

# The Great Wall of Los Angeles Park Master Plan

**UCLAx LD6: Concept Development / Instructor: Steven Chavez, PLA**

**Summer 2026**

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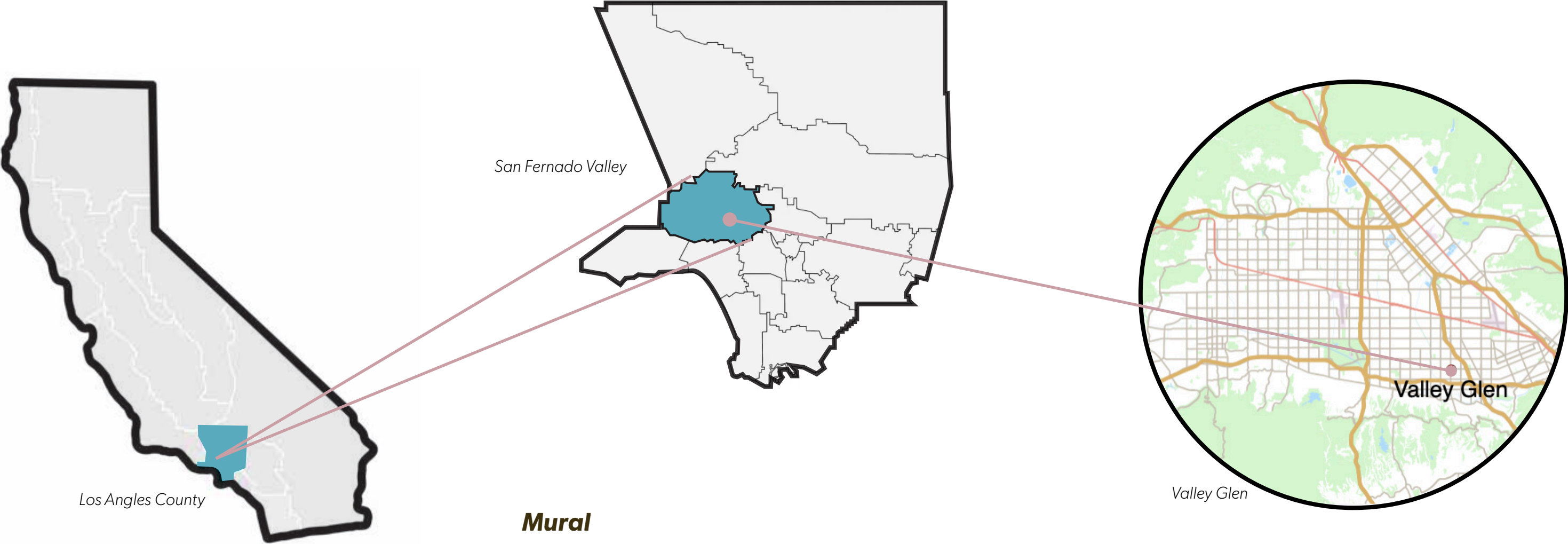
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# OVERVIEW AND HISTORY



## Location

The **Great Wall of Los Angeles** is located along the **Tujunga Wash Greenbelt** in the **San Fernando Valley**. The half-mile-long park stretches between Burbank Boulevard and Oxnard Street in the Valley Glen neighborhoods. The site is adjacent to Los Angeles Valley College, Jack London high School, and Ulysses S. Grant High School. Its central location within a linear public park makes it an important cultural landmark and community gathering space while connecting neighborhoods through art, history, and recreation.

## Mural

The **Great Wall of Los Angeles** is a half-mile-long mural painted along the western wall of the Tujunga Wash flood control channel. It was created by artist Judith F. Baca in 1974, with the help of more than 400 local youth, artists, historians, and community members. Rather than telling a traditional history of California, the mural highlights the often-overlooked stories of Indigenous communities, immigrants, women, labor movements, and civil rights leaders. Today, the Great Wall continues to grow. **New mural** panels are currently being worked on and will be installed to the opposite channel wall. This will extend the story from the 1960s through the present day. Scheduled for completion by 2028. The expansion will create an immersive cultural landscape that celebrates Los Angeles’ diverse history while strengthening the connection between art, community, and place.

## Greenbelt

The **Tujunga Greenbelt** is a 2.5-mile linear park in the San Fernando Valley that follows the historic Tujunga-Pacoima watershed. Once a seasonal riparian ecosystem that supported the Tongva people and native wildlife, the wash was channelized into a concrete flood control channel in the 1950s after repeated flooding. This dramatically reduced habitat, groundwater recharge, and ecological function. Today, the greenbelt serves as an important recreational corridor, while the adjacent **Tujunga Stream Restoration Project** showcases how native habitat, stormwater infiltration, and ecological processes can be restored within an urban environment.

# SITE HISTORY TIMELINE

## Pre-1769: Tongva Stewardship

For thousands of years before European contact, the Tongva-Gabrielino people lived along the Tujunga Wash, relying on its seasonal waters and surrounding ecosystems for food, trade, and cultural practices.



## Early 20th Century: Population growth

The San Fernando Valley experienced rapid suburban development and population growth fueled by new housing, transportation, and postwar expansion.



## 1940s-1950s: Channelization

Following the 1938 floods, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers channelized the Tujunga Wash with concrete to reduce flood risks and protect surrounding communities.



## 2000s-Present: Revitalization projects

Ongoing restoration efforts have enhanced the mural, improved public access, and re-imagined the Tujunga Wash corridor as a cultural, ecological, and recreational resource.



## 1769-1821: Colonization

Beginning in the late 18th century, Spanish colonization transformed the San Fernando Valley through the establishment of missions, agriculture, and the displacement of Indigenous communities.



## 1938: Devastating Floods

The area experienced periodic flooding, and the devastating floods of 1938 caused severe damage along the Tujunga Wash, highlighting the need for improved flood control infrastructure.



## 1978: The Great Wall of Los Angeles

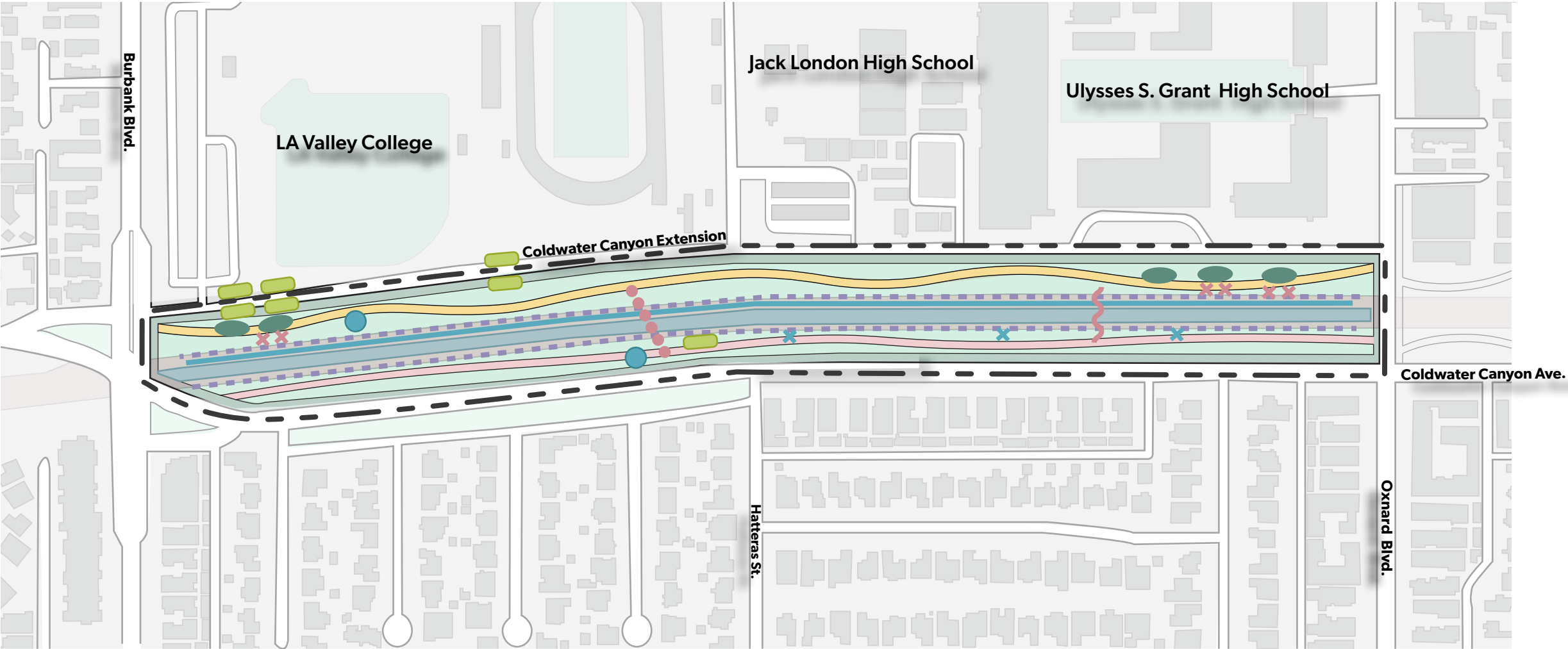
Artist Judith F. Baca and hundreds of community members created the Great Wall of Los Angeles mural, transforming the flood channel into a landmark celebrating California's diverse histories.



## Future: Mural extension

A planned extension of the Great Wall of Los Angeles will add approximately 110,000 square feet of new mural panels, continuing the story into the 21st century while expanding opportunities for community engagement and education.

# SITE INVENTORY



LEGEND

Tujunga Wash

Asphalt path

Decomposed granite path

Limit of work

Chain link fence

Pedestrian bridge

LADWP water line

Great Wall of Los Angeles

Bio retention basins

Exercise equipment

Concrete bench

Metal bench

## OBSERVATIONS

**Valley Glen Neighborhood,**  
San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County

**Land Ownership / Management:** Los Angeles County Flood Control District, SPARC (Social and Public Art Resource Center), City of LA Recreation and Parks

**Users:** Site Lacked gathering spaces and seating

**Wildlife:** Observed- House Finches, Pigeons, Crows, and Squirrels



Sidewalk along Coldwater Canyon and park path in close proximity restricts available park space



There are two picnic tables on the site and few places to sit



Chain link fence crucially maintains safety but restricts views of mural

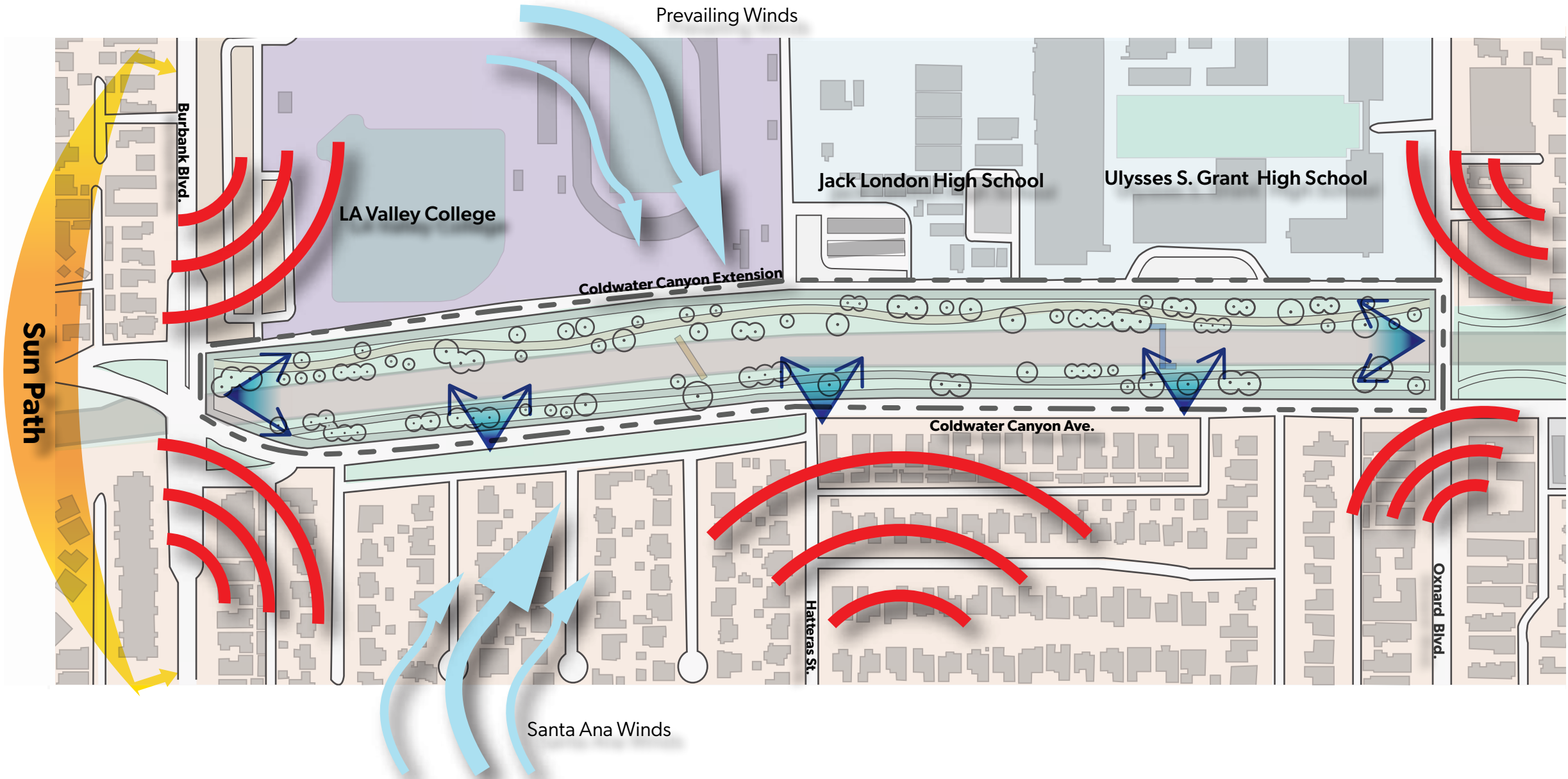


Large utility water line crosses over the wash and disrupts views along mural



# SITE ANALYSIS

ENVIRONMENTAL



## LEGEND

- Wind
- Noise
- Views
- Site Boundary

## CLIMATE

Sunset Western Zone  
**18**

Growing Season 7-8 months

### Average Temperatures

Winter Minimum: 39- 45 Degrees Fahrenheit  
Summer Maximum: 89-95 Degrees Fahrenheit  
Days above 90 Degrees Fahrenheit: 80-100  
Days Below 32 Degrees Fahrenheit: 8-16

## SITE CONTEXT

- Residential
- Park / Public
- Ulysses S. Grant High School & Jack London High School
- LA Valley College



Full Sun Exposure



Coldwater Canyon Ave Facing North



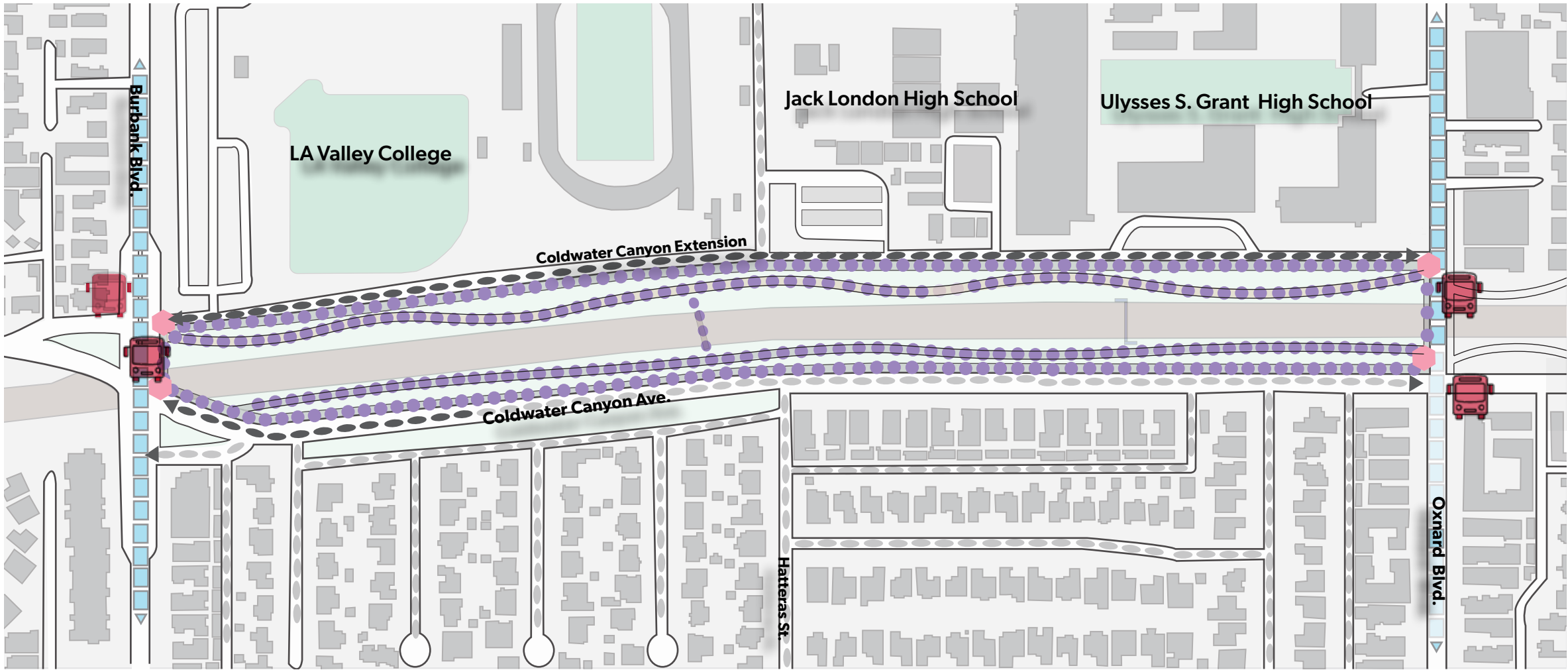
Jack London High School



LA Valley College

SITE ANALYSIS

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR CIRCULATION



LEGEND

Public Transportation

Site Access Points

Pedestrian Circulation

Secondary Vehicular Circulation

Primary Vehicular Circulation

OBSERVATIONS

**Traffic:** Busy Street intersections surround the park on the Northern, Southern, and Eastern edges. Traffic creates elevated noise pollution.

**Walking Trails:** Walking trails were used by the public. But lacked connectivity to it surrounds ( School Systems & Neighborhoods)

**Pedestrian Bridge:** is not aligned to any axis or node in the park.

**Parking:** Coldwater Canyon Ave. has parallel parking on both sides. There is a small parking area along Lancer Ln.



Intersection of Oxnard & Coldwater Canyon Ave. (Facing West)



Intersection of Oxnard & Coldwater Canyon Ave. (Facing East)



Coldwater Canyon Ave Facing North (Sunday Afternoon)

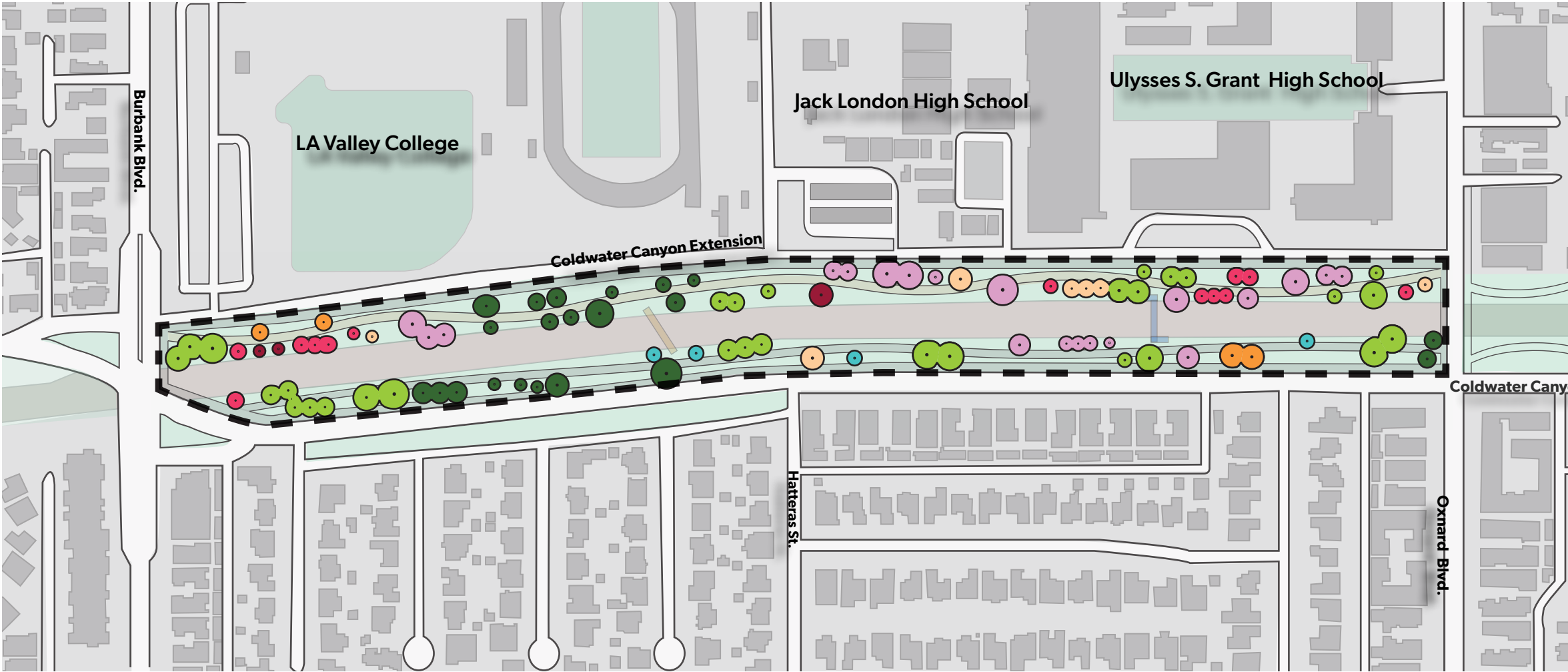


Intersection of Burbank Blvd. & Coldwater Canyon (Facing East)



# SITE ANALYSIS

TREE ID



## LEGEND

- Aleppo Pine
- Golden Rain Tree
- Brazilian Pepper
- Deodar Cedar
- Eucalyptus Sp.
- Western Sycamore
- Shamel Ash
- Other

## OBSERVATIONS

The most common tree species observed are Aleppo pine, Western sycamore, Brazilian pepper, and Golden rain trees. The Aleppo pines and Ash trees at the site are very large and their root systems have damaged the pathways in multiple locations. Several trees, mostly Aleppo pines and Western Sycamores are leaning significantly and pose safety issues. Generally, the canopy cover is good, but the site lacks species with high wildlife or habitat value.



Aleppo pine



Western sycamore



Deodar cedar



Goldenrain tree



Shamel ash

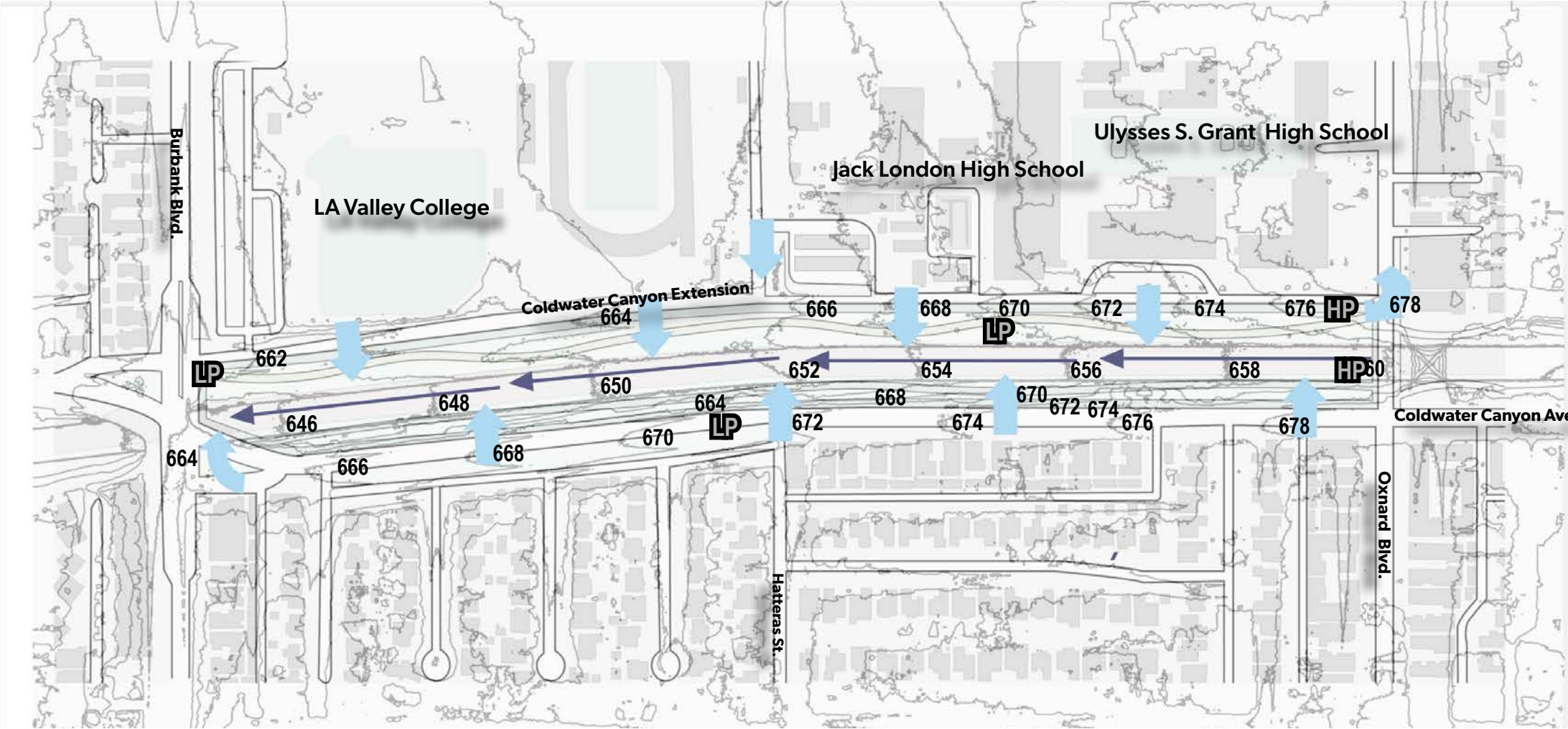


Brazilian pepper



# SITE ANALYSIS

TOPOGRAPHY & WATERWAYS



| LEGEND    |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| <b>LP</b> | Low Point                |
| <b>HP</b> | High Point               |
|           | Channel Water Flow       |
|           | Water Drainage Direction |
|           | 2' Contour Lines         |

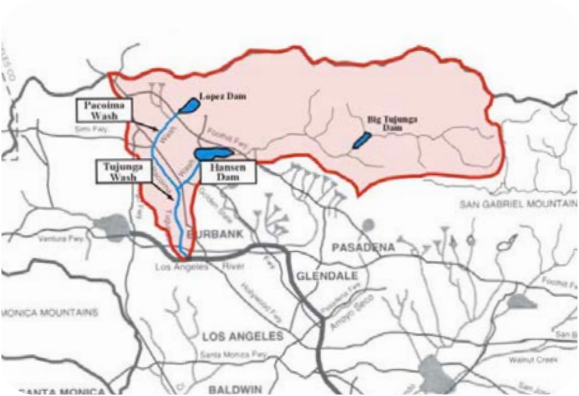
## OBSERVATIONS

The Site features narrow configuration that bounds the channel. The terrain slopes toward Burbank Blvd., mirroring the channels water flow.

The western portion of the site is slightly wider and with more flat areas, the site gradually slopes downward into the channel.

The eastern side narrows significantly and exhibits more pronounced slopes into the channel, particularly as it approaches Burbank Boulevard.

The channel walls have a sheer 16' drop on both sides.



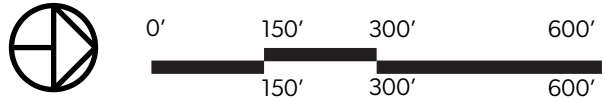
**The Tujunga Wash**  
The Tujunga Wash is a 13-mile-long stream in Los Angeles County, California. It is a tributary of the Los Angeles River, providing about a fifth of its flow, and drains about 225 square miles.



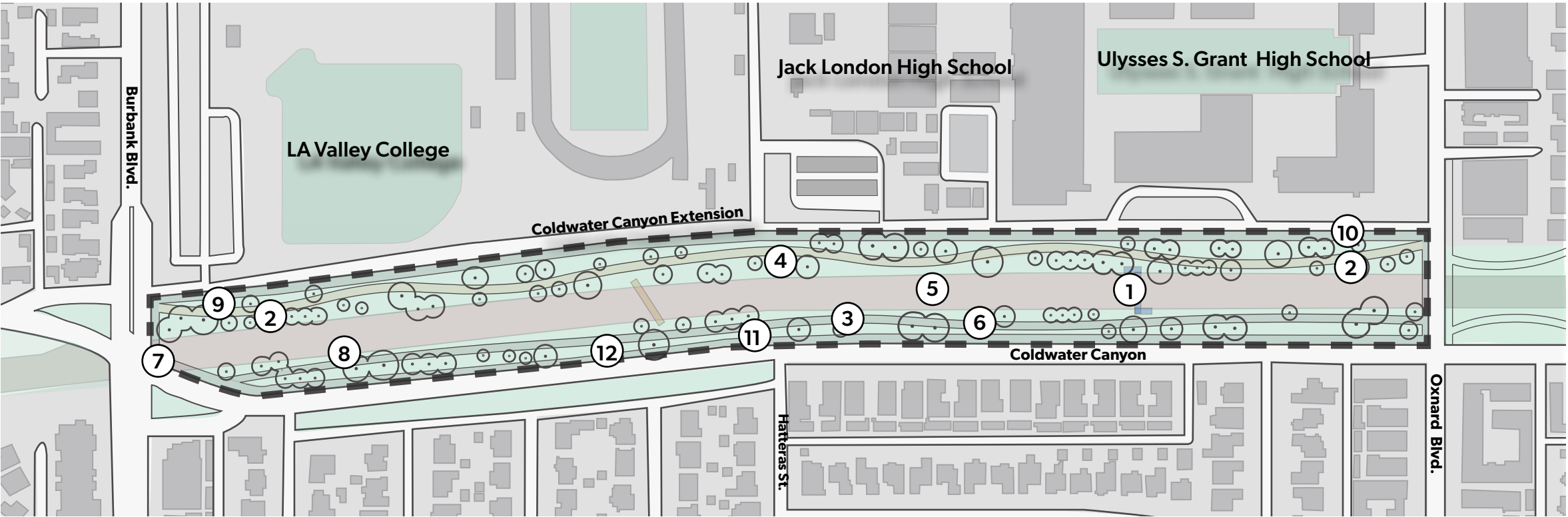
**Seasonal Flow**  
The Tujunga Wash it is usually dry, especially the lower reaches, only carrying significant flows during and after storms, which usually only occur between November and April.



**Flood Risk**  
Valley Glen has a very low overall flood risk. The neighborhood is primarily categorized under FEMA Flood Zone X, meaning that the area is safe from the high-probability 100-year flood event (1% annual chance), but remains exposed to lower-probability 500-year events (0.2% annual chance)



# SITE CONSTRAINTS

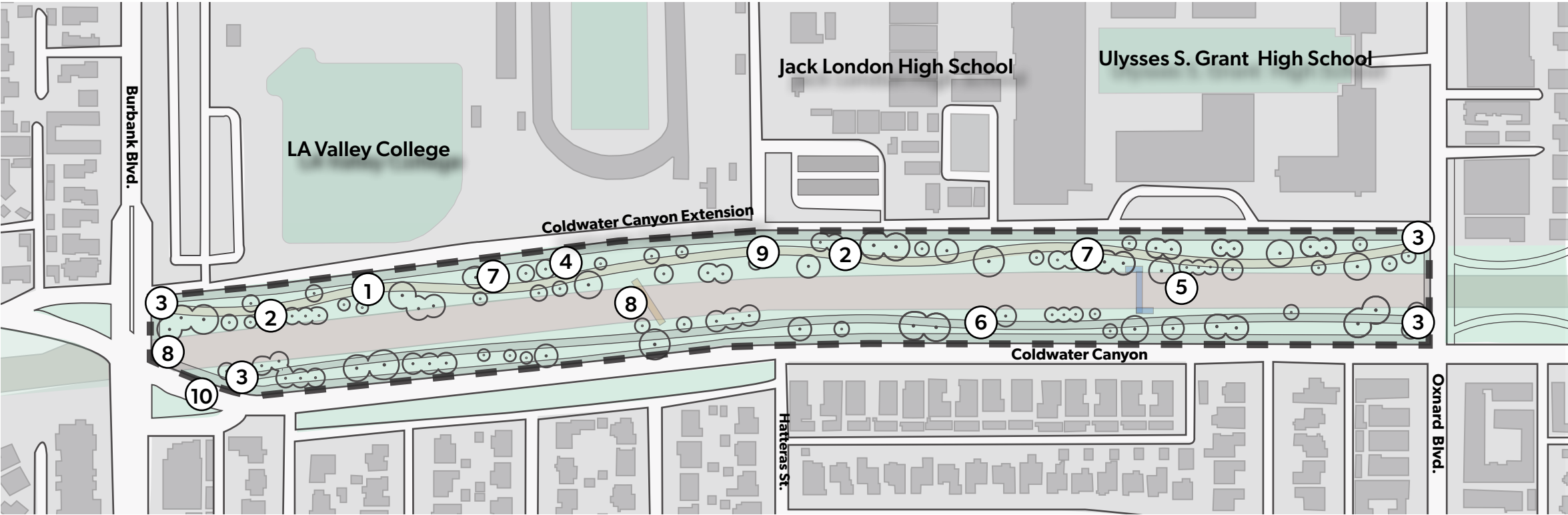


## LEGEND

- ① **LADWP Water Line:** This large infrastructure crossing disrupts the view creating an undesirable visual impact.
- ② **Fragmented Connectivity:** The site feels fragmented. While the bridges at both ends of the channel complete the walking loop, they interrupt the overall continuity of the user experience.
- ③ **Chain link Railing:** The chain link railing around the channel provides safety but visually obstructs the mural.
- ④ **Access to the Mural:** The access to the mural is limited and no visible during the night. Mural on both sides of the channel mean that there's no major modifications allowed to the channel walls.
- ⑤ **Channel Structure:** Channel must remain concrete to maintain flood capacity and structural integrity of walls.
- ⑥ **Root Heave:** Mature trees with aggressive root systems caused damage to existing hard-scape paths.
- ⑦ **Busy Streets:** Site adjacent streets are high traffic and feel unpleasant and unsafe for pedestrians.
- ⑧ **Site Size and Shape:** Narrow nature of site means space is limited. The channel creates a wind tunnel effect for visitors.
- ⑨ **Site Climate:** Hot and Dry site conditions makes it hard for people to stay on site for longer periods of time and limits the plant varieties that can be planted.
- ⑩ **Lack of Signage:** Minimal to no signage or way finding makes navigating the site very difficult.
- ⑪ **Lack of Permeable Surfaces:** The site mainly covered and surrounded by impervious surfaces.
- ⑫ **Vandalism:** The site is susceptible to vandalism. The lighting wire on current lights were stolen.



# SITE OPPORTUNITIES



## LEGEND

- 1 **Added Shade and Solar Panels:** Introduce more shade coverage and shade trees as well as solar panels to take advantage of the high solar exposure.
- 2 **Programming:** Create reasons for people to spend time at the park such as cafes, events, public bathrooms, seating areas.
- 3 **New Signage/Entrances:** Create a sense of arrival, more clear entrances and add informational signage on mural and way
- 4 **Green Infrastructure:** Implement LID design strategies to increase ground water levels with Bioswales and rain gardens / permeable paving.
- 5 **Water Pipe Beautification:** Turn Water pipe into a mural or some artistic intervention that would integrate it more organically to the site.
- 6 **Mural Views:** Create more opportunities to enjoy the murals. Better views, seating areas, closer access, lighting.
- 7 **Create Habitat:** Introduce more habitat, wildlife, biodiversity. The site feels bare and wildlife it's hard to find.
- 8 **Improve connectivity:** Utilize existing infrastructure beams to create more walkways. Widen the entrances to site and improve size of walkways and the number and location of bridges.
- 9 **Improve School Access :** Close proximity to schools means opportunities to create spaces for students to gather, walk, rest, or to grow food.
- 10 **Mitigate Busy Streets:** Reduce lanes or add new planting to reduce speed of traffic on adjacent street.



0' 150' 300' 600'

# CASE STUDY: Crescent Park

A Resilient Waterfront Redevelopment



LOCATION: New Orleans, Louisiana

DESIGNERS: Hargreaves Associates,

COMPLETION: 2014

SIZE: 20 Acres (1.4 miles)



## PROJECT OVERVIEW

This project transformed a former industrial riverfront into a public park through adaptive reuse, native planting, and improved pedestrian access. The park reconnects surrounding neighborhoods to the river while preserving the site's historic infrastructure and industrial character. Crescent Park is the first phase of the 'Reinventing the Crescent' master plan (with TEN Arquitectos, Chan Krieger and Eskew Dumez Ripple) for 6 miles of open space and urban redevelopment along the Mississippi River.

## Successful Design Interventions

- **Adaptive Waterfront Restoration:** Reclaimed a former industrial riverfront by transforming abandoned wharves and rail infrastructure into a resilient public park while preserving the site's historic character.
- **Native Landscape Restoration:** Indigenous plantings restore habitat, increase biodiversity, and soften the industrial waterfront while reducing long-term maintenance.
- **Adaptive Reuse of Infrastructure:** Existing wharves, rail corridors, and industrial structures were repurposed rather than demolished, conserving materials and reinforcing the site's cultural identity.
- **Community Connectivity:** New bridges, pathways, and public spaces reconnect surrounding neighborhoods to the Mississippi River and create a continuous 1.4-mile recreational corridor.

## Opportunities for improvement

- **Expand Stormwater Management:** Incorporate visible LID features such as bioswales, rain gardens, or bioretention areas to capture, filter, and infiltrate stormwater before it reaches the Mississippi River.
- **Reduce Heat in Open Plazas:** Increase tree canopy and shade structures in exposed gathering spaces to improve comfort during New Orleans' hot summers.
- **Strengthen Environmental Education:** Incorporate interpretive signage explaining the site's industrial history, native ecosystems, river ecology, and sustainable landscape practices.
- **Increase Revenue:** Lack of cafes, vendors, or amenities that could help generate revenue for park maintenance.

# CASE STUDY : Medellin River Parks Master Plan



LOCATION: **Medellin, Colombia**

DESIGNERS: **ARCH. SEBASTIÁN MONSALVE, ARCH. JUAN DAVID HOYOS**

COMPLETION: **2014 – 2016 STAGE A 2016 – 2020 STAGE B**

SIZE: **12.3 miles**

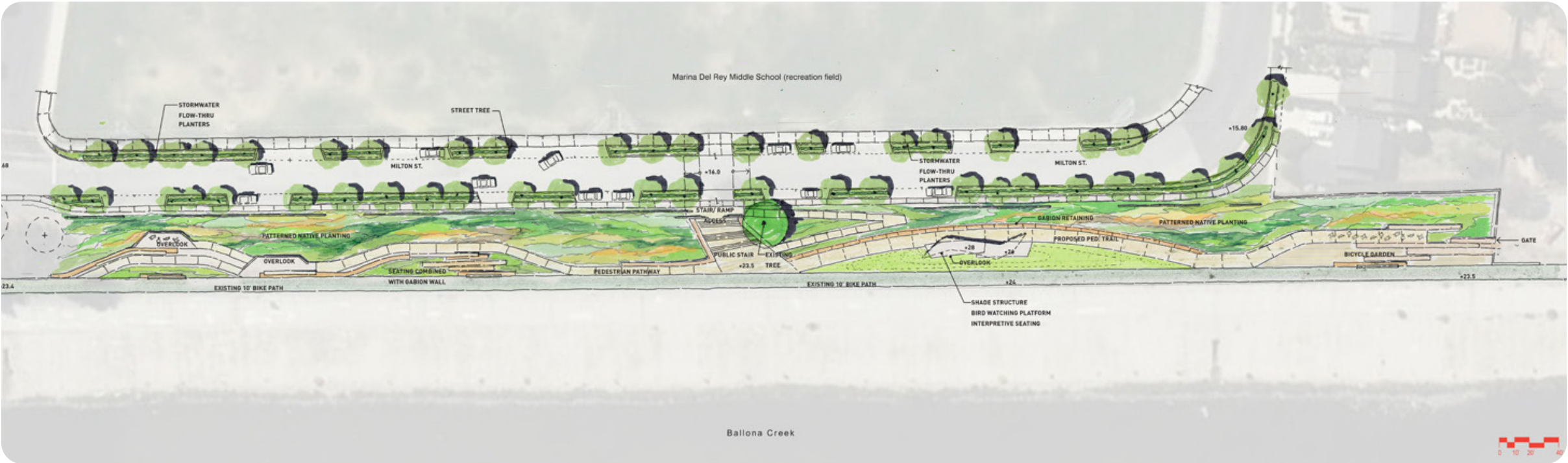
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| PROJECT OVERVIEW                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>In the 1950s, the Medellín River was channeled to drive urban development, eliminate flood zones and establish a national transit corridor along its banks.</p> <p>This infrastructure deeply fractured the city.</p> <p>Today, 2.4 million residents are divided equally between the east and west banks, with physical connections between the two sides serving cars and buses exclusively.</p> <p>The project intends to integrate engineering, urbanism and landscape creating a recomposition of the urban, environmental and social integration of the whole city while promoting sustainable urban redevelopment.</p> <p>The project will directly integrate 44 distinct neighborhoods and would have a cost of 170 million dollars.</p>                          |
| Successful Design Interventions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>Improved Connectivity:</b> By creating continuous, step-free pedestrian and bicycle loops above the highway corridor, it reclaimed prime city-center real estate for pedestrians and improved connection between east and west banks.</p> <p><b>Highway Submergence:</b> To make room for the park, the city buried massive stretches of a 7-lane highway.</p> <p><b>Green Oasis and Reforestation:</b> The master plan features 772,848.77 sq feet of public space, with over 409,028.6 sq feet dedicated to green zones. The design includes the planting of 100,000 trees across to build a unified biotic corridor.</p> <p><b>The “Sponge” Effect:</b> The expanded green buffer increases riverbank water retention by 57.68%, preventing devastating floods.</p> |
| Opportunities for Improvement                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Environmental Gentrification:</b> The master plan failed to include strong, legally binding housing protections. The massive injection of high-end green public space triggered a wave of environmental gentrification.</p> <p><b>Unfair Resettlement Conditions:</b> Low-income families and informal local businesses operating near the river corridor faced displacement.</p> <p><b>Failing to Fix Water Quality First:</b> The master plan heavily missed the chance to fully clean the actual river water. Because massive industrial and urban runoff remediation wasn’t fully integrated as a zero-compromise prerequisite. The water is still heavily polluted.</p>                                                                                           |

# CASE STUDY: Milton Street Park

Riverside pocket park highlighting native ecologies



LOCATION: Los Angeles, CA  
DESIGNER: SWA Group  
COMPLETION: 2016  
SIZE: 1.2 acres  
BUDGET: 6.2 million



## PROJECT OVERVIEW

This is a linear urban park situated along Ballona Creek, a channelized stream beginning in the Mid-City neighborhood and draining into the Santa Monica Bay. The park is also located alongside the existing Ballona Creek bike path.

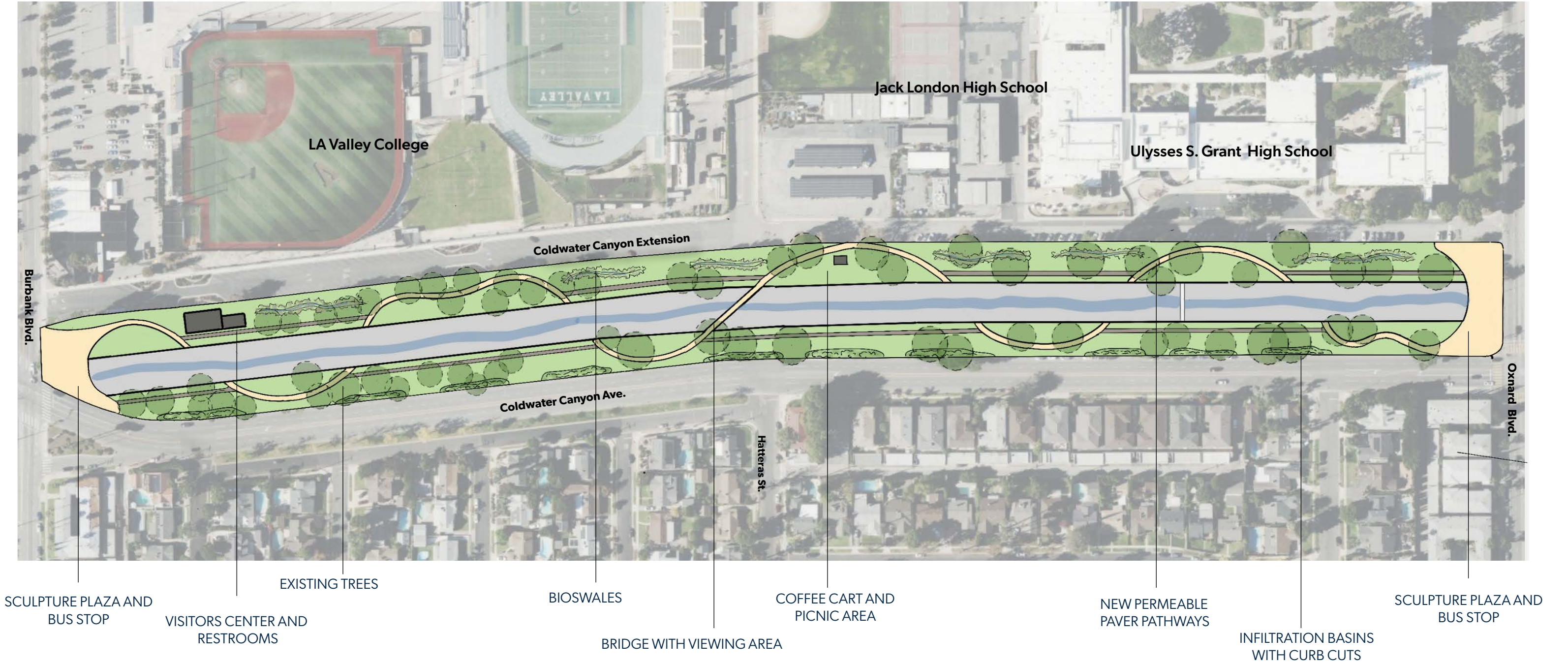
The park contains features such as bird-watching platforms, bike trail enhancements, and seating and outdoor picnic areas, while also incorporating the use of recycled materials, native planting, and permeable surfaces and infiltration areas. This project demonstrates ways to remediate native ecologies and wildlife habitat along a channelized creek where they've been largely lost.

## Successful Design Interventions

- Green infrastructure:** Water is directed from existing stormdrains to planted bioswales where it's then allowed to percolate into the water table, or clean water is released into the creek. The impact extends beyond the park itself, as the design incorporates parkway plantings and curb cuts to manage stormwater.
- Pedestrian vs. bike traffic:** The park is successful in how it divides pedestrian and bicycle traffic, using permeable gabion walls and plantings as a barrier. The walls also double for seating but they are designed so visitors can only sit facing away from bike traffic.
- Educational programming:** The park's programming encourages multiple passive and active uses, and an emphasis on educational elements (bird watching platforms, signage) demonstrates to the public that the creek is a multibenefit system beyond flood control.

## Opportunities for improvement

- Factor maintenance into design:** The abundant native plantings, while beautiful, have not been properly maintained. More recent images of the park show shrubs sheared and hedged and a great deal of empty space where plants have failed.
- Introduce more shade:** There are very few trees in the areas of the site that are meant to be used for passive recreation, making these areas unpleasant for a significant portion of the year.
- Expand seating options:** The gabion retaining walls have some inset seating, but there is a missed opportunity to create more flexible seating out of these walls, which have a wire top that are not comfortable to sit on.



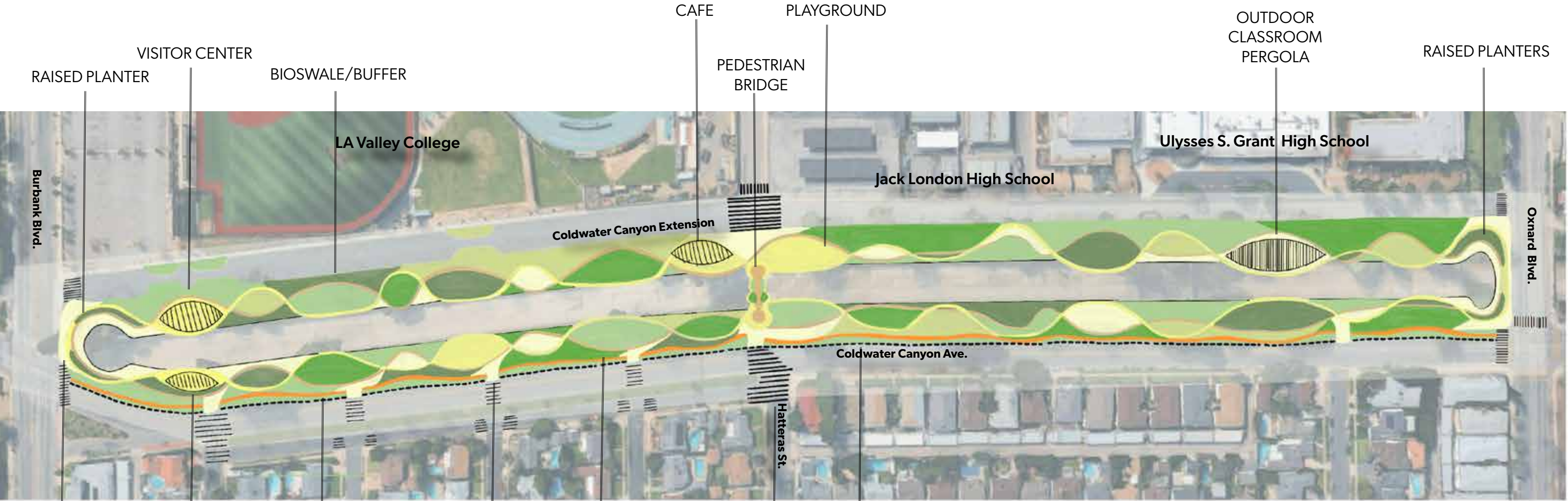
DESIGN STATEMENT

This design prioritizes stormwater management and green infrastructure as the primary intervention, with planted infiltration basins and curb cuts along the Coldwater Canyon Ave side of the park and a series of bioswales along the west side of the park. These features capture, treat, and infiltrate run-off from the street,

with overflow routed to the Tujunga Wash channel. New pathways made with permeable paving also maximize infiltration opportunities and a new diagonal pedestrian bridge creates more mural viewing opportunities. This design retains as many existing trees as possible to preserve an extensive shaded canopy, and

adds a coffee cart, picnic areas, and more seating throughout the site to encourage visitors to pause and enjoy the park. The site also features pedestrian plazas at each end with sculptures and enhanced bus stops with shade structures.

# Weaving Mother Earth - DESIGN ALTERNATIVE 2 \$\$

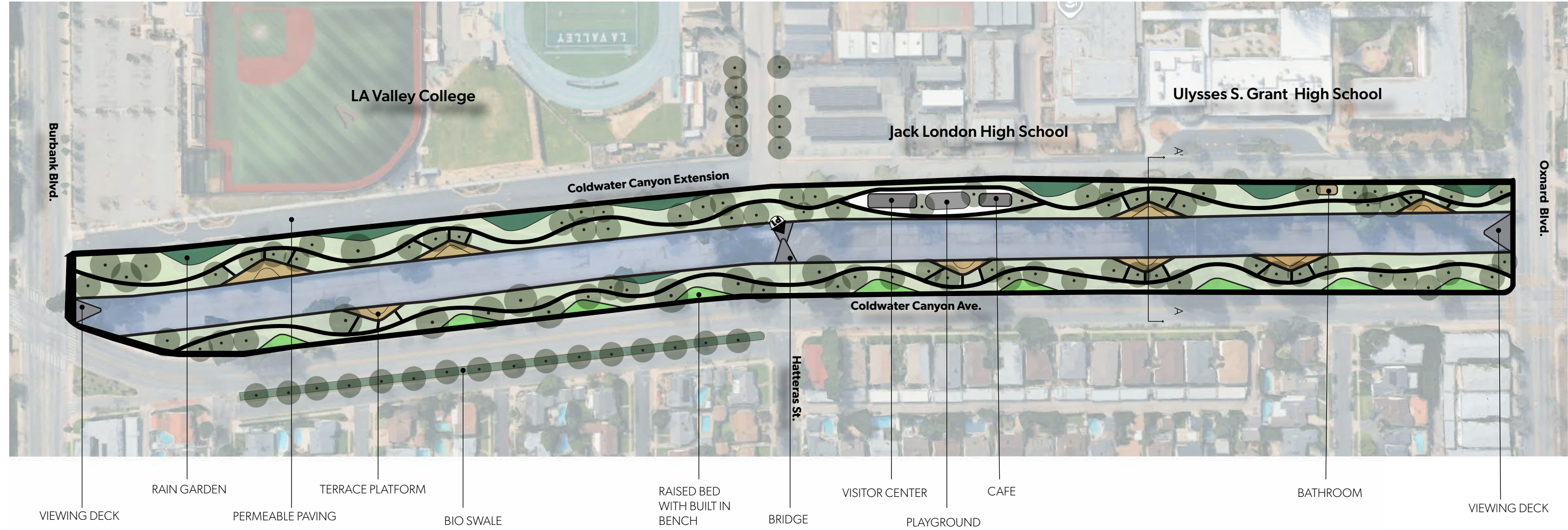


## DESIGN STATEMENT

Drawing inspiration from the fluid, woven forms of Ruth Asawa’s sculptures, this design intertwines pathways and gardens to honor both midcentury design and site history. Meandering, undulating paths create dynamic outdoor rooms, inviting visitors to slow down and immerse themselves in the storytelling of Judy Baca’s mural. Ecological stewardship takes center stage: rain gardens celebrate visible rainwater catchment, while reclaimed materials are creatively integrated into trellises, seating, play structures, and raised beds.

| LEGEND |                           |  |                       |
|--------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
|        | CALIFORNIA NATIVES GARDEN |  | PERMEABLE PAVERS      |
|        | POLLINATOR’S GARDEN       |  | DG SLOW PATH          |
|        | SUCCULENT GARDEN          |  | PERMEABLE PAVERS PATH |
|        | MEADOW/ NATIVE GRASSES    |  | BIKE PATH             |

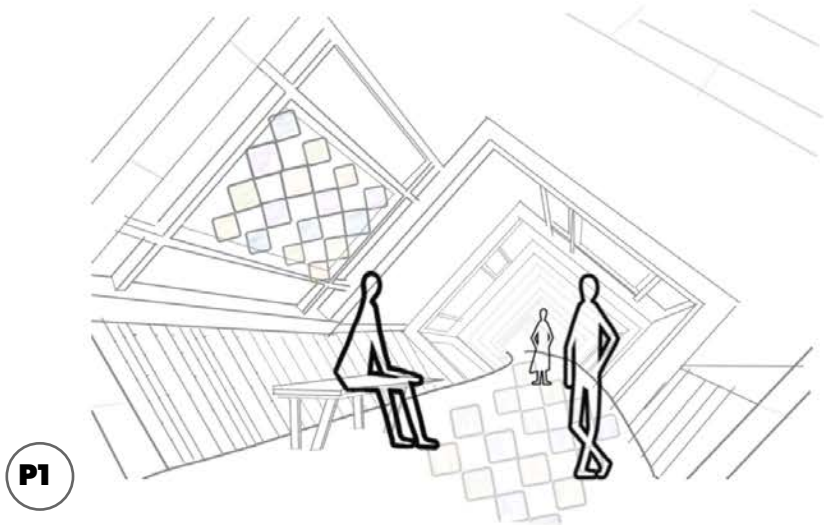
# THE CHAIN REACTION - DESIGN ALTERNATIVE 3 \$\$\$



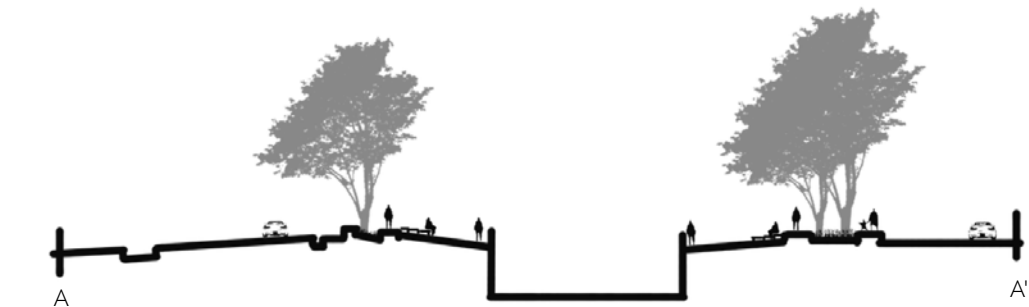
## DESIGN STATEMENT

A reaction to the site's own chain link fence, this design turns a barrier into form. The repeating diamond module that once blocked views of the mural becomes the park's plan geometry, connecting exercise, gathering, and art along the channel.

Reclaimed fencing is rebuilt into trellises, seating, and armatures for rotating art exhibits, turning the material once used to exclude into the material used to connect. Rain gardens, rainwater catchment, and bio-retention cells make the park's sustainability visible. Chain Reaction treats reuse not as an afterthought, but as its mission and its art.



CONCEPT SKETCH - View from "Reflection Bridge"



CONCEPT SECTION - Highlighting the terraced viewing platform

# SUPERIMPOSED FLOW

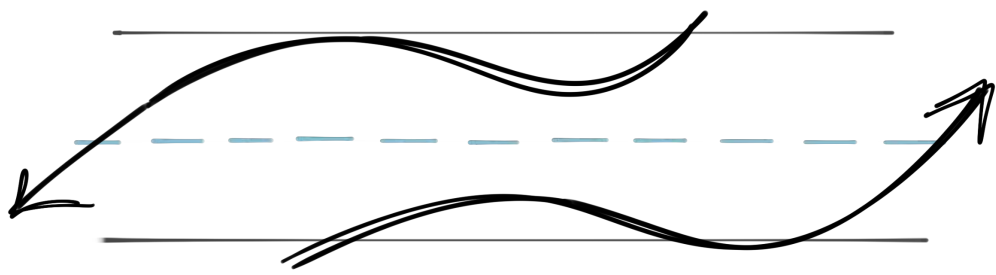
CONCEPT STATEMENT

Water movement is driven by finding the lowest place. Everything else is a negotiation with the ground it moves across. The Tujunga Wash spent thousands of years making that negotiation across this valley floor, and in the 1950s we ended it with a single straight line of concrete.

This concept re-envision the wash's natural flow with rain gardens that weave alongside permeable pathways, creating a dance between movement and stillness. In contrast to channel's purpose is to move water out, this design holds it in. Green roofs on the bus shelters and rain barrels at the visitor center and café catch runoff from the roofs. Permeable paving lets the paths absorb rather than shed. Planted swales and rain gardens slowly filter stormwater. The existing planting strip along Coldwater Canyon Avenue becomes a bioswale with trees hleping slow cars at the park's edge.

Where the pathways meet the channel edge, viewing platforms step out from both sides, meeting Baca's art work work head on. The art in the park theme continues with sculptures that follow the main pathway through the park.

Superimposed Flow gives the Tujunga wash back its natural flow. Every surface in the park is asked to do what the channel cannot: hold, slow, absorb, and shade.



# SUPERIMPOSED FLOW SITE PLAN

CAPTURE & ART PARK

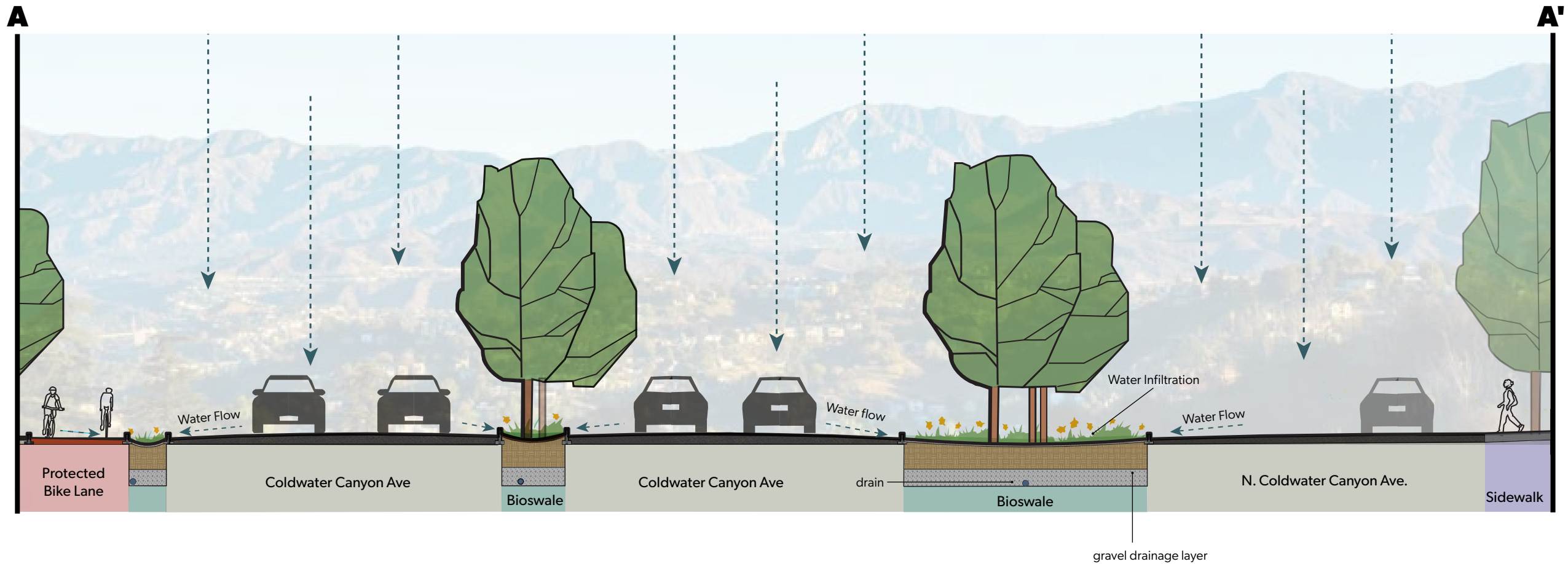


## NEW SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENTS

- Rainbarrels that capture stormwater run-off from building roofs
- Meandering bioswales along the western side of the channel planted with native riparian plantings
- Planted buffer between bike path and Coldwater Canyon Ave that doubles as an infiltration basin to capture road run-off
- Road median on Coldwater Canyon Ave converted to planted stormwater retention area
- Oak woodland and riparian tree plantings to retain canopy coverage and increase ecological value
- Adaptive reuse of wood from removed trees to create seating, picnic areas, planters, and play areas
- Green roofs installed on top of bus shelters at both ends of the park

## NEW PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS

- "Permeable Playground" featuring educational water play areas, naturalistic playground equipment, and rock step-downs across the planted bioswales
- Community garden maintained by the adjacent high schools.
- Sculpture exhibits throughout the park, to be rotated annually or bi-annually
- Visitors center, cafe, and picnic areas
- Protected bike path along Coldwater Canyon Ave
- Entrance plazas on each end of the park with improved signage
- Cantilevered mural viewing platforms that extend into the channel



DESIGN ELEMENTS

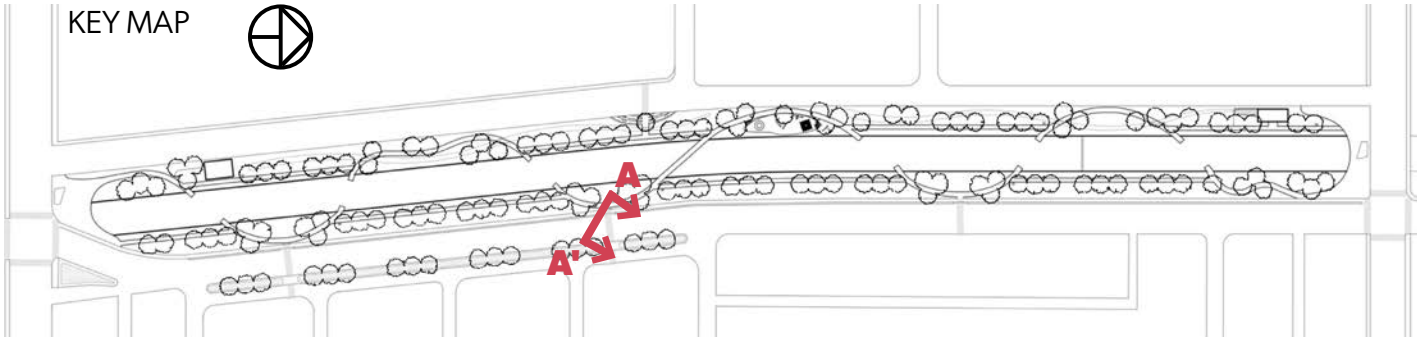
- Protected bike lane – buffered cycling path along east edge
- Bioswales– planted median with canopy tree, ground cover, drain. Collects storm water run off from Cold water Ave

WATER LOGIC

- Rainfall + street runoff → directed into bioswale medians → infiltrated through planting soil over gravel drainage layer → drain as overflow relief

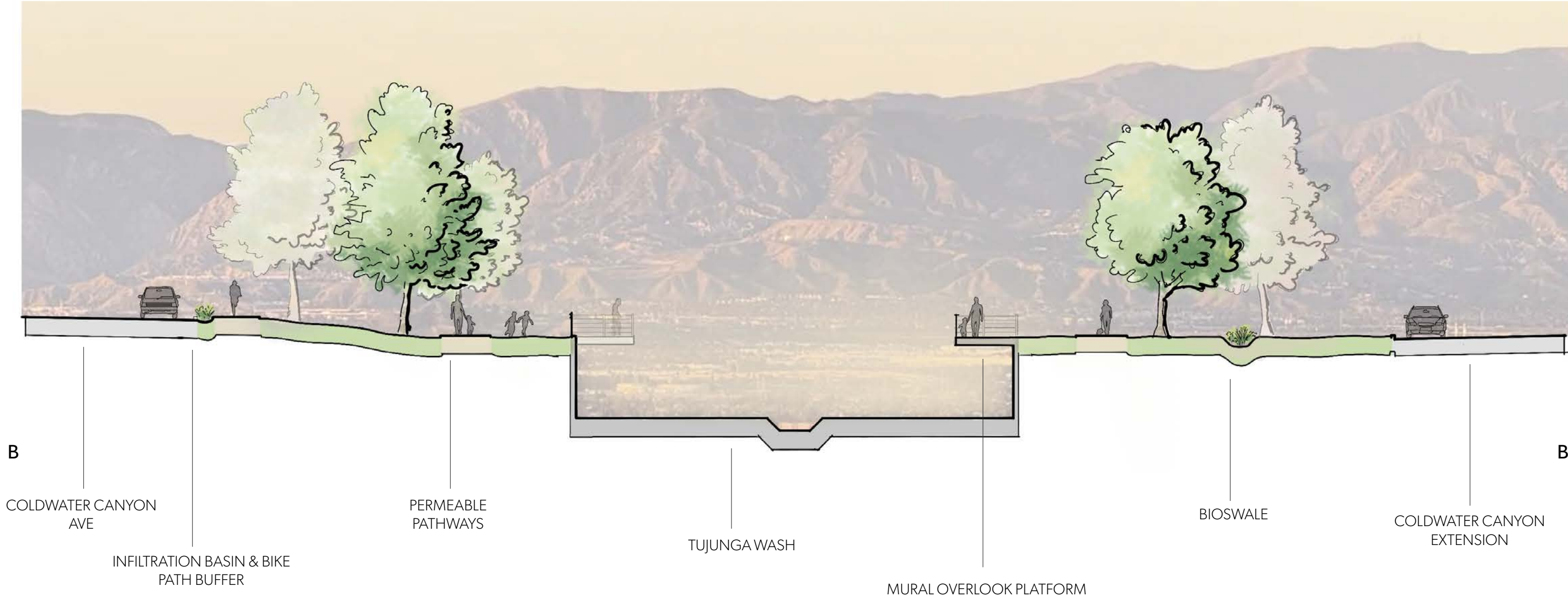
DESIGN INTENT

- Bioswale medians narrow travel lanes and add canopy cover, extending the park's shade/infiltration character into the surrounding street grid.



# SITE SECTION 2

Mural veiwing platforms



## DESIGN ELEMENTS

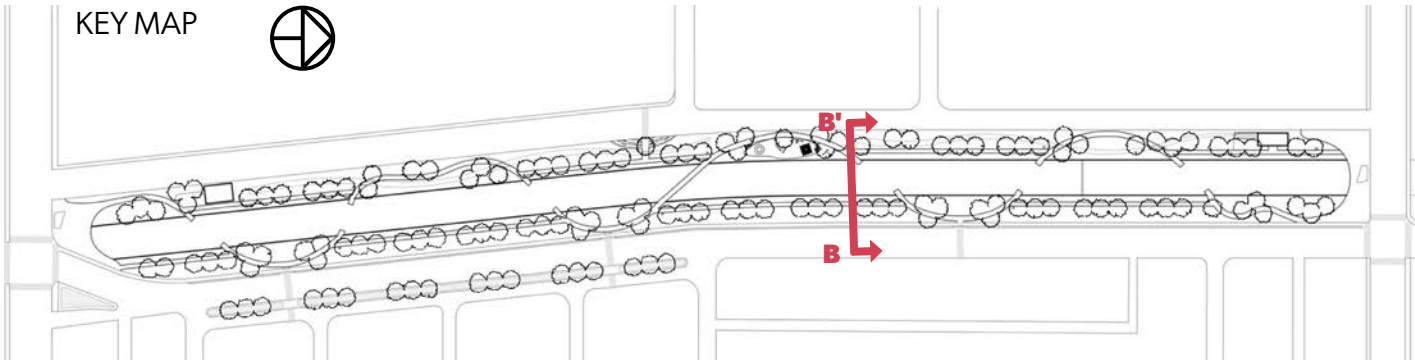
- Cantilever mural overlooks, Planted bioswales, Permeable paving

## WATER LOGIC

Runoff from Coldwater Canyon Extension is collected at the north end and directed into the bioswale via underground pipe. Plant roots take up water as it moves through the bioswale, excess is cleaned through the process and an outflow pipe at the low point of each swale routes it to the channel.

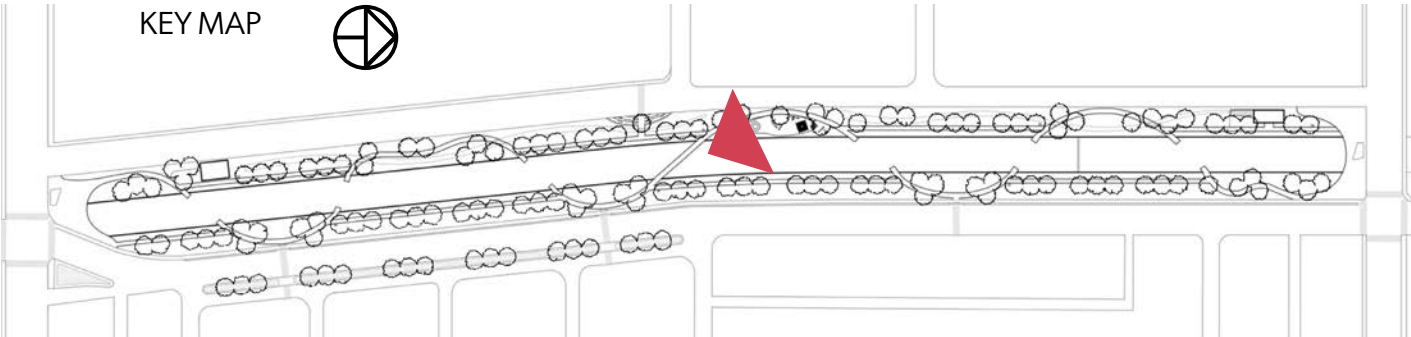
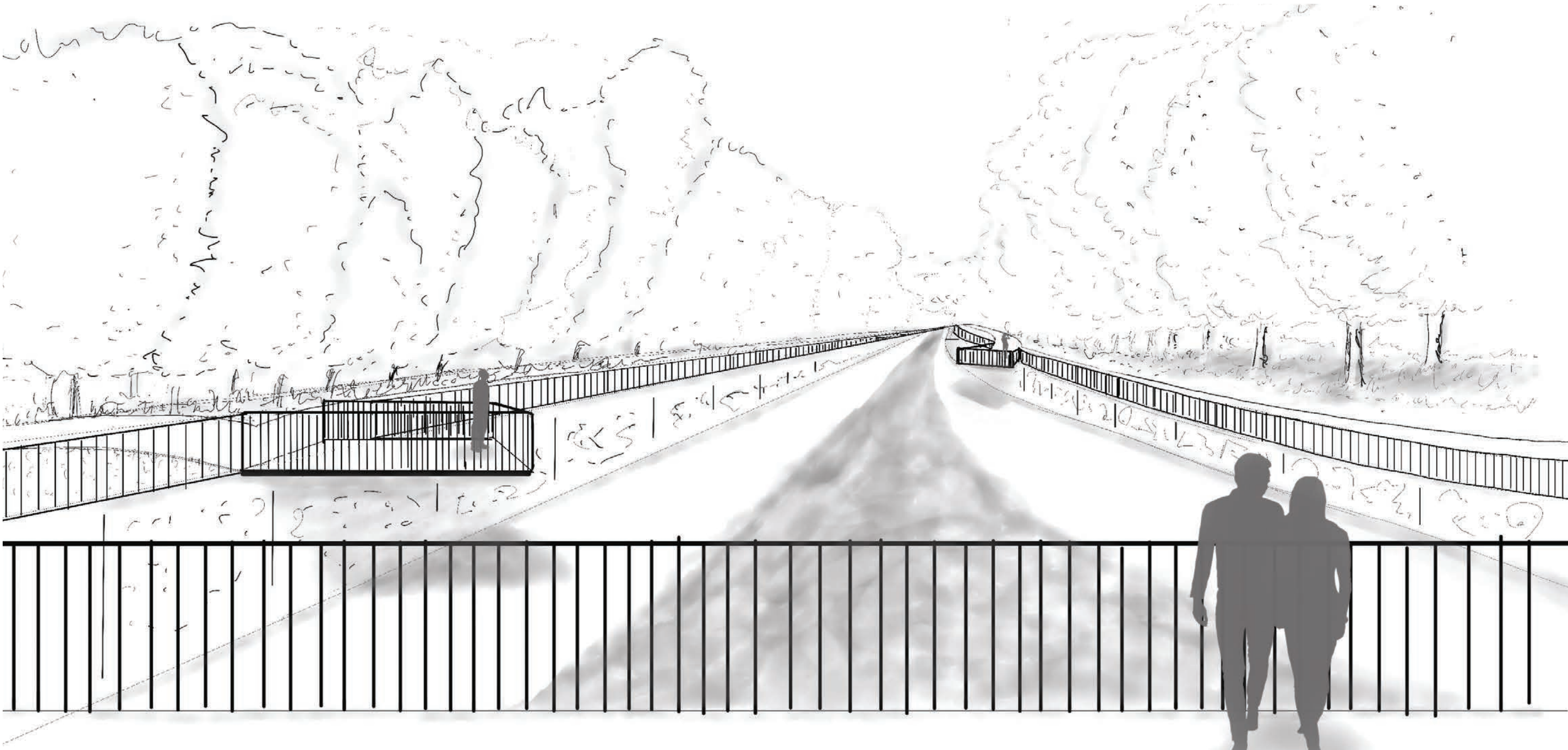
## DESIGN INTENT

- Cantilever overlooks create new viewpoints to experience the mural. Bioswales slow, spread, and sink stormwater, increase biodiversity and attract wildlife, and create desirable green space.



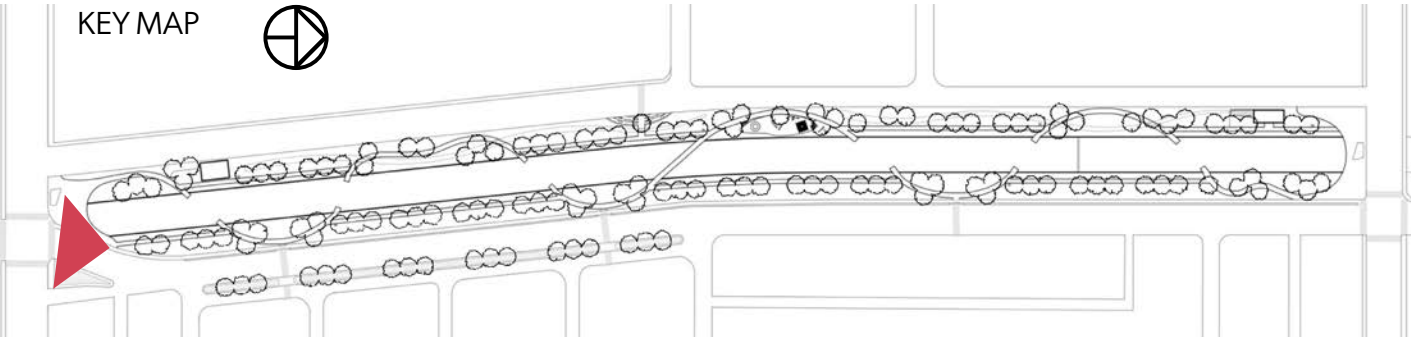
# PERSPECTIVE 1

View from the new pedestrian bridge looking south.



PERSPECTIVE 2

View from the southern entrance looking north.



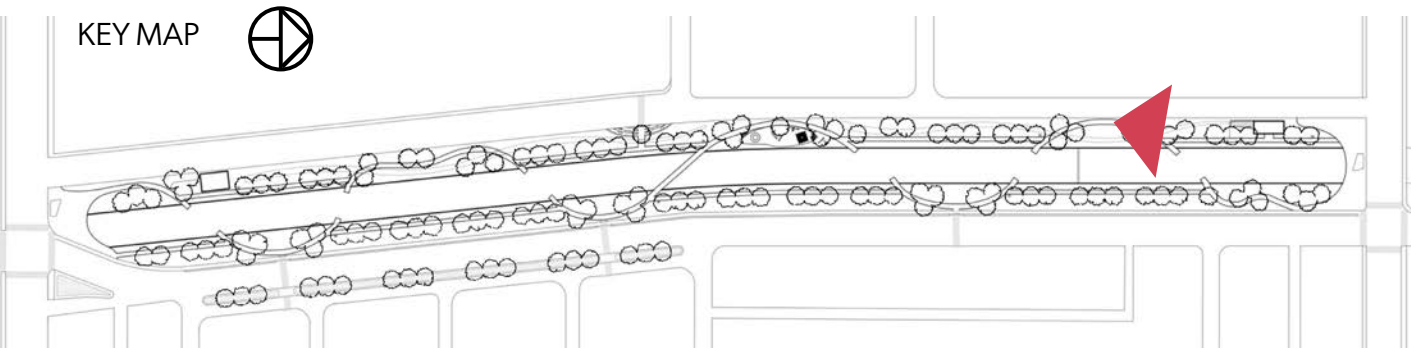
PERSPECTIVE 3

View south of the Cafe



SWALE:

A bioswale runs along the park, treating stormwater while creating diverse habitat and enriching the public realm with lush green space. Sculptural elements and gabion wall seating are integrated throughout the landscape, providing opportunities for art, gathering, and rest.



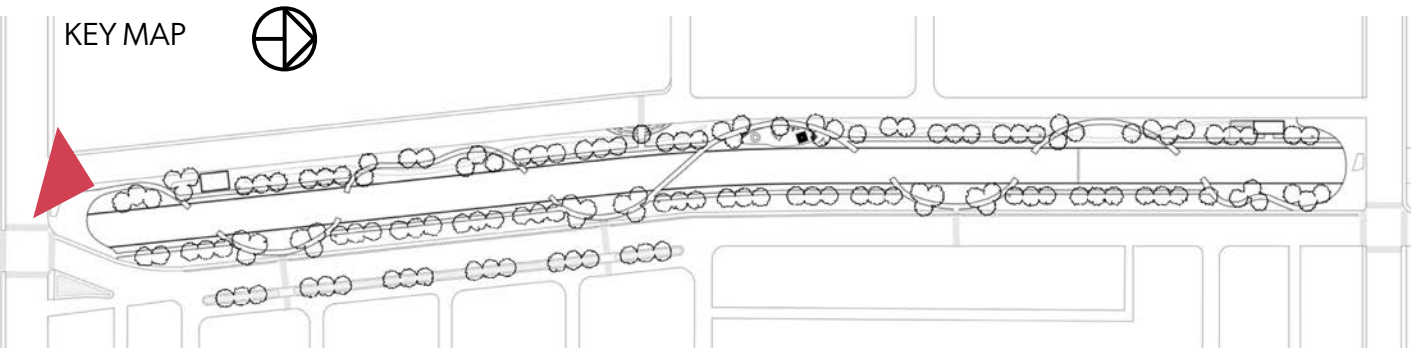
PERSPECTIVE 4

View south of the Community Center



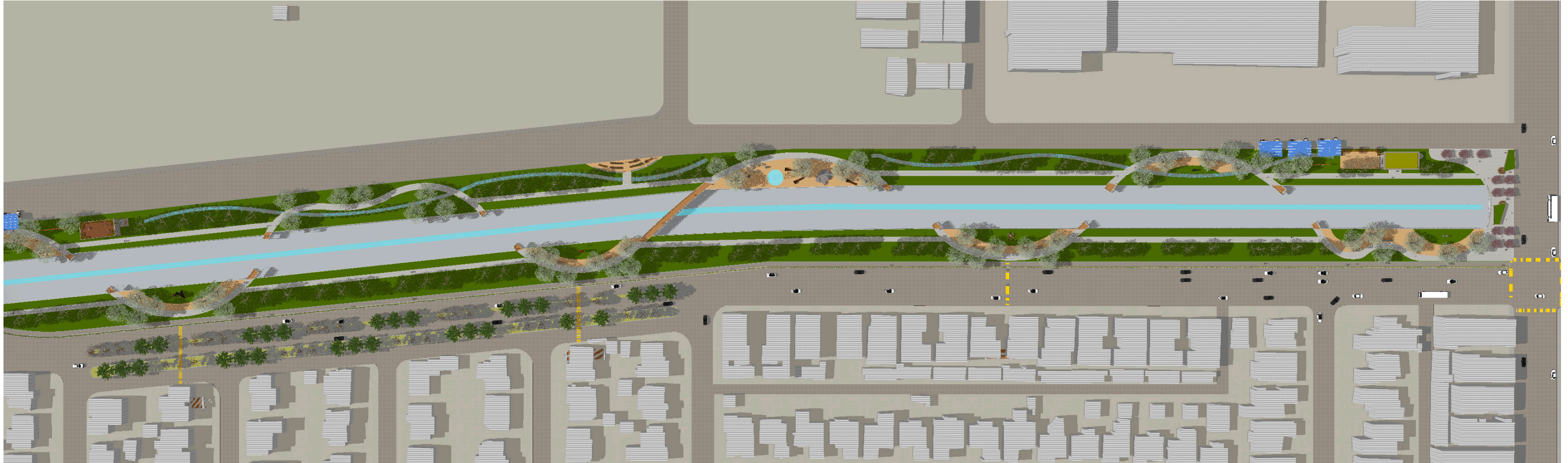
PICNIC AREA:

A shaded picnic area nestled beneath a mature oak canopy provides a comfortable gathering space with views toward the adjacent mural and sculpture. The nearby visitor center and restrooms support the park’s recreational and cultural programming, creating a welcoming destination for visitors.



# WALKTHROUGH VIDEO

<https://youtu.be/JnU3n6J1WYY>



Thank You!

Laura Williams, Florencia Castelanelli, Molly McConnell