HERON POND/HELLER/CARPIO-SANGUININETTE PARK
MASTER PLAN
RE-ENVISIONING 80 ACRES OF RIVER FRONT OPEN SPACE IN GLOBEVILLE

PREPARED FOR:
DENVER PARKS & RECREATION
NORTH DENVER CORNERSTONE COLLABORATIVE
DECEMBER 2017

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"The best classroom and the richest cupboard is roofed only by the sky." -MARGARET MCMILLAN
December 22, 2017

Denver Residents:

We are pleased to adopt the Heron Pond/Heller/Carpio-Sanguinette Park Master Plan as a framework and strategy for improving and protecting this important public space. We are grateful to the community and to staff in Denver Parks and Recreation, Denver Public Works and the North Denver Cornerstone Collaborative for their collaboration on this plan that resulted in a holistic approach.

The plan reveals the value of the natural environment, recreational opportunities, and rich cultural resource for the Globeville neighborhood and Denver. The park master plan seamlessly incorporates a constructed wetland that benefits the health of the South Platte River, while also providing active and passive recreational experiences throughout the 80-acres of open space.

Together with these recommendations and community support, Denver Parks and Recreation, Denver Public Works and the North Denver Cornerstone Collaborative, look forward to the implementation of the master plan.

Sincerely,

Allegra “Happy” Raynes
Executive Director, Denver Parks and Recreation

Tim Sandos
Executive Director, North Denver Cornerstone Collaborative

George Delaney
Executive Director, Denver Public Works
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This master plan represents an exciting opportunity for the City of Denver to join together four underused parcels of land totaling 80 acres into an iconic, revitalized and popular public park. It also aims to restore and enhance a natural area to its greatest potential within the urban context of Denver’s Globeville neighborhood and showcase the story of its history, its renewal and transformation.

The impactful history of the site as an industrial wasteland, while also being the site of Denver’s first Natural Area, has implications that affect the shaping of the master plan as well as its implementation. The neighborhood surrounding the park still includes significant industrial uses but there are many nearby residents who value this open space and see its potential as a force of positive transformation in Globeville and the surrounding community. Improving this park will contribute to the health and well-being of this diverse community through enhanced air quality, improved stormwater quality and recreation opportunities.

The planning process frequently engaged active representation of the local neighborhoods as well as the broader public to collect their input and opinions over the one year schedule. Moving this plan forward to its full potential will require many active partners to create a unique and interactive place that fulfills the vision.

POLICY LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

• Connect users to and coordinate program with the National Western Center Campus and Elyria Swansea via a bridge connection at East 51st Avenue and Franklin Street bridge.
• Connect users to Washington Street and Globeville via improved sidewalk connections on East 51st Avenue.
• Implement a community serving stormwater quality treatment facility within the park.
• Coordinate with plans for the South Platte River corridor with the United States Army Corps of Engineers.
• Continue to study the costs and environmental impacts of dredging Heron Pond.
• Study the costs of a future “Built Community Use” within the development parcel north of East 51st Avenue.
• Combine the separate master plan parcels into one continuous property with one park name.

This master plan is the first step in moving towards the vision for the park defined by the community:

VISION:
A natural refuge and destination that improves and educates about biodiversity, sustainability, community well-being and safety.

GOALS:
The improved and unified 80 acre park will:
• RESTORE the natural ecologies of the place
• CONNECT people to the park and to the South Platte River
• ACTIVATE the park with cultural, educational and economic opportunities
• ENHANCE the overall park experience
• PROMOTE community health and well-being
SECTION A
INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND
"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has."

-MARGARET MEAD

A. INTRODUCTION & PROJECT BACKGROUND
   A.1 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
   A.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND REPORT SUMMARY
   A.3 PARK LOCATION AND HISTORY
   A.4 STUDY AREA AND PARK NAME CHANGE
   A.5 EXISTING CONDITIONS SUMMARY
   A.6 MASTER PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Section A. Summary:
The dedicated people who helped put this master plan in motion even before this year long process began and who committed their time for the year long process are recognized in this section. We also outline the project area and the background, as well as the research steps that are documented in the attached Existing Conditions Report.

A.1 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project has been funded wholly or in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under assistance agreement UW - 96850801 to the City and County of Denver. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), nor does the EPA endorse trade names or recommend the use of commercial products mentioned in this document.

We would like to thank the members of the Steering Committee who gave their time and valuable input to make this master plan a success. We also recognize the participation of the wider public in this process.

Steering Committee Members:
- Globeville Community Members: AE, Maria Campos, Vernon Hill, Katie McKenna, Armando Payan, Ray Ruppert, John Zaprien
- Greenway Foundation: Rachel Steel
- Audubon Society of Greater Denver: Polly Reetz
- The Nature Conservancy: Suzanne White
- Adams County: Shannon McDowell
- Western Stock Show Association: Liz Adams (CRL)
- Colorado State University: Jocelyn Hittle
- Local Developer: Mickey Zeppelin

Consultant Team Members:
- Dig Studio
- Matrix Design Group
- Biohabitats
- Zoeller Consulting
- Pinyon Environmental
- CLC Translation
- Groundwork Denver

City and County of Denver Project Management Team Members:
- Cincere Eades, Denver Parks & Recreation, Project Manager
- Gordon Robertson, Denver Parks & Recreation
- Chelsea Jander, Denver Parks & Recreation
- Celia Vanderloop, Andrew Ross, Department of Environmental Health
- Sarah Anderson, Policy, Planning & Sustainability in Public Works
- Sloane Nystrom, Michael Sapp, Todd Wenskoski, North Denver Cornerstone Collaborative
- Jason Whitlock, Community Planning and Development

Technical Review Team:
- Cheryl Cufre – Colorado Open Lands
- Selena Klowski – Denver Public Works Wastewater
- David Bennett – Urban Drainage Flood Control District
- David Erickson – Denver Environmental Health
- Kelly Ubing & Vicki Vargas-Madrid – Denver Natural Resources Division

Members at the first Steering Committee meeting
A.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Heron Pond/Heller/Carpio-Sanguinette Park Master Plan is a joint effort by the City and County of Denver Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR), Denver Public Works and the North Denver Cornerstone Collaborative to re-envision and unify approximately 80 acres of city property (see Master Plan Area Diagram, pg. 16). The land unified by this plan was long neglected and abused but has become a beautiful island of natural urban open space valued by many in the community. This plan seeks to make it an amenity prized by the region as well.

The EPA awarded DPR with an Urban Waters Small Grant towards the development of this master plan. Denver Parks seeks to unify the properties that compile the +/- 80 acre park while providing increased habitat, storm water, and natural resource improvements that meet the standards of the Conservation Easement and the Denver Public Works requirements, while creating an attractive, safe, healthy and popular community asset.

The plan aims to create an amenity that contributes to the overall health and well-being of the community, continues to be a rich natural resource for the region and is coordinated with other community improvement projects and master plans. The park is unique among other Denver Parks in the urban core. It incorporates one of only five and one of the largest Natural Areas within Denver Parks. This Natural Area provides access to nature unparalleled in size within Denver’s City limits.

The planning process took approximately one year, engaged many members of the community and region and culminates with this report which captures the intention of the plan with opinions of cost and strategies for implementation.

The project’s initial goals and desired outcomes included:

• Provide residents with connections to the park’s natural and open space areas and recreational amenities.
• Create opportunities for urban youth to participate in environmental education.
• Improve river ecosystem health through habitat restoration and innovative stormwater management systems.
• Enhance visibility and connections between Heron Pond and embankments along the South Platte River.
• Provide opportunities for residents to share the history of Heron Pond, Heller Open Space, Carpio-Sanguinette Park, and the South Platte River.
• Engage the communities to unify the various areas within the park into one open space vision that addresses the desires of the community.
• Leverage/complement adjacent redevelopment.
• Position the plan for resourceful and strategically phased implementation and identify early improvements.

This report documents the neighborhood input process, vision and goals, ecological and stormwater function, recreational programming, and the process for how the project team integrated input into the final master plan.

The various sections were compiled by members of the team with expertise in particular areas of study with input from the City and County of Denver, Denver Parks and Recreation, Denver Public Works, Denver Environmental Health and previous reports and information listed in Appendix H.1 Existing Conditions.
A.3 PARK LOCATION AND HISTORY

The master plan area is located in the northwest section of the City and County of Denver, Colorado and within Adams County, Colorado.

The master plan area is found on the Commerce City USGS 7½ minute quadrangle map, in the northwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 3 South, Range 68 West of the 6th principal meridian.

The property lies along the South Platte River in the Globeville Neighborhood and is comprised of approximately 80 acres made up of five separate Denver Park and City owned properties (See map on page 16). These properties have varied restrictions on the type of development that can occur within each respective boundary. The park serves the Globeville and Elyria Swansea neighborhoods as well as the future National Western Center Campus.

The park and the Globeville community have a rich history that needs to be remembered. The Globeville neighborhood was first incorporated as a town in 1891. It was a community based around the Globe Smelter, once the Holden Smelter, other smelters in the area, the meatpacking industry and stockyards, and was incorporated into Denver in 1902. There was an early influx of eastern Europeans and Polish immigrants to the neighborhood but soon the neighborhood became a "melting pot" of many cultures which added to its strength. As industry became more mechanized, the economy of the neighborhood declined and in the 1950s and 60s the construction of the two Interstates, I-25 and I-70, further negatively impacted Globeville, along with Elyria, and Swansea, two additional historic neighborhoods in close proximity to the park.

Globeville Smelter/Globe ASARCO plant – The Globe Smelter began business in 1886 and processed various heavy metals such as gold, silver, copper and lead. It was located a few hundred yards west of the Heller tract west of Washington Street. ASARCO (American Smelting and Refining Company) took over the Globe Smelter in 1901 and continued processing lead until 1919. It then began producing arsenic trioxide until 1926 when it produced specialty metals such as cadmium and indium. Blast furnace slag from lead smelting was deposited on the northern portion of the site (in what is now referred to as the Heron Pond Natural Area) (Pinyon Environmental 2012a, b). The smelting operations elevated levels of cadmium, lead, zinc and arsenic in ground water, surface water, sediments and soil of the Heron Pond Natural Area (CDPHE 1998). In 1983, the State Health Department sued ASARCO under the Natural Resource Damage Provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or the Superfund law) and in 1989 a class action lawsuit was filed on behalf of the community. Remediation began in 1994 under the supervision of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Cadmium and lead production ceased in 1993, and the remaining ASARCO operations closed in 2006 when the parent company declared bankruptcy.

Heron Pond was initially formed by sand and gravel excavation in the 1960s and 1970s. A concrete channel was constructed in 1977 to carry runoff into the pond from the Globe plant (Pinyon Environmental 2012a). Over the decades of its operation, airborne and waterborne contaminants from the Globe smelter and possibly other sources contaminated Heron Pond with heavy metals. Refer to Appendix H.1 Existing Conditions for more detailed discussion of the status of environmental conditions.
A.4 STUDY AREA AND PARK NAME CHANGE

Within this report the following areas which together compile the Master Plan area will be referred to throughout as the “park”.

The Heron Pond Natural Area is 46.6 acres and includes the 18 acre Heron Pond property which holds the 15.25 acre Heron Pond, a storm water detention facility built in the late 1970’s to accommodate storm water runoff from the Globeville drainage basin; 25 acre Heller Open Space, to the west of the Heron Pond; and an additional 2-3 acres of constructed wetland. The Heron Pond Natural Area is encumbered by a Conservation Easement Deed, dated July 3, 2003, and a separate Deed Restriction on the Heller Open Space which restricts the types of development and uses of the property. The easement was deeded by the City to Colorado Open Lands and is guided by the Approved Management Plan (Heron Pond Natural Area Management Plan).

The 14.3-acre Carpio-Sanguinette Park (formerly Northside Park) occupies the site of a former City and County of Denver wastewater treatment facility which was redeveloped into a park in 2000. A 19.61 acre tract purchased by Public Works through the Enterprise Fund, with the purpose of being used as a regional stormwater management facility, is located just north of East 51st Avenue. The acreage could incorporate other uses in addition to stormwater management, but must include improvements to the existing channel along 51st Avenue.

The City and County of Denver owns a 4.9-acre tract of vacant land immediately south of East 51st Avenue.

The area surrounding the Study Area is primarily industrial and commercial. The nearest residential area is in Globeville, less than a quarter mile to the west. The boundaries of the project area are summarized in the diagram on page 11 and in Appendix H.1 Existing Conditions Report.

At the time this master plan was being completed, a name change for Northside Park was accepted by Denver Parks and Recreation and Denver City Council. The park name has been changed to Carpio-Sanguinette Park to honor the legacy that these two families contributed to the North Denver community.

The park area includes Carpio-Sanguinette Park (formerly Northside Park), the Heron Pond Natural Area and two properties owned by the City & County of Denver.

A.5 EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT SUMMARY

The first task in the Master Plan process was compiling a report on the Existing Conditions for the park. Contents include Park Context, Park Conditions, Park Ecological Conditions, Park Drainage, Stormwater Quality and Utility Conditions, Park Environmental Conditions, & Research References.

The full Existing Conditions report is attached in the appendix to this report. The purpose of the Existing Conditions Report was to assist with developing a project vision that integrates the area’s open spaces and ecological potential with recreation opportunities and storm water management.

The Existing Conditions Report summarizes the research of background information on the Study Area and the nearby neighborhoods. Interviews with City Staff were conducted as well as on-site investigations. The various sections were compiled by members of the team with expertise in particular areas of study with input from the City of Denver, previous reports and information listed in the Resources section of the report. Note that for the purposes of this project, “environmental” conditions refer to contamination issues and “ecological” refers to natural resources.
A.6 MASTER PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Beginning in January 2017 the Master Plan Project Management Team engaged with key stakeholders for the Heron Pond/Heller Open Space/Carpio-Sanguinette Park Master Plan. These stakeholders formed the steering committee and consisted of active community members, parents at nearby schools, leaders of community oriented and outdoor-focused organizations, representatives of nearby facilities, and governmental entities. The steering committee members committed to attending monthly or bi-monthly meetings to provide feedback and to listen to the opinions and input of others in the group.

A Project Management Team was formed and consisted of representatives from interested City departments. This team also met once per month during the planning process to review progress and guide the plan development.

Community input has guided the master plan priorities. Three community open houses and two events in the park were held along with the administration of three online public surveys (available on the dedicated project website: www.denvergov.org/heronpond) completed as part of the master plan outreach process. Additional survey responses were provided to the community at public and steering committee meetings.

All meeting notes, materials and presentations were recorded and provided on the project website in both English and Spanish. Spanish interpretation was provided at all public open houses, events and steering committee meetings along with childcare.

Public outreach and input was also available through a direct email address given out at public meetings and available through the project website.

### Project Timeline

**2017 PARK MASTER PLAN PROCESS**

- **Jan:**
  - January 11
  - February 15
  - April 19
  - May 23
  - June 20
  - August 8
  - September 26
  - November 28

- **Dec:**
  - December 2017, Final Master Plan
  - December 13, Public Meeting #3
  - July 7, Public Event in Park #2
  - May 13, Public Event in Park #1
  - February 22, Public Meeting #1

### Survey Responses to 3 Draft Alternatives

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### Example of Summaries of Public Survey Responses
SECTION B
VISION, GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Birdwatching at public event in the park, May 2017
“Those who contemplate the beauty of the earth find reserves of strength that will endure as long as life lasts.”

-RACHEL CARSON

B. VISION, GOALS & OBJECTIVES

B.1 VISION STATEMENT

B.2 GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Section B. Summary:
Before a master plan can begin, the City along with the community and stakeholders must shape the vision, goals and objectives for the place. These goals and objectives then shape the master plan with a firm foundation rooted in the beliefs of the stakeholders. The Vision, Goals and Objectives in this section were developed over several months with the community and the steering committee.

The master plan goals, objectives and vision Statement were developed by the steering committee and community. Input was incorporated from previous master plan reports and plans that related to the park and the committee added current feedback and guidance to craft the final goals, objectives and vision for this master plan.

Steering committee members worked together to develop the overall vision for the future of the park then identified specific goals. At the first and second public meetings, community members voted on the goals, which were then referenced throughout the master planning process to ensure they guided the final output.

VISION:
A natural refuge and destination that improves and educates about biodiversity, sustainability, history, community well-being, and safety.
**B.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

**RESTORE** the natural ecologies of the place
- Create a premier destination park that balances human interaction, water quality, and resource protection
- Restore native plant communities
- Increase areas for wildlife habitat
- Minimize negative environmental impacts to the public

**CONNECT** people to the park and the South Platte River
- Provide clear, safe, multi-modal, and universal access to the park from surrounding neighborhoods
- Delineate clear and safe access to and along the South Platte River
- Establish a hierarchy of universally-accessible path networks, connecting special places
- Implement lighting along primary pathways and high-use areas
- Value all sides of the park and provide multiple access points
- Create enhanced physical and programmatic connections to the National Western Center

**ENHANCE** the overall park experience
- Create a unique and strong identity for the park that supports the inherent beauty of the park and community history
- Encourage the use of innovative and sustainable technologies
- Create a series of dynamic spaces that allow for community events
- Provide a variety of gathering spaces incorporating seating and shade

**PROMOTE** community health and well-being
- Support multi-generational, year-round recreation needs
- Plan for a future built facility to serve the community (i.e. community center, recreation center)
- Encourage walking and cycling to and within the park
- Incorporate a variety of play features for all generations
- Encourage year-round environmental education through partnerships with local schools, public libraries, science and cultural museums and other local and regional partners

**ACTIVATE** the park with cultural, educational and economic opportunities
- Bring people to the park by creating opportunities for people of all generations to interact with the park features
- Create a variety of community gathering places
- Integrate areas within the park’s south end to promote economic activity (farmer’s market, art fair, food trucks)
- Allow for educational opportunities throughout the park at outdoor classrooms and satellite learning spaces
- Create a flexible and multi-purpose community “center”/central gathering space/destination
- Encourage the integration of the arts as a unique feature
“Of all the paths you take in life, make sure a few of them are dirt.”
-JOHN MUIR

C. PROPOSED PARK SYSTEMS
C.1 ECOLOGICAL ZONES
C.2 NATIVE VEGETATION AND HABITAT SYSTEM
C.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
C.4 ENTRY LOCATIONS
C.5 CIRCULATION
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C.12 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
C.13 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS
C.14 DEVELOPMENT PARCELS

Section C. Summary:
The final master plan evolved through a layering process. The recommendations from the public and the City and County of Denver as well as from previous planning efforts were evaluated and drafted into individual plans for the various layers which together form the final plan. These layers and the analysis and recommendations behind them are laid out page by page in this section.

Every neighborhood in Denver holds a place in the fabric of the larger regional landscape, and the park’s ecological zones reflect the underlying patterns of the region. Many of nature’s processes that once supported the ecology have been altered to accommodate the city, but other natural functions remain. Water storage and protection, soil enrichment, reduced heat islands, and pollination are examples of urban ecology functions that are present at the park.

Water Management System
The park’s water management system includes Heron Pond and the proposed stormwater quality area. Although these features are artificial, they are similar to historic floodplain depressions and side channels that may have once occurred along the South Platte River.

Riparian
In coordination with the Urban Waterways Study, this plan proposes expanding the riparian zone along the river by moving the levee and associated buried utilities further into the park, providing a wider river corridor.

Riparian Connector
This plan proposes a vegetated connector along the east side to enhance the ecological connection to the South Platte River.

Native Prairie
Native shortgrass prairie is the foundational ecosystem of Colorado’s eastern plains where low rainfall is a major controlling factor.

A full summary of key characteristics of these areas can be found in the Appendix, H.3 Ecological Zones Report.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:
• THE ECOLOGY OF THE SITE SHOULD GUIDE THE DESIGN, USE, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PARK.
• THE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SHOULD BE AT THE CORE OF THE PARK WITH NATIVE AND RIPARIAN ECOLOGY ZONES THAT COMPLEMENT AND PROTECT IT.
• MANICURED LANDSCAPE WILL BE CONCENTRATED AT THE COMMUNITY PARK AREA TO PROVIDE FOR RECREATIONAL USE.
While Section C.1 Ecological Zones describes the overarching characteristics of ecological zones in the park, this section describes the three main types of native plant communities—wetlands, riparian, and shortgrass prairie—that are present in the zones.

**Wetlands**
The wetlands will contribute to an important habitat type that performs key ecosystem functions including providing habitat diversity and improving water quality and storage, while providing recreation and educational opportunities.

**Riparian**
The riparian corridor is an important buffer for the river and a link between the aquatic and upland zones. The area is also important for stabilizing banks, regulating water exchange, improving water quality, and diversifying habitat between open water and the uplands.

**Shortgrass Prairie**
Native shortgrass prairie is the foundational ecosystem of Colorado’s eastern plains suited to low soil moisture and nutrients like the conditions in the park uplands. Historic fire and grazing regimes controlled woody species, resulting in primarily herbaceous communities with significant root systems.

### Full Native Vegetation Recommendations

Full Native Vegetation recommendations can be found in the Appendix, H.3 Ecological Zones Report.

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**
- Native vegetation should be the dominant landscape type at the park except within the community park zone.
- Provide high quality wetland habitat at the stormwater quality area.
- Create riparian habitat connections between Heron Pond and the South Platte River.
- Restore and enhance the shortgrass prairie within the natural area.

### C.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A portion of the site in the study area is an ideal location for a regional stormwater management facility. In part because the site has a large tributary area, enough space to provide adequate treatment of the tributary area, and is located near an outfall to the South Platte River. The stormwater management facility proposed for this site will utilize vegetation, soil, and roots (or green infrastructure) to intercept and infiltrate the stormwater runoff that gets to the site. Benefits of any green infrastructure facility will include water quality improvements to the South Platte River, reduction in sediment loading to Heron Pond, habitat creation, and climate change resiliency.

Smaller, distributed water quality treatment facilities will also be utilized within the site. This includes the use of pervious walkways and minimization of directly connected impervious areas (MDCIA). Both the regional green infrastructure facility and the smaller, site-scale green infrastructure facilities will be designed to integrate with the rest of the park. Care will be given during the design process to provide access throughout the stormwater management facilities to provide thoughtful environmental educational opportunities for park visitors.

In addition to the green infrastructure implementation, upstream storm sewer improvements will be required.

For a full report on the Storm Water Management System, refer to Appendix H.2 Stormwater Management System Summary.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**
- Improve water quality for the South Platte River by providing a stormwater management facility within the public works owned property to remove and detoxify a high level of pollutants.
- Provide access and trails through the water quality area for environmental education and circulation.
- Create valuable habitat in conjunction with the water quality facility.
- Treat water from the entire 655 acre tributary area within the integrated water quality facility (Refer to Appendix H.2 for more detailed information)

### Legend - Stormwater Management System

- **Existing incoming storm water**
- **Existing path of stormwater travel**
- **Proposed path of stormwater travel**
- **Existing outgoing stormwater**
The park should be accessible from as many edges as possible, recognizing that there are residents and workers in proximity to all sides of the park that will benefit from easier access. All entries should feel like entries into a special open space park. The plan provides main entries at Washington Street, East 51st Avenue, East 52nd Avenue, Emerson Street and East 53rd Avenue behind the Armory. Smaller, pedestrian-oriented entries should be located along East 54th Avenue, along the regional South Platte River bike trail, at the south end of the Armory parking lot and at East 51st Avenue.

Park entries should feature signage clearly welcoming users to the park in both English and Spanish.

**C.4 ENTRY LOCATIONS**

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**
- PROVIDE ENTRIES AT ALL EDGES.
- THERE SHOULD NOT BE ONE MAIN ENTRY. ALL ENTRIES SHOULD FEEL EQUALLY WELCOMING.
- MAINTENANCE ACCESS SHOULD BE PROVIDED AT EAST 54TH AVENUE ENTRANCE, EAST 53RD AVENUE, AND EAST 52ND AVENUE.

The park circulation system will allow for many types of users - bicycles, pedestrians and equestrians. The pathway system should also allow for flexible routes within the park and should have a meandering character. There are two main types of pathway circulation within the park master plan - concrete and crusher fines. The widths of these paths vary as well depending on level of use. The main loop path in the community park and water quality area is 12’ wide to allow for multiple user types. In addition, there are boardwalks in short segments within the water quality area where the path might cross a channel or frequently inundated area.

A 60’ wide crusher fines paved Alameda provides a broad sweeping connection between areas in the park’s south end. Circulation routes to the park should be improved through installation of City and County of Denver standard sidewalks along East 51st Avenue, East 52nd Avenue, and Emerson Street, with connections to the proposed Washington Street multi-modal improvements. Connections should also be improved along East 53rd Avenue to Franklin Street and across the river to the National Western Campus.

The regional bicycle trail will be realigned to interact with and invite more users into the park. Access to the bicycle trail from the neighborhood should be clear and safe.

**C.5 CIRCULATION**

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**
- CREATE MULTIPLE LOOP PATHS WITH VARIED MATERIALS.
- PROVIDE SOFT SURFACE PATHS WITHIN THE NATURAL AREA.
- ENGAGE USERS ON THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER TRAIL BY BRINGING THE TRAIL INTO THE PARK.
- PROVIDE A BROAD, CRUSHED GRAVEL PAVED ALAMEDA THAT ALLOWS FOR CIRCULATION AS WELL AS COMMUNITY EVENTS.
- FURNISH TRAILS AND BOARDWALKS WITHIN THE WATER QUALITY AREA.
- PROVIDE PATHS FOR EQUESTRIAN USE IN THE NATURAL AREA CONNECTED TO THE NATIONAL WESTERN CAMPUS.
The proposed park program elements grew out of public input on various options presented in the early planning phase. Key desired program elements included trails, small gathering areas, multi-use fields, community gathering areas, an amphitheater, bird watching, environmental education, play, a built community use and access to the river.

The plan also allows for many types of future programming by various allied partners and community groups. Activities such as farmer’s or artist’s markets could take place on the Alameda, small performances could be set at the amphitheater, a community greenhouse could be associated with the one acre development parcel to teach about phytoremediation. There are endless opportunities to use this place to build community.

C.6 PROGRAM

In the sunny Denver climate a key concern for users of the park is shade. Trees should be added wherever irrigation will be accessible and in areas where people are gathering such as the Alameda. Existing high-quality, non-invasive trees should be preserved whenever possible. However, invasive species should be reduced as long as impacts to valuable shade or habitat is minimized. Trees within the existing stormwater channel should be thinned selectively in order to open views for safety and create east-west access for park connectivity.

Proposed shade tree species appropriate for the community park area include (but are not limited to):
1. Narrowleaf Cottonwood - Populus angustifolia
2. Kentucky Coffeetree - Gymnocladus dioica
3. Oak Species - Quercus spp.
5. Hackberry - Celtis occidentalis

Proposed shade tree species appropriate for the natural area include (but are not limited to):
1. Plains Cottonwood - Populus deltoides
2. Narrowleaf Cottonwood - Populus angustifolia
3. Peachleaf Willow - Salix amygdaloides
4. Box-elder - Acer negundo
5. Black Chokecherry - Prunus virginiana

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:
• PLANT TREES FOR SHADE WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
• PLAN FOR TREE PLANTING AND WATERING PROGRAMS TO ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY AND ESTABLISH TREES IN THE NATURAL AREA.
• PLANT A MINIMUM OF TWO ROWS OF LARGE SHADE TREES ALONG THE ALAMEDA.

C.7 TREE CANOPY

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:
• ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMING SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE PARK.
• INCORPORATE A COMMUNITY EVENT OR MARKET SPACE.
• MULTIPLE SMALL GATHERING AREAS ARE PREFERRED OVER LARGE ONES, BUT AN AMPHITHEATER SHOULD BE PROVIDED.
• PLAY AREAS SHOULD FOCUS ON NATURE PLAY BUT SHOULD INCORPORATE SOME TRADITIONAL PLAY ELEMENTS.
• ENCOURAGE ON-GOING COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING FOR ACTIVATION.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:
• PLANT TREES FOR SHADE WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
• PLAN FOR TREE PLANTING AND WATERING PROGRAMS TO ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY AND ESTABLISH TREES IN THE NATURAL AREA.
• PLANT A MINIMUM OF TWO ROWS OF LARGE SHADE TREES ALONG THE ALAMEDA.

LEGEND - PROGRAM
1. PLAYGROUND
2. SMALL GATHERING AREA
3. MULTI-USE FIELD
4. COMMUNITY GATHERING AREA
5. AMPHITHEATER AREA
6. BIRD WATCHING
7. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
8. RIVER ACCESS

LEGEND - TREE CANOPY
EXISTING TREES
PROPOSED GROVES OF TREES
PROPOSED DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES
The community expressed a strong interest in creating a destination park where people would want to visit again and again. They also expressed interest in showcasing arts and culture through the park elements. The park already includes several unique art elements such as the graffiti walls which will be preserved. Similar walls that mirror these will be exposed across the Alameda to create more opportunities for positively messaged murals and graffiti by the community.

Ultimately, the new park should include places for art that integrate with the beautiful natural setting or highlight the culture of the community.

The master plan includes general locations for art placement throughout the park. Art could be permanent or could allow for a rotating series of installations by new artists every year. The Alameda is wide enough to allow for placement of sculptures along its edges. A new amphitheater allows for small community music or performance events.

The existing mosaic art wall at Heron Pond’s southeast edge should be preserved and the existing poetry engraved along the sidewalks in Carpio-Sanguinette Park should be preserved where possible and extended into new walkways or other elements in the future design.

**C.8 ECOLOGY, ARTS & CULTURE EXPERIENCE**

**C.9 PARK HISTORY/ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

Park History

The industrial history of the park and its transformation to a valuable natural area is an important message the community hopes to share with future users. Cultural features and interpretive art or signage should be located throughout the park. These features should express the powerful story of transformation at Heron Pond, Heller Open Space and Carpio-Sanguinette Park.

The Alameda provides an opportunity to include interpretive signage or art that illustrates the timeline of the park from pre-industrial to current conditions. This timeline could be expressed through artworks by various artists and community members within the landscape or hardscape.

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Express the history of the site and the community through art or landscape elements.
- Provide area-specific environmental education spaces throughout the park.
- Create site wide environmental education through signage, interactive exhibits or art.

**Environmental Education**

Environmental education areas should focus on the ecology within which they are located – for example, a prairie pollinator exhibit could showcase all the natural activity that is happening within the native grassland. Partnerships with community organizations will be key in programming these spaces. Interactive education exhibits should be designed to be engaging and educational even when staffing is not available. These could include interactive and fun experiences that teach about water quality, environmental contamination, mining history, etc.

**LEGEND - ARTS & CULTURE**

- Natural area approved art opportunity
- Art opportunity or existing art
- Community cultural opportunity

**LEGEND - PARK HISTORY/ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

- Park history/environmental education opportunity
C.10 LIGHTING

Safety and improved lighting were one of the primary concerns expressed by the community. Park lighting should be focused on the southern end of the park at the community park area and along the Alameda at pedestrian level (12-15’ height). The parking lots at Emerson Street and 51st Avenue should be lit with parking lot area lights and the bicycle trail should also be lit to signal to cyclists that they are passing through a park to reduce bicycle/pedestrian conflicts. The play areas should be lit and could be activated by a motion activated light sensor.

All park lighting should utilize LED (light emitting diodes) and be controlled by motion activated light sensors to conserve energy use and comply with Dark Sky regulations to reduce light pollution in this sensitive natural area.

Lights should not be located within the Heron Pond Natural Area.

Alternative energy sources for lighting should be evaluated at buildings, the pavilion structure and other active use areas.

C.11 SIGNAGE

It was noted in the first public survey that 22% of respondents did not visit Carpio-Sanguinette Park (formerly Northside Park) or Heron Pond Natural Area because they did not know where it was located. One clear reason is the lack of park signage along the bike trail or at the entrance to Northside Park. There is currently one park sign at 53rd Avenue for Heron Pond Natural Area. Once inside the park, there are a couple of interpretive signs, but no directional signage.

The master plan proposes the addition of three different types of signs throughout the park. These signage types are: entry signs with full park maps, wayfinding/directional signage and interpretive signage about park history and environmental education.

Signage should be artful, incorporate materials fitting for the natural environment as well as be easily maintained and durable.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:
- PROVIDE ATTRACTIVE, CLEAR, AND ARTISTIC SIGNAGE.
- USE MULTIPLE SIGNS TO WELCOME, EDUCATE AND ORIENT USERS.
The addition of walking, biking and running trails, as well as disc golf, were important recreational uses requested throughout the public outreach process. These uses will be valuable tools in making the park safer by providing more active and frequent users. The disc golf community would like to have a nine-hole course integrated into the park. This course should avoid the water quality area and should not interfere with main pedestrian and bicycle paths nor the natural area around Heron Pond. If designed properly, it could be a popular amenity.

The park’s trail system should incorporate various loops with distance markers for community use and to accommodate events such as a 5k or 10k race. By varying path widths and materiality, the park can provide and encourage a variety of user groups and experiences.

**C.12 RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Loop paths should be designed that allow for measured public run/walk events.
- Work with disc golf group to continue to study the incorporation of a nine hole disc golf course outside of natural area and water quality area.
- Provide multi-purpose field(s) and play areas.
- Allow for bicycle use throughout the park.

**C.13 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS**

On-going community support and participation is key to the long term success of the park. By engaging a diverse range of people through multiple types of activities, community partnerships invite the public to become proud "owners" and stewards of the park. Therefore, a steering committee priority is to engage community members in the establishment and function of the park for education and economic benefit. The master plan provides many opportunities for how this can be accomplished.

National Western Center partners Colorado State University and Denver Water could activate Environmental Education using the areas around the water quality facility, and incorporating natural water ecology along the South Platte River.

The planting and establishment of new trees in the park can be a community-centered project to get youth excited about transforming the park. Through partnerships with local organizations, tree planting days, watering stations and watering teams can be set up. Tree planting and establishment programs in open spaces like Clear Creek Trail in Wheat Ridge are successfully creating community ownership as well as tree canopy - this program was a joint partnership with Institute for Environmental Solutions (www.14es.org).

Through existing community organizations, spaces within the Alameda can be promoted for community markets where local artists, chefs, farmers, and service providers can connect with people to sell goods or services.

The newly accessible riverfront, restrooms, the pavilion and multiple ‘classroom’ areas will allow for summer camp programs like SPREE (South Platte River Environmental Education) to provide valuable outdoor education summer camps at the park.

These are just a limited number of examples of the types of partnership opportunities that are possible with this master plan.

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Denver Parks, Denver Public Works and the NDCC should create partnerships with community organizations to foster ownership and stewardship by the public.
- Create programs for implementation that allow for community organizations to participate.
The development parcels north and south of East 51st Avenue are tremendous opportunities to create an active edge for the park and provide community serving uses by repurposing City-owned properties. The Steering Committee and the public provided guidance on the future use of the parcel north of East 51st Avenue. They desire that this property be held by the City for a built community serving facility like a community center, recreation center, nature center, outdoor education facility or similar use. The programming of this facility could be a partnership between the National Western, Colorado State University, Public Works, regional nature-focused groups, and the City and County of Denver.

This use should complement the vision for the park; a natural refuge and destination that improves and educates about biodiversity, sustainability, history, community well being, and safety.

This use should also work towards the park goals which are to:

- **RESTORE** the natural ecologies of the place
- **CONNECT** people to the park and the South Platte River
- **ACTIVATE** the park with cultural, educational and economic opportunities
- **ENHANCE** the overall park experience

**PROMOTE** community health and well-being

Through the design phase, the City-owned parcels will be further discussed to better define how the community would like these to develop. Preliminary suggested uses by the community included a public meeting place, a recreation center, a place to learn about nature, health, food, and sustainability. The community also felt that housing should be a consideration as a possible use for the four acre southern development parcel.

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. **PROVIDE SPACE FOR A FUTURE BUILT FACILITY TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY ON THE +/- ONE ACRE PARCEL NORTH OF EAST 51ST AVENUE. THIS USE SHOULD COMPLEMENT THE PARK VISION AND GOALS AND THOUGHTFULLY ADDRESS THE EDGE OF THE PARK.**

2. **ALLOW FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 4 ACRE PARCEL TO THE SOUTH OF EAST 51ST AVENUE THAT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE EDGE OF THE PARK AND RIVER.**
“True wealth is not measured by money or status or power. It is measured by the legacy we leave behind for those we love and those we inspire.”

- CESAR CHAVEZ
With strong community input the team has developed this final master plan for the 80-acre park. This plan unifies the entire park with safe, accessible circulation, improved water quality, enhanced native vegetation, inviting community use areas, adequate lighting, clear signage and wayfinding, education opportunities, habitat creation and recreation opportunities.

"The plan reveals the value of the natural environment, provides recreational opportunities and a rich cultural resource for the Globeville neighborhood and Denver."
To illustrate the master plan design intent, important focal points and views of the park have been provided. These perspectives begin to visually capture the future visitor experience. Based on feedback from the community on elements and materials throughout the planning process, these perspective views highlight the preferred materials and program elements that should be used in the final design of the park.

“In every walk with nature one receives far more than he seeks.”

- JOHN MUIR
VIEW 1:
EAST TO PAVILION, AMPHITHEATER AND PLAYGROUND FROM ALAMEDA

PICNIC TABLES SPACED APPROX. 50’ ON CENTER THE LENGTH OF THE ALAMEDA
LONG BENCHES AT PLANTING BEDS

COMMUNITY PAVILION - SIZED FOR LARGE EVENTS
NATURE PLAYGROUND WITH SOME TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS
ART LOCATIONS ALONG LENGTH OF ALAMEDA
4’ WIDE CONCRETE WALK ON EITHER EDGE OF ALAMEDA

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COMMUNITY PAVILION - SIZED FOR LARGE EVENTS
NATURE PLAYGROUND WITH SOME TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS
ART LOCATIONS ALONG LENGTH OF ALAMEDA
4’ WIDE CONCRETE WALK ON EITHER EDGE OF ALAMEDA
VIEW 2: SOUTHEAST OVER WATER QUALITY AREA TOWARD OVERLOOK STRUCTURE
VIEW 3:
IN THE NATURAL AREA
LOOKING EAST TO HERON POND
VIEW 4:
SOUTHEAST TO PRAIRIE OVERLOOK

- PRIMARY CRUSHER FINES PATH
- LOOP PATH SIGNAGE
- ART INSTALLATIONS IN PRAIRIE
- OVERLOOK TOWER
- FALLEN TREE BENCHES
- OVERLOOK STRUCTURE
- PRAIRIE SCULPTURE
- FALLEN LOG BENCHES
- ALAMEDA IN BACKGROUND
This easy-to-spot reptile likes still and slow-moving water and sunning itself on muddy banks, logs, and rocks. Found hovering around open water including ponds and marshes.
Adaptable to widely different habitats, coyotes generally prefer open areas such as grassland. This charismatic, bright bird prefers edges of prairie, streamside, and open woods. Nest in tall, mixed woodlands, especially along edges. Hunt from concealed heights. Populations are recovering after mid-century declines. A large snake commonly found in grasslands in Colorado. It is often confused with rattlesnakes because it vibrates its tail when threatened. Hunts in the morning for small prey to constrict. Although painted ladies can use virtually any habitat, their larvae feed on asters that are so abundant in grasslands. They occur on all continents except Antarctica!

This grassland songbird nests in domed, concealed shelters on the ground. Has been declining in recent decades. This grassland songbird nests in domed, concealed shelters on the ground. Has been declining in recent decades.
This mostly nocturnal, solitary mammal is found in lowland riparian areas. Predators include coyote, fox, owls, and raptors.

Often found near water, garter snakes can inhabit forests, grasslands, and wetlands. Poor water quality threatens garter snake habitat.

A habitat generalist, the red-winged blackbird breeds in marshy and wooded wetlands. Very common among cattails.

Viceroy butterflies inhabit the edges of streams and woods and willow thickets. They mimic monarchs (which taste bad) for protection from predators.

This long-distance migrating raptor nests in wooded areas alongside grasslands. Recent population declines are not well understood.
**EXISTING STRUCTURES REVEALED FOR FUTURE GRAFFITI ART**

**SOUTH PLATTE RIVER**

**ALAMEDA & AMPHITHEATER**

**SOUTH PLATTE RIVER TRAIL/COLORADO FRONT RANGE TRAIL ALONG RIDGE**

**ALAMEDA**

**EDUCATIONAL INTERPRETIVE SIGN**

**EXISTING GRADE**

**AMPHITHEATER**

**EXISTING GRADE**

**MATCHLINE**

**TO SOUTH PLATTE RIVER**

**BULLOCK’S GRIFFLE**

**EQUESTRIAN PATH**

**MUSKRAT**

Prefers riparian cottonwood trees for breeding and can also be seen in open woods. Females weave hanging nests near branch tips.

Muskrats are semi-aquatic and create burrows in banks along rivers, ponds, and cattail marshes, or create conical houses from wetland vegetation.

This emblem predator is typically found close to water but can also be found in open dry uplands.

Habitat for this carnivore includes many kinds of surface water with good prey visibility including rivers and ponds. Recent surveys indicate population declines.

Deer can occupy all of Colorado’s ecosystems but are most attracted to shrublands that provide browse and cover.

Muskrats are semi-aquatic and create burrows in banks along rivers, ponds, and cattail marshes, or create conical houses from wetland vegetation.

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Deer can occupy all of Colorado’s ecosystems but are most attracted to shrublands that provide browse and cover.

**DEER**

**MULE DEER**

**BELTED KINGFISHER**

**BALD EAGLE**

**BULLOCK’S ORIOLE**

**Heron Pond/Heller/Carpio-Sanguinette Park Master Plan**

**SECTION E1-E1: ALAMEDA & AMPHITHEATER**

**SECTION E2-E2: RIPARIAN OVERLOOK**
Section E. Summary:
The materials and plant palette for the park should reflect the character of a Colorado natural area while evoking the industrial heritage of the site. The materials used in the natural area of the park should support and complement its ecology. Materials used in the community park area can be more industrial and evoke the culture and history of the community and the site. This section serves as a guide for material selection in future design phases.

“One way to open your eyes to unnoticed beauty is to ask yourself, ‘What if I had never seen this before? What if I knew I would never see it again?’”

-RACHEL CARSON
The materials used within the park should reflect the overall intent of the master plan: natural in character with accents that express the neighborhood arts & cultural experience.

**SURFACES**
- Granite crusher fines
- Sandstone boulders
- Modern pavilion
- Wood boardwalk
- Fallen logs
- Sculptural benches
- Permeable paving
- Etched concrete
- Scupltural benches
- Airy overlook
- Colored asphalt
- Timber construction
- Colored lounge chairs
- Weathered steel bird blind

**SEATING**
- Natural
- Sculptural
- Colorful
- Sturdy

**STRUCTURES**
- Innovative
- Sustainable
- Cultural
- Natural
Various ecological zones (eco-zones) are shown on the master plan. A different mix of vegetation should be used to create habitat and restore the park's natural character within each eco-zone. These eco-zones will be populated with plant species appropriate to their characteristics and fit into three native plant typologies: wetlands, riparian, and herbaceous upland.

**WETLANDS**

- Peach Leaf Willow
- Salix amygdaloides
- Cottonwood
- Populus sp.
- Shrubby Cinquefoil
- Potentilla fruticosa
- Blue Grama
- Chondrosum gracile
- Cottonwood
- Populus sp.
- Snowberry
- Symphoricarpos sp.
- Rubber Rabbitbrush
- Chrysothamnus nauseosus
- Thinleaf Alder
- Alnus incana
- False Indigo
- Amorpha fruticosa
- Little Bluestem
- Schizachyrium scoparium
- Milkweed
- Asclepias sp.
- Sedge
- Carex sp.
- Giant Goldenrod
- Solidago gigantea
- Giant Goldenrod
- Solidago exaltata
- Giant Grass
- Sorghastrum nutans
- Indian Grass
- Sorghastrum nutans
- Coyote Willow
- Salix exigua
- Giant Grass
- Sorghastrum nutans
- Indian Hemp
- Apocynum

**RIPARIAN**

- Shrubby Cinquefoil
- Potentilla anserina
- Snowberry
- Symphoricarpos sp.
- Rubber Rabbitbrush
- Chrysothamnus nauseosus
- Giant Goldenrod
- Solidago gigantea
- Indian Grass
- Sorghastrum nutans
- Coyote Willow
- Salix exigua
- Giant Grass
- Sorghastrum nutans
- Indian Hemp
- Apocynum

**HERBACEOUS UPLAND**

- Blue Grama
- Schizachyrium scoparium
- Russian Rabbitbrush
- Chrysothamnus nauseosus
- Low Desert Iris
- Iris douglasiana
- Grindelia
- Grindelia spp.
- Gayleroot
- Gayleroot
- California Fritillary
- Limenitis californica
- Tidy Tips
- Trabutia concinna
- Common Evening Primrose
- Oenothera biennis
- Indian Paintbrush
- Castilleja angustifolia
- Indian Paintbrush
- Castilleja angustifolia
- Teas Orange海湾
- Cercocarpus montanus
- Ninebark
- Physocarpus monogynus
- Indian Hemp
- Apocynum
F. IMPLEMENTATION & PHASING
   F.1 COST ESTIMATES
   F.2 PHASING
   F.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Section F. Summary:
The Heron Pond/Heller/Carpio-Sanguinette master plan is an ambitious plan for 80 acres and will take time to realize. The implementation will require collaborative funding from the City and private partnerships. This document provides a framework for the City and County of Denver to use in planning for funding and for outreach to private donors and non-profit organizations with an aligned vision. The site’s environmental history should be considered in detail for each future design phase and is outlined within this section.

“Wilderness is not a luxury but a necessity of the human spirit, as vital to our lives as water and good bread.”
-EDWARD ABBEY
This opinion of probable costs has been prepared to serve as a guide for the future design process with 2017 unit to estimate costs of elements shown in the master plan. Phasing, as shown in F.2 Phasing, creates a strategy for how to effectively build out the park in multiple phases. The below cost estimate does not include costs for modifications to the levee or relocation of the sewer interceptor along the South Platte River.

### Heron Pond Estimate of Probable Construction Costs

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Denver Parks and Recreation and the City and County of Denver will leverage funding to implement the plan through the years. The first project prioritized because of existing Public Works implementation funding is the stormwater quality area. Initially this area may be constructed to function solely as stormwater quality, then active programming may be constructed in a later phase as funding becomes available.

The first project prioritized because of existing Public Works implementation funding is the stormwater quality area. Initially this area may be constructed to function solely as stormwater quality, then active programming may be constructed in a later phase as funding becomes available.
F.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Information provided by Denver Department of Public Health and Environment (DDPHE) as well as Pinyon Environmental on existing environmental conditions can be found in the appendix. This full report on Existing Environmental Conditions was used throughout the process in planning where development could and could not occur.

At this time work has been initiated to complete full environmental investigation and analysis of Heron Pond. Initial high level estimates place the cost for cleaning Heron Pond at around $4 million.

Environmental considerations for that area will need to be further studied after full results are available sometime in 2018.

During the design phase and implementation, coordination with DDPHE will be a critical part of the process of design and construction.

LEGEND - ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
- METALS
- RENDERING WASTE
- CADMIUM IN SOIL
- PETROLEUM & ORGANICS
- BURIED DEBRIS
- IMPORTED FILL
- LEAD SLAG REMNANTS
- METALS IN SEDIMENT

AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION
This master plan is the first step in moving towards a vision for the park defined by the community.

**VISION:** A natural refuge and destination that improves and educates about biodiversity, sustainability, community well-being and safety

Parks and Recreation, Public Works, the Globeville Community, and the North Denver Cornerstone Collaborative are eager to see the implementation of this plan. Through this vision plan, the park can begin to take shape in further design phases. The master plan allows for additional community input during the design process as details are developed further.

The improved and unified 80 acre park will:
- restore the natural ecologies of the place
- connect people to the park and to the South Platte River
- activate the park with cultural, educational and economic opportunities
- enhance the overall park experience
- promote community health and well-being
HERON POND/HELLER/CARPIO-SANGUINETTE PARK
MASTER PLAN
RE-ENVISIONING 80 ACRES OF RIVER FRONT OPEN SPACE IN GLOBEVILLE
DECEMBER 2017

H. APPENDIX

H.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT
H.2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SUMMARY
H.3 ECOLOGICAL ZONES REPORT
H.4 PUBLIC OUTREACH DOCUMENTS

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 1: JANUARY 11, 2017 (AGENDA, NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 2: FEBRUARY 15, 2017 (AGENDA, NOTES)
PUBLIC MEETING 1: FEBRUARY 22, 2017 (FLYER, PRESENTATION, NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 3: APRIL 19, 2017 (AGENDA, PRESENTATION, NOTES)
PUBLIC EVENT 1: MAY 13, 2017 (FLYER, NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 4: MAY 23, 2017 (AGENDA, PRESENTATION, NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 5: JUNE 20, 2017 (AGENDA, PRESENTATION, NOTES)
PUBLIC MEETING 2: JULY 19, 2017 (FLYER, PRESENTATION, NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 6: AUGUST 8, 2017 (NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 7: SEPTEMBER 25, 2017 (AGENDA, NOTES)
PUBLIC EVENT 2: OCTOBER 7, 2017 (FLYER, NOTES)
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING 8: NOVEMBER 28, 2017
PUBLIC MEETING 3: DECEMBER 13, 2017