APPENDIX K: RECREATION & OPEN SPACE
TECHNICAL STUDY
Arroyo Seco Watershed Restoration Feasibility Study

Technical Report:
Open Space and Recreation

Funded by:
Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority
Arroyo Seco Watershed
Open Space & Recreation

Recreation

Introduction
As described in the project’s goals and objectives (Chapter I), Goal 4 is to Improve Recreational Opportunities. To meet this goal, four objectives were proposed:

Objective 4.1: Improve public access from the Angeles National Forest to the coastal shore by building trails, stairways and bikeways
Objective 4.2: Provide opportunities for a range of recreational activities
Objective 4.3: Provide opportunities for public use of the watershed’s rivers and streams
Objective 4.4: Provide opportunities to mediate the conflict between recreation and conservation

To study ways to meet these objectives, the technical study for recreation and open space considered the status of recreational opportunities and access in the watershed today. The preliminary investigation is presented in Summary Report Phase I Data Collection and Initial Planning Review March 2001. The project team researched publications, and periodicals, and gathered input from stakeholders and community members. Interesting and topical observations have been gained from monitoring the Arroyo Seco internet newsgroup. The technical study examined the needs, desires, and current status of recreation and open space in the watershed.

The study focused on open space conservation and passive recreation. The trail system is an important open space and recreational feature in the watershed, meets all four objectives, is appropriate to analyze at the regional / watershed scale, and it supports a range of passive activities consistent with California Coastal Conservancy and Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy objectives. The study also examined the many types of recreational users in the watershed and includes an inventory of park facilities (Table 1).

Trails
It is possible to hike the entire length of the 22-mile Arroyo Seco from Red Box Saddle to the Los Angeles River. From the natural wide open spaces at its headwaters in the Angeles National Forest a degradation of the environment follows the descent of the stream. A progression of more challenging barriers and less available space is dramatic. Parkland occupies much of the land adjacent to the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena, South Pasadena and Los Angeles with one exception. The area from Pasadena Avenue to the Los Angeles River lacks park amenities, is largely zoned for industrial and is heavily populated.

The intrepid hiker who explores the urban wilds of the lowest parts of the Arroyo Seco may find narrow footpaths to homeless camps and unsanitary debris along the graffiti concrete flood control channel. The confluence of the Arroyo Seco and the Los Angeles River lies near the Golden State and the Pasadena Freeway interchange. Looming over the confluence, Elysian Park can be accessed by the historic walkway built as a part of the Arroyo Seco Parkway (Pasadena Freeway).
Existing trails in the Arroyo Seco watershed were identified. Source material included the *La Cañada-Flintridge Trails* map, *The Arroyo Seco Trail* map, maps from *Trails of the Angeles*, and LADOT's *Bikeway Guide* for the Westside/Central City Area. Through public input and the team's analysis, areas of conflict, missing connections in the trail system and barriers to movement were identified. These are shown in Figure 5, and discussed below.

In general, the network of trails is very good through the Angeles National Forest and along most portions of the Arroyo Seco. Trails extend into the adjacent Big Tujunga and San Gabriel watersheds. The Arroyo Seco Trail, also known as the Gabrielino National Recreation Trail, was established by the U.S. Forest Service in 1970 as part of the National Trails System Act. A Forest Service Bulletin announced the new trail designation: “This trail has been created for you - the city dweller - so that you might exchange for a short time, the hectic scene of your urban life for the rugged beauty and freedom of adventure into the solitary wonderland of nature.” Despite the trail’s popularity and extensive use several areas have severe erosion and inadequate maintenance.

Trail connections through and between residential areas are extensive throughout the community of La Canada Flintridge but poor in most other areas of the urban watershed. Links to open spaces off the Arroyo Seco is facilitated via equestrian trails along Flint Wash and into the San Rafael hills. Open spaces in the urban and suburban areas are fragmented and are generally not linked by trails or habitat corridors.

Devil’s Gate Dam represents one of the largest barriers to habitat connectivity in the watershed. A single tunnel near the spillway must facilitate all recreational users and may have some limited value in facilitating wildlife movement. Other physical barriers to trail connections include bridges, fences and the concrete channel itself. Political barriers are reflected by disjointed trails which sometimes terminate at jurisdictional boundaries. Regional trail linkages and amenities, including the Rim of the Valley Trail and the Los Angeles River Greenway, have not been fully developed.

The Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor is a project of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. It includes a multi-modal trail that will encircle the San Fernando and La Crescenta valleys and a wildlife corridor which connects the Santa Monica, Santa Susana, Sespe, and San Gabriel mountains, as well as additional loop trails, open space, and recreational improvements throughout the area.

The boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor are shown in Figure 6. Within the Arroyo Seco watershed, the Rim of the Valley Trail (ROV) Corridor extends from the Angeles National Forest down the arroyo to the confluence with the Los Angeles River, and links the watershed to the San Rafael Hills, Elysian Park, and the Los Angeles River Greenway. Many of the missing links in the trail system lie within the ROV Trail Corridor (Figures 5 & 6).

The Los Angeles River Greenway is an new system of bike paths and parks being developed along the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. One of the first areas developed lies just west of the confluence, native plants, pocket parks, and a class I bikeway extend for nearly eight miles along one of the most scenic stretches of the Los Angeles River linking Elysian Park and Griffith Park. The Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, City of Los Angeles and North East Trees have formed alliances to build the greenway in the communities of Elysian Valley and Atwater. This multi-agency approach has been facilitated by the Los Angeles River Master Plan,
a planning document developed by the County of Los Angeles Department’s of Public Works, Regional Planning, and Parks and Recreation. The Master Plan diagramed greenway opportunities for the thirteen cities and County unincorporated areas along the River and provided a framework for the greenway development.

Three new large regional parks are planned for the area; Taylor Yard, Cornfields (Chinatown Yard) and Confluence Park. Taylor Yard and the Cornfields are both large rail facilities that through effective grass roots efforts, savvy lobbying, and litigation have received funding are being purchased for park development.

The third new park Confluence Park will encompass the Los Angeles River Center and Gardens and link the Taylor Yard and Chinatown Yard projects via the Los Angeles River. Confluence Park will provide a new urban gateway to the Arroyo Seco. The park will function as a bikeway hub, the Los Angeles River Bikeway, Taylor Yard Bikeway, Arroyo Seco Bikeway, all Class I facilities, will connect in the area of Confluence Park.

Within the watershed, a trail connection is needed from the southern end of the Arroyo Seco Bikeway to the Los Angeles River Bikeway. Planning for the extension of this bikeway is underway by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; however the proposed bikeway terminates on surface streets before it connects to the other bikeways. A full trail connection will aid trail access to Elysian Park, Griffith Park, downtown Los Angeles, and the eventually Pacific coast via the Los Angeles River Greenway.

Major regional parks that exist today along the River in northeast Los Angeles are Griffith Park and Elysian Park and Debs Park, located in the Montecito Hills (also known as the Repetto Hills).

Debs Park is a Los Angeles City regional park, the park if one of only five regional facilities owned and operated by the City. Two additional regional parks Elysian Park and Griffith park are in the northeast Los Angeles area and all three are located along the Los Angeles River system to the Arroyo Seco, is difficult to access from within the watershed. Nearby is privately owned open space on Mount Washington; a trail connection between this and Debs Park is desired.

Few connections exist from the Arroyo to the community of Highland Park, making pedestrian access and alternative ways of commuting difficult. The center portion of the watershed is adjacent to the San Rafael Hills; trail connections to this area are needed. There is also a need to have connections between the southern ends of a few Angeles National Forest trails, through Altadena. This is an example of an area where the regional trail system was disrupted during the recent development and planning of the La Viña neighborhood.

Completing these connections would meet Objectives 4.1 and 4.3. Additionally, completion of the recommended trail connections would enhance the Rim of the Valley Trail and add a key connection within its overall loop, and provide the same enhancements to the Los Angeles River Greenway.
# Table 1: Recreation Facilities in the Arroyo Seco Watershed

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Park / Recreation Facility</th>
<th>Owner / Operator</th>
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<tr>
<td>Angeles National Forest</td>
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<td>Angeles Crest Station</td>
<td>USFS</td>
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<td>Annandale Golf Course / Country Club</td>
<td>South Pasadena</td>
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<td>Arroyo Seco Golf Course</td>
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<td>Ernest E. Debs Park</td>
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<td>Garvanza Park</td>
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<td>Nino Picnic Area</td>
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<td>Oak Grove Park</td>
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<td>Oak Grove Ranger Station</td>
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<td>Paul Little Picnic Area</td>
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<td>River Garden Park</td>
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<td>Shelby Park</td>
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<td>Sunset Ridge Station</td>
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<td>Switzer Visitor Information Station</td>
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<td>Sycamore Grove Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Switzer Campground</td>
<td>USFS</td>
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**Users**

The recreational users in the Arroyo Seco have a strong interest in the management and future of the area's natural resources. Many have organized activist/stakeholder groups, including: American Youth Soccer Organization, California Cycleways, Equestrian Trails, Inc., La Cañada-Flintridge Trails Council, Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition, Pasadena Casting Club, Pasadena Roving Archers, Rose Bowl Riders, San Pasqual Stables, Art in the Park, Tom Sawyer Camps Inc., and others centered around sports such as tennis, disc golf, and golf. Representatives of many of these groups were able to participate in one or more stakeholder or community meetings, and gave their opinions on the study and the issues facing the Arroyo Seco.

As discussed in the Phase I Report, there is a wide range of recreational opportunities in the watershed, ranging from archery to Division I college football. Non-sanctioned activities exist as well- a web site shows pictures of people kayaking the Arroyo Seco through the Angeles National Forest. Ideas for new activities (generated during the stakeholder and public meetings) in the arroyo include a stroller walk, skateboard parks, dog parks, and water activities.

**User Group Conflicts**

There exists a high demand for use of the natural areas and trails of the Arroyo Seco watershed. With many types of activities available, the Arroyo watershed has something for everyone. However, because natural, open, public land is relatively scarce in Los Angeles, the activities tend to compete with each other for space, creating conflicts between user groups. These conflicts can become quite heated, and have even altered long-term planning processes.

Some of today’s known conflicts between users of the Arroyo include: soccer / passive activities / disc golf in Hahamongna; equestrians / archers / bicycles / hikers in Pasadena's Lower Arroyo;
Conflicts on Multiple-Use Trails
A multiple use trail is typically defined as any trail that is used by more than one user group, or for more than one trail activity. Trail user groups may include hikers, equestrians, mountain bicyclists, cross-country runners, and wheel chair users. Challenges facing multi-use trail managers can be broadly summarized as maintaining user safety, protecting natural resources and providing high quality user experiences. Conflicts on Multiple-Use Trails are often problems of success - an indication of the trails popularity. The National Trail Advisory Committee identified trail-user conflict on multi-use trails as a major concern that needs resolution.

Types of conflicts:
- Between trail users and animals
- Trail users and trail managers
- Trail proponents and private landowners
- Among trail users

Roger L. Moore states “Conflict has been found to be related to activity, style, focus of trip, expectations, attitudes toward and perceptions of the environment, level of tolerance for others and different norms held by different users.”

Solutions to Conflicts
Twelve principles for minimizing conflict on multiple-use trails are listed below. Adherence to these principles should help improve sharing and cooperation on multiple-use trails.

1. Recognize Conflict as Goal Interference
2. Provide Adequate Trail Opportunities
3. Minimize Number of Contacts in Problem Areas
4. Involve users as early as possible
5. Understand User Needs
6. Identify the Actual Source of Conflict
7. Work with Affected Users
8. Promote Trail Etiquette
9. Encourage Positive Interaction Among Different Users
10. Favor Light Handed Management
11. Plan and Act Locally
12. Monitor Progress

An example of successful trail planning and sharing can be seen in Orange County, California. All trails county wide are multi-use.

Although there are many conflicts in the Arroyo Seco today, the high level of demand for use of the natural areas is a positive situation. The amount of interest surrounding the Arroyo indicates
that there are potentially many people who could help solve and implement solutions to the conflicts, and ultimately protect the area’s natural resources. No matter how diverse their activities, all Arroyo Seco users have something in common – a desire to keep the Arroyo Seco protected and available to the public. All users see a value in the land that goes well beyond its sale price or potential for development.

Because the status of recreation in the watershed is so complex, involving so many different lands and so many different groups, it seems apparent that an innovative conflict resolution process is sorely needed. Proposed within this study’s recommendations for policy and next steps is such a process, involving the new community organizations of the Arroyo Trails Council and Council of Arroyo Seco Organizations. The results of the conflict resolution process would meet Objectives 4.2 and 4.4.

Open Space
Introduction
Almost one-half (48%) of California’s residents live in southern California. Yet, Los Angeles has a scarcity of open space. Los Angeles is one of the most park-poor cities in the nation, with only 10% of its land as open space; by contrast, San Francisco has 25%, New York 27%. Excluding the Angeles National Forest, open space is 15% of the Arroyo Seco watershed. Public park space is 10% of the watershed (excluding golf courses, cemeteries, and gardens/parks with an entry fee). Though it may appear that the Arroyo Seco watershed has a lot of public open space, in fact the area is similar to the rest of park-poor Los Angeles.

Because the park space is concentrated in a thin strip along the Arroyo Seco, it is some distance from most residential areas and not evenly distributed geographically throughout the watershed. Many areas of the watershed do not have a park or open space within a short walking distance. Figure 1 depicts the types of open space that exist today in the watershed, based on their land use classification (1993 data).

Spatial Analysis
As part of the technical study for Open Space & Recreation, a methodical mapping process was used to identify land that would be most desirable for protection or conversion to open space. Based on geographic information, five criteria were mapped as desirable areas:

- Land that is adjacent & connecting to existing parks and open space
- Land that is farthest from existing parks and open space (indicating underserved areas)
- Land that is adjacent to streams
- Developable slopes (indicating higher potential for future development)
- Suitable current land use (desirable included vacant areas, agriculture, public land and facilities, schools)

Each of the criteria was mapped, then all were combined and given equal weighting to produce Figure 2, Desirability for Future Open Space. Areas that met more than one criteria are shown in dark green.
Residential areas may be low-priority candidates for future open space. Figure 3 shows the types and extent of residential land in the watershed, and shows the dominance of this land use. Figure 4 shows the desirable areas for protection, excluding residential areas. These are seen to be the most feasible and desirable areas for protection or conversion to public open space. Acquisition of these lands would meet Objectives 4.2 and 4.3.

**Angeles National Forest**

In 1877 John Muir described the undeveloped San Gabriel Mountains as “more rigidly inaccessible than any other I ever attempted to penetrate.” The Angeles National Forest (ANF) was established by Executive Order in December 1892. The ANF covers 650,000 acres and provides a remarkable diversity of habitats ranging from dense chaparral to pine and fir covered slopes in higher elevations. Managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS), recreational activities in the forest include camping, picnicking, hiking, and fishing. The USFS is in the process of updating the *Southern California National Forest – Forest Land and Resource Management Plan*. This document will describe desired resource conditions for the National Forest and identify objectives for each type of activity which occurs in the forest.

**Foothills**

The San Raphael Hills, Repetto Hills, and Elysian Hills flank the Arroyo Seco watershed below Devil’s Gate Dam. Many fragments of undeveloped open space remain in the foothills although they have been mostly developed as residential land.

The San Raphael Hills include areas of La Cañada Flintridge, Glendale, Pasadena, Eagle Rock, Garvanza and Mount Washington. Protected open space in the area includes Cherry Creek, Rainbow Canyon and Elyria Canyon Park – all of which are part of the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor. Few municipal parks exist in the foothills, and land is privately owned.

The Repetto Hills provide the eastern boundary to the lower Arroyo Seco watershed and include the communities of South Pasadena, Hermon, Montecito Heights and Lincoln Heights. Extending eastward, the Repetto Hills join with the Ascot Hills. Ernest E. Debs Park is located here.

**Golf courses**

Five golf courses lie within the watershed and two are publicly owned – Brookside Golf Course, and Arroyo Seco Golf Course. Encompassing large areas of unpaved land, management of the golf courses is an opportunity to enhance wildlife habitat and connectivity.

**Joint Use Opportunities**

Several sites located in the Arroyo Seco watershed appear to be under-utilized. Municipal and private water companies, reservoirs and debris basins provide unique conservation opportunities. These may take the form of joint-use agreements or long-term leases because public acquisition is not feasible. One such public-private is underway in Ernest E. Debs Park. The City of Los Angeles has entered into a lease with the National Audubon Society, allowing Audubon to develop a 16-acre nature center within the park. A highly successful campaign by
the non-profit Audubon included community building, generating a Framework Plan for the entire 195-acre park, and fund raising in both the private and public sectors.

Recommendations

- Prioritize land acquisition for open space protection; develop a strategy for acquisition through an open public process.
- Improve connectivity between parks, open space, cultural resources and historic resources through trails and land acquisition.
- Create an open public process to mediate conflicts between recreational users.
- Manage parks and open space to aid flood management.
- Protect and interpret natural resources, cultural resources and historic resources.

Open Space

Two of the recommendations listed above are directly related to open space acquisition and conservation:

Prioritize land acquisition for open space protection; develop a strategy for acquisition through an open public process.

Protect and interpret natural resources, cultural resources and historic resources.

In order to support the study's goal of restoring a natural streambed to the Arroyo Seco, it will be necessary to eventually acquire properties adjacent to the Arroyo to create additional open space. This must be handled in a fair, equitable process, with property owners involved from the beginning planning stages. Many lessons can be learned from the past, namely the acquisition of property by Caltrans to complete the I-710 Freeway. By all accounts, this was an unsuccessful process, which resulted in the alienation of property owners and residents, and the delay of the project for over thirty years.

Proposed within this study's recommendations for policy and next steps is the development of an open space acquisition process which will involve property owners and public agencies. Included in the process will be a strategy for acquiring properties as they come onto the market, as well as a strategy for the upkeep and use of acquired properties until they can be converted to public open space. Individual property owners must be able to give input regarding what happens in their neighborhoods, and this may result in different management and acquisition strategies for different neighborhoods.

Recreation

Four of the recommendations listed above are directly related to park and recreation management:

- Improve connectivity between parks, open space, cultural resources and historic resources through trails and land acquisition.
- Create an open public process to mediate conflicts between recreational users.
- Manage parks and open space to aid flood management.
- Protect and interpret natural resources, cultural resources and historic resources.
Input from the public gained during community meetings support the recommendations. Repeated several times was the desire to connect trails, open spaces, and regional resources. Also suggested was better incorporation of open space into the communities and better access to undeveloped lands, and the incorporation of new trails and bike paths and part of new development.

**Restoration goals for Open Space and Recreation**

Improving the quality of recreation and open space in the Arroyo Seco watershed can be achieved through actions by all stakeholders in the watershed. In addition to recommendations cited above, the following recommendations, if implemented, will improve the quality of recreation and open space in the Arroyo Seco watershed:

- Improve connectivity and public access from the Angeles National Forest to the coastal shore.
- Protect and interpret natural, community, cultural and historic resources.
- Integrate natural resources management with recreational needs.
- Protect existing open space while augmenting open space network.
- Improve visual quality of the landscape.
- Mediate conflicts between recreation and conservation and opposing recreational users.

**Projects**

Specific projects, described below, can be implemented within the watershed to work toward achieving better water quality. Most of these projects are not site-specific, and can be implemented in any area of the watershed, as appropriate.

**Trail System Improvement**

Improve and connect the network of trails and bikeways to provide access for all. Provide trail and wildlife habitat continuity across the Altadena foothills into the Hahamongna area, for Millard Canyon Linkage. Improve trail and wildlife connections through Devil’s Gate Dam. Improve trail connections through Flint Canyon Creek and Devil’s Gate Dam. Restore and stabilize banks in Flint Canyon Creek to prevent erosion and improve trail conditions.

**Pedestrian Bridges**

Improve the safety, security, and visual quality of pedestrian bridges, and their connections to trail and bikeway systems.

**Confluence Park**

Create public open space in the vicinity of the confluence. Provide bikeway connections, pedestrian improvements, and enhance plantings.

**Equestrian Improvements**

Implement and maintain structural and non-structural Best Management Practices to lessen environmental impacts of equestrian trails, while improving or maintaining trail quality, equestrian experience, and trail connectivity.
Trash Reduction
Implement volunteer programs, educate visitors, and modify maintenance methods to reduce the amount of trash and waste left by humans. Many things have been found in our rivers, streams and parks, ranging from candy wrappers to automobiles to animal feces. The quality of open space and recreational experiences is compromised due to this type of pollution.

Local communities, cities and land-owning agencies can reduce the trash and wastes in the Arroyo Seco’s open spaces and parks by implementing trash reduction programs. Activities may include installation of additional trash cans, more frequent street sweeping, more frequent catch basin cleaning, and the implementation of Best Management Practices. Frequently used, our public parks and streets are frequently used by pet owners should have facilities readily available for the proper disposal of pet wastes. The campgrounds in the local mountains, both public and private can implement more vigorous enforcement of litter laws, as can local cities.

Urban Forestry
Plant trees along streets and streams for enhanced visual quality and habitat.

Haramokngna Tongva Cultural Center
Assist Gabrielino/Tongva leaders with development of an ethno-botanical garden and ceremonial site at Red Box.
References


General Plans of: Cities of Pasadena, Los Angeles, South Pasadena, La Cañada Flintridge, Open Space, Recreation, Transportation Elements.


Lower Arroyo Master Plan – City of Pasadena.

Mountain Bike Trails, Techniques for Design, Construction and Maintenance. Michael McCoy and Mary Alice Stoner.

Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches for the Los Angeles Region.

Park Survey, City of Pasadena Planning Division.


Trail Descriptions

Regional:
Rim of the Valley Trail
A multi-modal trail that will encircle the San Fernando and La Crescenta valleys and connect the Santa Monica, Santa Susana, Sespe, and San Gabriel mountains, as well as additional loop trails, open space, and recreational improvements throughout the area.

In La Cañada Flintridge:
The Ultimate Destination Trail
Hiking, biking, equestrian. Connects to 56 acre Cherry Canyon Park above Descanso Gardens.
146 acre expanse

Cerro Negro Trail

Flint Canyon Trail

Gould Canyon Trail - Elevation Change 700 ft.
Community equestrian trail. This upper portion of the trail follows the Gould Canyon drainage. The Lower portion of the Trail winds its way through quiet neighborhoods. This trail connects with the Arroyo Seco Trail on the southern end of the La Cañada Trail on the northern end.

Trailhead: The southern trailhead is on Foothill Boulevard at Oak Grove Park. The northern trailhead is on North Harter Lane, north of Angeles Crest Highway. There are also access points on Green Lane, Canon de Paraiso Lane, Crown Avenue and Stardust Road.

In Altadena:
Altadena Crest Trail
The interrupted trail runs across the foothills above Altadena between Eaton Canyon and Hahamongna Watershed Park. The trail is broken in several places. But the segment from the Cobb Estate at the top of Lake Street allows a hour of riding on mostly gentle grades.

In Angeles National Forest:
La Canada Trail - Elevation Change 1000 ft.
This is a Forest Service road that skirts along the edge of the Angeles Crest Mountains.

Trailhead: The eastern trailhead is on the Angeles Crest Highway at the entrance to the National Forest. The southwestern trailhead is on Foothill Boulevard by Indiana Avenue, another trailhead is on North Harter Lane.

Mount Lukens Road - Elevation Change 3000 ft.
A Forest Service Road that climbs up to the top of Mount Lukens and crosses over to the other side. From the west, the road climbs steadily for 3,000 feet elevation gain. Several trails connect to this road making many variations of trip possible.

Trailhead: The western trailhead is located at the northern end of Haines Canyon Road in Tujunga

Grizzly Flats Road
A forest service road that connects Mount Lukens Road to the Angles Crest Highway, Dark Canyon trail and Clear Creek Trail also connect to Grizzly Flat Road.

Trailhead: The trailhead is on the Angeles Crest Highway near the CCC Ridge. It is the first dirt road on the left above the Forest Service Fire Station.

Sources
LA Trails: « www.latrails.com/horse/ml.html »

La Canada Flintridge Trails Council

ETI Corral 2 - Trail documentation project will be collecting and publishing information of trails in the San Gabriel Valley and Verdugo Mountains area.
Types of Existing Open Space
(based on Land Use Classification)
Types of Residential Development

- Medium-Rise Apartments
- Low-Rise Apartments
- High-Rise Apartments and Condominiums
- Duplexes, Triplexes, Condominiums, Townhouses
- Mobile Homes & Trailer Parks
- Mixed Multi-Family
- Single Family Low Density
- Single Family High Density
- Mixed Residential
- Rural Residential

Types of Residential Development
Desirability for Future Open Space
Residential Land excluded

- Angeles National Forest
- Descanso Gardens
- Hahamongna Watershed Park
- Brookside Park
- Debs Park

Existing Park or Open Space
Low Desirability
Medium Desirability
Medium-High Desirability
High Desirability
Very High Desirability
Desired Trail Connections

Barrier / Pinch Point

Known conflicts between users

Existing Park or Open Space

Angeles National Forest

Rose Bowl

Pasadena’s Lower Arroyo Park

Brookside Park

Descanso Gardens

Hahamongna Watershed Park

Los Angeles’ Debs Park