



Metro Phoenix ADMP

FCD Contract 2004 C040

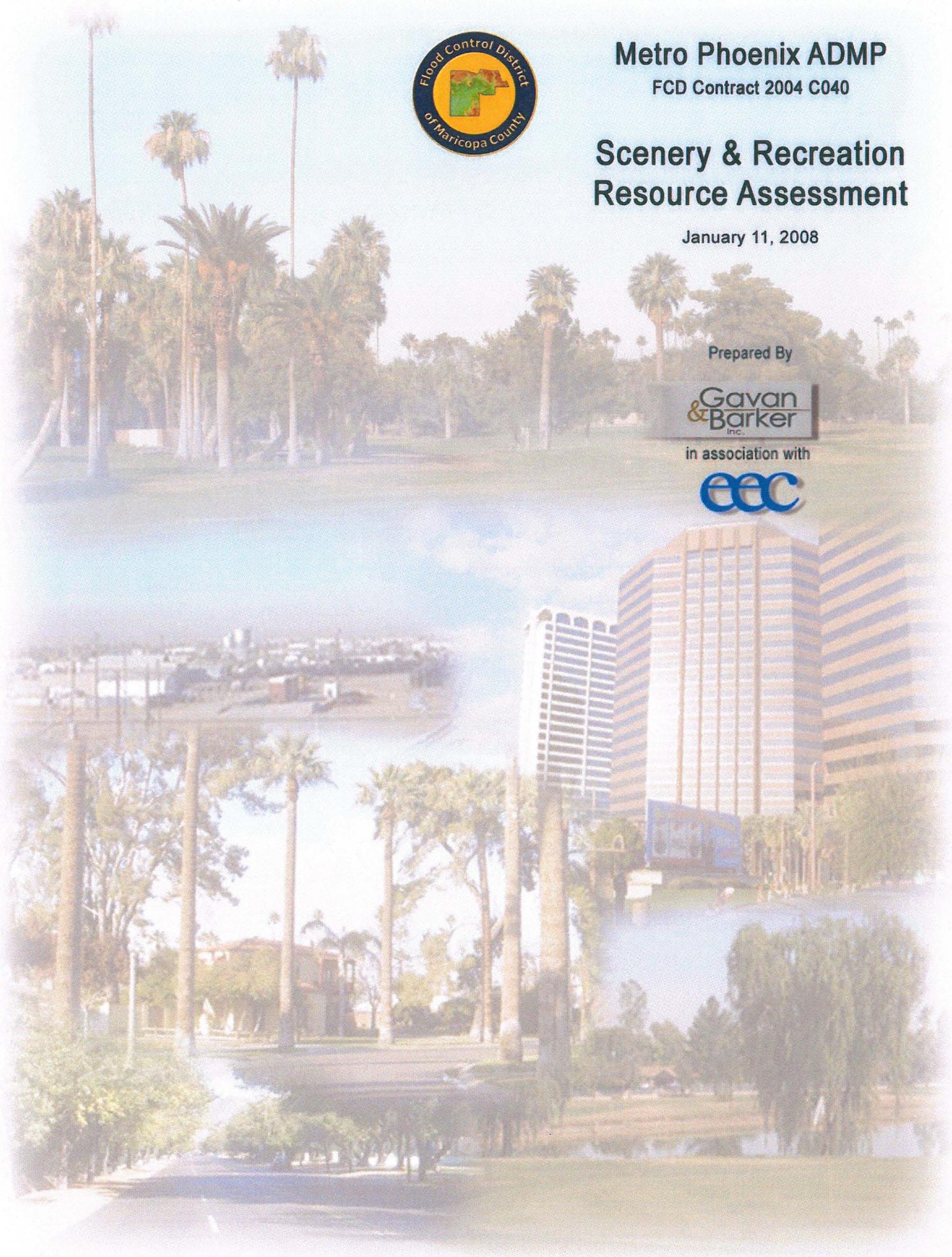
Scenery & Recreation Resource Assessment

January 11, 2008

Prepared By

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Inc.

in association with



METRO PHOENIX ADMP Scenery & Recreation Resource Assessment

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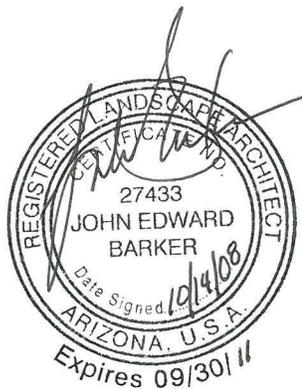
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January 2008



**METRO PHOENIX ADMP
Scenery & Recreation Resource Assessment**

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Appendix A - Scenery Resource Management - Basic Premises, retrieved from United States Department of Agriculture – Forest Service Agricultural Handbook 701.

Appendix B - Flood Protection Methods

Appendix C - “Section 6: Exiting/Planned Landscape Assessment” - Excerpt from the Metro Phoenix ADMP Data Collection Report

Appendix D - Excerpts from The City of Phoenix General Plan; Conservation, Rehabilitation, & Redevelopment Element

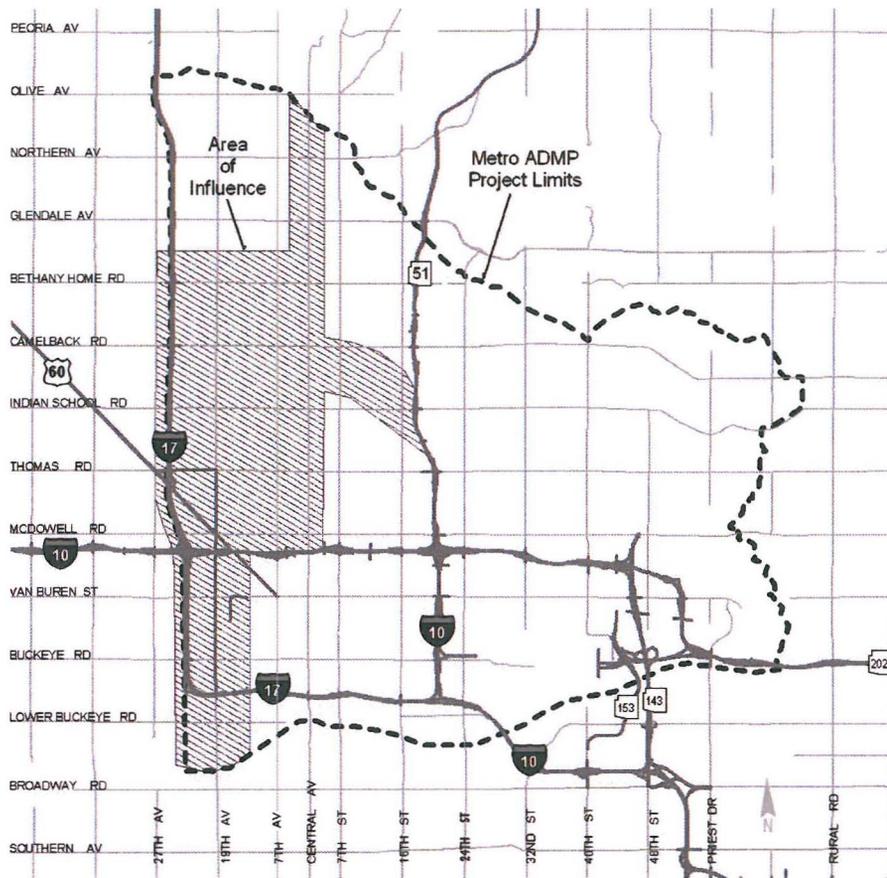
1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (District), in association with the City of Phoenix, is conducting the Metro Phoenix Area Drainage Master Plan (ADMP). The purpose of the Metro Phoenix ADMP is to quantify the extent of drainage and flooding problems, sources, and hazards within portions of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area, with the goal of developing alternatives to mitigate the identified drainage and flooding concerns, along with a companion goal of preserving and enhancing the landscape character and recreational qualities of flood protection facilities within the community.

The Metro Phoenix ADMP is a comprehensive drainage study of the central area of Phoenix. The study team has completed a rigorous, multidisciplinary information gathering effort. This information will be the basis for developing drainage alternatives in the study area that are technically sound, environmentally sensitive, supported by the community, and complimentary to existing land use.

ADMP Study Area

The Metro Phoenix ADMP study area covers the older, developed portion of Phoenix, which lies downstream of the Arizona Canal and north of the Salt River, between Interstate 17 and the Papago Buttes. It is approximately 90 square miles in size. With the exception of very small parts of Scottsdale and Tempe along its eastern boundary, the study area is entirely within the City of Phoenix.



ADMP Study Area Map / S&RRA Area of Influence

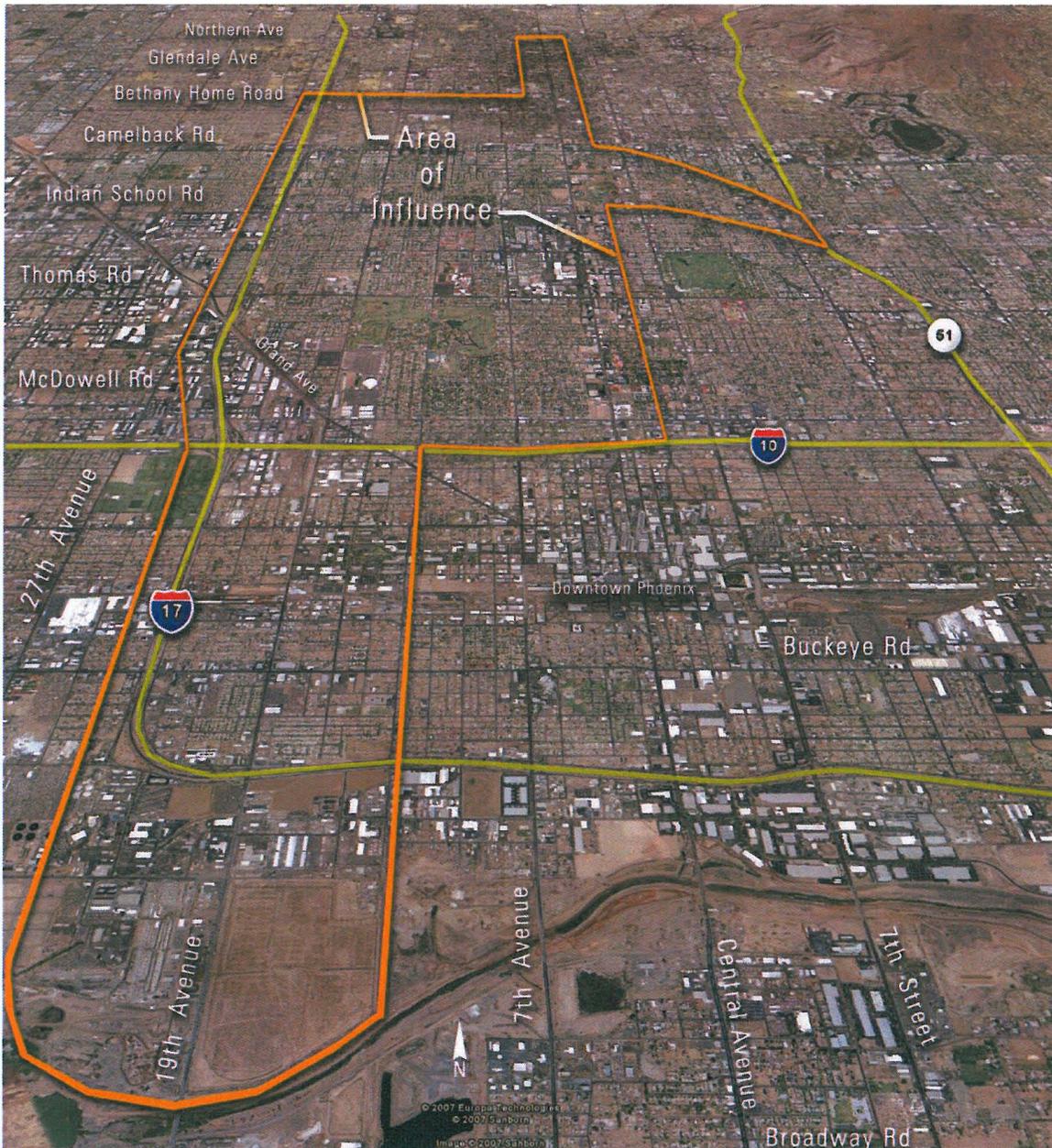
Study Process

The Metro Phoenix ADMP consists of two phases. Phase I identified and quantified known and potential flooding hazards, and provided an assessment of existing and planned future landscape characterization, and the recreational land uses within the study, which is used for the formulation of alternatives. Phase II will develop and recommend context sensitive, cost-effective flood control alternatives to alleviate or manage the identified flooding in the ADMP study area. This effort will include detailed analysis of alternatives and development of initial design drawings for the recommended alternative.

Scenery and Recreation Resource Assessment “Area of Influence”

The project team has identified numerous seed ideas which may lead to potential alternative flood protection solutions. These ideas consist of both below ground storm drain systems and above ground floodwater storage facilities. This scenery and recreation resource assessment concentrates the assessment efforts to the area that encompasses the visual above ground concept ideas which will have an impact to scenic quality. This area is referred to in this report as the “Area of Influence”. The Metro ADMP study area is primarily in an established urban context, which puts constraints on flood protection solutions due to land availability. These constraints identified the various potential locations for concept ideas during the Phase 1 data collection, and therefore further evaluation in regards to scenic and recreation resources assessment of flood protection solutions was concentrated in this smaller “Area of Influence” within the ADMP study area.

There are six planning concepts identified within the Area of Influence which could have a visual impact to the study area and are being carried forward for further analysis. These include five floodwater storage basin concepts, and one storm drain concept which is in a visually sensitive neighborhood located along Central Avenue. The basin concepts are located at two existing municipal golf courses, and on land which would need to be purchased along the Grand Canal and along the Durango Curve area of Interstate 17.



Area of Influence within the Metro Phoenix ADMP

2. SCENERY, RECREATION, OPEN SPACE GOALS & OBJECTIVES

General Goals and Objectives

The following are Flood Control District mission, vision, goals and objectives pertaining to scenery, parks and recreation, and open space resources for District planning studies.

Mission:

The mission of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County is to provide regional flood hazard identification, regulation, remediation, and education to Maricopa County residents so that they can reduce their risks of injury, death, and property damage from flooding, while still enjoying the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

Vision:

The District's vision is for the residents of Maricopa County and future generations to have the maximum level of protection from the effects of flooding through fiscally responsible flood control actions and multi-use facilities that complement and enhance the beauty of our desert environment.

Goals and Objectives:

Scenery Resources

The Districts Goal for the landscaping and aesthetic treatment of flood control projects is to preserve the visual beauty and other aesthetic qualities of the urban, rural and natural settings in Maricopa County (eg Context Sensitive) as an integral part of the Planning and designing flood control facilities. Project objectives related to the achievement of this goal include:

- Preserve and complement the visual character of natural, rural, suburban and urban landscape settings of Maricopa County
- Retain and preserve distinctive natural and cultural landscape features and areas
- Maintain and enhance the traditional views of the sonoran desert, including opportunities for public viewing of mountains, uplands, washes and other scenic landscape features of Maricopa County
- Utilize flood control projects to improve and restore landscapes with visual disturbances to a condition that is complementary to the valued character of the surrounding landscape

Recreation Resources

The District's recreation goal is to promote recreation multiple-uses of its properties and partnerships with the Parks and Recreation Department of Maricopa County and local communities to assist in meeting public needs for parks and recreation in Maricopa County, to the extent that such uses do not compromise the flood control function, operation and maintenance of those facilities. Project objectives related to the achievement of this goal include planning and designing flood control solutions to:

- Preserve and complement the desired character and recreation experience of existing parks and recreation areas within Maricopa County
- Maximize opportunities to meet regional and local community needs for passive and active recreation uses
- Maximize opportunities to implement the Maricopa Regional Trail Master Plan and meet local community needs for trails

Open Spaces Resources

The District's open spaces goal is to promote the uses of its properties to assist in meeting public and local community needs for open space preservation in Maricopa County. Project objectives related to the achievement of this goal include planning and designing flood control solutions to:

- Achieve consistency with and assist in the implementation of the Maricopa Association of Governments' Desert Spaces Plan.
- Achieve consistency with the goals and objectives of local community general plan open space elements.

Specific Goals and Objectives for the Metro ADMP

The District's Landscape Aesthetic Goals and Objectives for this ADMP study have been stated as "*Context sensitive design with visual sensitivity to the environment that meets with the approval of local stakeholders and the Project Aesthetic Advisory Committee (P.A.A.C).*"

In a meeting held with the METRO ADMP planning team and one of the project stakeholders, the City of Phoenix's Parks and Recreation Department, the City stated their goals and objectives for the study, including:

1. *In regard to landscape themes, the Central City area, south of the Arizona Canal should be suburban park like with turf and canopy trees. South of I-10 should also be suburban park like or semi-park like.*
2. *In general, the City doesn't have any plans for new parks within the Central City area, due to the lack of available property, but would welcome the opportunity for a new multi-use facility.*
3. *Preserve all existing parks – do not encroach on any existing park for flood control alternatives.*

A common goal of the historic districts within the study area is: *To protect the integrity, maintain the residential character, enrich the quality of life and preserve the historic attributes of unique central city neighborhoods.*

Several of the alternative concepts lead toward achieving other City of Phoenix goals stated in the City's General Plan (See Appendix D).

3. SCENERY AND RECREATION RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PURPOSE AND APPROACH

Basic Premises:

The basic premises for this report are adopted from the USDA-FS Ag Handbook 701 (See Appendix A). Although scenery resource assessment typically involves natural appearing landscapes, these premises can be adopted for assessing the scenery of urban environment of this study area, when the assessment is conducted within the context of the study area and not in comparison to natural scenic landscapes within the entire county. The following excerpts from the USDA-FS Ag Handbook 701 represent a sample of the basic premises used for this study:

- *High quality scenery, especially scenery with natural-appearing landscapes, enhances people's lives and benefits society.*
- *People are concerned about the quality of their environment, including aesthetic values of landscapes and the psychological and physical values the landscapes and recreational space can provide.*
- *The project's environment is not a natural landscape, but the man-made landscape character can be assessed based on aesthetics and social values.*
- *People value most highly more scenic landscapes.*
- *Scenic landscapes and recreational open space provides an improved quality of life.*
- *Cultural landscapes that produce an integrated whole can be seen as a positive landscape quality.*

This assessment includes inventories and studies of landscape character, visual sensitivity, and scenic quality, and the compatibility of these resources with the various flood protection methods that are used by the District (See Appendix B for Flood Protection Methods). This assessment started by using the District's county-wide scenery resource and recreation assessment for the regional context level, and then supplemented that data on a smaller and more local scale by assessing the scenery and recreation resources within the Area of Influence.

The **purpose** of the Scenery and Recreation Resources Assessment is to:

- Assess the character, quality and visual sensitivity of lands contained within and adjacent to the project area of influence;
- Provide an analysis of scenery and recreation opportunities and constraints for flood protection activities;
- Identify a range of appropriate landscape themes and associated landscape features to apply to the plan alternatives;
- Identify and develop plan alternatives that emphasize achievement of project landscape aesthetic goals;
- Provide an analysis of the scenic impacts, benefits and costs associated with plan alternatives;
- Identify recreation resources, needs, and opportunities;
- Assist in developing the preferred plan, including aesthetic planning and design guides, cost estimates for landscaping, aesthetic, and recreational features, and guidance on needed right of way acquisition; and
- Assist in development of the maintenance and implementation plan.

Definition of Scenery

Scenery is defined as the general appearance of a place and the features of its views or landscapes—the arrangement of predominantly natural features of the landscapes we see. Although the adjective “scenic” typically is in reference to natural scenery and beautiful views, the urban context of this study area can also be assessed in terms of scenic quality. While the urban environment is not a natural setting, it can be assessed in terms of scenic qualities such as harmony, intactness, and vividness, that create a pleasing visual composition, without discordant features. Scenery assessment illustrates how the features of the study area’s landscapes can be inventoried and analyzed so that the planning team can make decisions based on an understanding of how people value and attach meanings to their environment. Scenery consists of both biophysical elements; landforms, water, and vegetation, and cultural elements; positive features resulting from human activities in the landscape.

Importance of Scenery Assessment

People are concerned about the quality of the scenery around them and have an impression of what they expect to see. Although the old adage “beauty is in the eye of the beholder” has truth for the individual, research has shown that high levels of agreement and predictability exist when a representative population is tested on perception of scenic quality (Galliano and Loeffler 2000).

The overall goal of the Scenery Resources Assessment is to maximize opportunities for preserving and enhancing the beauty of the urban, suburban, and natural landscape settings of Maricopa County as an integral part of planning for flood protection within the study area. The achievement of this goal is viewed by the District as essential to gaining public support for, and promoting cost share opportunities to the fullest, for its overall mission, programs, plans and projects.

The expenditure of public funds by the Flood Control District for landscape aesthetic and multi- use treatments is subject to the authority and limitations of A.R.S.48-3601 et seq., and the budgetary limitations specified by the District. Use of District funds for aesthetic and multi-use treatments is limited to features that are incidental to, or are part of, the flood control structure. The conceptual plans and designs presented in the Scenery Resource Assessment and the Planning Study may include project elements or items designed to serve exclusively purposes other than flood control. While the District may not be able to carry out all of the recommendations presented, these elements are included to illustrate potential open space opportunities associated with District flood protection features and measures and to attract partnerships with other stakeholders in the community who may be interested in sponsoring their implementation (Landscape Aesthetics 2003).

4. STUDY AREA DATA COLLECTION

4.1 Approach

Phase I of the Metro Phoenix ADMP included the data collection and assessment of the existing and planned future landscape character and the recreational land use for the entire ADMP study area (See Metro Phoenix ADMP Data Collection Report, FCD 2004C040, October 2006). The District’s report titled “Landscape Assessment for Maricopa County” (FDC 2004C034- updated July 13th, 2005) was reviewed and the GIS database from that report was used to generate the landscape character maps for the ADMP study area. This mapping was used to generate a landscape character compatibility analysis using applications from the District’s report titled “Assessing the Relative Ability of Flood Protection Methods to Compliment and Achieve Compatibility with the Visual Character of Landscape Settings in Maricopa County”. The landscape character data collection task in Phase I identified the appropriateness of the various flood protection methods use in regards to landscape character within the study area. This county-wide data was appropriate for the regional context of the ADMP and the preliminary identification of the use of flood protection methods, but because of the intense urban development and varying landscape character contextual settings, a more local context assessment was made for the “Area of Influence”.

4.2 Regional Context

The Metro Phoenix ADMP study area falls within the regional context of the Sonoran Desert Character Type as defined in the District’s Scenery Resource Assessment for Maricopa County.

The land in the region is characterized as valleys and basins demarcated by a variety of mountain ranges and foothills drained by a small number of large rivers/washes and several dry drainages. Notable features of this landscape character type include Paradise Valley, Camelback Mountain, Sierra Estrella Mountains, and Buckeye Hills. The Sonoran Desert Landscape Character Type has been subdivided further into landscape character subtypes

based on the differences and similarities of the features that occur in this character type, which include Sonoran Mountain Lands, Sonoran Valley Lands, and Sonoran River Lands.

This landscape character type supports some of the largest cultural modifications found in Maricopa County, primarily because of the wide-open spaces associated with the valley landforms and the occurrence of rivers for agriculture. Specifically, the settings of urban, suburban, industrial, and rural occur in abundance within this character type. Typically, suburban, industrial, and urban all occur adjacent to each other, forming the major cities of Maricopa County including Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe, Gilbert, and Scottsdale. The rural settings tend to occur adjacent to the major cities and along the rivers of the County, especially the Gila River (Scenery Resource, 2006).

The Phoenix metropolitan area has a fairly well defined urban core defined by the skyscrapers of downtown Phoenix proper. This is surrounded by a heterogeneous mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, and parkland areas of varying age and spatial extent comprising the numerous surrounding municipalities. Older residential developments within the region tend to be more open and occupy larger plots of land. Also, more expensive and exclusive developments located in outlying desert areas and next to scenic landforms also tend to be less dense.

The Metro Phoenix area lies at a mean elevation of approximately 1,100 feet, in the northern reaches of the Sonoran Desert. The Salt River course runs westward through the City of Phoenix; the riverbed is normally dry except when excess runoff forces the release of water from the six dams upriver. The Metro Phoenix region area is surrounded by the McDowell Mountains to the northeast, the White Tank Mountains to the west, the Superstition Mountains far to the east, and the Sierra Estrella to the southwest. Within the city are the Phoenix Mountains and South Mountains.

Primarily three landscape character units are within the regional context of the ADMP; Suburban Valley/Plains, Urban Valley/Plains, and the Industrial Valley/Plains landscape units. The grid development pattern is characteristic within the region and among all three landscape units. The grid is characteristic because of infrastructure efficiency and the lack of physical constraints. Furthermore, the large nature of the Valley/Plains allows for development to spread out. The rows of commercial structures adjacent to city streets and square blocks result in geometric forms that are predominant in this landscape.

Vegetation in the commercial/urban areas reinforces the grid pattern as plantings are typically located in buffer zones along the streets. The vegetation in this region is more mesic, introduce species, in the older center part of the area, moving to more xeric, native species as you move away from the center.

Open space in the suburban setting typically includes golf courses and neighborhood and regional parks, while smaller pocket parks, plazas, and large lawns associated with high rises frequently occur in the urban high rise settings.

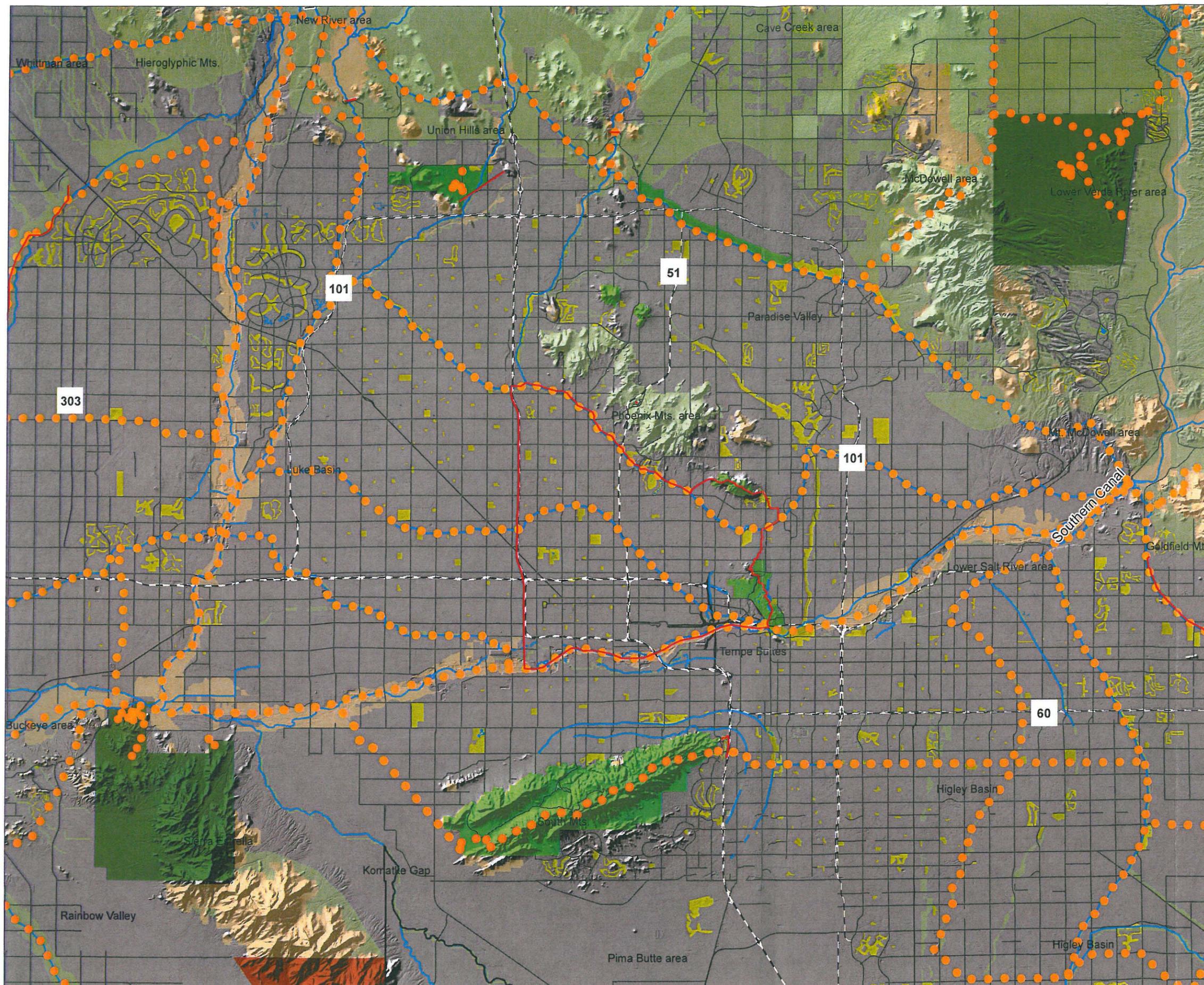
The composition of the region includes the vastness of the Valley/Plain with the generally low elevation construction associated with suburban development. This preserves the panoramic composition of key topographic features, along with the dominate nature of the urban high rise setting which results in high contrast, drawing visual attention.

Regional Recreation Context

Flood control improvements are very often compatible with recreational uses, such as soccer fields located within detention basins. The recreational aspects of possible flood control design alternatives take into account the existing and proposed recreational land uses of the study area. The Metro ADMP study area is located in a heart of the city which for the most part has been built out for decades. The residential, commercial, and industrial land uses, as well as recreation facilities are well established. There are occasional recreational land use changes such as the recent Indian School Park development, but these types of changes arise from unique opportunities, not typically the result of long term land use planning. The regional recreation setting is also well established, although improvements to existing and planned regional recreation systems continue to be made as the metropolitan area grows and surrounds the regional recreation facilities. The regional recreational setting (Exhibit 1) consists of the county desert parks which lie on the perimeter of the region; desert mountain preserve areas set aside by various cities, regional trail systems that utilize the region's river courses and canal systems; and regional recreation/sports facilities within the metro area.

Scenery Resource and Recreation Multi-Use Assessment

METRO PHOENIX ADMP REGIONAL RECREATION EXHIBIT 1



- Federal**
 - Wilderness Areas
 - National Monuments
 - National Wildlife Refuges/Preserves
- Regional**
 - County Regional Parks
 - County Recreation Areas
 - City Regional Parks
 - City Mountain Preserves
 - County Open Spaces
 - Retention Areas
 - Conservation Areas
- Local**
 - County Parks
 - Golf Courses
 - City Parks
- Trails**
 - Trails
- Canals**
 - Canals
- Study Area**
 - Study Area

DATA SOURCE
 This map was produced from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as part of an overall assessment of existing landscape character by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, under contract C02004C034 with EPG, Inc., Phoenix Arizona. This map was produced using GIS software, and GIS data supplied by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. A detailed listing of the data sources and descriptions of the mapping units shown on this map area contained in the document titled: Preliminary Landscape Character Assessment for Maricopa County, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, June 30, 2003. For more information about this map, please contact the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Landscape Architecture Branch at (602) 506-1501, or write to us at 2801 W. Durango Street, AZ, 85009.

4.3 Local Context

The project alternatives which the planning team has identified as potentially having a visual impact, fall within areas of varying landscape context. Within the overall study area regional context, it would be incorrect to assume that every acre or every landscape within the 90 square mile study area will have a uniform landscape theme. The appropriate context must be considered when designating themes for the alternatives analyzed in the study. Therefore, a more local context study was conducted within the “Area of Influence”.

The typical scenery resource assessment process for studying a project’s local context would be to evaluate landscape character units at a smaller sub-unit in terms of character, scenic quality and visual condition, but because of the numerous cultural influences within the Area of Influence, it was determined that the cultural influences such as historic residential districts and the mid-town high rise area, would be more significant to theme development than say sub units of the Suburban Valley Plain or Urban Valley Plains character units. Also, the high number of sub-units that would have been developed in this diverse urban setting would not have been as useful to analyze in this scenery resource and recreation assessment. Therefore, an Area of Influence/Landscape Context map was generated which will help guide theme development and design guidelines.

The Area of Influence/Landscape Context (Exhibit 2) identifies the Area of Influence, along with City of Phoenix Villages and Neighborhoods which begin to identify different landscape context settings. These Villages and Neighborhoods, along with unique historical, visual, and cultural areas, will be used to identify the proposed landscape themes used in the design process and design guidelines developed for each alternative.

The Area of Influence contains seven of the fifteen Phoenix Urban Villages. Each Village has a Village Planning Committee that is appointed by the City Council. The Village Planning Committees assist the Planning Commission in the performance of its duties. Village Planning Committee activities include: identifying areas or provisions of the General Plan text that need refinement and updating; identifying problems and needs related to implementation of the General Plan; defining in greater detail the intended future function, density and character of sub-areas of the village; and commenting on proposals for the new zoning districts or land use districts (The Village Planning Handbook, 1986).

The Village Planning Committees have the following common principles:

- Balancing housing and employment opportunities,
- Concentrating intensity in the village cores, and implementing the urban village model,
- Promoting the unique character and identity of each village

Areas of interest that are considered by the planning committees and tailored to the unique characteristics and interest of each village include:

- Developing themes of unity and interest: landscaping, streetscaping, signage,
- Enhancing opportunities for cultural and entertainment events, public assembly,
- Strengthening neighborhood cohesiveness, community association, and minimizing barriers to interaction,
- Developing plans for sub-areas of the village,
- Coordinating with special study area committees, or neighborhood groups doing detailed planning,
- Establishing Special Planning Districts

The City Villages that lie within the Area of Influence, as described by the City of Phoenix (<http://phoenix.gov/PLANNING/vpcommmt.html>), include:

- ***North Mountain Village***

North Mountain Village contains a wide variety of neighborhoods from traditional central corridor areas and neighborhoods in the foothills of Phoenix Mountains to suburban neighborhoods near the Metrocenter village primary core. The Phoenix Mountains Preserve, Cave Creek Recreation Area and Arizona State University West Campus are major features of the village.

- ***Alhambra Village***

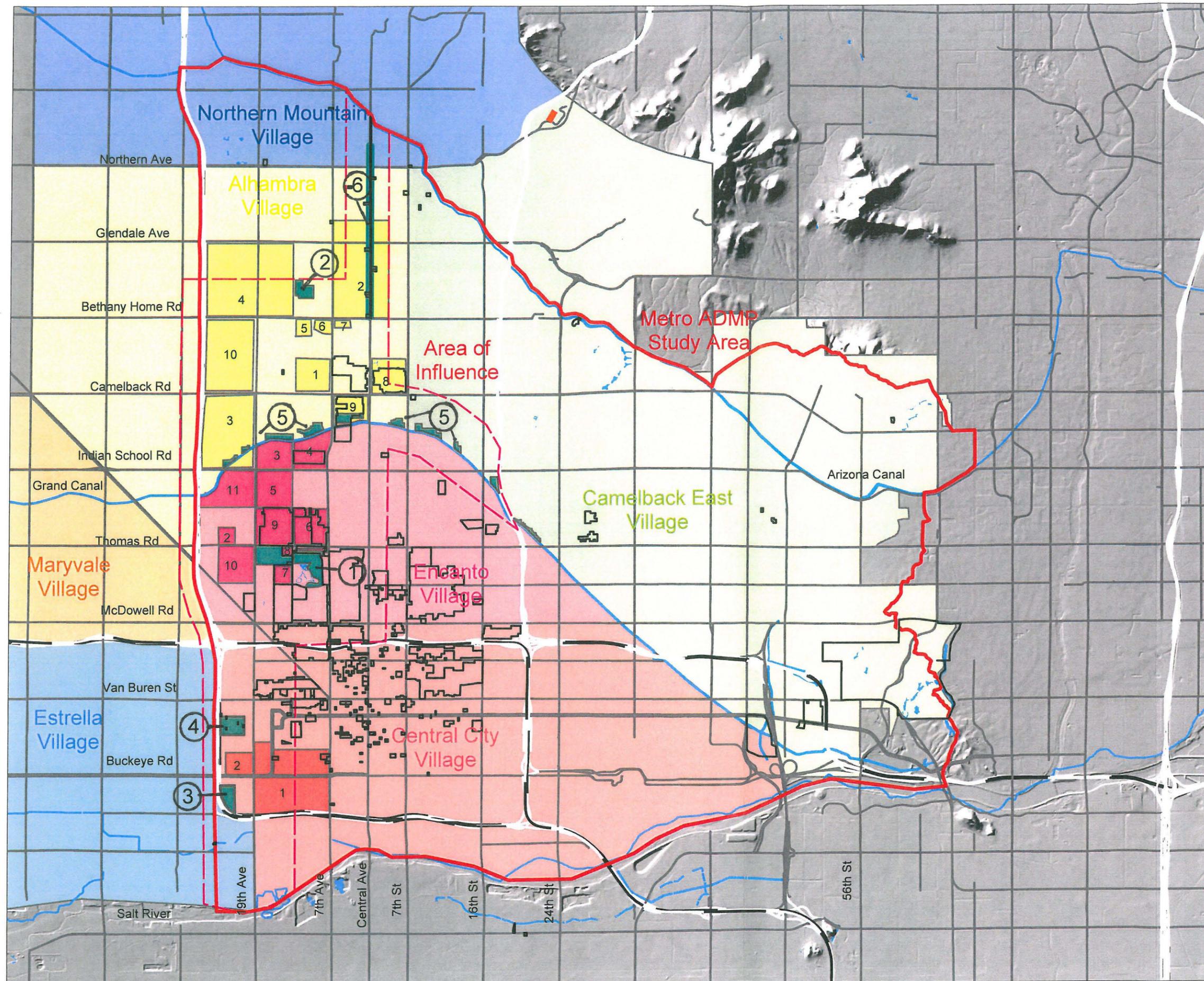
Residents of Alhambra Village are especially able to take advantage of downtown employment, entertainment and cultural resources. The village is characterized by mature, stable, single-family home neighborhoods. The historic district boasts a collection of well-preserved houses built primarily in the 1920s and 1930s. Alhambra Village is faced with the challenge of enormous growth coupled with deterioration, both of which can be overcome in order to regenerate it’s appealing suburban character.

This area includes the unique historical, visual and cultural setting of the Murphy Bridal Path.

METRO PHEONIX ADMP
Scenery Resource and
Recreation Multi-Use Assessment

Prepared for
 Flood Control District of Maricopa County
 March 2007

AREA OF INFLUENCE/LANDSCAPE CONTEXT
EXHIBIT 2



- Encanto Village**
 - 1 Encanto Parkview
 - 2 Westwood Village Neighborhood Association
 - 3 Bel Air Neighborhood Association
 - 4 Woodlea/Melrose Neighborhood Association
 - 5 Saint Gregory Neighborhood Association
 - 6 Campus Vista Historic District Community Association
 - 7 Del Norte Neighborhood Association
 - 8 Margarita Place
 - 9 North Encanto Neighborhood Association
 - 10 Ashland Encanto Estates 3 Neighborhood Associati
 - 11 Osborn-Westwood Neighborhood Association
- Alhambra Village**
 - 1 Pasadena Neighborhoods Association
 - 2 North Central Phoenix Homeowners Association
 - 3 Westwood Community Association
 - 4 Washington Park Neighborhood Revital
 - 5 Sun View Estates 2 Homeowners
 - 6 Sun View Estates 1 Property Owners Association
 - 7 Vallebrosa Neighborhood Association
 - 8 Windsor Square Conservation District
 - 9 Pierson Place Association
 - 10 Simpson Neighborhood Association
- Central City Village**
 - 1 West Buckeye Road Unified Neighborhood Association
 - 2 Sherman Park Neighborhood Association
- Flood Control Alternatives**
 - 1 Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course
 - 2 Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course
 - 3 Floodwater Storage at Durango Curve
 - 4 Floodwater Storage at Multiple Basins
 - 5 Linear Park Along the Grand Canal
 - 6 Storm Drain in Central Avenue
- Historic Districts**

DATA SOURCES
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N.T.S.



- ***Camelback East Village***

Camelback East has two primary cores: the 24th Street and Camelback Road core and the 44th Street and Van Buren Avenue core. The village offers a range of housing diversity and neighborhood types with a major portion of the housing stock built between 1950 and 1970. Several prominent Valley landmarks, including the 914-acre Papago Park with an 18-hole golf course and Papago Baseball Facility, Squaw Peak Mountain Park, the Phoenix Zoo and the Desert Botanical Gardens bring visitors from all over the state. Camelback East is also home to three five-star resorts that provide the ambience of housing and resort living in a planned community setting while offering extensive recreational opportunities.

- ***Encanto Village***

The core of Encanto Village is the Park Central Shopping Center and surrounding mid-density area. The core also contains a portion of the Central Avenue Corridor where commercial, high-rise office and high-rise residential development co-exist. An Art Walk links the Heard Museum, Phoenix Arts Museum and Phoenix Theater, Central Library and Cancer Survivors Park.

This area includes the unique historical, visual and cultural areas of the Mid-Town high rise office buildings; historical residential areas; the Museum District; and Encanto Park and Golf Course..

- ***Central City Village***

Central City is unique among the villages because its core is downtown, the urban center for the entire city. Downtown Phoenix, with its many government, business and cultural facilities is the focal point of the expanding metropolitan region. Many of the oldest neighborhoods in Phoenix surround the downtown. Some are designated historic districts and contain fine architecture and tree-lined streets. Most have strong neighborhood organizations that work on improvement efforts to enhance an old-fashioned neighborhood environment. Central City Village is a government and employment center; a transportation hub including freeways, public transit and Sky Harbor International Airport; and an exciting cultural, recreational and convention center.

This area includes the unique historical, visual, and cultural area of the State Capital.

- ***Maryvale Village***

Maryvale Village contains many planned neighborhoods built from the beginning of the post-war housing boom onward. Today, the village retains a wide variety of housing and neighborhoods ranging from the older homes to recent growth with new single-family subdivisions.

- ***Estrella Village***

The Estrella Village presents a unique opportunity for land use planning. It has an ample supply of undeveloped land, large parcels, natural and scenic amenities and excellent transportation access. Many challenges exist given the isolation of its older residential neighborhoods, the extensive industrial activity that has developed over the years and certain other land uses that impose development constraints. The village has a concentration of 1950-1960's single-family homes in the older, eastern section between 19th and 43rd Avenues.

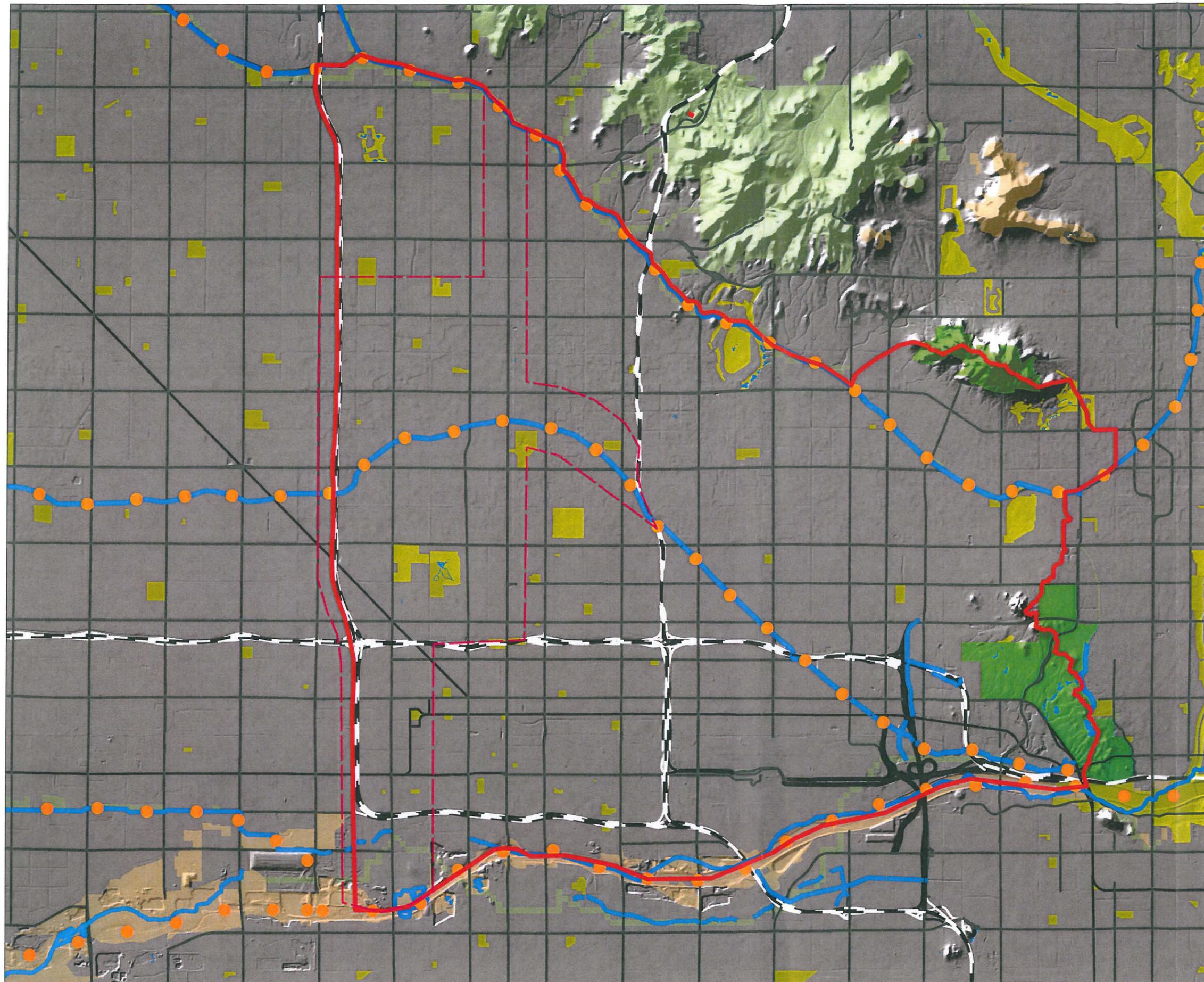
Local Recreational Context

The Metro ADMP study area is bounded by recreational areas; South Mountain Preserve Park on the south, and the Phoenix Mountain Preserves on the north. Regional trails systems pass through the study on the north along the Arizona Canal, through the center of the study along the Grand Canal, and on the south along the Salt River. Papago Park on the east of the study area serves as a regional urban park with both desert hiking trails and urban athletic facilities. The only other regional type recreation facility is Encanto Park which has primarily court sport facilities, Kiddieland, and passive park amenities. Due to the central city's rapid growth and high cost of land, the center part of the city lacks a regional sports facility with athletic fields for softball, football, or soccer. The north part of the city has Rose Mofford Sports Complex and Reach 11 Sports Complex, and the west part of the city has Desert West sports complex. There are over 30 small neighborhood parks within the study area that typically serve the surrounding neighborhoods with playgrounds and passive amenities (Exhibit 3). Although some of these parks may have sport courts, they typically do not provide athletic facilities found in larger community or regional parks such as large athletic fields.

METRO PHOENIX ADMP

Scenery Resource and Recreation Multi-Use Assessment

STUDY AREA RECREATION EXHIBIT 3



- Federal**
 - Wilderness Areas
 - National Monuments
 - National Wildlife Refuges/Preserves
- Regional**
 - County Regional Parks
 - County Recreation Areas
 - City Regional Parks
 - City Mountain Preserves
 - County Open Spaces
 - Retention Areas
 - Conservation Areas
- Local**
 - County Parks
 - Golf Courses
 - City Parks
- Trails
- Canals
- Study Area
- Area of Influence

DATA SOURCE
This map was produced from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as part of an overall assessment of existing landscape character by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, under contract C02004C034 with EPG, Inc., Phoenix Arizona. This map was produced using GIS software, and GIS data supplied by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. A detailed listing of the data sources and descriptions of the mapping units shown on this map area contained in the document titled: Preliminary Landscape Character Assessment for Maricopa County, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, June 30, 2003. For more information about this map, please contact the Flood Control District of Maricopa County/Landscape Architecture Branch at (602) 506-1501, or write to us at 2801 W. Durango Street, AZ, 85009.



4.3.1. Landscape Character

4.3.1.1 Existing Landscape Character Assessment

The existing landscape character within the Area of Influence is primarily made up of the Suburban Valley Plains (residential associated land use), Urban Valley Plains (commercial associated land use), and the Industrial Valley Plains (industrial associated land use) landscape character units as described in the District's Landscape Character Assessment for Maricopa County. Even though the Area of influence falls near the core of the Metropolitan Phoenix area, the density in the area is fairly low compared to other large cities. This allows for a variety of landscape character within this urban environment, from low density residential with high scenic quality, to intensive industrial land use with low scenic quality. (See Appendix C – "Section 6: Existing/Planned Landscape Assessment" excerpt from the Metro Phoenix ADMP Data Collection Report, October, 2006 for mapping and a more detailed assessment of the existing landscape character).

4.3.1.2 Planned Future Landscape Character Assessment

Derived from the District's county-wide assessment, the planned future landscape character within the Area of Influence changes from Suburban Valley Plain dominant to Urban Valley Plain dominant. This is in anticipation that the urban/commercial landscape setting will expand into the existing low density residential areas as the density of the core of the Metropolitan Phoenix area increases. This increase in density will put more importance and value on scenery, recreation, and open space, as opportunities for these decrease. (See Appendix C – "Section 6: Existing/Planned Landscape Assessment" excerpt from the Metro Phoenix ADMP Data Collection Report, October, 2006 for mapping and a more detailed assessment of the planned future landscape character).

4.3.1.3 Historic & Cultural Landscape Character Assessment

The life of present-day Phoenix commenced in 1867, when Civil War soldier, prospector, promoter, and speculator John William, known as Jack Swilling, began to irrigate and cultivate land along the northern bank of the Salt River. Inspired by the remnants of ancient Hohokam canals, Swilling established a company to supply the U.S. Army troops at Camp McDowell, twenty miles to the northeast. His activities attracted additional settlers, and by 1870, the community boasted a population of 235 with 1,500 acres of land under cultivation. In that same year, the terrain was surveyed and laid out in a square-mile grid pattern. With the reservation of a central townsite, Phoenix was born.

Because the arid climate required extensive irrigation to support crops and sustain the population, Phoenix did not become an instant boomtown. Rather, the town experienced steady growth as a supply center for military, government, and mining operations. Weathering the economic depression of the mid-1870s, Phoenix began to flourish at the end of the decade as rising agricultural prices led to prosperity.

Patterns of development emerged with the growth of thriving commercial and residential districts along the major north-south thoroughfare, Center Street, now Central Avenue. In 1879, the Southern Pacific Rail line made Phoenix more accessible with the extension of its line to within thirty miles south of town. With incorporation of the city in 1881, the stage was set for a dramatic new era.

In 1885, completion of the Arizona Canal provided the Valley with 41 additional miles of irrigation, opening up 100,000 acres of desert land to agricultural development. The economic impact of the Canal and the promotional efforts of its builder, W. J. Murphy, brought a period of rapid growth and "boosterism" to Phoenix and the Salt River Valley. Phoenix was selected as the Territorial Capital in 1889. A flurry of municipal activity established water, sewer, gas, and electric utility franchises. The city's population tripled between 1885 and 1890. (HistoricPhoenix.com, 2007)

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the National Reclamation Act making it possible to build dams on western streams for reclamation purposes, an important event for the people of Phoenix and the Valley.

Theodore Roosevelt Dam was started in 1906. It was the first multiple-purpose dam, supplying both water and electric power, to be constructed under the National Reclamation Act. On May 18, 1911, the former President himself dedicated the dam, which was the largest masonry dam in the world. This opened a new era in farming for the Valley and secured the part of our economy that depended on water for its life. (Phoenix.gov, 2007)

The year 1940 marked another turning point in Phoenix life. The city had gone as far as a farming center and then as a distribution center. When the war hit the United States, Phoenix rapidly turned into an embryonic industrial city. Luke Field, Williams Field and Falcon Field, coupled with the giant ground training center at Hyder, west of Phoenix, brought thousands of men into Phoenix. Their needs, both military and personal, were met in part by small industries in Phoenix.

When the war ended, many of these men returned to Phoenix, and families came with them. Suddenly thousands of people were wondering what to do for a living. Large industry, learning of this labor pool, started to move branches here. Smaller plants were started by private capital and initiative. The era commencing with 1940 marked the end of agriculture's role as our chief provider. It was the beginning of a greater prosperity than Phoenix had ever known.



North Central Avenue circa 1958 (HistoricPhoenix.com 2007)

Garden City designs, a fully realized comprehensive approach to suburban planning which includes a unification of architecture, community planning and landscape design. This approach has its roots in the 19th century's picturesque, romantic suburbs. These movements called for innovative street plans, street landscaping, ornamental light fixtures and parks integrated into the housing areas.

Historic Landscape

Located at the northeast fringe of the Sonoran Desert in Arizona's broad Salt River Valley, Phoenix is often referred to as an "oasis" city. Like other arid cities of that description, the city's irrigated urban landscape has a higher vegetation diversity and cover than the surrounding desert.

Before the early 1960s and the advent of air conditioning, flood irrigation was typically practiced and large shade trees and grassy lawns that cooled the environment through the latent heat of evaporation characterized the landscape. Since the late 1980s, municipal policy has shifted away from these mesic landscapes toward advocating water-conserving landscape designs and use of desert-adapted plants (Note: this is a general policy for the entire city for new landscapes and not necessarily intended for established historic parts of the city. The City Parks Department has stated they would like to have this mesic character for their parks located south of the Arizona Canal in the Central City area).

Some Phoenix residential landscape designs mimic the surrounding Sonoran Desert and are called "desert" or xeric landscapes. Other landscapes emulate green, mesic environments such as those found in the eastern US, while still other landscapes have an oasis design motif that is a mixture of the two. (Consortium, 2007)

Historic Architecture

Phoenix has 35 Historic Districts containing over 7,000 homes; 23 of the Historic Districts are located within the ADMP Area of Influence. Each possesses its own character and unique sense of community. The following information retrieved from the Urban Living Properties, LLC web site provides a sense of a few of the Historic Districts located within the study area (See Appendix E for a complete listing of all the Phoenix Historic Districts):

In 1950, 105,000 people lived within the city limits of Phoenix and thousands more lived immediately adjacent to and depended upon Phoenix for their livelihoods. The city had 148 miles of paved streets and 163 miles of unpaved streets, a total of 311 miles of streets within the city limits.

Residential subdivisions that were developed reflected a trend toward suburbs planned for an automobile oriented population, and they also incorporate a number of design influences which distinguish American communities developed between the two world wars.

More than simply mass-planned subdivisions, the historic residential districts are illustrative of the City Beautiful or

Ashland Place

Built as a subdivision of Dwight B. Heard's "Los Olivios" subdivision, visitors will find examples of Bungalow and Period Revival built in the 1920s.

Willow

One of the largest historic neighborhoods showcasing Tudor, Spanish Revival, Bungalow and Ranch styles built between the 1920s and 1930s.

Encanto-Palmcroft

Home to many of Phoenix's finest homes with architectural roots in 18th Century England complete with winding streets, city park, picturesque homes and landscapes.

Roosevelt

The first Phoenix neighborhood to be designated a historic district and currently experiencing a renewed sense of energy. Characterized by narrow and deep lots showcasing California and Craftsman Bungalows. Home to Tera's Garden, the Japanese Friendship Garden and Roosevelt Row Arts District.

Windsor Square

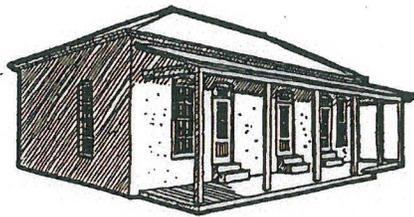
The northernmost historic neighborhood located north of Camelback between Central and 7th St., Windsor Square showcases Traditional Ranch style homes on a unique curvilinear streetscape.

Architectural Styles

Over 20 major architectural styles are represented in these Phoenix neighborhoods. Residences built from 1885 to 1950 were constructed during four major "Stylistic Eras" which reflect the city's growth, socio-economic conditions and the influence of national and regional design trends on local architects and builders. These "Eras" include:

- The Victorian Era (1885 - 1905)
- The Bungalow Era (1905 - 1925)
- The Period Revival Era (1915 - 1940)
- The Ranch Era (1935 - 1960)

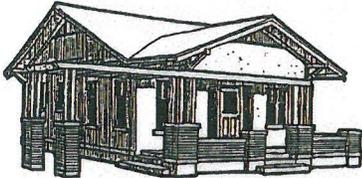
The following illustration shows examples of historic architecture found within the Area of Influence. Design guidelines developed for flood protection project alternatives located near any of the historic districts will need to consider aesthetic treatments that are complimentary to the area. Structural elements that may be proposed such as storm drain headwalls or railings should blend with the historic architectural styles in the vicinity, and typical M.A.G. Details (Maricopa Association of Governments) likely will not suffice. Projects that fall within these historic districts will also need to have the aesthetic treatments of the project reviewed by the City's Historic Preservation Office.



Vernacular



Queen Anne



California Bungalow



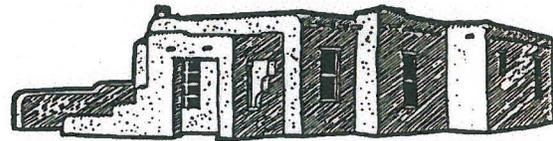
Craftsman Bungalow



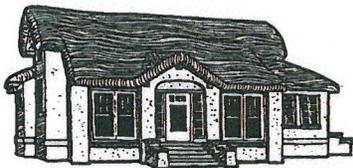
Mission Style



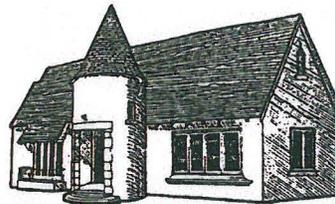
Mediterranean Revival



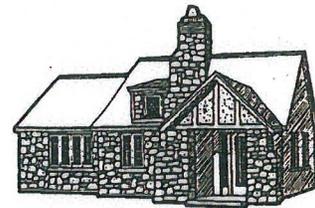
Pueblo Revival



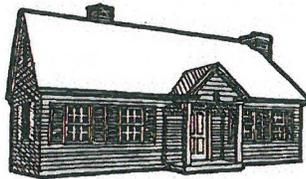
Cotswald Revival



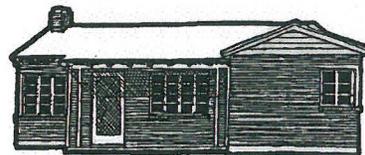
Normal Revival



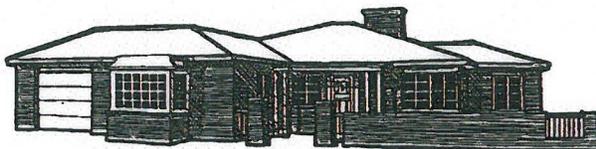
English Cottage



Cape Cod Revival



Transitional/Early Ranch



French Provincial Ranch



American Colonial Revival Ranch

Samples of residential architectural styles of Phoenix – For the complete list of architectural styles refer to “Historic Homes of Phoenix, An Architectural & Preservation Guide” (Phoenix 1992).

4.3.2. Scenic Quality

An assessment of the Area of Influence scenic quality was made which included the inventory and analysis of Landscape Variety and Scenic Integrity within and adjacent to the study area. This assessment identifies features and areas that should be preserved for their outstanding scenic quality, and features and areas that may represent opportunities for landscape enhancement or improvement due to a lack of landscape variety or the presence of discordant features that appear to detract from the desired characteristics within the study area.

Landscape Variety Classes

Landscape Variety Classes provide a measure of the overall scenic quality, attractiveness and importance of landscapes found within the study area. Landscape Variety Classes are based upon the premise that all landscapes have some scenic value, but those with the most distinctive variety have the greatest potential for high scenic appeal and value. The landscape context settings previously described were utilized as a frame of reference for judging the physical features of landscapes areas as having distinctive, common or minimal variety. Features such as vegetation, architecture, form, line, color and texture were compared to the overall area of influence and given a variety class rating (Exhibit 4). The resulting variety class map was then used as a basis for establishing the flood protection method variety class compatibility for the study (Exhibit 5).

There are three Landscape Variety Classes used to identify the overall scenic quality of the landscape within the study area. The Variety Class rating criteria was adapted from the District's Landscape Variety Classes for Maricopa Co.

Variety Class A – Distinctive Variety

Variety Class B – Common Variety

Variety Class C – Minimal Variety

Variety Class A landscapes within the study area contain landforms, vegetation, architecture, cultural features or a combination thereof with distinctive or unusual variety. These landscapes are not common within the overall study area and have landscape features that are unique to the Area of Influence and contribute significantly to its identity and unique sense of place.

Examples of Variety Class A within in the study include:



The Murphy Bridal Path area with the unique historic context of the equestrian path, the rural street setting with no curb, gutter or sidewalk, and the canopy trees which create the sense of a distinct place;



The Mid-Town high rise commercial area with the contrasting variety of the vertical buildings as compared to the low horizontal lines that make up the majority of the study area; and,



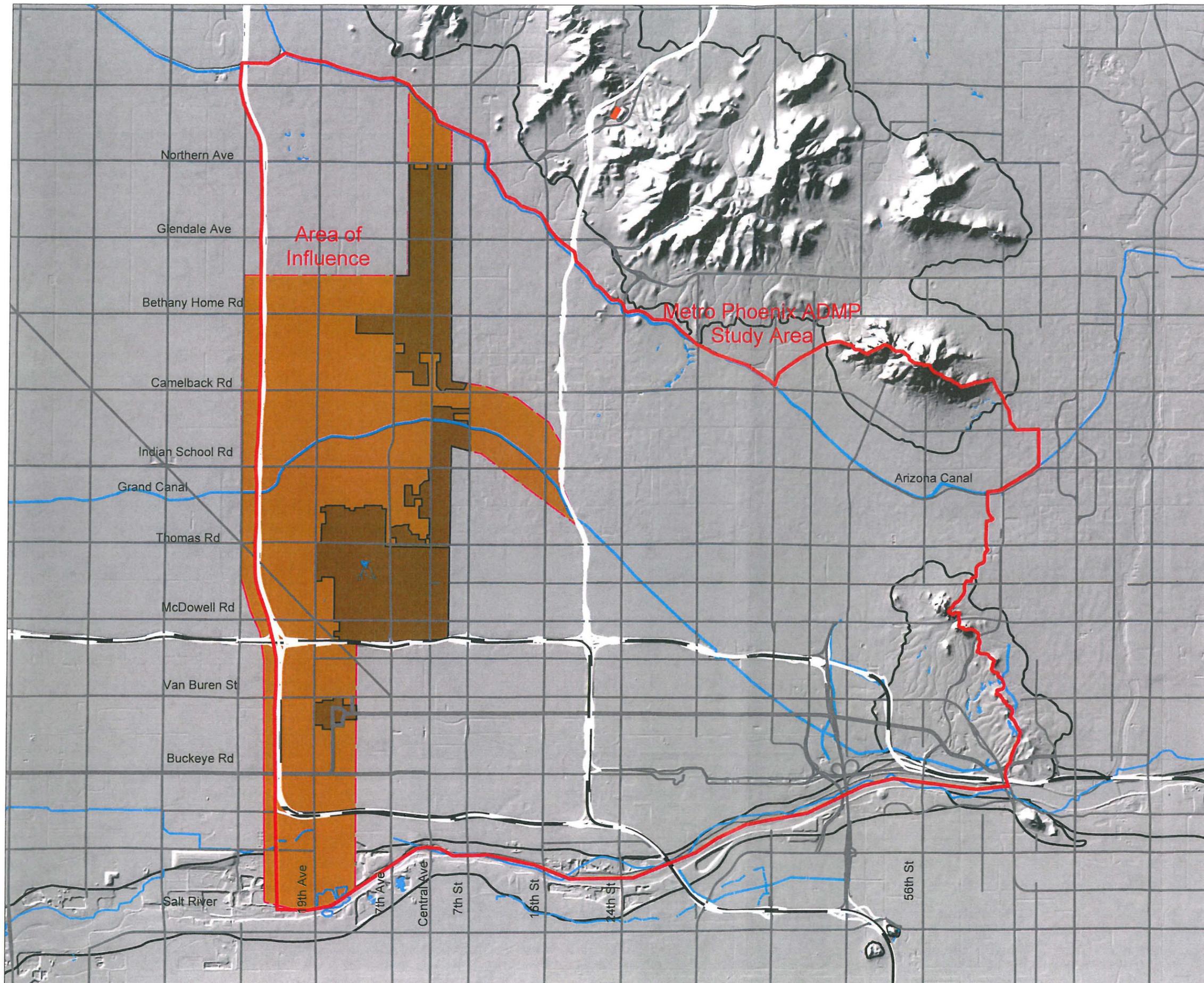
The historic neighborhood areas with the historic architecture, and the unique historic quality which governs and preserves the area's distinct nature.

METRO PHOENIX ADMP

Scenery Resource and Recreation Multi-Use Assessment

Prepared for
Flood Control District of Maricopa County
March 2007

LANDSCAPE VARIETY CLASSES
EXHIBIT 4



- Ratings Are For Areas Inside the Area of Influence Only
- Variety Class A - Distinctive: Areas where feature of landform, vegetative patterns, water forms or other features show unusual or outstanding visual quality
 - Variety Class B - Common: Areas where features contain variety, but they tend to be common throughout the character of the area
 - Variety Class C - Minimal: Areas where features have little change in form, line, color, or texture

DATA SOURCES
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Scenery Resource and Recreation Multi-Use Assessment

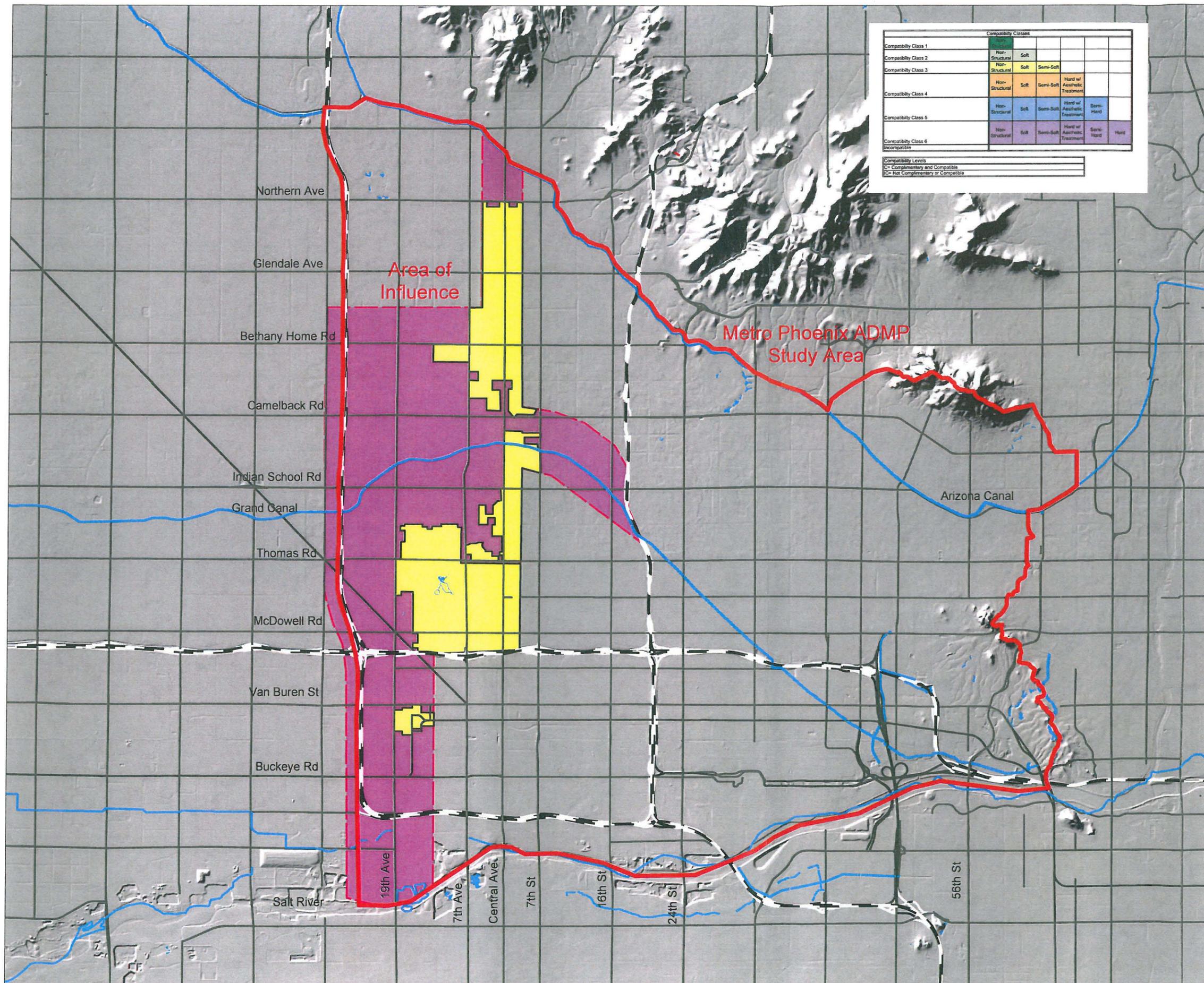
EXISTING LANDSCAPE VARIETY CLASS COMPATIBILITY EXHIBIT 5

VARIETY CLASS COMPATIBILITY

- Compatibility Class 3
- Compatibility Class 6

Compatibility Class	Compatibility Classes				
	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Hard
Compatibility Class 1					
Compatibility Class 2					
Compatibility Class 3					
Compatibility Class 4					
Compatibility Class 5					
Compatibility Class 6					

Compatibility Levels
 C= Complementary and Compatible
 IC= Not Complementary or Compatible



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Variety Class B landscapes include areas with features that contain variety in their form, line, color, texture, scale or combinations thereof, but which tend to be common throughout the study area. Examples of Class B within the study include:



Typical commercial strips along the mile street grid system;



Typical residential area; not completely intact and lacking any special scenic appeal.

Variety Class C landscapes include areas with little change in form, line, color and texture, and are visually monotonous compared to Classes A and B. There were no areas of Variety Class C identified in this study due to the lack of extensive areas containing similar characteristics of landform, vegetation, water and cultural landscape features. A Variety Class C rating in a typical study area might consist of a monotonous landscape that spans for miles; no such landscape is found in this study area.

Compatibility Ratings for Flood Protection Methods (Holcomb 2006)

Variety Class landscape compatibility ratings provide an indication of the range of flood protection methods that are expected to be compatible with the variety class ratings shown on the Landscape Variety Classes map. Compatibility ratings were established for a six different flood protection methods that are routinely implemented by the District in delivering flood protection services and facilities to the citizens of Maricopa County. The flood protection methods include both non-structural (regulatory) and structural methods. The structural methods typically include construction of large scale conveyance channels, storage basins, flood retarding structures and dams. The six flood protection methods include:

<u>Flood Protection Methods</u>	<u>Impact Potential</u>	<u>Flood Protection Method Compatibility Classes</u>
Non-Structural	Least	1
Soft Structural		2
Semi-Soft Structural		3
Hard Structural with Aesthetic Treatments		4
Semi-Hard Structural		5
Hard Structural		6
		Greatest

The above flood protection methods are arrayed by each of the variety classes. The compatibility ratings and resulting compatibility classes are shown in the table below. The ratings reflect typical Flood Control District applications of the flood protection methods. Incompatible ratings may, in some instances, be overcome through the application of special or extraordinary treatments and designs.

Table 1 Landscape Variety Class Compatibility Ratings for Flood Protection Methods

Flood Protection Methods	Landscape Variety Classes			
	A+	A	B	C
Non-Structural		C	C	C
Soft Structural		IC	C	C
Semi-Soft Structural	IC	C	C	C
Hard Structural				
with Aesthetic Treatment		IC	IC	C
Semi-Hard Structural	IC	IC	C	C
Hard Structural		IC	IC	C
Compatibility Class	1	3	6	6

Compatibility Class 1 denotes Variety Classes that are compatible only with the Non-Structural Method; Compatibility Class 3 denotes Variety Classes that are compatible with the Non-Structural, Soft Structural and Semi-Soft Structural Methods; and Compatibility Class 6 denotes Variety Classes that are compatible with all of the Flood Protection Methods.

The flood protection methods and compatibility classes are described in greater detail in a District technical paper titled *Assessing the Relative Ability of Flood Protection Methods to Achieve Compatibility with the Visual Character of Landscape Settings in Maricopa County, A Proposed Framework for Application to Flood Control District Planning Studies (Holcomb 2004)*.

Variety Classes Landscape Compatibility Mapping

The information in the table above was utilized in GIS to produce a map showing the Variety Classes Landscape Compatibility Classes for Flood Protection Methods (Exhibit 5). The Metro ADMP Area of Influence includes Compatibility Class 3 for the areas designated as Variety Class A, and Compatibility Class 6 for the areas designated as Variety Class B.

Scenic Integrity

Scenic integrity is a measure of the degree to which a landscape is visually perceived to be complete. Scenic integrity is measured by using a scale that ranges from high to low. Landscapes with a high degree of scenic integrity have virtually no discordant elements and contain only positive alterations. They are intact, unimpaired, and appear to be in good visual condition. On the opposite end of the scale, landscapes with low scenic integrity usually have negative alterations and are in poor visual condition. They often contain discordant and contrasting features such as geometric shapes, vegetative patterns, or structures that do not blend with their surroundings.

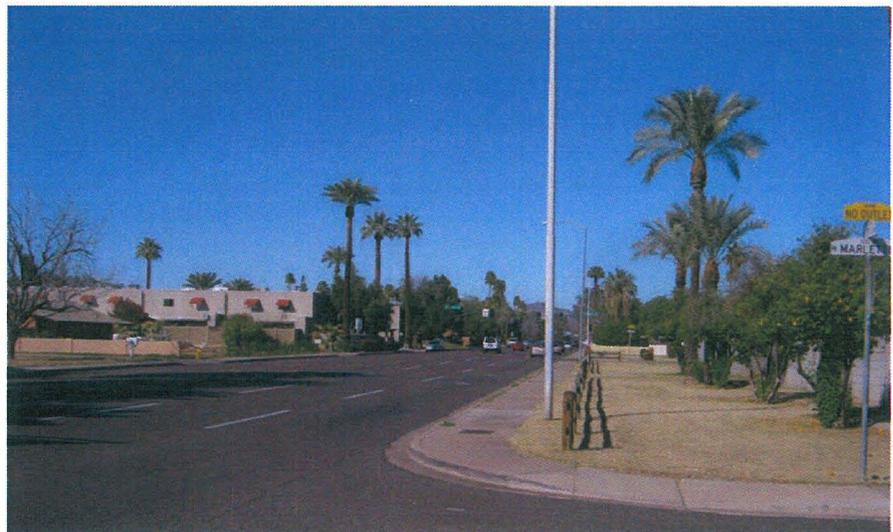
This methodology of measuring scenic integrity has been adopted from the Forest Service's Scenery Management System. The concept of assessing varying degrees of intactness or wholeness of the visual order, and to the extent to which the landscape is free from visual encroachment or discordant features, has been applied to the urban contextual setting of the study area. The varying degrees have been measured in relation to the visual order of the existing landscape character units (Exhibit 6) and contextual settings within the Metro ADMP study area.

The following examples represent high, medium and low ranges of scenic integrity identified in the study area:



The Encanto-Palmercroft historic neighborhood has a very intact nature and represents a high range of scenic integrity. The neighborhood maintains the unique historic quality to a high degree.

This photo is representative of medium scenic integrity found within the study area. Compared to the overall context of the study area, the scenery is a mix of high, medium, or low quality. This range is not entirely intact and occasionally has discordant features.



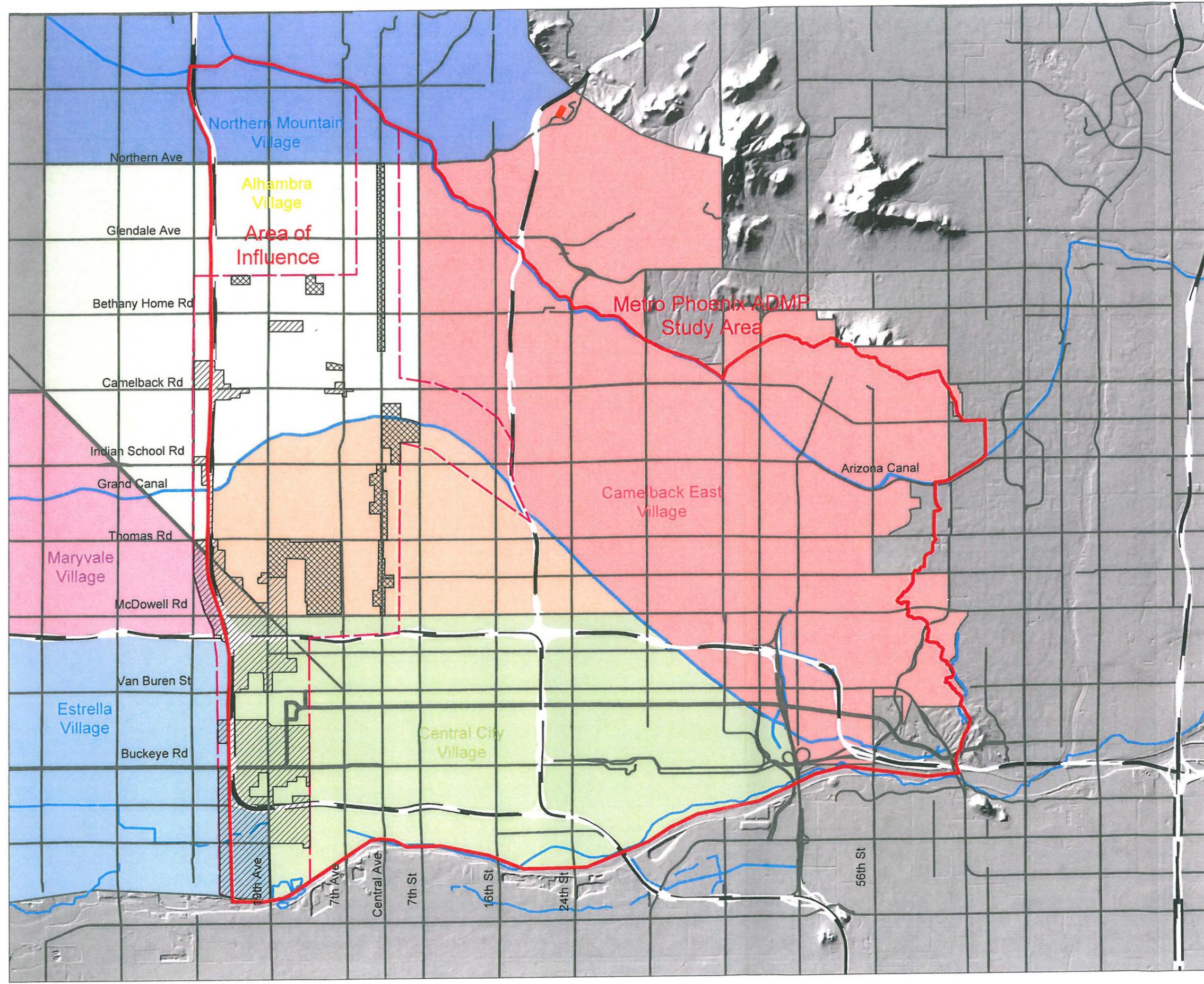
METRO PHOENIX ADMP
 Scenery Resource and
 Recreation Multi-Use Assessment

Prepared for
 Flood Control District of Maricopa County
 March 2007

SCENIC INTEGRITY MAP
 EXHIBIT 6

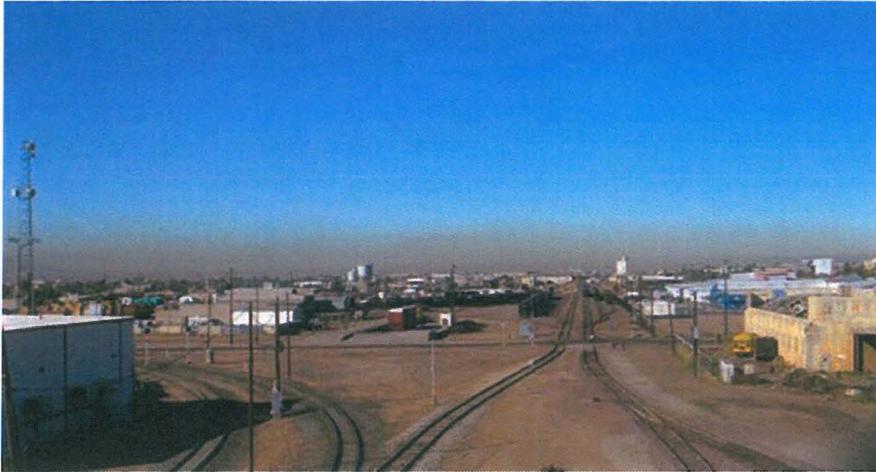
Scenic Integrity
 Degrees of intactness and wholeness of the visual
 order in the natural or human built landscape
 character, and the extent to which the landscape
 is free from visual encroachment.

-  High
-  Medium
-  Low



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The industrial area of the study area commonly is representative of the low range of scenic integrity. Due to the nature of the land use, the scenic integrity is low due to the lack of visual order, poor visual conditions and numerous discordant features.

Opportunities for Scenic Integrity Improvement

Several of the alternatives identified by the planning team that fall within areas having moderate or low scenic integrity can be designed to provide improved scenic integrity through the application of flood protection methods:

The “Grand Canal Linear Park Alternative” is located in an area of moderate scenic integrity. This alternative will open the physical edge of the canal corridor and make the canal trail system more inviting and more useable to the public. The scenic integrity of that area will be improved by adding open space, landscaping, and opening views to background mountain views.

The “Multiple Storage Basins Alternative” is located in an area of low scenic integrity. This alternative will provide an island of scenic improvement in the form of a new multi-use park facility, to an area with little to no scenic integrity especially in the foreground and middleground viewsheds. The landscaped open space that the park will create, will also improve the foreground scenic integrity.

4.3.3. Visual Sensitivity

The visual sensitivity assessment for the Metro ADMP is derived from the District’s county-wide Scenery Resource Assessment. The following information and corresponding data shown in Exhibits 7a and 7b, is taken from the Scenery Resource Assessment for Maricopa County (SRA 2006).

The Scenery Resource Assessment for Maricopa County is a regional assessment of scenic resources within Maricopa County that has been developed by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. The assessment includes inventories and studies of Landscape Character, Visual Sensitivity and Scenic Quality. It also includes assessments of the relative compatibility of these scenic resources with a variety of flood protection methods that are routinely applied by the District in delivering flood protection services and facilities to the citizens of Maricopa County.

The planning and design of flood control facilities to preserve, enhance and complement the beauty of the natural landscapes and character of local communities within Maricopa County is a primary objective of the District’s Board approved *Policy for the Aesthetic Treatment and Landscaping of Flood Control Projects*. The Scenery Resource Assessment was undertaken by the District to assist in the planning and design of its facilities to achieve *context sensitivity* with the surroundings in which they may be located. The assessment is intended to serve as a tool for broad scale regional planning studies and a framework for more detail studies of scenic resources that are undertaken as a part of flood control project planning and design.

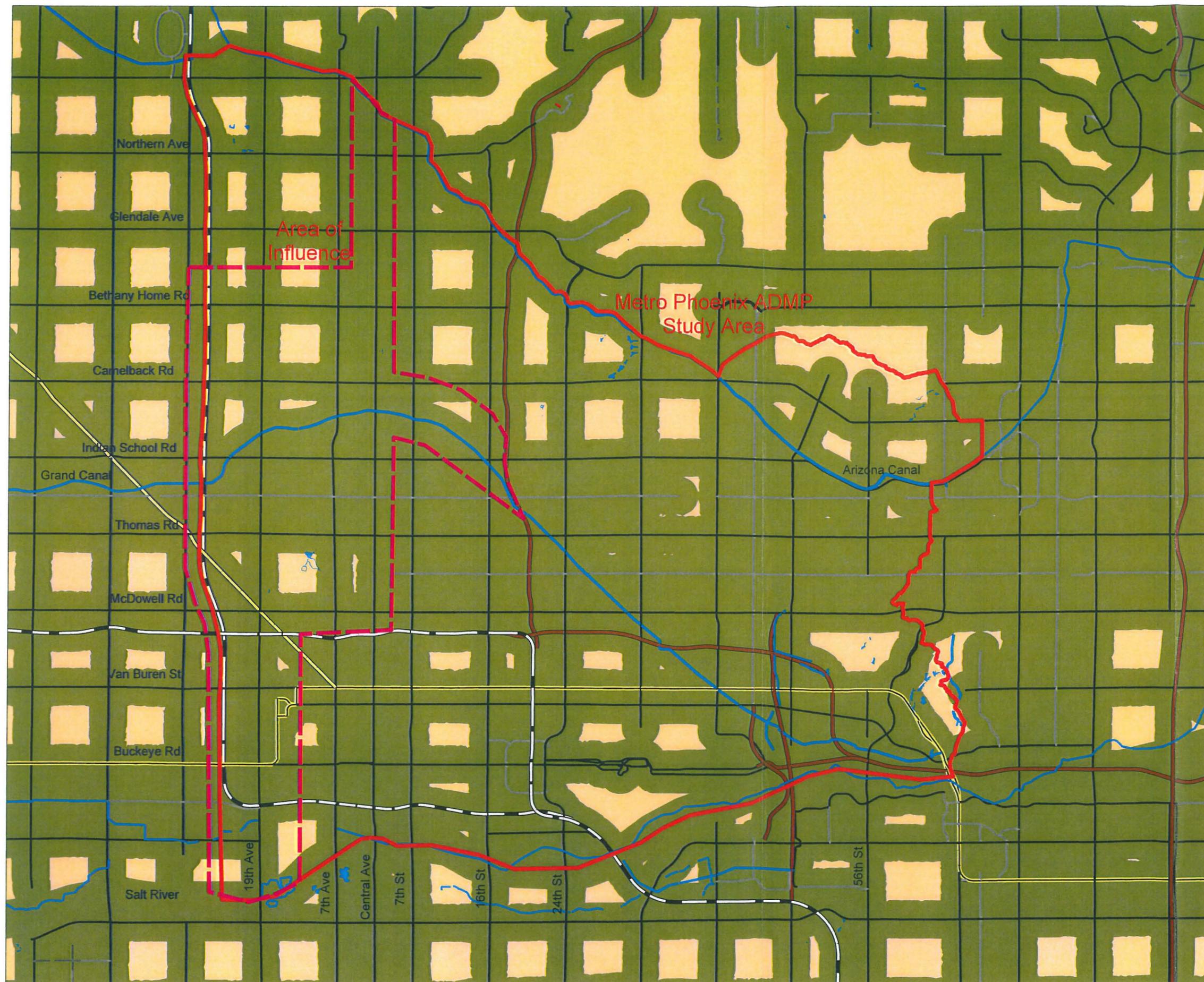
Visual Sensitivity Levels and Viewing Distance Zones

Visual Sensitivity Levels provide a measure of people’s concern for the visual character and beauty of landscapes within Maricopa County. Visual Sensitivity Levels take into account the numbers and types of viewers; their concern for the visual environment; and the relative visibility of landscape areas within Maricopa County. It is recognized that most of Maricopa County is situated within the Basin and Ranges Physiographic Province and is predominantly a

VISUAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS EXHIBIT 7A

TRAVELWAYS SENSITIVITY COMPATIBILITY

- Foreground Visual Sensitivity Level 1
- Middleground Visual Sensitivity Level 1
- Background Visual Sensitivity Level 1



DATA SOURCES
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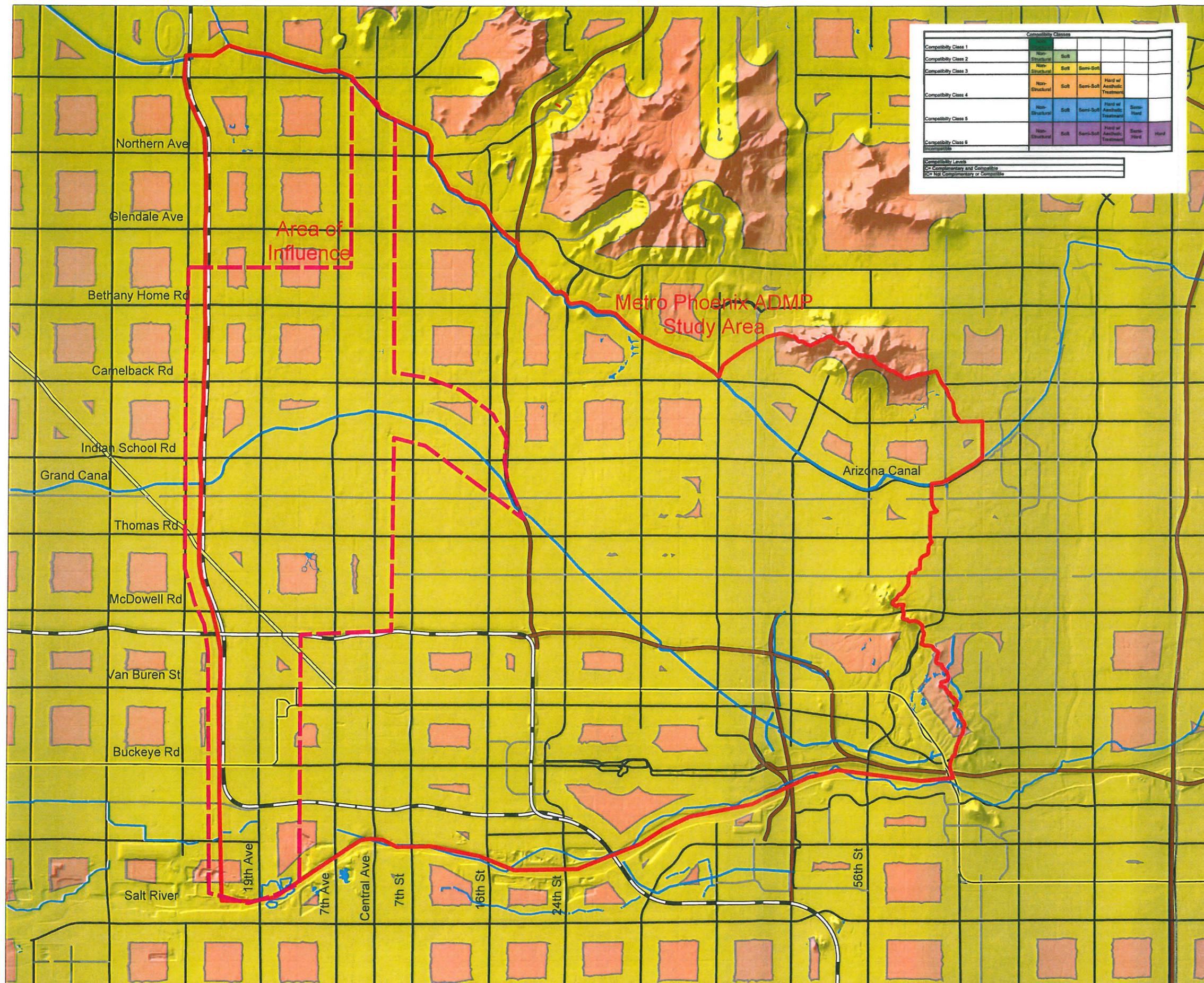
Scenery Resource and Recreation Multi-Use Assessment
VISUAL SENSITIVITY COMPATIBILITY EXHIBIT 7B

TRAVELWAYS SENSITIVITY COMPATIBILITY

- Compatibility Class 3
- Compatibility Class 4

Compatibility Class	Compatibility Classes				
	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard
Compatibility Class 1	Non-Structural	Soft			
Compatibility Class 2	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft		
Compatibility Class 3	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	
Compatibility Class 4	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard
Compatibility Class 5	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard
Compatibility Class 6	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard

Compatibility Levels
 (C) Compatible and Compatible
 (I) Not Compatible or Compatible



DATA SOURCES
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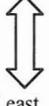
large panoramic feature landscape that characteristically affords mostly unobstructed views of its valley floors, rivers and isolated mountain ranges. It is further recognized that virtually all of Maricopa County is visible at least by aircraft users. Therefore, some degree of visual sensitivity exists for the entire land base of the County. There are three Visual Sensitivity Levels. Each level identifies a different level of user concern for the visual environment. The Sensitivity levels are further stratified into viewing distance zones during the process of visibility mapping.

<u>Sensitivity Levels</u>	<u>Distance Zone</u>	<u>Near Boundary</u>	<u>Far Boundary</u>
Level 1 - Highest Sensitivity	Foreground - High Sensitivity	0 miles	1/4 mile
Level 2 - Average Sensitivity	Middleground - Moderate Sensitivity	1/4 mile	3 miles
Level 3 - Lowest Sensitivity	Background - Low Sensitivity	3 miles	Infinity

Mapping of these visual sensitivity levels for the Area of Influence is taken from the District's county-wide Scenery Resources Assessment (Exhibit 7a)

Visual Sensitivity Levels Compatibility Ratings

Visual sensitivity levels landscape compatibility ratings provide an indication of the range of flood protection methods that are expected to be compatible and context sensitive with the Visual Sensitivity Levels. The above flood protection methods are arrayed as a spectrum, wherein each successive method has an increasing potential for adversely impacting the visual environment and a decreasing potential for achieving context sensitivity. Under this arrangement, for example, areas identified as being compatible with the Semi-Soft Structural Method (Compatibility Class 3) would also be compatible with the Soft Structural and Non-Structural methods as well. Likewise any Visual Sensitivity Levels identified as being compatible with the Hard Structural method also would be compatible with all of the other five methods. Hence, each compatibility class represents a range of flood protection methods that would be compatible with the Visual Sensitivity Levels.

Flood Protection Methods	Landscape Modification	Existing Landscape Character	Context Sensitivity Potential
Non-Structural	Not Present	Preserved	Most
Soft Structural	Not Evident	Retained	
Semi-Soft Structural	Partially Evident	Partially Retained	
Hard Structural w/ Aesthetic Treatments	Strongly Evident Feature Attraction	Strongly Modified	
Semi-Hard Structural	Evident	Modified	
Hard Structural	Strongly Evident	Strongly Modified	

The flood protection methods were evaluated for each of the Visual Sensitivity Levels and each method was rated as either compatible (C) or Incompatible (IC) based upon the viewer concern levels and viewing distance zones in each Sensitivity Level. The compatibility ratings and resulting compatibility classes are shown in Table 9.1 below. The ratings reflect typical Flood Control District applications of the flood protection methods, Incompatible ratings may, in some instances, be overcome through the application of special or extraordinary treatments and designs.

Table 2 Visual Sensitivity Levels Landscape Compatibility Ratings for Flood Protection Methods

Flood Protection Methods	Visual Sensitivity Levels						
	Fg1	Mg1	Bg1	Fg2	Mg2	Bg2	3
Non-Structural	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Soft Structural	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Semi-Soft Structural	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Hard Structural							
with Aesthetic Treatment	IC	C	C	C	C	C	C
Semi-Hard Structural	IC	IC	C	IC	IC	C	C
Hard Structural	IC	IC	C	IC	IC	C	C
Compatibility Class	3	4	6	6	6	6	6

Visual Sensitivity Levels Landscape Compatibility Mapping

The information in Table 2 was utilized in GIS to produce a map showing the Visual Sensitivity Levels Landscape Compatibility Classes for Flood Protection Methods. From the table, it can be seen that there are three flood protection methods compatibility classes based upon the inventory of Visual Sensitivity Levels in Maricopa County. Within the Metro ADMP Area of Influence, there are two compatibility classes, primarily Class 3, with a minor amount of Class 4 (Exhibit 7b). This is due to the heavy volume of traffic/viewers in the central city area and corresponding visual sensitivity because of the volume of viewers.

5. OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

5.1 Approach

To assist in identifying the opportunities and constraints for applying the various flood protection methods, a composite map was produced for the Area of Influence consisting of the Scenic Integrity ranges, the Visual Sensitivity Compatibility, Existing Landscape Character Compatibility, and the Variety Classes Compatibility (Exhibit 8). The result produced three compatibility classes, 3, 4, & 6. Compatibility Class 3 covers most of the area influenced mainly by Existing Landscape Character and Visual Sensitivity. There are small areas of Class 4 which includes the use of the Hard Structural with Aesthetic Treatment method. These areas are located on the interior of the mile grid system away from heavily traveled routes, and within the Urban Valley Plains Landscape Character Unit (commercial land uses). South of Grand Avenue which is primarily made up of the Industrial Valley Plains Unit (industrial land use), Compatibility Class 6 is prevalent. The Visual Sensitivity Compatibility map would impose a Class 3 rating in this area, based on traffic volumes alone, but a subjective decision was made that the Existing Landscape Character and Scenic Integrity should have more influence based on the context of the area.

5.2 Flood Protection Methods (Constraints)

What is derived from this composite map is that generally, north of Grand Avenue, the Compatibility Class 3 should be used as the constraint for the design of alternatives identified, and Class 6 should be used south of Grand Avenue. While there are some small Class 4 areas, they do not fall near any of the flood control alternatives. Although the two basin alternatives that are located south of Grand Avenue fall within the Compatibility Class 6 rating, the concept behind the both of the alternatives is to design them to a Class 3 level, providing an opportunity to improve the scenic quality and recreational amenities of the area.

5.3 Opportunities

The scenery and recreation resource assessment of the Area of Influence identified areas that could be enhanced in both scenic quality and recreational use. Great opportunity for enhancement exists south of Grand Avenue, where both scenic quality and recreational resources are lacking. The scenic integrity assessment mapping shows the low rating received by the area south of Grand Avenue. This low rating, due to visual disorder and poor visual conditions, supports the opinion that opportunity exists for a project using an appropriate flood protection method can improve the scenic integrity of the area. Although this area is designated as Compatibility Class 6, the appropriate use of flood protection methods such as the Soft or Semi-Soft methods, along with including multi-use recreational components will significantly improve the harsh industrial character of the area, and provide needed recreation.

The scenery and recreation resource assessment also identified an opportunity for local and regional recreational enhancement along the Grand Canal, in areas which currently fall within the Cave Creek Floodplain. Floodwater is trapped on the north side of the Grand Canal and this is an area that needs flood protection. Alternatives developed in this area could provide for the enhancement of existing regional pathway system along the canal, providing open space, pocket parks, trailheads, and general aesthetic improvements to the canal area.

Other opportunities for scenery enhancement presented themselves during team discussions about possible flood protection alternative solutions. Most notably are two municipal golf courses, which not only provide great floodwater storage opportunity, but also opportunity and desire of the City, to improve the aesthetics and appeal of the golf courses.

Various alternative concepts were evaluated by the planning team using a number of economic, environmental, social, and feasibility criteria. In regards to scenery resource and multi-use, the alternatives were evaluated on aesthetics, urban wildlife habitat, cultural impact, agency and community acceptance, and multi-use opportunities. The evaluation was based on the alternative's relation to the scenic quality assessment mapping for landscape context, landscape variety, scenic integrity, visual sensitivity, and regional recreation.

The alternatives which fell into visually sensitive areas such as the Central Avenue storm drain and the Encanto Golf Course concepts, were recognized as potentially having higher implementation costs due to an expected higher level of aesthetic treatment. Alternatives which fell into less visually sensitive areas such as the basin concepts along the Durango Curve, which might have higher costs due to land acquisition, received a favorable evaluation because of the alternative's ability to provide for multi-use recreation opportunity.

METRO PHEONIX ADMP
Scenery Resource and
Recreation Multi-Use Assesment

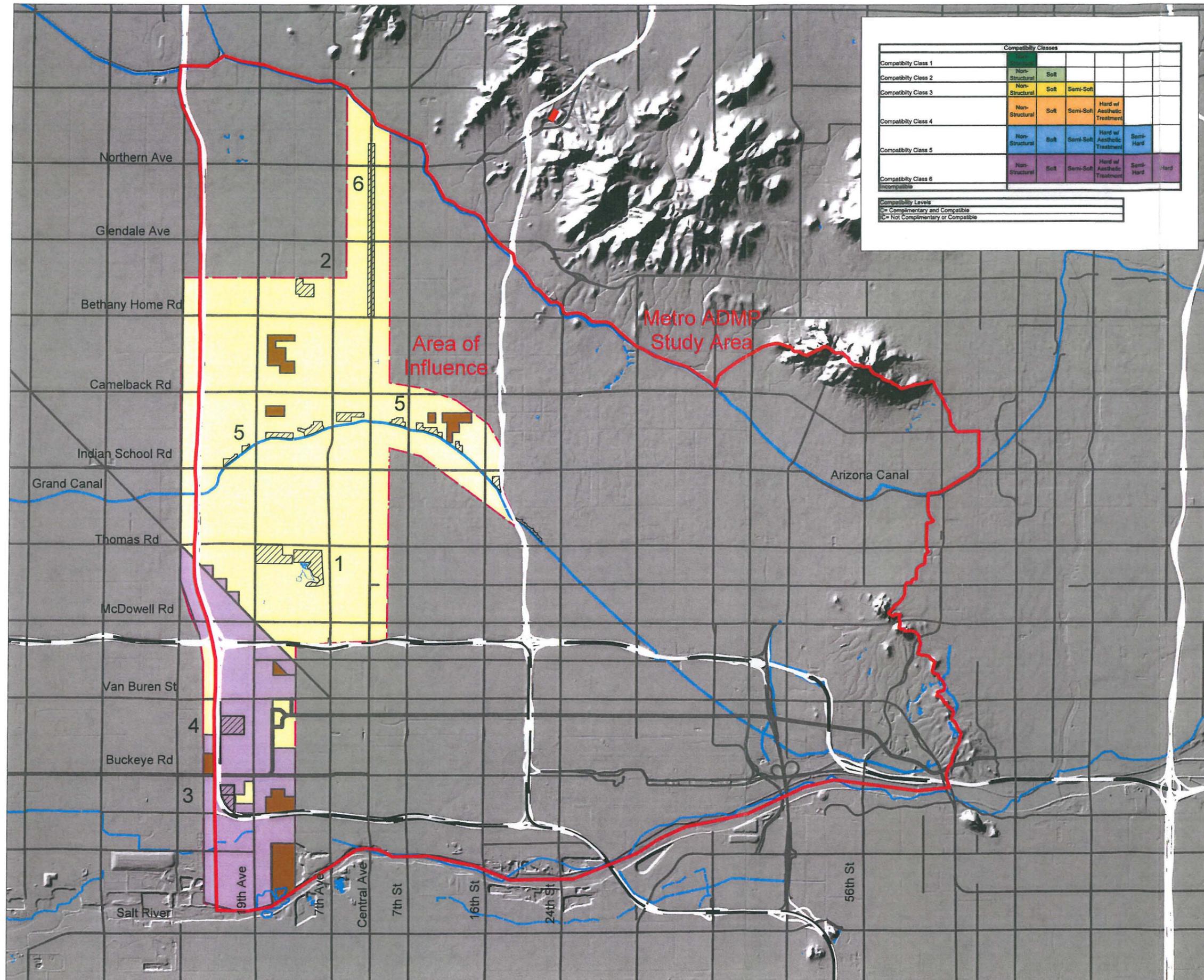
Prepared for
Flood Control District of Maricopa County
March 2007

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS
EXHIBIT 8

Compatibility Class	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard	Hard
Compatibility Class 1	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Compatibility Class 2	Non-Structural	Soft	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Compatibility Class 3	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Compatibility Class 4	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Compatible	Compatible
Compatibility Class 5	Non-Structural	Soft	Blue	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard	Compatible
Compatibility Class 6	Non-Structural	Soft	Semi-Soft	Hard w/ Aesthetic Treatment	Semi-Hard	Hard

Compatibility Levels
 C= Complimentary and Compatible
 IC= Not Complimentary or Compatible

- Compatibility Class 3
- Compatibility Class 4
- Compatibility Class 6
- Flood Control Alternatives
 - 1 Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course
 - 2 Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course
 - 3 Floodwater Storage at Durango Curve
 - 4 Floodwater Storage at Multiple Basins
 - 5 Linear Park Along the Grand Canal
 - 6 Storm Drain in Central Avenue



DATA SOURCES
 This map was produced from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as part of an overall assessment of existing landscape character by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, under contract C02004C034 with EPG, Inc., Phoenix Arizona. This map was produced using GIS software, and GIS data supplied by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. A detailed listing of the data sources and descriptions of the mapping units shown on this map area contained in the document titled: Preliminary Landscape Character Assessment for Maricopa County, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, June 30, 2003. For more information about this map, please contact the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Landscape Architecture Branch at (602) 506-1501, or write to us at 2801 W. Durango Street, AZ, 85009.

Further evaluation will be made on these alternatives, and the scenery and recreation multi-use impacts will be a significant consideration as the alternatives are developed. For example, the grading of the Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course Alternative will be required to be done in an aesthetic manner to fit into its sensitive context of the historic residential district. To help in identifying the future design of these alternatives, landscape themes were prepared which are suitable to the flood protection methods assessment, and the stakeholder's goals and objectives. These various themes were evaluated by the planning team, the stakeholders, as well as the general public.

5.4 Landscape Design Themes

Landscape design themes have been identified and were illustrated for six flood protection alternative solutions which are being studied by the planning team. These alternatives include above ground features which could have visual or recreational impacts in the study area, they include:

1. **Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course** – *This alternative is to reconstruct Encanto Golf Course in a manner that allows storage of floodwater, thereby reducing or eliminating the Cave Creek floodplain. Reconstruction would make the course more interesting from a player's standpoint, and enhances the aesthetic appeal of the course. Encanto Municipal Golf Course has served the central region of the city since 1935. The City has stated that the course typically does not fair well financially due to what they believe is a lack of interest from golfers. The course is relatively flat in terms of today's courses, and is not as challenging as others. The Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course Alternative is also looked upon favorably by the City in concept.*
2. **Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course** – *This alternative is to reconstruct Palo Verde Golf Course in a manner that allows storage of floodwater, reducing the Cave Creek floodplain. Reconstruction makes the course more interesting from a player's standpoint, and enhances the aesthetic appeal of the course.*
3. **Linear Park along the Grand Canal** – *This alternative would remove homes from the Grand Canal floodplain, create open space that compliments the existing trail system, and would provide opportunities for floodwater storage that would reduce downstream flood flows. This Alternative is also valued as a good opportunity by the Parks Department. This alternative would enhance the existing regional trail system along the Grand Canal by opening up the canal trail corridor, making it more inviting and available to more users.*
4. **Storm Drain in Central Avenue** – *This alternative would reduce frequent flooding of the low lying homes along Central Avenue. This alternative lies within the historic Murphy Bridal Path area and will be designed to be context sensitive with the existing landscape character.*
5. **Camelback Road Collection System** – *This Alternative would capture runoff that flows off the southern slopes of Camelback Mountain and reduce flooding of residential areas north of the Arizona Canal.*
6. **Floodwater Storage at the Durango Curve** – *This Alternative includes providing a floodwater storage basin at the Durango Curve which would eliminate the Cave Creek floodplain, preclude flooding of the I-17 Freeway, provide an outfall for new upstream storm drains within the Cave Creek floodplain, provide an opportunity for recreational amenities, and enhance the visual character of the areas.*

Planning discussions regarding these alternative flood protection solutions put all but the Central Avenue Storm Drain and Camelback Road Collection System alternatives into the structural method categories in the form of floodwater storage basins. Based on the Scenic Quality Assessment, it is recommended that either the Soft Structural Flood Protection Method or the Semi-Soft Structural Flood Protection Method (See Appendix B) be used for the above ground alternative solutions. Based on the alternative's character setting and the alternative's intended function, floodwater storage (or conveyance) only, or multi-use storage and recreation, the following themes will be developed from the existing Landscape Character Assessment; the Future Desired Landscape Character Assessment; and for the assessment of Historical Landscape Character.

Themes developed from Existing Landscape Character Assessment

Based on the Scenic Quality Assessment, themes developed in response to the existing landscape character are derived from either the Soft Structural Flood Protection Method or the Semi-Soft Structural Flood Protection Method. This is supported by both the flood protection method compatibility of the alternative's location, and the goal of the City of Phoenix Parks Department for any park facility south of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel (ACDC), to have a suburban park turf character.

Metro Phoenix
area drainage master plan ■

■ **Cave Creek Floodplain Alternative**



Existing Encanto Golf Course



Proposed Retention Basin and Rehabilitated Golf Course with Suburban Park Landscape Design Theme



Picture View Point

July-August 2007

Alternative Landscape Design Themes

❖ *Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course Alternative*

The Encanto Golf Course is partially located in the Encanto Palms Historic District. The landscape character of the area is quite mesic with palm trees, tall shade trees, and manicured turf and landscaping. In response to the Soft Structural Method anticipated for the site and the intended continued use as a golf course, the theme presented will be **Suburban Park-Like**. This theme will illustrate the aesthetic contouring of the golf course to provide the floodwater storage, and also illustrating landscaping which would maintain the existing turf character of the course and the preservation of mature trees.

Metro Phoenix
area drainage master plan

Old Cave Creek Floodplain Alternative

Existing Palo Verde Golf Course

Proposed Retention Basin and Rehabilitated Golf Course with Suburban Park Landscape Design Theme

Proposed Retention Basin and Rehabilitated Golf Course with Desert Oasis Landscape Design Theme

Picture View Point

July-August 2007

Alternative Landscape Design Themes

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

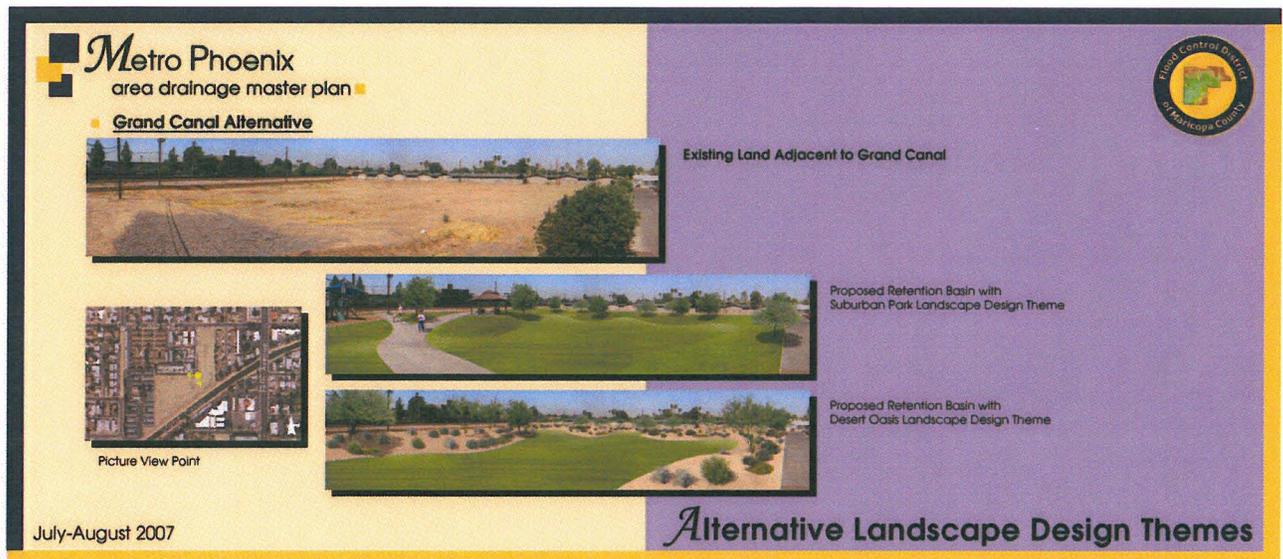
❖ *Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course Alternative*

Two alternative themes will be developed: A ***Suburban Park-Like*** theme that illustrates the aesthetic contouring of the golf course to provide the floodwater storage, and also illustrating landscaping which would maintain the existing all turf character of the course; and a second ***Desert Oasis*** theme which will include the regraded turf golf course, but in the interest of conserving water, an alternative desert landscape theme on the edges of the golf course fairways will be illustrated.

Themes developed from Future Desired Landscape Character Assessment

Based on the Scenic Quality Assessment, themes developed in response to the future landscape character, and the desire of the City Parks Department, fall into either the Soft Structural Flood Protection Method or the Semi-Soft Structural Flood Protection Method. The City would likely welcome the opportunity to provide open space along the Grand Canal corridor and enhance the corridor pathway system. The following two themes will illustrate the City's goals for such facilities such as:

- Providing high and dry areas in any new basins for park uses including; staging, parking, restrooms, playgrounds.
- Providing for different levels of flooding and low flow features to manage nuisance flows and maximize the usability of basins.
- Providing ADA access to park amenities.



❖ *Linear Park at Grand Canal Alternative*

Two themes were developed: An **Enhanced Desert Park** theme without hardscape, sidewalks, headwalls, etc. Only aesthetic grading and landscaping will be shown. This concept illustrates desert landscaping on the peripheral with small passive turf areas on the interior of the small parks. This theme may appeal to residents who do not want developed park amenities that would invite people into the canal corridor; and a second **Suburban Park** theme includes typical urban park amenities, including sidewalks, ramadas, playgrounds, etc, along with trees and all turf landscaping. This theme illustrates the sites multi-use potential with a connection to the Grand Canal pathway, of which the City currently has an agreement with SRP for the pathway use along the canal.

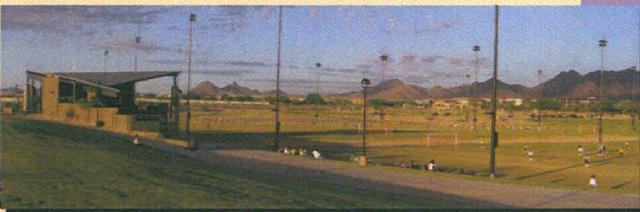
Durango Curve Alternatives



Example of Retention Basin with Suburban Park Landscape Theme



Example of Retention Basin with Enhanced Desert Landscape Theme



Example of Suburban Park Recreation Complex Landscape Theme

July-August 2007

Old Cave Creek Floodplain Alternative

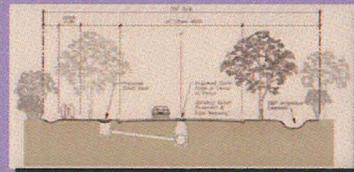
Central Avenue Storm Drain Historic Streetscape Theme



Existing Central Avenue Bridge Park
Established 1920s



Seasonal Program Market Plaza Along Central Avenue Rain Park
Established 2007



Natural Swale Landscape Theme

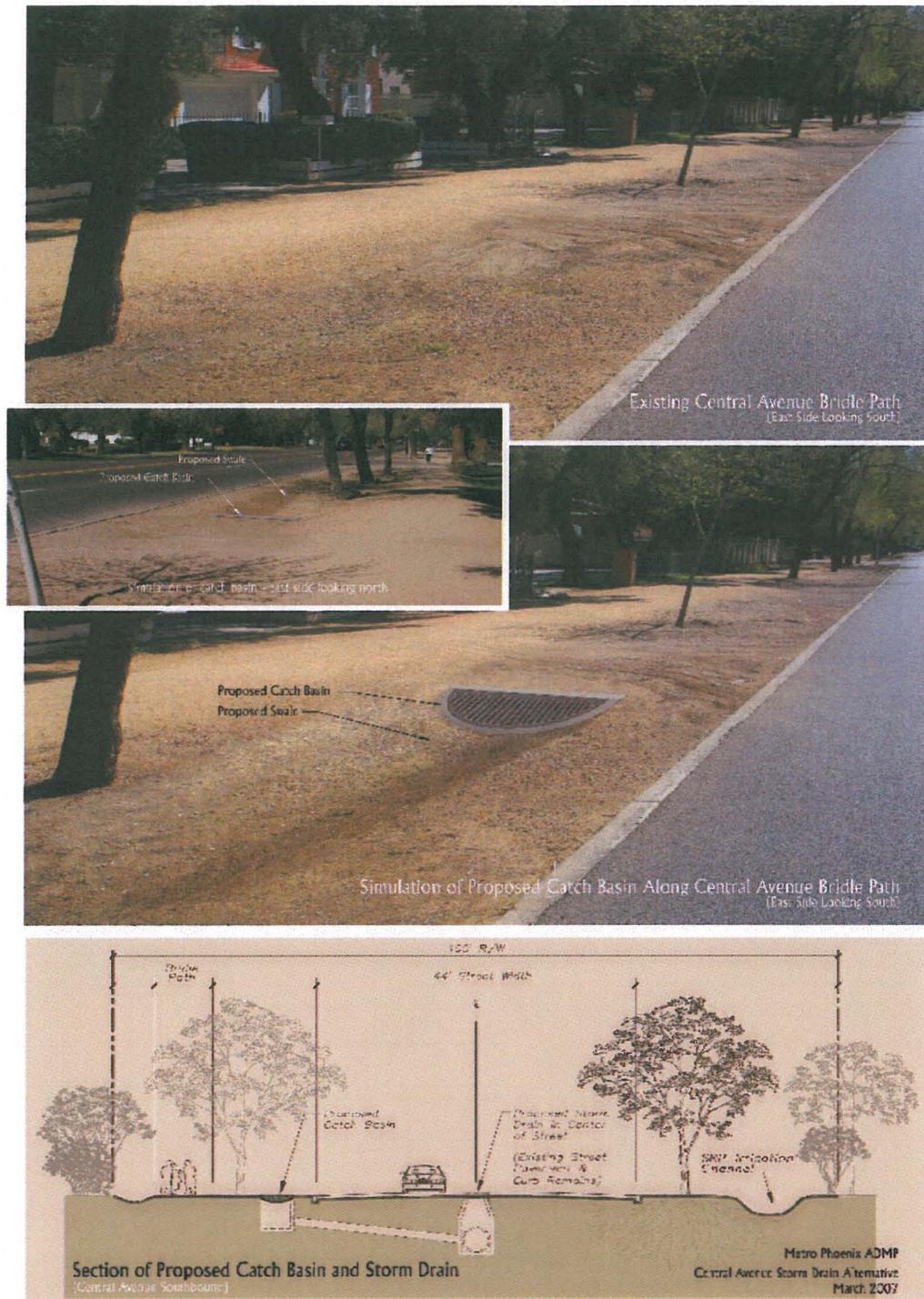
Alternative Landscape Design Themes

❖ *Durango Curve Alternative*

Three themes were identified: Suburban Park Landscape Theme; Enhanced Desert Landscape Theme, and Suburban Park Recreation Complex Landscape Theme. The Floodwater Storage at the Durango Curve Alternative is not only ideally located for floodwater storage, but also could provide highly desired recreational facilities in the central part of the city. The City Parks Department has also stated that they would welcome the opportunity for a new multi-use recreational facility at the locations of the two alternatives. The Parks Department has been unable to provide facilities in this area due to the lack of property available.

Theme developed from Assessment of Historical Landscape Character

Based on the Scenic Quality Assessment, the theme developed in response to the assessment of historic character, and the understood sensitivity to any aesthetic changes to the Central Avenue/Murphy Bridal Path, is developed from the Semi-Soft Structural flood protection method.



❖ Storm Drain in Central Avenue Alternative

A **Historic Streetscape** theme will basically illustrate the minimal degree of aesthetic changes required for the storm drain improvement, to satisfy the desire to keep the existing historical landscape character. The alternative will be developed in a manner that reduces the visual impact of the improvements as much as possible. Aesthetically treated grated catch basins will be illustrated within the existing ditch adjacent to the un-curbed roadway.

6. ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION & SELECTION

6.1 Public Input

The information gathered with the Scenery and Recreation Resource Assessment supplemented the engineering and hydrology work conducted to develop the various flood protection alternatives for the study area. The proposed alternative solutions as well as the various landscape design themes for the alternatives were presented at two public meetings.

The meetings were intended to present the plan alternatives and the proposed re-delineation of the floodplain, as well as to update the public on the status of the project. Public feedback was especially important during this series of public meetings to assist the study team in selection of the recommended plan alternatives.

A comment sheet was made available to everyone who attended the meetings. The comment sheets provided a place for participants to select their level of support for each of the project alternatives and the different aesthetic landscape treatments, as well as to provide additional comments.

Comment Summary

Fifty-six total comment sheets (received both during and after the meetings) were returned to the project team. The results for each alternative for each area are summarized below:

Old Cave Creek

- ⊕ Most respondents were very supportive of the Storm Drain Alternative and the Storm Drain Alternative with Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course.
- ⊕ Most respondents were not sure about the Floodproofing Alternative or the Central Avenue Historic Streetscape Theme.
- ⊕ Most respondents were not supportive of the No Action Alternative.
- ⊕ Most respondents were somewhat supportive of the Rehabilitated Golf Course with Suburban Park Landscape Theme.
- ⊕ An equal number of respondents were somewhat supportive of and not sure about the Rehabilitated Golf Course with Desert Oasis Landscape Theme.

Cave Creek

- ⊕ Most respondents were very supportive of the Storm Drain Alternative with Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course and the Rehabilitated Golf Course with Suburban Park Landscape Theme.
- ⊕ An equal number of respondents were not sure about and not supportive of the Floodproofing Alternative.
- ⊕ Most respondents were not supportive of the No Action Alternative.
- ⊕ Most respondents were not supportive of the Rehabilitated Golf Course with Desert Oasis Landscape Theme.

Grand Canal

- ⊕ Most respondents were not sure about the Floodplain Property Acquisition and the Floodproofing Alternatives.
- ⊕ Most respondents were very supportive of the Storage Basins/Parks Alternative.
- ⊕ An equal number of respondents were very supportive of, not sure about, and not supportive of the No Action Alternative.
- ⊕ Most respondents were not supportive of the Retention Basin with Suburban Park Landscape Theme.

6.2 Alternative Evaluation

The project team evaluated the public comments and incorporated the public input into a matrix of evaluation criteria which was considered to determine which alternatives were the most favorable to carry forward to the next level of development.

The evaluation criteria included:

<u>Economic</u>	<u>Environmental</u>	<u>Land Acquisition</u>
Maintenance Costs	Permitting	Owner Relocation
Construction Costs	Aesthetics	Access During Flooding
Design Life	Urban Wildlife Habitat	
	Cultural Impacts	<u>Feasibility</u>
<u>Hydrologic</u>	Hazmat Impacts	Constructability
Reduce Street Flooding		Agency Acceptance
Downstream Effect	<u>Social</u>	Circulation/Disruption
Reduce Floodplain	Community Acceptance	During Construction
Storage	Perceived Benefit	Financial Partners
	Multi-Use Opportunities	

There are seven flood hazard areas in the study area, and 32 alternative flood protection solutions were studied for these areas (See the Metro Phoenix ADMP Level II report). Although all of the alternative flood protection solutions could potentially have an aesthetic impact (such as in the case of a below grade storm drain only project that could include associated streetscape improvements), six alternatives had scenery and multi-use as an integral component in the solution. The scenery and multi-use component was a significant factor in the decision making process when the alternatives were evaluated and narrowed down in the selection.

The following are bullet point considerations made during the evaluation discussions which influenced the decision of selecting these six alternatives over other alternatives in the same flood hazard area:

1. **Linear Park along the Grand Canal:**

Opportunities

- City of Phoenix Parks would be a partner
- High Aesthetic Value
- Wildlife Value
- High Multi-Use Value

Constraints

- Higher Costs
- No Hydrologic advantage
- Hazardous Materials
- Historic Buildings
- Land Acquisition/ Owner Relocation

2. **Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course:**

Opportunities

- Agency/Public Acceptance
- High Aesthetic Value
- Wildlife Value
- High Multi-Use Value
- High Design Life

Constraints

- Higher Costs
- Disruption to Golf Course
- Course land may not be available

3. **Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course:**

Opportunities

- Agency/Public Acceptance
- High Aesthetic Value
- Wildlife Value
- High Multi-Use Value
- High Design Life
- Large Amounts of Storage

Constraints

- Higher Costs
- Disruption to Golf Course
- Historic Issues

4. ***Storm Drain in Central Avenue:***

Opportunities

- *Maintains Existing Aesthetic Value*
- *Maintains Historic Value*
- *Agency/Public Acceptance*

Constraints

- *Higher Costs*
- *Disruption During Construction*
- *Historic Issues*

5. ***Camelback Road Collection System:***

Opportunities

- *Maintains Existing Aesthetic Value*
- *Public Acceptance*

Constraints

- *Disruption During Construction*
- *Utility conflicts*

6. ***Floodwater Storage at the Durango Curve:***

Opportunities

- *City of Phoenix Parks would be a partner*
- *High Aesthetic Value*
- *Wildlife Value*
- *High Multi-Use Value*
- *Lower Costs*
- *Reduce Floodplain*
- *Financial Partners*

Constraints

- *Land Acquisition/Owner Relocation*
- *Hazardous Materials*
- *Historic Buildings*
- *Land Acquisition/ Owner Relocation*

7. NEXT STEP - RECOMMENDED PLAN

The next step in the Metro ADMP will be to prepare the initial plan development for the recommended alternatives, including theme refinement, description of the landscape and multi-use facilities, and provide planning and design guidelines for subsequent planning and design for each flood protection component in the recommended plan. The guidelines will address the size, scale, shape, form and grading of all proposed flood protection facilities, define a plant palette and provide any other direction necessary for implementing the themes in the plan.

Final cost estimates for the landscape and recreation multi-use features of the project components in the Recommended Plan will be included with the overall cost estimates for each alternative.

The recommended plan will be presented as a separate document coordinated with the engineering recommended plan development. Preliminary guidelines for the recommended plan include:

- ❖ **Linear Park at Grand Canal Alternative**
 - Provide high and dry areas in any new basins for park uses including; staging, parking, restrooms, playgrounds.
 - Provide for different levels of flooding and low flow features to manage nuisance flows and maximize the usability of basins.
 - Provide ADA access to park amenities and pathway system.
- ❖ **Floodwater Storage at Palo Verde Golf Course Alternative**
 - Provide a tree inventory plan locating specimen trees, trees to remain in place, trees to be salvaged/transplanted, and trees to be removed.
 - Provide a Soils Management Plan
 - Evaluate and provide for accessibility within the golf course
- ❖ **Floodwater Storage at Encanto Golf Course Alternative**
 - Provide a tree inventory plan locating specimen trees, trees to remain in place, trees to be salvaged/transplanted, and trees to be removed.
 - Provide a Soils Management Plan
 - Coordinate with the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office in the earliest design phase of the project to obtain feedback and input on the historic issues and design recommendations.
 - In general the following guideline should be followed: All additions should be compatible with the scale, massing, and architecture of the property and compatible with adjacent properties. Compatibility is achieved by maintaining the spectrum of materials historically present, corresponding to the pattern of the unit size of the materials such as bricks, blocks, or siding of the historic structure or continuing the visual and tactile texture exhibited by the historic materials. Color of exterior materials should be the same or complementary hue of the color of the historic building's exterior materials.
 - Evaluate and provide for accessibility within the golf course
- ❖ **Floodwater Storage at the Durango Alternative**
 - Provide high and dry areas in any new basins for park uses including; staging, parking, restrooms, playgrounds.
 - Provide for different levels of flooding and low flow features to manage nuisance flows and maximize the usability of basins.
 - Provide ADA access to park amenities
- ❖ **Storm Drain in Central Avenue Alternative**
 - This Alternative must be reviewed through the North Central Avenue Planning District
 - Coordinate with the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office in the earliest design phase of the project to obtain feedback and input on the historic issues and design recommendations.

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Appendix A

Scenery Resource Management - Basic Premises, retrieved from United States Department of Agriculture – Forest Service Agricultural Handbook 701.

Basic Premises

1. People value highly scenic landscapes.

- Research shows that there is a high degree of public agreement regarding scenic preferences. This research indicates that people value most highly the more visually attractive and natural-appearing landscapes. However, the fact that preferences may vary somewhat in different regions or cultures must be recognized.
- Constituents have a voice, through forest planning, in establishing landscape character goals and scenic integrity objectives.

2. Scenery contributes to a “sense of place”, a mutually shared image.

- *“The majority of the recreation-oriented people who visit the National Forests have an Image of what they expect to see. Such an image or mental picture is generated by available information concerning a particular area and the person’s experience with that or similar areas. The Image produced represents the knowledgeability, expectedness, romanticism, and emotionalism associated with features within the area. Obviously, several images may exist simultaneously even within a single individual and yet a particular geographic region tends to have an identifiable image.”* Floyd Newby, 1968.

3. Landscape character can be defined and managed.

- All landscapes have definable landscape character attributes. In most national forest settings, landscape character attributes are positive natural elements, such as landform, vegetative patterns, and water characteristics. In pastoral or rural/agricultural settings, positive cultural elements may include historic elements such as split rail fences, stone walls, barns, orchards, hedgerows, and cabins. In urban settings, landscape character attributes may include a fabric of architectural styles. Combinations of these attributes define landscape character. The concept of landscape character is embodied in the “image of an area.”
- Landscapes that contain both diversity and harmony have the greatest potential for high scenic value.
- Existing landscape character can be described at any scale associated with the aesthetic image of a place or landscape.

4. Scenic attractiveness is important to constituents and is defined and mapped.

- Scenic attractiveness measures the scenic importance of a landscape based on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, water characteristics, and vegetation pattern. In combination, these attributes determine the natural scenic beauty of a landscape.
- Environmental factors and natural forces create scenic attractiveness.
- Scenic attractiveness can be described as combinations of attributes in natural or natural-appearing landscapes. Landscape architects have developed criteria to inventory and map scenic attractiveness into three classes: A—Distinctive, B—Typical or Common, and C—Indistinctive.
- In addition to mapping natural attributes of landform, water characteristics, and vegetation patterns, it may also be appropriate to map scenic attractiveness based on positive cultural elements, such as split-rail fences, stone walls, hams, orchards, hedgerows, and cabins.

5. Natural events may affect scenic attractiveness; generally, human activities do not.

- Scenic attractiveness of landscapes may be altered, either temporarily or permanently, by natural events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and wildfires.

- In most cases, human activities cannot modify scenic attractiveness. It remains constant, even if a direct human activity, such as timber harvesting, alters scenic Integrity. An indirect human activity, such as fire suppression leading unintentionally to plant species succession, may affect scenic integrity and diversity of vegetative character.

6. People cannot always distinguish between natural landscapes and those resulting from historic cultural alterations.

- Over time, some areas have been changed in a manner that creates a new landscape character with positive scenic attributes. These are called desired pastoral landscapes. For instance, pithouse-village sites can add texture to a landscape. The house pits and modified vegetation can increase scenic diversity due to the rich soils and water retention capability of these sites.

- Cultural landscapes are those with elements (either structural, e.g. fences, buildings, or roads, or modified natural areas, e.g. fields, hedgerows, windbreaks, canals, or earth mounds) that produce an integrated whole reflecting a primary cultural activity. Examples include farmsteads, military posts, and plantations.

- Examples of these desired pastoral landscapes include natural-appearing former cotton plantations now revegetated with forests, the mixed forests and fields of the Shenandoah Valley lands that have been cleared to create large open valleys, and mountaintop clearings or “balds that offer unique scenic viewing opportunities.

7. The public values cultural enclaves in landscapes that are natural or natural- appearing.

- Small areas within natural or natural-appearing landscapes, historically modified but having a new character with positive scenic attributes, are called desired cultural enclaves. These cultural enclaves are normally small points or nodes within larger natural-appearing landscapes.

- Cultural enclaves normally remain subordinate to the overall landscape. They include such elements as historic structures, split rail fences, stone walls, orchards, and other cultural attributes.

8. Scenic integrity is important.

- Scenic integrity is defined as the degree of direct human-caused deviation in the landscape, such as road construction, timber harvesting, or activity debris. Indirect deviations, such as a landscape created by human suppression of the natural role of fire, are not included.

- Scenic integrity is evaluated by measuring degree of alteration in line, form, color, and texture from the natural or natural-appearing landscape character from the established landscape character accepted over time by the general public. This is done by measuring changes in scale, intensity, and pattern against the attributes of that landscape character.

9. Visual absorption capability is an important tool.

- Different landscapes have differing intrinsic abilities to absorb human alterations without loss of landscape character and without reduction in scenic condition.

- Visual absorption capability depends on the landscape character attributes, landform complexity, and environmental factors, such as climate.

10. Desires of constituents must be considered.

- Constituents demand protection and management of scenery in national forests. ‘They have expectations, desires, preferences, behaviors, acceptable levels of quality, and values of landscape character and scenic integrity.

- Not all landscapes currently exhibit landscape character or scenic integrity desired by the public

11. Desires of constituents are synthesized into preferred landscape character and preferred scenic integrity for use in forest planning.

- Landscape architects and forest planners, with the help of ecologists, silviculturists, and others, determine landscape character themes. These themes must recognize both biological capability and economic reality.

12. Landscape visibility is significant.

- People view all lands from *somewhere at some time*. Landscape visibility is subject to many essential, interconnected considerations. These include context and experiences of viewers, expected images, position of observer in the landscape, number of people, and viewer scrutiny of the landscape caused by duration of view, viewing distance, air clarity, and visual magnitude.

- Observer position depends on location of travel routes, residences, recreational areas, and bodies of water.

- A landscape readily accessible to viewing by large numbers of people is often subject to greater scrutiny of its landscape character and scenic integrity. The context of view, experiences of viewers, and expected image of viewers also affect landscape visibility.

- People have greater scrutiny of landscape character and scenic integrity when they view landscapes close-up and for longer periods of time, or when they look at landscape surfaces from aerial views or at nearly perpendicular angles in steep terrain. People also have greater scrutiny of landscape character and scenic integrity when they view landscapes in a clear atmosphere or when landscape compositions focus their attention.

- Landscape visibility can be maintained or improved by developing vista sites, or reduced by vegetation regrowth or various management activities.

13. Types of viewers are important.

- Different types of people, engaged in specific activities, have varied concerns about scenic beauty of landscapes.

- Types of viewers will vary by geographic region, as well as by travel route or use area, such as a developed recreation site, urban area, or backcountry area. Viewer expectations will vary according to the landscape setting and available recreation opportunities, primary motives of the viewer, and location, standards, and uses of travelways.

- Constituents' varied concerns and expectations need to be identified and recognized to determine the relative importance and value of aesthetics in a national forest.

14. Management activities vary in their intensity.

- Some national forest resource management activities, such as range improvements, at least have potential for adverse effects on scenery. Others, like some timber harvest methods, have major scenic effects.

- How visual elements of line, form, color, texture, and pattern of such activities relate to, or contrast with, natural landscape character attributes is important because we have the ability to alter, conserve or damage landscape character.

- Scenery management goals must consider other national forest resource management activities.

15. Landscape settings required for certain management activities are important.

- In certain cases, natural landscapes need to be maintained in order to meet goals for landscape settings for other resources. Such goals may include landscape character and scenic condition to meet some wildlife habitat needs, spiritual, recreational, watershed, or other resource management goals and objectives.

- In many instances, other resource management goals will be complementary to natural or natural-appearing landscape character goals and the associated scenic integrity objectives. In these cases, all resource goals will reinforce each other.

- On the other hand, certain combinations of resource goals may compete with each other. Mineral extraction and some timber harvest methods, for example, may require alteration of natural or natural-appearing landscape character and the associated scenic integrity objectives.

16. Diversity is desirable.

- Harmonious diversity in any landscape generally enhances scenic beauty. Increasing scenic diversity may lead to an increased level of public acceptance. Increased scenic diversity may also allow for greater ecological diversity.
- However, scenic diversity needs to be selective and is not always aligned with ecological diversity. Activities undertaken to improve scenic diversity should be weighed against their possible negative effects on sustaining ecological systems.
- Conversely, activities proposed to create diversity toward a sustainable ecosystem could lead to undesirable scenic effects if care is not taken to consciously manage scenery.

17. Harmony is desirable.

- Harmony in the landscape generally increases scenic beauty. The public will normally not be aware of action taken to maintain visual harmony; it generally sees only discordant elements. Landscape harmony will lead to an increased level of public acceptance.
- However, management activities are not always aligned with landscape harmony; activities to manage other resources may destroy the harmony of a landscape. Land managers must weigh such activities against their possible negative effects upon landscape harmony.

18. Special places are important.

- Special places are locations in the landscape with unique importance and meaning. At times, special places are isolated, small areas or spots; at other times, they are large areas of land.
- Special places often have "place names indicating local or regional significance. Special places may be merited strictly because of scenic attributes.
- Large special places of scenic value include areas such as Mt. Rogers in Virginia, Shining Rock in North Carolina, Redfish Lake in Idaho, and the Columbia River Gorge in Oregon and Washington.
- They may also be small areas, such as a rocky grotto, a grove of unique trees, a special camp spot, a small pond or bog, or an isolated rock outcrop. Special places may be remnant vegetative communities or vegetative communities that exist far removed from their normal range.

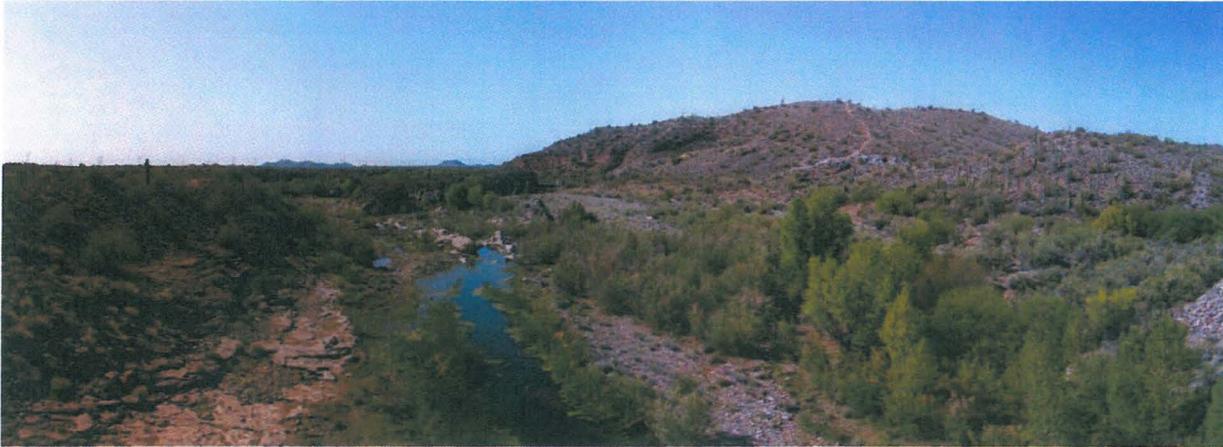
19. Variations in cultures

- Though the ability to appreciate beauty is strongly linked to culture and varies from individual to individual and group to group, there are cross-human commonalities in the perception of beauty. In other words, beauty is not totally in the "eye of the beholder"; there are some cross-cultural physiological bases of aesthetics.

Flood Protection Methods

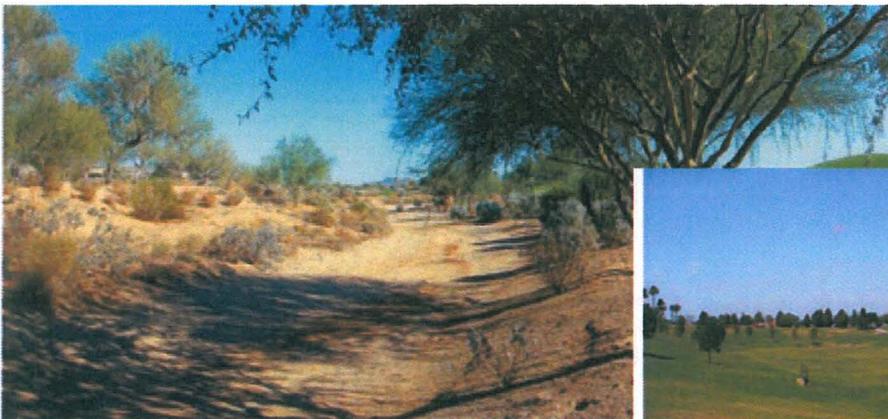
The following is a brief description of the six flood protection methods utilized by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

Non-Structural Method The non-structural method of flood protection employs the use of regulatory mechanisms such as erosion setback zones and zoning regulations as a mechanism for providing flood protection. Structural elements or facilities are absent and the existing character of the landscape is usually preserved under this method. Exceptions may include provision of low standard road facilities for carrying out flood control operations and maintenance activities within the area. Upper Cave Creek is an example of a drainage feature to which the District has applied this method.



Agua Fria River

Soft Structural Method The soft structural method includes construction of flood protection structures, such as conveyance channels, storage basins and flood retarding structures utilizing earthen materials. Hard structural components are either non-existent or are buried or concealed so as not to be visually evident to the average viewer. Soft structural facilities can be designed to complement the visual characteristics of a wide range of landscape settings in Maricopa County. They may, for example, be designed to emulate the visual characteristics of natural landscapes or to complement the visual characteristics of pastoral rural and suburban settings that may be highly valued by local communities. The soft structural method also offers large potential for introducing positive variety and relief into culturally dominated settings including urban and industrial landscapes. The District's Old Cross Cut Channel project in the City of Phoenix, Freestone Park in the Town of Gilbert and Falcon Dunes Golf Course near Luke Air Force Base are representative of flood protection facilities that illustrate many of the positive characteristics of the soft structural method.

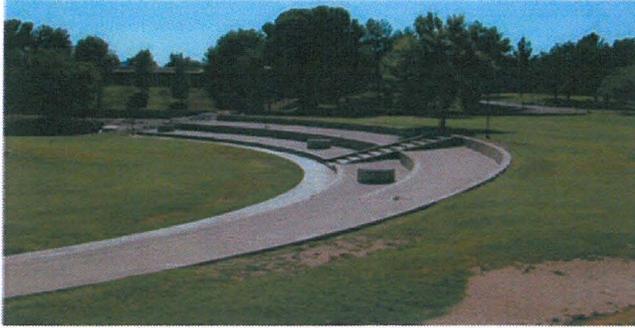


Wildfire Golf Course Conveyance Channel



Freestone Park Basin

Semi-Soft Structural Method The semi-soft structural method is similar in many respects to the soft structural, except for the introduction of structural components that are a functional part of the flood protection facility that are visually evident. Examples of such components could include grade control structures, energy dissipaters, low flow features, inlet and outlet structures. These structural components can often be designed to remain visually subordinate to, and complement the desired character of the settings in which they are located through careful placement materials usage and careful design of their overall form The semi soft structural method also has a large potential for introducing positive variety into culturally dominated landscape settings The segment of Indian Bend Wash located north of the McDowell Street overpass in the City of Scottsdale Includes a drop structure, architectural water features and a sharply edged meandering low flow channel that provides a positive example of the semi-soft structural method in a suburban park-like setting.



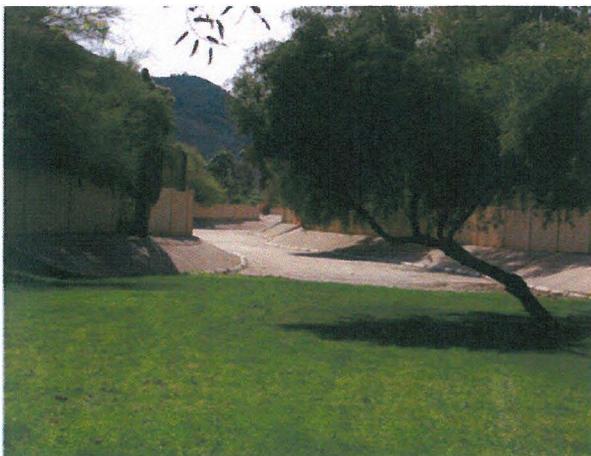
El Dorado Park - Indian Bend Wash



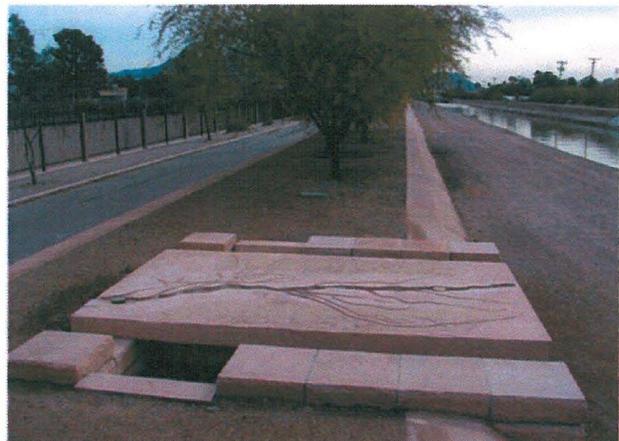
Upper East Fork Cave Creek & Paradise Valley Detention Basin

Hard Structural Method with Aesthetic Treatment

The hard structural method with aesthetic treatment includes large-scale concrete lined channel facilities and other structural components that are visually dominant within most landscape settings of Maricopa County This method incorporates aesthetic treatments such as gracefully meandering the form of a channel in the landscape use of color textural patterns, urban art and other architectural embellishments to establish visual and cultural context sensitivity and a unique sense of place within local communities This method also includes a landscape buffer zone on both sides of the structure with attractive grading and landscape planting to create an effective visual transition with adjacent properties and streetscapes The hard structural method with aesthetic treatment can be designed to complement a wide range of urban and industrial landscape settings and with care some suburban settings However this method has a large potential for introducing negative deviations that will detract from the valued visual characteristics of wild land natural, pastoral, rural and most suburban landscape settings. An example of this method is The District's ACDC conveyance facility located in the Biltmore area of the City of Phoenix is an example of a flood protection facility that incorporates some of the elements of the hard structural method with aesthetic treatment.



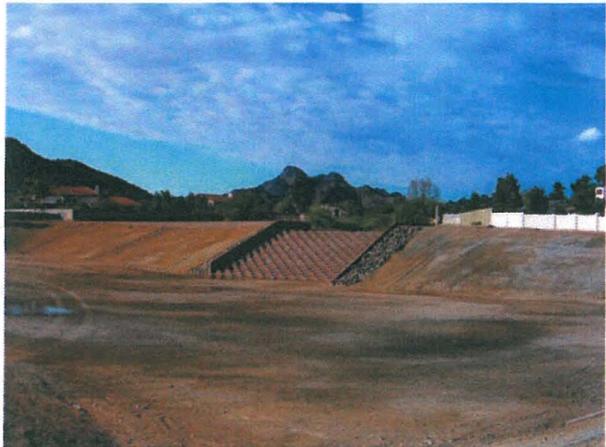
Double Tree Ranch Channel



Arizona Canal Diversion Channel

Semi Hard Structural Method without Aesthetic Treatment The semi-hard structural method is similar to the semi-soft structural method, but it lacks the inclusion of aesthetic features and, therefore. The superstructure is constructed

predominantly of earthen material. The structure is characteristically large-scale, with an overall geometric and straight form uniform side slopes, bottom (invert) and over bank areas Component structures for grade control, energy dissipation inlets and outlets are characteristically standard engineering designs without the Incorporation of aesthetic treatments. The semi-hard structural method incorporates vegetation planting of over bank areas only to the extent required for erosion control dust control, or meeting USACE 404 permitting requirements Except for rural and industrial landscapes, this method has limited ability to complement the visual character of the landscape settings of Maricopa County. The East Maricopa Floodway, Tatum Wash Basin, McMicken Dam and White Tanks FRS4I3 are representative of the semi-hard structural method.



Tatum Wash Basin



Sossaman Basin

Hard Structural Method The hard structural method includes the construction of heavily armored concrete structures and component facilities without the inclusion of aesthetic treatment measures These facilities are characteristically large scale facilities with an overall geometric and straight form uniform side slopes bottom and over bank areas The hard structural method incorporates vegetation planting of over bank areas only to the extent required for erosion control dust control or meeting USACE 404 permitting requirements Except for industrial landscapes and perhaps some agricultural landscapes this method has limited ability to complement the visual character of the landscape settings of Maricopa County. The segment of the District’s White Tank 4 inlet channel located near Interstate 10 and the segment of the Old Cross Cut Canal Channel located south of McDowell Road are representative of the application of the hard structural flood protection method.



White Tanks 4 Inlet Conveyance Channel



Skunk Creek 4 Drop Structure

Appendix C

“Section 6: Existing/Planned Landscape Assessment” excerpt from the Metro Phoenix ADMP Data Collection Report, October, 2006

6.1 Existing Landscape Character Assessment

The District’s report titled “Landscape Character Assessment for Maricopa County” (FCD 2004CO34 - Updated July 13th, 2005) was reviewed and the GIS database from that report was used to generate the Existing Landscape Character Map for the Metro Phoenix ADMP Study area (Figure 6.1).

The District’s Landscape Character Assessment report is a study of the existing characteristics that identify, describe and delineate the extent of the landscape character units within the County. The report is a planning tool which breaks the County into a hierarchical system of land classification based on visual, physical, and land use, including character types, subtypes, and physical units.

The study area falls within one character type, three character subtypes, and is comprised of 26 character units. The Sonoran Desert Character Type covers approximately 86 percent of Maricopa County and is associated by the long views across the desert and desert mountains. Subtypes include the Sonoran Mountain Lands, Sonoran Valley Lands, and the Sonoran River Lands.

The majority (59%) of the study area is made up of the Suburban Valley Plain Landscape Character Unit under the Sonoran Valley Landscape Character Subtype. The next two largest character units are the Industrial Valley Plain Unit (10%), located primarily in the southwest one-third of the study area, south of Van Buren Street to the Salt River; and Natural Pastoral Valley Unit (9%), scattered throughout the study area on undeveloped lands, parks, school yards, and golf courses.

With the exception of the Urban Valley Plain Landscape Character Unit, which occurs along the more prominent commercial/business corridors (e.g., Central Corridor and Camelback Corridor), the diversity of the remaining study area units occurs primarily at the low and high ranges of elevation, near the Salt River along the Study’s southern boundary, and the mountain/foothill areas of the Phoenix Mountain Preserve along the north and east study area boundaries. The topographical elevation changes from 1000-feet above sea level near the Salt River at the southwest corner of the study area to 2700-feet at the crest of Camelback Mountain.

The diversity in the remaining units is due to the varying natural features, cultural elements, and visual characteristics effected by the extreme ends of the elevation range and land use associated with those extremes, such as the low flood prone areas which are undeveloped and take on different characters, and mountainous areas that have varying levels of residential densities or no development at all.

6.2 Future Planned Landscape Character Assessment

The Future Planned Landscape Character Units Map, again derived from the District’s report, consists of 32 units within the study area (Figure 6.2). The increase in the number of units is due to the projected intense urban growth and density changes, which necessitates refinement of the character units. Although there is a diversity of landscape character at the two extreme ends of the area’s elevation, as in the Existing Landscape Character Units Map, the majority of the future planned landscape character for the study area is comprised of the Suburban Valley Plain Unit (38%), and Urban Valley Plain Unit (37%). The Suburban Valley Plain Unit decreased from 59% of the study area to 38%, while the Urban Valley Plain Unit increased from 2% to 37%; encompassing land which was previously Suburban Valley, Industrial Valley and Natural Pastoral Valley units.

6.3 Preliminary Landscape Character Compatibility Analysis

Preliminary Landscape Character Compatibility Analysis and Landscape Compatibility Classes Map were generated using the applications from the District’s report titled “Assessing the Relative Ability of Flood Protection Methods to Complement and Achieve Compatibility with the Visual Character of Landscape Settings in Maricopa County” (Revised June 14, 2003). Using the County’s GIS data for the study area, Figure 6.3 illustrates the complementary and compatibility or incompatibility of the various flood protection methods within the 26 existing landscape character units. The compatibility for the various flood protection methods are also mapped in Figures 6.4 thru 6.8.

The landscape compatibility classes were assigned by comparing the anticipated dominant visual characteristic of each flood control method with the visual characteristics of the physical attributes of each landscape setting or character unit. A professional judgment was made regarding the relative degree of similarity or divergence in

the visual characteristics between the two, and a degree of deviation in character that is likely to occur in the landscape setting from imposition of the method.

6.4 Recreational Land Use

Flood control improvements are very often compatible with recreational uses, such as soccer fields located within detention basins. The recreational aspects of possible flood control design alternatives will take into account the existing and proposed recreational land uses. The following documents have been obtained, reviewed, and summarized in Figure 6.9.

- ✓ “Trails”, Maricopa County Regional Trail System Plan, August 16, 2004.
- ✓ “MAG Bikeways – Metropolitan Phoenix Area”, Maricopa Association of Governments, 2005.
- ✓ “Cycle Arizona Map”, Arizona Department of Transportation, 2004.
- ✓ “People Places”, City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation, 2005
- ✓ Exploration of the Edge – Recommendations to guide the City of Phoenix policy-making, planning, and design for land at the edge of preserved open space. May 2003
- ✓ Sonoran Preserve Master Plan – An Open Space Plan for the Phoenix Sonoran Desert, City of Phoenix Parks, Recreation and Library Department, February 17, 1998.



Existing Landscape Character Units

- Industrial Bajada
- Industrial Foothills
- Industrial River Channel
- Industrial River Terrace
- Industrial Valley Plain
- Industrial Valley River & Washes
- Natural & Pastoral Bajada
- Natural & Pastoral Foothills
- Natural & Pastoral Mountain
- Natural & Pastoral River Channel
- Natural & Pastoral River Terrace
- Natural & Pastoral Valley Plain
- Natural & Pastoral Valley River & Washes
- Rural Bajada
- Rural Valley Plain
- Rural River Terrace
- Suburban Bajada
- Suburban Foothills
- Suburban Mountain
- Suburban River Channel
- Suburban River Terrace
- Suburban Valley Plain
- Suburban Valley River & Washes
- Urban Bajada
- Urban Valley Plain
- Urban Valley River & Washes

Legend

- Study Area
- Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
- Highways
- Major Streets
- Flood Hazard Zone
- Floodway
- Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2



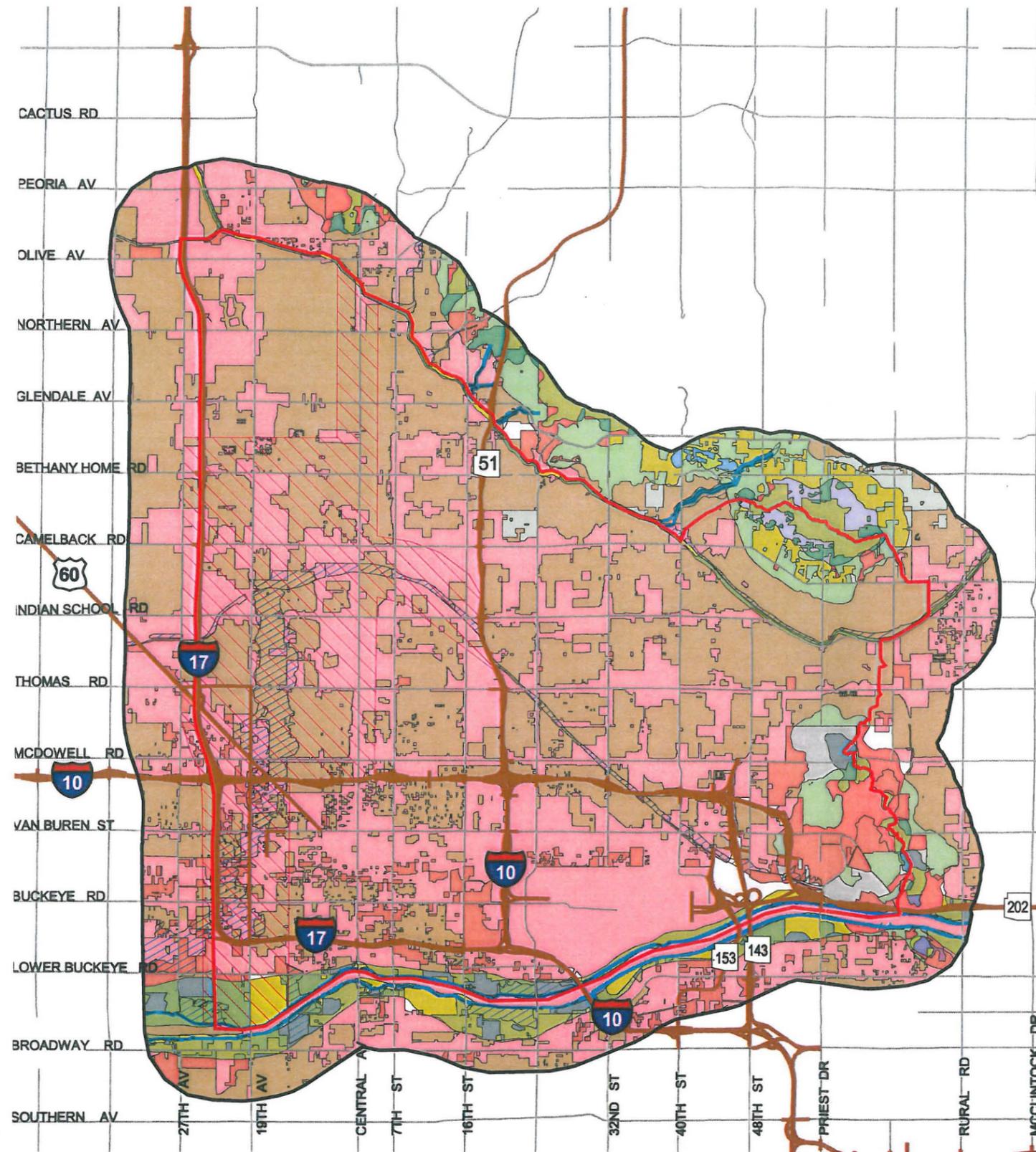
Metro ADMP Data Collection Report

Existing Landscape Character Units

Exhibit 6.1



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- Future Landscape Character Units**
- Industrial Bajada
 - Industrial Mountain
 - Industrial River Channel
 - Industrial River Terrace
 - Industrial Valley Plain
 - Industrial Valley River & Washes
 - Natural & Pastoral Bajada
 - Natural & Pastoral Foothills
 - Natural & Pastoral Mountain
 - Natural & Pastoral River Channel
 - Natural & Pastoral River Terrace
 - Natural & Pastoral Valley Plain
 - Natural & Pastoral Valley River & Washes
 - Rural Bajada
 - Rural Foothills
 - Rural Mountain
 - Rural Valley Plain
 - Rural Valley River & Washes
 - Suburban Bajada
 - Suburban Foothills
 - Suburban Mountain
 - Suburban River Channel
 - Suburban River Terrace
 - Suburban Valley Plain
 - Suburban Valley River & Washes
 - Urban Bajada
 - Urban Foothills
 - Urban Mountain
 - Urban River Channel
 - Urban River Terrace
 - Urban Valley Plain
 - Urban Valley River & Washes

Legend

- Study Area
- Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
- Highways
- Major Streets
- Flood Hazard Zone
- Floodway
- Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2



1 0 1 2 Miles

Metro ADMP Data Collection Report
Future Landscape Character Units
Exhibit 6.2



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METRO PHOENIX ADMP
Landscape Character Compatibility Analysis

LANDSCAPE UNIT	Methods of Flood Protection					
	Non-Structural Methods	Structural Methods				
		Soft	Semi-Soft	Semi-Hard	Hard w/ Aesth. Treat.	Hard
Industrial Bajada	C	C	C	C	C	C
Industrial Foothills	C	C	C	C	C	C
Industrial River Channel	C	C	C	C	C	C
Industrial River Terrace	C	C	C	C	C	C
Industrial Valley Plain	C	C	C	C	C	C
Industrial Valley River & Washes	C	C	C	C	C	C
Natural & Pastoral Bajada	C	C	OC	OC	OC	IC
Natural & Pastoral Foothills	C	OC	OC	IC	IC	IC
Natural & Pastoral Mountain	C	OC	OC	IC	IC	IC
Natural & Pastoral River Channel	C	C	OC	IC	IC	IC
Natural & Pastoral River Terrace	C	C	OC	IC	IC	IC
Natural & Pastoral Valley Plain	C	C	OC	IC	IC	IC
Natural & Pastoral Valley River & Washes	C	C	OC	IC	IC	IC
Rural Bajada	C	C	C	IC	IC	IC
Rural River Terrace	C	C	C	OC	IC	IC
Rural Valley Plain	C	C	C	OC	OC	OC
Suburban Bajada	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Suburban Foothills	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Suburban Mountain	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Suburban River Channel	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Suburban River Terrace	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Suburban Valley Plain	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Suburban Valley River & Washes	C	C	C	IC	OC	IC
Urban Bajada	C	C	C	IC	IC	IC
Urban Valley Plain	C	C	C	IC	C	OC
Urban Valley River & Washes	C	C	C	IC	C	OC

C = Complementary and Compatible
 OC = Occasionally Complementary and Compatible
 IC = Not Complementary and Incompatible
 Note: This analysis uses the "Existing Landscape Character Units."
 Exhibit 6.1

The following are brief excerpts of descriptions for Methods of Flood Protection taken from the District's report titled "Assessing the Relative Ability of Flood Protection Methods to Complement and Achieve Compatibility with the Visual Character of Landscape Settings in Maricopa County" (Revised June 14, 2003).

Non-Structural Method

This method generally does not introduce structural elements or facilities into the landscape setting. This method retains the existing character and scenic quality of the landscape settings in which they are implemented.

Soft-Structural Method

This method includes construction of flood protection structures, such as conveyance channels, storage basins and flood retarding structures, utilizing earthen materials. The hard structural components of these facilities are either non-existent or are buried or concealed so as not to be visually evident to the average viewer.

Semi-Soft Structural Method

This method is similar to the soft structural method, except for the introduction of visible structural components that are a functional part of the flood protection facility. These structural components can often be designed to remain visually subordinate to, and complement, the desired character of the setting in which they are located through careful placement, material usage, and careful design of their overall form.

Semi-Hard Structural Method without Aesthetic Treatment

This method is similar to the semi-soft structural method, but lacks the inclusion of aesthetic features. Component structures for grade control, energy dissipation, inlets and outlets are characteristically of standard engineering design without the incorporation of aesthetic treatments. The semi-hard structural method incorporates vegetation planting of over-bank areas only to the extent required for erosion control, dust control, or meeting USACE 404 permitting requirements.

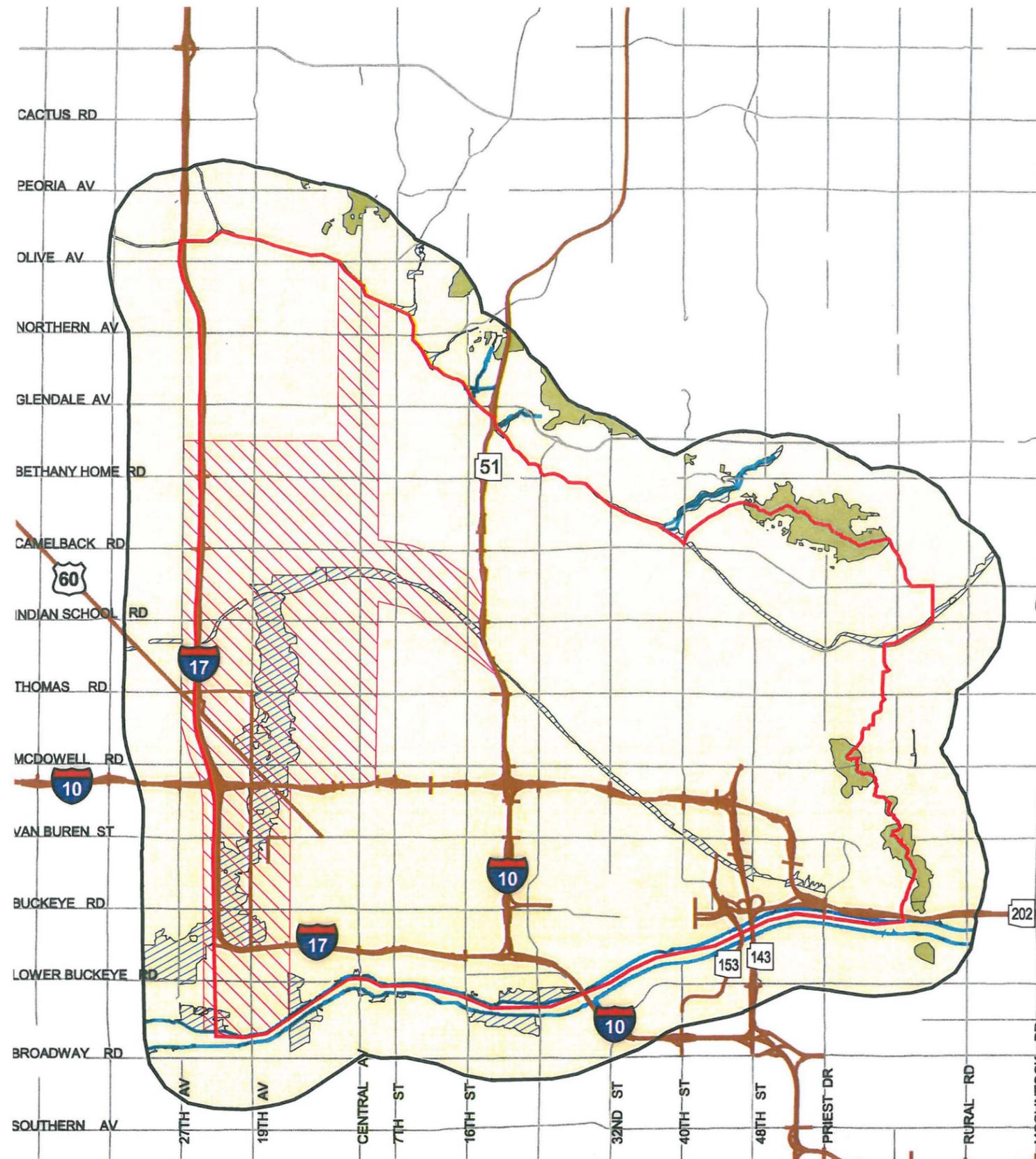
Hard Structural Method with Aesthetic Treatment

This method includes large-scale concrete lined channel facilities and other structural components. This method can include aesthetic treatments such as: meandering the form of a channel in the landscape; use of color, textural patterns, urban art and other architectural embellishments to establish visual and cultural context and unique sense of place within local communities. This method also includes attractive grading and landscape planting of over-bank areas to create an effective visual transition with adjacent properties and streetscapes.

Hard Structural Method

This method includes the construction of heavily armored concrete structures and component facilities without the inclusion of aesthetic treatment measures. This method incorporates vegetation planting of over-bank areas only to the extent required for erosion control, dust control, or meeting USACE 404 permitting requirements.

Figure 6.3



Legend

- Study Area
- Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
- Highways
- Major Streets
- Flood Hazard Zone
- Floodway
- Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2

Soft Structural Flood Protection Method

- Complementary and Compatible
- Occasionally Complementary and Compatible



1 0 1 2 Miles

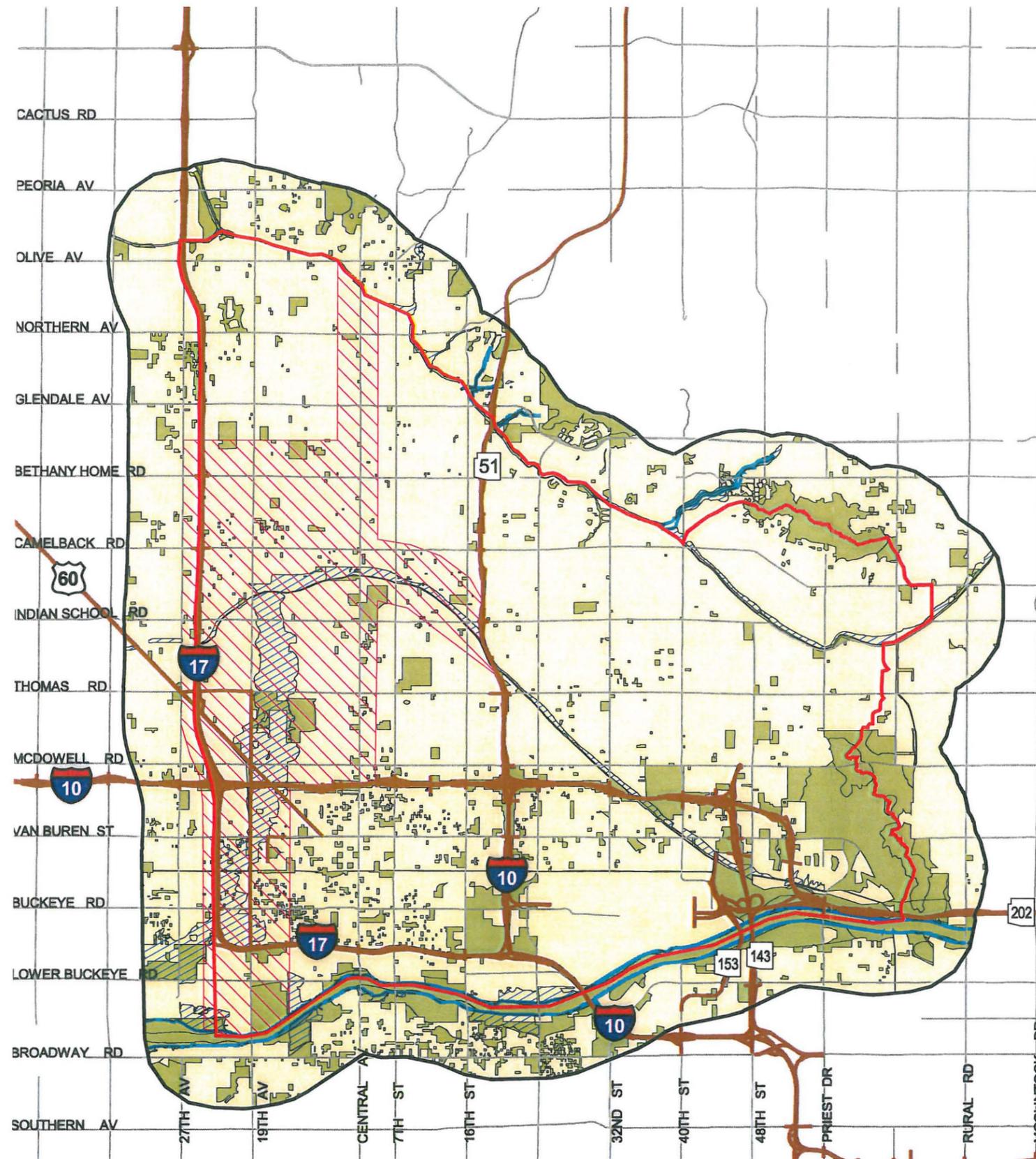
Metro ADMP Data
Collection Study

Landscape Character
Compatibility Analysis

Exhibit 6.4



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Legend

- Study Area
- Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
- Highways
- Major Streets
- Flood Hazard Zone
- Floodway
- Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2

Semi-Soft Structural Flood Protection Method

- Complementary and Compatible
- Occasionally Complementary and Compatible



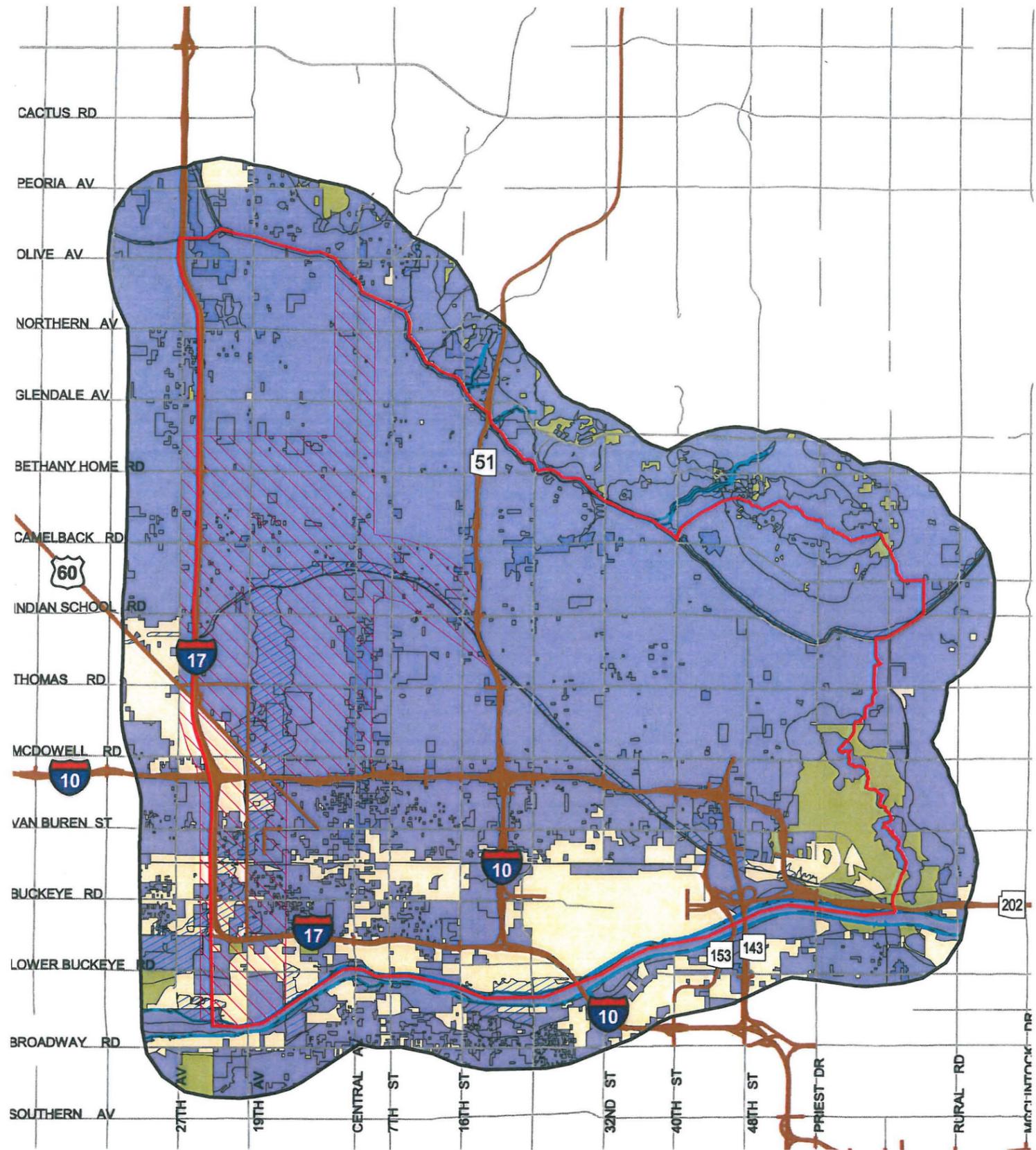
Metro ADMP Data
Collection Report

Landscape Character
Compatibility Analysis

Exhibit 6.5



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Legend

- Study Area
- Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
- Highways
- Major Streets
- Flood Hazard Zone
- Floodway
- Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2

Semi - Hard Structural

Flood Protection Method

- Complementary and Compatible
- Occasionally Complementary and Compatible
- Not Complementary and Incompatible



1 0 1 2 Miles

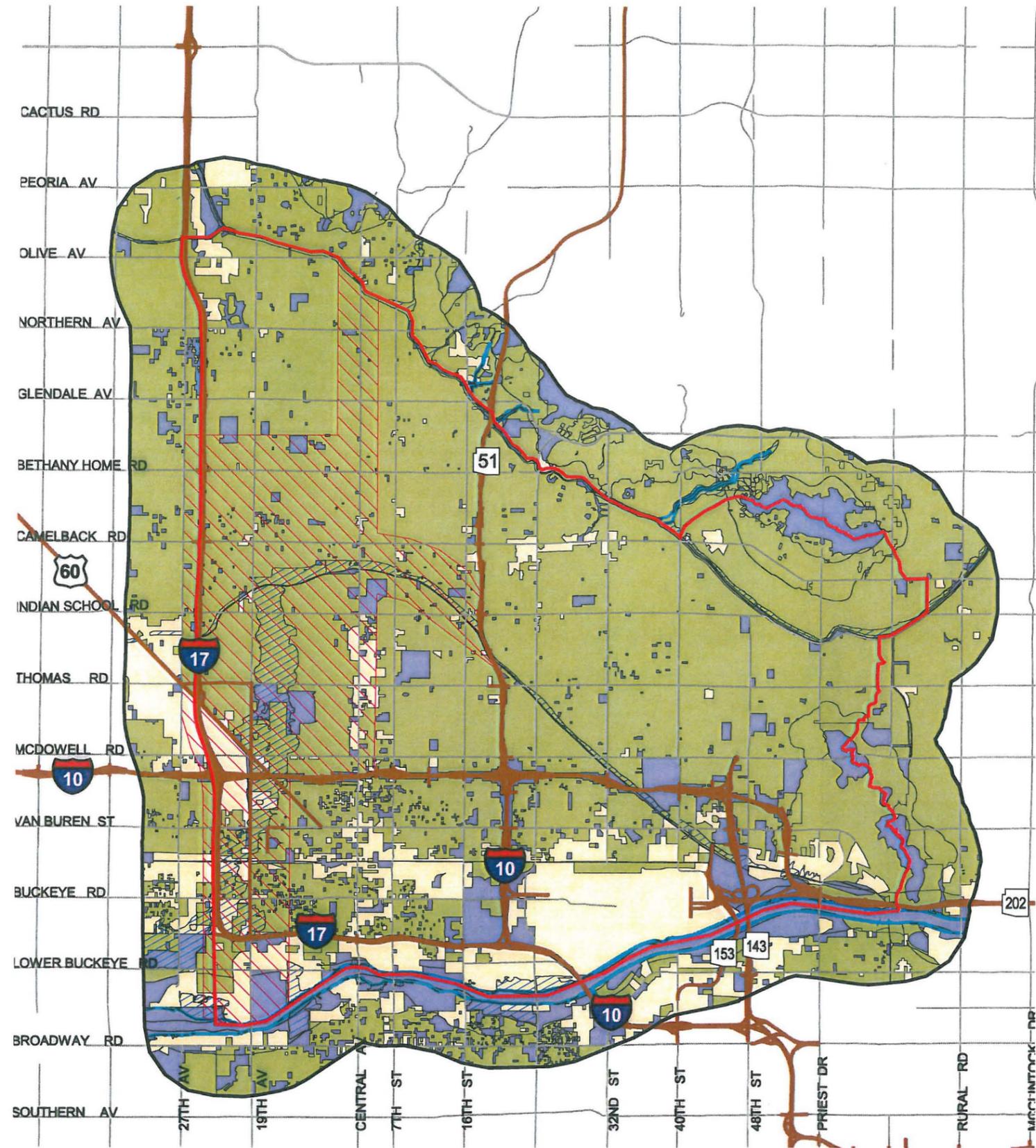
Metro ADMP Data
Collection Study

Landscape Character
Compatibility Analysis

Exhibit 6.6



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Legend

- Study Area
 - Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
 - Highways
 - Major Streets
 - Flood Hazard Zone
 - Floodway
 - Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2
- Hard Structural with Aesthetic Treatment Flood Protection Method**
- Complementary and Compatible
 - Occasionally Complementary and Compatible
 - Not Complementary and Incompatible



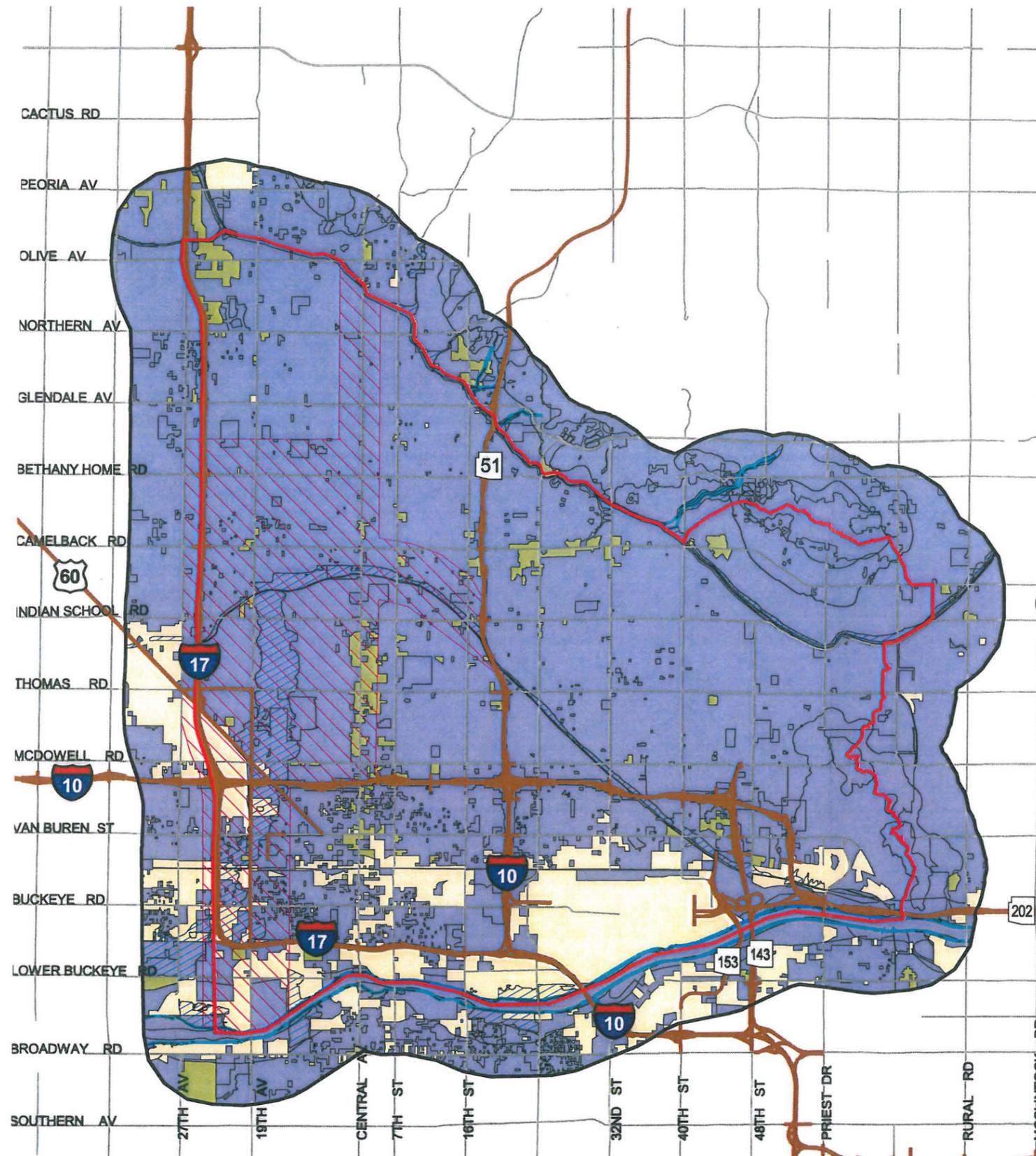
Metro ADMP Data Collection Report

Landscape Character Compatibility Analysis

Exhibit 6.7



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Legend

-  Study Area
-  Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
-  Highways
-  Major Streets
-  Flood Hazard Zone
-  Floodway
-  Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2

Hard Structural Flood Protection Method

-  Complementary and Compatible
-  Occasionally Complementary and Compatible
-  Not Complementary and Incompatible

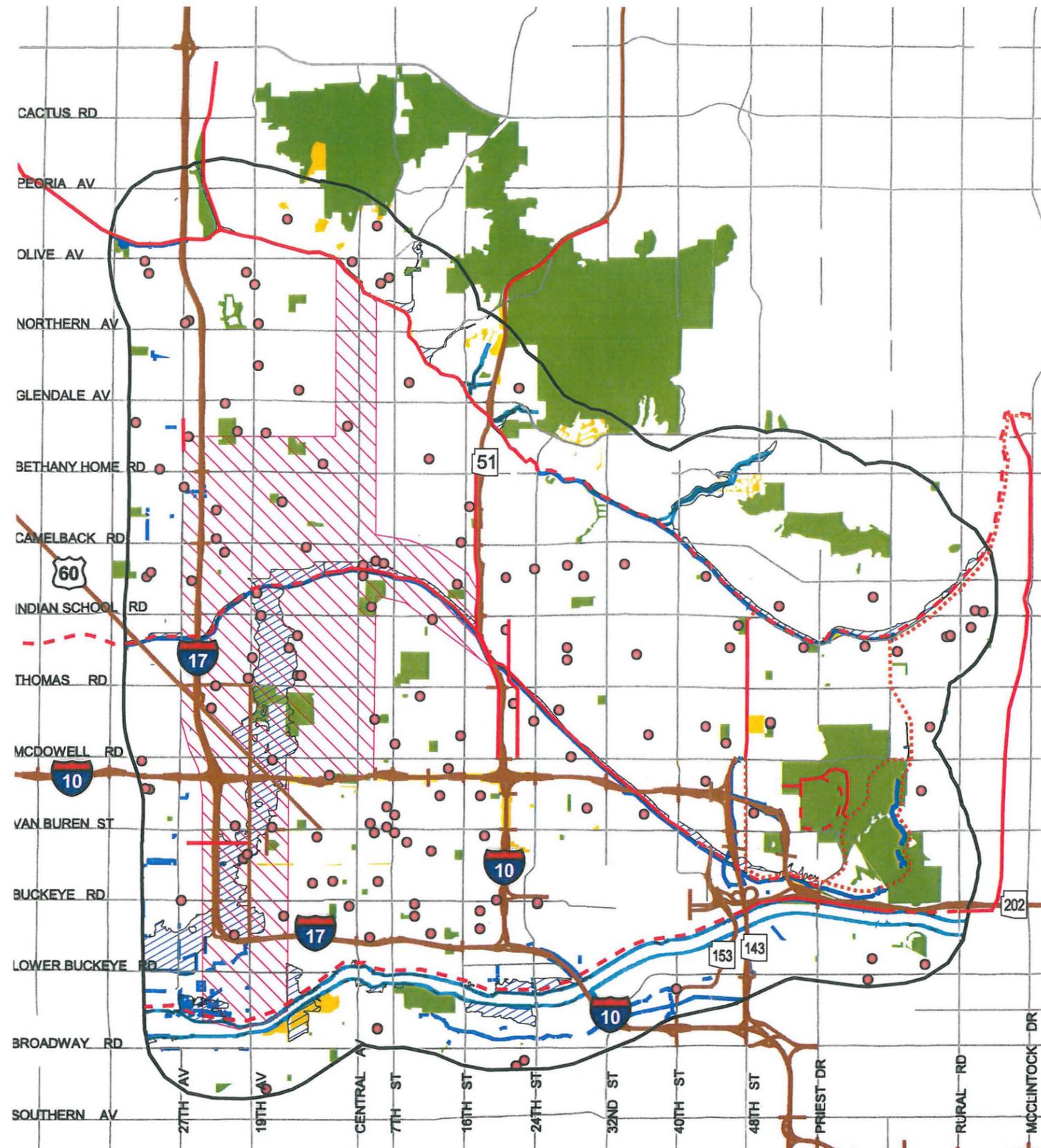


Metro ADMP Data
Collection Report

Landscape Character
Compatibility Analysis
Exhibit 6.8



Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Inc
3003 North Central Avenue Suite 600
Phoenix, Arizona 85012



Legend

- Study Area (extent plus 1 mile)
- Schools
- Highways
- Major Streets
- Flood Hazard Zone
- Floodway
- Scenery Resources Assessment Area of Influence - Study Area for Phase 2
- Canals
- Existing Multi-Use Trail (unpaved)
- Existing Paved Multi-Use Path
- Planned Paved Multi-Use Path

Landscape Character Units

- Active Open Space (Includes parks)
- Passive Open Space (Includes mountain preserves and washes)



1 0 1 2 Miles

Metro ADMP Data
Collection Report

Recreational Land-Use
Exhibit 6.9



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Appendix D

Excerpts from The City of Phoenix General Plan; Conservation, Rehabilitation, & Redevelopment Element, Retrieved on January 30, 2007 from: <http://phoenix.gov/PLANNING/gpelem.html>

GOAL 1 HISTORIC, CULTURAL AND CHARACTER PRESERVATION: OUR RICH HERITAGE SHOULD BE PRESERVED AND PROTECTED.

Historic and cultural preservation, along with conservation of unique neighborhoods and development patterns, contribute to community pride, investment and redevelopment. Among the highest goals is preserving a sense of place and recognizing a community's heritage, values and connection with the past. Because Phoenix is a relatively new city compared to other large cities in the U.S., and it has a large proportion of recently transplanted residents, significant efforts to preserve our limited historic resources are especially important. Older buildings and neighborhoods provide a connection with the past that would otherwise be lost. Preserving and adapting older structures for re-use provide options for living and working that are becoming increasingly desirable as the city continues to grow. Unique neighborhoods and area characteristics should also be recognized and enhanced, adding to the diversity and vitality of the city. Efforts to revitalize the central city are enhanced by the successful preservation of the oldest neighborhoods and individual buildings, which tend to be centrally located. Additional historic areas will be designated further out as newer neighborhoods, developed after World War II, become eligible for historic designation (50 years old or more).

Selected Policies and Recommendations from the Conservation, Rehabilitation, & Redevelopment Element which are pertinent to the METRO ADMP S&RR Assessment:

- Develop strategies to rehabilitate and occupy historic resources for governmental and non-governmental use as an alternative to demolition.
- Designate, rehabilitate and protect city owned historic resources.
- Encourage new development within and outside, but adjacent to historic districts or sites, to be compatible with historic resources and their setting.
- Investigate and implement measures to encourage preserving the streetscape and landscaping in historic districts.
- Evaluate post-World War II generation development for significant contribution to community character, and create guidelines and policies for historic district designations.
- Promote methods to preserve architectural or other unique characteristics of neighborhoods and set standards for acceptable alterations.
- Develop area plans and accompanying provisions that recognize and preserve an area's unique attributes.
- Continue existing and investigate new mechanisms to require new construction and additions to existing buildings, to respect the character of the neighborhood and fit into the streetscape.
- Continue to establish character districts to protect areas with unique characteristics.
- Investigate regulatory and voluntary methods to identify, assess, and preserve archaeological and historic resources in both public and private development projects.
- Improve failing, obsolete or absent public infrastructure to enhance a neighborhood's sustainability.
- Advance comprehensive downtown revitalization efforts through policies and projects that provide a full range of uses including: housing, office, community retail, cultural, entertainment and public amenities.
- Increase housing opportunities in the downtown area and create incentives to encourage neighborhood and community businesses.
- Encourage adaptive reuse and investment in older industrial and commercial areas.
- Develop programs that will encourage reuse of environmentally contaminated properties.
- Encourage adaptive reuse of obsolete or vacant non-residential structures.

GOAL 5 ELIMINATION OF DETERIORATION AND BLIGHT: PREVENTION OR ELIMINATION OF DETERIORATION AND BLIGHT CONDITIONS SHOULD BE PROMOTED TO ENCOURAGE NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REINVESTMENT.

Deterioration and blight conditions depress surrounding property values, reduce the quality of life for the area and increase the risk to public health and safety. They contribute to neighborhood instability and disinvestment and are both a cause and effect of community decline. Abandoned or vacant properties result in a loss of tax base to support community services and underutilization of existing infrastructure. Slum and blight conditions, if not corrected, negate area improvements and discourage private investment.

City redevelopment and revitalization programs are designed with members of the community to stabilize and regenerate blighted areas. Once improvements are made, increased property values and appearance can help revamp the investment climate and provide an incentive for private improvements to other nearby properties. The core of neighborhood revitalization strategy is this pattern of public improvements encouraging private investments.

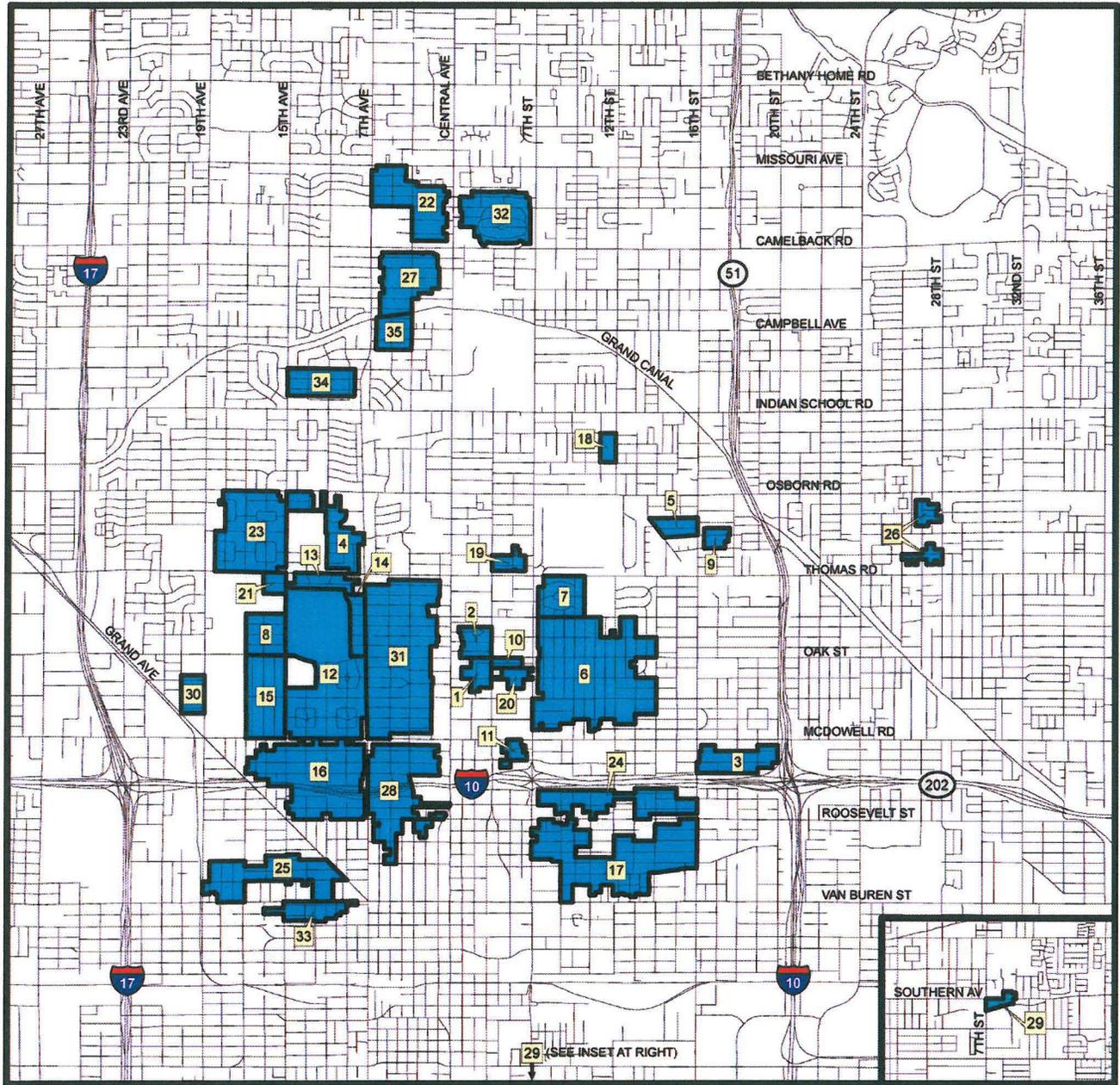
Successful revitalization requires a mixture of short- term objectives such as home rehabilitation, elimination of blight, transportation improvements, **park development**, and water-line construction. It is completed with the long-term maintenance of those investments and other resulting private investments. Chances of maintaining the neighborhood are significantly improved by providing mechanisms for funding and by resident participation in redevelopment planning.

Selected Policies and Recommendations from the Conservation, Rehabilitation, & Redevelopment Element which are pertinent to the METRO ADMP S&RR Assessment:

- Facilitate the acquisition of vacant, underutilized and blighted parcels for appropriate redevelopment, compatible with the adjacent neighborhood character and adopted area plan.
- Upgrade obsolete and substandard infrastructure and improve natural habitat areas to encourage and support private investment.
- Upgrade or improve public infrastructure within identified revitalization areas, as funding can be secured.
- Minimize relocation displacement and hardship caused by the demolition or conversion of existing housing.
- Develop relocation strategies for transitional neighborhoods to encourage keeping neighborhood units together.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Phoenix Historic Property Register



- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Alvarado | 13. Encanto Manor | 25. Oakland |
| 2. Ashland Place | 14. Encanto Vista | 26. Phoenix Homesteads |
| 3. Brentwood | 15. Fairview Place | 27. Pierson Place |
| 4. Campus Vista | 16. F.Q. Story | 28. Roosevelt |
| 5. Cheery Lynn | 17. Garfield | 29. Roosevelt Park |
| 6. Coronado | 18. Idylwilde Park | 30. Villa Verde |
| 7. Country Club Park | 19. La Hacienda | 31. Willo |
| 8. Del Norte Place | 20. Los Olivos | 32. Windsor Square |
| 9. Earll Place | 21. Margarita Place | 33. Woodland |
| 10. East Alvarado | 22. Medlock Place | 34. Woodlea |
| 11. East Evergreen | 23. North Encanto | 35. Yapple Park |
| 12. Encanto-Palmcroft | 24. North Garfield | |



City of Phoenix Residential Historic Districts

(Retrieved April, 2007 from: <http://phoenix.gov/historic/residential.html>)

Alvarado

Located along the intersection of Monte Vista and Alvarado roads, extending north to the Oak Street alignment, east to Third Street and south towards Palm Lane. November 1992 (Period of Significance: 1907-1933)

Ashland Place

Generally located along Hoover, Vernon and Ashland avenues between Central Avenue and Third Street. May 1992; boundary expansion January 2003 (Period of Significance: 1920-1940)

Brentwood

Generally bounded by 16th to 20th streets, Culver Street and the alley north of Brill Street. April 2003 (Period of Significance: 1926-1956)

Campus Vista

Generally bounded by Thomas and Osborn roads, Seventh and 15th avenues. April 2003 (Period of Significance: 1939-1956)

Cheery Lynn

Bounded by Flower Street, Earll Drive, 16th Street and Randolph Road. February 1994 (Period of Significance: 1928-1945)

Coronado

Generally bounded by Seventh to 14th streets, Virginia Avenue and the alley north of McDowell Road. November 1986; boundary adjustment January 2000 (Period of Significance: 1907-1942)

Country Club Park

Generally bounded by Thomas Road, Virginia Avenue, Dayton Street and the alley west of Eighth Street. January 1993 (Period of Significance: 1939-1946)

Del Norte Place

Bounded by Virginia Avenue, Encanto Boulevard, 15th and 17th avenues. July 1993 (Period of Significance: 1927-1945)

Earl Place

Generally located along Earll Drive and the north side of Pinchot Avenue between 16th and 18th streets. April 2003 (Period of Significance: 1927-1942)

East Alvarado

Generally located along Alvarado Road between Third and Seventh streets. May 1992 (Period of Significance: 1929-1942)

East Evergreen

Generally bounded by Third and Seventh streets, McDowell Road and the alley south of Willetta Street. November 1999 (Period of Significance: 1909-1929)

Encanto-Palmcroft

Generally bounded by Seventh to 15th avenues, McDowell Road and the northern boundary of Encanto Park and Golf Course. March 1987; boundary expansions June 1999, September 2005, November 2006 (Period of Significance: 1920-1952)

Encanto Manor

Generally bounded by Thomas Road and Windsor, Seventh and 15th avenues. February 2006 (Period of Significance: 1945-1959)

Encanto Vista

Bounded by Windsor Avenue, Encanto Boulevard, Seventh and Eighth avenues. April 2003 (Period of Significance: 1943-1953)

Fairview Place

Bounded by McDowell Road, Encanto Boulevard, 15th Avenue and the alley west of 17th Avenue. February 1994 (Period of Significance: 1928-1948)

F.Q. Story

Generally bounded by McDowell Road, Roosevelt Street, Seventh and 17th avenues. March 1988; boundary adjustments March 2000, January 2004 (Period of Significance: 1921-1942)

Garfield

Generally bounded by Roosevelt, Van Buren, Seventh and 16th streets. April 1989 (as Victoria Place Historic District); December 2001 (as Dennis Addition Historic District); December 2002 (as Garfield Place Historic District); district consolidation, expansion and name change February 2005; boundary adjustment November 2005 (Period of Significance: 1883-1942)

Idylwilde Park

Bounded by 11th and 12th streets, Weldon and Fairmount avenues. June 1991 (Period of Significance: 1928-1941)

La Hacienda

Generally located along Verde Lane and Catalina Drive between Third and Seventh streets. April 2003 (Period of Significance: 1926-1954)

Los Olivos

Generally located along Monte Vista Road between Third and Seventh streets. December 2003 (Period of Significance: 1906-1935)

Margarita Place

Bounded by Thomas Road, Windsor Avenue, 15th and 16th avenues. October 1999 (Period of Significance: 1927-1949)

Medlock Place

Generally bounded by Seventh and Missouri avenues, the alley west of Central Avenue and the alley south of Pasadena Avenue. April 2003 (Period of Significance: 1926-1956)

North Encanto

Generally bounded by Osborn Road, Thomas Road, 15th Avenue and the alley west of 18th Avenue. December 2002 (Period of Significance: 1939-1950)

North Garfield

Generally bounded by Interstate 10, Roosevelt Street, Seventh Place and 16th Street. June 1997 (as Diamond Street Historic District); December 2002 (as Moreland Street Historic District); district consolidation, expansion and name change February 2005 (Period of Significance: 1887-1942)

Oakland

Generally bounded by Grand Avenue, 19th Avenue, Van Buren Street and the alley north of Fillmore Street. September 1988; boundary expansion June 2006 (Period of Significance: 1887-195 1)

Phoenix Homesteads

Consists of two irregular shaped areas situated north of Thomas Road, south of Osborn Road, between 26th and 28th streets. January 1990 (Period of Significance: 1935-1937)

Pierson Place

Generally bounded by Camelback Road, Grand Canal, Central and Seventh avenues. November 2005 (Period of Significance: 1924-1956)

Roosevelt

Generally bounded by McDowell Road, Fillmore Street, Central Avenue and Seventh Avenue. September 1986; boundary adjustments October 1991, December 1997, November 2004 (Period of Significance: 1895-1930)

Roosevelt Park

Generally bounded by Seventh and Ninth streets, Old Southern Avenue and the alley north of Southern Avenue. March 2003 (Period of Significance 1924-1942)

Villa Verde

Bounded by 19th and 20th avenues, the alley north of Monte Vista Road and the alley south of Granada Road. January 1999 (Period of Significance: 1928-1940)

Willo

Generally bounded by First and Seventh avenues, McDowell Road and the alley north of Edgemont Avenue. July 1990; boundary expansion June 2006 (Period of Significance: 1910-1950)

Windsor Square

Generally bounded by Central Avenue, Seventh Street, Camelback Road and the alley north of Oregon Avenue. July 1996 (Period of Significance: 1912-1945)

Woodland

Generally bounded by Seventh and 16th avenues, Van Buren Street and the alley north of Adams Street. February 1989; boundary expansion December 2002 (Period of Significance: 1880-1935)

Woodlea

Generally located along Mackenzie Drive, Heatherbrae Drive and the south side of Glenrosa Avenue between 15th Avenue and the alley west of Seventh Avenue. January 1999 (Period of Significance: 1928-1949)

Yaple Park

Bounded by Turney Avenue, Grand Canal, Third Avenue and the alley east of Seventh Avenue. June 1997 (Period of Significance: 1928-1940)