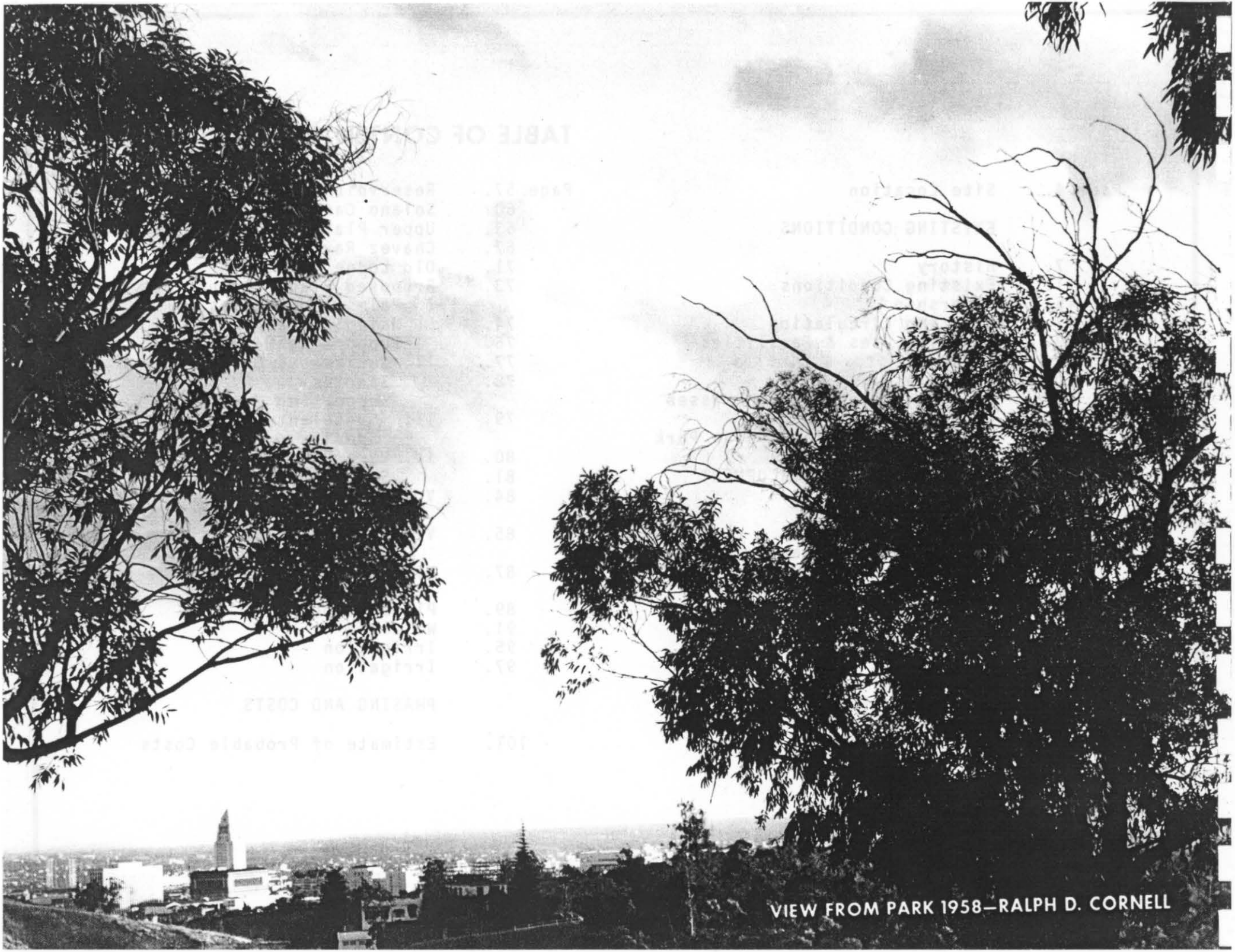
A MASTER PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT
PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF
CORNELL, BRIDGERS & TROLLER
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS/
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNERS
FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION & PARKS
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
MAY 1971

ELYSIAN PARK



VIEW FROM PARK 1958—RALPH D. CORNELL

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May 1971

The Board of Recreation and Parks Commissioners
Department of Recreation and Parks
City of Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

In accordance with our Agreement of December 10, 1970, we are pleased to submit a Master Plan of Development for Elysian Park.

Elysian Park is perhaps the last significant open space near Los Angeles' civic and business center. Through a vigorous program of action and improvements, this great park can contribute its maximum benefit to the people.

Our study has resulted in recommendations for park refurbishment, park development, land acquisition and short and long-range goals of development. The implementation of this plan will make the park an even greater asset to the city, further serving its social and recreational needs. The study was done in conjunction with an irrigation system Master Plan for the park. A summary of that plan is included herein.

We are indebted to the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Bureau of Sanitation for much help and information, with great appreciation expressed to William Frederickson, John Ward and Charles Paioni for their guidance and cooperation.

We look forward with great interest to the development of Elysian Park.

Very truly yours,

CORNELL, BRIDGERS & TROLLER

Howard E. Troller

Howard E. Troller
HET:mg

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SITE LOCATION

Elysian Park is 525 acres of wooded canyons and hills adjacent to downtown Los Angeles. The park is located adjoining Dodger Stadium, northwest of the intersection of the Golden State and Pasadena Freeways northeast of Los Angeles Civic Center.

The park generally is bounded by the Golden State Freeway on the northeast, Park Drive on the northwest, Scott Avenue and Academy Road on the southwest and North Broadway on the southeast.

NORTHWEST VIEW

CEDAR GROVE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

HISTORY

When the Portola expedition came to the future site of the Pueblo de Los Angeles in 1769, they camped at the foot of Buena Vista Hill near Broadway in Elysian Park. It is believed that the hills were sparsely wooded in those days but that most of the native cover was burned off for stock grazing after the first settlers arrived.

The 525 acres of land, which comprise the park today, represent the last large unbuilt parcel of land of the original four square leagues or 17,172 acres of Spanish land grant by King Carlos of Spain to the Pueblo from which Los Angeles grew. Had he been more familiar with the terrain, he might have omitted the park area in favor of more desirable acreage. The close of the Mexican War in 1848 placed the Pueblo in possession of the U.S. Government and the park lands were used for many years as pasturage.

During the administration of Mayor Henry Hazard, the city began to view its lands differently. The business, agricultural and population booms of the 1880's raised the aspirations of the councilmen and they came to feel the need of city parks. In 1886, they met that need by dedicating Elysian Park. In 1894, the magazine "Land of Sunshine" had an editorial on Los Angeles Parks which had some rather surprisingly up to date opinions. The following are excerpts from this article.

"Matter of surprise to many new arrivals in Los Angeles is that with the remarkable advantages which the city possesses in climate and scenery more has not been done in the direction of creating extensive and beautiful parks. Trees, plants and flowers which only thrive in hothouses in the East grow here luxuriantly all the year round, and there are few days during the year when a stroll under spreading branches is not pleasant even to the most delicate."

BUENA VISTA HILL 1938

"Last and most important is Elysian Park, the only park of considerable size (Griffith Park was not then a city park), covering about 550 acres of hill land, a remnant of the thousands which the city once owned. The 550 acres of which the park is composed was acquired under the old treaty, which gave to each pueblo four square leagues of ground, the park being a portion of that quantity. For a long time this rough land was considered almost worthless and was finally set aside by the city under the name of Elysian Park, on April 5, 1886. Mayor Hazard, coming into office, became enthusiastic over the prospect offered by the ground as a public place of resort, and immediately set about in the endeavor to secure appropriation or assistance for that purpose. First of all, he advocated the planting of trees on the hillsides..."

"There have been planted several hundred thousand trees in the park, mostly Eucalyptus. Otherwise the park is almost in a state of nature. It is no exaggeration to say that this tract is capable of being transformed into the most unique and beautiful park in the United States, if not in the world. Most of it is within the frostless belt of the Cahuenga Valley, where the most delicate plants and flowers flourish all through the winter, when even in Los Angeles tender varieties are sometimes nipped on an extra cold winter night in the lower lands. The park is situated about one mile north of the geographical center of the city and is bordered by the Los Angeles river on the north. Even by our own citizens it is as yet little known and appreciated, except by a few visitors from a distance, who are taken to visit this park, rave over its natural beauties and express astonishment that it has been so much neglected. The land within the boundaries of the park is extremely hilly, cut in all directions with canons, and contains enough level spaces to make it exactly fit for the creation of those striking effects the landscape gardener brings out, even under adverse circumstances."

"The visitor to Los Angeles who is an admirer of the beautiful in nature should not fail to drive or walk through Elysian Park. An hour's ride would suffice, or a day might well be devoted to a ramble among its hills and glens."

Manpower for park development has often come from convict gangs and from the ranks of the unemployed. Hundreds of the latter were put to work in the park dur-

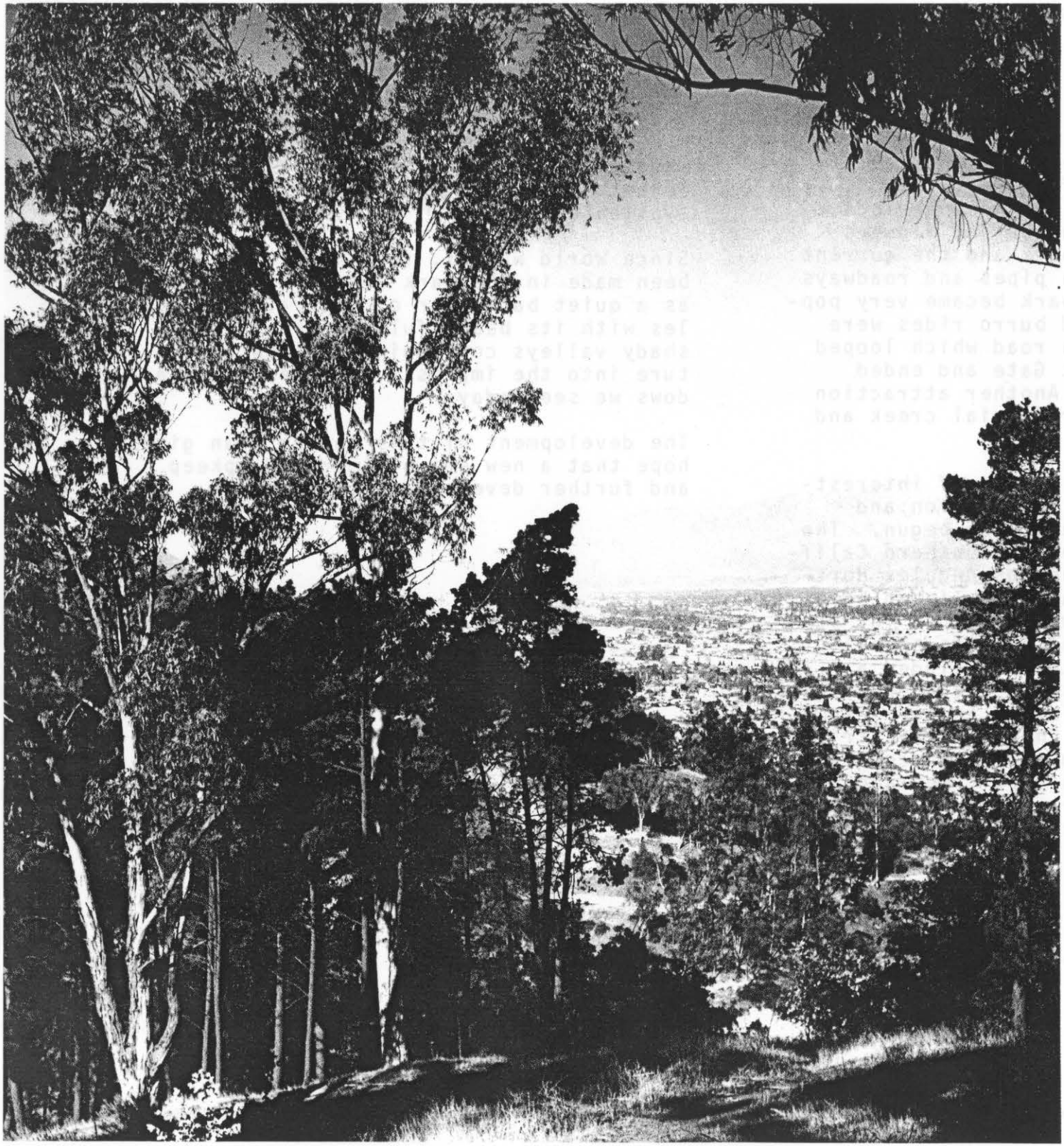
ing the depression years of the late 1890's, the years before World War I, and the 1930's. During those periods, thousand of trees, shrubs and flowers were set out in the park and the current systems of irrigation pipes and roadways were laid out. The park became very popular and carriage and burro rides were available on the main road which looped westward from Fremont Gate and ended down Chavez Ravine. Another attraction of the park was an artificial creek and pond.

During these years a number of interesting experiments with forestation and plantings of rare trees were begun. The first Botanical Garden in Southern California, launched by the Los Angeles Horticultural Society, was established here in 1893. This area was selected for its frost-free climate and for its excellent soil. The original trees included a magnificent Cape Chestnut which produces masses of lavender flowers in early summer, a double row of Phoenix sylvestris, which was a gift from a foreign country, several large Tipuana tipu trees and a grove of exotic Rubber trees. In all, about 67 species remain of the original plantings.

In more recent times, whole groves of Deodar cedars, Pines, Olives and Eucalyptus trees were established on the hillsides, illustrating the feasibility of forestation where irrigation water is available.

Since World War II, few improvements have been made in the park and it has existed as a quiet backwater of central Los Angeles with its beautiful old trees and shady valleys continuing to grow and mature into the impressive groves and meadows we see today.

The development of this master plan gives hope that a new era of improved upkeep and further development is at hand.



NORTH VIEW 1941

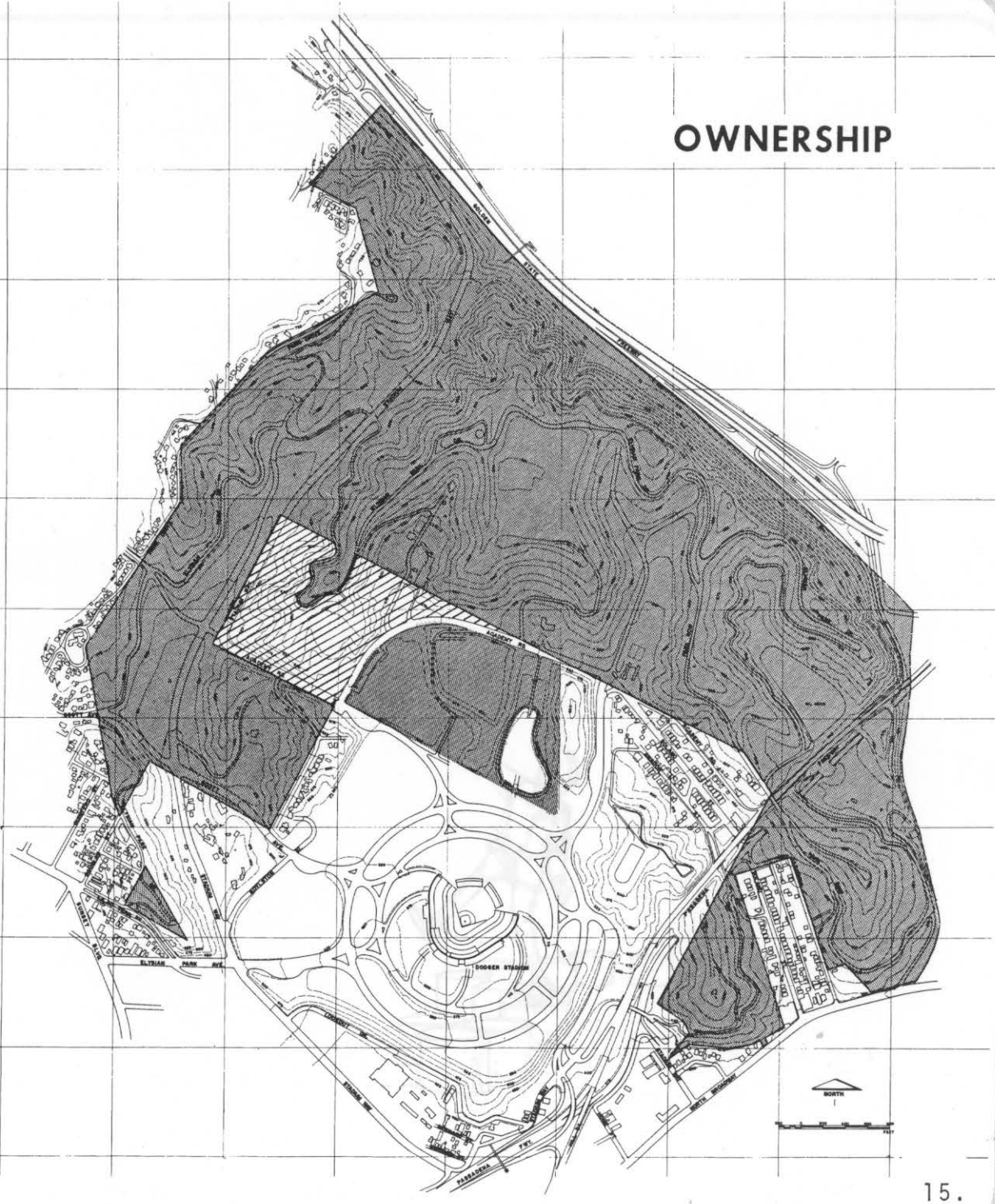
ROW OF PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS

OWNERSHIP

LEGEND

Park Land

Recommended for Aquisition

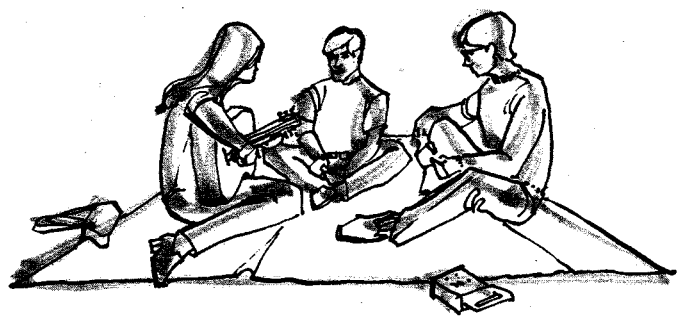


EXISTING CIRCULATION

LEGEND

Park Roads

Entrances



EXISTING USES & FACILITES

LEGEND

1 Chavez Ravine

2 Solano Canyon

3 Buena Vista Point

4 Point Grand View

5 Angelo Point

6 Portola Trail Historical Marker

7 Victory Memorial Grove

8 Rubber Tree Grove

9 Bishop Canyon Land Fill

10 Recreation Lodge

11 Recreation Center & Playground

12 Park Headquarters

13 Police Academy

14 Police Dept. Radio Station

15 Dept. of Water & Power Reservoir

16 Tennis Courts

Softball Diamond

▲ Restroom

● Water Tank

PLANTING

There are many groves of common and exotic plants and trees in the park and these consist primarily of Palms, Rubber trees, Deodar cedars, Eucalyptus and Olives, but there is a great wealth of unusual plant material throughout the entire park. The old Botanic Garden established in the 1890's still retains some fine specimens of exotic species, many of them famous for their large size.

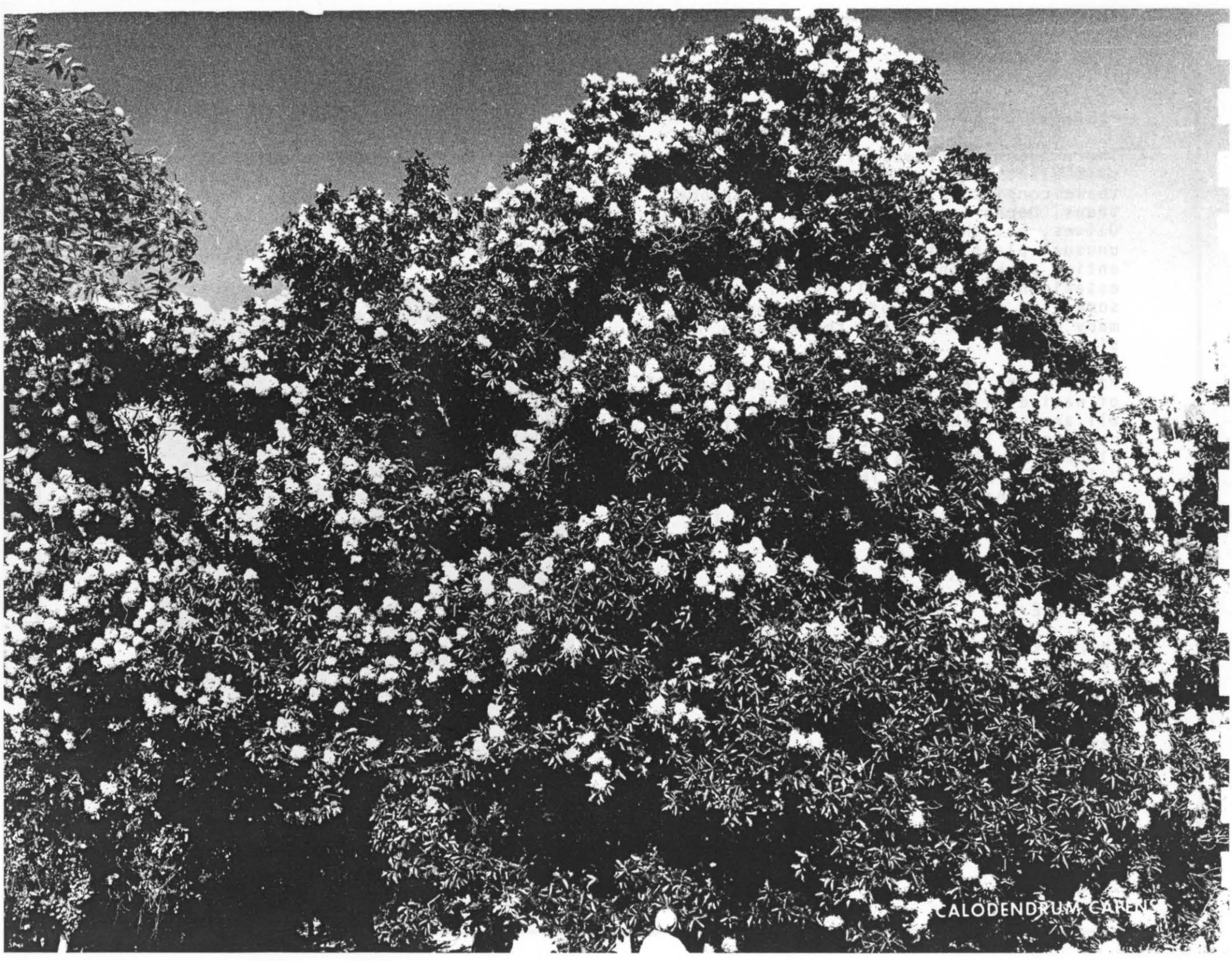
After every rain, there is an upsurge of native grasses and small flowers in all areas of the park. There are large numbers of Toyon and, on the north slopes, small groves of native California Walnut may be seen. There are scattered groups of native shrubs throughout the park, but the general effect today is that introduced species outnumber native.

WILDLIFE

There is a wide variety of birdlife in the park now which consist of the more conspicuous natives such as hawks, jays, owls, quail, towhees and sparrows, to name a few. In addition to the permanent residents, there are sizeable flocks of migratory birds which appear here each year to rest and refresh themselves with food and water.

There is a substantial population of small native animals such as foxes, skunks, squirrels, rabbits, which generally keep to the more remote areas in the park.

DEODAR—MALE FLOWERS


CALODENDRUM CAPENSE

EXIST. TREES & SHRUB MASSES IN PARK (compiled by H.J. Teague 1971)

Acacia decurrens
(Green Wattle)
Acacia longifolia
(Bush Acacia)
Acacia melanoxylon
(Black Acacia)
Catalpa species
Cedrus deodar
(Deodar Cedar)
Ceratonia siliqua
(Carob)
Cupressus glabra sempervirens
(Arizona Cypress)
Cupressus macrocarpa
(Monterey Cypress)
Eucalyptus globulus
(Blue Gum)
Eucalyptus species
Ficus macrophylla
(Moreton Bay Fig)
Ficus species
Grevillea robusta
(Silk Oak)
Jacaranda mimosaefolia
(Jacaranda)
Juglans californica
(California Black Walnut)
Magnolia grandiflora
(Southern Magnolia)
Olea europaea
(European Olive)
Phoenix canariensis
(Canary Island Date Palm)
Photinia arbutifolia
(Toyon)

CEDRUS DEODARA

Pinus canariensis
(Canary Island Pine)
Pinus halepensis
(Aleppo Pine)
Pinus pinea
(Italian Stone Pine)
Pinus radiata
(Monterey Pine)
Pittosporum undulatum
(Orange Pittosporum)
Prunus caroliniana
(Carolina Cherry Laurel)
Prunus lyoni
(Catalina Cherry)
Quercus agrifolia
(California Live Oak)
Quercus ilex
(Holly Oak)
Quercus lobata
(Valley Oak)
Quercus species
Rhus ovata
(Sugar Bush)
Sambucus glauca
(Blue Elderberry)
Schinus molle
(California Pepper)
Spartium junceum
(Spanish Broom)
Ulmus parvifolia
(Evergreen Chinese Elm)
Washingtonia filifera
(California Fan Palm)
Washingtonia robusta
(Mexican Fan Palm)

NOTE: This list compiled by Harold J. Teague during a survey of general masses of trees now existing in park. This list does not go into detail with respect to the botanic garden or isolated specimens.

CAPE CHESTNUT FLOWERS

EXISTING TREES IN ELYSIAN PARK (old list from Park Department)

Acacia cynophylla
(Blue Wattle)
Acer campestre
(Hedge Maple)
Acer negundo
(Box Elder)
Acer paxii
(Evergreen Maple)
Acmena smithii
(Lilly-Pilly Tree)
Agathis australis
(Dammar Pine)
Alectryan excelsum
(Titoka Alectryon)
Anogophora lanceolata
Araucaria bidwillii
(Bunya Bunya)
Baphia chrysophylla
(Camwood)
Baphia racemosa
(Bush Camwood)
Bonita daphnoides
(Barbados Olive)
Brachychiton acerifolium
(Flame Bottle Tree)
Brachychiton populneum
(Kurrajon Bottle Tree)
Callistris cupressiformis
(Drooping Cyprespine)
Callodendrum capense
(Cape Chestnus)
Calocedrus decurrens
(Incense Cedar)
Casimiroa edulis
(White Sapote)
Castanospermum australe
(Moreton Bay Chestnut)
Catalpa speciosa
(Western Catalpa)
Cedrela australis
(Cedrela)
Cedrus libanensis
(Cedar of Lebanon)
Celtis australis
(European Hackberry)
Chorisia insignis
(Samohu Chorisia)
Chorisia speciosa
(Silk Floss Tree)
Cryptocarya rubra
Cupaniopsis anacardioides
(Cupannia)
Cupressus guadalupensis
(Guadalupe Cypress)
Cupressus sempervirens
(Italian Cypress)
Dalbergia sisoo
Dovyalis caffra
(Kei-Apple)
Drypetes australasica
(Drypetes
Ehretia tinifolia
(Cherry Ehretia)
Enterolobium cyclocarpum
(Earpod Tree)
Erythea edulis
(Guadalupe Palm)
Erythrina indica
(Indian Coral Bean)
Ficus flomerata
(Cluster Ficus)
Ficus religiosa
(Botree)
Fraxinus velutina
(Arizona Ash)
Hemicyclia australasica
Hymenosporum flavum
(Sweetshade)

Koelreuteria paniculata
(Golden Raintree)
Luehea divaricata
(Common Whiptree)
Macadamia ternifolia
(Queensland Nut)
Mimosa biuncifera
(Catclaw Mimosa)
Phoenix reclinata
(Senegal Date Palm)
Phoenix sylvestris
(Sugar Date Palm)
Pinus canariensis
(Canary Island Pine)
Pinus cembroides parryana
(Parry Pinyon Pine)
Pinus halepensis
(Aleppo Pine)
Pistacia chinensis
(Chinese Pistache)
Pittosporum erioloma
(Lord Howe Pittosporum)
Pittosporum undulatum
(Victorian Box)
Pleiogynium solandrii
(Burdekin Plum)
Podocarpus taxifolia
(Yew Leaf Pine)
Podocarpus totara
(Totara Podocarpus)
Prunus lyonii
(Catalina Cherry)
Psidium cattleianum
(Strawberry Guava)
Quercus alba
(American White Oak)
Quercus cerris
(European Turkey Oak)
Quercus imbricaria
(Shingle Oak)
Quercus palustris
(Eastern Pin Oak)
Randia megacarpa
(Randia)
Rhamnus californica
(Coffeeberry)
Sassafras variifolium
(Sassafras)
Schinus hugan
Schinus latifolia
(Chilean Pepper Tree)
Schinus polygamus
(Tree Pepper)
Schotia latifolia
(Kafir Bean Tree)
Simmondsia californica
(Goat Nut)
Sobotis latifolia
Syncarpia glomulifera
(Turpentine Tree)
Syzygium cuminii
(Jambolan Plum)
Taxodium ascendens
(Pond Bald Cypress)
Taxodium distichum
(Bald Cypress)
Thuja occidentalis
(Eastern Arborvitae)
Tipuana tipu
(Tipu Tree)
Tristania conferta
(Brisbane Box)
Ulmus americana
(American Elm)
Umbellularia californica
(California Laurel)
Washingtonia robusta
(Mexican Fan Palm)
Zelkova serrata
(Japanese Zelkova)

MASTER PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

GOALS STATEMENT

The year 1971 finds us at a period of time unique in the history of Southern California. It is a time when people in general are finding that "progress" has left a great void in our environment which until recently was filled by the seemingly endless picnicking and hiking areas always available in the valleys and hills around the population centers. More recently, an adequate road system and two cars for most families made the countryside readily available. Little by little these favorite spots have disappeared and today we find several million people with few places to go for such activities. Therefore a second look at some of the old parks, such as Elysian, becomes a necessity. The forests and meadows of this park have continued to grow and develop the character which has attracted the attention of nature lovers and people who simply wish to spend a few hours in a quiet setting close to home or work.

The park has caught the attention of the Audubon Society, horticulture experts and cross-country runners, among others. It is so valued by some citizens that a group known as "Save Elysian Park" was formed some years ago to fight plans to locate the Convention Center in Chavez Ravine.

Now after hiking the many miles of trails in the park in fall, winter and spring, as a prime requisite to the preparation of this report, we have come to feel a deep sense of affection for the park also and have gone back again and again to explore a new canyon or glade hitherto unknown to us.

Elysian Park cannot completely be appreciated or understood simply by a drive through Chavez Ravine; one must hike the back trails, and watch the flocks of migratory birds, or enjoy the fantastic view points to know this park.

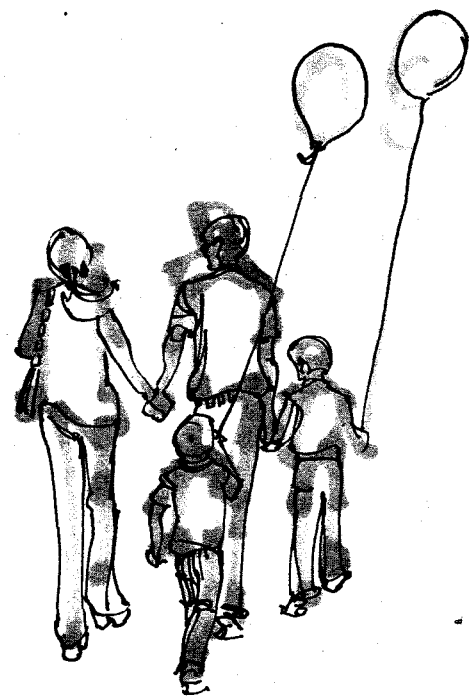
Perhaps the most significant feature of the park is the mild climate to be found in the sheltered valleys. It is this condition which has made it possible to introduce a wide variety of exotic plant materials and suggests a plan for long range development. It is the recommendation of this plan that the direction indicated by existing uses and resources be expanded upon and that the park be a haven for flora, fauna and those people who are seeking forms of recreation other than highly organized sports or concessions. Such a program carried out over a ten or fifteen year period would restore the park to the status of a first rate park facility and, with the imaginative introduction of plant material and wildlife, would become world-famous as one of the great botanic collections of the world.

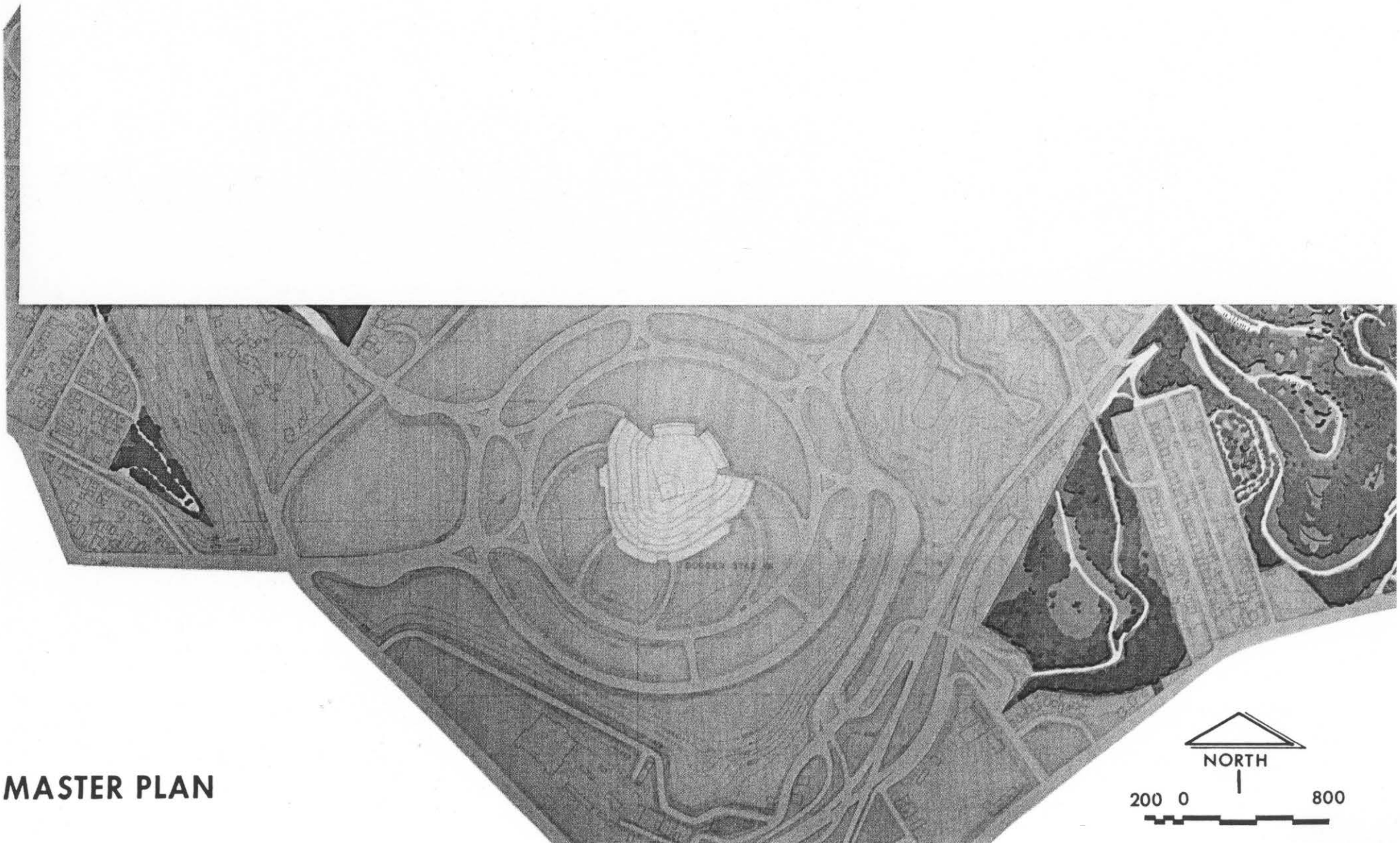
Griffith Park and Elysian Park are the two largest "inner city" parks and are about two miles apart, but there is a sloping corridor of land largely undeveloped, just south of Riverside Drive, which varies in width from a few hundred feet to nearly a quarter of a mile. This was occupied by the old Southern Pacific Electric Streetcar right-of-way for about a mile until shortly after World War II.

This panhandle should be acquired as park land and added to, until a significant corridor exists between the two parks to be used for bike riding, hiking or just walking from one park to the other, thus tying these two great facilities together. There could be many opportunities for beautification and use areas along the way, making this one of the most significant land acquisition proposals in the city.

The most important aspect of the fully developed park will be its attraction for the traditional Saturday and Sunday picnickers with unsupervised play in the open meadows and the single individual or small group who wish to walk the trails, ride the proposed tram or simply enjoy an hour or two in the quiet beauty of the park.

This becomes especially significant in view of plans to revitalize Downtown Los Angeles which includes many kinds of multiple housing. Elysian Park would serve these people well and with the installation of proposed people movers throughout the area connecting to the park tramway, there would be adequate transportation to the park and to all parts within it.

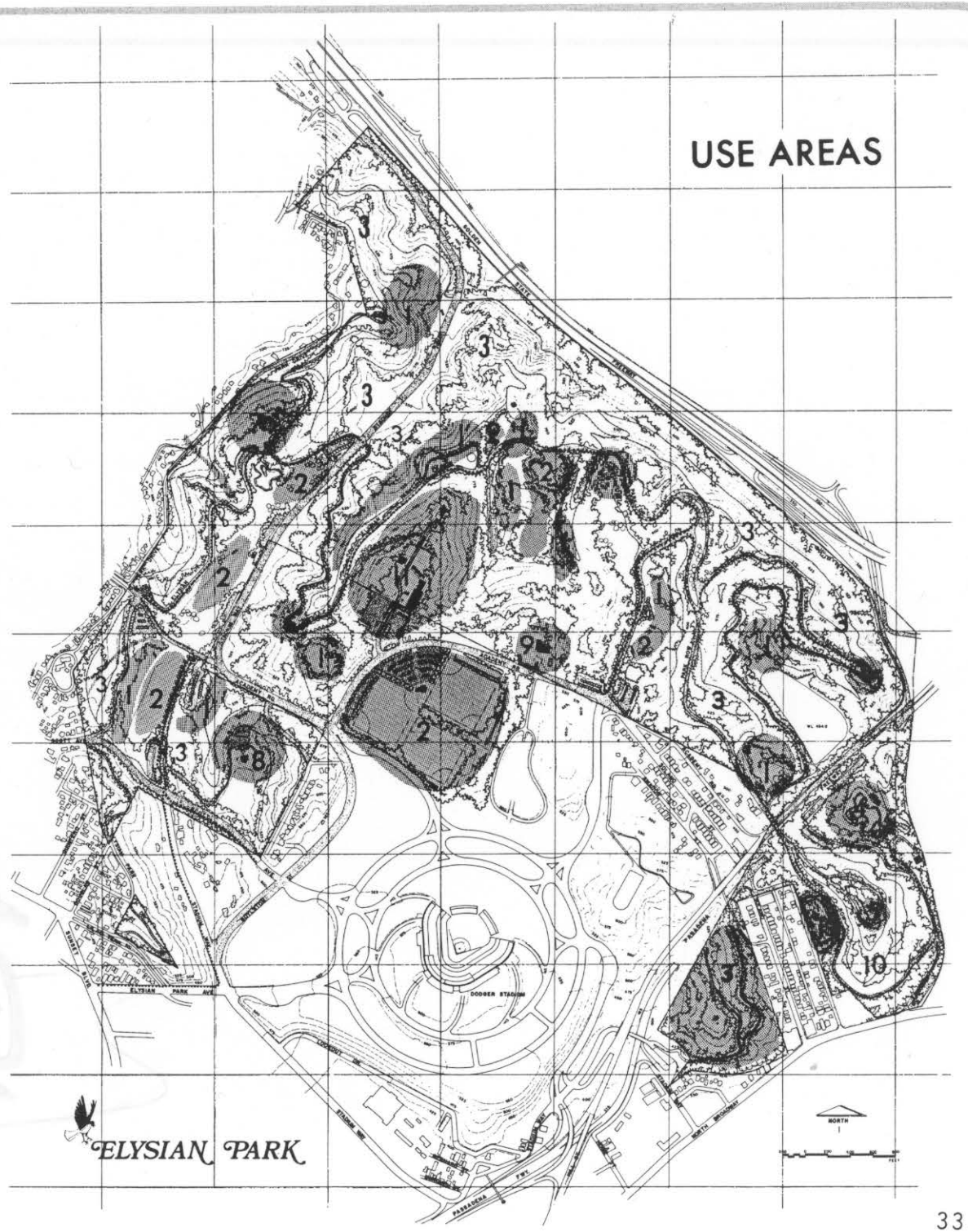


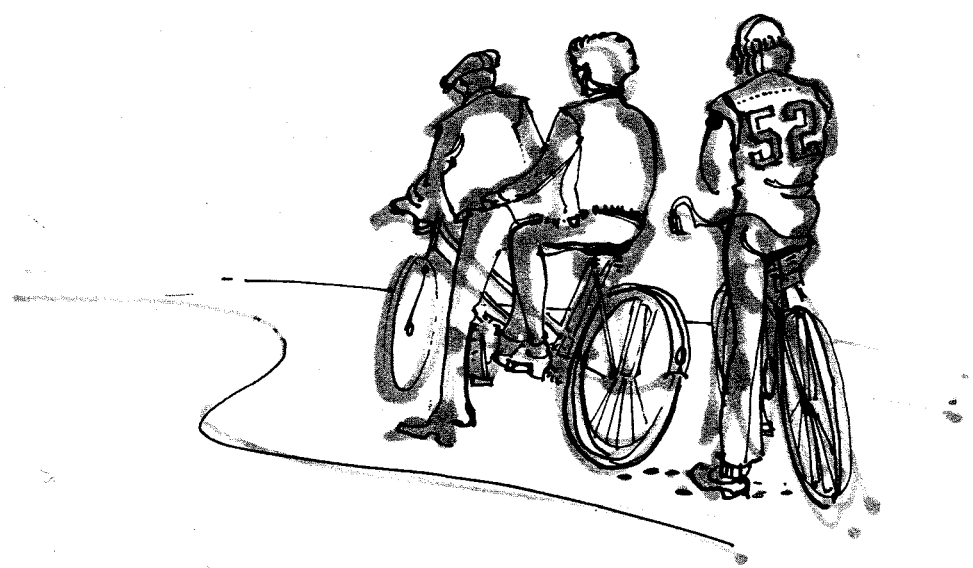


MASTER PLAN

LEGEND

PICNIC AREAS	1
PLAY AREAS	2
HIKING AND NATURE	3
SWIM CENTER	4
VIEW OVERLOOK	5
AMPHITHEATER	6
NEW LODGE	7
OLD LODGE	8
RECREATION CENTER	9
GENERAL PARK AREAS	10
POLICE ACADEMY	11

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

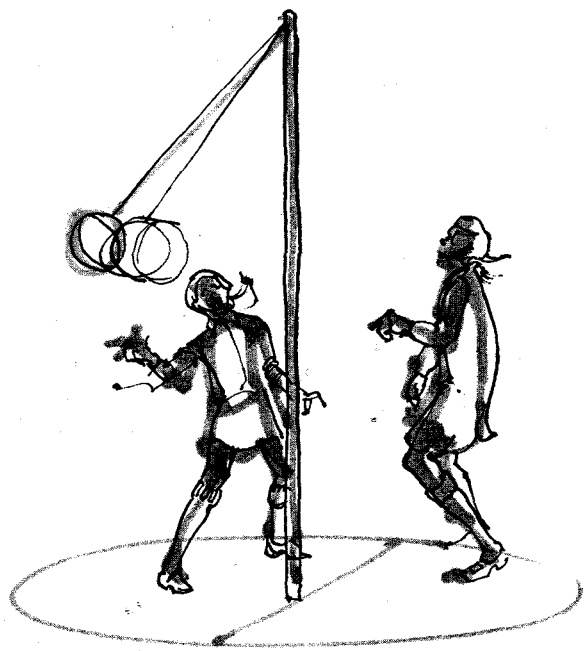
Having established the goals of this master plan, the pieces begin to fall into place. Generally, the land forms would remain undisturbed and those values which now exist in low key would be enhanced to gain maximum use of the vast park acreage. There are certain basic land values which should be established before the description of individual areas.

We believe that the continued use of one of the park canyons by the Police Academy, while comforting in a security aspect, is in conflict with the spirit of the park as set forth in this report. The noise from the police target ranges is at odds with the otherwise peace and quiet which prevails in the park. Therefore we recommend that the police facility be relocated in an area where they can readily expand without restriction to meet their new challenges and future needs.

It is also the recommendation of this report that the parcel of land bounded by Stadium Way, Academy Road and Elysian Park Drive be obtained for park use and to protect the fabulous views from Angel's Point. Development of this land for anything other than low key park use would be disastrous to the form of the park and seriously cripple efforts to solidify park functions.

The area south of Academy Road and north of the Dodger Park parking (about 35 acres) is zoned for parking and will be turned over to Dodger Park in about 12 years. We propose that the Dodger group consider the possibility of developing this area into a first rate pony league and little league ball complex as a community involvement program which would relate to youth development with the Dodger organization as the sponsor, which could have interesting long-range potential for the Dodgers as far as community involvement is concerned.

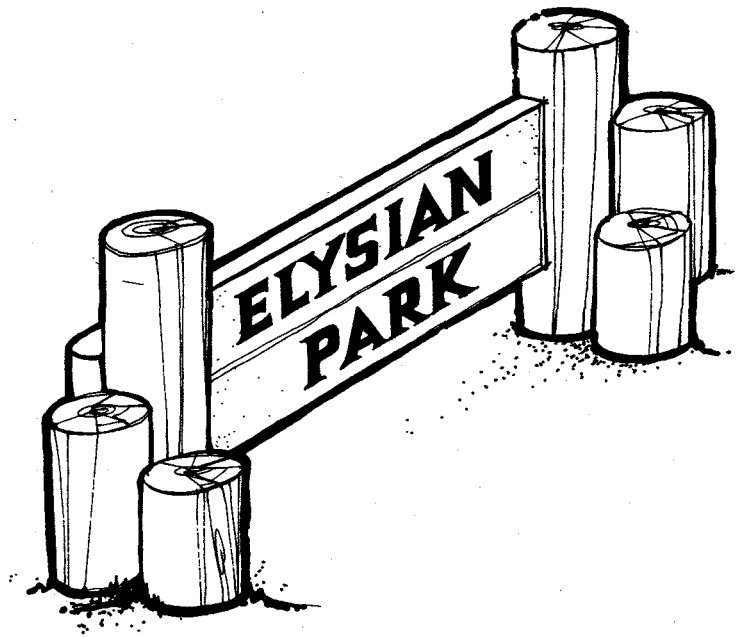
This facility should have a clubhouse to direct the activities and adequate restroom facilities and parking. There should be provisions for concession stands and sensitive landscape development to make the area attractive.



ENTRANCES TO THE PARK

There are now six major entrances to the park and none of these reflect the size or importance of Elysian Park. At least three of these should be developed as first rate park entrances with appropriate beautification and signing, lighting, and so on.

The main entrance now is from the north on Stadium Way where cars enter the park at high speed. Signing and planting at this point will announce the park to all who enter. The sign should be large and of a design relating to the proposed park furniture. Night lighting is important and will be a part of the basic design. The south entrance off Broadway deserves more importance and should be widened, beautified and identified with appropriate graphics. The same is true for the entrance to Solano Canyon, Scott Avenue and Stadium Way from the south. Morton Street entrance is an eyesore and the walls have long since given way to applications of graffiti. A clinging vine on the walls would eliminate the painting and a row of large trees at the base of the wall restore a sense of scale. A small entrance sign and night lighting is also needed here.



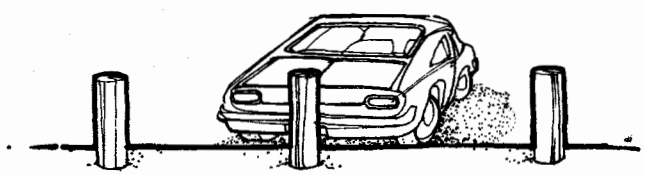
PARKING, ROADS AND TRAILS

A survey of park facilities revealed that people, generally, park wherever they want to unless stopped by earth berms, poles or concrete posts. This has caused a great deal of park erosion and frequently cuts off some of the nicer views in the park. As shown on the circulation map, the plan proposes throughout the park, that automobiles be restricted to designated areas and that they be gathered into small pods where possible to prevent general strip parking along the roads. Also by means of curbs, logs or other devices, cars will be prevented from driving out on planted areas and, where practical, parking will be removed from the center of a nice meadow or valley and placed among trees and shrubs on the outskirts of these areas to permit better use of the open spaces.

The point of no return occurs when the square footage of parking equals or exceeds the recreation space of the park. In developing and renovating the park a major concern of the master plan is to avoid types of attractions or concessions which will draw such large numbers of people that a situation will be created where the park exceeds its capacity to take care of the attendant parking needs. The master plan does not support a program of intensive use which would significantly change the general shape and character of the park. It instead intends to enhance, renovate and add to the existing features which make the quality of Elysian Park. Therefore, one of the most important considerations is the method of automobile control. Simply stated, no cars would be better than any cars, - but since this is impossible and impractical, what are the alternatives? Our recommendations are as follows:

a. Parking, wherever it occurs, will be attractive and pleasing in its design.

b. Parking will be spread out over the entire park in pods, on the perimeter areas where possible, along road areas where views are not involved, and concentrated only where higher use areas require it.



c. Parking will be connected to a tram system in the park which will provide the single most interesting attraction of a concession type in the park.

d. This tram system will be integrated into a connecting system with the proposed Downtown Los Angeles "people mover" system.

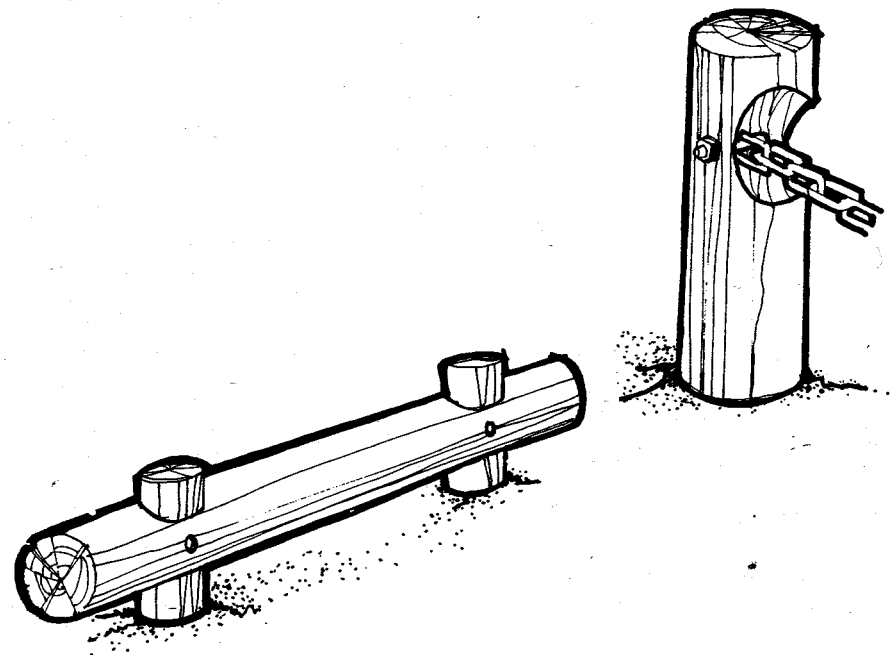
e. Every effort will be used to promote the use of "idle" Dodger Stadium parking, whether due to off-season reasons or general non-use by the baseball facility, as well as the natural availability when night games leave the parking lot areas empty during day use of the park.

f. The City Chamber of Commerce and the Recreation and Parks Department could promote the tram system so that the park is readily usable through this system for people who do not or cannot drive their own cars.

g. And that, finally, the improvement and use of roads will be minimized to the smallest possible denominator.

h. The circulation in the park will be arranged in such a way as to discourage high speed travel through the park in all areas.

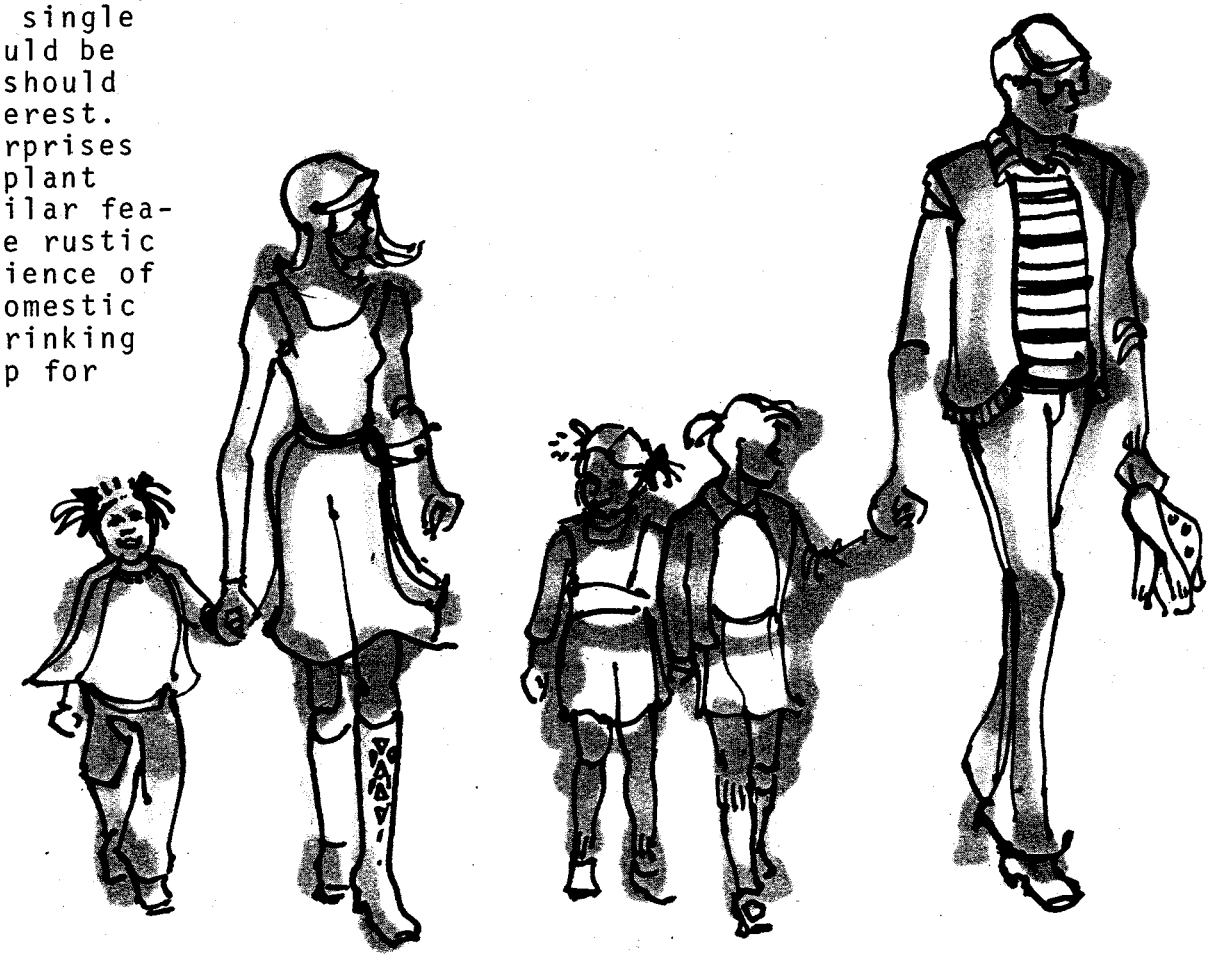
Since there is a tendency to use any road as a shortcut, there has been a natural use of Stadium Way by people generally not interested in the beauty or the recreation facilities of the park as a connection between the Golden State Freeway and Downtown. In non-peak periods of the day and on the week ends the master plan recommends that signals be installed to control speeds in the park, especially at Stadium Way and Elysian Park Drive. No mention is made to keep people from driving through the park but rather that it is desirable to separate the users of the park from the through traffic.

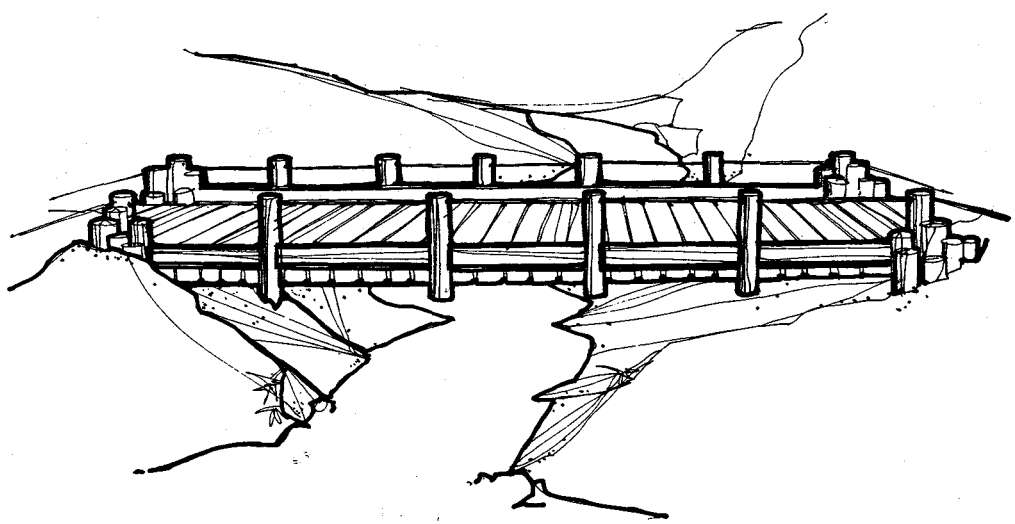


TRAIL—NORTH SLOPE

TRAILS

There is a system of fire roads in the park now which provide a nucleus for penetration into park back country and there are numerous informal trails that have grown spontaneously over the years. The park theme demands an extensive trails system throughout the entire park. These trails should be of two kinds. Those which are wide enough for park maintenance vehicles and cross country runners and smaller trails for single file hiking. These trails should be logical in their location and should connect all main points of interest. There should be interesting surprises along the way such as unusual plant groupings, bird feeders or similar features. Rest points should have rustic benches or logs for the convenience of hikers and, where practical, domestic water should be extended for drinking fountains. See circulation map for proposed new trails.





CIRCULATION

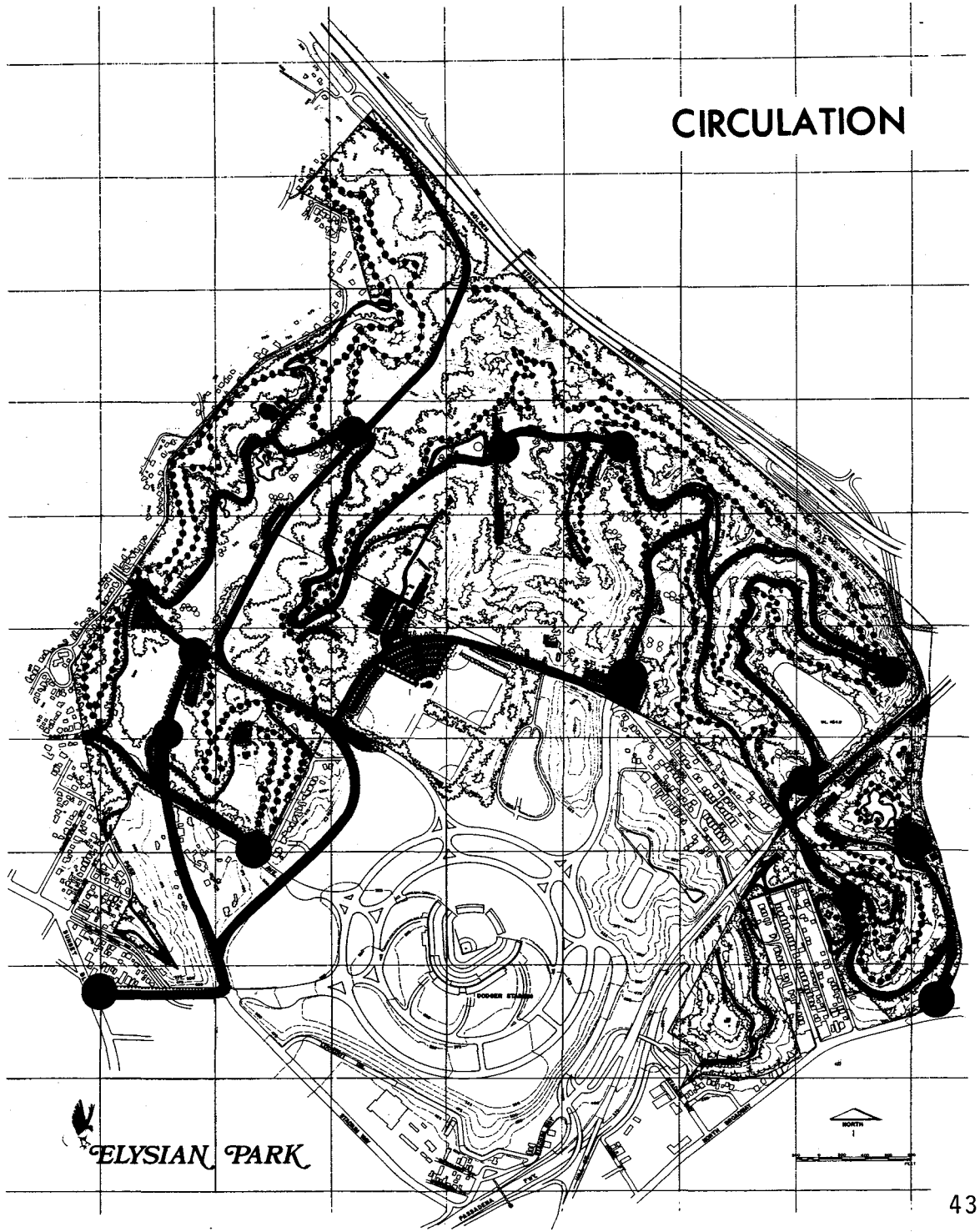
LEGEND

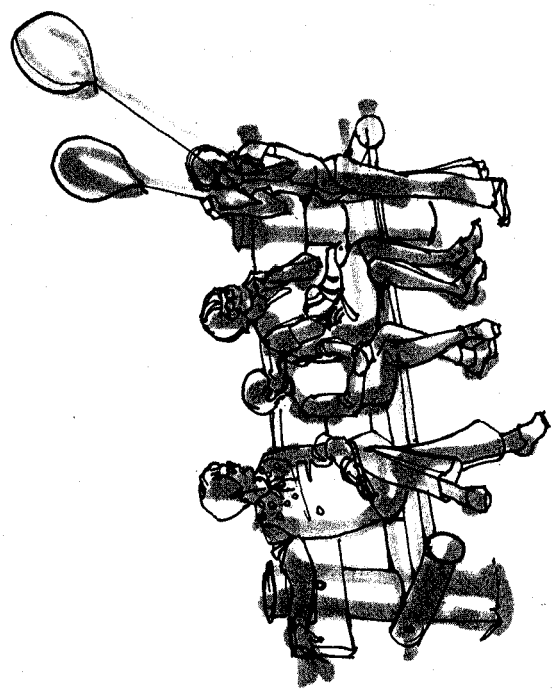
Road

Trail

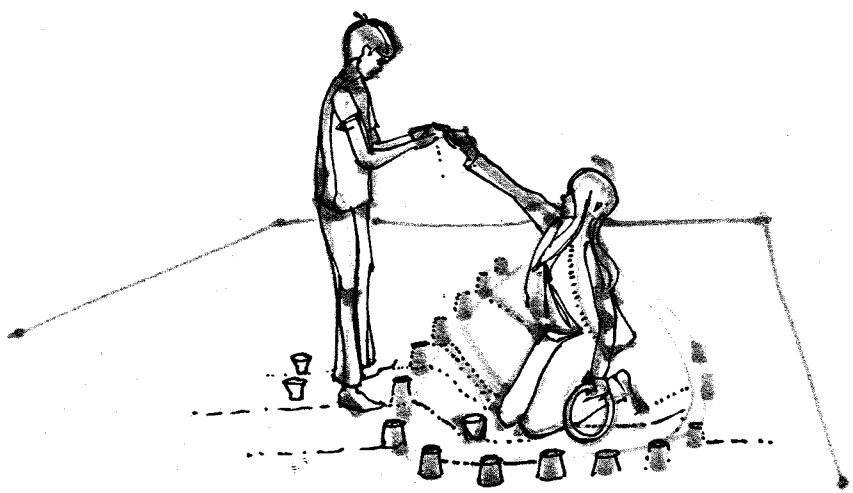
Tram Route

Tram Station





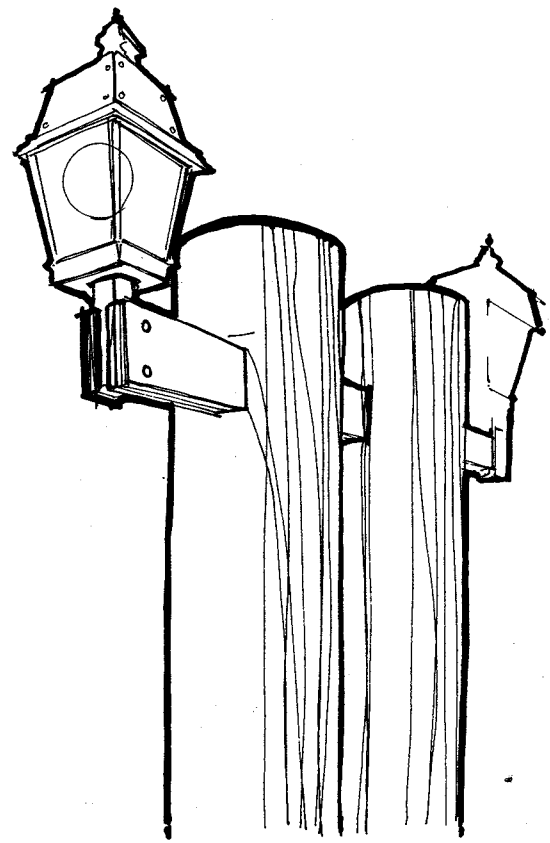
TRAM IN CHAVEZ RAVINE



PARK LIGHTING

At present, the back areas of the park are poorly lit, if at all, and it is doubtful that these places should be opened for night use. Some security lighting would be helpful, however, especially around new improvements and in areas known to be a problem. Light standards for general park use will be designed as part of the furniture family to further develop a harmonious appearance among all similar fixtures.

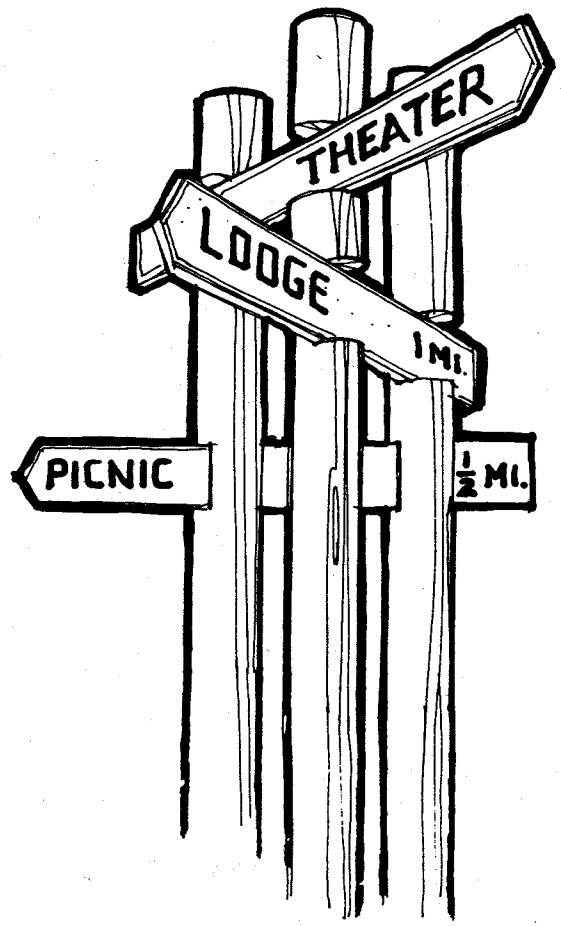
There are many power poles and miscellaneous utility lines going through the park at present. These should be put underground and re-routed to get them out of the nature trail and general park areas.



FENCING AND SECURITY

There are miles and miles of roads and trails in Elysian Park and this master plan proposes to increase the number of trails which will also increase the need for security forces. With this in mind, we recommend that along with the proposed improvements, a staff of mounted rangers be provided in the park to patrol the general park area and the back trails as well to ensure the safety of park visitors without the presence of patrol cars.

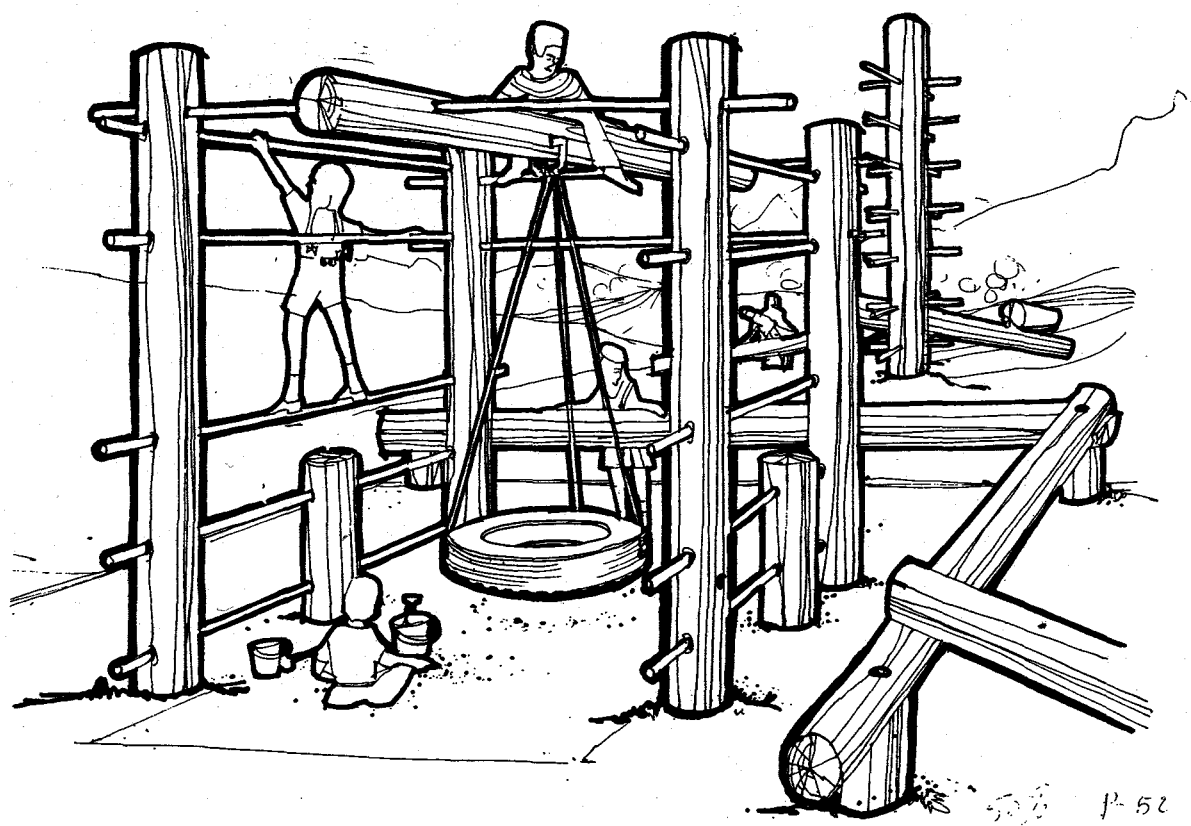
Much of the vandalism in the park may be due to the proximity of neighboring subdivisions and the easy penetration of the park from many places by the youth of those communities, as well as the nearness to the freight yards. We recommend that a careful fencing program be undertaken to make it mandatory that visitors enter and leave by recognized entrances, thus adding a measure of protection to park improvements.




WATERFALL ABOVE NEW LODGE

PLAY AREAS

There is a great need for play area equipment in the park wherever families can be expected to gather. These should be upgraded and new installations of log and bar type worked into these areas to provide imaginative play experiences for small children. The design and materials of these play spaces should be compatible with the recommended new furniture for the park and the old galvanized pipe equipment should be removed.

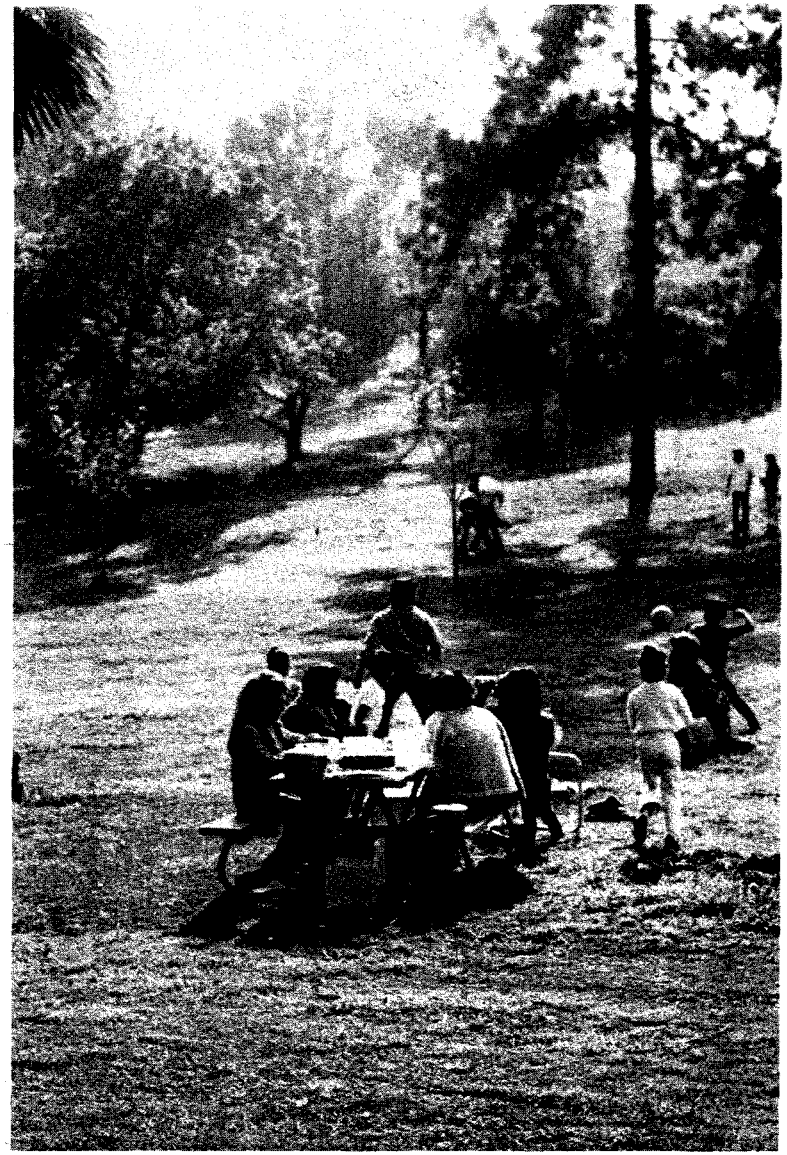


PEOPLE AND FACILITIES

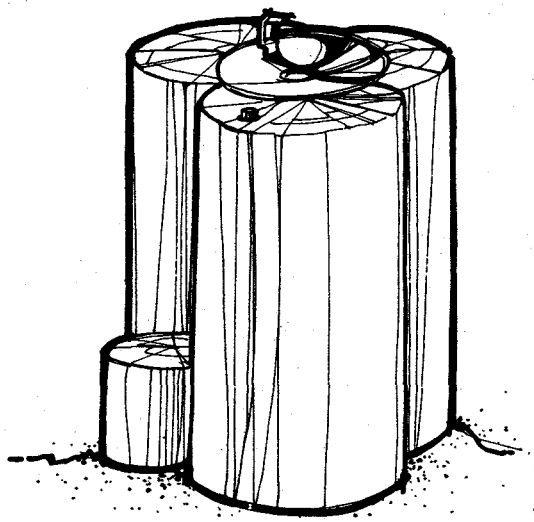
The greatest number of people who come to the park do so because of the isolated nature of the two principal valleys and will set up for large group gatherings in these spots for picnicking, with the open lawn space for informal and impromptu lawn games such as touch football, softball, badminton, croquet, quoits, and other casual family games. Present facilities are inadequate and antiquated for maximum park use and each area will be examined as to need for park furniture. Large areas, such as the major picnic spots in Chavez Ravine, Solano Canyon or the Bishop fill area, will be furnished with shelters, tables, barbecue units, sinks and restrooms and play areas - all designed with a rustic appearance for overall harmony.

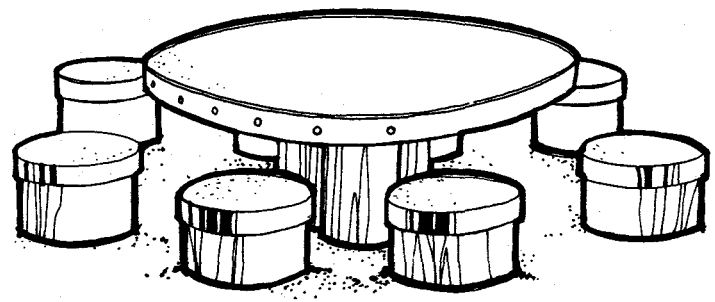
There is also a need for small picnic areas which could accommodate ten to twenty-five people and which will have the same furniture as the large areas. These spaces will be near parking for restroom convenience and efficient maintenance.

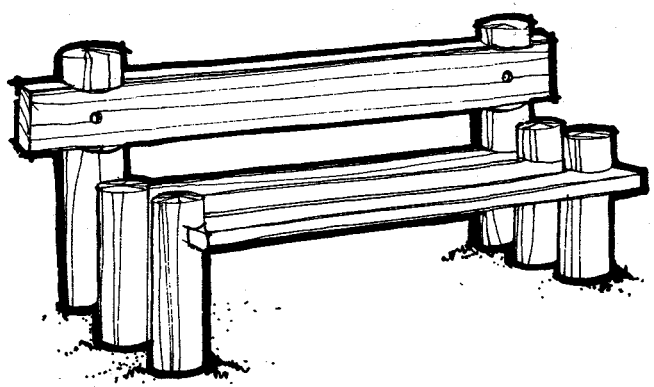
There will be rewards for people who are willing to hike in a ways to find more remote and idyllic spots for small groups of five to ten people. Furniture here will be rustic and durable, such as you would find in the National park picnic areas, fixed in place but without stoves, sinks or restrooms.

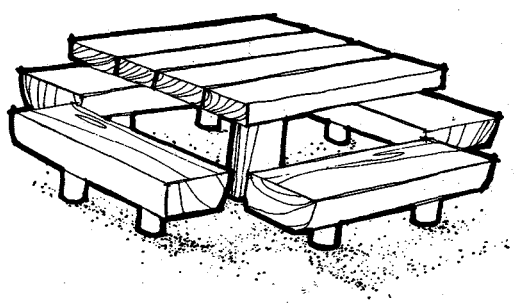


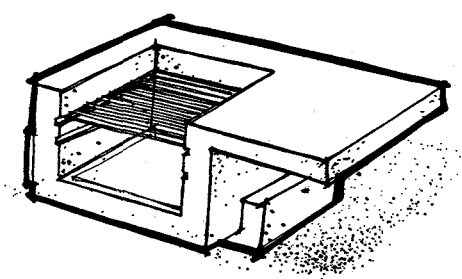
PICNIC IN CHAVEZ RAVINE











PARK FURNITURE


ADVENTURE PLAY

SLIDE AREA

Early in 1970 a large landslide occurred which disrupted water service to the park and took out the existing fire road. It has left an ugly scar which can be seen from the Golden State Freeway. This slide area should be carefully studied by geologists and an effort made to heal this wound in the north face of the park. If it is determined that the bank can be stabilized and that it can withstand irrigation, planting should be re-established on this bank and the fire road and trails reconnected.

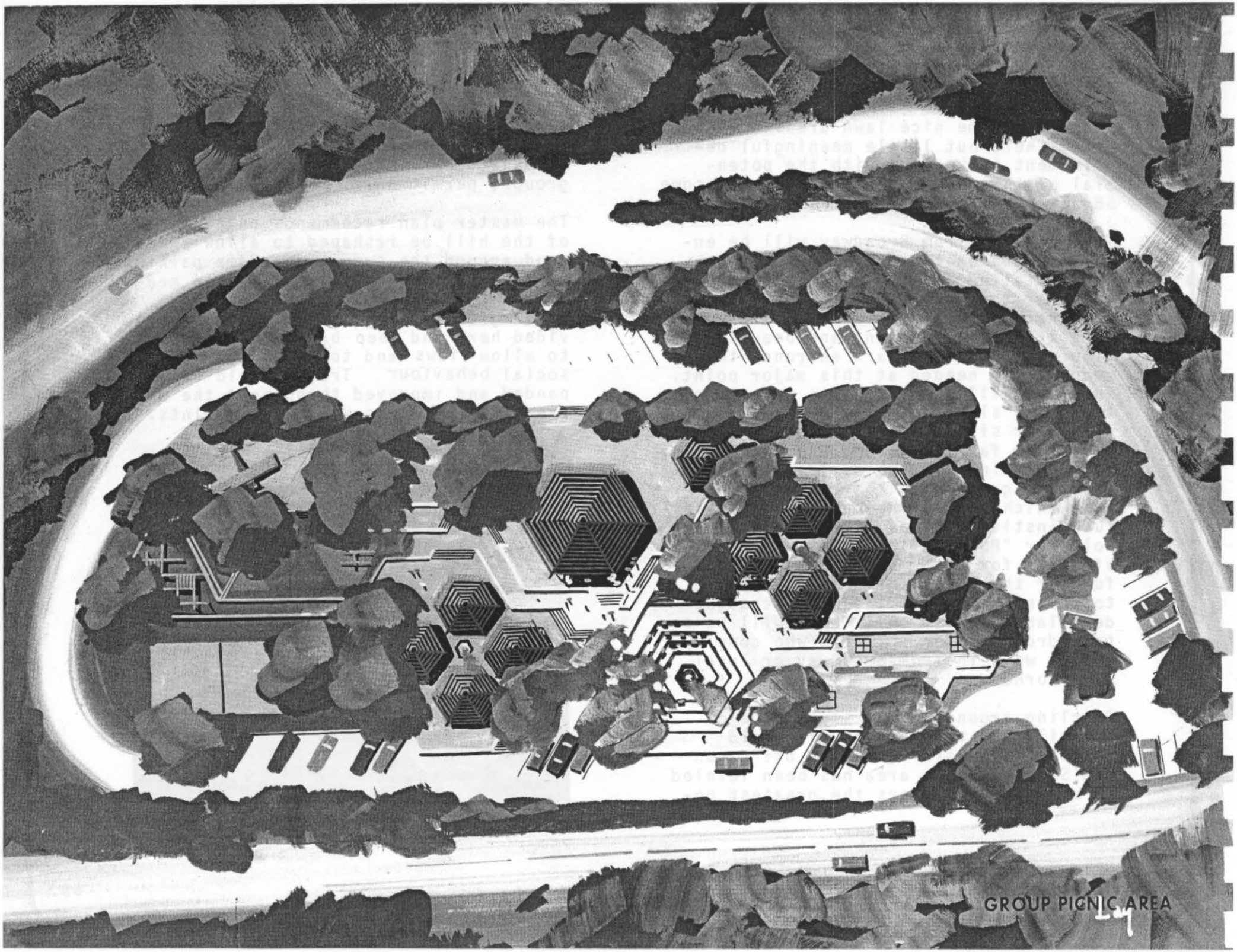
BUENA VISTA HILL

There are some nice lawn areas and trails here but little meaningful development in keeping with the potential of this area which encompasses some 58 acres of park land.

The entrance from Broadway will be enlarged, the east station of the tramway installed and ample parking developed for those who wish to leave their cars here and enter the park by tram. More attractive signing and beautification will give the park entrance the recognition needed at this major point. The road will then wind its way along the north slope into the old abandoned reservoir site which will become a first rate swim facility, complete with adequate parking, a club building, beautiful pine grove picnic area, and a swim lake which will bring back memories of such institutions as "The Old Swimming Hole" or "Pops Willow Lake", with lots of areas for water play and just good fun for the small children as opposed to competitive swimming with straight deep lanes and so on. There will be a tram drop-off for children who come by bus or walk in from Broadway or local neighborhoods.

Circling around to the south side of the hill are the remains of an old trailer park with entrances off Casanova Street. This area has been leveled in benches and offers the greatest potential for an "Iowa Picnic" type of facility complete with pergolas, restrooms and parking, to be used by large groups, permit only.

The master plan recommends that the top of the hill be reshaped to allow a new road around the summit and some parking at a lower elevation with a grass meadow on top and a picnic shelter for small groups. A restroom would be provided here and deep brush cleared out to allow views and to discourage anti-social behaviour Trails would be expanded and improved throughout the hill area to provide access to all points.


GROUP PICNIC AREA

RESERVOIR SITE

This valley is one of the most remote in the park, although the Pasadena Freeway cuts across the lower end. The reservoir itself dominates the valley and provides a touch of beauty with its blue sparkling water which is somewhat marred by a high chain link fence around the edge. The valley above the reservoir is surrounded by forest and a small hike-in picnic area which will add a pleasant facility for the adventurous. Some parking in the canyon is needed to provide access to trails and groves surrounding the valley and to provide overlooks and rest spots along the road. Below the reservoir and around the corner by Park Row is a picnic area which is worthy of expansion into a first rate facility, complete with adequate parking, restrooms, barbecues and more shade trees. Its nearness to a residential area makes it a potential neighborhood park.

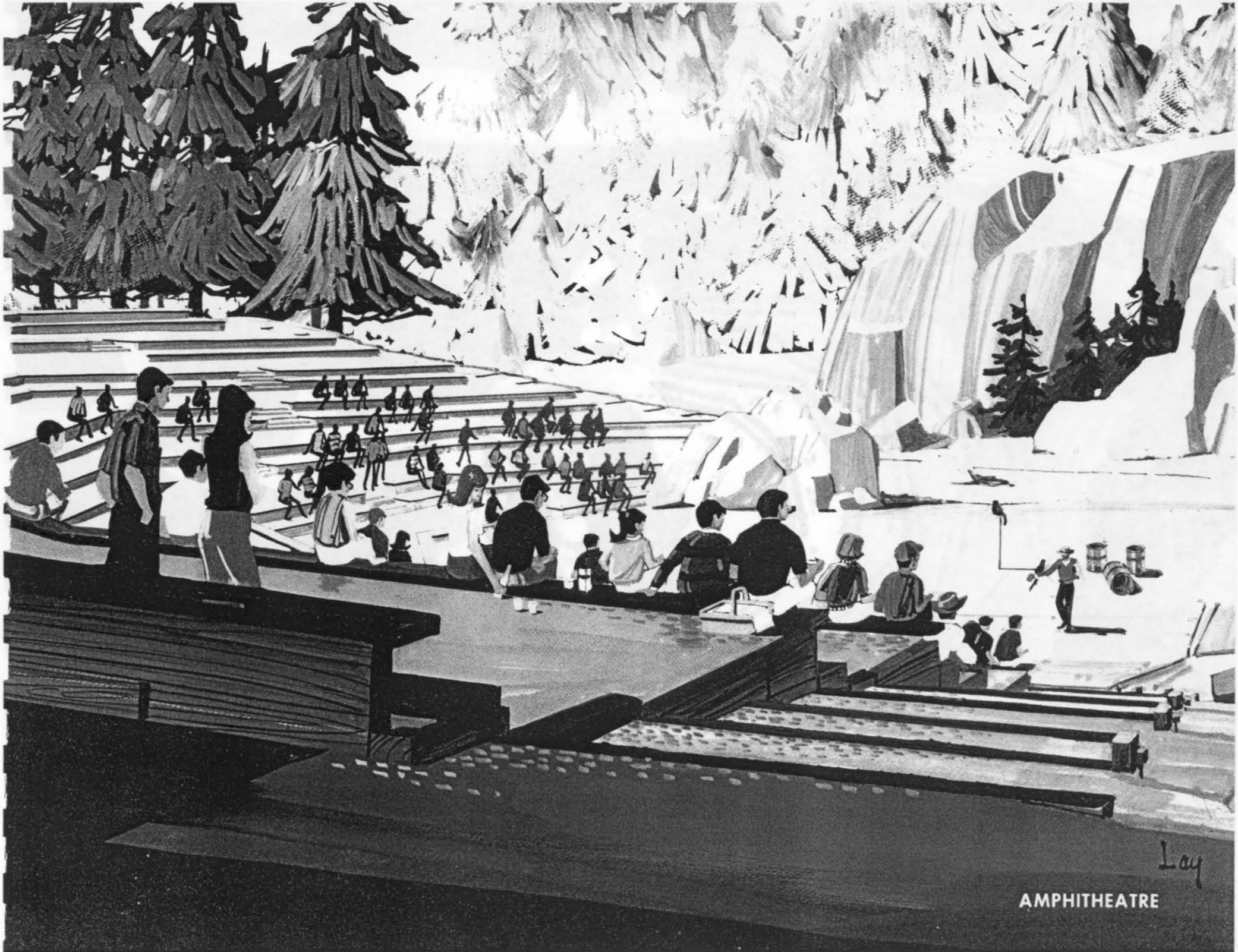
CEDAR GROVE


LAKE RECREATION AREA

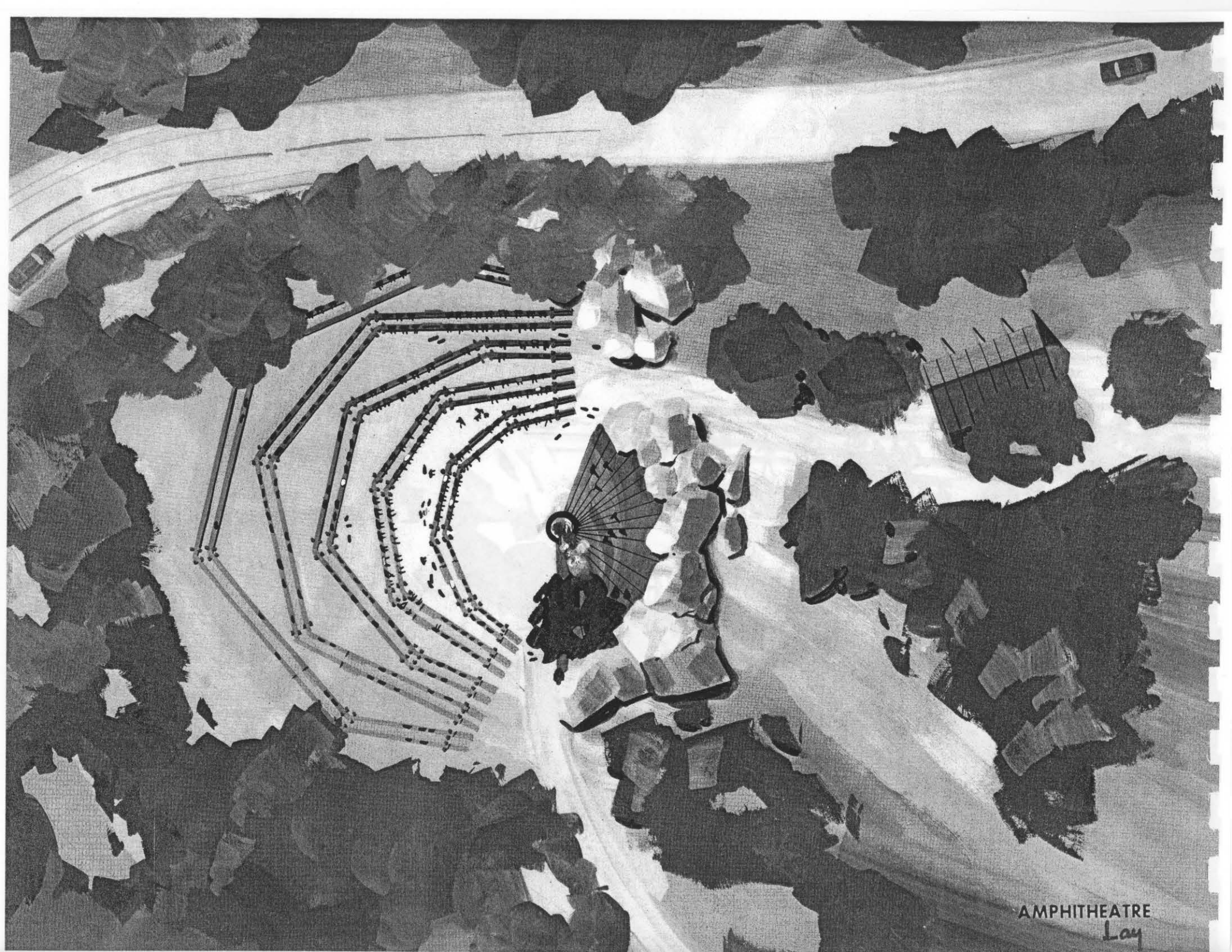

31
ADVENTURE SWIM LAKE

SOLANO CANYON

This peaceful little valley is the scene of some of the most concentrated picnicking and family gatherings in the park. It is green and quiet in summer, with large shade trees and trails in the slopes above for hiking. At the entrance to the canyon is the park headquarters and next to it a tennis court. The valley itself will remain about in its present form but the restroom will be relocated to a less dominant site and probably covered with clinging vines to foil graffiti artists. Parking will be reorganized in lots along the road to allow views into the meadow and make the drive through it more pleasant. The upper end of the canyon is a natural bowl which will be developed into an open air, rustic amphitheater for summer programs. The road penetrating this bowl will be removed and a winding trail will take its place. The use of screen planting and tree groves here will make this one of the most popular features of the park.

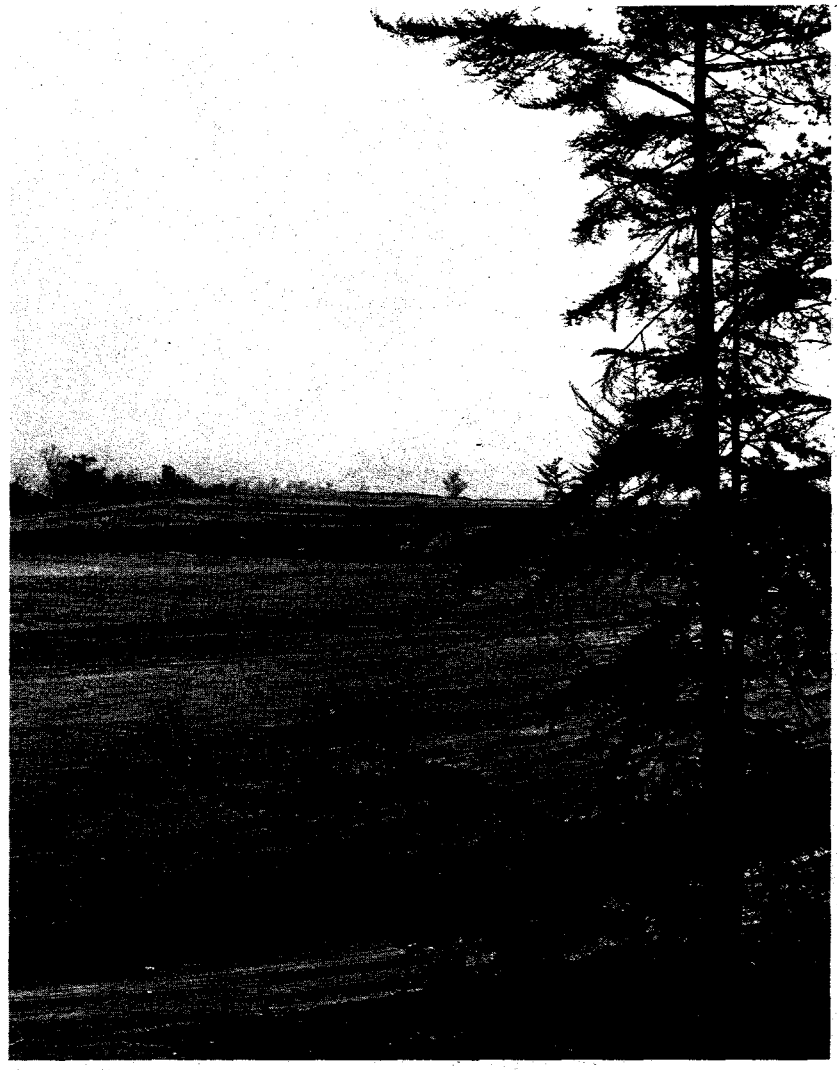


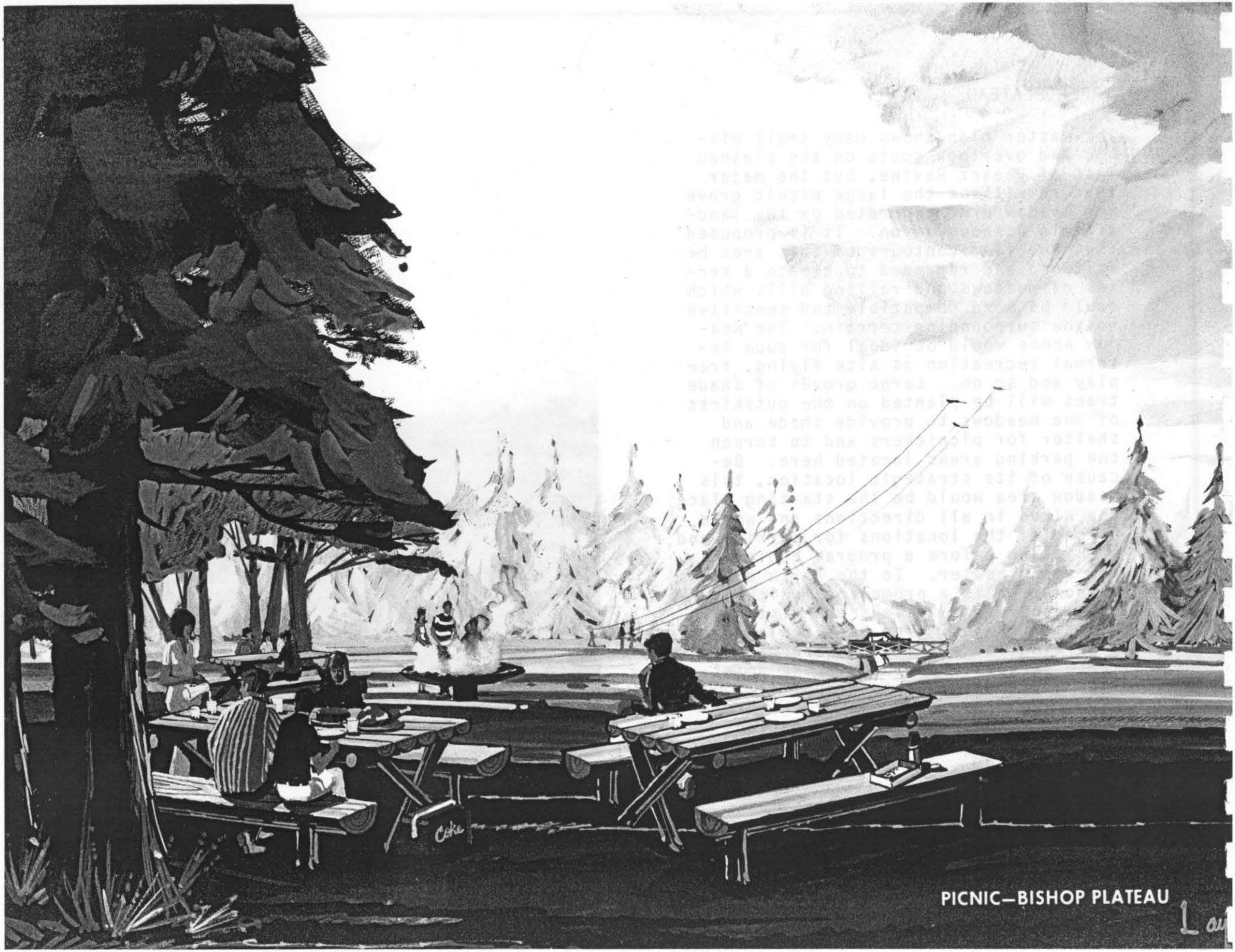
AMPHITHEATRE


AMPHITHEATRE
Lay

UPPER PLATEAU

The master plan shows many small picnic and overlook spots on the plateau east of Chavez Ravine, but the major feature will be the large picnic grove and meadow area generated by the landfill in Bishop Canyon. It is proposed that the land contours of this area be softened and regraded to create a series of meadows and rolling hills which could be more compatible and sensitive to the surrounding terrain. The meadow areas would be ideal for such informal recreation as kite flying, free play and so on. Large groves of shade trees will be planted on the outskirts of the meadows to provide shade and shelter for picnickers and to screen the parking areas located here. Because of its strategic location, this meadow area would be the starting place for hikes in all directions and would be one of the locations for parking and picnicking before a program begins in the amphitheater. To the north of this meadow area is a promontory which overlooks the north valleys and distant mountain ranges. The master plan shows a parking lot and meadow here with a large pergola structure on the point. This would accommodate groups of 100 or more and could be one of the "reserved by request" picnic locations for special gatherings.





PICNIC—BISHOP PLATEAU


KITE CONTEST—BISHOP PLATEAU

CHAVEZ RAVINE

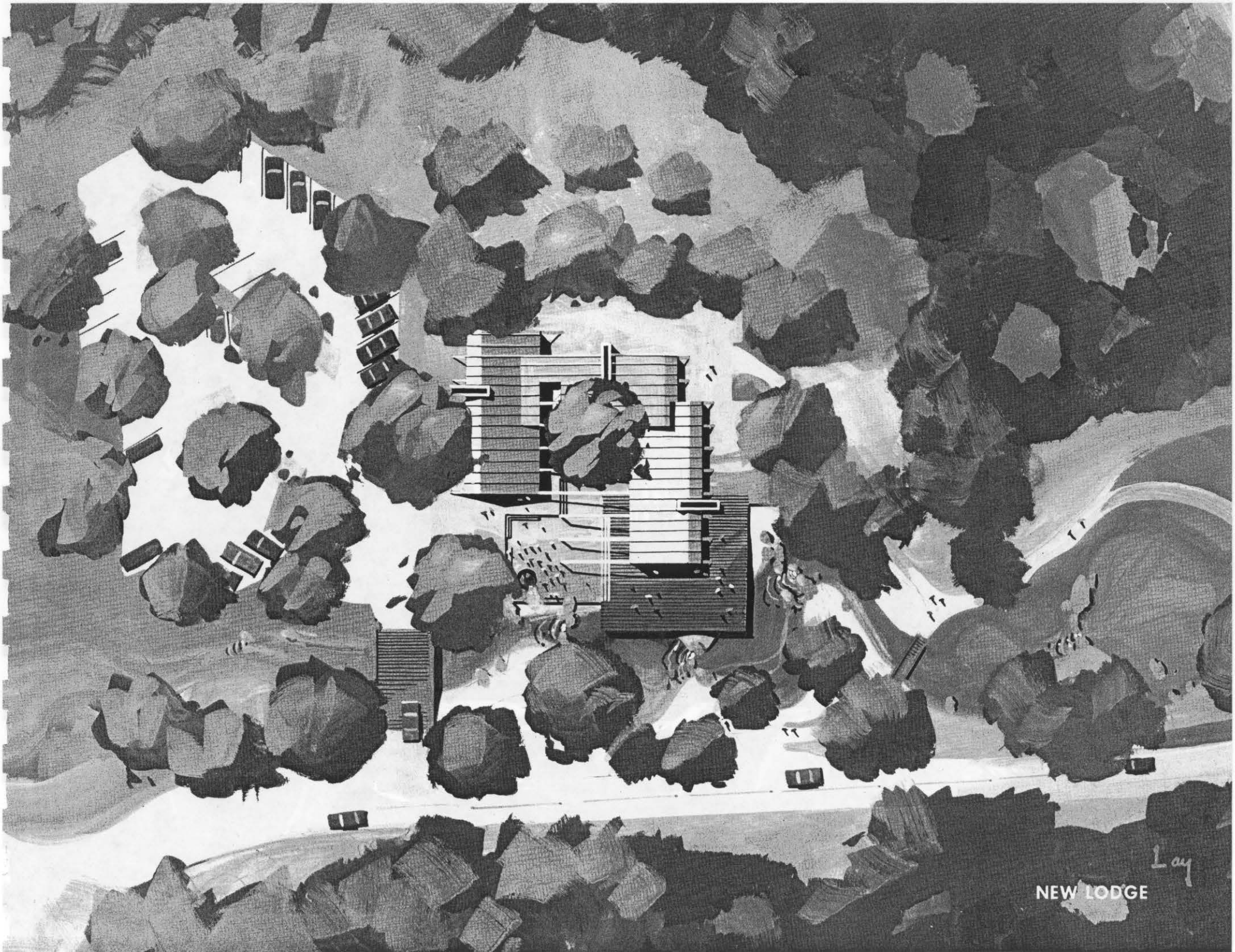
This valley is now the most heavily used area in the park with broad sweeping lawn ares, bifurcated by the road, and groves of fine old trees and picnic areas. The recommended improvements for this ravine include a new lodge, reorganized parking to open up the meadow areas, several streams and small lakes.

The new lodge proposed in the uppermost corner (northwest) will be a building designed to accommodate groups slightly larger than now use the existing lodge. It will have a meeting room with a fireplace, a "self-serve" bring your own kitchen-facility, restrooms and a deck which will project over the little stream coming down the canyon. The style of architecture will be rustic and will reflect the general design philosophy of the park plan. The stream which flows past the lodge will be a closed recirculating system which will originate as a small waterfall at the upper end of the bowl and then will drain down past the lodge and the meadow below it, under the road and into a small lake below and will then be recirculated back to the top of the falls.

The road now bisecting Chavez Ravine will be removed to allow the land to flow together and make one large meadow space which will greatly enhance the beauty and sense of scale in the valley. Parking will be kept on the periphery of the ravine in small parking lots so that the present parking areas can be removed. Moving south, there is an old grove of Rubber trees which will be increased in size as described in the planting section devoted to plant materials, and a small stream allowed to flow through it to achieve an environment approaching that of a tropical rain forest. This stream will go underground at the edge of the forest and recirculate to the headwaters.

The double row of old Sylvestris palms will be retained, but no longer used as a parking lot, and the proposed southerly station for the park tramway will be located here.


NEW LODGE

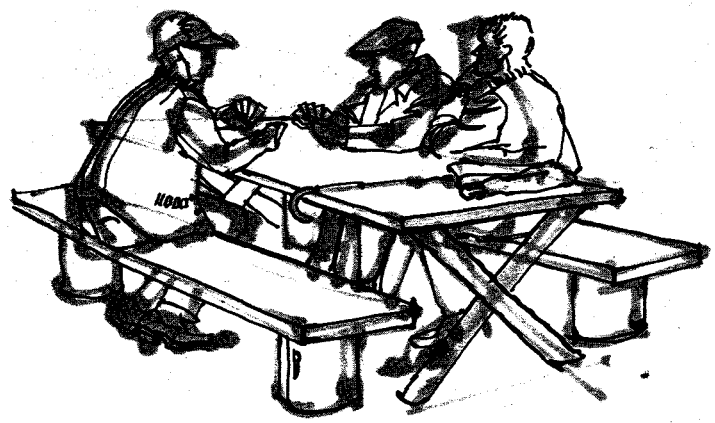

NEW LODGE

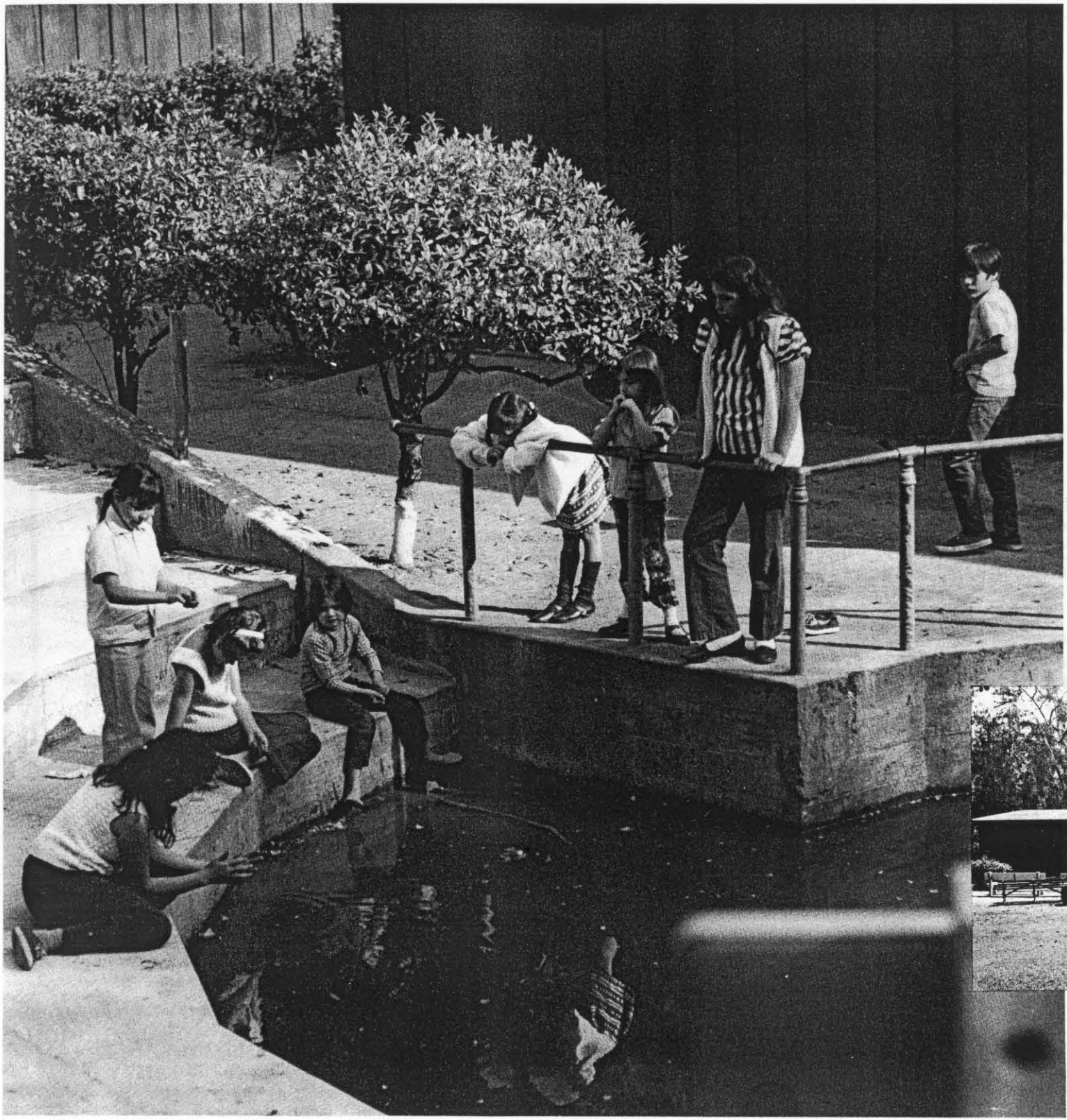

UPPER CHAVEZ RAVINE

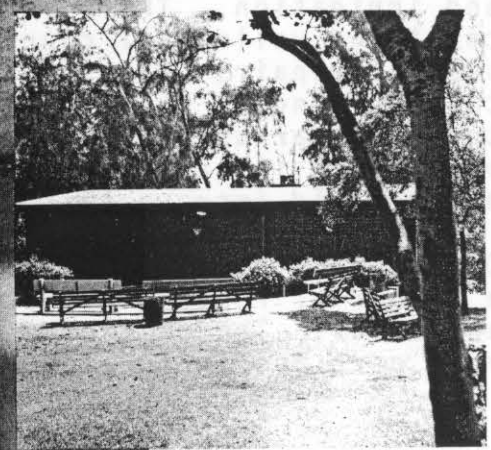
OLD LODGE

The old lodge is easily the most popular feature of the park. It is rustic in character and located in an isolated and pleasant setting. The building is available for banquets and group activities. Its large kitchen and multi-purpose room makes it very popular for group functions. Because of its age, it is badly in need of foundation and structural repairs which should be sensitively handled to retain the charm of the old structure. Restrooms here appear to be adequate but could stand refurbishing. The trees in the area are mostly old Eucalyptus and appear to be in trouble, possibly due to the lack of adequate subterranean water. It may be necessary to begin a program of deep-watering to promote deep penetration. There is a small fire circle on one side of the lodge which requires some storm drain work since the pit fills with water and mud after rains and irrigation. There is a tennis court and volleyball court, both in need of repair. Many of the trees on the surrounding hillsides have died due to the interruption of ground water, but recent installation of sprinklers here should improve this situation.

Of the remaining buildings, there are a number of restrooms, out-buildings and sheds. The restrooms are for the most part poorly located from an aesthetic point of view and are generally not attractive. Local graffiti artists have made them even more unsightly with paint spray cans, but this can be eliminated by the use of clinging vines.







OLD LODGE

PROPOSED PLANT COMMUNITIES

There are a number of reasons why a significant botanic collection can be expected to survive and prosper in this park. Indeed there are the remnants of such a garden already there which have grown to maturity in spite of adjacent intruding construction, drought and a diminishing maintenance program.

The opportunities presented here for imaginative planning are too great to grasp in a single concept so we have divided the park into zones, each of which will be analyzed for its own merit with planting generally restricted to related species, although there will, by necessity, be overlapping species.

The real advantage now existing in the park is the previous development of an ecological environment which, although seemingly haphazard, has nevertheless generated the springboard from which we can begin our expansion of the plant communities.

This earlier planting and development generated soil, underground water, shade, shelter from wind and many interesting micro-climate zones, seldom found when undertaking new development. In many areas we therefore will only be renovating that which already is there. The very social climate of our times cries out for places where rich experiences in flora and fauna can be found in pleasant and well maintained surroundings. For the most part the plants selected here have been given careful consideration as far as maintenance is concerned, but it is not fair to the majority who will come to this park to be deprived of beauty because of maintenance difficulties or the vandalism of the few. Therefore, when we have named a few things which will not stand up under trampling, we are recommending a number of different kinds of protection and environmental situations to preserve them.

It will be necessary to prepare the soil properly by deep ripping in areas where shallow soil is encountered and when it is possible. Downed trees and brush should be put through a chipper and the results returned to the soil as mulch, thus building an even deeper humus covering for the great variety of plants which will grow here.

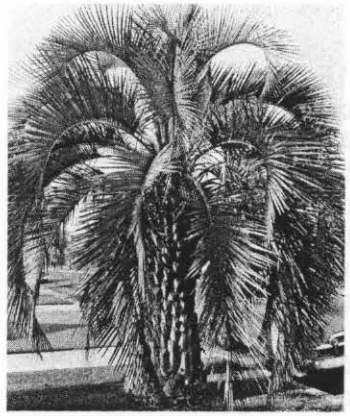
I PALMS AND GRASSES

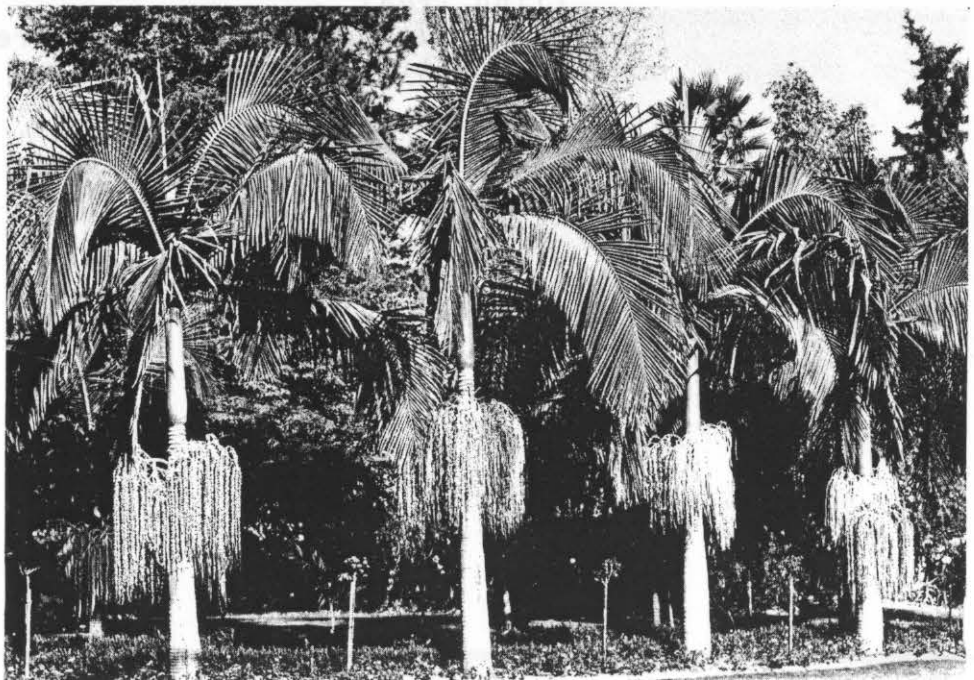
There are a number of handsome palms throughout the park, but they appear to be clustered most thickly in the lower end of Chavez Ravine. It is here that we recommend a forest of all kinds of palms and related species

with trails through them and perhaps some identification method for the layman who wishes to know about them. Some protective railings may be necessary here to keep people on the trails and to separate the plant beds from the lawn and recreation area. Suggested plant species might include the following:

MAIN SPECIES

Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
(Saw Cabbage Palm)
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
(King Palm)
Butia capitata
(yatay palm)
Caryota urens
(Fish Tail Wine Palm)
Chamaedorea
(Palm)
Chamaerops humilis
(Mediterranean Palm)
Cycas revoluta
(Sago Palm)
Erythea armata
(Mexican Blue Palm)
Erythea edulis
(Guadalupe Palm)
Howeia forsteriana
(Paradise Palm)
Jubaea chilensis
(Wine Palm)
Livistona australis
(Australian Fountain)
Phoenix canariensis
(Canary Island Date Palm)
Phoenix dactylifera
(Date Palm)
Phoenix reclinata
(Senegal Date Palm)
Ptychosperma macarthuri
(Fan Palm)
Sabal palmetto
(Palmetto)
Washingtonia filifera
(California Fan Palm)
Washingtonia robusta
(Mexican Fan Palm)





PROPOSED PALM SPECIES

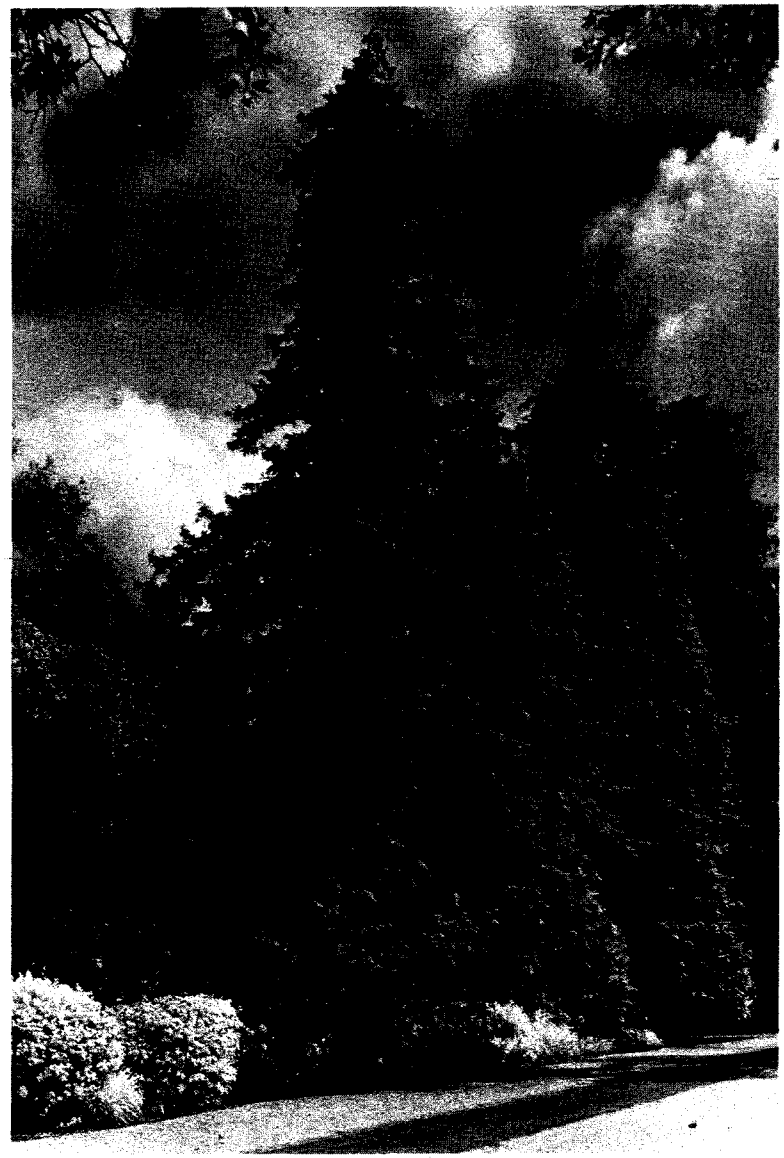
SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Acanthus mollis
(Bears Breech)
Albizia var. (clumps)
Alsophila australis
(Astralian Tree Fern)
Alpinia nutans
(Shell Flower)
Alyssum var.
Antigonon leptopus (on old palms)
(Coral Vine)
Asparagus sprengeri
(Sprenger Asparagus)
Asarum caudatum
(Wild Ginger)
Aspidistra elatior (Shade)
(Cast Iron Plant)
Bambusa multiplex 'Golden Goddess'
(Golden Goddess Bamboo)
Bambusa oldhamii
(Oldham Bamboo)
Brassia actinophylla
(Queensland Umbrella Tree)
Cerastium tomentosum
(Snow-In-Summer)
Chlorophytum comosum
(Spider Plant)
Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas Grass)
Cyathea medullaris
(Tree Fern)
Fatshedera lizei
(Botanical Wonder)
Hedychium gardnerianum
(Kahili Ginger)
Iceplant var.
Kniphofia uvaria
(Red Hot Poker)
Lantana species
(Lantana)
Moraea var.
(Fortnight Lily)
Musa var.
(Banana)
Philodendron 'Evansii'
(Evans Philodendron)
Phllostachys aurea
(Golden Bamboo)
Phllostachys pubescens
(Moso Bamboo)
Phormium tenax
(New Zealand Flax)
Sasa pygmaea
(Dwarf Bamboo)
Strelitzia nicholai
(Giant Bird of Paradise)
Strelitzia reginae
(Bird of Paradise)
Tipuana tipu
(Tipu Tree)
Tropaeoleum var. (wet shaded areas)
(Nasturtium)

II CONIFEROUS GROVES

There are a great many acres now planted to coniferous trees with the Deodar Cedar being the most plentiful. We propose to add to these groves in areas where conifers are appropriate and to thin where necessary and to introduce new species relating to those already existing, as well as certain masses of sub-shrubs and groundcovers.

In some areas the old Cedar groves are too thick and should be thinned out enough to let the remaining trees develop to greater size and to open up a few holes in the thickets for small related species. Some species such as redwoods, cryptomeria and incense cedar require deeper soils, so may be located farther down in the valleys and along some of the proposed water courses. Some groundcovers should be tried out, but in general the deep forest duff now built up under the forest areas should be left alone and only limited access by trail be allowed. Too much surface watering and a deep thatch of herbaceous groundcovers could be harmful to the groves because they have developed over the years with only a minimum of water and most likely have root systems very close to the surface.



SPECIES

Araucaria excelsa
(Norfolk Island Pine)
Calocedrus decurrens
(Incense Cedar)
Cedrus atlantica var.
(Cedar)
Cedrus deodara
(Deodar Cedar)
Cedrus libanensis
(Cedar of Lebanon)
Cryptomeria japonica
(Japanese Cryptomeria)
Pinus canariensis
(Canary Island Pine)
Pinus coulteri
(Coulter Pine)
Pinus halepensis
(Aleppo Pine)
Pinus pinea
(Italian Stone Pine)
Pinus radiata
(Monterey Pine)
Sequoia giganteum
(Giant Sequoia)
Sequoia sempervirens
(Coast Redwood)

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Buddleia var.
(Butterfly Bush
Calliandra inaequilatera
(Pink Powder Puff)
Camellias
Cotoneaster parneyi
(Red Clusterberry)
Dicentra spectabilis
(Bleeding Heart)
Ilex altaclarensis 'Wilsoni'
(Wilson's Holly)
Ilex aquifolium
(English Holly)
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordi'
(Burford Holly)
Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'
(Twisted Chinese Juniper)
Mahonia aquifolia
(Oregon Grape)
Mahonia bealei
(Leatherleaf Mahonia)
Mahonia lomariifolia
(Chinese Holly Grape)
Microlepia strigosa
(Fern)
Pteris
(Brake Fern)
Rhododendrons
(Southern California varieties)
Tree Ferns
Vinca minor
(Dwarf Periwinkle)

III SUCCULENTS AND CACTI

There are many acres of dry hillside in the park which are conducive to the growing of species which demand a lot of sun and very little water. These areas should be somewhat remote from impacted zones such as group picnic due to the danger of being overrun by rambunctious children. A system of narrow trails to and from the cactus gardens would make it an adventure and tend to limit the number of visitors. Mixed with the cactus varieties would be compatible trees, colorful groundcovers, wild flowers, etc.

SPECIES

Agave var.
Aloe ciliaris
Aloe var. groundcover
Bougainvillea masses
Cassia artemisioides
(Feathery Cassia)
Cereus var.
Cistus var.
(Rockrose)
Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas Grass)
Daubentonia tripetii
(Scarlet Wisteria Tree)
Doryanthes palmeri
(Spear Lily)
Dovyalis caffra (thickets)
(Kei-Apple)
Dracaena draco
(Dragon Tree)
Dudleya var. (in rocks)
Echium var.
Euphorbia milii
(Crown of Thorns)
Euphorbia var.
(Spurge)
Gazania var.
Grevillea banksii
(Grevillea)
Kniphofia uvaria
(Red Hot Poker
Opuntia var.
Pennisetum setaceum
(Fountain Grass)
Poinciana gillesii
(Bird of Paradise Bush)
Protea var.
Yucca var.

IV RARE PLANTS

At the upper end of Chavez Ravine near the old botanic garden, there are about 10 acres of park land unusually suited to rare sub-tropical species. The soil is deep in pockets, temperatures are generally mild and there is ideal protection from wind and western sun exposure. We propose that most of this area be devoted to the introduction of such rare species of trees and plants as may be practical.

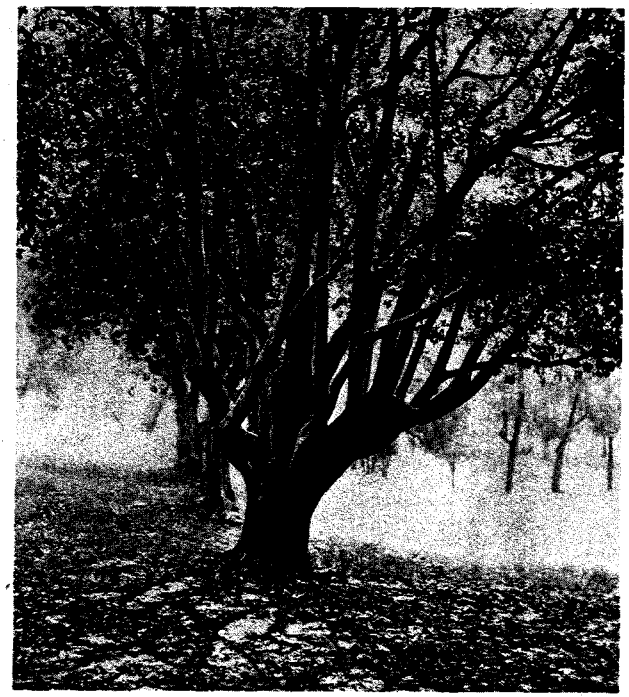
First, a setting must be created to make this more than just an interesting collection. The addition of a small spring, waterfalls, streams, and lake with some area devoted to marsh lands would be an impressive feature for this bowl. There is underground water in the valley now which is being wasted into storm drains. This water supply could be tapped and used as make-up water in the stream bed and lake. Here, as in other areas, special care would be taken to minimize vandalism, which could be accomplished if considered during the process of the original design. The bowl is presently occupied by a collection of picnic facilities, roads, storage yards and so on. This storage yard would be removed and the bowl enlarged and slightly reshaped to accommodate an open meadow as well as the stream bed and the surrounding sub-tropical groves. Emphasis would be on the establishment of large groves of trees, rather than a spotty scattering of single varieties. This may cut down the number of species somewhat, but would add greatly to the impact of mass bloom or other events attendant with unusual plants.

People should be allowed to picnic and park in the area but these facilities will be designed in such a way as to be unobtrusive and to fade back into the hillsides, leaving the central meadow open for the view of passing motorists or pedestrians.

There is a small Rubber tree grove now existing on the lower fringe of this area and as an example of some of the possibilities in this part of the park, this grove could be expanded, supporting species added and special watering methods used to approximate a rain forest condition, thus encouraging the growth of aerial roots and buttressing of trunks, a condition possible but seldom seen in Southern California. Inclusion of a small stream draining the area will enhance the environmental effect and add animation to the zone.

SPECIES

Agapanthus var. (groundcover)
Agathis robusta
(Dammar Pine)
Albizia julibrissin
(Mimosa)
Calodendrun capense
(Cape Chestnut)
Cassia var.
Castanospermum australe
(Moreton Bay Chestnut)
Chiranthodendron pentadactylon
(Handflower Tree)
Chorisia speciosa
(Silk Floss Tree)
Erythrina var.
(Coral Tree)
Ficus var.
(Fig)
Grewia caffra (groundcover)
Harpephyllum caffrum
(Kafir Plum)
Hymenosporum flavum
(Sweetshade)
Jacaranda acutifolia 'White'
(Jacaranda)
Leucadendron argenteum (small grove)
(Silver Tree)
Magnolia denudata
Yulan Magnolia)
Magnolia kobus stellata
(Star Magnolia)
Magnolia soulangiana
(Saucer Magnolia)
Melaleuca linarifolia (thickets)
Melaleuca nesophila
(Rose Bottlebrush)
Monstera deliciosa (among Ficus)
(Split-leaf Philodendron)
Osteospermum var. (groundcover)
Phytolacca dioica (small grove)
(Umbu)
Plumeria (small grove)
Protea var.
Rauwolfia samarensis
Tristania conferta
(Brisbane Box)



EXISTING RUBBER TREE


FICUS TREE FOREST

v STREAM BED

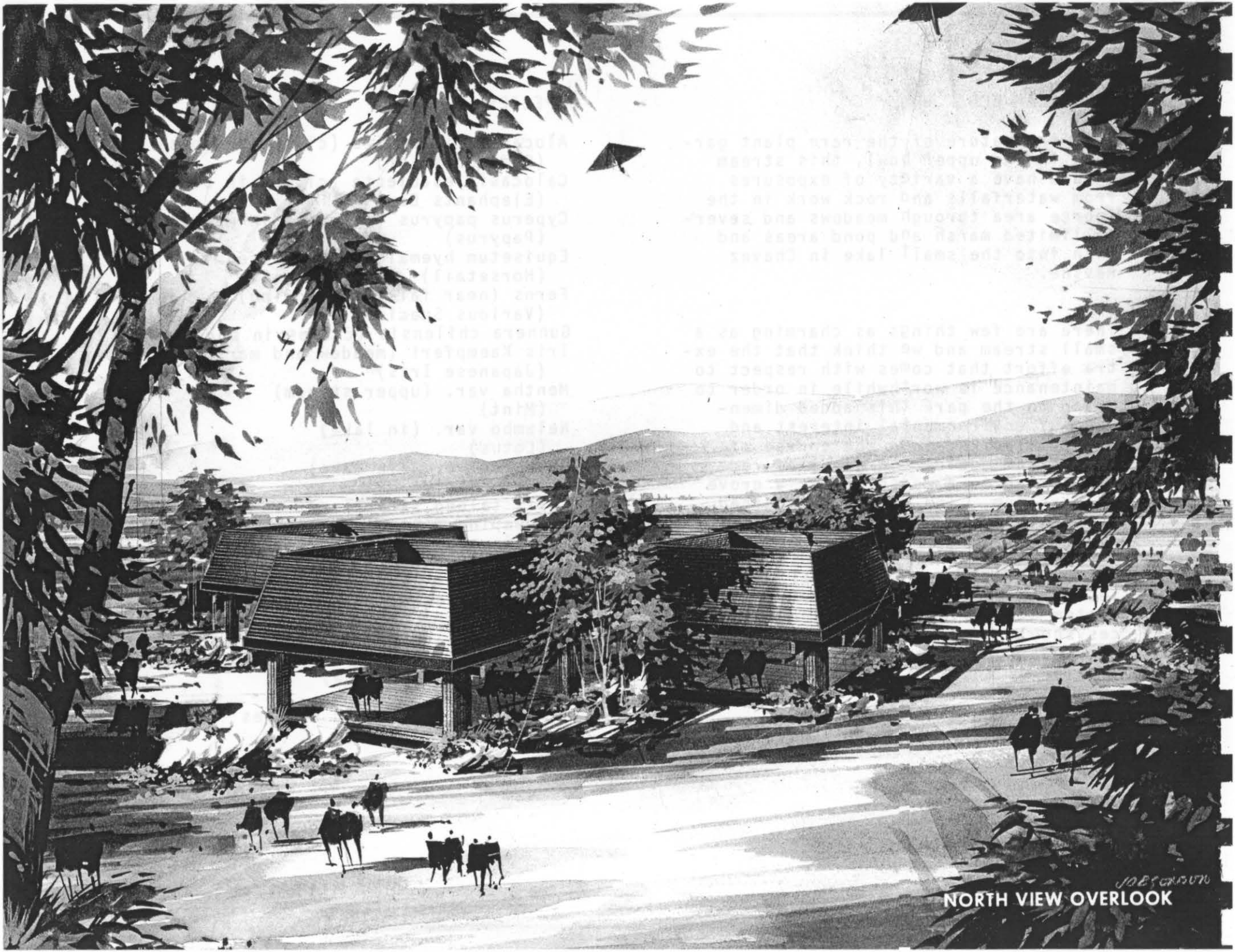
A major feature of the rare plant gardens in the upper bowl, this stream should have a variety of exposures from waterfalls and rock work in the source area through meadows and several limited marsh and pond areas and then into the small lake in Chavez Ravine.

There are few things as charming as a small stream and we think that the extra effort that comes with respect to maintenance is worthwhile in order to bring to the park this added dimension of environmental interest and beauty. Worked into the course of the stream could be a grove of redwoods, and in a marshy area, a grove of Taxodium. The real bonus gained from this water course and its surroundings, aside from the pleasing psychological effects, would be the attraction of bird and animal species which need water to survive. A system of trails, bridges and fences should handle all but determined vandals. These should be controlled by the Park Rangers.

SPECIES

Alocasia microrhiza (clumps in bogs)
(Elephants Ear)
Calocasia esculenta (clumps in bogs)
(Elephants Ear)
Cyperus papyrus (thickets in marsh)
(Papyrus)
Equisetum hyemale (upper stream)
(Horsetail)
Ferns (near falls and spring)
(Various Species)
Gunnera chilensis (clumps in bogs)
Iris Kaempferi (meadow and marsh)
(Japanese Iris)
Mentha var. (upper stream)
(Mint)
Nelumbo var. (in lake)
(Lotus)
Nymphaea var. (in lake)
(Water Lily)
Salix (along stream)
(Weeping Willow)
Sequoia sempervirens (grove)
(Coast Redwood)
Soleirolia soleirolii (near falls)
(Baby's Tears)
Taxodium var. (grove)
(Cypress)
Watercress (stream and meadow)
Watsonia var. (meadow)

Miscellaneous aquatic species
(in lake and bog)


NORTH VIEW OVERLOOK

VI OAKS AND MAPLES

Solano Canyon now has a fine stand of deciduous oaks and this grove is one of the most popular picnic areas in the park. In the summer the lawn is in dappled shade and winter brings sunshine into the valleys when the leaves are gone. A careful study of the space available for free play, picnic and hiking, reveals that the valley could be expanded to some degree to include the base of the surrounding slopes. The stands of oak and related species could then be increased to larger groves and the hillsides developed for short hikes in much the same character as the valley with masses of deciduous trees developed into extensive shady groves.

SPECIES

Acer macrophyllum
(Big Leaf Maple)
Acer platanoides
(Norway Maple)
Acer saccharinum
(Silver Maple)
Aesculus carnea
(Red Horsechestnut)
Betula maximowicziana
(Monarch Birch)
Celtis douglasii
(Douglas Celsia)
Diospyros virginiana
(American Persimmon)
Feijoa var. (screening)
(Pineapple Guava)
Koelreuteria var.
(Raintree)
Leptospermum var. (screening)
Macadamia ternifolia (hillsides)
(Queensland Nut)
Pistacia chinensis
(Chinese Pistache)
Prunus var. (Flowing Peach or
Nectarine - occasionaly)
Pterocarya stenoptera
(Chinese Wingnut)
Punica granatum
(Flowering Pomegranate)
Quercus agrifolia
(California Live Oak)
Quercus alba
(American White Oak)
Quercus lobata
(Valley Oak)
Quercus robur
(English Oak)
Quercus suber
(Cork Oak)
Quercus virginiana
(Southern Live Oak)
Ribes speciosum (hillsides)
(Fuschia Flowering Gooseberry)
Robinia idahoensis
(Idaho Pink)
Salix matsudana 'fortusa'
(Corkscrew Willow)
Tilia var.
(Linden)
Wisteria (on trellis)

QUERCUS LOBATA
RALPH D. CORNELL

VII MISCELLANEOUS AREAS

Perhaps the majority of the park, other than those specialized valleys and slopes mentioned in I through VI, will be found as isolated slopes, small valleys and remote hilltops. One of the most pressing immediate problems facing the park restoration is that of what to do with the raw cut and fill slopes left by previous grading operations. Some experiments have been made in the past with "hydro-mulching" and seeding. A bank in Stough Park, City of Burbank, California, was seeded about four years ago and has developed a fine cover of mostly Australian native plants. A similar program should be undertaken here to heal over slope faces which cannot be reforested by normal methods.

There are many places in the park which are somewhat out of the way of general park population, where such native flowers as poppies, lupines, owls clover, brodiae and so on could be seeded and expected to come back in years when the seasonal rains occur at the proper time.

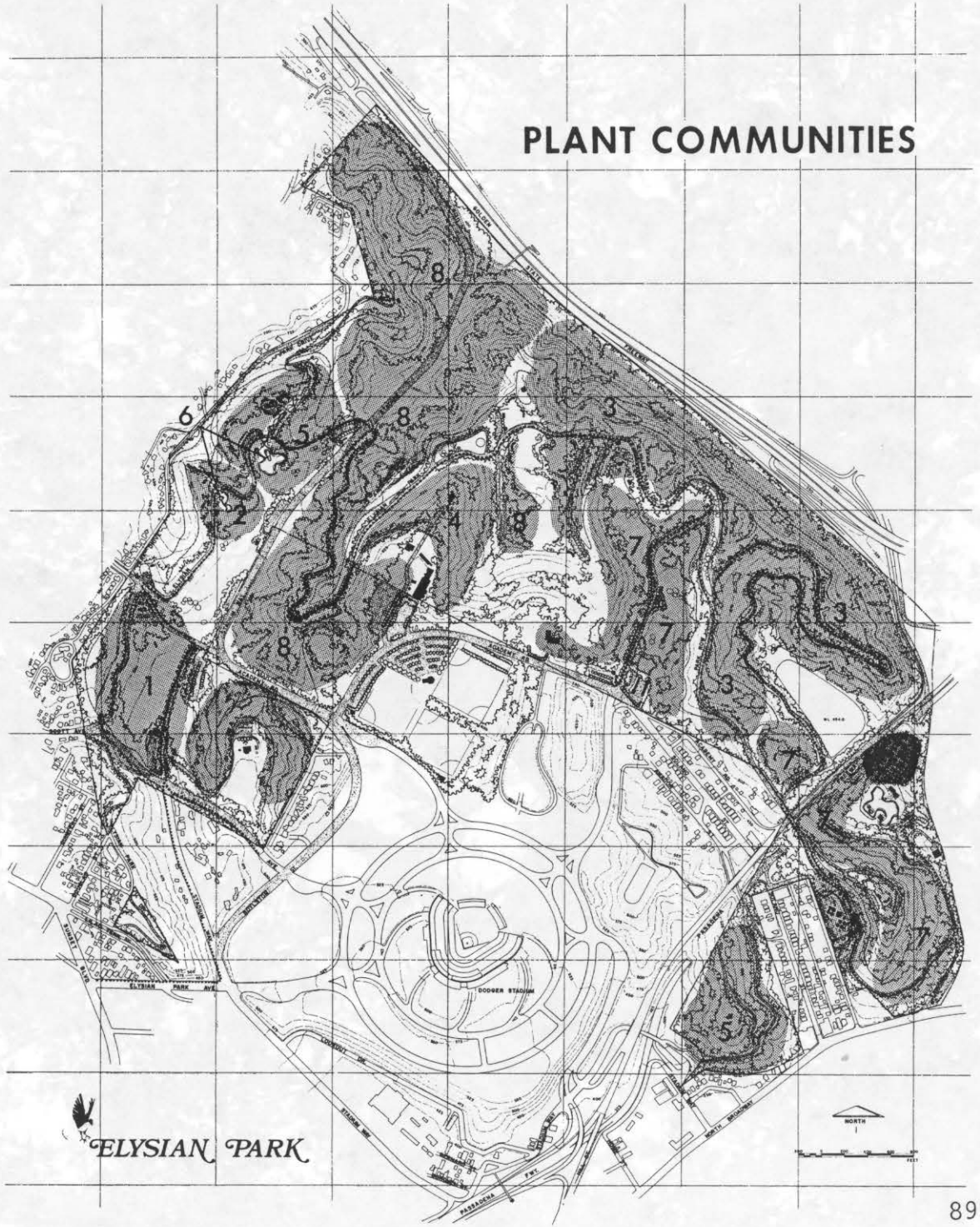
Trees and shrubs ranging from California natives to hardy introductions will help bring interest and color into the back areas. Some of these would be selected for seasonal color and beauty and others for their utility, such as erosion control, nesting facilities for birds, edible fruit for birds and cover for small animals.

SPECIES

Aesculus californica (hillsides)
(California Buckeye)
Alnus rhombifolia
(White Alder)
Amelanchier
(Serviceberry)
Angophora lanceolata (small grove)
(Gum Myrtle)
Arbutus unedo
(Strawberry Tree)
Arctostaphylos var.
(Manzanita)
Baccharis pilularis
(Coyote Bush)
Ceanothus var.
Cercocarpus var.
(Mountain Mahogany)
Eleagnus fruitlandii
(Fruitland Silverberry)
Helianthus annus
(Giant Sunflower)
Heteromeles arbutifolia
(Toyon)
Juglans californica (northern slopes)
(California Black Walnut)
Lathyrus splendens
(Pride of California)
Lyonothamus floribundus
(Catalina Ironwood)
Mimulus puniceus (northern slopes)
(Sticky Monkey Flower)
Platanus racemosa (canyons)
(California Sycamore)
Schinus molle
(California Pepper Tree)
Umbellularia californica (specimens)
(California Laurel)

LEGEND

PALM GROVES ——— 1
RUBBER TREE FOREST — 2
CONIFEROUS GROVES — 3
SUCCULENTS AND CACTI— 4
RARE PLANTS ——— 5
STREAM AREAS ——— 6
OAKS AND MAPLES ——— 7
MISCELLANEOUS AREAS— 8



WILDLIFE

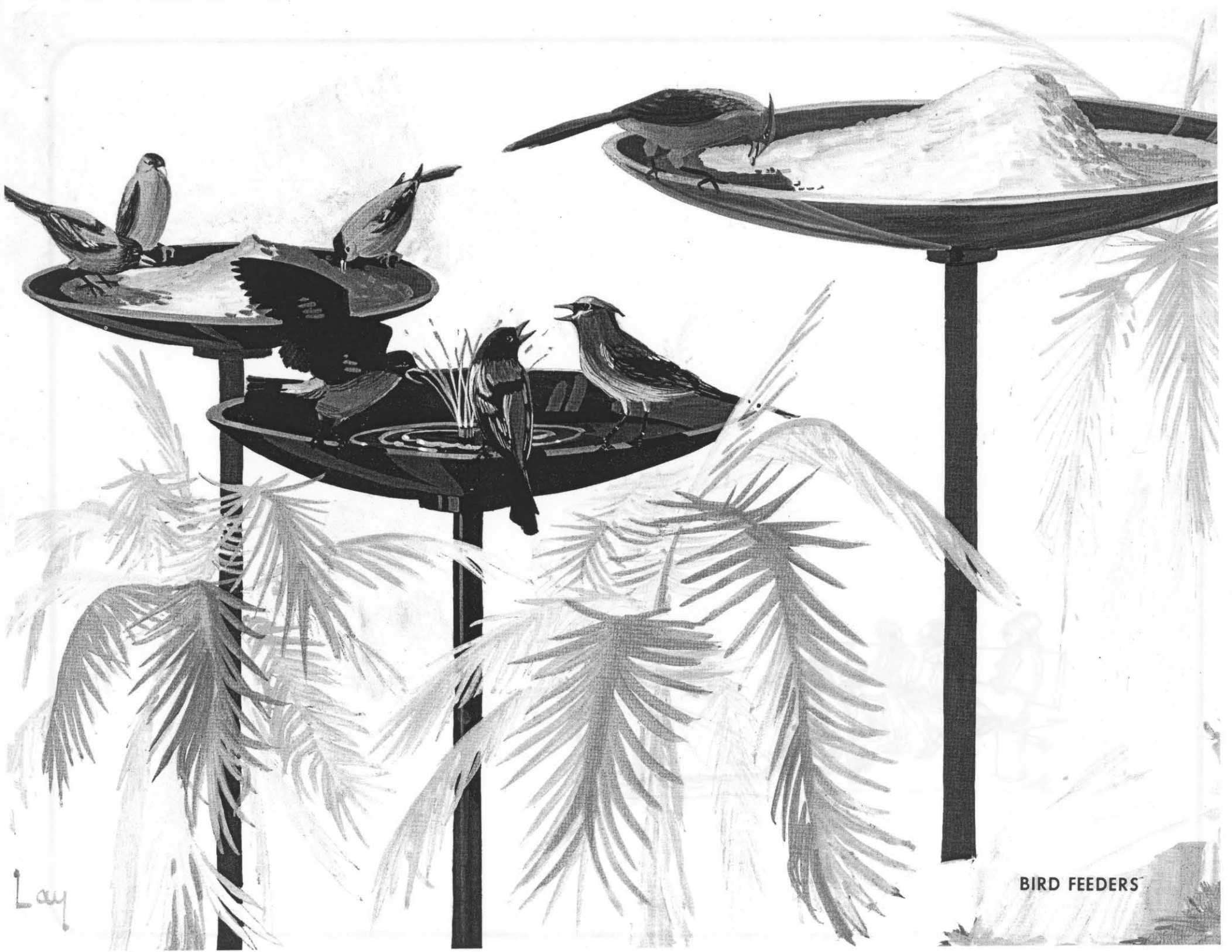
It is proposed in this report that the beginnings of a rich ecological balance among flora and fauna be established by a program which would provide nesting areas, food, water and protection for both land and aquatic birds and, having established this, to introduce exotic species which might be expected to remain because of the abundance of food, shelter and protection. It is probable that there has been a real problem of survival due to cats, rats, dogs and other small creatures who prey on birds and other wildlife, and protection would have to be given to insure the survival of planted species. Small animals, such as foxes, squirrels, rabbits, etc. could be re-introduced once a food chain was established for them. The ponds and streams shown on the plan would be an important part of this chain and certain areas would be fenced or protected for the development of fish life, aquatic bird nesting, tadpoles and frogs, as well as other amphibians to ensure the survival of this chain. Only a wet environment can supply large quantities of food such as crustaceans, insect larvae, etc., for all the creatures near the water. Species of birds or small animals which might become serious pests or nuisances should be avoided. The use of cacti, brambles, etc., in mass plantings would be highly effective for the protection of the fauna.

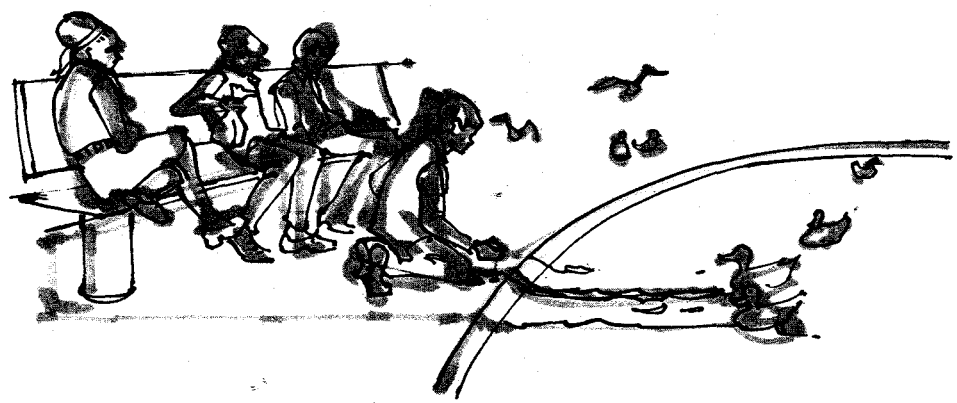
The following list of plants should be considered in the program to attract birds, as they provide seeds or fruit for food or height or bushy tangled growth for protection.

Acer
(Maple)
Albizia julibrissin
(Silk Tree)
Alnus
(Alder)
Amelanchier
(Serviceberry)
Arbutus
Arctostaphylos
(Manzanita)
Berberis
(Barberry)
Betula
(Birch)
Broussonetia papyrifera
(Paper Mulberry)
Callistemon
(Bottlebrush)
Carissa grandiflora
(Natal Plum)
Cestrum
(Cestrum)
Cornus
(Dogwood)
Cotoneaster
Crataegus
(Hawthorn)
Cudrania tricuspidata
(Silkworm Tree)

Ehretia elleptica
(Anaqua)
Elaeagnus
Eriobotrya japonica
(Loquat)
Feijoa sellowiana
(Pineapple Guava)
Fremontia californica
(Flannel Bush)
Fuchsia
Garrya
(Silktassel)
Heteromeles arbutifolia
(Toyon)
Ilex
(Holly)
Juniperus
(Juniper)
Lantana
Ligustrum
(Privet)
Lonicera
(Honeysuckle)
Lycium
(Boxthorn)
Mahonia
(Holly Grape)
Malus
(Crabapple)
Melia azedarach
(Chinaberry)
Morus alba
(White Mulberry)
Myrica californica
(Pacific Wax Myrtle)
Pernettya mucronata
Phoenix dactylifera
(Date Palm)
Pinus
(Pine)
Platanus
(Sycamore)
Prunus
(Laurel)
Pyracantha
(Firethorn)
Quercus
(Oak)
Rhamnus
Rhus
(Sumac)
Ribes
(Currant, Gooseberry)
Sambucus
(Elderberry)
Sorbus aucuparia
(European Mountain Ash)
Symphoricarpos
(Snowberry)
Viburnum
Vitis
(Grape)

Any edible fruit


BIRD FEEDERS



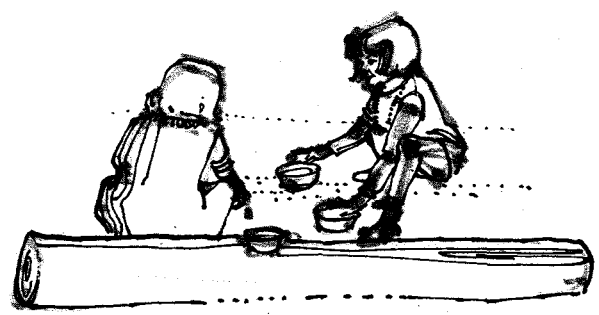
IRRIGATION

The original irrigation system was reported to have been installed in the 1930's with W.P.A. labor and has gradually deteriorated until only portions of the system are still operable. The locations of some parts of the original system have been forgotten. Other segments have become obsolete because of the plant growth through the years. Some of these older systems have been replaced from time to time by the Recreation and Parks Department personnel with new. Fire hydrants are scattered throughout the park along the roads and occasionally along trails. Generally speaking, the irrigation is far from adequate and has resulted in considerable tree and shrub die-back. Fire control has become a critical problem due to the two major factors of 1), densely built-up residential and commercial structures around the periphery of the park and 2), an inadequate, deteriorating water supply.

The basic functions of the water plan as set forth in this report are to supply the water necessary to sustain planting in all areas of the park as described below and to provide adequate water supplies for fire hydrants throughout the park.

The various construction phases are outlined to provide for the ultimate usage with a minimum of duplication. The first stage of this long-range plan is a new water pumping station to be installed near the Riverside Drive entrance to provide water to the 750,000 gallon tank existing on the upper plateau. This will restore existing irrigation in operable systems, and domestic water for park buildings. New irrigation or sprinkler systems in the more highly developed areas should be fully automated so that the major parts of the high use areas would be irrigated by playground-type rubber covered rotaries. Shrub areas should be minimal and irrigated by standard shrub head sprinkler systems. All other parts of the park should be considered low development areas and an agricultural-type irrigation system with long throw heads augmented by quick coupler water sources. The native areas should be watered in summer only during times of extreme drought and then primarily to save important tree groves or heavy shrub cover. When this occurs, a long period of watering is of more value, so the system should be allowed to soak for at least a day to get water to tree root zones. Then the system should not be used again unless the drought has been long and severe. Too frequent watering will encourage unwanted weed growth and increase the fire hazard.

An installation of large irrigation rotors along the ridges would be used only when drought conditions create a serious fire hazard and a general wetting down could prevent arsonists and/or spontaneous combustion from starting a destructive fire. It should be noted that a strict program of minimum irrigation must be followed in order to prevent an excess of fire supporting growth on those areas designated as natural banks, slopes and canyons.



LEGEND

NEW PUMPS

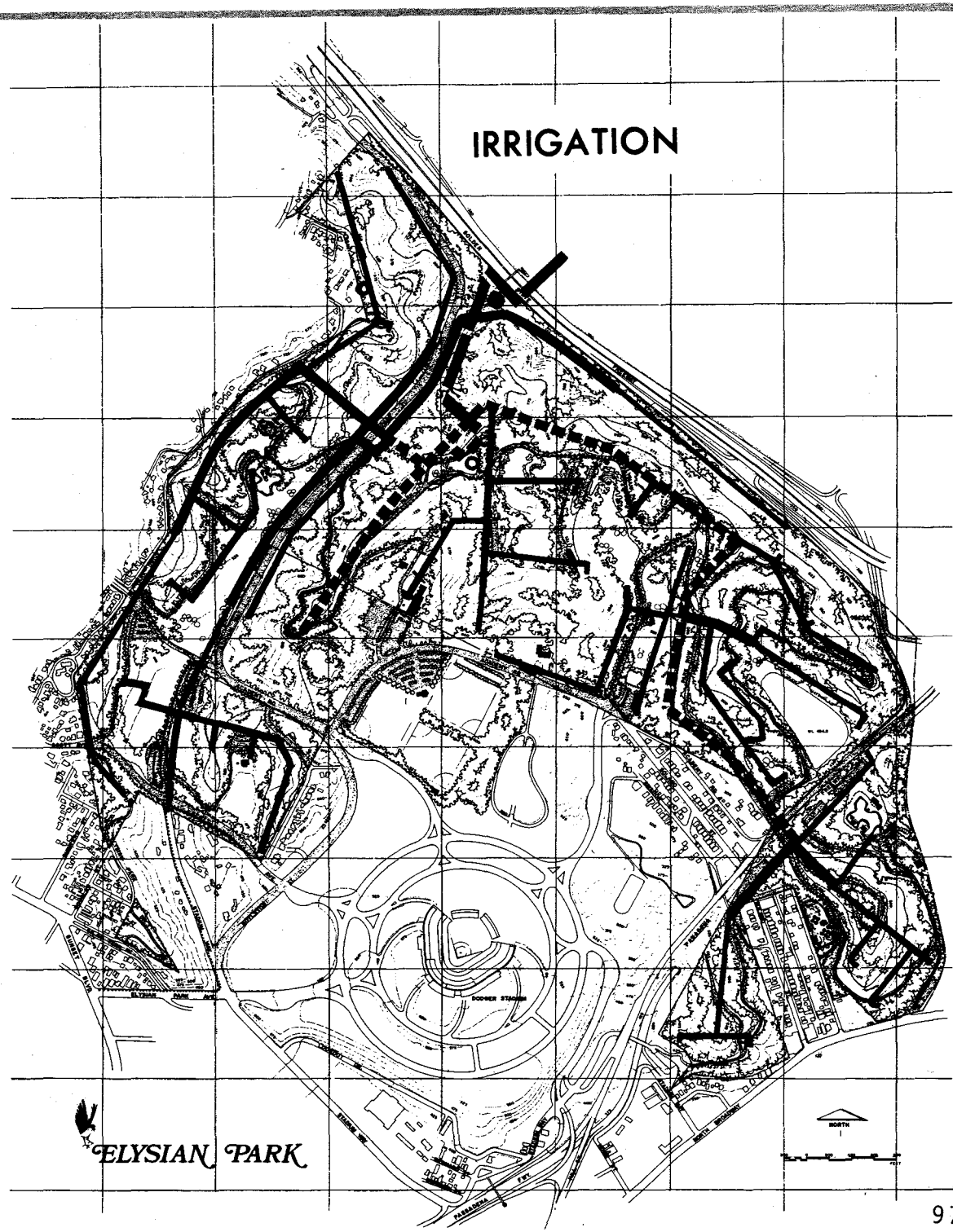
MAIN TO TANK

TANK

10" TRUNK MAINS

8" TRUNK MAINS

6" TRUNK MAINS



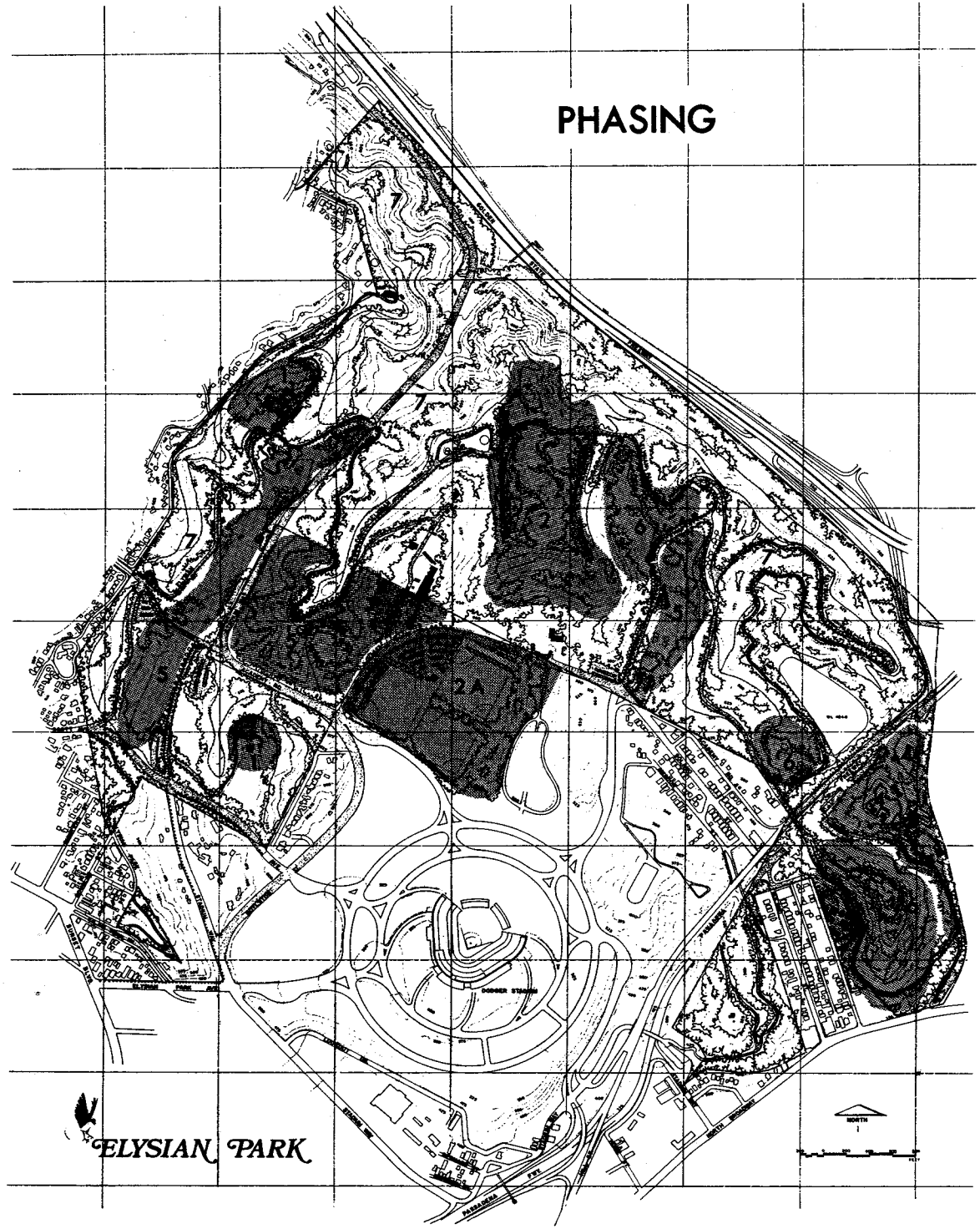
PHASING & COSTS

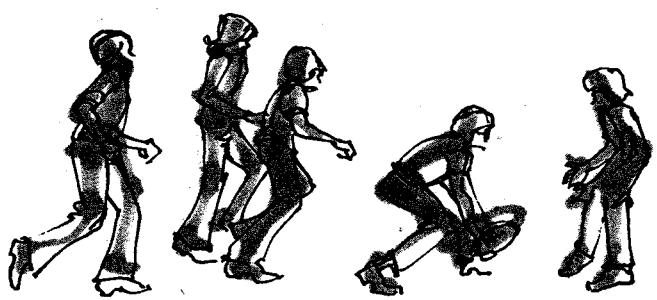
PHASING LEGEND

By number

or as described

in cost analysis.





WATER SYSTEM PROGRAM
(Including irrigation, fire protection and restrooms)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The water system program has been previously prepared by the Department of Recreation and Parks. It is separated into a 5-year program which can be integrated with the Site and Structural Program so that parts of both programs complement each other. Because of the nature of the Site and Structural programs, no construction will conflict with the Water System Program, even though the Site and Structural Program has seven (7) phases. The Water System Program will supply the sprinkler systems, fire hydrants, restrooms, and a second water tank (if future water demands require it).

PHASE I

This phase of the Water System Program will include all of the major main lines, the fire hydrants, and provide new service to all existing sprinkler systems. It could accompany Phase I of the Site and Structural Program, which includes the renovation of existing facilities and construction of the new lodge, without conflict.

$ 541,580.00

PHASE II

This phase will provide the first of the new systems for existing lawn areas which are to remain. The sprinkler systems for the Phase II Bishop Plateau in the Site and Structural Program and Phase II-A which is the proposed little league area and will include some elements of the hillside rotary systems.

$ 583,000.00

PHASE III

This phase will provide the second increment of the hillside rotary system and continue with lawn and shrub sprinkler systems. Phases III and IV of the Site and Structural Program, which include general road improvements and the swimming lake will coordinate with this phase.

$ 1,013,100.00

WATER SYSTEM PROGRAM (continued)

PHASE IV

This phase will complete all of the major hillside rotary systems and the lawn and intermediate areas to be developed in Phases V, VI, and VII in the Site and Structural Program, which includes renovation of old buildings and improvements in Chavez Ravine (V), the formal picnic area on Buena Vista Hill and the amphitheater in Solano Canyon (VI), and general refurbishment of areas throughout the park (VII).

$ 1,039,400.00

PHASE V

This phase will complete all sprinkler systems in the park and especially those remaining miscellaneous areas in Phase VII of the Site and Structural Program, all of the new restrooms and a new water tank if required.

$ 881,000.00

RECAP

PHASE I		541,580.00
PHASE II		583,000.00
PHASE III		1,013,100.00
PHASE IV		1,039,400.00
PHASE V		881,000.00
	$	4,058,080.00

SITE AND STRUCTURAL PROGRAM

PHASE I

This phase accomplishes much of the patching, fix-up work of the older facilities, particularly the old lodge building. It also includes the construction of the new lodge and its adjacent stream.

A. DEMOLITION AND CLEAN-UP

1.	Clean up all raw cuts with backhoe, skip loader and hand work along all roads	10,000.00
2.	Remove all timber wind falls from paths and trails	5,000.00
3.	Remove existing barrier posts in Chavez Ravine and Solano Canyon	3,000.00
4.	Remove, shred and return to soil all dead or undesirable shrubbery and trees in all areas of park	10,000.00
		28,000.00

B. EARTHWORK

1.	Excavation for building pad for new lodge building	5,000.00
2.	Excavation of new stream bed	2,000.00
		7,000.00

C. SITE WORK

1.	Boulder work	40,000.00
2.	Waterfall construction	10,000.00
3.	A.C. parking lot	6,000.00
		56,000.00

D. ARCHITECTURAL

1.	New lodge building	
	a. Building	122,000.00
	b. Concrete patios	8,000.00
	c. Wood decks	11,000.00
2.	Refurbish old lodge buildings	30,000.00
3.	Refurbish old restroom buildings (2)	20,000.00
4.	Picnic shelters (3)	15,000.00
		206,000.00

E. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

1.	Wood bridges	11,000.00
2.	Wood barricades	2,000.00
		13,000.00

F. MECHANICAL

	Recirculation equipment for stream-waterfall	15,000.00

PHASE I (continued)

G.	FURNITURE	
1.	Picnic tables (40)	10,000.00
2.	Barbecues (20)	2,000.00
3.	Flagpole	1,000.00
4.	Trash receptacles (25)	3,000.00
5.	Interior furnishings	5,000.00
		21,000.00
H.	PLAY AREA	4,000.00
I.	PLANTING	16,000.00
J.	GRAPHICS	3,000.00
K.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	2,000.00
		371,000.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	56,000.00
	PHASE I TOTAL	427,000.00

PHASE II

This phase accomplishes the regrading and replanting of Bishop Plateau and the picnic area adjacent to Elysian Park Drive above Chavez Ravine. This includes the construction of picnic shelters, restroom buildings, look-out gazebo, several parking areas and two children's play areas.

PHASE II (continued)

A.	EARTHWORK	
1.	Major earth moving of Bishop Plateau	63,000.00
2.	Grading for miscellaneous construction (gazebo, picnic shelters, etc.)	2,000.00
3.	Grading for parking lots	11,000.00
4.	Grading for access roads to parking lots	3,000.00
5.	Hiking trails (north of Pasadena Freeway)	15,000.00
		94,000.00
B.	SITE WORK	
1.	A.C. paving	41,000.00
2.	Storm drains	39,000.00
3.	Play areas	5,000.00
4.	Barricades	11,000.00
		96,000.00
C.	ARCHITECTURAL	
1.	Picnic shelters (12)	59,000.00
2.	Look-out gazebo	30,000.00
		89,000.00

PHASE II (continued)

D.	FURNITURE	
	1. Picnic tables (112)	17,000.00
	2. Barbecues (66)	7,000.00
	3. Trash receptacles (50)	5,000.00
		29,000.00
E.	GRAPHICS	6,000.00
F.	PLANTING	236,000.00
G.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	9,000.00
		559,000.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	84,000.00
	PHASE II TOTAL	643,000.00

PHASE II-A

This sub-phase accomplishes the establishment of a third little league size baseball diamond with accompanying parking and plantings.

A.	EARTHWORK	
	1. Rough grading	2,000.00
	2. Fine grading	1,000.00
	3. Infield fill	4,000.00
	4. Grading for parking lots	2,000.00
		9,000.00

PHASE II-A (continued)

B.	SITE WORK	
	1. A.C. paving	75,000.00
	2. 6' Perimeter fence	13,000.00
	3. 4' Interior fence	5,000.00
		93,000.00
C.	ARCHITECTURAL	
	1. Club house	84,000.00
D.	FURNITURE	
	1. Trash receptacles (25)	2,000.00
	2. Flagpole	1,000.00
		3,000.00
E.	PLANTING	
	1. Turf	18,000.00
	2. Miscellaneous planting	63,000.00
		81,000.00
F.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	3,000.00
		273,000.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	41,000.00
	PHASE II-A TOTAL	314,000.00

PHASE III

This phase would accomplish all new road paving, resurfacing and widening of existing roads and related work.

A. DEMOLITION

1.	Stadium Way from Academy Road to Scott Avenue (A.C. rubble and base material)	14,000.00
2.	Removal of Solano Canyon Drive from Park Road to Elysian Park Drive	7,000.00
		21,000.00

B. EARTHWORK

1.	Regrading of demolished road beds	1,000.00
2.	Grading required for widening existing roadbeds	5,000.00
3.	Grade for new road beds	8,000.00
4.	Grade for parking areas adjacent to roads	4,000.00
		18,000.00

C. SITE WORK

1.	New roads (A.C.)	13,000.00
2.	Widening existing roads	20,000.00
3.	1" Resurfacing of certain existing roads	115,000.00
4.	Barricades	93,000.00
5.	Storm drains	36,000.00
		277,000.00

PHASE III (continued)

D. ARCHITECTURAL

1.	Tram shelters (11)	184,000.00

E. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

Pedestrian overpass (Academy Road)	50,000.00

F. ELECTRICAL

This allowance is a maximum figure to provide minimum road lighting and security lighting as well as adequate service for connection to such new facilities as the new lodge, swimming lake, etc. Actual hook-up and electrical systems for these facilities are provided within the allowance figure for the individual facilities. 100,000.00

	650,000.00
15% MISC. COSTS	98,000.00
PHASE III TOTAL	748,000.00

PHASE IV

This phase accomplishes the swimming lake and related facilities complete.

A. DEMOLITION

Existing buildings	1,000.00

B. EARTHWORK

1.	Lake excavation	21,000.00
2.	Grade for parking lot	2,000.00
3.	Fine grade entire site	20,000.00
4.	Beach fill (sand)	4,000.00
5.	Soil-cement fill for lake	70,000.00
6.	Island	2,000.00
		119,000.00

C. SITE WORK

1.	Lake seal (polyethylene sheeting)	5,000.00
2.	A.C. parking	21,000.00
3.	A.C. walks	4,000.00
4.	Concrete walls	7,000.00
5.	Concrete paving	4,000.00
6.	Wood deck	4,000.00
7.	Wood bridge	2,000.00
8.	Wood ramps	1,000.00
9.	Concrete steppers	1,000.00
10.	Piling steppers	1,000.00
11.	Concrete steps	1,000.00
12.	Storm drains	35,000.00
13.	6' Chain link fencing	11,000.00
		97,000.00

PHASE IV (continued)

D. ARCHITECTURAL

1.	Bath house	63,000.00
2.	Club house	28,000.00
	Eyebrow	6,000.00
3.	Concession stand	54,000.00
	Eyebrow	2,000.00
		153,000.00

E. MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL ITEMS

1.	Slide (35')	1,000.00
2.	Diving board	1,000.00
3.	Lifeguard stand	1,000.00
4.	Floating safety rope	1,000.00
5.	Showers (3)	1,000.00
6.	Bollards (3)	1,000.00
		6,000.00

F. MECHANICAL

1.	Pool filtering and re-circulation	100,000.00
2.	Drain lines for bath house, showers, concession, etc.	1,000.00
		101,000.00

G. ELECTRICAL

Security lights (11 units) Building lights are included under architectural.	3,000.00

PHASE IV (continued)

H.	PLANTING	86,000.00
I.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	3,000.00
		569,000.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	85,000.00
	PHASE IV TOTAL	654,000.00

PHASE V

This phase will accomplish the refurbishment of the planting in Solano Canyon, the removal of the existing restroom building and the construction of the new ones in the canyon, the refurbishment of the Park Department service building and yard, the refurbishment of the park headquarters building, the landscape and construction development of the acquired area of Chavez Ravine (west of the little league area) and the development of the portion of Chavez Ravine between Stadium Way and Elysian Park Road not completed under Phase I.

A. DEMOLITION AND CLEAN UP

Solano Canyon and Chavez Ravine restroom buildings (2)	1,000.00

PHASE V (continued)

B. MINOR EARTHWORK

1.	Grading for 6 new restroom building pads	1,000.00
2.	Excavation for lake	9,000.00
3.	Excavation stream and waterfalls	1,000.00
4.	Excavation for a covered concrete-lined sump for tapping underground water for pumping into lake and stream system	3,000.00
5.	Minor grading to create picnic sites, play areas and etc.	1,000.00
		15,000.00

C. SITE WORK

1.	Resurface 2 tennis courts	8,000.00
2.	Lake seal (polyethylene sheeting)	4,000.00
3.	Soil-cement fill for lake	52,000.00
4.	A.C. paving for park department service yard	3,000.00
5.	General fix-up around the existing park headquarters building	8,000.00
6.	Boulder work in stream bed	20,000.00
7.	Shavings for play areas	1,000.00
8.	Allotment for play areas	8,000.00
		104,000.00

PHASE V (continued)

D. ARCHITECTURAL

1.	Picnic shelters (3)	15,000.00
2.	Refurbish park headquarters building	43,000.00
3.	Refurbish park department service yard buildings	45,000.00
		103,000.00

E. FURNITURE

1.	Picnic tables (120)	30,000.00
2.	Barbecues (60)	7,000.00
3.	Trash receptacles (30)	3,000.00
4.	Interior furniture for park headquarters building	5,000.00
		45,000.00

F. MECHANICAL

1.	Pumping and recirculation system for new stream	15,000.00
2.	Pumping and recirculation system for subterranean water recovery.	15,000.00
		30,000.00

PHASE V (continued)

G.	GRAPHICS	8,000.00
H.	PLANTING	334,000.00
I.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	15,000.00
		655,000.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	98,000.00
	PHASE V TOTAL	753,000.00

PHASE VI

This phase accomplishes the complete development of the formal picnic area adjacent to Buena Vista hill, the Buena Vista hill area itself, and the amphitheater area in Solano Canyon.

A. EARTHWORK

1.	Amphitheater	5,000.00
2.	Formal picnic area	64,000.00
3.	Excavate for parking lot on Buena Vista hill	50,000.00
		119,000.00

PHASE VI (continued)

B. SITE WORK

1.	Formal picnic area	
a.	A.C. parking and internal road paving	6,000.00
b.	Wood retaining walls	12,000.00
c.	Wood stairs	13,000.00
d.	10' Fire circle	1,000.00
e.	8' Fire circle (2)	2,000.00
f.	Benching at large fire circle	4,000.00
g.	A.C. volleyball crt.	700.00
h.	Custom play equipment	10,000.00
i.	Sand area	100.00
j.	Horseshoe pits (2)	1,000.00
k.	Barricade	5,000.00
l.	Fencing	4,000.00
		58,800.00
2.	Amphitheater	
a.	Wood bench-walls	18,000.00
b.	Wood stairs	7,000.00
c.	Log backdrop wall for stage 10' high	3,000.00
d.	Wood stage	8,000.00
e.	8' Fire ring	1,000.00
f.	Artificial boulder work	15,000.00
		52,000.00
3.	Buena Vista Hill	
a.	A.C. parking	3,000.00
b.	Barricades	1,000.00
		4,000.00
4.	Picnic Area above Reservoir (North of Freeway) A.C. parking lot	3,000.00
		117,800.00

PHASE VI (continued)

C.	ARCHITECTURAL	
1.	Hex. restroom at formal picnic area	35,000.00
2.	Picnic shelter	
a.	Standard shelter	24,000.00
b.	8-Hex. shelters	21,000.00
c.	1-Hex. shelter	11,000.00
		91,000.00
D.	FURNITURE	
1.	Picnic tables (120)	30,000.00
2.	Barbecues (60)	7,000.00
3.	Trash receptacles (30)	3,000.00
4.	Wood benches	1,000.00
		41,000.00
E.	GRAPHICS	7,000.00
F.	PLANTING	147,000.00
G.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	5,000.00
		527,800.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	79,200.00
	PHASE VI TOTAL	607,000.00

PHASE VII

This phase accomplishes the refurbishment of all areas of the park not covered by the previous phases, including the construction of new entry gates.

A.	SITE WORK	
	1. 6' Chain link perimeter fence	24,000.00
	2. Walls, pilasters, gates, etc., at 5 entrances	75,000.00
		99,000.00
B.	PLANTING	683,000.00
C.	GRAPHICS	28,000.00
D.	90-DAY MAINTENANCE	53,000.00
		863,000.00
	15% MISC. COSTS	129,000.00
	PHASE VII TOTAL	992,000.00

RECAP

PHASE I	427,000.00
PHASE II	643,000.00
PHASE II-A	314,000.00
PHASE III	748,000.00
PHASE IV	654,000.00
PHASE V	753,000.00
PHASE VI	607,000.00
PHASE VII	992,000.00
	5,138,000.00

GENERAL NOTES

These figures represent today's ENR COST INDEX (May, 1971), and will have to be increased yearly to reflect anticipated cost increases.

No costs have been figured for the occupation of property now used by the Police Academy. This should be a separate study when the City decides upon the relocation and expansion of this facility.

ELYSIAN PARK BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Walk through park with John Coogan, Park Foreman and Irwin Williams, Greenhouse and Nursery Division of the Parks and Recreation Department.

Meetings with "Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park", 1672 Moreton Avenue, Los Angeles, California and a day of walking in the park.

Existing Plant Materials researched by Harold J. Teague & Associates, Landscape Architects, Glendale, California

Aerial Survey by Aero Service Corp., of Hollywood, California

CREDITS

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