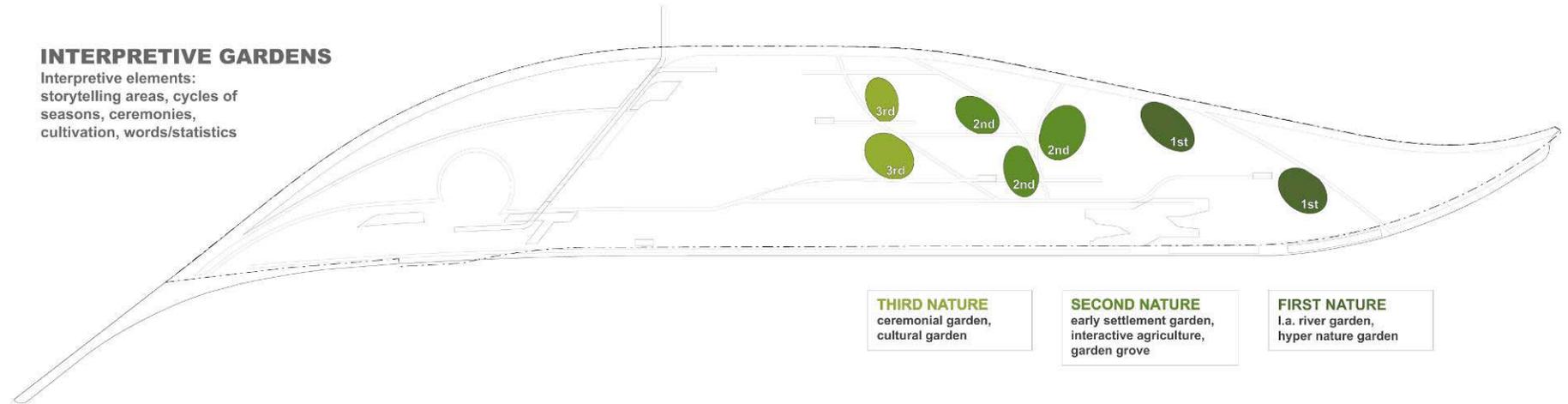


INTERPRETIVE GARDENS

INTERPRETIVE GARDENS

Interpretive elements:
storytelling areas, cycles of
seasons, ceremonies,
cultivation, words/statistics



THIRD NATURE



SECOND NATURE



FIRST NATURE



INTERPRETIVE GARDENS

The Interpretive Gardens convey the story of human engagement with nature on the Los Angeles State Historic Park site and region. This encounter begins with nature in its virgin state (first nature), evolves through human cultivation of the land (second nature) and culminates in the creation of landscapes as expressions of beauty and culture (third nature).

FIRST NATURE

“unmediated, untouched, and primal, in reality or imagination”



HYPER NATURE GARDEN

Plants native to Southern California, with some non-native flowering perennials to attract a diversity of birds and butterflies

LA RIVER GARDEN

Plants native to the Los Angeles River corridor representing the land as it existed before settlement

INTERPRETIVE GARDENS

The Interpretive Gardens convey the story of human engagement with nature on the Los Angeles State Historic Park site and region. This encounter begins with nature in its virgin state (first nature), evolves through human cultivation of the land (second nature) and culminates in the creation of landscapes as expressions of beauty and culture (third nature).

SECOND NATURE

“brought into being by deliberate and physical human agency”



EARLY SETTLEMENT GARDEN

Plants used by local Gabrielleno and Tongva and early Spanish settlers for food, medicine, clothing, and building.



GARDEN GROVE

L.A. region fruit and nut crops introduced in the Statehood Era



INTERACTIVE AGRICULTURAL GARDEN

L.A. region grain and vegetable crops introduced in the Statehood Era (1848-1876) – a garden for urban agriculture focused on education through hands on experience

INTERACTIVE AGRICULTURE GARDEN



INTERPRETIVE GARDENS

The Interpretive Gardens convey the story of human engagement with nature on the Los Angeles State Historic Park site and region. This encounter begins with nature in its virgin state (first nature), evolves through human cultivation of the land (second nature) and culminates in the creation of landscapes as expressions of beauty and culture (third nature).

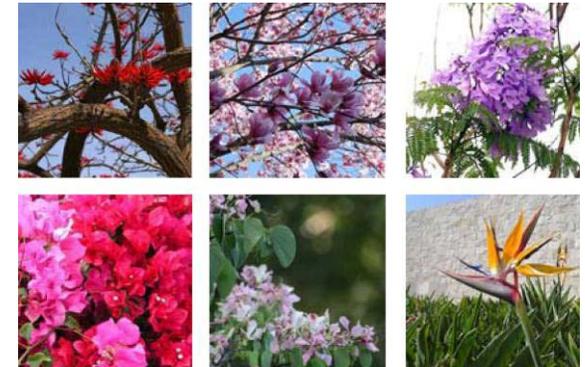
THIRD NATURE

“involves a specific intention of the creator to make a space more beautiful”



CEREMONIAL GARDEN

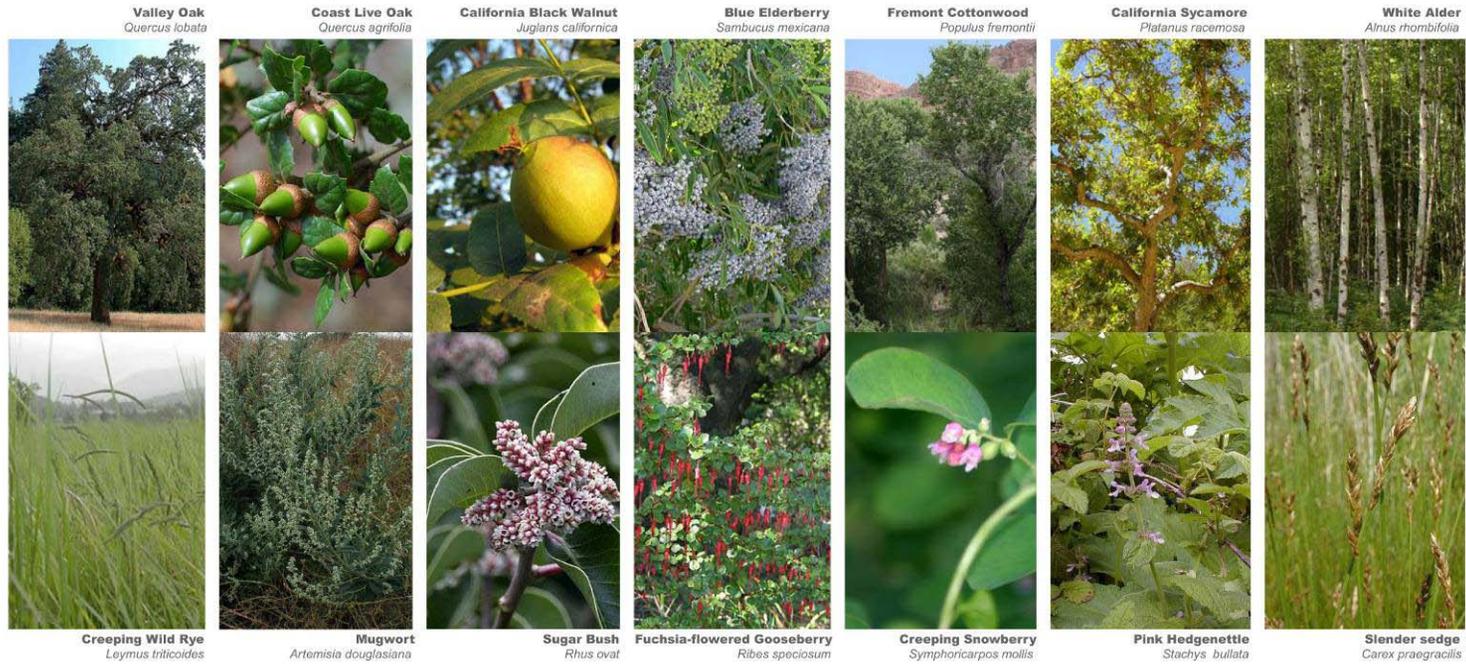
A garden featuring plants used in the ceremonies, events and festivals of the diverse communities of the L.A. region



CULTURAL GARDEN

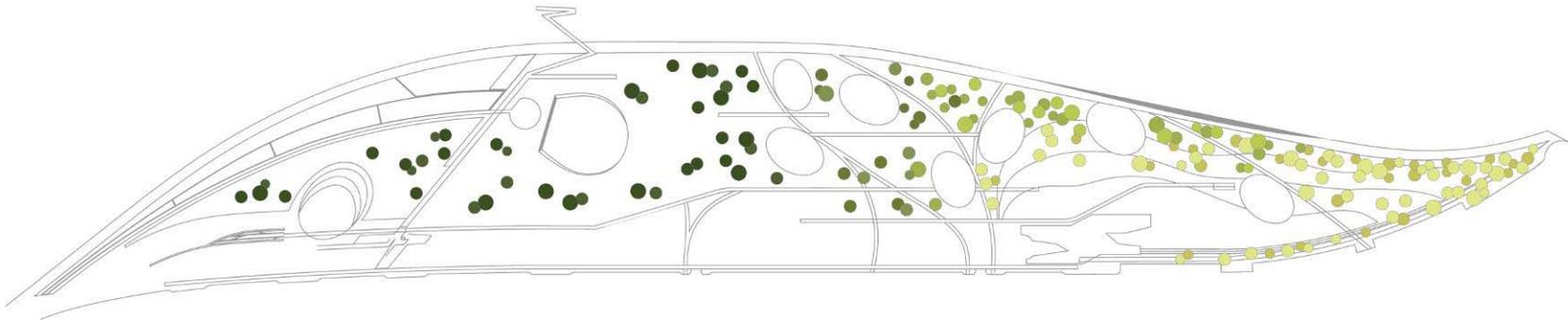
A garden celebrating the diversity of garden plants and garden history of Los Angeles, rich in color and texture

TRANSITION OF HABITAT COMMUNITIES ACROSS PARK

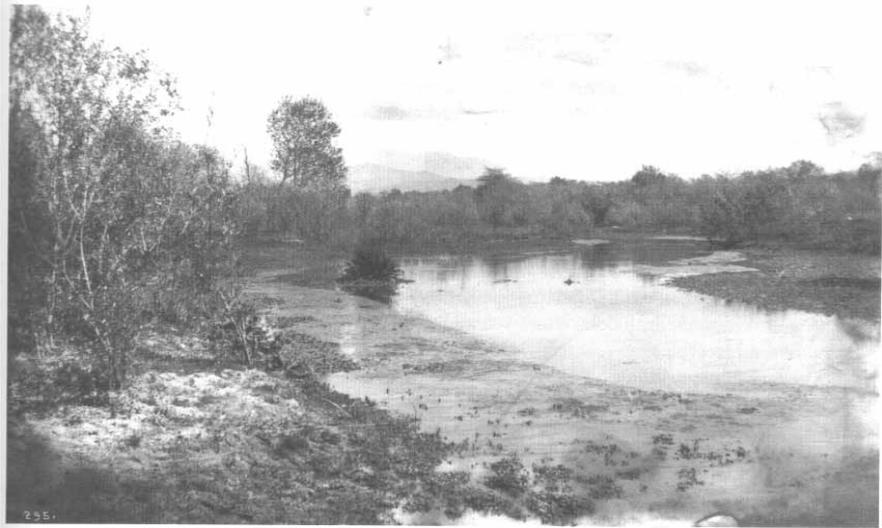


DRY ← **WET**

OAK SAVANNAH WALNUT WOODLAND RIPARIAN



LA RIVER RIPARIAN HABITAT PRECEDENT IMAGES – BROOKSIDE PARK

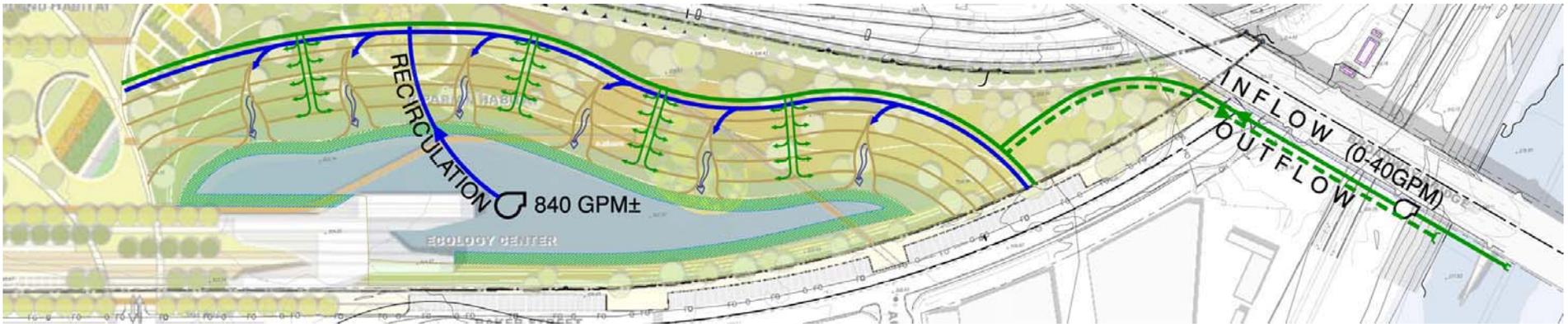


FILTRATION WETLAND AND WATER BODY

- **SUSTAINABLE POWER SOURCES**
SOLAR OR MICROTURBINE GENERATORS

- **FILTRATION RESIDENCE TIME**
INTERNAL AERATION LOOP: 2-3 DAYS
RIVER WATER FILTRATION: 1-2 WEEKS

FILTRATION WETLAND CONCEPT

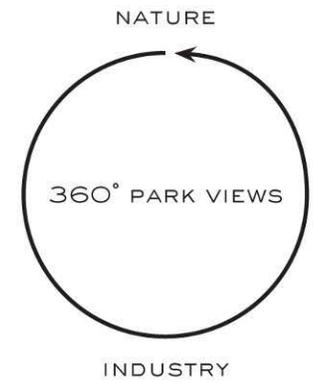
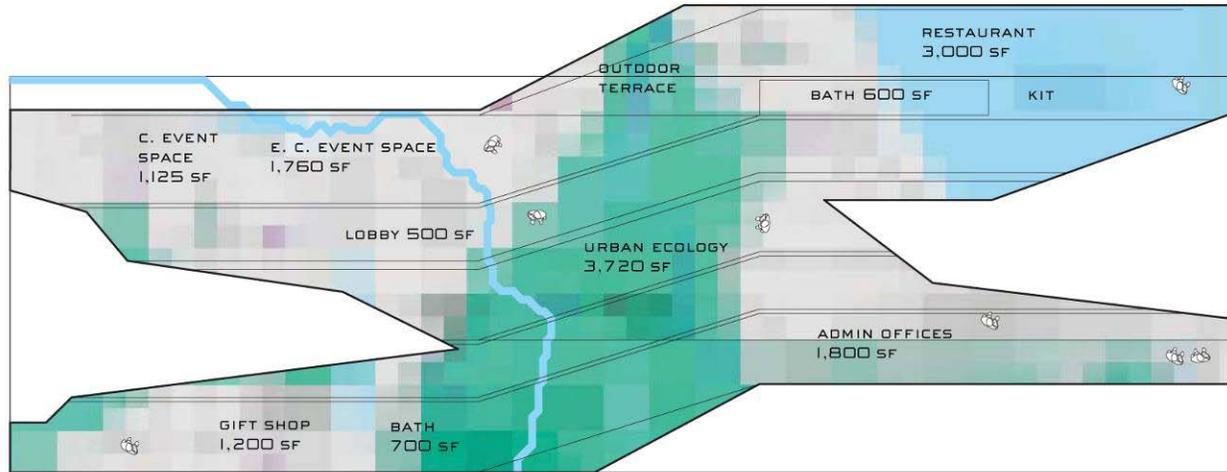


TYPICAL WETLAND AND HABITAT SECTION

RIPARIAN HABITAT WITH ECOLOGY CENTER



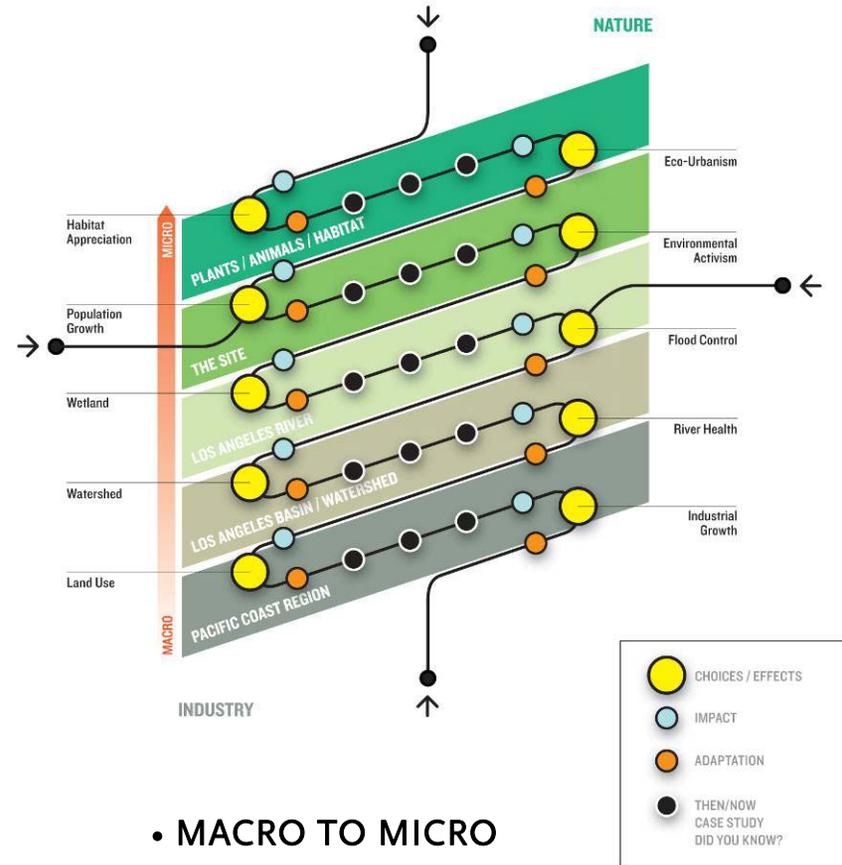
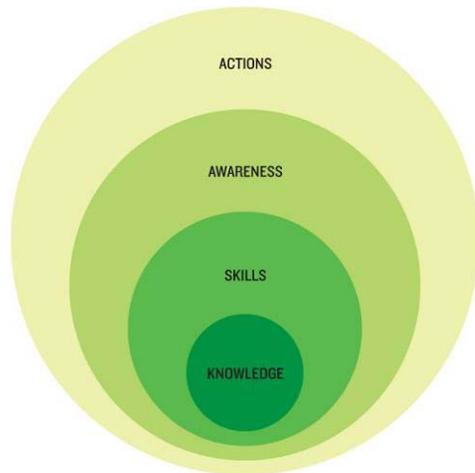
ECOLOGY CENTER CONCEPT AND PROGRAM



ECOLOGY CENTER INTERPRETIVE DIAGRAM

The Ecology Center introduces visitors to a multi-layered urban ecology story that makes connections to what is found on the site, the river, the broader ecological story of Los Angeles and beyond. Visitors can explore ecological and environmental topics and concepts in a way that reinforces the themes of impact/interaction and cause/effect along with multiple perspectives on how choices have been made past and present.

• EDUCATIONAL GOALS



• MACRO TO MICRO

• CHOICE NODES

• REAL-TIME DATA

ECOLOGY CENTER SAMPLE CHOICE / EFFECT

• FLOOD CONTROL



ADAPTATION
 In areas where the riverbed is not concrete, life continues to flourish.
 Within the Sepulveda Basin there is three miles of undisturbed natural river with native and non-native trees growing in the area. Mallards, teal, and coots nest in the rushes, reeds, willows, and grasses.

QUESTION:
HOW WOULD YOU CONTROL FLOODING OF THE LOS ANGELES RIVER?

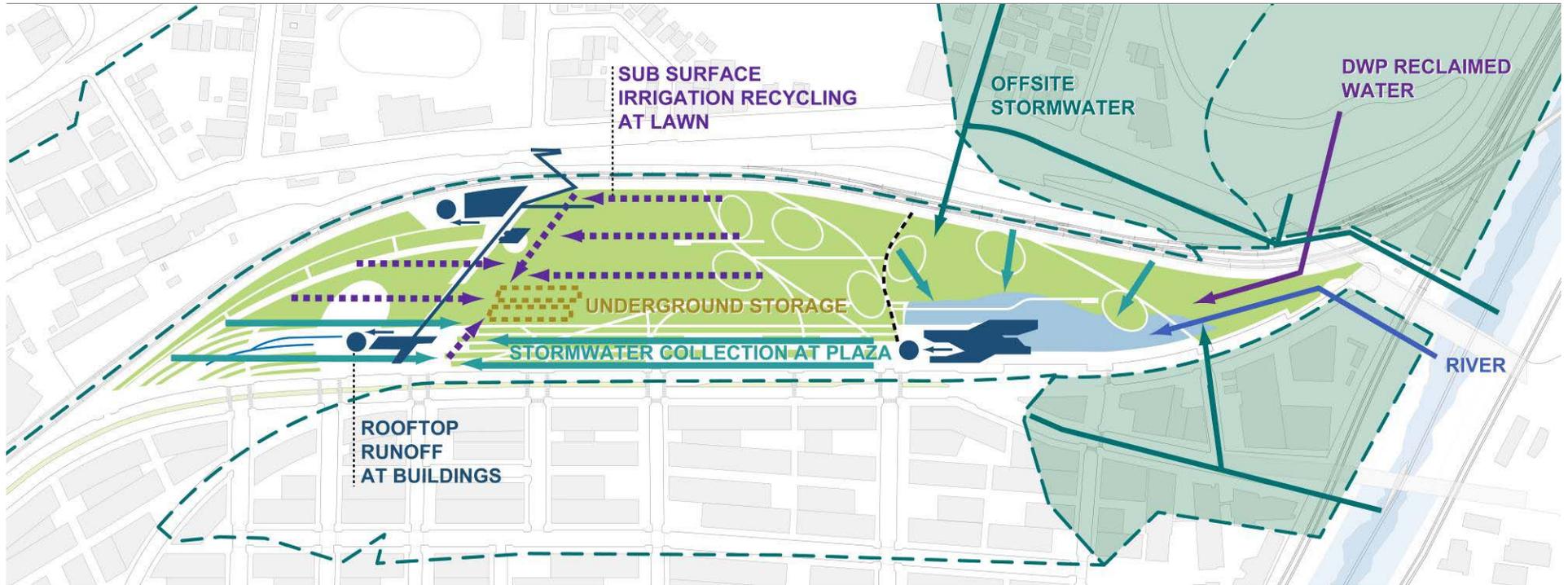
ISSUE: FLOOD OF 1938
 During the flood of 1938, an abnormally large amount of water fell into the Los Angeles area because of a storm from the Pacific Ocean. 115 people were killed and 5,600 homes were destroyed. The construction of a concrete base for the river would prevent further destruction like this for Los Angeles residents in the future, but would damage the local ecosystem.

IMPACT
 Channelization of the river had a negative impact on vegetation, fish, ducks and migratory birds who lived in or near the river. In addition, LA residents no longer had a river which they could enjoy or use.

- | | |
|---|--|
| CHOICE A: Yes – Encase in concrete | EFFECT A: The ecosystems that are critical habitats for plants and animals no longer exist, but homes of Los Angeles residents go unharmed. |
| CHOICE B: No – Do not encase in concrete | EFFECT B: Substantial destruction to people and infrastructure of Los Angeles, but ecosystem of river preserved. |
| CHOICE C: Pave with gravel | EFFECT C: Gravel paving allows for limited life forms to flourish. |
| CHOICE D: Pave only portions of river near dense development | EFFECT D: In areas where unpaved some life forms flourish, but ultimately large-scale negative impact. |

Effect A/B/C/D explored through real-time data and time-lapse footage showing what areas would look like based on choice/hypothetical data.

WATER SUSTAINABILITY



PARK- STORMWATER
-Underground Cisterns



ARCHITECTURE
-Rainwater Harvesting

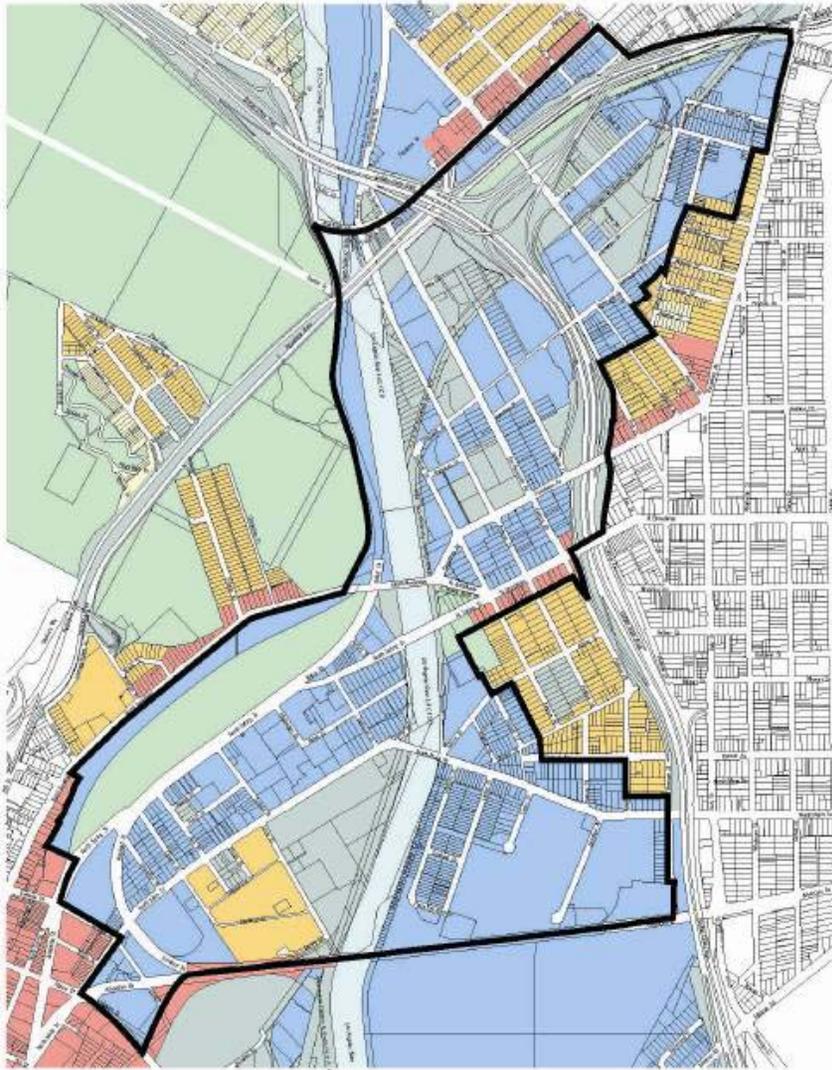


ARCHITECTURE
-Green Roof



PARK - SOFTSCAPE
-Wetland Treatment

COORDINATION WITH CORNFIELDS / ARROYO SECO SPECIFIC PLAN – CITY OF LA



CASP ISSUES RELATING TO LASHP

Coordination of LASHP with Specific Plan Zoning - Transformation of adjacent Industrial Neighborhood and park-adjacent properties

Synergy of LASHP with Transformed Neighborhood – largest future adjacent park user base

Division of Industrial Superblocks

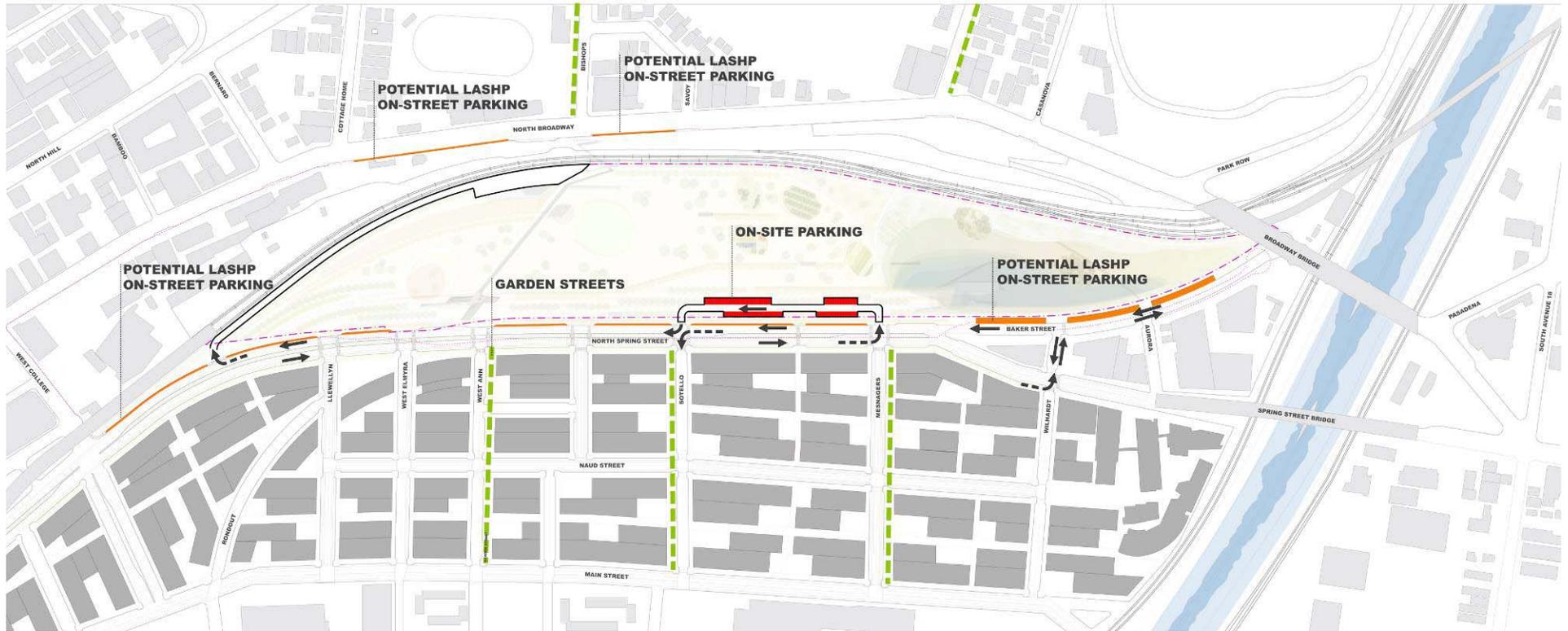
Desirability of Ground-level Retail/Restaurants south side of Spring St - across from LASHP

Transformation of Spring Street Corridor South of LASHP

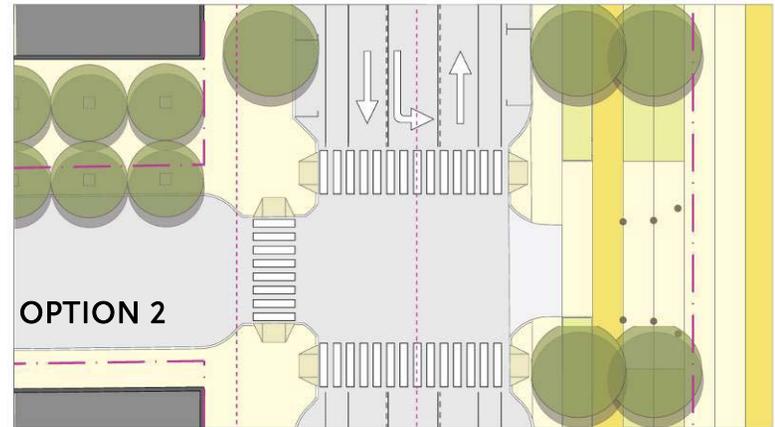
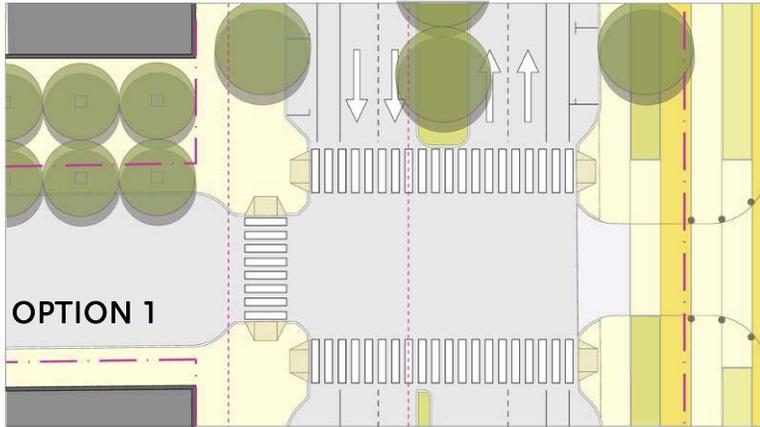
Establishment of Critical Easements connecting LASHP to adjacent neighborhoods, the LA River, and Elysian Park

City of Los Angeles is one of the Largest Beneficiaries of LASHP

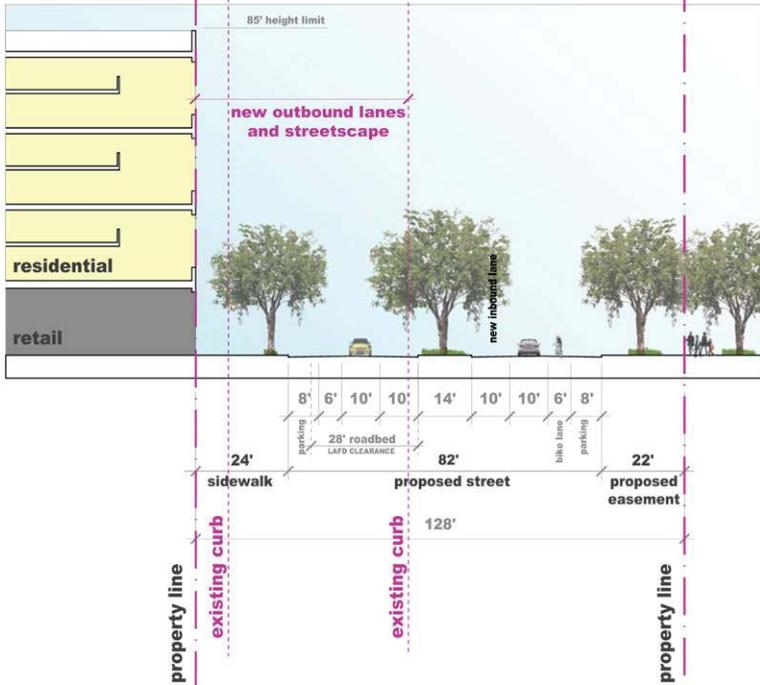
CASP COORDINATION – PARKING / TRAFFIC ISSUES



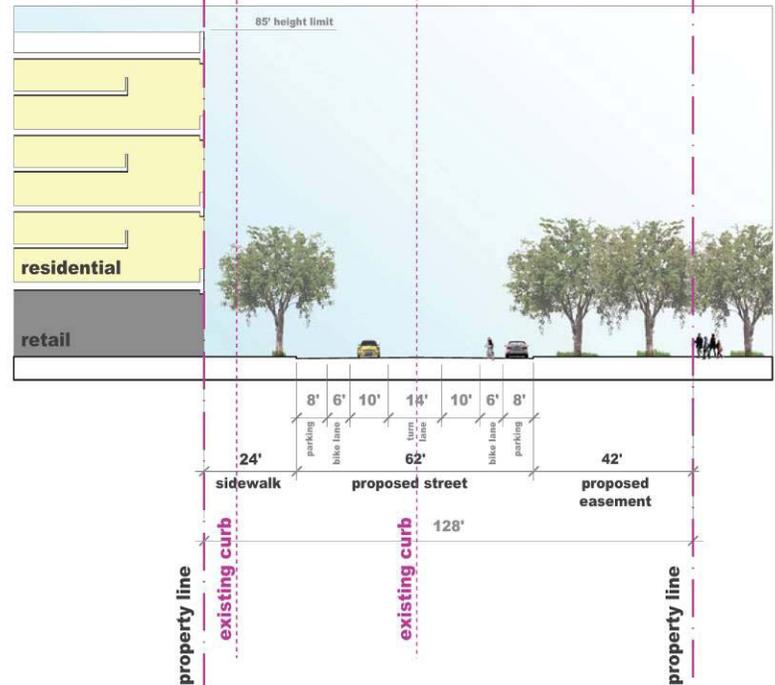
CASP COORDINATION - POTENTIAL SPRING STREET PROFILES



full buildout



full buildout



L.A.S.H.P. / L.A. RIVER CONNECTIONS AREAS



② RIVER PROMENADE
0.4 ACRES



① MTA TRIANGLE PROPERTY
1.2 ACRES

The connection of LASHP to the adjacent LA River will catalyze the revitalization of surrounding underdeveloped industrial lands, galvanize support for ongoing River restoration efforts, and reconnect L.A.'s diverse communities with the life blood that attracted and sustained the regions first inhabitants.



LASHP w/River References (short-term)

- LASHP wetland/riparian habitat and Ecology Center provides dramatic year-round reference to proximate (but inaccessible) LA River
- MetroLink rail lines, MTA land, and non-historic warehouses (northeast of Aurora) and Baker Street, are barriers between River and Park

PHASED RIVER / PARK CONNECTION



LASHP Extends to River to create “River Promenade” (short-term)

- MTA “Triangle Property” incorporated into park habitat area
- Safe crossing of rail tracks provides park extension to LA River
- “River Promenade” (with ped/bike connections) becomes major park destination
- River access and use galvanizes support for further River Restoration/ Revitalization
- Baker Street narrowed to single lane park path (retains access to MTA Service Yard)
- Non-historic warehouses remain as barriers between Park and River

PHASED RIVER / PARK CONNECTION



LASHP Expands between Spring Street and Broadway Bridges replacing non-historic warehouses (mid-term)

- 3.7 acres of additional wetland/riparian habitat create dramatic visual connection the LA River
- Park habitat expansion could be USACE "Demonstration Project"
- Baker Street single-lane access to MTA Service Yard maintained
- No modification to MetroLink rail tracks

PHASED RIVER / PARK CONNECTION



LASHP connected to dechannelized LA River edge (long-term)

- MetroLink tracks trestlized between Spring Street and Broadway Bridges
- Park graded to slope below train tracks to directly connect with dechannelized River
- Passive recreation, habitat, education incorporated in dynamic floodable park zone
- Existing level of flood protection maintained through park grading
- Baker Street access eliminated – MTA service yard relocated by this point

LASHP ONGOING COORDINATION

City of Los Angeles Dept of City Planning
City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering
Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan Team
Dept of Water and Power
City of Los Angeles Dept. of Recreation and Parks
Los Angeles City Council Ad Hoc River Committee
Community Redevelopment Agency

Office of Council District 1
Office of Mayor Villaraigosa
Governor's Los Angeles Office
Office of Assemblymember DeLeon

MTA
Metrolink
US Army Corps of Engineers

Farmlab
Chinatown Advisory Committee
Adjacent Land Owners
Mead Housing Residents
UCLA ReMap

Natural Resource Defense Council
Arroyo Seco Foundation
Audubon Society
Friends of the Los Angeles River
Latino Urban Forum
Community Arts Resources