



Johnny Carson Park Redevelopment

NORTH 2 SOUTH DESIGN GROUP

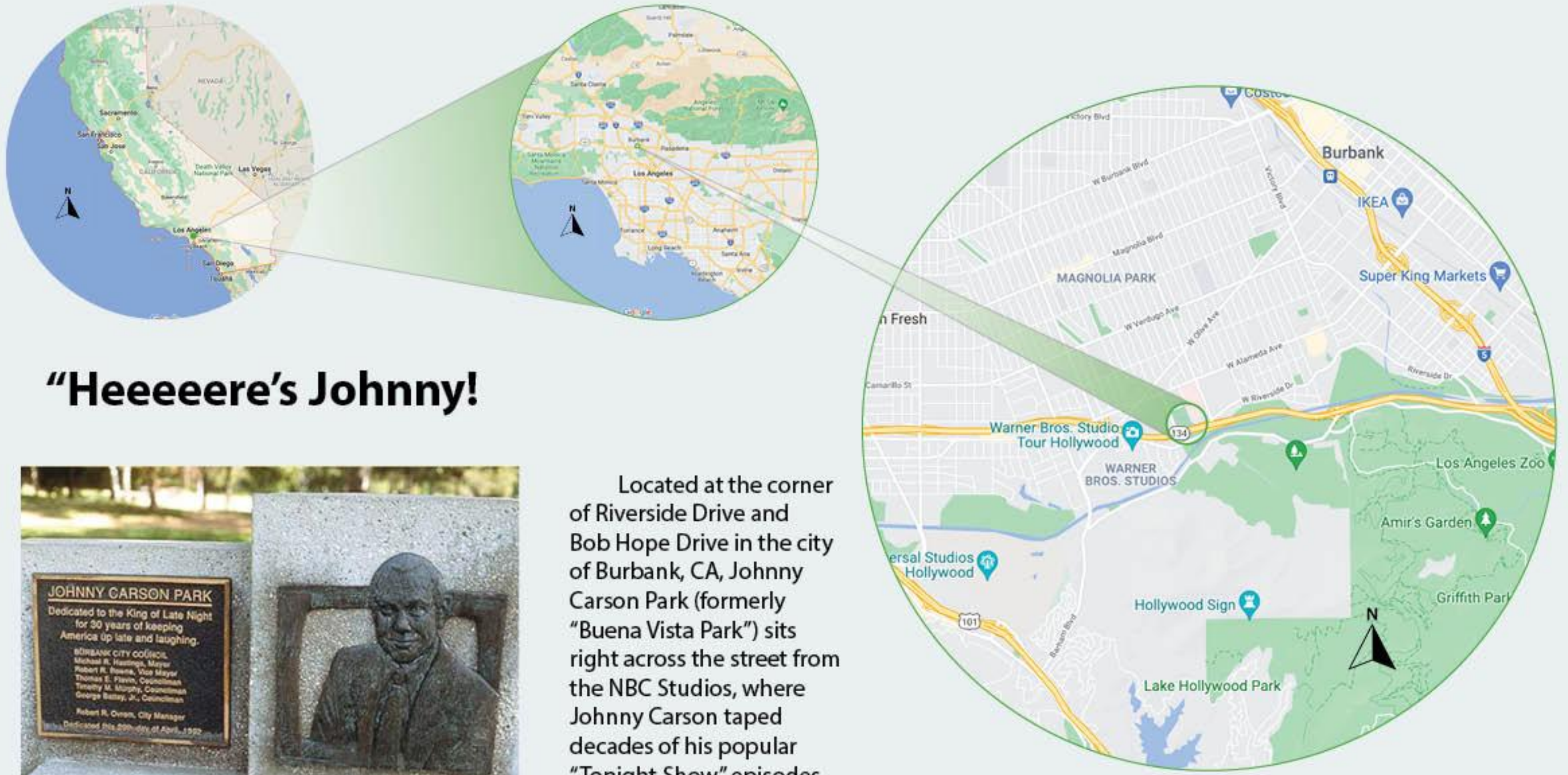
CHRISTINA ELDREDGE, TYLER PETERS, ANNA ASNIS
UCLA EXTENSION, LD4, WINTER 2022, INSTRUCTOR EMILY GABEL-LUDDY, FASLA, LF91

TABLE OF CONTENTS



3	LOCATION	6	ANALYSIS
4	HISTORY	20	OPPORTUNITIES
6	CONTEXT	21	CONSTRAINTS
22	GOALS	30	ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN
23	DESIGN PROCESS	32	DESIGN CONTEXT
28	CONCEPTS	33	ENLARGEMENTS

ANALYSIS: WHERE IS JOHNNY CARSON PARK?

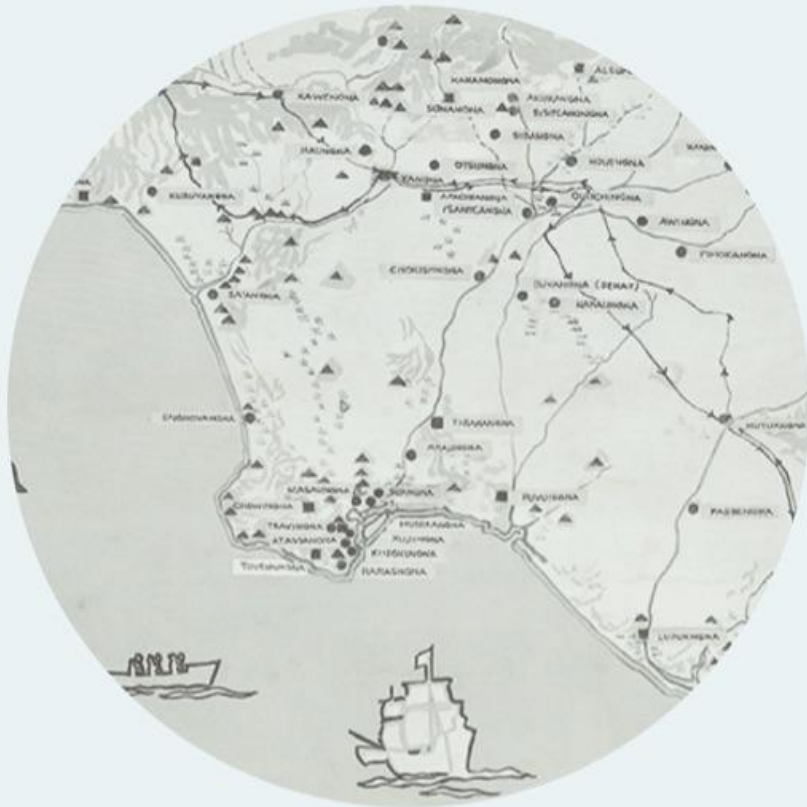


“Heeeeere’s Johnny!”



Located at the corner of Riverside Drive and Bob Hope Drive in the city of Burbank, CA, Johnny Carson Park (formerly “Buena Vista Park”) sits right across the street from the NBC Studios, where Johnny Carson taped decades of his popular “Tonight Show” episodes.

HISTORY: COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT



The earliest inhabitants of present day Burbank arrived at least 7000 years before the Spanish. The groups who inhabited the area are known as the Tataviam and the Tongva and the Chumash. The Tongva inhabited the area around what is now Johnny Carson Park and had extensive trade networks with surrounding communities. The Tongva viewed themselves as another part of nature and were an important part of maintaining the ecosystem through selection of plants, controlled burns, and sustainable harvesting and hunting practices.



Colonization of Southern California started with the arrival of the Spanish in 1769. Mission San Fernando was formed in 1797 and was responsible for “civilizing” the native populations. This resulted in the deaths of many native peoples through brutal treatments, disease, and murder. The arrival of Americans during the gold rush and after California became a state in 1850 contributed to a rapid development of Southern California and to a further subjugation and murder of the native peoples.

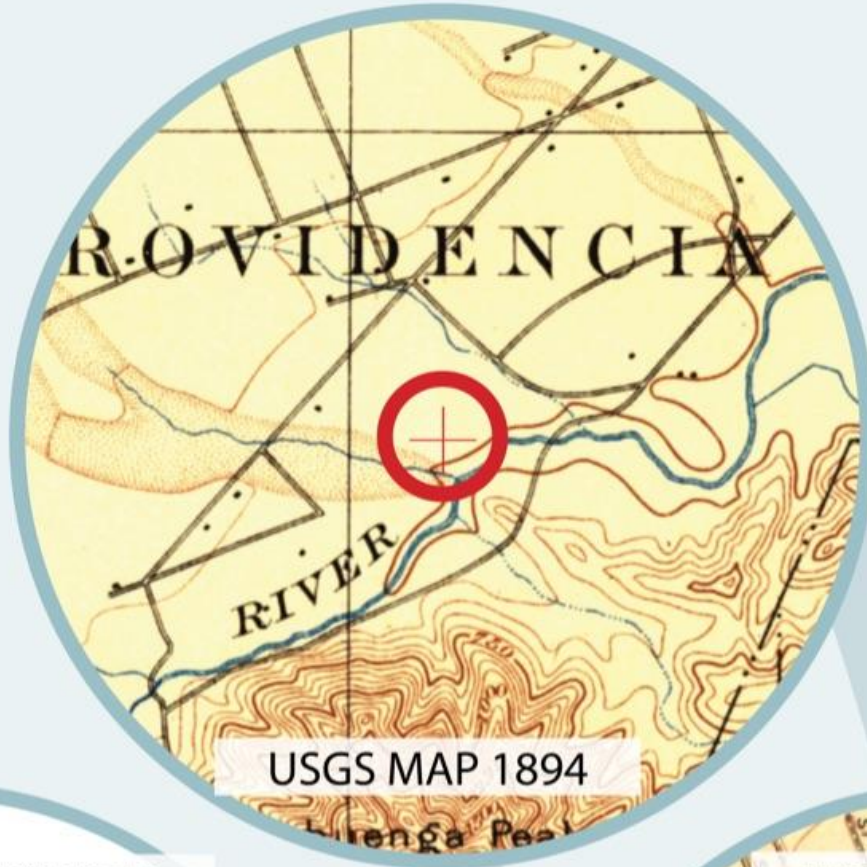


The San Fernando Valley developed quickly from ranches, to farm land, and then to housing. After World War II the GI bill led many people to move to new single family housing developments in the valley. This led to a housing boom in which almost all available land has now been developed. From the mountains in the east and west to the north and south the valley is completely urbanized. The Los Angeles metropolitan area has a population of 13.2 million. Burbank itself has a population density of 5800 people per square mile.

HISTORY: CONTEXT OF JOHNNY CARSON PARK



MAP OF TONGVA VILLAGES



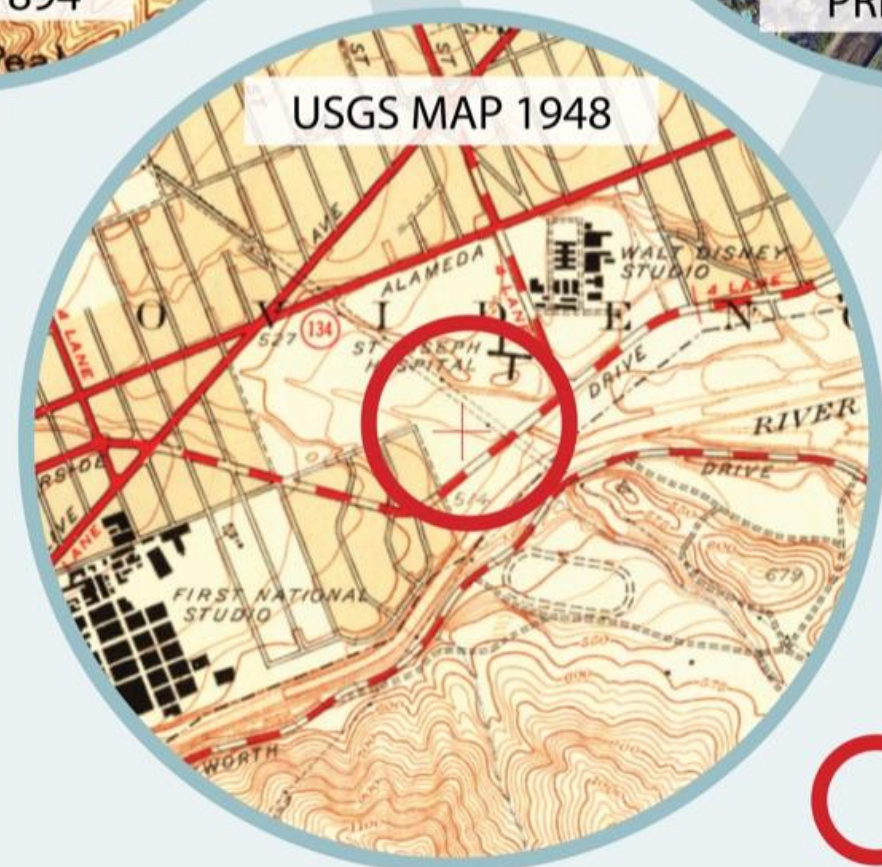
USGS MAP 1894



PRESENT DAY



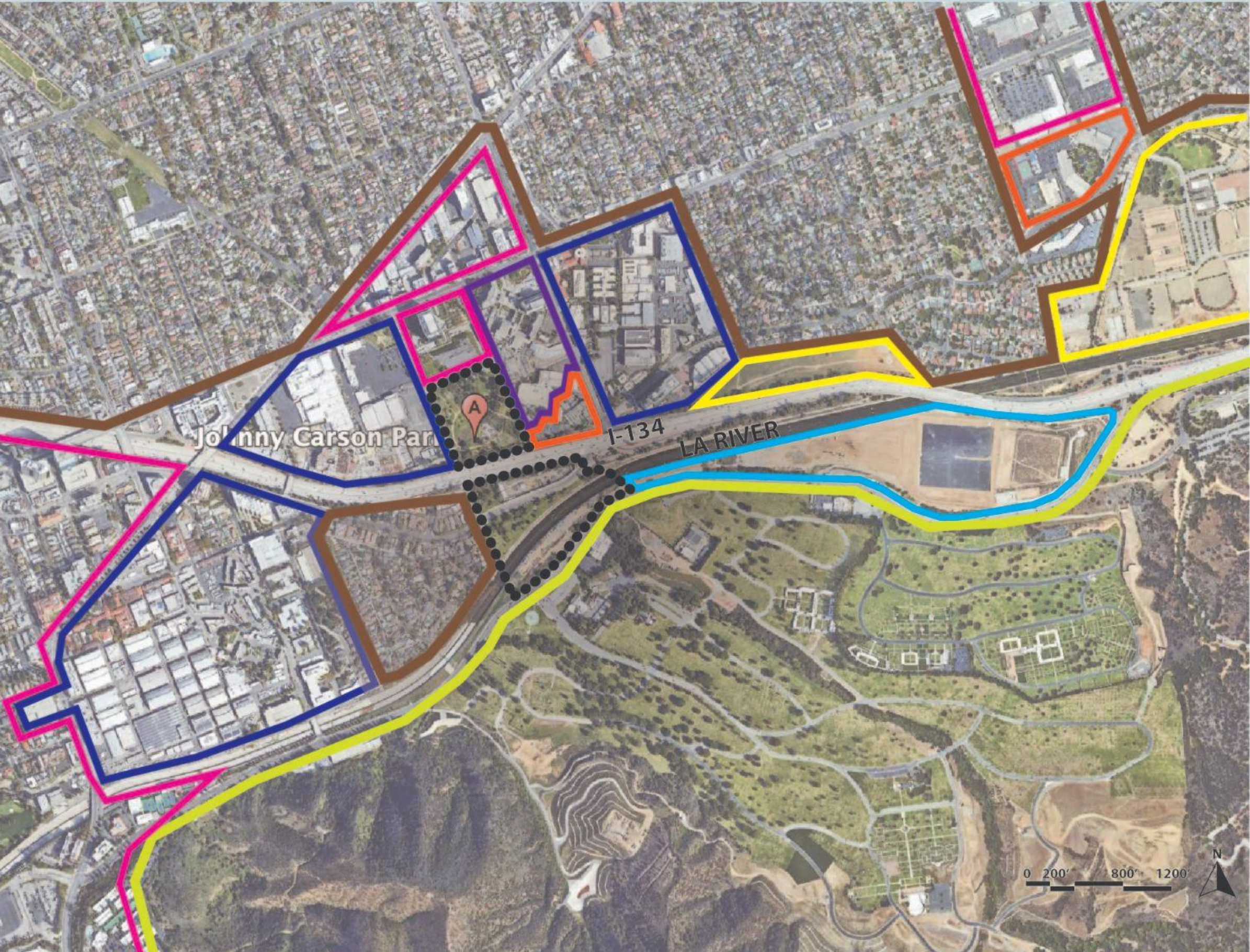
EARLIEST SURVEY 1868



USGS MAP 1948

 JOHNNY CARSON PARK

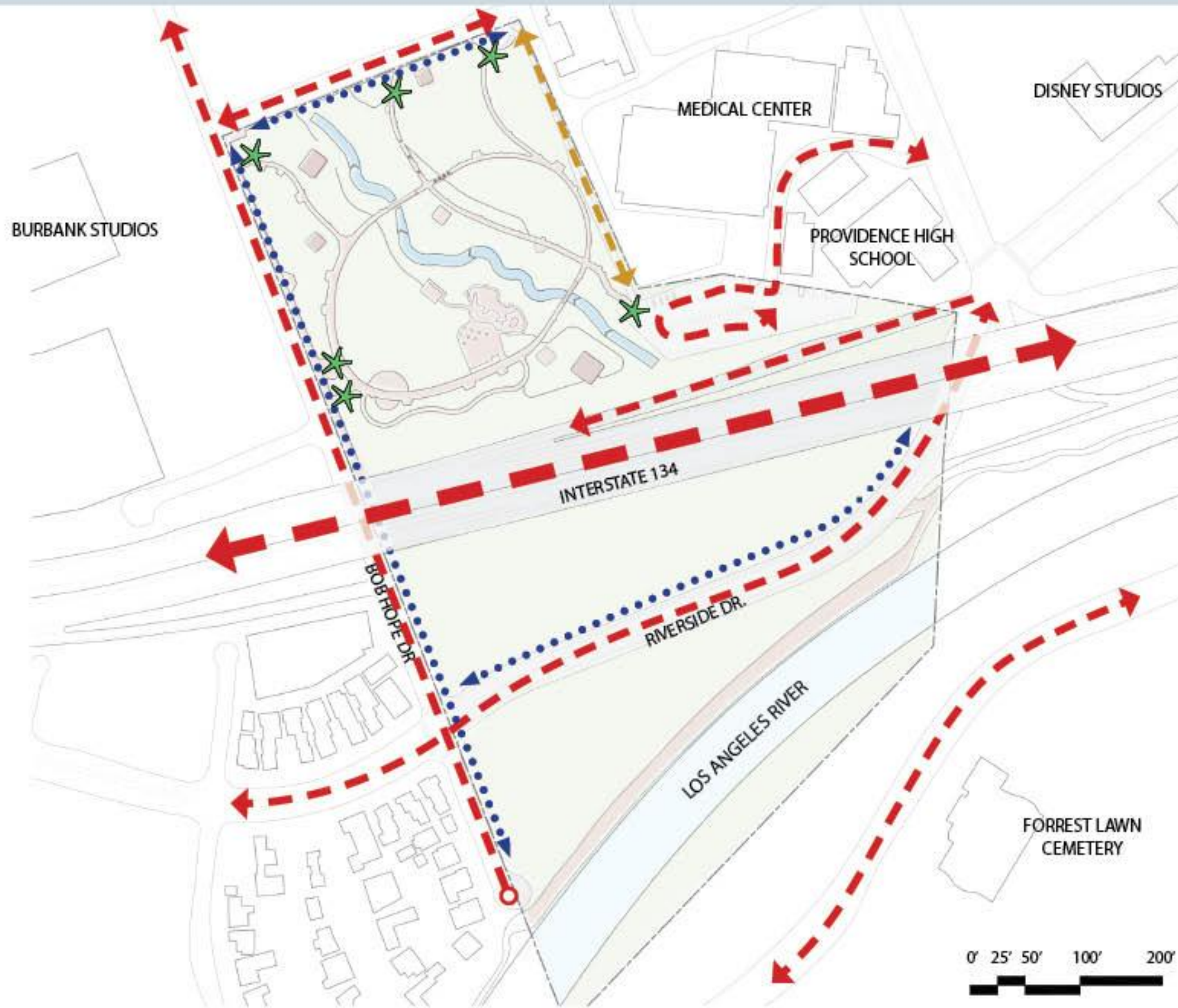
ANALYSIS: CONTEXT



LEGEND:

-  STUDIOS
-  HOSPITAL
-  HIGH SCHOOL
-  BUSINESSES
-  HEADWORKS RESERVOIR
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  FOREST LAWN AND GRIFFITH PARK
-  EQUESTRIAN
-  JOHNNY CARSON PARK

ANALYSIS: VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



LEGEND:



VEHICULAR CIRCULATION



SERVICE ROAD

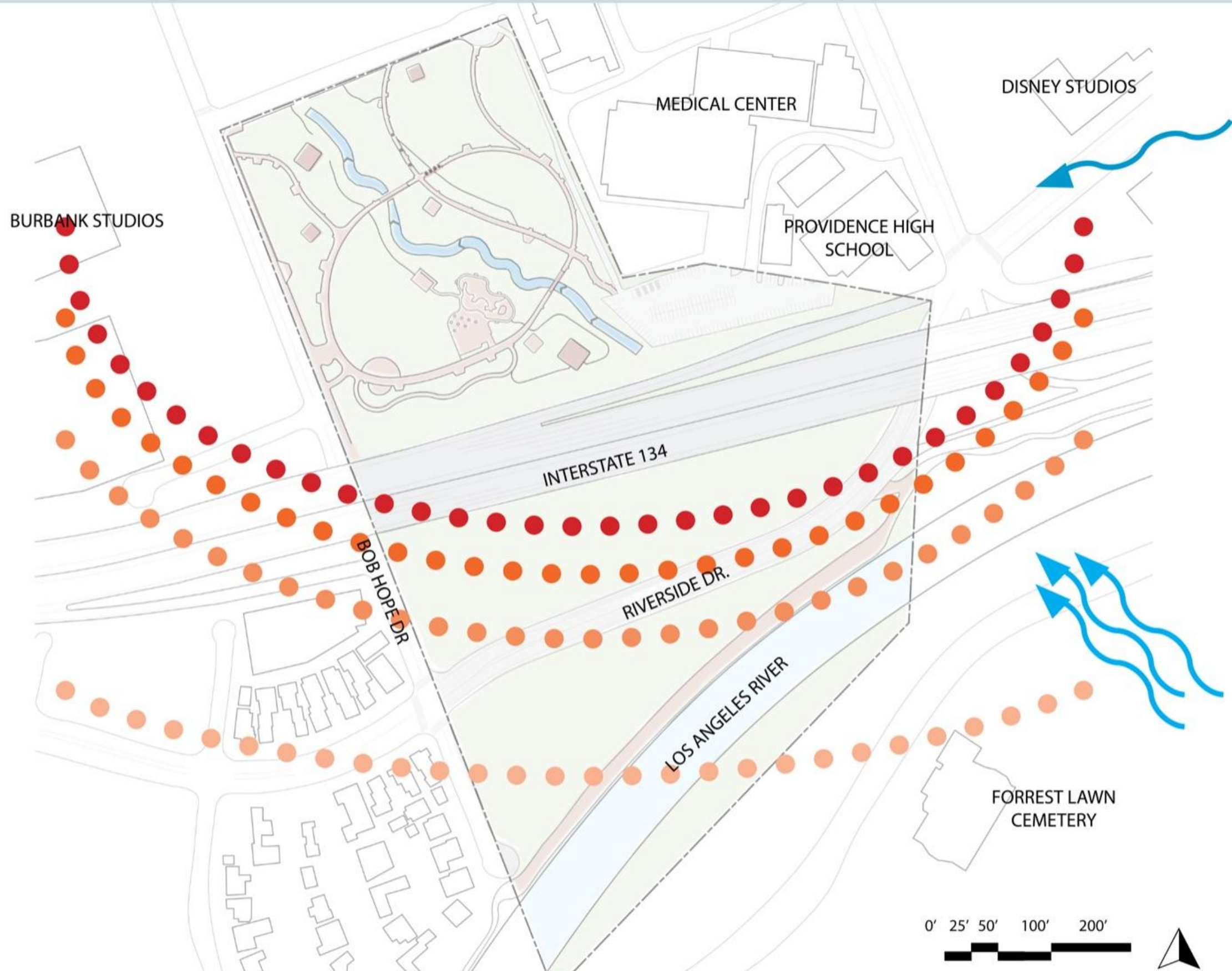


PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



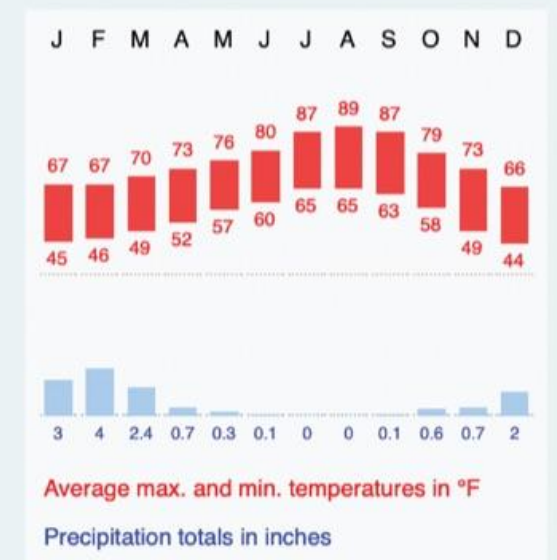
EXISTING PEDESTRIAN
ENTRANCE

ANALYSIS: WIND & SUN

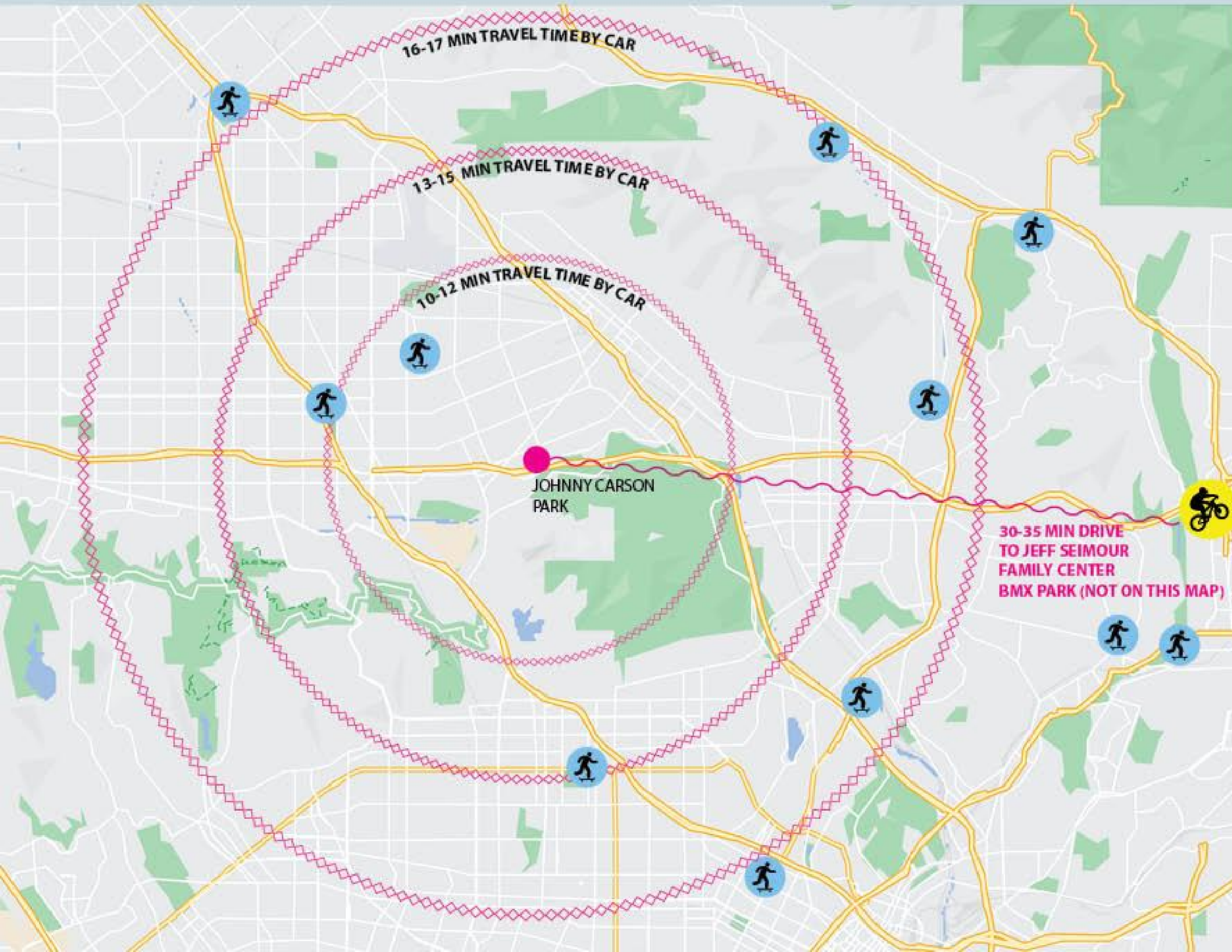


LEGEND:

- ● ● ● ● ● ● SUMMER SOLSTICE
- ● ● ● ● ● ● FALL EQUINOX
- ● ● ● ● ● ● SPRING EQUINOX
- ● ● ● ● ● ● WINTER SOLSTICE
- PREVAILING WINDS
- SANTA ANA WINDS



ANALYSIS: SKATE AND BIKE PARKS



LEGEND:



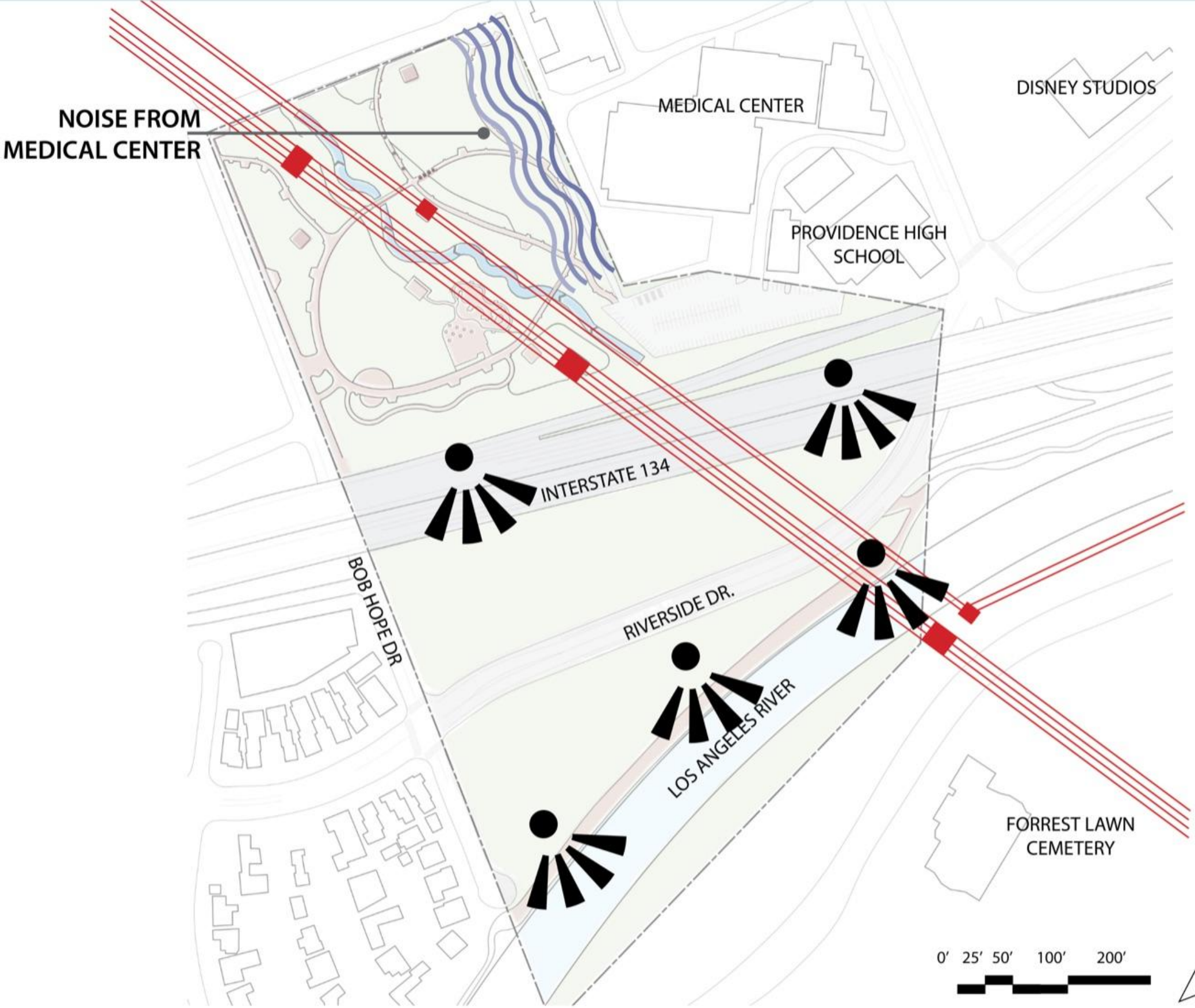
SKATEPARK



BMX BIKE PARK



ANALYSIS: NOISE AND VIEWS



LEGEND:



VIEWS



NOISE

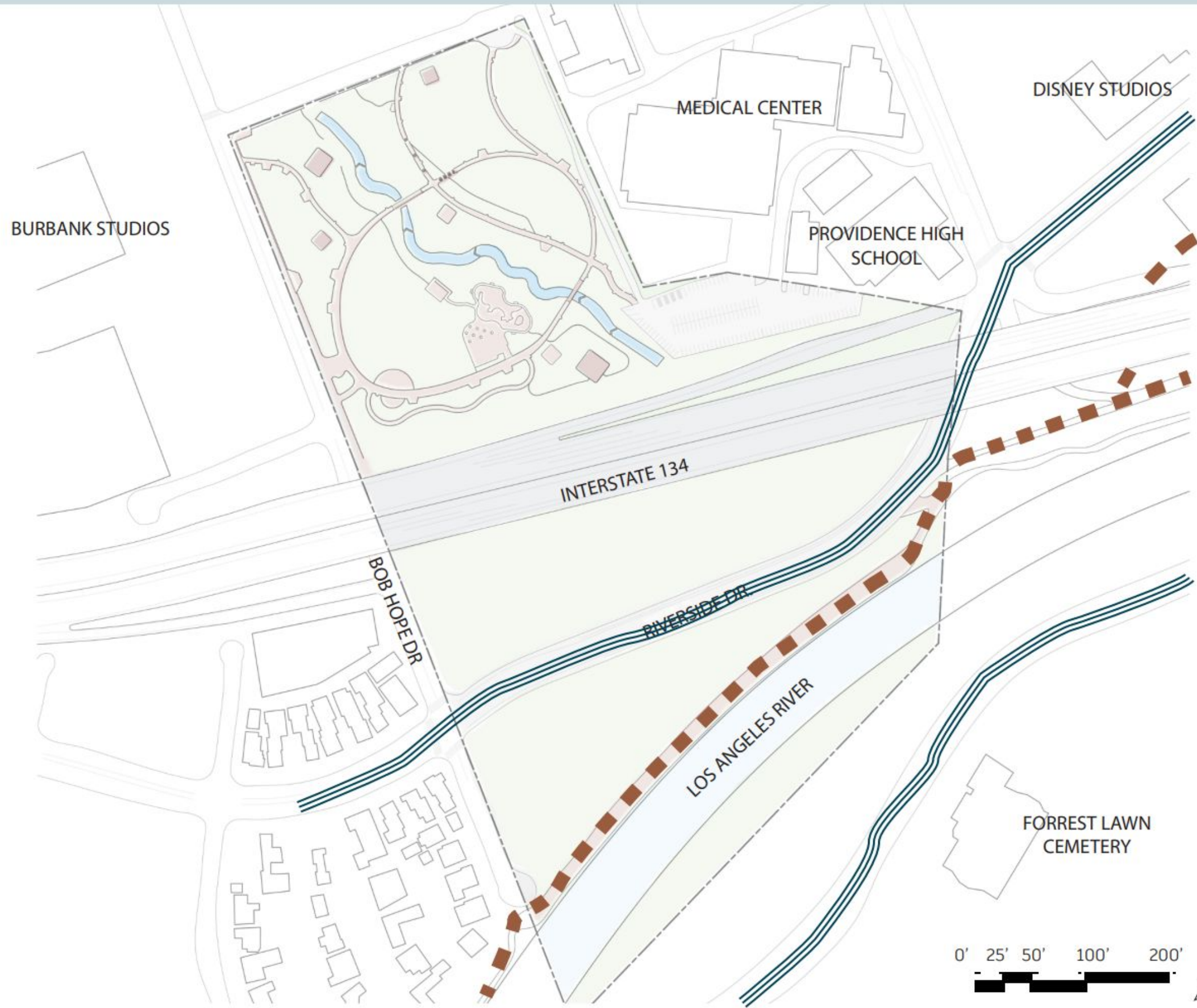


POWER LINES




VIEW OF SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS OVER
LOOKING THE LA RIVER

ANALYSIS- HORSE & BIKE



LEGEND:

-  Designated Bike Lane
-  Horse Trail
*Connects to Griffith Park further East

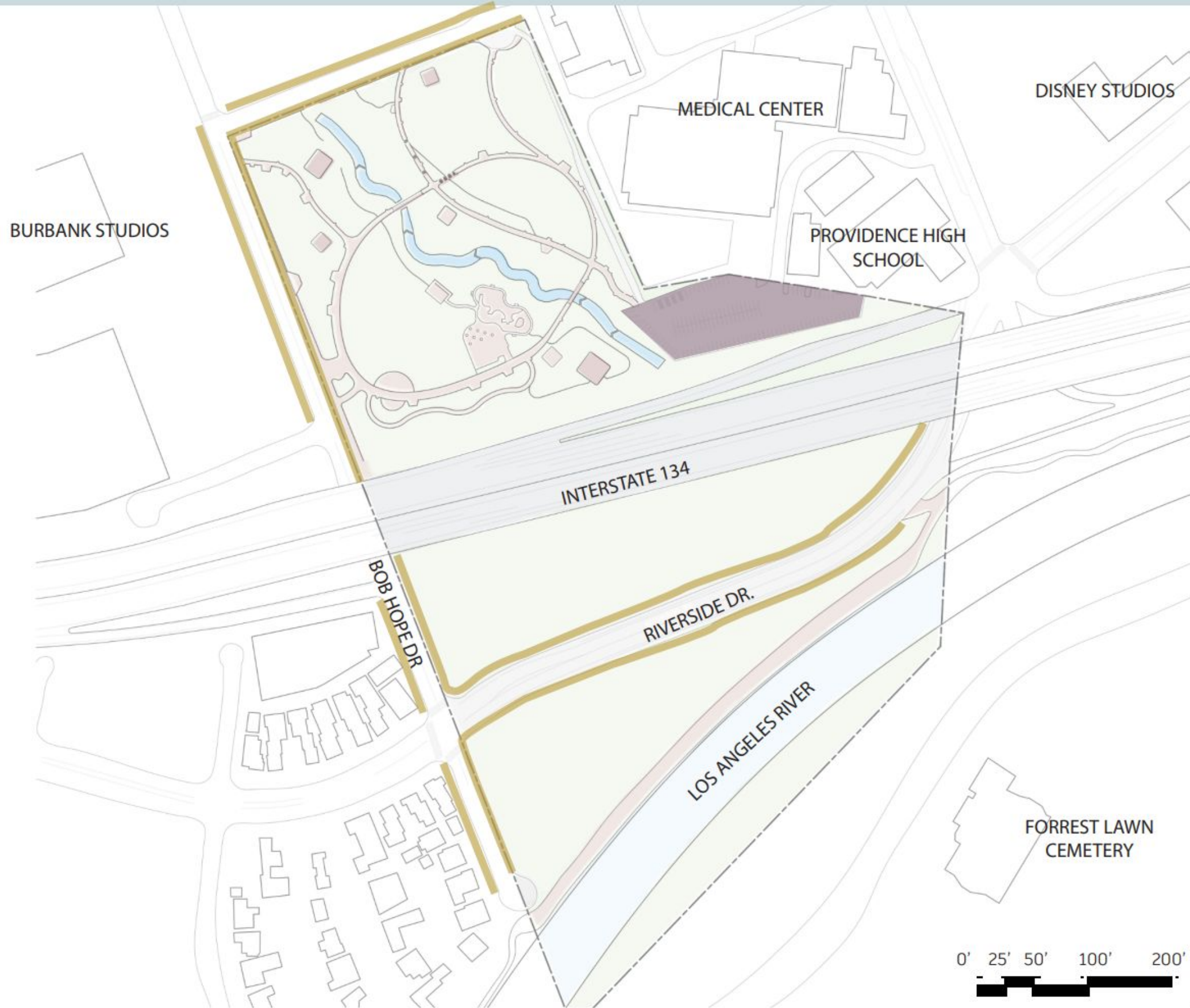


Bike lane on Riverside Drive



Horse trail along LA River

ANALYSIS- Parking Lots & Parking



LEGEND:

- Street Parking
- Designated Parking Lot

ANALYSIS: DISASTER RISK



VERY HIGH FIRE SEVERITY ZONE (VHFSZ)

VHFSZ ZONES ARE AREAS WHERE SLOPE, VEGETATION DENSITY, JURISDICTION, AND OTHER FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO A HIGH LIKELIHOOD OF SEVER FIRE



LANDSLIDE RISK ZONE

LANDSLIDES RISK ZONES ARE AREAS WITH AN INCREASED CHANCE OF LANDSLIDES BASED ON SLOPE AND PASSED LANDSLIDE EVENTS



LIQUEFACTION RISK ZONE

LIQUEFACTION ZONES ARE AREAS WHERE THE GROUND BEHAVES LIKE A LIQUID DURING SEVER EARTHQUAKES WHICH CAN LEAD TO DRAMATICALLY INCREASED DAMAGE

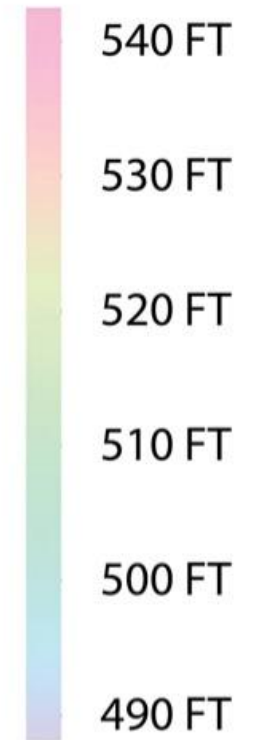
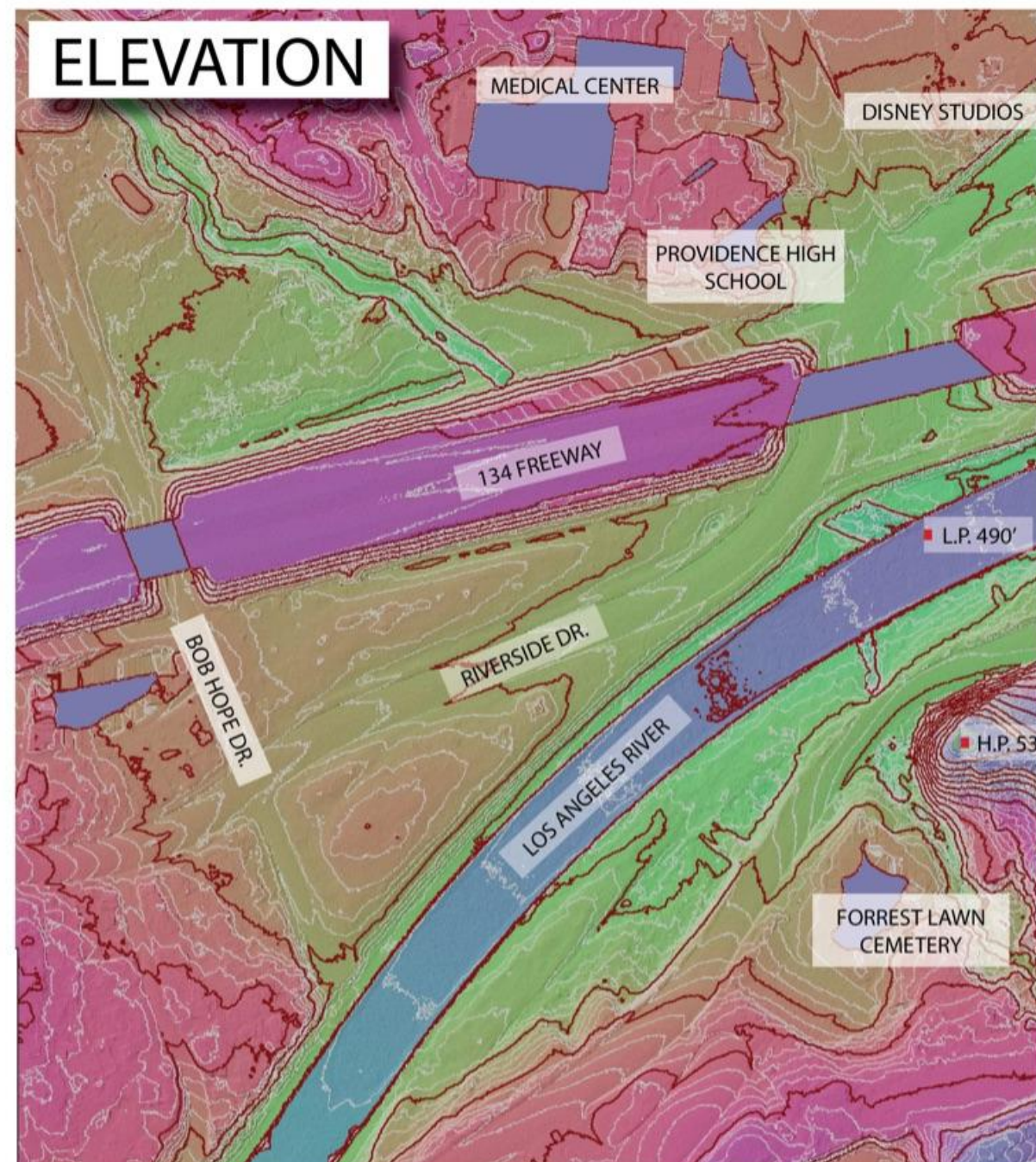
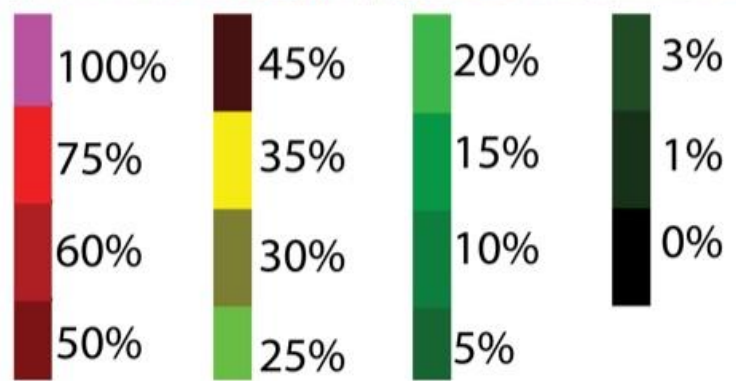
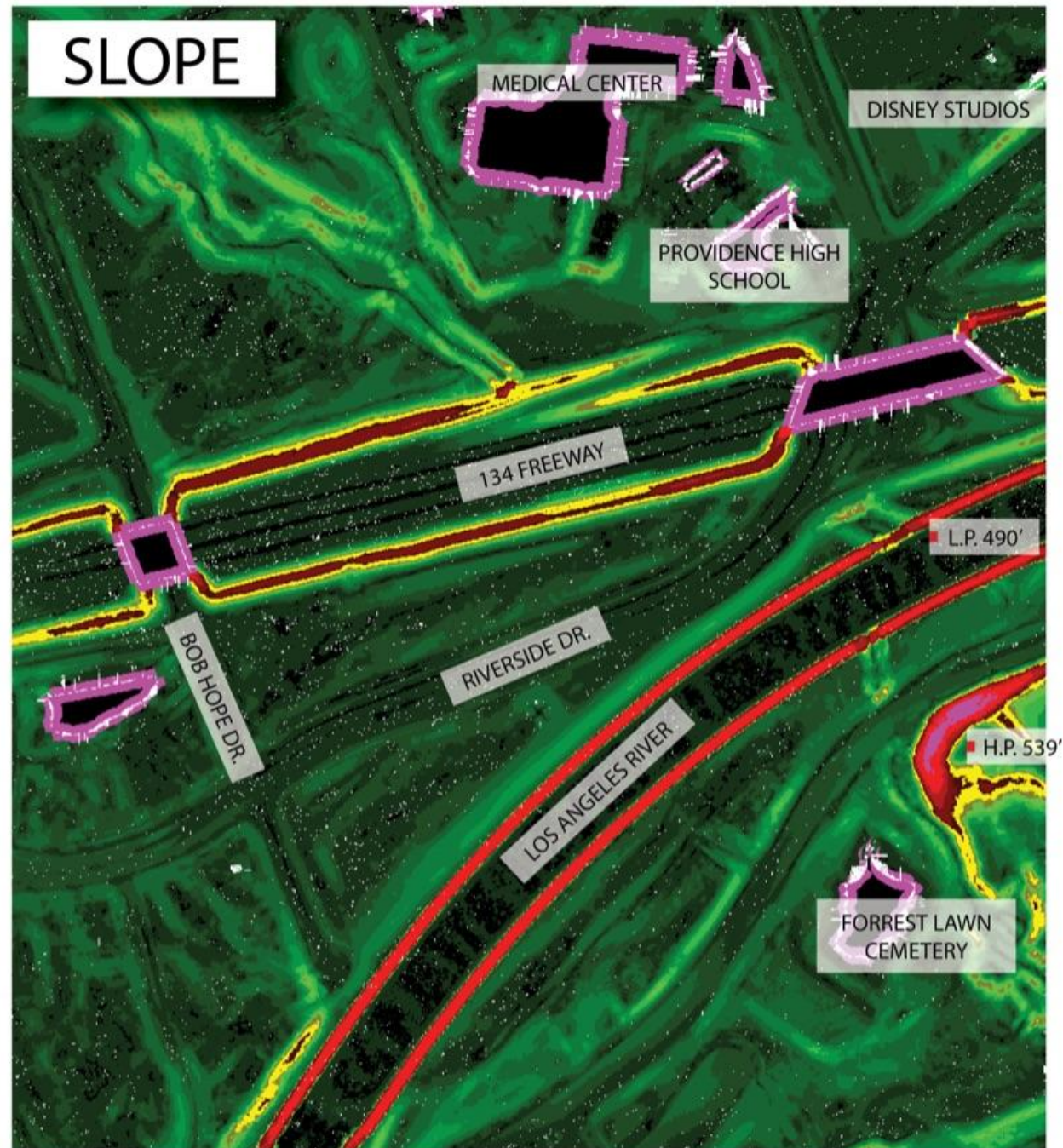


FLOOD HAZARD AREA

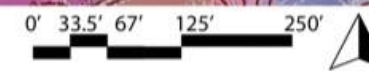
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS DETERMINED BY FEMA THAT HAVE A 1% CHANCE OF FLOODING ANY GIVEN YEAR



ANALYSIS: SLOPE & ELEVATION



EACH RED LINE REPRESENTS A 5' CONTOUR

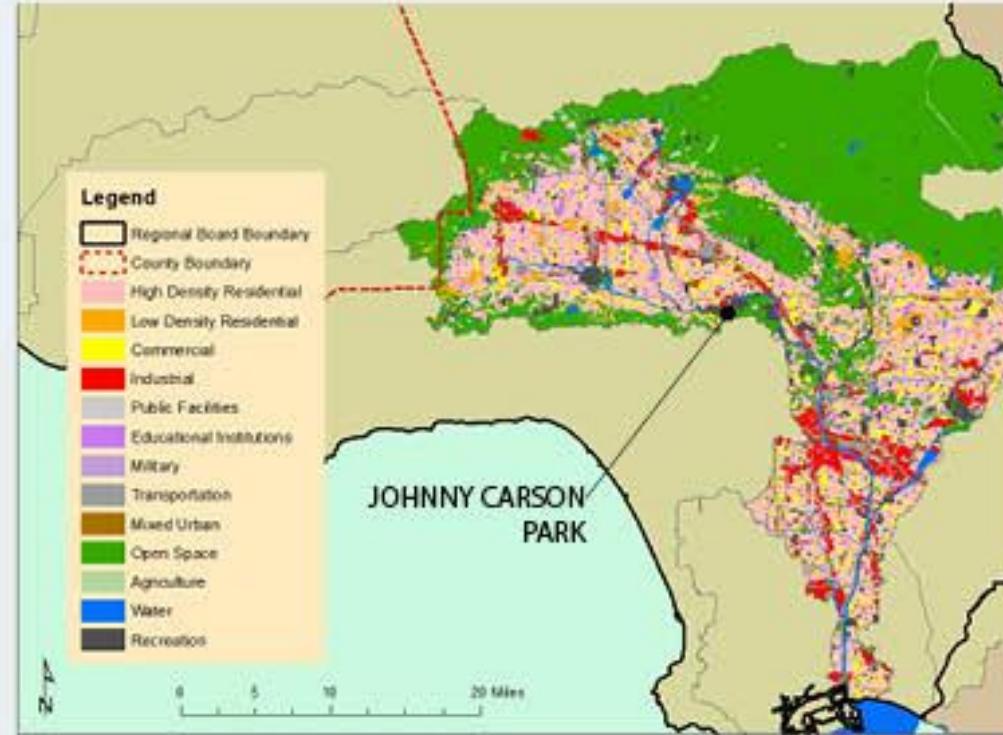


ANALYSIS: LA RIVER WATERSHED

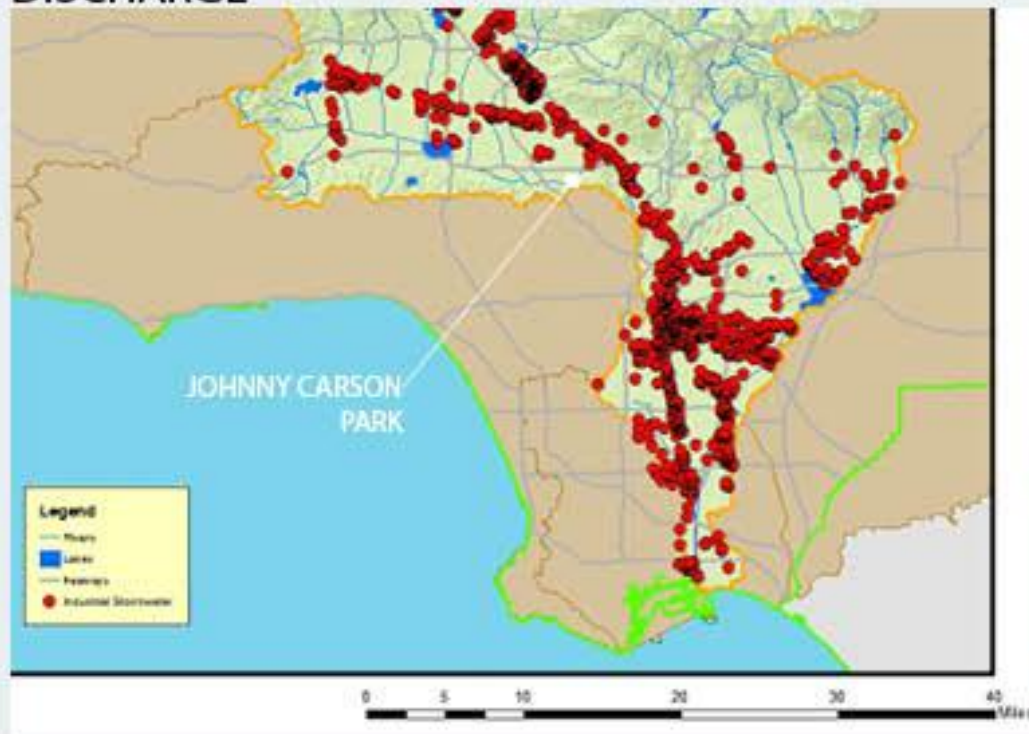
LA RIVER WATERSHED



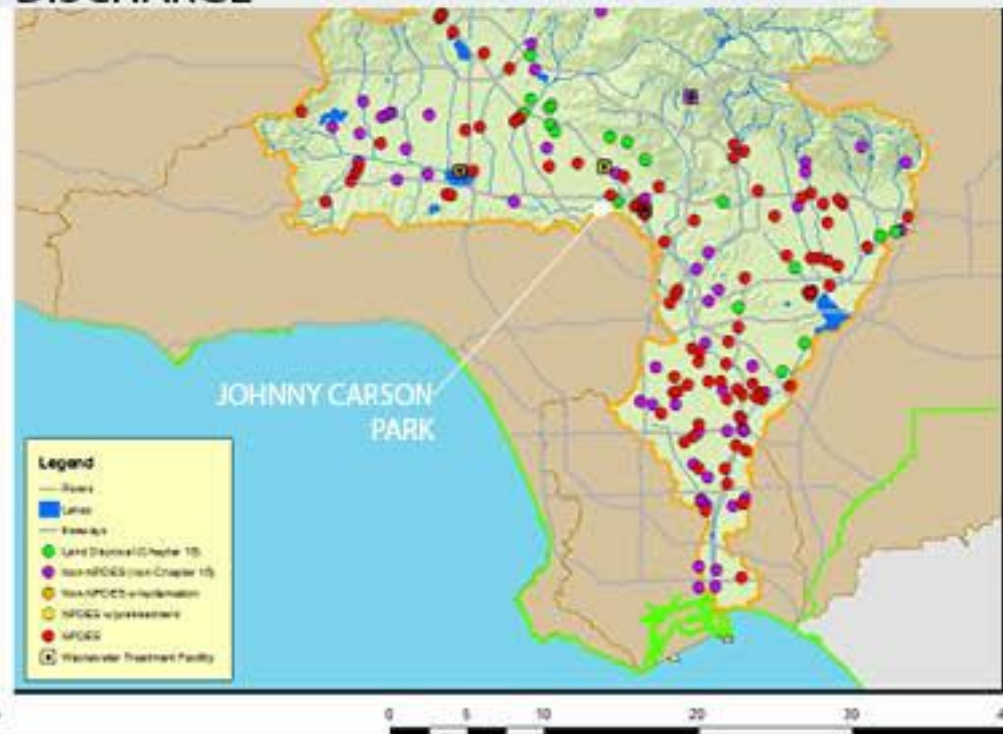
LA RIVER WATERSHED LAND USE



LA RIVER WATERSHED INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER DISCHARGE



LA RIVER WATERSHED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE



The Los Angeles (LA) River Watershed is one of the largest in the Region at 824 square miles; the river is 55 miles long. It is also one of the most diverse in terms of land use patterns. Approximately 324 square miles of the watershed are covered by forest or open space land including the area near the headwaters which originate in the Santa Monica, Santa Susana, and San Gabriel Mountains. The rest of the watershed is highly developed.

Major tributaries to the river in the San Fernando Valley are the Pacoima Wash, Tujunga Wash (both drain portions of the Angeles National Forest in the San Gabriel Mountains), Burbank Western Channel and Verdugo Wash (both drain the Verdugo Mountains). Due to major flood events at the beginning of the century, by the 1950's most of the river was lined with concrete. In the San Fernando Valley, there is a section of the river with a soft bottom at the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin. The Basin is a 2,150-acre open space upstream of the Sepulveda Dam designed to collect flood waters during major storms. Because the area is periodically inundated, it remains in a semi-natural condition and supports a variety of low-intensity uses as well as supplying habitat. At the eastern end of the San Fernando Valley, the river bends around the Hollywood Hills and flows through Griffith and Elysian Parks, in an area known as the Glendale Narrows. Since the water table was too high to allow laying of concrete, the river in this area has a rocky, unlined bottom with concrete-lined or rip-rap sides. This stretch of the river is fed by natural springs and supports stands of willows, sycamores, and cottonwoods. The many trails and paths along the river in this area are heavily used by the public for hiking, horseback riding, and bird watching.

Pollutants from dense clusters of residential, industrial and other urban activities have impaired water quality in the middle and lower watershed. Added to this complex mixture of pollutant sources (in particular, pollutants associated with urban and stormwater runoff), is the high number of point source permits. Excessive nutrients (and their effects) and coliform are widespread problems in the watershed as well as excessive metals. Water column toxicity was found at a number of sites sampled by SWAMP in 2005.

The majority of the LA River Watershed outside of National Forest land is considered impaired due to a variety of point and nonpoint sources. The 2010 303(d) list implicates pH, ammonia, a number of metals, coliform, trash, scum, algae, oil, chlorpyrifos as well as other pesticides, and volatile organics. Some of these constituents are of concern throughout the length of the river while others are of concern only in certain reaches. Impairment may be due to water column exceedances, excessive sediment levels of pollutants, or bioaccumulation of pollutants. The beneficial uses threatened or impaired by degraded water quality are aquatic life, recreation, groundwater recharge, and municipal water supply.

SOURCE: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb4/water_issues/programs/regional_program/Water_Quality_and_Watersheds/los_angeles_river_watershed/la_summary.shtml

ANALYSIS: A CRITICAL HABITAT



Johnny Carson Park is located in a Significant Ecologically Area. A functional network of connected wildlands is essential to the continued support of California's diverse natural communities in the face of human development and climate change. It is also a part of a Natural Landscape Block which is a relatively natural habitat that supports native biodiversity and is essential for the ecological connectivity between them.

ANALYSIS: TREE CANOPY



LEGEND:

-  TREE CANOPY
-  RIPARIAN TREE CANOPY

ANALYSIS: TREE SPECIES

CA NATIVE TREES:



WESTERN SYCAMORE
PLATANUS RACEMOSA



COAST LIVE OAK
QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA



WHITE ALDER
ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA



ARROYO WILLOW
SALEX LASIOLEPIS



BISHOP PINE
PINUS MURICATA

NON NATIVE TREES:



GINKGO
GINKGO BILOBA



JACARANDA
JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA



CHINESE PISTACHE
PISTACIA CHINENSIS



AMERICAN SWEETGUM
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA



RED IRONBARK
EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON



MAYTEN TREE
MAYTENUS BOARIA



CALLERY PEAR
PYRUS CALLERYANA

ANALYSIS: THE BIRD'S OF THE LA RIVER

Close to 100 percent of the original wetlands and 90 to 95 percent of in-stream riparian habitat within the Los Angeles River watershed have been lost, a consequence of urbanization and the channelization of rivers and creeks. Within the 32-mile Los Angeles River project area, the only areas that presently support riparian habitat are Sepulveda Basin and the Glendale Narrows. **Johnny Carson Park has the potential to support a riparian habitat and enhance the feeding and nesting grounds of these species.** As noted in the Los Angeles County's 1996 Los Angeles River Master Plan, migratory and resident birds currently move along the major flyways between the River, Significant Ecological Areas (ESAs) and other sites with surface water such as Hansen Dam, and the Sepulveda Basin.



PACIFIC FLYAWAY- Migratory Bird Route



Yellow-Breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)



Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)



Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)



Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)



Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

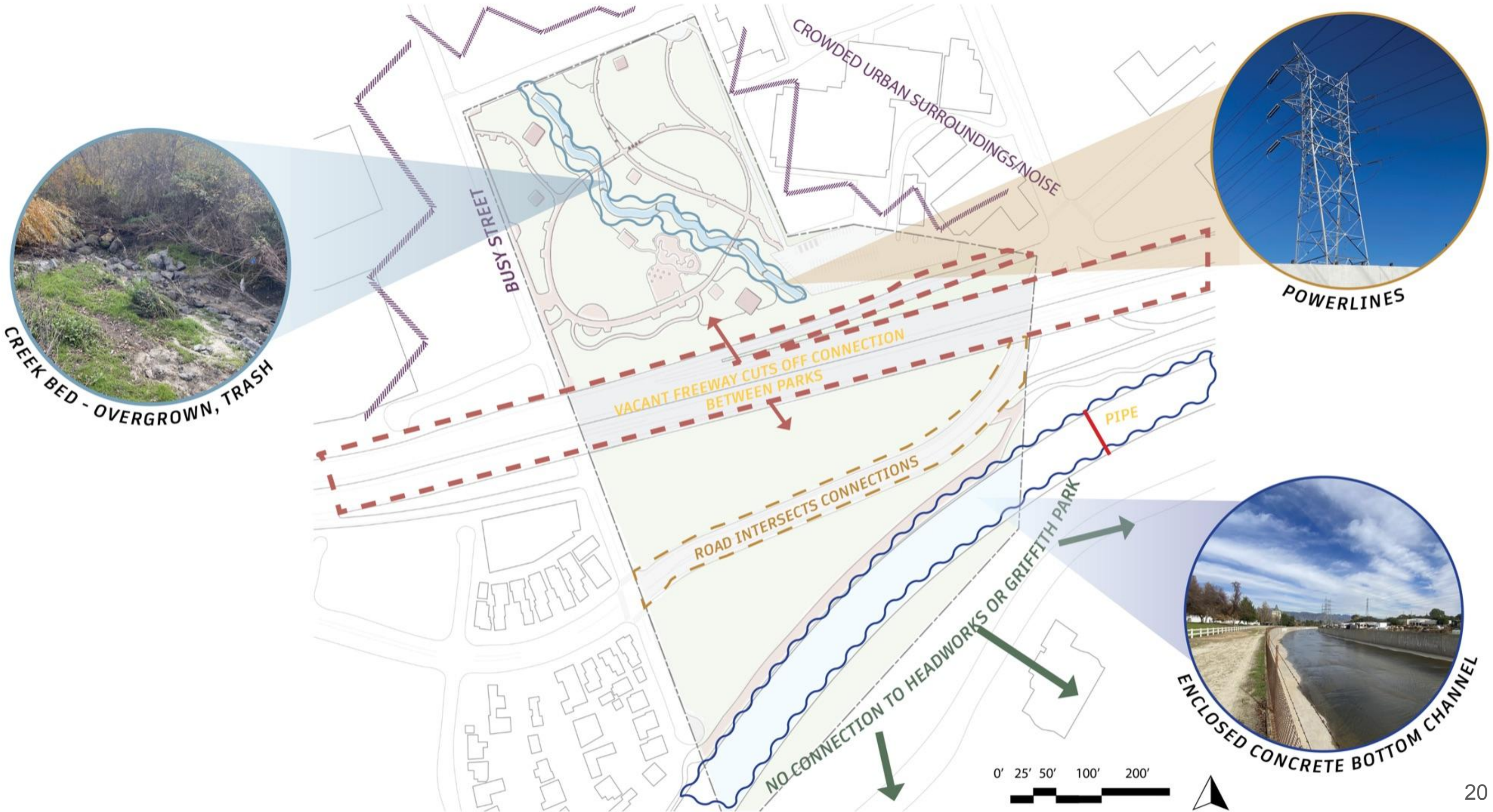


California Quail (*Callipepla californica*)

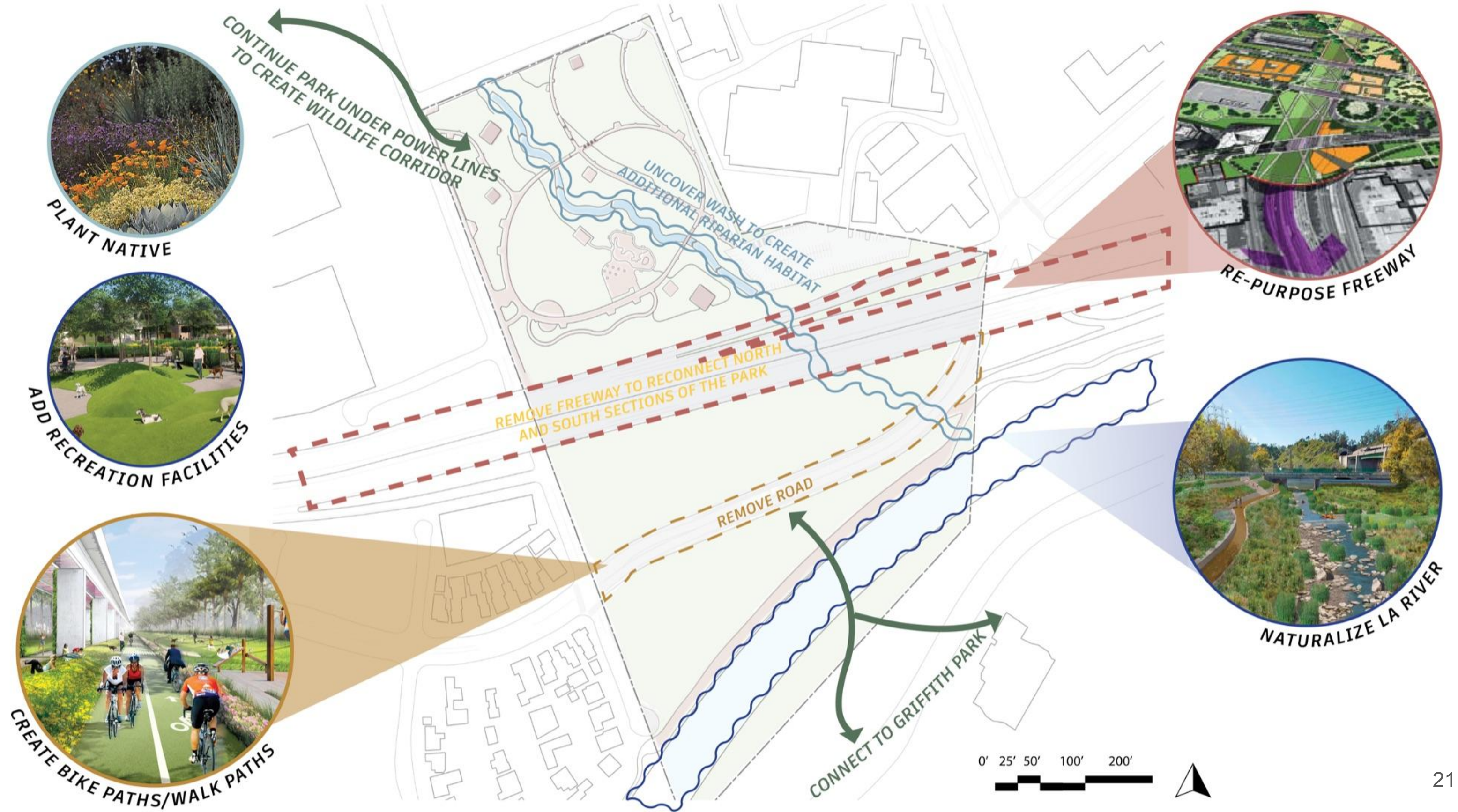


Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

CONSTRAINTS



OPPORTUNITIES



CONNECT JOHNNY CARSON PARK TO ITS...



CONTEXT



PAST



WILDLIFE

CASE STUDY: MADRID RIO

TITLE: Madrid Rio

LOCATION: Madrid, Spain

STUDIO: Burgos & Garrido; Porras La Casta; Rubio & A-Sala; West 8

SIZE: 271 acres

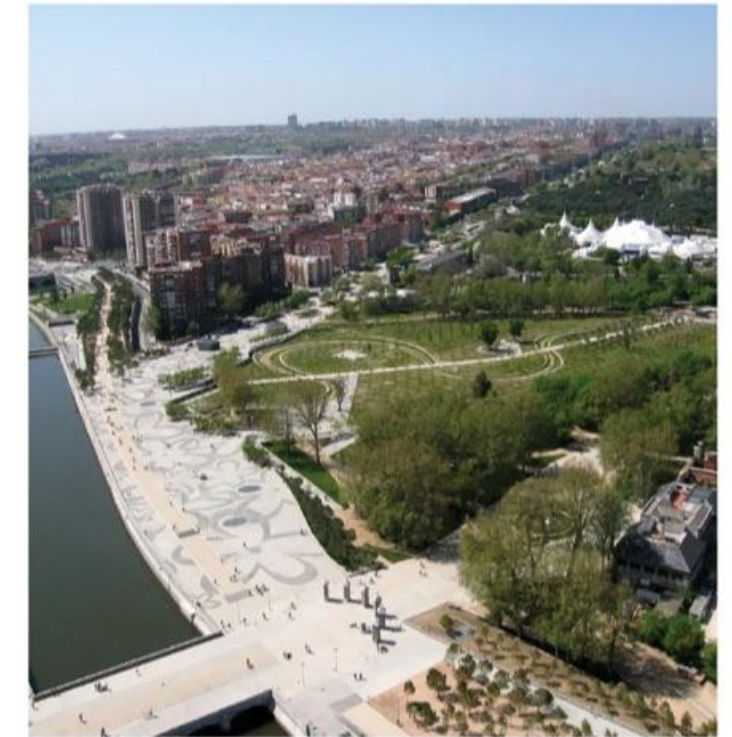
PROGRAM: Infrastructures, Landscape, Public space, Urban planning,

BUDGET: €3.9 billion Euros (\$4.9 billion USD)



MAIN GOALS

- Integration of Manzanares River to the new urban scenery
- Increment urban quality in the neighborhoods next to the river and integrate them in the urban context.
- Promote conditions for a better environmental quality in the area



OUTCOMES

- Establishment of at least **109 hectares of parkland for public use** surrounding the Manzanares River to make the river more accessible and improve the surrounding parkland, with 3,059 tons of CO2 emissions set per year.
- The M30 highway was a fault line dividing Madrid and its neighbors. After the project was completed, **neighborhoods became connected** and new meeting points were established.
- **35,000 native trees** have been planted, along with more than **2,000 small trees** and around **400,000 shrubs** related to the flora commonly found in the Madrid region.

CASE STUDY: GUADALUPE RIVER, SAN JOSE, CA

PROJECT DATA:

CLIENT: City of San Jose

DESIGN AND DEVELOPEMENT :
 City of San Jose
 San Jose Redevelopment Agency
 Santa Clara Valley Water District
 United States Army Corps of Engineers

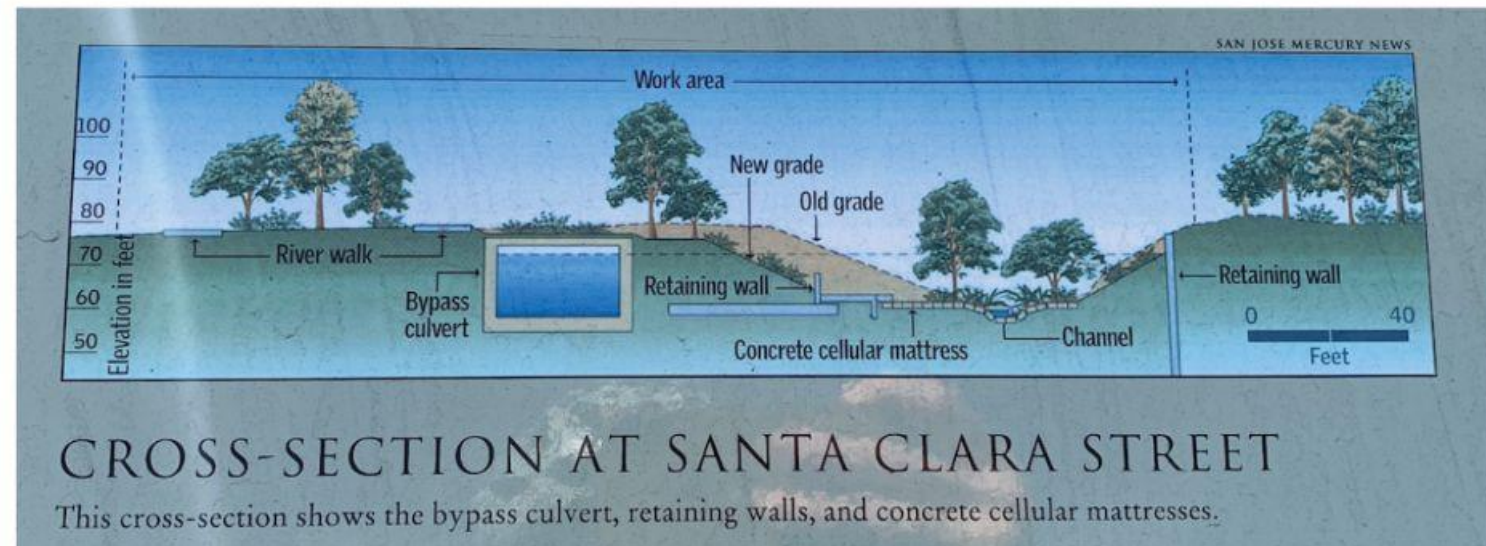
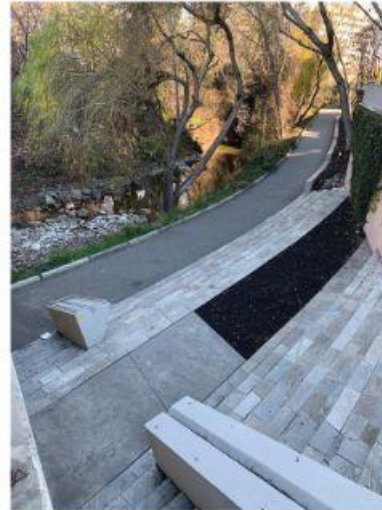
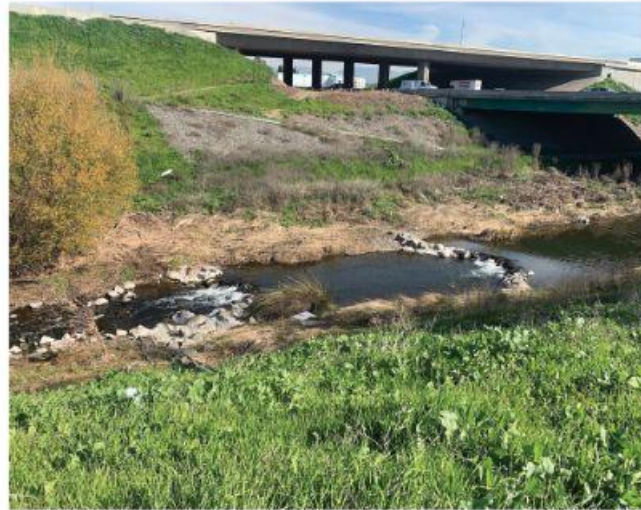
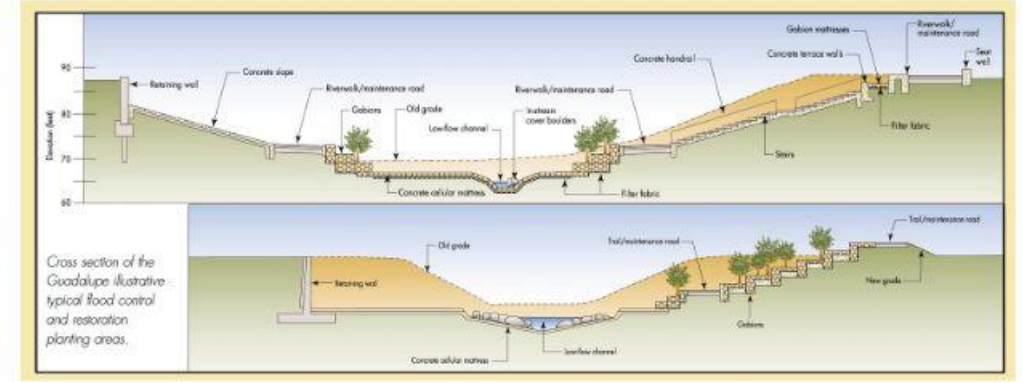
YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT: 1941-2005

FINAL MASTER PLAN APPROVED: December 2002

PARK COMPLETED: Summer 2005

BUDGET: \$350 million

SIZE: 2.5 miles long series of parks



Flood-Control Measures

The entire length of the Guadalupe River Park, from Highway 880 to just south of Highway 280, has a variety of flood control measures, some aboveground, some below. The river's edge between Highway 880 and Hedding Street is open and natural and includes gently sloped areas that accommodate high water flows. This overflow space includes a secondary river channel, riparian mitigation areas, and recreational trails. It also features reinforcement on the riverbanks and bottom. Small dams and a low-flow channel have been constructed to provide passage for fish when the river's water level is low.

CASE STUDY: SILVER LAKE RESEVIOR

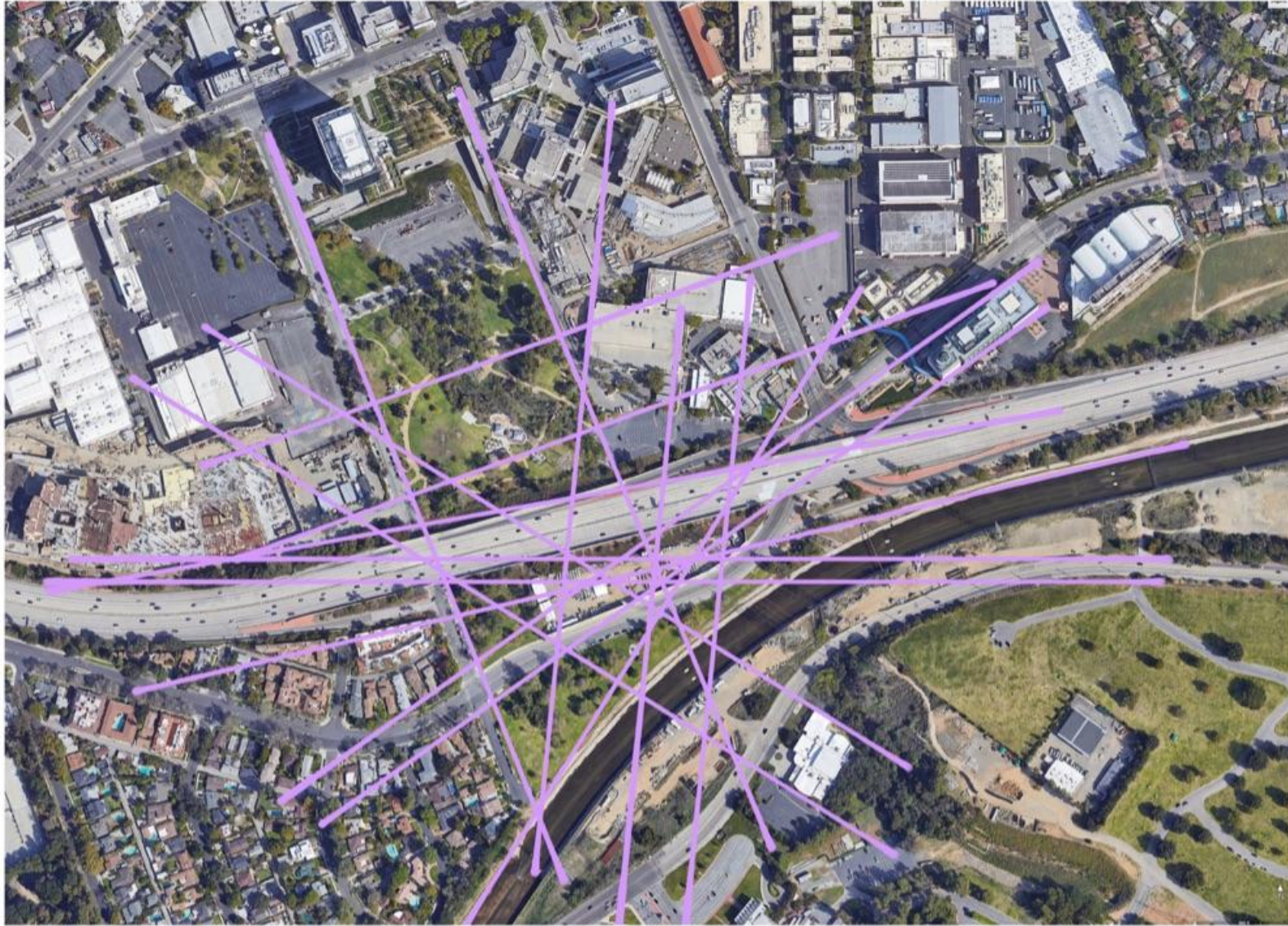


Silver Lake reservoir is 127 acres of glistening water five miles north of downtown. It was first built in 1907 by the city engineer William Mulholland, the architect of the city's sprawling water system, as a backup for the city's drinking water supply.

The proposed Project would consist of a series of spaces (park zones) stitched together by a 2.5-mile, tree-lined promenade. It features two flexible lawns with shade trees, a picnic grove, ornamental gardens, an informal play area, and an environmental education.

This park brings residents back to nature while also bring nature back to Silver Lake. It is a place to gather or to be alone in nature and is a very special addition to the Silver Lake community and beyond.

DESIGN: PROCESS

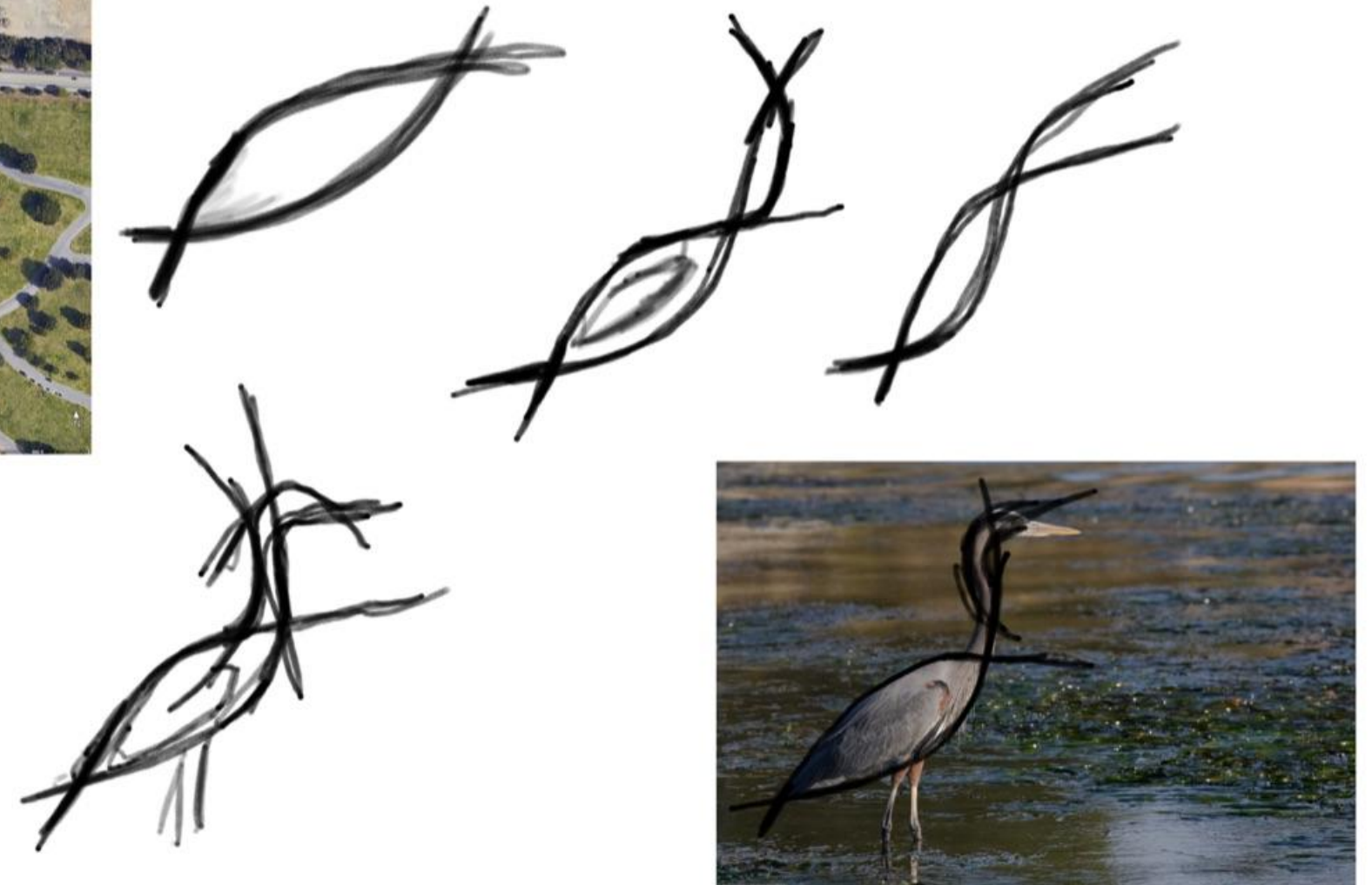


SPACE SEEKING

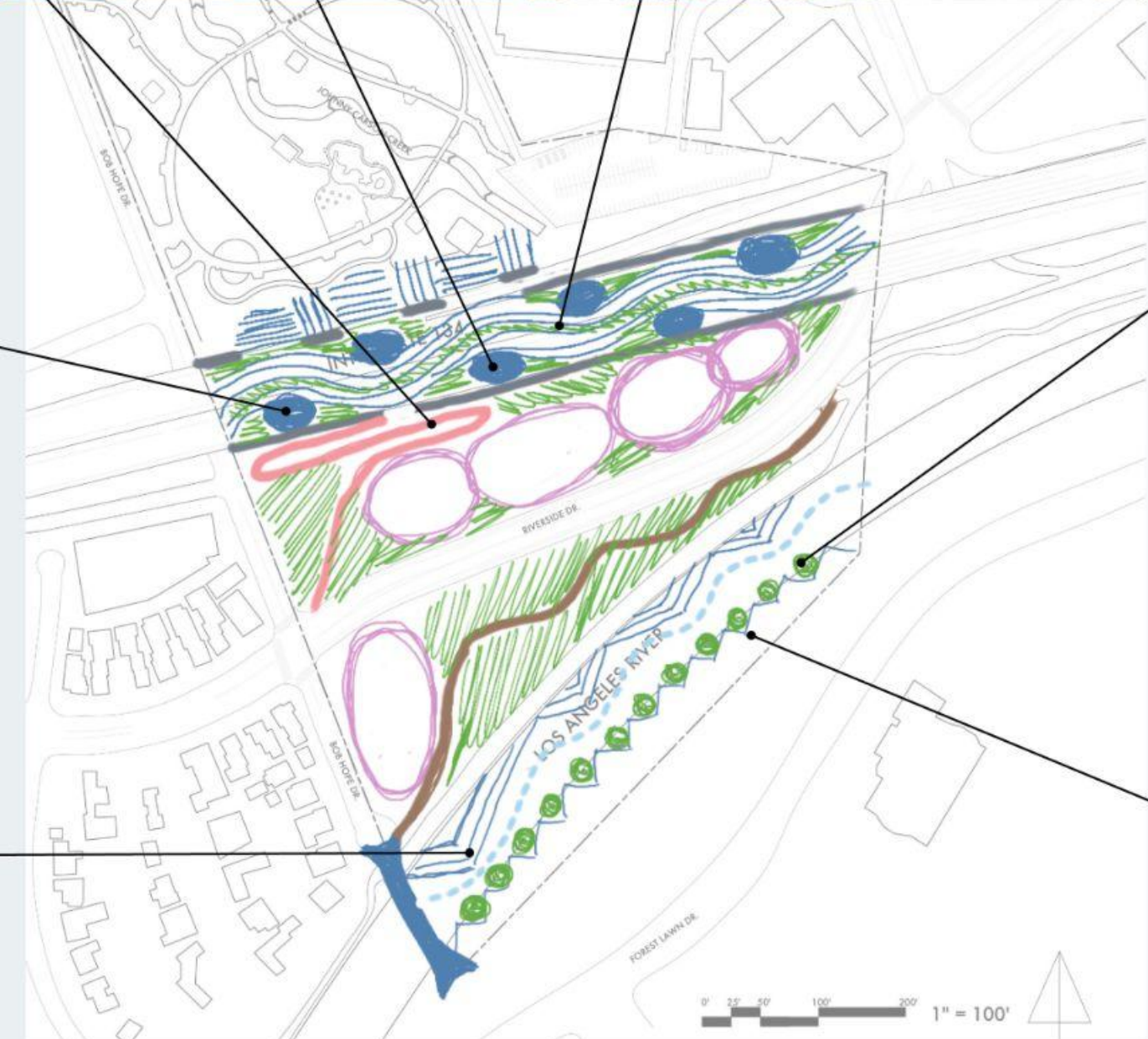
USING SURROUNDING
CONTEXT TO HELP CREATE
SPACES THAT RELATE TO AREA.

PARTI INSPIRATION

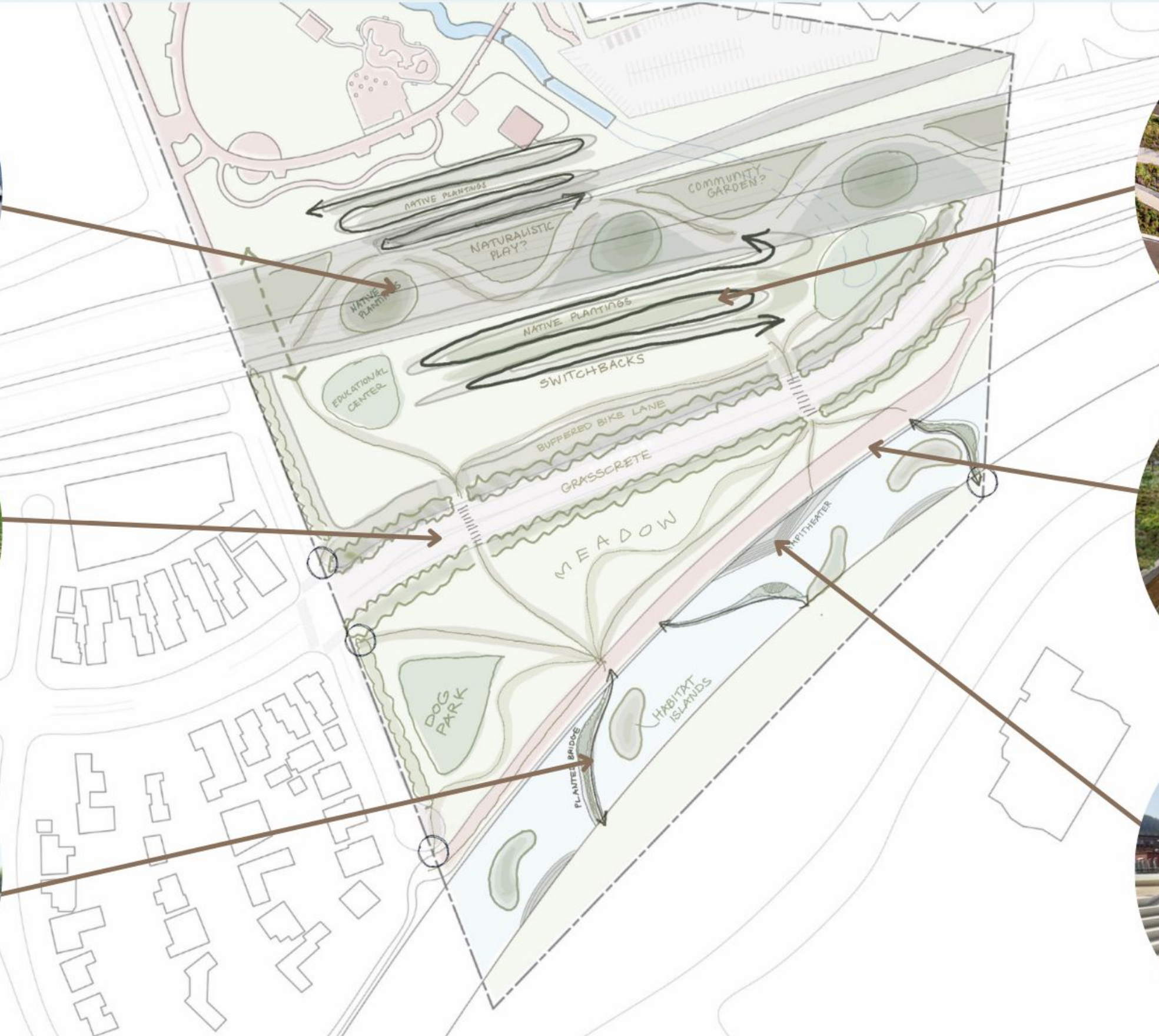
THE GREAT BLUE HERON IS
A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF
THE LOS ANGELES RIVER AND
SERVES AS INSPIRATION FOR
A UNIFYING THEME TO THE
DESIGN



DESIGN: CONCEPT 1



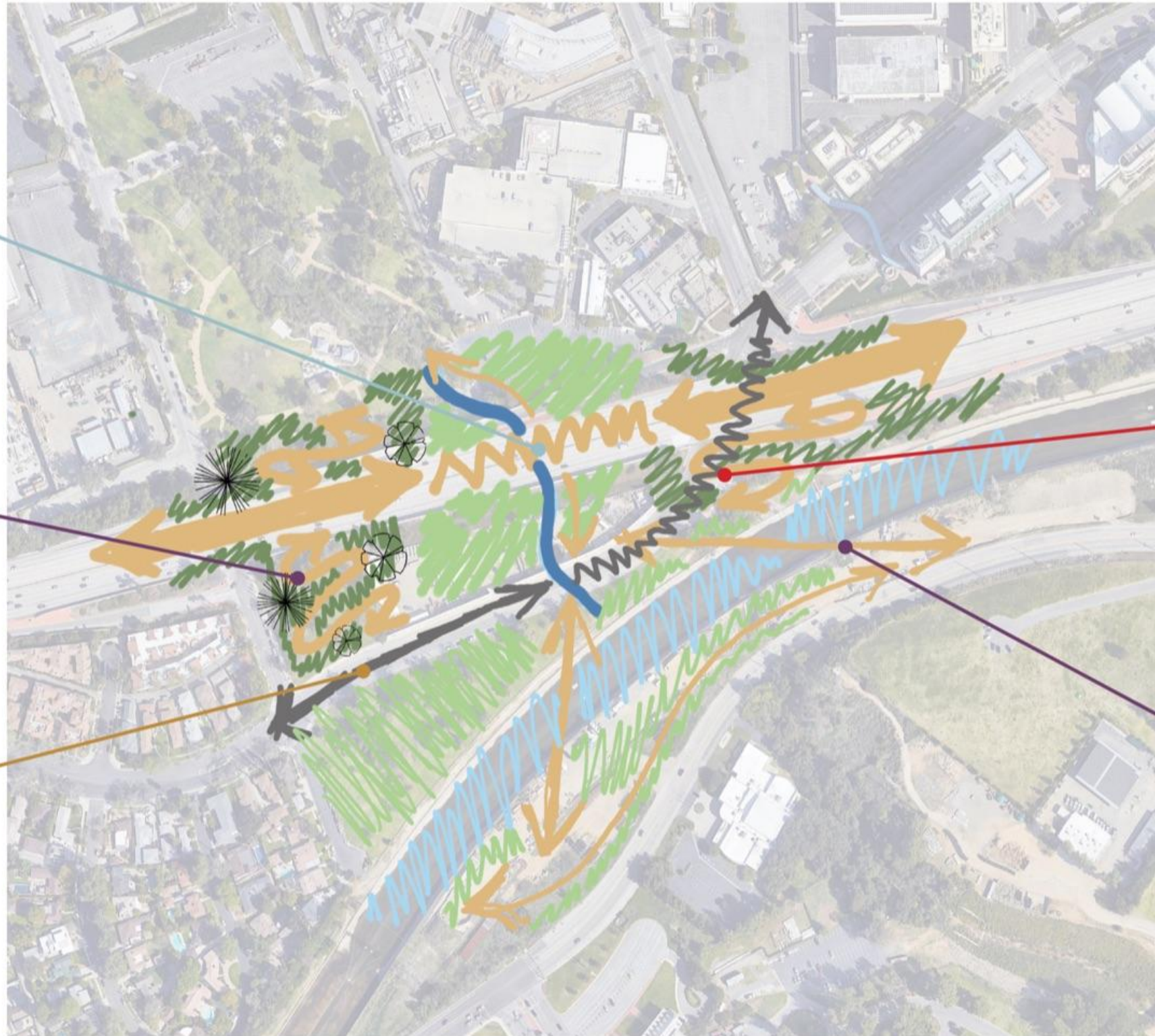
DESIGN: CONCEPT 2



DESIGN: CONCEPT 3



BRIDGE OVER WASH



SEND RIVERSIDE UNDERGROUND



CREATE BIKE PATHS/WALK PATHS



GREEN BRIDGES

ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN



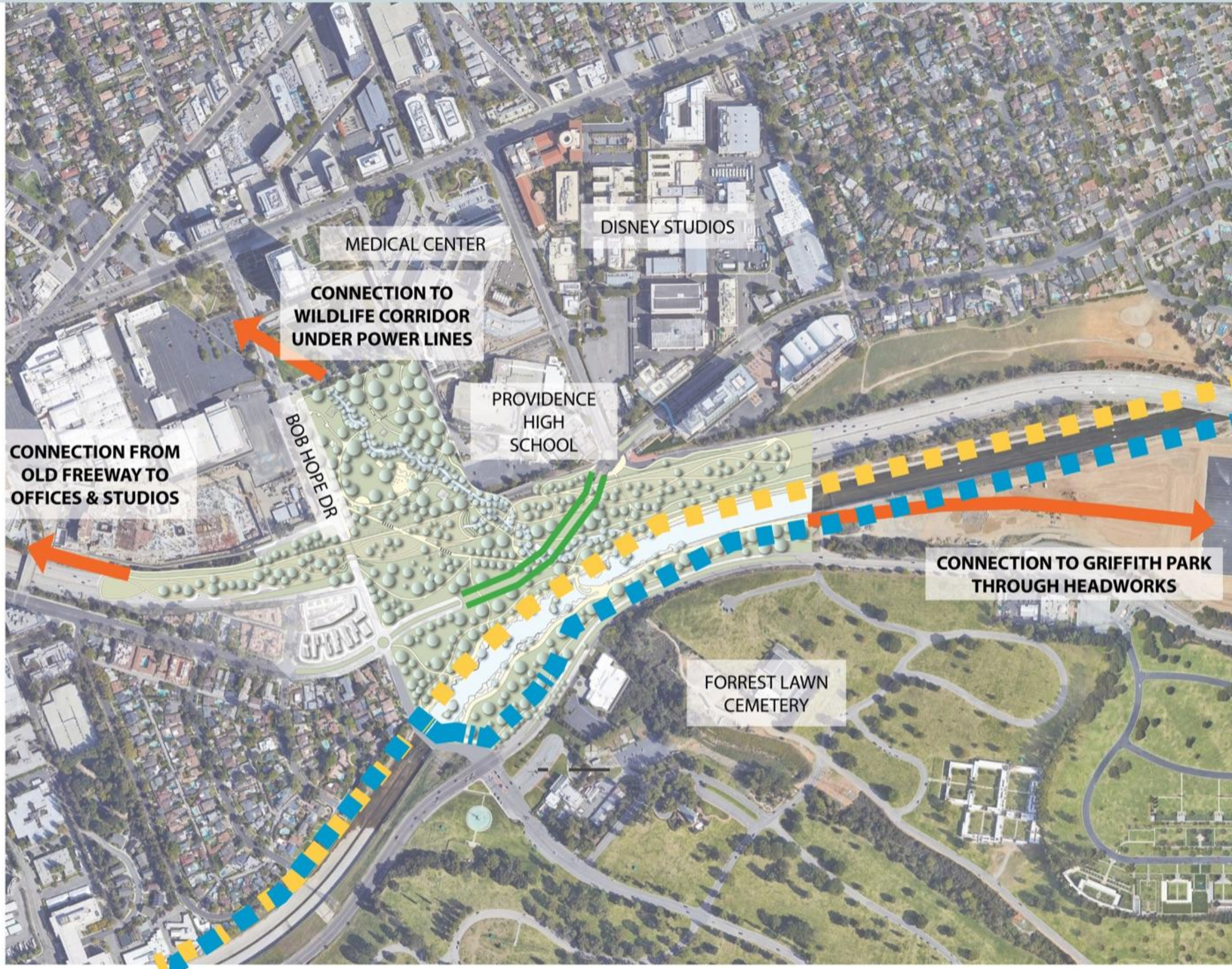
DESIGN: CIRCULATION



SPACE SEEKING

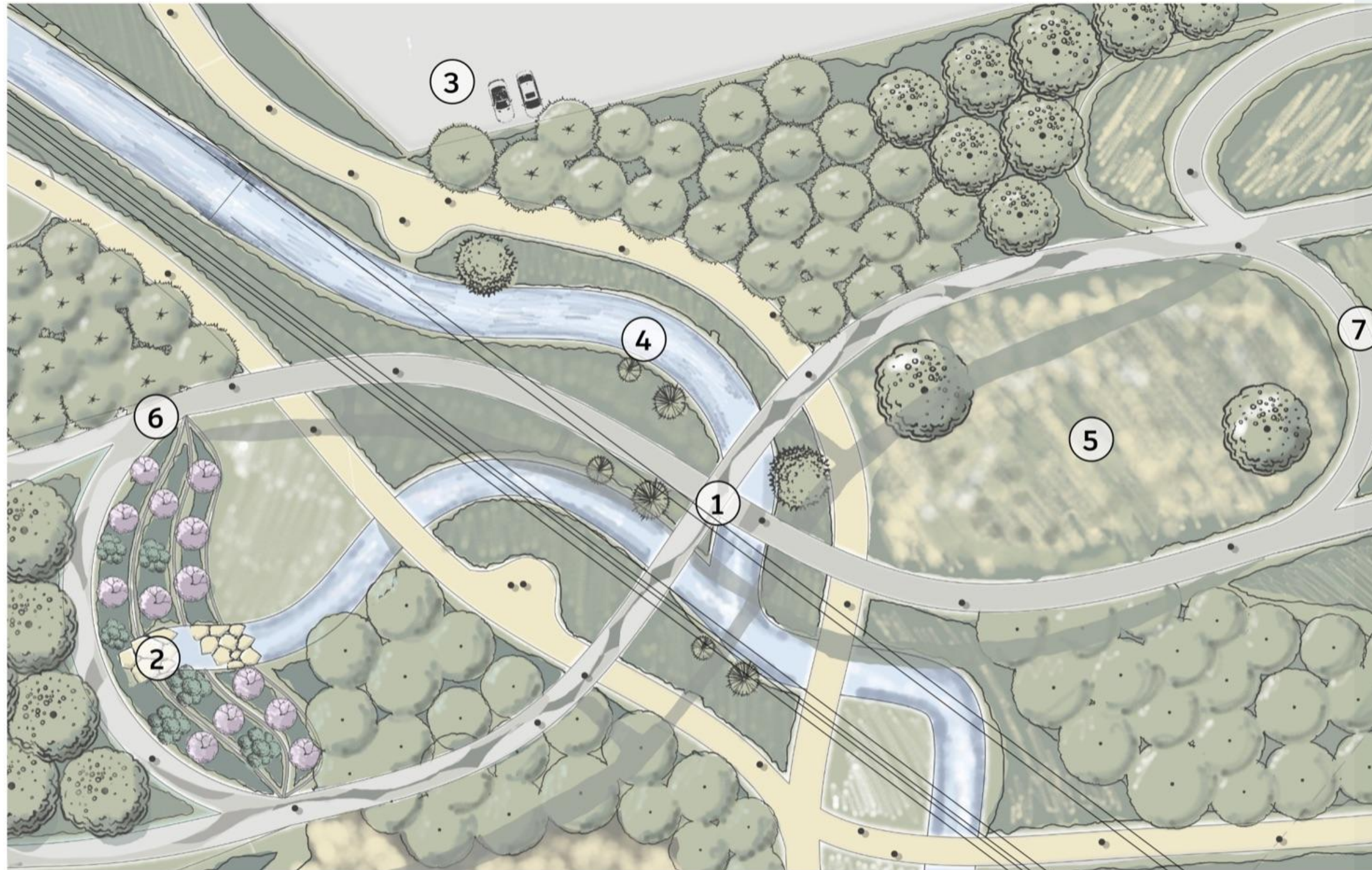
- BIKE PATH
- HORSE PATH
- MAIN CIRCULATION
- SECONDARY CIRCULATION
- ENTRANCES

DESIGN: CONNECTION AND CONTEXT



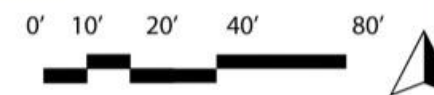
- CONNECTS WITH LA RIVER BIKE PATH
- HORSE TRAIL CONTINUES ALONG LA RIVER
- CONNECTION
- RIVERSIDE UNDERGROUND

ENLARGEMENT A

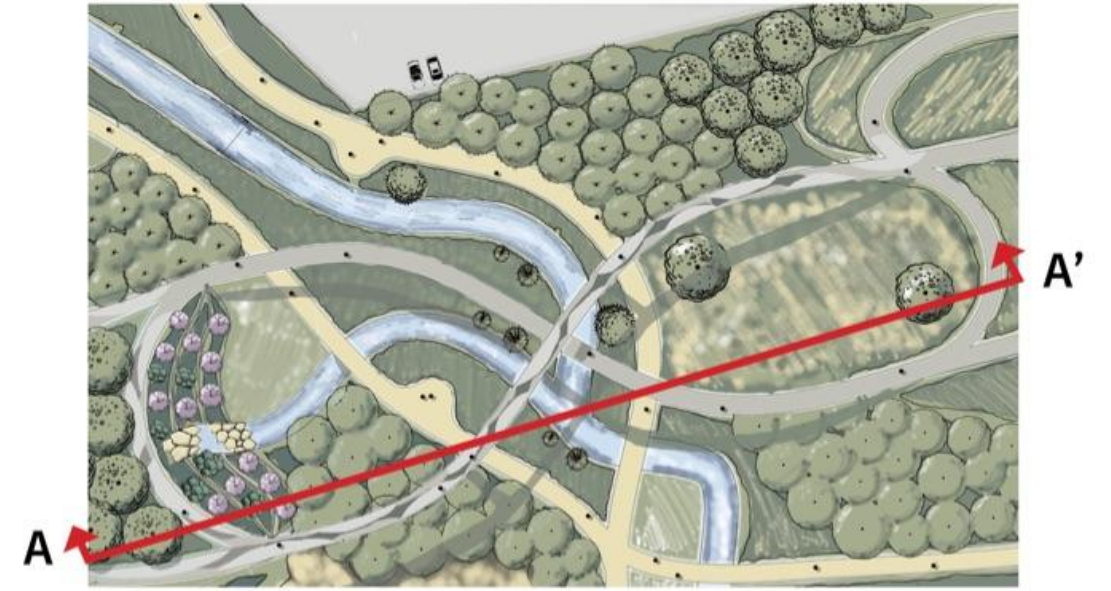


LEGEND:

- ① DOUBLE BRIDGE
- ② TERRACED GARDEN
- ③ PARKING LOT
- ④ WASH
- ⑤ POLLINATOR MEADOW
- ⑥ BIKE PATH
- ⑦ VIEWING DECK



SECTION ELEVATION A

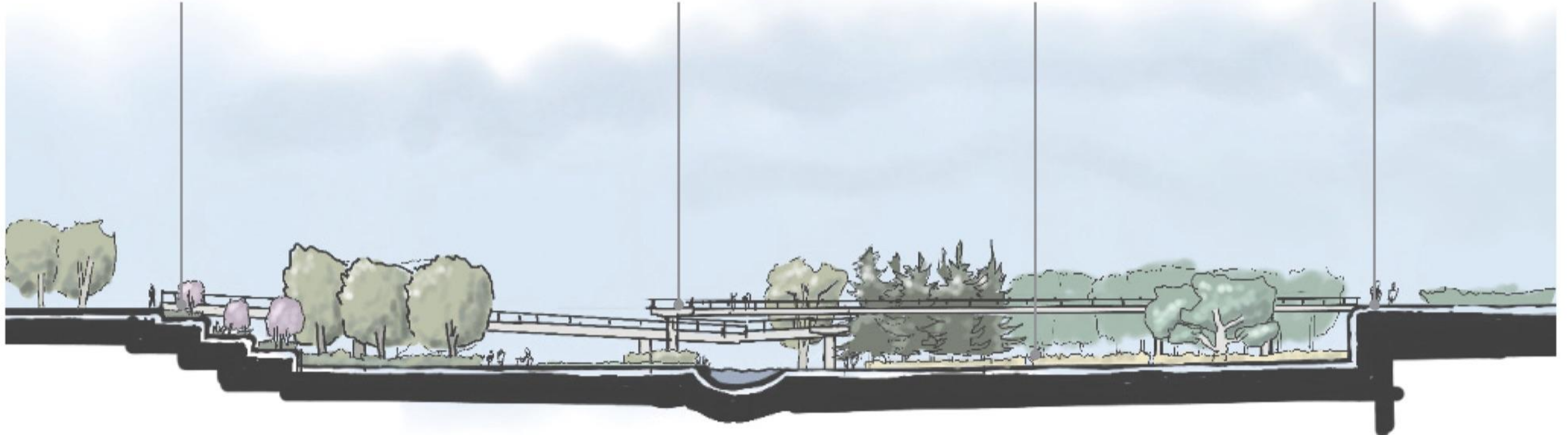


TERRACED PLANTINGS

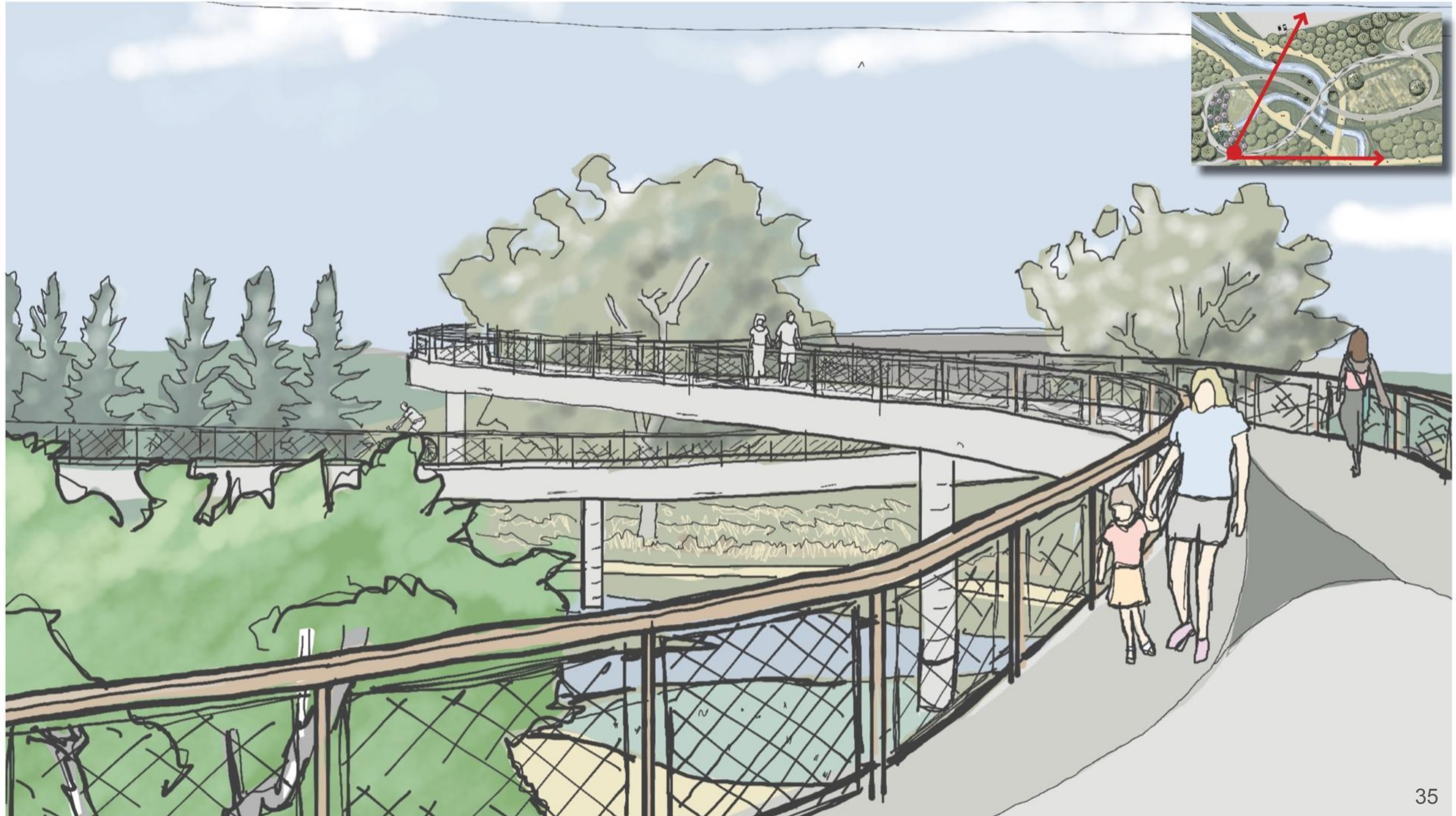
PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

POLLINATOR MEADOW

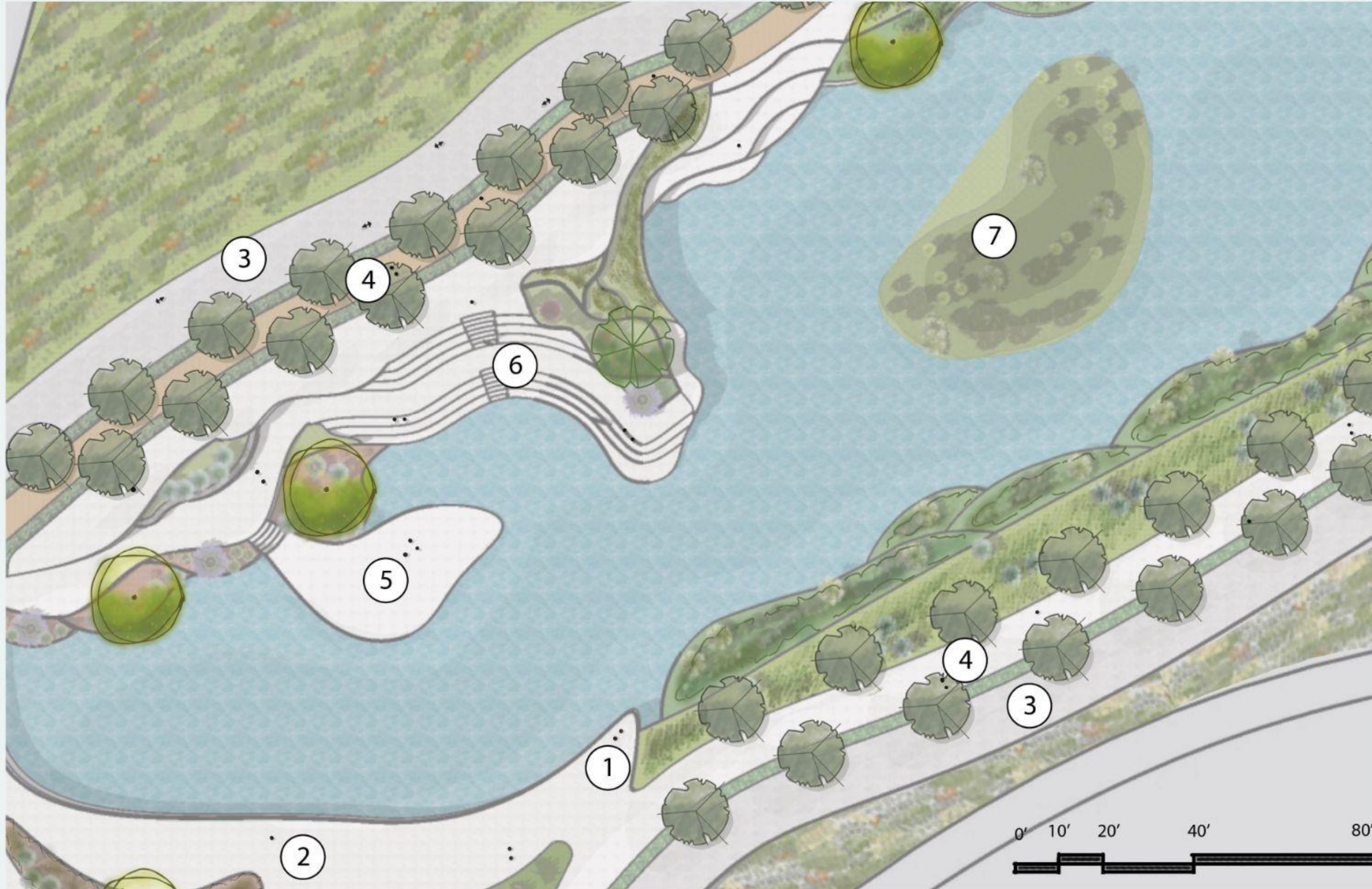
OVERLOOK



PERSPECTIVE A



ENLARGEMENT B

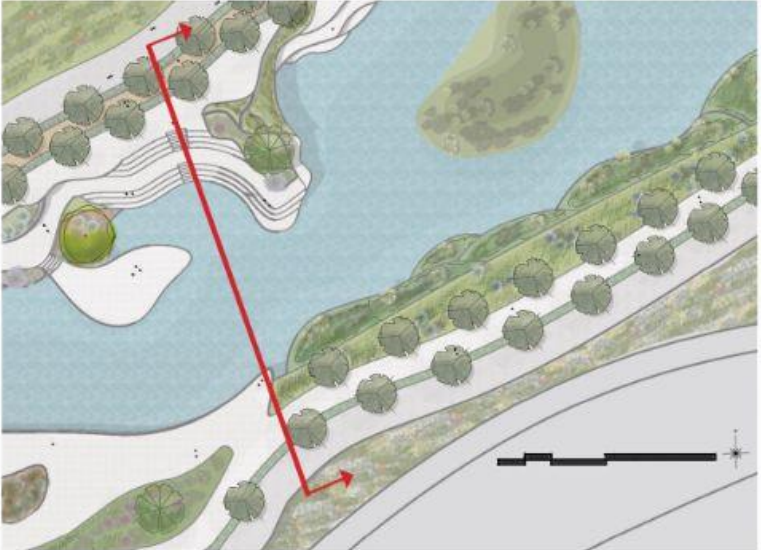
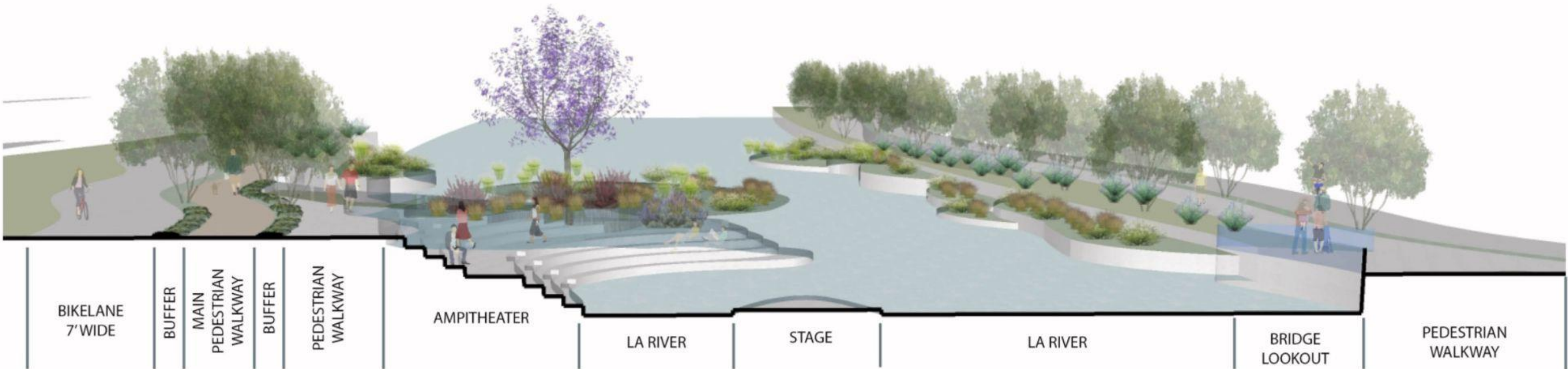


LEGEND:

- ① LOOKOUT POINT
- ② BRIDGE
- ③ BIKE PATH
- ④ PEDESTRIAN PATH
- ⑤ STAGE
- ⑥ AMPITHEATER
- ⑦ HABITAT ISLAND



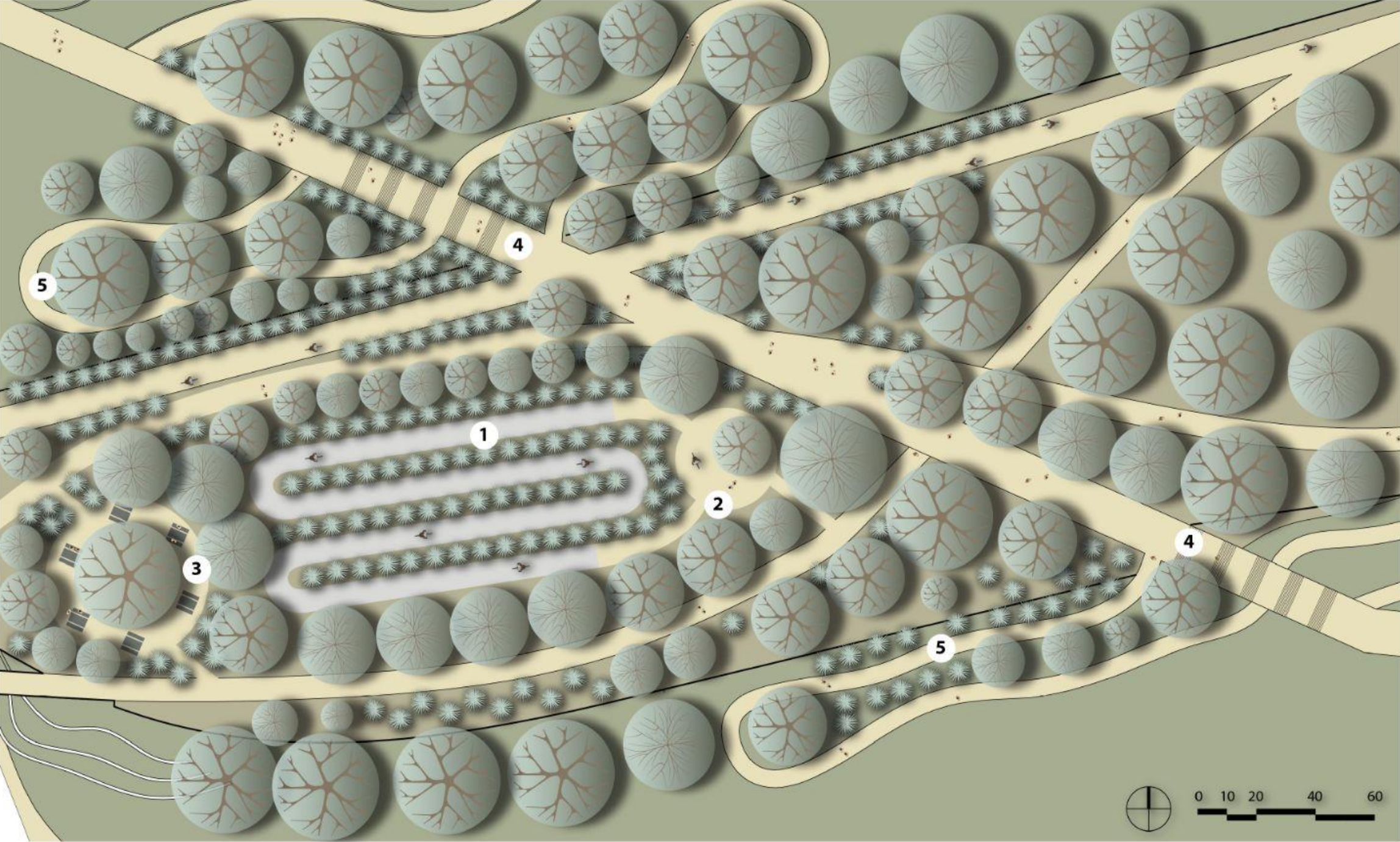
SECTION ELEVATION B



PERSPECTIVE B



ENLARGEMENT C

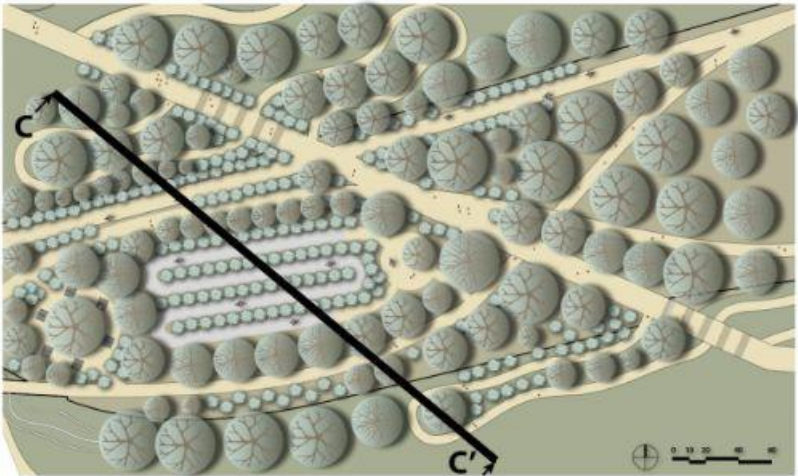
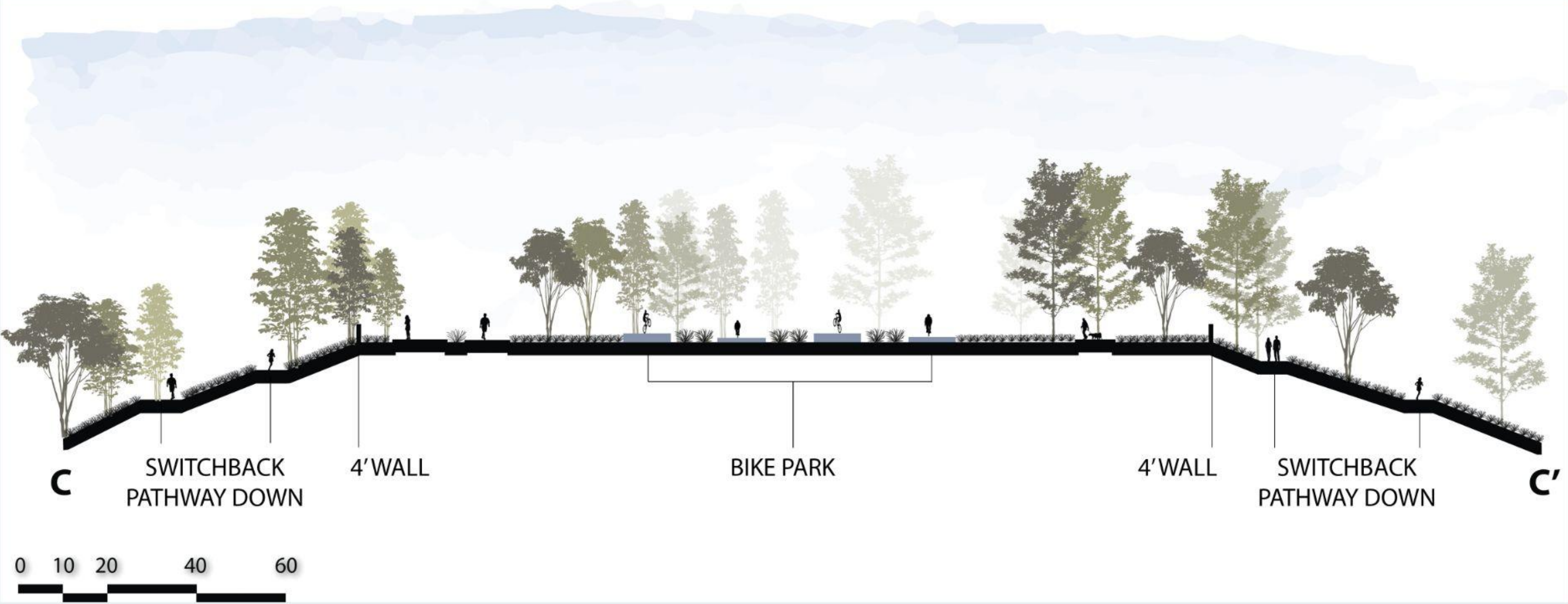


LEGEND:

- 1 BIKE PARK
- 2 BIKE PARK GATHERING PLACE
- 3 BIKE PARK PICNIC AREA
- 4 STAIRS DOWN
- 5 SWITCHBACK PATHWAY DOWN



SECTION ELEVATION C



PERSPECTIVE C

