



3 LANDSCAPES

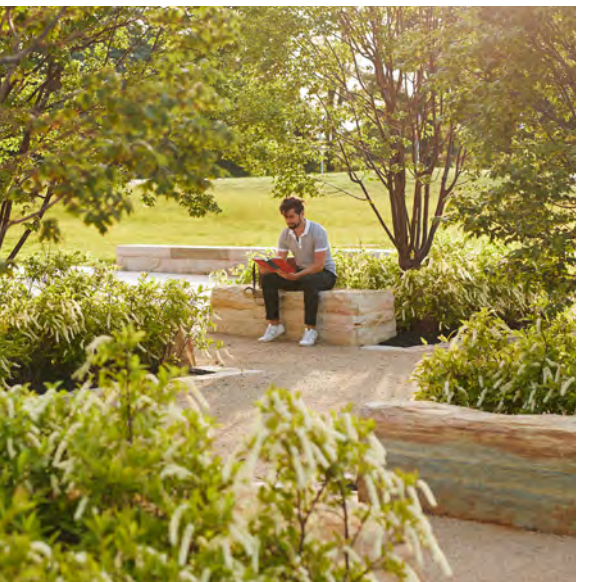
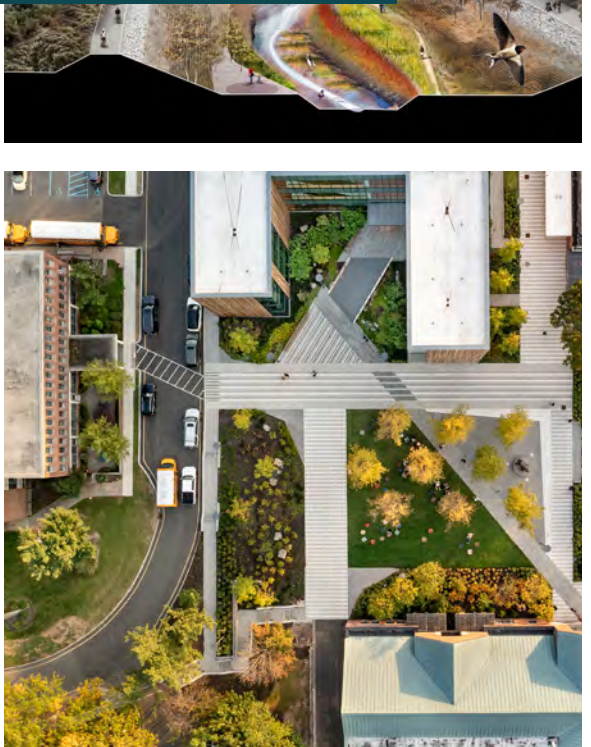
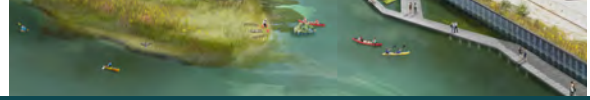
CIVIC COMMONS LEXINGTON KY

KATE ORFF

10/26/2023

SCAPE

LANDSCAPE THINKING AT ALL SCALES

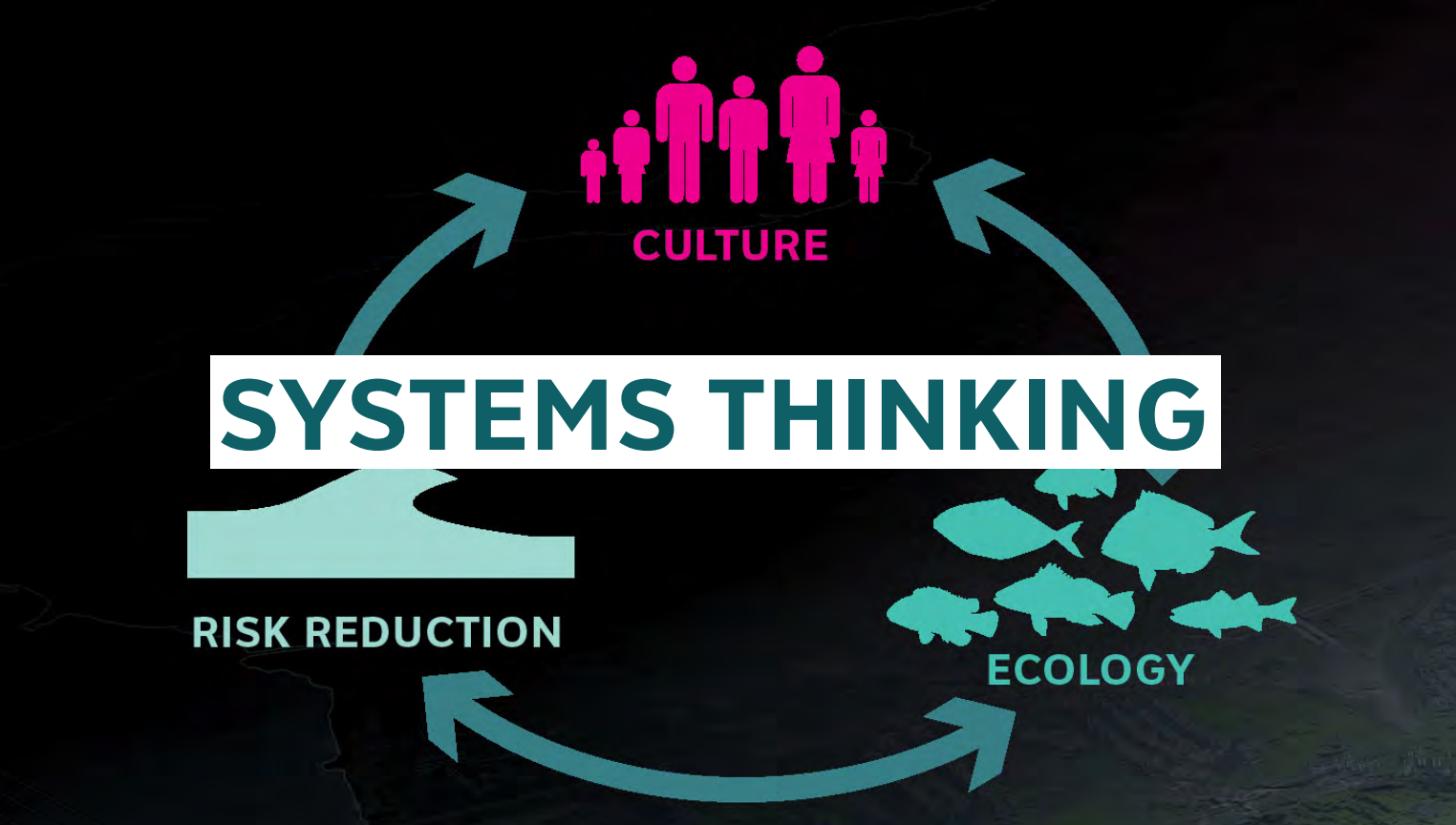




ECO-AWARE



COLLABORATIVE



ENGAGED

Toward an Urban Ecology

Kate Orff
SCAPE

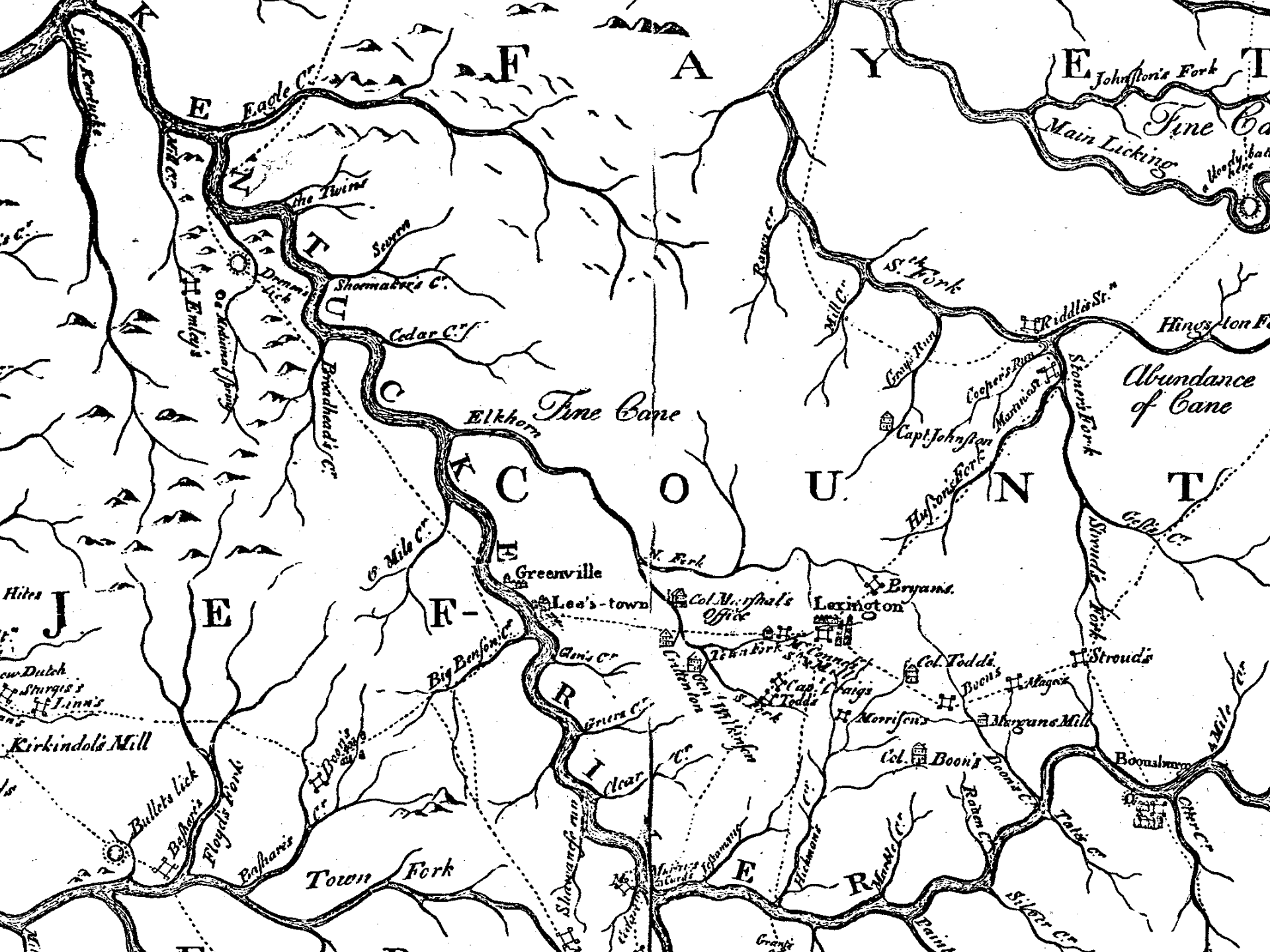
The Monacelli Press

ENHANCED

... such as urban
... and of urban
... of climate change
... and increasingly toxic
... of environmental injustices.
... Heynen writes, "If we take David
... about New York City's
... of twentieth-century urban
... as well as to urban political
... by the gritty process of
... to get things done. That
... to radicalize the
... the status quo. To radicalize
... the radical "bottom
... the ecological, "bottom-
... the urban, the ecological, and
... the sphere of influence that
... as paramount.

... in Twentieth-
... and Hermeneu-
... no. 2 (1999): 80-98.
... "Constructing Nature: the
... in William Cronon
... (Baltimore, Co., 1996).
... and David Lar-
... the American
... (Baltimore, Johns
... Landscapes,
... (Cambridge, Mass.,
... Van Rensselaer
... in Garden
... and
... Century
... (1999)
... (Phy-
...)

... in *Practicing
and Feminist Theory*, *Theatre Journal* 45, no. 4
(December 1993): 519-521.
9. Ellen H. Richman & Bartow, "Sanitation in Daily Life: Studies
Whitcomb & Bartow (1907), 1.
10. Janice Jaggard, "Changing the Population and the Urban
Centered Peripheries on Populations," *Urban
Journal* (New York: Unbound Practice).
11. See *ibid.* only 6 percent were women in 1920.
12. *ibid.* until 1984 to return to the earlier feminist work.
13. *ibid.* *Documenting Women Architects: Landscapes, Urban
Design, and Architecture* (New York: Routledge, 2004), 21.
14. *ibid.* *Women in Related Fields Working in the Urban
Environment* (London and New York: Verso,
2004), 21.
15. *ibid.* *Urban Ecological Ecology: The Power of
Infrastructure Space* (London and New York: Verso,
2004), 21.
16. *ibid.* *Urban Ecological Ecology: The Power of
Infrastructure Space* (London and New York: Verso,
2004), 21.



FAYETTE

TOWN

GREENSBORO

Eagle Cr.

The Twins

Shomades Cr.

Cedar Cr.

Elkhorn

S. Fork

Main Licking

Hings-ton F.

Abundance of Cane

Henry's

Brookhads Cr.

Coopers Run

Mannings

Stoums Fork

Greenville

Lee's-town

Col. M. Marshall's Office

Lexington

Bryans

Hites

E

F

Sturgis's

Kirkindol's Mill

Big Bonfont

Glen's Cr.

John Kirk's

Col. Todd's

Boons

Stroud's

Bullets Lick

Bohans

F. Doan's

Green Cr.

Col. Thompson

Col. Todd's

Boons

Magnis

Town Fork

Shoemaker's

Col. M. Marshall's

Col. Todd's

Boons

Boons

W. Cr.

H

R

E

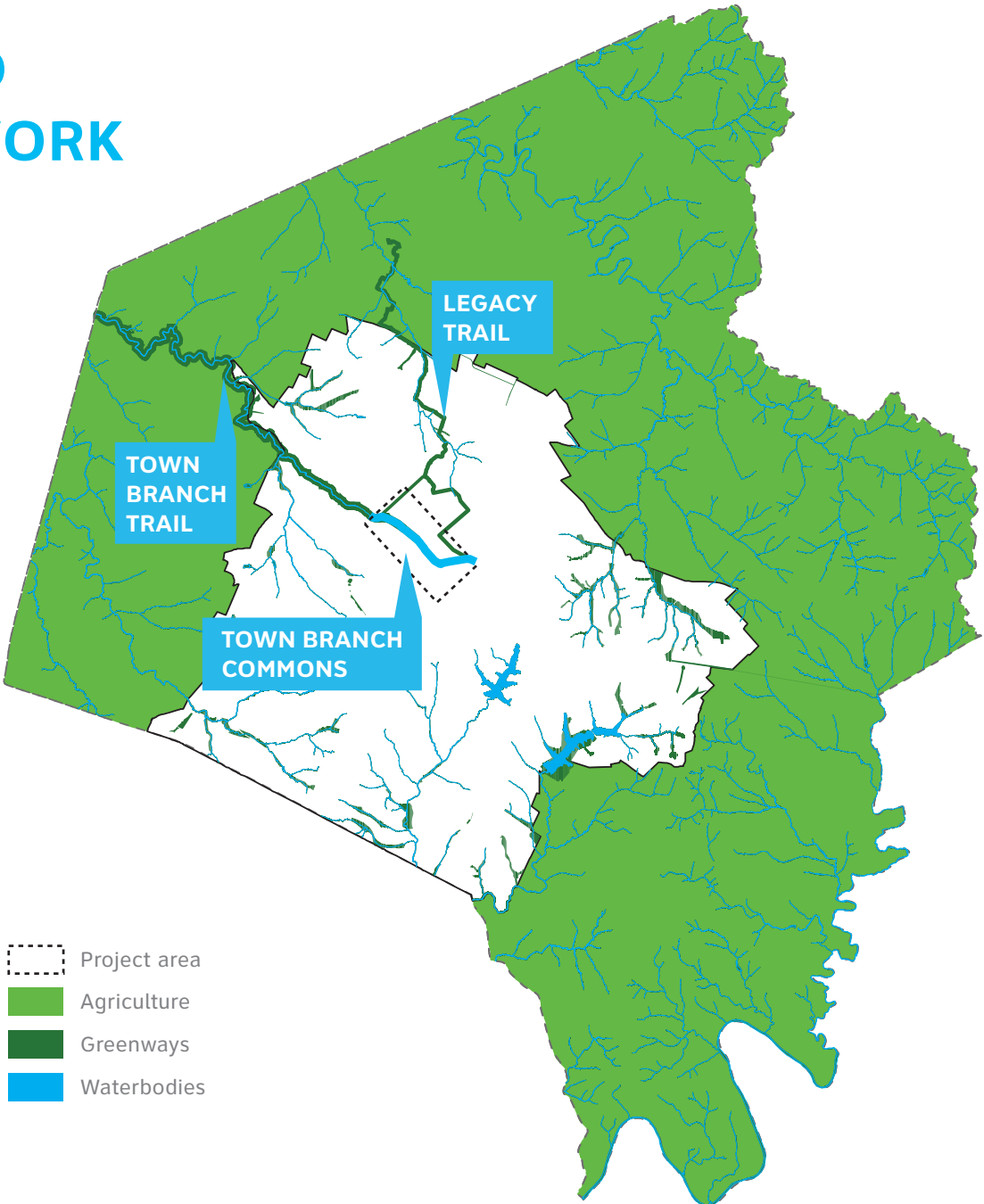
R

S

Cr.



CONNECTED TRAIL NETWORK

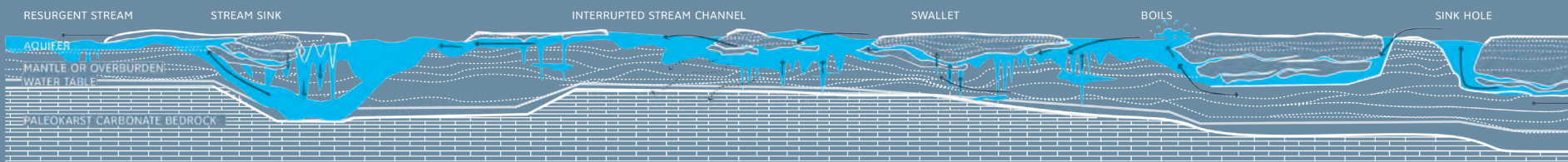




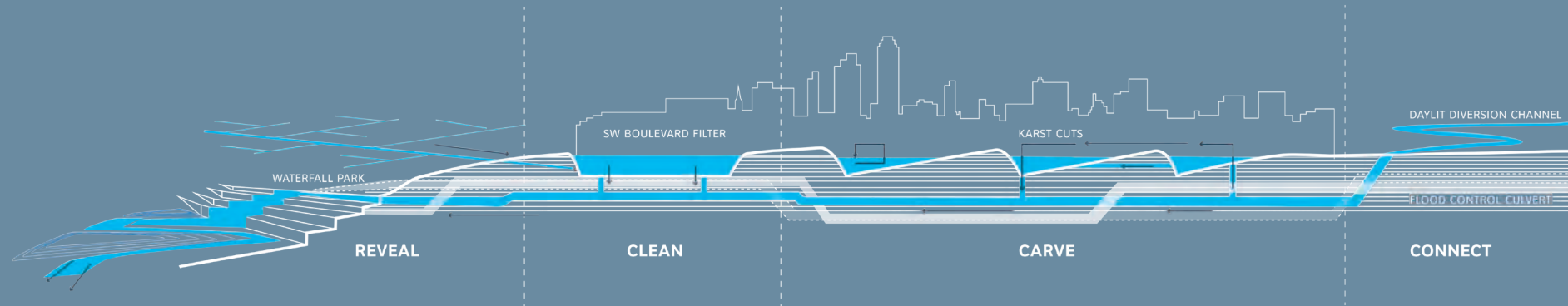


WATER

KARST HYDROLOGY

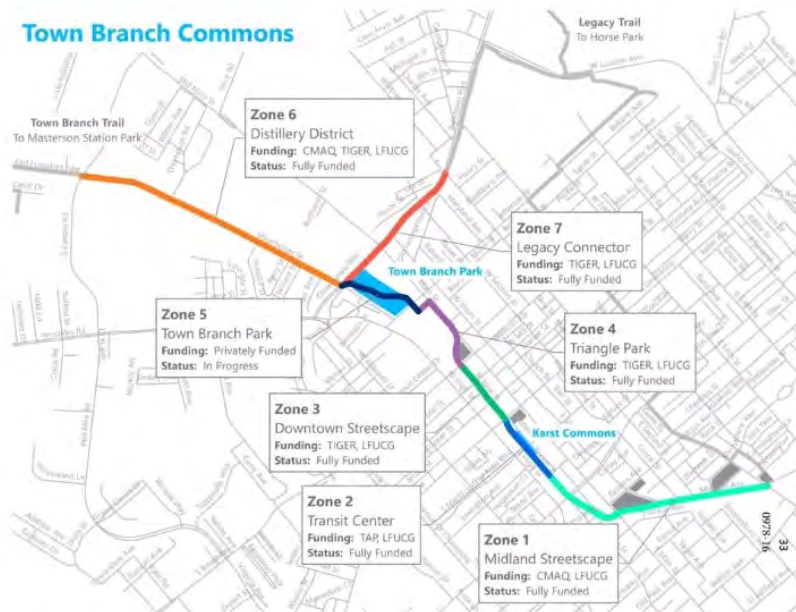


TOWN BRANCH HYDROLOGY





Town Branch Commons in downtown Lexington to begin construction in 2018



- 2013** Town Branch Commons competition
- 2014** Feasibility study for water and circulation systems
- 2015** Town Branch Water Walk + community engagement
- 2016** State funding secured by city for transportation improvements

TIGER Grant application approved for \$14.1M infrastructure upgrades

Town Branch Task Force and Steering Committee formation

Continued public and private fundraising

LFUCG



BY BETH MUSGRAVE

bmusgrave@herald-leader.com



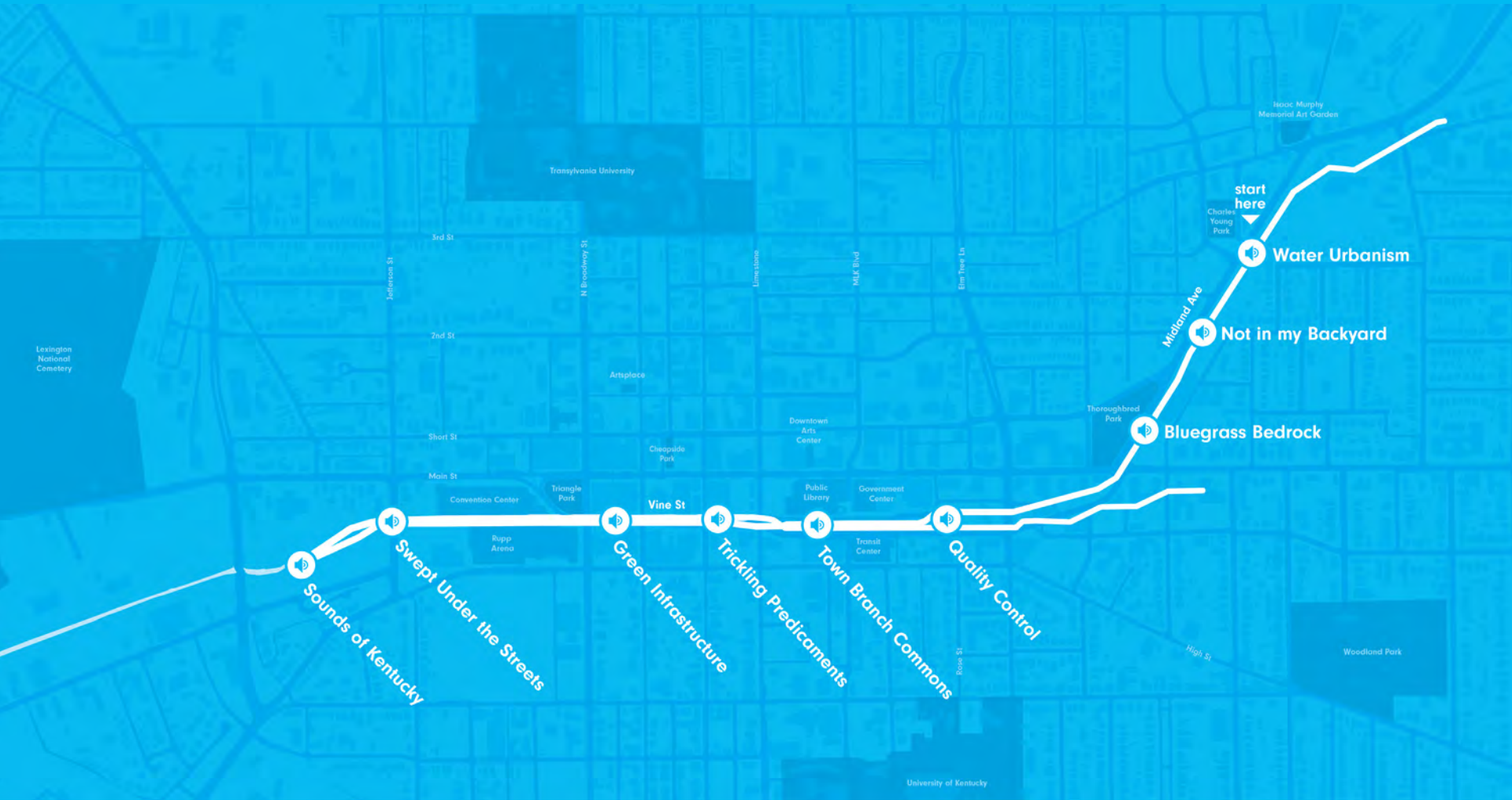
Construction will begin in 2018 on more than 3.8 miles of downtown Lexington trails that will connect two major trail systems, Lexington officials said Tuesday.

The plan is for entire trail system to be completed in 2020.

The city released an updated construction time line and funding breakdown for the



Town Branch Water Walk





Information board with text and graphics, partially visible in the background.

QUALITY CONTROL

BLUEGRASS BEDROCK

NOT IN MY BACKYARD

WATER URBANISM

THOROUGHBRED PARK

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

TRICKLING PREDICAMENTS

LEARNOTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

SOUND OF TUCKY

SWEEP UNDER THE STREETS

ENGAGEMENT ELEVATES THE DESIGN PROCESS



Town Branch Water Walk, 2019

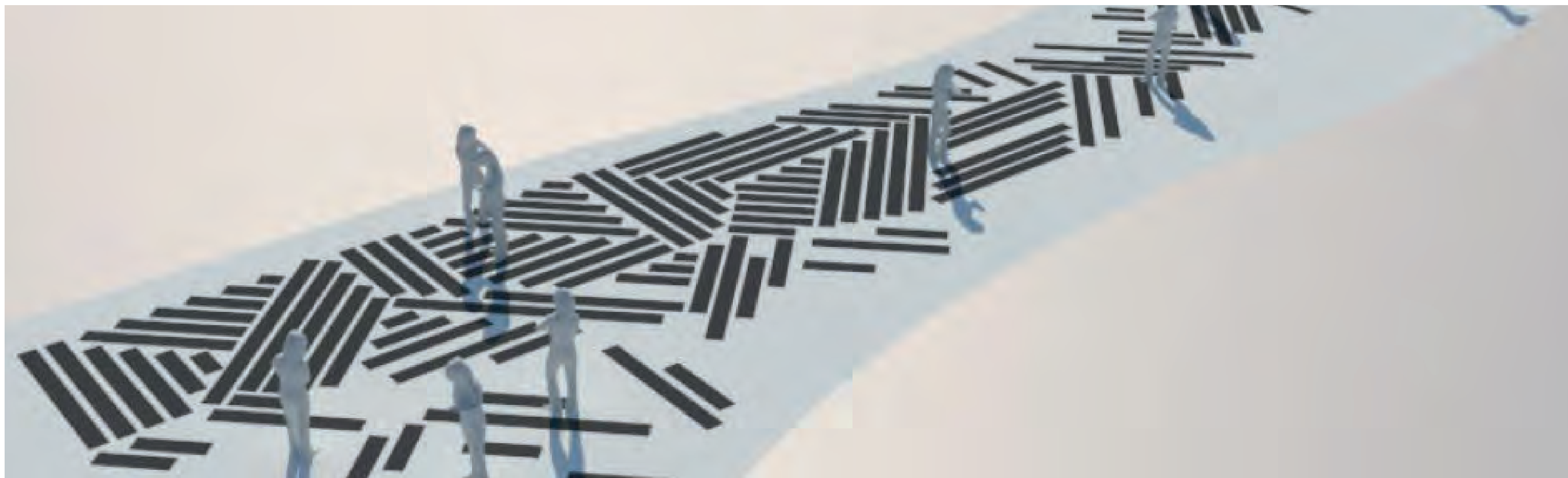
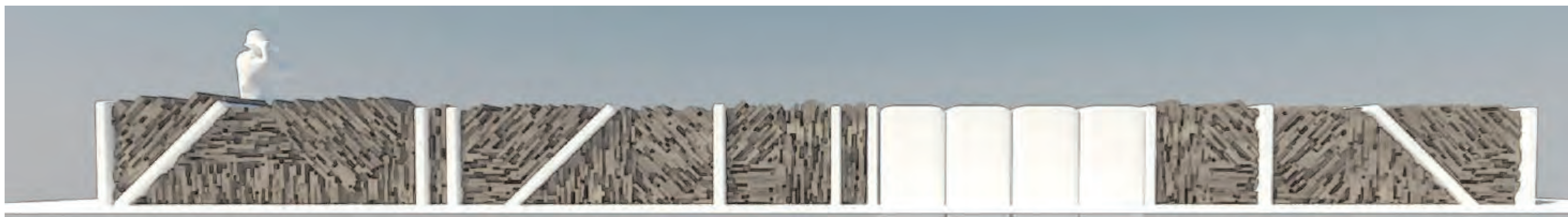
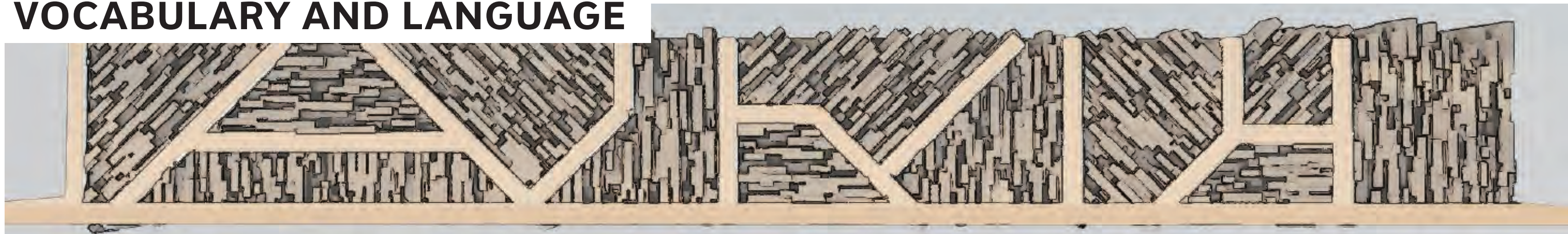


Town Branch Commons, 2023

VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE



VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE





A cyclist wearing a yellow and black helmet and a dark jacket is riding a bicycle on the concrete sidewalk.

A long, dark shadow of the cyclist is cast onto the concrete sidewalk, extending towards the right side of the image.

HOE OF KY

HOE OF KY



LOCAL MASONRY

Limestone Fences in Kentucky

These are examples of stone fencing found throughout Central Kentucky. The top photo was taken by Barry Gilmore and sourced from shutterstock.com. The bottom photo is courtesy of SCAPE Landscape Architecture DPC.

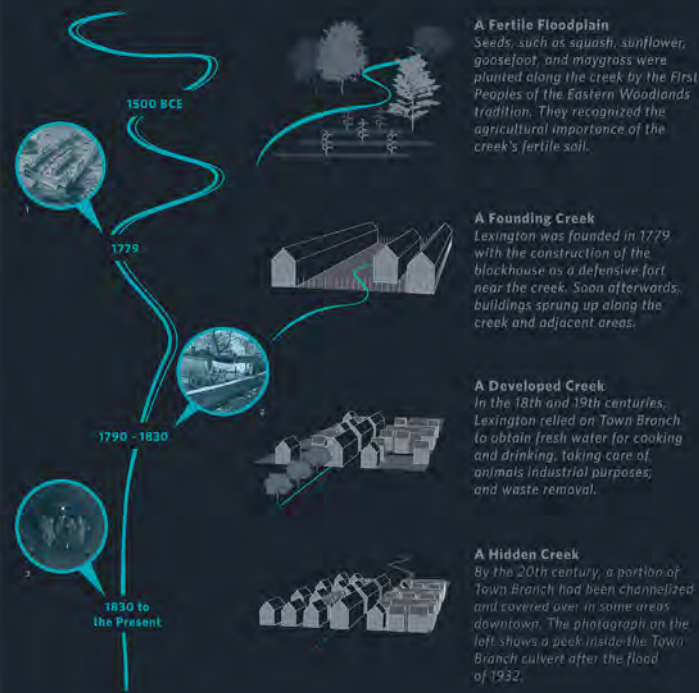
The karst limestone bedrock located deep beneath your feet gives shape to Kentucky's rolling hills. This same stone has also been removed to construct many of Lexington's early stone-built structures. Quarried from hillsides and streambanks, limestone is plentiful. Scot-Irish immigrants and others used the technique of dry stacking to create walls of Kentucky limestone for fencing. Some of these historic stone fences still stand today, a testament to the hardness and longevity of this material and good craftsmanship. Limestone was also used to build whiskey distilleries, bridges, barns, and house foundations in the area.

Fun Fact!
Only 5-10% of original 19th century rock fences still exist in Central Kentucky.

For more information about downtown parks, trails, and the Town Branch Commons visit / Para más información sobre los parques del centro de la ciudad, caminos y Town Branch Commons visita: www.lexingtonky.gov/TraillSigns

TOWN BRANCH'S HISTORY

Settlement Along the Creek



Humans have lived in the Lexington area for more than 10,000 years. The earliest inhabitants were known as the Clovis people. They led a nomadic lifestyle following game and foraging throughout the year. By 1500 BCE indigenous populations in the area developed a lifestyle that was dependent on farming. Because agriculture provided stability and greater food security, more permanent settlements started to grow and develop.

By the end of the 1700s, this region was used for hunting and trapping by Euro-American and Black frontiersmen who were also seeking land for making their homes. Lexington was named in 1775 by frontiersmen camping nearby, who upon receiving word of the first battle of the American Revolution, decided to name the area in its honor. In 1779, early pioneers

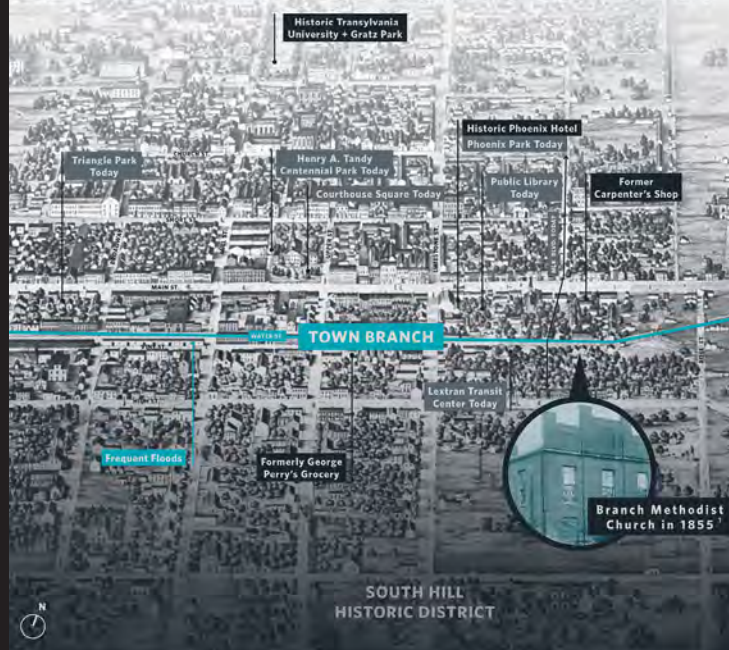
constructed a blockhouse along the banks of the Town Branch in the area that came to be the intersection of Main Street and Broadway (in the illustration above). The stockade provided a place for settlers who lived outside the blockhouse to shelter for safety during the early days of Lexington's settlement. By the 1780's, the Town Trustees of Lexington created a town plan, laying out the town. As the city grew, the new streets resulted in a town layout that largely remains intact.

1. Blockhouse image: *History of Lexington, Kentucky Its Early Ancestry and Recent Progress: Including Biographical Sketches and Personal Reminiscences of the Pioneer Settlers; Notices of Prominent Citizens, etc.* By George Washington Runk, 1872.
2. Town Branch image: *Transylvania University. J. Douglas Gay, Jr., Frances Carrick, Thomas Library Special Collections.*
3. Town Branch image: *University of Kentucky Library.*

For more information visit www.lexingtonky.gov/TBC1



DOWNTOWN LEXINGTON | 1857



THE HISTORY OF WATER ST.

and the Branch Methodist Church

From Lexington's beginning, African American residents played an active part. The 1790 census of Lexington showed free and enslaved African Americans living in and contributing to the growth and commerce of the city.

Free African Americans in Lexington worked in a variety of trades as craftsmen, seamstresses, confectioners, grocers, mercantile shopkeepers, barbers, waiters, and blacksmiths. Free African Americans lived along with their white neighbors in areas such as the South Hill neighborhood where some of their homes still stand in the South Hill Historic District. Several Black owned and operated businesses were along Water Street. Unfortunately, few of these historic buildings remain today.

In 1789, forty White and thirty African American Lexingtonians, formed the Methodist Society of Lexington. By 1838, the congregation had grown to 1,009 African Americans members. In 1847, trustees Henry H. Lytle, David Francis, R. Hawes, John Tilgham, Anthony Burrell, John Bell, Robert Jackson, E. Alexander, and George Perry petitioned to build a new church to fit their growing congregation. Eager to begin, they met in a carpenter's shop on Water Street behind the Phoenix Hotel. By 1850, under the leadership of George W. Downing, a brick establishment was finally built. The church, known as Branch Methodist, was located on part of the Bryan-Hunt site. The Lafayette Hotel was later built on this site in 1920 and is now the City of Lexington's city hall.

1. Branch Methodist Church image: *Gilman, J. Winston, The Square Sketches of Lexington, 1851. Henry Clay Press, Lexington, KY 1972.*
2. 1857 Biblewe Map: *Special Culter Fairs Research Map, Map 590, University of Kentucky Library.*

To read more about Lexington's African American Heritage scan the first QR code. For more information about this sign, visit / Para leer más sobre Lexington's African American Heritage escanea el primer código QR. Para más información sobre este cartel, visita: www.lexingtonky.gov/TBC2



RAINFALL

Bourbon Distillery
Local distilleries draw water from nearby natural limestone aquifers and creeks for the production of bourbon.

Well Water

Barrels of Whiskey

Kentucky Bluegrass
Poa pratensis

Kentucky Racehorses
Calcium, released from the limestone bedrock, is absorbed by plants, including Kentucky Bluegrass. The lush grass is eaten by Thoroughbreds and this is believed to make their bones stronger.

LIMESTONE BEDROCK

WATER TABLE

Limestone Filtration
Rainfall and runoff water seep into the ground and are filtered by porous limestone bedrock.

THE BEDROCK OF KENTUCKY

Bourbon, Horses, and Bluegrass

The history of this region has been shaped by its karst limestone bedrock. Early Euro-American settlers believed horses that fed on Kentucky Bluegrass developed stronger bones. Stronger bones meant fewer injuries and longer lifespans compared to horses raised elsewhere. This belief has some science to back it: calcium from the limestone leaches into grasses the horses eat. The horse industry in Lexington blossomed because of the valuable husbandry knowledge and farming heritage. Made possible by generations of horse men and women, in 2010, Lexington was dubbed "The Horse Capital of the World."

After the Whiskey Rebellion of 1791-1794, insurrectionists from modern day Pennsylvania and West Virginia migrated to Kentucky. They brought with them their expertise of

whiskey distillation. When they began to distill whiskey in their new home, they discovered that Kentucky-produced bourbon whiskeys were clearer and richer. We know today that the karst limestone is the special ingredient. Calcium is a high pH mineral that helps to promote fermentation. Limestone acts as a filter, removing impurities such as iron, which discolors bourbon during the distillation process.

The Bluegrass State now produces 95 percent of the world's bourbon supply. Kentucky has the ideal mix of climate and pure limestone water necessary for bourbon production. Many believe this combination of conditions makes Kentucky-crafted bourbon the finest in the world.

For more information, visit www.lexingtonky.gov/TBC3



Central Bank



TOWN BRANCH COMMONS

EARLY LEXINGTON

The Early History of Water Street and Vine Street Commercial District



The 1956 photo above shows the Water and Vine Street area where you are standing today. The photo was taken looking west from the Martin Luther King overpass looking towards Lexington St. Photograph courtesy of John C. West Lexington Herald-Leader photographs, University of Kentucky Special Collections and Archives.

Town Branch was not a deep creek and before more advanced water management, was prone to flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. Town Trustees built bridges across the waterway for travel. Over the years, the flow of Town Branch was channeled through concrete culverts below street level. Water Street, named because of its proximity to the creek, became the location of smaller structures and businesses. Several small shops owned and operated by free African Americans and European immigrants flourished in the area. One such business was a grocery store at 12 Water Street owned by a trustee of the Branch Methodist Church, Mr. George Perry (1819-1874).

Did you know
Water Street got its name from its proximity to the Town Branch.





SNOW
EMERGENCY
ROUTE
PARKING AND
TRAVEL RESTRICTED
WHEN EMERGENCY
DECLARED

LEFT



Kentucky Utilities Company

NO UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES BUSES ONLY











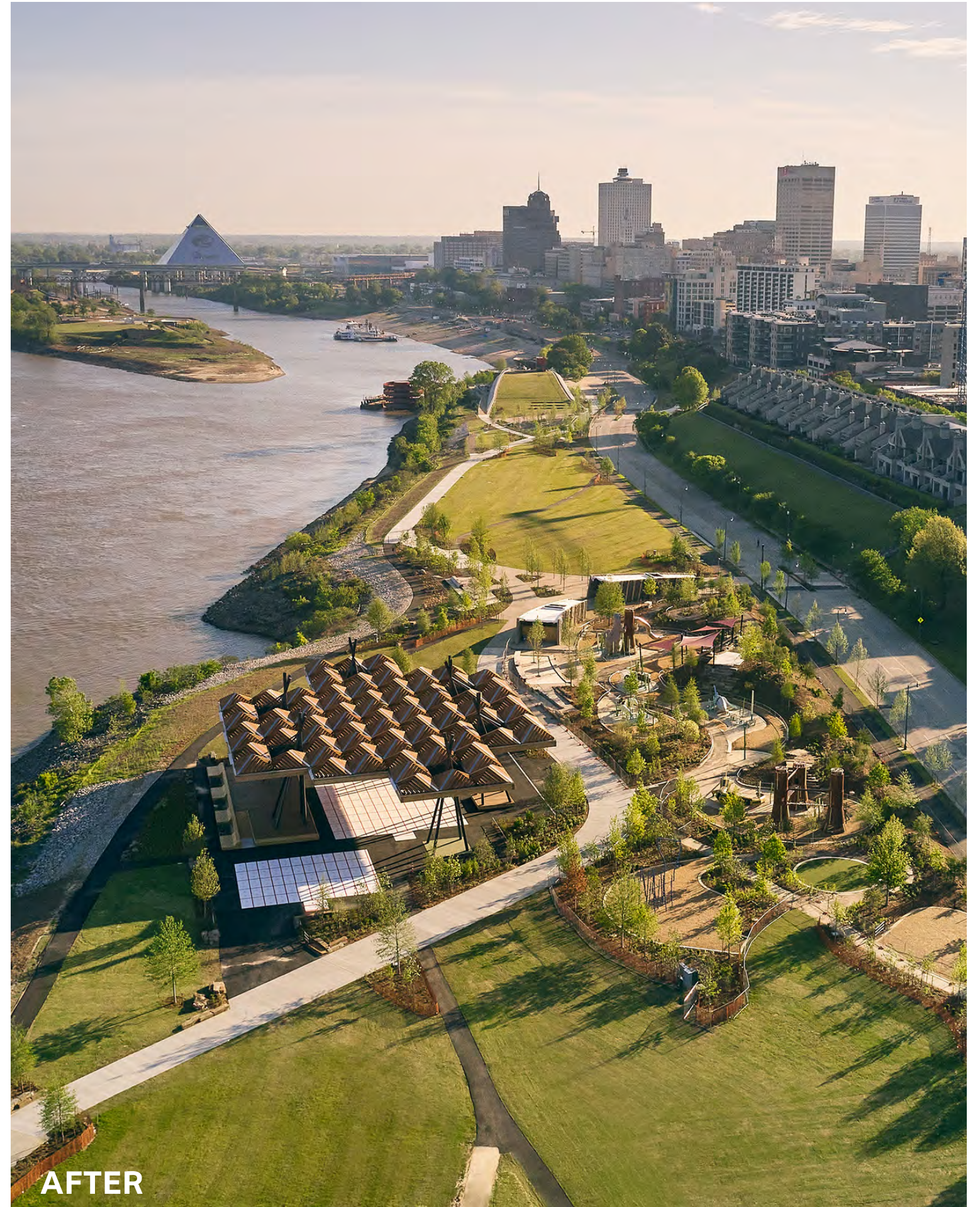




TOM LEE PARK MEMPHIS, TN



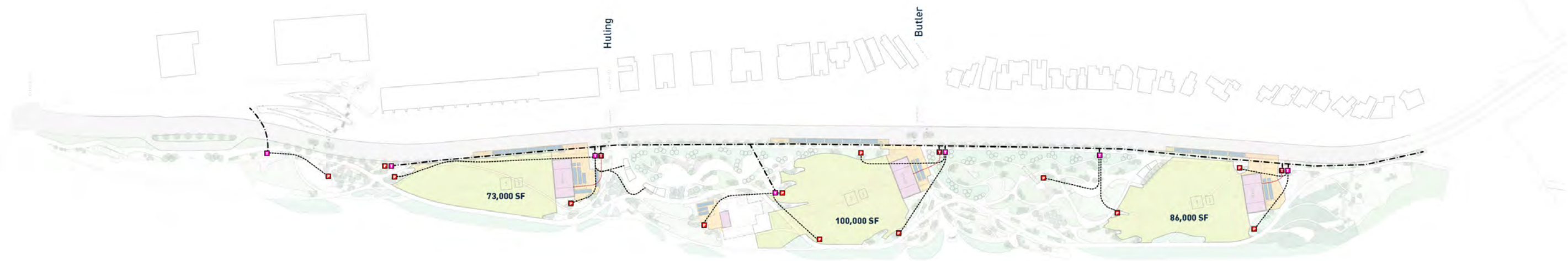
BEFORE



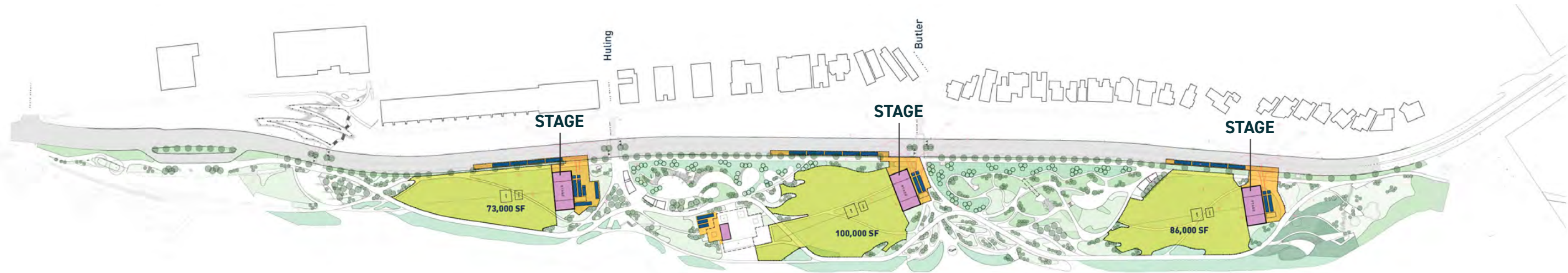
AFTER



DESIGN



POWER



FOH + BOH



Facilitated Public Meetings



Flexibility



**CIVIC
GATEWAY**

**ACTIVE
CORE**

**COMMUNITY
BATTURE**

**HABITAT
TERRACES**







Opening Weekend 2023



Memphis in May 2023



2023

MEN
PLUS





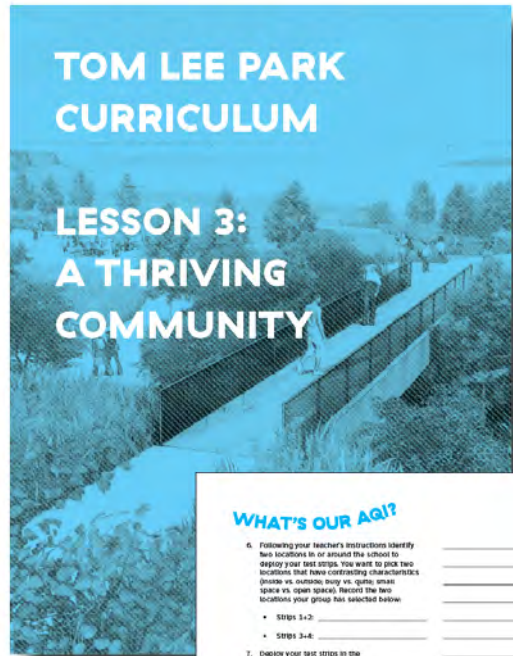
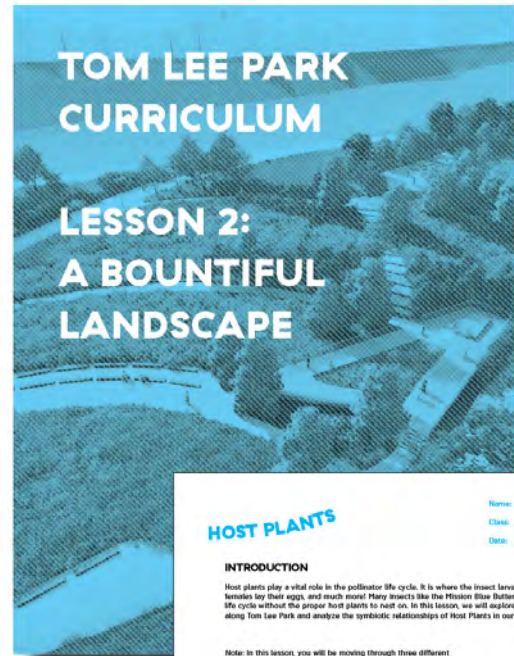
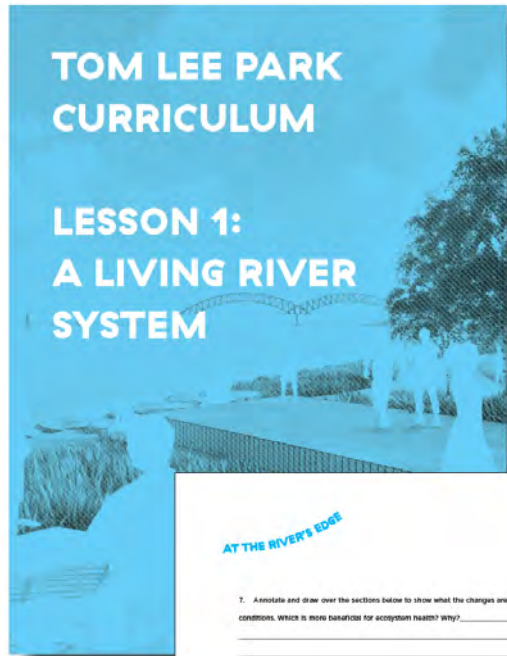


Tom Lee Park, Open House





CURRICULUM & LEARNING LANDSCAPE



AT THE RIVER'S EDGE

7. Annotate and draw over the sections below to show what the changes are between the different edge conditions. Which is more beneficial for ecosystem health? Why?

HARD ARMORED EDGE

NATURALIZED EDGE

TOM LEE PARK CURRICULUM
LESSON 1: A LIVING RIVER SYSTEM

HOST PLANTS

Name: _____
Class: _____
Date: _____

INTRODUCTION

Host plants play a vital role in the pollinator life cycle. It is where the insect larvae are hatched, where females lay their eggs, and much more! Many insects like the Monarch Blue Butterfly can not complete their life cycle without the proper host plants to rest on. In this lesson, we will explore host plant relationships along Tom Lee Park and analyze the symbiotic relationships of Host Plants in our connected ecosystem.

Note: In this lesson, you will be moving through three different areas of Tom Lee Park, refer to this map as needed!

1. Starting in the pollinator garden of the Habitat Terrace, use Naturalist to identify 5 different host plants.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME

2. Have you seen any of these plants in your neighborhood? If so let us know which!

TOM LEE PARK CURRICULUM
LESSON 2: A BOUNTIFUL LANDSCAPE

WHAT'S OUR AQI?

6. Following your teacher's instructions identify two locations in or around the school to deploy your test strips. You want to pick two locations that have contrasting characteristics (grass vs. outdoor busy vs. quiet, what shade vs. open areas). Record the two locations your group has selected below.

• STRIPS 3-4

• STRIPS 3-4

7. Deploy your test strips to the locations your group selected.

8. Once you've returned to your work area, discuss your predictions as a group, and record them in the space to the right. What do you think you will see on your air quality test strip in 2 days?

3" x 6" INDEX CARD

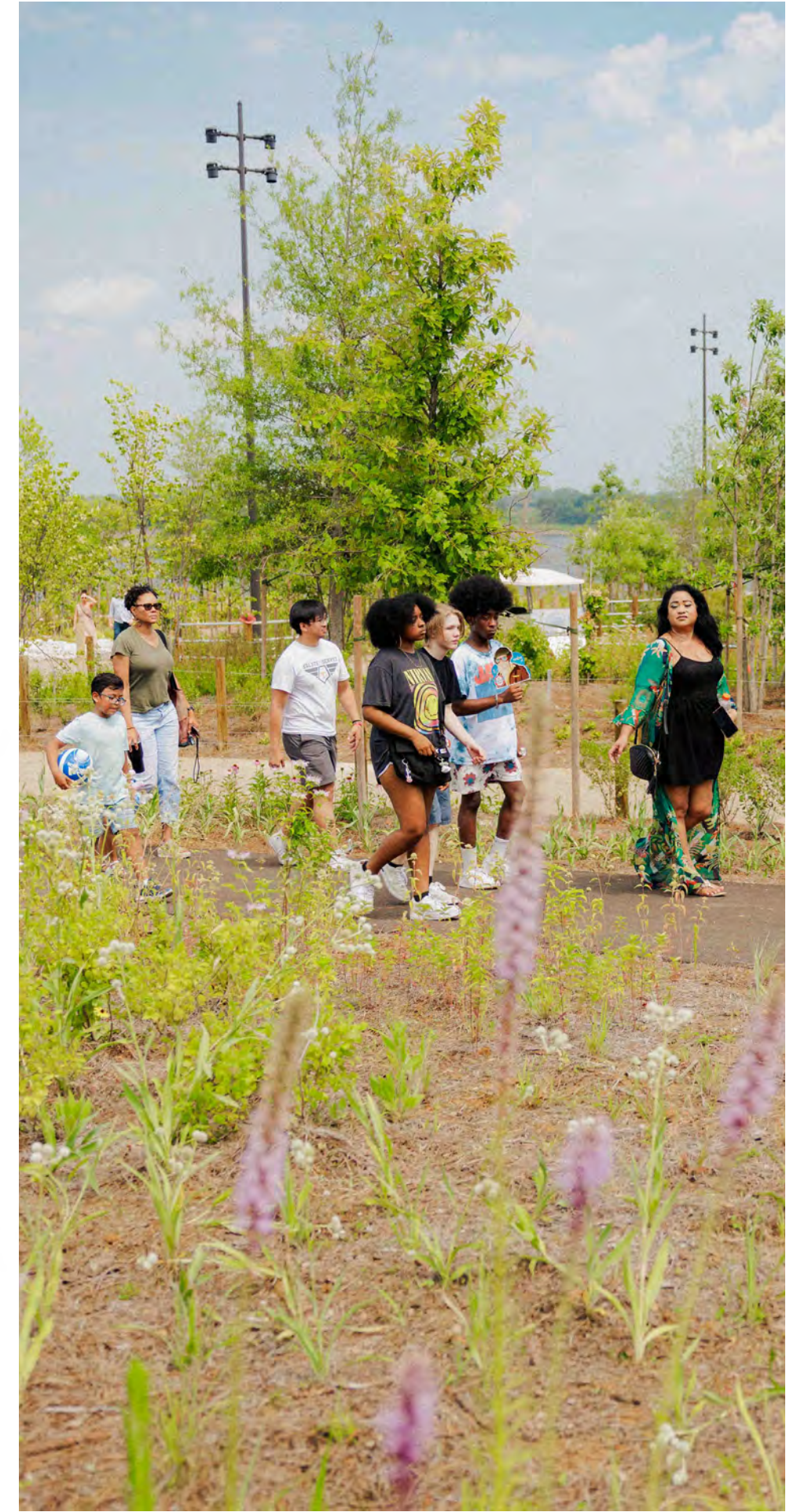
TAPE (BACK OF STRIP)

HOLE PUNCH FOR HANGING

CUT IN HALF

Legend - Dimensions for Air Quality Testing Strip (each fiber card should make 2 test strips)

TOM LEE PARK CURRICULUM
LESSON 3: A THRIVING COMMUNITY

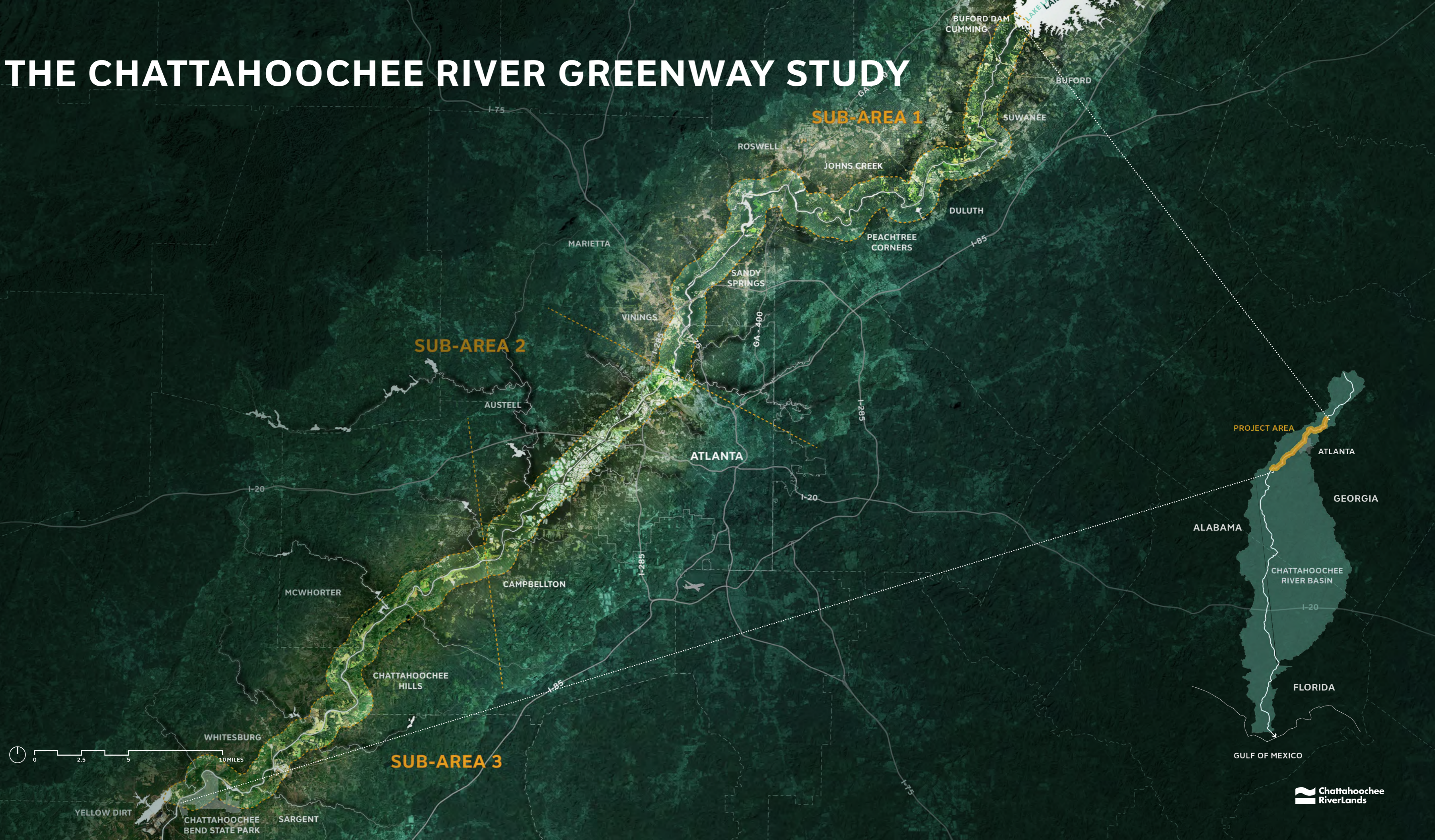






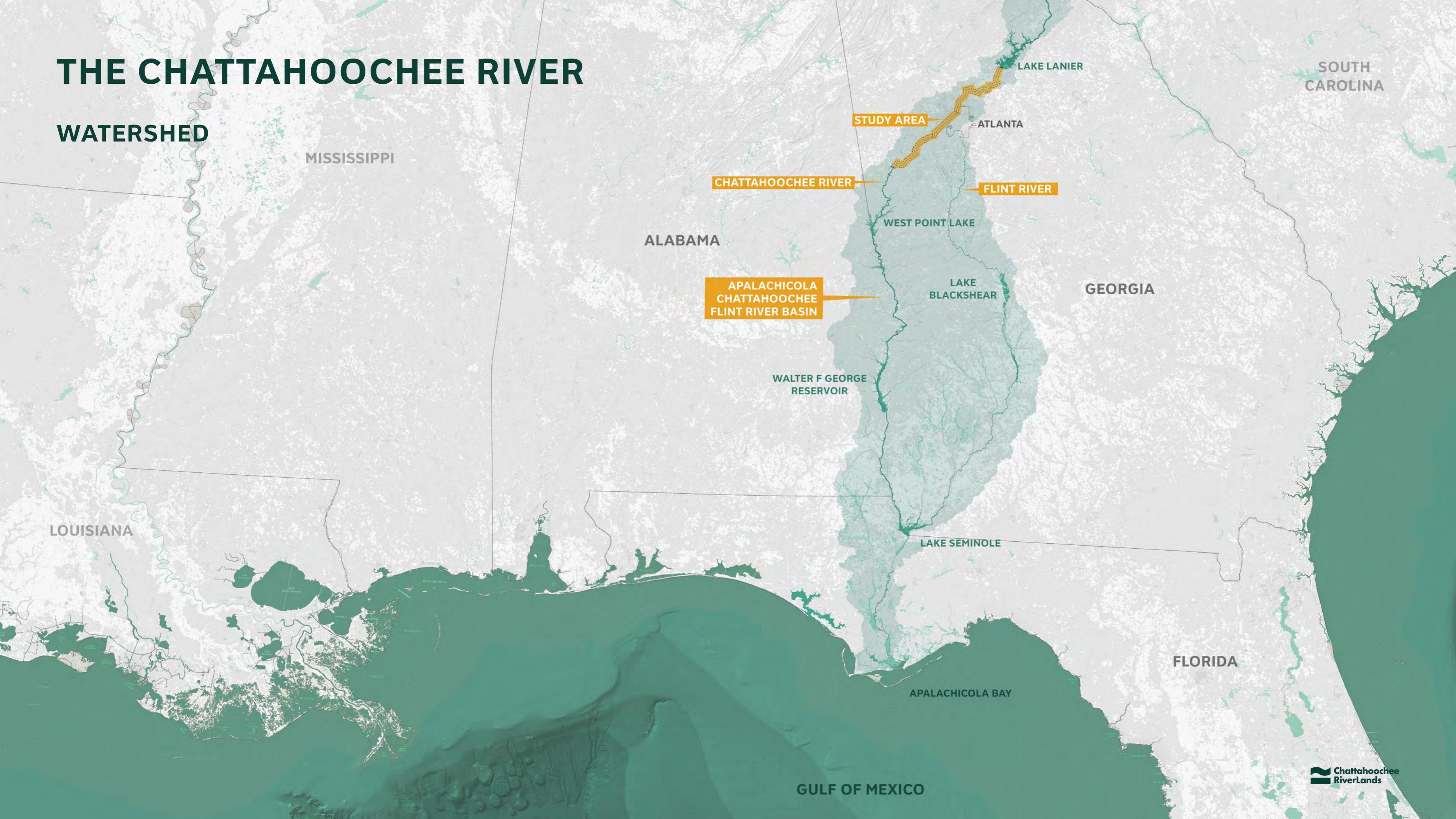
THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVERLANDS

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER GREENWAY STUDY

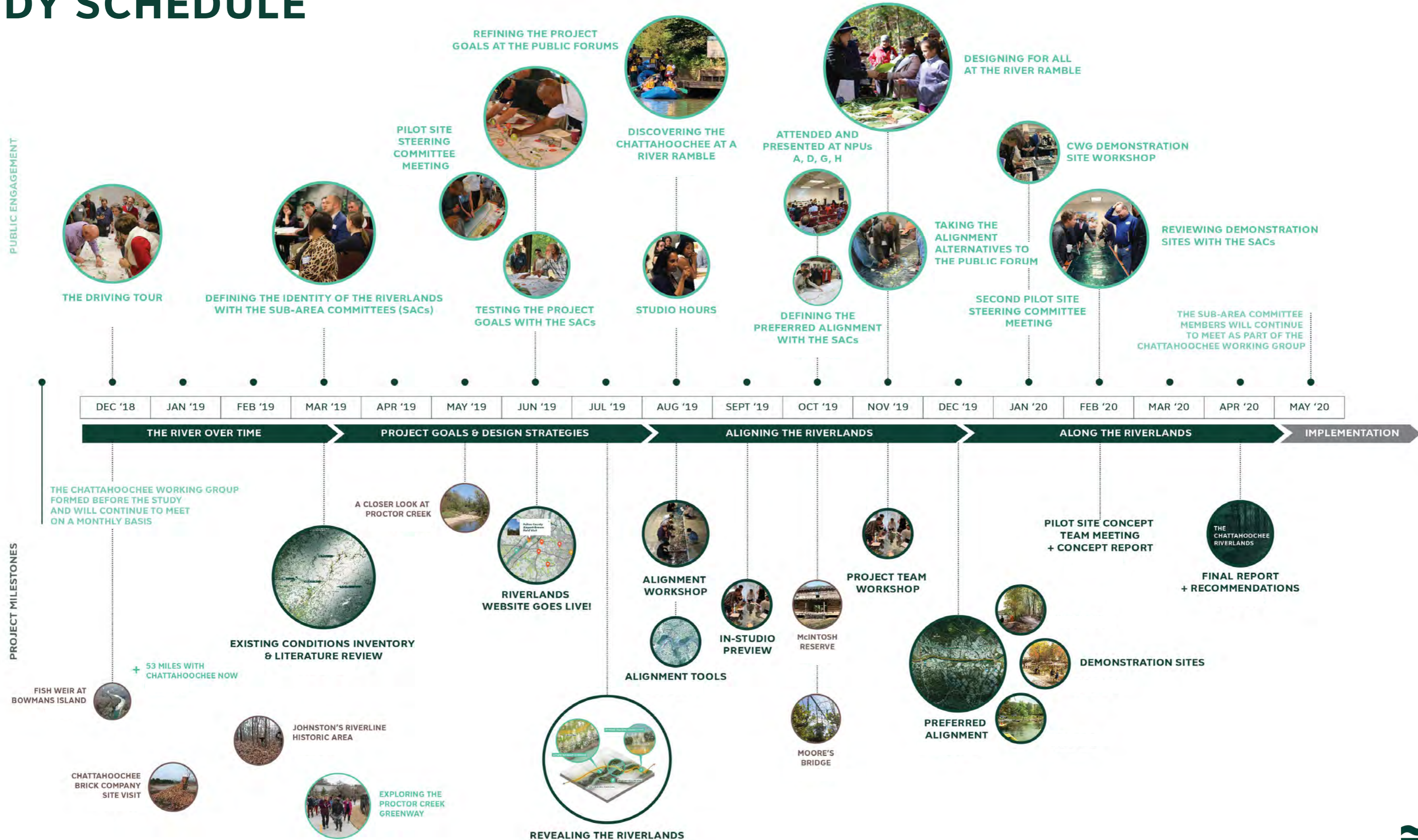


THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER

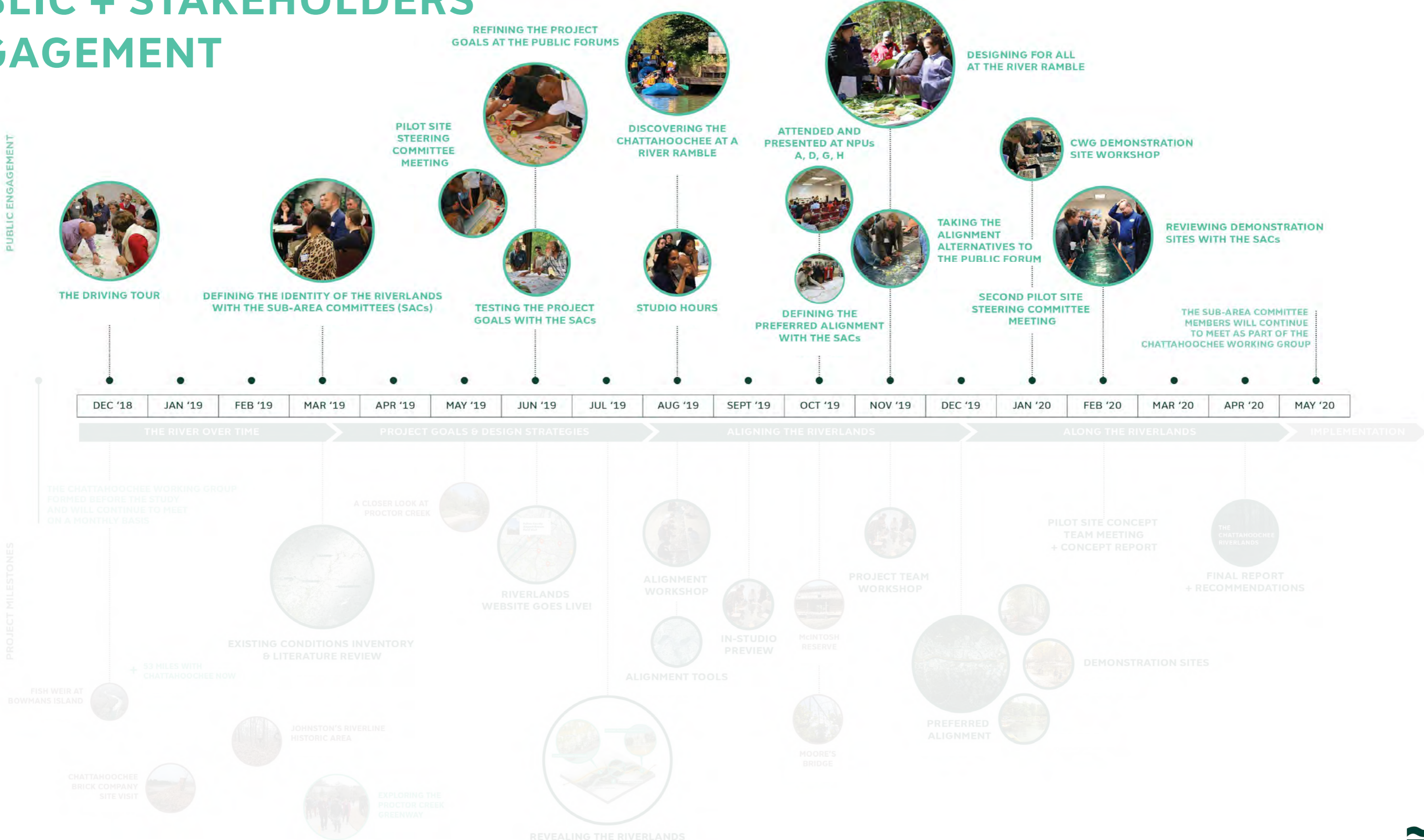
WATERSHED



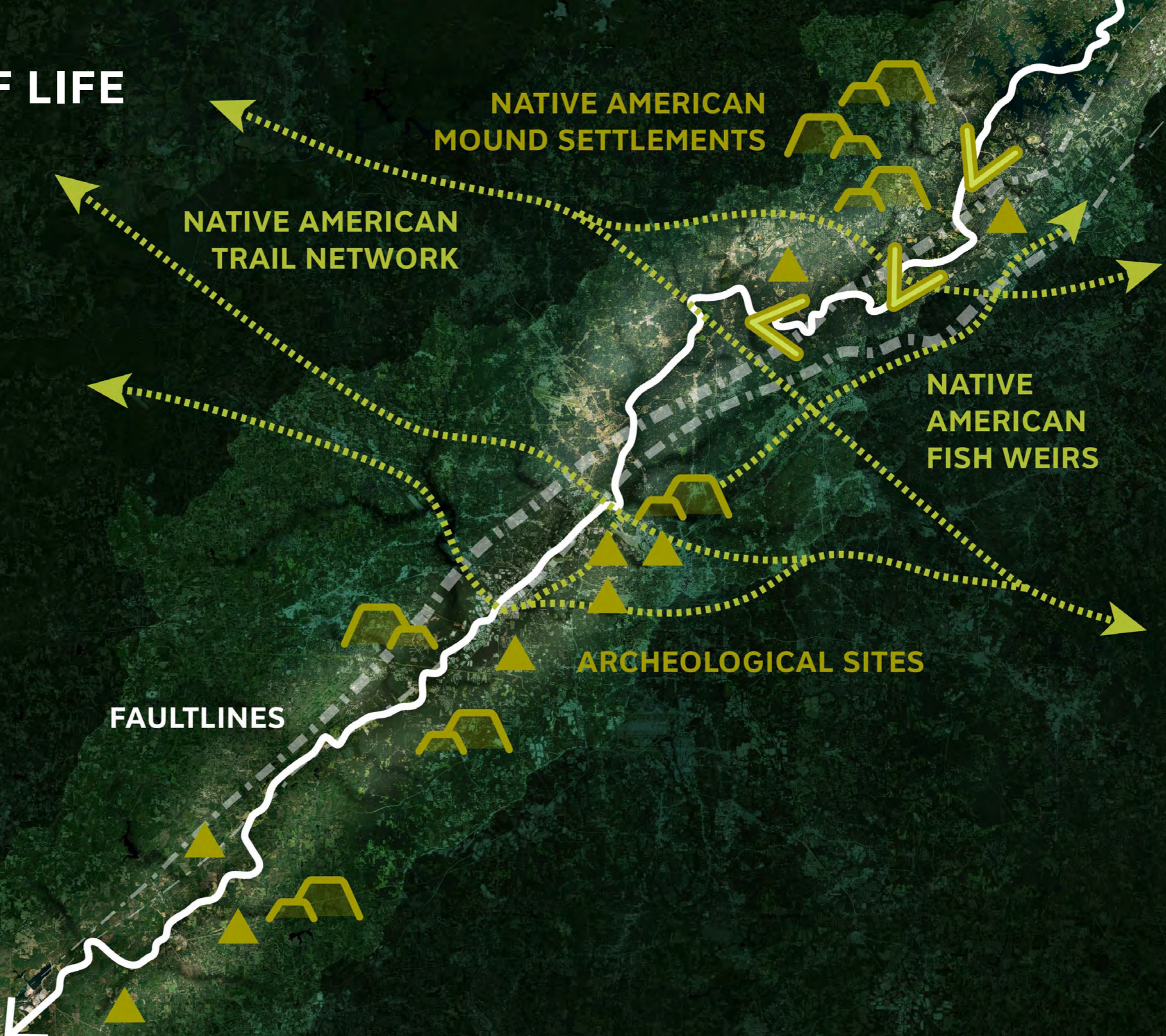
STUDY SCHEDULE



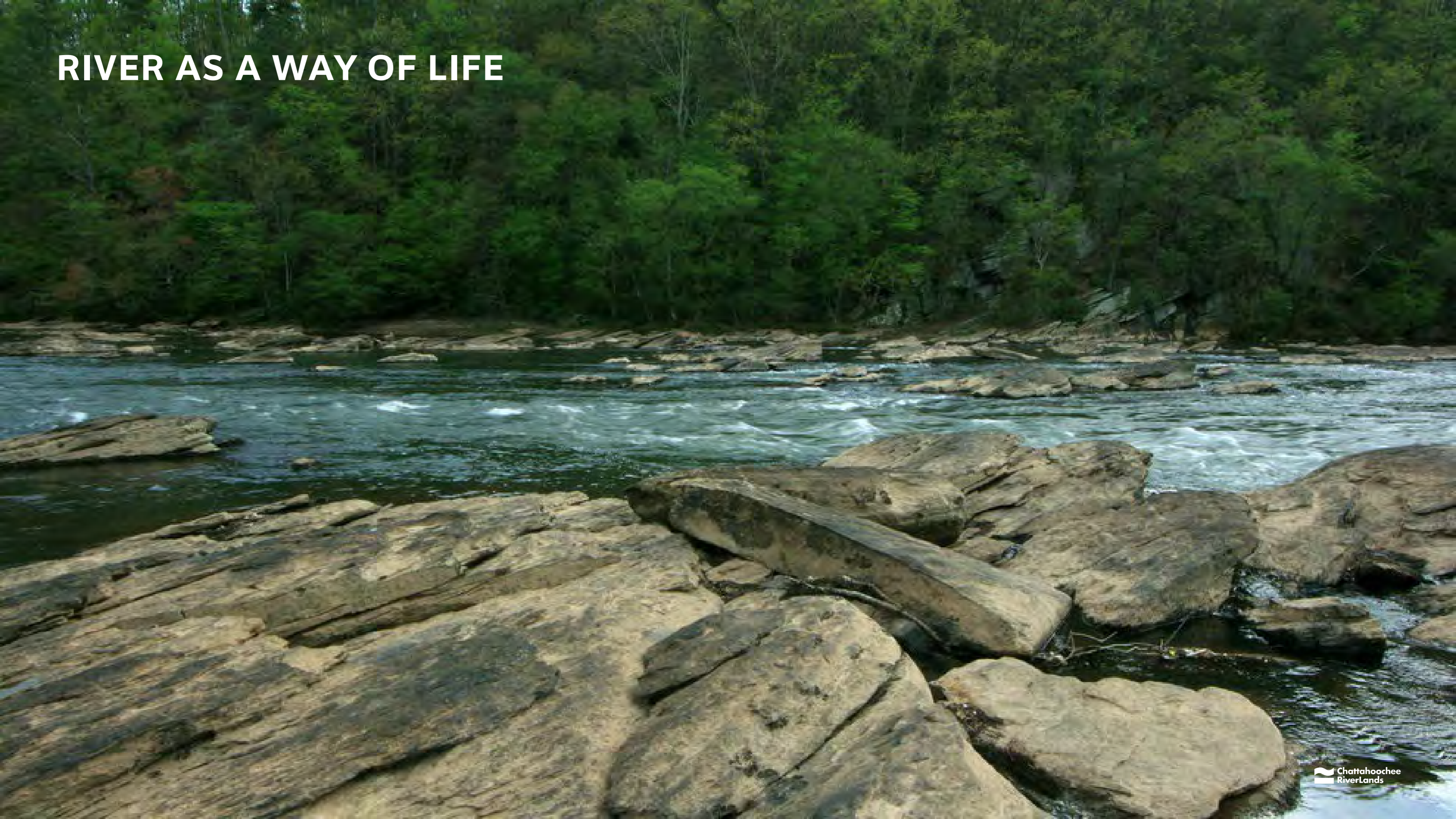
PUBLIC + STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT



RIVER AS A WAY OF LIFE



RIVER AS A WAY OF LIFE



FORCED RELOCATION



TRAIL OF TEARS

The New Echota Treaty of 1835 relinquished Cherokee Indian claims to lands east of the Mississippi River. The majority of the Cherokee people considered the treaty fraudulent and refused to leave their homelands in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee. 7,000 Federal and State troops were ordered into the Cherokee Nation to forcibly evict the Indians. On May 26, 1838, the roundup began. Over 15,000 Cherokees were forced from their homes at gunpoint and imprisoned in stockades until removal to the west could take place. 2,700 left by boat in June 1838, but, due to many deaths and sickness, removal was suspended until cooler weather. Most of the remaining 13,000 Cherokees left by wagon, horseback, or on foot during October and November, 1838, on an 800 mile route through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. They arrived in what is now eastern Oklahoma during January, February, and March, 1839. Disease, exposure, and starvation may have claimed as many as 4,000 Cherokee lives during the course of capture, imprisonment, and removal. The ordeal has become known as the Trail of Tears.

FERRY CROSSINGS



THE RIVER AS A NEGLECTED RESOURCE

INTERSTATE SYSTEM DRIVES
SUBURBAN GROWTH

RACIAL SEGREGATION
NORTH AND SOUTH OF RIVER

DOWNSTREAM POLLUTION
SPIKES IN 1980s

SOUTHEAST AIRLINE
HUB ESTABLISHED

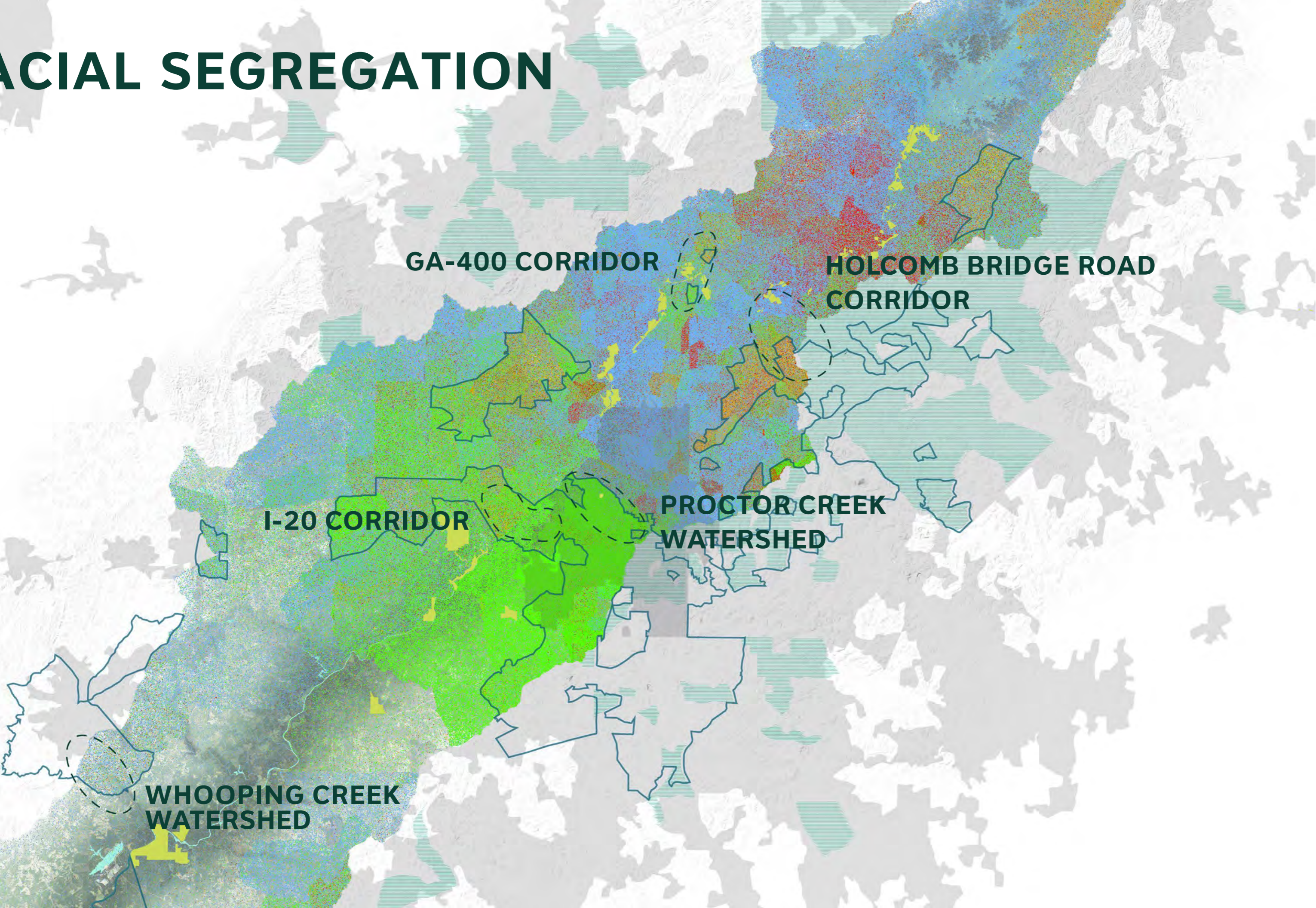
INTERSTATE SYSTEM



METRO ATLANTA GROWTH



RACIAL SEGREGATION



FRIENDS OF THE RIVER



RIVER AS A CATALYST FOR ACTIVISM



125 MILES OF RIVERLANDS

+

44 TRIBUTARY TRAILS

140 MILES OF PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE

154 MILES OF IMPRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE

PROCTOR CREEK TRAIL EXTENSION

ATLANTA



WESTSIDE RESERVOIR PARK

BANKHEAD MARTA STATION

PROCTOR CREEK GREENWAY

HISTORICAL / INTERPRETIVE WALK

INTERPRETIVE PAVILION

TO WHITTIER MILL PARK

FORMER CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK COMPANY

ATLANTA INDUSTRIAL PARK

TO CHATTAHOOCHEE BEND STATE PARK

TO BUFORD DAM

KAYAK REST AREA

OVERLOOK

WETLAND WINDOW

OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

NEW BRIDGE

RIVER OVERLOOK

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER

POINTON COUNTY
COBB COUNTY

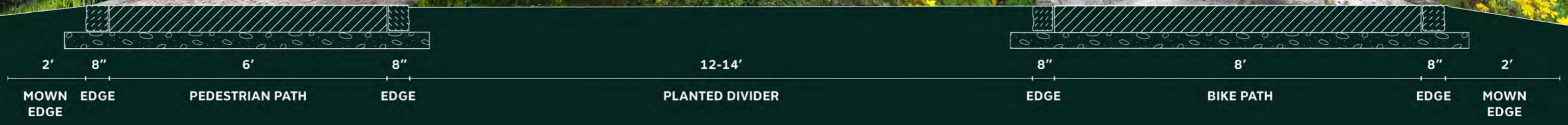
TO CHATTAHOOCHEE BEND STATE PARK

I-285

TO BUFORD DAM

**1 MILLION RESIDENTS LIVE
WITHIN A 15 MINUTE
BIKE RIDE OF THE TRAIL!**

SPLIT PATH



26 PARKS CONNECTED!

PROCTOR CREEK TRAIL EXTENSION

FOSTERING STEWARDSHIP AND HANDS-ON LEARNING



**42 WATER ACCESS POINTS!
1 EVERY 2 MILES!**

**25 EXISTING
17 PROPOSED**

RIVER RAMBLE



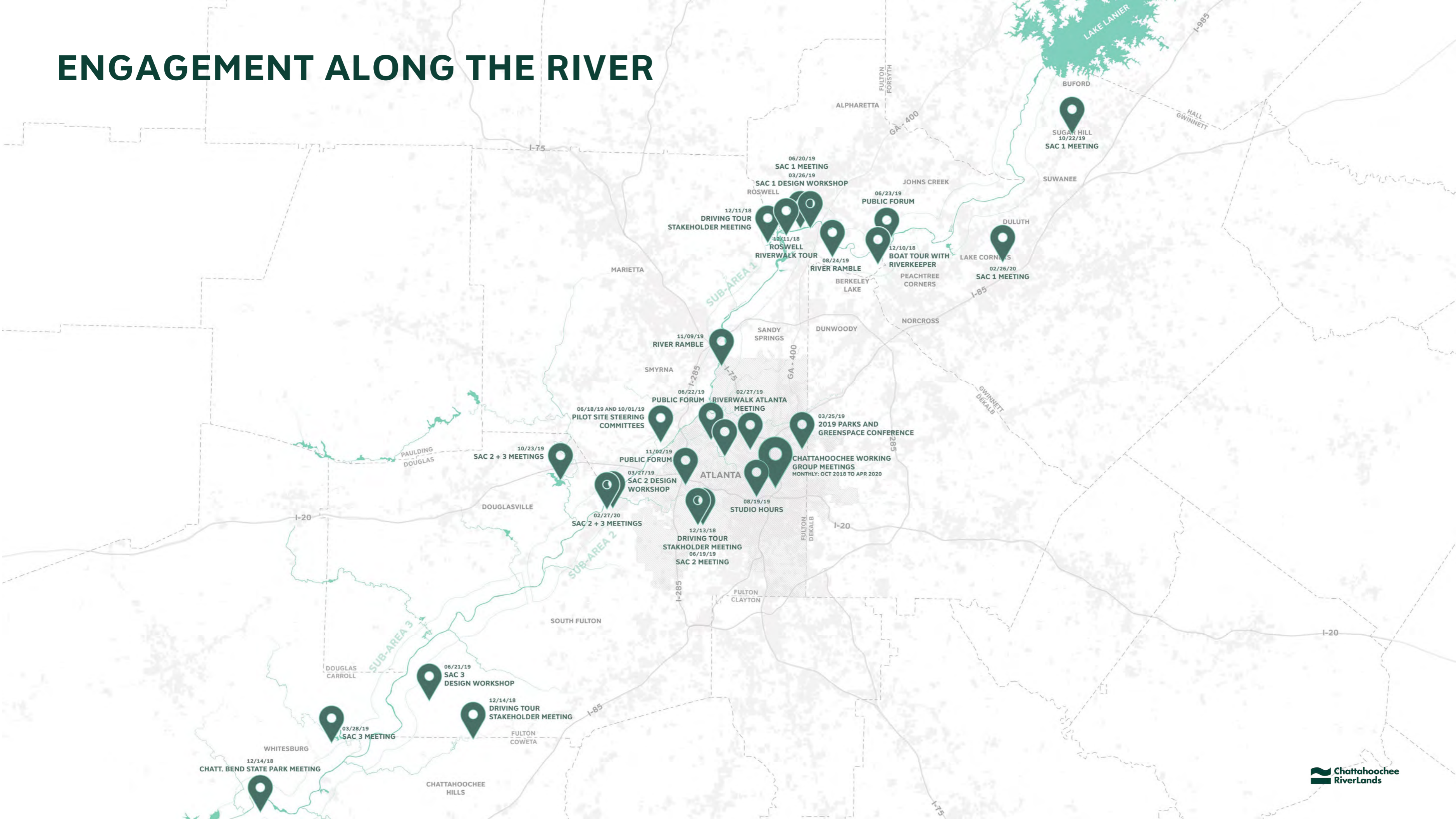
RIVER RAMBLE WITH AGAPE YOUTH AND FAMILY CENTER
CRNRA: ISLAND FORD UNIT, AUGUST 2019

SUGAR HILL TRAILHEAD

WINDOW TO THE RIVER



ENGAGEMENT ALONG THE RIVER



DRIVING TOUR



**PROCTOR CREEK GREENWAY TOUR
ATLANTA, DECEMBER, 2018**

PUBLIC FORUM



PUBLIC FORUM VISION STATION
ATLANTA, JUNE, 2019



GOAL: A SAFE, CONNECTIVE CORRIDOR

Connected trails, new parks, and an active public realm will provide opportunities for better health, physical activity, transportation, private reflection, and community cohesion.

RIVER RAMBLE



ACCESSIBILITY RIVER RAMBLE
CRNRA: PACES MILL UNIT, NOVEMBER 2019

GOAL: AN ECOLOGICAL REFUGE FOR THE REGION

The Chattahoochee Riverlands will improve the ecological health of the river basin.

WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH
Sitta carolinensis

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER
Melanerpes carolinus

RIVER OTTER
Lutra canadensis

WOOD DUCK

BLUE HERON
Ardea herodias

SOUTHERN LEOPARD FROG
Lithobates sphenoccephalus

EASTERN RIVER COOTER
Pseudemys concinna concinna

SHOAL

BLUE-WINGED OLIVE MAYFLY
Genus *Baetis*

RAINBOW TROUT
Oncorhynchus mykiss

BROWN TROUT
Salmo trutta

SHOAL BASS
Micropterus cataractae

GOAL: A LIVING LEGACY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

The *Chattahoochee RiverLands* is a generational project that establishes a new, positive identity for the *Chattahoochee River*.

WETLAND
GET-DOWN

EDUCATIONAL
SIGNAGE

WETLAND
WINDOW

WOOD DUCK
Aix sponsa

EASTERN PONDHAWK
Erythemis simplicicollis

RIVER AS A CATALYST FOR ACTIVISM



1972 CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
CORRIDOR STUDY



2019 CHATTAHOOCHEE
RIVERLANDS GREENWAY STUDY

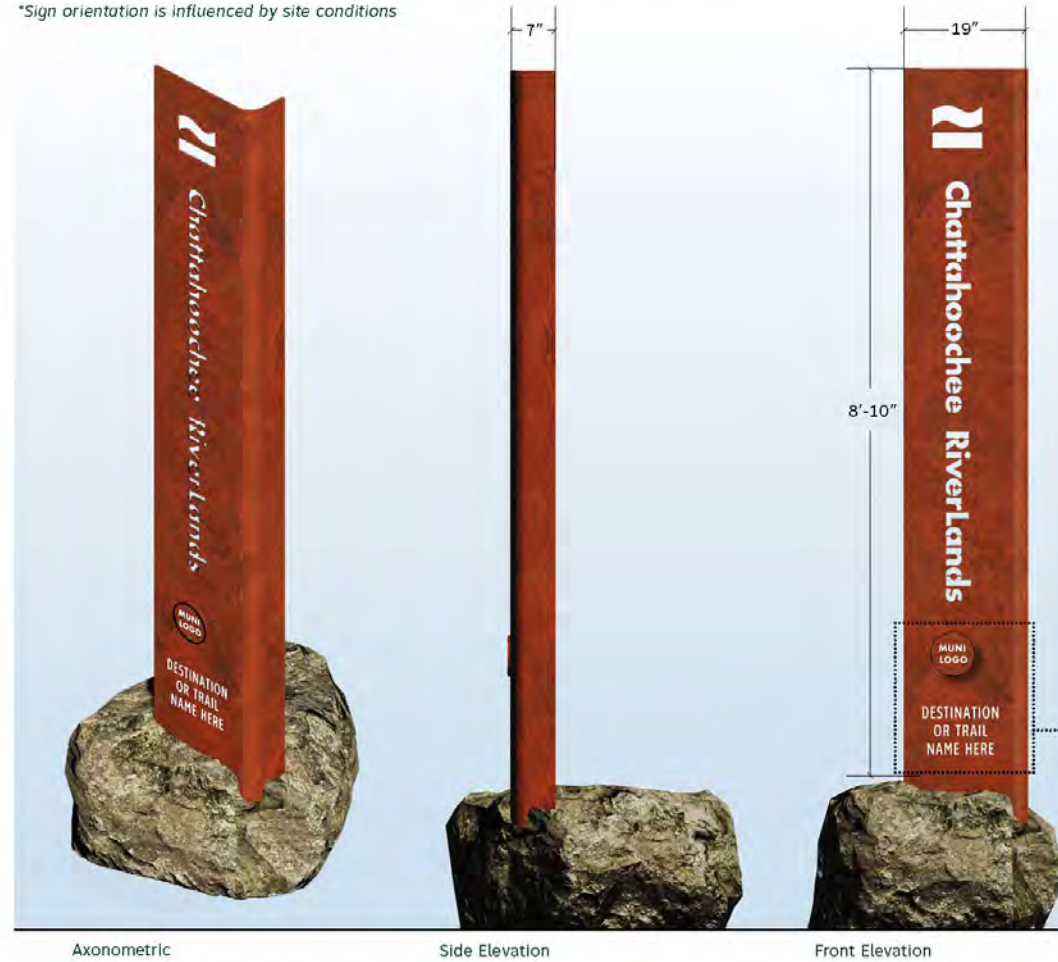
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVERLANDS ID

Chattahoochee RiverLands identification signs are the first on-site design element that trail users will encounter and must have high visibility. These signs will act as beacons to indicate that a user has entered the RiverLands. Chattahoochee RiverLands ID's have a monumental appearance and should be located at primary trailheads, parks and destinations with high foot traffic.

Construction Guidelines

Stone from local quarries will be minimally finished to preserve the individual character of each boulder. Stone podiums will be buried in the ground to provide stability and resilience to flood events. Natural stone will be water jet cut on one side to mount a panel as appropriate. Sign panels will be secured using hidden mounts. The logo and 'Chattahoochee RiverLands' name should be cut out of sign panel.

*Sign orientation is influenced by site conditions



Axonometric

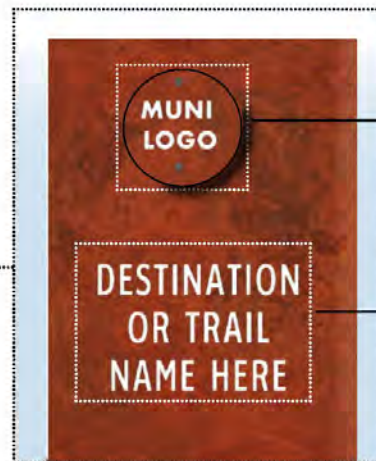
Side Elevation

Front Elevation

Recommended Chattahoochee RiverLands ID Sign - Drawings for Illustrative Purposes - Not for Construction



Alternate Sign Options



Replaceable Sign Content

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION LOGO

Participating jurisdictions place their logo on a branded disc that will be attached here to the Chattahoochee RiverLands ID signs.

TRAILHEAD / DESTINATION

This is where Trailhead Names or popular destinations with primary trail entry points will exist on the Chattahoochee RiverLands ID signs. Message may not exceed 3 lines.

Message Example:
Sugar Hill Trail



Plan View

SHARED-USE PATH

The RiverLands main stem is envisioned primarily as a shared-use path, intended for use by bicyclists, pedestrians, and people using other non-motorized forms of transportation. The ambition of the Chattahoochee RiverLands is for the shared-use path to be fully accessible to all and to provide a continuous travel length separated from motorized traffic. The trail should always be sited at an elevation above the current dam high release level for the River, and its design should be resilient to flooding, as it is anticipated that it will be inundated periodically.





LAKE LANIER

GA-400

I-20

I-285

I-75

I-20

I-285

I-85

COBB COUNTY

Douglas County

FAYETTE COUNTY

COWETA COUNTY

DOG RIVER

BEAR CREEK

CHATTAHOOCHEE HILLS PARK

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARROLL COUNTY

CEDAR CREEK

BELLE LAKE

ROSCOE DUNAWAY GARDENS

RIVERSIDE PARK

MOORE'S BRIDGE PARK

SNAKE CREEK

STATE ROUTE 16

WAHOO CREEK

MCINTOSH RESERVE

CHATTAHOOCHEE BEND STATE PARK



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Rep. Bourdeaux lays out infrastructure priorities during Gwinnett event



Credit: Alyssa Pointer / Alyssa.Pointer@ajc.com