



# THE LINCOLN PARK RESTORATION PLAN

**By: Rachael Dwork**  
UCLA Extension  
Landscape Architecture  
Capstone Studio 2021  
Brief/Coffee/Pickel



*"Trees are inseparable from the urban structure - trees are the only design element that can link an entire city together."*

- Henry Arnold (1980)<sup>1</sup>



Courtesy of the LA Public Library



Courtesy of the LA Public Library

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

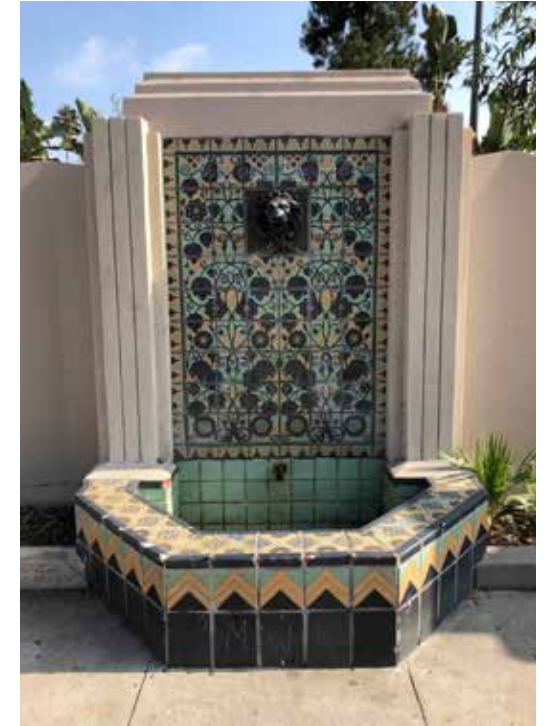
Personal Statement	6	Concept Design Iterations		Conclusion	71
Location		• Concept 1	38	Acknowledgements	73
• Regional Context	8	• Concept 2	39	Resources	74
• Local Context	9	• Concept 3	40	Figure Index	80
History	10	• Schematic Site Plan	41		
The Arroyo de los Posos	12	Illustrative Master Plan	43		
Lincoln Heights		Proposed Materials	44		
• Community Background	17	Proposed Art + Signage	45		
• Adjacencies + Zoning	18	Planting			
• Park Users	19	• Proposed Planting	46		
Amenities Inventory	20	• Planting Palettes	47		
Site Analysis	21	• Seasonal Colors	48		
• Stormwater	22	Supportive Drawings			
• Grading + Soil	23	Enlargement A	50		
• Flood Risk	24	Section A - AA	51		
Project Statement +	25	Perspectives	52		
Justification		Enlargement B	54		
Design Metaphor	26	Section B - BB	55		
Project Goals	27	Perspectives	56		
Program + Objectives	28	Section C - CC	58		
Proposed Site Elements	29	Perspectives	59		
Opportunities		Enlargement C	60		
• Landscape	30	Section D - DD	61		
• Stormwater	31	Perspectives	62		
• Alternative Water Source	32	Enlargement D	64		
Constraints	33	Section E - EE	65		
Design Inspiration	34	Perspectives	66		
Design Methodology	35	The Tree Fortress	67		
Precedent		Community Garden	68		
• Hollenbeck Park	36	Lincoln Park Night Market	69		
• Booker T. Andeson Jr. Park	37	Stormwater System	70		



# PERSONAL STATEMENT



Rachael Dwork



Rachael Dwork

This project began for me on a drive through this old part of town that was brand new to my perspective of Los Angeles. In hindsight, it almost seems serendipitous. I had lived in Los Angeles for almost 10 years, but I had not had an opportunity that brought me to the Lincoln Heights neighborhood. As I turned on Mission Road I was immediately drawn to the beautiful landscape that laid before my eyes: Lincoln Park. The Art Deco park boundary is incredibly beautiful and the picturesque lake beyond is serene. As I spent more time in the park I discovered its unique place in our city's history

and the relics that have lived inside the park for over a century. I was also amazed by the lack of preservation of its infrastructure. Many of the statues, trees, and architecture are defaced and covered with graffiti. It's clear that this park is loved and appreciated. Why is Lincoln Park so undeserving of drinking fountains, handrails, or bollards that prevent people from driving over what little landscaping there is? Tracking down the answer to this question and discovering what this park could be became my personal mission for this capstone. There is a lot of missing links in the story behind



Rachael Dwork



Rachael Dwork



Courtesy of the LA Public Library

Lincoln Park and I've enjoyed connecting the dots that I've found. Going into this process, when I selected this park for my project, I had no idea I was going to discover a buried arroyo, a Victorian conservatory, or our first botanical garden. I was amazed to find photos of the California Fan Palms that now tower over the park were planted at the turn of the 20th century. It surprised me to learn that the Florence Nightingale statue was commissioned by David Edstrom as part of the WPA Federal Arts Project and that visitors used to ride around the park in ostrich-drawn carriages. I was most inspired by the quote on the statue

dedicated to one of the park's founders: Levi Newton Breed. "So long as there shall be a City of Los Angeles its people will here enjoy priceless benefits of light and air and beauty, a heritage from this man." Restoration is a romanticism of the past but without that sentiment, we risk losing our sense of place. Los Angeles is notorious for paving over its historically contributive architecture. I'm thrilled my project presented the opportunity to daylight something that was lost to LA and learn how I could reintroduce Lincoln Park to its natural identity.



# PROJECT LOCATION

## REGIONAL



FIGURE 1.1



FIGURE 1.2



FIGURE 1.3

Lincoln Park is located on the east side of Los Angeles 4 miles east of downtown in what is now known as the Lincoln Heights neighborhood (formerly “East Los Angeles” until 1917). Lincoln Heights is bordered by Montecito Heights and Cypress Park to the north, El Sereno to the east, Boyle Heights on the south by, and by the LA River, Chinatown, and Elysian Park on the west. Lincoln Heights is part of the original 1781 four-square

leagues granted to the Pueblo de Los Angeles. It is in fact, LA’s first suburb outside of the original downtown settlement. Dating to the 1870s, the land was previously used for cattle and sheep ranching before John Strother Griffin purchased the area and developed it into single-family housing and founded one of the first horse-drawn streetcars. Many diverse, historic styles of architecture can be still be found in this neighborhood.



## LOCAL



FIGURE 2

LINCOLN PARK AERIAL PHOTO



### PARCEL PROFILE

**ADDRESS:** 3501 E Valley Blvd, Los Angeles, CA  
**PARCEL SIZE:** 50 acres - 1,816,990 ft<sup>2</sup>  
**OWNERSHIP:** City of Los Angeles  
**DISTRICT:** CD1 - Gil Cedillo  
**ZONING:** Open Space

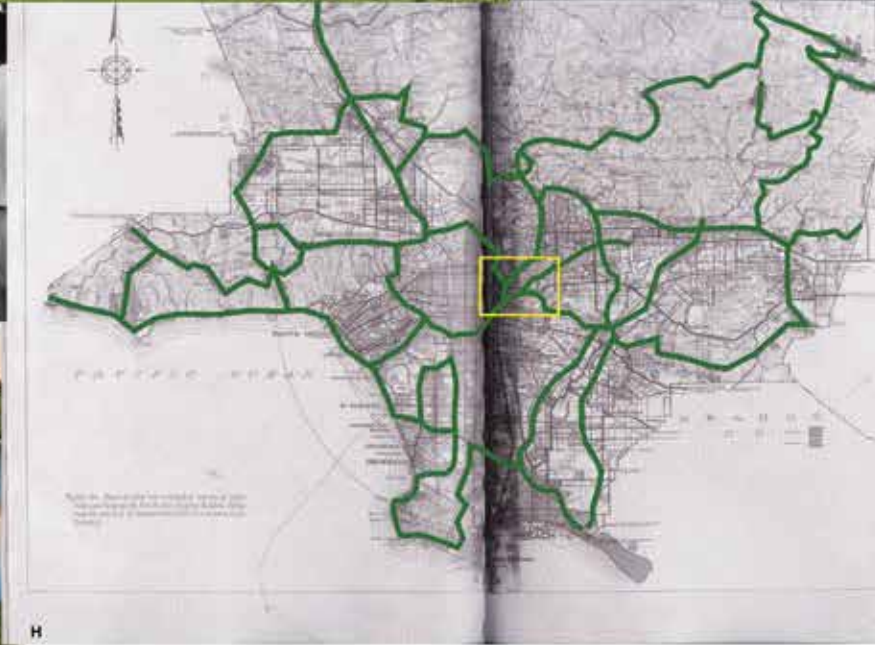
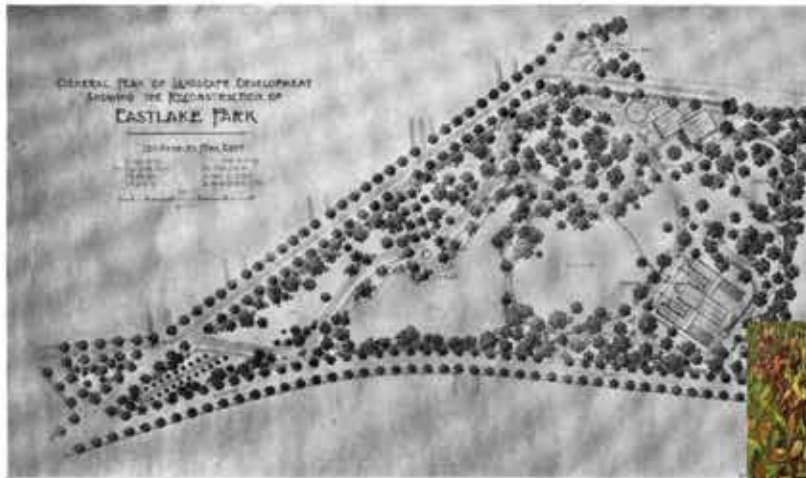
Lincoln Park is bounded by Selig Place to the north, light industrial factories to the east, Valley Boulevard to the south, and Mission Road to the west. The parkland of Lincoln Park is 50-acres and the Lincoln Park Lake is just under 5. The park itself is in close proximity to several

notable landmarks such as El Parque de Mexico, the USC Keck Medical Center, Church of the Epiphany, and The Brewery Art Colony. Public transportation access is served by Metro lines 76, 78, 79, and 378.



# HISTORY

LAURIE D. COX, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



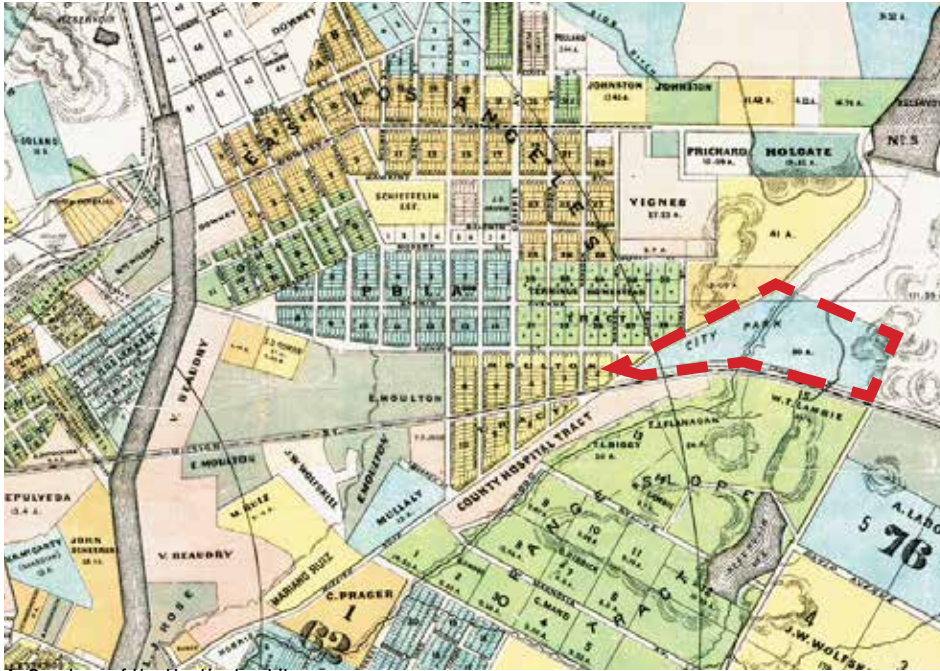


Lincoln Park itself has an impressive history. Prior to the Mexican and American occupation of California, the Tongva Tribes that inhabited the area and the Spanish Catholic missionaries traveled along what is now Valley Blvd to the Mission San Gabriel. After the Mexican-American war, the land passed through a handful of developers who found the parcel too swampy for major construction. In 1874, it was gifted to the City of Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific Railroad and John Strother Griffin. The park was first known as East Los Angeles Park, then Eastlake Park, but in 1917 the neighborhood voted to rename itself and the park after the local high school, Abraham Lincoln High. Depictions of how early residents of Los Angeles enjoyed the park revealed a gardenesque landscape with curvilinear paths and a variety of social activities. It was home to our first zoo, botanical garden, and amusement attractions. In 1912, the park was redesigned by LA Park Superintendent Laurie Davidson Cox. A gorgeous conservatory and boathouse that were added made Lincoln Park LA's most popular destination and the crown

jewel of our park system. In response to increased urbanization, and fill the need for space dedicated towards recreation and cultural activities, it was recommended in the Olmsted-Bartholemew Plan to increase the park's size to 180-acres. To accomplish this, the City of Los Angeles would have acquired the old Ascot racetrack and other adjacent parcels that would have actually linked to Griffith Park. Between the 1930s and 1975, Lincoln Park received updates to amenities that reflected post-WWII values. Parking lots, a public bathhouse, and ball fields were added. The structure of the conservatory was, re-purposed for the Lincoln Park Recreation Center and the boathouse was condemned after major damage from earthquakes and vandalism. The Plaza de la Raza, a wonderful Latin cultural center, now occupies the restored boathouse. Sculptures and are among the few relics from the park's original construction remain today, however many of the trees, (most notably the California Fan Palms that line Mission Rd) date to the 1812 design by Laurie Davidson Cox.

# THE ARROYO DE LOS POSOS

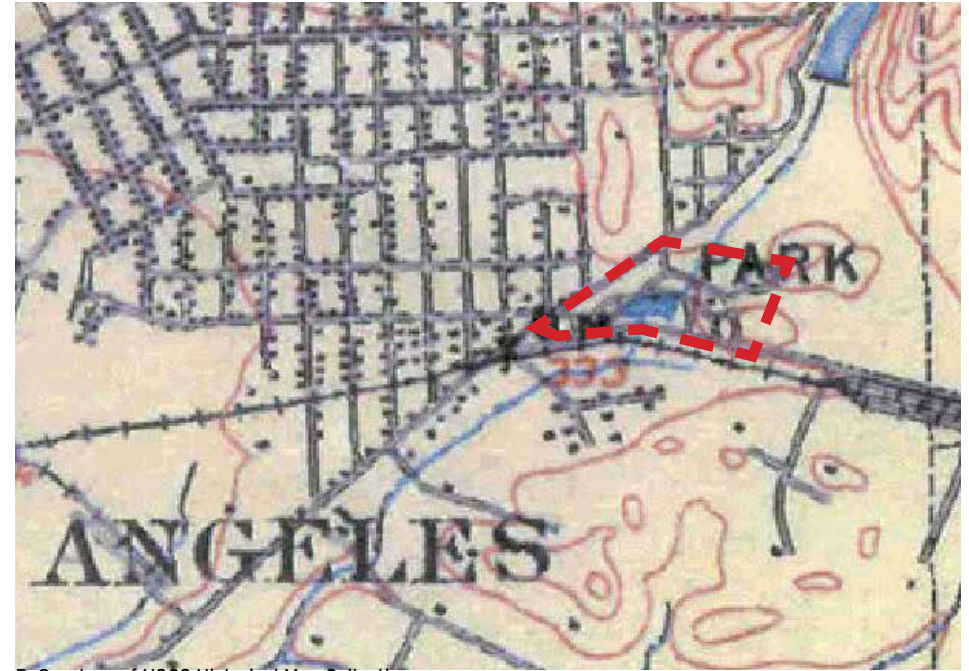
## TRACING THE WATERWAY



A. Courtesy of the Huntington Library

**1884** LOS ANGELES by H.J. Stevenson, U.S. Dept. Surveyor

Perhaps the most interesting information that I discovered was that an Arroyo named the Arroyo de los Posos formerly flowed southwest through the site until it met the LA River at the current location of the Cesar



B. Courtesy of USGS Historical Map Collection

**1893-94** LOS ANGELES, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Chavez bridge. I've traced its existence through historic surveys of Los Angeles dating as far as the 1880s. The Arroyo received inflow from upland runoff in Montecito Heights and a creek that was later developed into Hollenbeck Park.



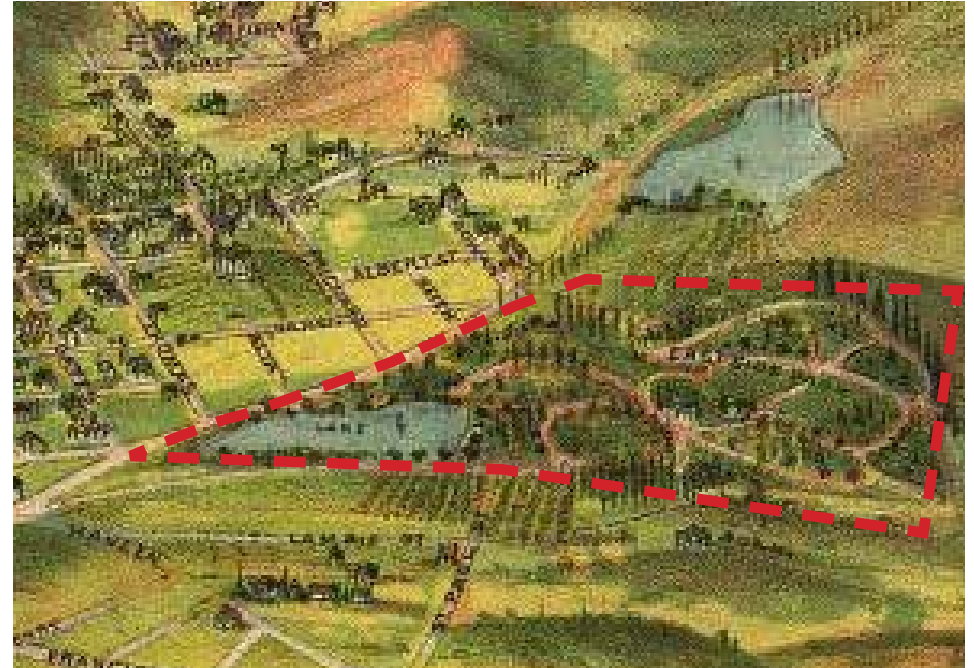
# "CREEK OF THE GROUNDS"



C. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection

**1903 LOS ANGELES SOIL SURVEY (MESMER)**

The Arroyo de los Posos, which translates to "The Creek of the Grounds" was an important conduit of the original Pueblo Zanja Water Distribution System. A lack of understanding of our semi-arid desert environment where our water levels fluctuate drastically between



D. Courtesy of The Huntington Library

**1894 LOS ANGELES** Lithographed by B.W. Pierce, Stimson

seasons led developers and engineers to contrive alternative water management concepts. In 1904, the arroyo was dammed for water storage and connected to the new water distribution system developed by John Strother Griffin and Prudent Beaudry.

AERIAL PHOTO OF SELIG ZOO LOOKING NORTHEAST (1912)

ARROYO DE LOS POSOS



ARROYO DE LOS POSOS (1880)

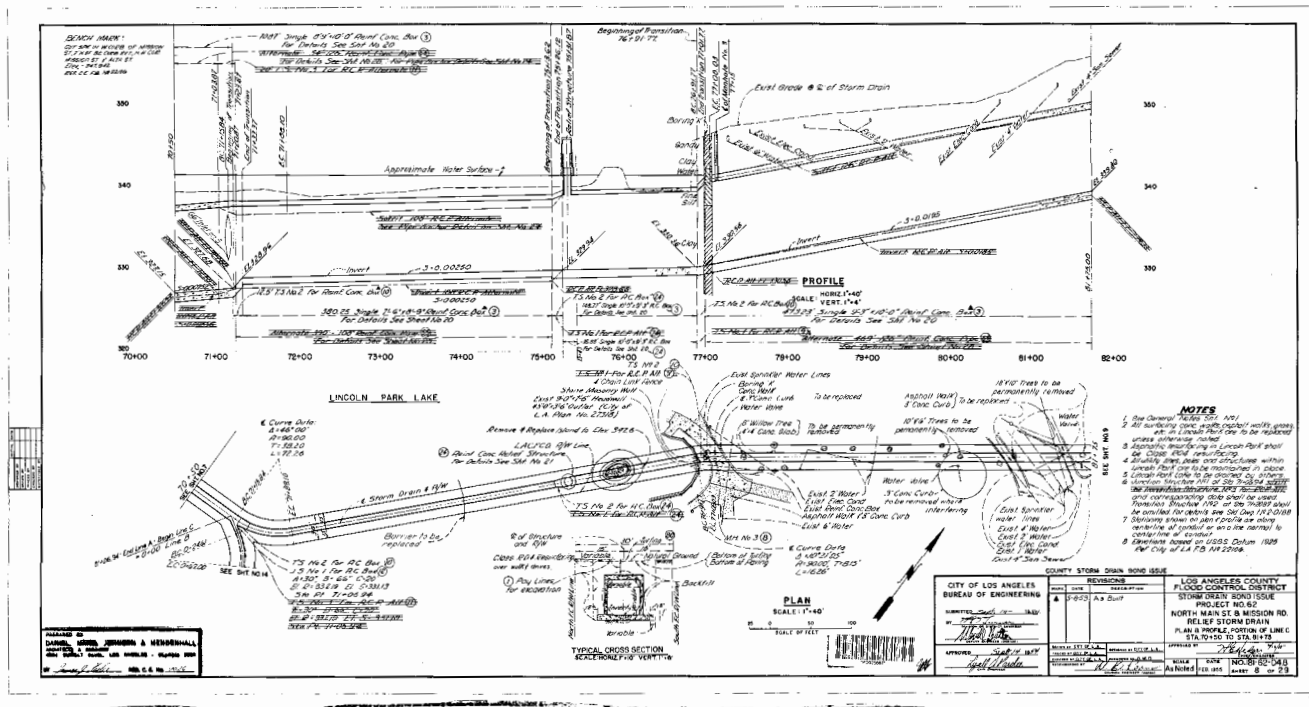
B. From the LA Department of Water and Power

A. From the California Historical Society Collection at the University of Southern California

LINCOLN PARK



# CULVERTING THE ARROYO



### A. Courtesy of LA County Public Works

After a series of historic floods and issues that arose from improper waste disposal by the LA County Hospital, the city officials and Army Corps of Engineers were deluded by the notion that forces of nature could be manipulated with a hard-engineered solution. This led to the complete channelization of the arroyo, along with most of our watershed.

The Arroyo de los Posos was covered in storm drains between two major projects in 1933 and 1955. The project to culvert the arroyo's confluence to the LA River in 1910 replaced a covered wooded bridge with one of LA's longest-standing concrete bridges: the Macy Street (now Cesar Chavez) Viaduct.

## BRIDGES

Los Angeles, Cal.—A \$40,000 steel concrete bridge will be built immediately over Arroyo de los Pozos at Macy street; a bridge will also be built over the Los Angeles river at Seventh street.

B. Courtesy of The Los Angeles Times Archives



C. Courtesy of KCET - L.A. as a Subject

## Concrete Bridge over the Arroyo de Los Posos

There is shortly to be opened for traffic in Los Angeles one of the new bridges of the reinforced concrete type which are to add greatly to the convenience of the going. It has, when all need was considered, rendering it necessary to drive jet piles for supporting each pier. The piers are 4 feet in width at the top, increasing to



Brooklyn Ave. Reinforced Concrete Bridge Over Arroyo de Las Puentes, Los Angeles.  
Quality Control Works, Contractors, Grasseman, Kelling and Long, Pahr, California Grasseman  
Kelling and Long, Pahr, California



Showing Reinforcement for West Arch, Brooklyn Ave. Reinforced Concrete Bridge.



tracks of the Pacific Electric short line to Pasadena. It supports a roadway and double tracks of the local electric lines. The work of constructing the subways and an old mainline pavement is now under way. After the job is thoroughly settled a brick garage is to be built at the end of the line.

## D. Southwest Contractor + Manufacture

# LINCOLN HEIGHTS

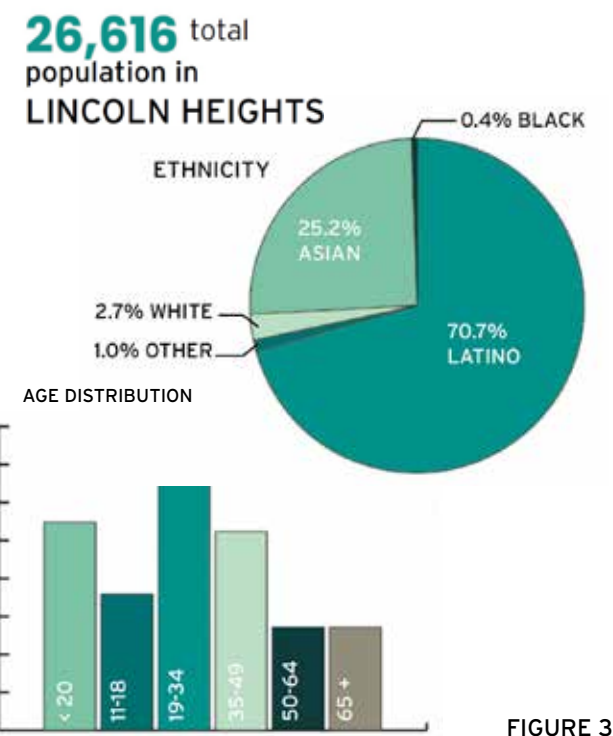


FIGURE 3



A. From Church of Epiphany Archives



B. PublicArtLa.com



C. From Facebook.com



D. From LA Times



# COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Today, the Lincoln Heights neighborhood is still a densely populated, youthful area with high populations of Latino, Asian, and Pacific Islander residents. Because of its proximity to the rail yards and industrial corridor downtown, many first-generation immigrants have called this neighborhood home. The LA Conservancy will often refer to Lincoln Heights as “the Ellis Island of Los Angeles”.<sup>2</sup> In the 1960s, this neighborhood was considered a barrio. Both the Church of the Epiphany and Lincoln High School, shown to the left, were the heart of the Chicano blowouts of 1968. *“What makes the neighborhood interesting is the variety of architectural buildings,”* says E. Michael Diaz, a former Los Angeles Conservancy board member and a past commissioner of the Los Angeles Historical Records & Landmarks Commission, who lives in Lincoln Heights. *“It’s a mix of Victorian, some art deco, some modern. It’s that eclectic mix of buildings that makes it interesting.”*<sup>3</sup> The business district of North Broadway is lined with many locally-owned restaurants and shops, named and operated by the primarily Spanish speaking residents. Lincoln Heights was home to the Avenue 26 Night Market until it was recently displaced due to its increased popularity.



A. ulidigitalmarketing

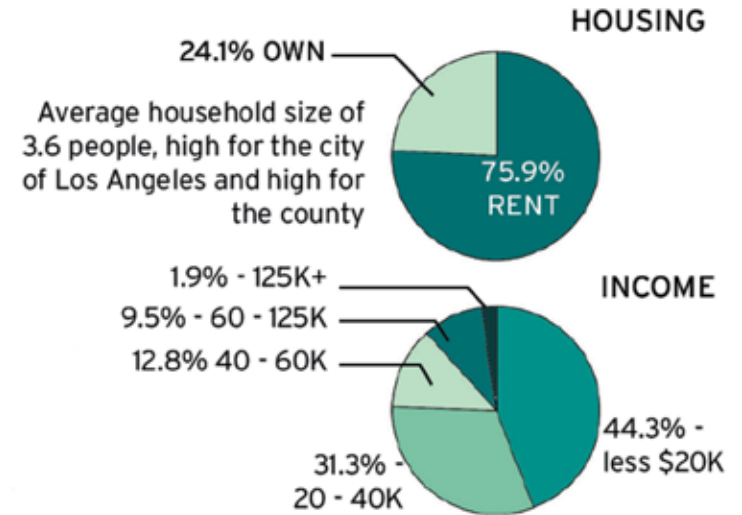


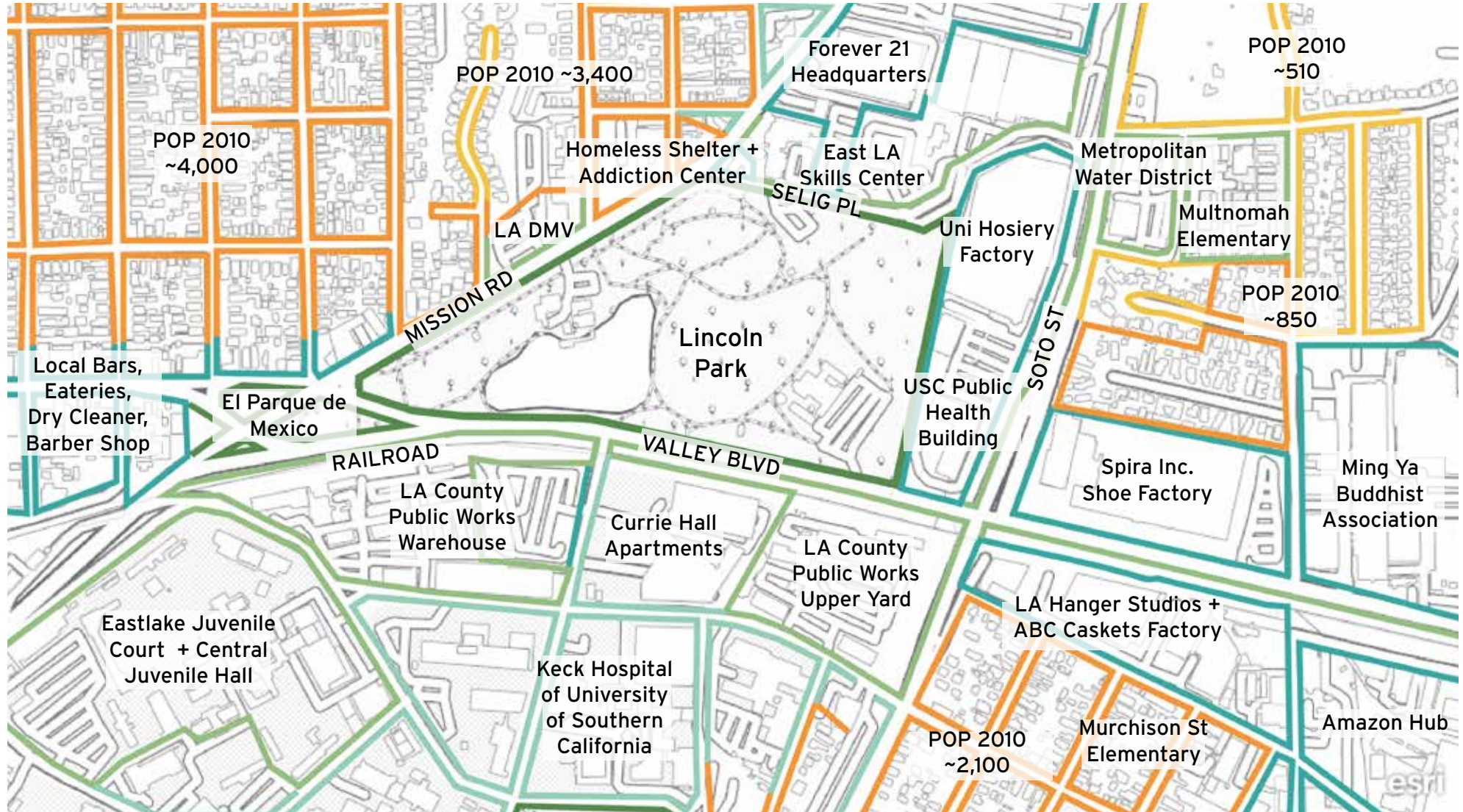
FIGURE 4



B. Rachael Dwork



# ADJACENCIES + ZONING



Source: LA City Planning Dept

FIGURE 5





# PARK USERS



A. Idlewild Park Preserve

Children



B. Goodtherapy.org

Students



C. CitysceneColumbus.com

Seniors



D. ThurstonTalk.com

Teens



E. DFWChild.com

Families



F. SanDiegoTribune.com

Homeless

Lincoln Heights is known to be an unsafe neighborhood, but Lincoln Park does attract diverse user groups that enjoy the amenities and landscape of the park. The Covid-19 pandemic severely impacted the daily use of Lincoln Park with the closure of facilities and programs, however, the park was still used as a source of respite for neighborhood residents and the medical staff of the USC Hospital. The parking lot of the recreation center also became one of LA's most efficient Covid testing and vaccine administration centers over the

pandemic. Youth recreation programs have resumed at both the Lincoln Park Recreation and Senior Center as well as the Plaza de la Raza. On most days you'll observe a number of visitors taking advantage of this beautiful park. The meaning behind "[The] Magic of the City" in A Pattern Language comes to mind when you spend more time in the park "... serving as a catch basin to the population" and "magic within reach of everyone."<sup>4</sup>



# AMENITIES INVENTORY



FIGURE 6  
FEATURES ARE HEAVILY USED AND APPRECIATED, HOWEVER, MOST ARE IN DISREPAIR OR VANDALIZED





# SITE ANALYSIS

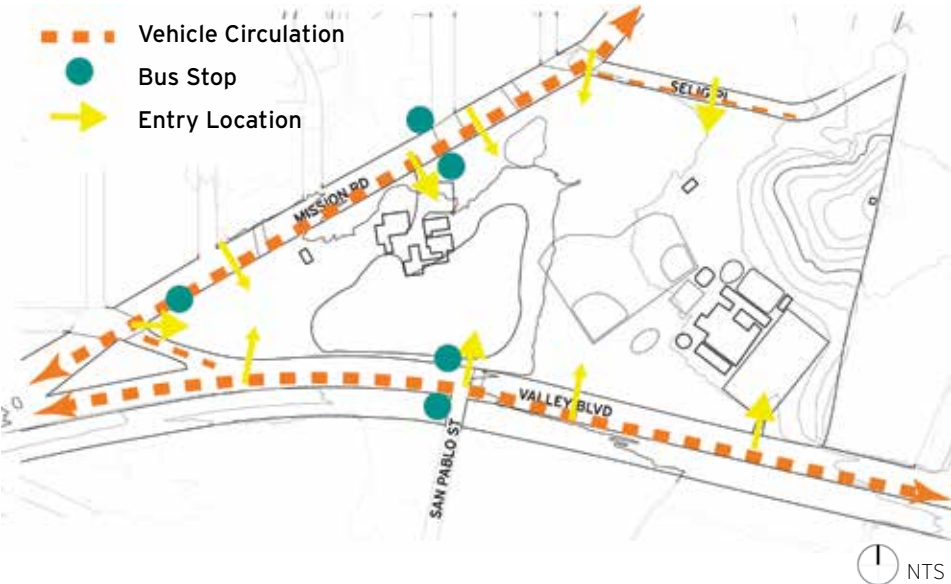


FIGURE 7.1 Access + Circulation Analysis

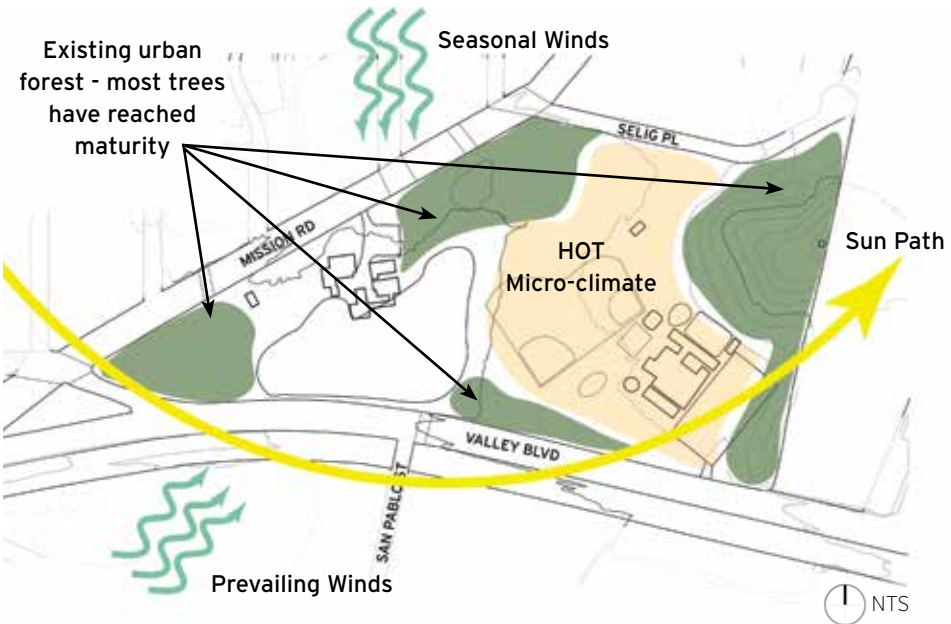


FIGURE 7.2 Climate Condition Analysis

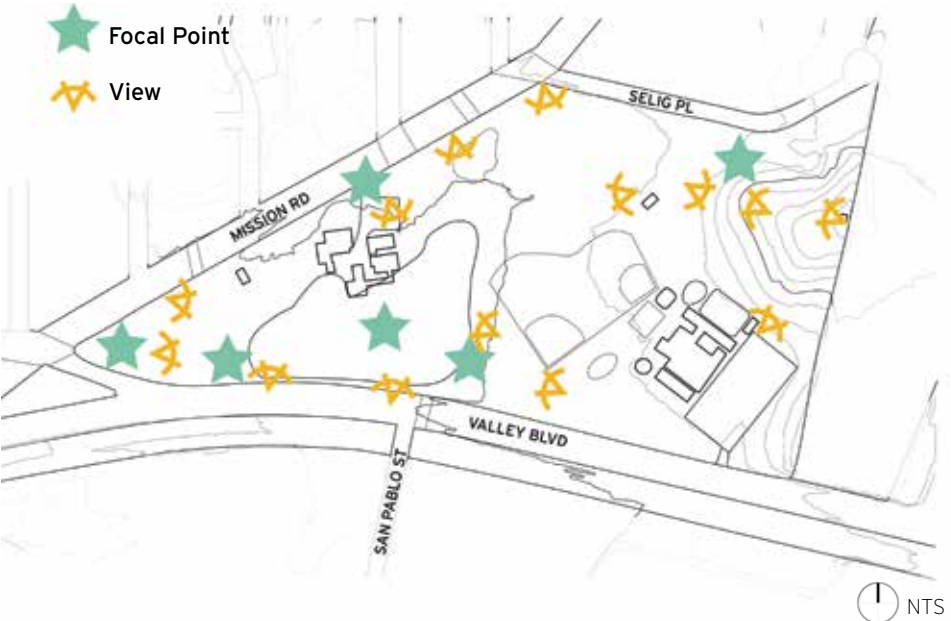


FIGURE 7.3 Focal Point + View Analysis

Los Angeles (90031) Crime Index		
**Based on compiled Police Data by ADT		
CATEGORY	LOCAL INDEX	VS. NATIONAL INDEX
Assault	208	2.08x more than average
Burglary	141	1.41x more than average
Larceny	181	1.81x more than average
Murder	627	6.27x more than average
Motor Vehicle Theft	204	2.04x more than average
Personal Crime	505	5.05x more than average
Property Crime	149	1.49x more than average
Rape	345	3.45x more than average
Robbery	807	8.07x more than average
Total Crime	292	2.92x more than average

FIGURE 7.4 Local Crime Statistics

# STORMWATER ANALYSIS



The Lincoln Park Lake is not natural and it has no continuous inflow. The Arroyo de los Posos was piped under the park around 6 feet below grade. What supplies the 30.8 acre-feet of water level in what is essentially a detention pond comes from mostly potable water. The EPA released an assessment in 2012 of the condition in the Lincoln Park Lake with data that records levels of pollution at that time. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) were not exceeded, however runoff, trash, and excess bird waste negatively affect the quality of the water. Any overflow from the lake and upland runoff flows through the storm drains identified directly to the LA river untreated. In our water-scarce environment, this concerned me.

FIGURE 8

## LINCOLN PARK LAKE TMDLS

- NITROGEN
- PHOSPHORUS
- MERCURY
- LEAD
- TRASH
- ORGANOCHLORINE
- PESTICIDES
- AMMONIA

TOTAL VOLUME: 19.6 ACRE-FEET  
 RUN-OFF INFLOW: ~ 9 ACRE-FEET PER YEAR  
 POTABLE H2O FILL: 30.8 ACRE-FEET PER YEAR  
 EST. EVAPORATION: ~22.4 ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

**NET LOSS: 13.4 ACRE-FEET PER YEAR**

- SITE BOUNDARY
- CITY OF LA STORM PIPE
- COUNTY OF LA STORM PIPE
- MAINTAINED BY US ARMY CORPS
- CITY STORM DRAIN
- COUNTY STORM DRAIN
- SUB -WATERSHED
- ➔ DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW



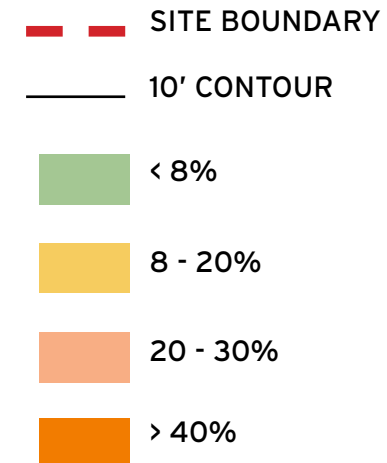
A. EXISTING SKIMMER



B. OVERFLOW DRAIN TO LA RIVER



# GRADING + SOIL ANALYSIS

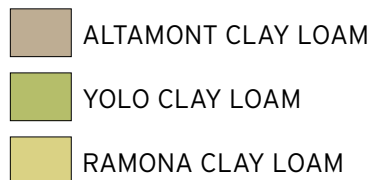


\*\*HILLSIDE GRADING ZONE

FIGURE 9

\*\*SOIL LIQUEFACTION ZONE  
\*\*URBAN FARMING INCENTIVES

## SOIL TYPES:



A. Soil Map of California Los Angeles sheet, US Department of Agriculture, 1916

There is a pretty significant grade change of 100' between the bottom of the lake and the top of the hill. According to ZIMAS, there are hillside zoning restrictions that will limit my design options on the slope. The pathways that lead to the top are not ADA compatible. Evidence of soil liquefaction can be observed in the crumbling condition of pathways as well as the lake bed liner. Prior to development, the natural geography of the park would be considered an apex of an alluvial fan. A 1916 soil survey indicates 3 distinct types of soil within the park. All types of soil contain high percentages of clay and organic matter that slow infiltration but provide rich fertility for growing crops.



# FLOOD RISK ANALYSIS

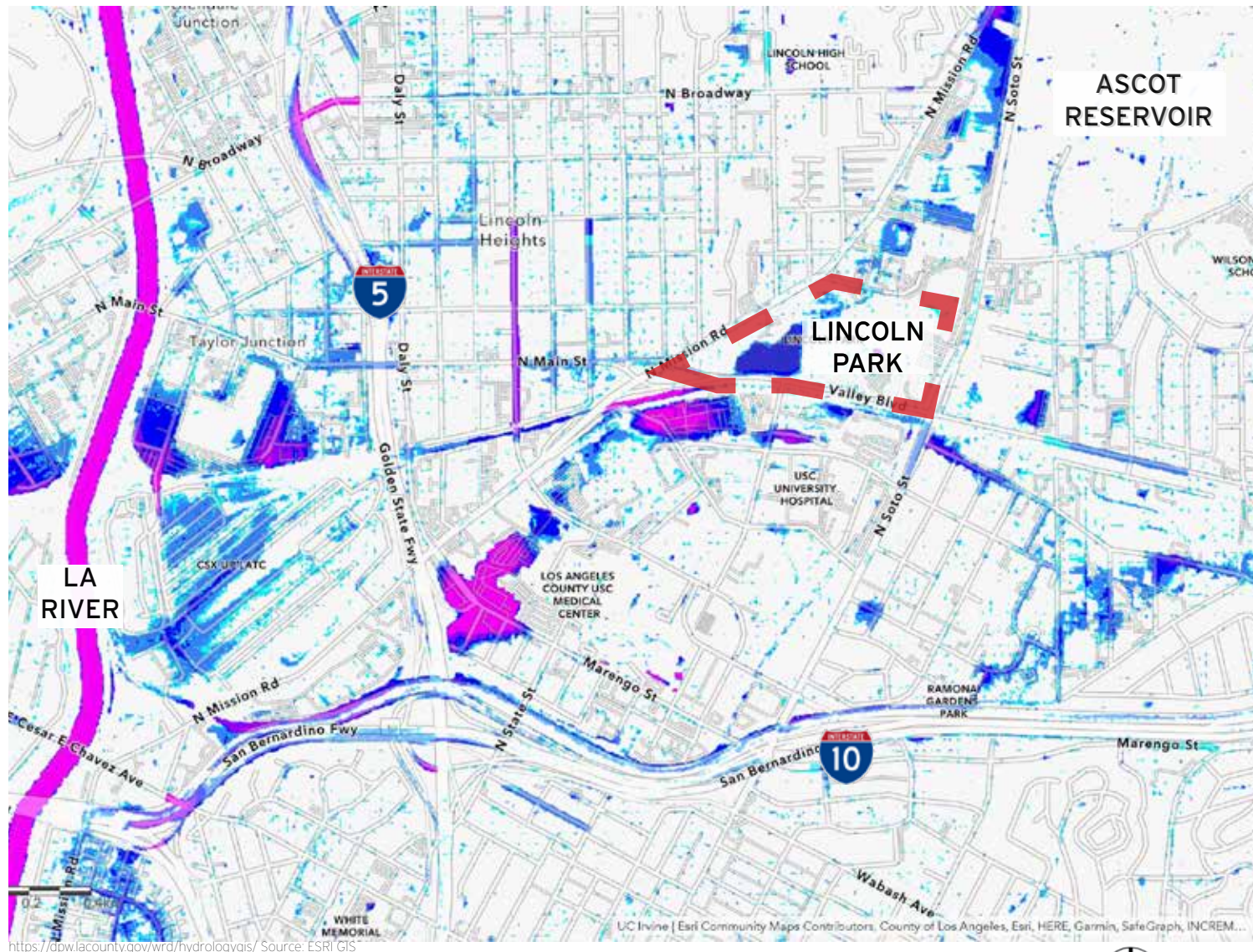


FIGURE 10.1

\*Based on LA OC 100yr 24hr Precipitation Flood Depth

The storm drains currently installed are capable of sustaining run-off for up to a 5-year storm event, but not a 50 or 100-year storm event as we are currently seeing more of. In anticipation of climate change, this map depicts the flood depths we are projected to experience. This area is considered a flood plain. 4 of our city's greatest recorded floods marooned the flatlands adjacent to the LA River.

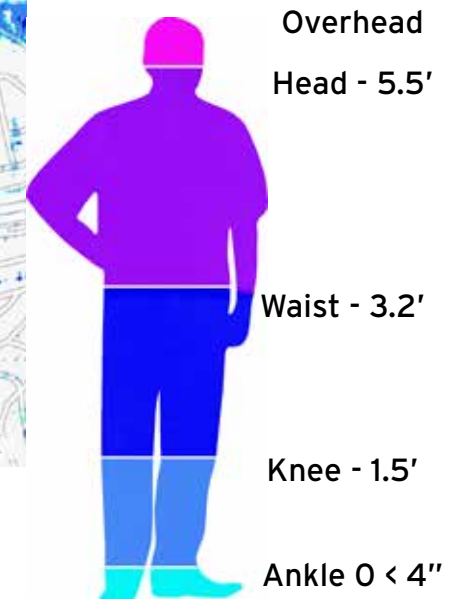


FIGURE 10.2



# PROJECT STATEMENT

Disparities in urban planning have significantly neglected cultural landscapes of Los Angeles. This design seeks to **RENEW** accessibility to nature for East Angelenos with a dynamic **RESTORATION** of the ecological infrastructure within Lincoln Park. The **REVIVAL** of this park's natural systems and features will **REVITALIZE** the overall sense of wellness and safety for the community of Lincoln Heights.



## PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

- Historic site (147 years old) - landmark preservation
- Identified as vital component of the Olmsted-Bartholomew "Green Necklace" plan for Los Angeles
- Rec center and pathways specified by LA County Parks Assessment for total replacement
- Mitigate heat, pollution, and potential flood damage
- Reconnect and engage dense, low-income, neighborhoods with ecological processes
- Repair and restore endemic ecosystems
- Revive buried watercourse to enhance stormwater management, biodiversity, and area aesthetics

# DESIGN METAPHOR

## HISTORY OF WATER AT LINCOLN PARK + IMPORTANCE OF WATER MANAGEMENT



A. James H. Osborne Photograph Collection



B. East Lake Park, Detroit Photographic, 1904, Postcard



C. Courtesy of the LA Public Library



D. Courtesy of MIG



E. John Gollings



F. Courtesy of Ethan Rohloff Photography

Cultural sustainability and preserving buildings in low-income neighborhoods are often overlooked in Los Angeles. Without an understanding and appreciation for our ecosystems and vibrant culture, we risk continued devaluation of our landscapes and losing our perception of place. This park is a city landmark worthy of preservation. To breathe new life into this beloved park, I drew on inspiration from the past. Photos and postcards from the earliest years of the park reveal a close connection between park visitors and the water. Interweaving design, art, and ecology, I want to focus on the history of water at Lincoln Park as

my figurative design metaphor and use its presence in the landscape to teach the community about sustainable water management. Some Los Angeles natives are completely unaware that a river flows through the city's core and a vast system of tributaries were channeled under our feet. Playing in the mud or enjoying a moment of silence in the woods is something children in urban East Los Angeles do not often experience. As Earth's most precious resource, we need to develop sustainable strategies for protecting the quality of our water and the health of our ecosystems.



# PROJECT GOALS

There are many opportunities to accomplish my goals. To revive the natural functions, I could replenish the tree canopy to mitigate heat and pollution. Using mostly natives and adaptable species would enhance the quality of habitat and biodiversity. To renew accessibility, I should make entrances more convenient for pedestrians. Pathways and amenities need to accommodate people of all abilities. Edge conditions require a buffer. I'd like to retain historic relics like the Plaza de la Raza, sculpture, and the last portion remaining of the conservatory which is the shade structure. I also see opportunities to improve perceptual qualities by introducing more junctures for recreation, education. Based on my analysis, I felt my proposed design should be especially sensitive to the vibrant community of Lincoln Heights, as well as the environment. This led me to prioritize the following four goals for my site: **stormwater management, ecosystem resilience, accessibility + cultural sustainability.** My inventory and analysis of the park led me to develop a program with established objectives to guide my design decisions. Celebratory of life and using the universal appeal of nature I was inspired by styles popular at the park's inception like art nouveau to design demonstration gardens reminiscent in the foundation, but more organically stylized to reflect climate change. Following nature's example, I will implement various bio-manipulation techniques to improve water quality, visual amenity, and detention storage effectiveness. Focusing on best management practices and a holistic approach, I strive to be sensitive to local cultures and encourage community ownership to prevent gentrification of the neighborhood. Overall, I want to maximize the potential to effectively harvest, treat, and re-use stormwater runoff on-site. Lincoln Heights certainly has an underbelly, but there is a correlation between a decrease in violent crime with increased access to maintained green spaces.



FIGURE 11

# PROPOSED PROGRAM



FIGURE 12



# PROPOSED ELEMENTS

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Daylight Arroyo  
Constructed Wetland  
Permeable Hardscapes  
Cisterns + Rain Tanks  
Biofiltration Planters  
Infiltration Areas  
Connection to Downtown LA  
Water Recycling Project



## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

Native + Adaptive Plant Palettes  
Drought-tolerant Species  
Demonstration Gardens  
Urban Forest  
Bird Management  
Habitat-Zones  
Water Reuse  
Erosion Control



## ACCESSIBILITY

Shade Structures  
ADA Accessible Amenities  
New Signage  
Circulation Buffers  
Painted Bike Lanes  
Curb Extensions  
Benches + Handrails  
Enhanced Crosswalks  
Sheltered Bus Stops



## CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

Interpretive Trails  
Educational Signage  
New Recreation + Senior Center  
Flexible Gathering Spaces  
Community Gardens  
Local Art Installations  
Bandstand  
New Skate Park  
Outdoor Classroom + Gallery



FIGURE 13

# LANDSCAPE OPPORTUNITIES



ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION



EASE ACCESSIBILITY



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



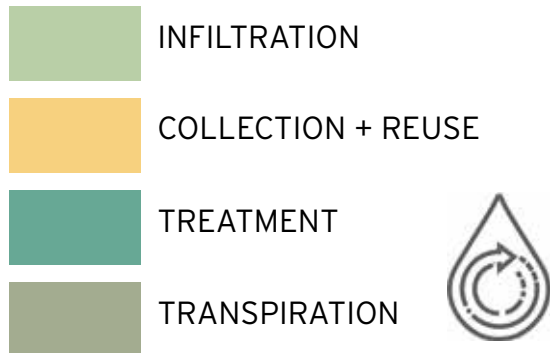
FIGURE 14 NTS

There are many opportunities to accomplish my goals. To revive the natural functions, I could replenish the tree canopy to mitigate heat and pollution. Using mostly natives and adaptable species would enhance the quality of habitat and biodiversity. To renew accessibility, I should make entrances more convenient for pedestrians. Pathways and amenities need to accommodate people of all abilities. Edge conditions require a buffer. I'd like to retain historic relics like the Plaza de la Raza, sculpture, and the last portion remaining of the conservatory which is the shade structure. I also see opportunities to improve perceptual qualities by introducing more junctures for recreation, education, and community ownership.

-  ENTRANCE
-  BUFFER NEEDED
-  ADA COMPONENT
-  COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP
-  EDUCATIONAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT

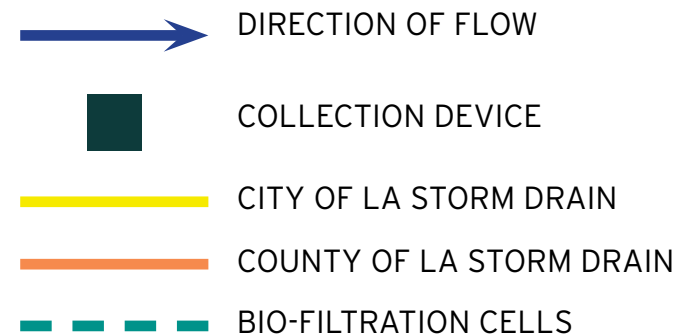


# STORMWATER OPPORTUNITIES



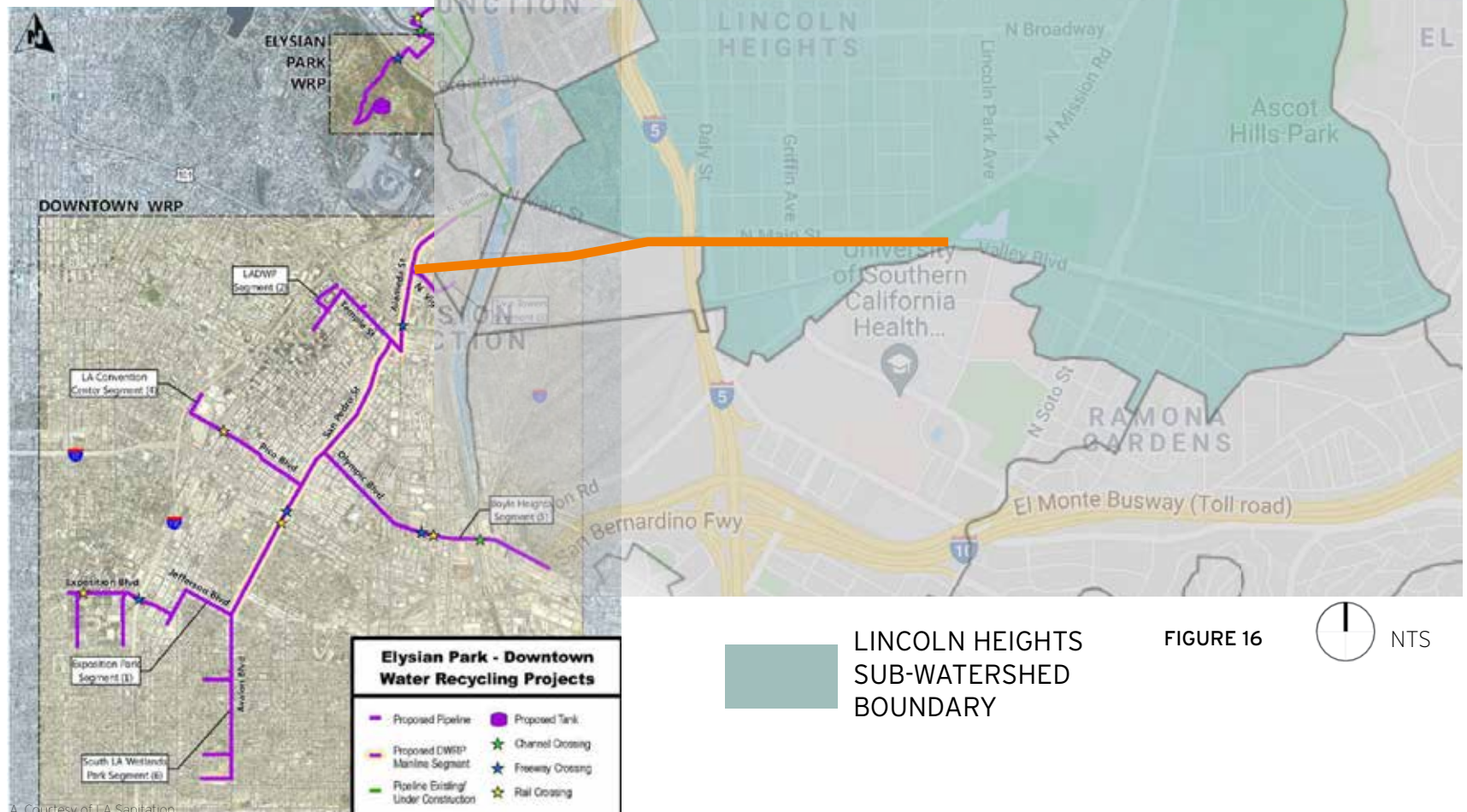
To revitalize stormwater management on site, I want to focus on capturing, treating, and re-using runoff received within the park and surrounding Lincoln Heights sub-watershed. To treat upland runoff, I could direct upland flow into bio-filtration cells that store water for re-use on-site. But taking advantage of Lincoln Park's most interesting features and the dynamic abilities of nature, my big

move will be to daylight the Arroyo de los Posos. Human access to the lake has destroyed its quality therefore I also propose to convert the lake into a constructed wetland and extend the northern shore to protect habitat but also provide scenic quality for visitors. This will cleanse runoff directed through the system before flowing to the LA River and the Pacific Ocean.



# AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE

LA Sanitation has proposed a 2-phase plan to eventually connect Hollenbeck Lake and other inner-city park irrigation systems to the LADWP Downtown Recycled Water Project. I think there is an opportunity to connect Lincoln Park Lake to the system by adding an extension to the Alameda line shown in orange below. In combination with collecting and re-using upland runoff from the greater Lincoln Heights sub-watershed on-site this could drastically reduce the amount of potable water used to maintain the park.





# CONSTRAINTS



HILLSIDE ZONING



SOIL LIQUEFACTION



IMPAIRED BODY OF WATER



FIGURE 17



HISTORIC BUILDING



DENSE VEHICLE TRAFFIC



UNION PACIFIC RAIL LINES



LAW ENFORCEMENT SIGHT LINES



HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT

The constraints I face are complex. I'm working with an impaired body of water, hillside zoning requirements, threats of liquefaction, the railroad adjacency, maintaining lines of sight for law enforcement, an overabundance of birds, homeless encampments, and working with a historic landmark. Excess nitrogen and phosphorous from fertilizers and bird waste have resulted in eutrophication or increased growth in algae. Algae levels no longer support stocking the water with fish, but catch and release are still allowed.

# DESIGN INSPIRATION



A. Courtesy of Lincoln Heights Remembered



B. Courtesy of Turf Design Studios



C. Courtesy of Las Pilitas



D. Courtesy of Tallahassee.com



E. Courtesy of Florida Memory



F. Courtesy of Ryan Davidson Photography

These intentions made me think of my own childhood in Tallahassee, Florida playing in the woods or tributary waterways of the Ochlockonee River. In stark contrast to California, the Florida panhandle is characterized by flat woods which are a combination of swamps, prairies, and marshes. I was also inspired by the history

of Lincoln Park and its original intent as a pleasure-ground with sinuous paths that wove around botanical gardens and once boasted the largest collection of cacti and orchids on the West Coast. I wanted to create a sense of wildness that inspires curiosity and offers respite from urbanization.



# METHODOLOGY



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- Sustainable Stormwater Management - Kevin Lipton
- Restoring Neighborhood Streams - Planning, Design, and Construction - Ann Riley
- Green Streetscape Design with Stormwater Management - Freek Loos
- Urban Street Stormwater Guide - NACTO
- Guide to Constructed Wetlands - EPA



## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

- Toward an Urban Ecology - Kate Orff
- Trees in Urban Design - Henry Arnold
- The LA River Master Plan Landscaping Guidelines
- Guide to Urban Cooling Strategies - Paul Osmond
- Selection of Native Wetland Plants for Water Treatment of Urban Runoff - Rejmankova + Bayer



## ACCESSIBILITY

- People Places: Design Guidelines for Urban Open Space - Claire Cooper Marcus
- Urban Street Design Guide - NACTO
- The Image of the City - Kevin Lynch
- 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design
- Form and Fabric in Landscape Architecture - Catherine Dee



## CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

- The Lincoln Heights Historical Preservation Plan
- A Pattern Language - Christopher Alexander, et. al.
- Measuring Urban Design - Metrics for Livable Spaces - Reid Ewing
- The Death and Life of Great American Cities - Jane Jacobs
- Happy City : Transforming Our Lives Through Urban Design - Charles Montgomery

# PRECEDENT: HOLLENBECK PARK

## TAKEAWAYS

- IMPAIRED WATER BODY
- FABRICATED WETLAND
- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
- OPEN PARK SPACE
- ALTERNATE H2O SOURCE

The primary objective of this ongoing project is to replace 74.1 acre-feet of water per year of potable water with an alternative, sustainable source. This restoration project has not yet begun, but it was helpful to read the FINAL CONCEPT REPORT - Hollenbeck Park Lake Rehabilitation and Stormwater Management prepared by ch2m, now Jacobs Engineering Group. Objectives and design recommendations for both phases of this project - seemed applicable and potentially possible for Lincoln Park.

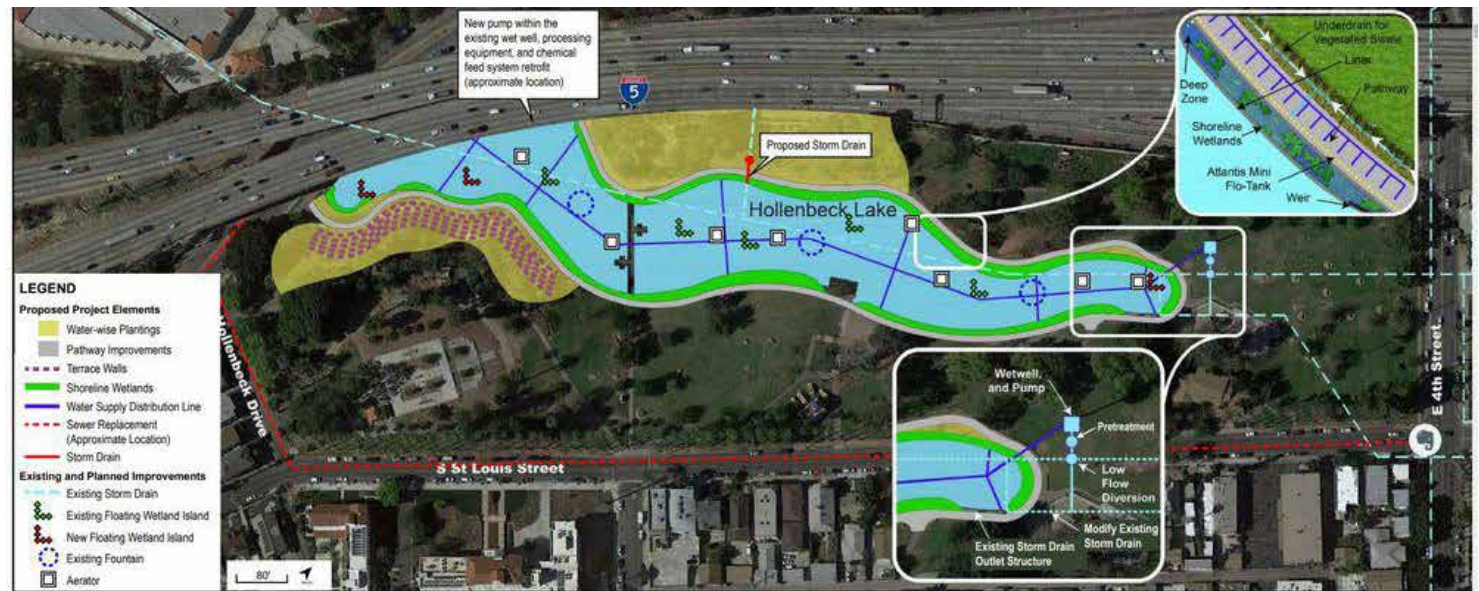
LA Sanitation  
LA Public Works

415 S Saint Louis St,  
Los Angeles, CA 90033  
Size: 12 acres



HOLLENBECK PARK NOW BEFORE RENOVATIONS

A. Source: LA Sanitation



HOLLENBECK PARK RENOVATION CONCEPT PLAN

B. Source: LA Sanitation



# PRECEDENT: BOOKER T. ANDERSON JR PARK

## TAKEAWAYS

- URBAN STREAM RESTORATION
- DAYLIGHTED CULVERT
- NEIGHBORHOOD POLITICS
- RAILROAD ADJACENCY
- SITE CORRIDORS
- SOIL BIOENGINEERING
- FLOODPLAIN OVERFLOW

In my methodology research, I found Booker T. Anderson Jr. Park located in the East Bay Area. In a chain of parks, the Baxter Creek was daylighted as an aesthetic to stormwater management and reintroduce nature in a high crime, inner-city environment. The segment through this park is slightly longer than the Arroyo de Los Posos, at just over 900 feet. This project also used interesting California native plant palettes and soil bio-engineering techniques like fascines (or live stakes) to stabilize the shoreline.

Urban Creeks Council  
Ann Riley  
2000 - 2015

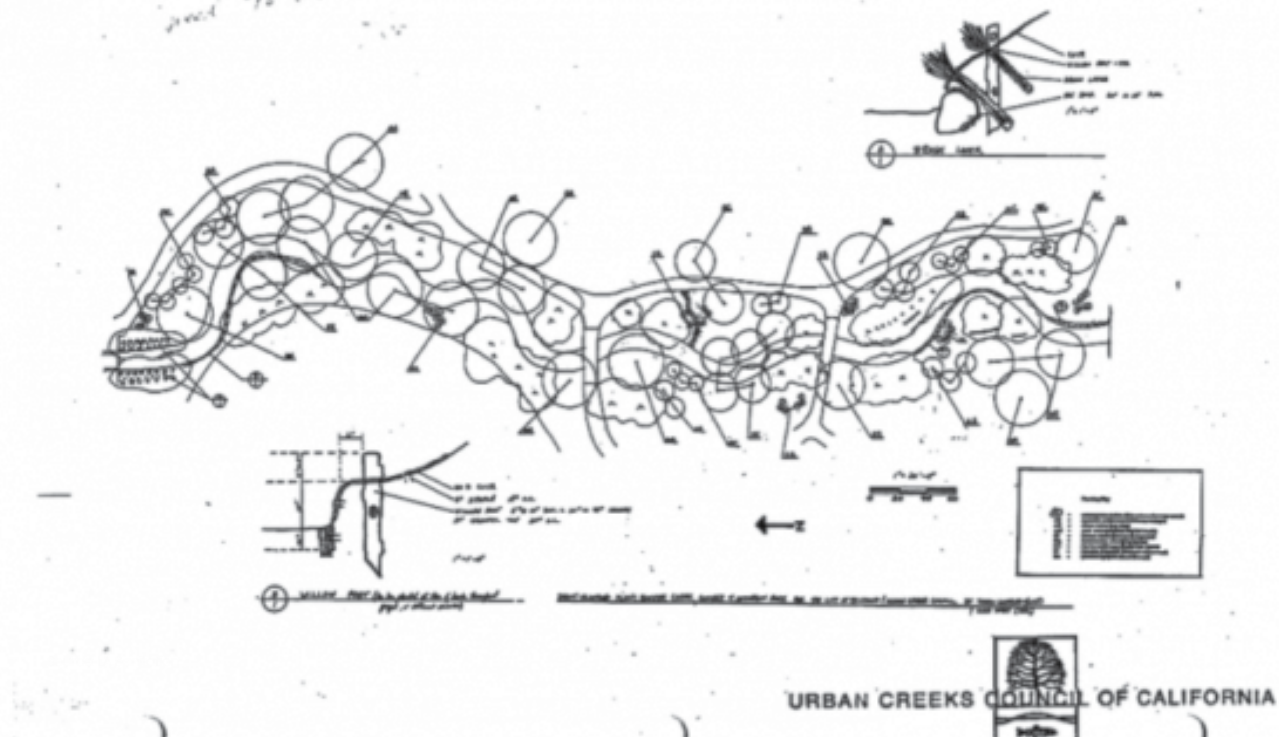
Carlson Blvd  
Richmond, CA  
Size: 22 acres



*Photo taken in 2007 (estimate).  
Source: The Berkeley Daily Planet*



*Aquatic vegetation shading stream and enhancing water quality. Source: Ken Schwab June 10, 2013*



# CONCEPT 1

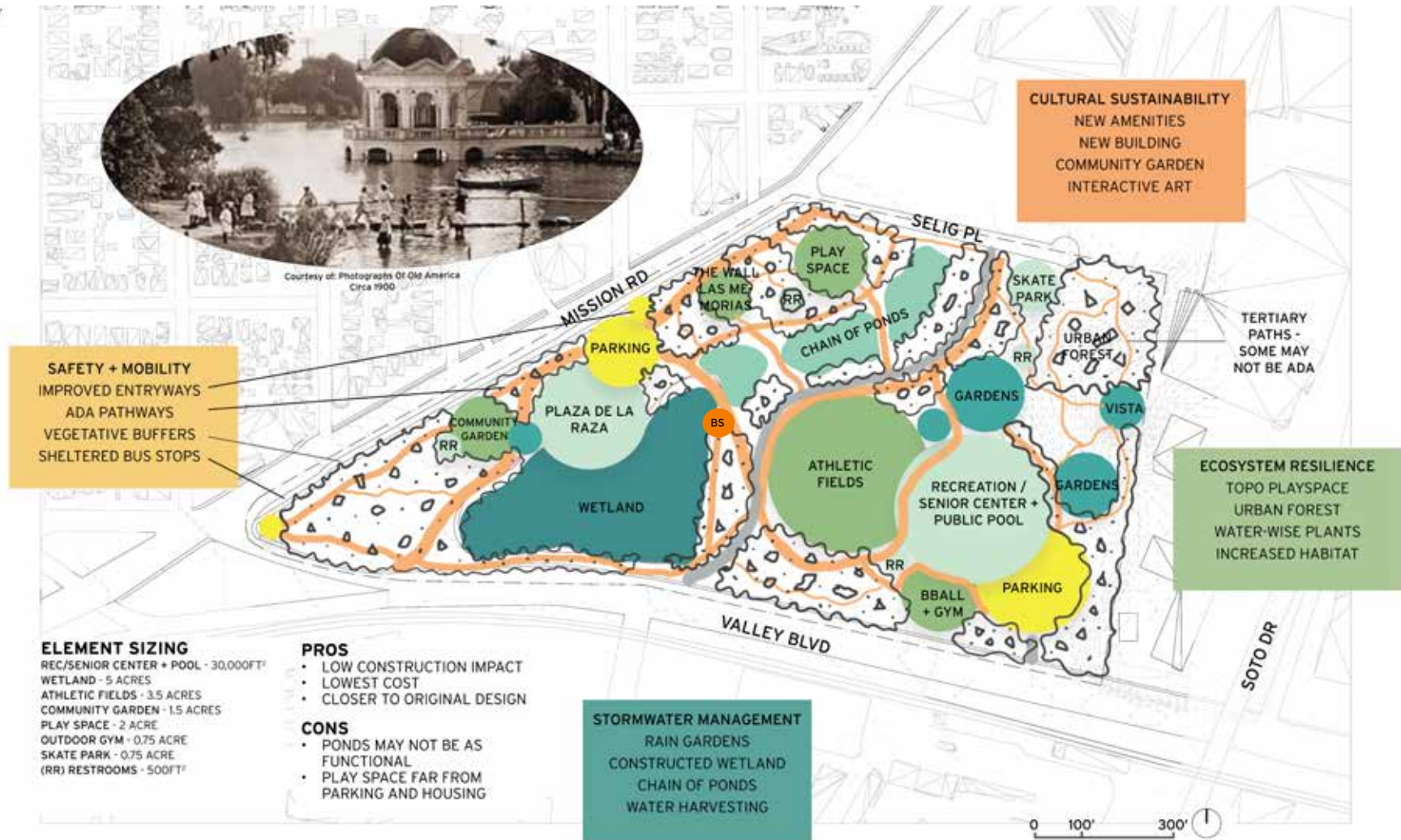


FIGURE 18

In my first concept, to maintain historic integrity, I left most of the major amenities in their original footprints. Pathways from previous designs were reintroduced. A series of wet/dry ponds or rain gardens would follow the watercourse of the Arroyo de los Posos that vary in depth leading up to wetland would capture water from within the

local park watershed. The benefits that I saw in this iteration were its minimal impact on the landscape, reduced construction costs, and the resemblance to the 1912 design by Laurie D. Cox. I was not confident in the stormwater management solution or the location of recreational and play elements within the park.



# CONCEPT 2



FIGURE 19

In my second concept, I wanted to explore bringing the major amenities closer to the water. Taking advantage of the beautiful backdrop of the Plaza de la Raza and downtown LA over the lake I moved the Recreation and Senior Center over the water with an observation deck that could double as a flexible event space. To enhance the presence of

the water, I elongated the shoreline of the lake and daylight the Arroyo in its historic footprint. Smaller amenities are relocated to improve community access. I also reintroduced the historic bandstand. Further soil typology research and evidence of soil liquefaction are what ultimately swayed me from this approach.

# CONCEPT 3

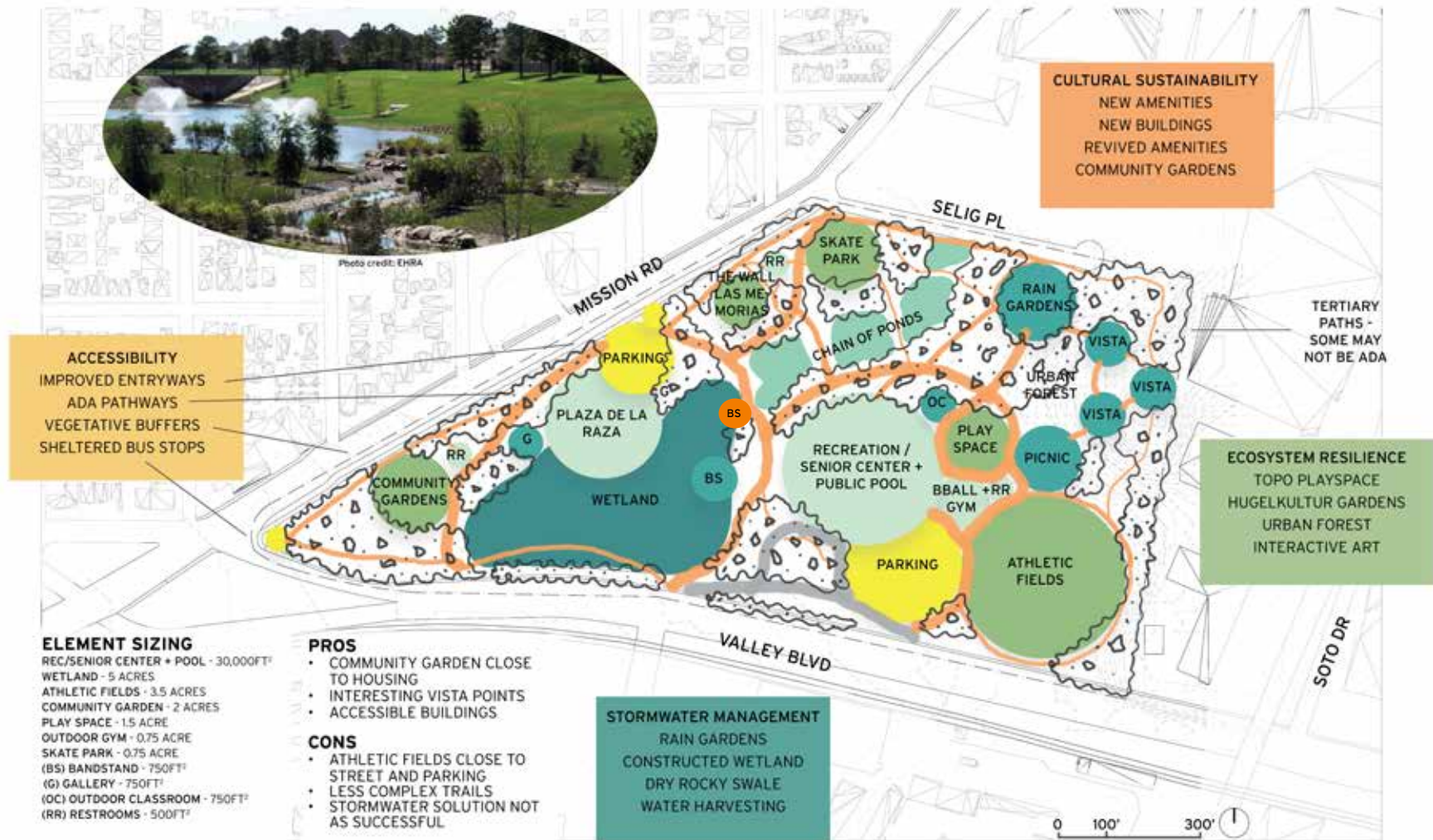


FIGURE 20

For my third concept, I was keeping a “Zen View” in mind. The recreation center was swapped with the athletic fields bringing the building closer to the water for better interior views but set back so pathways can meander between the water and buildings. Moving the athletic fields closer to the hillside could allow me to incorporate more

topography into the user experience. Rather than sitting on hot, shadeless bleachers, spectators could lay out a blanket on the hill for an unobstructed view of the baseball games with the skyline of downtown LA in the background. The proximity of the athletic fields to parking and the hillside zoning requirements are likely to impede this iteration.



# SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN



FIGURE 21

My final iteration combines what I felt were the most successful elements of my 3 concept designs. I sketched through the opportunities to relocate major elements, but in an effort to respect rather than manage the landscape, I leave most building footprints in their existing location. Renovations of other parks from this period in Los Angeles have

adapted a monotonous identity that erases the distinction and dignity these parks once possessed. To enhance the resilience of the landscape but also preserve the historic integrity of Lincoln Park I prioritized successful elements of the past both natural and structural.

## LEGEND

A. VALLEY ENTRANCE

B. LINCOLN PARK WETLAND

C. PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

D. PLAZA DE LA RAZA

E. WET/DRY POND

F. ARROYO DE LOS POSOS

G. PICNIC DELL

H. GEORGE HILL LEARNING GARDENS

I. RECREATION + SENIOR CENTER

J. VISTA POINT

K. COMMUNITY GARDEN

L. OUTDOOR GALLERY

M. THE TREE FORTRESS

N. LINCOLN PARK SKATE PARK

P. PARKING



# ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER PLAN





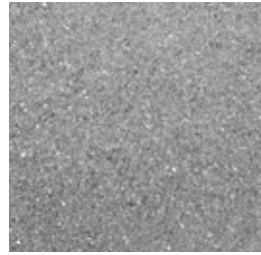
# PROPOSED MATERIALS



DECOMPOSED  
GRANITE



ANGELUS  
PERMEABLE  
PAVERS



POROUS  
CONCRETE



WOOD



GABION



IRON HANDRAILS

The primary walking paths will be porous concrete to maintain stability for ADA users and allow permeability. These pathways wrap around the lake with small resting places positioned close to points of interest and framed views. Secondary pathways that meander through the gardens and hillside will be stabilized decomposed granite. Plazas and flexible spaces will appear elevated with blended permeable pavers. Lastly, bridges will be wooden with wrought iron handrails that have an iris design similar to the *Iris douglasiana* I want to plant around the wetland.



FIGURE 23





# PROPOSED ART + SIGNAGE



A. Arnada: Racheal Stahlman + Sabra Morin  
Courtesy of The Columbian



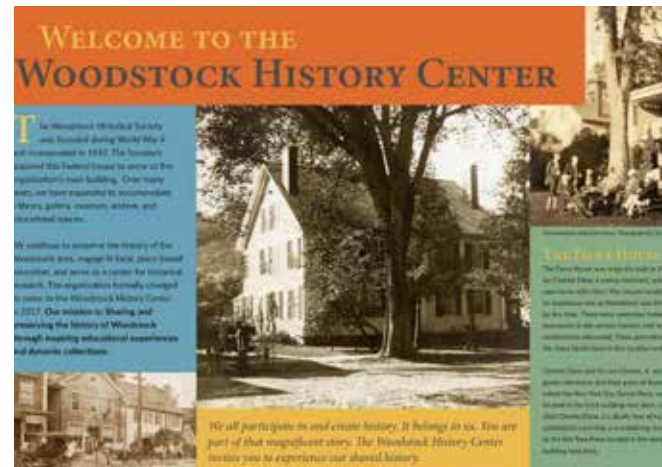
B. Stickleback by artist Alan Ross- Courtesy of MIG Welding UK



C. Courtesy of NY Daily News



D. Designed by: Pulse Design, Inc.



E. Courtesy of Woodstock History Center



F. Courtesy of The Parks Trust

Public art is extremely important to both Latino and Asian cultures. To engage the community and encourage cultural sustainability, I would invite the neighborhood to contribute to the educational and interactive elements in Lincoln Park. This could

be in the form of sculptures, murals, or mosaics that decorate walls, benches or even the storm drains. Signage will educate users on the purpose of stormwater management, bird management, as well as Lincoln Park's history and ecology.



# PROPOSED PLANTING



FIGURE 24



Strengthening the foundation around the waterways and nurturing biodiversity, I'm choosing to work with mostly knock-out Southern California grasses and natives including buckwheat, and Ceanothus. I will also use some adaptive species in the learning gardens and on the hillside like Lomandra for erosion control. Using a native plant

palette provides valuable shelter and food for local wildlife while supporting the declining pollinator species. Replenishing the existing urban forest with younger trees will sequester pollution and carbon. Native grasslands also serve as resilient carbon sinks making the park landscape more adaptive to climate change.



# PLANTING PALETTES



A. New York Times



B. sccwrp.org



C. planning.saccounty.net



D. westernwatersheds.org



F. reddit.com



G. Las Pilitas Nursery



E. Saxon Holt

## Trees

- *Aesculus californica*
- *Arbutus marina*
- *Cercis occidentalis*
- *Lyonothamnus floribundus* ssp. *Aspleniifolius*
- *Quercus agrifolia*

## Trees

- *Aesculus californica*
- *Cercis occidentalis*
- *Platanus racemosa*
- *Populus fremontii*
- *Quercus agrifolia*

## Trees

- *Cercis occidentalis*
- *Chilopsis linearis*
- *Platanus racemosa*
- *Populus fremontii*
- *Quercus agrifolia*

## Trees

- *Arbutus marina*
- *Cercis occidentalis*
- *Chilopsis linearis*
- *Platanus racemosa*
- *Quercus agrifolia*

## Trees

- *Heteromeles arbutifolia*
- *Juglans californica*
- *Quercus agrifolia*
- *Quercus lobata*
- *Umbellularia californica*

## Trees

- *Arbutus marina*
- *Heteromeles arbutifolia*
- *Chilopsis linearis*
- *Quercus agrifolia*
- *Quercus lobata*

## Exhibits

- Asian
- Australian
- North American
- South American
- Mediterranean
- South African
- Planting under Oaks
- Fire-resistant
- Medicinal
- Lawn Alternative

## Under story

- *Stipa pulchra*
- *Salvia clevelandii*
- *Lupinus succulentus*
- *Penstemon heterophyllus*
- *Clarkia unguiculata*
- *Rosa californica*
- *Festuca californica*
- *Lasthenia glabrata*
- *Malacothamnus densiflorus*
- *Erythranthe cardinalis*
- *Nemophila menziesii*
- *Salvia apiana*
- *Ceanothus 'Centennial'*
- *Eschscholzia californica*

## Under story

- *Artemisia douglasiana*
- *Anemopsis californica*
- *Cyperus eragrostis*
- *Carex spissa*
- *Elymus glaucus*
- *Eleocharis palustris*
- *Hordeum brachyantherum*
- *Lobelia cardinalis*
- *Parnassia palustris*
- *Schoenoplectus californicus*
- *Stachys ajugoides*
- *Iris douglasiana*
- *Equisetum hyemale*

## Under story

- *Carex praegracilis*
- *Muhlenbergia capillaris 'Lenca'*
- *Calliandra eriophylla*
- *Calycanthus occidentalis*
- *Erythranthe guttata*
- *Salix lasiolepis*
- *Rosa californica*
- *Iris douglasiana*
- *Sisyrinchium bellum*
- *Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince'*
- *Carpenteria californica*

## Under story

- *Stipa pulchra*
- *Sisyrinchium bellum*
- *Eschscholzia californica*
- *Iris douglasiana*
- *Danthonia californica*
- *Poa cita*
- *Dodecatheon clevelandii*
- *Clarkia unguiculata*
- *Agrostis pallens*
- *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *polifolium*
- *Lupinus succulentus*
- *Penstemon heterophyllus*

## Under story

- *Baccharis pilularis*
- *Carex globosa*
- *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *polifolium*
- *Lonicera hispidula*
- *Lomandra longifolia*
- *Opuntia treleasei*
- *Salvia spathacea*
- *Stipa pulchra*
- *Venegasia carpesioides*
- *Frangula californica*
- *Achillea millefolium*
- *Ceanothus 'Concha'*

## Under story

- *Achillea millefolium*
- *Adenostoma fasciculatum*
- *Arctostaphylos glauca*
- *Carpenteria californica*
- *Leptodactylon californicum*
- *Dudleya cymosa*
- *Diplacus puniceus*
- *Frangula californica*
- *Artemisia californica*
- *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *polifolium*

FIGURE 25

# SEASONAL COLORS

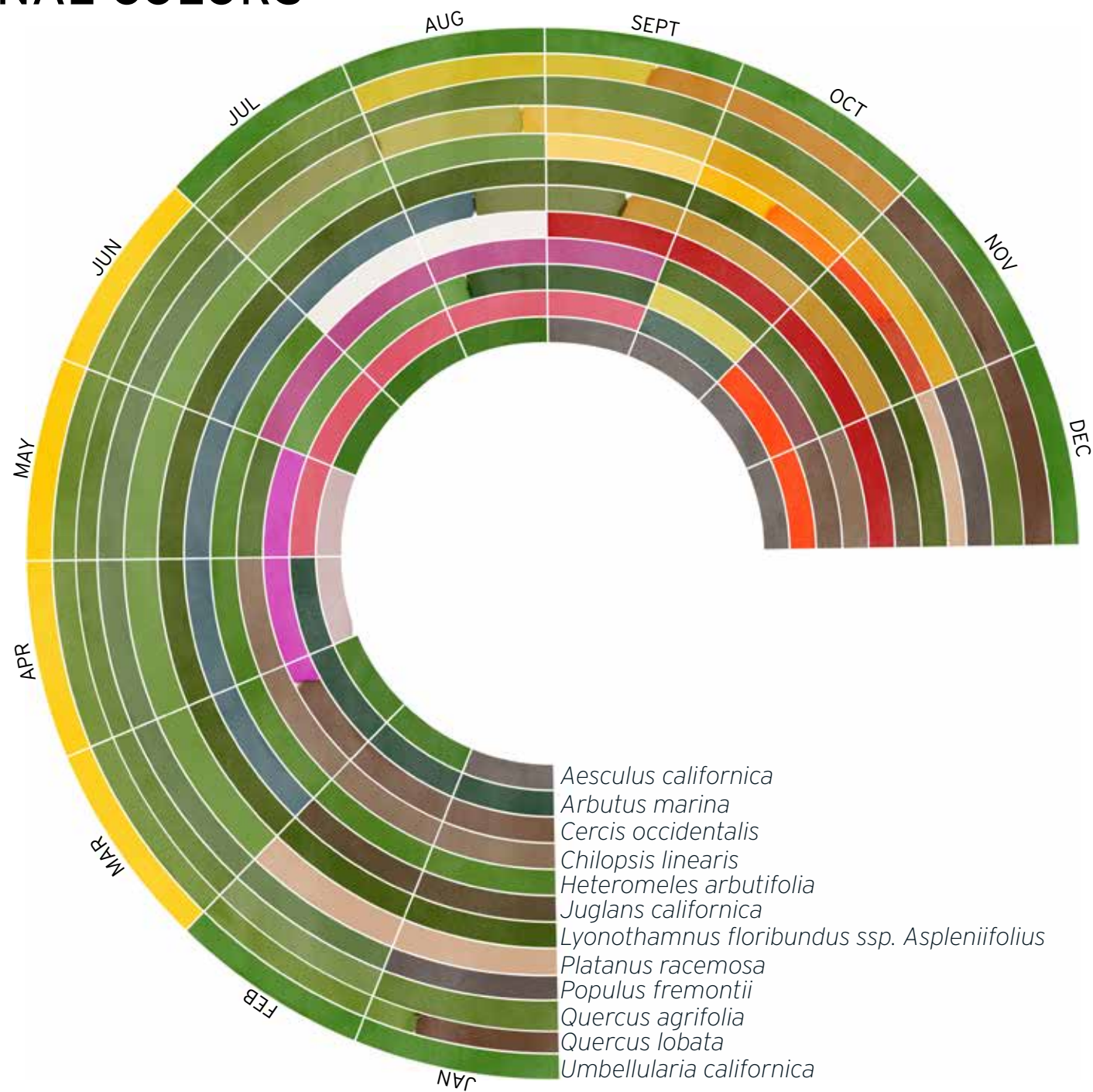


FIGURE 26



# ENLARGEMENTS

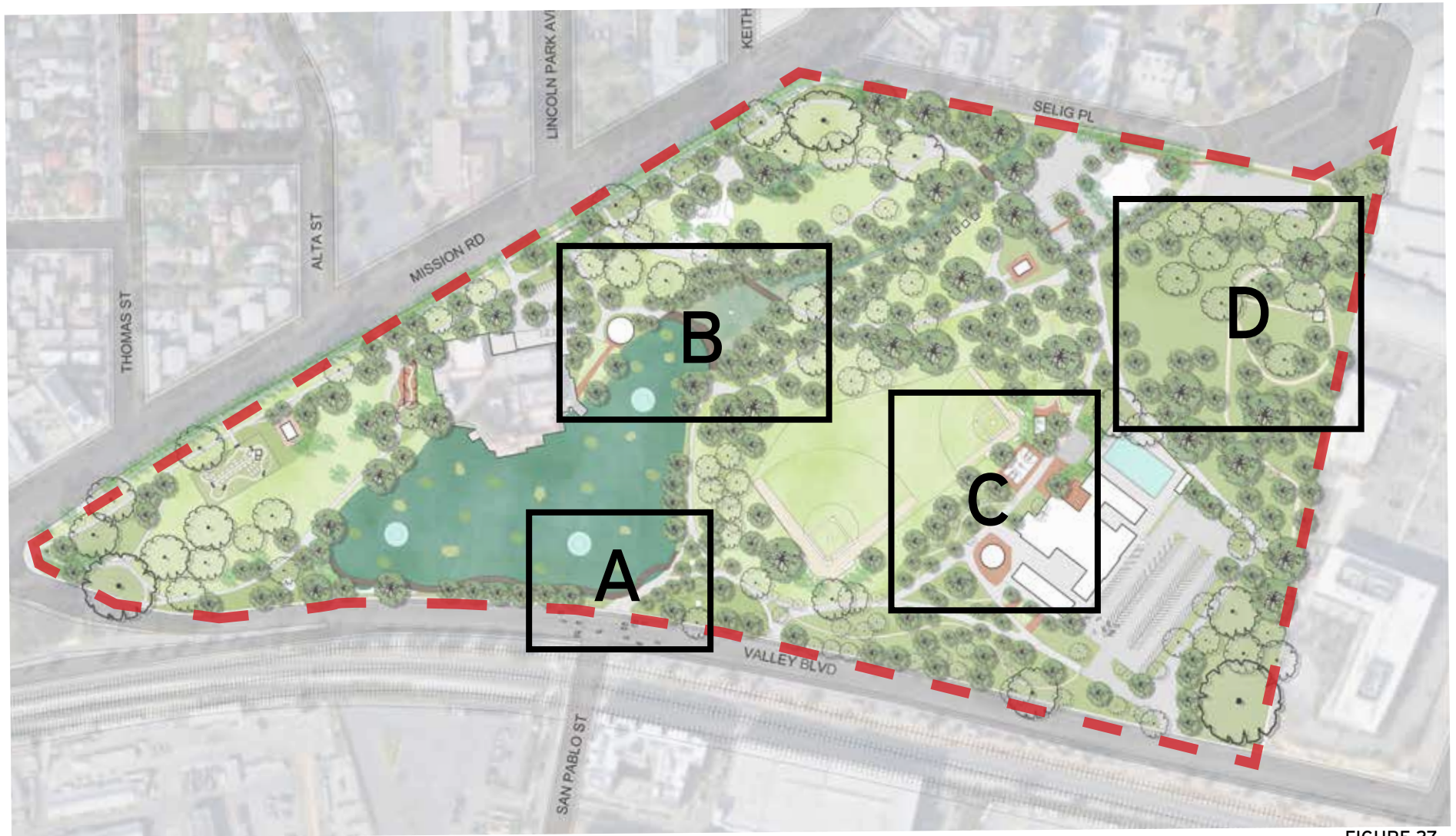


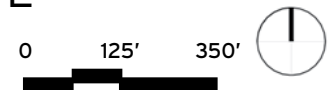
FIGURE 27

A. VALLEY BLVD ENTRANCE

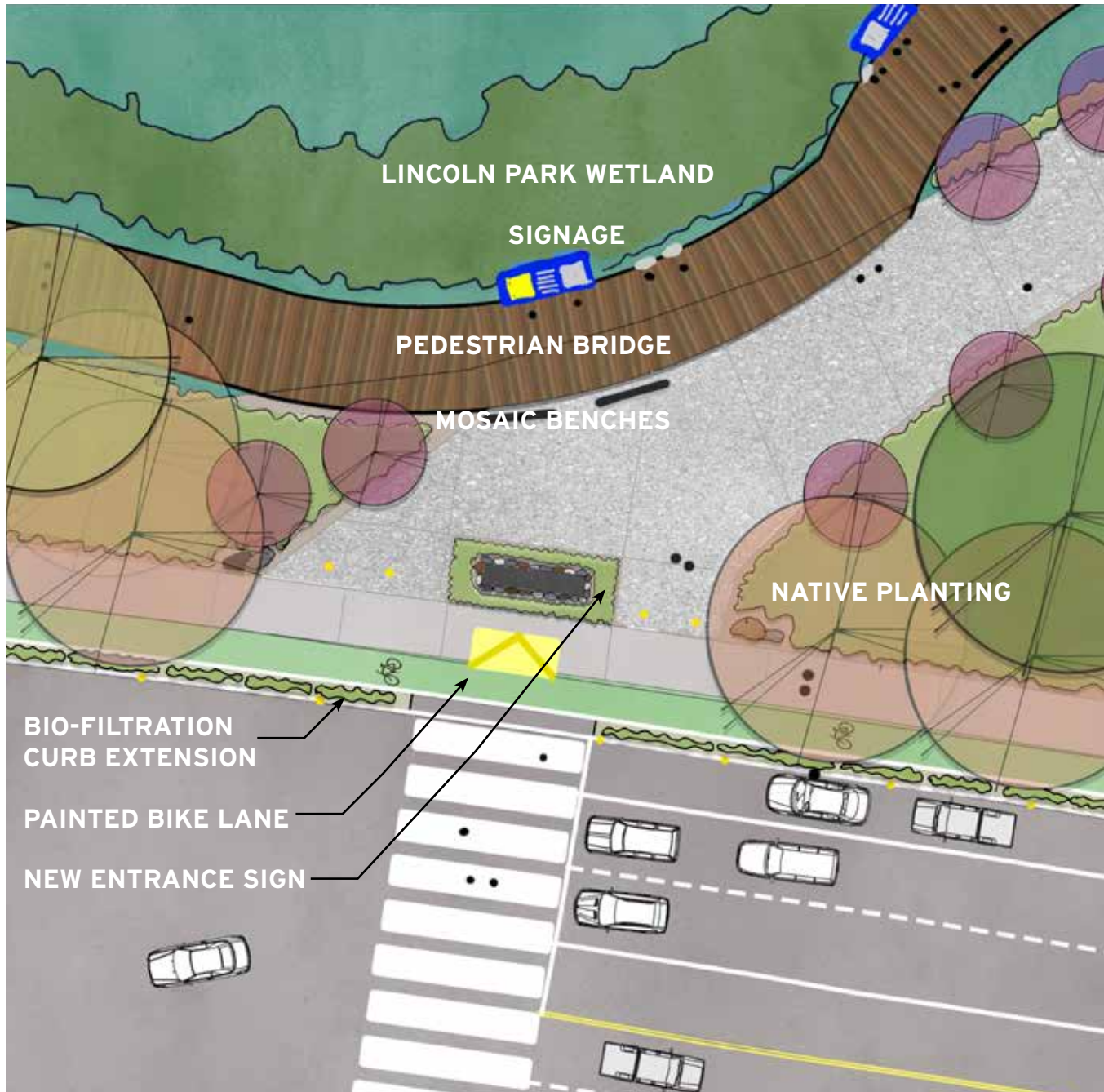
B. THE ARROYO + WETLAND

C. REC CENTER, GARDENS, REC CENTER

D. VISTA POINT + SLOPE



# ENLARGEMENT A



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- LINCOLN PARK WETLAND
- BIO-FILTRATION CURB EXTENSIONS



## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

- NATIVE PLANT PALETTE
- DROUGHT TOLERANT SPECIES



## ACCESSIBILITY

- PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
- PAINTED BIKE LANE
- RELOCATION OF CROSSWALK
- CIRCULATION BUFFERS



## CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

- MOSAIC BENCHES
- EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

The crossing and adjacency conditions at this intersection were both exposed and dangerous. To renew accessibility, I propose shifting the crosswalk from the west to the east end of the intersection. This will create a more convenient crossing for the residents in the new complex and medical employees crossing here with a framed view of the wetland and Plaza de la Raza beyond. I also propose a curb extension with bio-filtration cells that captures and prevents debris from entering the wetland but also protects the newly painted bike lane and wheelchair ramp.

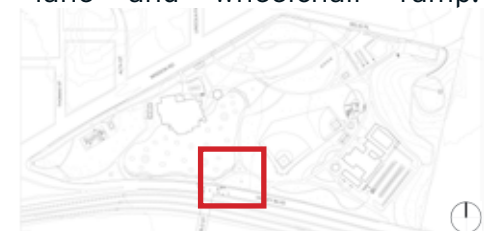


FIGURE 28 0 10' 20'



# SECTION A - AA

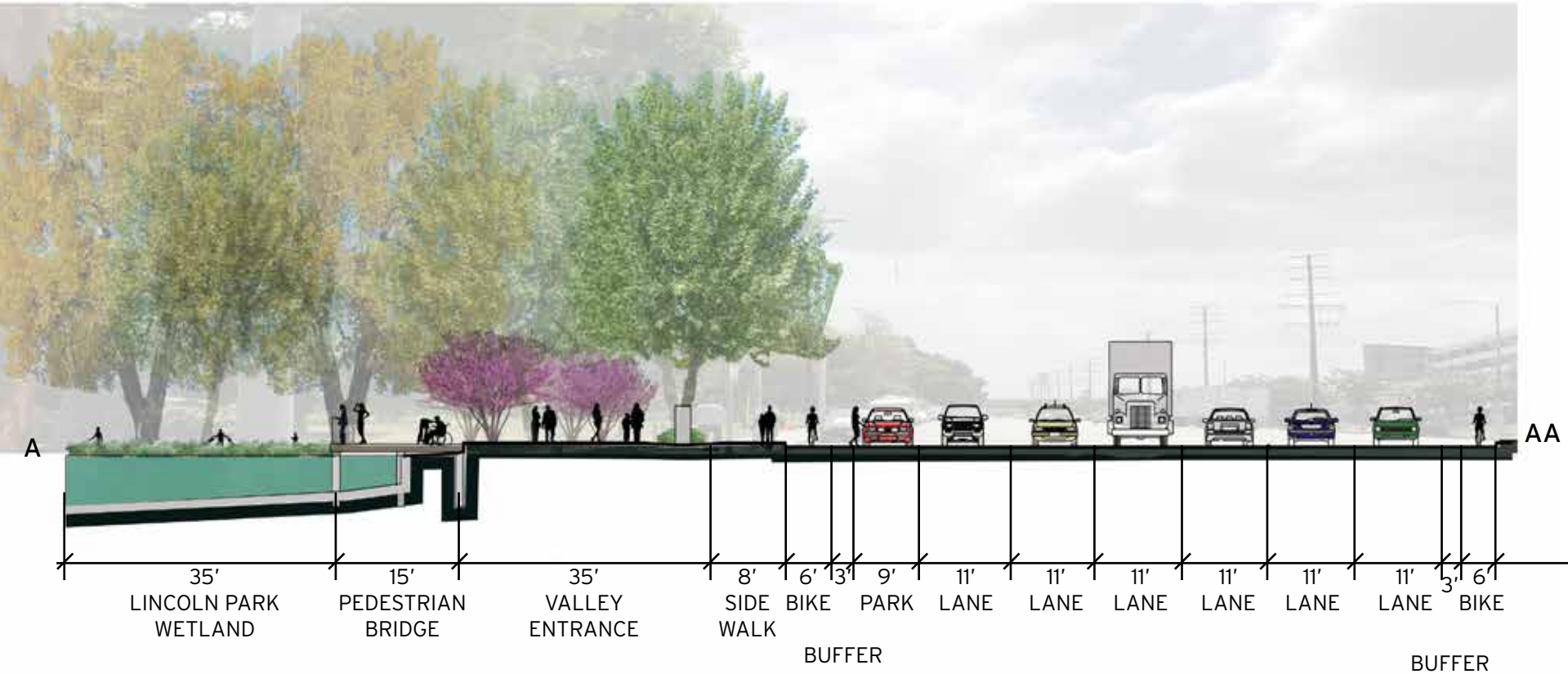


FIGURE 29

Here in section A-AA, I've illustrated the road diet I imposed to create space for the bike lanes and stormwater cells. The number of lanes did not change, but I thinned them from 14' to 11'. The sign I've modeled to compliment historic art deco signs located at Mission Rd and Lincoln Park Dr sculpted in the 1930s.



A. Courtesy of ARLnow.com



# PERSPECTIVES



P1. VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE LOOKING EAST

FIGURE 30



P2. NEW ENTRANCE SIGN FROM INTERSECTION

FIGURE 31

In P1, I've modeled the pedestrian bridge that I've proposed as an alternative route to the narrow, 6', city sidewalk along Valley Blvd. This walkway connects the east and west shore over the surface of the water. Benches and small observation points with viewing binoculars allow visitors to pause and appreciate the flora and fauna of the wetland.

In P2, I've modeled the view from the crosswalk into Lincoln Park from the Valley Blvd entrance. The Plaza de la Raza and fountains beckon users into the park beyond for a breath of fresh air or a moment of respite.





# PERSPECTIVES



**P3. BIO-FILTRATION CELLS BUFFER CYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS**

**FIGURE 32**

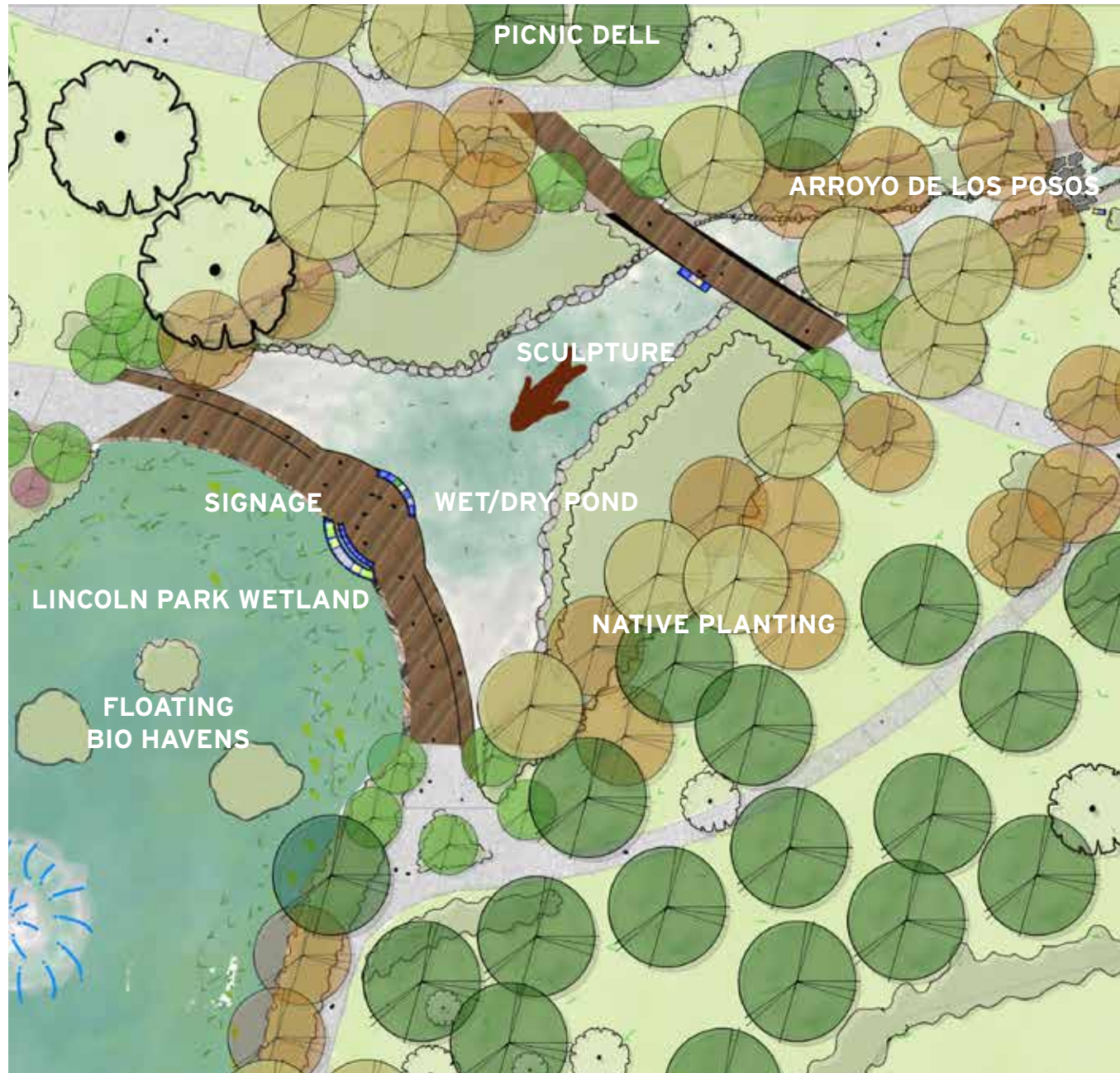
In P3, I depict a glimpse of the NACTO Urban Streetscape Design components I propose for Valley Blvd. The shifted crosswalk has newly painted stripes that clearly delineate the separation between different modes of transportation. Condensing the lane widths and shifting the parallel street parking out 9' on both sides of Valley Blvd creates space for

an established 6' bicycle lane. Painting the bike lane increases visibility and safety for both cyclists and motorists. The remaining 3' provide adequate space as a planted buffer with bio-filtration cells that absorb polluted runoff from the street before it enters the wetland.





# ENLARGEMENT B



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- ARROYO DE LOS POSOS
- WET/DRY DETENTION POND
- LINCOLN PARK WETLAND
- PERMEABLE HARDSCAPES



## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

- NATIVE PLANT PALETTE
- IMPROVED HABITAT
- EROSION CONTROL
- BIRD MANAGEMENT



## ACCESSIBILITY

- ADA ACCESSIBLE RAMPS
- NEW PATHWAYS



## CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

- COMMUNITY ART
- EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE
- FLEXIBLE GATHERING SPACES

Mimicking the functions of a natural arroyo, I've created a 920' vegetated channel that accepts runoff directed through catchment devices at the northern edge of the park. Water is treated through phytoremediation as it flows through the arroyo to this dry/wet pond where the treated water will flow into the wetland via a flow control device or infiltrate into the soil for groundwater recharge.



FIGURE 33

0 30' 60'





# SECTION B-BB



Wikipedia - Little Dry Creek

## SOIL STABILIZATION DETAIL

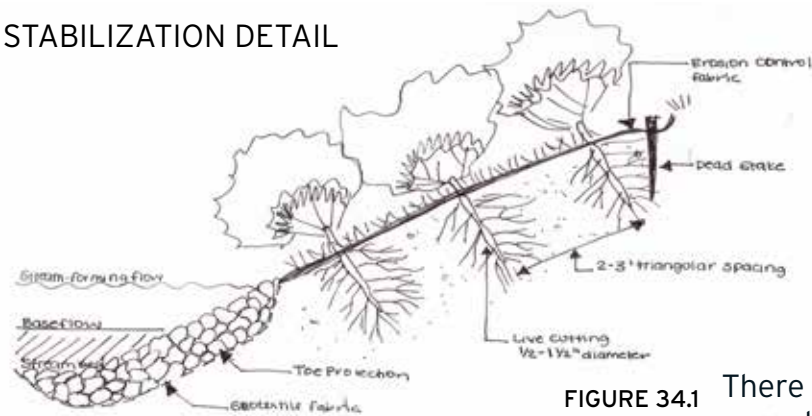


FIGURE 34.1

There are 4 opportunities to cross the arroyo in the park. This is a boulder crossing that links the picnic dell to a new playground. I thought this would provide a sense of adventure for the kids. I use boulders and gabion walls to anchor the bridges and also serve as check dams to control high flow events and filter trash. The original arroyo was probably double the width I propose, but after speaking with Jessica Hall of LA Creek Freak, I felt it would be a mistake to focus on a perennial flow in Southern California. In Ann Riley's book, I learned I could use fascines or live stakes of native willow and cottonwood with coir to stabilize the banks on the arroyo.



FIGURE 34





# ARROYO DE LOS POSOS



P1. VIEW OF BOULDER CROSSING LOOKING EAST

FIGURE 35

In P1, I've modeled the boulder crossing over the Arroyo de los Posos. This is intended to be interesting whether there is a water level in the arroyo or not. In the wet season, sedges, rushes, and *Juncus* buffer entry into the waterway, and in the dry seasons, they cushion any little tumbles from the boulders.



P2. ARROYO DE LOS POSOS LOOKING NORTH

FIGURE 36

In P2, I depict how the Arroyo de los Posos is expected to support the cadence of runoff received from an intense storm event.





# PERSPECTIVES



P3. VIEW OF BOULDER CROSSING LOOKING SOUTH

FIGURE 37

For P3, I wanted to convey that this crossing should still be passable if we were to receive record precipitation. In the Southern California Landscape, it is expected for the water level of the arroyo to drastically vary from year to year. This demonstrates

educational value by exposing the community to nature and climate change. It also inspires kids to observe and explore the diversity and adaptation of our dynamic ecosystem.





# SECTION C-CC



A. <https://www.vitawatertech.com/gallery>



B. [prospectcontractors.com](http://prospectcontractors.com)

The current depth on the lake is 4'. Since I propose removing the storm drains for the arroyo, I also recommend that they be removed here to replace the liner bed, but also grade both deeper and more shallow portions that create ideal conditions for aquatic life and microorganisms. I would also anchor floating biohavens and 3 fountains that aid water aeration and provide habitat. This section depicts the connection between the wetland and the detention pond. Runoff from the arroyo is intended to primarily infiltrate into the water table for groundwater recharge in the detention pond. If water levels were to exceed 6' deep, overflow would enter the wetland via a flow control device.

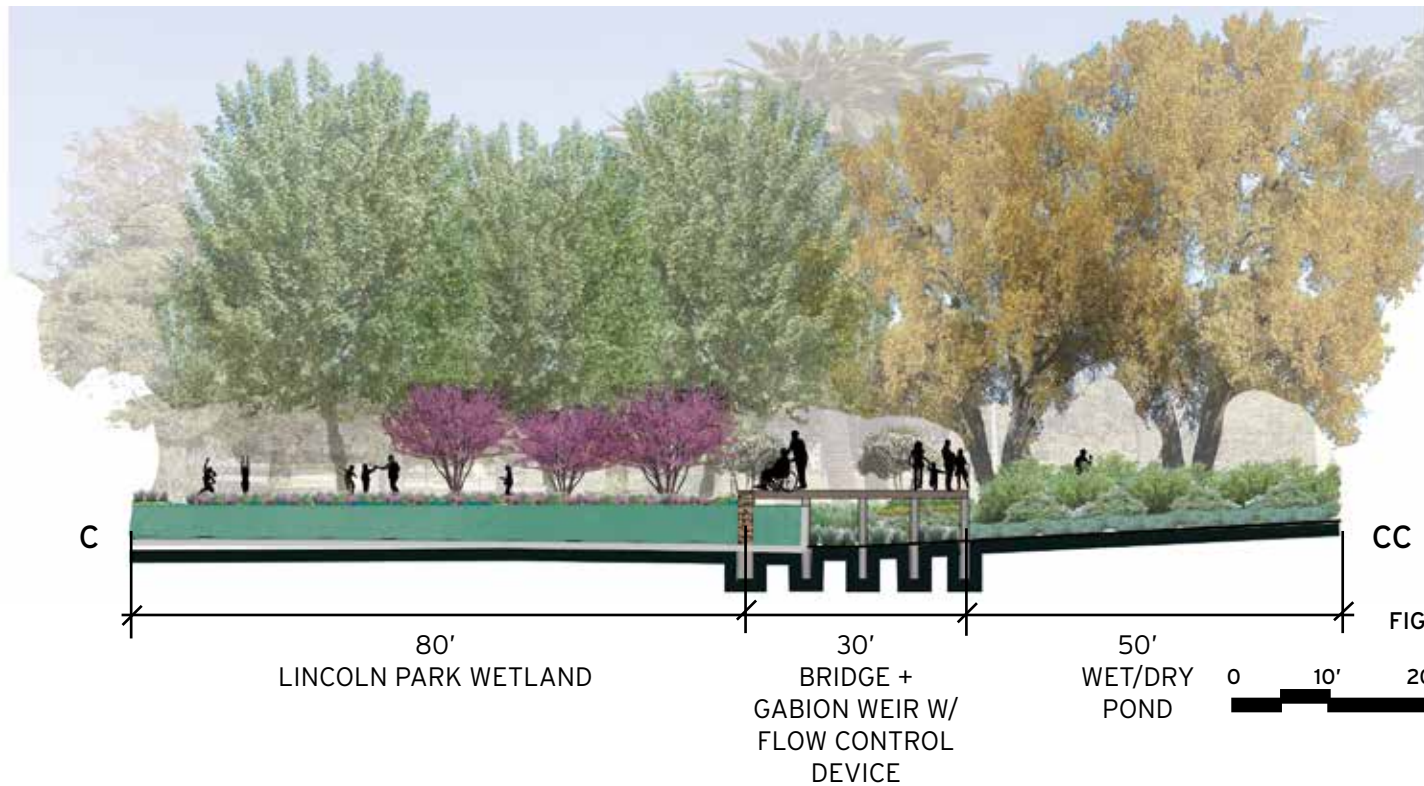


FIGURE 38





# LINCOLN PARK WETLAND



P1. VIEW OF WETLAND LOOKING SOUTH

FIGURE 39

In P1, I've rendered a view over the Lincoln Park Wetland from the primary circulation bridge at the connection between the detention pond. The new bandstand would be constructed in its original building footprint and adjacent to the Plaza de la Raza. This proximity lends its photogenic value to performances and events.



P2. VIEW OF WETLAND FROM WALKWAY

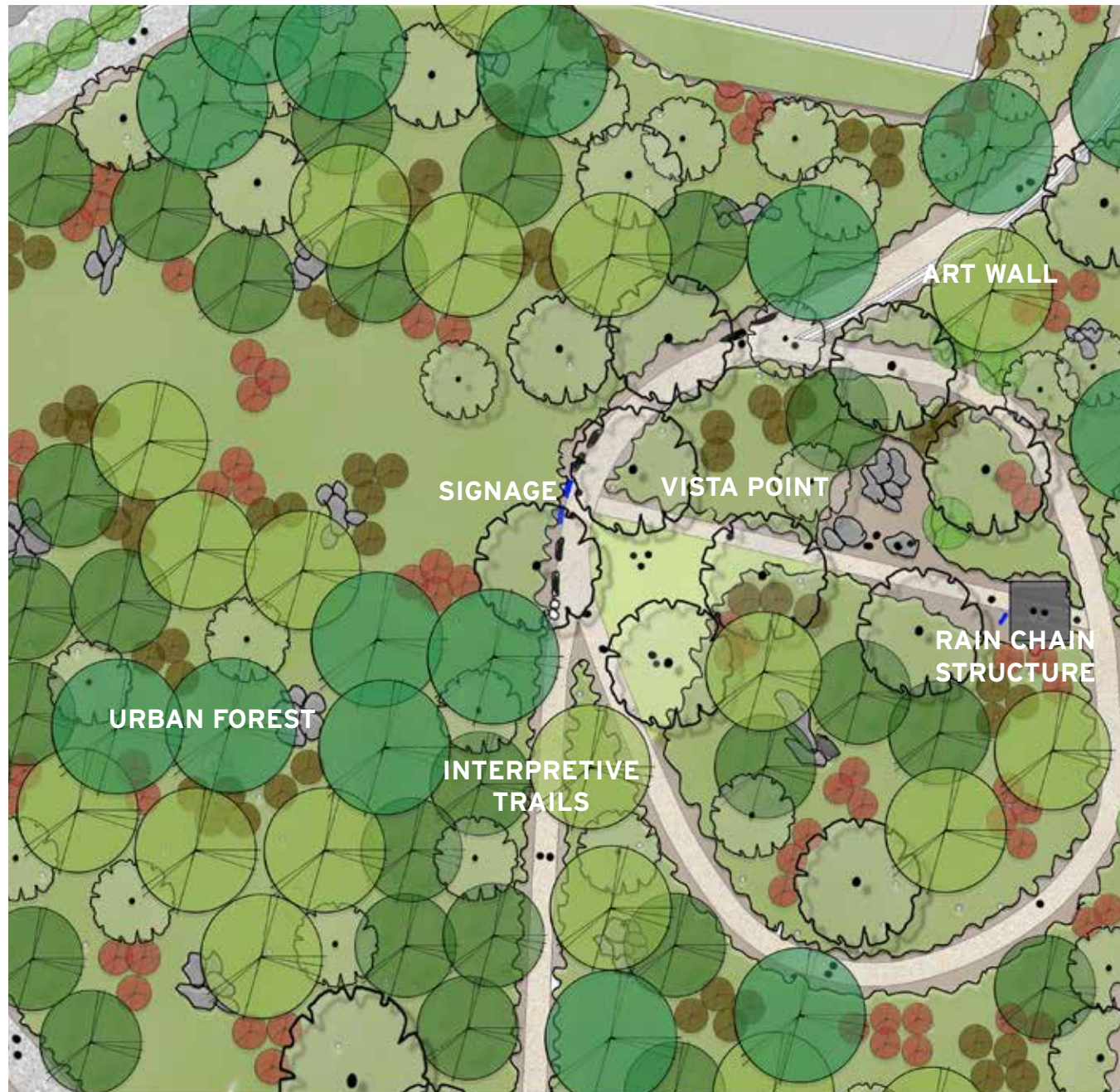
FIGURE 40

In P2, I depict the bridge from the northeastern shore of the wetland with a view of the Plaza de la Raza beyond. Iris and grasses protect aquatic ecosystems from debris and prevent human interaction with the overabundant migratory bird species.





# ENLARGEMENT C



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- TREE PLANTING (TRANSPIRATION)
- VEGETATION (INFILTRATION)
- PERMEABLE HARDSCAPES



## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

- URBAN FOREST
- NATIVE PLANT PALETTE
- DROUGHT TOLERANT SPECIES
- IMPROVED HABITAT
- EROSION CONTROL



## ACCESSIBILITY

- ADA ACCESSIBLE RAMPS
- NEW PATHWAYS



## CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

- COMMUNITY ART
- EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE
- INTERPRETIVE TRAILS

Because of hillside zoning, I did not want to make complex, physical alterations. I did regrade a portion of the trail ADA accessible, though it is closer to 7-8%. To stabilize the soil and create habitat, I've planted a lot of Valley and Coast Live Oaks, Bay Laurel, Southern California Black Walnut, and Toyon. At the top of the hill, I installed a shade structure made of rain chains that frames a picturesque view of downtown LA.



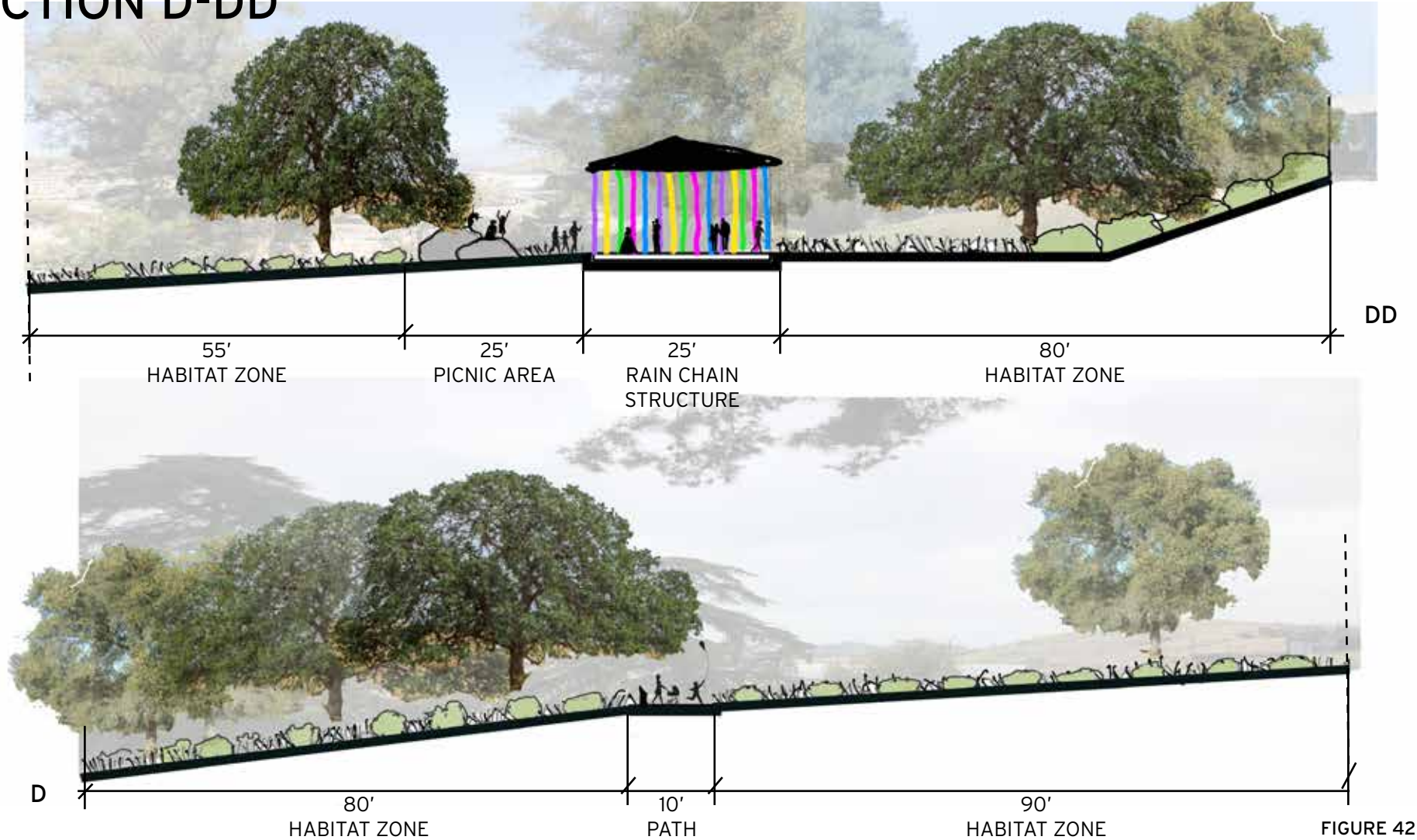
FIGURE 41

0 30' 60'





SECTION D-DD



DD

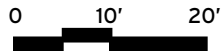
D

80'  
HABITAT ZONE

10'  
PATH

90'  
HABITAT ZONE

FIGURE 42



A. Courtesy of Brie Passano



B. Courtesy of Las Pilitas

This section shows the structure and the hillside looking north. Rain chains originated from Asian cultures. Local students could assemble and submit the chains for construction and feel a sense of ownership in their park.





# VISTA POINT



P1. RAIN CHAIN STRUCTURE LOOKING SOUTHEAST

FIGURE 43

This perspective depicts how I anticipate users to enjoy the vista point at the top of the slope. There is a small picnic area adjacent to the rain chain structure so hikers could take a short break or enjoy lunch with a view. I'm using mostly grasses, forbs, and some sporadic

rocky outcrops with native cacti that detour people from veering off pathways. Educational signage informs visitors of the purpose behind the rain chains and provides recognition to the local children who submitted their community projects for the park.





# DOWNTOWN LA VIEW



P2. VIEW OF PARK AND DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

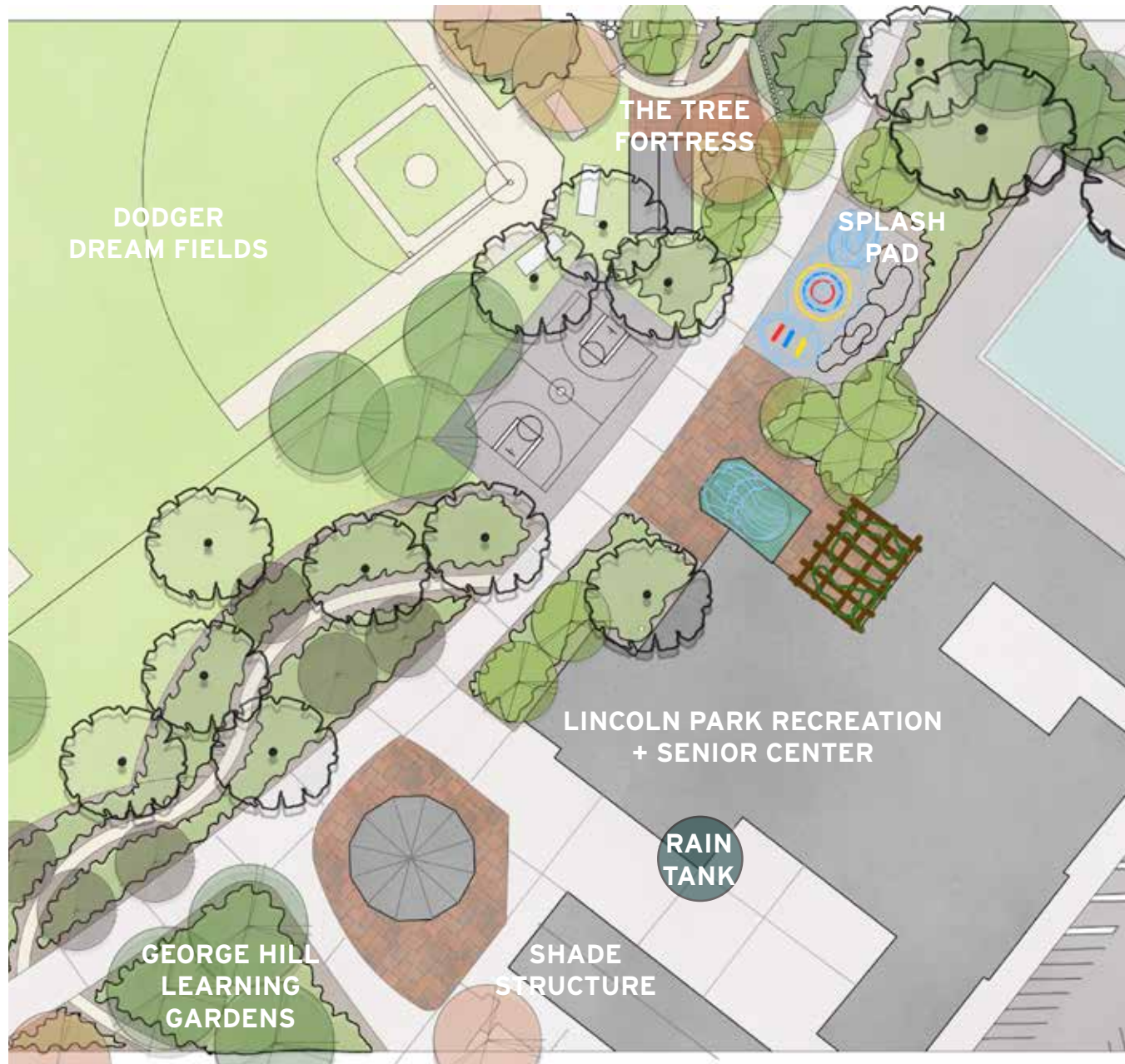
FIGURE 44

In P2, I depict the framed view of the impressive downtown Los Angeles skyline from the midpoint in the slope. This is intended to serve as a popular point for

photography and reflection. I consider this view a connection between the past and the present where users could observe our ever-evolving metropolis.



# ENLARGEMENT D



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- RAIN TANKS
- INFILTRATION AREAS
- PERMEABLE HARDSCAPES



## ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

- NATIVE + ADAPTIVE PLANT PALETTES
- DROUGHT TOLERANT SPECIES
- WATER RE-USE



## ACCESSIBILITY

- ADA ACCESSIBLE AMENITIES
- SHADE STRUCTURES



## CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

- LANDMARK PRESERVATION
- EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE
- LOCAL ART INSTALLATIONS
- FLEXIBLE GATHERING SPACES

I sketched through opportunities to relocate this structure, but ultimately, to preserve the foundations, bathhouse, and shade structure I left them in place. A water feature occupies what is left of a lily pond from the original construction. This will be supplied with water collected from the roof and hardscapes. Educational signage will inform visitors about the history of the park and why water management is important to sustaining our landscapes.



FIGURE 45

0 30' 60'





# SECTION E-EE

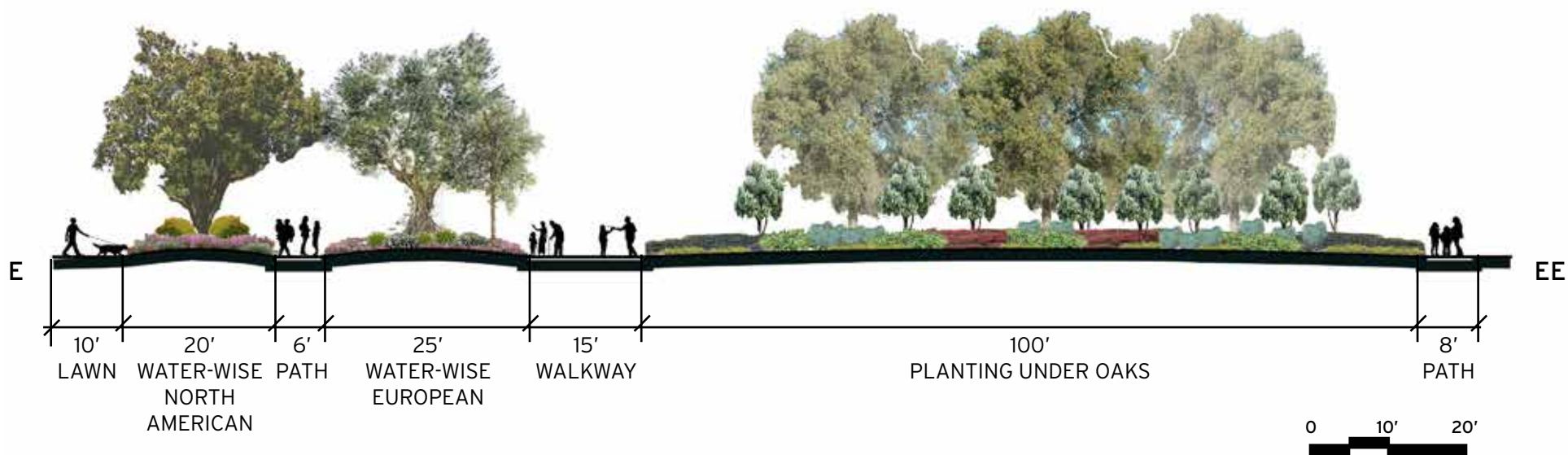


FIGURE 46



A. Las Virgenes Water District - Urban Water Group



B. Courtesy of pacifichorticulture.org - Saxon Holt

Most gardens display palettes that are endemic to the LA Basin. I took advantage of the placement of existing tree species to curate adaptive palettes from around the world. On the far left there was an existing Southern Magnolia that I've surrounded with water-wise shrubs native to my southern neck of the woods. There's a Mediterranean garden in the middle and a large planting under oaks exhibit to the right.



# GEORGE HILL LEARNING GARDEN



FIGURE 47

## P1. VIEW OF RECREATION CENTER FROM GARDENS

George Hill was a public servant of the City of Los Angeles who dedicated his spare time to the youth at the Lincoln Park Recreation Center before he passed. He was best known for telling stories about his travels from

around the world. In his honor, I resurrected the botanical gardens that surrounded the former conservatory and dedicated this living international classroom to him.





# THE TREE FORTRESS



FIGURE 48

## P1. VIEW OF PLAYGROUND AND HILL

*"The instinct to climb up to some high place, from which you can look down and survey your world, seems to be a fundamental instinct." (Tree Places - Pattern Language)* To encourage access to nature for children of all abilities, I've modeled an ADA-accessible tree house in an adventure playground.



A. environmentdesign.com



# LINCOLN PARK COMMUNITY GARDEN



P1. VIEW OF COMMUNITY GARDEN AND WETLAND

FIGURE 49

According to ZIMAS, there is an urban farming incentive inside Lincoln Park. In my analysis, I learned the Ramona Clay Loam and Yolo Clay Loam are rich in alluvial sediment creating ideal conditions for crop growth. Many of the neighborhood residents rent and do not have

the personal space to grow their own produce if they wanted to. Placing this garden close to the neighborhood would increase regular visitation by more residents and contribute to community ownership of the park.





# LINCOLN PARK NIGHT MARKET



P1. VIEW OF THE LINCOLN PARK NIGHT MARKET

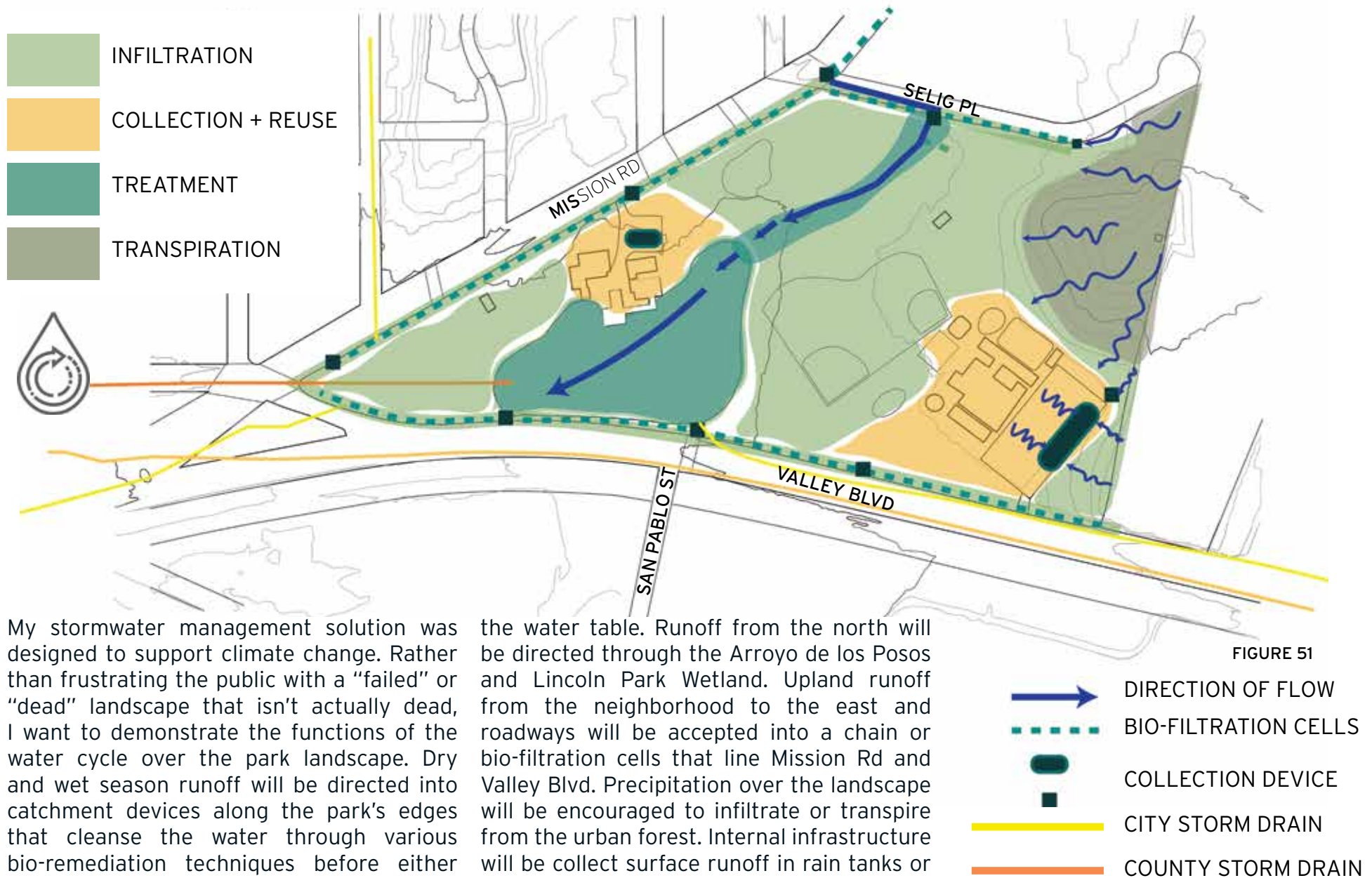
FIGURE 50

The parking lot for the recreation center was a valuable asset to the community as it provided vital services to the community during the pandemic. To enhance its flexibility, I would propose that the community relocate the

currently displaced Avenue 26 Night Market to this parking lot as its permanent home. This view shows the market at dusk while patrons line up in front of trucks to sample the creative culinary offerings and support local businesses.



# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT





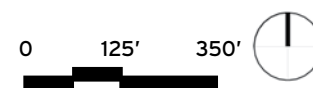
# CONCLUSION



I conclude with photos of elements that have seen generations of Angelenos enjoy this park for 147 years, and I want to draw your attention to the photo in the top right. This is a dedication to Levi Newton Breed, who helped found this

park. This bench was installed in 1937. Although it's currently covered in graffiti and trash, it's still beautiful. The quote on the plaque and the art within the park is what moved me to take on this extremely challenging project.







# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

## THANK YOU!!

I'd like to thank my amazing capstone professors for shepherding me through this incredibly rewarding process. Your patience and encouragement will always be appreciated.

I'd also like to thank Deborah Deets, Jessica Hall, the wonderful staff of the Lincoln Park Recreation and Senior Center for answering all of my questions.

And last, I want to thank my friends, family, cohort, and puppies for your love and support over the last 3 years.

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# FIGURE INDEX

Figure 1.1	Los Angeles Area Context	Page 8	Figure 15	Stormwater Opportunities Diagram	Page 31
Figure 1.2	East Los Angeles Context	Page 8	Figure 16	Alternative Water Source Visual	Page 32
Figure 1.3	Lincoln Heights Context	Page 8	Figure 17	Constraints Diagram	Page 33
Figure 2	Lincoln Park Local Context	Page 9	Figure 18	Concept 1 Diagram	Page 38
Figure 3	Lincoln Heights Demographics	Page 16	Figure 19	Concept 2 Diagram	Page 39
Figure 4	Lincoln Heights Income Distribution	Page 17	Figure 20	Concept 3 Diagram	Page 40
Figure 5	Lincoln Park Adjacencies + Zoning	Page 18	Figure 21	Schematic Site Plan	Page 41
Figure 6	Amenities Inventory	Page 20	Figure 22	Illustrative Master Plan	Page 43
Figure 7.1	Access + Circulation Analysis	Page 21	Figure 23	Proposed Circulation + Materials Diagram	Page 44
Figure 7.2	Climate Condition Analysis	Page 21	Figure 24	Proposed Planting Diagram	Page 46
Figure 7.3	Focal Point + View Analysis	Page 21	Figure 25	Planting Palette	Page 47
Figure 7.4	Local Crime Statistics	Page 21	Figure 26	Seasonal Color Visual	Page 48
Figure 8	Stormwater Analysis	Page 22	Figure 27	Enlargement Breakdown Plan	Page 49
Figure 9	Grading + Soil Analysis	Page 23	Figure 28	Enlargement A: Valley Blvd	Page 50
Figure 10.1	Flood Risk Analysis	Page 24	Figure 29	Section A - AA : Valley Blvd	Page 51
Figure 10.2	Flood Depth Visual	Page 24	Figure 30	Perspective: Pedestrian Bridge	Page 52
Figure 11	Project Goals Visual	Page 27	Figure 31	Perspective: Valley Entrance	Page 52
Figure 12	Proposed Program + Objectives Visual	Page 28			
Figure 13	Proposed Elements Visual	Page 29			
Figure 14	Landscape Opportunities Diagram	Page 30			



# FIGURE INDEX

Figure 32	Perspective: Valley Blvd Crossing	Page 53	Figure 49	Perspective: Lincoln Park Community Garden	Page 66
Figure 33	Enlargement B: Arroyo + Wetland	Page 54	Figure 50	Perspective: Lincoln Park Night Market	Page 67
Figure 34	Section B - BB: Arroyo Crossing	Page 55	Figure 51	Stormwater Management System	Page 68
Figure 34.1	Fascine Detail Drawing	Page 55			
Figure 35	Perspective: Arroyo Crossing	Page 56			
Figure 36	Perspective: Arroyo Seasonal Rains	Page 56			
Figure 37	Perspective: Arroyo Crossing II	Page 57			
Figure 38	Section C-CC: Lincoln Park Wetland	Page 58			
Figure 39	Perspective: Lincoln Park Wetland	Page 59			
Figure 40	Perspective: Wetland Bridge	Page 59			
Figure 41	Enlargement C: Hillside	Page 60			
Figure 42	Section D-DD: Upper Slope	Page 61			
Figure 43	Perspective: Vista Point	Page 62			
Figure 44	Perspective: Downtown Los Angeles	Page 63			
Figure 45	Enlargement D: Lincoln Park Rec Center	Page 64			
Figure 46	Section D-DD: George Hill Learning Garden	Page 63			
Figure 47	Perspective: George Hill Learning Garden	Page 64			
Figure 48	Perspective: The Tree Fortress	Page 65			



