Paar'e 'eyooxariin xaa.

Water is our life.

Johnny Carson Park Expansion Plan

LD4 | Winter 2024 | Emily Gabel-Luddy
Confluence Studio
Amy White, Eddy Zhu, Leeloo Gilet

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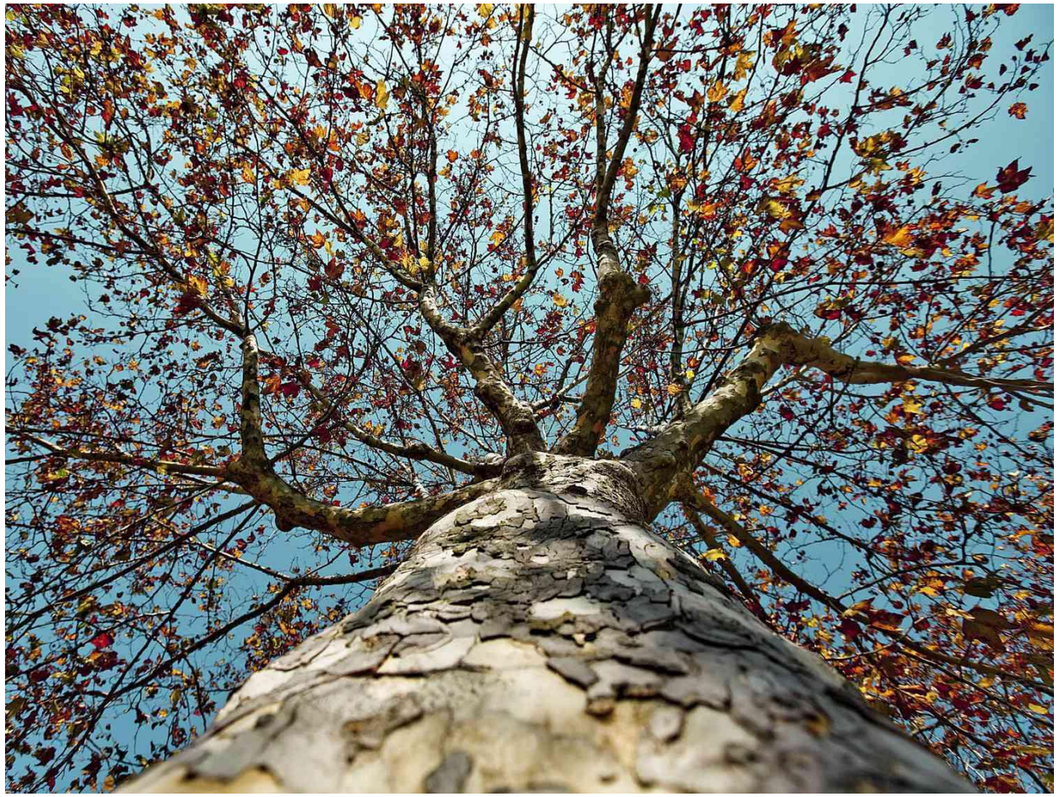


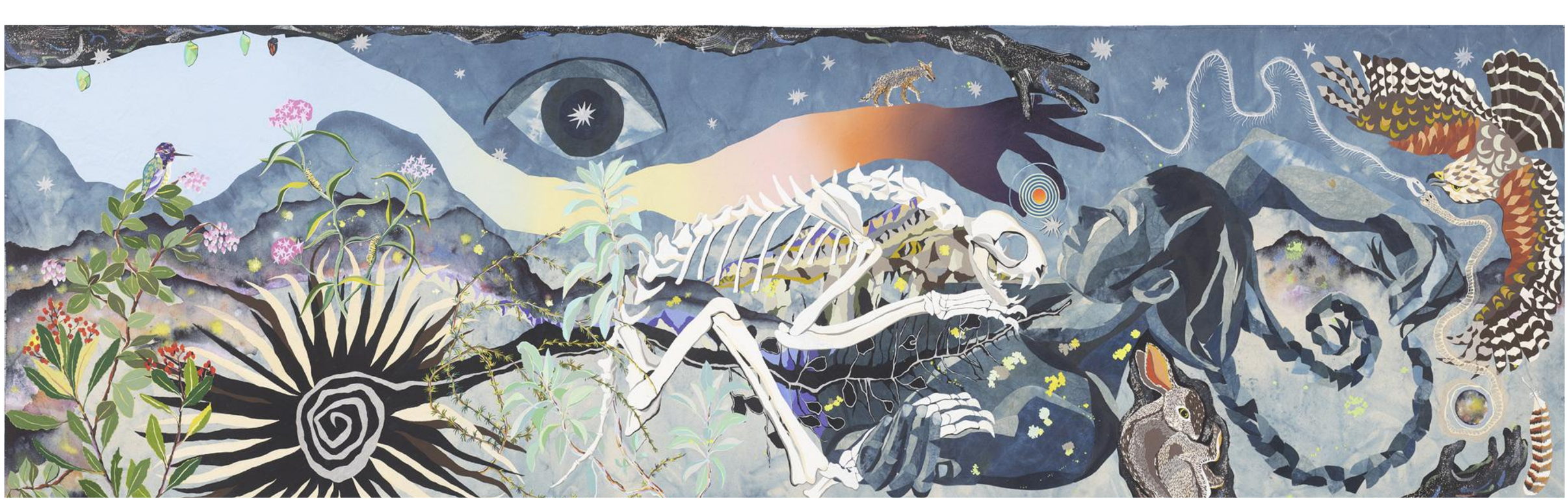
Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that the land on which we are discussing today is the traditional land belonging to the Tongva people. We come with respect and gratitude for the Tongva, who consider themselves the caretakers of this land. We acknowledge our responsibility as uninvited guests on unceded Tongva lands to locate our own knowledge and practice in a respectful relationship with Tongva sovereignties and knowledge systems that have always been here.

As a practice, land acknowledgements invite us to consider more deeply the full history, both Indigenous and settler-colonial, of our city and highlights the importance of analyzing culturally significant sites from a historical perspective.

Despite our best intentions and efforts, it is important to note that Confluence Studio, as a group of non-Indigenous people, cannot entirely extricate itself from the settler-colonial society in which we live and practice. As built environment professionals, we understand that urban design shapes people's lives in very real and important ways. Bad design can be devastating, particularly for already marginalized communities, such as Indigenous peoples. With that in mind, we did bring a spirit of open-mindedness and a decolonizing ethic to our work.

We sought to develop a site analysis and design that calls attention to the Indigeneity of the Los Angeles River and the cities it connects. We cannot give Land Back for the sake of completing our design practicum, but we wanted to create a space that honors the historical realities, celebrates the contemporary ways of being, and facilitates future cultural reclamation projects of Indigenous peoples. We see our design as a starting point: an inclusive community space, where people will come together to reconnect with the land, create new memories, and strengthen their community.



History of the Los Angeles River

Air view of Los Angeles taken in 1887. Photo Credit: The Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection.

Flooding, gently, into neighboring fields: the Los Angeles River through the Elysian Gap, late nineteenth century. Photo Credit: The Huntington Library

Los Angeles River flood damage in the early twentieth century. Photo Credit: Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection

450 BC
Tongva people settle region and develop deep ethnobotanical traditions.

1781
Yaangva seized by Spanish for Pueblo of Los Angeles. Water ditches established.

1815
River breaks banks, change course (to Ballona Creek) due to flooding.

1825
River floods, returns to original course (to San Pedro Bay). Woodlands and marsh wash out.

1854
City appoints water overseer to administer distribution of irrigation and drinking water.

1867
Floods cause temporary lake out of Ballona Creek

1884 & 1889
Major Floods

1914
Major flood. Talks of channelization begins.

1915
LA Flood Control is formed.

1930
Plan proposed to turn risky riverbank land into interlinking "pleasureways" goes unheeded.

1934
Major Flood

1938
Major Flood. Army Corps of Engineers revises flood control plan for LA County. River channelization begins.

1969, 1978 & 1980
Heavy floods.

1986
Friends of LA River is founded.

1993
Development of LA River Master Plan Begins

2005
Major Flood

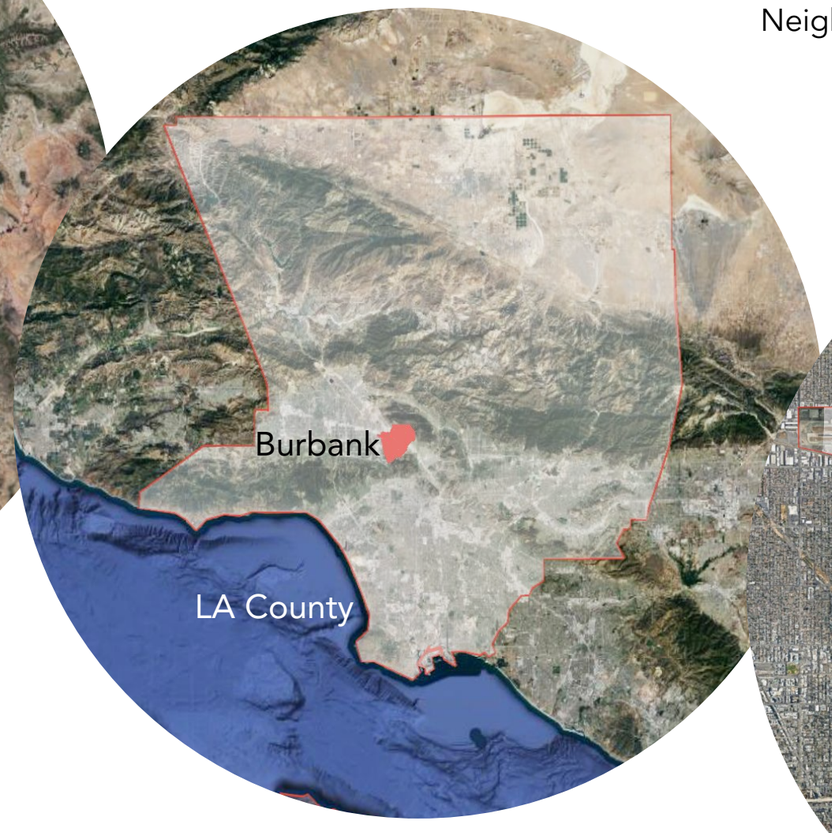
2018
County convenes a team to revise the 1996 LA River Master Plan.

Tongva tribe members rowing in a ti'at, a boat made of native riparian plants. Water travel was of great importance for trade and ceremony.

Bucolic, tiny, seemingly innocuous: the Los Angeles River (and cattle) in the late nineteenth century. Photo Credit: The Huntington Library

1938: Workers placing concrete in a section of the counterforted channel wall of the L.A. River. Photo Credit: https://waterandpower.org

Location



Notes

400 Bob Hope Drive
Burbank, CA, 91505

Site size: 41.2 acres

Neighborhood: Rancho Equestrian

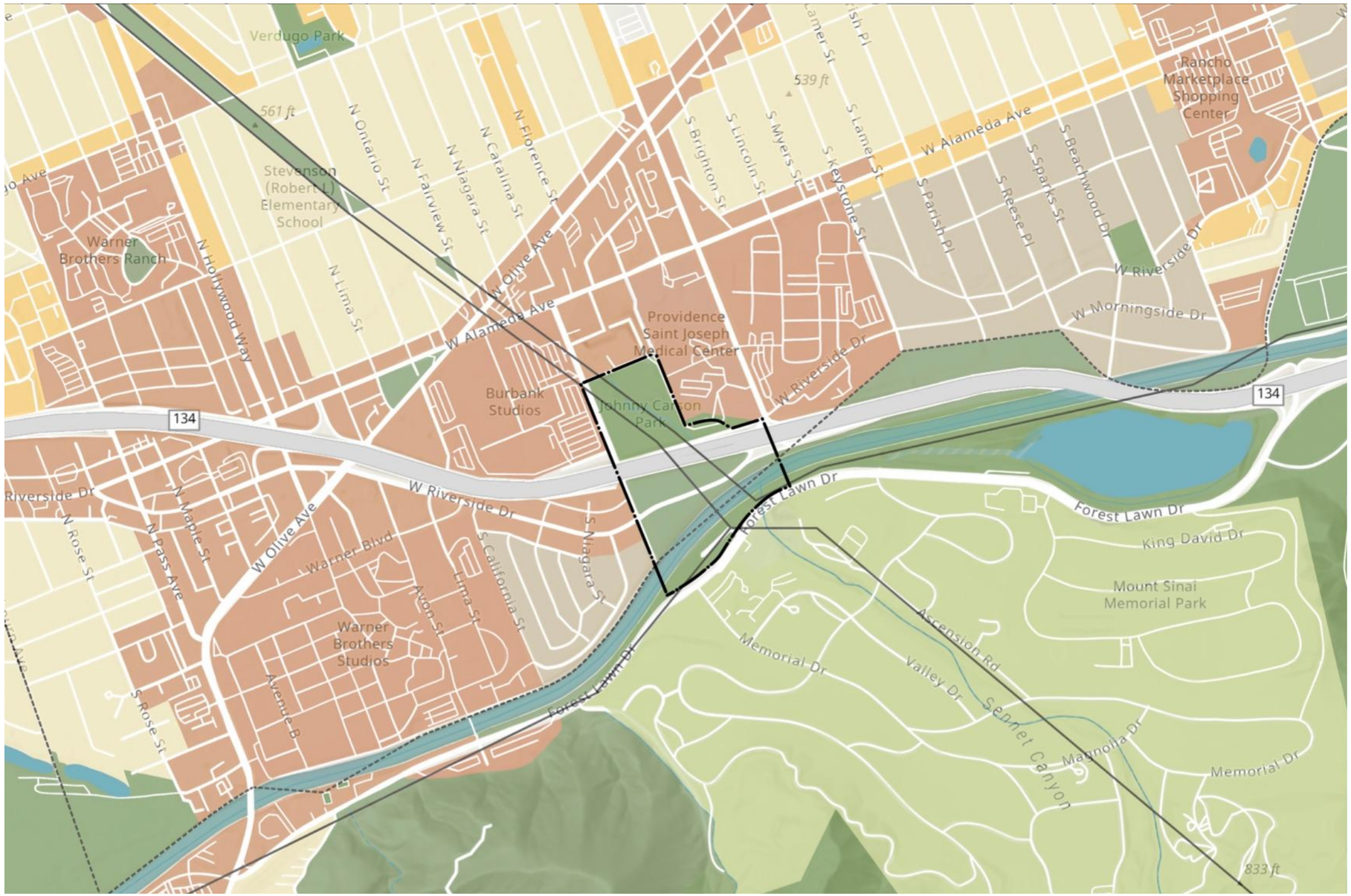
Burbank size: 11,104 acres

Burbank pop. (2022): 103,920

Projected pop. (2040): 118,700

Median Income (2021): $82,246

Context

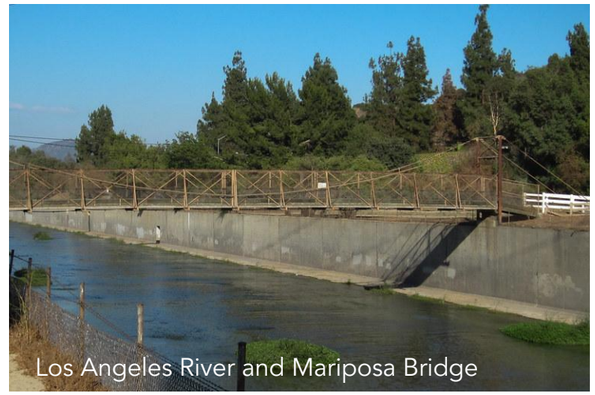


Water
Commercial
Parks and recreation
Memorial park

Highway 134
Low density residential
Medium-high residential
Equestrian residential

Transmission Lines
LA/Burbank city limits
Site limits

0 mi 0.25 mi

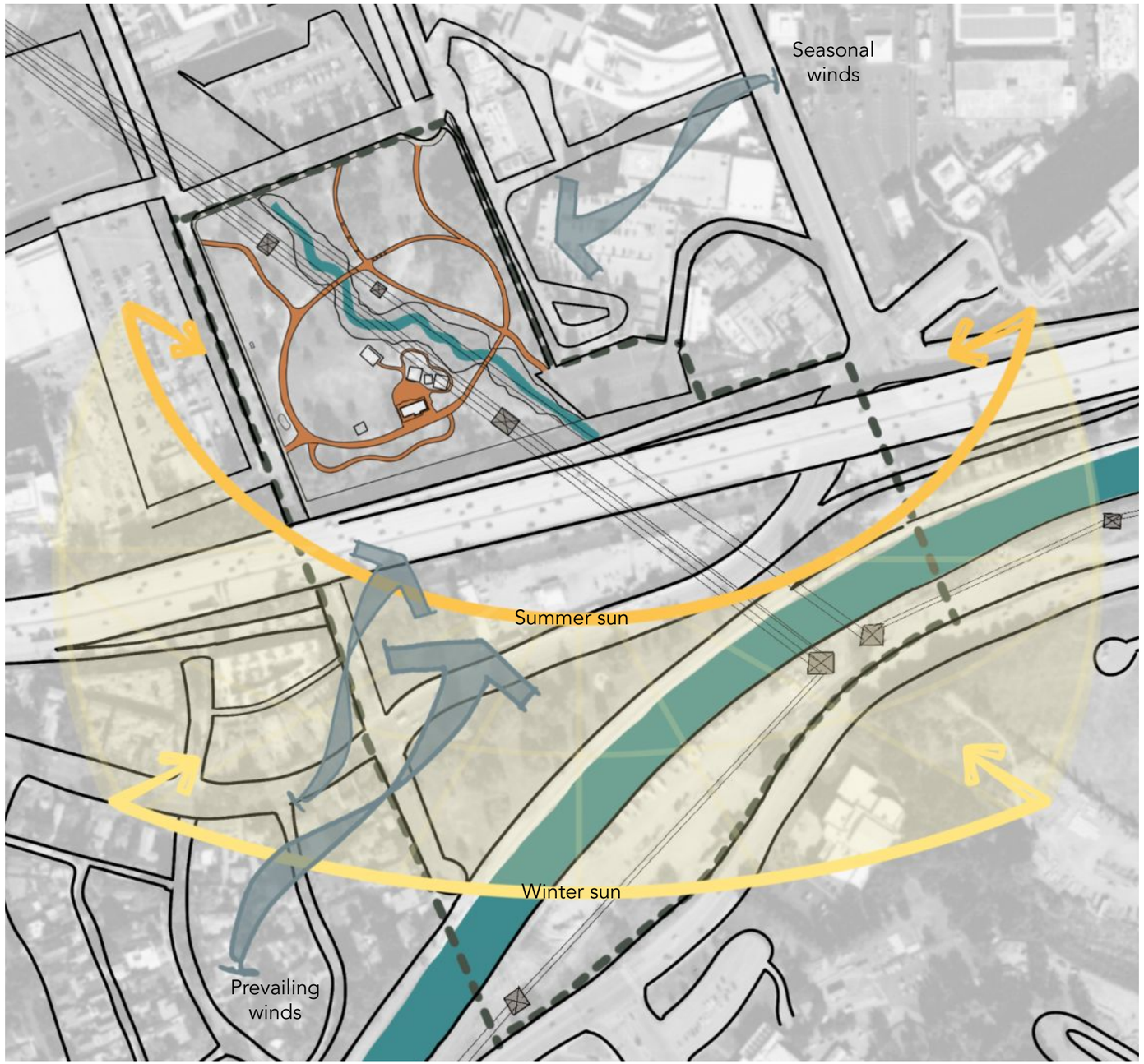

Los Angeles River and Mariposa Bridge


Johnny Carson Park

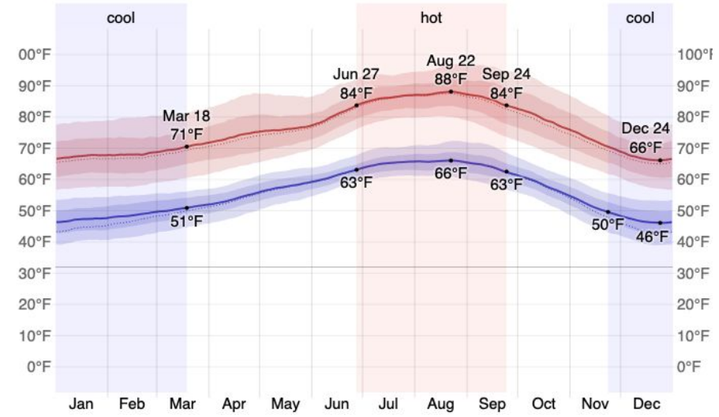

Disney Animation Studios


Mixed Residential

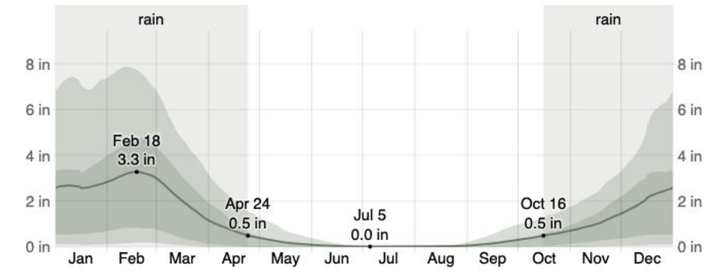
Natural Conditions



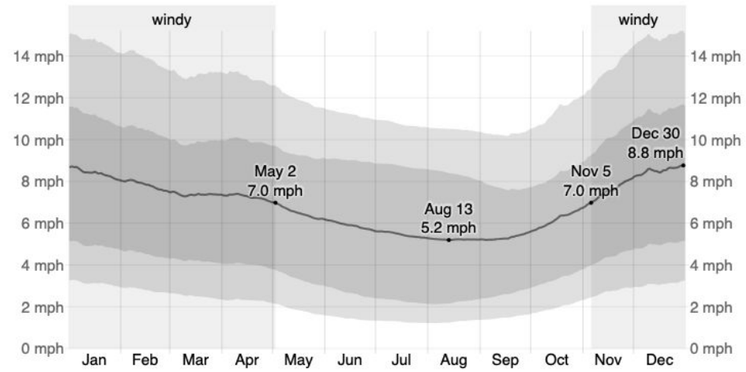
Temperature



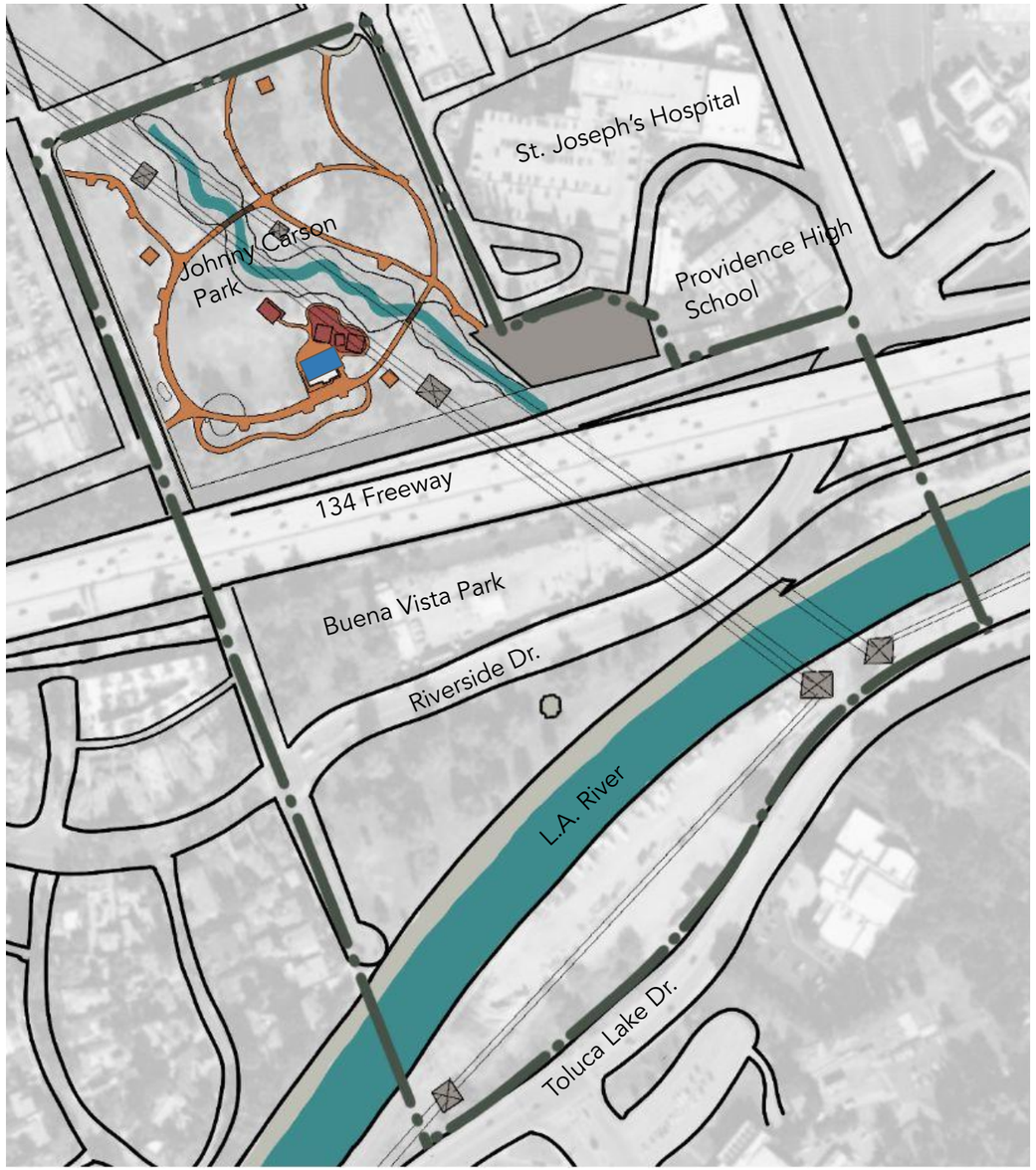
Precipitation



Wind



Amenities

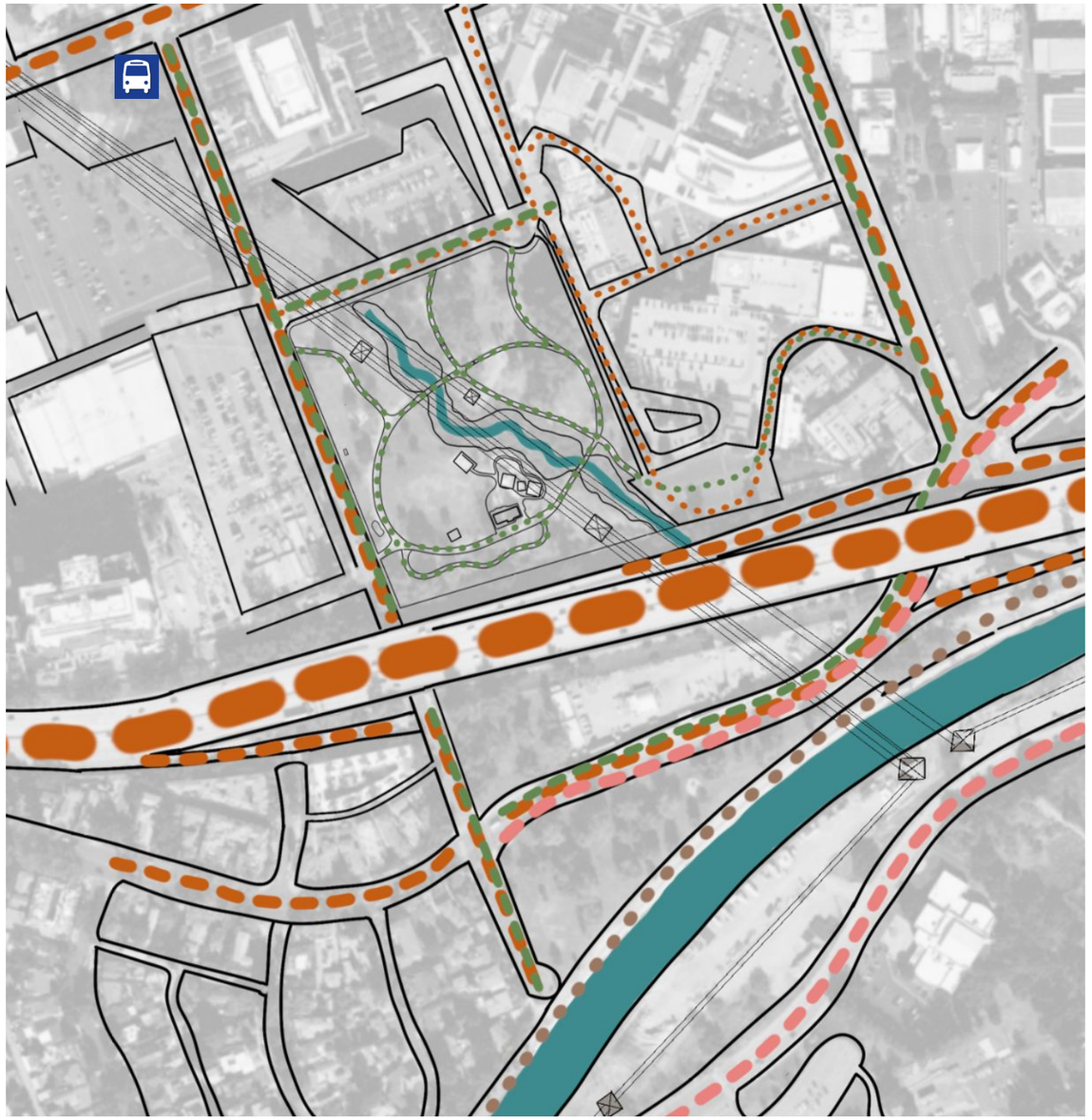


Legend

0′ 250′ 500′

- Restrooms & Utility Building
- Passive recreation
- Transmission Towers
- High School Parking Lot
- Active Recreation
- L.A. River & JCP Creek

Circulation

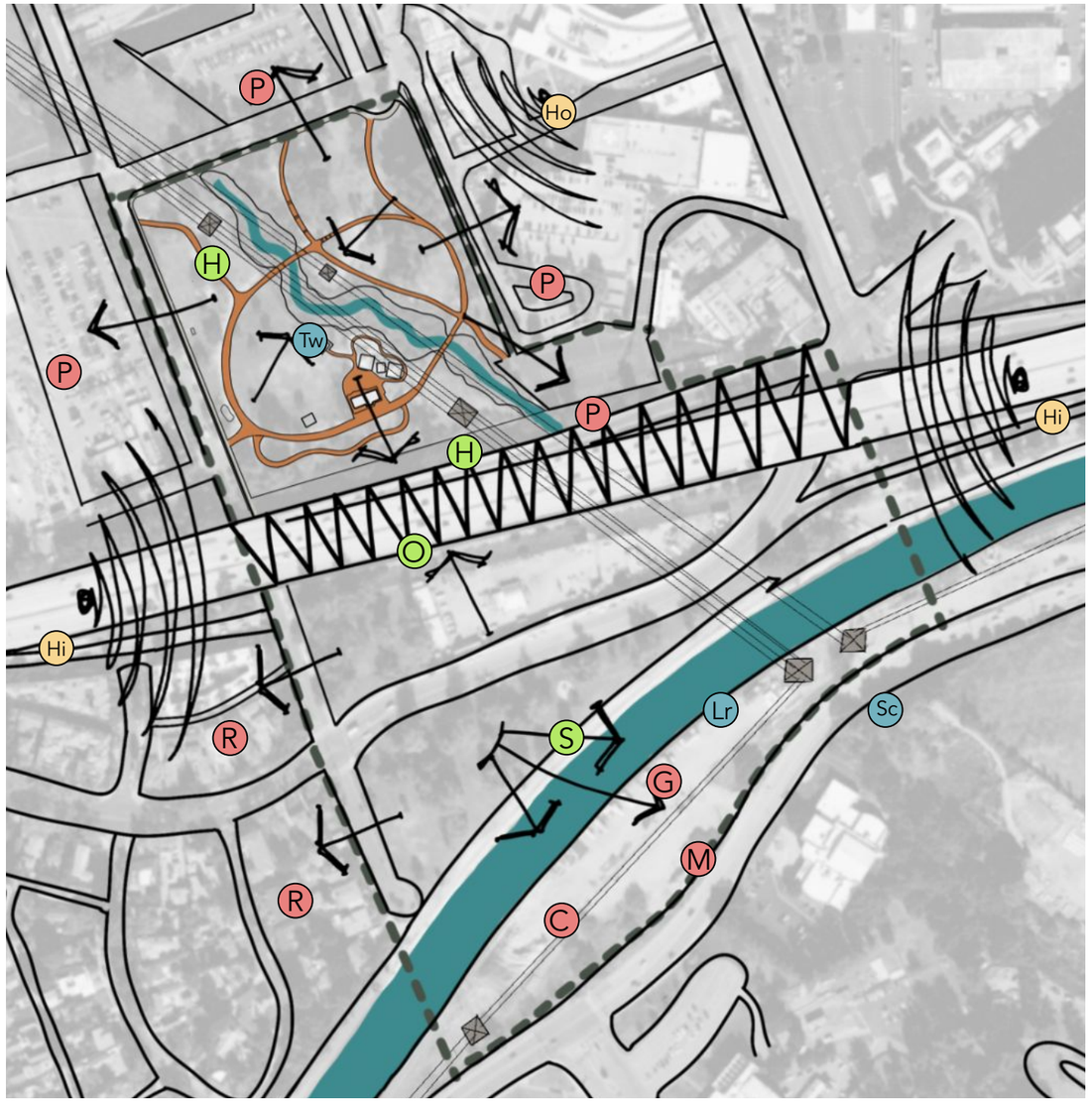


Legend

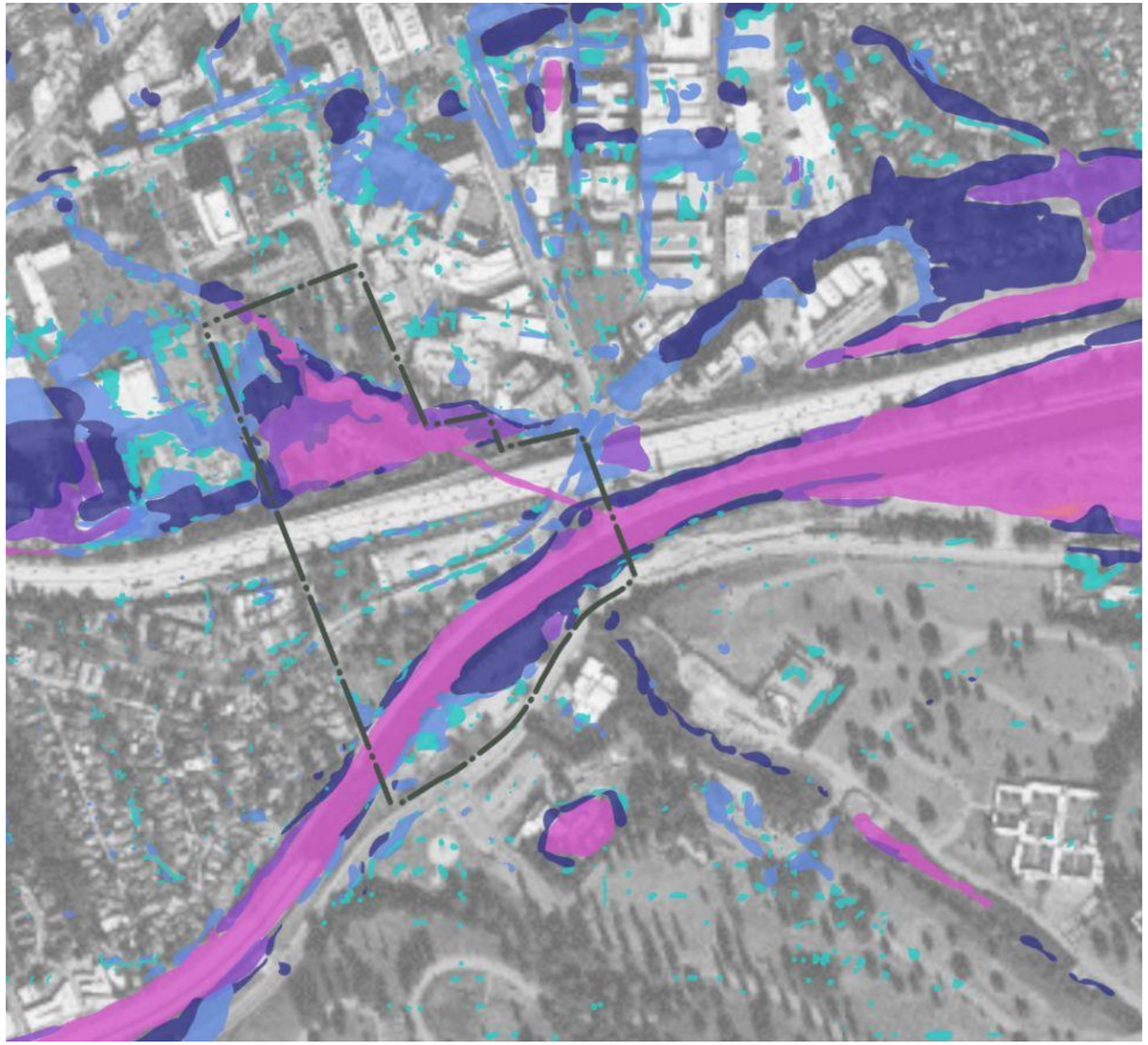
0′ 313′ 625′

- Primary Vehicular
- Secondary Vehicular
- Tertiary Vehicular
- Bus Stop
- Primary Pedestrian
- Secondary Pedestrian
- Equestrian Pedestrian
- Bicycle lanes

Sensory Conditions



100-Year Flood Risk



Legend

Sources of noise:
- Ho St. Joseph Hospital
- Hi Highway 134
- P Parking lot
- R Residences

Off site views of:
- C Cahuenga peak
- G Griffith park
- M Memorial center

On site views of:
- H High voltage power lines
- O Obstruction by highway
- S Statue
- Tw Tujunga wash
- Lr Los Angeles river
- Sc Sennett creek

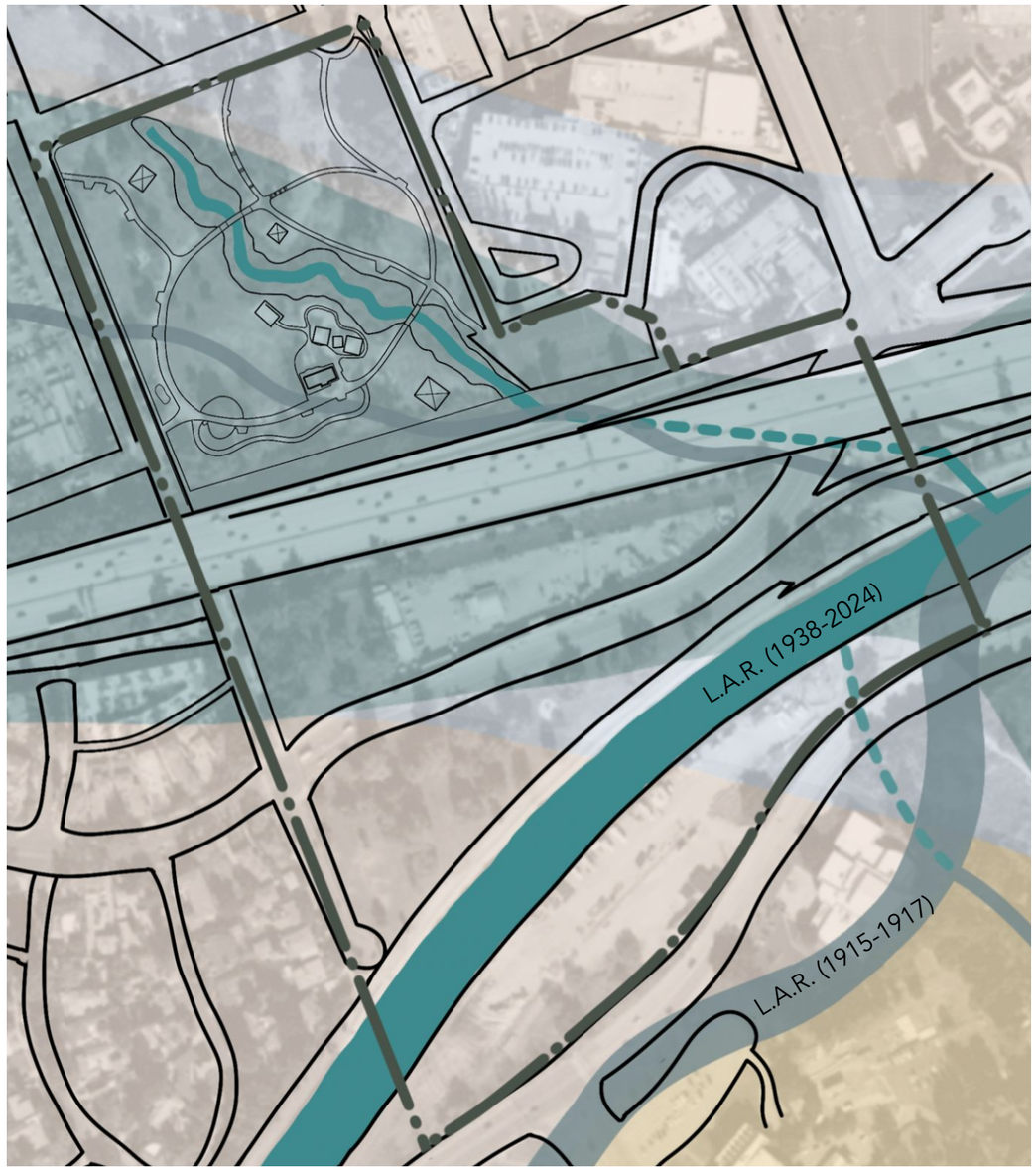
0′ 250′ 500′

Legend

- Over Head > 1.7 m
- Waist-Head (1-1.7 m)
- Knee-Waist (.45-1 m)
- < Ankle (.03-.11 m)

0′ 500′ 1,000′

Historic Riverbed & Geology



Legend

- Waterways 2024
- Waterways 1900
- Yolo clay loam
- Tujunga fine sandy loam
- Riverbed 1917 - Tujunga sand
- Riverbed 1915 - Tujunga sand

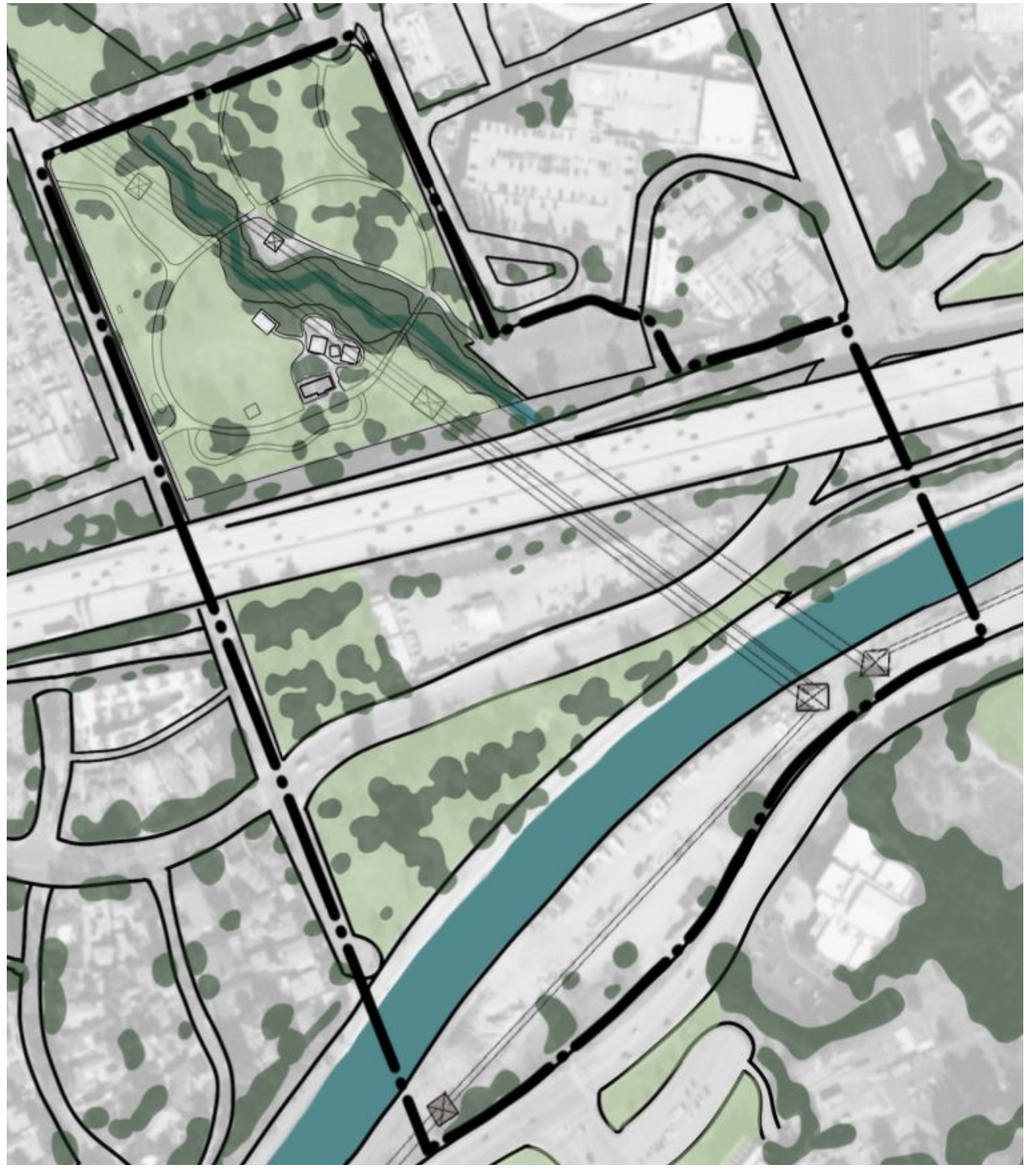
Topography

Legend

- > 530'
- 516'-530'
- < 516'
- 520' Contour Signature
- 4' Contour Interval
- Pipes
- Water flow / drainage

0' 250' 500'

Plant Cover



Tree Cover Percentage

Existing	Possible	Δ
9%	90%	+81%
14%	39%	+25%
21%	34%	+13%
15%	25%	+10%
34%	94%	+60%
10%	51%	+41%
21%	61%	+40%
60%	60%	+0%
33%	68%	+35%
17%	72%	+55%
47%	77%	+30%
18%	77%	+59%

Source: California State Parks

Legend

- Tree Canopy
- Lawn
- Limit of Work

0′ 250′ 500′

Existing Plants

Native Trees

*Salix lasiolepis**
1 *Salix exigua**
2 *Platanus racemosa**
3 *Alnus rhombifolia**
4 *Quercus agrifolia*
Juglans californica

Native Shrubs

5 *Rosa californica*
6 *Venegasia carpesioides**
7 *Salvia apiana*
8 *Baccharis salicifolia**
Baccharis pilularis
Salvia leucophylla
Artemisia californica
*Artemisia douglasiana**
*Rubus ursinus**
Muhlenbergia rigens


2


3


1


4


5


6

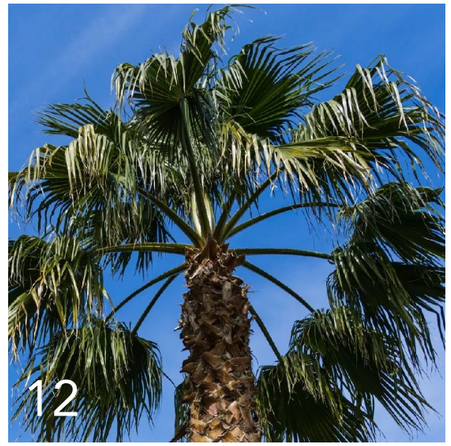

7


8


9


10


11

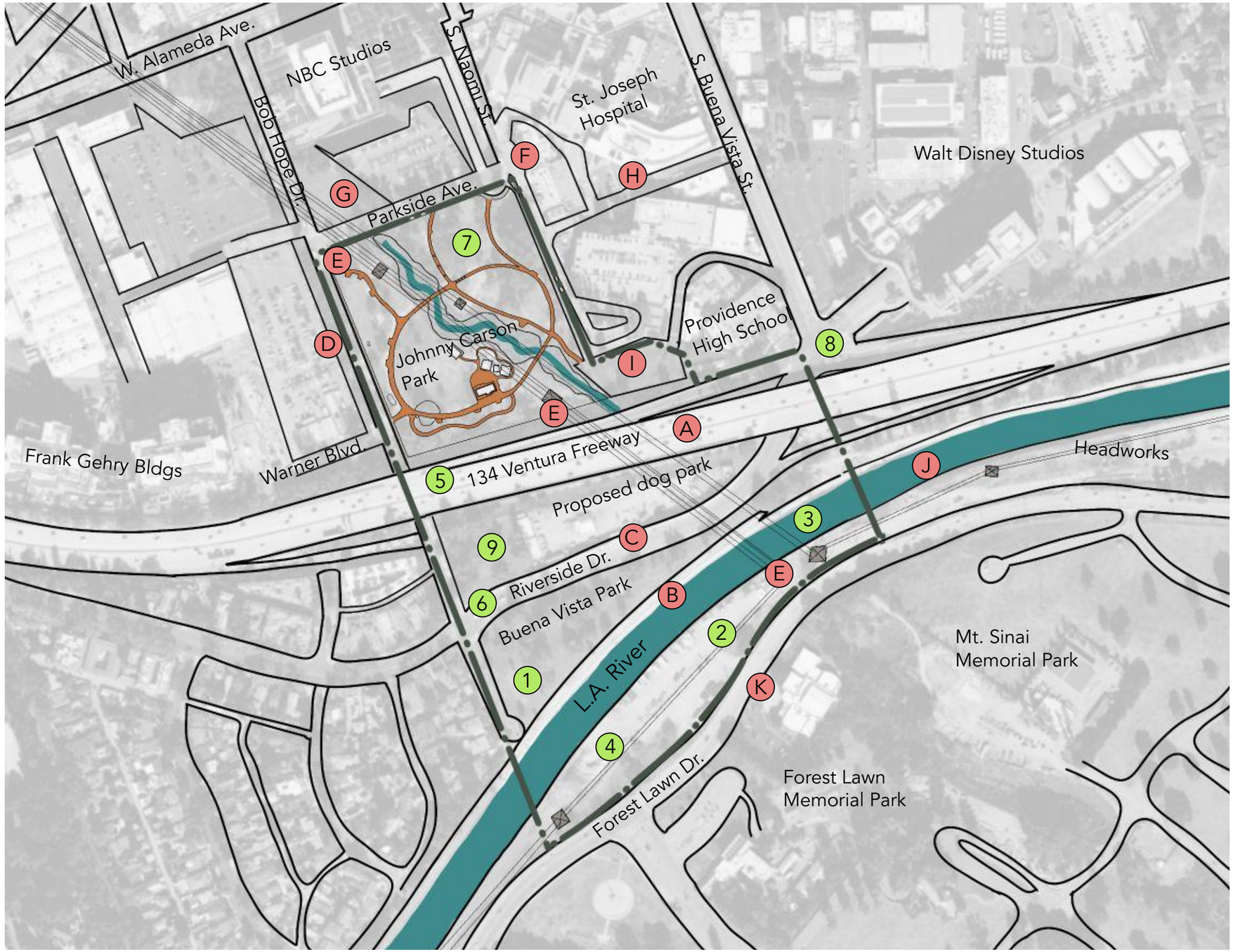

12

Non-native Trees

Pinus halepensis
9 *Pinus canariensis*
10 *Gingko biloba*
11 *Taxodium mucronatum**
12 *Washingtonia robusta*
Koelreuteria paniculata
Ulmus parvifolia
Pistacia chinensis
Schinus terebinthifolius
Schinus molle
Pyrus calleryana
Maytenus boaria
*Betula nigra**
*Casuarina equisetifolia**
Washingtonia robusta

*Riparian species

Site Analysis



Constraints

- A Concrete remains of Ventura Freeway
- B Channelized river
- C Riverside Dr.
- D Bob Hope Dr.
- E High voltage power lines
- F St. Joseph Hospital generator noise
- G Potentially contaminated groundwater
- H Few sidewalks and bike lanes
- I Limited parking
- J Extreme weather events due to climate change
- K Lost connection to Griffith Park

Opportunities

1. Restore native vegetation, wildlife habitat
2. Increase tree canopy
3. Access to restored LA River
4. Connection with Griffith Park
5. Re-purpose 134 Freeway into green corridor
6. Close off Riverside Dr. to unify park
7. Implement stormwater retention measures
8. Prioritize pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists
9. Add play and education opportunities for all ages

0′ 250′ 500′

Opportunities

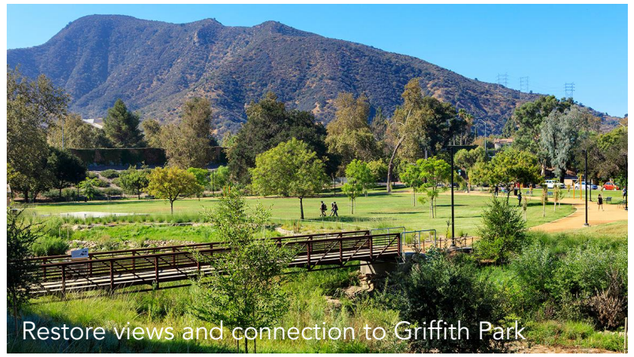

Turn remains of Ventura Freeway into Skygarden


Close off Riverside Dr. to unify park


Prioritize pedestrians (and equestrians/cyclists)


Connect to nearby businesses and homes


Connect river to Johnny Carson Park/Wash


Restore views and connection to Griffith Park


Access to river


Splash zone


Outdoor rooms for work, play, education

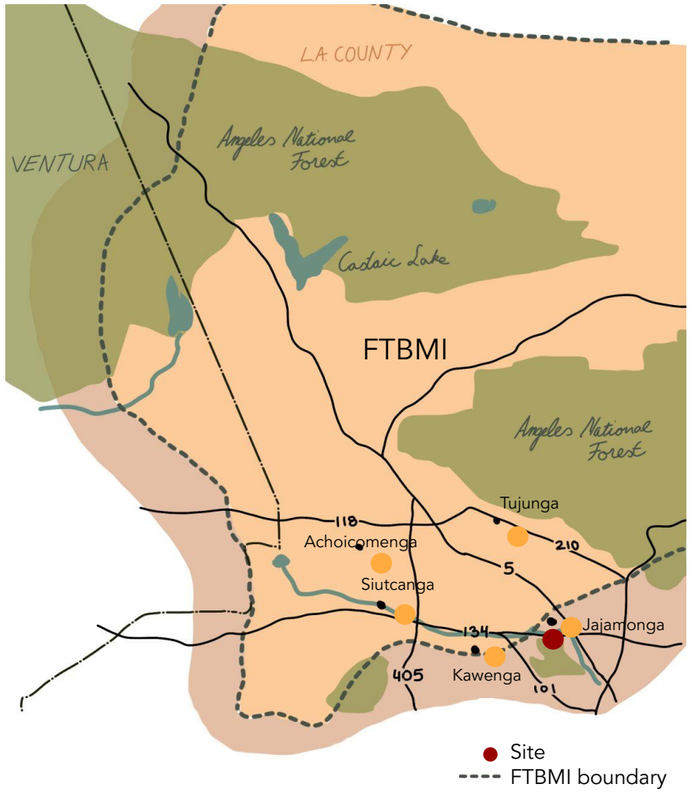

Restore native vegetation, wildlife habitat


Increase tree canopy, plant micro forests


Implement stormwater retention measures

Indigenous Landscape

Gabrieliño woman in front of shelter covered with tule mats on the banks of the Los Angeles River.
Photo: Bowers Museum collection



Map of the San Fernando Valley and the ancestral boundary of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians.

Tongva men in a ti'at (boat) made of piiro (tule). Photo: Bowers Museum collection

Restored wetlands of Dominguez Gap, Long Beach.

Notes

For over ten thousand years, Indigenous peoples have lived on and cared for the land now known as Los Angeles.

The Tongva descended from Uto-Aztecan peoples that migrated from Nevada to Southern California 3,500 years ago.

100 villages in *Tovaangar* ("the world," which is now the LA basin) supported 5,000 people.

325,000 Indigenous people lived in California before European arrival.

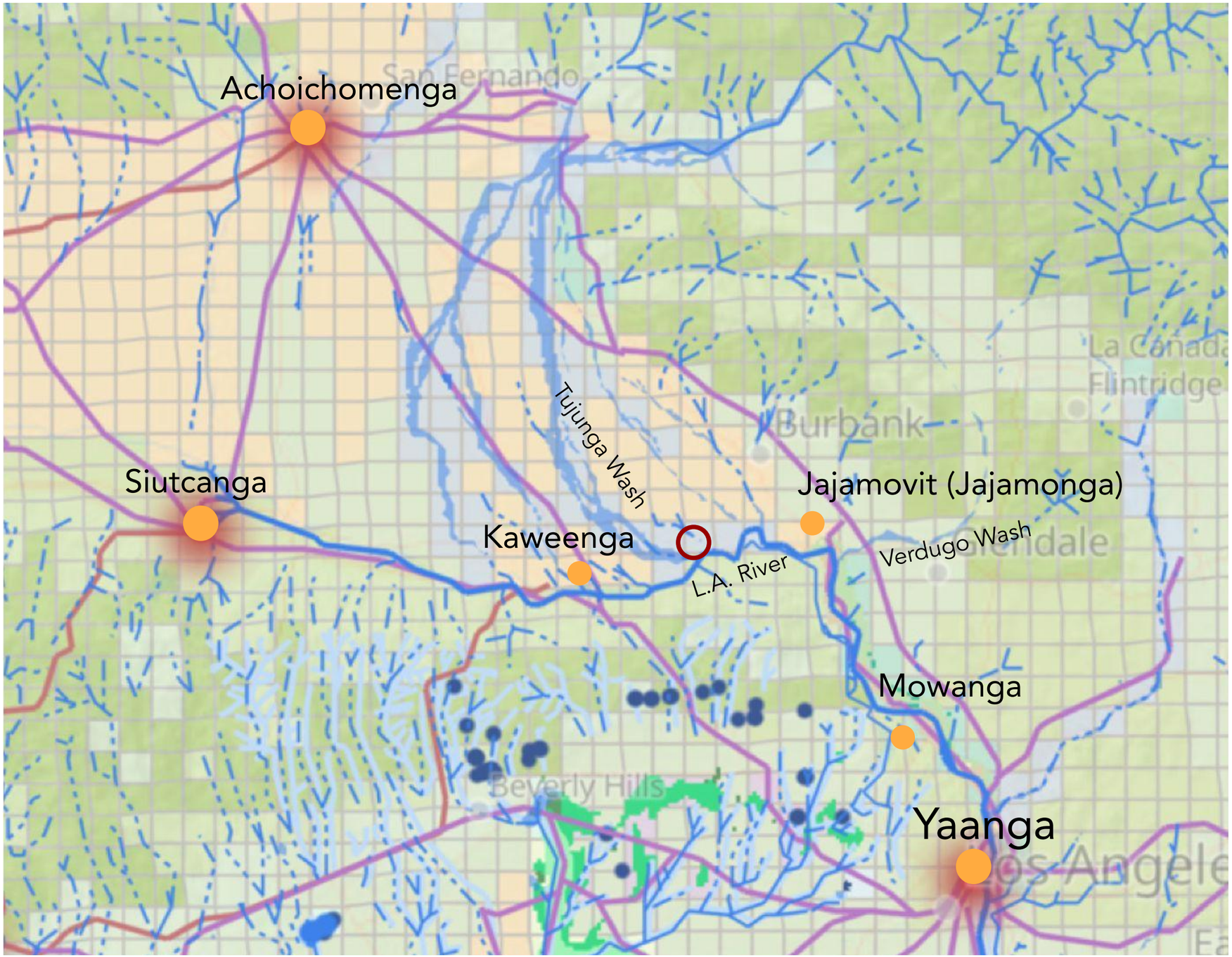
Our site lies just south of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) ancestral border, an area that shared cultural ties with several neighboring tribes.

The Tongva revered the LA River, which they know as p*aayme paxaayt*.

In Tongva culture, humans, along with plants, animals, and the land exist in a reciprocal relationship of mutual respect and care.

Indigenous Landscape

"Water is older and wiser than us; it is our relative, it is ceremonial."



Map courtesy of Longcore, T. and P.J. Ethington, eds. 2023. Mapping Los Angeles Landscape History: The Indigenous Landscape. Report to the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation. Spatial Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Notes

Villages and trade routes developed on and around the river, as water was vital for survival, transportation, and ceremony.

The river fed the creatures that fed the Tongva - trout, blackbirds, rabbits, snakes, grasshoppers - as well as their revered hawk.

Yaanga, what is now the center of downtown Los Angeles, was an important commerce location for trade goods. It was situated close to the river yet high on a hill, away from the flooding riverbed.

Legend

- Ancient roads & trade routes
- Humaliwo trails
- Historical river flow
- Historical washes
- Intermittent river
- Foothills, Valley Forests & Woodlands
- Riverwash
- Grasslands & Flowerfields
- Historical hot springs
- Indigenous villages
- Site

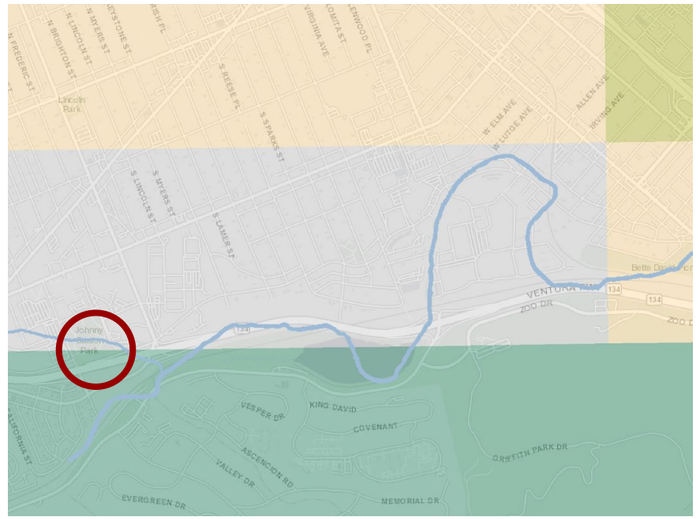
0 — 2.5 mi — 5 mi

Ethnobotany

Habitat	TONGVA / Latin / Common	Food	Basketry	Construction	Tools	Medicine	Spiritual
Sage Scrub	KASILI / *Salvia apiana* / White Sage*	X				X	X
Sage Scrub	PAWOTS / *Artemisia californica* / Coastal Sagebrush*					X	X
Sage Scrub	AKO / *Yucca whipplei* / Yucca	X	X		X		
Sage Scrub	PASHIIY / *Salvia columbariae* / Chia	X		X		X	
Sage Scrub	HUHERHETCHUT / *Eriodictyon trichocalyx* / Yerba Santa					X	X
Riparian	MIISH / *Typha angustifolia* / Cattail	X		X	X	X	
Riparian	TOKOR MAHAR / *Baccharis salicifolia* / Mulefat*			X	X	X	
Riparian	OTSUR / *Rosa californica* / California Wild Rose*						
Riparian	SASH.HAT / *Salix spp.* / Willows*		X	X	X	X	
Riparian	TUKUNET / *Alnus rhombifolia* / White Alder*		X		X	X	
Riparian	SHAVAR / *Platanus racemosa* / Western Sycamore*			X		X	
Woodland	DONKETSIP / *Prunus ilicifolia* / Hollyleaf Cherry	X				X	
Woodland	ASHUWET / *Heteromeles arbutifolia* / Toyon	X			X	X	
Woodland	WEHT / *Quercus agrifolia* / Coast Live Oak*	X				X	X
Woodland	SOBOCHESH / *Arctostaphylos glauca* / Bigberry Manzanita	X		X		X	X
All	TSAMEESH / *Rhus trilobata* / Basket Bush	X	X		X	X	X
All	KU.UT / *Sambucus mexicana* / Blue Elderberry	X			X	X	X
All	SOAR / *Juncus textilis* / Basket Rush	X	X		X	X	X
All	SU.UL / Muhlenbergia rigens / Deer Grass*	X	X		X		X

* Species present on site

Historical Ecology



Legend

- Channel
- Grasslands & Flowerfields
- Foothills & Valley Forests & Woodland
- River wash
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Site

Level III Ecoregion: Southern California/Northern Baja Coast
Level IV Ecoregion: Los Angeles Plain

0 mi 0.4 mi 0.8 mi

Goals & Objectives

Confluence Studio hopes to restore a natural urban waterway and its habitat by deploying nature-based solutions to create new community spaces that honor the history of the land and Indigenous peoples.

RESTORATION

-Daylight and de-concretize all waterways on site.

-Restore wetland/riparian habitats.

-Feature diverse native plant communities.

-Offer habitat for endangered and endemic species.

-Increase tree canopy and vegetation cover.

CONNECTION

-Create a strong sense of place.

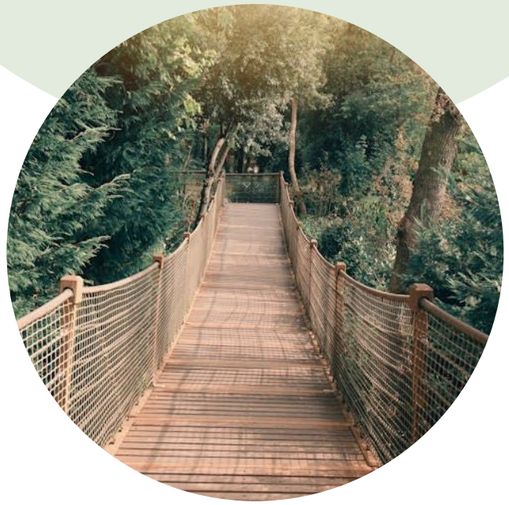
-Offer peaceful environments for healing and exercise.

-Provide engaging public spaces for the arts and sciences.

-Foster stewardship with educational, interactive exhibits.

-Add bridges and access to Griffith park.

-Integrate site within larger scope of LA river restoration.



SUSTAINABILITY

-100% stormwater capture, using permeable surfaces, bioswales and underground cisterns.

-Use recycled water for irrigation.

-Re-use concrete from LA river walls to construct on site buildings.

-Close off Riverside drive and incentivize non-vehicular modes of transportation.

-Planting micro forests to serve as carbon sinks.

-Reduce urban heat stress and air pollution.

Precedents


Tebet Eco Park, Indonesia


Madrid Rîo, Spain

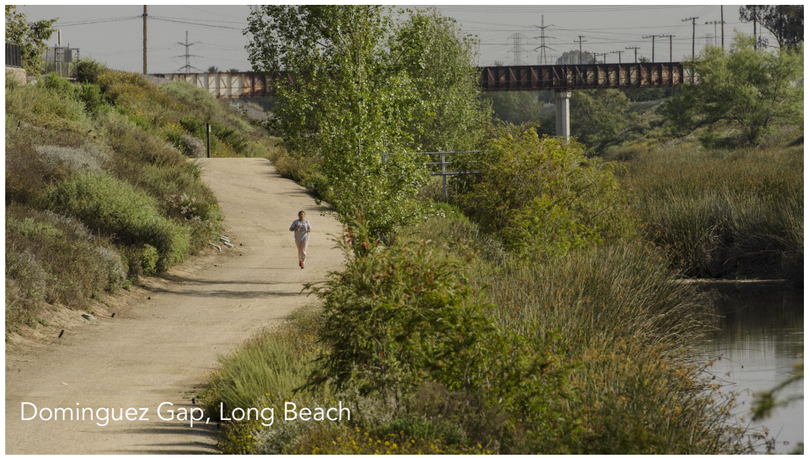

Cheonggyecheon, Korea


Hiking Park, Baldwin Hills


Miaojing River, China

Memphis, Tennessee


Pailao River, China


Dominguez Gap, Long Beach


Utrecht, Netherlands

Preliminary Designs

Concept 1

Green space, bike lanes and a community center are created on top of the abandoned 134. The freeway is partially opened to daylight the Tujunga Wash as it joins the. L.A. River. Bike lanes and pedestrian pathways encircle the site, while micro-forests, outdoor classrooms, and nature preserves fill most of the area.

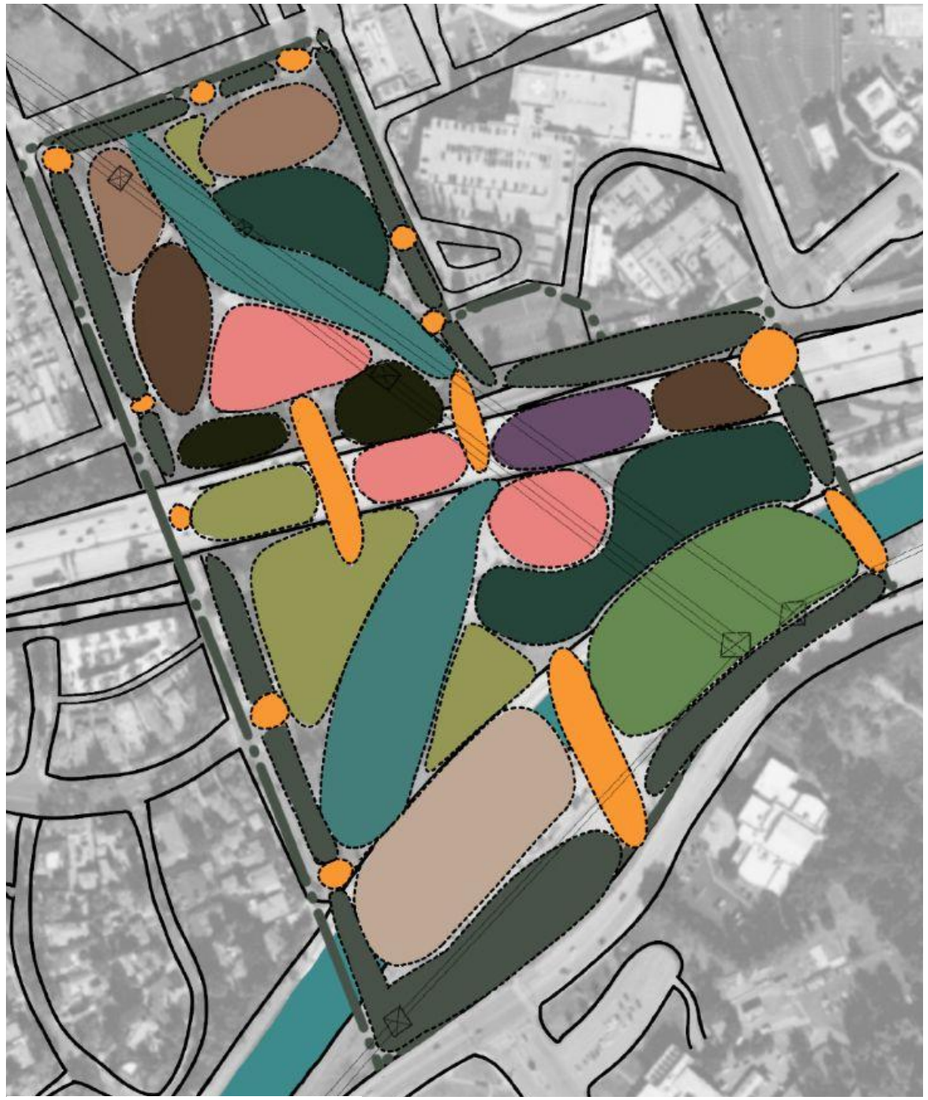
Concept 2

Cafe utilizes the highest point on the freeway, and provides vistas down to the river. River is stepped back and oxbow lake creates a restored floodplain and riparian ecosystem. Daylighted section of stream allows wildlife access and honors the historical watercourse.

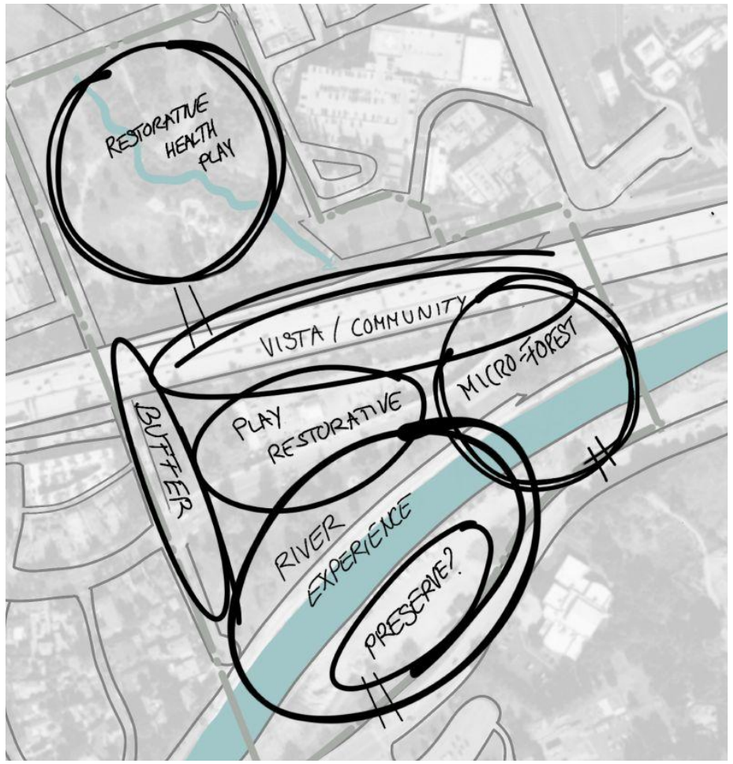
Concept 3

Freeway remains are removed to create connection throughout site. Creates a healing garden in JCP. Includes planted buffers for noise attenuation, residencial privacy. LA river access is centered around the confluence point of the three rivers. Design forms are circular and ovate.

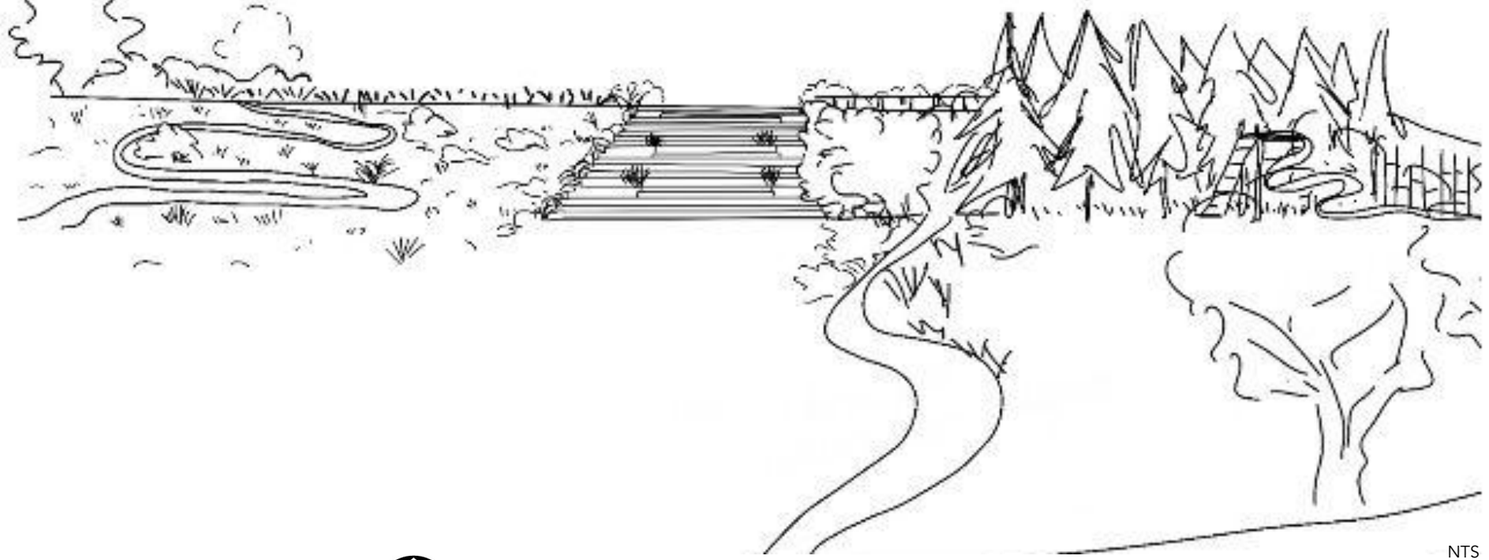
Concept Development



- Restorative Wetlands
- Buffer/ bike path
- Connection / access points
- Restore / nourish
- Play / Make believe
- Riparian Corridor
- Educational opportunities / Event Space
- L.A. River access
- Physical activity / recreation
- Micro-forests
- Restorative Grassland Meadows



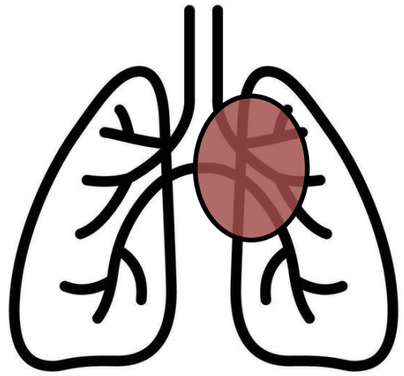
NTS



NTS

0′ 250′ 500′

Illustrative Plan



Paar'e 'eyooxariin xaa.

Water is our life.

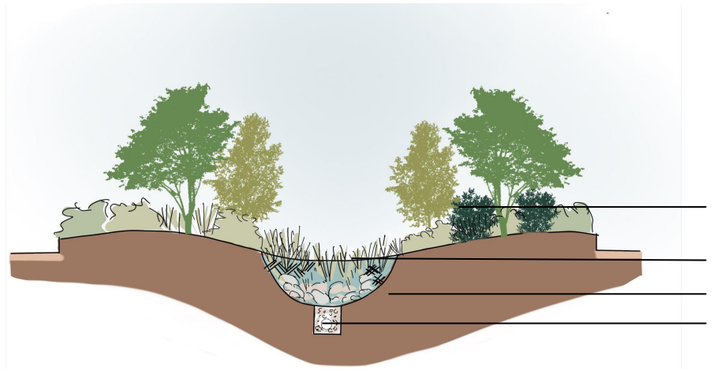
1. Xaroochot (Gathering Place) Tongva Cultural Center
2. Play & Exploration Area
3. Papaaxate (River) Amphitheater
4. Pakooynga (Entrance) & Native Plant Nursery
5. Shyee'ey (Medicine) Garden
6. Chinuuho' Tuxuunga Paxaayt (Little Tujunga Wash); Preserve
7. Sheveer (Sycamore) Island
8. Kwaa'ro' 'Achoochon Paar (Frog Lake)
9. Hemuuvet (Little Hill) Ramp
10. 'Apaakyan Xaayya (Mountain Pass)
11. Amphitheater
12. Naamkomochot (Bridge)
13. Native Shrub Maze
14. Shaded meeting place / main entrance to the park
15. Micro Forests

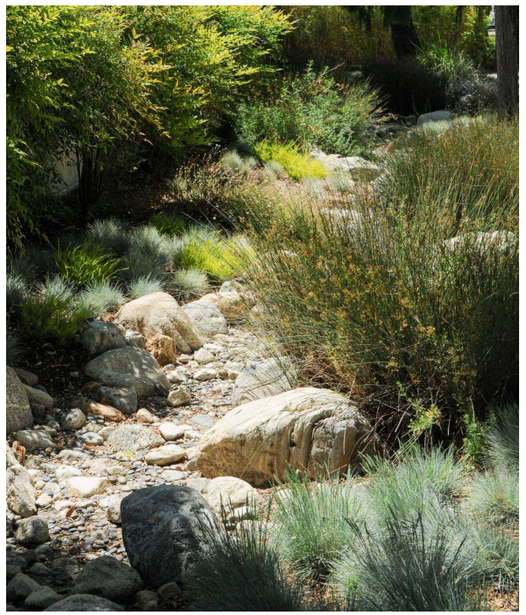
- Cycling pathways
- Permeable aggregate pedestrian pathways
- Native riparian vegetation
- Native grassland with walkable species

0' 250' 500'

Stormwater Capture

Bioswale / Rain Garden Section (NTS)





Legend

- Underground cistern with 30,000 gallon water storage capacity
- Bioswale or rain garden to divert and slow down water
- Existing Contour Interval (4’ interval)
- Proposed Contour (4’ interval)

0’ 250’ 500’

Section-Elevation

Key Map

NTS

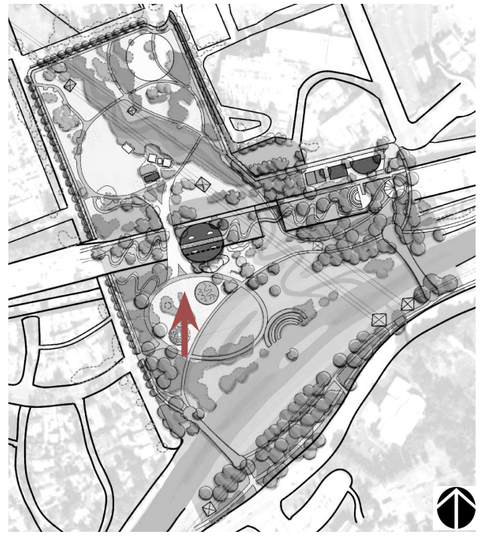
Hemuuvet (Little Hill) Perspective

The Cultural Center, *Xaroochot* (gathering place), will serve as both a science and art community hub, highlighting the work of local and Tongva artists. Xaroochoot will also host a world class restaurant serving seasonal ingredients grown in the nearby native garden, while integrating some of the foods enjoyed by Indigenous people thousands of years ago.

The luxuriously wide ramp across the freeway connects new green space to Johnny Carson Park and various entertainment companies to the north.

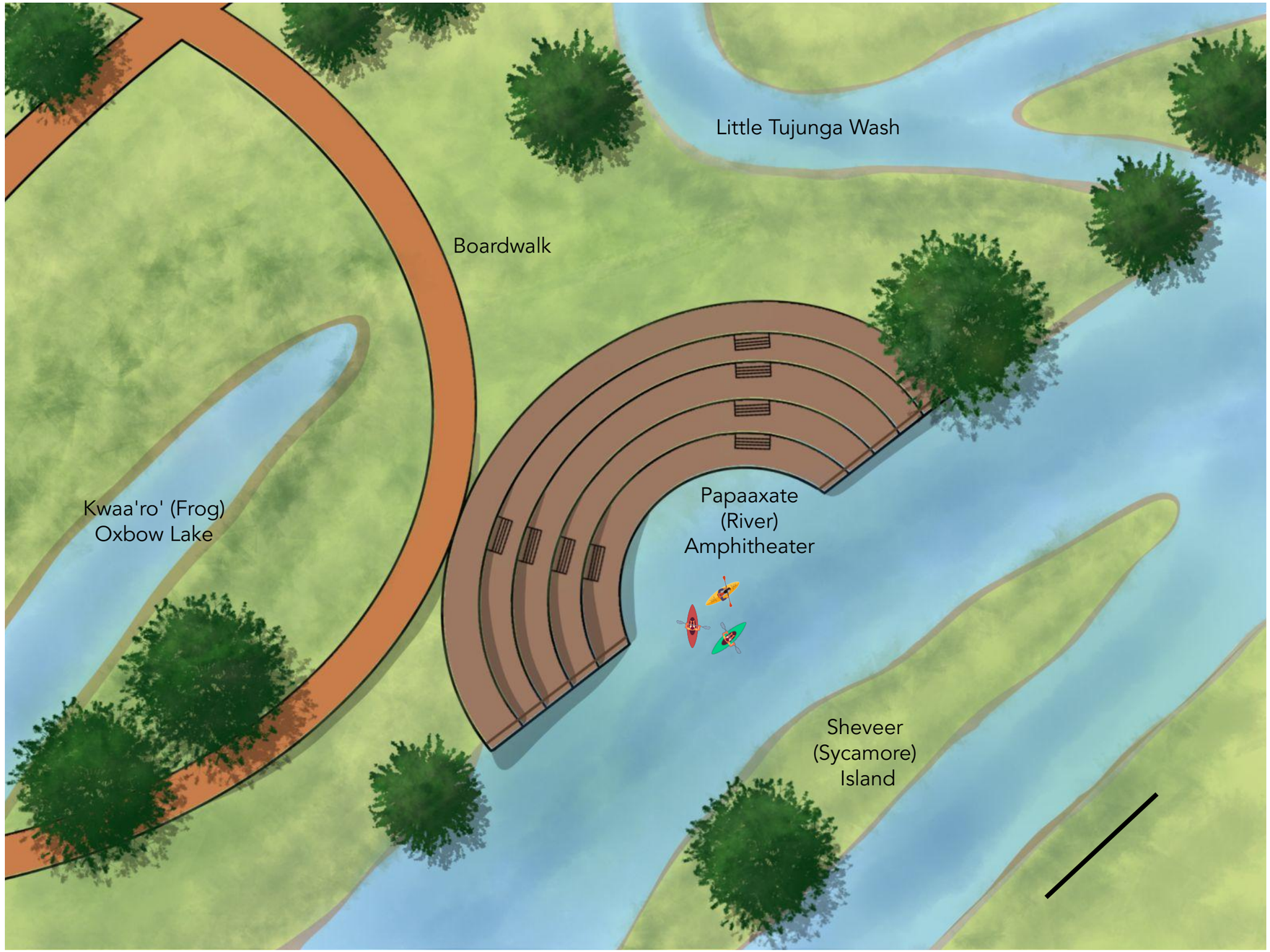
Stunning views of the Verdugo, San Gabriel mountains, and the peaks of Griffith Park mark Xaroochot as a key destination for the city of Burbank.

Key Map



NTS

River Access Enlargement



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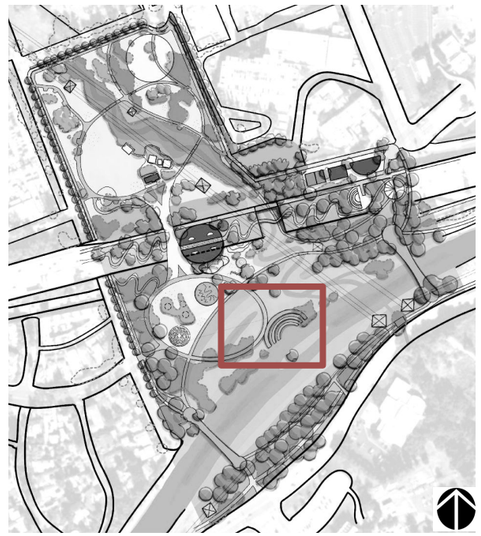
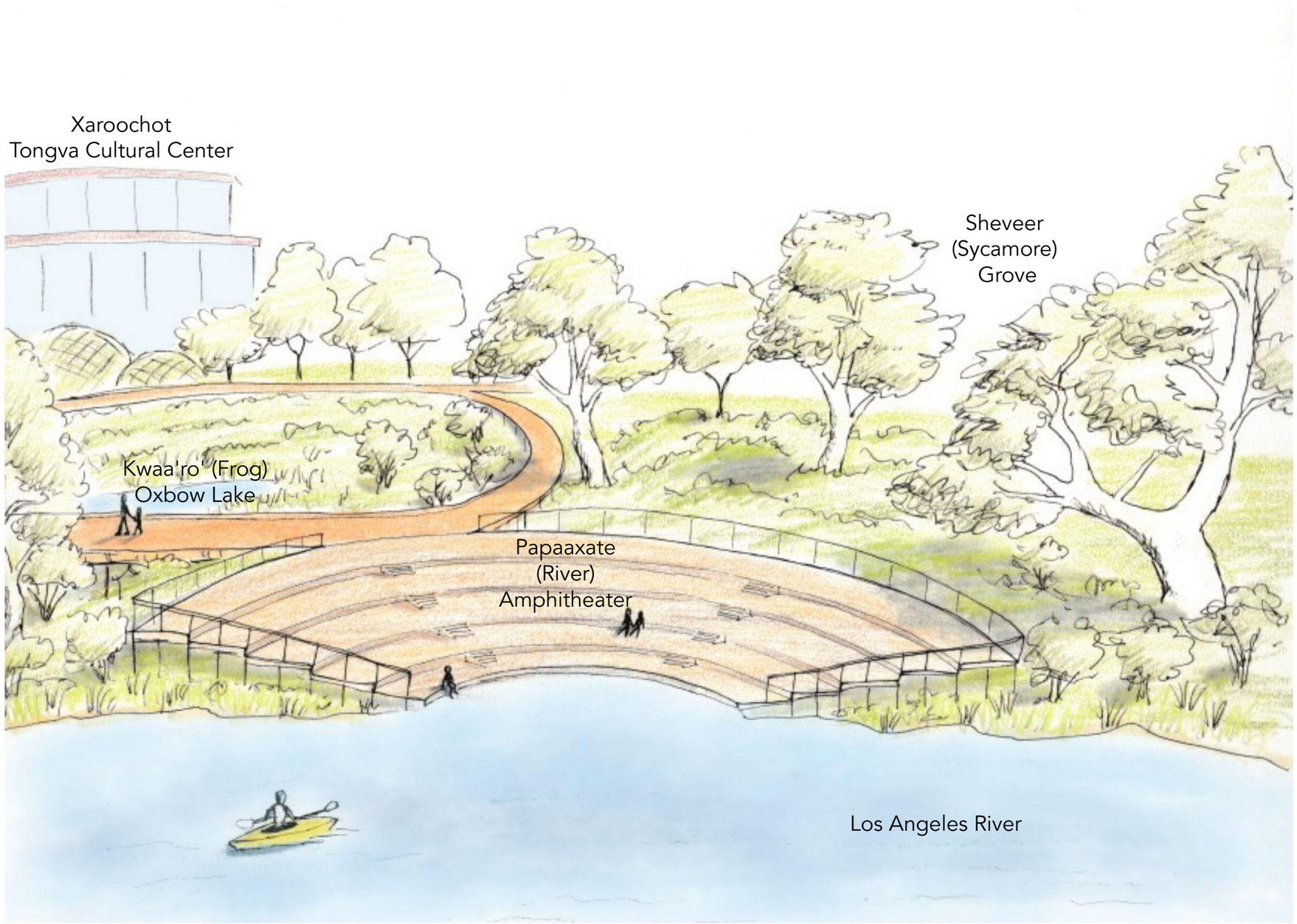


NTS

River Access Perspective



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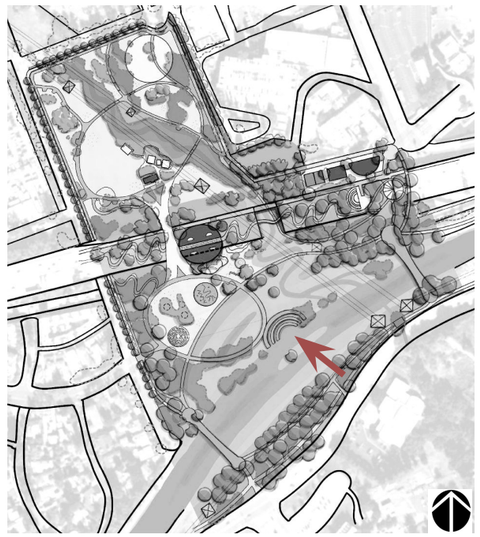

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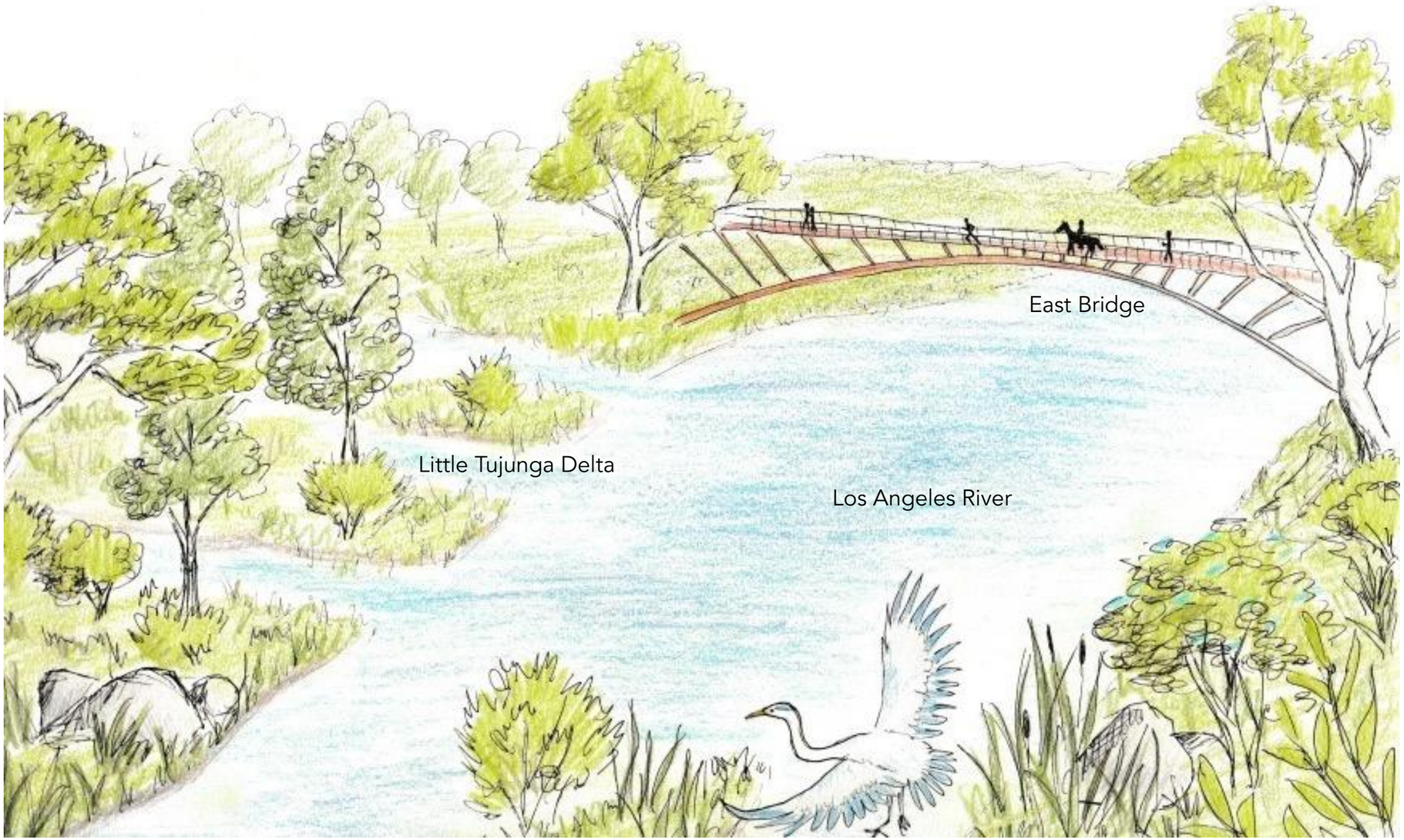
Paxaayt (River) Perspective



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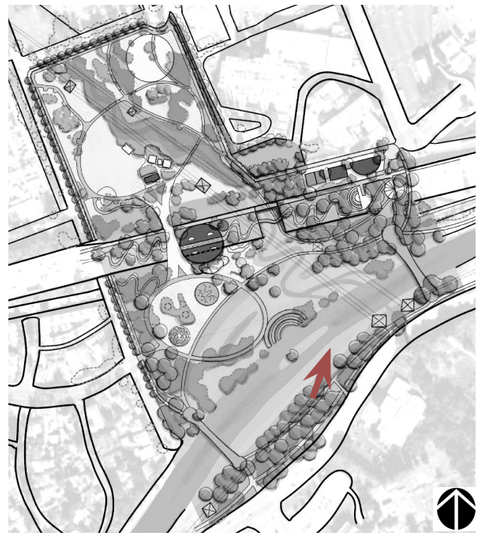
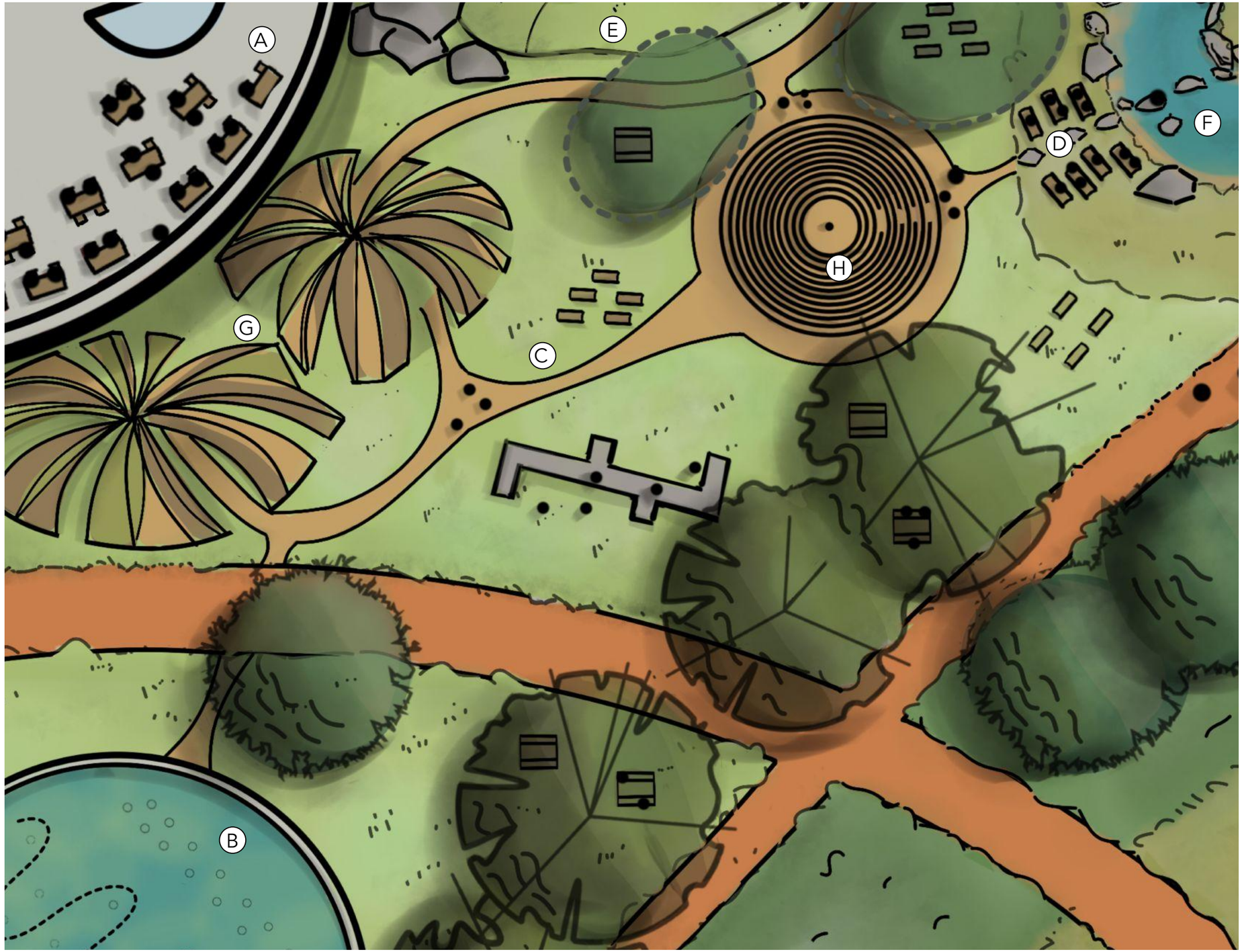


NTS

Play / Outdoor Classroom Enlargement



- (A) Xaroochot, Tongva Cultural Center
- (B) Splash Pad / Water Exploration
- (C) Explore / Play area
- (D) Outdoor classroom
- (E) Climbing hill with slides
- (F) Little Tujunga Wash (Johnny Carson Creek)
- (G) Willow-domed shade Structures
- (H) Tongva Kish climbing structure
- Permeable aggregate pathways that drain stormwater to underground cisterns
- Native Riparian vegetation
- Native grassland with walkable species

Key Map

NTS

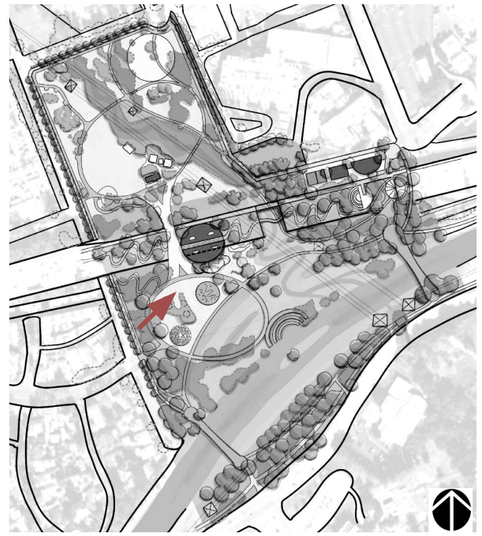
0′ 20′ 40′

Play /Outdoor Classroom Perspective

Splash pad with both learning and play opportunities.

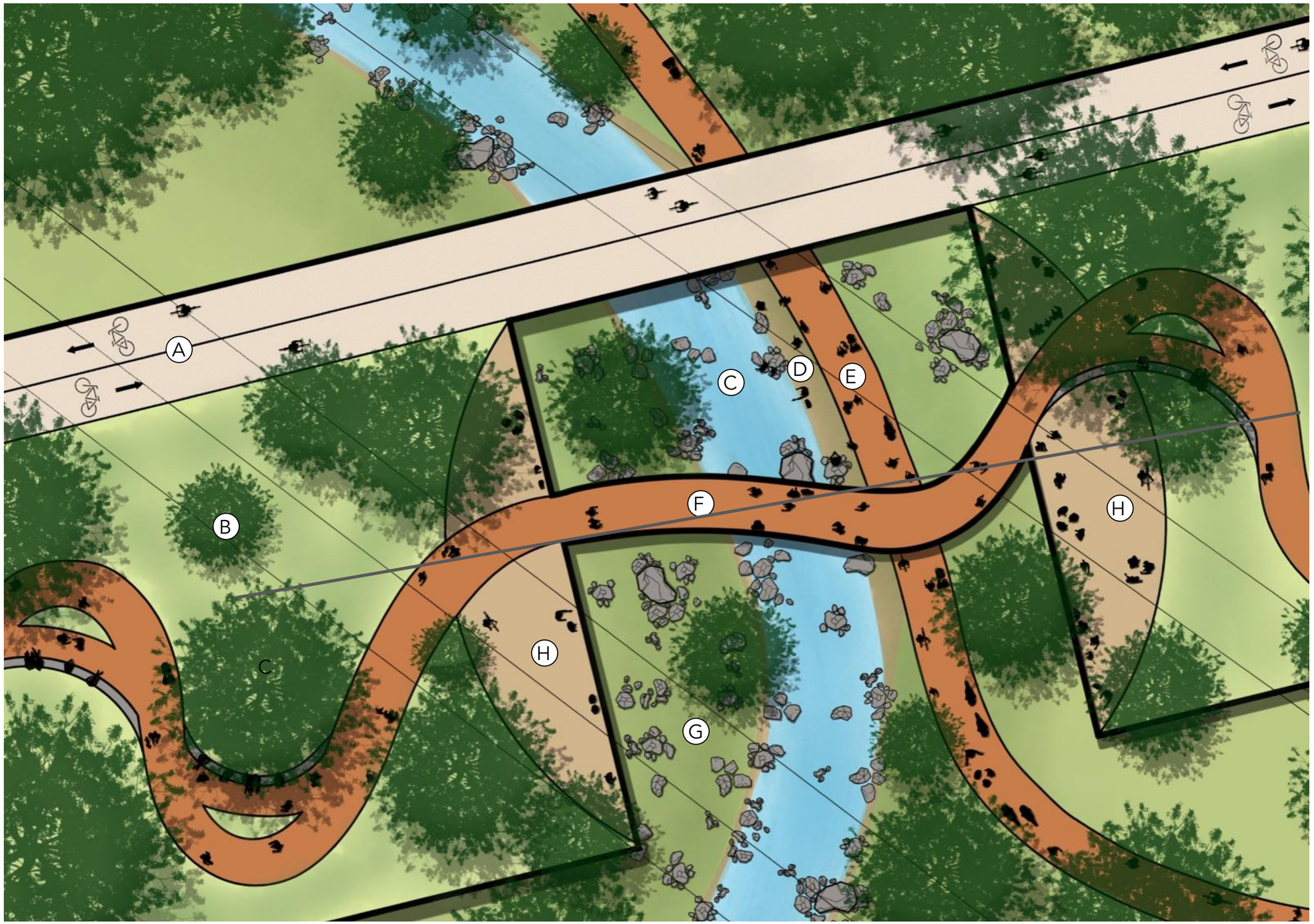
Willow-domed Kish & play structures

Key Map



NTS

‘Apaakyan Xaayya (Mountain Pass) Enlargement



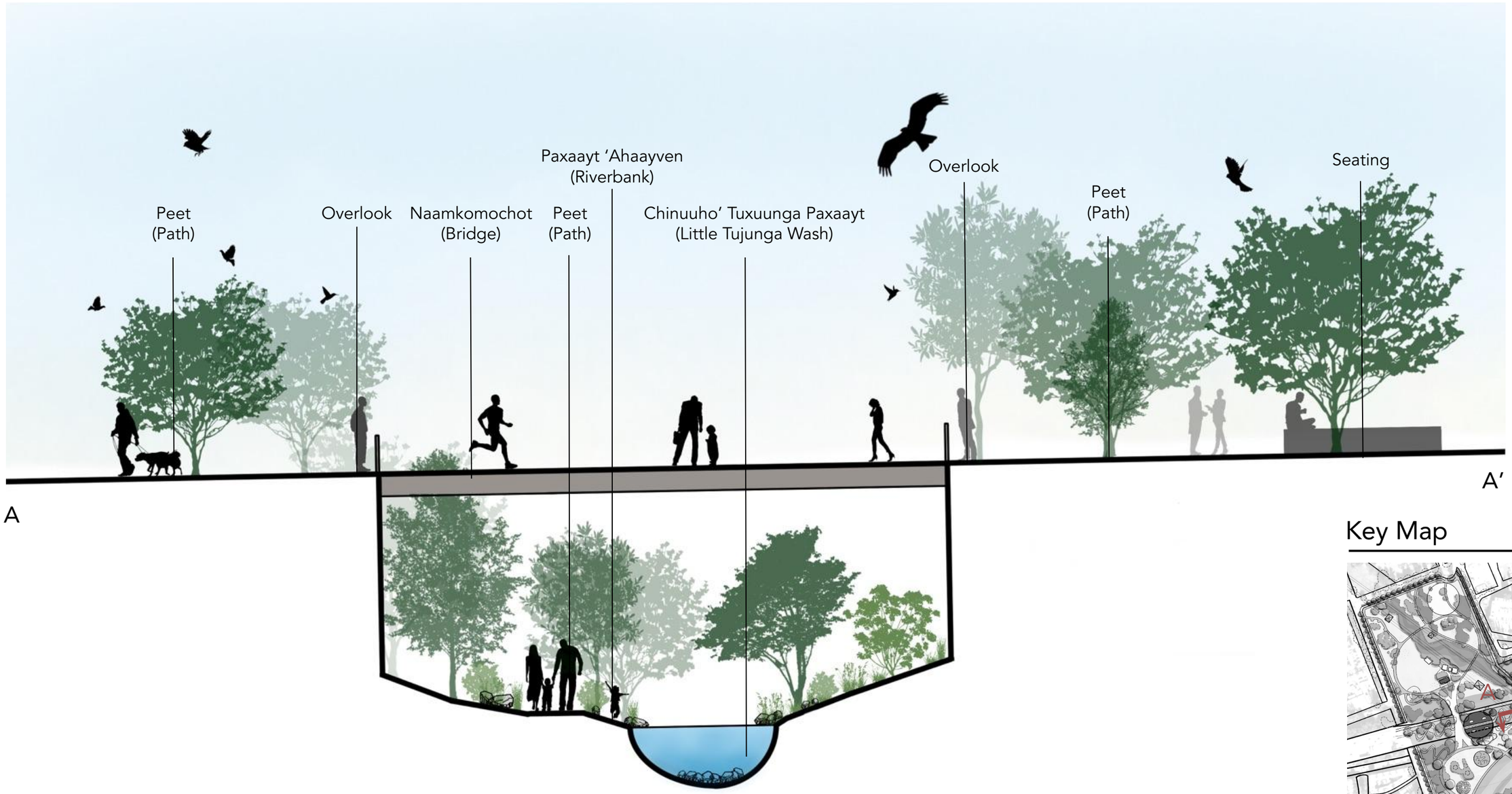
- (A) Bicycle route
- (B) Oak savannah
- (C) Restored Little Tujunga Wash
- (D) Little Tujunga Wash access/beach
- (E) Expanded path from JCP
- (F) Pedestrian bridge
- (G) Riparian habitat
- (H) Overlook

Key Map

NTS

0′ 20′ 40′

‘Apaakyan Xaayya (Mountain Pass) Section/Elevation



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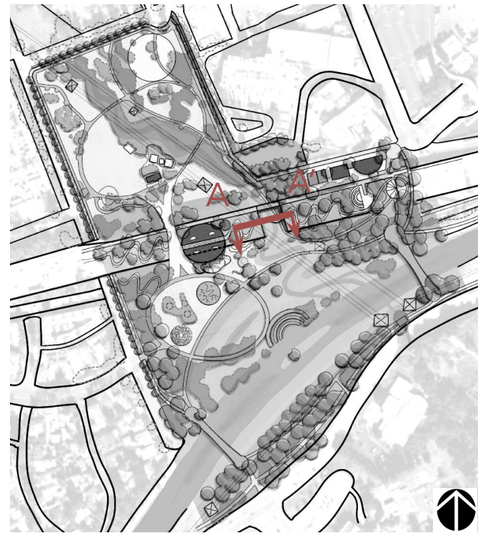

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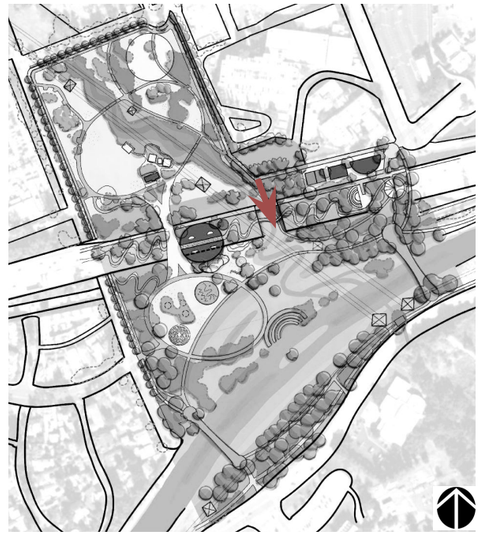
‘Apaakyan Xaayya’ (Mountain Pass) Perspective

Key Map



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Aweeshkone xaa!
Thank you!