CHAPTER 4 PROCESS

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4.1 Overview

The Silver Lake Reservoir Complex Master Plan is the result of an inclusive public engagement and participatory planning process led Hargreaves Jones in partnership with the BOE, LADWP, and the Council Districts 4 and 13. Public feedback was solicited and integrated at all critical stages in the planning process: analysis, visioning and programming, Master Plan Alternatives, Preferred Master Plan, and Final Master Plan.

Since the beginning of the project, Hargreaves Jones made over 20 trips to Los Angeles to attend meetings with the City, stakeholders, and the public to discuss specific priorities and objectives for the park, solicit feedback regarding planning work completed to date, and coordinate Park planning and design with City departments and other Los Angeles initiatives.

The overall process for the Master Plan development included the following:

- Bi-weekly meetings with City Staff and Council Districts;
- Multiple focused meetings with City officials and departments regarding project goals and design features;
- 8 (eight) Stakeholder Working Group Meetings held at critical moments throughout the process;
 and
- 5 (five) Community Workshops with attendance by 1,570 community members and more than 8,400 questionnaire responses. (Note: due to Covid-19, the final Community Workshop was held virtually in the form of online videos and an online questionnaire.)

The complex nature of reimaging the SLRC as a park in the heart of Silver Lake, required Hargreaves Jones to assemble a Design Team of local consultants with detailed knowledge of Los Angeles, existing site conditions, regional ecologies and landscapes, and local construction conditions. Local Design Team consultants also attended community and stakeholder meetings to facilitate seamless communication and comprehension.

4.2 City Coordination Meetings

The Design Team held regular bi-monthly project management meetings with the Client Team, comprised of representatives from the BOE, LADWP, and Council Districts 4 and 13, to brief them on planning progress and solicit feedback.

Input was also gathered from City departments individually, and through multi-disciplinary coordination meetings that focused on the planning implications of concurrent initiatives as well as interrelationships with on-going City operations, such as: the Stormwater Capture project, Aeration and Recirculation projects, water replenishment from Pollock Well #3, Los Angeles Fire Department emergency water access, State of California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams requirements, and Recreation and Parks programs.

CITY DEPARTMENT MEETING ATTENDEES

- Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering
- Department of Water and Power
- Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation
- Department of Recreation and Parks
- Los Angeles Fire Department
- Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources
- State of California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams
- Los Angeles Department of Transportation
- Office of the Mayor
- Council District 4
- Council District 13

Four (4) Design Workshops were conducted with the Client Team on August 22, 2019, September 20, 2019, October 10, 2019 and January 8, 2020 to solicit feedback on the direction of the design at critical stages.

DESIGN WORKSHOP ATTENDEES

- Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering
- Department of Water and Power
- Department of Recreation and Parks
- Los Angeles Department of Transportation
- Council District 4
- Council District 13

4.3 Stakeholder Working Group Meetings

The Silver Lake community has a long history of organizing around the reservoirs. Today, there are multiple community groups, including formalized non-profit organizations, with missions directly involving the Complex. Early in the Master Plan process, a Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) was formed comprised of members from five (5) active groups representing a diverse range of interests in the community:

- Silver Lake Forward (SLF)
- Silver Lake Neighborhood Council (SLNC)
- Silver Lake Now (SLN)
- Silver Lake Reservoirs Conservancy (SLRC)
- Silver Lake Wildlife Sanctuary (SLWS)



SILVER LAKE FORWARD

Silver Lake Forward is a non-profit organization guided by the principles of Access, Beauty and Conservation. The organization works to activate neighbors and the public agencies that steward the Reservoir to embrace a comprehensive vision. (https://www.silverlakeforward.com/)



SILVER LAKE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL

The Silver Lake Neighborhood Council works to honor diversity, build community, forge bonds with neighboring communities, and promote participation in City governance and decision-making process. Overall, their mission is to improve the quality of life for all Silver Lake Stakeholders. (https://empowerla.org/slnc/)



SILVER LAKE NOW

Silver Lake Now supports a measured and thoughtful discussion on the future of the Silver Lake Reservoirs Complex and a moderate approach where both the wildlife and the community can co-exist in harmony. (https://silverlakenow.com/)



SILVER RESERVOIRS CONSERVANCY

Silver Lake Reservoirs Conservancy is an all-volunteer, non-profit corporation dedicated to preserving and enhancing the historical, aesthetic, ecological, and recreational benefits of Silver Lake's reservoirs and surrounding open space. (http://www.silverlakereservoirs.org/)



SILVER LAKE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The mission of the Silver Lake Wildlife Sanctuary is to preserve the open waters of the reservoirs and their surrounding acreage as a sanctuary, our mission is to create a protected habitat for migratory birds and urban wildlife, to be enjoyed by all. (https://www.silverlakewildlifesanctuary.org/)

To initiate the SWG, Hargreaves Jones, along with the BOE and Council Districts, met with each group oneon-one to understand their mission and goals. Each group was then asked to nominate two representatives and one alternate from their organization to participate in the SWG.

The SWG has become an important partner with the project team and a critical component of the engagement process, serving both as sounding board and communications conduit to the broader community. The group has contributed effectively towards balancing differing aspirations for the park, refining the park's design, finding compromises, and ultimately building consensus. The group has also been a tremendous force behind record participation in community workshops and questionnaires.

Throughout the development of the Master Plan, 90- to 180-minute meetings were held in advance of each Community Workshop to capture important feedback relating to the Master Plan design and Community Workshop goals and agenda. These discussions were used to inform the larger Community Workshop programs.

In total, eight (8) SWG meetings were held to elicit feedback about the design and community process at critical stages. Full presentations and minutes for these meetings are available on the City's Website.

SWG # 1, May 22, 2019

focused on introducing the Design Team and the Stakeholder Working Group to each other, reviewing the master plan schedule, Community Workshop 01 planning, and defining the SWG's purpose and goals.

SWG # 2, July 18, 2019

focused on discussing the outcome of Community Workshop 01, planning for Community Workshop 02, and an overview of the research and analysis process.

SWG # 3, September 26, 2019

focused on discussing the outcome of Community Workshop 02 (including questionnaire results), presenting three high level design options and planning for Community Workshop 03.

SWG # 4, October 17, 2019

focused on presenting an update of the design alternatives in preparation for Community Workshop 03.

SWG # 5, December 5, 2019

focused on discussing the outcome of Community Workshop 03 (including questionnaire results). presenting the development of the preferred alternative design, and planning for Community Workshop 04.

SWG # 6, January 8, 2020

focused on presenting an update of the development of the preferred alternative design in preparation for Community Workshop 04.

SWG # 7, March 5, 2020

focused on discussing the outcome of Community Workshop 04 (including questionnaire results), presenting the development of the Draft Master Plan report, and planning for Community Workshop 05.

SWG # 8, June 25, 2020

focused on discussing how to execute the final Community Workshop 05, including creating a video and having a final questionnaire.

In addition to the above meetings, the SWG was invited to attend Research and Analysis presentations by the design team on July 18, 2019 and August 1, 2019. The SWG also participated in on-going correspondence with the project team throughout the Master Plan community engagement process.

4.4 Community Workshops

Community Workshops are a recognized, successful way to solicit public input during Master Plan development. Rather than following standard presentation and open house formats, the Workshops included interactive sessions, facilitated conversations, and site walks. The goal of the Community Workshops was for participants to feel energized about the future of the SLRC and recognize that their input is valued and heard. Once a community member participated in one workshop, the hope was for them to remain engaged in the process with a reason to come back to subsequent Workshops.

The success of the Workshops stemmed from their level of attendance and participation. From the onset, The Robert Group developed an extensive email database to disseminate information about the project to the Community. This database included local community advocacy organizations, business, schools, civic groups, and residents. To the extent possible, special attention was given to ensure the database was culturally, ethnically, and intergenerationally diverse including families, youth, and seniors to capture a full spectrum of input for the Master Plan. Throughout the engagement process, the database was updated regularly by The Robert Group.

In addition to the project's database, the Stakeholder Working Group was also integral in distributing information to their constituents.

To advertise each Workshop, at a minimum, the following outreach methods were employed:

- E-mail blasts to the project database (three weeks prior with weekly reminders)
- Printed Flyers over 2,000 (English and Spanish) flyers distributed around the neighborhood by The Robert Group and the Stakeholder Working Group (printed flyers were omitted for Community Workshop 05 due to Covid-19)
- Banners installed banners at the Silver Lake Dog Park and the corner of West Silver Lake Drive and Tesla Avenue to advertise each workshop
- Social Media advertised on the BOE Instagram, Facebook and Twitter pages. Additionally, the Stakeholder Working Group actively advertised on their own social media accounts

The Project Team led four (4) in-person and one (1) virtual Community Workshop as outlined in Figure 4-2. These workshops were held on weekday evenings and weekend days to capture a full range of participants. Full questionnaire results for these meetings are available in the Appendix. Presentations and photography from each workshop including break-out discussion table maps, are available on the City's project website.



Figure 4-1 Invitations and Banners to Promote Community Workshops

Figure 4-2 Community Outreach Process Summary



WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

As outlined in Figure 4-2, the Master Plan was developed within the framework of strong community participation – over 1,500 members of the community attended the Community Workshops and the Project Team received 8,478 responses to the questionnaires. A vast majority of participants reported that they are frequent visitors to the Complex and live nearby. They also represented a range of age groups.

On four of the five questionnaires, responders were asked to indicate their age group and provide the zip code where they live. Responses to these questions were similar across all four questionnaires. Respondents consistently reported living near the SLRC with 88% of respondents residing in a zip code within a 2-mile radius of the Complex and are frequent visitors, Figure 4-3. The majority of responders – 68% – were between the ages of 26 and 55 as shown in Figure 4-4.

On the questionnaires accompanying Community Workshops 02 and 05, participants were asked how often they visit the SLRC. As shown in Figure 4-5, 77% of responders visit the reservoirs at least once per week. In the final questionnaire, participants were asked how often they would visit the SLRC if the Master Plan is implemented. Respondents indicated they would increase their visits to the SLRC if the design is implemented with 86% anticipating they would visit at least once per week.

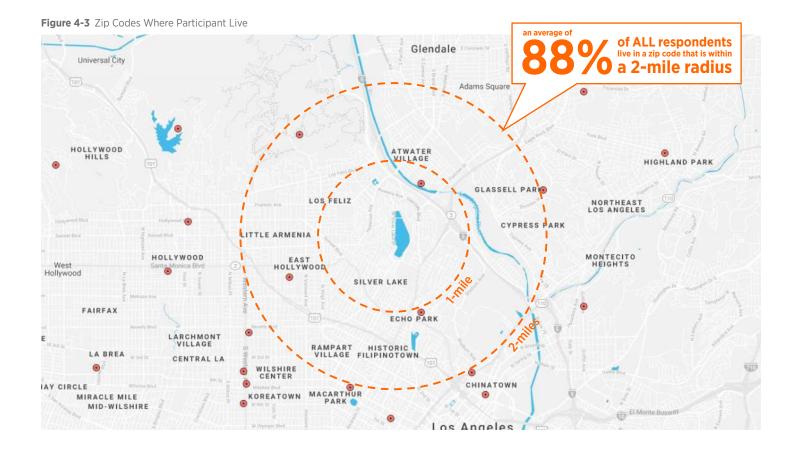
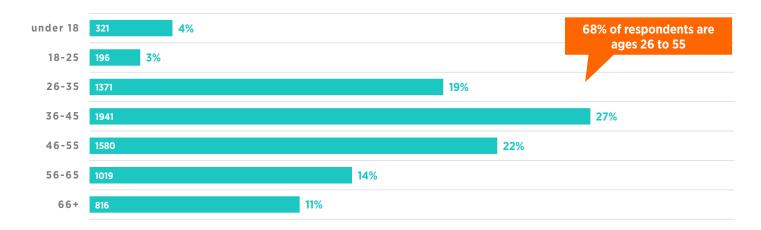
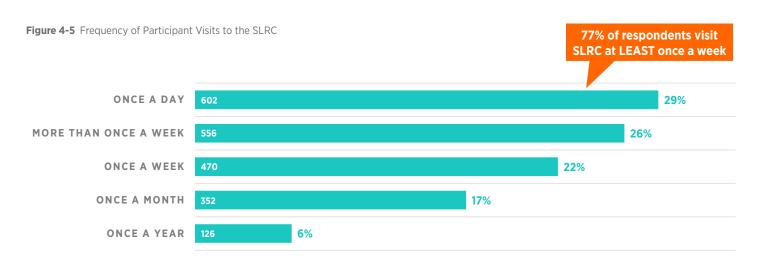


Figure 4-4 Participant Age Groups





4.4.1 Community Workshop 01

Thursday, June 27, 2019 Friendship Auditorium from 6:00 – 8:00pm

Attended by over 230 members of the public, Community Workshop 01 focused on introducing the community to the Design Team, Stakeholder Working Group and presenting the overall project.



Figure 4-6 Community Workshop 01 Photos

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

The BOE and the design team, led by Hargreaves Jones, introduced the project and shared research and analysis of the site. The design team also discussed their assessment of the challenges and opportunities presented by various aspects of the reservoir complex. The SWG was also introduced and each group was given the opportunity to present their organization's mission and goals for the Master Plan and discuss their work on related issues.

Following the team's presentation, 22 breakout discussions began with approximately 12 participants each, facilitated by members of the project team. Upon check-in, attendees were randomly assigned to tables to have the opportunity to hear from fellow community members whom they may not know. Most participants sat at their assigned tables, though not all. At the breakout table discussions, attendees were asked to provide input as to what they thought were the most significant challenges and opportunities at the SLRC and complete the questionnaire shown in Figure 4-7.

Each table had an enlarged project site plan and post-it notes in two different colors – one for challenges and one for opportunities. Attendees were asked to write down challenges and opportunities on the post-it notes and place these on their site plan. Tables were also asked to identify one primary character-defining feature of the SLRC they could all agree upon. These were written on post-it notes in the shape of a light bulb.

NOTE: The table maps are primarily used as tools to facilitate discussion during the breakout sessions at the workshops prior to responding to the questionnaires, and do not yield empirical information

Figure 4-7 Community Workshop 01 Questionnaire

	WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY PROTECTION ENHANCEM
Now, it's your turn! Please tell us what you think ar	re the top challenges and opportunities within t
top three CHALLENGES?	
o	
<u></u>	
3	
top three OPPORTUNITIES?	
o	
02	
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLP	C special:
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLR What are the defining characteristics of the SLRC	
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLR	to you?
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLR What are the defining characteristics of the SLRC What is your favorite public open space that could We want to hear more! Please let us know of you he	to you? I be used as an example for the SLRCMP?
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLR What are the defining characteristics of the SLRC What is your favorite public open space that could	to you? I be used as an example for the SLRCMP?
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLR What are the defining characteristics of the SLRC What is your favorite public open space that could We want to hear more! Please let us know of you he	to you? I be used as an example for the SLRCMP? Inave any other comments: Please visit https://eng.lacity.org/
Additionally Help us understand what makes SLR What are the defining characteristics of the SLRC What is your favorite public open space that could We want to hear more! Please let us know of you have Other Comments: TO BE ON OUR PROJECT MAILING LIST & KEEP UP-TO-	to you? I be used as an example for the SLRCMP? Inave any other comments:

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU THROUGHOUT THIS PROCESS!

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 01 FEEDBACK

Workshop Report Back

Each table was asked to identify a table leader who would report back to the entire room at the end of the Workshop, giving a brief, two-minute summary of the challenges and opportunities discussed at their table. Each table also placed their character-defining feature light bulb to a large plan at the front of the room. Attendees were also asked to share what their favorite parks or open spaces are.

During the report back, common themes ranged from balancing human access and wildlife protection to improving habitat and increasing green space as depicted in Figure 4-8. The character-defining features identified by attendees shown below included the vistas, openness, serenity, and the infamous "morning sparkle."

Figure 4-8 Character-Defining Features Identified During Community Workshop 01

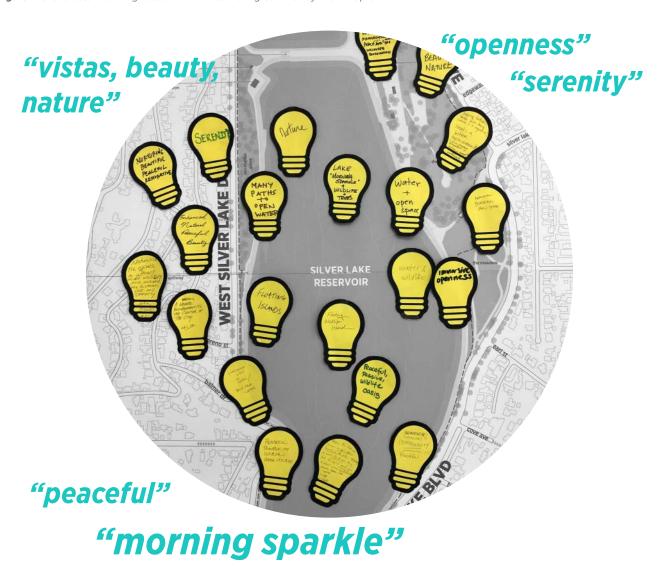


Figure 4-9 Top Challenges and Opportunities from Community Workshop 01

CHALLENGES:



balance human access with wildlife



improve traffic circulation & safety



balance passive & active uses



removing the fence



maintenance & funding

OPPORTUNITIES:



more green space



more outdoor activities / recreational uses



improved circulation



balance wildlife with public access



improve habitat for wildlife



more beautiful and serene spaces

Questionnaire

A questionnaire was distributed to complete during the workshop and to help facilitate discussion during the breakout session (Figure 4-7). The project team received 172 questionnaire responses in total. The questionnaire asked attendees to identify what they thought were the top three challenges and top 3 opportunities for repurposing the SLRC into a public park. It also asked participants to identify their favorite open space worldwide. The questionnaire responses identified balancing human access and active uses, traffic, removing fences, maintenance, and funding as challenges. Opportunities included adding more green space, increasing outdoor activities and recreation, improving pedestrian and bike access, improving habitat for wildlife, and creating more beautiful, serene spaces. Favorite parks ranged from highly urban spaces such as the Highline in New York to more wilderness spaces like Debs Park in Los Angeles.

Synthesis

Input from the community during Workshop O1 and from the questionnaire was used to inform the visioning phase of the project and prepare for Community Workshop O2. Based on the broad range of opportunities and challenges identified by the community, the project team developed eight categories of activities and elements to more specifically access community preferences and aspirations for what they would like to see and do in their future park.

4.4.2 Community Workshop 02

Saturday, August 24, 2019 at the SLRC from 8:00 - 11:00am

Attended by over 600 members of the public, Community Workshop 02 focused on visioning – imagining what the SLRC could become and what people would want to do and see in the future – to assist the design team in developing conceptual design alternatives for the Master Plan.

OVERVIEW

The SLRC is mostly closed to public access with limited moments available to experience the scale and power of the water bodies up close. To help the community understand the project site and catalyze creative thinking and bold ideas about what the park could be, the BOE and design team, in collaboration with LADWP, opened the complex to the community for this second Community Workshop.

The project team created a walking map of the Complex, which also doubled as an Activities & Uses Questionnaire as shown in Figure 4-11. Five different information stations were set up around the SLRC, along the water and at the Knoll, to provide information on the topic areas related to the questionnaire and were staffed by project team facilitators. The goal of the workshop and questionnaire was to empirically solicit and document community priorities regarding park vision and future uses, leading to a better understanding of the desired character of a park that would best serve the community.

Attendees included people who specifically came to participate in the event, as well as others who were walking or jogging around the Complex and joined the workshop spontaneously.

Figure 4-10 Community Workshop 02 Photos















ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS Please answer the following: 02: What is your favorite park in Los Angeles? Or anywhere? And why?	OTHER COMMENTS?	SILVER LAKE RESERVOIR COMPLEX MASTER PLAN RESERVOIR WALK & QUESTIONNAIRE
03: What one word best describes what the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex (SLRC) should be or feel like?	TO BE ON OUR PROJECT MAILING LIST & KEEP UP-TO-DATE ON THIS PROJECT, SIGN UP BELOW:	IVANHOE RESERVOIR WATER STATION THE SPILLWAY
04: How often do you visit the SLRC?	Name:	to the Knoll &
O Once a day O Once a week		uneven ground,
O More than once a week O Once a month O Once a year	E-mail:	the Knoll have uneven ground, extra precaution should be taken
O Other:	Please visit https://eng.lacity.org/slrcmp- home to learn more about the project and	01 THE KNOLL
05: How do you typically get to the SLRC?	to stay involved!	
O Personal vehicle O Walk O Public Transit O Run O Bike O Skateboard O Other:	#SLRCMP #SilverLakeReservoirs	03 THE EUCALYPTUS GROVE Start here THE MEADOW
06: How would you like to get to SLRC in the future?	THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #2	SELVER LAKE DESERVOIR
07: Who do you bring with you to the SLRC?	WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING	
O Children O Teams	YOU THROUGHOUT THIS	
O Parents O Dogs O Friends	PROCESS!	J. J. Land
O Other:		, interest of the second
Zip-code where you live:	DAVID RYU (**) MITCH	(O4) THE SOUTH DAM
Your age (choose one): 0 Under 18 0 19-25 0 26-35 0 36-45 0 46-55 0 56-65 0 66+	ENGINEERING In A Los Angeles Department of Water & Power	SLRCMP

01: WHAT ACTIVITIES AND USES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE AT THE SILVER LAKE RESERVOIR COMPLEX? Choose 3 preferred activities in each of the **EIGHT** categories: 1. NATURE / BEAUTY more active Cycling Exercise Circuit Roller blading / Skating Running / Jogging Walking Work out classes O Birdwatching O Enjoying Nature O Gardening O Habitat Enhancement / Expansion O Casting Ponds O Catch/Release Fishing Human-Powered Boating (Kayak, paddleboat) Model Sailboat Racing Rowing Stand-up Paddle boarding O Swimming O Viewing Area / Deck / Overlook O NONE OF THE ABOVE O Other: 2. EDUCATION 5. SOCIAL / GATHER / EAT NONE OF THE ABOVE Other: 8. SPORTS / GAMES / PLAY O NONE OF THE ABOVE O Other: Dog Play (expanded) Flexible Sports Field (frisbee, pick-up games) Multi-Use Courts (ping-pong, paddle tennis, pickleball) 3. SUPPORT / MOBILITY Nature Playground Splash Pad (play fountain) Skateboarding Volleyball O Bicycle Parking O Metro Bike Share Park Information / Interpretive Signs O Park Rangers Park Rentals (Bike, Kayak, Paddleboard, etc) Restrooms Security Vehicle Parking Vehicle Drop-off/Pick-up (Uber/Lyft) 6. ARTS / CULTURE more passive O Bocce / Horseshoes O Chess / Checkers O NONE OF THE ABOVE O Other: O NONE OF THE ABOVE O Other:

Figure 4-11 Community Workshop 02 Questionnaire

VISIONING QUESTIONS AND TOPICS

The questionnaire shown in Figure 4-11 asked participants to pick the top three Activities & Uses they would like to see in the future across the following eight categories:

Nature and Beauty: included passive activities that are associated directly with natural areas such as birdwatching, enjoying nature, gardening, habitat enhancement/expansion, sunset viewing, treatment wetlands, water conserving native gardens, and water features.

Education: included birdwatching and environmental classes, guided educational tours, outdoor environmental center, outdoor art classes, and youth and school programs.

Support and Mobility: are all features that contribute to the safety, security, access and maintenance of the park. This included bike parking, metro bike share, park information / interpretive signs, park rangers, park rentals, restrooms, security, vehicle parking, vehicle drop-off/pick up.

Water Activities: included casting ponds, catch/release fishing, human-powered boating, model sailboat racing, rowing, stand up paddle boarding, swimming, viewing areas, decks and overlooks.

Socializing, Gathering, and Eating: included family gatherings, food kiosks / café, food trucks, grilling, local farmers market, outdoor birthdays and weddings, picnics, senior's classes, and volunteer programs.

Arts and Culture: included cultural events such as dancing, music concerts and more informal music like DJs, outdoor movies, or outdoor performances, and art installations such as feature lighting, a sculpture garden, or temporary art, as well as craft and art markets.

Health and Wellness: included active and passive activities that contribute to overall wellness. Active activities include cycling, exercise circuits, roller blading and skating, running and jogging, walking, and workout classes. Passive activities included cloud watching, relaxing, finding peace, sitting, sunning, tai chi / yoga.

Sports, Games and Play: included active and passive recreational activities. Active activities included basketball, dog play (expanded), flexible sports fields, multi-use courts, nature playground, splash pad, skateboarding, and volleyball. More passive activities included bocce and horseshoes, chess and checkers and kit flying.

The questionnaire asked some additional open questions as well:

What is your Favorite Park in Los Angeles?

What one word best describes what the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex (SLRC) should be or feel like? How often do vou visit the SLRC?

How do you typically get to the SLRC?

How would you like to get to the SLRC in the future?

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 02 FEEDBACK

Questionnaire

Participants were given the opportunity to complete and turn in their questionnaires at the SLRC or complete it online. The questionnaire was open for three weeks and closed on September 14, 2019. The questionnaire was completed by 1,432 participants; 89% of respondents indicated they live in a zip code within a 2-mile radius of the SLRC and 66% reported visiting the SLRC at least once a week, representing significant participation by the Silver Lake Community.

Participants were asked to select their top three activities across each of the eight categories which is summarized in Figure 4-12 below.

In general, a preference towards more passive Activities & Uses was favored with a focus on **Nature and Beauty** [Enjoying Nature (64.5%), Habitat Enhancement / Expansion (40.0%), and Water Conserving Gardens (37.4%)], **Health and Wellness** [Walking (59.5%), Running and Jogging (43.7%), Relaxing and Finding Peace (41.6%)], and **Education** [Environmental Classes (47.3%), Outdoor Environmental Center (40.4%), and Youth / School Programs(40.1%)].

Water Activities were also amongst the high-ranking activities [Viewing Area / Deck / Overlook (49.7%) Human-Powered boating (40.0%) and Swimming (38.3%)]. Being able to get on the water, get in the water, and viewing the water were desirable to most respondents. Socializing, Gathering, and Eating showed strong support for Picnics (49.0%) as well as favorable support for Local Farmer's Markets (36.3%) and Family Gatherings (33.4%). Support and Mobility uses such as Restrooms (53.6%) received a strong preference, and Bicycle Parking (37.4%) and Park Rentals (34.8%) had moderate support.

Categories that ranked the lowest overall were **Arts and Culture** [Outdoor Movies (35.9%), Temporary Art Installations (30.9%), and Permanent Art / Sculpture Garden (28.8%)] and **Sports, Games and Play** [Nature Playground (35.6%), None of the Above (24.4%), and Splash Pad (23.7%)].

The complete results of the questionnaire are shown in descending order of preference in Figure 4-13. The top three preferences from each category have been color coded to assist in understanding how these related into the overall results. For instance, while some activities were the top three in their category, they were less popular overall against all other activities.

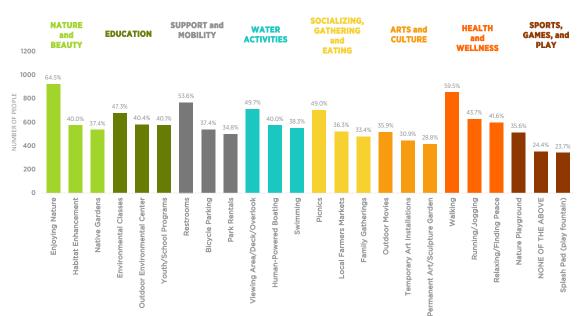


Figure 4-12 Community Workshop 02 Questionnaire Top three Activities & Uses

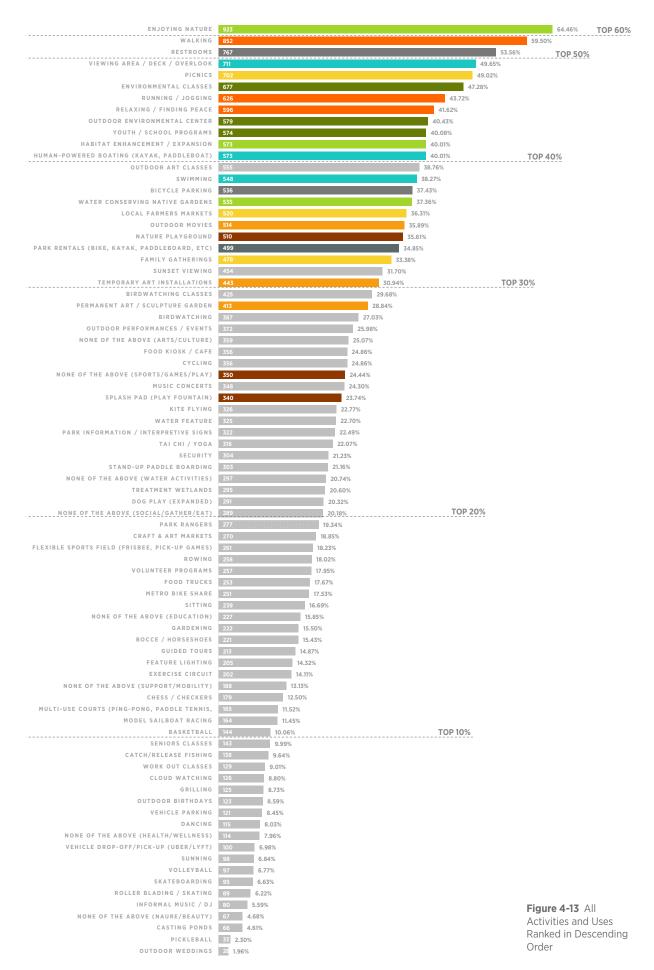




Figure 4-14 Community Workshop 02 Questionnaire Results for Question 2

"What is your favorite park?" The size of the word in this word cloud represents how many times a park was repeated. This data helps provide a frame of reference to understanding the results of the Activities & Uses questions. Key takeaways included a preference towards more natural, large open spaces (Griffith Park) but also for that of a more active park with human-powered boating (Echo Park). It's also clear that the Silver Lake Reservoir and Meadow are already beloved by the community.



Figure 4-15 Community Workshop 02 Questionnaire Results for Question 3

"What word or phrase best describes what the Silver Lake Reservoir Complex should be or feel like?" This word cloud represents the vision the community has for the reservoir complex. As shown, Peaceful, Natural and Nature were among the most frequently used words. Community and Neighborhood were also used frequently. Overall, these show a preference towards creating a balanced, inclusive open space for people and nature.

SYNTHESIS

The responses to the questionnaire indicated a range of preferences, such as: enjoying nature; habitat enhancement and expansion; overlooks; picnicking; running and jogging; education, including an outdoor education center and youth programs; and accessing the water, including swimming and human-powered boating. These uses and activities were all preferred by 30% or more respondents and were preferred by 40% or more.

The design team used these preferences as a guide for developing three conceptual alternatives that created spaces which tested the physical manifestation of the community's aspirations. Some activities and uses, such as swimming require dedicated facilities, while others only need flexible open spaces. Each alternate was developed to be as inclusive of the community's wishes as possible.

The questionnaire responses were also used to develop six Key Themes, or goals, for the Master Plan design – Enjoying Nature, Wellness, Education, Community, Family Friendly, and Water Access – against which each conceptual alternative was evaluated as it was developed.

During the development of the three alternatives, the design team met with the SWG two times to review the design options and garner feedback.

POP-UP EVENT 01

A week after Community Workshop 02, on August 31, 2019, The Robert Group hosted a pop-up event at the Silver Lake Farmers Market. The purpose of the pop-up was to reach out to additional community members who might not be aware of the project. Maps and boards from the Community Workshop 02 were used to facilitate an open discussion with the public and questionnaires were provided for individuals to complete in-person and/or submit online.



4.4.3 Community Workshop 03

Saturday, November 2, 2019 Marshall High School from 1:00 – 3:30pm

Attended by over 450 members of the public, Community Workshop 03 focused on presenting three Master Plan Alternatives, based on and building upon prior input, for community review and feedback. The design alternates were titled: Island Overlooks, Active Edges, and Blended Spaces.

OVERVIEW:

A formal presentation led by Hargreaves Jones introduced each Alternative and described its unique spaces, design strategies, and the activities and uses it fostered. The presentation was followed by breakout sessions and report backs. Participants included students from King Middle School who were engaging in an environmental education curriculum related to the SLRC Master Plan. They brought drawings showing their own visions for the Complex which were displayed in the room.

Attendees were randomly assigned to tables for the presentation and breakout discussions, which were facilitated by a member of the project team. Attendees were encouraged to sit at their assigned tables to have the opportunity to hear from fellow community members whom they may not know. Fewer people sat at their assigned tables for this meeting, mostly due to the large attendance and tight room configuration which made it difficult to navigate to specific tables. Additionally, due to the high turnout, some attendees had to stand.

At the breakout table discussions, attendees were asked to identify what they perceived as the pros and cons of each design alternative and complete the questionnaire shown in Figure 4-17. Each table had enlarged site plans of the three design alternatives, red and green post-it notes, and red and green sticky dots. "Green" was used to indicate a "pro" and "red" was used to indicate a "con." Attendees were encouraged to write down "pros" and "cons" on the post-it notes and place them on their table maps. Attendees were also given five red and five green dots each and encouraged to use these on the maps to indicate a pro or con. Each table was asked to identify a table leader who would report back a brief, two-minute summary of their table's discussion at the end of the Workshop.

NOTE: The table maps are primarily used as tools to facilitate discussion during the breakout sessions and do not yield empirical information. For instance, it was noted by table facilitators that some participants took more than five green or red dots, and that they sat at more than one table.

Figure 4-16 Community Workshop 03 Photos









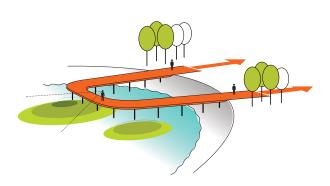


LVER LAKE RESERVOIR COMPLEX M	ASTER PLAN	
OMMUNITY WORKSHOP #3 QU	UESTIONNAIRE sented three conceptual alternatives. We would like your feet	dhack in order to synthesize these into a single master
	each alternative. Please indicate whether you think these are ALTERNATIVE 2:	
and Overlooks	Active Edges	Blended Spaces
On Preserves existing embankment	PRO CON Terraces step down to the water and provide	PRO CON Open lawn gently slopes to water
alignment Maximizes protected wetland habitat (habitat	generous seating and activity options Habitat and people terraces hug the edges to maximize open water views	 Integrates some habitat areas within seating terraces and walkways
islands) Habitat Islands break the open water view of the reservoirs, providing visual interest	Habitat and people spaces are predominantly separated (east vs west side of reservoirs)	 Maximizes total wildlife space by combining Habitat islands and habitat terraces
Provides a single place to access the water (at wetland observation platform)	Provides most active uses and space	 Provides most open lawn with shade trees Locates nature play on west side of site (in
Locates an education center and observation platform on west side of site	Creates a "Living Laboratory" at Ivanhoe Facilities are located within the stepped	Eucalyptus Grove) Integrates an education center at the base of
Provides the least amount of active uses and spaces	terraces, minimizing impact on views	the Knoll Offers guided kayak or canoe tours of wetlan
O Does not offer human-powered boating	powered boating recreation Offers pool facilities and swimming pool	habitat led by an ecologist Offers pool facilities and floating swimming
O Does not offer swimming Other:	embedded within the terraces	pool Other:
SOUTH VALLEY grove	Help us prioritize improvements in the existing Recreation and Parks area at —	Expanding RAP Facilities to include a new multi- purpose building and indoor play field
	the South.	
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Figure 4-17 Community Workshop 03 Questionnaire

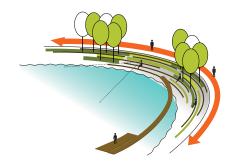
DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

Three Master Plan Alternatives were developed in order to illustrate and discuss various approaches to program distribution and design character. The purpose of the alternatives was to test ideas and elements the community showed support for in the previous meetings and questionnaires. For instance, the team consistently saw a strong preference for education based on the feedback from Community Workshop 02, so the three alternatives included educational facilities of differing sizes at various locations around the site. Similarly, the alternatives explored design options for playgrounds, picnic areas, a café, and swimming and human-powered boating, which were all elements and activities supported in the Activities & Uses questionnaires and comments.



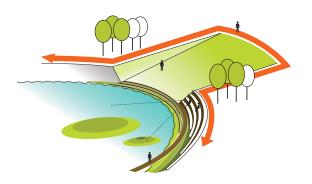
ALTERNATE 1: ISLAND OVERLOOKS

- MAINTAINS existing EMBANKMENT
- LESS ACTIVE spaces
- MAXIMIZES protected WETLAND habitat
- LEAST OPEN WATER



ALTERNATE 2: ACTIVE EDGES

- ENGAGES EDGES
- MOST ACTIVE spaces
- LEAST new HABITAT
- MOST OPEN WATER



ALTERNATE 3 BLENDED SPACES

- BALANCES spaces
- MOST ecologically IMMERSIVE
- MOST new HABITAT
- MEDIUM OPEN WATER

ALTERNATIVE 1: Island Overlooks

Islands and Overlooks is the most passive alternative with the least amount of active spaces throughout. The design focuses on upland and wetland habitat and provides minimal interaction between people and nature. The existing embankment is preserved in its entirety as a hard edge and floating islands are introduced to create wetland habitat. With the insertion of floating islands within the reservoirs, open water views become altered and varied.

The floating islands are strategically placed throughout the reservoirs to maximize protected wetland habitat and create opportunities for people to observe wildlife. Small overlooks are located along the Promenade within the East and West Narrows. At the Meadow, a large overlook swings out over the water and above the floating islands. The only place where visitors can engage with the wetlands and water is located at the 3,500sf Education Center within the rehabilitated Eucalyptus Grove. Here, a bridge leads to an observational platform within one of the floating habitat islands – creating a highly immersive experience.

Park programming is concentrated in the Meadow and includes a large open lawn, picnic grove and gardens, a small nature playground, and a 2,500sf café at the water's edge. Small trails leading up to the top of the Knoll extend from the edge of the meadow through a restored woodland habitat. At the top, the trail swings out as an overlook to amplify views out and over the water.

To provide additional outdoor learning experiences, two small shade pavilions are located at the Ivanhoe Overlook and at the Knoll.

Figures 4-18 through 4-21 show the proposed plan and breakdown of spaces, circulation, and habitat for the Islands and Overlooks design alternative.



Rendering from the Promenade on the east side of the Complex looking north. Floating islands create wetland habitat for waterfowl. An overlook amplifies water views and wildlife observation. The Knoll is seen in the background with seating terraces at its base.

Figure 4-18 Alternative 1: Islands & Overlooks - Site Plan



Figure 4-19 Alternative 1: Islands & Overlooks - Spaces Diagram



Total Space: 28.5 ac
Total Recreation: 6 ac
Increase (from current meadow) 3.0 ac; 75%

FACILITIES = 9,000 sf

OVERLOOKS = 35,000 sf

SEATING TERRACES = 16,000 sf

GREAT/FLEX LAWN = 3 ac

PICNIC GROVE = 13,000 sf

PLAYGROUND = 14,500 sf

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS = 1 ac

PROMENADE/FARMER'S MARKET = 21,000 sf

SWIMMING POOL = 0 sf

FLOATING DOCK = 0 sf

HABITAT = 22.5 ac

SCULPTURE GARDEN = 0 sf

DOG PLAY = 0 sf

(below) Rendering from the top of the Knoll in Alternative 1: Islands & Overlooks



Figure 4-20 Alternative 1: Islands & Overlooks - Circulation Diagram

Figure 4-21 Alternative 1: Islands & Overlooks - Habitat Diagram





(right) View from the Promenade looking out past the environmental education center to the floating islands and outdoor classroom in the distance in Alternative 1: Islands & Overlooks

ALTERNATIVE 2: Active Edges

Active Edges is the most actively programmed Alternative and focuses on engaging the edges of the Complex with spaces for people and wildlife. The west edge expands to enhance habitat areas, while the east edge maximizes places for people. This alternative creates the least amount of new habitat and since it does not include any floating wetland islands open water views are maximized.

On the west side of the Silver Lake and Ivanhoe Reservoirs, habitat terraces extend out beyond the existing reservoir edge and provide a gradient of upland, transition, and wetland habitat. At the Eucalyptus Grove, a large overlook extends out over the terraces, offering one point of human/nature interaction. At the Ivanhoe Reservoir, a Living Laboratory is proposed which could be used for research and to test establishing new wetland habitat at the Complex. The Living Laboratory could include education programs as well.

On the east side of the complex next to the existing Meadow, the embankment edge becomes a tapestry of viewing platforms, terraced seating, green edges, and sloped walkways. These ornamental garden and seating terraces step down to the water to an outdoor pool. A 5,000sf boathouse, pool house, and café are integrated into the terraces below the top of the embankment to preserve views from Silver Lake Boulevard into the site. A floating dock provides direct access to the water for human-powered boating, such as kayaking, for recreational purposes. The Meadow includes several actively programmed spaces including a large open lawn, a 40,000sf nature playground, dog play, picnic grove, and a dedicated outdoor sculpture garden.

Conditioned educational classroom structures are located throughout the Complex. These include a large 7,500sf education and recreation center annex located at the base of the Knoll, a 1,500sf indoor/outdoor classroom located at the top of the Knoll and a 1,500sf indoor/outdoor classroom located at the Ivanhoe Reservoir for testing and monitor purposes related to the Living Laboratory.

Figures 4-22 through 4-25 show the proposed plan and breakdown of spaces, circulation, and habitat for the Active Edges design alternative.



Rendering from the Promenade on the east side of the Complex looking north. Seating and garden terraces step down a pool and generous boardwalk along the water's edge. Alternative 2: Active Edges

Figure 4-22 Alternative 2: Active Edges - Site Plan



Figure 4-23 Alternative 2: Active Edges - Spaces Diagram



Total Space: 28.0 ac
Total Recreation: 10 ac
Increase (from current meadow) 6 ac; 185%

FACILITIES = 15,500 sf

OVERLOOKS = 1 ac

SEATING TERRACES = 1.3 ac

GREAT/FLEX LAWN = 3.6 ac

PICNIC GROVE = 15,000 sf

PLAYGROUND = 41,000 sf

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS = 1 ac

PROMENADE/FARMER'S MARKET = 12,000 sf

HABITAT = 18.5 ac

SWIMMING POOL = 6,000 sf water / 16,000 sf total

FLOATING DOCK = 8,000 sf

SCULPTURE GARDEN = 8,500 sf

DOG PLAY = 19,000 sf

(below) View from the west edge of the Meadow within seating terraces and walkways looking out to the pool and pool facilities in Alternative 2: Active Edges



Figure 4-24 Alternative 2: Active Edges - Circulation Diagram

Figure 4-25 Alternative 2: Active Edges - Habitat Diagram





(right) View from Ivanhoe Overlook which is used as a Living Laboratory with educational programming in Alternative 2: Active Edges

ALTERNATIVE 3: Blended Spaces

Blended spaces achieves the most immersive experience between nature and people. The design balances active and passive programming throughout the Complex and is the most ecologically diverse, providing both wetland trays at the embankment edges and floating islands along the shores. Overall, this Alternative provides the most acreage of new habitat and with a modest impact on open water views.

This scheme offers the most open, flexible lawn and shade trees with two distinct lawn spaces. Along Silver Lake Boulevard, a large flat lawn extends to a picnic grove and gardens with a 2,500sf café located at the water's edge. A second lawn at the base of the Knoll gently slopes to the water bringing visitors to a series of seating and wetland terraces and walkways. At this lower edge, visitors can meander through wetland plant communities and learn about this critical ecosystem. A 1,500sf Pool House is nestled into the seating terraces and a floating dock leads down to a floating pool.

At the Eucalyptus Grove, restored upland habitat transitions to wetlands with habitat trays extending from the embankment edge. At an entrance along West Silver Lake Drive, a 1,500sf recreation building and nature playground is completely immersed within the restored habitat of the Eucalyptus Grove. At the base of the building, small terraces lead people closer to the water through the wetland terraces to a small viewing platform. The Promenade connects to an overlook bridge that hovers over these habitat terraces and connects to the Ivanhoe Spillway.

Additional protected wetland habitat is created by floating islands dispersed throughout the reservoirs. At the south end, a large overlook extends out over the water above a floating island to maximize water vistas and observe wildlife. Additionally, small seating terraces and overlooks are located along the reservoir edge to provide people with access to the water as well as interaction with habitat areas.

A 5,000sf environmental education center is incorporated into the base of The Knoll, overlooking the reservoir and a shade pavilion, located at the top of the Knoll, provides space for an outdoor classroom. A universally accessible nature walk connects Armstrong Ave and the Meadow to the top of the Knoll. Where walkways are located within habitat areas, wildlife-friendly fencing is incorporated to protect wildlife and sensitive habitats.

Figures 4-26 through 4-29 show the proposed plan and breakdown of spaces, circulation, and habitat for the Blended Spaces design alternative.



Rendering from the Promenade on the east side of the Complex looking north. Habitat slopes and terraces transition to seating along the water's edge. A floating dock takes visitors through a wetland with floating habitat islands in the background. An Education Center is situated at the base of the Knoll beyond. Alternative 3: Blended Spaces

Figure 4-26 Alternative 3: Blended Spaces - Site Plan



Figure 4-27 Alternative 3: Blended Spaces - Spaces Diagram



Total Space: **32.0 ac**Total Recreation: **8.0 ac**Increase (from current meadow) **5 ac; 145%**

FACILITIES = 10,000 sf

OVERLOOKS = 1.2 ac

SEATING TERRACES = 28,000 sf

GREAT/FLEX LAWN = 4.5 ac

PICNIC GROVE = 12,000 sf

PLAYGROUND = 16,000 sf

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS = 14,000sf
PROMENADE/FARMER'S MARKET = 16,000 sf

HABITAT = 24 ac

SWIMMING POOL = 7,000 sf water / 27,000 sf total

FLOATING DOCK = 16,000 sf

SCULPTURE GARDEN = 9,000 sf

DOG PLAY = 0 sf

(below) View from terraces as the bottom of the Meadow in Alternative 3: Blended Spaces



Figure 4-28 Alternative 3: Blended Spaces - Circulation Diagram

Figure 4-29 Alternative 3: Blended Spaces - Habitat Diagram





(right) View from the sloped lawn to the reservoirs in Alternative 3: Blended Spaces

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 03 FEEDBACK

Workshop Report Back

During the report back, many of the "pros" included support for design ideas that maximized wildlife, created flexible gathering spaces, included education-related structures, allowed for water-based activities such as swimming and human-powered boating, as well as existing recreation center improvements. Many of the "cons" revolved around swimming and human-powered boating, a free-standing café, and several of the proposed education center structures or their proposed location.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire that was distributed for this workshop – to fill out at the meeting or later online – was open for four weeks online and closed on December 1, 2019. The project team heard comments from the community that there was some confusion about some of the questions, so the project team worked with the SWG to modify the format and extended the deadline by one week. The project team received 2,986 questionnaire responses in total which are summarized below and in Figure 4-30.

For **Alternative 1: Islands and Overlooks**, the community strongly supported maximizing protected habitat provided by the habitat islands and incorporating an education center at the Eucalyptus Grove with "Maximizing protected wetland habitat (habitat islands)", "Habitat islands break the open water view of the reservoir, providing visual interest", and "Locates an education center and observation platform on the west side of the site" viewed as pros by over 70% of respondents. Less favorably, 56% of respondents viewed "Having the least amount of active uses and spaces" as a con. Respondents were more neutral towards "Providing a single place to access the water" and "Preserving the existing embankment alignment".

For **Alternative 2: Active Edges**, the community strongly supported maximizing water views and creating a Living Laboratory at Ivanhoe with over 70% of respondents viewing "Facilities are located within the stepped terraces, minimizing the impact on views", "Habitat and people terraces hug the edges to maximize open water views", and "Creates a "Living Laboratory" at Ivanhoe" as pros. Least favorable activities in this Alternative included human-powered boating and swimming with 57% and 46% of respondents viewing these as cons.

Overall, Alternative 3: Blended Spaces was seemingly the most favorable with more prost han cons. The community strongly supported maximizing space for wildlife, increasing lawn and shade trees, and blending people and habitat spaces with over 70% of respondents viewing "Maximizes total wildlife space by combining Habitat Islands and Habitat Terraces", "Provides most open lawn and shade trees" and "Integrates some habitat areas within overlook terraces and walkways" as pros. Respondents felt neutral towards swimming with "Offers pool facilities and floating swimming pool" as a 45%/47% (pro/con) split. And while recreational human-powered boating was viewed as a con in Alternate 2, "Offers guided kayak or canoe tours of wetland habitat led by an ecologist" was viewed more favorably (49% pro).

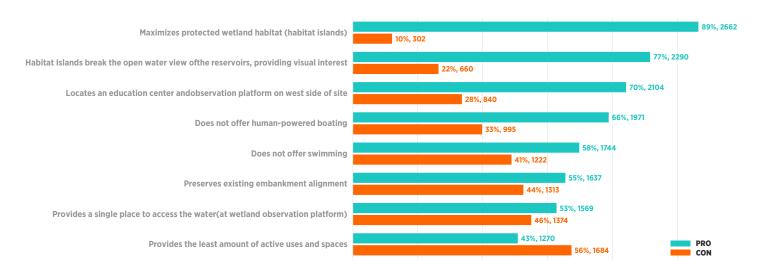
SYNTHESIS

The primary takeaways from the questionnaire results indicated that the Master Plan design should prioritize the following: habitat, water access, open flexible lawn, and some environmental education program as well as some active spaces. Elements that were lower priorities or that many respondents viewed as cons were swimming and human-powered boating. There was, however, some preference for ecological kayak or canoe tours led by an ecologist. In general, respondents indicated that the three schemes were well aligned with the projects "key themes" or goals.

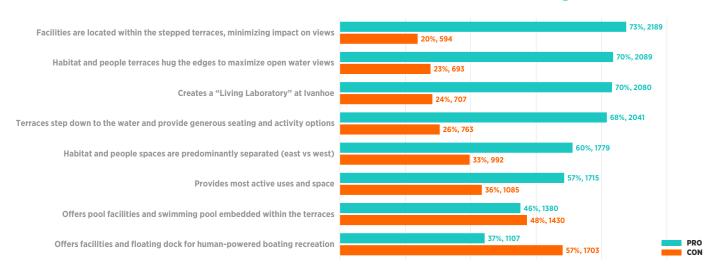
These favored elements and approaches were then synthesized into a Preferred Alternative and presented to the public at Community Workshop 04. During the development of the Preferred Alternative, the design team met with the SWG two times to debrief on Community Workshop 03 and the questionnaire results as well as provide design updates and garner feedback.

Figure 4-30 Community Workshop 03 Questionnaire Results

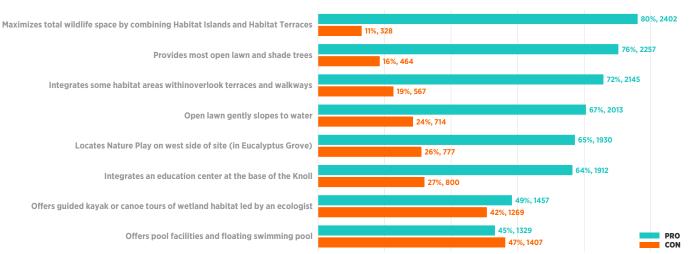
ALTERNATIVE 1: Islands & Overlooks



ALTERNATIVE 2: Active Edges



ALTERNATIVE 3: Blended Spaces



4.4.4 Community Workshop 04

Thursday, January 23, 2020 Friendship Auditorium from 6:00 – 8:00pm

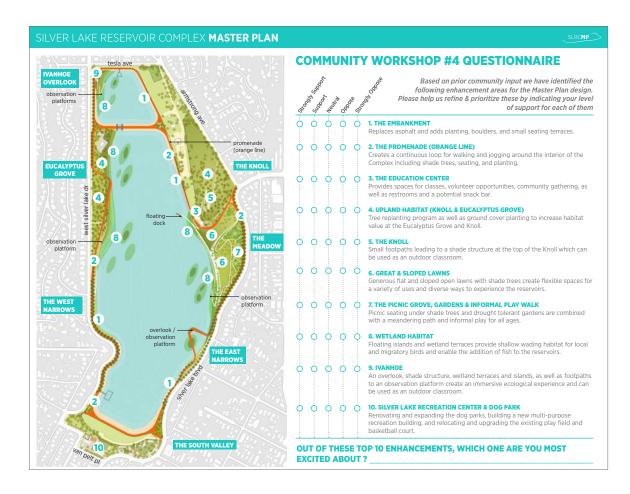
Attended by approximately 300 members of the public, Community Workshop 04 focused on presenting a single preferred Master Plan design based on synthesized feedback from Community Workshop 03 and to solicit community review and feedback.

OVERVIEW

A formal presentation led by Hargreaves Jones was followed by break-out sessions facilitated by members of the project team where participants were asked which elements and features they supported or opposed about the Preferred Alternative.

At the breakout table discussions, attendees were encouraged to use the questionnaire shown in Figure 4-31 as a guide for discussion. Each table had an enlarged site plan of the preferred Master Plan design and yellow and blue post-it notes. "Blue" was used to indicate "support" and "Yellow" was used to indicate "oppose." Attendees were encouraged to write down the names of elements or spaces they supported or opposed on the post-it notes and place them on their table maps. Each table was also asked to identify one thing they are most excited about and to write this on a star-shaped sticky note which was placed on a single, large site plan mounted to the wall. Each table was also asked to identify a table leader who would report back a brief, 2-minute summary of their table's discussion at the end of the Workshop.

NOTE: The table maps are primarily used as tools to facilitate discussion during the breakout sessions and do not yield empirical information. Also, it was noted by table facilitators that some participants moved to different tables in a coordinated manner during the breakout session, presumably to control the direction of the conversation.



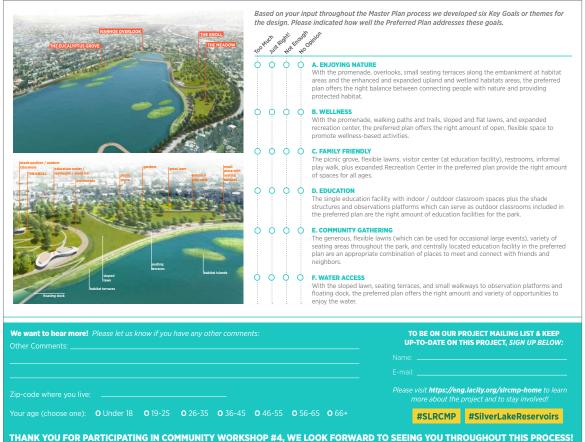


Figure 4-31 Community Workshop 04 Questionnaire

Preferred Alternative

Based on community feedback during the previous workshops, the questionnaires, and in combination with feedback from multiple discussions and emails with the Stakeholder Working Group, the design team created a preferred Master Plan design (Figure 4-32). This new design removed swimming and human-powered boating and scaled back the education center to a single building. Given there was some interest in a café for the previous workshops, the team proposed a modest snack bar to be integrated into the education center. Habitat enhancement and expansion were prioritized on the western side of the site as well as the Knoll, and paths (i.e. human access) within these habitat areas were significantly reduced. In the Meadow area, open lawn with shade trees as well as native gardens and picnic groves were prioritized. This Preferred Alternative was advanced into the final Master Plan design described in detail in Chapter 05.

Figure 4-32 Preferred Alternative - Site Plan



COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 04 FEEDBACK

Workshop Report Back

During the report back, most tables strongly supported habitat enhancement and expansion, as well as the embankment, promenade, flexible lawns, and gardens. Tables were in less agreement about the education center and many strongly opposed it, although they supported using the Complex for environmental education purposes. Some tables were concerned with the education center's size and many were against including a snack bar. Although it was not a question on the questionnaire, many table facilitators indicated the perimeter fence was widely discussed during the breakout session. It was noted by the project team that a few people who spoke during the report back were not table leaders or associated with a table. In general, tables were most excited about increasing habitat, the promenade, and the embankment.

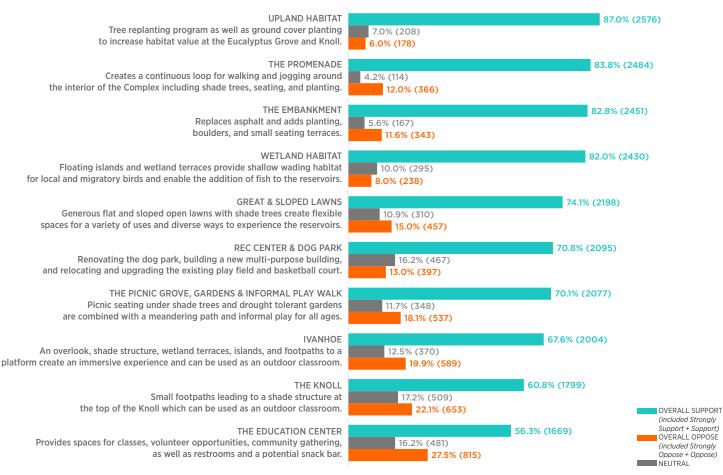
Questionnaire

The questionnaire that accompanied this workshop shown in Figure 4-31 was open for four weeks online and closed on February 21, 2020. The project team received 2,966 questionnaire responses in total.

The questionnaire was developed to assess to what extent community members supported or opposed the design of ten areas or elements within the reservoir complex: the Embankment; Promenade; Education Center; Upland Habitat Areas; Knoll; Great and Sloped Lawns; Picnic Grove, Gardens, and Informal Play Walk; Wetland Habitat; Ivanhoe; and the Silver Lake Recreation Center and Dog Park (Figure 4-33). The questionnaire also assessed how well the design achieved project goals by asking respondents if the elements and spaces were "too much, just right, not enough, or no opinion" relative to each of six Key Themes (Figure 4-34).

Overwhelmingly, the community supported restoring upland habitat in the Knoll and Eucalyptus Grove (87.0%) and re-establishing wetland habitat with the proposed habitat terraces and islands (82.0%). Similarly, the Promenade with its continuous walking and jogging loop, seating terraces, and planting were supported by 83.8% of respondents and replacing the asphalt and adding planting, boulders, and small seating terraces along the Embankment was supported by 82.8% of respondents. The flexible, open Lawns

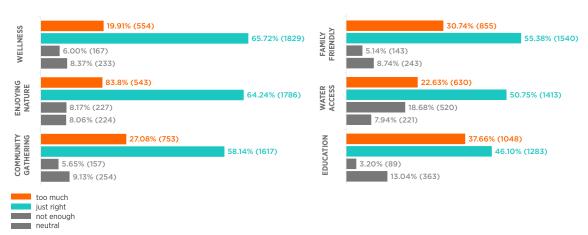
Figure 4-33 Community Workshop 04 Questionnaire Results



with shade trees (74.1%), Recreation Center and Dog Park Expansion (70.8%), as well as Picnic Grove, Gardens and Informal Play Walk (70.1%) were also tremendously supported. Also strongly supported were the outdoor classroom / shade structure, wetland terraces and islands and observation platform at Ivanhoe Reservoir (67.6%) and the nature trails from the Meadow and Armstrong Avenue to an outdoor classroom / shade structure at the top of the Knoll (60.8%). The Education Center, while receiving the lowest support overall, was still supported by the majority of respondents (56.3%).

The second set of questions were created to assess how well the Preferred Alternative balanced the achievement of Master Plan goals. Overall, respondents indicated that the amount and distribution of design elements were "Just Right" across the project's six Key Themes as shown in Figure 4-34. Out of the six Key Themes, over 50% of the community thought the elements and spaces that support five of them (Wellness, Enjoying Nature, Community Gathering, Family Friendly, and Water Access) were "Just Right." Most (46%) of respondents thought that the features supporting Education goals were "Just Right" but a close second (38%) thought it was "Too Much."

Figure 4-34 Community Workshop 04 Questionnaire Results



SYNTHESIS

Based on the feedback from Community Workshop 04 and questionnaire, as well as the SWG, which supported the Preferred Alternative, the project team proceeded to develop a the Master Plan Report detailing the preferred Master Plan design and revisited the education center, reducing its size and integrating it further into the Knoll to preserve views around the reservoirs.

POP-UP EVENT 02

The following weekend, on Saturday, January 25, 2020. The Robert Group held another pop-up event at The Silver Lake Meadow. A map showing the Preferred Alternative was used to facilitate an open discussion and questionnaires were provided for individuals to complete in-person and/or submit online. Approximately 75 people attended, and sixteen questionnaires were completed at the pop-up booth. Many community members were given copies of the questionnaire to complete online and/or complete on their own and submit via mail or email.

Twenty comments were placed on the map board during the pop-up event and are illustrated below. Approximately 60% of attendees mentioned wanting to remove the perimeter fence around the reservoir complex.



4.4.5 *VIRTUAL* Community Workshop 05

Video Launch on August 21, 2020

This final Community Workshop 05 was planned as a celebration of the final Master Plan design. The project team was unable to hold a final Community Workshop event due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In place of a large public meeting, the team developed two videos to celebrate and present the final Master Plan virtually. The videos describe the Master Plan process, showcase many of the key participants, and provide an overview of the design created in partnership with the community of Silver Lake.

OVERVIEW

The team posted two videos on August 21, 2020. The first video titled "THE PROCESS" is an approximately ten minute compilation of interviews with key participants in the development of the Master Plan including members of the SWG, educators and students, City of Los Angeles leaders, and project team. This video frames the Master Plan project goals and history. The second video titled "THE PLAN" is a narrated overview of the final Master Plan design. The video features "before" photos of the existing Complex paired with "after" artistic renderings of the proposed design. It also highlights key features of the design such as habitat creation. The videos were accompanied by downloadable PDFs files that describe the Master Plan design and project sustainability in more detail.

An online questionnaire also accompanied the videos which asked the community to help the project team prioritize short- and long-term features and elements of the Master Plan for implementation (Figure 4-36). The online questionnaire was supplemented with paper copies for those without computer access.

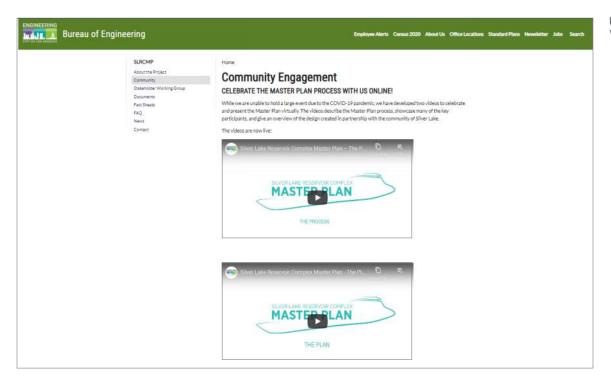


Figure 4-35 Community Workshop 05 Webpage



QUESTION 2: SMALL PROJECTS

As the City of LA works to take the next steps towards implementing the Master Plan, smaller projects may be possible to implement in the near term as funding sources, like grants, are identified. Some smaller projects could be used to test larger ideas in the Master Plan Vision. Some of these small projects gent on having an on-site operator and/or environmental clearance. To help us prioritize small projects, please choose your top three, including the "other" answer choice.



QUESTION 3:

How often do you visit the SLRC now?

- Once a day
- Once a week
- O More than once a week
- Once a month
- Once a year
- O Other:_

QUESTION 3:

If the Master Plan is implemented, how often will you visit the SLRC?

- Once a day
- O Once a week
- O More than once a week
- Once a month
- Once a year
- O Other:_

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION THROUGHOUT THIS PROCESS!

Master Plan project team member Marc Salette at 2435 Kenilworth Avenue Los Angles, CA 90039

UP-TO-DATE ON THIS PROJECT, SIGN UP BELOW:

Please visit https://eng.lacity.org/sircmp-home to learn

#SLRCMP #SilverLakeReservoirs

Figure 4-36 Community Workshop 05 Questionnaire

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 05 FEEDBACK

Questionnaire

The questionnaire that accompanied this workshop shown in Figure 4-36 was open for two weeks online and closed on September 4, 2020. The project team received 922 questionnaire responses in total (4 were submitted as paper copies).

During the Master Plan process, the project team received many questions about how the design might be implemented. As noted in Chapter 01, the Master Plan design was broken into smaller projects or phases which can be implemented concurrently or separately as discrete projects. The questionnaire was developed to assist in prioritizing projects for funding and implementation by asking respondents to chose their top three priority areas for implementation. The questionnaire also assessed community preferences for smaller, initial projects that could be implemented in the near term as funding sources are identified and while the City works towards the next steps of implementing the full Master Plan. These smaller projects can be standalone projects or used to test larger ideas of the Master Plan vision. Respondents were asked to choose their top three preference and were also provided the opportunity to write in other suggestions for near-term smaller projects.

The highest priority Master Plan project identified in the first question was the Meadow with 48.7% selecting it as their top space for implementation as shown in Figure 4-37. The Eucalyptus Grove was also a top priority (42.8%). The third choice was close between the Knoll (34.2%) and improvements proposed at the Silver Lake Recreation Center (32.6%), followed by the Wetland Habitat Islands (28.0%) and Ivanhoe Overlook (24.2%). Participants were also given the opportunity to indicate if they did not want any of the Master Plan spaces implemented and for nothing to change which was selected by only 15.4% respondents.

Top responses to the second question to prioritize smaller, initial projects showed a clear preference to undertake near-term initiatives that allow more access to the SLRC from "Opening the fence on a regular basis" (60.7%), "Creating an Ivanhoe Reservoir walking loop" (42.9%) and "Creating the walking path to the top of the Knoll" (42.5%). Also popular are habitat-focused initiatives such as implementing "Embankment planting test areas" (37.5%) and a "Floating habitat island test installation" (34.0%). Implementing the "Dog Park upgrades" (29.7%) was a popular initiative as well. See Figure 4-38.

Additional ideas that participants suggested included replacing the current fence with a more beautiful, wildlife-friendly fence, installing more garbage cans and having regular pick-up of trash, installing better lighting, opening the fences all the time, monthly full-moon walks with gates open for two hours in the evening, allow swimming, adding a restroom at the meadow, removing the fence entirely, installing a kayak launch and access, introducing pedal boat rentals, installing art, installing picnic tables and game courts, widening the existing running/walking paths, creating a co-op vegetable garden, bringing DASH service to the SLRC to connect to Sunset Boulevard, water access, planting more trees, and fixing the dirt sidewalk on Van Pelt Place.

SYNTHESIS

Primary takeaways from participants responses to this final questionnaire indicated a clear desire to implement the spaces that will have the most impact in terms of creating more public park space as well as supporting habitat creation and wildlife (The Meadow and Eucalyptus Grove). Participants also showed a strong preference for smaller, near-term initiatives that open the Complex up for more access. This feedback will be used by the project team to select two grants to which to apply for funding as well as further funding and planning initiatives after Master Plan adoption by the City.

Figure 4-37 Community Workshop 05 Questionnaire Priority Areas

QUESTION 1: Choose your top three priority areas

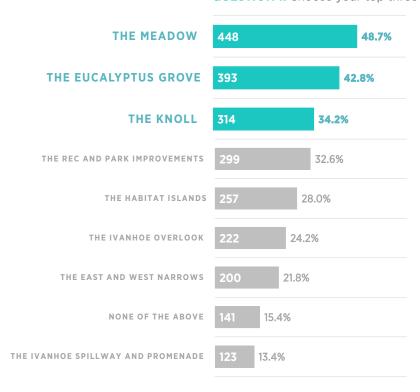


Figure 4-38 Community **QUESTION 2:** Choose your top three small projects Workshop 05 Questionnaire Small Projects Open the fence on a regular basis 558 60.7% Create Ivanhoe Reservoir walking loop 395 42.9% Create walking path to the top of the Knoll 390 42.5% Embankment planting test areas 37.5% Floating habitat island test installation 34.0% Dog Park upgrades 29.7% Docent-led bird watching tours / classes 11.7%