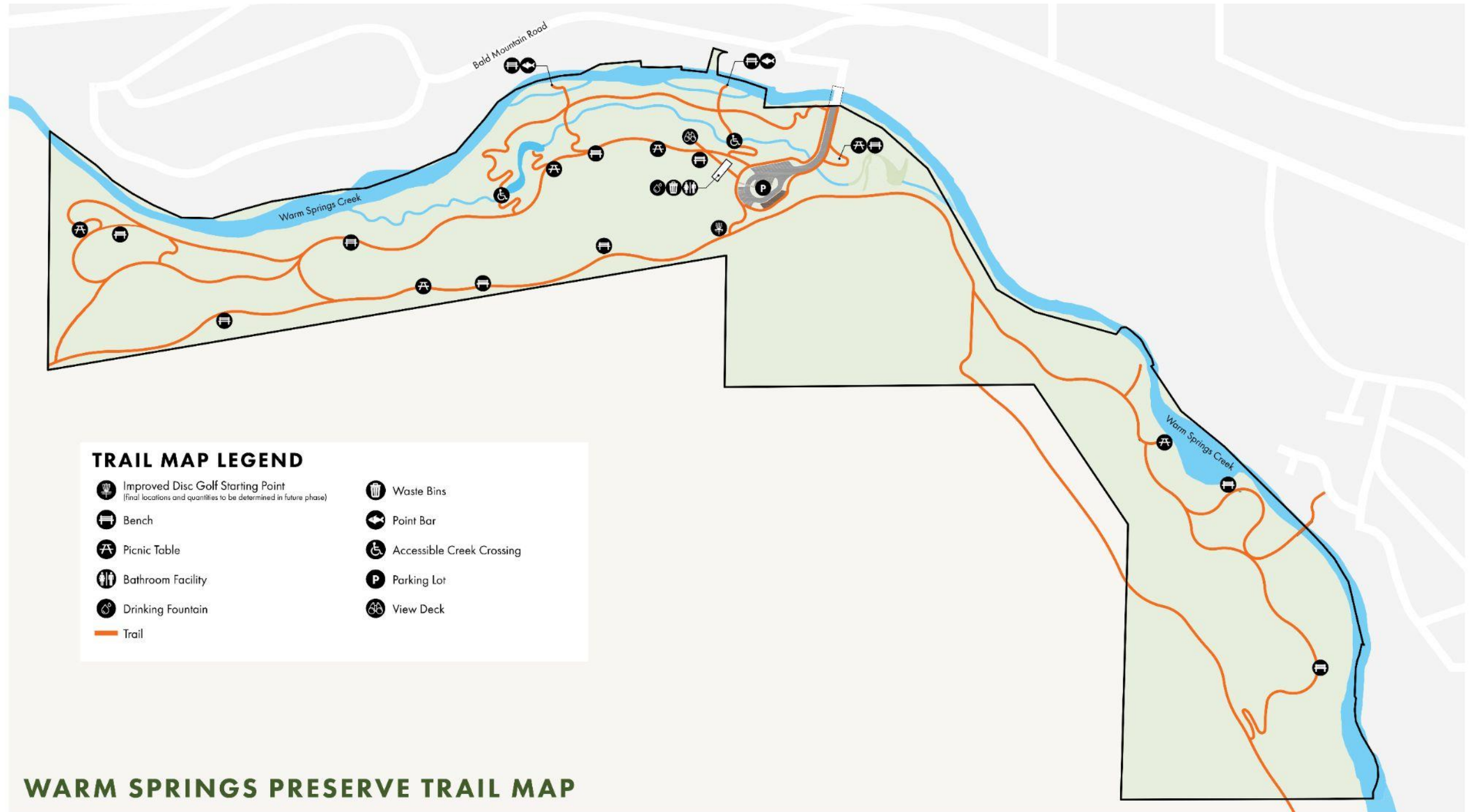
- ADA Trails & Parking
- Bench
- Picnic Table
- Creek Access
- Public Toilets
- Water & Pet Fountain
- Disc Golf Start

Winter Trails



Multi-Use Winter Trails Classic Cross Country Track

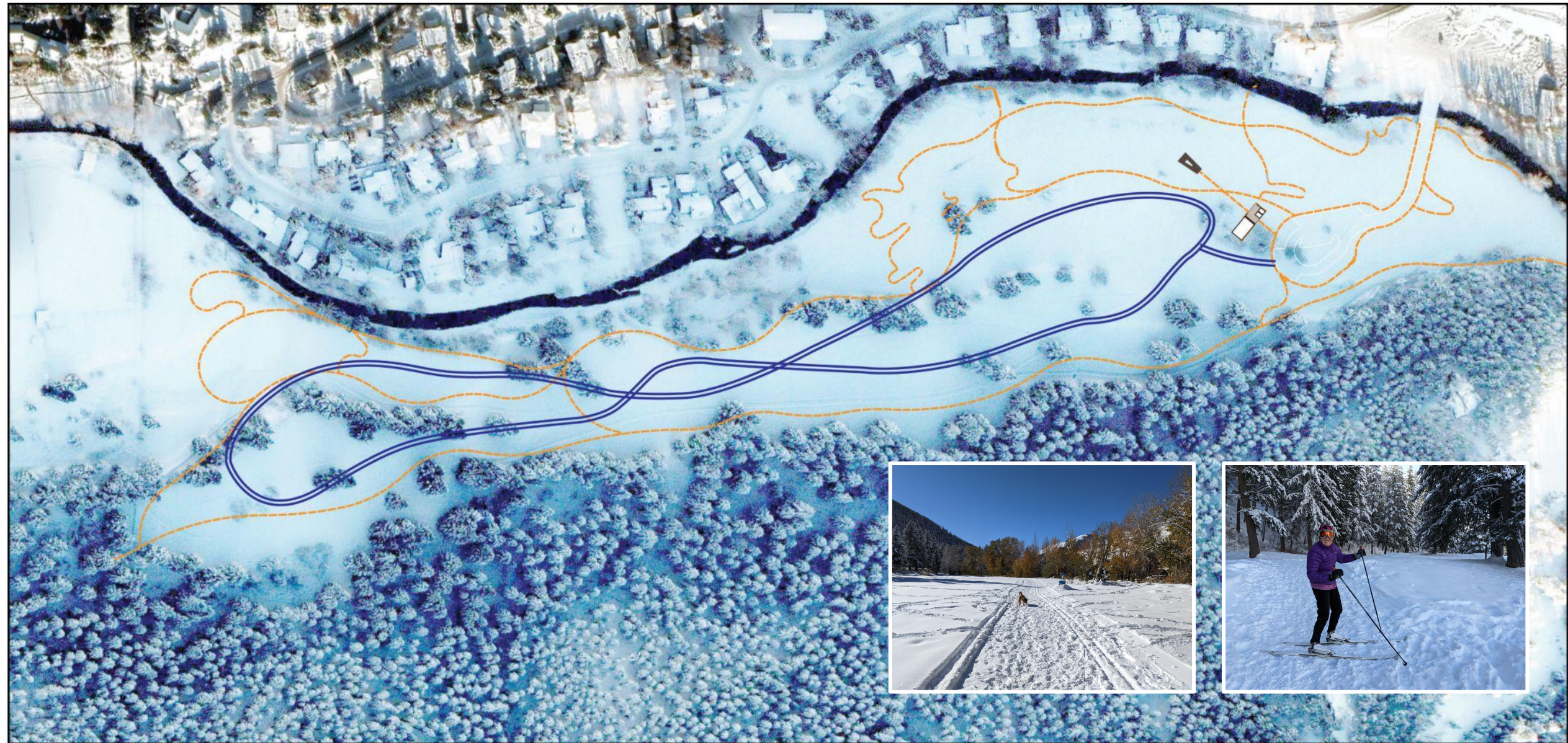




TRAIL MAP LEGEND

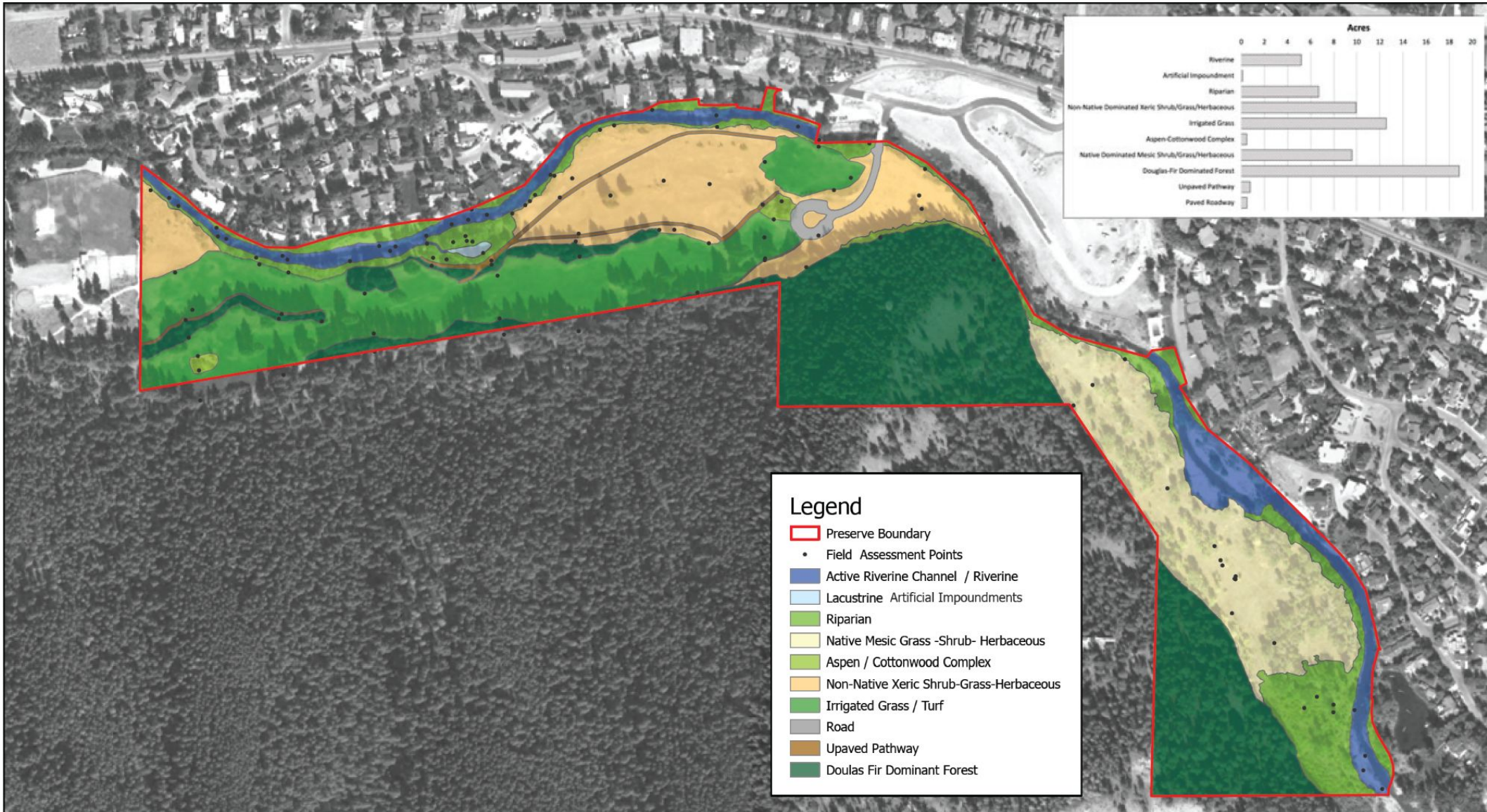
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Improved Disc Golf Starting Point
<small>(final locations and quantities to be determined in future phase)</small> | Waste Bins |
| Bench | Point Bar |
| Picnic Table | Accessible Creek Crossing |
| Bathroom Facility | Parking Lot |
| Drinking Fountain | View Deck |
| Trail | |

WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE TRAIL MAP



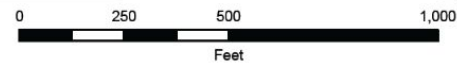
----- Multi-Use Winter Trails

==== Classic Cross Country Track



Warm Springs Preserve

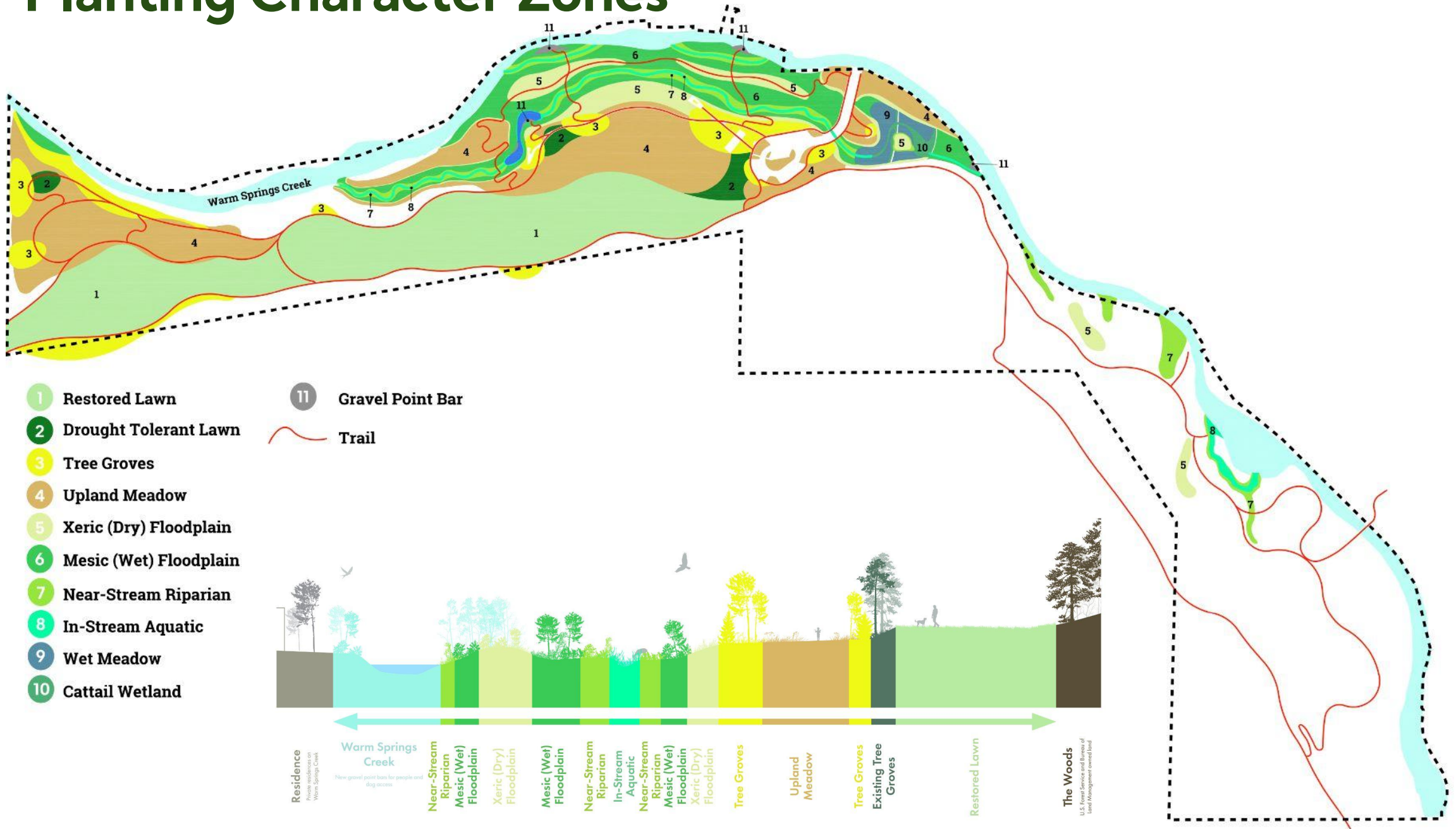
Existing Ecological Units



Ecosystem Sciences, LLC
 Science Design Planning

Disclaimers - This map (or data product) is for illustration purposes only. It is not intended to be used for description, conveyance, authoritative definition of legal boundary, or property title. This is not a survey product. Users are encouraged to examine the documentation or metadata associated with the data on which this map is based for information related to its accuracy, currentness, and limitations.

Planting Character Zones





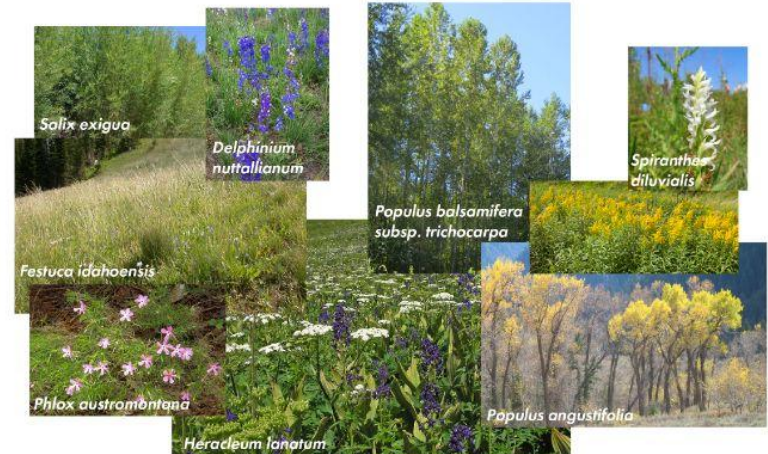
8 In-Stream Aquatic

This zone is closely associated with the spatial extent of the current active stream channel and is mostly composed of open water and/or scoured substrate. Located at or below the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) of the stream, occurrences of established riparian vegetation are uncommon. However, in low velocity areas of the stream and in the proposed wetland, emergent aquatic vegetation may include common cattail, bulrush, water sedge, and baltic rush.



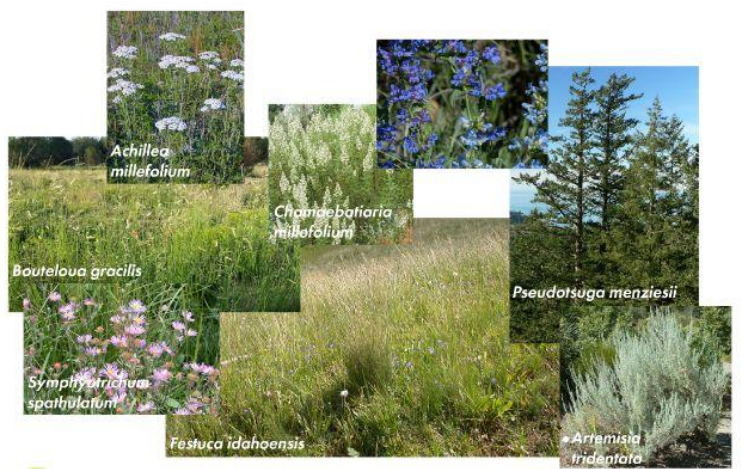
7 Near-Stream Riparian

This zone occurs directly adjacent to the active stream channel, proposed side channels, and low-lying portions of the restored floodplain that has access to Warm Springs Creek's hydrology. Currently only a narrow strip of riparian habitat is present. The restoration strategy envisions a restored and enhanced riparian zone. Common species that occur within this class are: Black cottonwood, narrowleaf cottonwood, coyote willow, peachleaf willow, booth's willow, pacific willow, bittercherry, Red-osier dogwood, Wood's rose, Canada goldenrod, baltic rush, Larkspur.



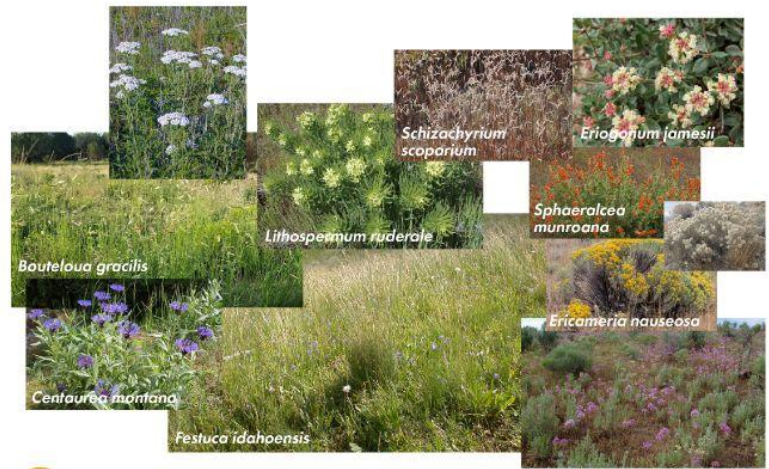
6 Mesic (Wet) Floodplain

A mesic habitat is a type of habitat that has access to a moderate or well-balanced supply of moisture. The elevation of the mesic floodplain area is generally lower and more connected to the hydrology of Warm Springs Creek than portions of the xeric floodplain. Healthy mesic habitats function like a sponge; they effectively store water, which can be utilized by neighboring, drier habitats. Healthy mesic habitats also provide a higher density of herbaceous plants and insects that can be used as cover and forage by organisms belonging to higher trophic levels, such as grouse.



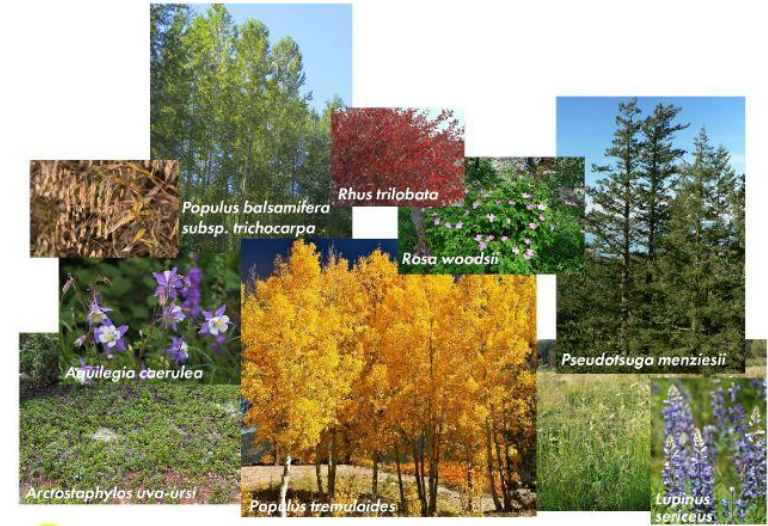
5 Xeric (Dry) Floodplain

This zone occurs almost exclusively within the flat surfaces of the project area that are at a higher elevation than the mesic floodplain area. The surfaces that are inhabited by xeric species are disconnected from the hydrology of Warm Springs Creek. The xeric floodplain character zone is a mixed plant community, consisting of some native upland shrub species, wildflowers, grasses.



4 Upland Meadow

This zone occurs in upland portions of the site above the floodplains, particularly in areas of fill and adjacent to the restored lawn. The plantings here focus on drought tolerant grass, forb and shrub species that are attractive to pollinator insects and birds.

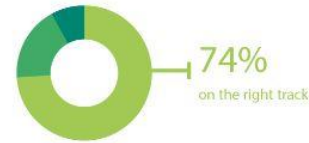


3 Tree Groves

The tree groves connect to existing evergreen planted areas on the site or positioned as islands throughout the upland areas. In time, the shade created by the deciduous and evergreen trees in this zone creates a microclimate for unique native shrub and perennials that provide diversity within the landscape for visitors to experience.

Lower Creek Edge & Floodplain

Your Responses to the November Survey
How On Track Was the Previous Design for
this Opportunity Area?



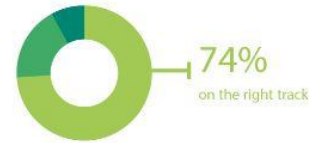
NOVEMBER FEEDBACK

- Habitat enhancement and protecting existing ecosystems is important
- Extensive support for creek restoration and the integration of native species
- Consider subtle 'nature play' integrated with restored areas
- Creekside owners concerned about views and creek access points



Lower Creek Edge & Floodplain

Your Responses to the November Survey
How On Track Was the Previous Design for
this Opportunity Area?



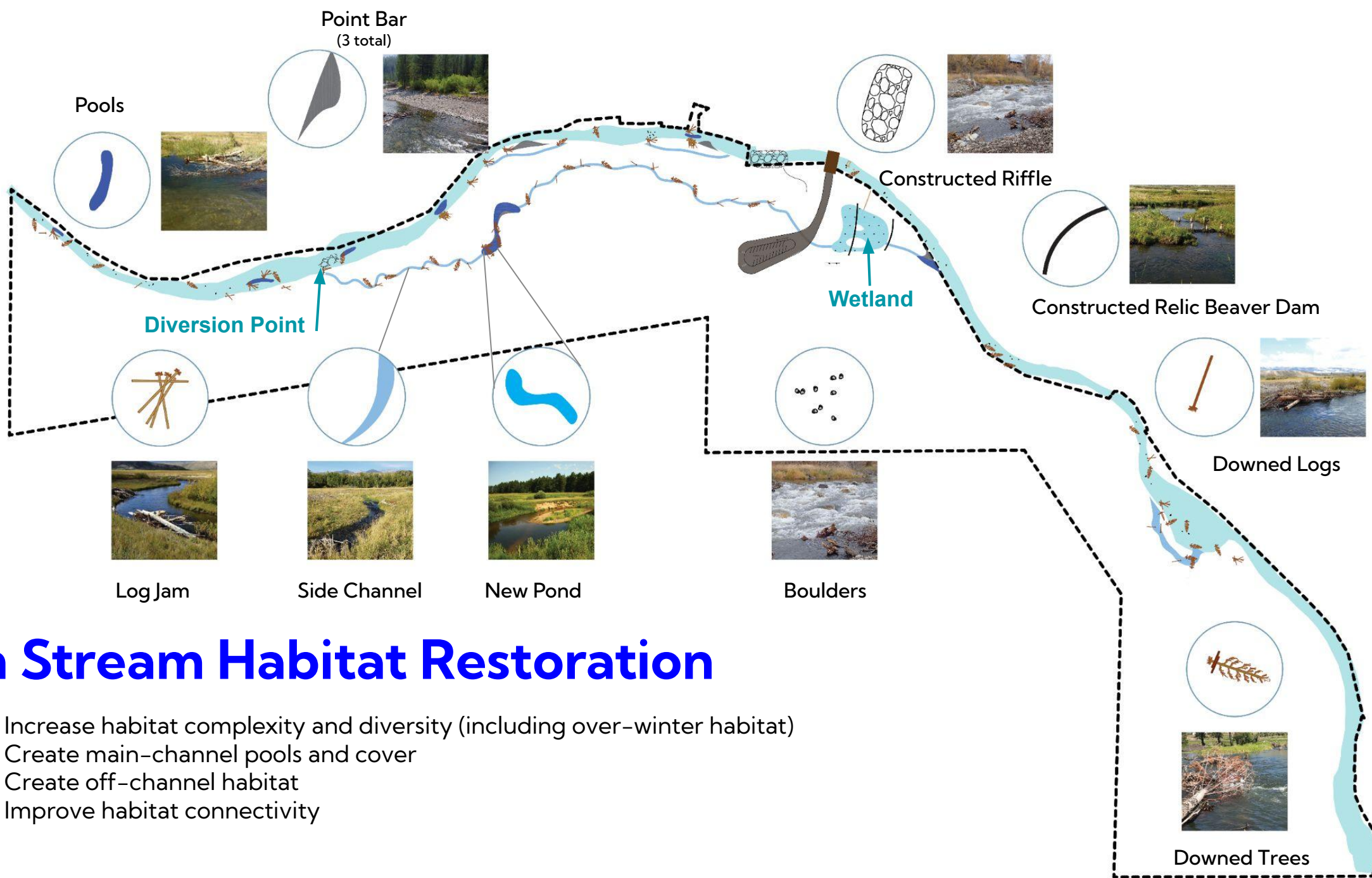
NOVEMBER FEEDBACK

- Habitat enhancement and protecting existing ecosystems is important
- Extensive support for creek restoration and the integration of native species
- Consider subtle 'nature play' integrated with restored areas
- Creekside owners concerned about views and creek access points

Why Stream Restoration?

- Logistical
- Ecological





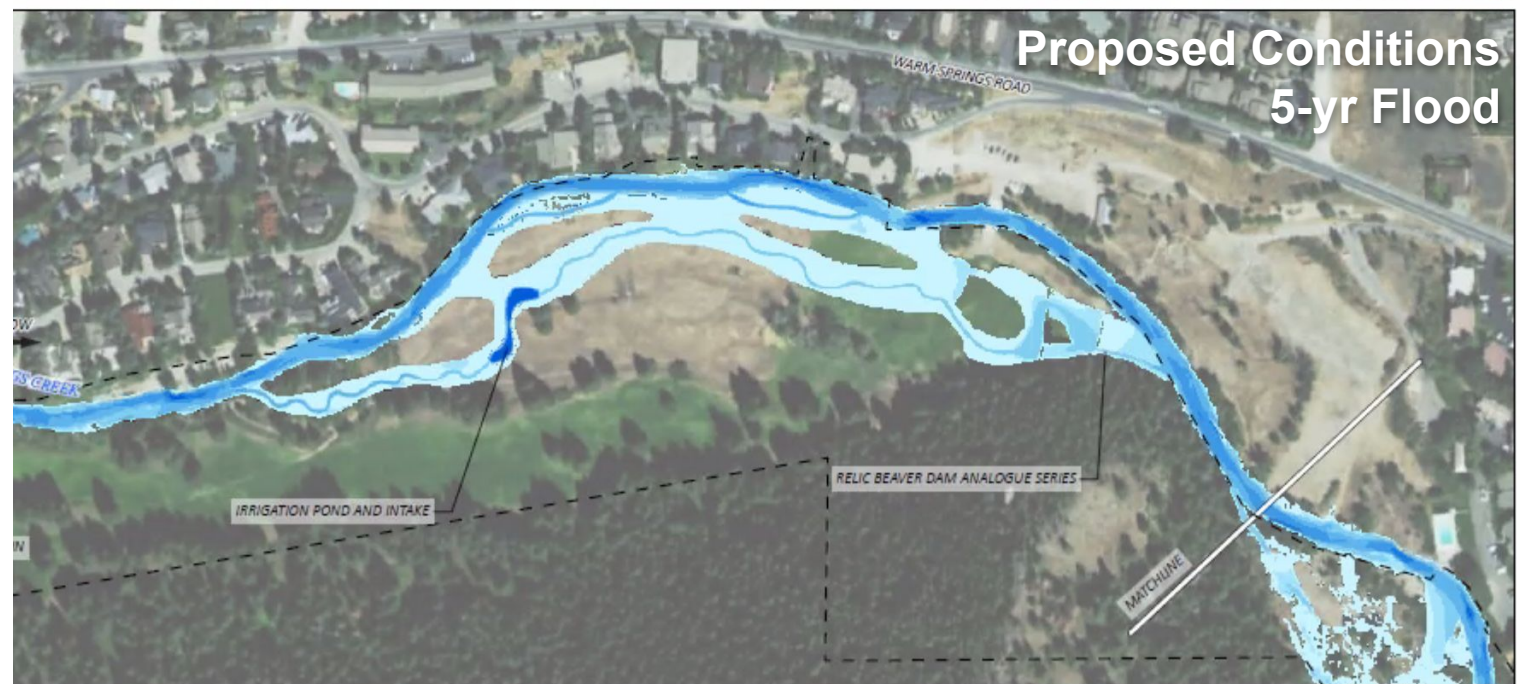
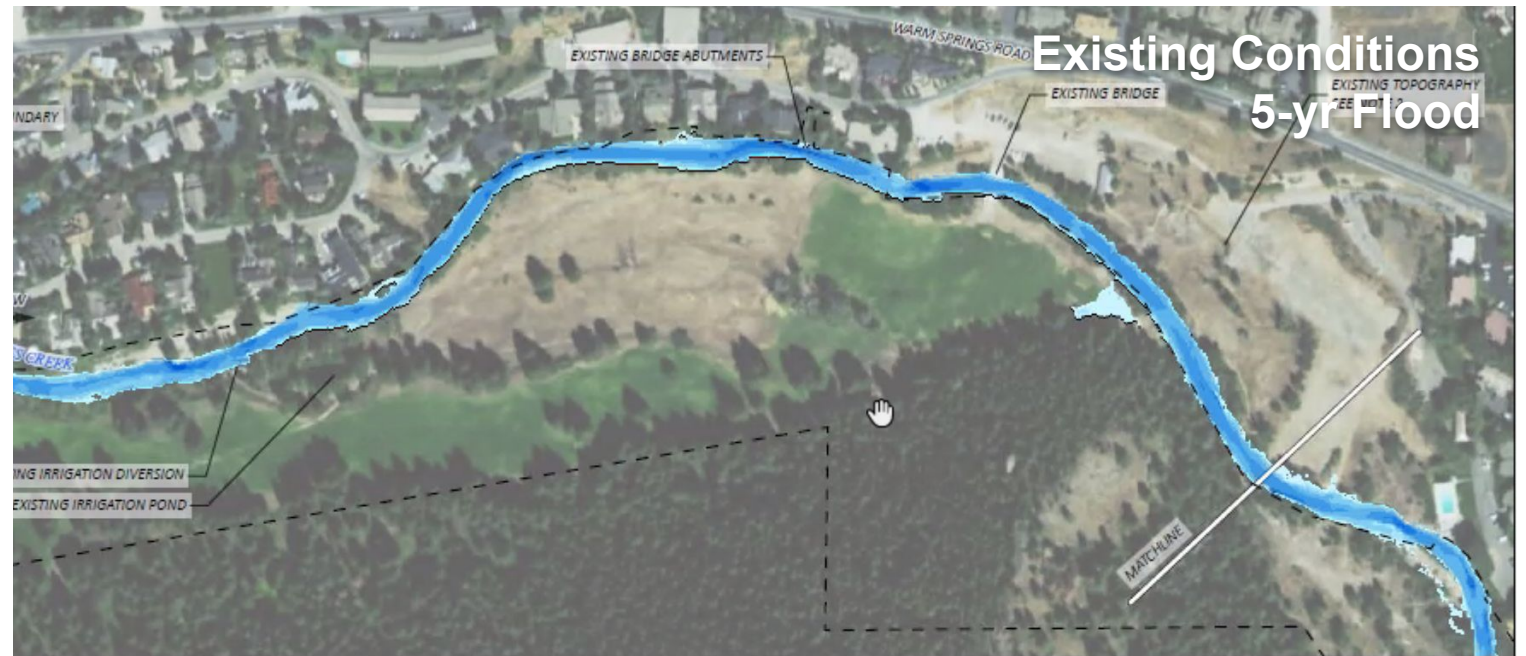
In Stream Habitat Restoration

- Increase habitat complexity and diversity (including over-winter habitat)
- Create main-channel pools and cover
- Create off-channel habitat
- Improve habitat connectivity

Floodplain Restoration

Win - Win

- Reduce flood water depth & velocity
- Reduce irrigation water need
- Provide space for flood water and sediment storage
- Improve riparian habitat quality and quantity
- Greater habitat and ecological diversity
- Increased nutrient cycling
- Create off-channel habitat



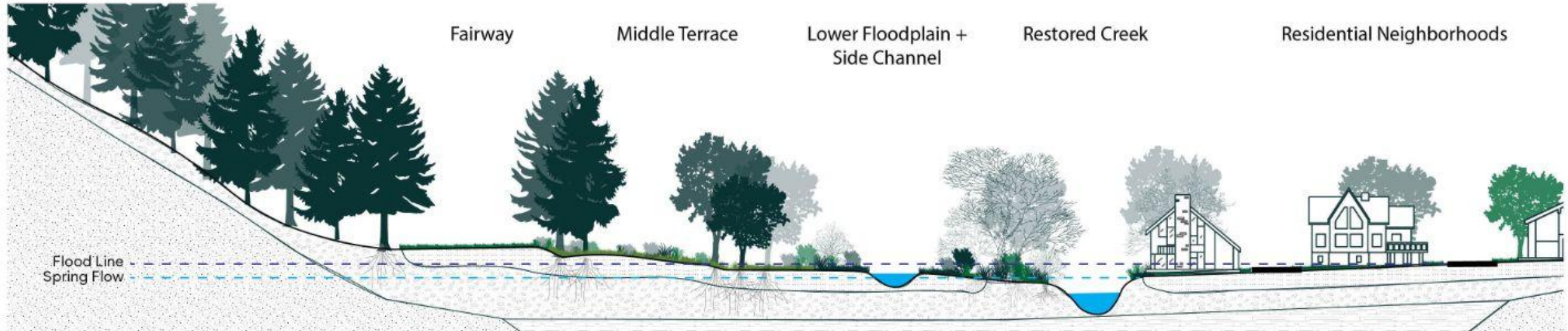
Riparian Fire Buffer



Floodplain Section

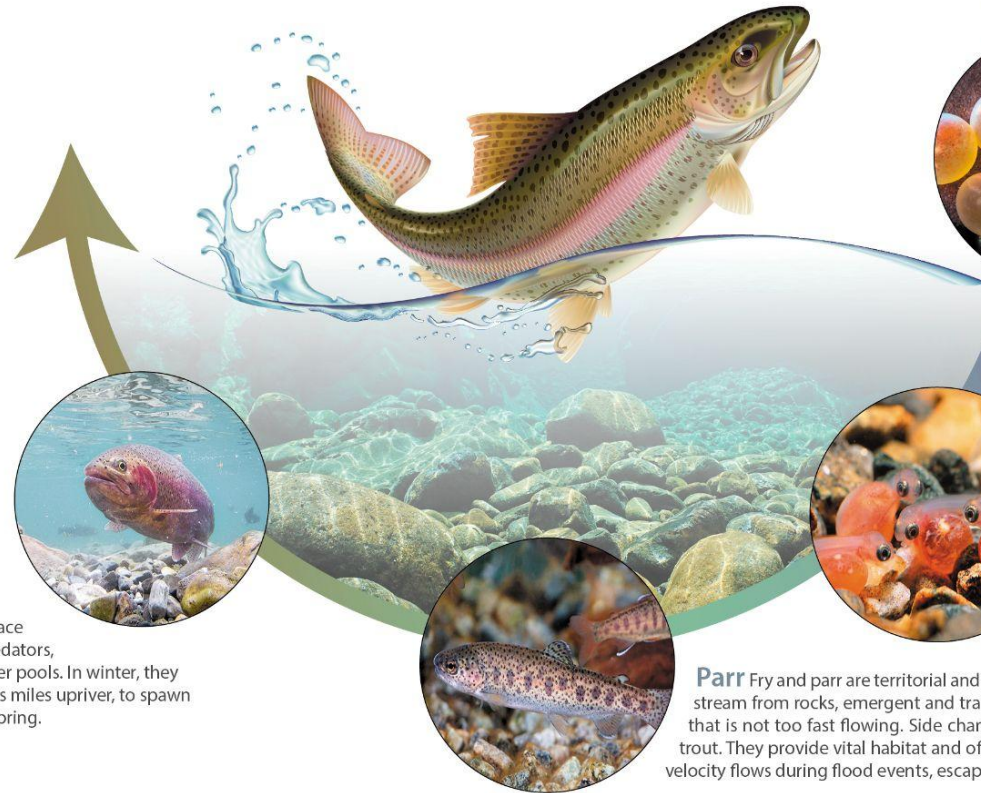
Future / Post-Restoration

The restoration would reverse the bad land use practices of the past to the greatest extent possible while maintaining access to the Preserve. Creek restoration would add channel complexity and reverse the creek from a single-channel form back to a multi-channel form. The middle terrace will resemble a landscape that is outside of the floodplain with native meadow plant species. The Upper Fairway would be unchanged.



Trout Life Stages and Preferred Habitat

Trout need cool, clear water and plenty of food to eat. They also need cover from predators and room to travel upstream and down at different times of the year when feeding, overwintering and spawning.



Spawning Female trout dig a nest or redd in clean gravel shallows. As she releases her eggs, they are fertilized by the male and then covered with gravel. The gravels must be 10-40mm in size, loose and free of silt with plenty of oxygen rich water flowing through them. Spawning occurs in the spring.

Eggs At 2-5mm in diameter, eggs incubate in clean gravels and hatch into alevins. Female rainbow trout usually produce 2000 to 3000 eggs. The eggs usually hatch in about four to seven weeks, depending on stream temperature.

Alevins Newly hatched trout are called sac fry or alevin. Alevins stay in the gravel, living off the yolk sac. In approximately two weeks, the yolk sac is completely consumed, and fry commence feeding mainly on zooplankton. They then emerge as fry, set up territories and grow into parr. Alevins develop into parr in early summer, depending on stream conditions.

Parr Fry and parr are territorial and solitary. They need plenty of cover in the stream from rocks, emergent and trailing bankside plants, and shallow water that is not too fast flowing. Side channels are incredibly important for native trout. They provide vital habitat and often allow these juveniles to escape high velocity flows during flood events, escape predators and offer a food resource.

Adults Adult trout have a territory that gives them a good supply of food and a place to hide from predators, preferring deeper pools. In winter, they migrate, perhaps miles upriver, to spawn in early to late spring.

www.ecosystemsciences.com

Ecosystem Sciences
Science · Design · Planning



Insects + Plants = Fish Food
Aquatic invertebrates like insects, are integral to the trout food web. Insects feed on aquatic plants, decaying matter and microscopic animals. In turn, they become food for fish.



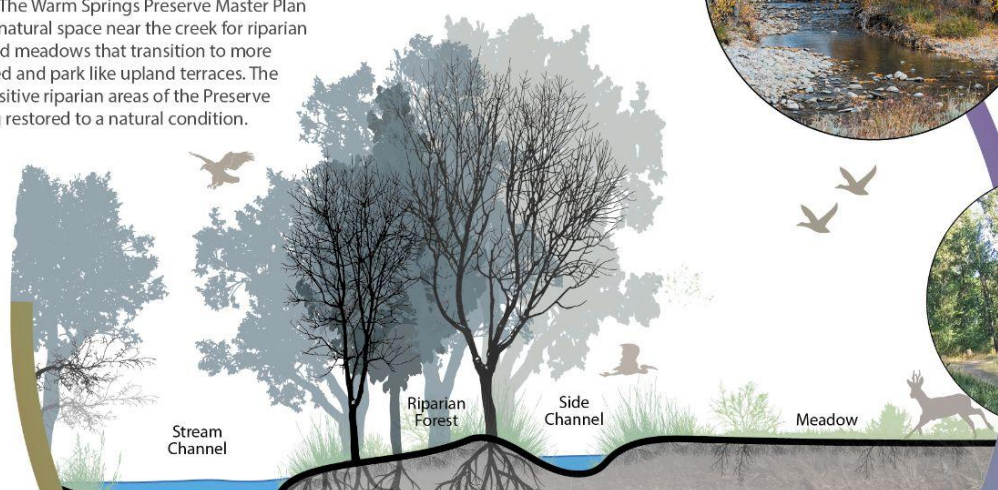
Riparian Vegetation
Riparian vegetation helps stabilize banks while providing shade and cover for fish. Juvenile fish need slow water and cover generally near the bank and in side channels.



Deep Pools and Cover
Adult fish need deep pools and cover often associated with in-stream wood and boulders.

Riparian Stream Edge

Riparian zones are the areas bordering the stream channel and provide many environmental and recreational benefits. The Warm Springs Preserve Master Plan includes natural space near the creek for riparian forest, and meadows that transition to more manicured and park like upland terraces. The most sensitive riparian areas of the Preserve are being restored to a natural condition.



Cottonwood - Willow

Riparian Forest This community occurs at low elevations, along the stream channel, where the water table is high and/or there is year-round water flow. Frequent spring flows provide areas of scour and sedimentation within the channel; this dynamic hydrologic regime contributes to the habitat's structural diversity and high wildlife value.

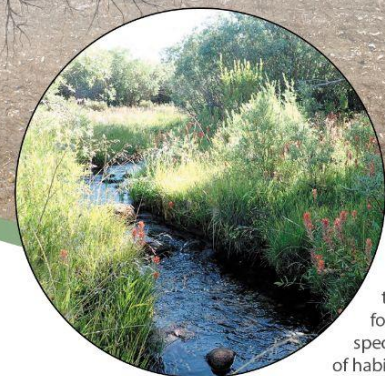


Botanical Resources

Vegetation within this community is predominantly composed of deciduous species. The tall riparian trees and dense understory result in almost full canopy cover. Typical tree species include cottonwood, willow, bittercherry, rosewood, dogwood, herbaceous shrubs and grasses.



Wildlife Resources This habitat type is noted for its very high bird species diversity and abundance. Deciduous trees and shrubs are used by nesting migrants for foraging during migration. Mature trees provide numerous cavities for cavity-dependent wildlife such as woodpeckers. Tall trees are used by nesting raptors; stream banks provide nesting for belted kingfishers. A variety of mammals utilize the dense forest for cover, shade and food.



Side Channels Side channel habitats (built specifically for aquatic species and juvenile fish) and riparian habitat are small watered remnants of major river meanders across the floodplain. On the Preserve these sites are constructed channels connecting ponds built specifically for aquatic habitat. These areas provide off-channel habitat for aquatic species and riparian habitat for terrestrial species and increases the diversity of habitat available within the stream corridor.



Fisheries Resources

Vegetation rooted at the water's edge provides cover, shade and food for fish. This is especially critical along intermittent streams where remnant summer pools provide refugia for fish. Large wood embedded in the stream bank provides cover and refuge for fish.



Dynamic + Continually Changing

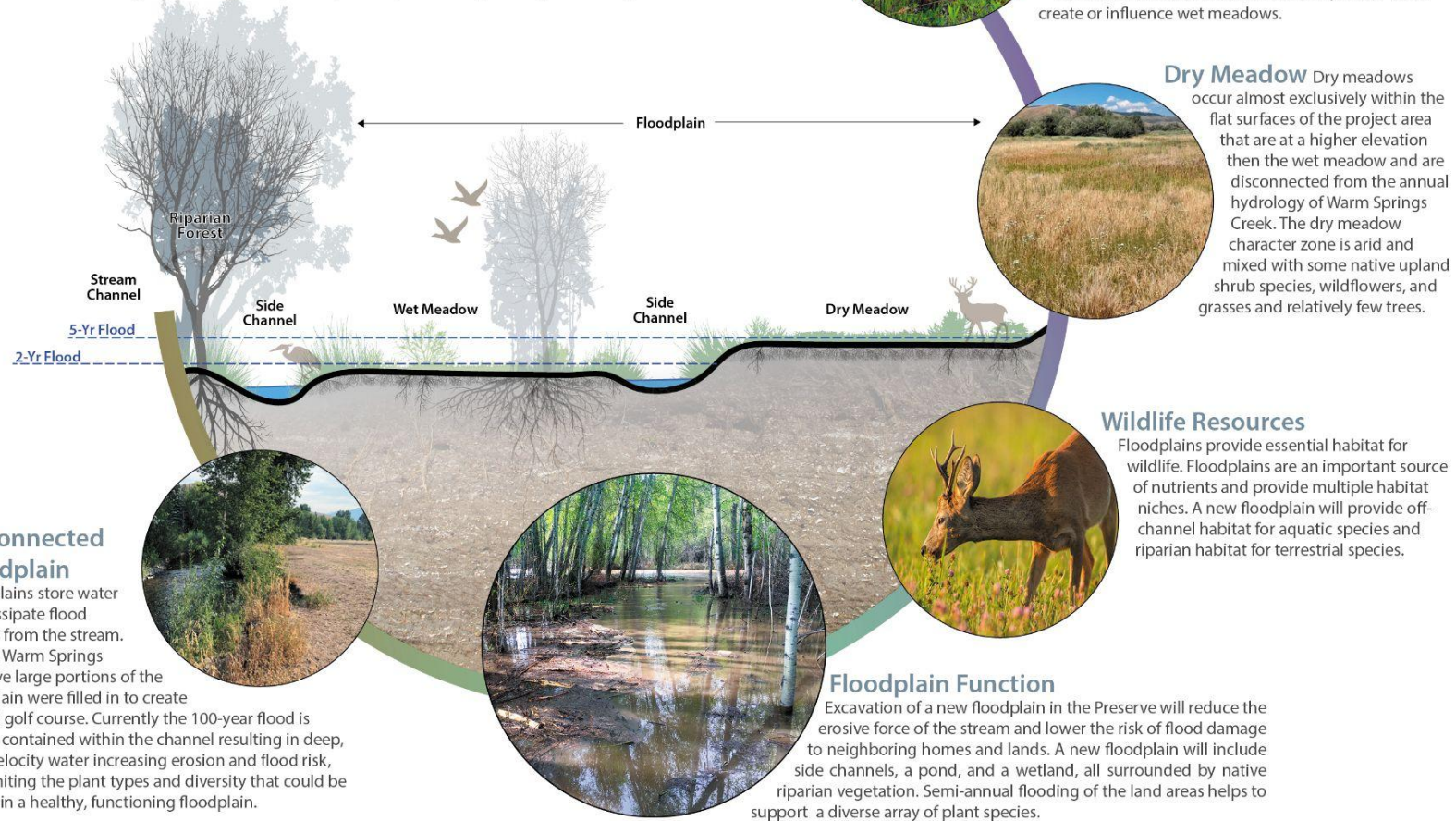
Riparian forests grow within an alluvial environment that is continually changing due to the ebb and flow of the stream. Riparian vegetation is constantly being reset by flooding disturbance.

Mature cottonwood stands do not regenerate in place, but regenerate by "moving" up and down a river reach. Over time, a healthy riparian area supports all stages of cottonwood communities.

Periodic flooding events are needed for Cottonwood seedlings to germinate and become established on newly-deposited, moist sand and gravel bars. This cottonwood community can grow into a mature riparian forest.

Floodplain

Streams and rivers are much wider than the channels we associate them with. The areas next to streams, which are only covered by water during floods, are also part of the river system. Known as floodplains, in their natural condition they are an important ecological part of the landscape. The floodplain in the Preserve is made up of mesic (wet) and xeric (dry) meadows. Floodplains filter and store water, secure both natural flood protection and the healthy functioning of the stream ecosystems, and help sustain high biological diversity.



Wet Meadow/Wetland

The elevation of the wet meadow or wetland is generally lower and more connected to the hydrology of Warm Springs Creek than portions of the dry meadow. Wet meadow habitats effectively provide drought insurance as land at higher elevations warms due to seasonal or other changes. Wet meadows may include some trees and larger shrubs. The Warm Springs Preserve wet meadow is intended to emulate a beaver wetland; beaver often create or influence wet meadows.

Dry Meadow

Dry meadows occur almost exclusively within the flat surfaces of the project area that are at a higher elevation than the wet meadow and are disconnected from the annual hydrology of Warm Springs Creek. The dry meadow character zone is arid and mixed with some native upland shrub species, wildflowers, and grasses and relatively few trees.

Wildlife Resources

Floodplains provide essential habitat for wildlife. Floodplains are an important source of nutrients and provide multiple habitat niches. A new floodplain will provide off-channel habitat for aquatic species and riparian habitat for terrestrial species.

Floodplain Function

Excavation of a new floodplain in the Preserve will reduce the erosive force of the stream and lower the risk of flood damage to neighboring homes and lands. A new floodplain will include side channels, a pond, and a wetland, all surrounded by native riparian vegetation. Semi-annual flooding of the land areas helps to support a diverse array of plant species.

Disconnected Floodplain

Floodplains store water and dissipate flood energy from the stream. On the Warm Springs Preserve large portions of the floodplain were filled in to create the old golf course. Currently the 100-year flood is largely contained within the channel resulting in deep, high-velocity water increasing erosion and flood risk, and limiting the plant types and diversity that could be found in a healthy, functioning floodplain.

Connected Stream Floodplains

The importance of the hydrologic and ecological functions of floodplains is well understood and there are many benefits to restoring connectivity of floodplains so that they actively flood. This not only supports native

riparian and aquatic species, but it also accommodates floodwaters, thereby reducing flood peaks downstream. The Warm Springs Preserve plan recognizes the ecological benefits of floodplain inundation and is planned in a way to provide multiple benefits, such as combining flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration,

and adaptability to climate change. The plan highlights the challenges, opportunities and the many benefits of a reconnected floodplain that include habitat for fish and wildlife, groundwater recharge, carbon sequestration, open space and recreation.



Warm Springs Creek

New Floodplain Channel

Aspen Groves

The priorities of wildlife and natural areas are inspiring!

Woody Debris for Restoration

Overall View of Restored Floodplain



FAIRWAY

Screened Pump House

Irrigation Pond

PICNIC AREA

F New Pond & Gravel Beach



C Footbridge



D Stepping Stone Crossing



RIDGE TRAIL TO SOUTHERN FLOODPLAIN

Potential Location for Public Art

Wetland Overlook

Overflow Culvert

Beaver Dam Relic

I Beaver Dam Relic Wetland



Natural Beaver Dam, made from rock, soil and willow branches



Interpretive Sign

CONSTRUCTED BEAVER DAM RELIC

PICNIC AREA

Potential Location
for Public Art



H Point Bar Creek Access Point

Southern Floodplain

Existing Condition



Southern Floodplain

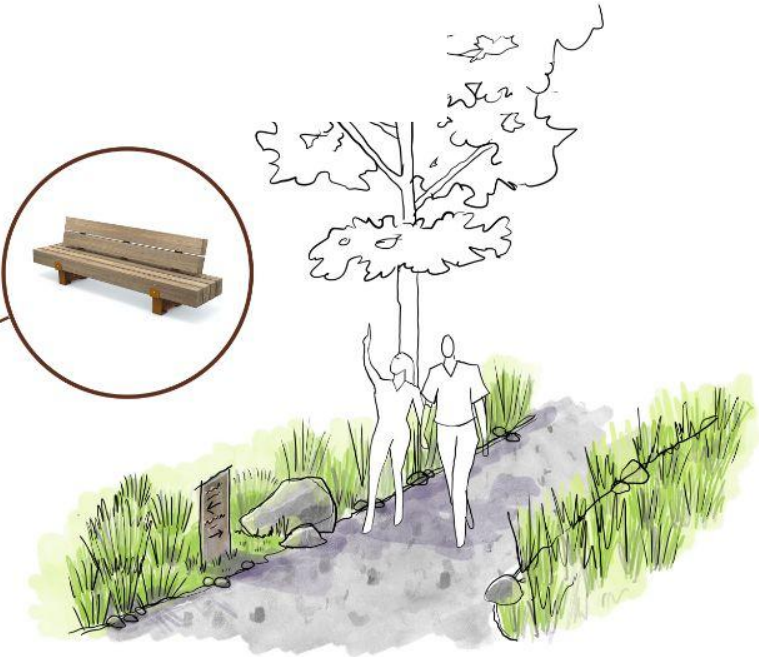
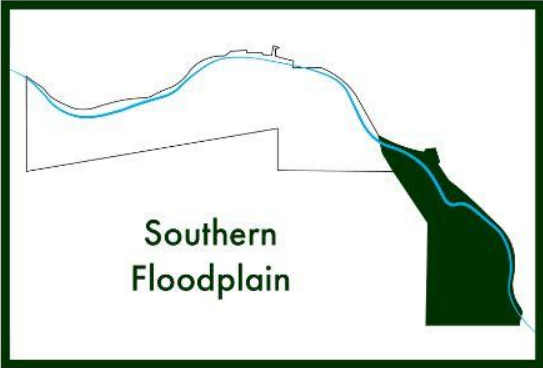


Illustration of Proposed Soft Surface Path through Existing Native Landscape

NOVEMBER FEEDBACK

- Desire to keep the southern property as natural and untouched as possible
- Excited about the expansion and making access easier and safer
- Some want to restrict access to minimize impacts

Your Responses to the November Survey
How On Track Was the Previous Design for this Opportunity Area?




NOVEMBER FEEDBACK

- Preference to keep some parking spaces on exterior
- Like having the building nestled in the aspen grove
- Flush toilets and ADA access are important

RESTORED FLOODPLAIN

(non-irrigated with native riparian plantings)

ADA Viewing Deck 

Channel

Expanded Aspen Grove

Soft Surface Trails

Bike Racks

24 PARKING SPACES,
INCLUDING 4 HANDICAP
ACCESSIBLE SPACES
(ASPHALT PAVING)

Channel

B

A

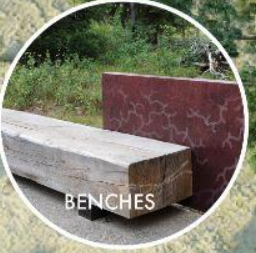
Snow Storage

AVALANCHE ZONE

Improved Connector Trail to
Southern Property

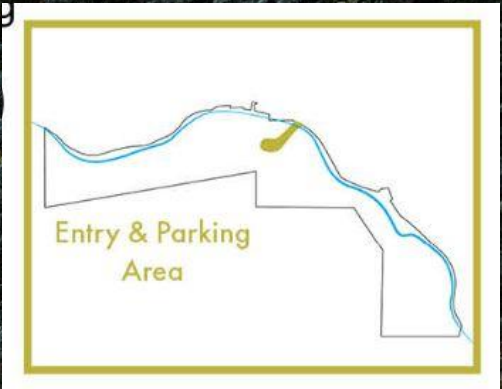
FAIRWAY LAWN
(preserved w/updated irrigation)

Welcome Building 



Your Responses to the November Survey. How On Track Was the Previous Design for this Opportunity Area?





Parking Updates

- ENHANCE PARKING TO REDUCE MAINTENANCE
- PROVIDE YEAR ROUND RESTROOMS AND STORAGE FOR MAINTENANCE
- CENTRALIZE THE DONOR CELEBRATION WALL AND TRAIL MAP
- PROVIDE AN ADA ACCESSIBLE ROUTE AND TRAIL LOOP AT THE PRESERVE



Welcome Building | Entry



Leash Hook Board

Trail Map
Info & History of WSP

Waste Bin

Bottle Filler

Donor Wall

Pet Water Station

Welcome Building



New Floodplain Channel

RESTORED FLOODPLAIN

Interpretive Sign

E ADA Floodplain Viewing Deck

ADA ACCESSIBLE VIEWING DECK

Middle Terrace

Your Responses to the November Survey
How On Track Was the Previous Design for
this Opportunity Area?



- NOVEMBER FEEDBACK**
- Excited about native species, restoration and increased biodiversity
 - Want to ensure success of native meadow restoration while keeping water use low
 - Concern for dog waste in non-lawn areas



AREAS TO RECEIVE FILL FROM
EXCAVATED FLOODPLAIN, TO
BE REVEGETATED WITH NATIVE
WILDFLOWER MEADOW





Native Meadow Restoration

Soft Surface Pathways



Picnic Area

Native Wildflower
Understory

Fairway

Your Responses to the November Survey
How On Track Was the Previous Design for
this Opportunity Area?



NOVEMBER FEEDBACK

- Preserve and enhance the Fairway
- Reduce irrigation use for lawn
- Park management issues and maintenance
- Manage relationship between people, dogs, wildlife
- Include disc golf in master plan
- Excited about nordic skiing trails in the winter



Donor Benches



Other Amenities



Bear Proof
Waste



Dog
Station



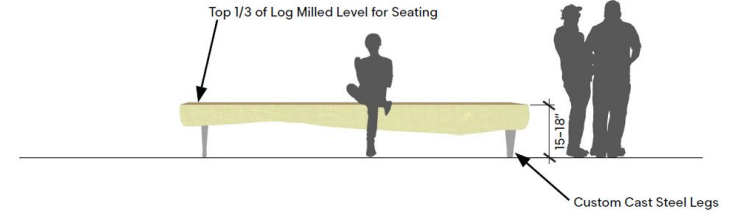
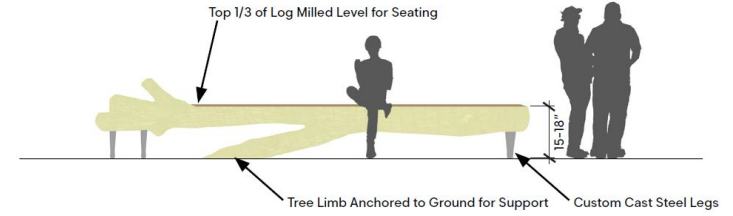
Disc Golf
Basket

Donor Benches @ The Fairway



Manufacturer: Streetlife

Floodplain & Overlook Benches



Benches



TRAIL MAP LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Improved Disc Golf Starting Point
<small>(final locations and quantities to be determined in future phase)</small> |  Waste Bins |
|  Bench |  Point Bar |
|  Picnic Table |  Accessible Creek Crossing |
|  Bathroom Facility |  Parking Lot |
|  Drinking Fountain |  View Deck |
|  Trail | |

WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE TRAIL MAP



Existing Fairway Lawn

Potential Fairway Replacement

TBD Cost/Timeline



Hybrid Warm/Cool Season Sod

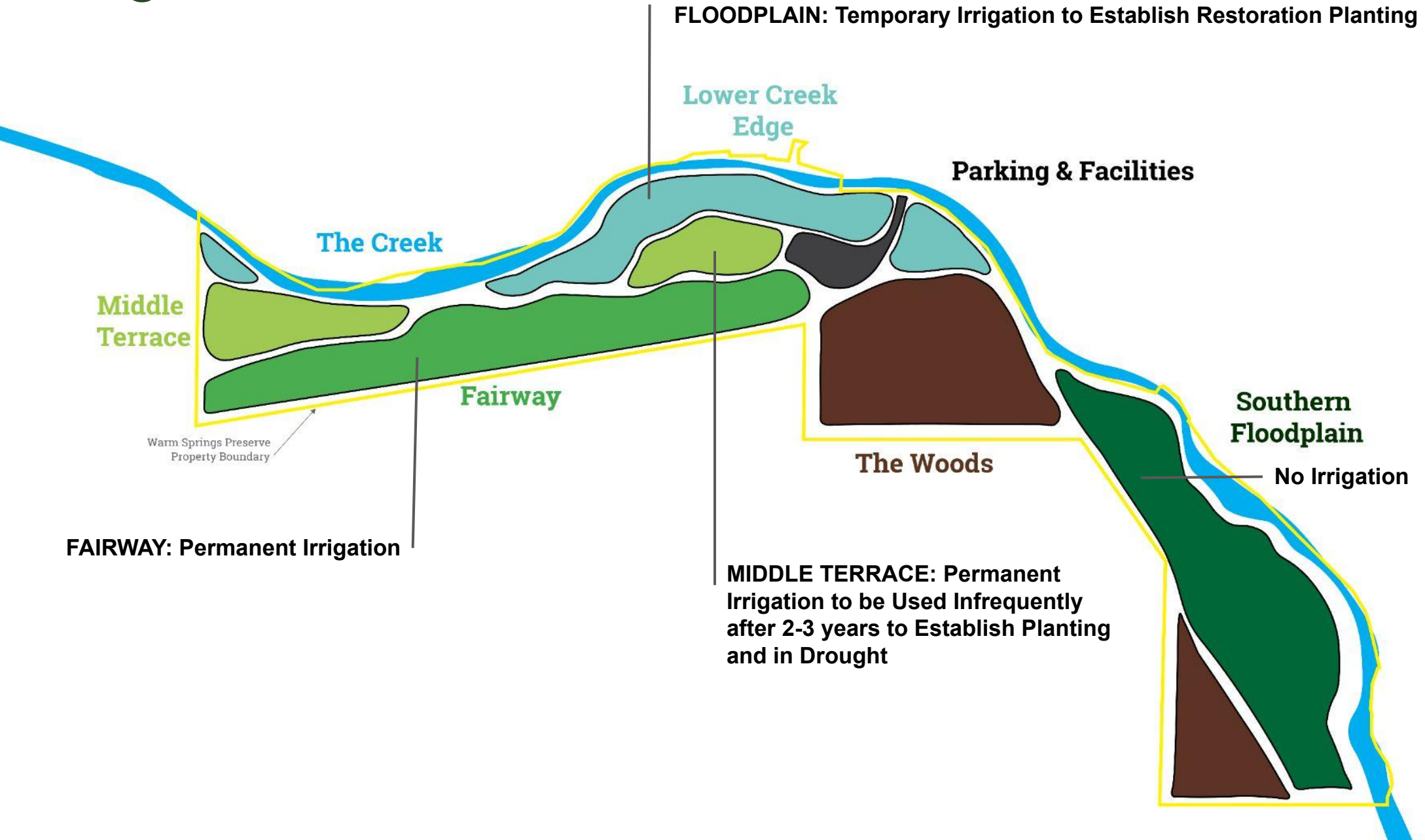


Native Short Grass Seed Mix Alternative



Clover Grass Blend

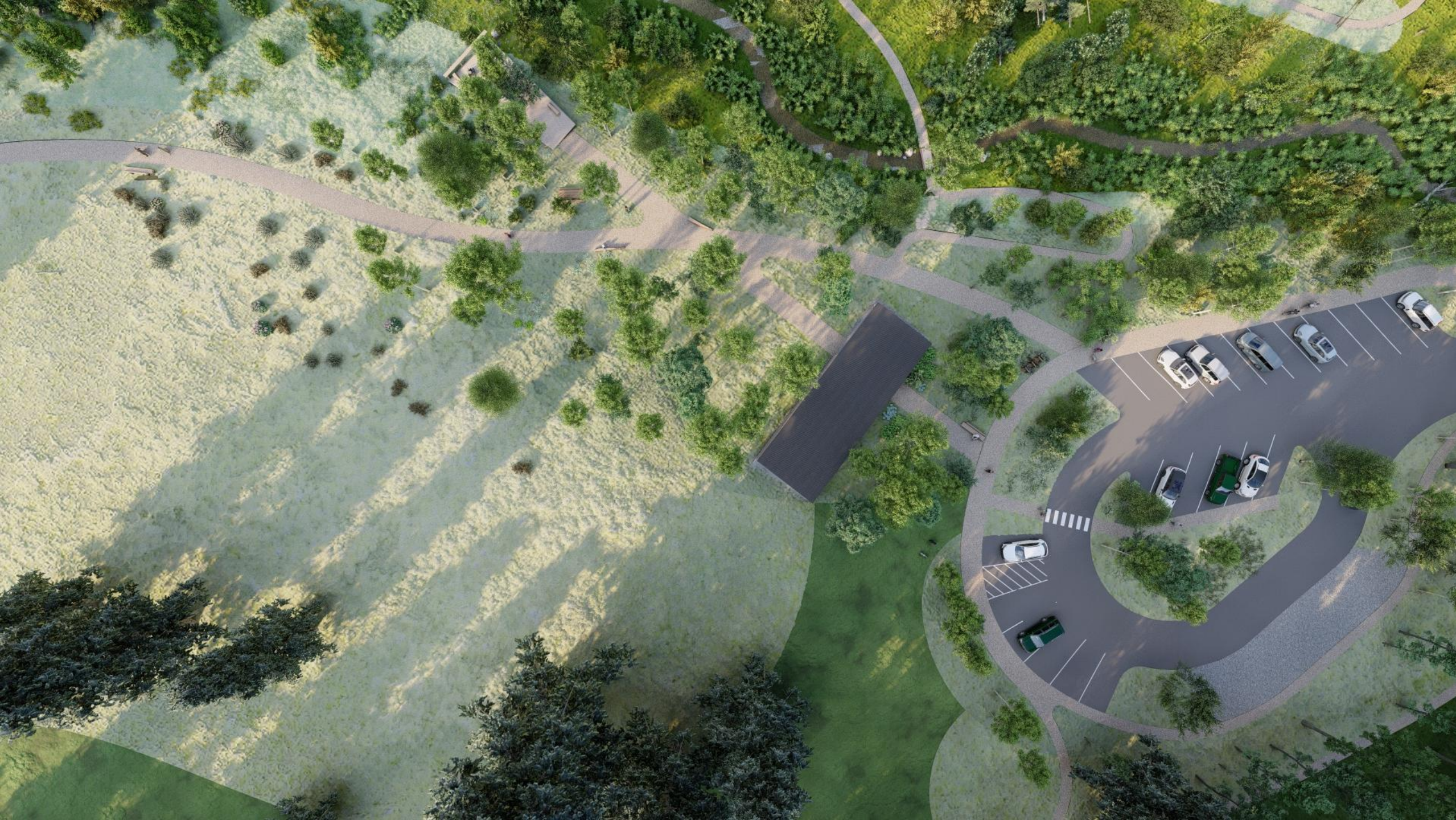
Irrigation Zones

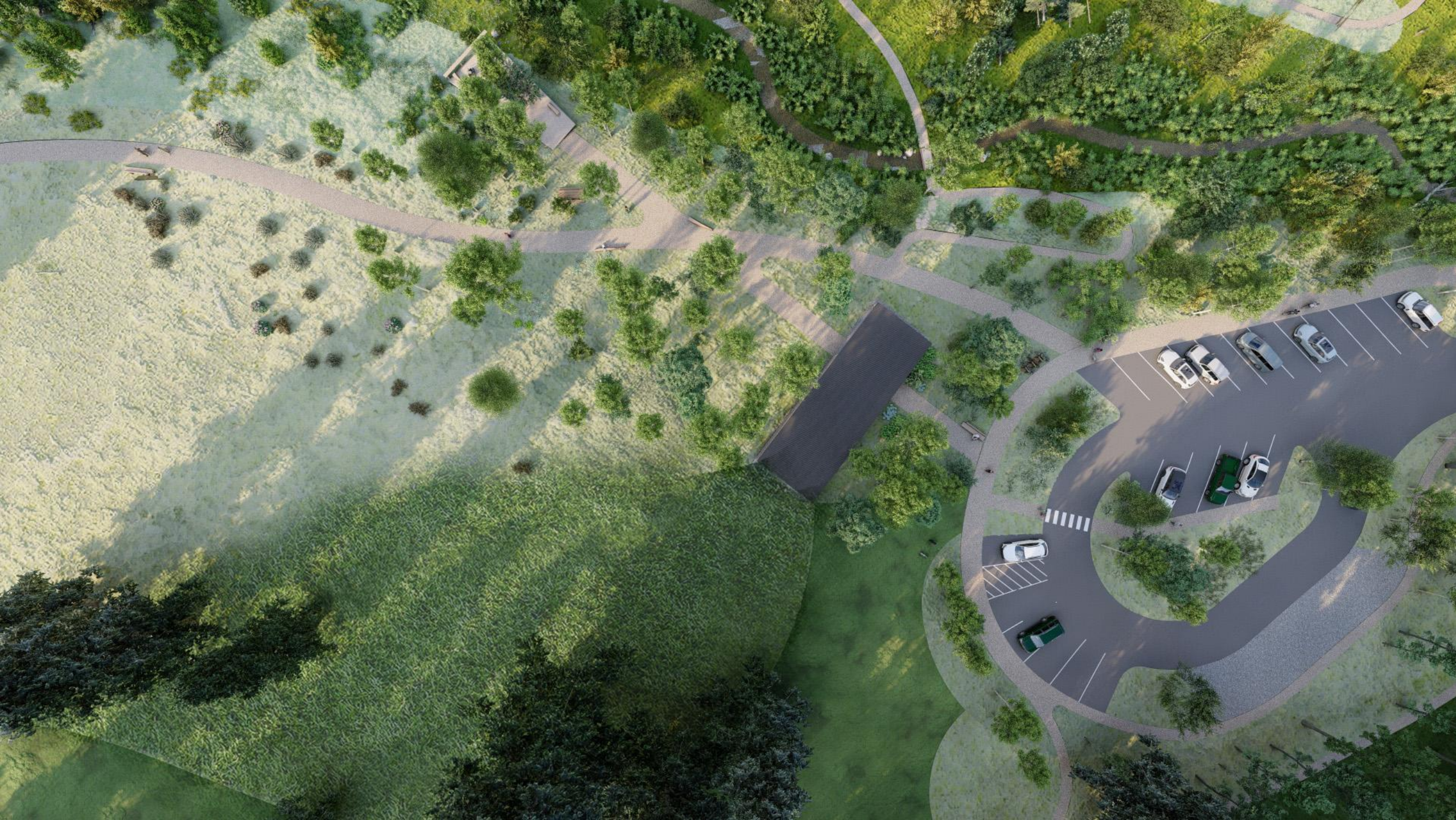




Overall Site Plan

WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE





3

Construction Phasing

The design process, permitting & implementation of the project



WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE

Draft Construction Phasing Class 3 Estimate -20% to +30%

Date: February 06, 2023

		2024					2025									
		AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	
1 A	PHASE 1A FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION	\$2,254,000														
	1. Floodplain Excavation	No access to trails, creek or bridges			[Blue bar: Oct, Nov, Dec]											
	2. Temporary Fencing	[Light Blue bar: Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr]														
	3. Planting	November and/or April				[Dark Blue bar: Nov, Dec]			[Dark Blue bar: Apr, May]							
1 B	PHASE 1B NON-FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION	\$1,600,000														
	4. New Fairway Irrigation				[Green bar: Oct, Nov, Dec]											
	5. Middle Terrace Planting & Irrigation	No access to trails, creek or bridges			[Yellow bar: Aug, Sept, Oct]											
	6. Utilities for Future Building			[Black bar: Sept, Oct]												
	7. Committed Donor Recognition Elements	[Benches, main trail, welcome sign]			[Purple bar: Oct, Nov, Dec]											
	8. Minimum Amenities	[Dog bag & waste receptacles]			[Purple bar: Oct, Nov, Dec]											
9. Trails & Footbridges					[Dark Red bar: Nov, Dec, Jan]											
2	PHASE 2 BUILDING/ROAD	\$630,000														
	10. Paving the Road	TBD														
	11. Storage Building/Restroom w/Donor Sign	No access to trails, creek or bridges														
3	PHASE 3 AMENITIES	\$750,000														
	12. Overlooks & Additional Seating Areas	TBD														
4	PHASE 4 SOUTHERN FLOODPLAIN	\$100,000														
	13. Trails & Restoration Areas	TBD														

Example Construction Image

Catherine Creek (tributary to Grande Ronde River)

• During Construction

Overall Site Plan

WARM SPRINGS PRESERVE



Ecosystem Sciences

Ecosystem Sciences | 202 N 9th Street, Suite 400 Boise, ID 83702 | Phone 208.383.0226 | Fax 208.388.0184 | ecosystemsciences.com

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rob Richardson, Rio ASE
FROM: Zach Hill, Ecosystem Sciences
DATE: February 7, 2023
SUBJECT: **Warm Springs Preserve Plan**

Narrative Guide for Natural Areas Character Zones, Plant Communities, Biogeography, Soils Planning, Invasive and Noxious Weed Abatement, and Construction Precautions

The vision for the Warm Spring Preserve is a renewed landscape for the well-known streamside park within the Wood River Valley. The expectation is that the designed landscape will not only be beautiful and functional, but also sustainable. For the Preserve landscape to perform as expected, it is important to specify a set of ecological conditions that are appropriate for the site. A key ecological consideration in the design includes a plant community plan for each of the natural area character zones, a soil plan, and a weed abatement plan. This memorandum describes some of the ecological considerations for each of these individual plans as a supplement to the design process as it moves toward implementation.

1. Natural Area Character Zones and Plant Communities Guide

A primary component of an ecologically based landscape palette is the native plant communities that are naturally found within an area. Non-native plants, which are introduced from other regions of the United States or parts of the world, are often opportunistic and displace native plant species. The native plants that have evolved within the Wood River Valley over the course of hundreds of thousands of years are adapted to the local soils and climate conditions.

Native plants offer aesthetic and ecological benefits for landscapes. They are crucial to restoring local ecosystems, increasing biodiversity, and providing ideal habitat for wildlife. Native wildlife species have evolved alongside the native plants in this region, using them as food, shelter, and a place to raise their young. They are the foundation of local food webs, giving insects, birds, and other wildlife what they need to survive. Through supporting local food webs, native plant species support local ecosystems more effectively than non-native plant species. From perennial wildflowers to berry-producing shrubs and trees, many native plants are beautiful and functional choices that provide the aesthetic benefits in addition to ecosystem function. Native plants are often harder and more resistant to disease than their non-native counterparts. With more extensive root systems, native plants typically filter stormwater and greywater more effectively than non-native plants. And once established, native plants are low maintenance and require minimal irrigation.

Big Picture Feedback from November

RESTORATION

Extensive support for creek restoration, native plant species, reduced irrigation

Reduced area of floodplain and increased area of the Fairway.

HOMEOWNERS

Reduced the number of creek access points
Increased vegetation and decreased size of gravel point bars point due to concerns from creek homeowners about their property & view

SOUTHERN PROPERTY

Excitement for the expansion
Reduced amenities and trails in the Southern Floodplain

ACCESS

Added potential access points
Prioritized ADA access improvements

PARKING

Revised parking design based on feedback

DOGS

Created safe access and water features designed for dog safety and play.
Added wetland feature downstream to manage pollution and improve habitat

ACTIVITIES

Enthusiasm for nordic skiing, bike racks, and maintaining disc golf

MIDDLE TERRACE

More terraced, smaller meadow

HARDSCAPE/IMPROVEMENTS

Preserve the open space with minimal hardscape & built improvements, pave parking lot

FACILITIES

flush toilets, ADA and HC are important

Public Open House #3

February 13, 2023

Most people are in general alignment with the big picture, overall vision and master plan. Some people have individual nuanced concerns, thematically grouped below.

Online survey launches tomorrow.

FAIRWAY ACCESS

Proximity of lawn to the parking lot & potential to expand fairway at most accessible point

SOUTHERN FLOODPLAIN

Trails and amenities (too many/too few?)

RIPARIAN SENSITIVITY

How to protect restored, sensitive habitat?

PHASING

Continued thought on reasonable phased approach

PRIVACY

Adjacent property owners express privacy concerns

DOG PARK v NATURE PRESERVE

What will management of dogs be at the site?
How does management affect ability to apply for grant funding?

Timeline

What is next?

Feb/March 2023

**Final Master
Plan Review**

Incorporate comments from Council/P&Z, Final revisions, compilation in report for approval.

Feb-May 2023

**Phasing & Funding
Planning**

Conversations with current and potential donors & exploration of Federal & State Grant Opportunities to determine the phasing of the master plan.

Summer 2023

**Start Technical &
Permitting Drawings**

Design team will refine design and submit for required approvals, and prepare construction ready drawing.

2024

Construction Begins

Shovels in the ground!

Public Comment

Question for Council

A photograph of a construction site in a natural landscape. In the foreground, there is a stream with a yellow measuring stick in the water. The stream is bordered by a bank of brown, fibrous material, possibly a bioengineering structure. A worker in a yellow safety vest and a grey cap is walking on the bank. The background shows dry grasses, shrubs, and rolling hills under a cloudy sky.

Next Steps

The design process, permitting & implementation of the project

Master Plan Process

