



AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK

INDIGENOUS WISDOM LEADING RECONNECTIONS TO THE LAND

ALICIA BARTOLI-ARNOLD

CLIENT, USERS, & STAKEHOLDERS

OWNERSHIP

- The Watershed Conservation Authority (WCA)

CLIENT

- The Watershed Conservation Authority

AGENCIES OF JURISDICTION

- Watershed Conservation Authority
- San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC)
- Los Angeles County Flood Control District
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Transportation
- San Gabriel River Water Committee
- City of Azusa Parks and Recreation
- Los Angeles County Public Works

STAKEHOLDERS

- Xaapchivit and other Indigenous Groups
- San Gabriel National Monument - US Forest Service
- Rainbow Canyon Ranch
- Meditation Center
- Azusa Parks and Recreation
- San Gabriel Canyon Gateway Center

USERS

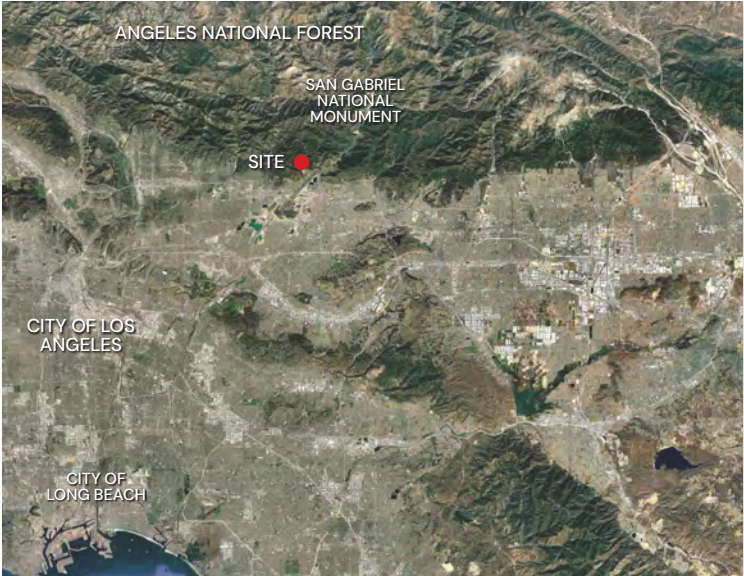
- Indigenous Groups
- School Groups
- Campers
- Hikers
- Cyclists
- Families
- Neighbors
- The Watershed Conservation Authority for Headquarters/Meeting Space



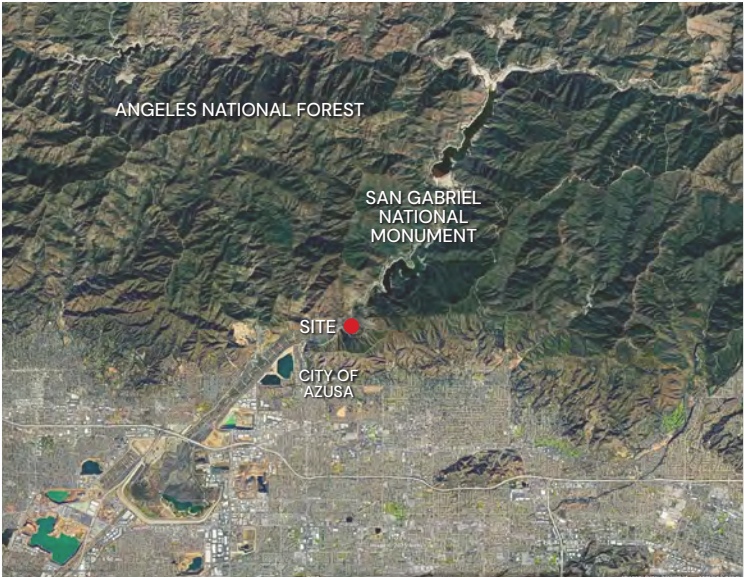
AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK
100 OLD SAN GABRIEL CANYON ROAD
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

LOCATION

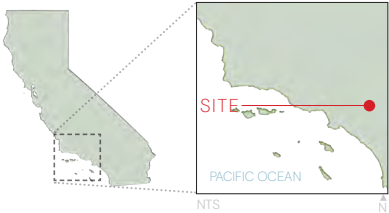
REGIONAL CONTEXT



● SITE Aerial map at 70 mile elevation! NTS



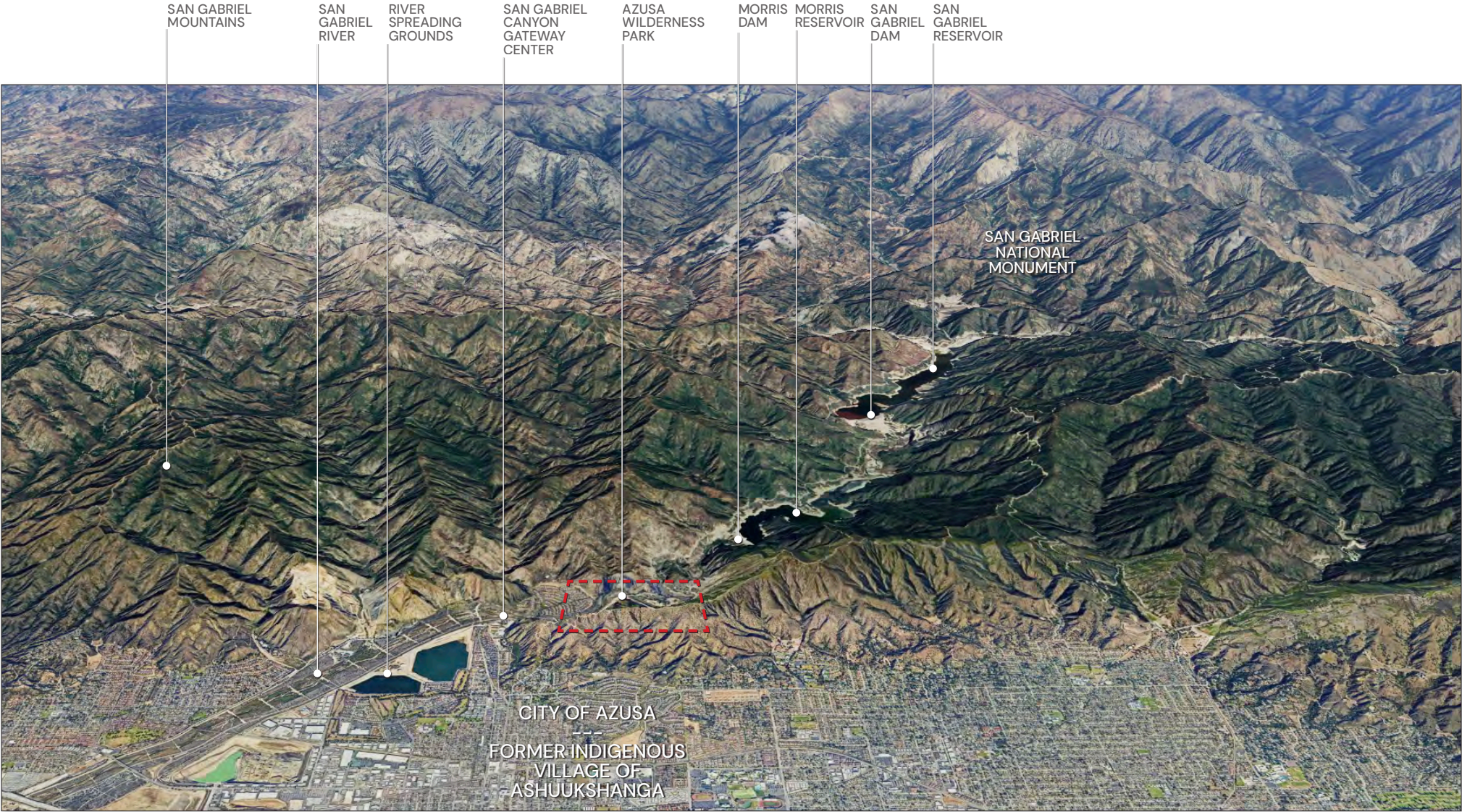
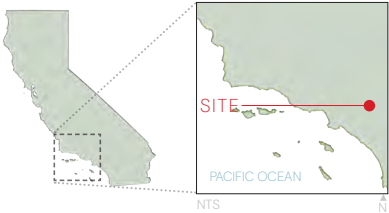
● SITE Aerial map at 17 mile elevation! NTS



● SITE AREA OF STUDY Aerial map at 17,000 ft elevation! NTS

LOCATION

REGIONAL CONTEXT



SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS

SAN GABRIEL RIVER

RIVER SPREADING GROUNDS

SAN GABRIEL CANYON GATEWAY CENTER

AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK

MORRIS DAM

MORRIS RESERVOIR

SAN GABRIEL DAM

SAN GABRIEL RESERVOIR

SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL MONUMENT

CITY OF AZUSA
FORMER INDIGENOUS VILLAGE OF ASHUUKSHANGA

AREA OF STUDY

Aerial 3D map at 13,000 ft elevation¹

NTS

Sources: 1. Google Earth

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE ANALYSIS

REGIONAL HYDROLOGY



The San Gabriel River travels 59 miles south from the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Its watershed drains an impressive 689 square miles.¹ Our site is located directly on the San Gabriel River, just downstream from the Morris Reservoir and Morris Dam.

Above: San Gabriel Watershed and vicinity.¹
Below: Enlargement of watershed.

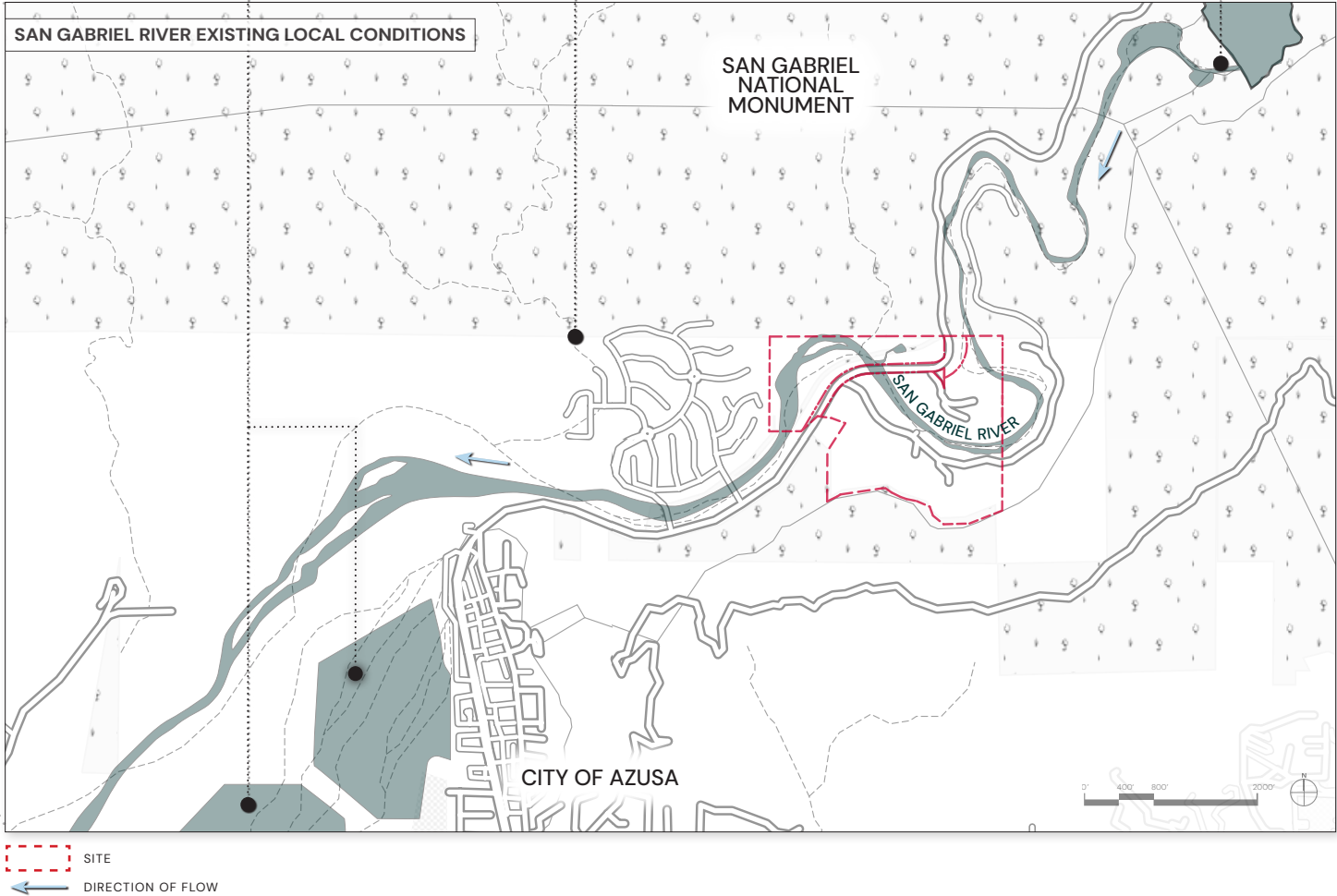
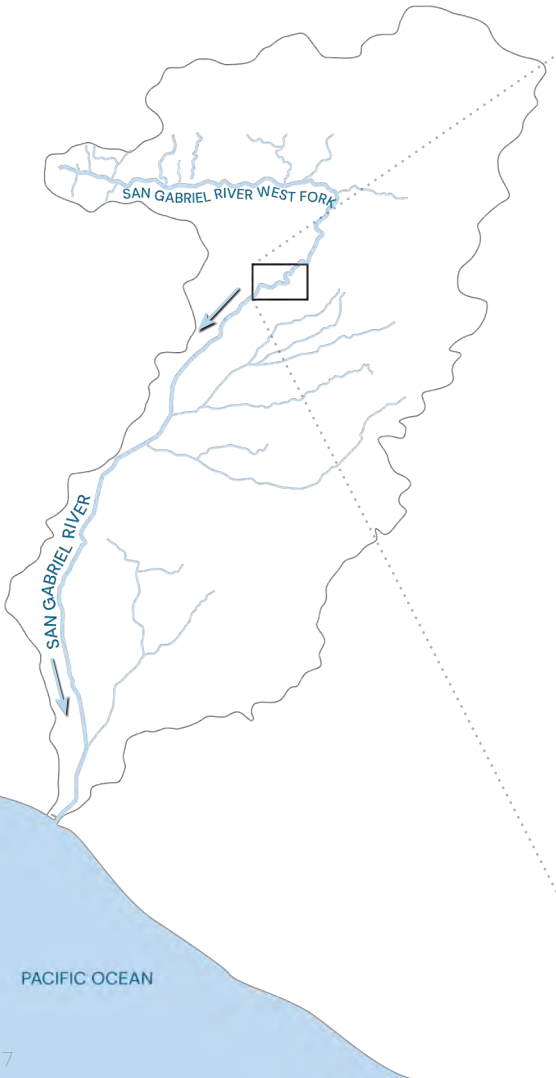
CANYON SPREADING GROUNDS²



SAN GABRIEL CANYON²



MORRIS DAM³



Sources: 1. California State Water Resources Control Board 2. Image: Wikipedia 3. Image: Google Earth 4. Map Data: ArcGIS - USGS

SITE HYDROLOGY

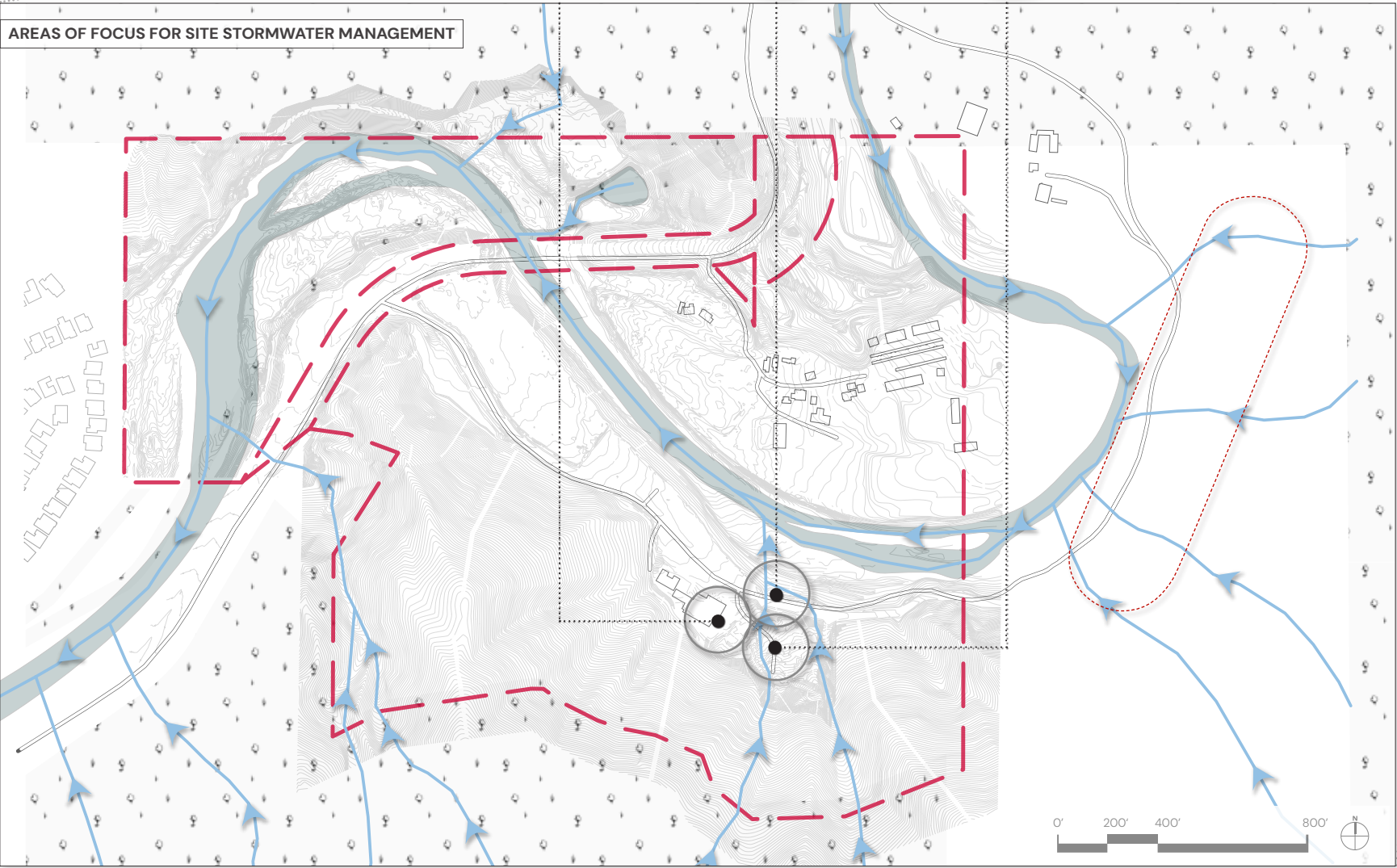
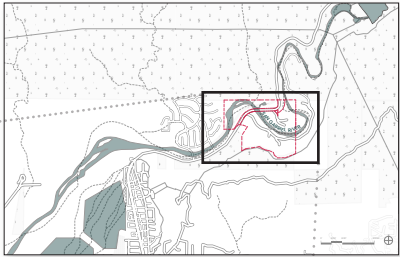
STORMWATER ENTERS ONTO ENCANTO BUILDING SITE



CULVERT FLOW WASHES ACROSS ROAD²



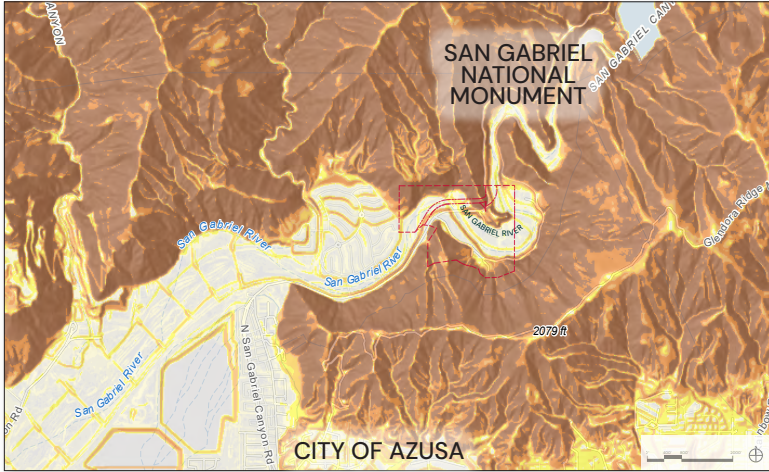
CULVERTED STREAM CREATES LOSS OF HABITAT



- SITE
- DIRECTION OF FLOW
- PRIORITY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREAS
- DANGER - ROCK SLIDE AREA

Sources: 1. Map Data: ArcGIS - USGS 2. Image: Jen Moody

TOPOGRAPHY



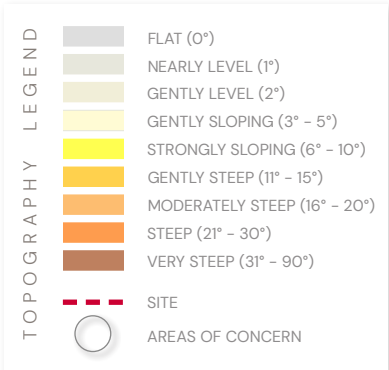
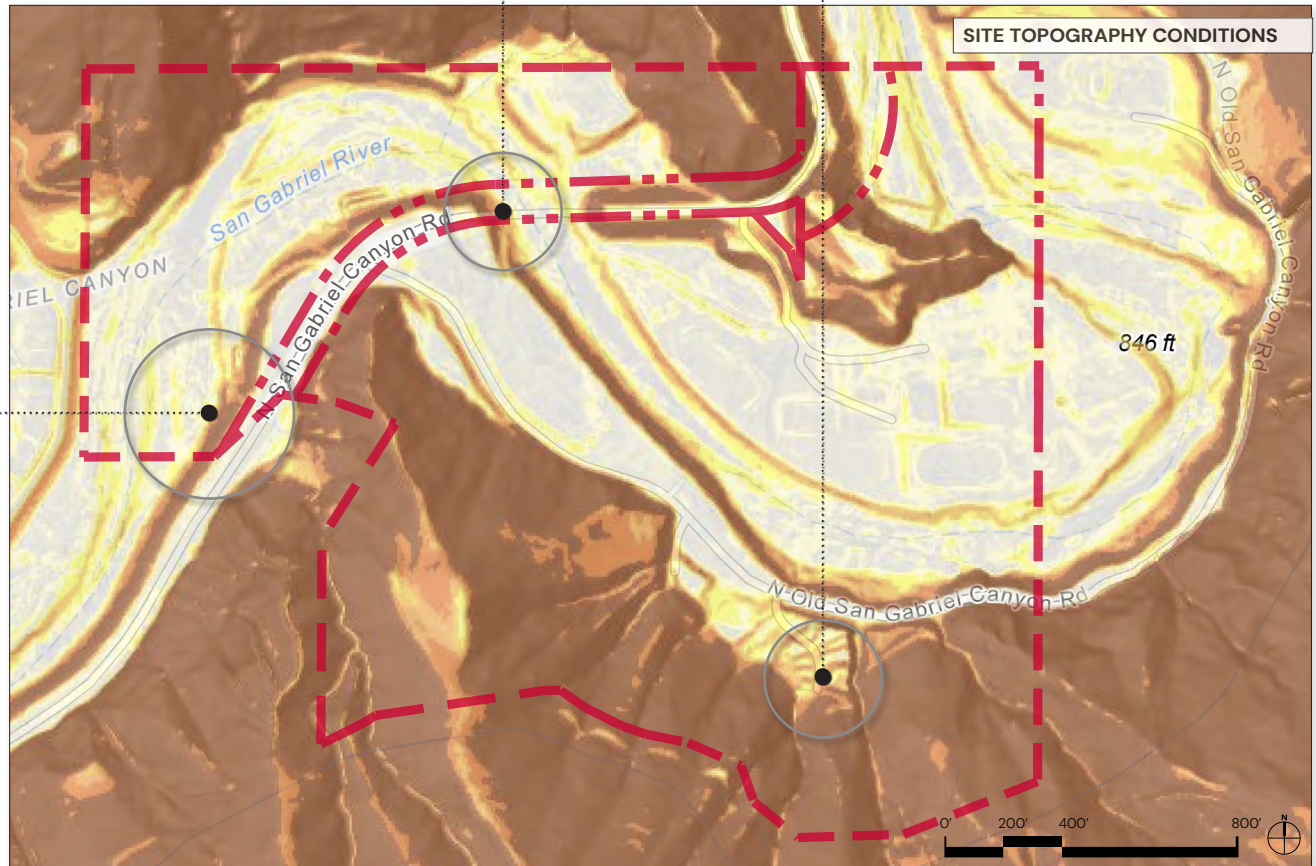
POTENTIAL CONNECTIVITY TO MULTI-MODAL TRAIL UNDER BRIDGE IS VERY STEEP



FORMER RV PAD AREA IS STEEP TO VERY STEEP²

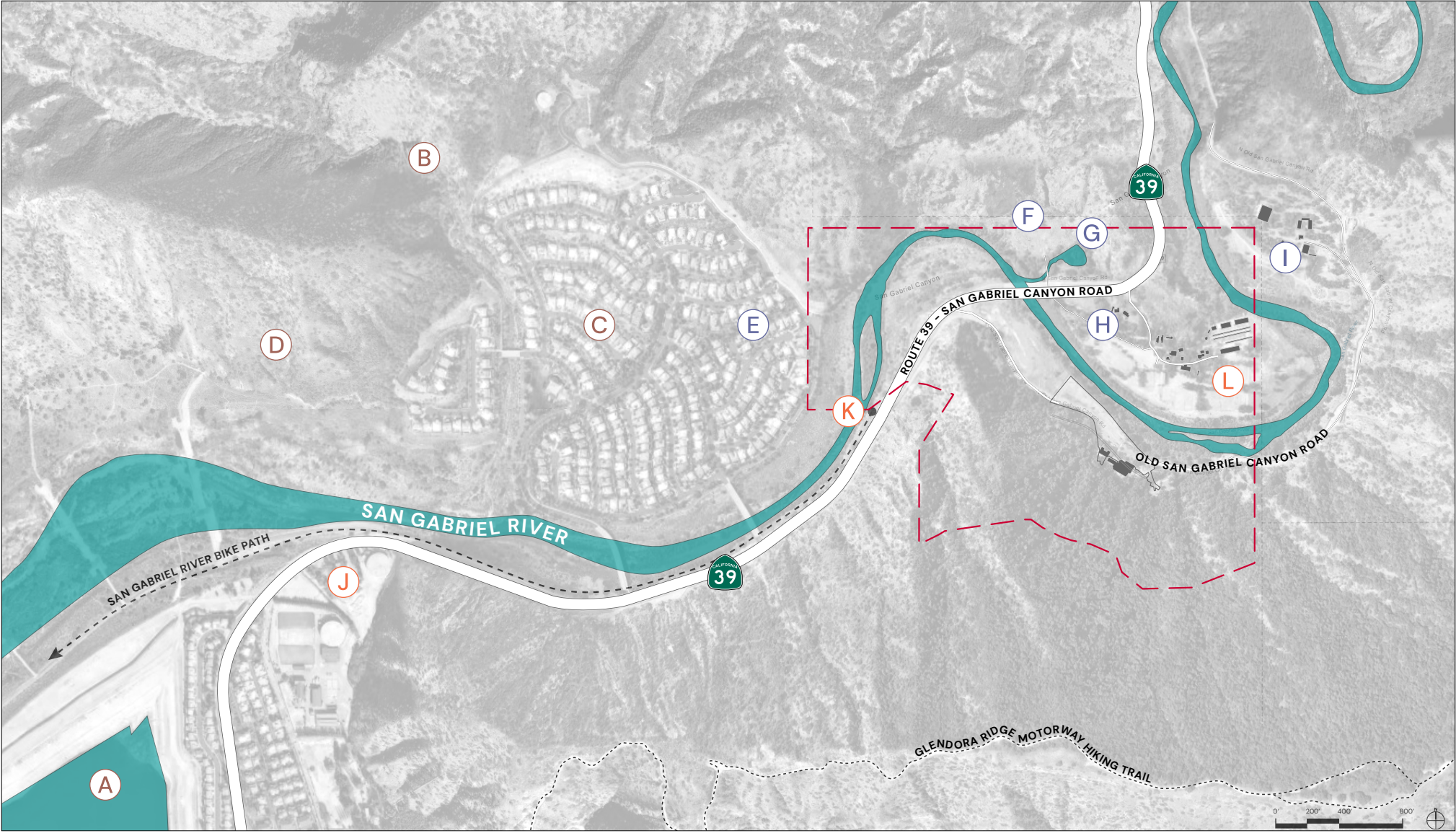


PROPOSED CONNECTION FROM RIVER RECREATION AREA TO MULTI-MODAL TRAIL WILL REQUIRE LARGE GRADE CHANGE²



Sources: 1. Topographic Data: ArcGIS 2. Image: Jen Moody

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS



LEGEND

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

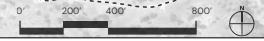
- (A) RIVER SPREADING GROUNDS
- (B) ROBERT'S CANYON
- (C) PRIVATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
- (D) PRIMARY SITE ENTRY

CULTURAL CONTEXT

- (E) INDIGENOUS BURIAL GROUNDS
- (F) MESA
- (G) AZUSA SPRINGS
- (H) THE TAYLOR HOUSE
- (I) MONASTERY

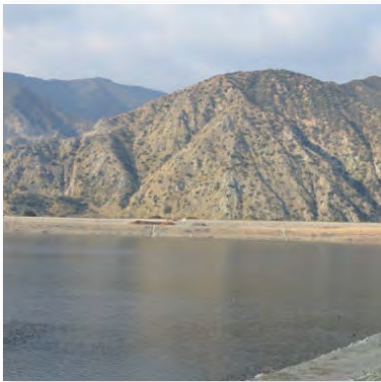
SOCIAL CONTEXT

- (J) SAN GABRIEL CANYON GATEWAY CENTER
- (K) SAN GABRIEL RIVER TRAIL'S END
- (L) RAINBOW CANYON RANCH



EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS

PHYSICAL CONTEXT



(A) RIVER SPREADING GROUNDS



(B) ROBERT'S CANYON



(C) PRIVATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



(D) PRIMARY SITE ENTRY

CULTURAL CONTEXT



(E) INDIGENOUS BURIAL GROUNDS



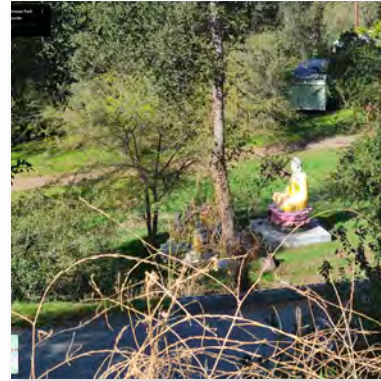
(F) MESA



(G) AZUSA SPRINGS



(H) THE TAYLOR HOUSE



(I) MONASTERY

SOCIAL CONTEXT



(J) SAN GABRIEL CANYON GATEWAY CENTER



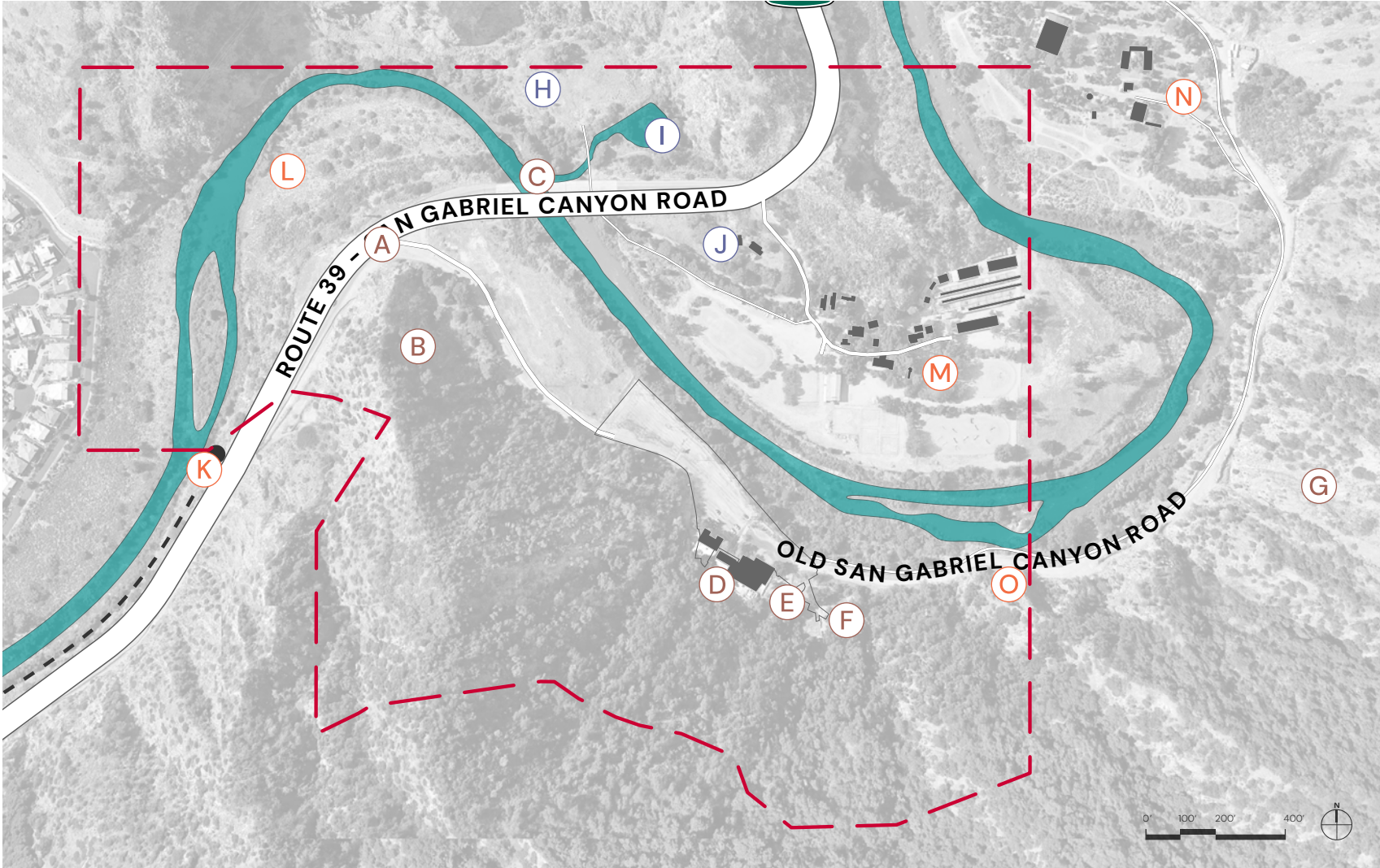
(K) SAN GABRIEL RIVER TRAIL'S END



(L) RAINBOW CANYON RANCH

SITE ANALYSIS

EXISTING SITE CONSTRAINTS



LEGEND

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

- (A) FAST, SURPRISING SITE ENTRY
- (B) STEEP TOPOGRAPHY
- (C) BRIDGE UNSAFE FOR CROSSING
- (D) BUILDINGS MUST REMAIN
- (E) NEEDS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
- (F) STEEP FORMER RV PAD AREA
- (G) DANGEROUS ROCK SLIDE AREA

CULTURAL CONTEXT

- (H) PROTECT SACRED MESA AREA
- (I) PROTECT AZUSA SPRINGS AREA
- (J) TAYLOR HOUSE AREA DILAPIDATED

SOCIAL CONTEXT

- (K) SAN GABRIEL RIVER TRAIL END
- (L) NO RIVER ACCESS
- (M) PROXIMITY TO RAINBOW CANYON RANCH
- (N) PROXIMITY TO MONASTERY
- (O) MONASTERY NEEDS VEHICULAR ACCESS

EXISTING SITE CONSTRAINTS

PHYSICAL CONTEXT



(A) FAST, SURPRISING SITE ENTRY?



(B) STEEP TOPOGRAPHY



(C) BRIDGE UNSAFE FOR CROSSING

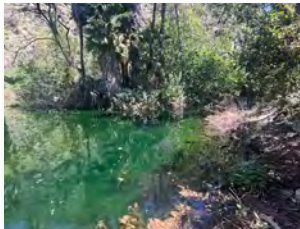


(D) BUILDINGS MUST REMAIN

CULTURAL CONTEXT



(H) CRITICAL TO PROTECT SACRED MESA AREA'



(I) CRITICAL TO PROTECT AZUSA SPRINGS AREA



(J) TAYLOR HOUSE AREA HAS DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES



(E) CULVERTED STREAM NEEDS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT'



(F) STEEP FORMER RV PAD AREA



(G)

SOCIAL CONTEXT



(K) SAN GABRIEL RIVER TRAIL END?



(L) NO RIVER ACCESS



(M) PROXIMITY TO RAINBOW CANYON RANCH



(N) PROXIMITY TO MONASTERY?



(O) MONASTERY NEEDS VEHICULAR ACCESS

OPPORTUNITIES: INDIGENOUS RECOGNITION

PROGRAM GOALS

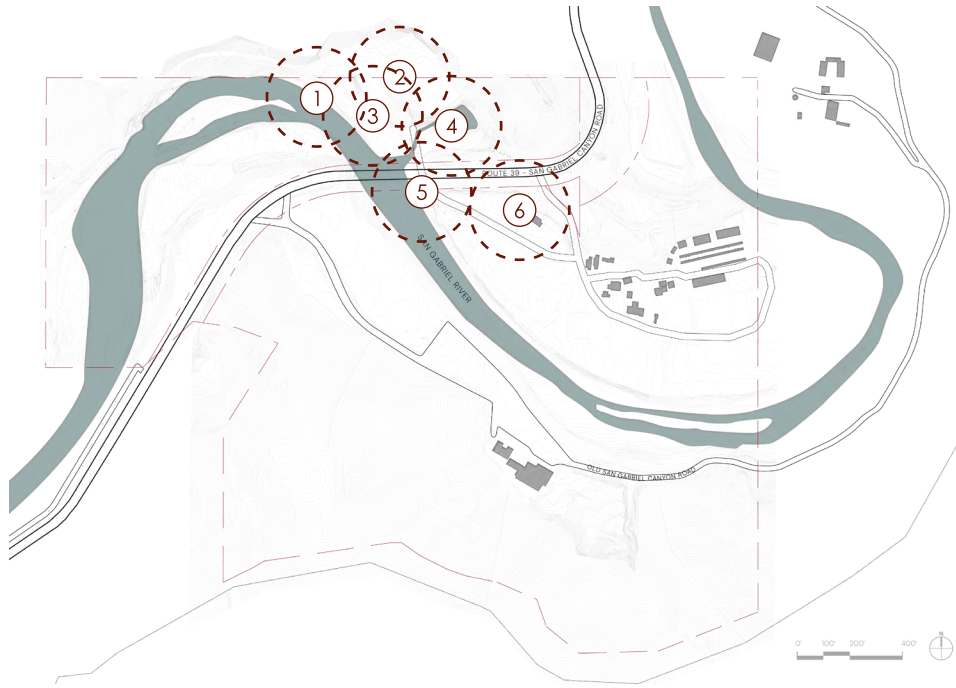


RECOGNITION

Recognize and educate about the indigenous history of this place and continue to honor its people and their ways

GUIDING PRIORITIES

- GATHERING CIRCLE ON RELATIVELY FLAT LAND
- LAND FOR PLANTING AND HARVESTING
- ADA ACCESSIBILITY FOR ELDER
- CONNECTION TO RIVER
- CULTURAL CENTER



THIS IS INDIGENOUS LAND

The Xaapchivitam and Amutskupeatam clans are the first people of the Eastern San Gabriel Mountains.² Indigenous groups would like to see the site tell the story of their people, offer space to recognize and celebrate their histories, and once again become a place for their communities to gather together and experience cultural lifeways on their ancestral lands.¹



⑥ POSSIBLE LOCATION OF INDIGENOUS CULTURAL CENTER



⑤ PAVED ROAD CAN PROVIDE ADA ACCESS FOR ELDER



① EASY ACCESS TO THE RIVER, AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF TRIBAL CONNECTION



② MESA AREA IS SUITABLY FLAT FOR CEREMONY



③ AMPLE ROOM TO CULTIVATE SACRED PLANTS



④ AZUSA SPRINGS IS IMPORTANT TO INDIGENOUS GROUPS

Sources: 1. On-site Conversation with Nathan Nuñez, 04/05/2025 | 1. Nuñez Consulting

OPPORTUNITIES FOR REGENERATION

PROGRAM GOALS

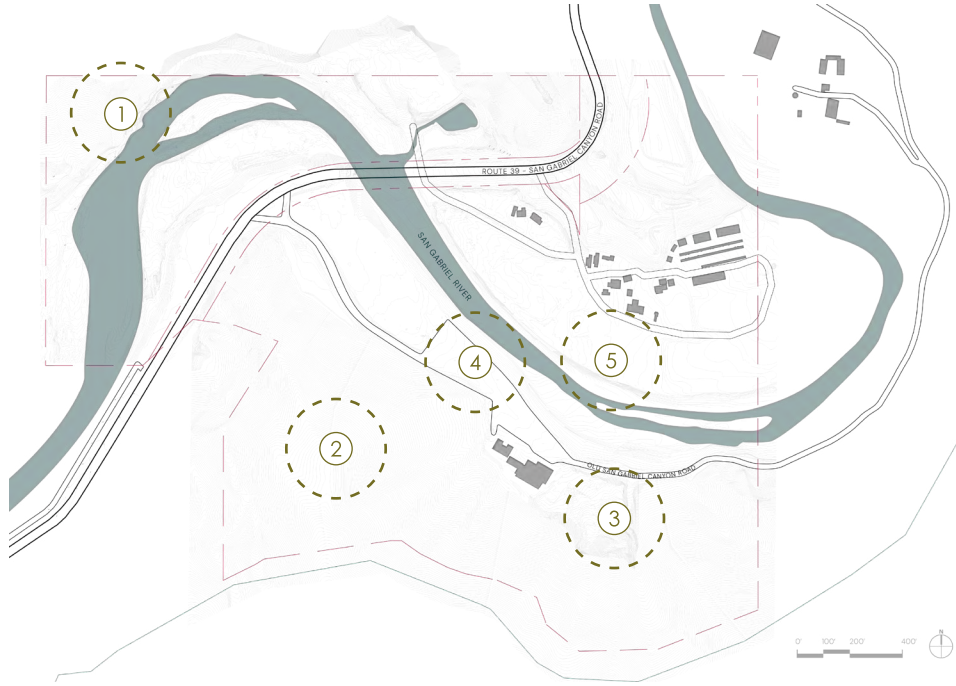


REGENERATION

Renew and restore the land through careful stewardship practices guided by Traditional Ecological Knowledge

GUIDING PRIORITIES

- OPPORTUNITIES TO TEACH ABOUT ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION
- WILDERNESS AREAS RESTORED AND PRESERVED
- TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE UTILIZED



③ STREAM AREA DAYLIGHTING WILL RESTORE CRITICAL HABITAT²



④ POSSIBLE LINKAGE BETWEEN URBAN AND WILD WITH FIELD STATION AND ECOLOGICAL LEARNING AREAS / FIELD STATION



① OPPORTUNITY TO PRESERVE WILDERNESS ON THE PERIPHERY OF SITE



② GUIDED HIKING TRAILS THROUGH PROTECTED WILDERNESS AREA



⑤ PROTECTING RIPARIAN WILDERNESS AREAS ALONG RIVER

Sources: 1. Image: Jen Moody

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION

PROGRAM GOALS

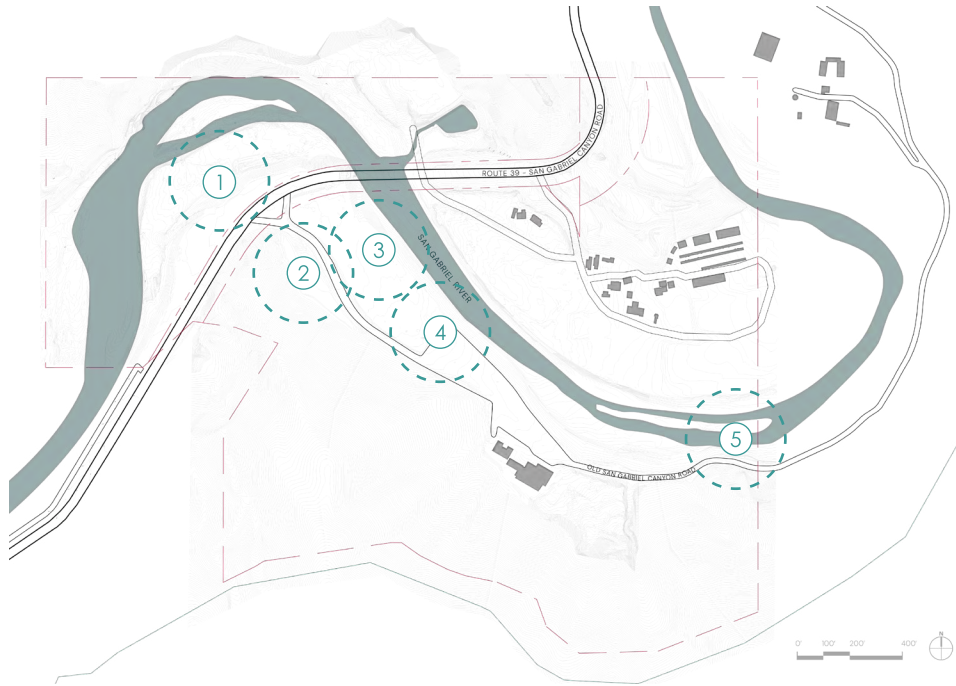


RECREATION

Provide robust opportunities for passive and active recreation and create safe access to the San Gabriel River

GUIDING PRIORITIES

- SAFE RIVER ACCESS
- RECREATIONAL CAMPING
- AMENITIES FOR COMFORT IN THE WILD
- NATURE PLAY AND EXPLORATION
- INTERPRETIVE TRAIL NETWORK



③ PROGRAM AMENITIES COULD PROVIDE USERS WITH COMFORT IN THE WILDERNESS SUCH AS SHOWERS, RESTROOMS, AND POOL!



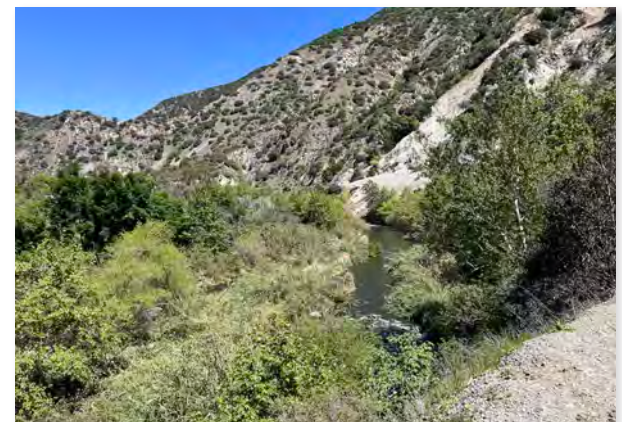
④ NATURE PLAY AND EXPLORATION AREAS COULD BE PROGRAMMED IN EXISTING VAST EXPANSE OF ASPHALT!



① POTENTIAL RIVER ACCESS AND PROGRAMMING AREA!



② AREA POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR RECREATIONAL CAMPING!



⑤ INTERPRETIVE TRAIL NETWORK COULD CROSS THE RIVER

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECONNECTION

PROGRAM GOALS

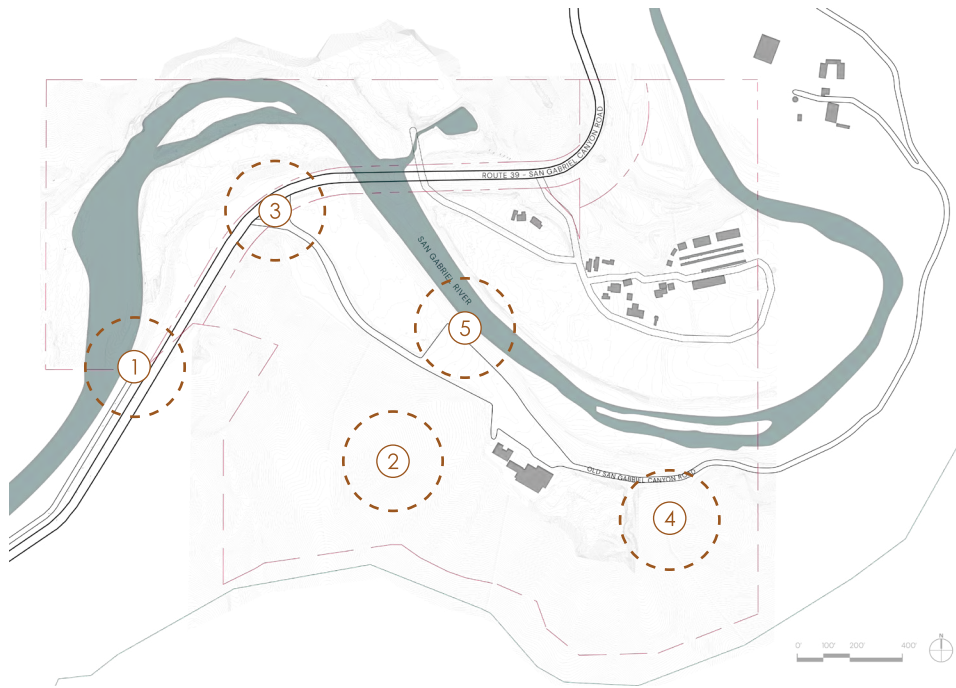


RECONNECTION

Establish the identity of the site as the gateway to the San Gabriel National Monument and enhance accessibility to it

GUIDING PRIORITIES

- CONNECT URBAN FABRIC TO WILDERNESS VIA THE SITE
- CONNECT SAN GABRIEL CANYON GATEWAY CENTER TO SITE
- CONNECT USERS TO NATURE



③ REDESIGNED ARRIVAL AND ENTRY SEQUENCE CREATE LINKAGE AND OFFER AN INVITATION INTO THE SPACE



④ TERRACED AREA IS IDEAL FOR AMPHITHEATER, WHICH COULD OFFER PROGRAMMING THAT RECONNECTS USERS TO THE LAND



① THE SAN GABRIEL RIVER BIKE TRAIL COULD BE CONNECTED TO THE SITE SAFELY WITH A MULTI-MODAL TRAIL



② GUIDED HIKING TRAILS CAN CREATE CONNECTIVITY WITHIN SITE AND TO EXISTING TRAILS AND THE GATEWAY CENTER?



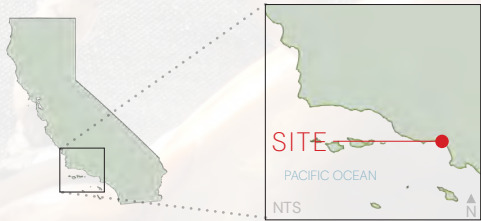
⑤ PROVIDING SAFE CROSSING OF THE RIVER WOULD CONNECT PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS WITHOUT HAVING TO USE ROUTE 39

Sources: 1. Image: Google 2. Image: Watershed Conservation Authority

CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 1: WISHTOYO CHUMASH VILLAGE

LOCATION: MALIBU, CA
 PROJECT TYPE: INDIGENOUS VILLAGE AND CULTURAL CENTER
 SIZE: 4 ACRES
 YEAR: HALF-BUILT IN 2015



NTS N

SITE



Conceptual plan of the village.²



Immersive educational opportunities create great social benefits.¹



Cultural education meets economic opportunity.³

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT¹

This project is located on ancestral Chumash land and is a Chumash village that functions as an important cultural gathering place. The site is home to traditional 'aps, a ceremonial circle and many more aspects of Chumash culture and ways of life. In addition, there is a welcome center, outdoor kitchen, and ample camping and classroom spaces; a scientific field site offers a window into traditional restoration and sustainability practices. This site offers visitors an opportunity to reconnect with the land, waters, and nonhuman inhabitants through the lens of Chumash ways.

PROJECT INFLUENCES AND IMPACTS¹

HISTORICAL¹

- The village is built on the site and proximity of eight 8000-year-old Chumash villages¹
- Artifacts found date from 4000-6000BCE

CULTURAL¹

- Traditional Ecological Knowledge cultural tending practices are used to heal the land
- Chumash traditions are shared and preserved
- Provides Chumash people with ceremonial gathering places, such as dancing grounds and a ceremonial circle

SOCIAL¹

- Provides immersive learning experience for those who visit and participate
- Field trips are offered for students to learn integrated practices

ECONOMIC¹

- Cultural economics are preserved through traditional Chumash practices
- Entry fees and event space rental generate income to feed back into the project

ENVIRONMENTAL¹

- Materials are harvested from the land using cultural practices
- Environmental practices and perspectives are shared with visitors, highlighting Chumash ways of living in harmony with the land

PROJECT DETAILS¹

PROGRAM ELEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES¹

- Welcome center - learning and orientation
- Outdoor kitchen - gathering, cooking, learning, and sharing
- Camping areas
- Classroom spaces - teaching and sharing
- Natural rock stream
- Trellis shade structure and circle
- Rainbow bridge
- Women's circle
- Gathering and ceremony
- Stream Restoration - reconnection activities
- Field trip programming
- Traditional craft-making
- Artisan markets
- Traditional construction methods
- Storytelling and oral traditions
- Tribal and inter-tribal ceremonies and events
- Public and Private ceremonies

DESIGN APPROACH¹

- Traditional Ecological Knowledge approach centering and utilizing Chumash traditions and knowledge

CHALLENGES / IMPROVEMENTS

- It seems there have been financial challenges. Fundraising has needed to be done in order to support the project

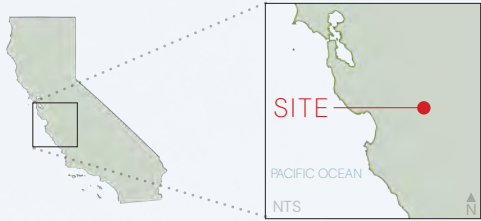
TAKEAWAYS: APPLICABILITY TO AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK PROJECT

The concept behind this project, down to the symbolism in the choice of name, is inspiring a lot of ideas about how to frame my design. I plan to orient my approach similarly, anchoring indigenous culture and practices in service of protecting and reconnecting with the land.

The Wishtoyo Chumash Village is aligned with some of the program elements that Nathan described to us on our visit. Many of this site's elements can be employed there as well, and I also plan to incorporate revenue-generating elements such as event space rental and fees for certain elements of the project programming. I wonder about the concept of a 'living village' and whether the larger Azusa project goals would align with this concept; perhaps there could be several active space areas for cultural practices without creating an entire village.

CASE STUDY 2: PINNACLES NATIONAL PARK CAMPGROUND

LOCATION: PAICINES, CA [32 miles south of Hollister, CA]
 PROJECT TYPE: CAMPGROUND
 SIZE: 75 ACRES
 YEAR: ESTABLISHED BETWEEN 1933 AND 1942



Official map of Pinnacles Campground.¹



The saltwater pool⁶



Tent cabins for rent¹



Spur parking in the Meinecke System⁷

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT¹

The campground for Pinnacles National Park is located just outside the west entrance of the national monument. The rock forms are the result of ancient volcanic activity and its cave system is the largest of its type in the NPS. The campground has a variety of amenities for day visitors and campers alike, and even boasts a saltwater pool for hot afternoons after a long hike. The campground offers California condor viewing areas, one of the main attractions to the park. The condor recovery program here is the only one that the NPS manages for bred captive California condors!

PROJECT INFLUENCES AND IMPACTS

HISTORICAL¹

- This is the ancestral land of the Amah Mutsun Ohlone and Chalon Ohlone peoples.
- Designated as National Monument in 1908
- Park construction began in 1933 with the Civilian Conservation Corps (FDR New Deal)
- Campground emerged over the next years during CCC construction period
- National monument abolished in 2015 and National Park established in its place⁶

CULTURAL¹

- The park desires to have a positive relationship with tribal members and utilizes their traditional methods to steward the land, notably using fire methods to manage growth

SOCIAL¹

- Visitors see and learn about endangered and threatened species, providing an memorable experience while building awareness

ECONOMIC¹

- Rangers staff the welcome center / store every day of the week, generating income from books, souvenirs, supplies, and food.
- Visitors pay to camp

ENVIRONMENTAL¹

- A master plan in 1976 designated development areas away from the most ecologically sensitive areas
- Scientists abound here, working hard to revitalize the park for California Condors

PROJECT DETAILS

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- 99 tent sites, 36 RV sites, and 14 group sites
- Canvas-sided tent cabins for rent
- Plumbed bathrooms and showers
- Garbage and recycling containers
- Dump station
- Amphitheater for campfire programs
- Connectivity to hiking trails
- Day use areas
- Drinking water
- General store
- Outdoor saltwater pool

DESIGN APPROACH⁷

- Early campgrounds such as this one were designed with the Meinecke System, developed by plant pathologist E. P. Meinecke
- Meinecke noted that heavy tourist use created root compaction and destruction of vegetation; he created a system of planning to address this
- Notable design features of this system are loop campground roads with parking spurs, still seen today
- The NPS has recently developed a Campground Design Guide to incorporate ADA accessibility and RV use

CHALLENGES / IMPROVEMENTS

- The campground was not initially a planned element; it evolved over time.¹
- I believe the programming could improve to highlight the indigenous peoples of this area

TAKEAWAYS: APPLICABILITY TO AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK PROJECT

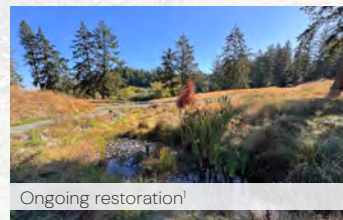
This is one of my favorite campgrounds. I chose this as a case study because the site is similar to our project site in that it is at the gateway of a national monument in an area that gets really hot at times. There are several revenue-generating program elements that I would like to incorporate on my site, such as a salt water swimming pool and a general store. I feel that both of these elements would be favorably received at the Azusa.

The ranger station and visitor's center are aligned with the Azusa program goals, and hiking trails connect directly from the campground to the larger hiking network of the site, which would be positive additions to add connectivity to our site.

The campground could serve as a model for the program of camping activities, including the variety of camping styles available. I would like to look more into the Meinecke system for design.

CASE STUDY 3: POWER TO BE BASECAMP

LOCATION: BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
 PROJECT TYPE: CONFERENCE/RETREAT CENTER
 SIZE: 79 ACRES
 YEAR: 2022



PROJECT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT³

Power to Be is a non-profit whose motto is "Everyone belongs in nature." The organization's mission is to create access to nature for all, regardless of ability, by "removing cognitive, physical, and social barriers to the outdoors." This site is located on a previously decommissioned golf course on Prospect Lake where participants engage in programs rooted in nature. The proximity to Prospect Lake and surrounding forests allow opportunities for visitors to engage and explore nature in a variety of ways.

PROJECT INFLUENCES AND IMPACTS

HISTORICAL

- Location is on the stolen lands of the WSÁNEĆ First Nations and the Lekwungen People.
- The site was previously a golf course
- The culverted creek was daylighted and is part of ongoing restoration of the site

CULTURAL

- Indigenous artwork creates visibility for tribes¹
- The Landscape and Restoration Training Program utilizes a variety of methods in its approach, including "indigenous ways of learning."³

SOCIAL³

- Natural play area invites adventurous 'risky play activity'¹
- Promotes connections of people to nature
- Well-being of visitors is enhanced through immersion in nature

ECONOMIC

- The retreat / conference center generates income by hosting a number of programs
- Employment opportunities are created through the center's programming
- Increased volunteer engagement

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Native plantings and ongoing restoration of the land
- Solar power generates all of the electricity for the site
- Permaculture practices are taught here

PROJECT DETAILS

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- Protected natural area
- Gathering circle
- Gathering lawn
- Rain gardens
- Circular vehicular drop off area
- ADA parking
- Staff patio area
- Solar panels
- Interactive, explorative learning environment

DESIGN APPROACHES

- Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- Permaculture approach
- Universal design

CHALLENGES / IMPROVEMENTS

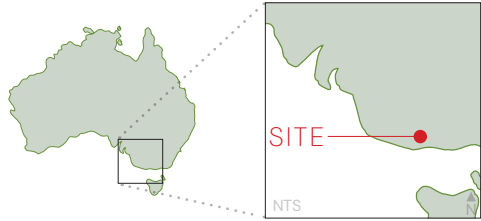
- A challenge in site design was balancing environmental and accessibility goals.
- The experience for sight-impaired visitors needed improvement, and after feedback cycles, auditory elements were implemented as part of the site program
- When deciding to cut off irrigation from a former golf course for sustainability reasons, trees with shallow root system suffered.
- Instead of removing the trees, they became habitat

TAKEAWAYS: APPLICABILITY TO AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK PROJECT

This retreat center site plan is inspirational when thinking about programming for the Azusa site. I would like to incorporate Indigenous artworks into the site in order to create visibility and invite visitors to engage with the stories of the indigenous people of the land. I am also interested in creating a natural play area for 'risky playful activity' and daylighting the stream on site. Another inspiring element that I'd like to incorporate is solar electricity. The retreat center generates all of its own electricity on site, and this would be an important sustainability element for the Azusa plan. The orientation towards TEK, permaculture, and inclusive design is aligned with the program goals for our site, and these are approaches I will consider when I develop my design methodology.

CASE STUDY 4: SUMMERLAND PENINSULA PENGUIN PLUS VIEWING AREA

LOCATION: SUMMERLANDS, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
 PROJECT TYPE: NATURE PRESERVE
 SIZE: 32 ACRES
 YEAR: 2015; VISITOR'S CENTER 2019



NTS N 700 ft Aerial Map.⁴ SITE



Boardwalk path network³



Gathering areas¹



Indigenous script in gathering areas¹

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT¹

This site is located on a nature preserve in Victoria, Australia, and contains the country's most popular wildlife attraction called the Penguin Parade, where Little Penguins trek from their burrows to the sea every evening. This plan has increased the habitat for the penguins while incorporating a new visitor's center and creating designated viewing areas for the penguin promenade. Raised boardwalk paths protect the habitat while creating connections for the humans who visit. Lighting plays an important role in the plan, delineating the paths as the night falls.

PROJECT INFLUENCES AND IMPACTS

HISTORICAL

- Site has been developed in the past as a golf course and contained 774 housing allotments
- Reclamation of Summerland Estate
- Site since returned to ecological conservation status,

CULTURAL

- Indigenous script is visible in the gathering areas
- A gathering space is used for indigenous dance and storytelling

SOCIAL

- Gathering areas bring people together
- Reconnection to wildlife is at the core of the design

ECONOMIC

- Ecotourism is central to the program
- The primary attraction is the Penguin Parade
- Visitor's center and ample parking allows high volume of visitors

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Primary objective of project is conservation of indigenous wildlife and vegetation
- Walkways prevent users from entering sensitive habitat areas through use of baulstrades
- Habitat areas include basalt bluff, coastal dune, and wetland

PROJECT DETAILS

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- Wildlife viewing
- Visitor's center
- Boardwalk / raised walkways
- Wildlife viewing Areas
- Educational signage
- Lighting design
- Indigenous visibility
- Arrival plaza and parking lot
- Educational programming
- Indigenous gathering

DESIGN APPROACHES

- Ecotourism approach
- First Principles design approach

CHALLENGES / IMPROVEMENTS

- Balancing nature conservation with uptick in tourism has been a challenge
- There is recognition that a shift must be made toward holistically managing conservation efforts to include interdependent species and larger habitat areas instead of focusing just on a singular endangered species
- Some site elements shift over time, such as dunes, which presented unique challenges in landscape architecture
- Penguin burrows had to be considered with determining how to design and build

TAKEAWAYS: APPLICABILITY TO AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK PROJECT

This project caught my eye when I was thinking about how to construct pathways that allow for wildlife viewing and gathering that do not disrupting the habitat and that keep people from entering sensitive areas. The arrival area is an element I would like to consider in my design, specifically creating an intentional path to enter the site with vehicular logistics mapped out for ease of access. The parking lot allows for a range of vehicle sizes, such as large coach buses. This would be important to incorporate for school visits or similar circumstances.

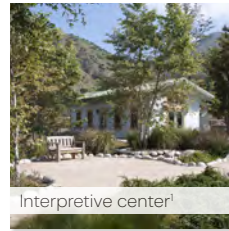
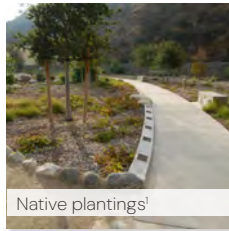
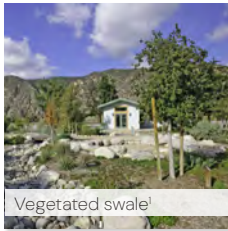
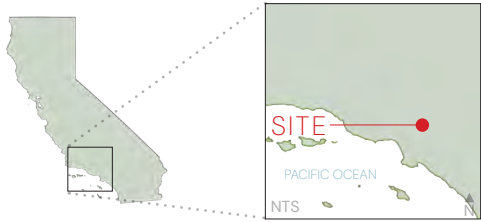
CASE STUDY 5: SAN GABRIEL CANYON FOREST GATEWAY CENTER

LOCATION: AZUSA, CA

PROJECT TYPE: POCKET PARK AND INTERPRETIVE CENTER

SIZE: 2.5 ACRES

YEAR: 2008



PROJECT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT¹

The San Gabriel Canyon Forest Gateway Center is an interpretive center and pocket park located about a mile from the Azusa Wilderness Park site. It currently serves as the gateway to the Angeles National Forest, connecting the urban fabric to the wilderness areas. The site is located on Route 39 across the street from the San Gabriel River Trail. The interpretive center is closed during the week and staffed by volunteers on the weekends.

PROJECT INFLUENCES AND IMPACTS

HISTORICAL

- This site concept connects to the larger Emerald Necklace vision plan for the region, referencing the vision of Olmsted's Emerald Necklace

SOCIAL

- Amigos de los Rios developed a multicultural system of signage for the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument
- San Gabriel River Trail is across from this site, creating connections

ECONOMIC

- Volunteers staff the interpretive center and work on other projects with Amigos de los Rios
- Getting a pass or permit on a weekday here is not possible, creating a barrier to entry for some

ENVIRONMENTAL

- A native, drought-tolerant plant palette developed by the Amigos group is used to select plantings
- Rocks from the site were used to build rock walls
- Stormwater capture and infiltration is happening on-site

PROJECT DETAILS

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- Restrooms
- Small picnic area
- Memorial Grove
- Interpretive Gardens
- Educational signage
- Native plant palette
- Swales
- Habitat restoration
- Water conservation

DESIGN APPROACHES

- Universal design principles are used, i.e. ADA-accessible trail areas
- Olmsted's vision of connecting people and nature

CHALLENGES / IMPROVEMENTS

- The interpretive center is staffed by volunteers and has limited operating hours
- I am not sure what the signage is referencing, but I did not see any particular discussion about the legacy of indigenous peoples on this particular site. The organization does include some information in signage for other park areas.

TAKEAWAYS: APPLICABILITY TO AZUSA WILDERNESS PARK PROJECT

One of my goals for this project is to connect the San Gabriel Canyon Forest Gateway Center to our site. In order to do that, I felt the need to study this area to understand their approaches and elements.

Though the site is not large, there are many highlights from this site that I will take into consideration when moving forward. The intentional use of materials sourced from the site, the creation of ADA accessible trails, creating interpretive signage for users along the trail, and bringing in volunteers to support the work of the site are all important factors in the success of our site. The Amigos de los Rios organization also has a native plant palette that they have devised, which I will consider when creating plant palettes for the site. Finally, I would like to create a hiking connection from this site to our site, perhaps through the elevation areas.

SYNTHESIS AND REFLECTION



- IMAGE OF THE PLACE REINFORCED THROUGH BRANDING
- CENTERING INDIGENOUS WAYS OF LIFE
- EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING IS CORE TO THE PROJECT



- INDIGENOUS LAND STEWARDSHIP METHODS THROUGH FIRE
- MEINECKE SYSTEM FOR CAMPGROUND DESIGN
- HIKING TRAIN CONNECTS TO NATIONAL PARK FROM CAMPGROUND
- AMENITIES - POOL AND GENERAL STORE



- UNIVERSAL DESIGN METHODS USED TO ENABLE TRADITIONALLY EXCLUDED USERS MORE ACCESS
- WATER CONSERVATION STRATEGIES
- SOLAR ENERGY MAKES THE SITE ENERGY-INDEPENDENT
- RETREAT CENTER



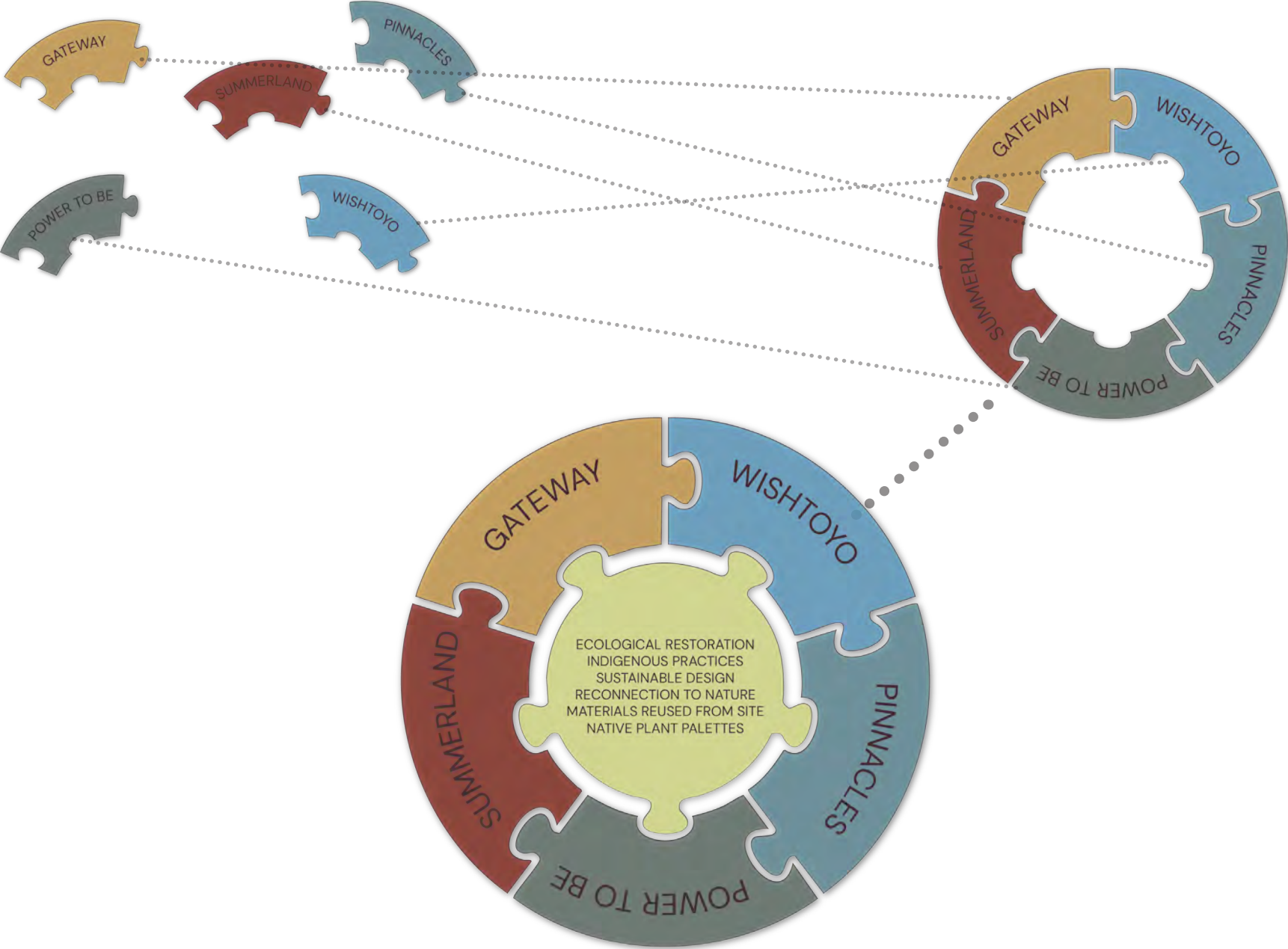
- PATHWAYS DESIGNED TO PROTECT HABITAT AND WILDLIFE
- LIGHTING AT NIGHT DESIGNED WITH INTENT
- INDIGENOUS ARTISTS SHOWCASE WORKS AS PUBLIC ART DISPLAY
- ARRIVAL AREA AND VISITOR'S CENTER



- SWALES CONNECT THE WATER STORY TO THE RIVER AND WATERSHED
- CONSISTENT SIGNAGE CONNECTS TO THE LARGER PARK CONTEXT
- ADA ACCESSIBILITY FOR TRAILS

UNIQUE ELEMENTS TO CONSIDER FOR MY DESIGN

SYNTHESIS AND REFLECTION



COMMONALITIES TO CONSIDER FOR MY DESIGN

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DESIGN GOALS



DESIGN OBJECTIVES



RECOGNITION

Recognize and educate about the indigenous history of this place and continue to honor its people and their ways



REGENERATION

Renew and restore the land through careful stewardship practices guided by Traditional Ecological Knowledge



RECREATION

Provide robust opportunities for passive and active recreation and create safe access to the San Gabriel River



RECONNECTION

Establish the identity of the site as the gateway to the San Gabriel National Monument and enhance accessibility to it

REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

- Connect with tribes of Southern California and provide access to site program elements

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

- Provide educational programming on local indigeneity
- Connect with local clans and continue to collaborate through the future of the park

SITE OBJECTIVES

- Protect the sacred Mesa area for indigenous stewardship and ceremonial practices
- Protect the Azusa Springs area for indigenous stewardship
- Center Traditional Ecological Knowledge to protect and steward the land
- Provide educational programming on local indigeneity

REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

- Connect with the San Gabriel River Corridor Master Plan habitat goals to "preserve and enhance habitat systems through public education, connectivity and balance with other uses."

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

- Safeguard this open green space for public use

SITE OBJECTIVES

- Follow the lead of indigenous groups to care for the land using traditional methods
- Improve soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem resilience
- Provide educational programming on sustainability and TEK

REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

- Develop safe and sustainable river access that can host recreational river activities that will draw visitors from afar

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

- Design areas for land-based recreational activities that will attract locals and connect to existing local conditions

SITE OBJECTIVES

RIVER RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING

- River play area
- Water recreation: kayaking, canoeing, tubing
- Camping – individual, group

LAND-BASED RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING

ACTIVE SPACES

- Hiking Trails
- Nature play area
- swimming pool
- cycling trail

REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

- Enhance regional connectivity to the site

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

- Support educational reconnections to the land, its indigenous people and practices, and its ecosystem by providing infrastructure for school visits
- Local connectivity to the site and within the site

SITE OBJECTIVES

- Connectivity within the site
- Provide site connection across river as well as safe access to the river
- Provide ADA access via universal design strategies
- Safeguard this open green space for public use

CONCEPTUALIZATION

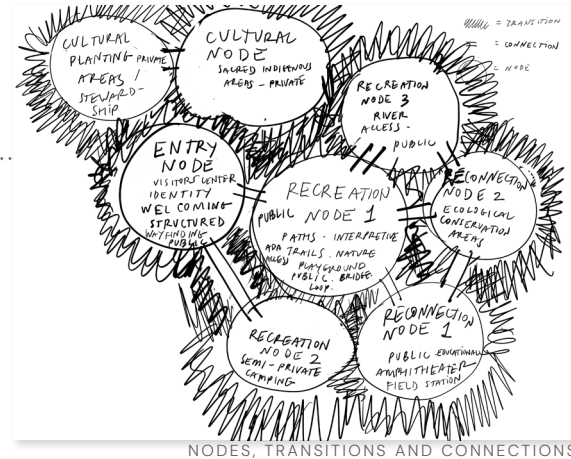
FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM 1: THE LIVING PUZZLE

STEP 1
USING THE METAPHOR TO DEFINE THE DESIGN NARRATIVE

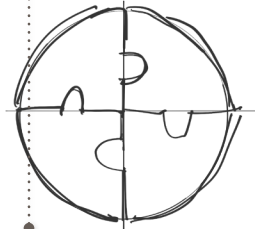
STEP 2
ANALYZING AND VISUALIZING THE SYMBOLOGY OF THE METAPHOR

STEP 3
TRANSLATING THE METAPHOR INTO THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

STEP 4
TRANSLATING THE METAPHOR INTO A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN



THE LIVING PUZZLE



SYMBOLOLOGY

THE CIRCLE

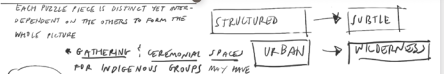
- CIRCLE REPRESENTS INDIGENOUS SYMBOLS
- INDIGENOUS SYMBOLS - N, E, S, W
- DIAGONALITY - AVOIDING PURE OPPOSITE
- SYMMETRICITY - COUNTER BALANCE
- TRANSITION - AVOIDING PURE OPPOSITE
- USE THE SPACE BETWEEN THE PIECES TO REVEAL DEEPER MEANING

THE PUZZLE PIECES

- INDIGENOUS CULTURE / IDENTITY
- ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION
- RECREATIONAL AREAS / TRAILS - TO VISIT
- RECONNECTION - RECREATIONAL AREAS

HOW THE PUZZLE REVEALS DEEPER MEANING

DESIGN TRANSLATION



- REMEMBER EDGES
- ADJACENCIES
- THRESHOLD
- TRANSITIONS
- JOURNALS
- CONNECTIONS
- FLIGHT
- VISUAL CONNECTIONS
- HARMONY

REMEMBER EDGES THAT REVEAL DEEPER MEANING

ADJACENCIES - THE IDEA THAT INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE UNDERSTANDING OF THE LANDS, IE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AREAS IN ADJACENT AREAS

THRESHOLD - ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PIECE OF THE PUZZLE COULD TRANSITION FROM THE URBAN TAKEUP TO WILDERNESS THROUGH VISUALS AND A JOURNEY THAT MENTALLY PREPARES THEM FOR THIS EXPERIENCE

CONNECTIONS - THE SITE AS A GATEWAY RECONNOITERS AS A THRESHOLD SPACE WITH DESIGN ELEMENTS THAT TRANSITION FROM MORE STRUCTURED SPACES TO MORE SUBTLE DESIGN INTERVENTIONS AS THE JOURNEY PROGRESSES DEEPER INTO THE WILD

RECREATIONAL AREAS CAN BE DESIGNED IN HARMONY WITH CULTURAL ELEMENTS. TRAILS COULD BE DESIGNED TO FOLLOW/REFERENCE INDIGENOUS TRAILS, CONNECTING THE PHYSICAL LAYER TO THE CULTURAL LAYER

METAPHORICAL NARRATIVE

AS A DESIGN METAPHOR, THE LIVING PUZZLE REVEALS A PLACE WHERE THE DISTINCT PIECES COME TOGETHER, INTERLOCKING, TO REVEAL A COMPLETE PICTURE THAT EXTENDS FAR BEYOND WHAT A SINGLE PIECE COULD REVEAL ALONE. THE PIECES OF THIS PUZZLE DON'T SIMPLY LOCK TO ONE ANOTHER—THEY INTERSECT, ILLUMINATING RELATIONSHIPS, PATTERNS, AND STORIES OF THIS PLACE THAT WOULD OTHERWISE REMAIN INVISIBLE IN ISOLATION.

METAPHORICAL NARRATIVE

AS A DESIGN METAPHOR, THE LIVING PUZZLE REVEALS A PLACE WHERE THE DISTINCT PIECES COME TOGETHER, INTERLOCKING, TO REVEAL A COMPLETE IMAGE THAT EXTENDS FAR BEYOND WHAT A SINGLE PIECE COULD REVEAL ALONE.

THE PIECES OF THIS PUZZLE DON'T SIMPLY CONNECT TO ONE ANOTHER—THEY INTERSECT, ILLUMINATING RELATIONSHIPS, PATTERNS, AND STORIES OF THIS PLACE THAT MAY OTHERWISE REMAIN NEARLY INVISIBLE IN ISOLATION.

NODES, TRANSITIONS AND CONNECTIONS

CULTURAL NODE 2 PRIVATE CULTURAL PLANTING AREAS	CULTURAL NODE 1 PRIVATE AREAS FOR INDIGENOUS PRACTICE	RECREATION NODE 3 PUBLIC RIVER ACCESS
RECREATION NODE 1 PUBLIC PATHS - INTERACTIVE AND TRAILS, NATURE PLAYGROUND, PUBLIC BRIDGE, LAKE	ENTRY NODE PUBLIC VISITOR CENTER WELL COMING STRUCTURED INFORMATION CULTURAL CENTER	RECONNECTION NODE 2 SEMI-PRIVATE ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AREAS
RECONNECTION NODE 3 SEMI-PRIVATE WCA OFFICES RETREAT CENTER	RECREATION NODE 2 SEMI-PRIVATE CAMPING POOL	RECONNECTION NODE 1 PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE FIELD STATION

USING A GRID TO ORGANIZE CONCEPTS

STEP 5
FINDING PATTERNS AND CONNECTIONS AMONG SPACES

STEP 6
DETERMINING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPACES

PUBLIC → PRIVATE

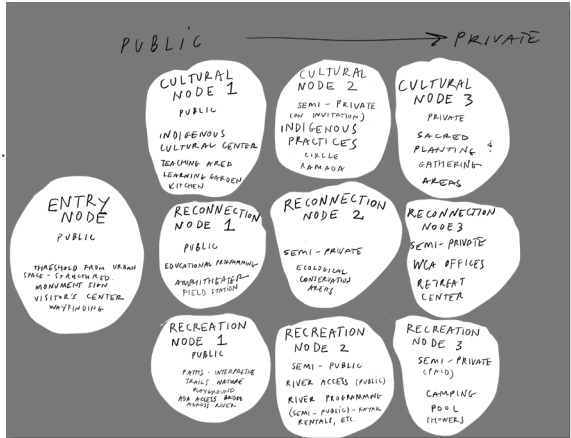
	CULTURAL NODE 1 PUBLIC INDIGENOUS CULTURAL CENTER	CULTURAL NODE 2 SEMI-PRIVATE AREAS FOR INDIGENOUS PRACTICE	CULTURAL NODE 3 PRIVATE CULTURAL PLANTING AREAS
ENTRY NODE PUBLIC VISITOR CENTER IDENTITY WELL COMING STRUCTURED INFORMATION CULTURAL TRAIL	RECONNECTION NODE 1 PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE FIELD STATION	RECONNECTION NODE 2 SEMI-PRIVATE ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AREAS	RECONNECTION NODE 3 SEMI-PRIVATE WCA OFFICES RETREAT CENTER
RECREATION NODE 1 PUBLIC PATHS - INTERACTIVE AND TRAILS, NATURE PLAYGROUND, PUBLIC BRIDGE, LAKE	RECREATION NODE 2 PUBLIC RIVER ACCESS	RECREATION NODE 3 SEMI-PRIVATE CAMPING POOL	

PUBLIC TO PRIVATE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

CONCEPTUALIZATION

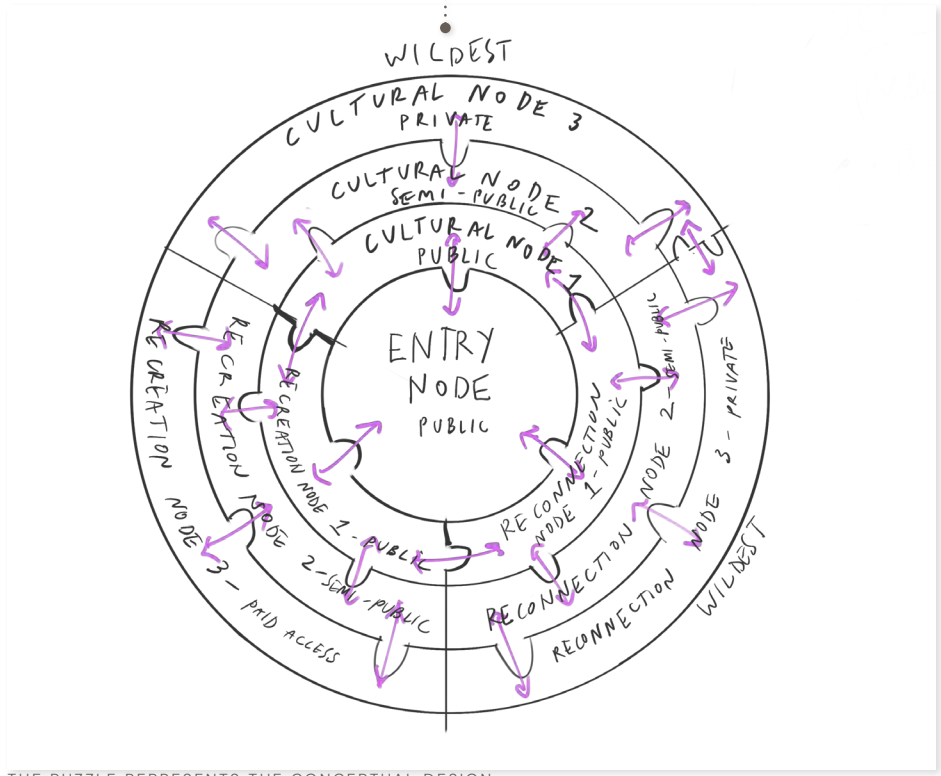
FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM 1: THE LIVING PUZZLE

STEP 7
FURTHERING GRAPHIC DISTILLATION OF THE CONCEPT

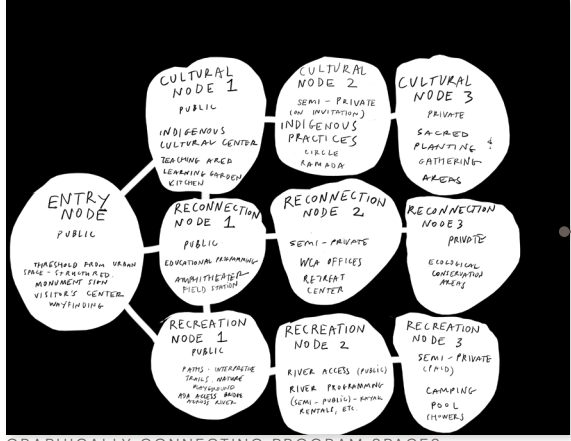


GRAPHICALLY ORGANIZING THE SPACES

STEP 10
USING THE METAPHOR TO REPRESENT THE VISUALLY DESIGN NARRATIVE



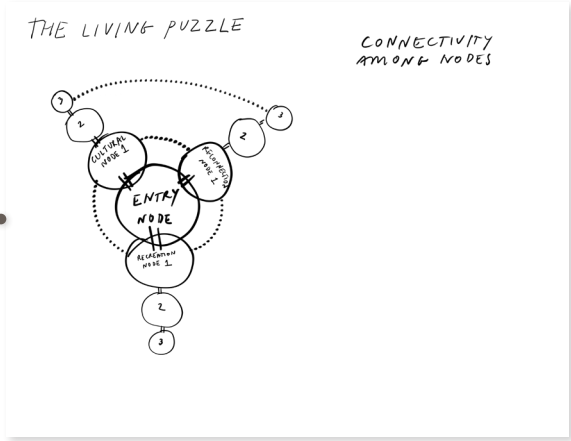
THE PUZZLE REPRESENTS THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN



GRAPHICALLY CONNECTING PROGRAM SPACES

STEP 8
REINFORCING CONNECTIVITY IN THE CONCEPT

STEP 9
ITERATING CONCEPTUAL CONNECTIVITY REPRESENTATION



REPRESENTING CONNECTIVITY AMONG SITE NODES

CONCEPTUALIZATION

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM 2: CONCENTRIC CIRCLES

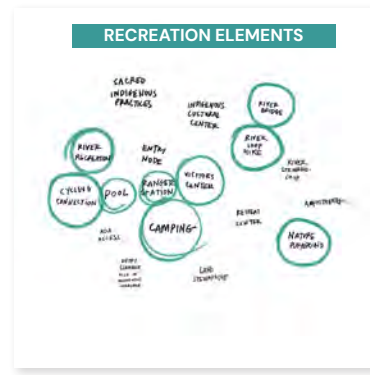
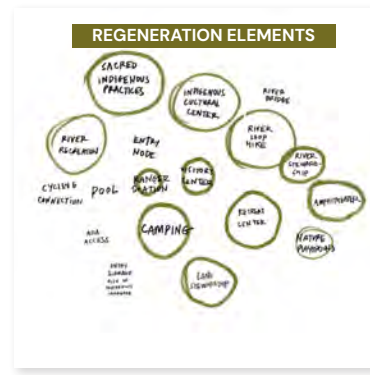
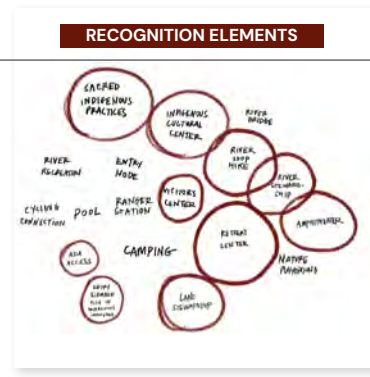
- D** RECOGNITION ELEMENTS
- Z** REGENERATION ELEMENTS
- E** RECREATION ELEMENTS
- C** RECREATION ELEMENTS
- L** RECONNECTION ELEMENTS



IMAGINING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SITE AND THEIR SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THEM



CONSIDERING THE ALIGNMENT OF THE SPACES WITH THE GOALS OF THE PROJECT. EACH COLOR REPRESENTS A GOAL.



Sources: 1. San Gabriel River Corridor Master Plan

CONCEPTUALIZATION

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM 3: CONFLUENCE

STEP 1

USING THE METAPHOR TO DEFINE THE DESIGN NARRATIVE

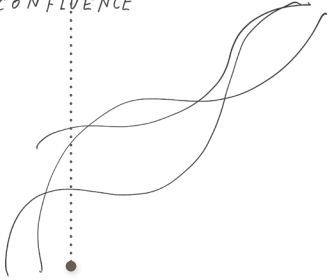
STEP 2

TRANSLATING THE METAPHOR INTO THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

STEP 3

DETERMINING STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING PROGRAMMING

CONFLUENCE



NARRATIVE

KNOWLEDGE, ECOLOGY, AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE CONVERGE BOTH LITERALLY, WITH THE WATERS OF THE SAN GABRIEL RIVER, AND METAPHORICALLY, WHERE INDIGENOUS WISDOM MEETS ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND RECREATION.

DESIGN TRANSLATION

THE LANDSCAPE BECOMES A LIVING NARRATIVE THAT TAKES US ON A JOURNEY THROUGH SPACES THAT

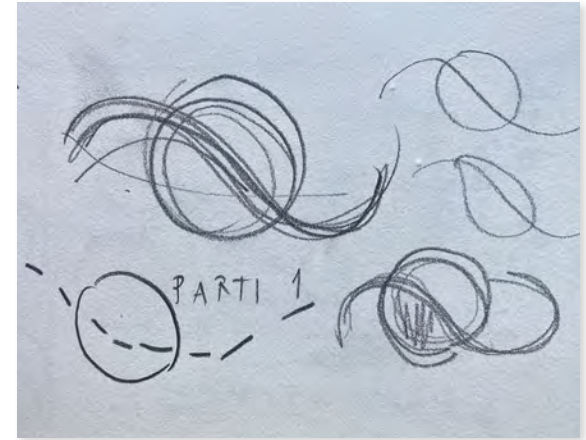
- TELL STORIES
- HEAL THE LAND
- WELCOME VISITORS
- CONNECT TO LARGER SYSTEMS ON PHYSICAL, CULTURAL, AND SOCIAL LEVELS

PROGRAM DESIGN STRATEGIES

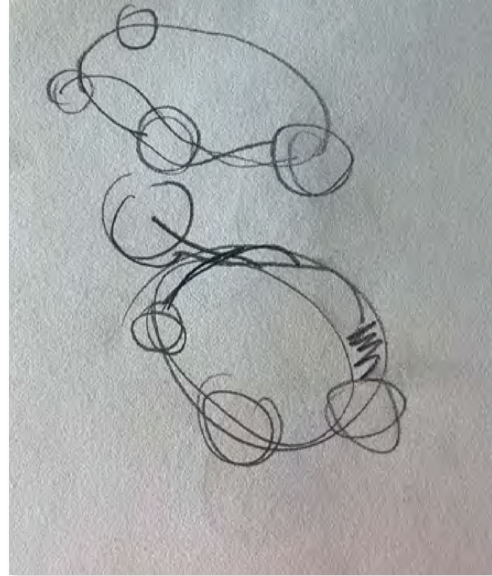
- DESIGNING THE SITE AS A THRESHOLD SPACE WHERE THE TRANSITION FROM THE URBAN MINDSET TO DEEPER AWARENESS & UNDERSTANDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE & NATURAL SYSTEMS OCCURS
- CREATE A PHYSICAL TRANSITION THAT TAKES VISITORS ON A JOURNEY THROUGH A SEQUENCE THAT MENTALLY PREPARES THEM FROM URBAN ENVIRONMENT TO A NATURAL ONE
 - MORE STRUCTURED INTERPRETIVE SPACES NEAR ENTRANCES
 - MORE SUBTLE INTERVENTIONS AS WE MOVE DEEPER INTO WILDERNESS

METAPHORICAL NARRATIVE

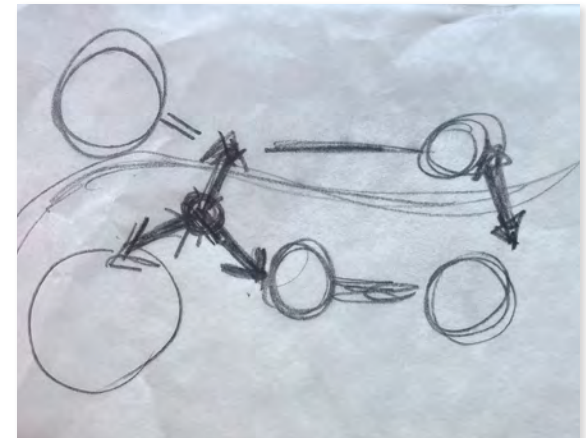
KNOWLEDGE, ECOLOGY, AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE CONVERGE BOTH LITERALLY, WITH THE WATERS OF THE SAN GABRIEL RIVER, AND METAPHORICALLY, WHERE INDIGENOUS WISDOM MEETS ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND RECREATION.



INITIAL SKETCHES

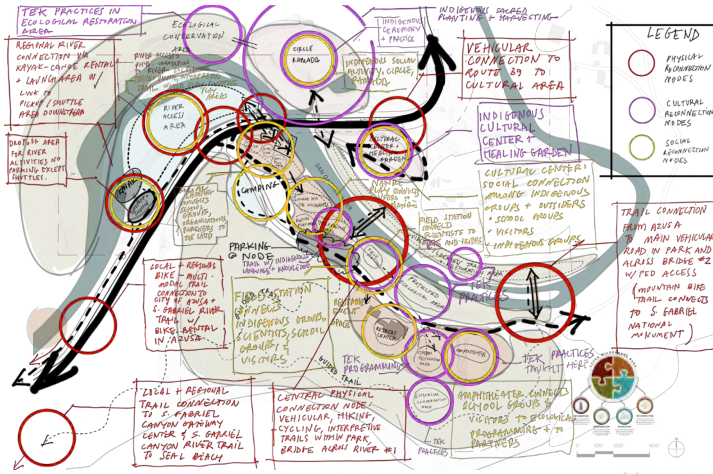
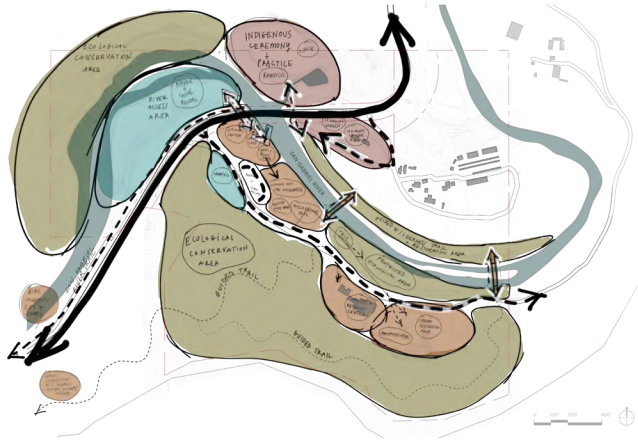


IMAGINING THE FLOW AND CONNECTIVITY OF THE JOURNEY OF THE SITE



RELATIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOVEMENT AND NODES

SITE-BASED FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAMS



- LEGEND**
- PHYSICAL RECONNECTION NODES
 - CULTURAL RECONNECTION NODES
 - SOCIAL RECONNECTION NODES



RECOGNITION

Recognize and educate about the indigenous history of this place and continue to honor its people and their ways



REGENERATION

Renew and restore the land through careful stewardship practices guided by Traditional Ecological Knowledge



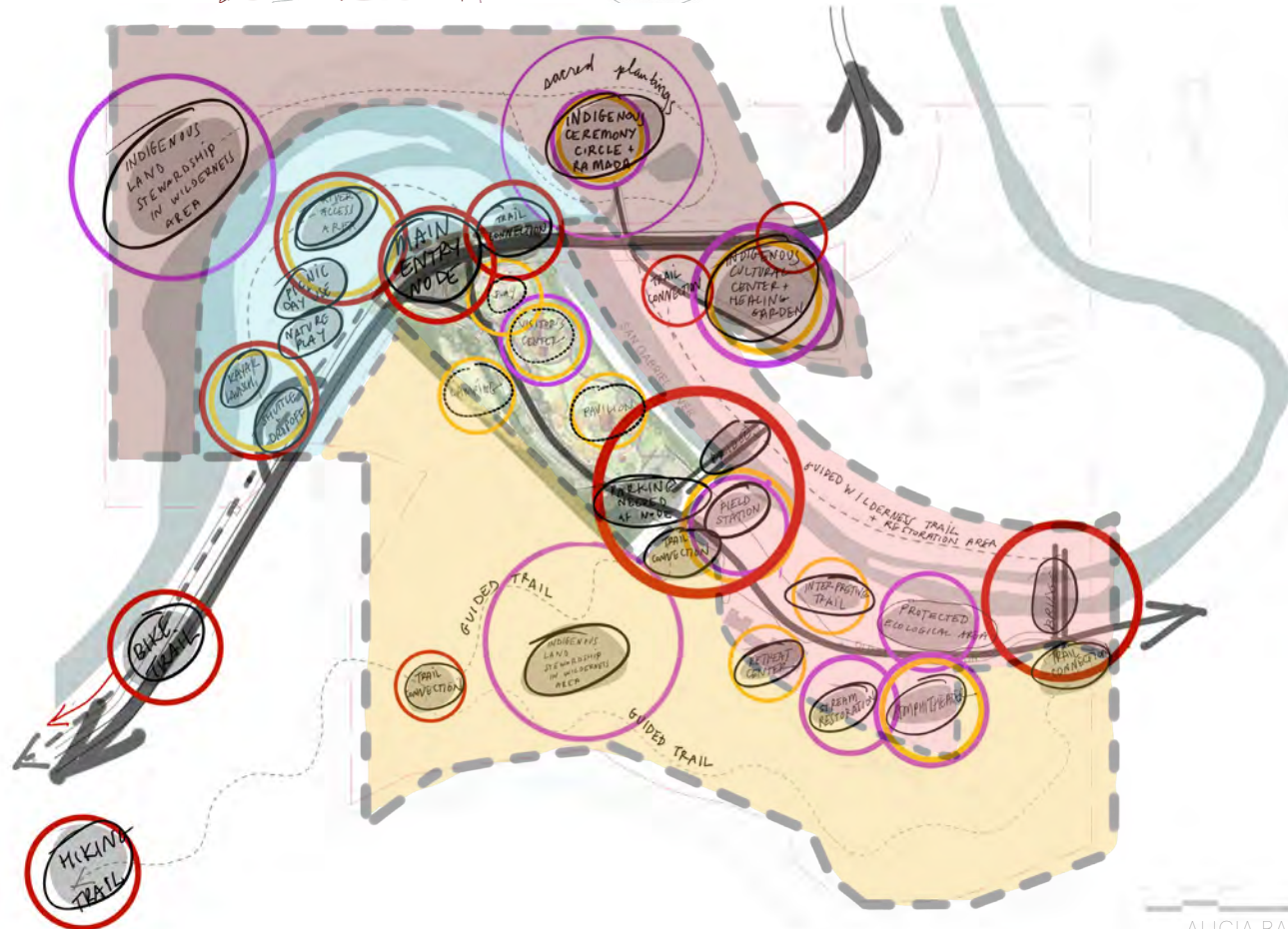
RECREATION

Provide robust opportunities for passive and active recreation and create safe access to the San Gabriel River



RECONNECTION

Establish the identity of the site as the gateway to the San Gabriel National Monument and enhance accessibility to it



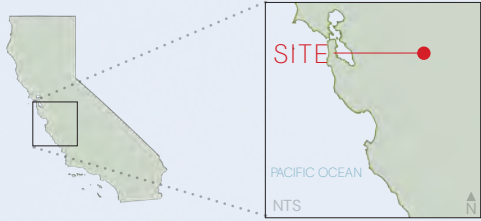
PINNACLES NATIONAL PARK CAMPGROUND

LOCATION: PAICINES, CA [32 miles south of Hollister, CA]

PROJECT TYPE: CAMPGROUND

SIZE: 75 ACRES

YEAR: ESTABLISHED BETWEEN 1933 AND 1942

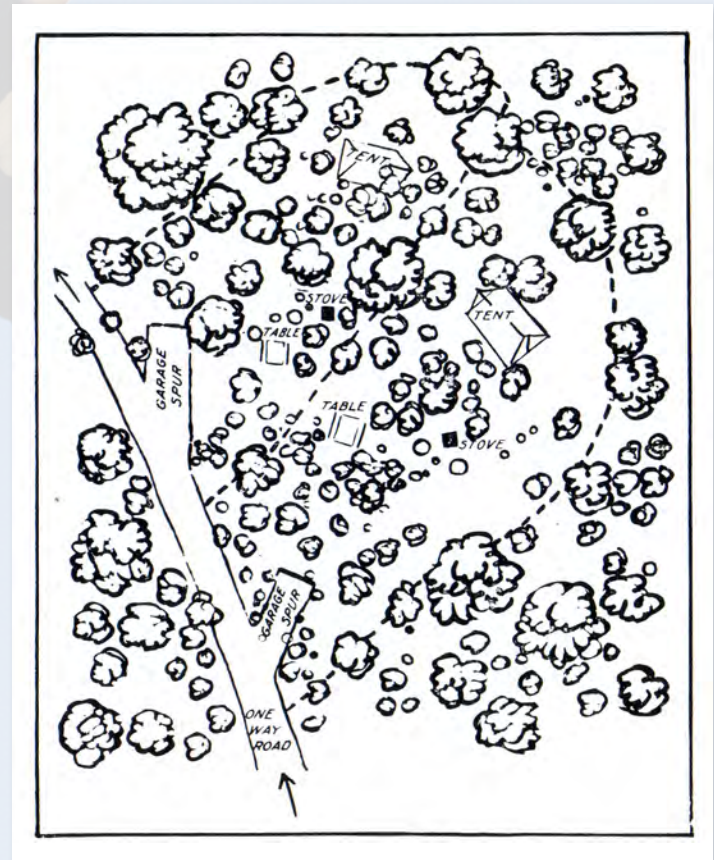


CAMPGROUND DESIGN APPROACH

- Early campgrounds such as this one were designed with the **Meinecke System**, developed by plant pathologist E. P. Meinecke⁷
- Meinecke noted that **heavy tourist use created root compaction and destruction of vegetation**; he created a system of planning to address this⁷
- Notable design features of this system are **one-way loop campground roads** with **parking spurs**, still seen today⁷

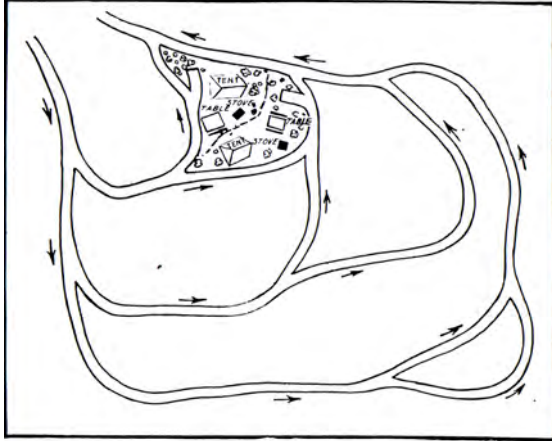
GARAGE SPUR DESIGN BY MEINECKE.⁸

OFFICIAL MAP OF PINNACLES CAMPGROUND!¹



MEINECKE METHODOLOGY

E. P. MEINECKE SYSTEM¹



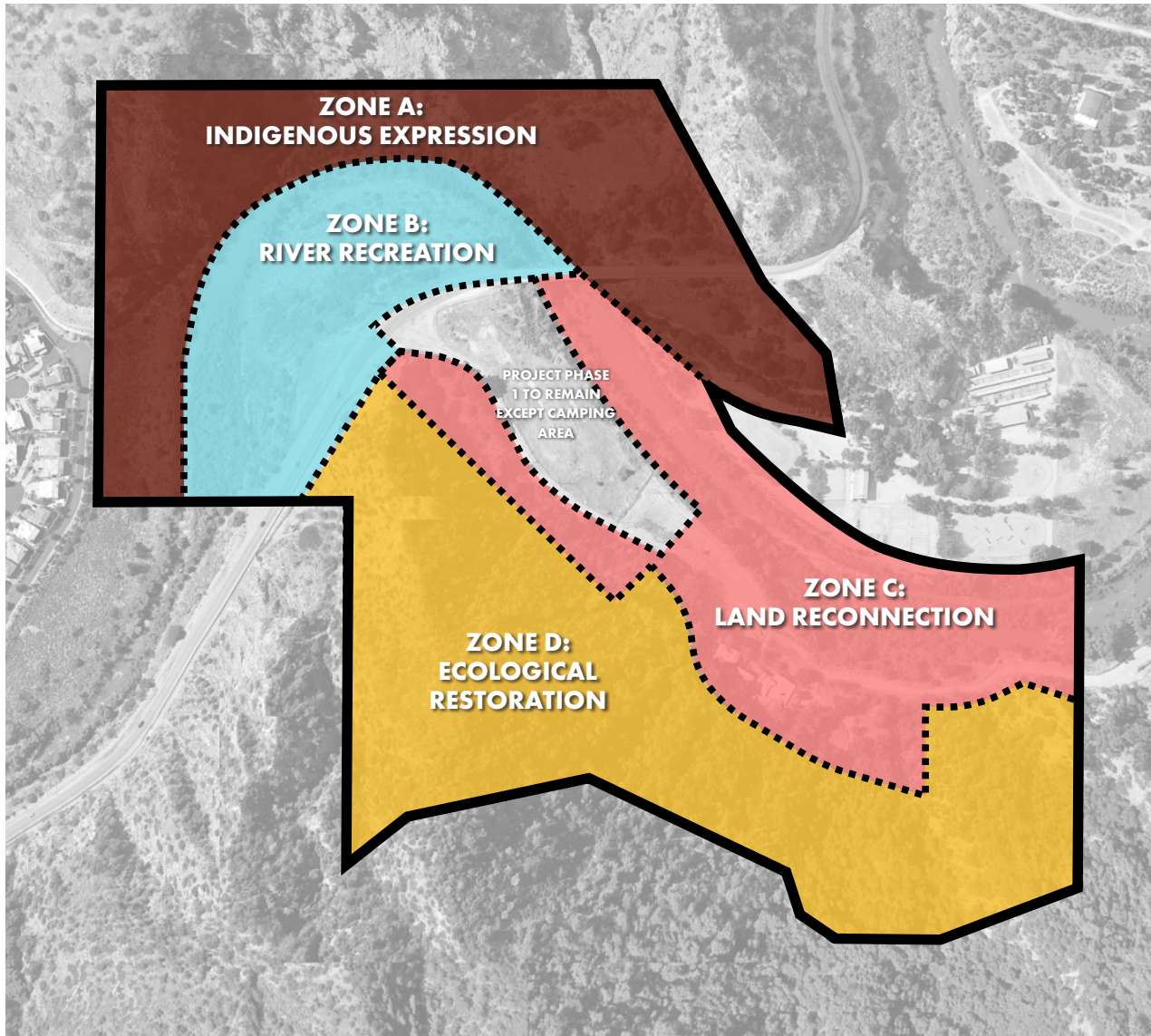
E. P. MEINECKE SYSTEM PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK²

Design Principle	Design Element	Site Assessment Notes	Design Actions	Materials/Plants Used
Ecological Sensitivity and Site Selection	Soil and vegetative resilience assessment	To be determined	Result will inform plant palette	
	Climate pattern consideration	Site abuts hill and is protected at times from the elements		
	Minimal site grading	Current conditions allow for minimal grading	Retaining wall will be needed on Southwest side of site	Reuse demo materials when possible
Controlled Circulation and Traffic Management	One-way road networks	One-way road system is feasible at the site location	Campground road entrance to be located near planned visitor's center and will exit near the middle site node	Reuse asphalt from demo to create base material for road
	Angled garage spur layout	Angled spur parking is feasible on the current site	Specifications for spurs considered in each campsite	
	Place large boulders or logs strategically to guide traffic, protect vegetation, and communicate boundaries without extensive signage.	Materials from site construction will be preserved for this purpose	Roadsides and spurs will be lined with natural materials on the perimeter of roads and spurs to prohibit parking on sensitive vegetation	Logs and boulders from the site
Defined and Balanced Campsite Units - "Roofless Cabins"	Design each campsite as a discrete unit with permanent, logically arranged features (fire ring, picnic table, tent area, vehicle area)	Number of sites will be determined based on space needed to house each site's amenities	Map out amenities on site to determine location	
	Connect private campsite units to public spaces by established pathways	One central road will provide circulation	Vehicular road will continue on existing dirt road footprint; secondary dirt paths will be cut through to Phase 1 programming	Vehicular road is asphalt; pedestrian paths are dirt
Restoration and Rotational Management	Vegetation preservation and restoration strategies	Protect native species on site	Construction plans to protect trees and sensitive habitat	
	Camp site rotation plans	To be determined		
	Restoration planning with long-term vision	To be determined		
Design for the Camper's Experience	Preserve / integrate natural screening between campsites for privacy	Retain plants where possible and introduce plants where needed	Low, medium, and tall plant palette will be developed for this purpose	California native plants
	Natural aesthetic preservation for the 'illusion of wilderness'	Continue celebrating the gateway to the wilderness with the campsite	Retain natural materials from site demo and construction	Natural materials used when possible
	Create identity of the place through signage design	Signage needed	Connect signage to branding for larger wilderness area	

S I T E D E S I G N

CONCEPTUALIZATION

PROGRAM ZONES



ZONE A: INDIGENOUS EXPRESSION

- Cultural Center
- Healing and Learning Garden
- Ceremonial Circle and Ramadas
- Traditional Stewardship Areas
- Parking and ADA Paths
- Protected Sacred Areas

ZONE B: RIVER RECREATION

- Pullout for Pickup and Dropoff
- Kayak Launch
- Raised Trail System and Lookouts
- Connection to Multi-modal Path
- River Play, Picnic & Day Use
- Bathrooms and Shade Structures

ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

- Bridges Across River
- Field Station
- Interpretive Trail
- Retreat Center
- Amphitheater
- Stream Restoration
- Camping Area - Meinecke System

ZONE D: ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

- Guided Hiking Trails
- Lookouts
- Hiking Connection to San Gabriel Canyon Gateway Center
- Protected Conservation Areas

MASTER PLAN

ZONE A: INDIGENOUS EXPRESSION

- A1 Cultural Center
- A2 Healing and Learning Garden
- A3 Parking
- A4 ADA Paths
- A5 Ceremonial Circle
- A6 Sacred Planting Areas
- A7 Stewarded by Indigenous Groups

ZONE B: RIVER RECREATION

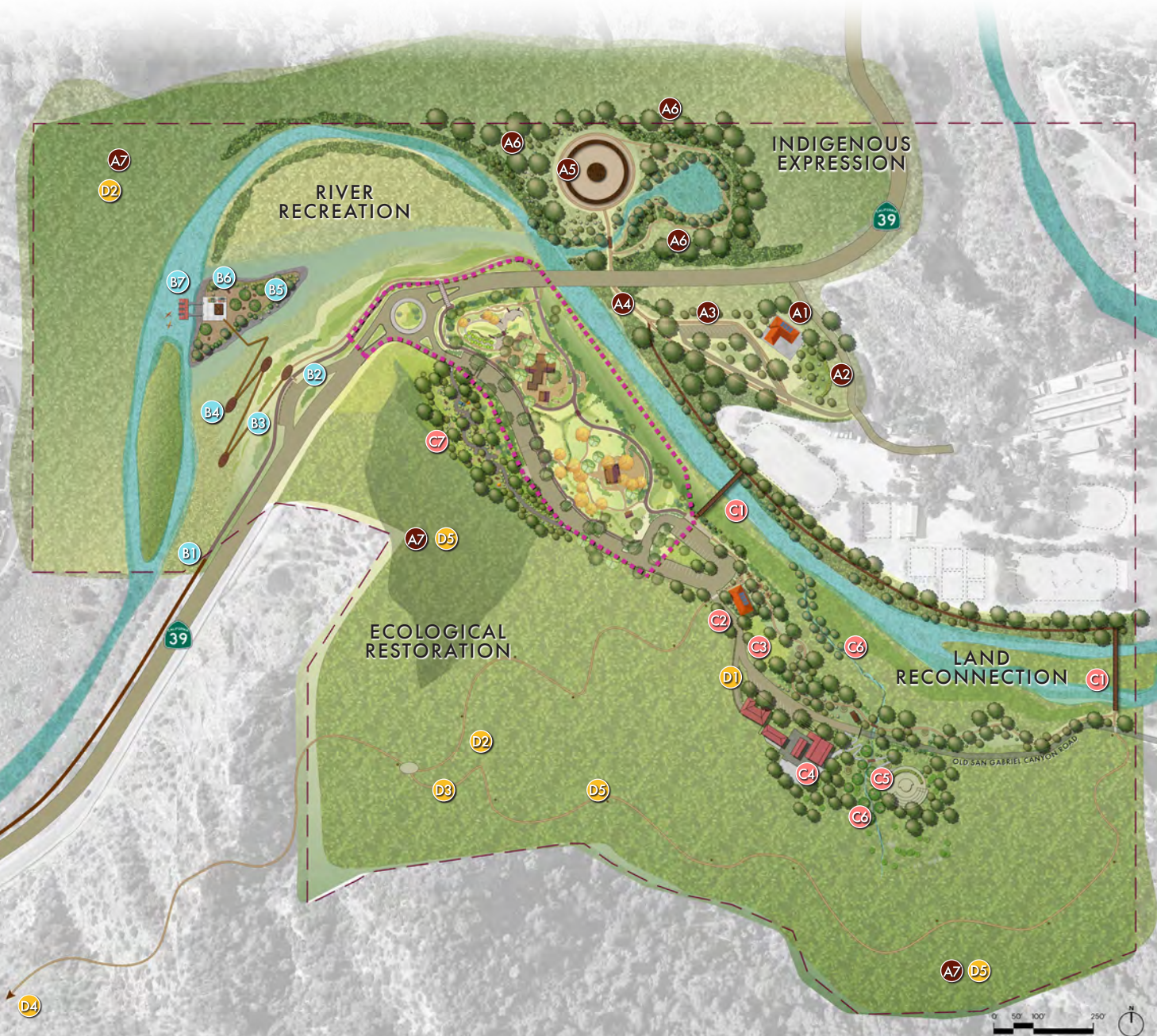
- B1 Connection to Multi-modal Path
- B2 Pullout for Shuttle and Dropoff
- B3 Raised Trail System
- B4 Lookouts
- B5 Picnic & Day Use Area
- B6 Kayak Rental Kiosk
- B7 Kayak Launch

ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

- C1 Bridges Across River
- C2 New WCA Office & Field Station
- C3 Interpretive Trail
- C4 Retreat Center
- C5 Amphitheater
- C6 Stream Restoration Areas
- C7 Camping Area - Meinecke System

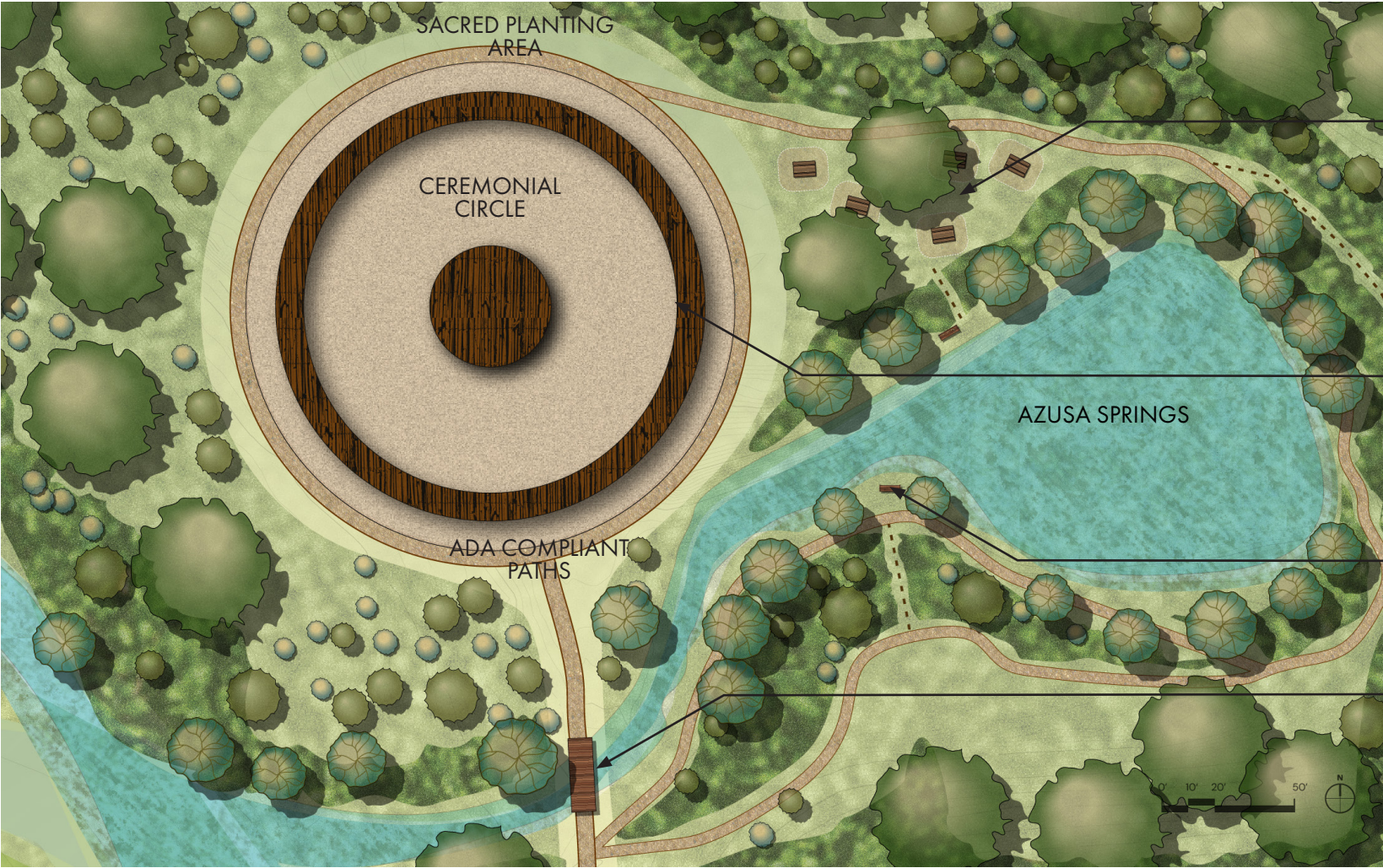
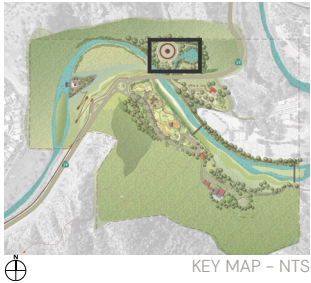
ZONE D: ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

- D1 Guided Hiking Trails
- D2 Interpretive Signage
- D3 Lookouts
- D4 Connection to Gateway Center
- D5 Protected Conservation Areas



ZONE A: INDIGENOUS EXPRESSION

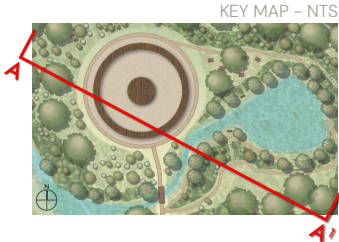
CEREMONIAL CIRCLE BIRD'S EYE VIEW



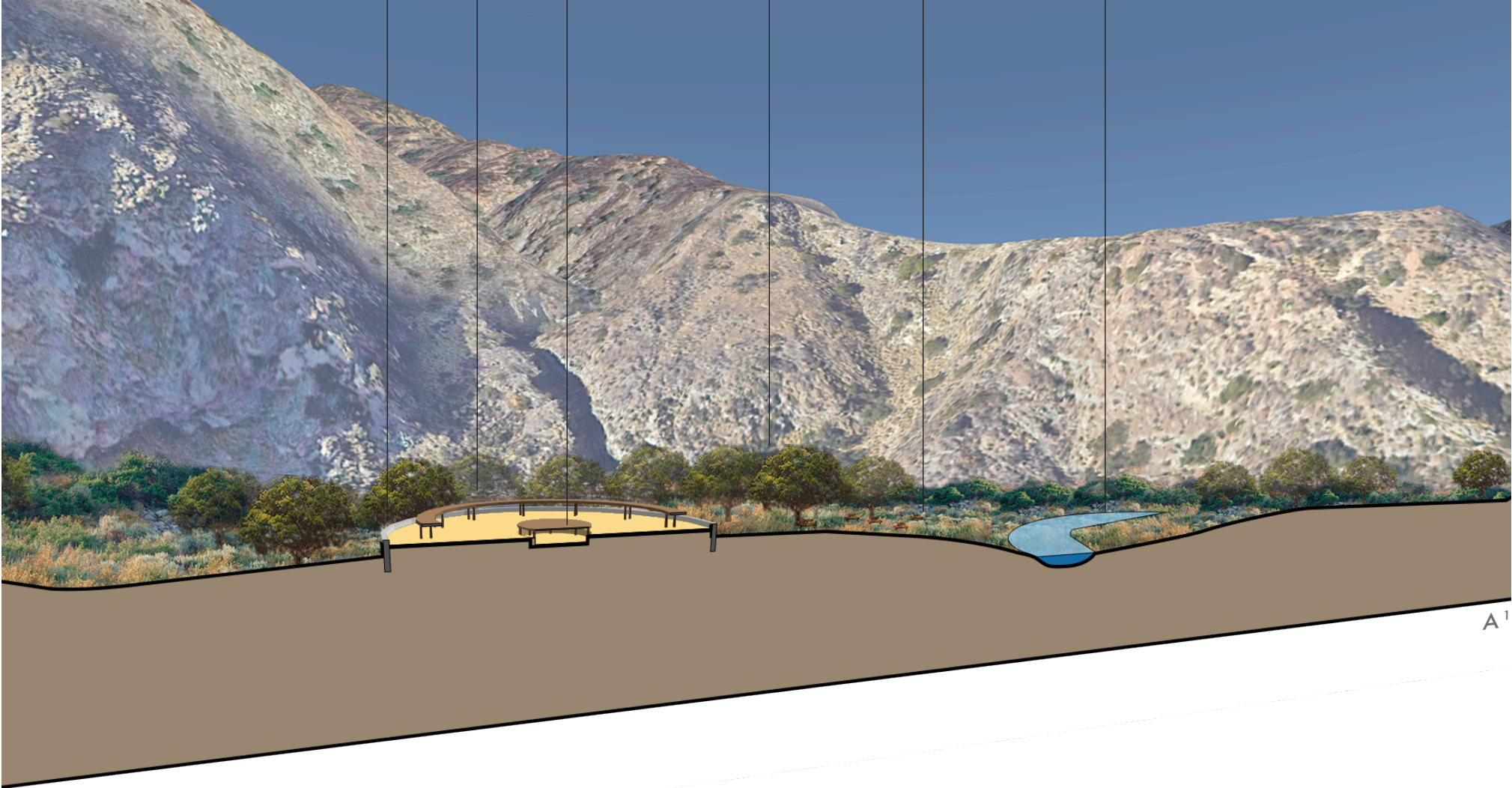
ZONE A: INDIGENOUS EXPRESSION

CEREMONIAL CIRCLE SECTION VIEW

SECTION A-A'



RETAINING WALL RAMADA SUNKEN GATHERING AREA SACRED PLANTING AREA PICNIC AREA AZUSA SPRINGS



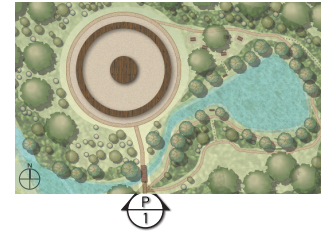
A

A'

ZONE A: INDIGENOUS EXPRESSION

CEREMONIAL CIRCLE PERSPECTIVE VIEW

KEY MAP - NTS



ZONE B: RIVER RECREATION

KAYAK LAUNCH PLAN VIEW



KEY MAP - NTS



PICNIC & DAY USE AREA

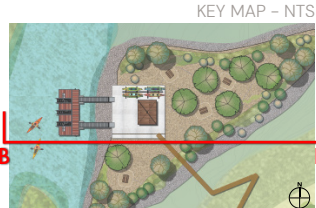
KAYAK RENTAL KIOSK

ADA COMPLIANT RAISED BOARDWALK

ZONE B: RIVER RECREATION

KAYAK LAUNCH SECTION VIEW

SECTION B-B1



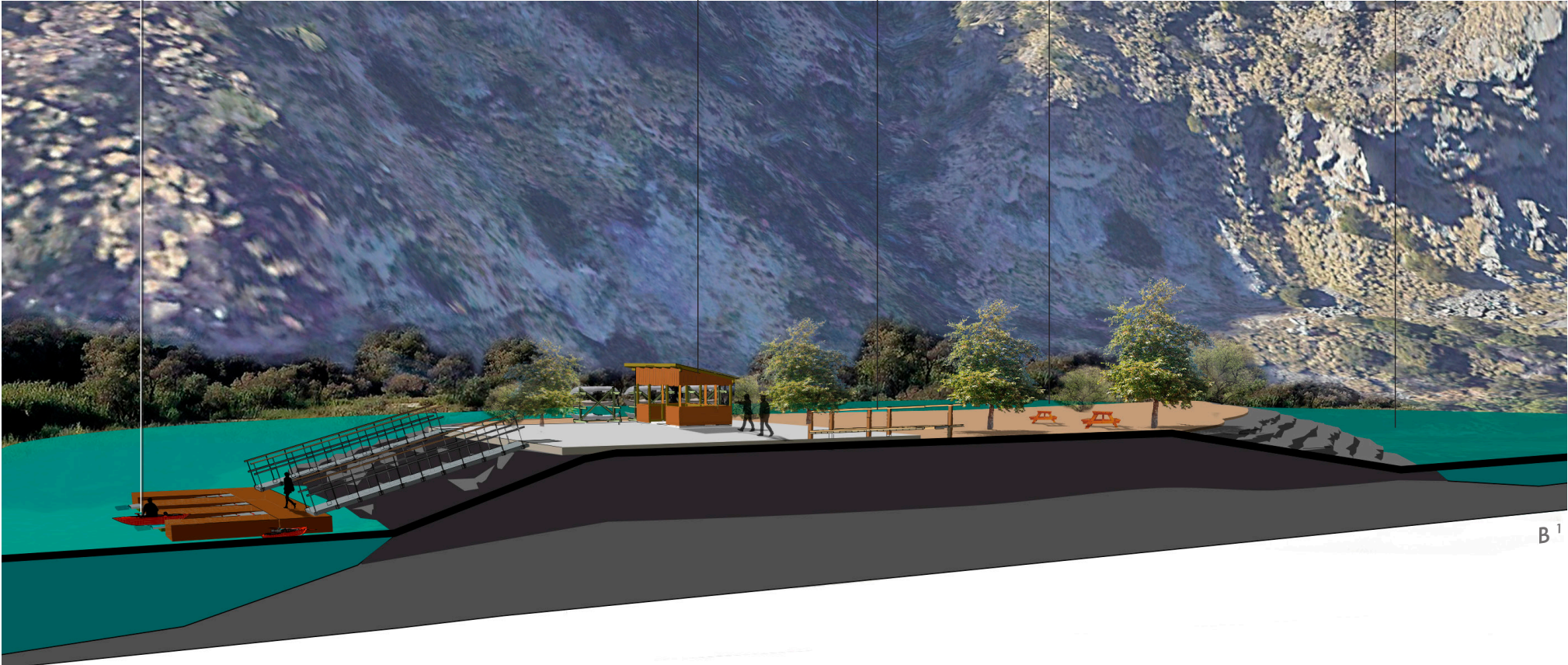
COMMERCIAL
KAYAK LAUNCH

KAYAK RENTAL
KIOSK

RAISED
BOARDWALK TRAIL

PICNIC AREA

SAN GABRIEL RIVER

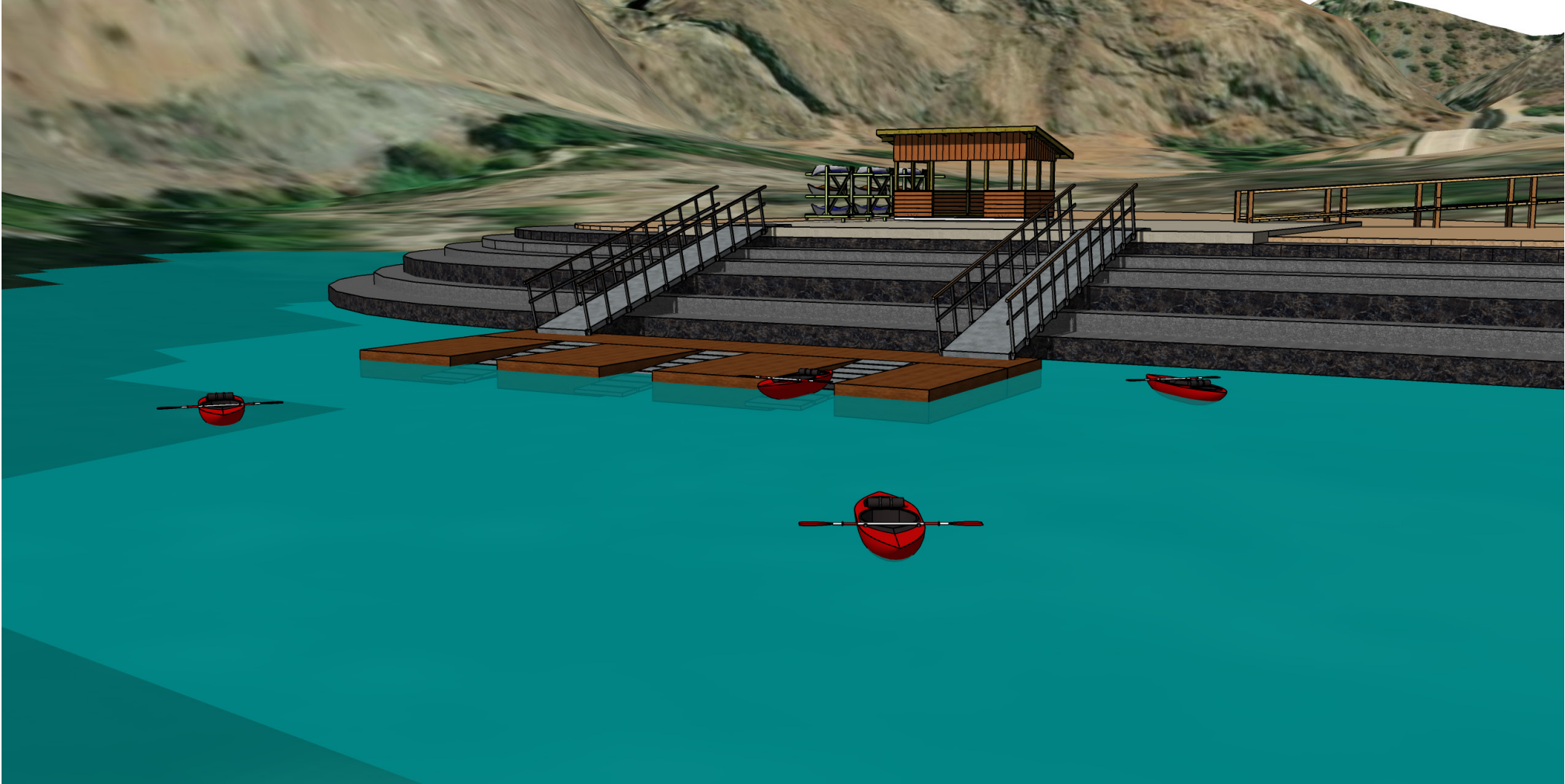
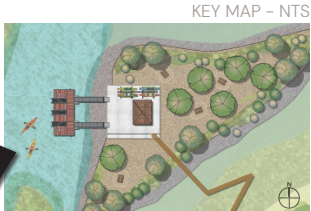


B

B 1

ZONE B: RIVER RECREATION

KAYAK LAUNCH PERSPECTIVE VIEW



ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

CAMPGROUND REDESIGN PLAN VIEW



KEY MAP - NTS



TENT PITCH AREAS

SPUR PARKING

PICNIC TABLES AND BEAR BOXES AT EACH SITE

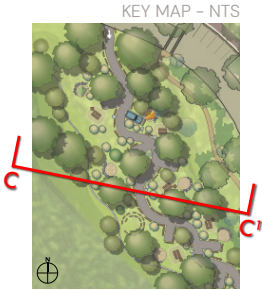
LOGS PREVENT DAMAGE TO VEGETATION

RETAINING WALL

ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

CAMPGROUND REDESIGN CROSS SECTION VIEW

SECTION C-C1



RETAINING WALL

INDIVIDUAL CAMPSITES

ONE-WAY ROAD

SECONDARY FOOTPATH



C

C1

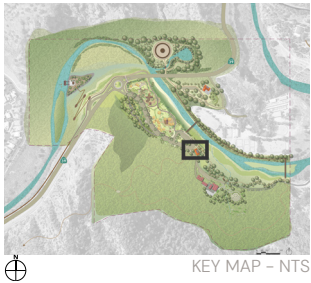
ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

CAMPGROUND REDESIGN PERSPECTIVE VIEW



ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

WCA OFFICE & FIELD STATION PLAN VIEW



MAIN PARKING LOT

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AREA

PICNIC AREA

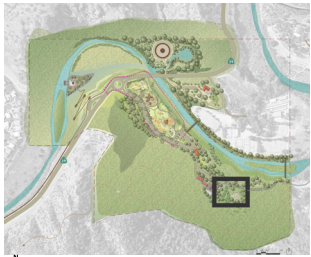
WCA OFFICE AND FIELD STATION

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

GUIDED HIKING TRAIL

ZONE C: LAND RECONNECTION

AMPHITHEATER BIRD'S EYE VIEW



KEY MAP - NTS



- GATE
- CULVERT
- DAYLIGHTED STREAM
- ADA RAMP
- ADA-ACCESSIBLE BENCH SEATING
- VEGETATIVE SCREEN

OAK WOODLAND

AMPHITHEATER

OLD SAN GABRIEL CANYON ROAD