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Julius Shulman photographs — courtesy Cultural Heritage Board

layout and design by graphics section, Department of City Planning

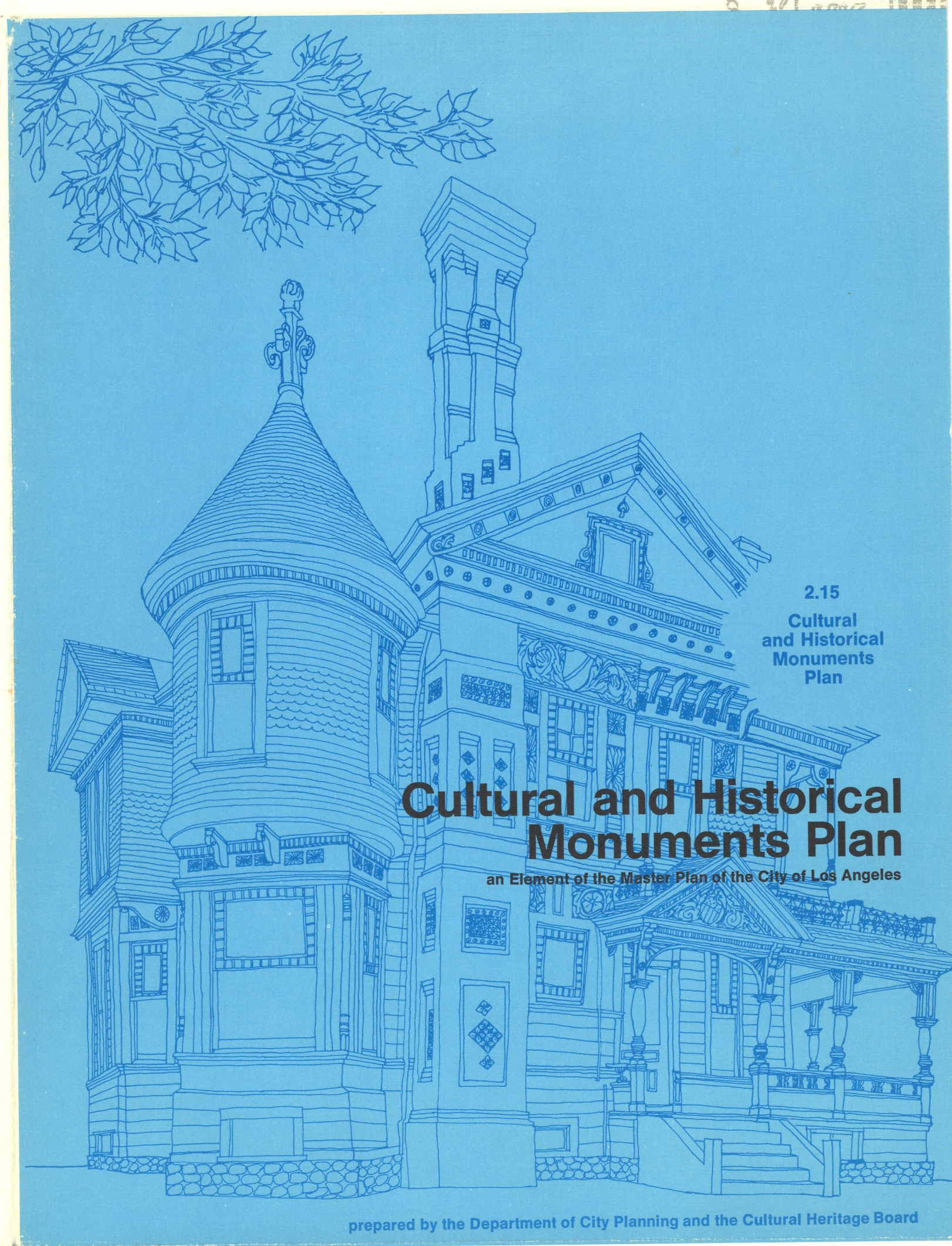
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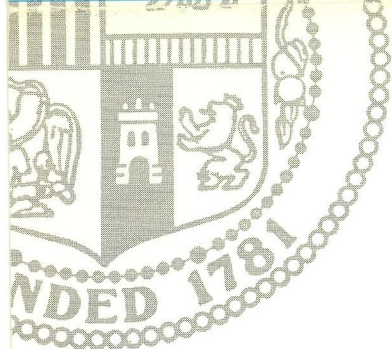
2.15  
Cultural  
and Historical  
Monuments  
Plan

# Cultural and Historical Monuments Plan

an Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles

prepared by the Department of City Planning and the Cultural Heritage Board





## City of Los Angeles Cultural and Historical Monuments Plan

*this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan,  
and Cultural and Historical Monuments map*

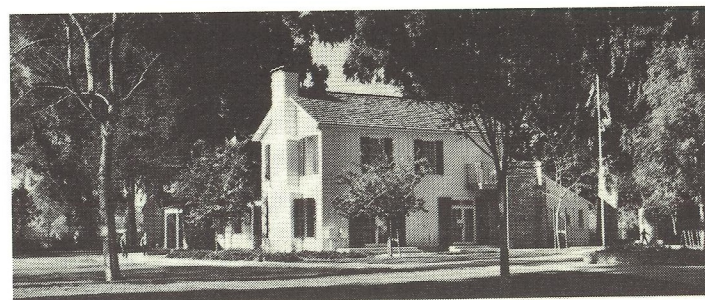
### Statement of Policy

#### Purpose and Use of the Plan

The Cultural and Historical Monuments Plan is an element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles. This plan is a guide for the preservation of significant, beautiful or interesting cultural and historic sites in the City of Los Angeles. It will also establish a precedent for future generations in saving community features which have irreplaceable cultural or historical value.

#### Objectives of the Plan

- To encourage the preservation and restoration of designated monuments.
- To establish criteria which may be used in selecting features to be designated or recognized as cultural or historical monuments.
- To illustrate the locations and types of cultural and historical monuments in the City and its environs.
- To describe City policy concerning the preservation of cultural and historical features in the City and the surrounding area.
- To disseminate information about the designated monuments.



Shadow Ranch

#### Criteria

The National, State and City governments have different programs and administrative bodies charged with the mission of identifying and/or preserving historical and cultural monuments. Each has evolved sets of criteria for identifying historical monuments which have significance to that level of government. The separate sets of criteria of the various levels of government enumerated below reflect the different emphasis and approaches taken by each.

**Los Angeles City Monuments** A cultural or historical monument as defined by Los Angeles City Ordinance is:

- A notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect who influenced his age;
- Sites with significant trees or other plant life;
- Sites identified with historic personages or with important events in national, state or local history;
- Structures embodying the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, valuable for study of a period, style or method of construction;
- Historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state or community is reflected.

Other factors influencing the choice of a monument are age and changing land use. Earlier buildings threatened by economic pressures are given priority.

**State Historical Monuments** State historical monuments are investigated and designated by the Parks Commission of the State Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Beaches and Parks. The Parks Commission is a five member body which holds meetings throughout the State. Proposed monuments are presented to the Commission for consideration.

Historical monuments must be one of the following:

- A site or structure where a historically significant event took place.
- A structure that was once occupied by a person who was a principal in a historically significant event.
- A structure or group of structures with distinct architectural features that depict a period of growth in the history of the County, State or Nation that has passed or is passing into antiquity.
- A site or structure designated a historical monument by the appropriate State or Federal agency.

**National Monuments** Buildings, sites, objects, and districts are elevated to the level of a national monument when they possess exceptional value in illustrating the history and heritage of our Nation. Determination of such monuments is based on criteria values similar to those used in the evaluation of both Los Angeles City Monuments and State Historical Monuments. To be considered as a National Monument the site and its authentic historically related environment should lend itself to effective preservation and interpretation.



## Features of the Plan

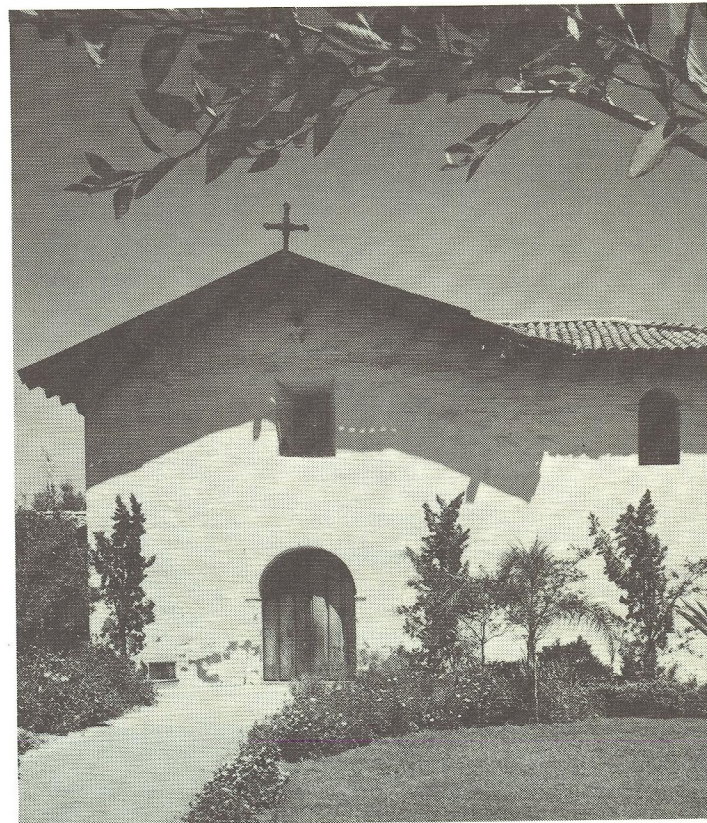
As of December, 1967 the Cultural Heritage Board had designated 53 Cultural and Historical Monuments. About one-half of these were churches or other public buildings; a third were private residences, and the remainder miscellaneous sites.

All but one of the monuments designated or recognized by the Cultural Heritage Board are listed as a part of the Cultural and Historical Monuments Plan. The City Planning Commission omitted the Central Library since its inclusion would be in conflict with the Library Element of the Master Plan which it adopted on May 16, 1968.

A number of other historic buildings or features in the Los Angeles area are located on either State, County or Federal property and as such are not subject to the Cultural Heritage Board's jurisdiction. However, the Board has officially recognized these buildings for their historical importance.

Additionally, the need to take action to provide appropriate historic settings for the following features in the City has been recognized by the Cultural Heritage Board:

- Incorporating the San Fernando Mission and the Andres Pico Adobe into a historical and cultural center;
- Restoring two nineteenth century houses at the top of Angels' Flight as museums or Victorian style restaurants;
- Developing Drum Barracks as a Civil War museum and Fire Station No. 23 as a Fire Department museum;
- Creation of historical parks around old buildings or relocation of them to a historic park;



San Fernando Mission

- Developing of the site of the first cemetery in Los Angeles as a historic park;
- Creation of a private, nonprofit organization for the preservation or acquisition of historic properties.
- Interesting the petroleum industry in acquiring and preserving a portion of the original Los Angeles Oil Field as a living symbol of the first commercial oil field in the City and as recognition of the importance of the oil industry in the Los Angeles area.
- Encouraging the placement of plaques, fountains and other monuments which will bring attention to those individuals who have had important roles in Los Angeles' history or culture.

The cultural and historical monuments identified in the plan are summarized by category below:

	Churches	Sites	Public or Commercial Buildings	Residences	Special Features
DESIGNATED MONUMENTS	9	4	8	20	11
RECOGNIZED MONUMENTS*	1	1	3	5	1

\*Two of the "Recognized Monuments" are located in areas not shown on the map and are, therefore, not listed on the chart.



Andres Pico Adobe



Doheny Mansion

### Background

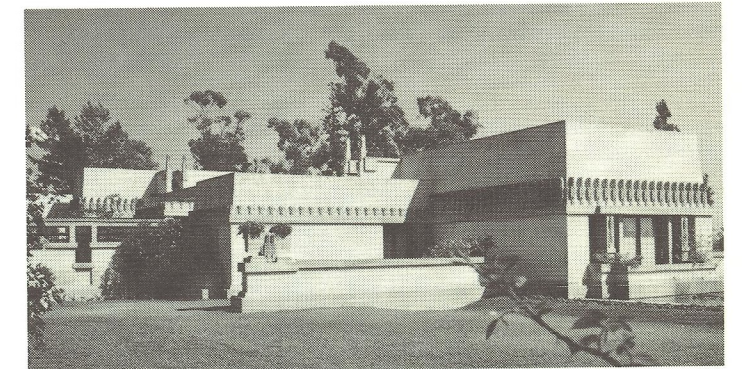
In the last several years there has been a greatly increased interest in preserving the physical traces of our country's history. Almost every city in the United States now has some official or semi-official agency working to save historic sites and examples of architectural styles of the past.

The issue has become more urgent as available land grows scarce and expensive and pressure increases to demolish old buildings that do not pay their way financially. Owners come under financial pressure from taxes, building codes, and changing land use. Many old buildings are neglected or vandalized or remodeled so drastically that the original character is lost.

Most efforts at preservation have been on an emergency basis, with interested individuals and historical societies

hastily mobilized to save some historic landmark from demolition. Their efforts often come too late or lack the organization necessary to raise the needed money or public support.

There has been a need to determine before emergencies occur which buildings actually have historic or cultural importance; whether their social or aesthetic value is worth the cost of preservation; how old buildings or historic sites can be used to best advantage; and what measures to take to prevent demolition.

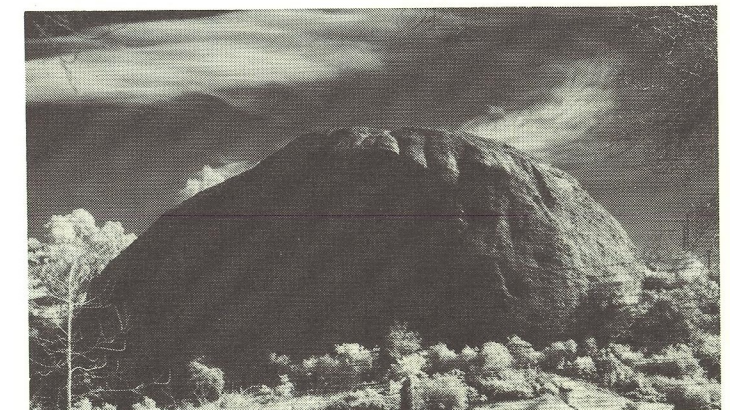


Hollyhock House

In 1962, Los Angeles formed one of the earliest and most effective municipal historic preservation agencies in the country—the Cultural Heritage Board.

The Cultural Heritage Board is advisory to the Municipal Arts Commission. With power to forestall demolition up to 360 days, the Board has used this time in several instances to rally public support and help to preserve buildings that would otherwise have been destroyed.

As one of the newest of the world's great cities, it is important that significant examples of Los Angeles' unique, colorful and historic past should be preserved whenever possible, and a precedent set for future generations in saving what best represents the City's true cultural heritage.



Eagle Rock





# Cultural and Historical Monuments

City of Los Angeles • Cultural and Historical Monuments Plan  
 this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and this Map

- FACILITIES**
- church
  - residence
  - building
  - site
  - special feature
  - historic center\*
- \*Group of separate but related monuments indicated on the map

**Designated Monuments**

The Plan includes 52 cultural and historical monuments within Los Angeles City designated by the Cultural Heritage Board as of December 1987. Monument names, addresses and the dates of designation as cultural-historical monuments are listed below:

Map Number	Name	Address	Date Designated
1	Leonis Adobe	23537 Calabasas Rd., Calabasas	8-6-62
2	Sutton Hall*	10115 Commero Ave., Tujunga	8-6-62
3	Plaza Church	100 W. Sunset Blvd.	8-6-62
4	Ange's Flight*	Third and Hill Sts.	8-6-62
5	Residence*	339 Bunker Hill Ave.	8-6-62
6	Bradbury Building	304 South Broadway	9-21-62
7	Andres Pico Adobe*	10940 Sepulveda Blvd., Mission Hills	9-21-62
8	Foy House	633 South Wilmar St.	9-21-62
9	Shadow Ranch*	2283 Vanowen St., Canoga Park	11-2-62
10	The Eagle Rock	Figueroa St.—North End	11-16-62
11	West Temple Apartments	1012 West Temple St.	1-4-63
12	Hollywood House*	4800 Hollywood Blvd., Barnsdall Park	1-4-63
13	Rocha House	2400 Shenandoah St.	1-28-63
14	Chatsworth Community Church	22601 Lassen St., Chatsworth	2-15-63
15	Towers of Simon Rodia	1765 East 107th St.	3-1-63
16	St. Joseph's Church	218 East 107th St.	5-10-63
17	St. Vibiana's Cathedral	114 East Second St.	5-10-63
18	Site of Hyde Park		5-10-63
19	Congregational Church	6501 Crenshaw Blvd.	5-10-63
20	Moreton Bay Fig Tree	1100 National Blvd.	5-10-63
21	Two Stone Gates	Beachwood Dr. at Westshire and Beldon Drives	5-10-63
22	Drum Barracks*	1053 and 1055 Cary Ave., Wilmington	6-7-63
23	"The Palms," S.P.R.R.	National Blvd. and Vinton Ave.	8-9-63
24	San Fernando Mission	15151 San Fernando Mission Blvd.	8-9-63
25	The Encino Oak*	Louise Ave. at Ventura Blvd.	9-6-63
26	Banning Residence*		
27	Banning Park	401 East "M" St., Wilmington	10-11-63

26	Site of the First Cemetery in the City*	521 North Main St.	3-20-64
27	"The Castle"	325 South Bunker Ave.	5-8-64
28	William Andrews Clark Memorial Library*	2520 Cimarron St.	10-9-64
29	Campo De Cahuenga*	3919 Lankershim Blvd., No. Hollywood	11-13-64
30	The Doherty Mansion	9 Chester Pl.	1-8-65
31	"Rancho Sombra Del Roble"	23555 Justice St., Canoga Park	1-22-65
32	St. Saviour's Chapel	3700 Coldwater Canyon Rd.	2-5-65
33	Barnsdall Park	Barnsdall Park, 4800 Hollywood Blvd.	2-26-65
34	Barnsdall Park*	4800 Hollywood Blvd.	2-26-65
35	Site of the Birthplace of Adlai E. Stevenson	2639 Monmouth Ave.	8-20-65
36	Watts Station	6186 East 103rd St.	12-3-65
37	Fire Station No. 23*	225 East 5th St.	2-18-66
38	Founders' Oak and the Immediate Area		
39	Residence	Haverford Ave., between Sunset Blvd. and Antioch St., Pacific Palisades	3-25-66
40	Residence	1425 Miramar St., Pacific Palisades	6-15-66
41	144 Deodar Trees*	4425 N. Figueroa St.	6-15-66
42	San Antonio Winery	White Oak Ave., between San Fernando Mission Blvd. and San Jose St., Granada Hills	8-3-66
43	California Club	737 Lamar St.	9-14-66
44	Hanger No. 1*	538 South Flower St.	11-2-66
45	Residence	3701 West Imperial Highway	11-16-66
46	Residence	818 Bonnie Brae St.	2-8-67
47	St. John's Episcopal Church	1537 Neptune Ave., Wilmington	3-15-67
48	Chavez Ravine Arboretum	Elysian Park	4-28-67
49	76 Mature Olive Trees*	Lassen St., between Topanga Canyon Blvd. and Farralome Ave.	5-10-67
50	Settling Walls and the Mission Basin*		
51	Residence	Havans and Bleeker Sts.	5-10-67
52	Residence	1300 Carroll Ave.	5-26-67
		1330 Carroll Ave.	5-26-67

53	Old St. Peter's Church*	24th St. and Grand Ave., San Pedro	12-6-67
	Harbor View Memorial Park		
<b>Recognized Monuments</b>			
The following monuments are considered by the Cultural Heritage Board as being worthy of recognition. These monuments are located either outside of the City limits or on Federal, State or County property within the City.			
Map Letter	Name	Address	Date Recognized
A	Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument Landmarks 145, 159, 171, 689 and 730, La Casa Pielasconi and the Masonic Temple*	Main and Macy Sts., Central City	5-10-63
B	Charles Lumis Residence*	200 E. Ave. 43, Highland Park District	5-10-63
C	Walter Luther Dodge House	950 N. Kings Rd., West Hollywood	5-10-63
D	Veteran's Administration Center No. 12 including Buildings 9, 20, 27, 66, and 137*	Wilshire and Sawtelle Blvds., West Los Angeles	5-10-63
E	Senora Isabel Rowland de Gracida Adobe	2034 S. Batson Ave., La Puente	5-7-64
F	Rancho La Brea Adobe	6301 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles County	3-20-64
G	Point Fermin Lighthouse*	Point Fermin Park, San Pedro	4-30-65
H	Canyon Elementary School Building	421 Entrada Dr., Santa Monica	10-22-65
I	Vicente Lugo Adobe	6360 E. Gage St., Bell Gardens	8-3-66
J	Wayfare's Chapel	Palos Verdes Dr. S., Portuguese Bend	10-11-67
K	Caruthers' Home (San Dimas Hotel)	121 N. San Dimas Ave., San Dimas	10-25-67

Los Angeles City ownership.  
 \*Public ownership, others listed are privately owned.





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photography by the Department of Water and Power  
layout and design by graphics section, Department of City Planning

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Mrs. Patricia A. Wilson, *Secretary*  
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CITY PLANNING COMMISSION	ADOPTED
RECREATION AND PARKS COMMISSION	10/31/68
WATER AND POWER COMMISSION	9/12/68
CITY COUNCIL	10/3/68
	1/2/69

2.113  
City Owned  
Power  
Transmission  
Rights-of-Way  
Development  
Plan

# City Owned Power Transmission Rights-of-Way Development Plan

an Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles

prepared by the Departments of City Planning, Recreation and Parks, and Water and Power





**City of Los Angeles**  
**City Owned Power Transmission Rights-of-Way Development Plan**

*this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan and City Owned Power Transmission Rights-of-Way Facilities Map*

## Statement of Policy

### Purpose and Use of the Plan

The City Owned Power Transmission Rights-of-Way Development Plan is a portion of the Recreation Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles. The Plan is intended to serve as a guide for the development of selected parcels of land underlying transmission rights-of-way of the Department of Water and Power with parks as an additional use.

The function of these rights-of-way for power system facilities is and shall remain paramount and primary. Park sites shall be permitted only where the Department of Water and Power determines that they will not interfere with this primary function.

Development of the rights-of-way for park purposes will be initiated and planned jointly by the Department of City Planning and the Department of Recreation and Parks. Sites will be selected and developed in conformance with the locational and site development standards of the Recreation Element of the Master Plan, as modified and further specified by this Plan. Facilities will be funded, constructed, maintained and supervised by the

Department of Recreation and Parks subject to the approval of the Department of Water and Power.

The Department of Water and Power shall not be liable for any injuries or damages resulting from recreational or other uses of rights-of-way initiated or approved by another Department of the City.

### Objectives of the Plan

- To provide for a more efficient utilization of public lands occupied by power line rights-of-way by developing them, where appropriate, for supplemental use as parks.
- To provide sites for parks needed to achieve desirable standards which could not be separately provided within the City's economic capability.
- To beautify power line rights-of-way extending through many areas of the City by means of appropriate landscaping and maintenance.



Power line park sites are ideal for passive recreation.

- To establish standards for the development of park facilities on power line rights-of-way and for the activities permitted thereon which will ensure that such facilities and activities do not interfere with the principal function of the rights-of-way as an essential part of the City's power system.

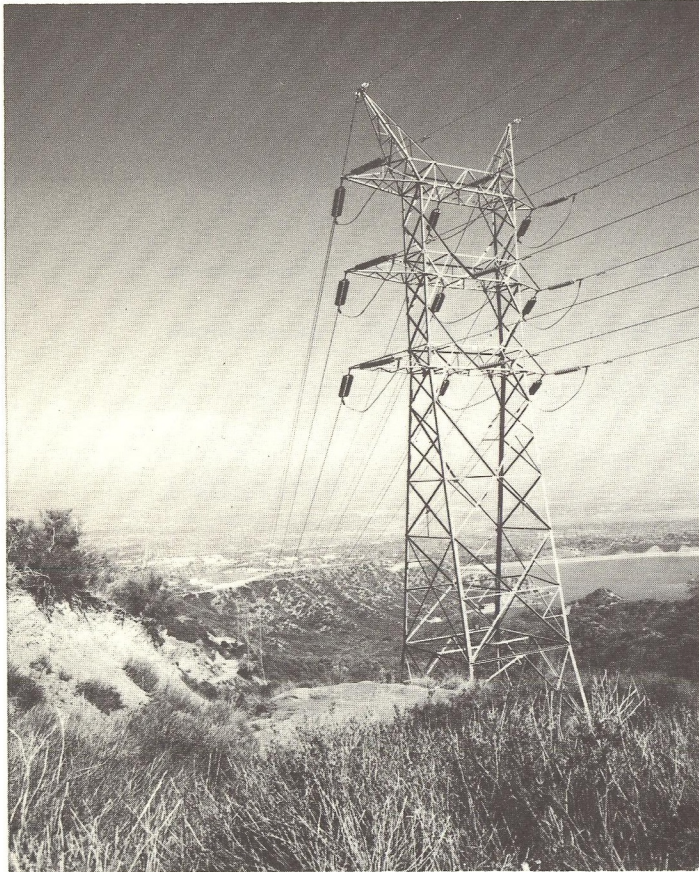
### Standards and Criteria

#### Site Selection

- Sites shall be located in residential neighborhoods farther than ¼ mile from existing parks and school playgrounds unless such facilities are separated from the site by a major thoroughfare. Priority shall be given to sites in high density neighborhoods having inadequate parks or school playgrounds.
- Initially selected sites shall be spaced not less than ½ mile apart.



- Sites shall have direct access by local streets or sidewalks.
- Sites shall be one acre or larger in size, and where possible shall be expandable in one or more directions.



Rights-of-way in mountain areas can be utilized for hiking and equestrian trails.

- Sites shall not be contiguous to major or secondary highways.
- Sites shall be on level or nearly level terrain, with good drainage.
- Where possible, sites shall contain no transmission towers.

Right-of-way sections satisfying the following criteria may be improved and landscaped under the beautification program of the Department of Water and Power:

- Rights-of-way enclosed by curbs to form an "island" within a paved street and which face residences landscaped and maintained in good condition.
- Rights-of-way on one side of a curbed and paved street with well maintained and landscaped residences facing on either side.

- Rights-of-way which cross fully improved streets which have residences on both sides of the rights-of-way that are maintained and landscaped in good condition and face the cross streets.

### Site Use

Activities which may be permitted are as follows:

- Those attracting small numbers of people.
- Hiking and bicycle trails and equestrian trails in selected areas.
- Picnic areas, provided that tables and benches are movable and so located that they will not interfere with access to power facilities.

Activities which will not be allowed are:

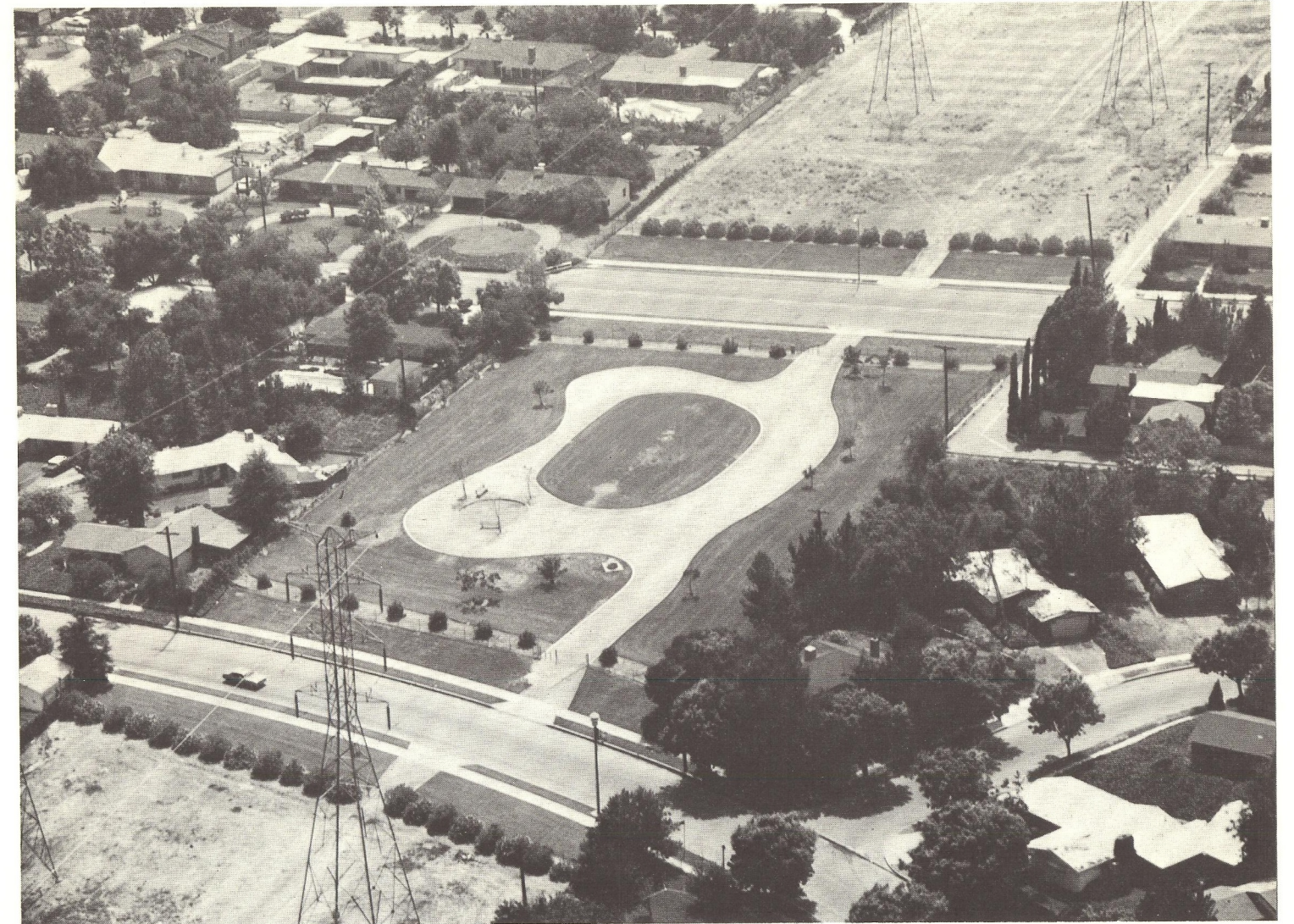
- Those requiring facilities which would hinder approach to maintenance of towers or conductors.
- Those attracting large numbers of people.
- Those causing detrimental or objectionable effects on neighboring residences.
- Kite or model airplane flying or similar activities.

### Landscaping

Trees shall not be allowed to grow to a height of more than fifteen feet, and plants must be small enough so that they could be cleared rapidly in case of emergency. The major part of each site will be planted with grass. Decomposed granite walkways with cement curbs will provide access within each park.



Public lands put to more than one use is sound planning.



Twenty-four sites comprised of 44 acres will be developed throughout the City for limited recreational use.

## Features of the Plan

The Plan shows twenty-four park sites and three beautification areas which should be developed. It proposes that these areas be improved for park uses as soon as precise plans can be prepared and funds can be obtained. Once all of the above-mentioned sites are developed, it is envisioned that other rights-of-way areas will be adapted for park purposes. It is conceivable that in the future almost all Department of Water and Power owned power transmission rights-of-way within the City will be used for parks along with their primary function of power transmission.

Various rights-of-way areas can be developed in different manners. Some are suited for park sites, others as

greenbelts and still others, because of their steepness and inaccessibility, are good only as riding and hiking trails.

The following table summarizes the physical extent of the first phase proposed park site system which involves essentially level terrain.

Area	Number of Sites	Total Length Feet	Total Acreage
VALLEY	19	9,320	39.1
CENTRAL	4	1,790	4.0
SOUTH	1	440	1.0
Total	24	11,550	44.1





# City Owned Power Transmission Rights-of-Way Facilities

City of Los Angeles  
 City Owned Power Transmission Rights-of-Way Development Plan  
 this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and this Map

### FACILITIES

- los angeles city power transmission rights-of-way
- owned by the department of water and power
- - - not owned by the department of water and power

### land use adjoining power transmission rights-of-way

- residential
- commercial or industrial
- vacant or open area

### FACILITIES

- proposed development
- limited recreation site
- greenbelt





Sam Yorty, mayor

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photographs by the Boy Scouts of America, the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks and the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department.

layout and design by graphics section, Department of City Planning

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION	ADOPTED
RECREATION AND PARKS COMMISSION	10/24/68
CITY COUNCIL	9/19/68
	12/31/68

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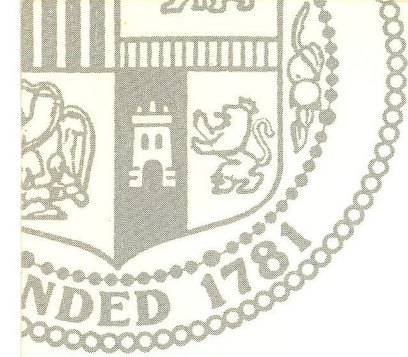


**2.112**  
**Major Equestrian**  
**and Hiking Trails**  
**Plan**

# Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails Plan

an Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles





## City of Los Angeles Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails Plan

*this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan,  
and Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails map.*

### Statement of Policy

#### Purpose and Use of the Plan

The Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails Plan is a portion of the Recreation Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles. It was designed to serve as a guide to governmental agencies concerned with the acquisition, construction and maintenance of equestrian and hiking trails in the City. The Plan also provides recommendations for trails outside the City. It will be of assistance in the formulation and revision of other Master Plan elements which are affected by these facilities. Additionally, it provides information concerning the extent and location of needed and proposed equestrian and hiking trails, and their relation to, and effect upon, privately owned properties. The Plan designates general, rather than precise, locations for the facilities involved.

#### Objectives of the Plan

##### Equestrian Trails

- To provide a means for the promotion of horseback riding as a healthful and relaxing activity.

- To provide a guide that can be used to acquire or reserve land for a coordinated system of equestrian trails.
- To describe standards for the development of existing and proposed trails.
- To guide public and private decision makers in the development of new trails to form a system connecting City trails with County, State and



Well-equipped trail stops are proposed at convenient intervals.

Federal systems and connecting urban trails with wilderness trails.

- To provide a guide for the combination of equestrian and hiking trails where desirable.
- To illustrate the location of horsekeeping districts, major concentrations of horses and to indicate how these areas relate to the trail system.

##### Hiking Trails

- To provide policies and a plan which can be used in the promotion of hiking as a healthful and relaxing activity.
- To designate existing hiking trails in and adjoining the City of Los Angeles.
- To describe standards for the improvement of existing and proposed trails.
- To provide a guide for new trails where desirable, as segments, as separate systems, or in combination with equestrian trails.



Public camping areas add to enjoyment of the trail system.



(Statement of Policy continued.)

## Standards and Criteria

### Equestrian Trails

- Trails should have a minimum tread width of ten feet and a cleared width of twelve feet.
- Routes shown on the Major Trails Plan should be only backbone trails which connect the various equestrian areas together to form a major trails system. Connections with other city trails and the major County, State and Federal trails surrounding the City should be included.
- Trails should be along interesting routes with varied features and scenery.
- Trails should be used by equestrians and hikers only. Bicycles, motorcycles, and all other vehicles except maintenance vehicles should be prohibited.
- A maximum grade of 10 per cent is desirable. Steeper grades may be allowed in exceptional terrain, but the distance should be limited to a maximum of 500 feet.
- Trails should be aligned to eliminate the need for sharp switchbacks. However, if these are unavoidable, the trail should be reinforced and drainage provisions made to prevent erosion of the trail and properties adjoining it.
- Street crossings should be avoided where possible, but may be used if they are appropriately marked and controlled.
- Combined trail stops and assembly areas adjoining the trail should be provided at intervals of approximately 12 to 20 miles. Minimum parking should be available for ten vehicles plus stock trailers. Heavily used trails should have parking for up to eighty vehicles. Adequate holding stalls, hitching racks, water and toilets should be provided. Portions of some areas should also be improved as camps for overnight riders.

### Hiking Trails

Equestrian trails standards also apply to hiking trails, with the exception of the following:

- Trails should have a minimum tread width of five feet and a cleared width of seven feet except in unusual circumstances.
- The grade of the trail should be related to the purpose for using the particular trail. The rock climber, as well as the beginning hiker, should be served by the various trails proposed.

## Features of the Plan

### City Equestrian Trails

In 1968 the Department of Recreation and Parks owned and/or maintained approximately 63 miles of trails in four locations as shown on the Plan map. There were also several miles of City trails in residential areas, notably the Porter Ranch and Shadow Hills areas.

### City Hiking Trails

In addition to the equestrian trails, the City in 1968 owned and/or maintained some 81 miles of hiking trails. These were in approximately the same locations as the equestrian trails. They varied from paved pathways to unpaved canyon trails.



Standards are necessary to ensure that trails are neither too narrow nor too steep.

### Proposed Trails System

The proposed trails system includes the City owned trails and an additional 81 miles of equestrian and hiking trails. Some 71 miles of the proposed trails are designated on the plan map for combined equestrian and hiking use. Forty-five miles of the combined trails would be located within City boundaries. The remainder are necessary to complete the system but are proposals on land of other jurisdictions.

### Other Trails

The Cities of Pasadena, Rolling Hills and Rolling Hills Estates own and/or operate their own city trails systems. Only the Pasadena City trail is shown on the Los Angeles City Plan. However, all are open for use by our City's residents.

Horsemen and hikers often use a number of unofficial trails in and around the City. These trails are mainly paths in the Santa Monica Mountains and in the hills fringing the San Fernando Valley. They follow natural routes across private and public property. Some of

these trails in City parks are maintained by the Department of Recreation and Parks. There are no State or Federal trails in the City, but Los Angeles County operates a short trail in the City's Highland Park District and also has an extensive trails system outside the City.

### Trails Stops

There are three existing and eight proposed trails stops shown on the Plan map.

### Equestrian Centers

A proposed 65-acre center in Griffith Park will provide stables, show rings, an arena and various ancillary services. Other centers at Hansen Dam and Sepulveda Dam are under consideration.

### Special Features

The Plan shows five special features—existing Stony Point, proposed Mount Lukins hiking area, and the three proposed equestrian centers.

### Background

Recreation and leisure activities are beginning to occupy a larger segment of people's lives. Current trends call for a future reduction in the work week and an increase in vacations. These changes will result in a corresponding increase in leisure time. The amount of this free time used for recreation increases with income. Steadily rising income levels are expected to result in an increased demand for recreational facilities. These increasing demands, combined with an already acute shortage of



Mounted patrolmen provide assistance to riders and hikers.

land available for all types of recreation in the Los Angeles area, create difficult recreation problems. Future urban growth will amplify the problem of providing adequate recreational facilities.



Hiking is enjoyed by all age groups.

There are a number of clubs and groups who have an interest in trails. Chief among these are the Sierra Club, Equestrian Trails Incorporated, and the Boy Scouts. In the Los Angeles area these clubs have a combined membership of about 225,000. Additionally, there are myriad other small groups including riding and hiking clubs, property owners associations, civic betterment groups and chambers of commerce with equestrians and hikers in their membership.

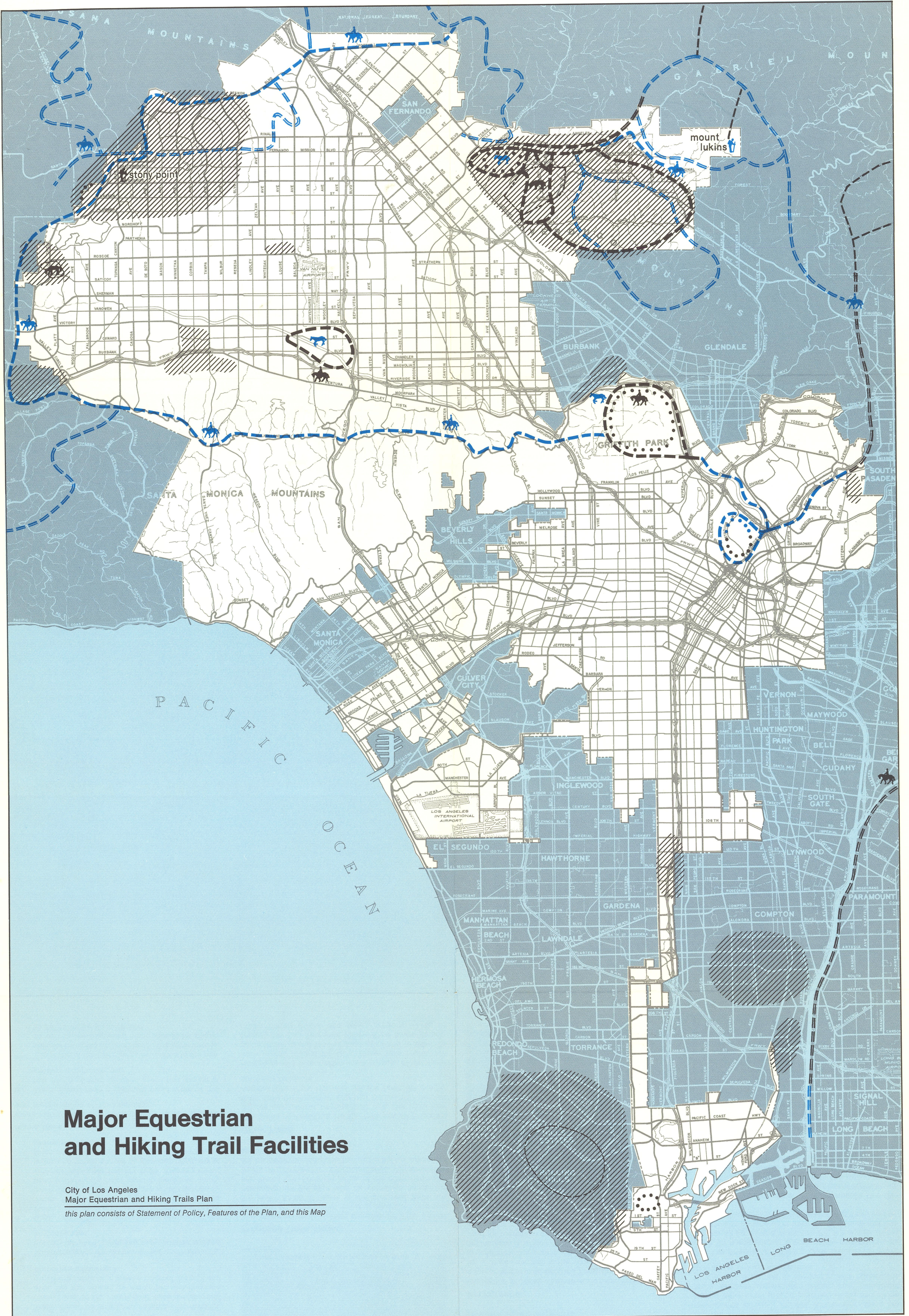
The Los Angeles City Zoning Code has special provisions for horsekeeping. It is presently permitted in the A1 and A2 Zones and in the RA, RE, RS and R1 Zones on lots with an area of at least 20,000 square feet with no more than one horse kept for each 5,000 square feet.

The Code also specifies a "K" Supplemental Use District. These districts are specifically intended for horsekeeping on large lots, in areas with few sidewalks and where riding is possible along the streets. Horses in "K" districts may be kept on 20,000 square foot lots (gross area including one-half of the street) or on 17,500 net square foot lots.

The estimated population of 100,000 horses in Los Angeles County is concentrated in certain areas: the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Torrance, Carson, South Pasadena and the San Fernando Valley.

Since the Plan map shows trails outside the city limits of Los Angeles, close interjurisdictional cooperation will be needed to bring this plan to fruition. The proposed trail system crosses City, County and Forest Service boundaries and uses portions of existing and proposed trails of all three. Therefore, financing and construction of the system will be a joint responsibility.





# Major Equestrian and Hiking Trail Facilities

City of Los Angeles  
 Major Equestrian and Hiking Trails Plan  
 this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and this Map

## FACILITIES

### hiking trails

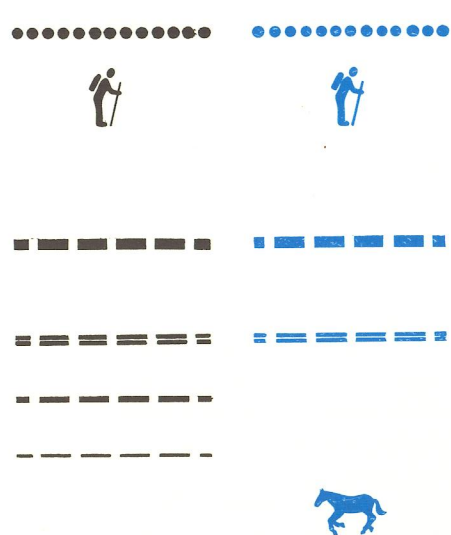
- city of los angeles
- special features

### equestrian trails

- city of los angeles (hikers can use equestrian trails)
- county of los angeles
- u.s. forest service
- other cities
- special features

EXISTING

PROPOSED



## FACILITIES

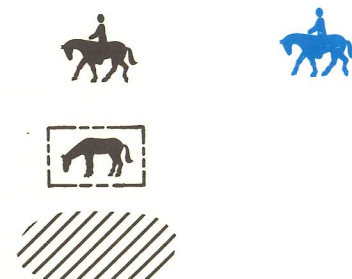
### equestrian trail stop and assembly area (combined)

### horse keeping district

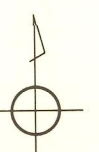
### concentrations of horses

EXISTING

PROPOSED



Note:  
 Map shows only general locations of major trail routes. Specific locations of existing trail routes can be obtained from Los Angeles city park rangers.  
 Trails shown as circles or closed loops indicate trails system.

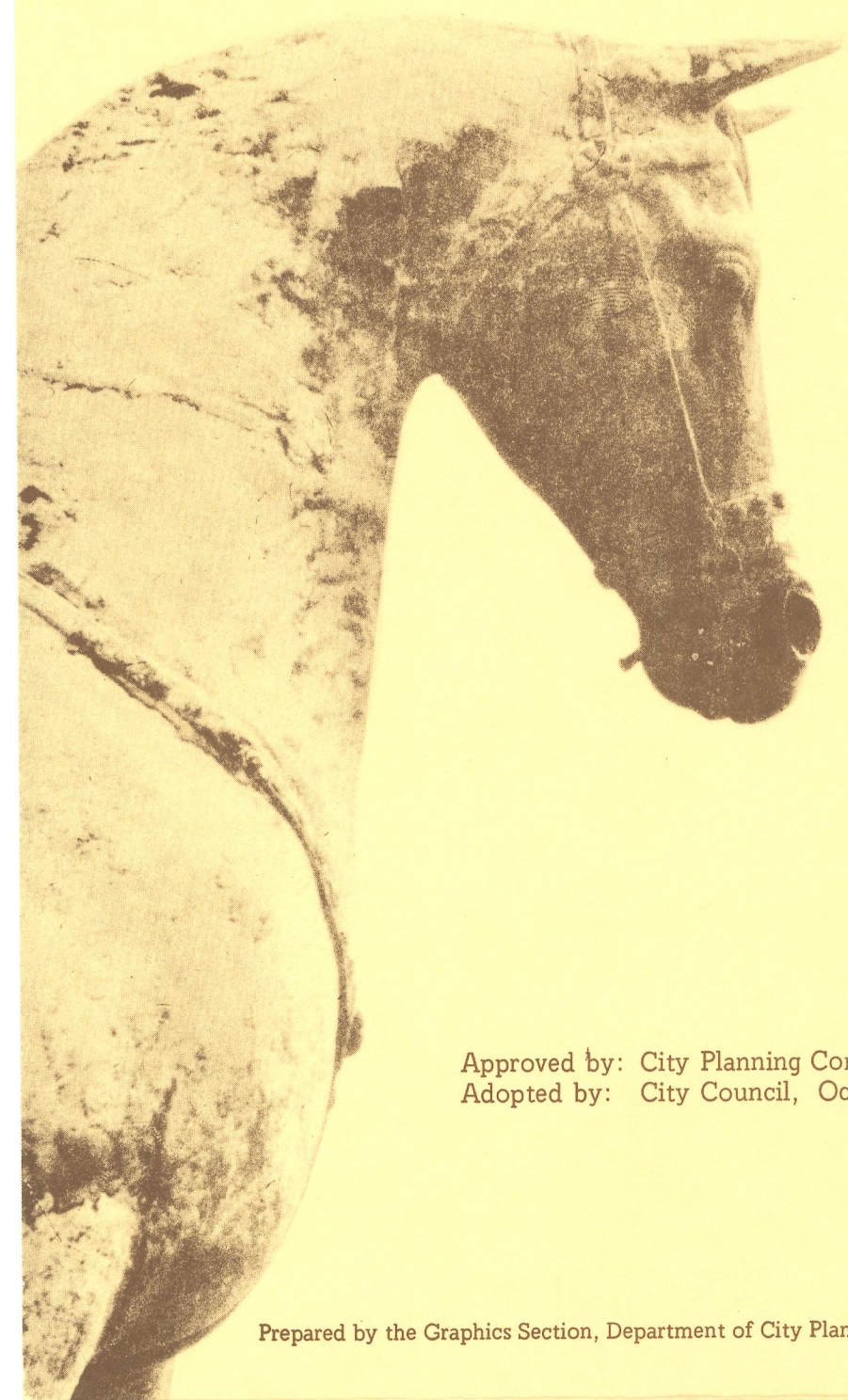




AMENDMENT TO:

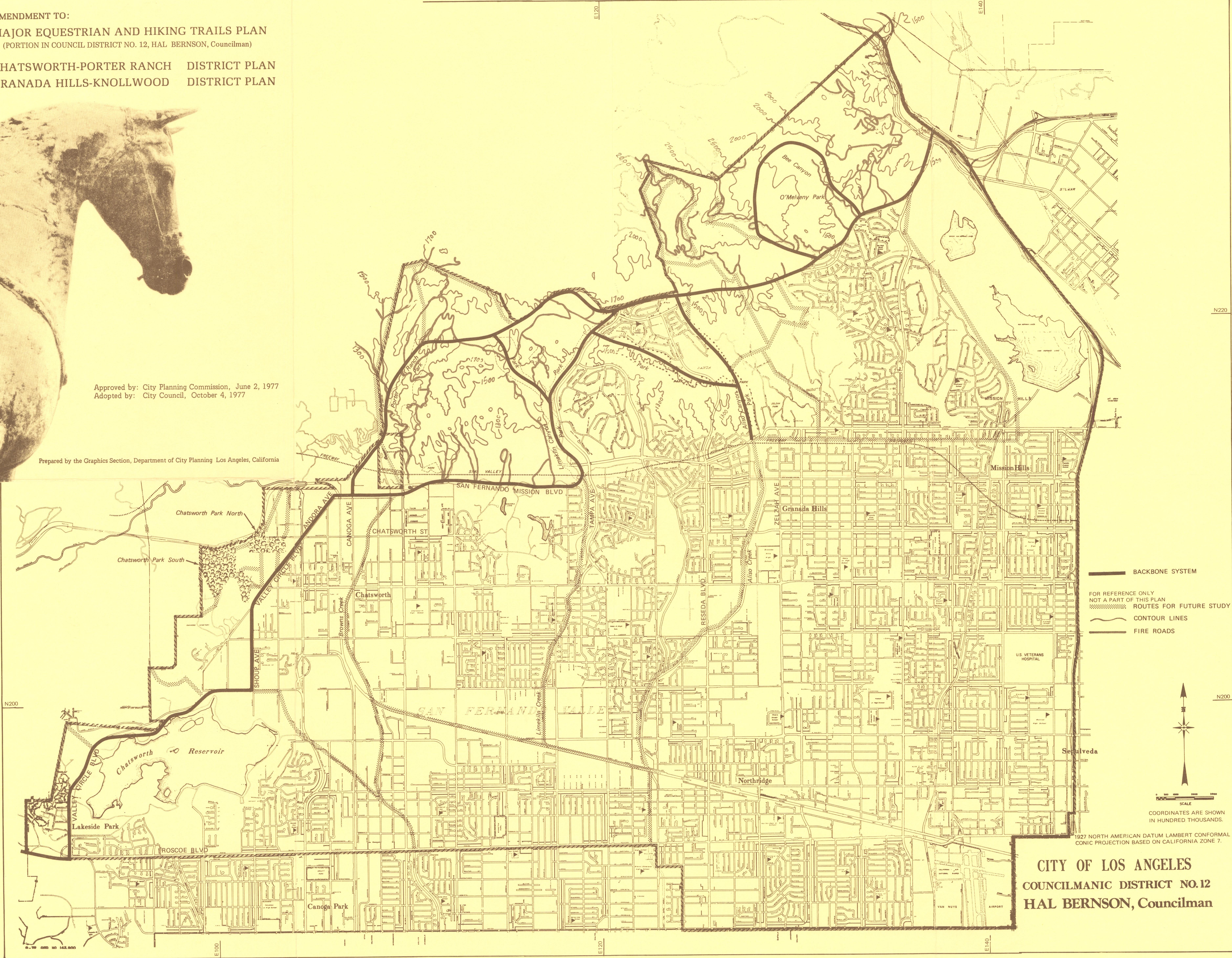
MAJOR EQUESTRIAN AND HIKING TRAILS PLAN  
(PORTION IN COUNCIL DISTRICT NO. 12, HAL BERNSON, Councilman)

CHATSWORTH-PORTER RANCH DISTRICT PLAN  
GRANADA HILLS-KNOLLWOOD DISTRICT PLAN

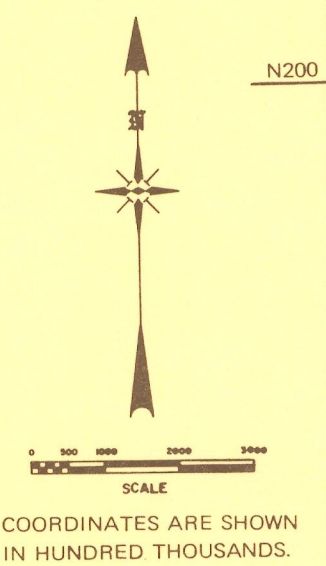


Approved by: City Planning Commission, June 2, 1977  
Adopted by: City Council, October 4, 1977

Prepared by the Graphics Section, Department of City Planning Los Angeles, California



- BACKBONE SYSTEM
- FOR REFERENCE ONLY  
NOT A PART OF THIS PLAN
- ROUTES FOR FUTURE STUDY
- CONTOUR LINES
- FIRE ROADS



1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION BASED ON CALIFORNIA ZONE 7.

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES**  
**COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT NO.12**  
**HAL BERNSON, Councilman**





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Katherine Laich, *assistant city librarian*  
Ernest Siegel, *director of central library*  
Edith P. Bishop, *director of branch libraries*

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**Facilities Planning Section**

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Howard A. Martin, *city planner*  
Brian W. Farris, *planning assistant*

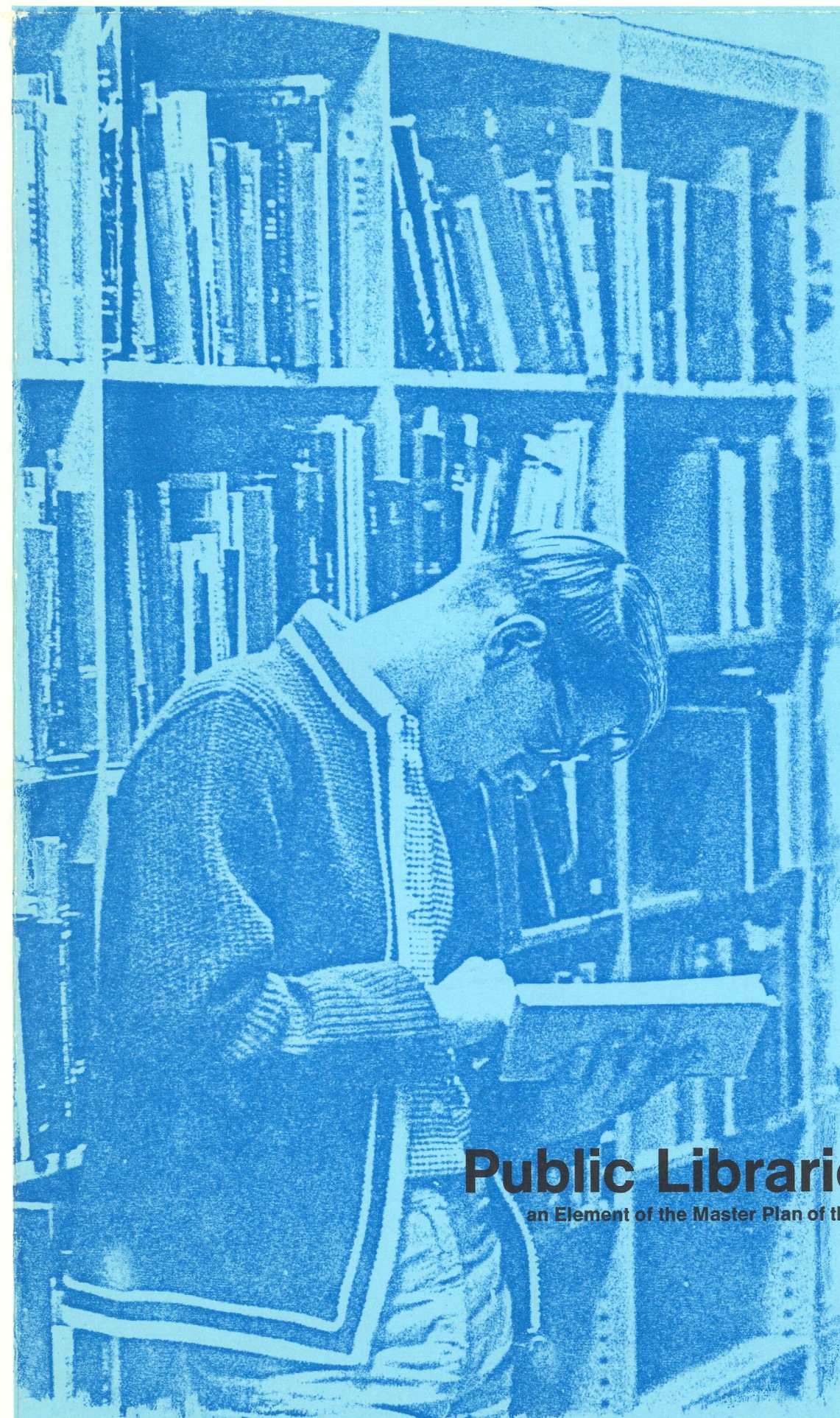
photographs by Los Angeles Public Libraries Department  
layout and design by graphics section, Department of City Planning

	ADOPTED
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION	5/16/68
BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS	6/12/68
CITY COUNCIL	11/4/68

for further information regarding this plan, please contact:

Raymond I. Norman, *Secretary, City Planning Commission, MA 4-5211 ext. 2171*  
refer to CPC 19719

Harold L. Hamill, *City Librarian*  
Los Angeles Public Library Department, 626-7555



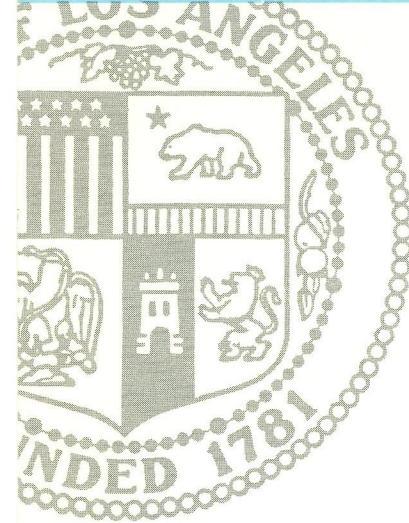
2.13  
Public  
Libraries  
Plan

# Public Libraries Plan

an Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles

prepared by the Department of City Planning and the Library Department





## City of Los Angeles • Public Libraries Plan

*this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and Public Library Facilities map.*

### Statement of Policy

#### Purpose and Use of the Plan

The Public Libraries Plan is an element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles. The Plan is intended to serve as a general guide to concerned governmental agencies and interested citizens for the construction, maintenance, and operation of public library facilities in the City. It will assist in the formulation and/or revision of other Master Plan elements which are affected by these facilities. In addition, it provides information to the general public concerning the extent and location of needed and proposed public library facilities and their relation to and effect upon privately owned properties. The plan designates general, rather than precise, locations for the facilities involved.

#### Objectives of the Plan

- To continue superior library service as befits the high educational level of the Los Angeles citizens.

- To develop standards for library service distances, size of site and the number of parking spaces required for each type of library.
- To locate facilities necessary to conveniently serve present and future library users.
- To reconstruct a central library which will serve as a high volume public circulating library and a major research center for the City and the metropolitan region.
- To eliminate overlapping areas of library service.
- To continue library service in sparsely populated or geographically isolated City areas through the bookmobile system.

#### Standards and Criteria

**Types of Libraries** The Los Angeles Library System provides service from four classes of libraries. Each type provides the function of circulation for residents within an approximate two mile service radius from the facility. Further, the larger libraries provide the additional function of providing research material in greater depth and housing administrative offices.

- **Central Library** This library functions as the official depository for more than two million books, bound periodicals and other documents. All titles in the system are represented in the Central Library. Additionally, it is the administrative headquarters for the entire City library system.
- **Area Library** A proposed highly developed, departmentalized reference center with a half-million volume book collection to serve the entire San Fernando Valley.

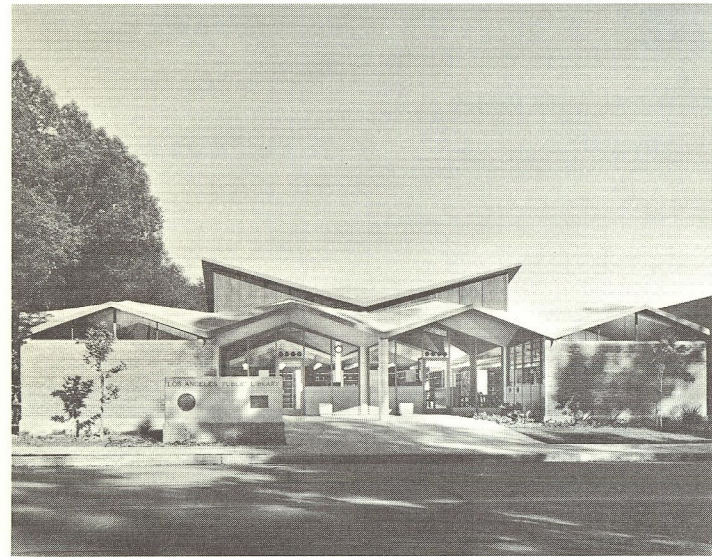


Central Library provides hard to find materials



(Statement of Policy continued.)

- **Regional Library** Provides reference service and maintains a circulating book collection of approximately a quarter of a million volumes. This facility augments the materials and services available in the community libraries and contains library branch administrative offices.
- **Community Library** Serves patrons in an approximate two mile radius with general reading material from some twenty-five to fifty thousand volumes.



New Community Library

**PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS**

Type of Library	Maximum Service Area	Population Served (Thousands)	Minimum Acreage	Required Parking Spaces
CENTRAL	Entire City	2,800 to 3,600 <sup>(a)</sup>	5.15	(b)
AREA	San Fernando Valley	1,000 to 1,500	6.00	400
REGIONAL	Region <sup>(c)</sup>	300 to 350	1.25	75
COMMUNITY	2 Mi. Radius <sup>(d)</sup>	25 to 50	0.50 to 0.75	25 to 35
TRAVELING (BOOKMOBILE)	Varies	Varies	(e)	(f)

- (a) Los Angeles City Population July 1, 1967 2,800,000  
1980 projection 3,600,000
- (b) To be determined by a feasibility study.
- (c) The city is divided into seven regions for operational purposes. (An eighth region is planned for the San Fernando Valley.)
- (d) Size determined by service needs of area.
- (e) Adequate space in privately owned or City owned buildings.
- (f) Temporary parking adjacent to distribution center.

**Features of the Plan**

**Central Library**

The Central Library, built in 1926, no longer has sufficient shelf, seating, work, or parking spaces to meet present user needs. In the spring of 1966, the Library Commission, aware of these deficiencies, authorized a detailed study of the improvements needed for the Central Library. The study has been completed and the plan includes a proposal for replacing the old facility with a modern and larger Central Library.

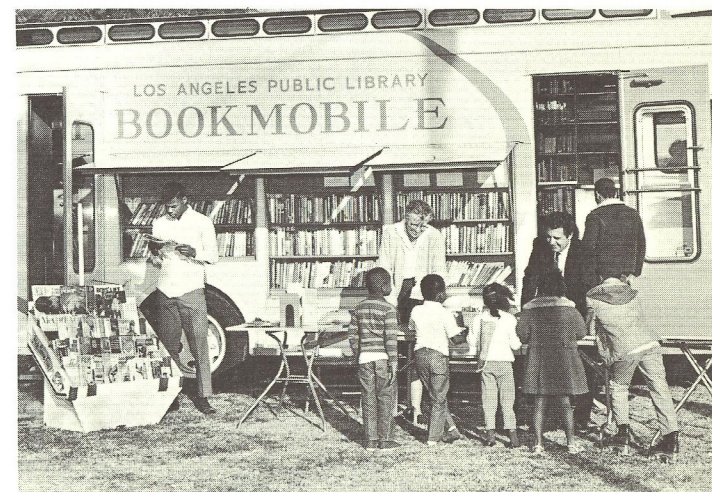
**Branch Libraries**

To more effectively serve library users throughout the City, a system of branch libraries has been developed. Community Libraries, designed to meet local needs, have been established throughout the City. Regional Branches augment the materials and services of the community branches, and an Area Library is planned to provide comprehensive reference service for several regions within the San Fernando Valley.

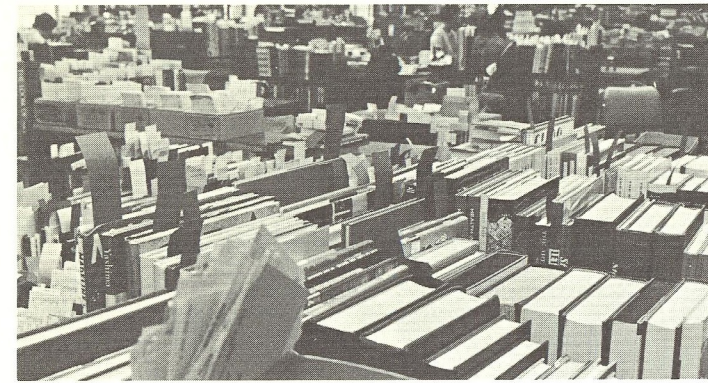
The branch system also operates bookmobiles to provide library services in sparsely populated or geographically isolated areas where it is impractical to provide full time facilities. There is presently one service building operated by the Department, which serves the entire library system.

The plan illustrates the following branch library facilities:

Type of Library	Existing Adequate	Existing to Be Enlarged or Replaced	Existing To Be Relocated	Proposed
AREA	0	0	0	1
REGIONAL	1	5	1	1
COMMUNITY	16	31	7	12
TOTAL	17	36	8	14



Branch library system includes mobile units



Central Library needs more space for books

**History**

In 1872, when six thousand persons constituted the total population of Los Angeles, a small group of public spirited citizens organized as the Los Angeles Library Association.

Public support was promptly expressed by the payment of annual membership fees and the donation of books and periodicals. Four small reading rooms were obtained, additional books purchased, and the City's first library was established.

In 1878, the Los Angeles Public Library was established and the City took possession of the books and facilities.

Financial support for the library system was provided in 1902 by an annual tax levy of four cents per \$100 of assessed valuation. This amount was increased in 1925 by a City Charter amendment to the present rate of seven cents, with the added proviso permitting retention of all monies acquired through the Department's own efforts.

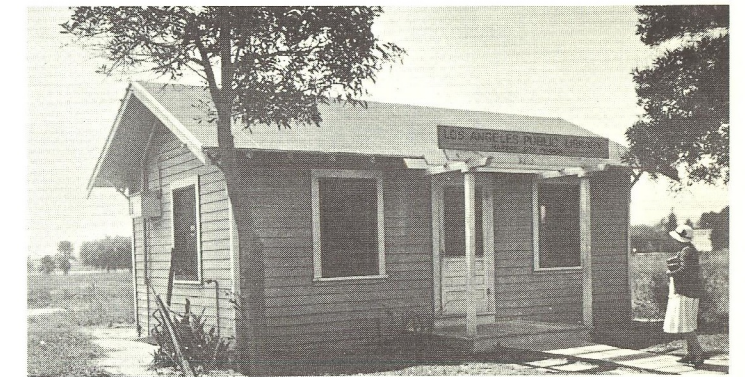
Library extension delivery stations were established in answer to petitions from citizens in various communities. Petitioners provided quarters until such time as use of the facility justified its inclusion as an element of the branch library system. Many small collections established in this manner became permanent branch libraries while others, poorly located, were discontinued.

In 1910, with 16 extension delivery stations in operation and the need of permanent branch buildings indicated, a \$210,000 Carnegie Foundation gift made possible the building of six branch libraries.

As the City grew, the Main Library was moved four times to successingly larger quarters. By 1921, with the need to serve a population of 576,000 persons, a bond issue of two and a half million dollars was approved by the voters with the stipulation that two million dollars be

used for a Central Library. The present structure was opened to the public in July 1926.

Bond issues of 1921 and 1925 provided funds for the construction of twenty-five branch libraries. Extension service supplementing the Main Library and branches was provided by library stations supplied with temporary book collections and operated on part-time schedules. This service was eventually replaced by the construction of new branch buildings and the inauguration of book-mobile service.



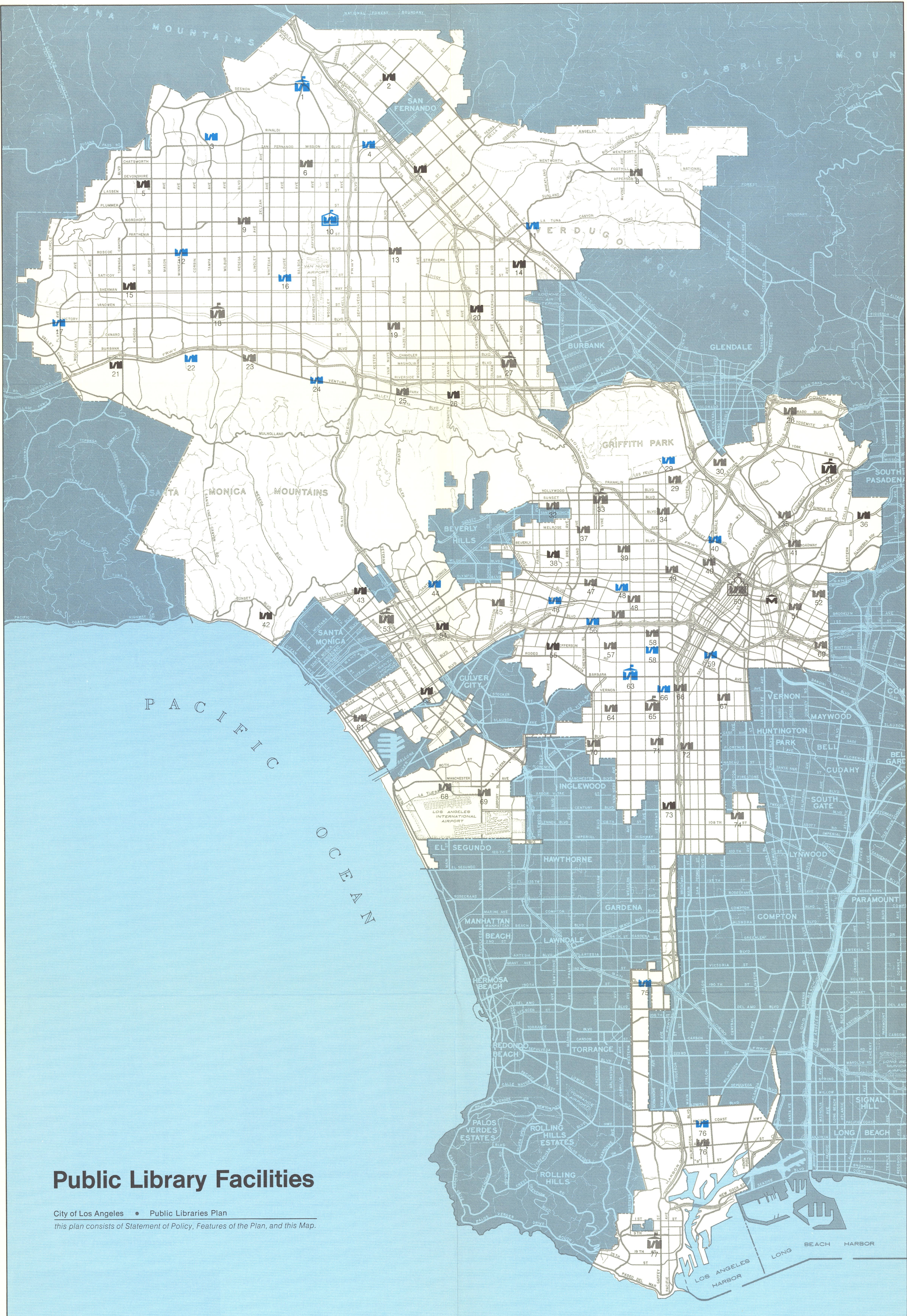
Early Branch Library

By the mid-1950's it had become obvious that the rapid growth of the City and a shortage of funds posed a serious threat to the Library Department's goal of providing service to all parts of Los Angeles. This situation was eased when a \$6,400,000 bond issue for the construction of branch libraries and a maintenance building was passed in 1957. Twenty-eight branches were constructed, fourteen in the San Fernando Valley.

The City's growth had necessitated a re-evaluation of the branch library system, even before the completion of the building program. A Master Plan of Public Libraries was prepared, and adopted in 1963. That plan proposed establishment of branch library facilities in new sections of the City, merging of several existing branches to sites more centrally located in their respective service areas, and enlargement of a number of sites to provide land for parking.

In August of 1964, the Board of Library Commissioners announced the completion of the expansion program funded by the 1957 bond issue. Available funds were not adequate to complete the implementation of the 1963 Library Plan. In the meantime, the Los Angeles Public Library had become the largest circulating public library in America and the City had continued to grow at a rapid rate, again necessitating re-evaluation of the library system. This plan proposes standards designed to increase the efficiency and service of the library system.





# Public Library Facilities

City of Los Angeles • Public Libraries Plan  
 this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and this Map.

## FACILITIES

- central
- branches
- area
- regional
- community
- service buildings
- maintenance

EXISTING		PROPOSED
adequate	inadequate*	

\* to be relocated or enlarged

- |                   |                    |                       |                           |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Van Norman      | 17 Platt           | 33 Hollywood          | 49 Felipe De Neve         | 65 Vermont Square* |
| 2 Sylmar          | 18 West Valley     | 34 Cahuenga           | 50 Central                | 66 Junipero Serra  |
| 3 Porter          | 19 Van Nuys        | 35 Richard Henry Dana | 51 Benjamin Franklin      | 67 Vernon          |
| 4 Mission Hills   | 20 Vanowen Park    | 36 El Sereno          | 52 Malabar                | 68 Loyola Village  |
| 5 Chatsworth      | 21 Woodland Hills  | 37 John C. Fremont    | 53 West Los Angeles       | 69 Westchester     |
| 6 Granada Hills   | 22 Corbin          | 38 Fairfax            | 54 Palms Rancho Park      | 70 Hyde Park       |
| 7 Pacoima         | 23 Encino-Tarzana  | 39 Wilshire           | 55 Baldwin Hills          | 71 John Muir       |
| 8 Sunland-Tujunga | 24 Hayvenhurst     | 40 Echo Park          | 56 Washington Irving      | 72 Ascot           |
| 9 Northridge      | 25 Sherman Oaks    | 41 Lincoln Heights    | 57 Jefferson              | 73 Mark Twain      |
| 10 Valley         | 26 Studio City     | 42 Palisades          | 58 University             | 74 Watts           |
| 11 La Tuna        | 27 North Hollywood | 43 Brentwood          | 59 Maple                  | 75 Harbor Way      |
| 12 Winnetka       | 28 Eagle Rock      | 44 Beverly Glen       | 60 Robert Louis Stevenson | 76 Wilmington      |
| 13 Panorama City  | 29 Los Feliz       | 45 Robertson          | 61 Venice                 | 77 San Pedro       |
| 14 Sun Valley     | 30 Atwater         | 46 Hauser             | 62 Mar Vista              |                    |
| 15 Canoga Park    | 31 Arroyo Seco     | 47 Memorial           | 63 Martin Luther King Jr. |                    |
| 16 Saticoy        | 32 West Hollywood  | 48 Pio Pico           | 64 Angeles Mesa           |                    |

\* Vermont Square to be relocated and renamed to Martin Luther King Jr. Branch Regional Library.





Tom Bradley, mayor

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- Peggy Stevenson
- Zev Yoroslavsky

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- Howard A. Martin, senior city planner

**Project Staff**

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- \*Hollis Russo, city planning associate
- \*Steven L. Crowther, city planning associate

**Graphics Section**

- Gene Wolfe, graphics supervisor
- Richard V. David, design and layout
- Oliver Baker, sr. cartographer
- Joyce O'Dell, cartographer
- William May, cartographer

\* former project staff

**DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS**

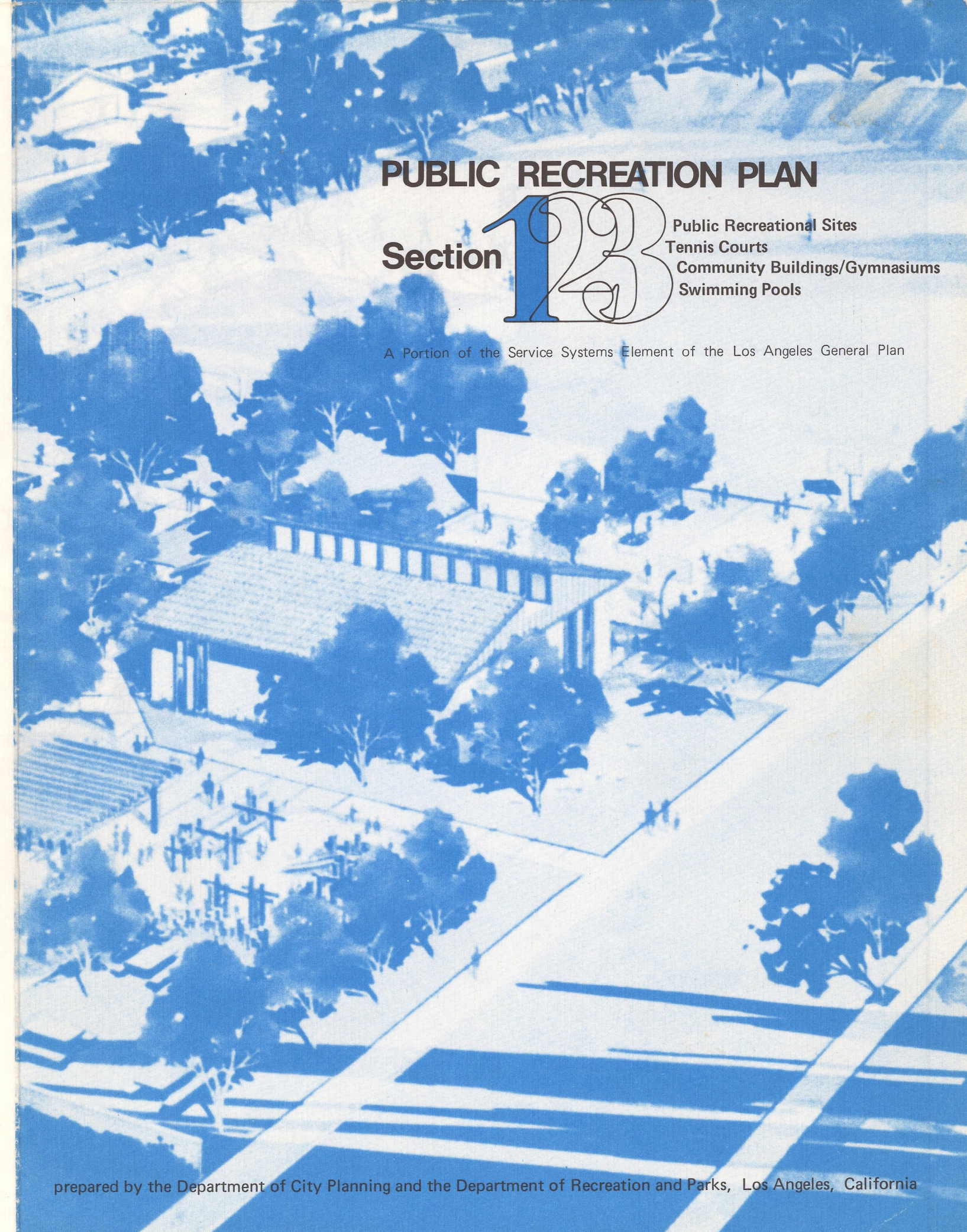
James E. Hadaway, general manager

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- Ted C. Heyl, assistant to planning officer

*For further information regarding this Plan, please contact:  
Raymond I. Norman, Secretary, City Planning Commission,  
485-5071 refer to C.P.C. 26830  
Council File No. 80-1375 and N5-1*

APPROVED: RECREATION AND PARKS COMMISSION 10-18-79  
APPROVED: CITY PLANNING COMMISSION 2-21-80  
APPROVED: CITY COUNCIL 10-9-80



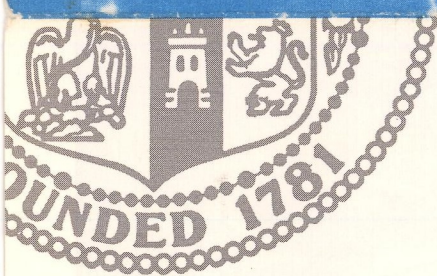
**PUBLIC RECREATION PLAN**

**Section 123** Public Recreational Sites  
Tennis Courts  
Community Buildings/Gymnasiums  
Swimming Pools

A Portion of the Service Systems Element of the Los Angeles General Plan

prepared by the Department of City Planning and the Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California





## PUBLIC RECREATION PLAN

### Section 123

Public Recreational Sites  
Community Buildings/Gymnasiums  
Swimming Pools  
Tennis Courts  
Background/Implementation Report

The Public Recreation Plan—Section 1 consists of this text and the map on the other side of this sheet.

The Public Recreation Plan—Section 1 is a portion of the Service Systems Element of the Los Angeles City General Plan. This section of the Plan emphasizes neighborhood and community recreation sites, community buildings, gymnasiums, swimming pools and tennis courts. Subsequent sections will address other facilities.

## PURPOSES

### Use of the Plan

The Public Recreation Plan—Section 1 consists of this text and the map on the other side of this sheet. The plan map shows, in an illustrative manner, the general location of recreational sites on a citywide basis. More specific locations are shown on the adopted community plan maps.

This section of the Plan sets forth recreation standards intended to provide a basis for satisfying the needs for neighborhood and community recreational sites. The standards are not intended to set an upper limit for the areas of parks, recreational sites or other types of open space.

The Public Recreation Plan - Section 1 emphasizes neighborhood and community recreational sites and parks because of their immediate importance to the daily lives of the City's people, especially its children. It includes policies and programs to meet the needs for community buildings, swimming pools and tennis courts. Other types of facilities will be added after additional studies have been made. This

section of the Plan is to be continually revised to meet expanding needs for neighborhood and community recreation sites.

In view of the limited availability of funds for acquisition and development of recreational sites, the Plan suggests that priority be given to those presently unserved areas of the City which have the greatest need for recreational sites and facilities.

Programs are intended to carry out the policies and accomplish the objectives of the Public Recreation Plan - Section 1. This section of the Plan does not mandate the City to commence any new programs which may require the expenditure of work-hours or funds.

### Objectives of the Plan

The objectives for the Public Recreation Plan - Section 1 are based on recognized planning principles and the extent and nature of deficiencies in the City's recreational facilities and are as follows:

- To provide a guide for the orderly development of the City's public recreational facilities.
- To provide long-range standards for use in connection with new subdivisions, intensification of existing residential development, or redevelopment of blighted residential areas as described under general local recreation standards.
- To develop and locate public facilities to provide the greatest benefit to the greatest number of

people at the least cost and with the least environmental impact.

- To provide a guide of priorities for the acquisition and development of public recreational facilities.
- To further refine and carry out the goals and objectives set forth in the Concept and Citywide Plan for recreation.

### Definitions

**A Neighborhood Recreational Site** - should provide space and facilities for outdoor and indoor recreational activities. It is intended to serve residents of all ages in its immediate neighborhood.

Facilities are typically provided for the following activities:

softball	soccer	handicrafts
basketball	football	lawn games
volleyball	shuffleboard	small children's
handball	table games	play

Facilities to meet the special needs of particular neighborhoods should also be provided. A community building should be available with facilities for meetings, dances, dramatic productions and arts and crafts. Off-street parking should be provided.

**A Community Recreational Site** - should be designed to serve residents of all ages in several surrounding neighborhoods. Its facilities serve a much wider interest range than do those of a neighborhood

site. The typical community recreational site offers baseball diamonds, combined football and soccer fields, tennis and handball courts, and a swimming pool, in addition to the facilities provided for a neighborhood site and specialized facilities as may be needed to meet the needs of the community.

**A Regional Park (Generally over 50 acres)** - provides specialized recreational facilities such as lakes, golf courses, campgrounds, wilderness areas and museums, which normally serve persons living throughout the Los Angeles basin. A regional park may include, or emphasize, exceptional scenic attractions. A regional park may also contain the types of facilities provided in neighborhood and community recreational sites.

**School Playgrounds** - of the Los Angeles City School District supplement local recreational sites. They are open for a limited number of after-school hours each day during the school year and on a full-day schedule during the summer.

### STANDARDS

A satisfactory recreation system must measure up to accepted standards in three respects: first, there must be sufficient land area set aside for recreation; second, the recreation areas must be properly distributed in residential areas throughout the City; third, there must be facilities to meet different recreation needs - including both active and passive recreation - and provision for all age groups.



Facilities should be provided at the neighborhood, community and regional levels. An overall provision of 10 acres of land per 1,000 persons for total recreational facilities is recommended. A minimum of 10% of the total land area should be in public recreation or open space.

The location and allocation of acreage for neighborhood and community recreational sites should be determined on the basis of the service radius within residential areas throughout the City. No park site should be diminished in size or removed from any service area unless the required acreage is replaced within that district or unless the need is diminished due to population changes.

### Local Recreation Standards - long range

**Neighborhood Recreational Sites** should be provided at a minimum of 2 acres per 1,000 persons. The following standards should apply:

- The minimum desirable acreage per recreation and park site is 5 acres, ideal 10 acres.
- If coordinated and used with a school playground, up to one-half the acreage of the playground may be counted toward the total acreage required, but a school playground alone is not likely to suffice to properly serve a neighborhood.
- The service radius of a neighborhood recreational site is approximately one-half mile.
- The park space should be located within a neighborhood so that users are not required to cross a major arterial street or highway when walking to the site.
- The type of activities and programs conducted at each neighborhood site must be determined by measuring the desires of the clientele in the area served. Care must be taken to provide activities for all age groups within the neighborhood.
- The population characteristics of each area served should be used in determining the general facilities required.

**Community Recreational Sites** should be provided at a minimum of 2 acres per 1,000 persons. The following standards should apply:

- The minimum desirable acreage per recreation and park site is 15 acres, ideal 20 acres.
- If coordinated with high school or junior high school site, up to one-half the required acreage may be fulfilled by the school play area.
- The service radius of a community site is approximately 2 miles.
- The community park should be easily accessible to the area served.

- The community park may serve several neighborhoods.
- The types of activities available at the community park should be determined by measuring the desires of the population served.

### Community Plan Standards - Short and Intermediate Range

The Local Recreation Standards are long range and may not be reached during the life of this Plan. The following standards have been used for most of the adopted community plans and are included in this Plan as short and intermediate standards for park acreage:

- For Neighborhood Parks - 1 acre per 1,000 persons; service radius 1 mile.
- For Community Parks - 1 acre per 1,000 persons; service radius 2 miles.

### POLICIES

- Recreational facilities and services should be provided for all segments of the population on the basis of present and future projected needs, the local recreational standards, and the City's ability to finance.
- Park and recreation sites shall be acquired and developed first in those areas of the City found to be most deficient in terms of the recreation standards.
- Recreational use should be considered for available open space and unused or underused land, particularly publicly owned lands having potential for multiple uses.
- High priority will be given to areas of the City which have the fewest recreational services and the greatest numbers of potential users.

### PROGRAMS

- Continue to include land acquisition for park and recreational purposes as a regular item in the City's Five Year Capital Improvement Program.
- Prepare a priority schedule based on greatest need for acquiring and developing park and recreational sites.
- Seek federal, state and private funds to implement acquisition and development of parks and recreational facilities.
- Establish policies to facilitate donation of parks to the City.

- Lease or acquire unused or abandoned properties suitable for recreational activities.
- Encourage multiple use of public properties such as power line or flood control rights of way, debris basins, reservoir sites, etc., for recreation.

### POLICIES - Community Buildings/ Gymnasiums

- Park community buildings should be designated as large and flexible structures to permit a wide variety of recreation activities, meeting the needs of all groups and special interests, to adequately serve the current and future community.
- The availability of community buildings/gymnasiums will be based on the needs of the local population between the ages of 7 to 34. It is this age range which most use gymnasiums.

### PROGRAMS - Community Buildings/ Gymnasiums

- Use the areas of Public Community Building Deficiency identified in the Public Recreation Plan - Section 1, Background Report as guides for locating new community buildings as funds become available. A program for updating the Table and Public Community Building Maps by the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Planning Department should be initiated as important changes in population, land use and facilities occur.
- Encourage the Los Angeles City School District to remove the emergency energy curtailment program which results in the closure of two-thirds of its public gymnasium facilities one night a week on rotation, and to reactivate the closing only in times of demonstrated emergency.
- The Department of Recreation and Parks should develop standard sets of criteria and designs for local recreation center buildings.
- Design of new community buildings should include a gymnasium with a minimum size which would permit basketball play. It is desirable that the gymnasium be large enough to permit a regulation-size high school basketball court.

### POLICIES - Swimming Pools

- Swimming pool service levels will be based on the needs of the local population between the ages of 6 to 20. It is this age range which most use public pools.

- New pools should be located to maximize use in various swimming programs. Where possible, new pools should be located on or near junior high school or high school sites.

### PROGRAMS - Swimming Pools

- Use the areas of Public Swimming Pool Deficiency identified in the Public Recreation Plan - Section 1 Background Report as guides for locating new swimming pools as funds become available. A program for updating the Table and Public Swimming Pool Maps by the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Planning Department should be initiated as important changes in population, land use and facilities occur.
- The Department of Recreation and Parks and the Los Angeles City School District should continue and expand the cooperative efforts regarding joint use of swimming pools.
- The City of Los Angeles should continue to locate new swimming pools at junior high school and high school sites where appropriate.

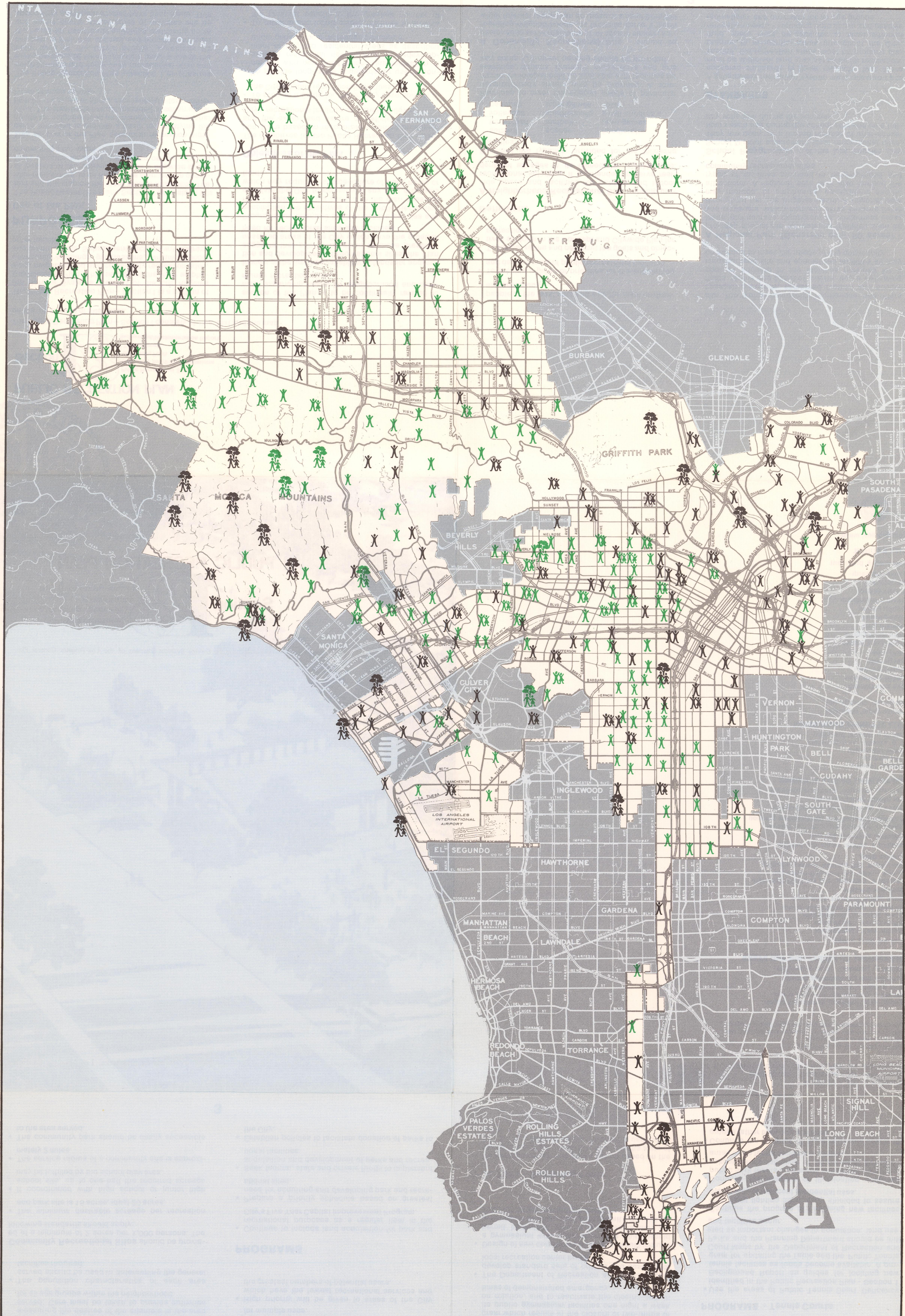
### POLICIES - Tennis Courts

- Tennis service levels will be based on the needs of the local population between the ages of 10 to 61. It is this age range which most use tennis courts.
- Use of existing and future tennis courts should be maximized through design, lighting and operation.

### PROGRAMS - Tennis Courts

- Use the areas of Public Tennis Court Deficiency identified in the Public Recreation Plan - Section 1 Background Report as guides for locating new tennis facilities as funds become available. A program for updating the Table and the Public Tennis Court Maps by the Department of Recreation and Parks and the Planning Department should be initiated as important changes in population, land use and facilities occur.
- Continue the program of designing new facilities with night lighting adequately shielded to assure the privacy of adjacent residential uses.
- Continue the program of illuminating unlighted public park tennis courts and encourage lighting of school tennis facilities in tennis court deficient areas when funds become available.
- Continue the program of building tennis courts in groups rather than one at a time.





**PUBLIC RECREATION PLAN**

**Section 123**

This plan section consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan Section and this Map.

**Public Recreation Sites \***

Park	Existing	Proposed
Neighborhood		
Community		
Regional		

\* More Specific Locations are shown on the Adopted Community Plan Maps  
 This plan will be updated as additional Community Plans are adopted or as adopted plans are revised.

**NOTES:**  
 The community and neighborhood recreational facilities shown on this plan are based on a complete re-evaluation of recreational objectives and standards for Los Angeles. Other types of facilities shown on the Plan reflect the most current city and county actions relating thereto, and will be the subject of continuing study.





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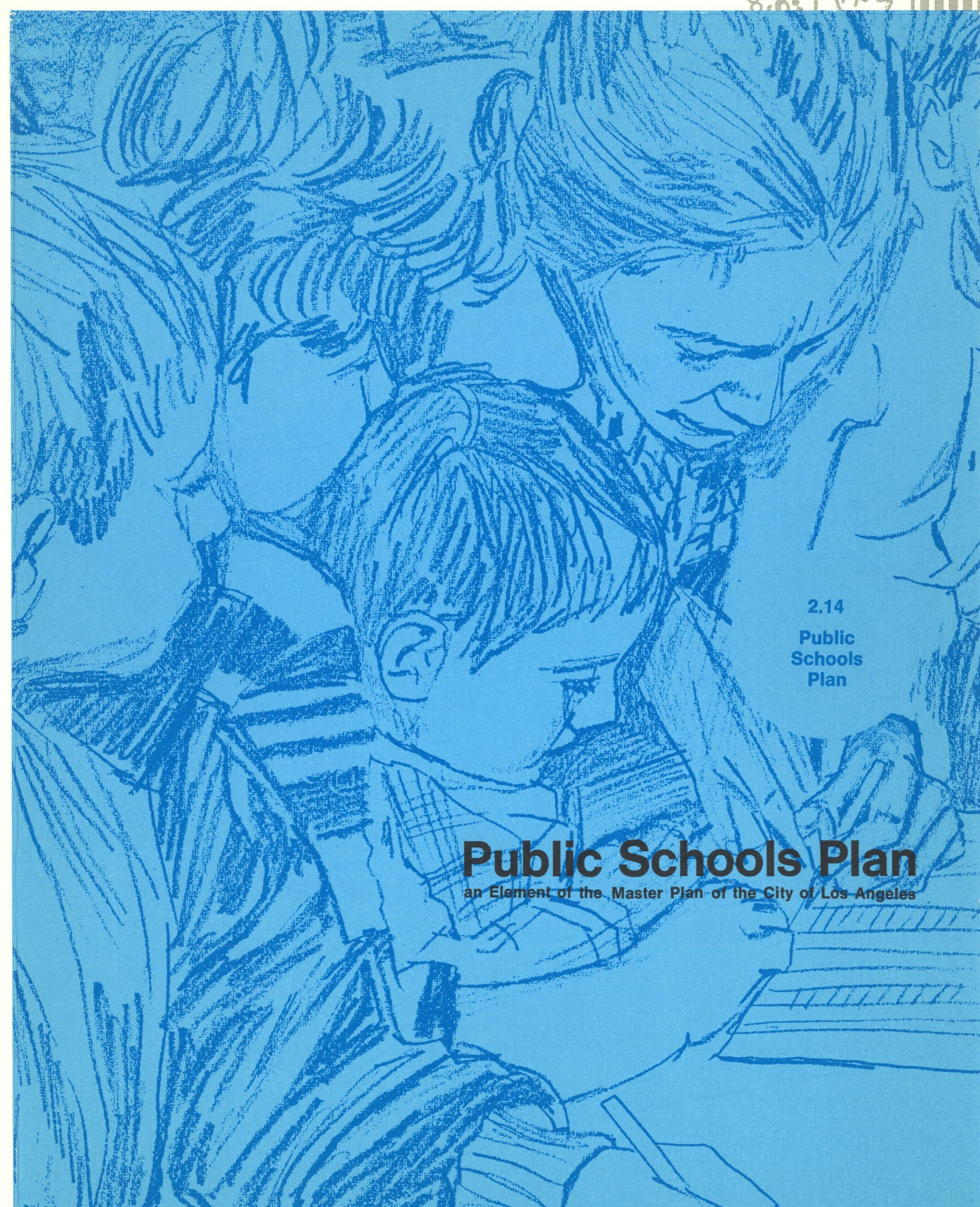
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2.14  
Public  
Schools  
Plan

**Public Schools Plan**  
an Element of the Master Plan of the City of Los Angeles





## City of Los Angeles • Public Schools Plan.

*this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and Public School Facilities map.*

## Statement of Policy

### Purpose And Use Of The Plan

The School Plan sets forth a relationship between public schools and other land uses. It will serve as an overall guide to Board of Education officials in their decisions pertaining to the acquisition and development of land for public schools and related facilities. It contains desirable standards for each public school category, designates approximate locations and acreages for new sites and identifies existing adequate sites and those which will need enlargement. It is recognized that the Board of Education is autonomous and may change standards and criteria as required by Board policy.



Nine new junior high schools will be required by 1980.

### Objectives Of The Plan

The importance of the school as a cultural, recreational and civic institution, as well as a center of learning, is reflected in these objectives.

- To make available a full range of public educational facilities from the elementary grades through the junior college level within the Los Angeles City area.
- To select future school sites relatively free from such external disturbing factors as heavy traffic, excessive noise, offensive odors, and incompatible land uses.
- To provide school sites of sufficient size to provide adequate space for all school activities.
- To provide safe, direct access to school sites for the maximum number of attending students.
- To make schools, by their location and design, contribute to the identities of the communities which they serve.



A good foundation here is the basis for future achievement.

### Standards And Criteria

Major considerations in the provision of public schools for Los Angeles City residents are:

- Number of students and grade levels to be served.
- Travel distance from home to school.

- Desirable school site and building size.
- Optimum school capacity.

The standards adopted for this plan, after consideration of the above general requirements, are:

School Site	Travel Distance Miles*	Minimum Size Acres	Optimum No. Pupils**
ELEMENTARY	¾ - 2¼	7	450 - 1200
JUNIOR HIGH	1¾ - 2¾	20	1600 - 2400
SENIOR HIGH	2 - 3¼	30	2500 - 3000
JUNIOR COLLEGE	5 - 6	100	6000 - 10,000
REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL CENTER	Entire District	25	5000 - 7500

\* The school service travel distance is dependent upon community pupil density. When the service radius extends beyond the above limits, pupil transportation is provided according to the following district policy:

Elementary	— 2¼ miles
Jr. High School	— 2¾ miles
Sr. High School	— 3¼ miles

\*\* It is recognized that certain schools of necessity have high enrollments but the optimum goal is desirable when planning proceeds for relief of schools that are larger.



## Features of the Plan

### Enrollment

The Los Angeles City Schools form a single school system from kindergarten through junior college and adult school, although presently the system actually is composed of two legal entities—the Los Angeles Unified School District and the Los Angeles City Junior College District—identified as one school system and administered by a single Board of Education.

Plans are underway for the establishment of a separate Junior College District with a separate Board of Education in 1969. The elementary, junior high and senior high schools will then be unified in one district and the junior colleges will be in a separate district. The two school districts encompass extensive areas beyond the 463 square miles in the City of Los Angeles. The Unified District encompasses 711 square miles and the Junior College District includes 882 square miles. Facilities estimated to be required to serve these two districts are as follows:

ESTIMATED ENROLLMENT				
School	1970	Thousands of Students 1975	1980	1985
ELEMENTARY	390	400	475	535
JUNIOR HIGH	152	165	180	200
SENIOR HIGH	135	150	155	170
JUNIOR COLLEGE	55	75	90	110
Total	732	790	900	1,015

FACILITIES REQUIRED BY 1978			
School	Existing 1968	Number of Sites Proposed	Total
ELEMENTARY	435	58	493
JUNIOR HIGH	72	9	81
SENIOR HIGH	47	4	51
JUNIOR COLLEGE	7	2	9
SPECIAL	21	2	23
REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL CENTERS	2	5	7
Total	584	80	664

ENLARGEMENTS REQUIRED	
School	Number of Sites
ELEMENTARY	187
JUNIOR HIGH	29
SENIOR HIGH	19
JUNIOR COLLEGE	1
Total	236



Youngsters with alert and eager minds preparing for tomorrow.

### Creed

The educational creed of the Los Angeles City Schools is rooted in our American ideals. The School Districts seek to prepare pupils to apply these ideals in the rapidly changing life of the present and future.

The Board of Education believes that:

1. The purposes of education must be based on the need for effective individuals in American democratic society.
2. The preservation and strengthening of democracy is a primary obligation of our schools. Each pupil should understand the heritage of our nation, be proud of our great leaders, be zealous in upholding and practicing American ideals. He should understand relations with other nations and should learn to think clearly about national and international affairs.
3. Educational opportunity should be equal for all. Schools have a definite obligation to help each individual develop his talents and interests in accordance with his potential capacity.
4. Thorough learning of the basic skills and of factual knowledge necessary for effective living is an essential part of the educational program.
5. The complexity of modern life demands as high a level of intellectual development as possible for each person in his varied roles as an individual, a family member, a worker, a consumer, and a citizen.
6. Schools should work with homes and the community to prepare individuals to earn and contribute in diverse occupations.

7. Pupils should have practice in making intelligent decisions based on facts and reasoning and should be encouraged in original thinking, creativity, and flexibility in adapting to change.
8. The strengthening of moral and spiritual values and the practice of good human relations are integral parts of a worthwhile school program.
9. Each pupil should be helped to develop self-discipline of mind and body.
10. Each individual should be helped to attain optimum physical and mental health.
11. Schools should constantly evaluate the educational program in terms of progress in accomplishing educational purposes.
12. An educational program must be stable but not static; it must hold fast to proven values and procedures, but must also adjust to advancing knowledge and to changing conditions and needs; it must use the findings of science, research, and experience.
13. Schools have a shared responsibility with homes, churches, places of employment, and other constructive agencies of the community in carrying forward a total educational program.
14. It is the responsibility of the District to provide technical training for adults and out of school youth.

### Educational Purposes

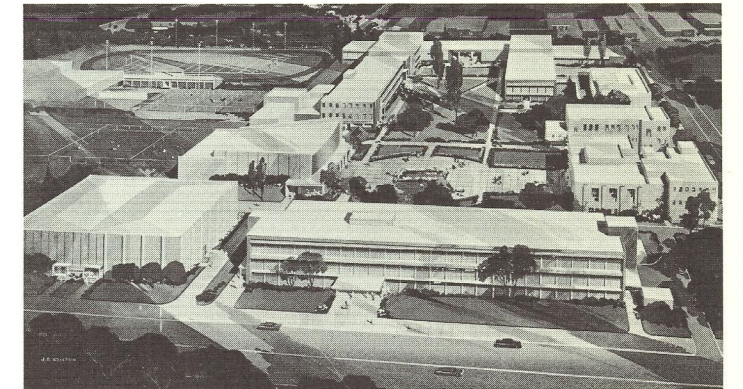
Educational purposes in the Los Angeles City schools are based on the need for truly educated, mature individuals who will live in our American democracy. The responsibility of the schools in meeting the need for such individuals lies in the seven areas of learning indicated below.

These areas must not be thought of as separate compartments. Each shades imperceptibly into the others; together they form a pattern of the whole of learning.

Characteristics of the individual who is accomplishing these major purposes are:

- **Intellectual Development** Growing in knowledge and skills and in ability to think effectively in order to make wise decisions, and to take intelligent action.

- **Civic Responsibility** Becoming a loyal, informed participating citizen—one who knows the American heritage, who appreciates the principles of American democracy, and who understands local, national, and world conditions.
- **Economic Competency** Preparing for success in a vocation, becoming well informed as a consumer, and acquiring basic economic understandings.
- **Creativity** Thinking and acting creatively in many phases of life.
- **Values** Developing and cherishing high moral, spiritual, and esthetic values.
- **Human Relations** Learning to live and work harmoniously with others.
- **Health** Developing and maintaining physical and mental health.

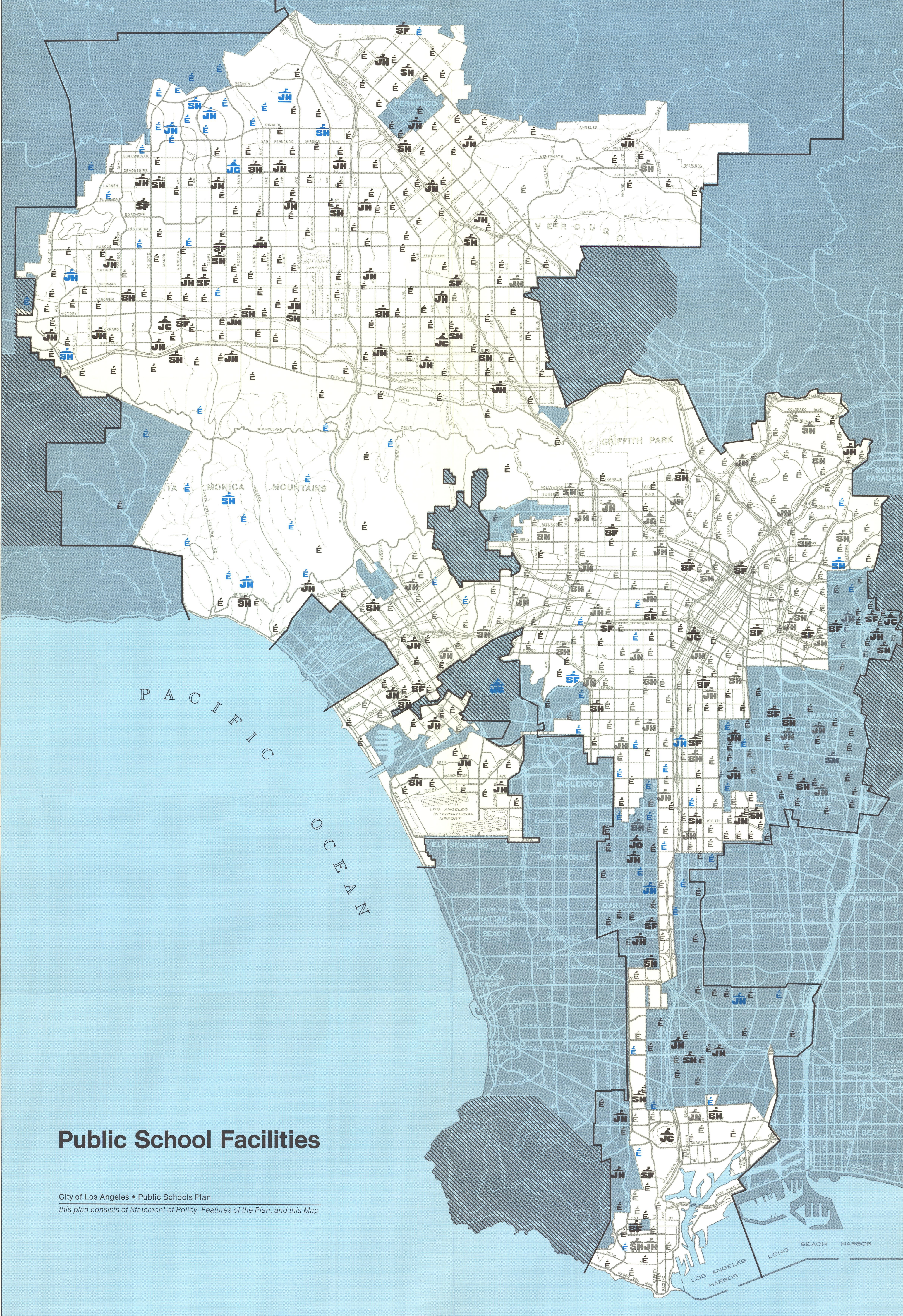


Los Angeles City College—an educational and cultural center for the community.

Characteristics the Board of Education wishes to develop in those taught are listed to designate goals toward which the Board strives; they are not intended to describe the results achieved by every pupil. The sights are set high, but it is recognized that:

1. Each pupil is unique and can reach only his own best level of attainment.
2. Goals must be sought at each educational level in terms of the maturity of the individual.
3. A given goal may be the major responsibility of certain subject fields, although all subject fields contribute to the achievement of the goal.
4. The schools are chiefly responsible for pupil development in some areas; in other fields major responsibility rests with the home, the church, the employer, or the community agency.





# Public School Facilities

City of Los Angeles • Public Schools Plan  
 this plan consists of Statement of Policy, Features of the Plan, and this Map

FACILITIES	EXISTING adequate	EXISTING to be enlarged	PROPOSED
elementary	É	É	É
junior high	JH	JH	JH
senior high	SH	SH	SH
junior college	JC	JC	JC
special facility	SF	SF	SF
L.A. City Unified School District	—————		
Other School Districts included in L.A. Junior College District	▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨		