

# 3 APPENDICES

## A The Environment

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### **INTRODUCTION – add introductions to other sections as well, or?**

The defining physical features of Scripps Park- its sweeping bluff tops, cliffs, beaches and ocean waters - are products of a unique meeting of sea and land. The present appearance and condition of the coastal bluffs and shoreline of the Park are the result of on-going, dynamic environmental processes. At any given point in time, the physical setting of the Park is a signature of dynamic processes. The experience of these processes is integral to the experience of the identity and character of the Park.

The dynamic nature of the Park's environment, and the necessity that the land and the waters be considered as parts of an inseparable whole are fundamental to understanding the park, and must underlie public policy guiding all planning, design and environmental management efforts.

The specific interrelationships amongst shoreline erosion processes, surface and groundwater flow patterns, water quality, geology and soils, and flora and fauna of the site must all be taken into consideration in the development of planning guiding principles, landscape design and engineering concept plans and implementation, and on-going environmental management.

This Environmental Section includes: an analysis of available information on the effects of "shoreline processes" on the park perimeter; an environmental quality analysis with recommendations and guidelines and a plan addressing water quality; an integrated conceptual design response including grading, drainage and habitat management to minimize erosion; and a recommended approach to vector animal control.

### **Shoreline Process Issues**

The present appearance and condition of the coastal bluffs of Scripps Park are the result of dynamic environmental processes. The bluffs are an "emergent," gradually rising coastal landform. As sea level has risen and fallen, due to repeated advance and retreat of glaciers during the Ice Ages, the shoreline has developed a series of uplifted marine, or wave-cut terraces. Currently, the ocean ward edge of the marine terrace is being eroded by ocean waves as well as by ground water seepage and other processes. This forms a well-developed bluff or sea cliff along the shoreline. This shoreline process of erosion must be recognized as a fundamental characteristic of the bluffs - which must be addressed in planning for the future.

Evidence of rising sea levels, hurricanes, dams (that block the re-supply of sand to beaches) and severe storms associated with El Nino events are generally escalating concerns related to damage from shoreline erosion along the entire coast of California.

Research (Coastal Bluff Erosion in San Diego County, G. B. Griggs, UC Santa Cruz) (Ref. 1) [where are the references?](#) has shown that while the bluffs at La Jolla are actively eroding, they are typically associated with relatively low average rates of erosion (3 cm/yr). The presence of waves, groundwater and the composition of the bluffs all contribute to the continuing erosion of the shoreline. Recent research based on analyses of air photos has shown that erosion estimates have overemphasized the importance of wave action and underemphasized that of bluff composition on erosion rates. Rock composition and inherent structural strength are the best predictor of bluff stability. Consistent with other studies, this research has also found that groundwater also plays an important role in weakening bluff materials.

Bluff Erosion at Scripps Park:

Despite low average rates of erosion, periodically, however significant erosion occurs on the bluff faces of Scripps Park, and must be addressed. Planning and design of improvements and on-going management and maintenance techniques should incorporate innovative approaches to shoreline management in addressing shoreline process- including managed shoreline retreat, control of access, groundwater and surface runoff monitoring and control, and habitat management. These techniques are described in the Conceptual Design Section [what is the Conceptual Design Section?](#) below:

## **Environmental Quality/Water Quality Issues**

Pollutants are present in urban runoff from city storm drains and surface water flows, which adversely affect the quality of the waters of Scripps Park. The Park is adjacent to the La Jolla Ecological Reserve –designated as an “Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS),” and subject to a major State funded water quality enhancement planning project.

Levels of pollutants in urban runoff conducted to the shoreline at Scripps Park have not been quantified however, and only one of the storm drains directly adjacent to the Park has been identified as candidate for the City’s coastal low flow diversion program, which directs runoff to treatment facilities.

### ***Pollutants in Urban Runoff***

The La Jolla Community Plan states that the City of San Diego recognizes that pollutants in urban runoff are the leading cause of water quality impairment in the San Diego region. (Ref. 3.)

The Plan notes: “As runoff flows over urban areas, it picks up harmful pollutants such as pathogens, sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, and petroleum products.” The City of San Diego recognizes the impacts of nonpoint source pollution runoff on coastal waters through policies and programs to address pollution from both new and existing development. New development projects are subject to design and construction standards.

“To address current development and redevelopment projects, including all development projects in La Jolla, the City’s development regulations have been revised to include a combination of site design, pollution prevention, source control, and treatment control Best Management Practices (BMPs).”

#### La Jolla Ecological Reserve - Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

A recent planning level urban runoff water quality study by the City of San Diego (Protecting the La Jolla Ecological Reserve through an extension of the Coastal Low Flow Diversion Program); City of San Diego Memorandum, M. Nassar, May 9, 2005 (Ref. 4.) states:

“The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has designated the La Jolla Ecological Reserve (ASBS No. 29) as one of thirty-four Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), considered to be the most valuable coastal waters in the State. The federal Clean Water Act requires coastal states to have and routinely update an Ocean Plan for the maintenance of water quality standards. The Ocean Plan (and State Board) has arguably prohibited storm water waste discharges (dry and wet weather runoff) to ASBS No.29.”

#### ***Coastal Low Flow Diversion Program***

The City study (Ref. 4.) cites diversion of low flow or “dry season” flows from storm drains as a means to address pollution of offshore waters. As noted above, this report is a planning level study for the expansion of the existing Coastal Low Flow Diversion Program to eliminate dry weather flows from the City of San Diego storm drains currently discharging into the La Jolla Ecological Reserve Area of Biological Significance (ASBS) Number 29

“The Coastal Low Flow Diversion Program works on the principle that dry season storm drain flows (low flows) are often polluted. Normally, storm drains collect polluted flows year-round from sidewalks, curbs, gutters and inlets and carry them untreated to the nearest beach, creek, river or bay via a series of underground pipes.

Coastal Low Flow Diversion facilities capture flows from urban runoff and incidental sewage spills just upstream of the drainpipe terminus at the beach. Often these facilities are the last barrier protecting the beach from unhealthy flows.

Diversion facilities consist of a series of underground pipelines, valves and pumps that are tied into the storm drain system diverting low flows into the sewer system for treatment. “Low flows” are urban runoff and/or sewage overflows, or flows seen during dry weather periods as opposed to the high flows experienced during rainy periods. The diversion facilities are equipped with sensors that trigger the facility to shut down and stop diversion when “high flows” are reached.

Depending on whether the point of collection (sewer manhole) is below or above the storm drain diversion point, the diversion facility is one of either a gravity diversion valve or a storm drain interceptor pump station.”

The City estimates the cost of the diversion facilities as varying between \$250,000 for a gravity diversion valve system and \$350,000, for a storm drain interceptor pump station. (4.)

## **Conceptual Design Responses** Differentiate headings for clarity

This report recommends an integrated concept design with civil engineering/landscape architectural elements related to managed shoreline retreat; management of groundwater and surface runoff; habitat management for flora and fauna (including vector animals); control of erosion at outfalls; and low flow diversion of runoff from drains opening onto the shoreline at Scripps Park.

The design (see figure 3-1) addresses and implements responses to environmental issues described above through an integrated approach including the following:

- a) on-site modifications to surface grading, pathway construction and landscape planting;
- b) careful management of turf irrigation water application;
- c) habitat management; and
- d) the off-site construction of low flow urban runoff diversion facilities.

### ***Managed Shoreline Retreat***

Managed shoreline retreat in areas of active erosion provides for the relocation of improvements such as pathways etc. inland further away from active erosion zones. Access control by limiting pedestrian access through the introduction of low barriers at the bluff top edge minimizes damage from uncontrolled access through the use bands of native drought adapted barrier ground cover planting. The Plan recommends the re-alignment of segments of the bluff top pathway at both the west and east ends of the park. as part of the regrading and recontouring of the lawn.

### ***Management of Groundwater and Surface Runoff***

Management of groundwater and surface runoff from sources within the Park can address shoreline process and positively influence water quality (see Water Quality discussion above) through careful irrigation system maintenance and water application management of turf areas, the introduction of permeable paving surfaces, the use of native plants requiring no supplemental irrigation, and contouring of park topography through grading to direct runoff away from bluff tops to infiltration swales.

### ***Habitat Management***

Habitat management is also an important component of an integrated approach to shoreline process through the replacement of exotic plant species such as ice plant with the introduction of native coastal bluff plant species, and the control of infestation of the bluffs and other areas by vector animals (see Vector Animal discussion below).

### ***Erosion and Pollution at Storm Water Outfalls***

Isolated areas of bluff erosion associated with concentrated runoff related to storm water discharge points is also present in some areas. Present potential detention and diversion of low flow runoff from discharge points, while primarily addressing water quality issues (see above Water Quality discussion), will have some positive effect on reducing erosion from these locations during low

flow conditions, but with the exception noted above, the presence of discharge points of concentrated storm water flows is not addressed by the City’s presently planned diversion program.

### ***Inclusion of Scripps Park in Water Quality Monitoring and Enhancement Planning Efforts***

Currently, only one of the storm drains flowing into the waters directly off shore at Scripps Park is prioritized for diversion by the City. This drain, (see diagram below) the most easterly of the drains has been designated a “priority IV” diversion- the lowest priority for implementation.

We have not confirmed that the quality or quantity of runoff from the drains at Scripps Park has been evaluated. Water quality of runoff is typically only monitored in response to citizen complaint, and currently available information does not show monitoring records for these drains.

(6.) **NOTE: What about seep drains along the ocean-side of the park.**

City monitoring measures bacteria levels on runoff, but not other pathogens, sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, or petroleum products.

Informal observation confirms that urban runoff is present on the beaches and waters of Scripps Park during both low flow and storm flow conditions.

The city of San Diego and Scripps Institute of Oceanography are currently working together in the context of a water quality enhancement planning grant from the State of California related to the La Jolla Ecological Reserve Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). As Scripps Park is not within the boundaries of the Reserve, the waters of the Park are not included in this water quality enhancement planning effort.

This **Report Plan** recommends the inclusion of Scripps Park in this water quality monitoring and enhancement planning effort.

~~We believe that~~ The heavy public use of the waters-of-shore of Scripps Park, and use of Scripps Park as a “portal” to the La Jolla Ecological Reserve provide a basis for inclusion in this study. ~~We also believe that~~ The inclusion of Scripps Park in the study will reinforce the constituency of support in the community for continuing public investment in water quality efforts generally.

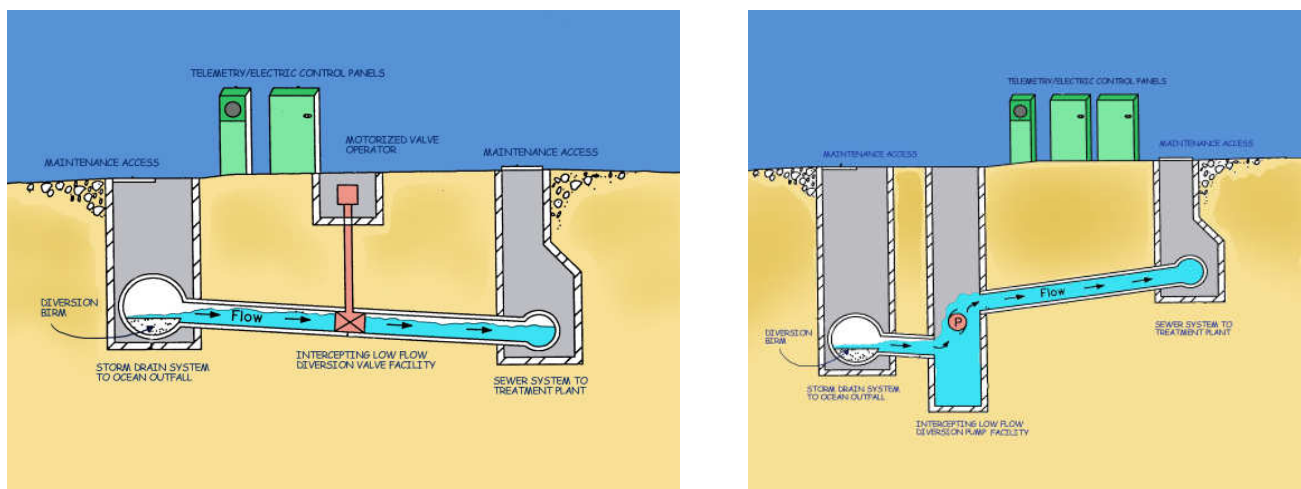


Fig. 1 City Drain

## ***Environmental Management and Maintenance***

An environmental management and maintenance plan specific to Scripps Park must be developed and adopted. This plan can successfully address issues discussed above immediately and over time. The most critical issues related to irrigation can be addressed immediately by adjusting water application schedules and repairs of defective system components. Management and maintenance over a longer time frame can successfully restore habitat through the phased replacement of invasive exotic plants (ice plant) with native coastal bluff species, and control vector animal species through a combination of habitat alteration and ecologically safe integrated pest management

### **Vector Animal Control**

Absence of natural predation and presence of food sources from refuse and feeding by the public have allowed unacceptable population levels of vector animal pests including Beechy Ground Squirrel and other rodents in Scripps Park. These vector animals cause environmental damage from accelerated erosion to bluffs brought about by burrowing, and are associated with potential public health concerns as carriers of parasites and disease.

~~Effective control of these vector animals in a bluff top public shoreline parkland setting similar to that of Scripps Park in the City of Santa Barbara has been achieved through habitat alteration by the control of refuse by frequent removal and public education through the use of signage explaining the negative impacts of feeding, and the use of an environmentally safe EPA exempt cornmeal based non-persistent pesticide product marketed as “Rodetrol.”~~

Effective control of these vector animals in bluff top public shoreline parkland has been achieved in a setting similar to that of Scripps Park in the City of Santa Barbara through habitat alteration by the frequent removal of refuse, public education through signs explaining the negative impacts of feeding, and the use of an environmentally safe EPA exempt cornmeal based non-persistent pesticide product marketed as “Rodetrol.”

## B Cultural Landscape/History

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### Summary of the information gathered by the Cultural Landscape Subcommittee

The carefully researched Cultural Landscape and Usage Patterns Report prepared by ~~a subcommittee of~~ the Scripps Park Project provides both a foundation and touchstone for the preservation, maintenance, renovation and improvement of the physical park, its recreational and cultural programming, and its immediate urban and natural context. This report traces the physical and cultural history and changing context of the park's design and patterns of use; catalogues the present condition of park structures, plantings, site furnishings, and other features; and presents an analysis of the integrity of the park as a valuable, historic site worthy of on-going preservation, maintenance and restoration.

Even prior to its formal establishment in 1887 as the namesake open space within the initial "La Jolla Park" subdivision, this gently sloping, bluff-top with its spectacular, surrounding natural landscapes drew visitors for picnicking, swimming and fishing. Even flanked by expanses of the beautiful, undeveloped coastline of early California, this special site was recognized by locals and tourists alike for its striking natural assets: its wide coastal views, the diversity of its picturesque geology, and its readily accessible, intimate beaches and rich ocean environments. Paralleling the region's development over the ensuing decades, the wild Coastal Sage Scrub of the bluff-top park was transformed by successive additions and deletions of plantings, a tent city, a dance pavilion, bathhouses, play structures, site furnishings and other recreational facilities. In concert with physical modifications, the park hosted a changing variety of seasonal and special events that continued to attract large numbers of both local residents and tourists. The park's programming and design alterations tended to follow national and regional trends in park design, horticulture and architecture; recreation, public policy and entertainment; and to respond to the demands of increasing population, development and tourism. Additionally, for better or worse, some of the park's structures, plantings, and natural features were lost due to fire, public demand, lack of resources or maintenance, or natural processes.

Today, all the built and plant materials and construction methods of Scripps Park should not only be appropriately sited, specified and designed to withstand the natural processes of the immediate coastal influence but also heavy daily use as an urban park. These twin demands also require that these features receive continuous specialized maintenance and more frequent renovation and replacement.

At present, only a few of Scripps Park's structures remain: the rebuilt belvederes along its seaside perimeter, the 1930s Bridge Club with its 1960s additions at the Point, the 1970s Lifeguard Tower and 1930s subterranean support facility at the Cove, the combination 1960s Bathhouse and recently renovated, underground sewer lift station, and the Cove Cave. The original portion of the Bridge Club designed by noted architect Richard Requa is worthy of restoration and preservation but its location at the premier viewpoint of the park has always been controversial. The Lifeguard Tower and Bathhouse are in need of replacement and upgrade in order to meet public and current ADA

and OSHA standards. The Cove Cave's structural system needs immediate repair to protect public safety.

Many of the park's site construction and furnishings have severely deteriorated and are in need of immediate repair, renovation or replacement. These include undermined and potholed concrete walkways, eroded stairs, crumbling benches and abandoned lighting fixtures.

The park's bluff-top landscape design is similar to many of those found in urban, southern California. Sweeps of lawn are bordered by poured concrete walks and scattered with shade trees and palms. Similar to the park's successive structures, many of the park's plantings have been lost over the decades and few have been recently added. Most significant, remaining plantings are those that both thrive in these coastal conditions and have been able to withstand turf irrigation and soil compaction. These include the exotic rows of Mexican Fan Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) planted in 1910 along Coast Boulevard, three Dragon's Blood Trees (*Dracaena draco*), New Zealand Christmas Trees (*Metrosideros excelsus*), Giant Yuccas (*Yucca gigantea*) a pair of Guadalupe Palms (*Brahea edulis*), several Lagunarias (*Lagunaria pattersonii*) and groves of Australian Tea Trees around the picnic areas. California native species are limited to a Torrey Pine (*Pinus torreyana*) and several Monterey Cypressess (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).

~~Some of the most cherished features of the park are memorials.~~ The most enduring memorials are those dedicated to persons who have contributed to or are deeply connected to the park and are designed to reflect, intensify and/or celebrate some special quality or feature of the park as well as the person. To honor her invaluable philanthropic contributions to La Jolla and San Diego especially in insuring access to the beauty of the nature for all, the park was renamed Ellen Browning Scripps Park in 1927. A seacoast adapted New Zealand Christmas Tree was planted in 1939 to appropriately recognize another of the region's significant women, Kate Sessions, one of California's pre-eminent, pioneering horticulturalists. and nurserywomen. As a model for future memorials serving additionally as public artworks and park amenities, the elegant David C. Freeman Memorial is at once a fitting and meaningful tribute a well-loved park waterman and bodysurfer, a powerful sculpture and a vital lifeguard call box.

In recent decades, the greatest detriment to the park has been piecemeal, generic alterations, renovations, maintenance and repair. Design and specification decisions appear to be made for expediency and economy rather than for solutions tailored to respond to and enhance the unique view-shed, programmatic requirements, history and environmental conditions of the park and its context.

Today, the park's open landscape, sweeping views and seashore access are in dramatic contrast to the increasingly dense and private development of the coastline around it. As adjacent La Jolla and nearby San Diego continues to grow in population and development density, Scripps Park continues to become ever more significant as scenic and recreational open space and most importantly as an accessible connection to its beautiful, natural surrounds. Since its dedication as a park, civic-minded individuals and groups have worked to protect, care and advocate for this special site. Through their efforts the park's essential scenic and recreational attractions endure: the spectacular geology of the crenellated bluffs, tiered tide pools, partially submerged caves and adjacent undersea canyon; the sheltered beach of the Cove; the wave break of Boomer Beach; the rich flora and fauna of the La Jolla Preserve; and the sweeping views of coastline and the Pacific Ocean.

## **Overview of current park use trends in the region designed to give a broad perspective for current use decisions**

Clearly the number of visitors and variety of park uses increases as the region's population continues to grow in size and diversity and as its development intensifies.

In their Consultant's Guide to Park Design and Development published in January 2005 by the Park Planning Development Division of the Park and Recreation Department, San Diego's recreational parks are categorized into three types as 1) Resource-Based Parks, 2) Population-Based Parks and 3) Special Recreation Parks. These categories distinguish parks according to their visitors, amenities and the ways they are used.

*“Resource-Based Parks are intended to preserve and make available to the public areas of outstanding scenic, natural, or cultural interest. They are meant to supplement the neighborhood and community parks, and they serve the entire City and its visitors rather than any one community. However, they can also function to fulfill local neighborhood and community park needs of surrounding residents.*

*Population-based Parks are divided into two categories according to the size of the local populace and community, and the physical size of the park. The larger Community Parks “should provide a wide range of facilities that supplement those of the neighborhood parks and which are determined by the needs and preferences of the community. Recreation centers, athletic fields, multipurpose courts, picnic facilities, play areas, parking areas, and comfort stations, landscaping and lawn areas are standard amenities. When possible and desirable, swimming pools and tennis courts may be provided.” In the smaller Neighborhood Parks “the design and type of facilities should be determined by the population and use characteristics of the neighborhood. Play areas, multi-purpose fields, comfort stations, multipurpose courts, picnic facilities, landscaping and lawn areas are typical amenities....*

*Special Parks are smaller and include “walkways, trails, benches, shade structures and small play areas....”*

These categories indicate that Resource-based parks offer uses associated with specific scenic, natural or cultural amenities or features, more structured, recreational park uses are served by the Population-based parks, while the Special Parks serve mainly passive activities.

According to the criteria in the Consultant's Guide, Ellen Browning Scripps Memorial Park is a Resource-Based Park therefore, its primary uses should preserve and provide access to its exceptional, open view-shed, unique coastline and the San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve.

The City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department website categorizes the park as “a shoreline park” and notes that it is “the most photographed spot in San Diego County according to AAA Magazine.” This website also mentions that the park hosts numerous special events during the summer months and is popular for weddings, clearly drawing visitors from the entire region and points beyond.

The June 2005 Park Observations Report provided by the Usage Patterns Committee of the Scripps Park Project indicates that the primary activity of local residents and visitors was strolling

around the park to “take in its natural beauty.” The park was also used to access coastal activities such as swimming, snorkeling, beachcombing and body surfing. As noted in other sections, the table reports in the Citizens Participation Workshops clearly focused on preservation and enhancement of uses having to do with the outstanding coastal features of and adjacent to the park.

All these points taken together clearly indicate the Parks Department and local citizens are united in their determination that the uses of Scripps Park should center around “preserving and making available to the public areas of outstanding scenic, natural or cultural interest.”

# C

## Urban & Park Design Workshop Plan Recommendations

### PEDESTRIAN ACCESS LINKS

1. The workshop consensus called for the renovation and improvement of existing pedestrian access ways between Prospect Street and Coast Boulevard as vital pedestrian and view linkages between the village of La Jolla and Scripps Park, coastline and ocean.
2. Obstructions blocking access and views through these corridors should be removed.
3. Clear, uniform signage should be installed at entries along Prospect and Coast to clearly identify them as public-right-of-ways. Further, this signage should also include a disclaimer to limit liability.
4. Other recommendations included adding step lights and other low, walkway lighting, handrails and benches at landings.

### LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS: SCRIPPS PARK PLANTING

1. An arborist/horticulturalist should be engaged to report on the present health status of the park's existing trees and make recommendations for immediate and long-term maintenance to ensure their future health and public safety.
2. Dead and diseased trees should be replaced with species that thrive in coastal conditions, enhance coastline and ocean views to and through the park, and can withstand the specific conditions of their siting – for example turf irrigation and heavy soil compaction.
3. Trees or shrubs that block views should be pruned or replaced to improve views add shade and help deflect winds. These include the Italian Stone Pine at the intersection of Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard, some Australian Tea Trees around the picnic areas and overgrown, windbreak shrubs such as the Pittosporum.
4. Blooming plants are desirable to add seasonal color.
5. Recommended trees:
  - a) *Brahea edulis* – Guadalupe Palm
  - b) *Chamaerops humilis* – Mediterranean Fan Palm
  - c) *Ficus rubiginosa* – Rustyleaf Fig
  - d) *Howea forsteriana* – Paradise Palm
  - e) *Livistona australis*
  - f) *Lyonothamnus floribundus asplenifolius* – Catalina Ironwood (Best in groves a little away from bluff edge)
  - g) *Metrosideros excelsus* – New Zealand Christmas Tree (can withstand turf conditions)
  - h) *Phoenix reclinata* – Senegal Date Palm
  - i) *Pinus torreyana* – Torrey Pine (away from direct bluff edges)
  - j) *Syagrus romanzoffianum* – Queen Palm
  - k) *Washintonia robusta* – Mexican Fan Palm
6. Recommended color, groundcover and wind deflecting shrubs:
  - a) *Agapanthus* – Lily of the Nile - Several
  - b) *Aloe* - Several

- c) Bougainvillea - Shrub Forms
  - d) Cistus – Low Forms
  - e) Erigeron several
  - f) Lantana montevidensis – Several
  - g) Lavendula – Several
  - h) Pittosporum tobira – Several Dwarf Varieties
  - i) Phlomis fruticosa –Jerusalem Sage - Several
  - j) Rhamphiolepis – Low Growing Varieties
  - k) Rosa rugosa– Sea Tomato - Several
7. In order to help prevent erosion, to reduce resource consumption and to add wildlife habitat, exotic ice plant on the bluffs should be replaced with native California shrubs and groundcovers.
8. Native shrubs should also replace barrier fencing wherever appropriate.
9. Native California Shrubs and Groundcovers:
- a) Artemesia – Coastal Sagebrush – Several
  - b) Atriplex lentiformis ssp. breweri –Coastal Quail Bush
  - c) Camissonia cheiranthifolia – Beach Evening Primrose
  - d) Ceanothus – California Lilac - Several
  - e) Coreopsis - Several
  - f) Distichlis spicata – Salt Grass
  - g) Dudleya – Live Forever - Several
  - h) Erigeron glaucus ‘Arthur Menzies’ – Compact Beach Aster
  - i) Eriogonoum parvifolium – Coastal Buckwheat
  - j) Galvesia speciosa – Bush Island Snapdragon
  - k) Isocoma menziesii var menziesii
  - l) Lavatera assurgentiflora – Tree Mallow
  - m) Limonium californium – Coastal Statice
  - n) Lycium californium – Box Thorn
  - o) Perityle incana – Guadalupe Island Rock Daisy
  - p) Rhus integrifolia – Lemonade Berry
  - q) Salvia – Sage– Several

## **TRAFFIC, PEDESTRIAN SAFETY & PARKING**

Reconfigure the intersection of Coast Boulevard and Lower Girard to improve traffic and pedestrian safety and park access and views.

- Add planters and additional curbs to define pedestrian crosswalks and intersection.
- Add curb cuts.
- Stripe or add special paving to identify crosswalks.

### ***Lower Girard/Prospect***

- ~~Consider raising the southbound lane of Prospect level with the northbound lane.~~
- ~~Add parking beneath and a plaza with a special feature such as a wall fountain to improve views of the village from the park.~~
- Add diagonal parking on either side of Lower Girard.

## Coast Boulevard

- Conduct a feasibility study to determine if diagonal parking can be added along the village side of Coast Boulevard.
  - Add diagonal parking along the hotel side of Coast from Lower Girard to the turnaround.
  - Add ADA parking spaces along either end of the park.
  - Clarify turnaround at the northern end of the park near the Cove.
  - Add shuttle to remote parking structure or lots.

## ADA IMPROVEMENTS

1. Add more ADA parking spaces along Coast Boulevard at the ends ~~and middle~~ of the park. (See above)
2. In the center of the park, add an accessible connection between Coast Boulevard and the bluff top through the central picnic area (Workshop Response was mixed – Consultant Recommends implementation). **[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation.]**
3. Correct the interface between the turf and the decomposed granite paving of the picnic areas – raise the DG, lower the turf, or add access points. This is an on-going maintenance process.
4. Add companion seating paving adjacent to park benches and maintain them in an inviting, open condition.
5. Suggestions for reconfiguring the proposed lifeguard tower
  - Increase slope of the ramp to 1 in 12 to reduce length of ramp and reconfigure lower terrace to provide more room.
  - Step lawn area to develop a series of terraces connected by ramps.
  - Relocate tower to park level to provide emergency treatment to all.

## SIGNAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Gather all signage to three low monuments at the ends and middle of the park.
2. Develop uniform, park specific design guidelines to regulate all of the park's signage – typeface, size, materials, colors, etc.
3. SPP and the La Jolla Town Council must approve signage. **[Subsequently, SPP and the consultant advocate a different approach – a single, unified Park Review Board. See Guiding Principles 6.1.]**

## LIGHTING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install low, unobtrusive, solar-powered walkway lighting for the perimeter bluff-top walks and the new accessible walkway through the center of the park from Coast Boulevard to the bluff top. **[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation.]**
2. Repair or replace the existing pole lights with low intensity lighting along the bluff top to add general lighting.
3. Remove the spot lights on the La Jolla Cove Suites.

## FENCING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop a consistent railing design for the park that does not detract from the spectacular views. Use the railing only where necessary, relocating perimeter walk away from the direct bluff edge where intense erosion or undermining occurs. The workshop recommended extending the use of the low seat wall presently used at the Point.
2. Remove and replace only if necessary the chain link barrier fencing with materials that do not detract from the view such as native shrubs.

## CAPACITY LIMITS

1. The **Use Usage** Patterns subcommittee noted that over the year both residents and tourists heavily use the park on a daily basis. By far, these major uses are informal and involve admiring and enjoying the unique, spectacular natural, coastal landscapes of and adjacent to the park. Primarily they include strolling, bench sitting, photography, sunbathing, sunbathing, picnicking and access to ocean activities such as swimming, body surfing, snorkeling, and scuba diving. These uses are consistent with the City of San Diego's designation of a "*Resource-Based Park ... intended to preserve and make available to the public areas of outstanding scenic, natural, or cultural interest.*"
2. There are also two types of special events held in the park: those issued permits by the City of San Diego and held at various locations in the park and those rented from and held at the Bridge Club. In 2004 there were 81 City-Permitted events of which 62 were private weddings. The Bridge Club hosts its members 3 afternoons a week, a yoga group 6 mornings a week, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings 4 times a week and rents the facility, **primarily for weddings, for at least a wedding** every Saturday of the year. Both types of events are increasing.
3. Clearly, informal uses of the park are curtailed by special events. Private events such as weddings entirely remove portions of the park from public access for their duration. Besides within the park itself, these events have significant impacts on the surrounding neighborhood especially in reducing already limited parking and vehicular access.
4. The daily informal uses of the park continue to increase in tandem with the growing local and regional population and increasing tourism, and the reduction of coastal open space with the increasing development of the San Diego coastline. The park's event scheduling should be consistent with the City of San Diego's charge "*to preserve and make available to the public areas of outstanding scenic, natural, or cultural interest*" as well as the State of California's Coastal Commission charge to protect and enhance public access to the coast and Pacific Ocean. Events should encourage enjoyment or deepen appreciation and understanding of the coast or ocean.
5. As a living environment, the park has capacity limits determined by its ability to successfully withstand and recover from its heavy, year around, daily use and these special events. For example, the struggling lawn between the bathhouse and the Cove illustrates the detrimental effects of constant use. Extra maintenance, renovation and replacement can help to counter these impacts, nevertheless the park's plantings and surrounding natural environments need recuperative periods to not only thrive but also survive.
6. To oversee scheduling and the number and size of public and private events, we recommend that a citizens group established by the La Jolla Town Council and the Scripps Park Project develop a set of guidelines to balance uses, a yearly master schedule and then continue monitor the event schedule. All inquiries should be directed to this group for

approval. [Subsequently, SPP and the consultant advocate a different approach – a single, unified Park Review Board. See Guiding Principles 6.1.]

7. Since Scripps Park is a public facility, the major portion of the rental and permitting fees generated by use of the park should go to maintaining and improving the park “to preserve and make available to the public areas of outstanding, scenic, natural, or cultural interest.”

## PARK STRUCTURE DESIGN

As noted elsewhere in this report, a citizens’ design review committee composed of members of or appointed by the La Jolla Town Council and the Scripps Park Project should establish design guidelines then oversee and review all of the park’s alterations, events and major maintenance procedures. [Subsequently, SPP and the consultant advocate a different approach – a single, unified Park Review Board. See Guiding Principles 6.1.]

The following represents an initial set of guidelines:

1. All built elements in the park shall enhance rather than degrade views to, through and from the park.
2. The design, construction processes, and materials of all of the park’s built elements shall support “smart” planning practices and lifetime sustainable design principles specifically suited to this coastal exposure.
3. All design, construction and materials of all the park’s built elements shall respond to, reflect, respect and support the unique natural, cultural and historic character, qualities and elements of Scripps Park and its surrounding coastline.
4. Bathroom: This structure needs replacement. When this structure is replaced, the facility should be re-sited and re-aligned closer to Coast Boulevard to enhance rather than block views through the center of the park towards the Cove. Its design and construction materials should recall the intimate scale and simple “beach cottage” style of earlier park and La Jolla structures. It should provide full ADA access, limited park maintenance storage and solar heated water.
5. Bridge Club: To enhance the park’s most spectacular viewing spots and views through the park, the historic portions of this building should be relocated to the center of the park below the intersection of Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard. Since they possess both historic and architectural significance these portions of the building should be restored in keeping with their original design. (Workshop divided – Consultant Recommends Implementation.) [SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]
6. Belvederes: The belvederes have lost much picturesque charm and historic significance due to extensive renovation and replacement. These structures should be maintained as long as their present sites remain viable. If erosion or undermining becomes too great, they should be removed or relocated back from the bluff edge.
7. Lifeguard Tower and Access: The emergency/first aid function of the new lifeguard tower shall be accessible to all. Stairs: Both the stairs to Shell Beach and the Cove need repair to provide safe access.
8. The Cove Cave: Its structural system needs immediate repair and renovation to insure public safety.

## VIEW CORRIDORS WITHIN & FROM PARK

1. Relocate the historic portions of the Bridge Club to the center of the park to enlarge the viewing area at the Point and to open views from the center of the park to the north. (Workshop divided – Consultant Recommends Implementation.) **[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]**
2. Relocate the Bathhouse closer and realign it parallel to Coast Boulevard in order improve views through the center of the park towards the Cove.
3. Remove dead or diseased trees within the park and prune overgrown trees and shrubs to enhance and frame views.
4. Replace heavy aluminum and wood railing with less obtrusive, low seat wall or railing.
5. Replace the existing raised, bright blue, trash container lids with lower, less obtrusive ones.
6. Relocate scattered, disparate signage to three, low monuments at the ends and center of the park along the sidewalks. This signage (size, material, type face, color, etc.) should be designed specifically for the park.

## **VIEW CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENTS FROM LA JOLLA VILLAGE TO THE PARK**

1. Add appropriate, clear signage along Prospect Boulevard’s sidewalks to identify the locations of the upper entries of the existing pedestrian access ways to Coast Boulevard and the park and ocean.
2. Remove obstructions such as planters and overgrown trees and shrubs that are blocking the existing pedestrian access ways from Prospect to Coast Boulevards.
3. Add step lighting to these access ways.
4. Reconfigure the intersection of Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard to include special pedestrian crossing paving and significant planting areas to frame views of the park.
5. Prune or remove the Italian Stone Pine at the top of the park at Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard to open this primary view into the park.
6. Relocate the historic portions of the Bridge Club to the center of the park to open views from the Village to the Point and Cove. (Workshop divided – Consultant Recommends Implementation) **[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]**
7. Remove dead or diseased trees within the park and prune overgrown trees and shrubs to enhance and frame views.
8. Replace the existing raised, bright blue, trash container lids with lower, less obtrusive ones.
9. Relocate scattered, disparate signage to three, low monuments at the ends and center of the park along the sidewalks. This signage (size, material, type face, color, etc.) should be designed specifically for the park.

## **STREETSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS**

- ~~1. Consider raising the southbound lane of Prospect Boulevard at Girard to the level of the northbound lane. Add a special landscape feature such as a fountain below it to terminate the view from the park to the Village and to draw pedestrians down the slope.~~
2. Add diagonal parking along the south side of Lower Girard.
3. Widen the sidewalks along Lower Girard and reconfigure the intersection of Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard to include special pedestrian/ADA crossing paving and significant planting areas to frame views of the park.
4. Install additional ADA parking spaces and appropriate curb cuts at the ends **and middle of** the park along Coast Boulevard.

5. Add diagonal parking along the northbound side of Coast Boulevard. Conduct a feasibility study to determine if diagonal parking can be added along the village side of Coast Boulevard.
6. Add turnaround striping and raised planter at the north end of the park at Coast Boulevard.

## DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS

[Subsequently, SPP and the consultant advocate a different approach – a single, unified Park Review Board. See Guiding Principles 6.1.]

An Ellen Browning Scripps Memorial Park Design Review Board and an EBSMP Events and Celebrations Review Board should be established to insure citizens' involvement in formulating City Policy in regards to EBSMP.

The La Jolla Town Council advised by the Scripps Park Project should make appointments to the Park Design Review Board and the Park Events and Celebrations Review Board. Applicants must submit an application and appear for an interview. In making the appointments, the Council and SPP will be guided by the City's Equal Opportunity Goals.

### Establish a Park Design Review Board

Establish a Park Design Review Board to

- a. Insure that high standards of design are maintained in the development and construction within Ellen Browning Scripps Memorial Park.
- b. Protect and preserve, as nearly as practicable, the charm and beauty of the park and the beauty, integrity and health of its adjacent natural landscapes and environments including the historical style, qualities, characteristics and scale of its structures, built features and planting associated with and established by its memorable and distinguished past. These include but are not limited to paving, walls, stairs, railings, site furnishings, signage, lighting, etc.
- c. Review, approve and conditionally approve or disapprove all proposed design, construction and maintenance procedures within the park. Including but not limited to:
  - i. Any alteration to any building or structure
  - ii. Grading alterations
  - iii. Paving alterations
  - iv. Retaining or other wall alterations
  - v. Stair and ramp alterations
  - vi. Site furnishing alterations
  - vii. Planting alterations including their replacement, heavy pruning, or removal
  - viii. Signage alterations
  - ix. Lighting alterations
  - x. Urban design/streetscape alterations in the vicinity of the Park or as related to the park
  - xi. Alterations of access to the park including the alterations to the existing pedestrian access ways between Prospect and Coast Boulevard
  - xii. Alterations to park parking and loading including input into remote parking lots and shuttles.

Park Design Review Board Structure:

1. Membership: 7
  - a. Two licensed landscape architects practicing their profession in the City.
  - b. One licensed architect practicing his/her profession in the City.
  - c. One member with professional qualifications in a related design fields such as civil engineer, lighting engineer, structural engineer etc.
  - d. One member with scientific qualifications in related to the natural environments

surrounding the park including but not limited to oceanographers or marine biologists.

e. The remaining 2 members may represent the public at large.

Qualifications: May not hold any full-time paid office or employment in City Government and must be qualified electors of the City.

2. Length of term: The length of term shall be four years and until successors are appointed. Staggered terms expire on December 31 of the appropriate year.
3. Meeting Schedule: Board meets once a month.
4. Financial Disclosure Requirement: Members must file a statement of economic interests upon appointment, annually and when leaving the advisory group.
5. Compensation: None.

### **Establish a Park Events and Celebrations Review Board**

#### **Establish a Parks Events and Celebrations Review Board to**

1. Establish and maintain an annual master list of public and private events and celebrations in the park in order to insure the best interests of the public in providing access and the long term health of the park and its adjacent natural environments.
2. Establish appropriate permitting and rental fees for the use of the entire and parts of the park.
3. Establish the appropriate percentages of these fees that will be garnered to specifically fund park maintenance and improvements.
4. Review proposals for all public and private events to take place in the park.

#### **Park Events and Celebrations Review Board Structure:**

1. Membership: 7 Members and 1 Alternate
  - a. One representative from each of the following La Jolla community categories: Conference & Visitors Bureau, Cultural Institution, Lodging Industry, Marketing Industry, Water Sports Organization, Retail Organization and an Alternate from the public at large.

Qualifications: Appointees may not hold any full-time paid office or employment in City Government and must be electors in the City.

2. Length of Term: The length of term shall be two years and until successors are appointed. Staggered terms expire on December 31 of the appropriate year. No member shall serve 2 full consecutive terms. Members appointed to less than a full 2-year term are eligible to reapply.
3. Meeting Schedule: Meetings shall be called once a month.
4. Financial Disclosure Requirement: Members must file a statement of economic interests upon appointment, annually and when leaving the advisory group.
5. Financial Compensation: None

## D Phasing

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### DEVELOPMENT PHASING RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended phasing of proposed development projects for Scripps Park starting with environmental management and restoration, followed by infrastructure and accessibility improvements and finally the relocation of structures is consistent with both affordability and physical improvement strategies outlined in this Report.

Phase I Priority projects include the establishment of a Park Management Structure and funding mechanism, the recommended retention of a horticulturalist and arborist to address urgent plant material and irrigation management and maintenance issues, and the development and implementation of plans related to initiating replacement of ice plant with native groundcovers and animal vector control.

Phase II Priority projects include Landform Grading, Drainage and Irrigation Improvements; Landscape Planting Restoration/Renovation/Enhancement; and Barrier-Free Accessibility, Safety, Lighting and Signage Improvements packages.

Phase III Priority projects include the Cove Stairs and Cave projects, the Lifeguard Station reconfiguration, and Bathhouse renovation; off-site access and urban design efforts and low flow urban runoff diversion.

### PLAN PRIORITIES

As noted in the Phasing discussion above, Plan Priorities start with public safety and environmental management practices to mitigate hazards and erosion and degradation of the site, which can be implemented immediately, and longer term implementation actions such as storm water diversion programs. The enhancement of existing amenities, renewal of landscape features, and development of plans for future improvements such as the lifeguard station, and restrooms, are all high priority projects whose implementation will require longer time frames. Lower priority yet important projects include off-site community urban design efforts such as parking improvements.

### PERMITTING ANALYSIS

#### Consensus Plan Projects

On-site development projects recommended by the Consensus Plan include an overall integrated site infrastructure/landscape restoration concept design; up grading of the Park pathway, lighting and furnishing elements to improve public access; and the relocation of the “Bridge Club” building. Workshop divided re Bridge Club relocation - Consultant Recommends Implementation). **[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]**

Off-site development projects include adjacent street traffic flow and parking reconfiguration and improvements to adjacent public sidewalks and stairways.

All projects within the boundaries of Scripps Park potentially requiring permits would be submitted by the Parks Department for review and assessment by the City Development Services Department. Other projects outside the Park boundaries (e.g.: street traffic flow and parking reconfiguration; improvements to public sidewalks and stairways) would be submitted to Development Services by other appropriate City agencies. Projects other than those classified as deferred maintenance would be subject to review, with smaller projects likely receiving ministerial assessment by Development Services staff and clearance for issuance of building permits if applicable.

Larger projects would be subject to the Public Project Assessment Process, in which a detailed review of a proposed project would be undertaken by Development Services for conformance with City and other agency policies and regulations and determination of any environmental assessment (CEQA, NEPA) and/or California Coastal Act requirements. This process would lead to the determination of whether a discretionary Site Development Permit would be required.

## **Analysis**

As noted above, the site infrastructure/landscape design contains civil engineering and landscape architectural elements related to managed shoreline retreat; management of groundwater and surface runoff; habitat and historic landscape restoration and management for flora and fauna (including vector animals); control of erosion at outfalls; and off-site low flow diversion of runoff from drains opening onto the shoreline at Scripps Park.

These projects, by their nature, fall in the category of deferred maintenance, and the mitigation of impacts of present conditions and management practices. Projects related to improvements to Park pathways, lighting and furnishings and off-site circulation enhancements should also be considered as mitigating present inadequate access and nighttime visibility.

The proposed relocation of the Bridge Club building, while subject to the Public Project Assessment Process, and Site Development Permit application, should also be presented in the context of bluff top habitat restoration, and restoration and enhancement of views and access.

**[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]**

## **Recommendations**

An overview of the Consensus Plan describing the entire project and projected phasing of improvements should be transmitted for review by the City of San Diego Development Services Department. This overview will be reviewed for determination of which elements would likely be subject to the Discretionary Permit, coastal development permit and local and State level environmental reviews. The Department's initial reply will outline expected response time and costs for review. It is expected that review period could be 6 to 12 months and cost \$5,000 to \$10,000 for City review and transmittal of report to City decision making bodies. Threshold for State environmental reviews will also be included in this initial reply.

## E Financing

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This financing section includes discussions related to the development of the following:

1. A *funding strategy* with a list of resources and an implementation matrix;
2. A “*working drawings*” *budget* for the concept plan improvements;
3. *Preliminary cost estimate* for work shown on the concept plan with a breakdown of potential public and/or private funding; and
4. A proposed approach to *donation commemoration*.

### **A FUNDING STRATEGY**

#### **Funding Opportunities/Resources**

Sources of funds must be identified to cover

1. The correction of existing problems and deficiencies resulting from deferred maintenance of the Park grounds and facilities; (Presently, no deferred maintenance projects are identified by the City) (6-)
2. Further detailed planning studies and design related to the correction of existing problems and deficiencies and the design of new amenities;
3. The construction of these improvements; and,
4. The on-going maintenance of the Park grounds and facilities.

The most likely mix of funding to implement the ~~Master Plan~~ General Development Plan will result from the identification and release of City funds already budgeted for improvements, the identification of any deferred maintenance items, and from grant sources potentially available from the State of California. Considering that the current water quality enhancement planning grant for the La Jolla Ecological Reserve ASBS from the State is in place, it is not likely that additional funds for related efforts at Scripps Park will be available. As discussed above, this Report recommends that this present study be expanded to include Scripps Park. (7)

Additionally, City policy initiatives should be explored that would lead to securing funds for the Park from revenues generated from event and facility use at Scripps Park.

#### **Existing City Funding Structure**

Funding for new capital improvements and maintenance is allocated from the City budget to the City Parks Department and then allocated by the Parks Department for its shoreline parks. No specific funds are allocated directly for Scripps Park.

## **State Funding Sources**

The State Coastal Conservancy is the principal source and conduit of State funding for public coastal open space projects in California. While the State Coastal Conservancy has diminished funding capacity for capital improvement projects at present, and competition amongst recipients is strong, its funding capabilities may be significantly enhanced with the potential passage of a State bond proposal that will go before the voters in November of 2006. The recommended strategy for successfully securing funding for capital improvements is to characterize the Master Plan for Scripps Park in the context of a “major urban waterfront” access improvement planning effort. This context would encompass infrastructure improvements and facilities projects, identifying and prioritizing specific components and capital costs. While funding to implement an entire effort may not be possible immediately, an initial increment of priority improvements is much more likely to be secured. (8.)

## **“WORKING DRAWINGS” BUDGET & PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE**

### **Planning and Design “Working Drawings” Budget and Preliminary Capital Cost Estimate for Concept Plan Improvements**

The following is a listing of “working drawings” budgets and preliminary cost estimates for projects included in the Consensus Plan.

These are organized into Public Policy, Administrative and Management Infrastructure projects; On-site Capital Projects in the Park; and Off-site Adjacent Access and Related Urban Design and Physical Infrastructure Projects.

These project groupings and “packages” are generally organized according to development phasing recommendations and priorities, based on urgency, logical phasing of physical improvements, and opportunities related to funding.

Phase I Priority projects include the establishment of a Park Management Structure and funding mechanism, the recommended retention of a horticulturalist to address urgent plant material and irrigation management and maintenance issues, and the development and implementation of plans related to initiating replacement of ice plant with native groundcovers and animal vector control. Phase II Priority projects include Landform Grading, Drainage and Irrigation Improvements; Landscape Planting Restoration/Renovation/Enhancement; and Barrier-Free Accessibility, Safety, Lighting and Signage Improvements packages. Phase III Priority projects include the Cove Stairs and Cave projects, the Lifeguard Station reconfiguration, Bathhouse renovation, off-site access and urban design efforts and low flow urban runoff diversion.

As discussed, a number of the projects identified in the Consensus Plan can be related to on-going efforts by the City, these include the existing joint grant program with UCSD to study urban runoff low flow diversion, the lifeguard station project, and present City Parks maintenance efforts. Additionally, **we believe that the** projects related to on-site and adjacent off-site access enhancements can be aggregated into a potential grant from the State of California under the “Major Urban Waterfront” grant program administered by the State Coastal Conservancy. Also

as discussed under Funding Strategies, in the event funding is likely not available at this time for an entire waterfront enhancement project, certain initial phase elements could be funded.

Planning and design cost budget items include estimates for professional fees related to the development of programs to guide the formation of Park administrative programs, as well as estimates of fees for the development of the concepts presented into architectural, landscape architectural and engineering design, design development and construction documentation and administration packages.

Planning components do not include environmental documentation and permitting required that would be assumed to be performed by the City as discussed in the Permitting Analysis Section.

For the purposes of this budget estimate, planning and design costs are based on standard equivalent percentages of capital costs for each component of work, varying from the 3 percent range for large irrigation and grading projects, to 10-20 percent for more complex landscape architectural and architectural projects. While planning and design fee estimates are shown for each discreet project as requested, projects can not be considered to be “stand-alone” efforts, but parts of the packages identified. The preliminary capital cost estimates and aggregate fee estimates associated with each project package are designed for use in budget projections related to funding strategies, and also do not include any City project administrative costs.

## **1. Public Policy, Administrative and Management Infrastructure Projects Professional Fees**

- A. Establish Ellen Browning Scripps Memorial Park Design Review; Events and Celebrations Review; and Memorials and Public Art Review Administrative Structure  
Planning and Design Cost: TBD **[Subsequently, SPP and the consultant advocate a different approach – a single, unified Park Review Board. See Guiding Principles 6.1.]**
  
- B. Engage horticulturalist to determine health and specify maintenance procedures for the existing plant material in the park including irrigation maintenance and application schedule.  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$5,000
  
- ~~C. Establish the park as a smoke free area.  
Planning and Design Cost: TBD~~
  
- D. Develop a sustainable recycling program for the park’s trash and landscape waste material.  
Planning and Design Cost: TBD

## **2. Park Capital Improvements Projects**

### **Initial Exotic Vegetation Replacement and Habitat Management Package:**

- A. Replace the ice plant on the bluffs with appropriate native plant materials to help control erosion, discourage rodents and conserve water.  
Capital Cost: allow \$130,000

Planning and Design Cost: allow \$20,000

- B. Establish sustainable, non-polluting delivery array of secure pesticide receptacles to provide on-going control of the park's animal vectors.  
Cost: allow \$5,000  
Planning and Design Cost: TBD
- C. Replace unsightly trashcans with vermin proof less obtrusive, appropriate containers, supplement with recycling containers.  
Cost: allow \$ 20,000  
Planning and Design Cost: \$2,000

**Package Combined Capital Cost: allow \$155,000**

**Package Combined Planning and Design Cost: allow \$22,000**

**Landform Grading, Drainage and Irrigation Improvements Package:**

- A. Re-grade areas of the park to provide equal access to picnic areas and through park, decrease water run-off on to the bluffs and enhance sight lines.  
Capital Cost: allow \$100,000  
Planning and Design Cost: \$10,000
- B. Replace irrigation system to increase water conservation and plant material health while decreasing water run-off, maintenance and breakage.  
Cap. Cost: allow \$125,000 recc. combine w/2.A.  
Capital Cost: allow \$125,000  
Planning and Design Cost: \$5,000
- C. As it is subject to being undermined, relocate bluff edge walk away from the immediate bluff edge.  
Capital Cost: allow \$260,000  
Planning and Design Cost: \$30,000

**Package Combined Capital Cost: allow \$485,000**

**Package Combined Planning and Design Cost: allow \$45,000**

**Landscape Planting Restoration/Renovation/Enhancement Package**

Implement an overall landscape planting plan based sustainable design to add color and recollection of the horticultural history of La Jolla, Ellen Browning Scripps and Kate Sessions; and to improve views to, within and from the park over the future. Corner of Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard, the picnic areas and Point La Jolla to receive special attention.

**Package Capital Cost: allow \$150,000**

**Package Planning and Design Cost: allow \$20,000**

**Barrier-Free Accessibility, Safety, Lighting and Signage Improvements Package**

- A. Implement a uniform railing system for the park, which will meet ADA, safety requirements and improve views.  
Capital Cost: allow \$130,000  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$26,000
- B. Replace unsightly chain link and other barricades with less obtrusive system meeting requirements. Where possible, replace with native shrub massing.  
Capital Cost: allow \$60,000  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$6,000
- C. Implement new lighting system for the park. Add low, potentially solar powered walkway lighting to the perimeter walkways. Replace or remove pole lighting to provide subtle ambient lighting.  
Capital Cost: allow \$200,000  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$20,000
- D. Add an ADA accessible pathway connection between Coast Boulevard and the bluff edge and through the central picnic areas at the center of the park.  
**[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]**  
Capital Cost: allow \$30,000  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$3,000
- E. Add ADA compliant companion-seating pads to existing benches.  
Capital Cost: allow \$30,000  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$3,000
- F. Appropriately renovate, relocate and/or remove the belvederes along the bluffs as necessary to meet safety and accessibility requirements.  
Capital Cost: allow \$60,000  
Planning and Design Cost: allow \$6,000
- G. Relocate disparate public safety, directional etc. signage scattered about the park three low monuments. The signage will reflect special character of the park and be uniform in typeface, color, material etc.  
Capital Cost: allow \$30,000  
Planning and Design Cost: \$10,000

**Package Combined Capital Cost: allow \$540,000**  
**Combined Planning and Design Cost: allow \$64,000**

### **Cove Stair Replacement Project**

- A. Repair the existing stairs to Shell Beach and the Cove. Develop appropriate step system to better withstand seasonal sand transport and tidal action at lower end of the stairways.  
**Project Capital Cost: allow \$100,000**  
**Project Planning and Design Cost: allow \$20,000**

### **Cove Cave Management Project**

- A. Manage erosion and renovate the Cove Cave  
**Cost: TBD**

### **Proposed Lifeguard Station Reconfiguration Project**

- A. Reconfigure proposed lifeguard station/ access at the Cove to accommodate ADA access **to station** and eliminate proposed ramps  
**Project Capital Cost: TBD**  
**(NOTE: COST OF PRESENT PROPOSED STATION EST. AT \$400,000. RECONFIGURED CONCEPT COULD REDUCE COST BY +\$50,000)**  
**Project Planning and Design Cost: TBD**

### **Bathhouse Renovation Project**

- A. Renovate existing bathhouse with a sustainable, ADA accessible, aesthetically appropriate facility.  
**Project Capital Cost: allow \$300,000**  
**Project Planning and Design Cost: allow \$45,000**

### **Bridge Club Relocation Project (Workshop divided – Consultant Recommends Implementation)**

- A. Relocate historic portions of the Bridge Club to the center of the park to recapture environmental quality of the premier viewing area of the park.  
**[SPP decided against pursuing this recommendation]**  
**Project Capital Cost: allow \$200,000**  
**Project Planning and Design Cost: \$50,000**  
**(NOTE: NIC ANY ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION)**

## **3. ADJACENT ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS/URBAN DESIGN PROJECTS**

- A. Renovate and improve existing pedestrian access ways between Prospect Street and Coast Boulevard. Remove any barricades and obstructions; prune plant material to improve views in both directions. Add noticeable directional, safety and liability signage at the top and bottom. Make entrances to walks clear and inviting. Add step lights and handrails to stairs and benches at landings.  
**Project Capital Cost: allow \$200,000 (\$50,000 each access way)**  
**Project Planning and Design Cost: allow \$40,000**
- B. Enhance the intersection of Lower Girard and Coast Boulevard to provide safe, inviting pedestrian access to the park including new enriched paving and configuration of crosswalks, sidewalks and urban furnishings and plantings.  
**Project Capital Cost: allow \$50,000**  
**Project Planning and Design Cost: allow \$10,000**

- C. Reconfigure Lower Girard from Prospect Street to Coast Boulevard to improve pedestrian access between La Jolla Village and the park, provide diagonal parking along both sides of the street, add feature such as fountain and special median with planting.

**Project Capital Cost: allow \$120,000**

**Project Planning and Design Cost: allow \$30,000**

- D. Enhance Coast Boulevard along the park north of Lower Girard. Add diagonal parking along the hotel side of the street. Add ADA parking spaces at either end of this stretch along the park. Improve turnaround at the Cove.

**Project Capital Cost: allow \$100,000**

**Project Planning and Design Cost: allow \$30,000**

- E. Add a peak time shuttle to transport park visitors to and from remote parking structure.

**Project Capital Cost: TBD**

**Project Planning and Design Cost: TBD**

- ~~F. Raise the southbound side of Prospect Street at Lower Girard to match the north bound elevation. Add partially underground parking beneath and a significant landscape feature or plaza facing the park.~~

~~**Project Capital Cost: TBD**~~

~~**Project Planning and Design Cost: TBD**~~

#### **4. Adjacent Infrastructure Improvements**

- A. Urban run-off low-flow diversion

**Project Capital Cost: allow \$250,000 – \$350,000 each outflow**

**Project Planning and Design Cost: TBD**

### **COMMEMORATION & FUNDRAISING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

A joint subcommittee of the EBSM Park Design Review Board and the Park Events and Celebrations Review Board shall establish design guidelines and a permitting/fee schedule for all proposed commemoratives and memorials as well as site specific, public art works. Subsequently all commemoratives and memorials and public art projects shall be reviewed by the EBSM the Park Design Review Board and/or the Park Events and Celebrations Review Board Park Design Review Board or their appointed sub-committee as appropriate. [Subsequently, SPP and the consultant advocate a different approach – a single, unified Park Review Board. See Guiding Principles 6.1.]

**NOTE: Add the Cultural Landscape and Usage Patterns Report of the Scripps Park Project to the Appendix.**