

THE GREAT WALL OF LOS ANGELES PARK MASTER PLAN

Landscape Design 6
Concept Development
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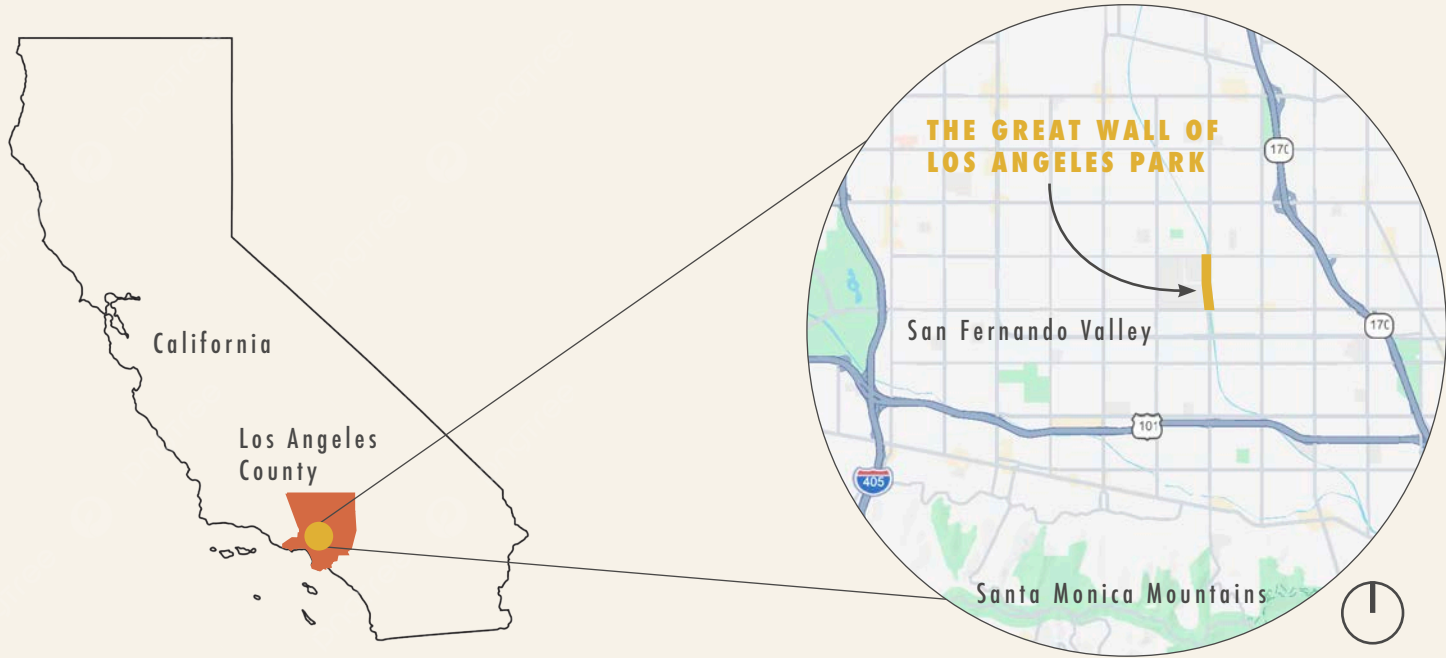
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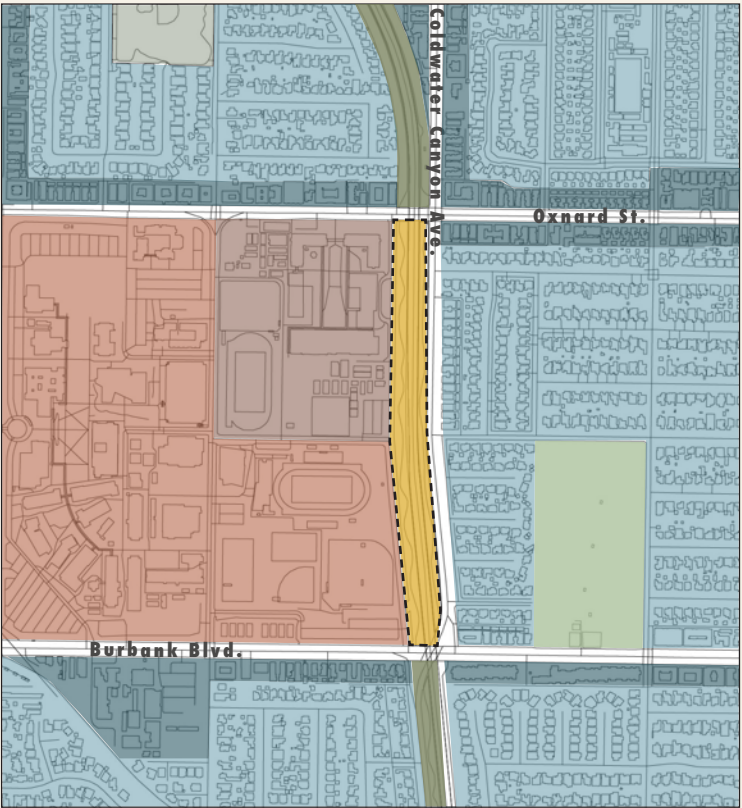
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SITE LOCATION



SITE CONTEXT



LEGEND

- The Great Wall of Los Angeles
- Tujunga Green Belt
- LA Valley College
- Ulysses S. Grant High School
- Single Family Residential
- Multi Family Residential
- Radio Station Tower Open Space
- Valley Glen Community Park

SITE HISTORY

Located in Valley Glen, a neighborhood in the San Fernando Valley, **The Great Wall of Los Angeles** is a **1/2 mile long linear park** along the Tujunga Greenbelt, between Burbank Boulevard to the South and Oxnard Street to the North.

Between 1976 and 1984, **Judith Baca** along with a team of local youth, artists, and communitiy members, painted the mural along the walls of the Tujunga Wash flood control channel. Baca’s vision of the mural incorporated not only California’s history, but specifically **the people’s history**, highlighting members of California who have been overlooked time and time again. Unfolding chronologically from California’s prehistoric landscape to the 1950s, the mural shows culturally significant time periods. The mural is one of the largest murals in the world, and and one of the nation’s most significant pieces of public art.

REGIONAL HISTORY

The San Fernando Valley (260 sqaure miles) is encompassed by the Santa Monica mountains to the South, the Santa Susana Mountains to the Northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the Northeast, and the smaller Verdugo Mountains to the East. In the heart of the San Fernando Valley is **Valley Glen**, a small neighborhood of only 4.8 square miles.

Running through the heart of Valley Glen is the **Tujunga Wash flood control channel**. The Tujunga Wash was originally a natural flowing stream carrying runoff into the LA River. Due to damaging flooding, the US Army Corps of Engineers channelized the wash in the early 1950s.

In the early 2000s, the **Tujunga Greenbelt** was established on portions of the flood control channel creating 2.5 miles of linear park space.

REGIONAL INFORMATION

56,000
RESIDENTS
of Valley Glen

50 PARKS
within a 5
mile radius of
the GWoLA

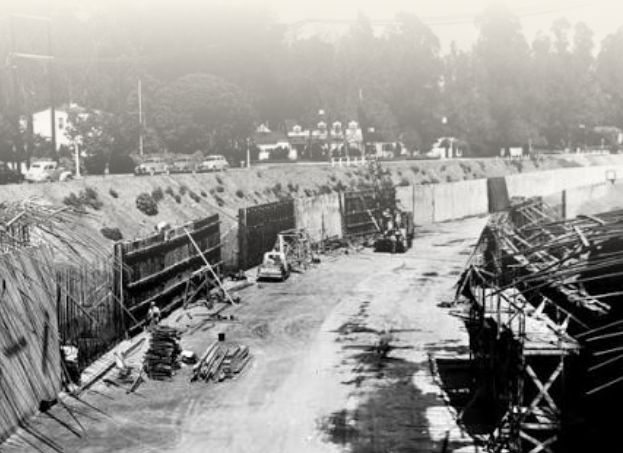
76 ACRES
of parkland
within Valley
Glen

32% OF
RESIDENTS
live within a
1/2 mile walk
to a park

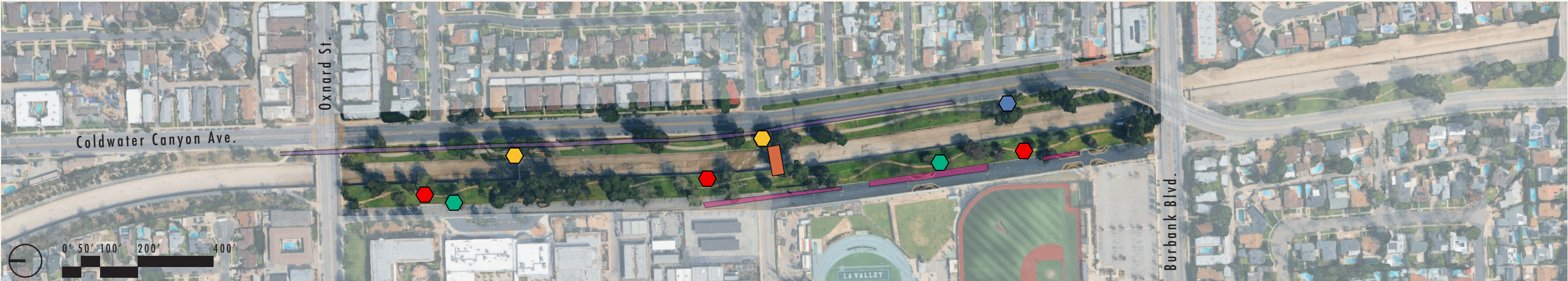
35 YEARS
old is the
median age
of Valley Glen
residents

DIVERSE
COMMUNITY
45% Hispanic
44% White
5% Asian
4% Black

SITE HISTORICAL TIMELINE

INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPE	SPANISH COLONIAL	MEXICAN RANCHO	AMERICAN SETTLEMENT
Pre-1769 The Tujunga Wash and Los Angeles River corridor were home to the Tongva (Gabrielino) people for thousands of years. Seasonal waterways supported villages, travel routes, gathering, and trade. 	1769–1821 Spanish expeditions entered the San Fernando Valley in 1769. Mission and ranching systems transformed Indigenous land use and water management. 	1821–1848 After Mexican independence, large ranchos dominated the valley. The wash remained a natural flood channel across grazing lands. 	1848–1930s Following the U.S. annexation of California, agriculture and rail connections expanded in the valley. Communities gradually grew around the flood-prone wash. 
FLOOD CONTROL	CREATION OF THE GREAT WALL	COMMUNITY LANDMARK	EXPANSION & REIMAGINING
1930s–1950s Major floods led the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Los Angeles County to line Tujunga Wash with concrete. The channel became a piece of regional flood-control infrastructure. 	1974–1983 Artist Judith F. Baca and the Social and Public Art Resource Center (SPARC) organized hundreds of youth and artists to paint the mural. The project transformed the concrete channel into a public artwork telling California's overlooked histories. 	1980s–2000s The mural became one of the world's longest murals and a major cultural landmark of the San Fernando Valley. Educational tours, restorations, and community events kept the site active. 	2010s–Present Current efforts focus on restoring the mural, extending its timeline into recent history, and improving public access along the wash. Landscape redesigns now aim to connect flood infrastructure, ecology, recreation, and cultural memory. 

EXISTING FEATURES/AMENITIES



LEGEND

-  PICNIC TABLE
-  EXERCISE EQUIPMENT
-  CONCRETE BENCH
-  SITE SIGNAGE
-  PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
-  STREET PARKING
-  ANGLED PARKING

EXISTING CONDITIONS



EXERCISE EQUIPMENT IS DOTTED THROUGHOUT THE SITE.



THE GREAT WALL OF LOS ANGELES MURAL.



THE PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE RAILING. THE IMAGES REPRESENT PLANTS AND ANIMALS NATIVE TO THE AREA.



THE PEDESTRIAN PATH ALONG COLDWATER CANYON AVE. NO VISUAL OR SOUND BUFFER EXISTS BETWEEN THE ROAD AND THE PARK SPACE.



AN EXAMPLE OF SOME OF THE BETTER SHADE COVER ON SITE.

CIRCULATION



LEGEND

- PRIMARY VEHICULAR CIRC.
- SECONDARY VEHICULAR CIRC.
- PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS



LEGEND

- NOISE
- PREVAILING WINDS
- SITE WIDE ACCESS

SITE CONSTRAINTS



Exposed large water pipe
Large water pipe is exposed above and across the site; eyesore and blocks views of the mural.



Lack of buffer between site & primary streets
Allows noise pollution and creates an unsafe environment for park users.

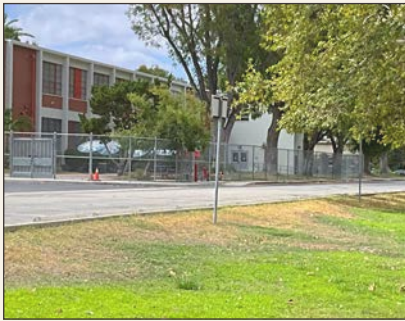


Limited signage throughout site
Few points of signage indicating the site; also no indication of historical reference to the mural.

Uninviting primary entry points
From the primary roads, entry to the site is uninviting, and hard to recognize.



Underutilized exercise equipment stations
Throughout the site there are 3 different locations of exercise equipment that take up space and are underutilized by the community.



Lack of buffer between site and school parking lots
The site borders two school parking lots, providing no buffer allowing a lack of defining boundary between the site and the schools.

Lack of seating/gather spaces
Very minimal seating areas that are dilapidated, uninviting, and unused. No existing spaces for large gathering areas.



Limited mural visibility
Mural is only visible through chainlink fence, no clear visibility from street level.



SITE OPPORTUNITIES



Clear connection from context along Coldwater Canyon
Addition of crosswalks on Coldwater Canyon to slow traffic and provide clear access points to the site.



Inclusive outdoor gathering spaces
Creating of group gathering spaces for relaxation, mural viewing, and gathering.



Interpretive signage
Incorporation of signage portraying the historical & cultural significance of the site.

Clear primary entrance
Creation of a clear primary entrance celebrating the site.



Community Center and amenities
Addition of a community center focused on the arts, as well as the addition of amenities such as restrooms.



Buffer between site and school parking lots
Incorporation of a buffer (grade change/planting screen) between the site and parking lots to create differentiation and sense of place.

Active programming
Incorporation of active programming throughout the site to create an engaging, exciting, and useable space.



Accessible mural viewing
Creation of clear mural views from all portions of the site. Replacing current fence with one below eyeline. Addition of observation decks above channel.



PRECEDENT CASE STUDY #1: WASHINGTON CANAL PARK



SITE OVERVIEW

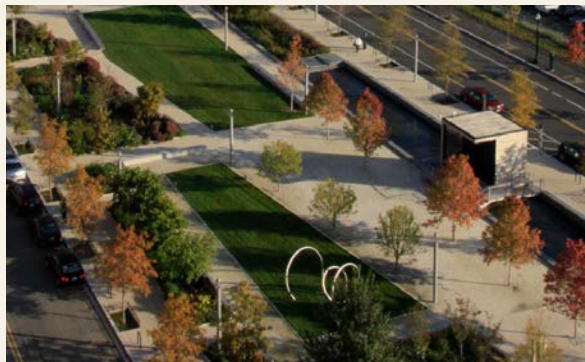
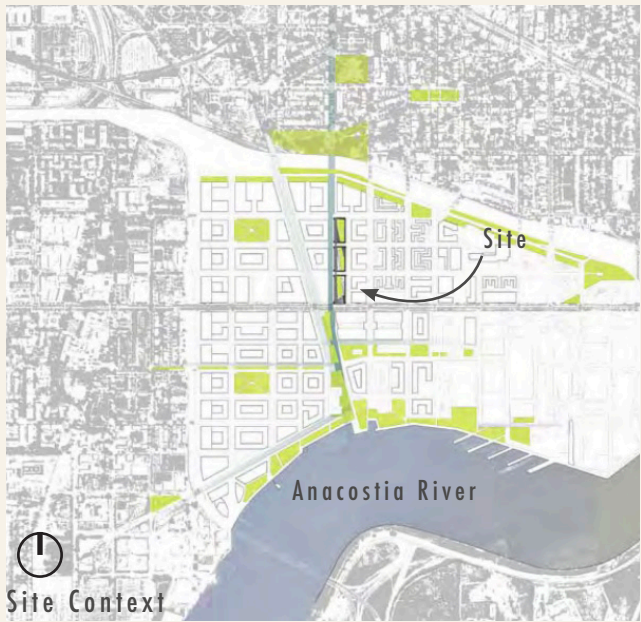
A transformed former **brownfield site** and **school bus parking lot** completed in 2012 in Washington DC. The three acre, three block long linear site located along the historic Washington Canal (paved over in the early 1900s) is a model of sustainability, social gathering, and an economic catalyst. One of the first parks certified under the **Sustainable Sites Initiative (SITES)**. The design celebrates **the movement of people and water**, portraying this design through “convey, celebrate, and collect.”

DESIGN SUCCESSES

- The park’s **linear rain garden** functions as an **integrated stormwater system** satisfying up to **95%** of the park’s water needs, **saving 1.5 million gallons** of potable water per year.
- Features **28 geothermal wells** providing sufficient energy for utilities, reducing the park’s overall energy use by 37%.
- **Active programming** includes an ice rink, a cafe, pavilions for concerts, movies, and farmer’s markets.
- **Safe and flexible open space** including open green spaces, a children’s play area, and 25 moveable tables and chairs.
- Encourages **fuel efficient and multi-modal transportation** including bike racks, charging stations for plug-in electric vehicles, and it’s close proximity to a metro station.
- Active programming draws in **28,000 visitors annually** and provides an inviting space encouraging social interaction between visitors.
- **Economically**, the site’s stormwater system saves \$4,600 annually, and the geothermal wells save \$26,000 annually, and was a **catalyst for surrounding urban development**.

DESIGN MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

- **Limited ecological habitat value** for native fauna.
- **Limited native plants** used throughout the site.
- Majority of the site is paved; **excessive large paved areas** contribute to heat build up.
- **Lack of naturalistic design** considering the site is a historic waterway.
- The park prioritizes event space and recreation over **habitat creation and ecological immersion**.
- Limited inclusion of the park’s **historic context** of the Washington Canal.
- **Underutilized educational opportunities** of integrated stormwater system and historical context.



PRECEDENT CASE STUDY #2: THE WILD MILE



SITE OVERVIEW

The Wild Mile is the world’s first floating eco-park, located along the **North Branch of the Chicago River**. Developed through a partnership between Urban Rivers, the City of Chicago, landscape architects, engineers, and community organizations, the project transforms a **formerly industrial, hardened river edge** into a **floating landscape** that supports native habitat while providing public access, education, and recreation. Modular floating wetlands, boardwalks, and outdoor learning spaces restore ecological function to an urban waterway without requiring major reconstruction of the existing river channel. The project demonstrates how innovative design can **reconnect people with nature** while improving biodiversity, water quality, and climate resilience in dense urban environments.

The Wild Mile demonstrates how **ecological restoration** can be integrated into a **concrete urban waterway** while improving public access and education. Its balance of habitat restoration and community engagement offers valuable strategies for enhancing the Great Wall Park while preserving its cultural significance.

DESIGN SUCCESSES

- Restores **native habitat** and **increases biodiversity**
- Improves **water quality** with floating wetlands
- Creates **public access** to the river
- Blends **ecology, recreation, and education**
- Modular design allows **phased implementation**
- Encourages **community stewardship** and **environmental awareness**

DESIGN MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

- Small portion of the full vision has been completed
- **Limited access** and **visibility** from surrounding neighborhoods
- **Few active recreation** and **gathering** spaces
- Expansion depends on continued funding
- Industrial water quality **limits some programming**



PRECEDENT CASE STUDY #3: THE EAST SIDE GALLERY



WEST END OF WALL

SECTION OF WALL REMOVED FOR
BOAT DOCK ACCESS

EAST END OF WALL



BRIGIT KINDER PAINTING HER
SECTION OF WALL 1990



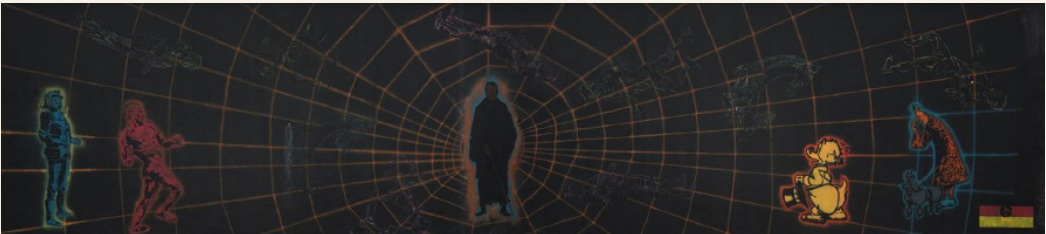
PATRONS VIEWING AND
PHOTOGRAPHING THE WALL



THE BERLIN WALL, WHICH LATER
BECAME THE SITE OF THE EAST
SIDE GALLERY



WEARY DEATH, 1990



WEARY DEATH, 2009

SITE OVERVIEW

The East Side Gallery is an **open air mural installation** along the banks of the **Spree River in Berlin, Germany**. At .82 miles long it is the longest section of the original Berlin Wall that still stands. Work on the murals by 118 artists began immediately after the wall came down in 1989 and was **officially opened as an Open Air Gallery in 1990**.

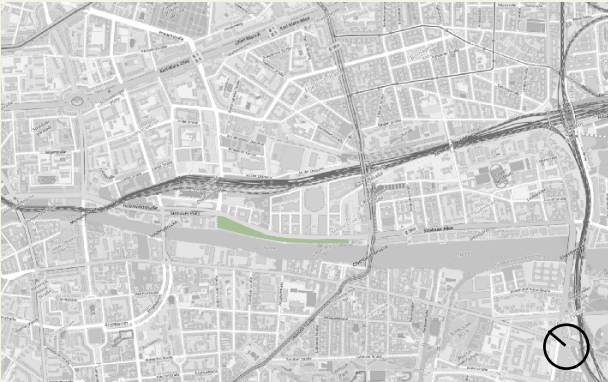
Challenging conditions exist for the site, with weather, erosion, vandalism, and construction posing major challenges for the site. In 2025 a conservation foundation was started to continue and increase the repair and promotion of the site.

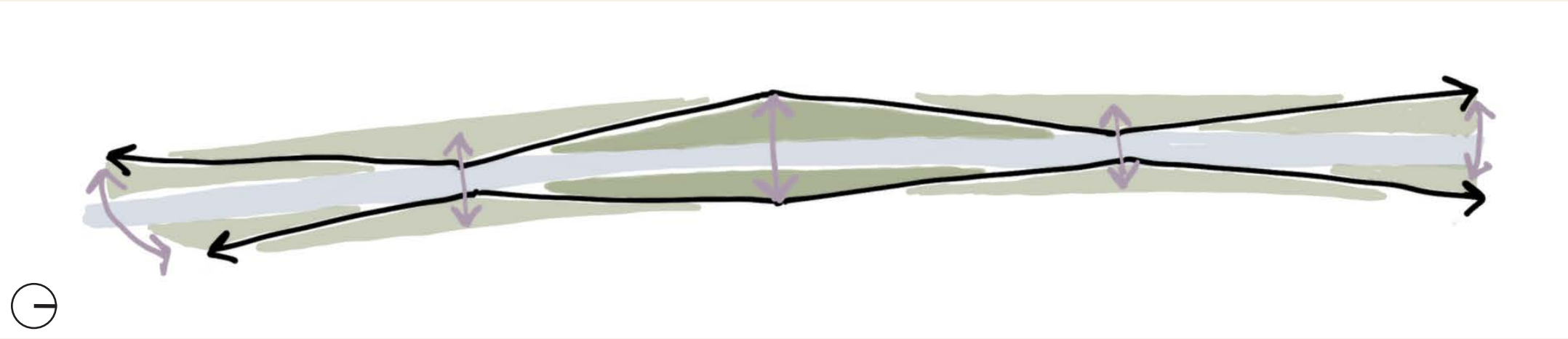
DESIGN SUCCESSES

- Born from the artists witnessing history, the murals speak to a time of hope as well as the harsh realities of **life in East and West Berlin**.
- While allowing patrons to approach the art without ropes poses challenges, it has allowed for a more **inviting experience for patrons**.
- The green space between the wall and the river allows for **use of the space beyond experiencing the artwork**.
- **Artists are able to maintain and even change** their murals (example below: “The Weary Death” Ralf Jesse)

DESIGN MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

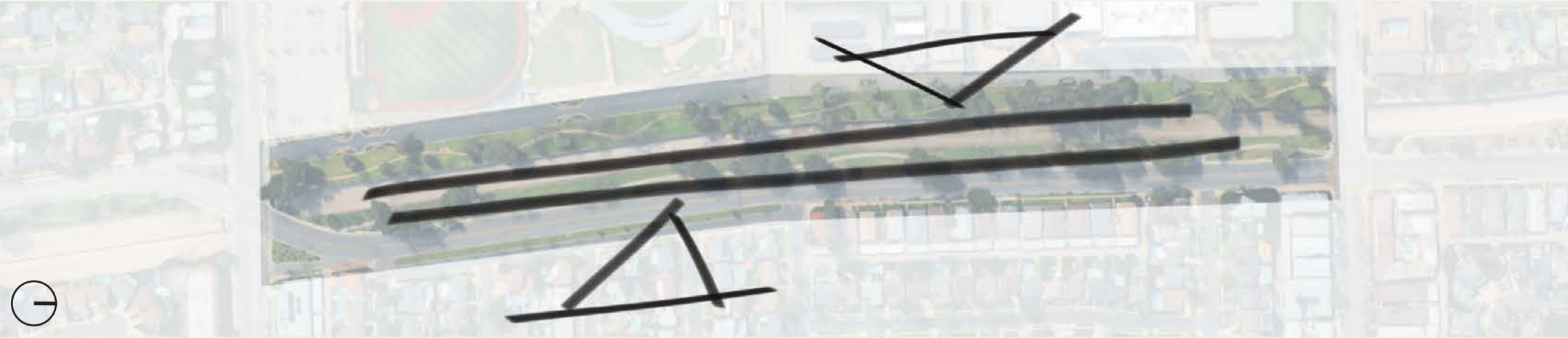
- The **green space feels like an afterthought**, as opposed to an integrated part of the space.
- There is **no obvious signage** highlighting the artists or their artwork.
- The art wall sits along a major street and pedestrians are separated from the streets by bollards. The space feels **exposed and dangerous**.





“CONVERGING MOUNTAINS”

This parti symbolizes the converging mountain ranges creating the San Fernando Valley, and creating its depth and layers within. Its linear form creates direction from peak to base, to peak again, bridging the gap between the heights of mountains and depths of water.



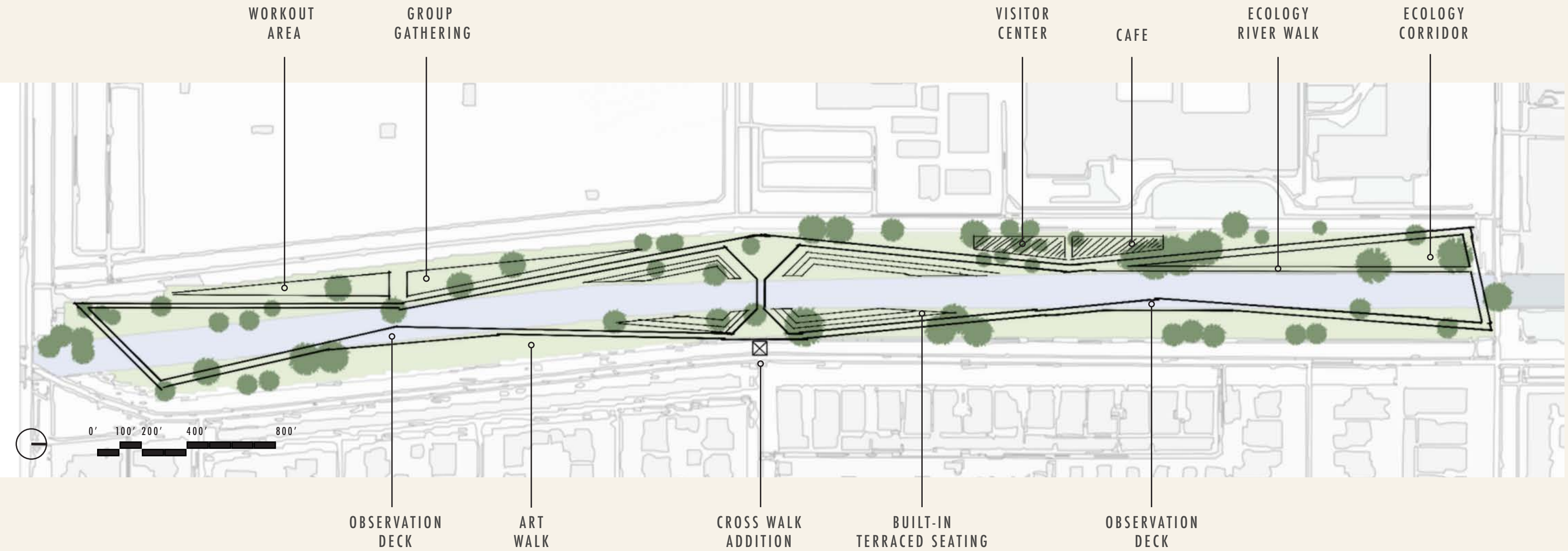
“ATTRACTION”

This parti showcases the need to draw in visitors from the surrounding neighborhoods as well as highlighting the importance of the mural and Tujunga Wash. Rivers and water sources have always played a major role in civilizations, and this parti refocuses on this important watershed area.



“CONCRETE SURF”

This parti highlights The Valley’s ubiquitous kidney shaped pool. As tract housing boomed in the 1950s and The American Dream was still alive, houses with pools were everywhere. During the major drought of the 1970s, Valley Village residents were banned from filling residential pools, and skating the soft curves of the pools was born. Utilizing the shape of the Kidney Pool, the site design aims to bring the soft curves of the pool into amenities and pathways.



DESIGN STATEMENT

This concept symbolizes the converging mountain ranges that create the San Fernando Valley, and how it forms it's depth and layers within.

Its linear form creates direction from peak to base, to peak again, bridging the gap between the heights of mountains and the depth of water. The linearity of circulation, seating, and boundaries of programmatic areas shows the big idea throughout the site.

The goal with this concept is to portray layers of the valley, from mountain peak to mountain base, down to the waterline below.

ORIGINAL PARTI



KEY FEATURES

- Primary bridge forming central axis
- Built-in terraced seating in center of site providing a multi-elevation seating area to view the mural
- Ecology corridor featuring rain gardens, bioswales, and immersive ecology play and exploration connecting to the Tujunga Greenbelt to the North
- Observation decks allowing visitors to get a closer view of the mural
- Visitor Center & Cafe
- Addition of a central crosswalk providing contextual access

INSPIRATION IMAGES



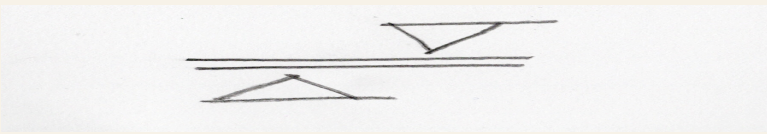


DESIGN STATEMENT

Creating a planting buffer along Coldwater Canyon Ave. helps to guide entrance to the park on the west side of the park. Allowing site wide access from the school side of the site, helps to create a space that is inviting to students and patrons, allowing for more intimate viewing of the mural and more private spaces in the site.

The implementation of group seating along the the west side also provides spaces for students to gather either after school or between classes.

ORIGINAL PARTI

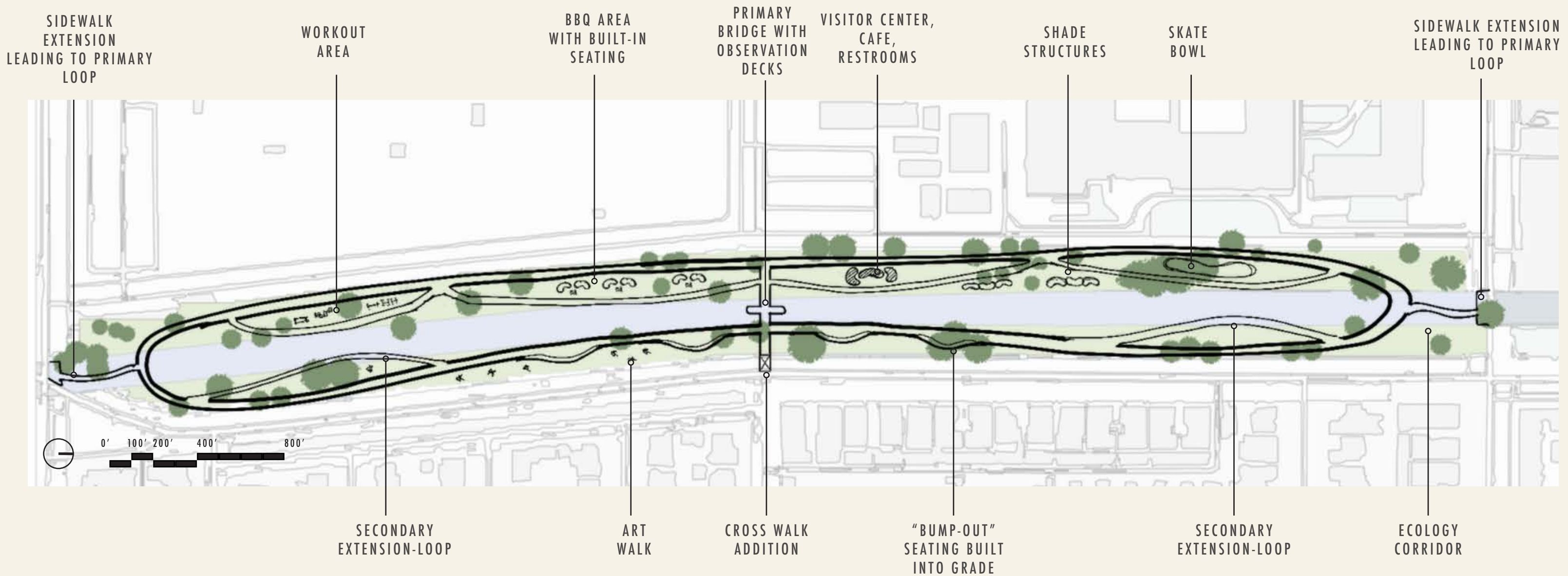


KEY FEATURES

- Rain Garden
- Dry creek bed with overflow into wash
- Group seating areas adjacent to the schools
- New shade trees planted throughout the site
- Plant buffer along Coldwater Canyon Ave

INSPIRATION IMAGES





DESIGN STATEMENT

This concept highlights The Valley’s ubiquitous kidney shaped pool. As tract housing boomed in the 1950s, houses with pools were everywhere. During the major drought of the 1970s, Valley Village residents were banned from filling residential pools, and skating the soft curves of the pools was born.

Utilizing the shape of the Kidney Pool, the site design aims to bring the soft curves of the pool into features throughout the site.

The goal with this concept is to create a curvilinear space emulating the iconic Kidney Pool and skate culture of the 1970s. The curvilinearity of the concept creates a slow and intentional journey throughout the site, as well as mimicking the calm movement of water.

ORIGINAL PARTI



KEY FEATURES

- Primary bridge pulling visitors in from neighborhood context
- Extension-loops bringing visitors over the channel giving a closer view of the existing mural
- “Bump-out” seating built into the elevated grade mimicking the kidney shape
- Skate bowl enhancing the Big Idea of the 1970s valley skate culture
- Ecology corridor with bioswales & native plants allowing visitors to have an immersive experience with native ecology
- Sidewalk extensions creating clear access to the site from sidewalks parallel to major roads

INSPIRATION IMAGES



THE BIG IDEA: THE VALLEY SKATE CULTURE

THE BEGINNING: VAL SURF



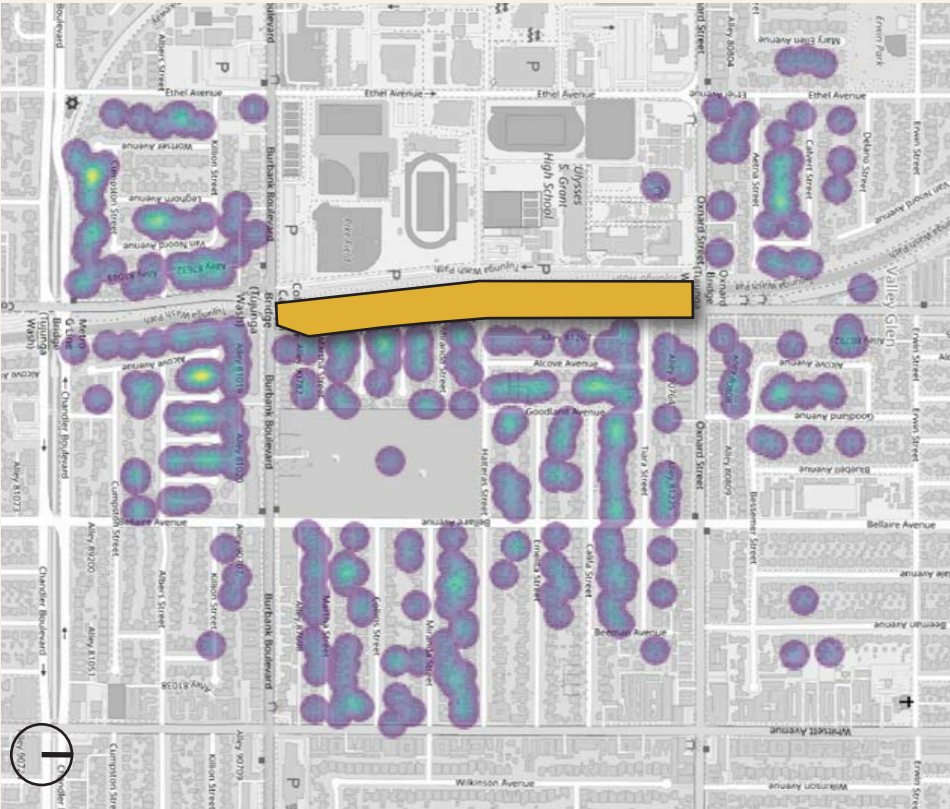
Located just one mile from **The Great Wall of Los Angeles**, Val Surf is was the first skate shop in the world. Started in 1962 as a surf shop they began selling skateboards almost immediately and have remained in the area for the past 64 years.

THE CATALYST: THE DROUGHT



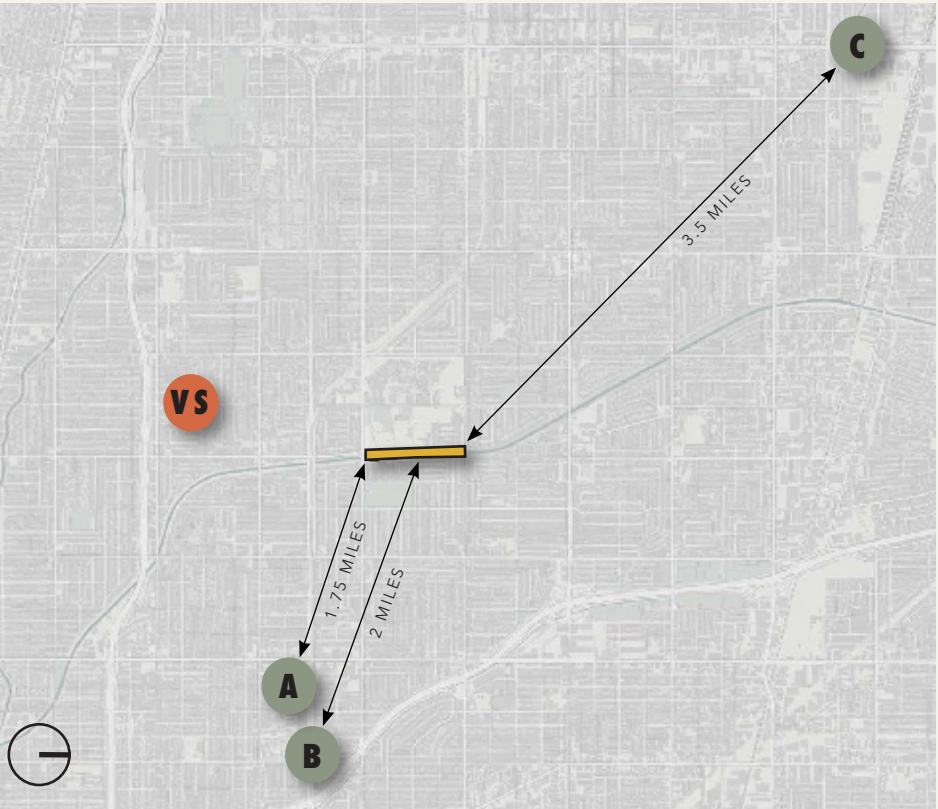
Because of the mega **drought of 1977-1978**, residential pools were barred from being filled, leaving countless rounded pools empty and primed for “surfing” the concrete.

THE PRESENT: WHERE IS THE CULTURE?



EXISTING POOLS IN VALLEY GLEN

A heat map showing pools adjacent to the site. By 1960 the greater San Fernando Valley had over 24,000 residential pools.



NEARBY SKATE PARKS

- VS** Val Surf - Worlds First Skate Shop
- A** North Hollywood Skate Plaza
- B** Valley Skate Park
- C** Andres And Maria Cardenas Skate Park

THE FUTURE: INSPIRATION FROM THE PAST

After researching 70s skate culture and today’s skate culture in The Valley, it is safe to say that the skate culture has diminished. From being a popularized activity in the 70s, to now kids and adults needing to skate areas where skating is prohibited or not planned for, the desire to bring back the historic culture is necessary. To honor such a historic Southern California time, the goal is to create a site that **celebrates skating’s history in the San Fernando Valley**.



INSPIRATION

Drawing inspiration from the the Valley’s skate culture and the iconic **kidney shaped pool**, “The 70s Pool” design concept aims to reflect **70s skate culture** by utilizing the kidney shape form throughout the site. Not only is the primary circulation loop in a kidney form, but as well as amenities and details from seatwalls to pathways and other structures, paying homage to the 70s kidney shaped pool.

The goal of the **kidney form** is not only an **ode to the past**, but also encouragement to **slow down**. The meandering shape reflected in the primary circulation aims to encourage users to slow their journey, enjoying the site and the mural below. The meandering shape is also inspired by the **water that once flowed** through the natural wash, mimicking it’s **slow pace**.

INTENTION

The design aims to draw users into a park that they can call **their second home**, an **extension of their backyard**. With features like a barbeque area, skate pools, gathering spaces, and native ecological elements that **‘expand’ their backyard into the natural world**. These elements are all meant to draw users into the site, and create the feeling of home.

With a focus on **sustainability, community connection**, and **art**, the site design reflects sustainability by incorporating low impact materials and rain gardens, community connection by hosting art classes and recreational skate lessons as well as the incorporation of sidewalk extensions creating clear access, and art by incorporating an artwalk along the river’s edge, as well as creating bridges and paths that allow visitors to get as close to the mural as possible without creating an obstructive view.

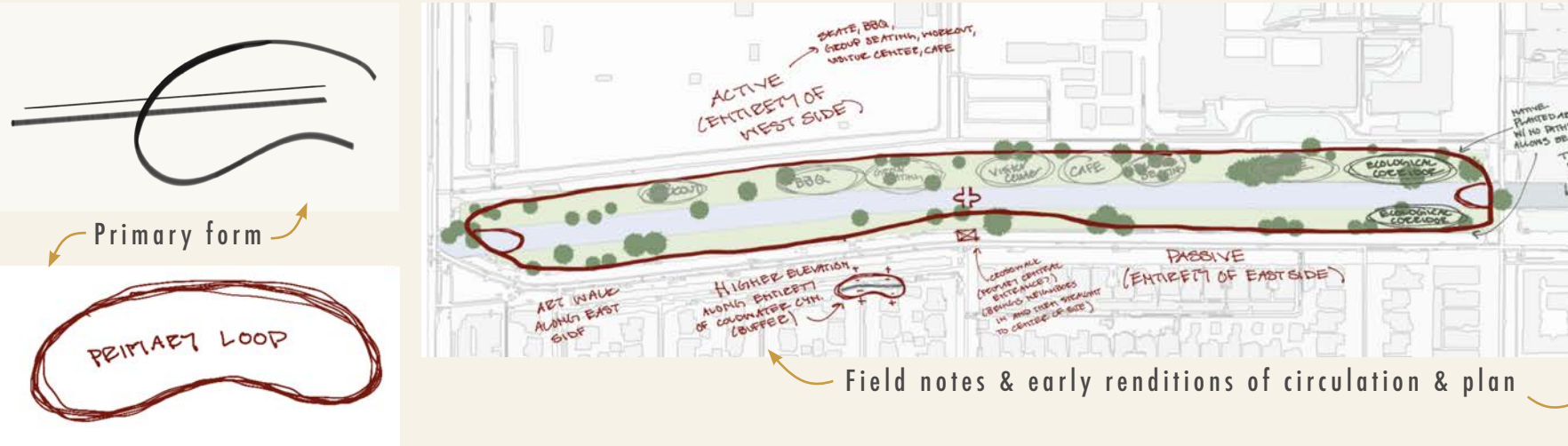
DESIGN DETAILS

Topographic features include a 6’ buffer along the entire perimeter of the site, creating a safety element along Coldwater Canyon, as well as a sense of place throughout the site. The gentle slope creates an **envelope** for users, as well as **proper drainage** patterns draining toward the channel. Eight **rain gardens** are included on either side of the northern end of the site, creating an educational ecological corridor, as well as a sustainability element capturing rainwater and allowing proper percolation.

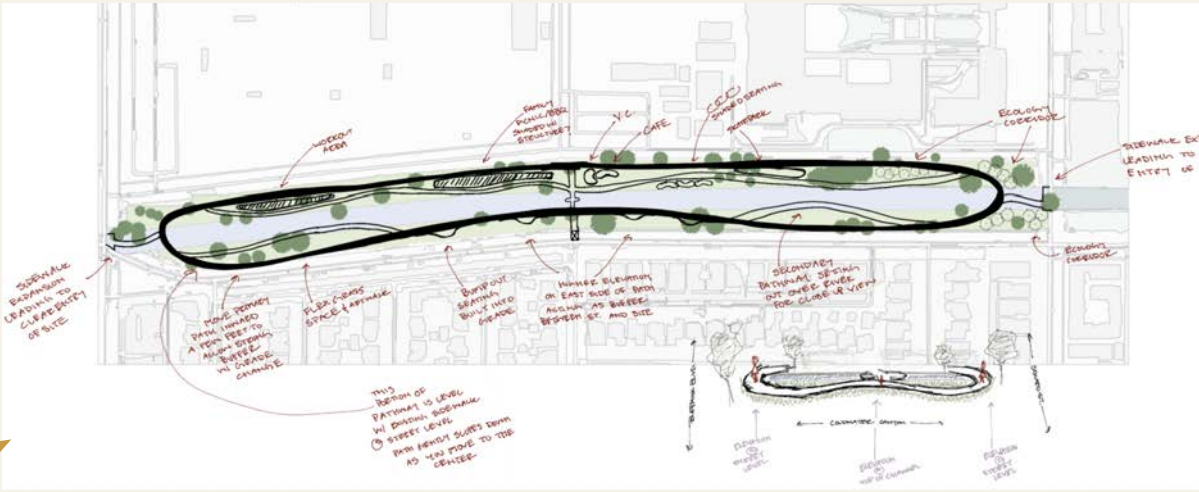
Sidewalk extensions are incorporated extending from Burbank Blvd and Oxnard St beginning at street level, drawing visitors in, while slowly sloping down to the top of the channel allowing visitors direct access to the mural. **Elevated “extension loops”** are incorporated adding further levels to the site allowing a different perspective of the mural and the entirety of the site.

DESIGN PROCESS

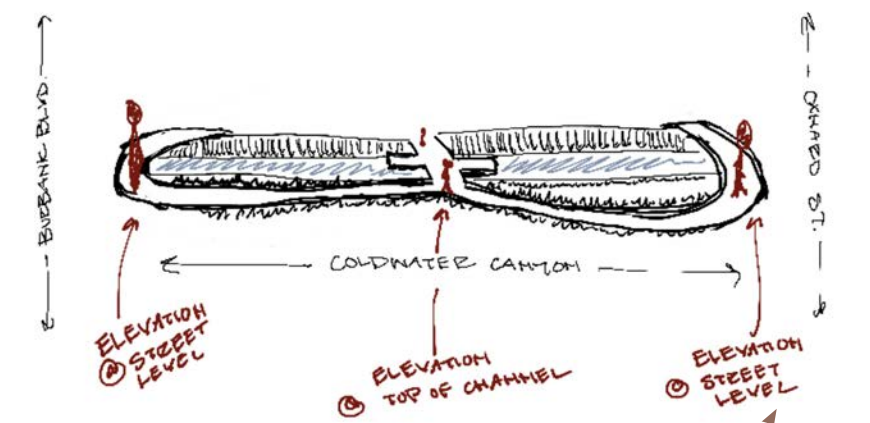
FORM DEVELOPMENT



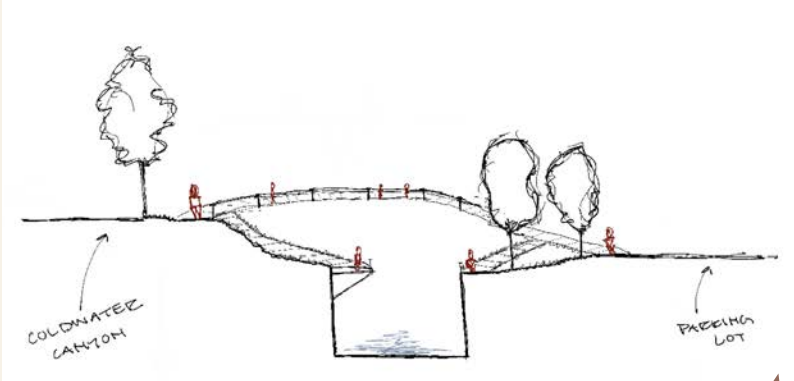
Field notes & early renditions of circulation & plan



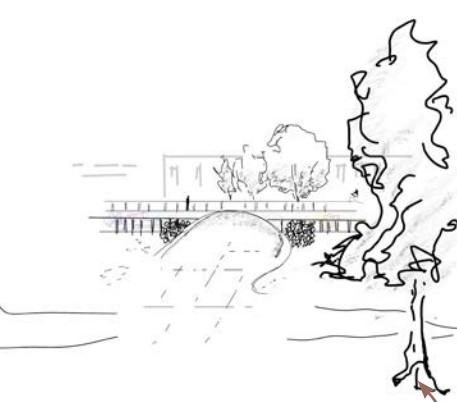
CONCEPT SKETCHES



Sketch of differing elevations along circulation



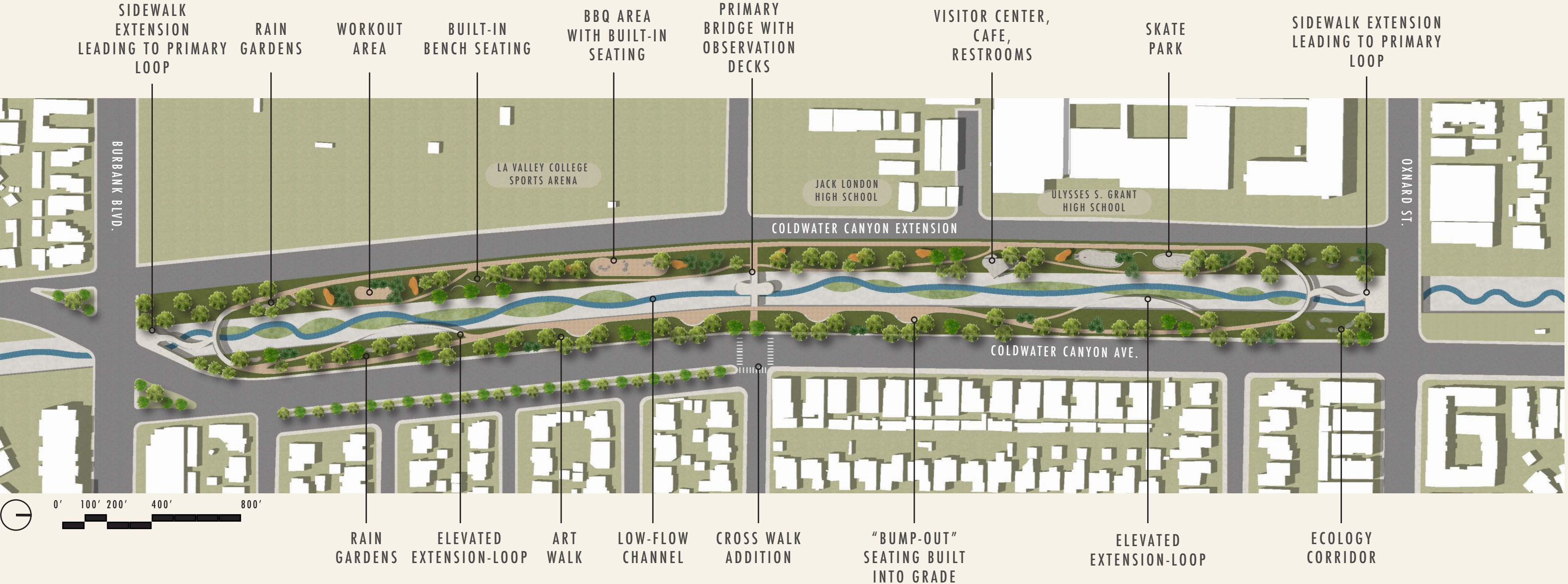
Section-perspective of differing elevations along circulation



Perspective of raised viewing platform



Perspective of skate bowl



MASTER PLAN STATEMENT

Concrete Surf pays homage to the rebellious spirit of **1970s skate culture in the San Fernando Valley**. The **kidney pool**, a defining form of early backyard skate culture, becomes the organizing geometry of the site, reinterpreted throughout the primary landform as well as in smaller amenities and details. Recycled concrete built to last and layered native planting draw from **brutalism**, creating a juxtaposition between the permanence of concrete and the softness and resilience of natural ecology.

In the 1970s, life moved at a slower pace. **The backyard became a social landscape**—a place where friends and family gathered and connections were formed. Concrete Surf **reimagines the landscape as an extension of that backyard**, creating a contemporary space that invites people to linger, connect, and feel at home.

Through its curvilinearity, concrete surfaces, and planting, the landscape creates a **rhythm that encourages movement while inviting moments of pause**. Concrete Surf transforms the spirit of the 1970s San Fernando Valley into a place designed for connection, recreation, and a slower way of experiencing the landscape.

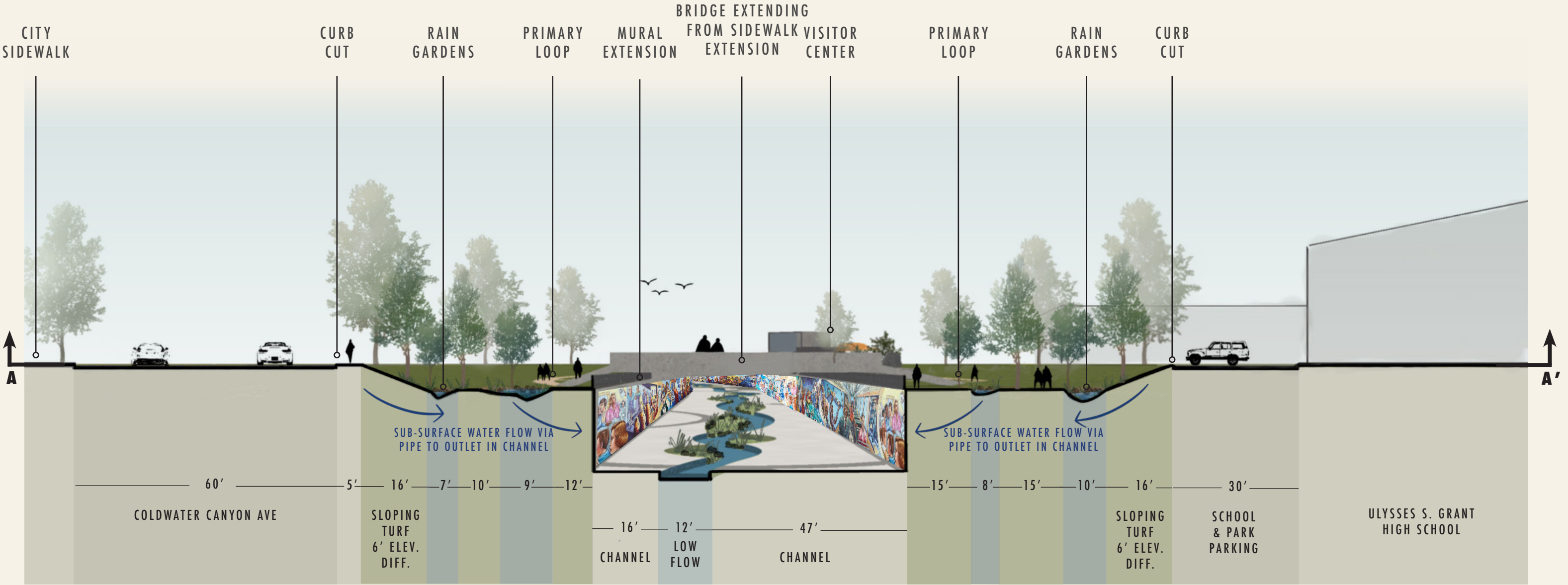
PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS

- **Primary bridge** pulling visitors in from surrounding context
- **Elevated extension-loops** bringing visitors over the channel giving a closer view of the existing mural, and an elevated view of the entire site
- **“Bump-out” seating** built into the elevated grade mimicking the kidney shape
- **Sidewalk extensions** creating clear access to the site from sidewalks parallel to major roads
- **Skate park** enhancing the Big Idea of the 1970s valley skate culture
- **Low-flow channel** integrated with native planting
- **Ecology corridor** with rain gardens & native plants allowing visitors to have an immersive experience with native ecology
- **Visitor Center** hosting recreational art classes and skate lessons & a revenue generating Cafe
- **Art walk** celebrating local artists & student artists

SUSTAINABLE ELEMENTS

- **Carbon-negative concrete** used for bridges, sidewalk extensions, and pathways over looking the channel. This carbon negative concrete **absorbs CO2 during its production and throughout its lifespan** by absorbing CO2 through tiny pores in the concrete, reacting with the calcium-rich components and turning it into limestone, ultimately reducing CO2 emissions and absorbing it from the atmosphere.
- **Rain gardens** supporting proper percolation
- **Ecology corridor** planted with native plants
 - attracting native wildlife & creating habitat
- **Low-flow channel** designed in a meaninging form creating natural water flow with alcoves supporting wildlife habitat
- **Addition of native trees** adding shade reducing urban heat island effect, and allowing carbon sequestration

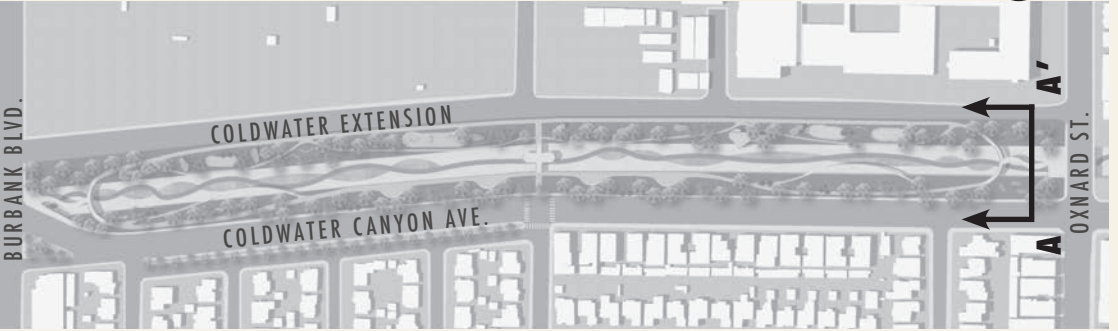
CONCRETE SURF SECTION-PERSPECTIVE A: ECOLOGY CORRIDOR & RUNOFF CAPTURE

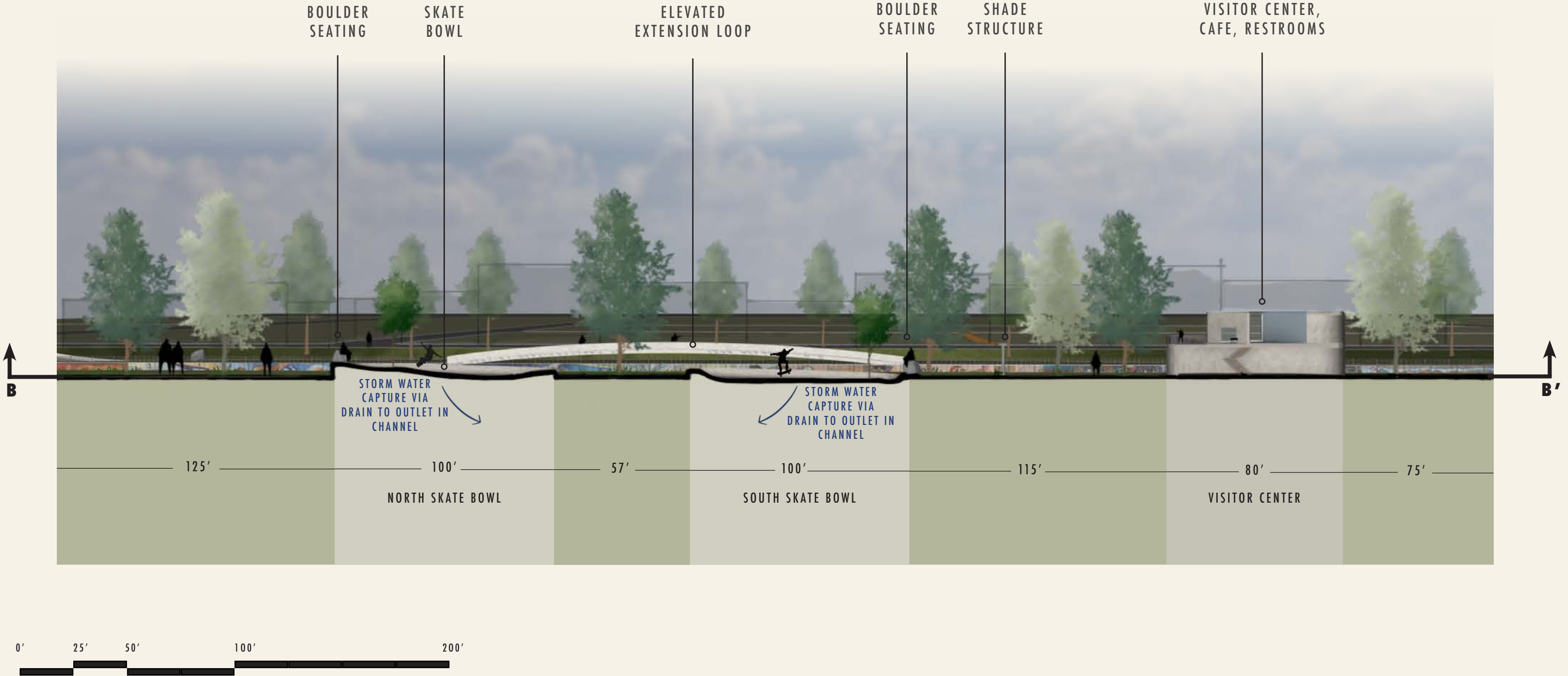
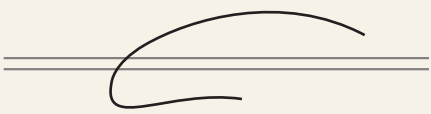


DESIGN ELEMENTS

Located on the northern end of the site is the **Ecology Corridor**, an extension of the Tujunga Wash Greenway located north of Oxnard St, blending the immediate context with the new site design. The Ecology Corridor is an area for visitors to experience **natural elements offering exploration** as well as **peace and quiet**. It features **rain gardens** with native planting providing habitat that are strategically placed at the bottom of the 6' slope from the outer edges of the site. **Curb cuts** are added to the perimeter of the site, allowing **runoff from Coldwater Canyon and the parking area** to drain into the site, down the 6' slope, into the rain gardens to be filtered, then **flow through a sub-surface drainage pipe draining into the channel**. The **low-flow channel** features native riparian planting providing a natural habitat for native flora and fauna. The bridge shown is the bridge extending from the added sidewalk extension off of Oxnard St, providing visitors not only **clear access to the site**, but also an **unobstructive viewing experience** of the entire site.

KEY MAP

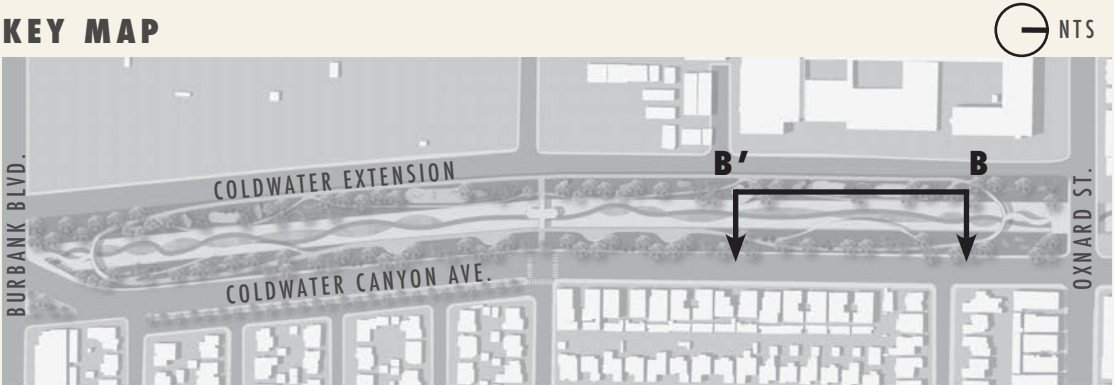


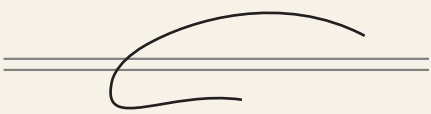


DESIGN ELEMENTS

Located on the west side of the site is the primary active programming element, the **skate bowls**. With the entire site design inspired by the **1970s San Fernando Valley skate culture** and the **kidney shape pool**, the addition of skate bowls was necessary to solidify the design's Big Idea, as well as providing exciting active programming that the surrounding context was lacking. The skate bowls also **capture rain water** and **runoff** through a drain at the bottom of each bowl, then draining into the channel via subsurface pipe. The addition of skate bowls allow for **recreational skate lessons** for children and teens. Also located on the west side of the site is the **Visitor Center**, where community members and visitors can relax and unwind indoors. The Visitor Center features a **cafe**, an **upstairs outdoor patio**, and hosts **recreational art classes** keeping the art culture alive.

KEY MAP



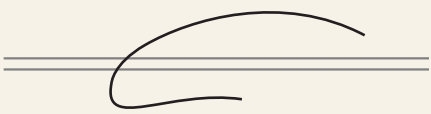


DESIGN ELEMENTS

Overlooking the channel and mural, a visitor standing on the **bridge leading from the Oxnard St. sidewalk extension** on the north entrance of the park has a view of all there is to explore. The winding **low-flow channel** accented with **riparian plants** leads the eye down the channel. A circulation path **extension overlook** allows visotrs to get upclose and personal with the mural. The **visitor center** can be seen in the distance, featuring an overlook, event space, a cafe, and restrooms. To the right, a **skatepark with two kidney shaped bowls** draws in local youth. Shady trees surround the channel, creating a sense of enclosure.

KEY MAP



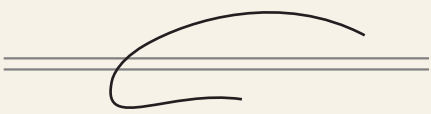


DESIGN ELEMENTS

Visitors seeking a more upclose and personal look at the mural and channel can step onto the **circulation loop extension bridges**. These **concrete overlooks are angled up** to accommodate the future of the mural continuing on the other side of the channel. **Shade structures and railing** along the channel are inspired by the **form of kidney shaped pools**. Circulation paths are shaded by native trees and surrounded by inviting grass. **Rain gardens** on the north and south ends of the park **collect water from the site and adjacent roads** through concrete **runnels** along the main circulation paths which then send runoff into the rain gardens through underground pipes where water is filtered by native plants, then **drained into the channel** once cleaned and filtered.

KEY MAP





P1 BURBANK BLVD. ENTRANCE & SIDEWALK EXTENSION



P2 OXNARD ST. ENTRANCE & SIDEWALK EXTENSION



P3 PRIMARY BRIDGE LOOKING EAST

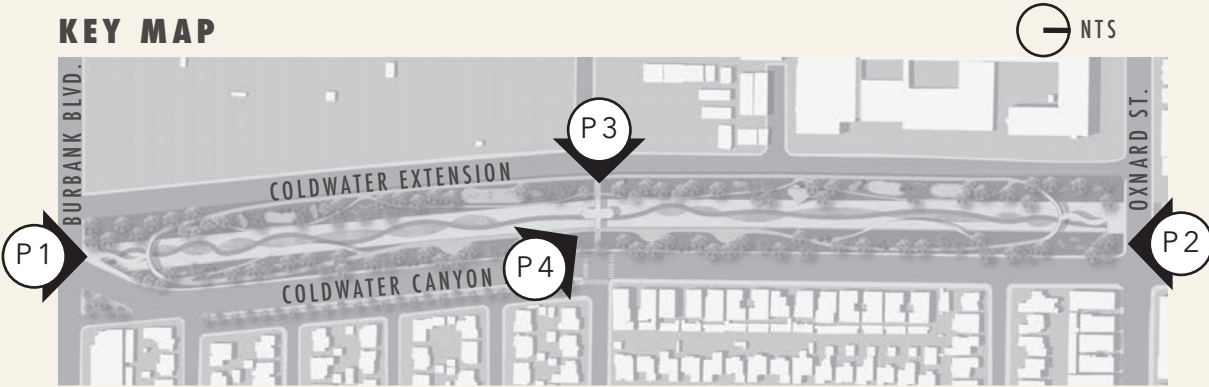


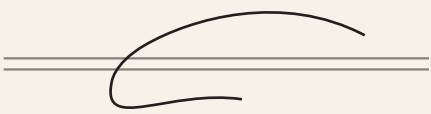
P4 PRIMARY BRIDGE LOOKING NORTH-WEST

DESIGN ELEMENTS

Throughout the site there are various **bridges** and **overlooks** allowing visitors to experience the site from an **elevated view**. There are three primary entrances to the site, from the south visitors can enter via Burbank Blvd.'s sidewalk extension, to the north visitors can enter via Oxnard St.'s sidewalk extension, and in the center visitors can enter from Coldwater Canyon Ave directing to the Primary Bridge. These three primary entrances are purposefully placed at an elevation, drawing visitors into the site from above. The **sidewalk extensions** lead you from city sidewalks that are thoughtfully **extended into the site**, leading to curvilinear bridges that split allowing visitors to choose which side of the site to explore. The **Primary Bridge** is shaped in the kidney bean form, producing bumpouts allowing visitors to go to either side of the bridge and look to either the northern or southern end of the site.

KEY MAP





P1 BUMP-OUT SEATING BUILT INTO GRADE



P2 BUMP-OUT SEATING BUILT INTO GRADE



P3 ECOLOGY CORRIDOR



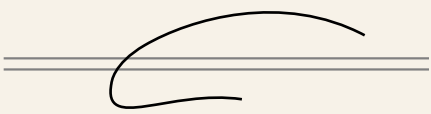
P4 LOW-FLOW CHANNEL

DESIGN ELEMENTS

One of the primary features of the site is its **sloped perimeter**. The entire perimeter of the site is flush with the street level, then slopes down 6’ into the site. The **sloped elevation provides a buffer** from the surrounding streets and context, providing an **envelope** and making visitors feel a **sense of place** upon arrival. Integrated throughout the sloped elevation are **bump-out seating** built into the grade. These are curved seating structures visitors can use to rest and relax, while feeling the **sense of enclosure**. The sloped elevation throughout also allows for **proper drainage into the site**, where storm water runoff can be drained into the site via curb cuts, flow down the slope, and into the runnels placed along the primary path as well as rain gardens placed throughout. The **rain gardens** are features of the **Ecology Corridor**, where visitors can explore native ecology and find peace and quiet among the natural elements. The **low-flow channel** was an addition to provide more naturalistic elements into the site design. The low-flow channel features native planting providing habitat for native pollinators and other fauna.

KEY MAP





[CONCRETE SURF - WALKTHROUGH VIDEO LINK](#)