

FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

City of Saint Louis

**ADOPTED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
DECEMBER 5, 1995**

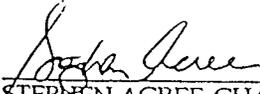
**AS AMENDED
Through 2006**

Amendment No. 01/97 - Art Museum Purchase of Arena Site

Amendment No. 02/97 - Municipal Golf Courses

**Amendment No. 03/06 - Portion of Forest Park East of Kingshighway Blvd.
and North of Interstate 64 (Approved by City of St. Louis Planning Commission)**

FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
AMENDMENT NO. 01/97
ATTESTED COPY

 2/5/97
STEPHEN ACREE, CHAIRMAN DATE
CDC

F O R E S T P A R K M A S T E R P L A N

Approved at the Community Development Commission Meeting of December 5, 1995

AMENDMENT NO. 01/97

(ART MUSEUM PURCHASE OF ARENA SITE)

to

THE FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

approved by the Community Development Commission on February 4, 1997

BACKGROUND:

The Master Plan as approved by the CDC in December 1995 refers in several places to a proposed expansion of the Art Museum on up to 4 acres on Art Hill, which included the proposed purchase of the Arena by the Forest Park Assistance Corporation (FPAC).

Since the Plan was adopted, the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority (LCRA), the Art Museum, and the Parks Department have agreed to a revised proposal (which is to be included in a Cooperation Agreement between the Art Museum and LCRA) that calls for an inclusive planning process for the Arena site (which will continue to be owned by LCRA during the planning process), and a substantial financial contribution by the Art Museum Subdistrict to Forest Park improvements, under its Forest Park lease. The Museum entities continue to commit \$11 million distributed as follows: \$7 million from the Museum Subdistrict to improvements in Forest Park outside of the Art Museum leased area (to be provided for in the Art Museum lease); up to \$1 million towards the holding costs and planning process for the Arena site; and \$3 million as an inducement to the developer to be used for improvements at or adjacent to the Arena Site, if the planning process and the Arena Master Plan will, in the Museum's sole judgment, produce a benefit to Forest Park and to the Museum, as a resident thereof, which justifies such level of funding; otherwise, the \$3 million will be for improvements in Forest Park, outside of the Existing Art Museum and the Leased Premises, as determined by the Museum.

The Forest Park Advisory Board approved a resolution recommending an amendment to the Forest Park Master Plan, reflecting this revised proposal, at its meeting of January 6, 1997, as contained in the supporting documentation attached hereto.

Accordingly, amendment of the Master Plan is appropriate, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 01/97 TEXT

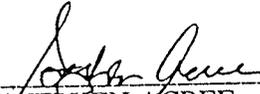
Upon the recommendation of the Forest Park Advisory Board, made by resolution on January 6, 1997, the Community Development Commission adopts as amendment 01/97 of the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan the following:

- a. Notwithstanding anything in the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan to the contrary, the Plan's recommendation regarding the Art Museum expansion in Forest Park including its lease of four additional acres, is not contingent on the purchase of the Arena site, but is contingent on the provisions of the revised proposal as outlined in the Background to this Amendment.
- b. Page 17 of the Executive Summary of the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan, AREA 2, Site Specific Recommendations (St. Louis Art Museum) is revised as follows:

DELETE, the following line: -Purchase of the Arena site for park related uses.

ADD, in its place: -Compliance with the terms of the Cooperation Agreement between the Art Museum and the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority.

All other references to the Art Museum and the Arena in the 1995 Master Plan are hereby deemed consistent with these changes.


STEPHEN ACREE
CHAIRMAN CDC

10/21/97
DATE

FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

Approved at the Community Development Commission Meeting of December 5, 1995

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT NO. 02/97

(MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES)

to

THE FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

approved by the Community Development Commission on October 7, 1997

BACKGROUND

The Master Plan as approved by the CDC in December 1995 refers in several places to the fact that the current layouts of the Municipal Golf Courses do not meet today's standards, contains land use conflicts, and drainage problems. The Master Plan outlines site specific recommendations and particular improvements, and suggests two design options for the development of the golf courses.

The first, option A, offers 27 competition golf holes (one 18-hole course and one 9-hole course) and continues to use Lindell Pavilion as the clubhouse. The second, option B, provides 18 competition golf holes, a new clubhouse, a new driving range and 3 practice holes.

Since the plan was adopted, discussions have occurred with the American Golf Corporation and other golf related interests to achieve consensus on a design for the new Municipal Golf Courses. The result of these discussions is the development of a hybrid plan that integrates favorable elements from both options.

Accordingly, amendment of the Master Plan is appropriate, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO 02/97 TEXT

- I. Upon the recommendation of the Forest Park Advisory Board, made by resolution on October 2, 1997 the Community Development Commission adopts as Amendment 02/97 of the Forest Park Master Plan the following:
 - a. Notwithstanding anything in the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan to the contrary, the Municipal Golf Courses will have 27 holes consisting of 3 returning nines, and golf course operations will be relocated to a new clubhouse building and a new parking lot.
 - b. Notwithstanding anything in the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan to the contrary, existing hole 16, located on the western edge of the Art Hill/Grand Basin, is slightly modified in order to allow for the proposed promenade and walkway around Grand Basin, but remains approximately in its current location.
 - c. Notwithstanding anything in the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan to the contrary, the proposed soft surface path from the Des Peres Ave./Lindell Blvd. intersection to the Grand Basin is deleted.
- II. Page 21 of the Executive Summary of the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan, Section J., System and Site Recommendations, Area 3: Cascades - Municipal Golf Course, is revised as follows:

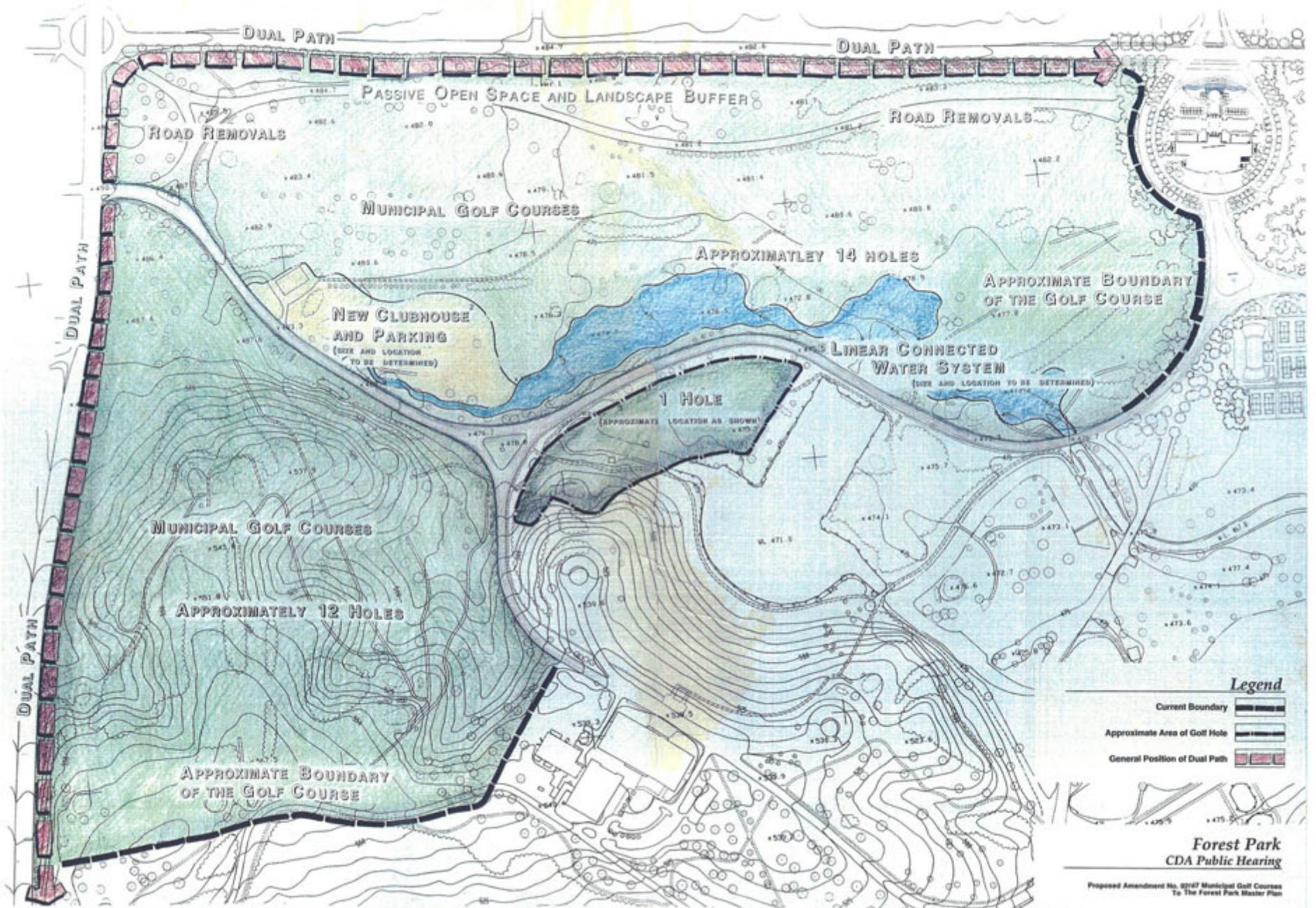
Delete all text following the caption, "MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES", and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of the 1995 Master Plan:

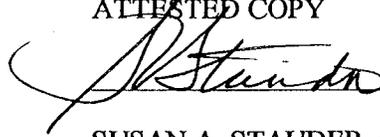
- Relocate four [five] golf holes away from the Art Hill/Grand Basin to create open space for passive recreation.
- Improve drainage and golf course quality with new lake system and wetlands. The water level will fluctuate within the lake/wetlands system and the water may be used for irrigation purposes.
- Landscape to be more naturalistic and responsive to the topography and proposed water system.
- Remove Grand Drive between Forsyth entrance and De Baliviere entrance.
- The Municipal Golf Courses will have 27 holes consisting of 3 returning nines, and golf course operations will be relocated to a new clubhouse building and a new parking lot. [Consider two golf course options: i) 27-hole course. ii) an 18-hole course.]
- Consider relocating the maintenance building to a visually unobtrusive hillside location.
- Redesign Municipal Golf Courses to maintain existing southern boundary adjacent to the existing Valley Drive.

Note: Text indicated by Italics thus is to be ADDED.

Text indicated in Brackets[thus] is to be DELETED.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
AMENDMENT NO. 03/06
ATTESTED COPY

 05-10-06

SUSAN A. STAUDER, CHAIRMAN DATE
PLANNING COMMISSION

Approved at City of St. Louis Planning Commission Meeting May 3, 2006
(PDA 063-06-CMP)

FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
AMENDMENT NO. 03/06
(MODIFICATION OF BJH LEASE)
TO
THE FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
AND
STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN

BACKGROUND

Provided By Department of Parks Recreation and Forestry:

The Master Plan as approved by the CDC in December 1995 refers in several places to the desire to limit or prohibit new construction in Forest Park while also acknowledging that there are park areas that are over-utilized and under-utilized and that Forest Park serves as a catalyst "for the continued development and enhancement of the surrounding neighborhoods and business community." Further, the Master Plan recognizes that in the past, Forest Park was "distressed due to years of declining maintenance budgets and resulting deferred maintenance" and among the Master Plan's stated policies are the exploration of additional funding sources for daily maintenance and management costs as well as the requirement to:

"Utilize private funds to support park improvements and capital expenditures only:

- a. Upgrade the City's standards of maintenance and repair so that private and institutional sources of funding are assured of the security of their donations and investments.
- b. The level of public funding should not be reduced."

Since the Master Plan was adopted, meeting the goal of not reducing the level of public funding has become more and more difficult.

Barnes-Jewish Hospital ("BJH") has an existing lease with 44 years remaining in its term for approximately 9.4 acres east of Kingshighway. BJH approached the City of St. Louis and its Parks Department seeking an "Amended Lease" with the following modifications to the existing lease: (i) a 46-year extension to the term of that lease; (ii) an immediate expansion of the leased premises to

include an additional approximately 1.4 acres south of Clayton Avenue; (iii) a future expansion to cover land regained when the 40/I-64 and Kingshighway intersection is reconfigured south of Clayton Avenue; and (iv) the right to a dedicated easement in order to continue to have vehicular access to Kingshighway from those sites via Clayton Avenue and Euclid. Based on arms length negotiations and appraisals, representatives of the City and BJH have agreed to the value of the lease extension and expansion and continued vehicular access. Such agreed upon amounts will be deposited in a Maintenance Trust Agreement with an independent trust company and made available as requested by the City to reimburse the City for expenses incurred in maintaining Forest Park in accordance with the City's from time-to-time Forest Park maintenance plan. Under limited circumstances, if other funds are made available on a dedicated basis to Forest Park maintenance, these funds may be used to maintain other parks in the City of St. Louis. Except as provided in the prior sentence, all amounts deposited shall remain in trust until so applied to reimburse the City for maintenance expenses of Forest Park. Any amounts in trust that remain undisbursed for such purpose during any year shall be carried over from time-to-time and year-to-year until disbursed to reimburse the City for such maintenance expenses of Forest Park; any amounts remaining in trust upon termination of the lease shall be released to the City. In this way the City and BJH will dedicate funds contributed in consideration of the lease extension and expansion solely to the maintenance of Forest Park.

AMENDMENT NO. 03/6
(MODIFICATION OF BJH LEASE)
TO
THE FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

The form of Amendment No. 03/06 of the Master Plan is as follows:

Effective upon the effective date of the Amended and Restated Master Lease between the City and BJH (the "Amended Lease") and the related documents, and for the term of such Amended Lease and any extension thereof, the Forest Park Master Plan, as amended, shall not apply to the area subject to such Amended Lease and any related easements (collectively, the "Leased Premises"); provided, that in the event of the expiration of the term of the Amended Lease, or any extension thereof, or the early termination of the Amended Lease, the Forest Park Master Plan, as amended, shall again be applicable to the Leased Premises, according to its terms. Specifically, notwithstanding anything in the 1995 Forest Park Master Plan to the contrary:

- a. The Plan's prohibition on new buildings in Forest Park, for uses unrelated to existing ZMD institutions, shall not apply to the "Leased Premises" under the proposed Amended Lease between the City and BJH.
- b. The Plan's guiding principle concerning the quantity of no-net-loss-of-open-space shall hereafter be calculated excluding all land east of the west line of Kingshighway and north of 40/I-64. The updated calculations for 1983 and as of January 1, 2006 for the land west of Kingshighway is as follows:

PAGE 130 - E. Forest Park 1983 Area Calculations:
Existing Built and Open Space Areas

<u>Built Areas</u>	Acres	%
Roads and Parking		
Buildings and Structures		
Paths and Sidewalks		
Service Yards		
Paved Recreational		
Sub-Total	278.75	21.88
<hr/>		
<u>Open Areas</u>	Acres	
Passive Green		
Active Green		
Water		
Swales/Tributaries		
Sub-Total	995.31	78.12
Total Area Considered for Open Space Calc.	1,274.06	100.00
<u>Area Excluded from Open Space Calc.</u>	Acres	
Light Rail & I-64 R.O.W.	85.66	
TOTAL AREA OF PARK	1,359.72	

Note the balance between built and open space is approximately 22% to 78% respectively.

**Forest Park 2006 Area Calculations:
Existing Built and Open Space Areas**

<u>Built Areas</u>	Acres	%
Roads and Parking		
Buildings and Structures		
Paths and Sidewalks		
Service Yards		
Paved Recreational		
Sub-Total	276.22	21.88
<hr/>		
<u>Open Areas</u>	Acres	
Passive Green		
Active Green		
Water		
Swales/Tributaries		
Sub-Total	985.94	78.12
Total Area Considered for Open Space Calc.	1,262.16	100.00
<u>Area Excluded from Open Space Calc.</u>	Acres	
Light Rail & I-64 R.O.W.	85.66	
Land East of Kingshighway, North of I-64	11.90	
Sub-Total	97.56	
 TOTAL AREA OF PARK	 1,359.72	

Methodology:

We first established that the area of land located east of Kingshighway was 11.9 acres in area and comprised of 2.53 acres of built space and 9.37 acres of open space. The respective built and open areas were then reduced and the area excluded from the open space calculation increased accordingly.

General Notes:

It should be noted that by taking this area out of the open space calculation we are able to maintain the 1983 balance between open and built space.

The current status of the built and open space stands at 4.42 acre surplus of open space.

- c. The Plan's recommendation for the Hudlin Courts Area, Barnes Hospital Plaza, Clayton Road Entrance, Bowl Lake, Jefferson Drive East of Lake and Faulkner Drive shall be revised to allow for: (i) the development of the Leased Premises; (ii) the maintenance of Clayton Avenue in its current condition; (iii) the relocation of the Hudlin Court improvements to a location designated by the City at such time as the area is developed at the expense of BJH; and (iv) consideration of the installation of bike path access along Clayton Avenue under Kingshighway. The specific section shall be revised to read as follows:

HUDLIN COURTS AREA [pp. 29, 281, 362, 398]

- Barnes-Jewish Hospital shall relocate the lighted racquet sports facilities, children's play areas and other improvements to new locations as designated by the City Parks Department at such time as development by Barnes-Jewish Hospital is scheduled for the courts area.
- Maintain existing improvements to Clayton Avenue allowing vehicular access to Euclid and to Kingshighway.

BARNES-JEWISH HOSPITAL PLAZA [pp. 357 and 396]

- Coordinate with the BJC Hospital complex to redesign the roadway from Euclid to Clayton Avenue, creating a landscaped boulevard entrance and exit for both the park and hospital complex. (completed)
- Reconfigure the four-way Kingshighway intersection to create 90° connections in all directions. (completed)

CLAYTON AVENUE ENTRANCE [pp. 362 and 398]

- Maintain Clayton Avenue and consider adding bike path.

BOWL LAKE [pp. 362, 398 and 400]

- Re-route the bike path to a new crossing at a redesigned Faulkner-Clayton intersection.
- Provide a hard and soft surface trail network with boardwalks and overlooks around the lake, possibly providing an interpretive nature trail system coordinated with the Science Center.
- Improve pedestrian access to Seven Pools.
- Link to the existing entrances at Clayton Avenue and Barnes-Jewish Hospital Plaza.

JEFFERSON DRIVE EAST OF LAKE [pp. 362 and 396]

- Maintain Clayton Avenue and consider adding bike path.

FAULKNER DRIVE [p. 397]

- Redesign the portion north east of Jefferson Lake to allow safe street parking on both sides.
 - Redesign the Clayton Road intersection as a four-way stop with improved sight lines, reduced dead space, 90° junctions, and accentuated pedestrian and bike crossing areas.
 - Remove parking from along the entrance drive to the Science Center and consolidate into a redesigned, more efficient parking area adjacent to the building (± 150 cars).
- d. The “Responsibilities and Authority of the Forest Park Advisory Board” and the related approval process for projects in Forest Park shall be modified such that the development of the property leased to Barnes-Jewish Hospital shall be subject to the jurisdiction of a Community Unit Plan and not be within the jurisdiction of the Forest Park Advisory Board, the Forest Park Master Plan or any successor or similar entity or process. [add to end of B on page 409 and D on page 413]

FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

City of Saint Louis

**ADOPTED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
DECEMBER 5, 1995**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. PRESERVING A UNIQUE ST. LOUIS RESOURCE

Forest Park is one of St. Louis' most unique and treasured resources. Located within easy access of most of the region's citizens, the park has neighborhood, city-wide and regional significance. Approximately 10 million people use the park each year to visit the region's major cultural institutions, participate in active recreational pursuits, attend special events or enjoy a respite from urban life.

Forest Park is equally significant from a naturalistic perspective. In a city where 80% of the land has been developed for business, industry or residential uses, the park serves as a natural oasis for the city, an important source of green space, a home away from home for migrating birds, and an integrated ecosystem where humans and nature interact.

Over two years ago, the City of St. Louis began the process of developing a revision to the 1983 Master Plan for Forest Park that would conserve the park's size, beauty, and quality, while satisfying the needs of a diverse group of park users. Throughout this process, planners have recognized the importance of the park as an ecosystem and have attempted to formulate a sound and holistic approach to meeting the needs of all park users.

The extensive nature of the planning process has been reflective of the diversity of uses and users of the park itself and has included:

- 25 public meetings to gather input and ideas from park users and area residents.
- An additional 100 meetings with various community, park user, and neighborhood groups.
- Citizen involvement in the planning process, led by the 67 member Forest Park Master Plan Committee (FPMP Committee), appointed by Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr. in May 1994, which met approximately 20 times.
- An Executive Committee, consisting of the two co-chairs of the Master Plan Committee, Gary Bess and Kathryn Nelson, plus three elected officials, four City department representatives, one representative from the mayor's office, and nine non-City representatives. The Executive Committee met more than 50 times.
- A Project Team, chaired by John Hoal, director of Urban Design, St. Louis Development Corporation, and consisting of City design professionals and consultants with technical expertise in a variety of disciplines required for analysis and design of the park. Membership on the team included architects, urban designers, a landscape architect, a traffic engineer, a community liaison specialist, golf consultants, an ecologist/naturalist, soil and water consultants, a civil engineer/hydrologist, and facilitators.

B. A VISION OF THE FUTURE

As part of the planning process, Forest Park planners developed the following vision statement for the park, which was endorsed by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen in January 1995. It describes how the planners and citizens envision the park in the future.

Forest Park is a gathering place for St. Louisans and our guests, an urban park that is the home for attractions, events and activities that reflect our interests, culture, and history. It is a place to experience wonders great and small, natural and man made: an inspiring vista, an endangered species, an Old World masterpiece, real world technology, or a shady glen that offers a moment of tranquillity. It is a place we share, and a place for which we share responsibility.

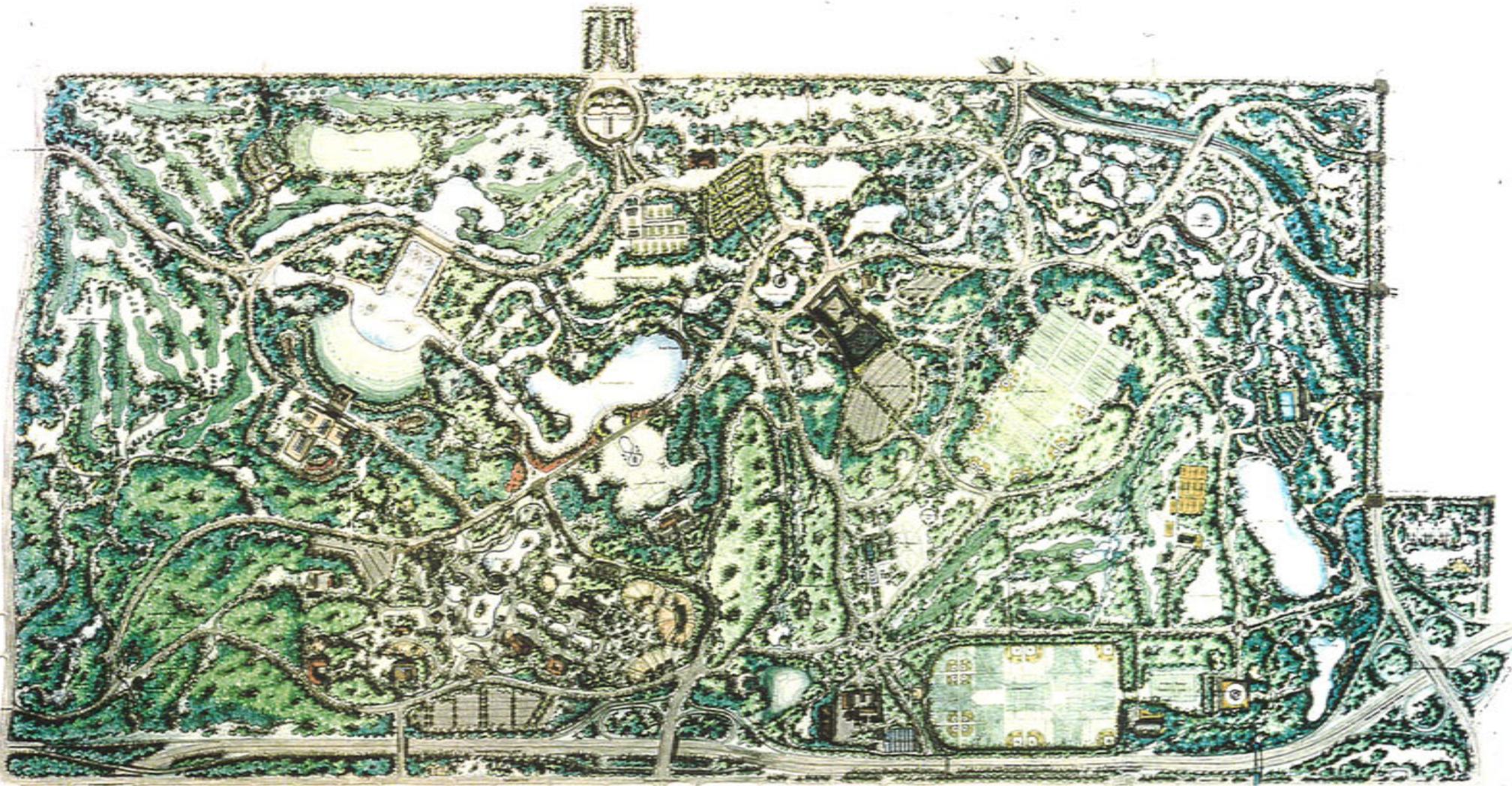
Forest Park provides us with settings to appreciate the world around us, and within ourselves. It is easily accessible, yet free of the constant intrusions of daily life. Here we may walk barefoot in the grass, hear the sweet song of a migratory bird, watch young children catching their first fish or neighbors enjoying a summer's day. We may contemplate a piece of art or architecture, float on the lakes amidst falling autumn leaves, walk silently through a forest on freshly fallen snow, or lie in the fields of wildflowers as Spring arrives.

As home to many of our finest cultural institutions, Forest Park is a place to come face-to-face with a baby chimpanzee, take a journey through the heavens or back in time, hear the stars sing at night, or uncover the secrets of a pharaoh's tomb. It is a place of learning and discovery, of unique experiences that bring us back again and again.

As a center of recreational activity, Forest Park teems with athletes and sports enthusiasts at all levels, ages, and skills. Its paths, fields, courses, and courts allow those involved in each activity the freedom to enjoy the park without limiting the enjoyment of others.

As a focal point for special events, Forest Park gives us reasons to celebrate our heritage, our hopes, and our happiness. Our gatherings here help define our community and demonstrate the warmth, wonder, and friendship that we share.

No where else can we share the variety and totality of experiences that Forest Park provides. The strength of the park flows from that sharing, from our willingness and ability to protect the park for all of us in all of our uses. Forest Park is more than a symbol of the beauty and tradition of St. Louis; it is a place where we define our community and celebrate our pluralism every day.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

1928



C. MASTER PLAN GOALS

The Master Plan for Forest Park contains a number of goals which, when accomplished, will ensure a diverse, multi-purpose, environmentally sound future for the park and its users. These goals are:

- Forest Park should be ...
 - An attraction for visitors to St. Louis and the citizens of the region.
 - A place where the St. Louis region celebrates its pluralism.
 - The home of many of the region's special events, including multi-cultural events.
 - Well-maintained and safe for all park users.
 - An environmentally safe recreation area, posing no hazard to the health and safety of current and future park users.

- Forest Park should provide ...
 - For many of the diverse open space, cultural, and recreational needs and activities of the region.
 - For the preservation and maintenance of its natural resources, environment and wildlife habitat to ensure a sustainable, ecologically sound natural system.
 - Safe and enjoyable access for all park users.
 - Educational and volunteer programs, events, visitor services, and outreach activities.
 - A diversity of activities, including multi-cultural events.
 - City-run and promoted youth programs.
 - Access and attractions that are in full compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

- Forest Park's existing cultural institutions (Art Museum, Zoo, Science Center, History Museum and the MUNY) are valued and should remain in Forest Park.

- Forest Park's natural beauty, scenic value, and historic and cultural institutions should be the basis for the enjoyment of the park, regardless of future changes in types and levels of park activities and park users.

- Forest Park should be well-managed, governed, and financed, based upon an open and inclusive, public/private, participatory process.

- Forest Park should be preserved as an affordable experience for all park users.

- The principles of stewardship, partnership and shared responsibility among all Forest Park entities are strongly encouraged.

- Available sites along the park's edge outside of its current boundaries, including the Arena site, should be pursued for future park needs.

D. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This Master Plan reflects the interests, needs and wishes of individuals, groups, neighbors, institutions, benefactors, and other interest groups who share a desire to see that Forest Park remains a vital asset for the entire community. Among its accomplishments, the Master Plan:

- Acknowledges that the redevelopment of Forest Park will serve as a catalyst, not only for improvements to the park, but for the continued development and enhancement of the surrounding neighborhoods and business community.
- Provides ongoing citizen input and involvement in the future of Forest Park.
- Respects and retains the diversity of park activities.
- Retains the existing balance of park uses.
- Respects and improves existing park character.
- Improves the park's natural systems.
- Improves the park's active recreation systems.
- Retains the park's existing cultural institutions.
- Improves other existing park facilities.
- Provides operational flexibility.
- Improves connections to neighborhoods, City and the region.
- Proposes no increase in built area.
- Is realistic and attainable.

E. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

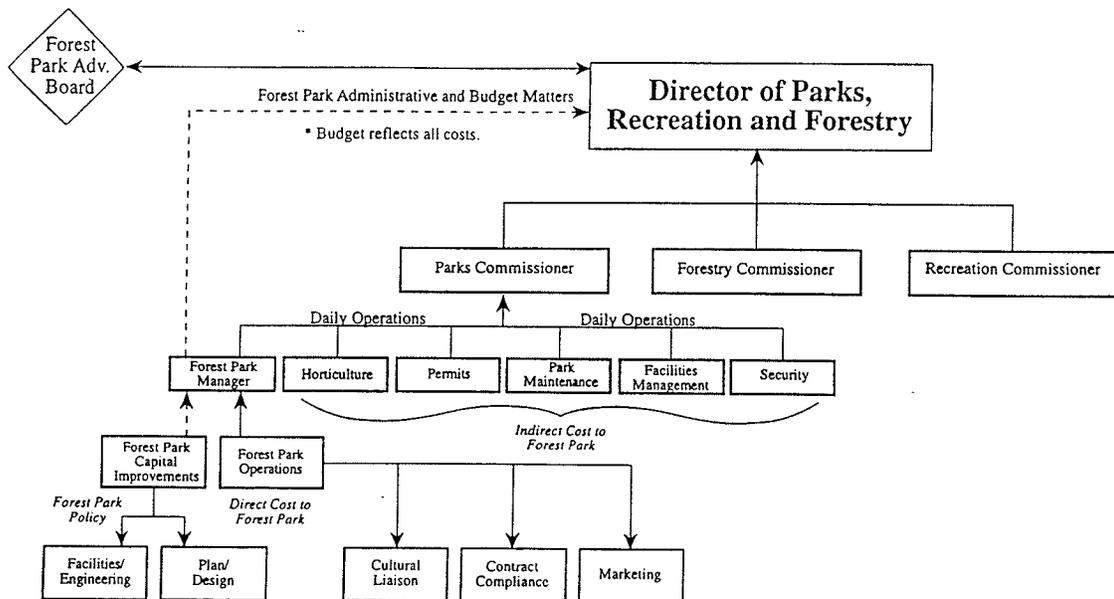
Throughout the development of this Master Plan, the input and involvement of the citizens of St. Louis has been a primary tenet. The park must serve the needs of many diverse groups. The continuing involvement of these groups and citizens in ongoing detailed development and implementation of this plan is critical.

F. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Master Plan recommends the establishment of a new Forest Park Advisory Board, whose members will be appointed by the mayor and approved by the Board of Aldermen. This Advisory Board will provide ongoing public input and oversight into the implementation of the Master Plan. It will be representative of all major park user groups. The City's Board of Aldermen, by virtue of their responsibility for the City's annual budget, will have oversight authority to ensure the provisions of this plan are met.

The Forest Park Manager, who will report to the City's Director of Parks, has day-to-day responsibility for managing implementation of the Plan. In order to provide greater autonomous management and full budgetary responsibility, Forest Park will also be identified within the city budget as a separate budget unit.

1. Proposed Management Structure Diagram



Forest Park Advisory Board

Total Membership = 25

20 Members Appointed by the Mayor Board of Aldermen approve the appointments made by the Mayor	<p>One selected from among persons nominated by community groups or neighborhood organizations in neighborhoods adjacent to Forest Park</p>
	<p>One selected from among persons nominated by Subdistricts or governing boards of institutions of the ZMD with facilities located in Forest Park and the Muny.</p>
	<p>One selected from among persons nominated by community organizations which use or whose members use a portion of Forest Park on an ongoing basis for amateur sports activities pursuant to permits issued by BPS and Dept. of P, R & F.</p>
	<p>One selected from among persons nominated by persons, organizations or other entities which are not described in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 with leases or permits from, or contract with the City or Dept. of P, R & F, for ongoing use of a portion of Forest Park.</p>
	<p>One selected from among persons nominated by environmental advocacy groups active in the metropolitan area.</p>
	<p>One member with expertise in landscape architecture.</p>
	<p>One member with expertise in urban design.</p>
	<p>One member with expertise in ecology and natural resources.</p>
	<p>Seven members at large reflecting the geographic, racial, ethnic and gender diversity of the City. In addition, the Mayor may appoint up to five non-voting*, advisory members who are not residents of the City.</p>

**City Charter requires residency for voting membership*

5 Members	<p>The following members shall serve ex-officio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Forest Park Manager •The Exec. Dir. of Forest Park Forever, Inc. or his/her designee •The Alderman of any ward in which any part of Forest Park is located •The chair of the Parks Committee of the Board of Aldermen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One of the following as determined by the Mayor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Director of Planning - CDA -The Commissioner of Heritage and Urban Design - The Director of Urban Design - SLDC or -The President of the Board of Public Service
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G. DESIGN APPROACH

The design approach used in the development of the Master Plan was to **“create a total park experience using the human-ecosystem design method to develop sustainable park-wide systems that balance and integrate the diversity of activities, uses, users, and environments.”**

Each component of the design approach is discussed below:

1. A Total Park Experience

The overriding ideal used throughout the design effort to guide decision-making was **“to create a total park experience.”** This is described in the following way:

- A total park experience allows park users to stimulate the mind, the body or the spirit as they see fit, through a variety of cultural, educational and recreational facilities, opportunities, and amenities.
- Park patrons should be able to access and conveniently circulate between any park attractions they wish to experience.
- Park attractions should span a broad spectrum of activities, providing a balanced mix of indoor and outdoor cultural and educational amenities, outdoor active recreation, and unstructured outdoor passive recreation.
- The park should be a place of education, where visitors can learn from and about our natural systems and where park facilities and institutions facilitate the delivery of educational program tied to the park experience itself.

2. The Human-Ecosystem Design Method

Parallel to the total park experience, the planners stressed a design method known as the **human-ecosystem design method**. A human-ecosystem is an intentionally designed and managed ecosystem representing a symbiosis of human and natural processes. In a human-ecosystem, human and natural processes will merge indistinguishably into an organic whole. This is a critical element when determining the extent of built facilities, natural areas, and other uses which are appropriate for Forest Park.

3. Sustainability

The third component of the design approach was **sustainability**. It is generally accepted that the St. Louis region should embrace the concept of sustainability to remain competitive and on the cutting edge of the latest business and environmental practices. The park system is an important component in this drive toward a sustainable region. With Forest Park representing approximately 50% of our park system it is critical that it be the first of our parks to fulfill this ideal. Not only should Forest Park and its facilities embrace and be designed on sustainable principles, but they should be catalysts and educational classrooms for the entire region.

4. Park-wide Systems

Critical to the success of the above three design components was the creation of cohesive **park-wide systems**. This approach focuses on the Park's design as a series of systems which must remain connected to function in an efficient and healthy manner. Some of the benefits of connected systems include:

- Improved water flow and health.
- Improved landscape biodiversity.
- Improved vehicular and pedestrian flow and function.
- Improved wildlife habitat and migration corridors.
- Improved function and efficiency of underground utilities.
- Improved connections between the existing park facilities.
- Improved connections to the neighborhoods, City and region.
- Improved and integrated educational opportunities.
- Improved public realm and heart of our community.

5. Balance

The final component of the design approach that integrates all the above is the notion of **balance**. This component stresses the fact the Forest Park is an urban park which is heavily used by humans. It also acknowledges that Forest Park is an urban oasis for local and migrating wildlife and one of the few large, continuous areas of open green space within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area. It is, therefore, critical to the area's environment. As a result, Forest Park's design must balance, connect and integrate the functional needs of humans, as well as the needs of the entire biological community, that make up the area's ecosystem.

H. DESIGN CONCEPT

In developing the major concepts for the park, the designers integrated the above mentioned design approach with Forest Park's existing **sense of place**. The park's sense of place is a complex phenomenon, founded upon people's perceptions and emotional attachments, the history and culture of the park, its physical characteristics and facilities, and their use. Thus, the park designers wanted the improvements to Forest Park to re-create the beauty of the Park, retain its beloved familiarity, and restore its place as the crown jewel of parks in the area.

One major concept was to provide an **open space spine** connecting and integrating the park's natural infrastructure and the civic infrastructure (the cultural institutions, park facilities, and features). The open space spine links the Cascades in the north-west section to Kennedy Forest in the south-west section and to Bowl Lake, adjacent to the Science Center and Kingshighway Boulevard in the south-east section of the park. The open space spine is based upon the park's natural and man-made features and follows the old River Des Peres' water course and line of bluffs in the park. It is essentially passive in nature, although the design, the quality and the experience of the park changes along its length. Functionally and visually, this spine connects all the major cultural institutions, park facilities, and active recreation areas. It is also the means by which people move between these major park facilities. From a natural systems point of view, it connects the natural communities and wildlife.

A second important design concept was to provide a major civic space or gathering place. This was achieved by restoring the **heart of the park** — the Grand Basin, Art Hill and Post-Dispatch Lake area. This area was the historic center of the park during the 1904 World's Fair and the site of many major community gatherings, such as the celebration in 1927 for Charles Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris. Today, it is the symbolic center of the park which has the potential to be restored to its former prominence and become a major center of activity along the open space spine.

To compliment the open space spine and the major civic space — the heart of the park — the design provides, on a more intimate scale, a sequence of **landmarks, places, streets and paths**. Landmarks help visually orient users of the park by providing a wayfinding system. Places provide intimate spaces for people to interact, enjoy nature and wildlife, or just to be alone. The design concept provides for a variety of places with different forms, identities, and spatial and experiential qualities that correspond to the different uses in the park. In addition, Forest Park has major streets and pathways that are aesthetically and functionally designed to be significant experiences for both the pedestrian and the driver of an automobile.

Forest Park is designed on a detailed scale with an understanding of the following issues: human scale and how people relate to and move in the landscape; the proportions, texture and seasonal rhythm of the landscape; the implications of the juxtaposition of uses; and the sense of the passage of time.

I. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Based upon the design approach and concept as well as the analysis of the existing conditions of Forest Park, the planners developed 10 design principles:

1. Integrate and connect Forest Park to the region, city, and adjacent neighborhoods.
2. Integrate historically significant landmarks, landscape, and site relationships.
3. Emphasize land forms to define park experience.
4. Create a linear connected water system.
5. Create a passive open space system.
6. Create active space systems.
7. Emphasize site relationships.
8. Create multi-functional zones with shared facilities.
9. Create multi-modal, distributed access system.
10. Create underground utility corridors.

J. SYSTEM AND SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

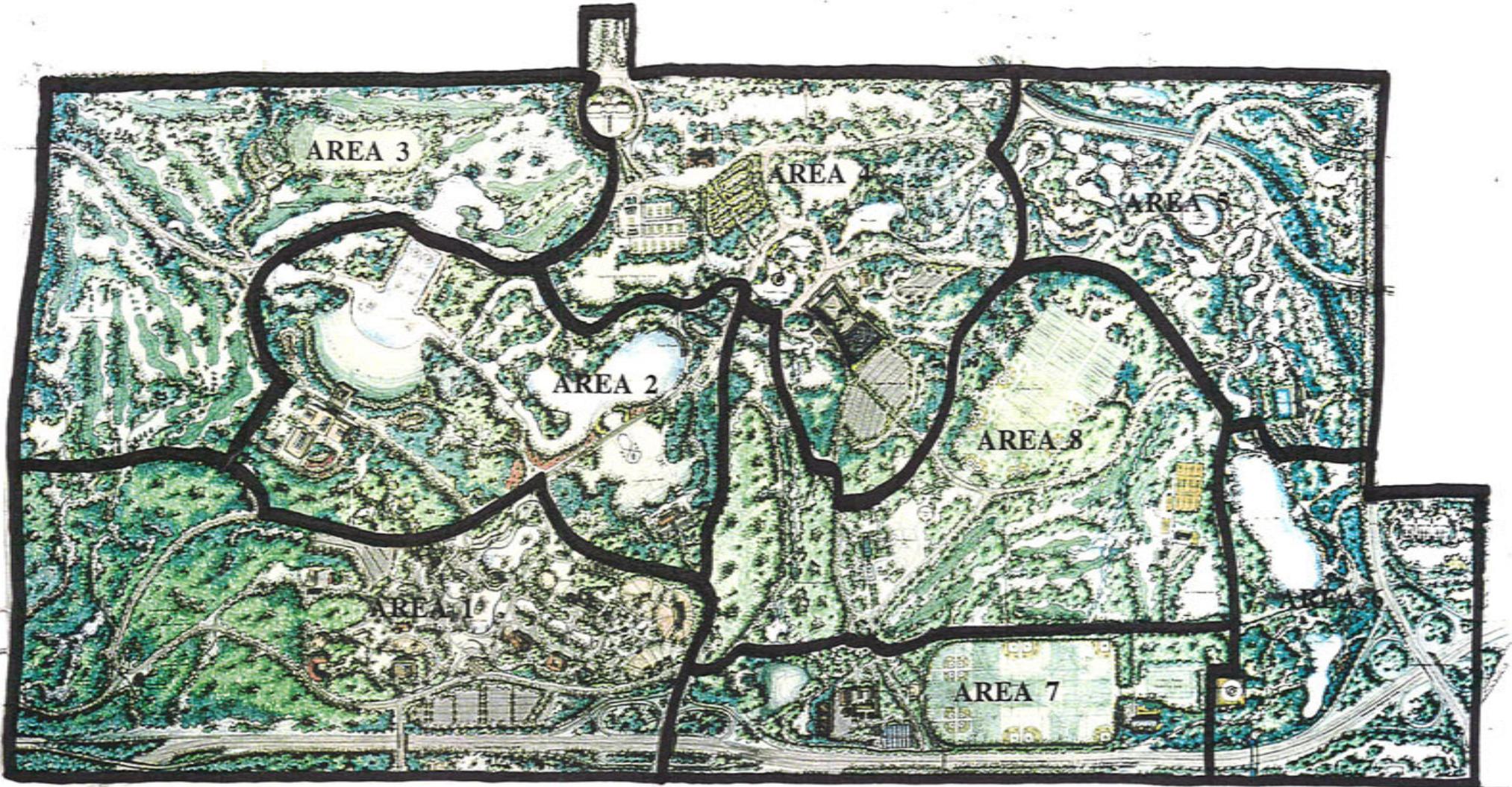
In order to develop a set of design recommendations for improvements to Forest Park, a comprehensive inventory and analysis of existing sites, facilities, amenities, and infrastructure was undertaken. This study compared the park's existing conditions in 1995 to its original layout and features in 1874 and its evolution to the present. It also analyzed how and where the historical context and natural features of the park could and should be restored, modified, or changed. Specific recommendations were then proposed, reviewed, submitted for public comment and revised before their inclusion in this Master Plan.

Recommendations were developed for each area and site in the park with regard to six critical systems:

- Passive open space
- Water
- Landscape
- Active space
- Park facilities, art, architecture and infrastructure
- Access, circulation and parking.

In the future, decisions will be made by other institutions and agencies outside the park that will have an impact on the park. Every effort should be made to work collaboratively to ensure that those decisions fulfill the goals, policies, and principles of this Plan.

Specific recommendations contained in the Master Plan are summarized below. Recommendations are shown for each site within eight designated areas, which correspond to the park map on the adjacent page.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

SITE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS - KEY PLAN



AREA 1: KENNEDY FOREST - ZOO - HAMPTON ENTRANCE

The Southwest portion of Forest Park contains Kennedy Forest and the Saint Louis Zoo. Recommendations for this area include improvements to the ecological, aesthetic and educational aspects of Kennedy Forest, reduction in traffic by making Wells Drive one-way eastbound from Skinker, efforts to reduce the traffic congestion at the Hampton entrance to the park, the Zoo's proposal to upgrade their exhibits and facilities within the existing Zoo grounds, and aesthetic and safety improvements to the parking lot south of the Zoo.

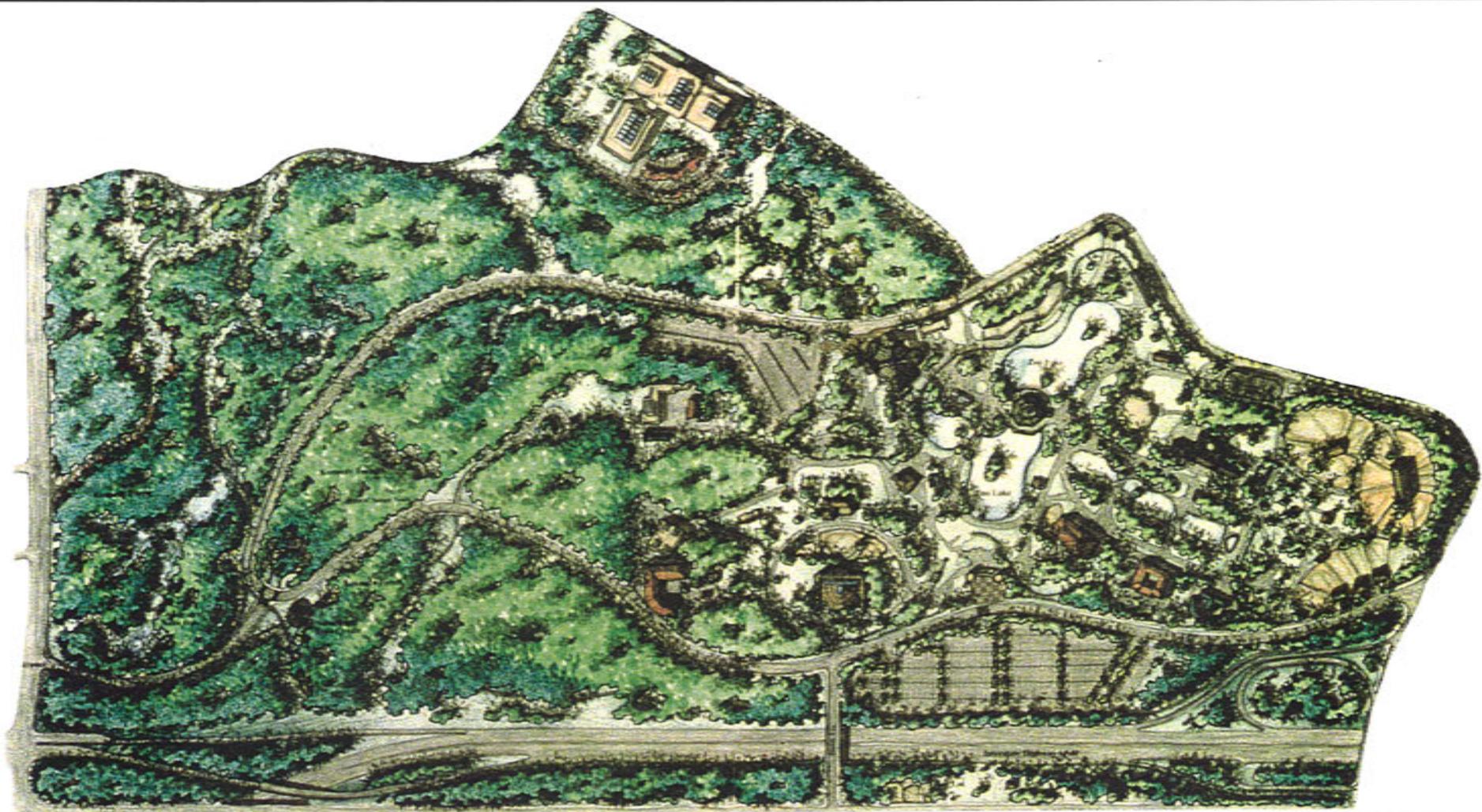
Site specific recommendations include:

KENNEDY FOREST

- Improve the Forest's environmental and aesthetic quality while allowing safe recreation and educational use.
- Support Missouri Department of Conservation (MODOC) plans for vegetative management and nature trail operation.
- Expedite MODOC's nature/trail center at/near the Government/Wells intersection.
- Ensure public safety in isolated areas.
- Design paths to function as public trails as well as service and security access routes.
- Make Wells a one-way entrance from Skinker to Government Drive with a parallel bike/pedestrian entrance.
- Use plantings to reduce the visual and audible impact of area roads and highway 64/40.
- Improve erosion control, sediment filtration, and water quality/control.
- Redesign the surface drainage system to improve the water quality of the lake system.

SAINT LOUIS ZOO

- Zoo to modify exhibit space within existing boundaries.
- Zoo to improve parking lot south of the Wells Drive, including perimeter and internal landscaping and a new, naturalistic entrance plaza.
- Improve edges of existing lakes within Zoo to enhance aesthetics, water fowl display, and habitat.
- Improve ADA access from surrounding area landscapes.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

Area 1 Recommendations

KENNEDY FOREST - ZOO - HAMPTON ENTRANCE

SCALE BAR 0 100 200 FEET

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
Department of Parks,
Recreation and Forestry
St. Louis Development Corporation

FOREST
P.A.R.E.
MASTER
P.L.A.N.



OAKLAND EDGE: HAMPTON TO SKINKER

- Reduce Hampton usage as the major park entrance by encouraging use of all four interchanges (Skinker, Oakland, Hampton and Kingshighway).
- Consider long-term option for tight diamond interchange at Hampton/Highway 64/40 intersection.
- Collaborate with the city, the State Highway Department, and neighborhood groups to design solutions for the Skinker/Highway 64/40 intersection which reduce amount of park open space used and place no additional commuter traffic burden on the park.
- Maintain existing Par Course Exercise Station.
- Improve and expand children's play areas, including Turtle Park.
- Maintain existing comfort station for area users.
- Improve sidewalks and streetscape treatments along Oakland.
- Improve Tamm bridge with decorative paving, lighting, railings, etc. to create a pedestrian gateway at Oakland.
- Remove or consider modifying remnant of Clayton road to create a small parking area if it meets the criteria of no net-loss-of-open -space.

AREA 2: ART HILL/GRAND BASIN - POST-DISPATCH LAKE

This area of Forest Park is dominated by three land features: a relatively flat, bottom land area which is ideal for golf, jogging, biking and picnicking; the Art Hill/Grand Basin area, home to the Art Museum and some of the most dramatic vistas in the park; and Post-Dispatch Lake, the largest single body of water in the park. Changes and improvements include redesign of the golf courses to remove existing holes from Art Hill and Grand Basin, creation of pedestrian promenades at the top and bottom of Art Hill, expansion of the Art Museum facilities, and linking of the Grand Basin area to Post-Dispatch Lake for improved public boating and strolling.

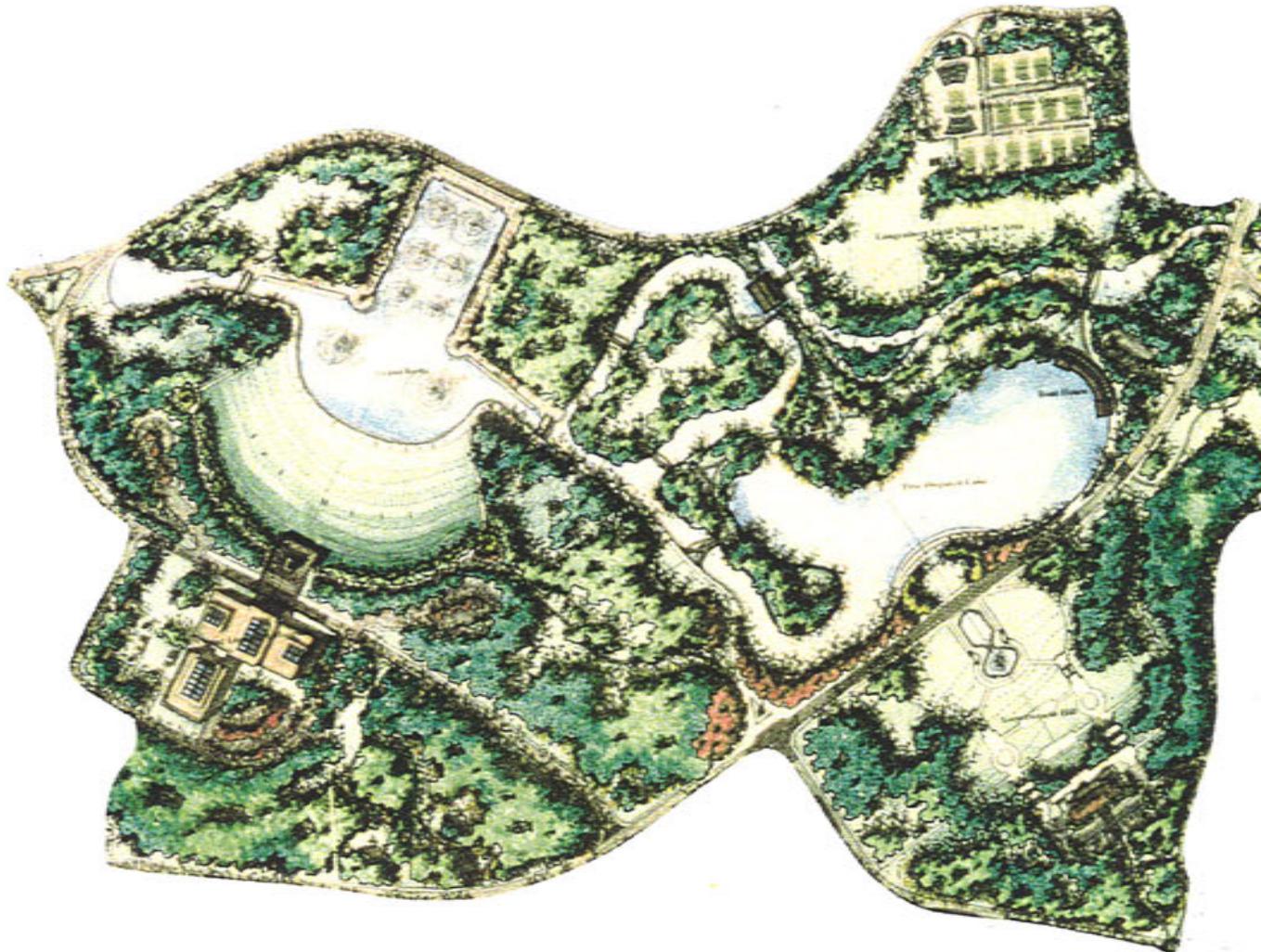
Site specific recommendations include:

SAINT LOUIS ART MUSEUM

- The Art Museum to expand over the next 50 years, per the Forest Park Assistance Corporation proposal, which includes:
 - Purchase of the Arena site for park-related uses.
 - Expansion of exhibit space and institutional facilities on up to 72% of four acres.
 - Expansion of built area (buildings, roads, sidewalks, etc.) on up to 85% of four acres.
 - Construction of up to 575 underground parking spaces beneath the new building.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.

ART HILL/GRAND BASIN AREA

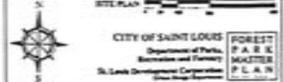
- Relocate five golf holes away from the Art Hill/Grand Basin area to create open space for passive recreation and special events.
- Create pedestrian pathways and overlooks at the crest of Art Hill.
- Mow Art Hill with horizontal light and dark green bands.
- Use paths and plantings to frame Art Hill and the Art Museum.
- Create informal spaces to the east and west of Art Hill and Grand Basin, tied to the lagoons there.
- Provide evergreen and upland forest plantings to provide winter seasonal color.
- Provide seasonal amenities and safety features to facilitate safe winter recreation.
- Reconstruct Grand Basin walls and stairs.
- Use decorative paving, plantings, canopy trees and other aesthetic features to create “The Promenade” at the base of Art Hill around basin.
- Improve pedestrian links to Post-Dispatch Lake.
- Provide opportunities for improved public boating.
- Consider lighting of fountains and other basin features for dramatic visual effects.
- Install provisions and facilities for a temporary performance stage in Grand Basin for occasional special events.
- Improve adjacent areas for picnics, special events and passive recreation.
- Reconfigure existing parking lots at the top of Art Hill.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 2 Recommendations

ART HILL - GRAND BASIN - POST DISPATCH LAKE

SITE PLAN



CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
Department of Parks,
Recreation and Forestry
St. Louis Development Corporation
Green Space Department

FOREST
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POST-DISPATCH LAKE AREA

- Dredge and expand the lake.
- Restore former islands and dramatic vistas.
- Improve water links to Grand Basin.
- Improve water quality, aesthetics, and environmental quality.
- Deter water fowl use of this area.
- Remove the sanitary sewer input which currently enters the lake.
- Improve water link and flow to River Des Peres Lagoon.
- Utilize lake volume to attenuate the rate of stormwater run-off through the drainage system.
- Improve/expand the path system to link to area landscapes, islands and major park uses.
- Create a pedestrian plaza at the base of Government Hill.
- Utilize plantings, public art, and site furnishings to accentuate the isthmus between Post-Dispatch Lake and River Des Peres Lagoon and to create intriguing open spaces.
- Create “The Clearing” at the termination of the central isthmus and Government Hill axes, highlighted by canopy and ornamental trees and public art.

BOATHOUSE

- Demolish existing buildings.
- Provide a new boathouse with possible food concession and all-season programming.

LOG CABIN

- Consider adaptive re-use, removal, or relocation.

SPILLWAYS AREA

- Use vegetation and stone outcroppings to enhance naturalistic cascading character.
- Improve water quality, aesthetics, and wildlife habitat.
- Create a small pavilion to serve area users.
- Restore the existing pedestrian suspension bridge.

THE ISLAND

- Create an informal woodland and island area with picnic-related site furnishings and dramatic water edge plantings.
- Restore and/or provide new pedestrian bridges to access the island.
- Provide a path connection to Grand Basin area and its promenade.

GOVERNMENT HILL

- Repair and restore the Pavilion and scenic beauty of the hillside.
- Increase evergreen and flowering ornamental plantings.
- Accentuate relationships and access ways between World’s Fair Pavilion and surrounding landscapes and architecture.
- Define small respite sites to the east and west of the hill with public art and other small-scale furnishings.

WORLD'S FAIR PAVILION

- Increase use as a flexible, all-season, affordable facility with improved food service, restrooms, and visitor amenities.
- Accentuate the scenic overlooks from the building.
- Improve vehicular and pedestrian access.
- Redesign parking areas for improved aesthetics and efficiency.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.

AREA 3: CASCADES - MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE

The Northwest portion of the park is the location of the municipal golf course. This course will be redesigned in order to remove five holes from the Art Hill/Grand Basin area. A landscape buffer will be maintained along Lindell Boulevard and a pathway is proposed connecting Des Peres Avenue to Grand Basin. Site specific recommendations include:

CASCADES

- Connect the Cascades to the rest of the passive open space, path, and water systems.
- Install lush understory plantings.

LINDELL EDGE — SKINKER TO DEBALIVIERE

- Maintain existing alée (double row of trees) along Lindell.
- Provide a dual path and passive open space along the northern golf course edge to serve neighborhood residents and provide a landscape buffer.
- Remove Grand Drive from Lagoon Drive to the Missouri History Museum.
- Remove Des Peres Drive.
- Provide a soft surface path linking Des Peres Avenue to Grand Basin.

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

- Relocate five golf holes away from the Art Hill/Grand Basin to create open space for passive recreation.
- Improve drainage and golf course quality with new lake system and wetlands. The water level will fluctuate within the lake/wetlands system and the water may be used for irrigation purposes.
- Landscape to be more naturalistic and responsive to the topography and proposed water system
- Remove Grand Drive between Forsyth entrance and DeBaliviere entrance.
- Consider two golf course options:
 - i) 27 hole course.
 - ii) 18 hole course.
- Consider relocating the maintenance building to a visually unobtrusive hillside location.
- Redesign Municipal Golf Course to maintain existing southern boundary adjacent to the existing Valley Drive.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 3 Recommendations

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE

SCALE PLAN 0 20 40 60 80 100

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
Department of Public
Works and Land
Development Corporation
Forest
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MASTER
P. L. A. N.

AREA 4: MISSOURI HISTORY MUSEUM - MUNY

Significant attention will be paid to the open space central spine of Forest Park, to reestablish its prominence and grandeur while enhancing opportunities for passive recreation in this area. Major proposed changes include linking the lagoons and lakes to create a linear water chain throughout the park, and adding plantings, trees, art, and furnishings to tie together landmarks in this area, including the Missouri History Museum, the Muny, and the Lindell Pavilion. Site specific recommendations include:

MISSOURI HISTORY MUSEUM

- Missouri History Museum to expand exhibit and visitor amenities space within existing lease boundaries.
- Reconfigure and expand Twin Lots for shared parking.
- Redesign roadways to relocate parking to south of the building and provide visitor drop-off to the north.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.
- Coordinate evening events with the Muny, Dwight Davis Tennis Center, and the Parks Department to avoid conflicts for parking and access.
- Create a one-way traffic circle around the Missouri History Museum.

LINDELL PAVILION

- Maintain Lindell Pavilion predominantly as a golf facility or enhance it as an active recreation support facility, with visitor services such as park maps and literature, concessions, lockers, and showers.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.
- Provide necessary building maintenance.

PAGODA LAKE AREA

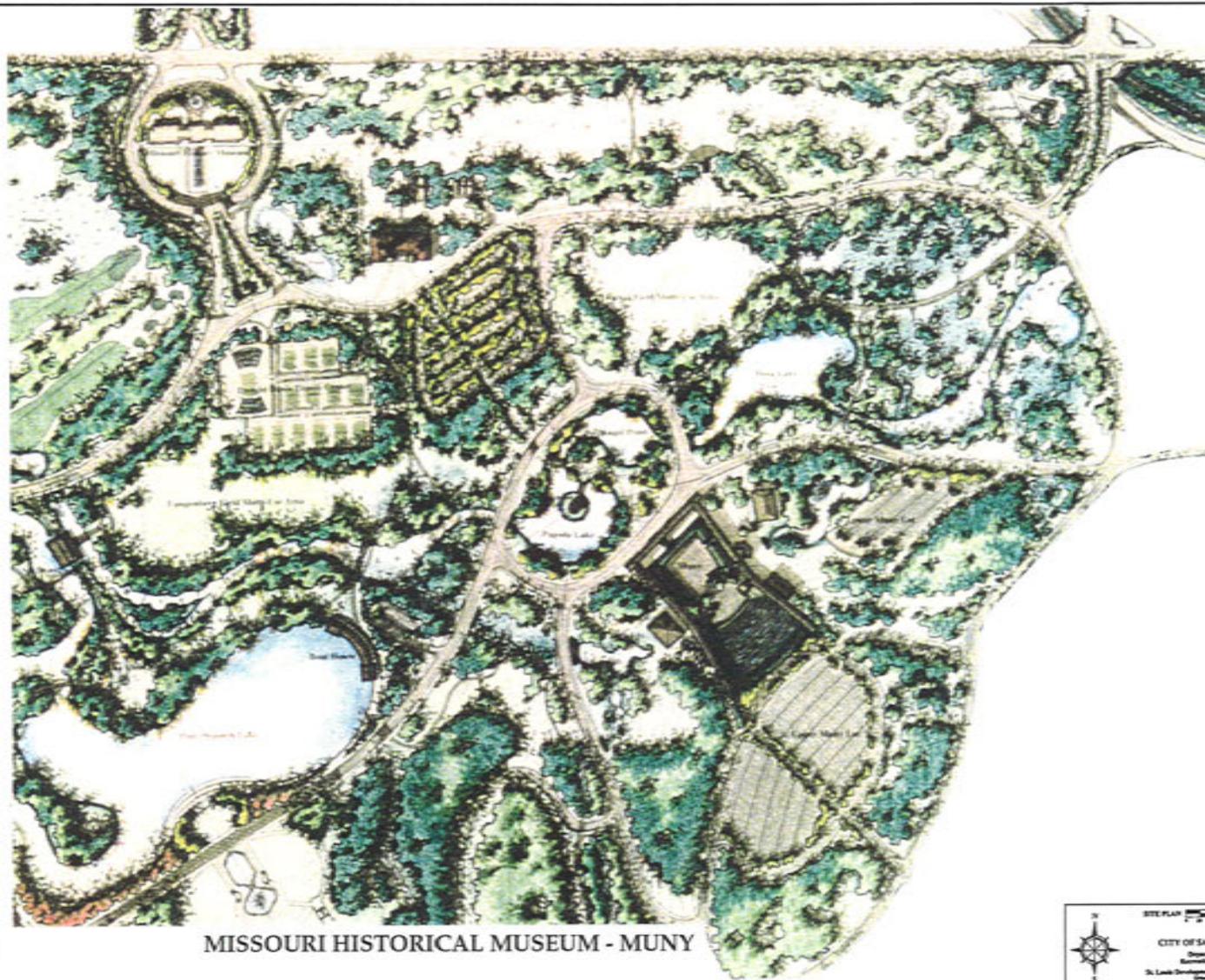
- Provide additional lagoon system through Pagoda Lake and Angel Pond.
- Maintain water flow under the Muny.
- Provide ornamental site furnishings and formal decorative plantings.
- Improve access to Nathan Frank Bandstand for public events.

DWIGHT DAVIS TENNIS CENTER

- Provide landscaping to integrate the facility into its surroundings.
- Maintain existing lighted racquet sports facilities.
- Encourage parking in Twin Lots.
- Remove existing angled parking and provide a drop-off area.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.

LANGENBERG FIELD

- Relocate rugby fields to Central Fields.
- Create two athletic fields.
- Provide unstructured/non-permit active recreation use.
- Utilize as active recreation overflow space on peak days.
- Utilize plantings and wetlands to enhance aesthetics and control erosion.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 4 Recommendations

MISSOURI HISTORICAL MUSEUM - MUNY

SCALE PLAN 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
Department of Parks,
Recreation and Forestry
St. Louis Development Corporation

FOREST
PARK
MASTER
PLAN

THE MUNY

- Muny to make improvements for patron safety, comfort, and technical enhancements for shows.
- Investigate potential for increased use throughout the year
- Investigate potential for increased special event and active recreation use of parking lots.
- Implement operational plans to improve pre- and post-event traffic flow.
- Coordinate operational needs with the History Museum, Jewel Box, Dwight Davis Tennis Center, and the Parks Department to avoid conflicts for parking and access.
- Negotiate a lease.

DEER LAKE

- Expand the lake area and connect to adjacent water bodies.
- Provide some deeper water pockets for winter fish survival.
- Change lake elevation to deter upstream migration of certain fish species to surrounding lagoons.
- Investigate potential for MODOC fishing programs/stocking.

CRICKET FIELD

- Improve spatial definition and visual axes to surrounding public art.
- Operate as multi-use facility for active and passive recreation and special events.
- Maintain as unlighted facility.

LINDELL EDGE: DEBALIVIERE TO UNION

- Remove Confederate Circle.
- Redesign and reprogram area for unstructured recreation.
- Remove Cricket Drive from Lindell Boulevard to Lagoon Drive and convert it to a path entrance.
- Relocate the par course exercise stations from west of DeBaliviere to this area.
- Renovate the existing children's play area northeast of Lindell Pavilion.
- Improve aesthetics around the existing handball, racquetball, and corkball courts.
- Create an overlook plateau and redesign plantings around the Daughters of the Confederacy monument.

CABANNE HOUSE

- Provide visitor amenities and continue public rental through Saint Louis Ambassadors.

UNION ENTRANCE AREA

- Enhance wetlands or meadows to create a park entrance gateway.
- Provide sediment filtration measures to improve water quality.
- Provide some water retention capacity.
- Convert Government Drive to pedestrian path between Sigel Statue and Union Entrance and utilize for one-way Muny egress.
- Repair balustrades at Union/Lindell Boulevard entrance.

AREA 5: ROUND LAKE - FISH HATCHERIES - STEINBERG RINK

This area of the park is significant for its many lakes and lagoons, most of which will be linked to the park's new linear water system. Steinberg Rink will be upgraded for all-season use and access points to the park from Union and Kingshighway will be enhanced.

Site specific recommendations include:

ROUND LAKE AREA

- Enhance plantings around lake to emphasize symmetrical effect.
- Expand portions of lagoon to increase water flow and peak water level capacity.
- Enhance lagoon's naturalistic river character.
- Provide sediment filtration measures to improve water quality.
- Build new bridge along the former Wells Drive and re-route the existing bike path.
- Accentuate views from automobiles using Grand Drive.

FISH HATCHERIES LAKE AREA

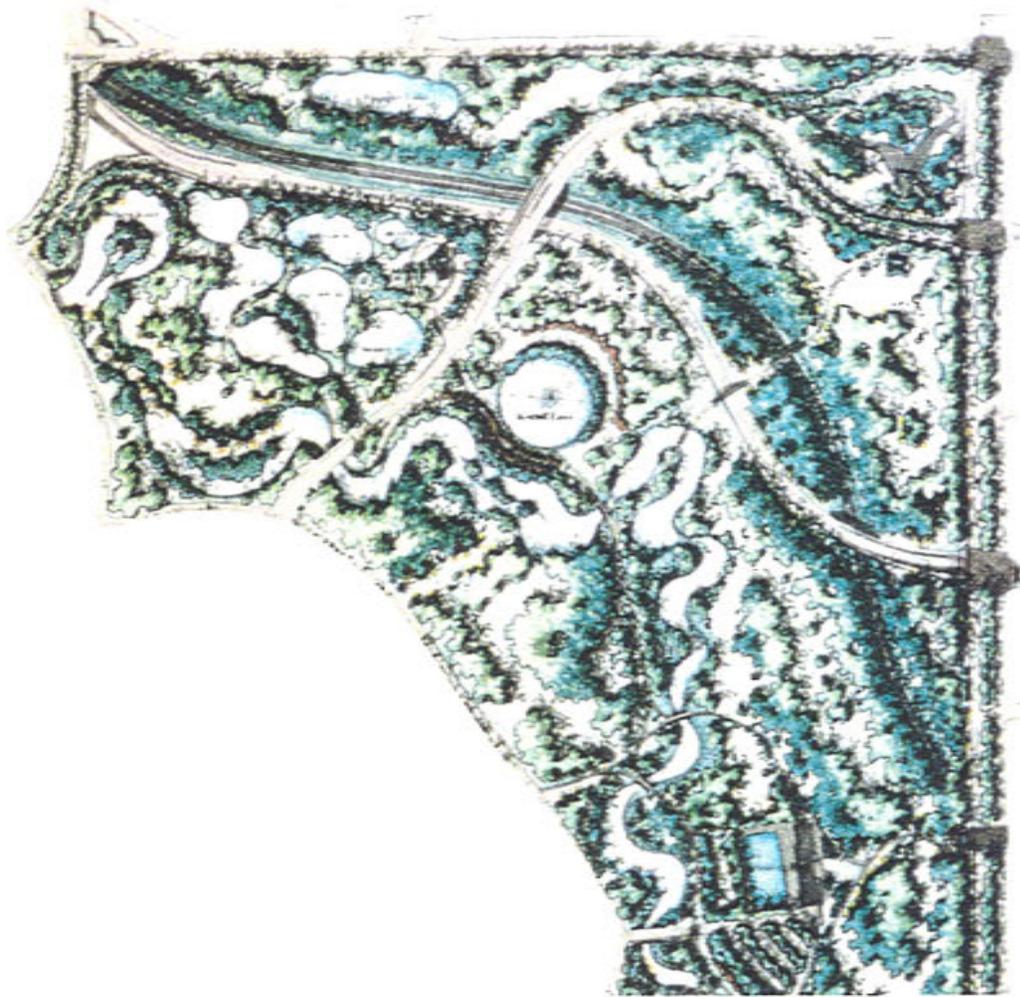
- Maintain separate lakes for MODOC youth fishing programs.
- Utilize existing hatcheries building for MODOC and other operations.
- Improve vehicular access.
- Re-connect area lagoons to form an oxbow.
- Rebuild a former bridge near Grand/Jefferson Dr. intersection with a new pedestrian/bike pass below to access the Round Lake area.

WEST PINE PARK FACILITY

- Renovate or replace the comfort station as a path support center, with park information/maps, secure, attended public toilets, and potentially a small concession.
- Provide off-street parking (± 30 cars) if this meets the no-net-loss-of-open-space criteria.

STEINBERG RINK AREA

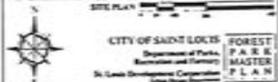
- Upgrade Steinberg to improve use as an all-season facility.
- Increase active recreation uses.
- Redesign bike and pedestrian paths to improve access to and from Kingshighway.
- Increase passive recreation opportunities, including possible MODOC nature-related education programming.
- Create a lagoon to the west of Steinberg Rink and link it with the existing lagoons north of the rink and with Jefferson Lake to the south.
- Create public fishing in area water bodies.
- Relocate the existing parking lot to the area immediately south of the building.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 5 Recommendations

ROUND LAKE - FISH HATCHERIES - STEINBERG RINK

SITE PLAN



CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
Department of Parks,
Recreation and Forestry
St. Louis Development Corporation
Louisiana Recreation

FOREST
P.A.R.K.
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- Provide adequate bike parking to serve path users.
- Remove Wells Drive east of Jefferson Drive and replace with bike/pedestrian paths.
- Provide some wetlands/meadows to help control water levels and erosion.
- Consider using Steinberg roof as a children's play area and observation deck.
- Investigate using hillside behind Steinberg as an outdoor amphitheater.

KINGSHIGHWAY EDGE

- Improve the aesthetics and function of the eastern park edge for automobiles, pedestrians and bikes.
- Improve pedestrian crossings along Kingshighway.
- Coordinate with the City and the BJC Hospital Complex to improve Kingshighway sidewalks, plantings, site furnishings, tree uplighting, and signage.
- Provide a new bike path from West Pine to Barnes Hospital Plaza.
- Redesign Forest Park Parkway/Kingshighway intersection to allow easier parkway access and improved pedestrian and bike path circulation.
- Maintain street parking for the park along the west side of Kingshighway.
- Improve landscaping and overall spatial character of the Lindell and Kingshighway corner as a major pedestrian entry.
- Coordinate with BJC Hospital on possible relocation of Euclid Metrolink station.

AREA 6: JEFFERSON LAKE - BOWL LAKE - SCIENCE CENTER

The Southeast portion of Forest Park is home to the Science Center and the park's major fishing lake. Improvements in this area will include linking the lakes to the park's water system, replacing some roads with pedestrian and bike paths, and expanding outdoor educational programming tied to the area's lakes.

Site specific recommendations include:

JEFFERSON LAKE AREA

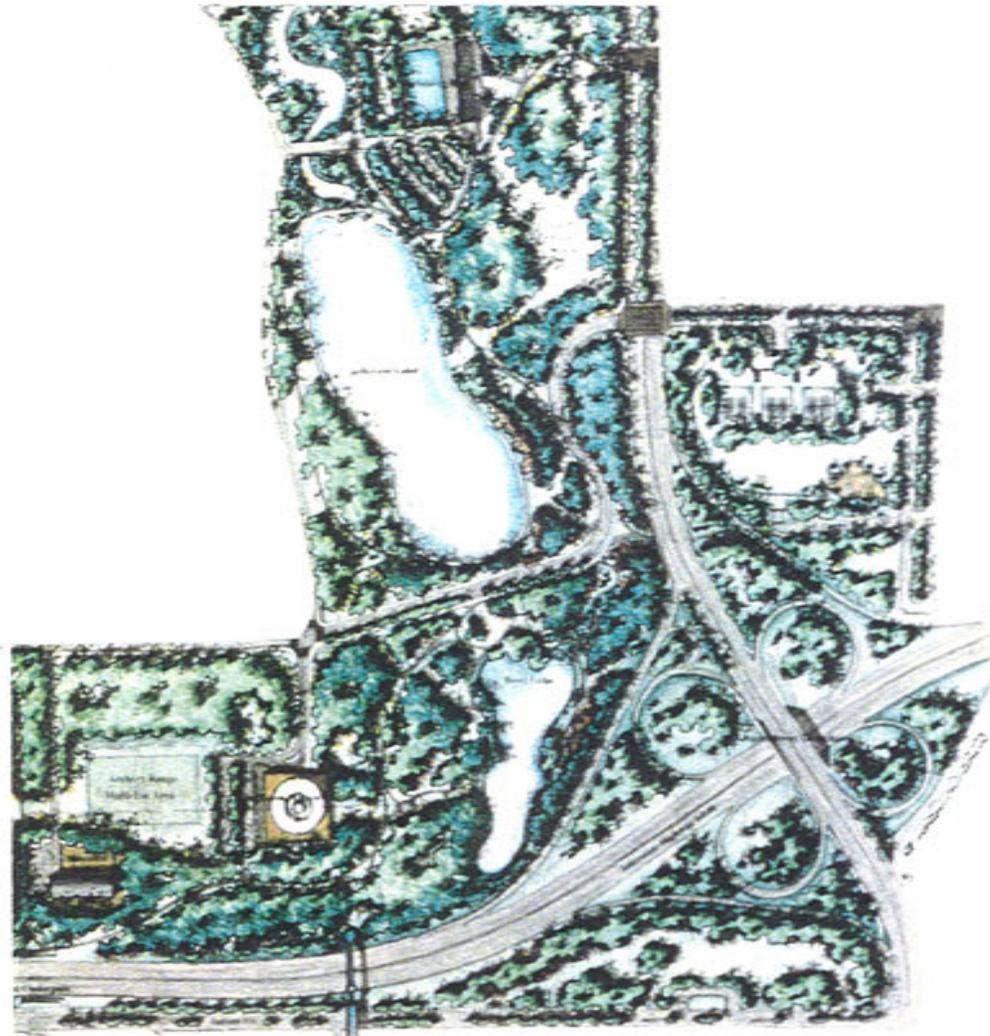
- Make improvements to lake and lake edges to enhance public fishing access.
- Connect lake to River Des Peres lagoons and the rest of the linear water system.
- Extend and enhance unique landscape features around the lake.
- Remove Jefferson Drive south of Wells Drive and replace with a path.
- Create a dramatic cascading water input at the south end of the lake.
- Widen Faulkner Drive to allow safe street parking on both sides.
- Provide a pedestrian path to the Science Center.
- Redirect the bike path to a new crossing at Faulkner and Clayton.

HUDLIN COURTS AREA

- Barnes Hospital to continue to maintain lighted racquet sports facilities and children's play areas.
- Improve roadway function and aesthetics of Barnes Plaza and Euclid.
- Remove a portion of Clayton road to create a reconfigured Barnes Plaza entrance.
- Convert removed roadway into pedestrian and bike paths.
- Coordinate with BJC regarding Kingshighway improvements.

BOWL LAKE AREA

- Create a unique, naturalistic, and intimate landscape setting.
- Create an earthen berm at the southern end of the lake to screen Highway 64/40 noise and visibility.
- Create a water outfall at the north end of the lake.
- Accentuate the Seven Pools area with plantings, pedestrian path access, and a restored stone bridge.
- Re-route the existing bike path to a new crossing at Faulkner.
- Partner with the Saint Louis Science Center and potentially the Central Institute for the Deaf on outdoor educational programming.
- Provide sediment filtration measures to improve water quality, aesthetics, and wildlife habitat.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 6 Recommendations

JEFFERSON LAKE - BOWL LAKE - SCIENCE CENTER

SCALE: 1" = 100'



CITY OF SAINT LOUIS FOREST
Department of Parks, P.A.E.
Recreation and Landscapes MAESTRO
St. Louis Development Corporation P.L.A.N.
Landscape Architecture

SAINT LOUIS SCIENCE CENTER

- Science Center to expand underground for exhibit space within existing lease boundaries.
- Redesign surface parking to maintain existing spaces and improve access and safety.
- Investigate potential for new natural sciences and outdoor education programming.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.
- Modify Highway 64/40 and other roadway signage to direct patrons to the Oakland Avenue facility.
- Redesign the Highway 64/40 hillside to accentuate the overpass structure and solve hillside structural problems.

KINGSHIGHWAY INTERCHANGE

- Coordinate with the proposed Boyle/Tower Grove interchange to reduce hospital commuter traffic through the park.
- Consider long-term redesign option of tight diamond interchange to reduce amount of park open space used.

AREA 7: PARKS DEPARTMENT - AVIATION FIELD

This area of the park is primarily used for active recreation purposes. It also houses the Parks department complex. Recommendations for the area include improving the functionality and aesthetics of the area, expanding athletic support facilities where possible, and reducing the size of the Parks Department complex.

PARKS DEPARTMENT COMPLEX

- Limit activities to those which are essential to Forest Park and reduce the size of the complex.
- Reduce the size of the existing dirt hill or convert it to passive recreation.
- Re-route the bike path south of the complex to alleviate dangerous road crossings.
- Improve overall aesthetics and building maintenance.
- Maintain and renovate historic buildings.

AVIATION FIELD

- Improve operational flexibility, environmental quality, participant and viewer comfort/convenience, and aesthetic character.
- Relocate backstops and dirt infields into the tree-lined edges, leaving a green swath down the center.
- Create improved spectator areas around the perimeter.
- Install formal perimeter plantings to minimize visual impact of backstops and dirt infields and diffuse some traffic noise.
- Provide an active recreational support facility to serve Aviation Field.
- Expand vehicle and bike parking along Clayton Road.

MOUNTED POLICE HANGAR

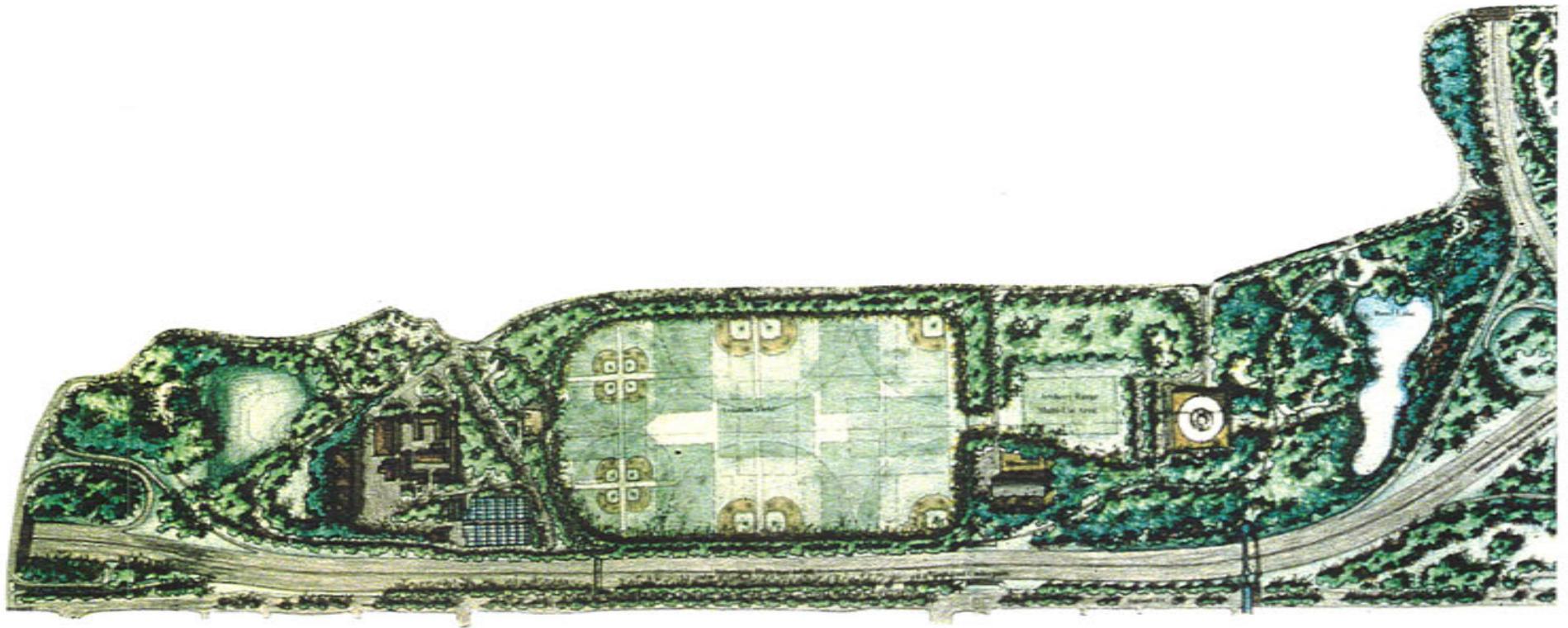
- Retain the current use and renovate the Mounted Police Station.
- Consider long-term relocation of the Mounted Police to another Park site and reprogram the building
- Widen existing road and provide parking.

OAKLAND EDGE: KINGSHIGHWAY TO HAMPTON

- Provide a landscape buffer along Highway 64/40.
- Consider providing picnic/children's play area near Science Center.
- Consider adding a new comfort station for area users.
- Provide improved sidewalks and streetscapes along Oakland.
- Improve aesthetics of Kingshighway entrance area with landscaping and site furnishings.
- Improve the Macklind underpass and highway overpass bridge for pedestrians and bikes.

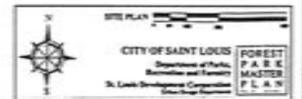
HIGHWAY 64/40 EDGE

- Implement plantings which minimize the noise and negative visual impact of Highway 64/40 and other major roadways and transportation systems.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 7 Recommendations

PARKS DEPT. - AVIATION FIELD - SCIENCE CENTER



AREA 8: CENTRAL FIELDS - TRIPLE A - JEWEL BOX

This part of the park is a multi-use area that includes many active and passive recreation facilities. Proposed changes in this area include enhancements to the landscaping and aesthetics and reconfiguration of the athletic fields to improve their function.

CENTRAL FIELDS

- Improve operational flexibility, environmental quality, participant and viewer comfort/convenience, and aesthetic character.
- Relocate backstops and dirt infields into the tree-lined edges, leaving a green swath down the center .
- Relocate 3 rugby fields from Langenberg Field to the northeast end of the space.
- Create improved spectator areas around the perimeter.
- Install informal perimeter plantings to minimize visual impact of backstops and dirt infields.
- Reconnect tributary stream to the lagoon system.
- Upgrade existing building facilities to serve as an active recreation support facility with attended lockers, shower and toilet facilities, and, potentially, a small concession.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.

TRIPLE A CLUB

- Provide a 9-hole golf rate.
- Provide a seniors rate for golf.
- Increase marketing of golf, tennis, and park support facilities to the general public and park users.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.
- Negotiate amended lease.

JEWEL BOX

- Operate as public conservatory with formal external gardens.
- Provide significant quantities of bike parking to serve path users.
- Provide pedestrian path link to the upper Muny parking lot.
- Consider use for pre-Muny events.
- Coordinate evening special events with the Muny and Parks Department to avoid conflicting demands for parking and access.

SUCCESSIONAL FOREST

- Improve the forest ecosystem and aesthetics while allowing safe recreation and educational use.
- Provide native canopy and other plantings.
- Implement naturalistic, erosion control plantings along intermittent tributaries.
- Consider incorporating area under MODOC's Kennedy Forest vegetative management and nature trail agreement.
- Remove Carr Lane and replace with a dual path.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
Area 8 Recommendations

CENTRAL FIELDS - TRIPLE A - JEWEL BOX

SITE PLAN

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
Department of Parks,
Recreation and Forestry
St. Louis Development Corporation
Forest Park
MASTER
P L A N

K. MASTER PLAN FUNDING

Forest Park's operational expenses and capital projects are now funded through the Forest Park Sales Tax Trust Fund, City of St. Louis general and capital funds, Forest Park Improvement Fund, City of St. Louis supplemental department support, lease payments, state and federal grants, and private support.

Funding needs for the recommendations in this plan are expected to total \$100 million over a 15 year period. Approximately 50% of this amount is expected to come from the public sources cited above. Public funds will be used to pay for major infrastructure repairs, improvements and maintenance throughout the park. The other \$50 million is expected to be raised from a variety of other sources, led by a partnership of the City of St. Louis, Forest Park Forever, and major park institutions. Private funds will be used to enhance the beauty and visitor amenities of the park.

L. MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of this plan will take place over approximately a 15-year period, depending on the availability of funds.

SECTION B — OVERVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Why the Plan Now?
- B. The Planning Process
- C. Community Participation in Planning
- D. Development of the Plan
- E. Accomplishments
- F. Organization and Scope of the Plan

II. PARK PROFILE

- A. Planning and Design History
- B. Forest Park Profile Today
- C. Summary of Existing Conditions

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Why the Plan Now?**
- B. The Planning Process**
- C. Community Participation in Planning**
- D. Development of the Plan**
- E. Accomplishments**
- F. Organization and Scope of the Plan**

LIST OF DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS

Forest Park Master Plan - Community Design Process - Forest Park Summit
Forest Park Master Plan - Community Design Process - Development of
Planning Process and Analysis of Park
Forest Park Master Plan - Community Design Process - Community Goal
Setting-Creating a Common Vision
Forest Park Master Plan - Community Design Process - Development of
Physical and Governance Plan
Forest Park Master Plan - Community Design Process - Implementation
Information Synthesis

I. INTRODUCTION

In September 1993, the City of St. Louis began the process of developing a revision to the 1983 Forest Park Master Plan that would conserve the park's size, beauty and quality while satisfying the needs of park users. The need for this revision was driven by increasing and new demands on the park by a wide range of users, the continuing deterioration of the park's natural and physical systems, the desire of many park institutions to expand their facilities, and the availability of new, dedicated sales tax revenue from the City of St. Louis to pay for park improvements and upkeep.

Throughout this process, planners have recognized the importance of viewing the park as an integrated ecosystem with a wide range of purposes and needs, in which nature and humans interact. Recognizing the need to both sustain economic development and carry out responsible resource management in our community, park planners have attempted to formulate an ethically sound and holistic approach to meeting the needs of all park users.

As urban residents, we spend most of our lives working, living, and recreating in a landscape dominated by monuments derived from technological advances, such as buildings, motorized vehicles, and roadways. As we physically crowd ourselves into smaller land areas for economic benefit and time efficiency, we attempt to offset this lifestyle by conserving remnants of natural communities that offer an opportunity for respite, recreation and education. More and more generations of urbanites lose touch with the land, which furnishes us food to eat, water to drink, and air to breathe.

One of the most important remnants of natural communities in St. Louis is Forest Park. Forest Park is one of St. Louis' most unique and treasured resources. Located within easy access of most of the region's citizens, the park has neighborhood, city-wide and regional significance. More than 10 million people come to the park each year, to visit the region's major cultural institutions, participate in active recreational pursuits, attend special events or enjoy a respite from urban life.

From a naturalistic perspective, Forest Park is equally significant. In a city where 80% of the land has been developed for business, industry or residences, the park serves as an important natural oasis for the city, a source of green space where citizens find respite, a home away from home for migrating birds, and an integrated ecosystem where humans and nature interact.

In an effort to conserve the size, beauty and quality of Forest Park and to satisfy the needs of park users, master plans for the park were published in 1983 and 1993. This 1995 Master Plan builds upon the strengths of these earlier plans. While this document marks the completion of a significant phase of the planning process, it is also just a beginning. Implementation of this plan will last well past the turn of the century. An important component of this Master Plan, therefore, is the governance structure for the park which establishes a Forest Park Advisory Board to oversee implementation of this plan. It is the goal of the park planners that this body represent all park constituencies and that it provide an ongoing source of community input and involvement in Forest Park's future.

A. Why the Plan Now?

In 1993 Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr. addressed the pleas of area citizens to have a master plan which was rooted in broad public consensus. Prior to this process, two master plans had been produced in a 10-year period, the Community Development Commission-adopted plan in 1983 and the 1993 plan sponsored by Forest Park Forever. Neither plan had the vast public support or the funding necessary for implementation. In addition, deferred maintenance of the park's roads, paths, lakes, buildings, and landscapes had resulted in a park in need of extensive repair. Yet, no agreed-upon plan existed to complete the task.

When the 1983 Forest Park Master Plan was developed, the park itself was in better shape than it is today. The 1983 Plan focused primarily on land use and development issues within the park. The 1993 Plan was originally conceived as a landscape plan to augment the 1983 plan, but it grew into a much more comprehensive plan with many recommendations which differed or conflicted with the 1983 Plan. In the past 12 years, the park has continued to deteriorate. A continuing lack of maintenance, caused by inadequate funding and high demand by park users has accelerated this deterioration. New uses, such as roller blading, have added burdens to park systems that were already overcrowded. Highly valued and popular park institutions developed plans to continue their own expansion and growth, all of which had potential impacts on the park's system. These plans were not readily accepted by all members of the general public and development in the park was at an impasse.

In 1993 the City of St. Louis asked the voters to approve a 1/2¢ sales tax to help pay to improve all of the city's parks. The tax was approved in April, 1994. An allocation of the sales tax revenue is made to all city parks, based on the number of acres each contains. Consequently, Forest Park, the city's largest, receives the largest share of this tax revenue.

Shortly after the tax was approved, the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen recognized the need to revise the 1983 Master Plan to reflect the ideas, wishes, and needs of all park users and to develop a vision of what the park should be well into the next century. The subsequent planning process officially began in December 1993, when 300 citizens attended a Forest Park Summit sponsored by the mayor to gather the community's thoughts, ideas, and concerns about Forest Park and its future. The large number of participants at that summit, and at subsequent public meetings and workshops throughout the planning process, underscores the importance of Forest Park to all segments of the community.

B. The Planning Process

The development of a revised Master Plan for Forest park officially began in December 1993, when the Mayor's Forest Park Summit was held at Forest Park Community College to gather the community's thoughts, ideas, and concerns about Forest Park and its future. More than 300 people participated in that meeting, underscoring by their presence the importance of Forest Park to all segments of the community.

Following the summit meeting, the mayor appointed a Forest Park Master Plan Committee (FPMPC), whose role it was to assist in gathering public opinion, ideas, and future expectations of the park, developing and recommending goals and policies to guide revisions to the existing 1983 Forest Park Master Plan, and submitting recommendations to the Executive Committee for review and approval. The FPMPC was chaired by Gary Bess, the city's director of Parks, Recreation and Forestry, and Kathryn Nelson, a private citizen. The other 65 members of the FPMPC (a list of whom is included in the acknowledgments) were representative of all major park user groups, surrounding neighborhoods, park institutions, environmental and other interested groups. The Master Plan Committee met 20 times during the planning process.

An Executive Committee, selected from the FPMPC by the Mayor, provided oversight of the planning process and functioned as the final decision making body to resolve differences on policy issues after due process. Its 19 members consisted of the two co-chairs of the Master Plan Committee, three elected officials, four City department representatives, one representative from the mayor's office, and nine non-City representatives.

The Executive Committee's responsibilities included overseeing and advising the Project Team, refining and approving the FPMPC's recommended goals and policies, resolving issues where differences of opinion existed, reviewing comments from the public and FPMPC members, and submitting recommendations to the mayor regarding the approval/adoption process for the Master Plan. The Executive Committee met more than 50 times.

Assisting the Executive Committee was a Project Team, chaired by John Hoal, director of Urban Design, St. Louis Development Corporation, and consisting of City design professionals and consultants with technical expertise in a variety of disciplines required for analysis and design of the park. Membership on the team included architects, urban designers, a landscape architect, a traffic engineer, a community liaison specialist, golf consultants, an ecologist/naturalist, soil and water consultants, a civil engineer/hydrologist, and facilitators.

The Project Team's responsibilities included the coordination and supervision of consultants, provision of technical assistance to the FPMPC, and coordination of public workshops, user surveys and outreach efforts. In addition, the Project Team acted as the design team, drafting revisions to the existing plan, and preparing the Master Plan.

C. Community Participation in Planning

Throughout the planning process, the Mayor stressed the need for citizen involvement in all aspects of the process. To this end, a high level of emphasis was placed on ensuring that all individuals and groups with an interest in Forest Park were given adequate opportunity to express their views and contribute to the development of the goals and policies, and ultimately, the final revised plan. The Master Plan Outreach Program included a series of meetings and public forums, as summarized below.

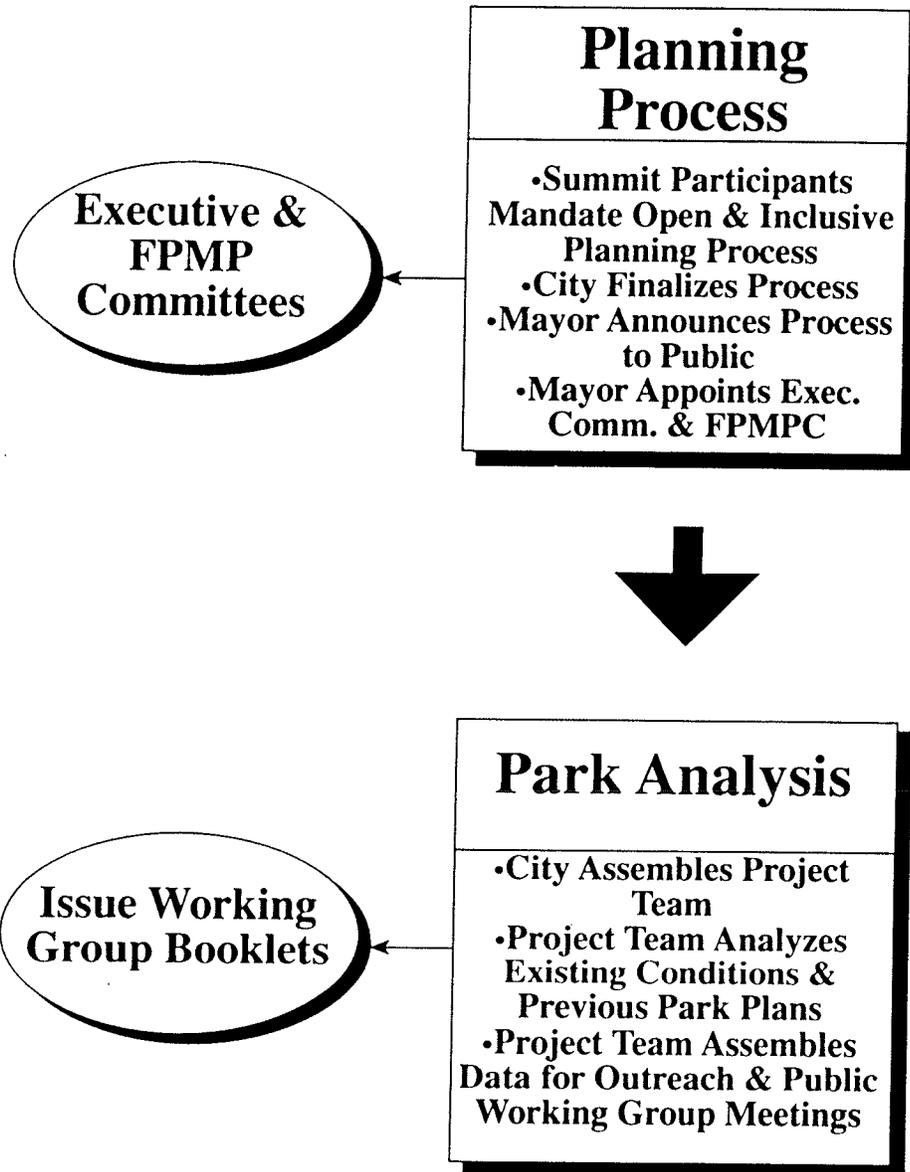
- More than 20 pre-Summit meetings held to build community support for the planning process and to begin to identify issues to be dealt with at the Summit.
- A Forest Park Summit, open to the public and held over the weekend of December 3-5, 1993 at Forest Park Community College, to gather initial public comments on the park and its needs. More than 300 people participated in the Summit.
- More than 25 public meetings, held to gather input and ideas from park users and area residents.
- A series of issues workbooks were developed and shared with the public. These identified existing conditions and framed the discussion around future needs and directions through a series of specific planning questions. Input from these discussions was extremely useful in the development of the Plan's goals and policies.
- An additional 100 meetings with various community, park user and neighborhood groups were also held to ascertain their ideas and concerns and allow them to provide input and guidance.
- Rebroadcast of major meetings about the park on KETC-Channel 9.
- Ongoing communication with meeting participants, in the form of mailings, telemarketing, flyers, and direct mail, to keep those who expressed interest in the planning process advised on its progress.
- Ongoing public relations/communications efforts, including public notices in local newspapers, press releases, and radio public service announcements, to keep the general public informed about the progress of the planning process and to continue to encourage public participation in the process.
- A community outreach effort, that included a series of focus groups and other meetings with neighborhood groups, user groups, and other interested citizens. Approximately 500 people provided input through this outreach effort.

In all, there were at least 10,000 person hours contributed by more than 1,000 individuals, groups and institutions to the planning process. This master plan reflects many of their ideas, concerns, and desires for the future of the park. No decisions have been made and no actions have been taken without first submitting those proposed decisions or actions to the public for comment and final review. As a result of the extensive nature of the planning process, this Master Plan is truly reflective of the diversity of uses and users of the park itself.

Forest Park Master Plan

Community Design Process

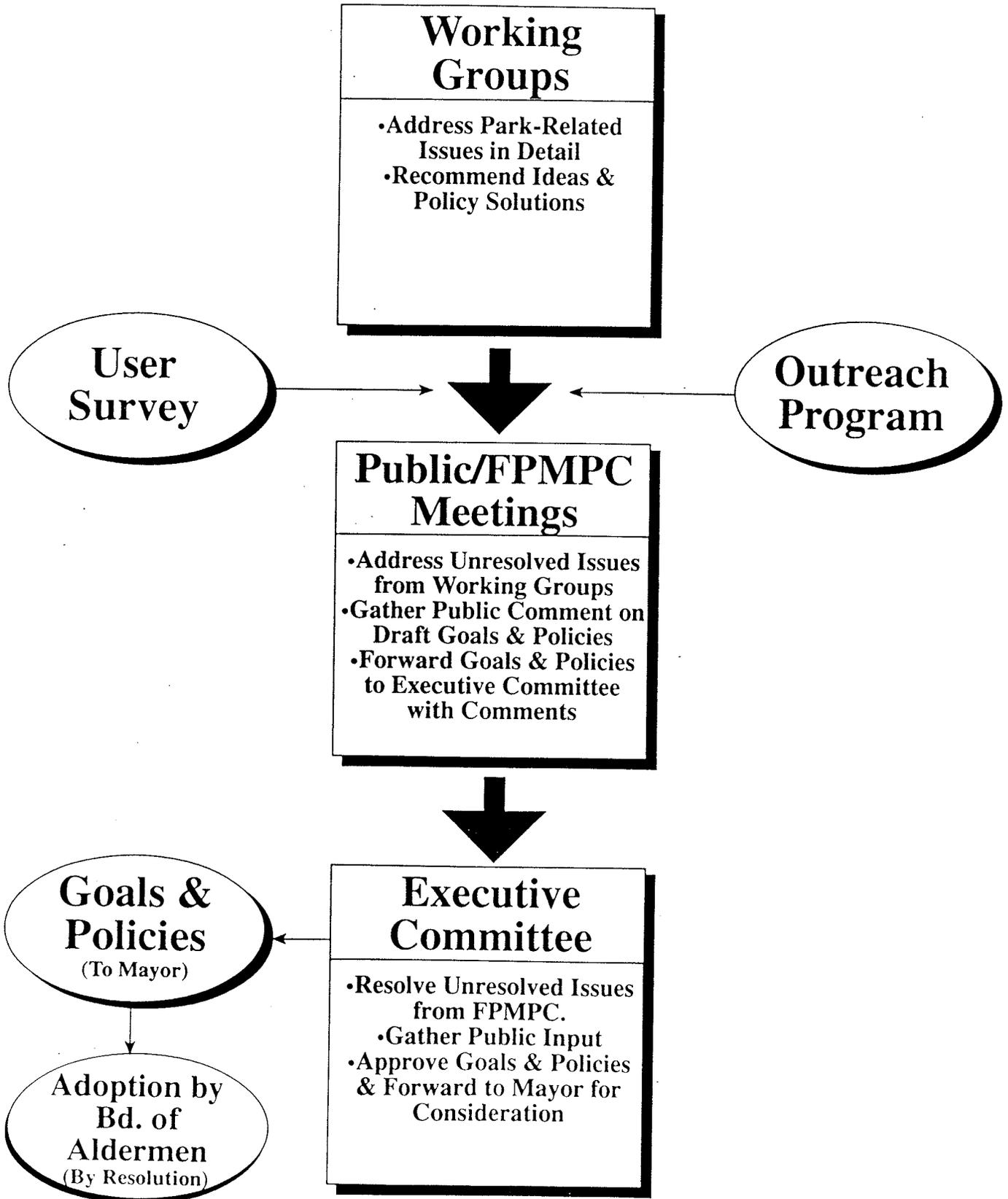
Development of Planning Process & Analysis of Park



Forest Park Master Plan

Community Design Process

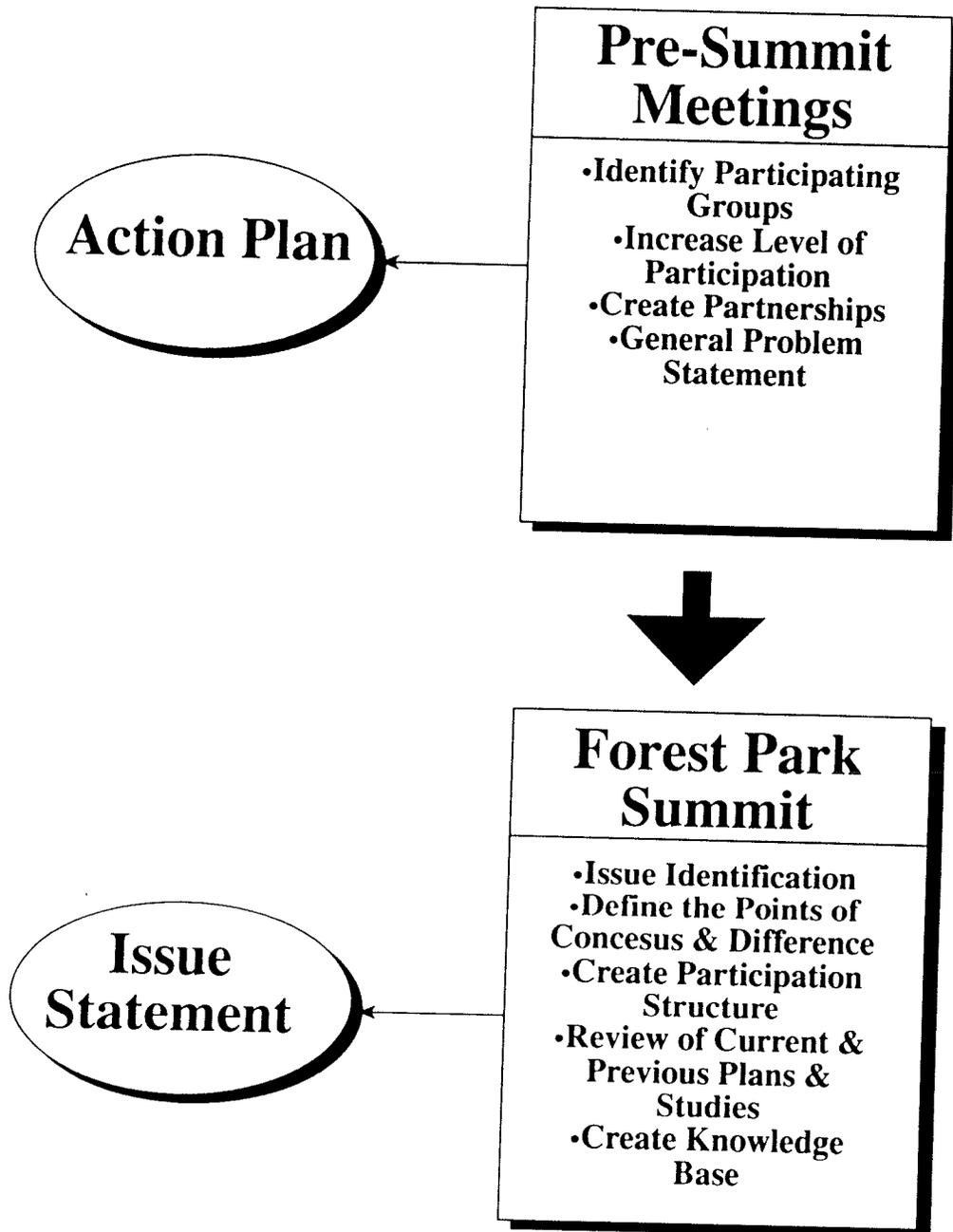
Community Goal Setting - Creating A Common Vision



Forest Park Master Plan

Community Design Process

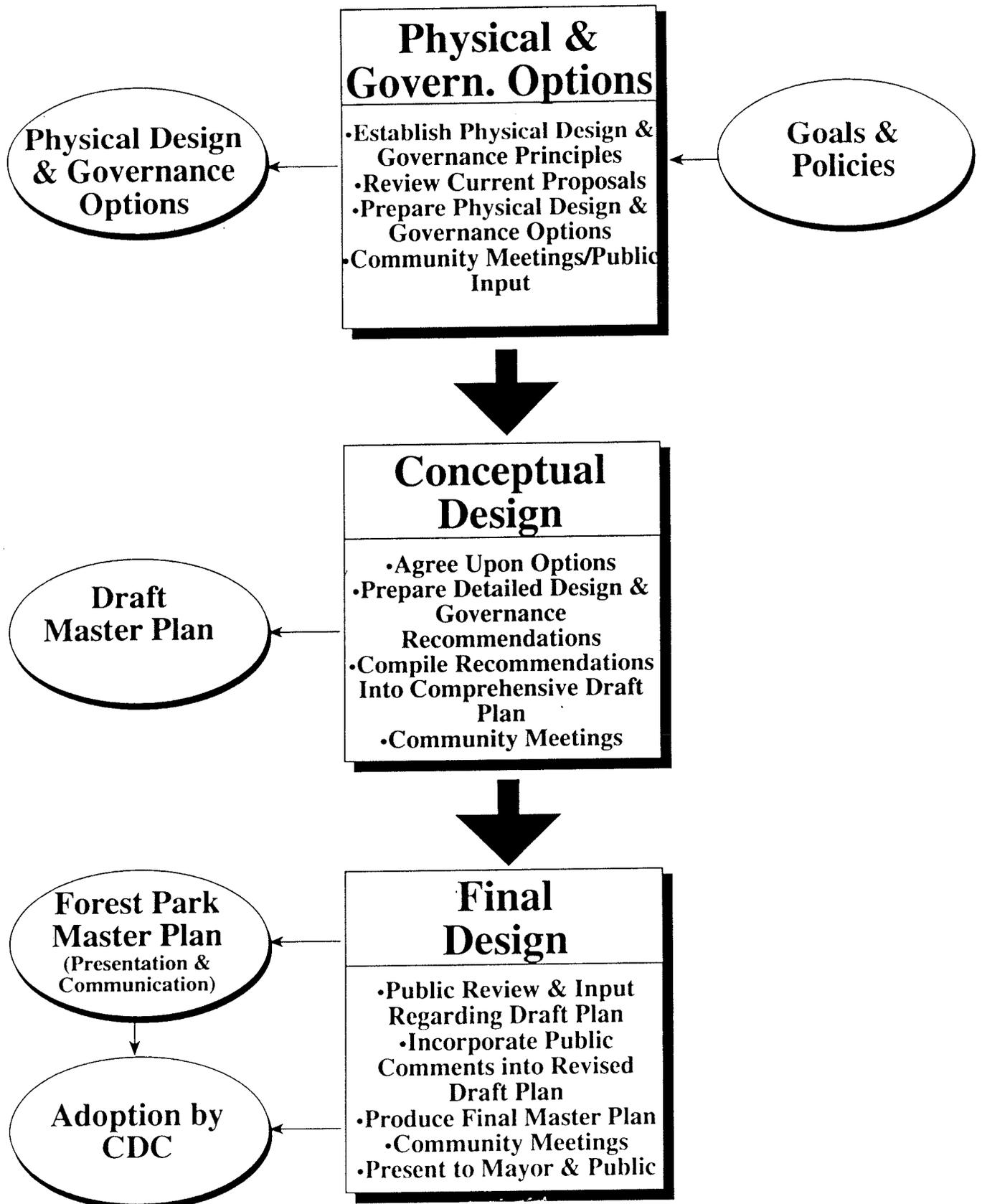
Forest Park Summit



Forest Park Master Plan

Community Design Process

Development of Physical & Governance Plan



Forest Park Master Plan

Community Design Process Implementation

Phasing Process

- Establish Project Phasing & Priority
- Public Meetings to Inform Interested and Affected Parties
- Produce Design & Construction Documents for Selected Projects



Funding Sources

- Circulate Plan to Potential Public & Private Funding Sources
- Attach Funding Sources to Selected Projects
- Public Meetings to Inform Interested and Affected Parties



Construction Process

- Bidding Process for Selected Projects
- Coordinate Construction
- Public Meetings to Inform Interested and Affected Parties

D. Development of the Plan

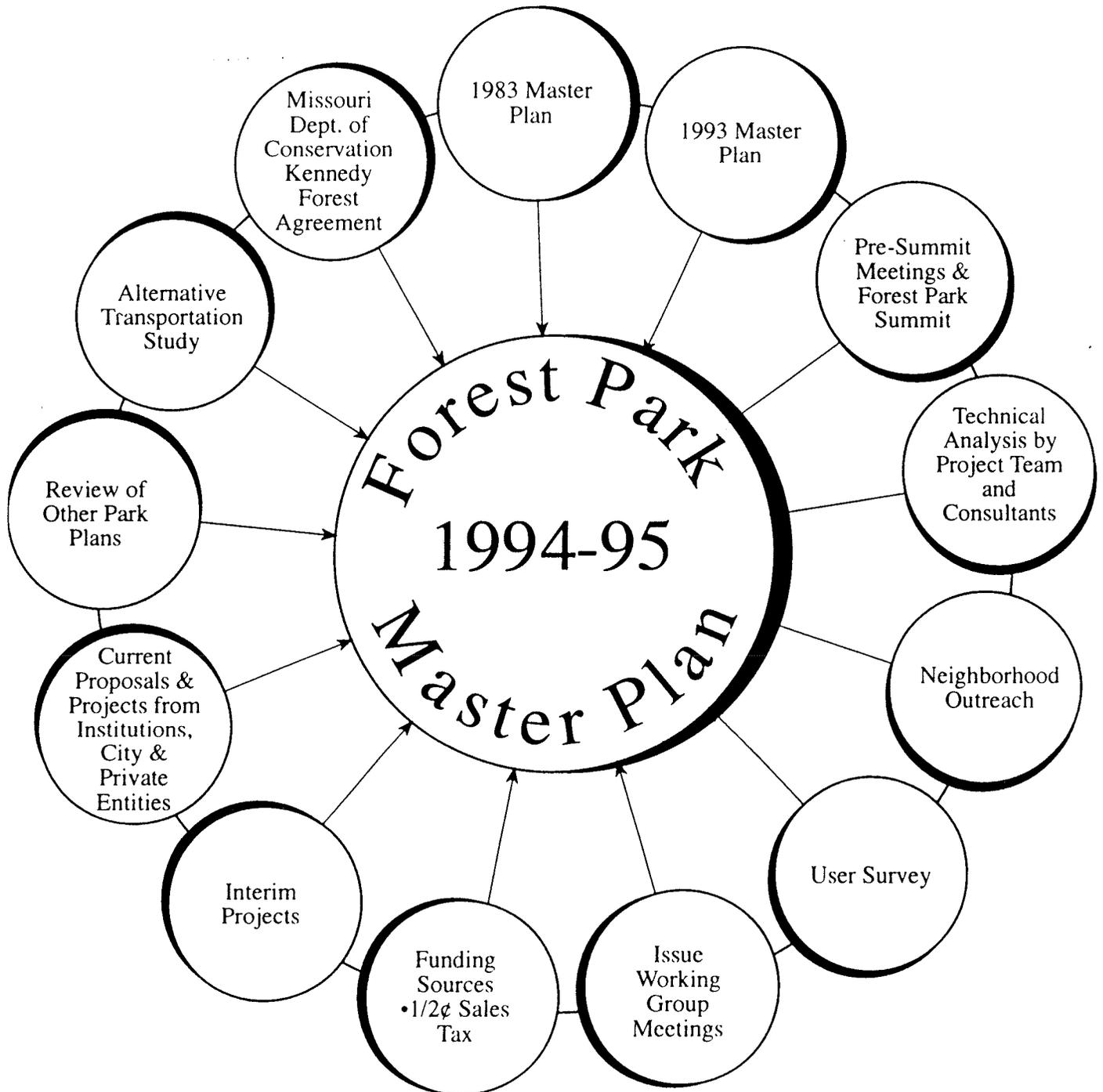
Development of the Master Plan followed a logical and carefully thought-out sequence, flowing from a macro vision of what the park should be in the future, through a series of goals and policies to guide the design process, down to a set of specific recommendations on changes, modifications and improvements that are recommended for each site and system in the park.

The planning sequence is summarized below:

1. A vision statement which describes how Forest Park should appear and be used in the future.
2. A set of goals that, when achieved, will ensure a diverse, multi-purpose, environmentally sound future for the park and its users.
3. A set of policies which provide detailed guidance on ways to realize the vision and which formed the basis for site-specific design principles and recommendations.
4. An analysis of existing and historical park conditions and systems, to provide a baseline of understanding of the park's infrastructure and needs.
5. A series of design principles to provide parameters for the development of specific design recommendations.
6. Specific system-by-system recommendations for improvements to Forest Park.
7. Site specific recommendations for improvements to Forest Park.
8. A plan for how the park should be governed.
9. A plan for how the park should be managed.
10. Initial steps towards identifying funding needs and sources of funds to cover the cost of implementing recommended changes and maintaining the park in the future.

Forest Park Master Plan

Information Synthesis



E. Accomplishments

This Master Plan reflects the interests, needs and wishes of individuals, groups, neighbors, institutions, benefactors and other interest groups who share a desire to see that Forest Park remains a vital asset for the entire community.

Among its accomplishments, the Master Plan:

- Acknowledges that the redevelopment of Forest Park will serve as a catalyst, not only for improvements to the park, but for the continued development and enhancement of the surrounding neighborhoods and business community.
- Provides ongoing citizen input and involvement in the future of Forest Park.
- Respects and retains the diversity of park activities.
- Retains the existing balance of park uses.
- Respects and improves existing park character.
- Improves the park's natural systems.
- Improves the park's active recreation systems.
- Retains the park's existing cultural institutions.
- Improves other existing park facilities.
- Provides operational flexibility.
- Improves connections to neighborhoods, City and the region.
- Proposes no increase in built area.
- Is realistic and attainable.

F. Organization and Scope of the Plan

The rest of this Master Plan document summarizes each of these steps. The Plan first looks at the current conditions in Forest Park and summarizes how the park has arrived at this point over its long history (Part III). Attention is then turned to a vision of what the park should be and how it should appear in the future (Part IV).

A first step in the planning process was to develop a set of goals and policies which were then used to guide planners in the development of all aspects of their design recommendations. Those goals and policies are summarized in Part V.

Under Section VI, the overall design approach, principles and major concepts are described. An overview of how Forest Park relates to the surrounding area and how it's land will be used follows in Section VI, D and E. Following this section is Section VI F which includes a detailed design report that examines six basic systems within the park. The park's systems are divided into natural systems: passive space, water, and landscape; and built systems: active space, art, architecture and infrastructure, and access, circulation and parking. Within each system-specific section, the Plan includes an overview of the system and its conditions, the design principle which guided these recommendations, a summary of the recommendations and the impact they will have on the park, and a listing of all system recommendations on a site-by-site basis. All site specific recommendations are then summarized in Section VI, G.

Plans for how the park will be governed (Section VII), how it will be managed, (Section VIII) and how improvements and maintenance will be funded (Section IX) follow.

Additional background on many of these items can also be found in the Appendix to this Plan.

This Master Plan addresses all aspects of the park in detail and, when fully implemented, will ensure a park experience that is diverse, unique and inviting for all of the residents of St. Louis and the surrounding region.

II. PARK PROFILE

A. Planning & Design History

1. 1876 Forest Park Plan
2. The 1904 World's Fair
3. The 1911 Dwight Davis Era
4. The Federal Era
5. Contemporary Plans
6. Comparison of the 1983 and 1993 Master Plans
7. History Composite

B. Forest Park Profile Today

C. Summary of Existing Conditions

1. Passive Open Space
2. Water System
3. Landscape
4. Active Space
5. Facilities, Art, Architecture, and Infrastructure
6. Access, Circulation, and Parking
7. Governance
8. Management
9. Funding

LIST OF DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS

1876 Original Design
1876 Original Design Plan
1874 Topography
1874 Surface Drainage
1874 Landscape
1903 Prior to World's Fair
1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition Design
1943 Plan
November 1983 Existing Conditions Map
1983 Master Plan Proposal
Park Developments 1983-1994
1993 Master Plan Proposal
Passive - Unstructured Recreation 1983/1993
Lakes 1983/1993
Active Recreation 1983/1993
ZMD Institutions and Park Facilities 1983/1993
Roads 1983/1993
Paths 1983/1993
History Composite
Existing Conditions

II. PARK PROFILE

A. Planning and Design History

Throughout its 121-year history, Forest Park has seen proposals to change and improve the park, yet few have been implemented comprehensively. The development of this Master Plan marks an important milestone for Forest Park and the City of St. Louis. In this master plan there now exists a comprehensive plan that integrates all of the park's natural and man-made systems into a cohesive and mutually beneficial ecosystem.

One of the basic goals of the master planning process was to draft a plan rooted in the historic design of Forest Park, literally where possible and conceptually in other areas. To that end, much consideration was given during the planning process to the historical record and existing documents that described the original park planners' ideas and dreams for the park and its systems.

1. 1876 Forest Park Plan

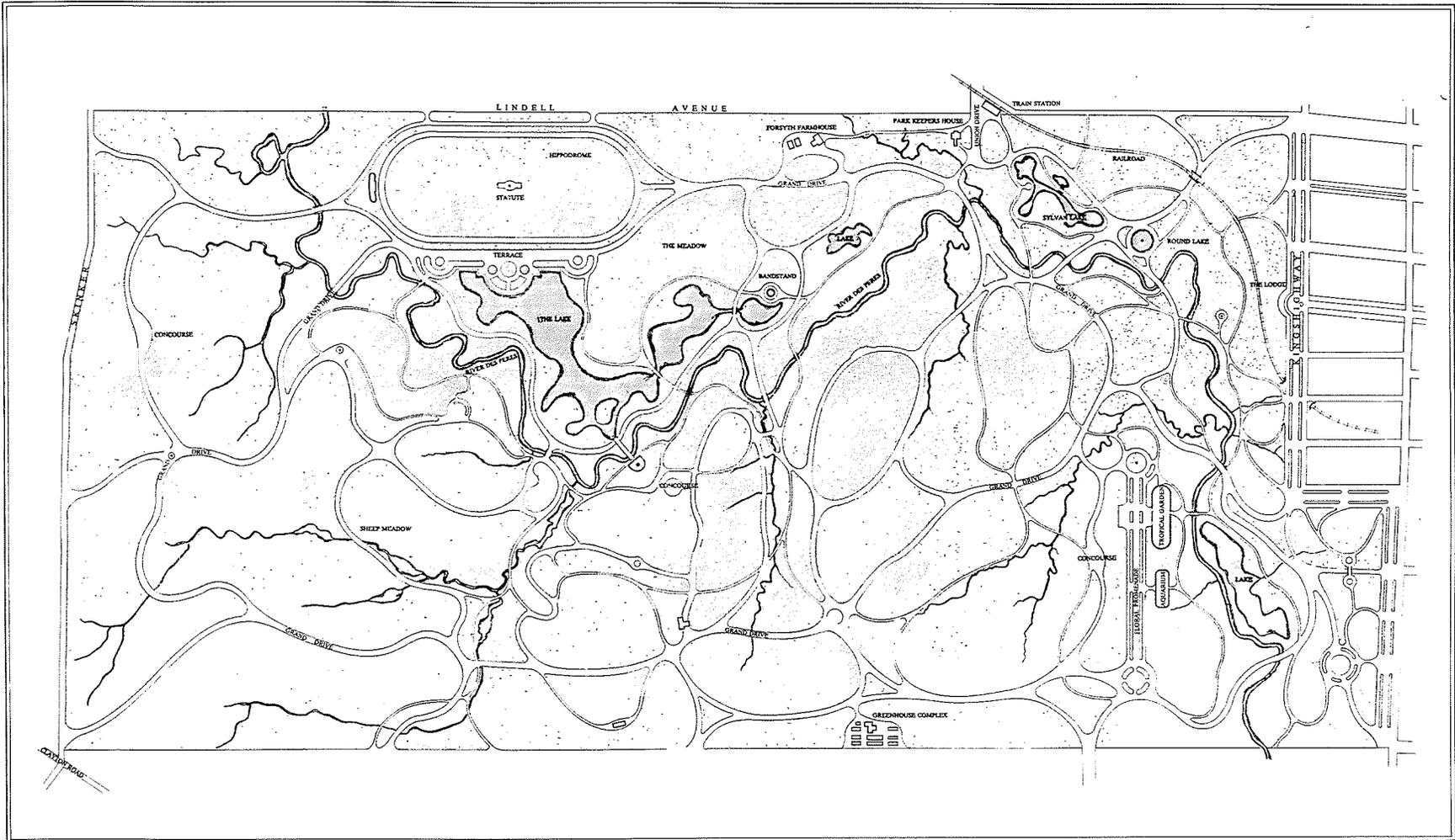
In 1876, Forest Park was established and a plan was prepared. The park was envisioned as a great romantic landscape, with winding trails and carriageways through deep woods and pastoral fields surrounded by informal water bodies and naturalistic streams. Up to that time, the land had several owners and was primarily the site of farms and coal mines. The River Des Peres wandered through the northern and eastern parts of the area and a major east-west thoroughfare, Clayton Road, passed through the property.

The first park commissioners authorized a plan for the new park, "To preserve the natural beauties of the ground, so that it will always appear in fact as well as in name, a Forest Park." The plan called for a hippodrome, floral decorations, a bandstand, and a Forest Park Zoo.

In preparation for Opening Day, June 24, 1876, 19 miles of roads and 20 miles of walks were built along with some bridges, water and sewer pipes, including Round Lake, Pagoda Lake and a portion of Peninsula Lake. Other facilities included a restaurant, bandstand, a large race track, and superintendent's home. A small zoo was built and later a fenced area for five buffalo became a major park attraction. By 1891, there was a variety of animals to be viewed by the public at no charge.

In 1876-77 St. Louis City and St. Louis County separated, with Forest Park remaining part of the City. The new city charter abolished an existing Forest Park tax and dictated that park funding was to come from the city budget.

By 1894 the park had 2.5 million visitors, brought there by street car and improved roadways. Park activities were diverse, including annual bicycle races, carriage rides, boating, cricket, lacrosse, baseball, tennis, croquet, golf, and harness racing.



1876 ORIGINAL DESIGN



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

ST. LOUIS,

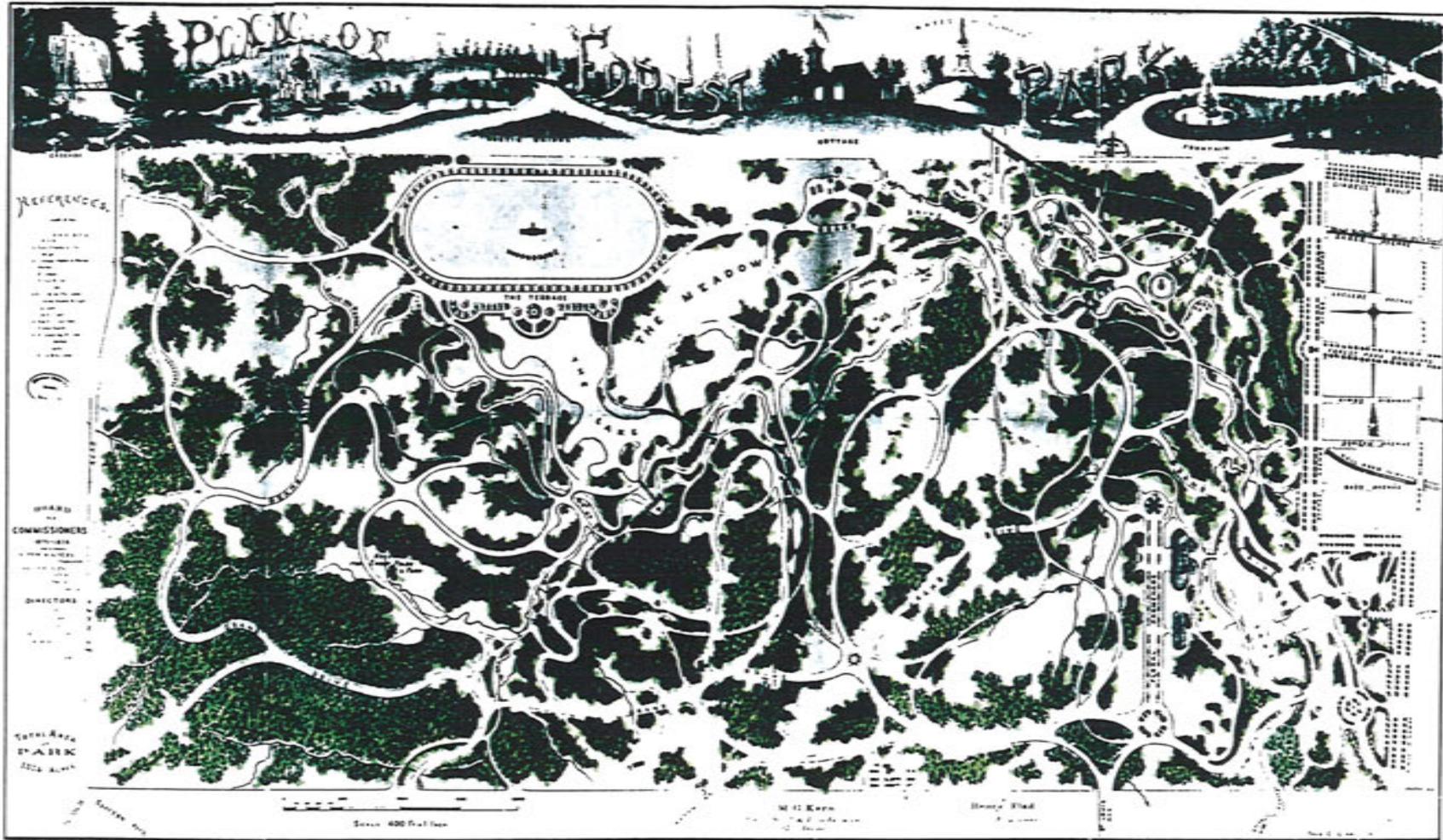
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SCALE: 1" = 400'



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 URBAN DESIGN

FOREST
 PARK
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 PLAN



1876 ORIGINAL DESIGN PLAN

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- The plan was a mix of intimate and grand, flowing spaces with occasional touches of formal treatment.
- The plan contained mostly romantic, passive spaces but also contained provisions for cultural amenities, service facilities and active recreation.
- The plan's diverse spaces and water features were connected by a linear water feature called the River Des Peres and a series of intricate paths and carriageways.
- Many of the natural features such as valleys, bluffs, uplands and tributaries which existed before the park's creation were integrated into the design plan.
- The design and character which was intended in this plan remains in many of today's spaces, especially in the eastern half of the park although many have been modified over the years to accommodate contemporary needs.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

ST. LOUIS,

MO

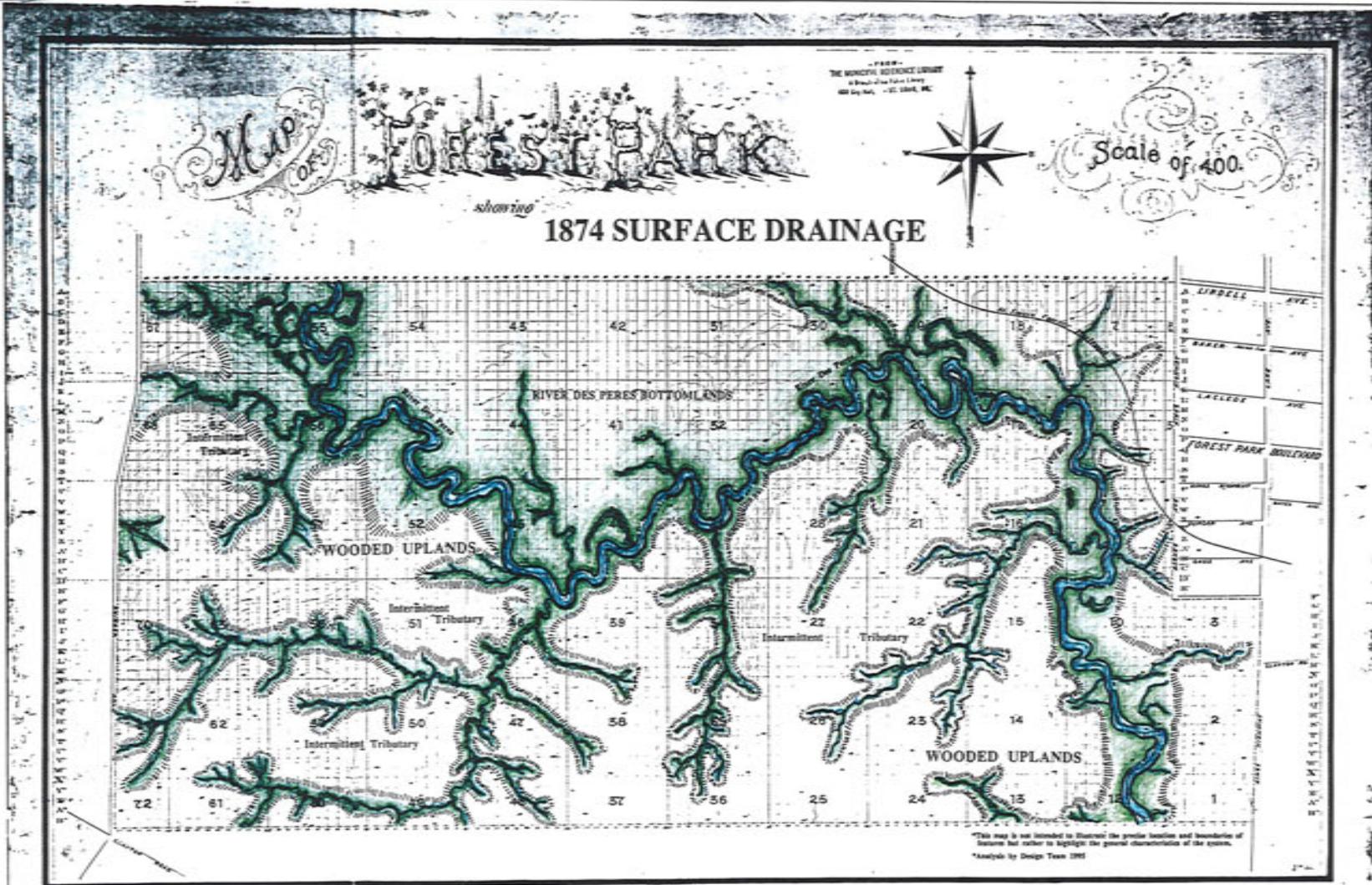
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27 FEBRUARY 1965

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*This map is not intended to illustrate the precise location and boundaries of features but rather to highlight the general characteristics of the system.
*Analysis by Design Team 2005

LEGEND



GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- The River Des Peres originally flowed through Forest Park on its way to the Mississippi River. It was fed by a series of intermittent tributaries which flowed down valleys from the uplands above. These tributaries only flowed when there was adequate rainfall.

- All water bodies were naturally occurring linear streams. Isolated water bodies occurred when droughts left only deep pools, in areas where ground water discharges kept the pools charged and in depressional areas that collected water.
- Flooding was a normal, periodic event.



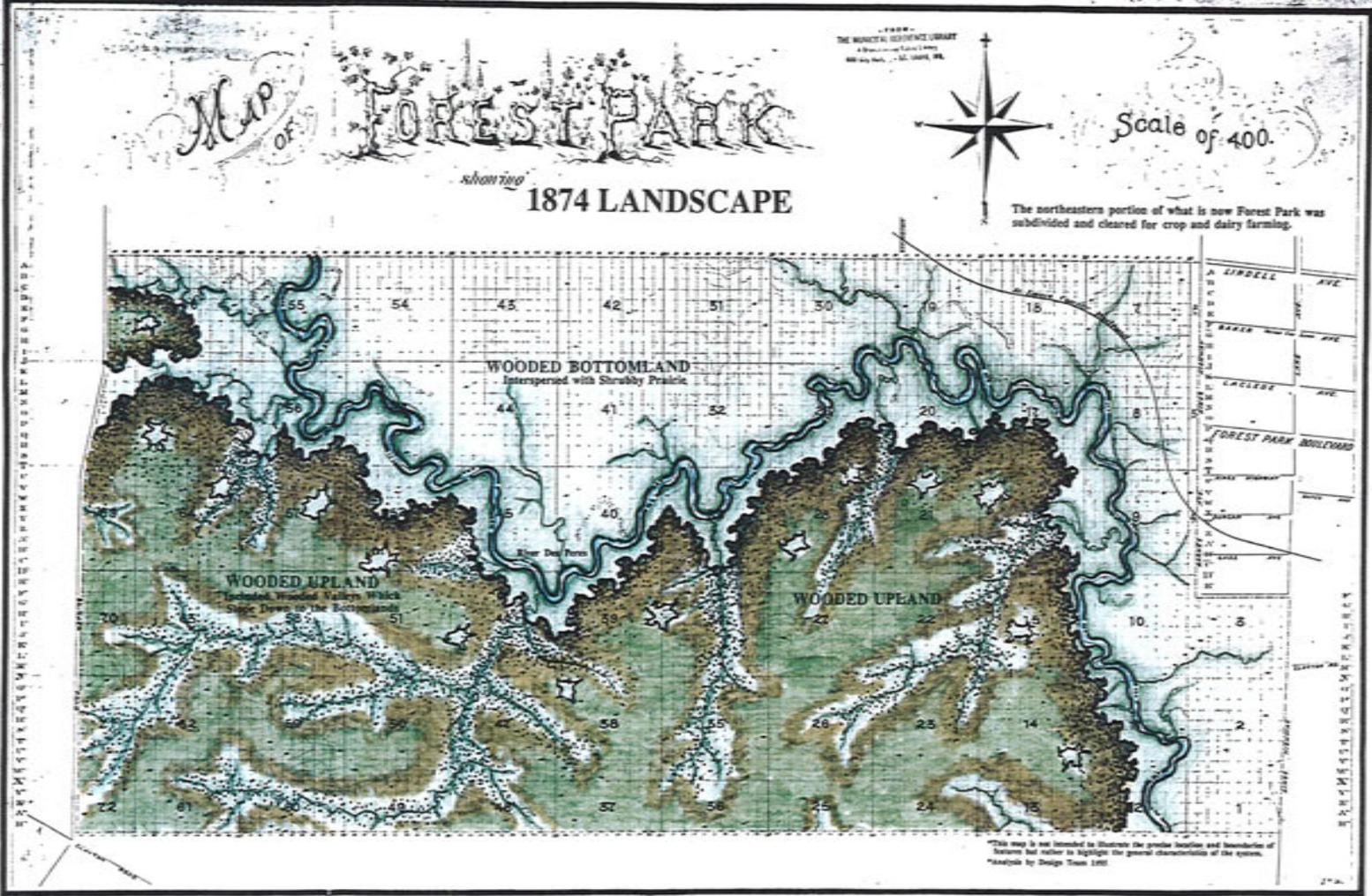
FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN
ST. LOUIS, MO



27 FEBRUARY 1990

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- The city was approximately 40% forested and 60% prairie in pre-settlement time. The area east and north of Forest Park (the original River Des Peres Water Corridor) was primarily prairie while west and south of River Des Peres was woodland.

- The River Des Peres defined much of the vegetation and land forms at the time of Forest Park's creation.
- Internationally, for thousands of years, woodlands along the Mississippi River flyway have been used as a source of food and cover by migrating birds.

- Woodland vegetation was natural and adapted to the site (soils, slope and groundwater) and to the climate (temperature, rainfall, etc.).
- Woodland vegetation furnished habitat for many species of wildlife, a sediment filter, soil stabilization and a stormwater sponge.



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

ST. LOUIS, MO

SCALE: 1" = 400'



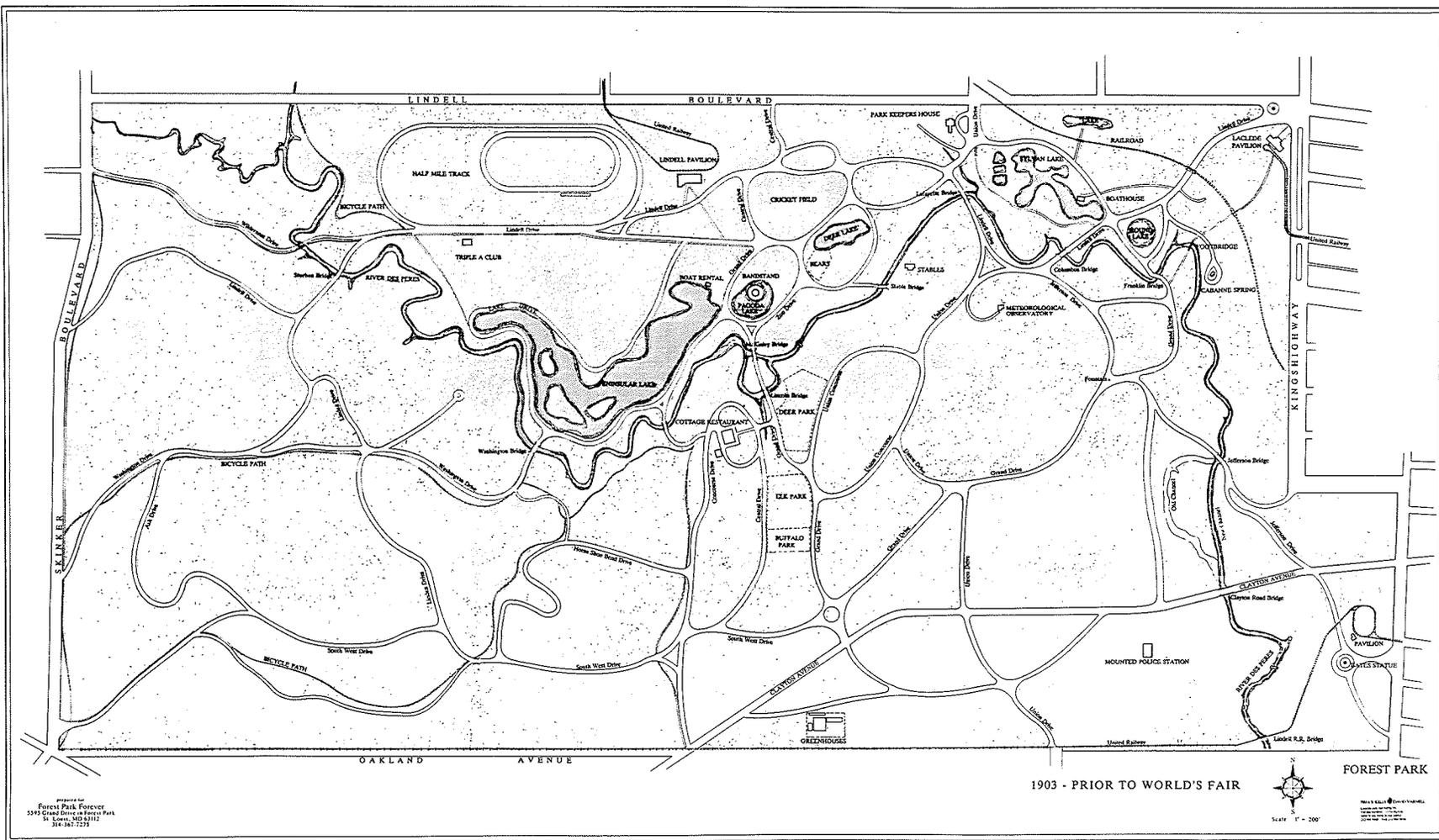
11 MARCH 1995

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2. *The 1904 World's Fair Plan*

The most significant changes to the park came as the result of the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was held over much of the park's western half. To accommodate the fair, most of the trees in the western part of the park were removed, except for what today is Kennedy Forest. Large portions of the park were land-filled to accommodate the new structures. The River Des Peres was rerouted, channeled and sections of it were placed underground. All that remains of the fair's buildings are The Art Museum and the Zoo's Flight Cage. Grand Basin and Post-Dispatch Lake were reshaped from Peninsula Lake. The plan for the fair required that the park be returned to its original condition after the conclusion of the fair, but too many trees had been cleared and the added wear and tear of the fair left an indelible mark on the park's natural systems. In addition, after the fair, the park became the home for cultural and recreational facilities — the Jefferson Memorial, Zoo, and World's Fair Pavilion were soon added — all done in a piecemeal fashion that did not adhere to any comprehensive plan.



1903 PRIOR TO WORLD'S FAIR



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

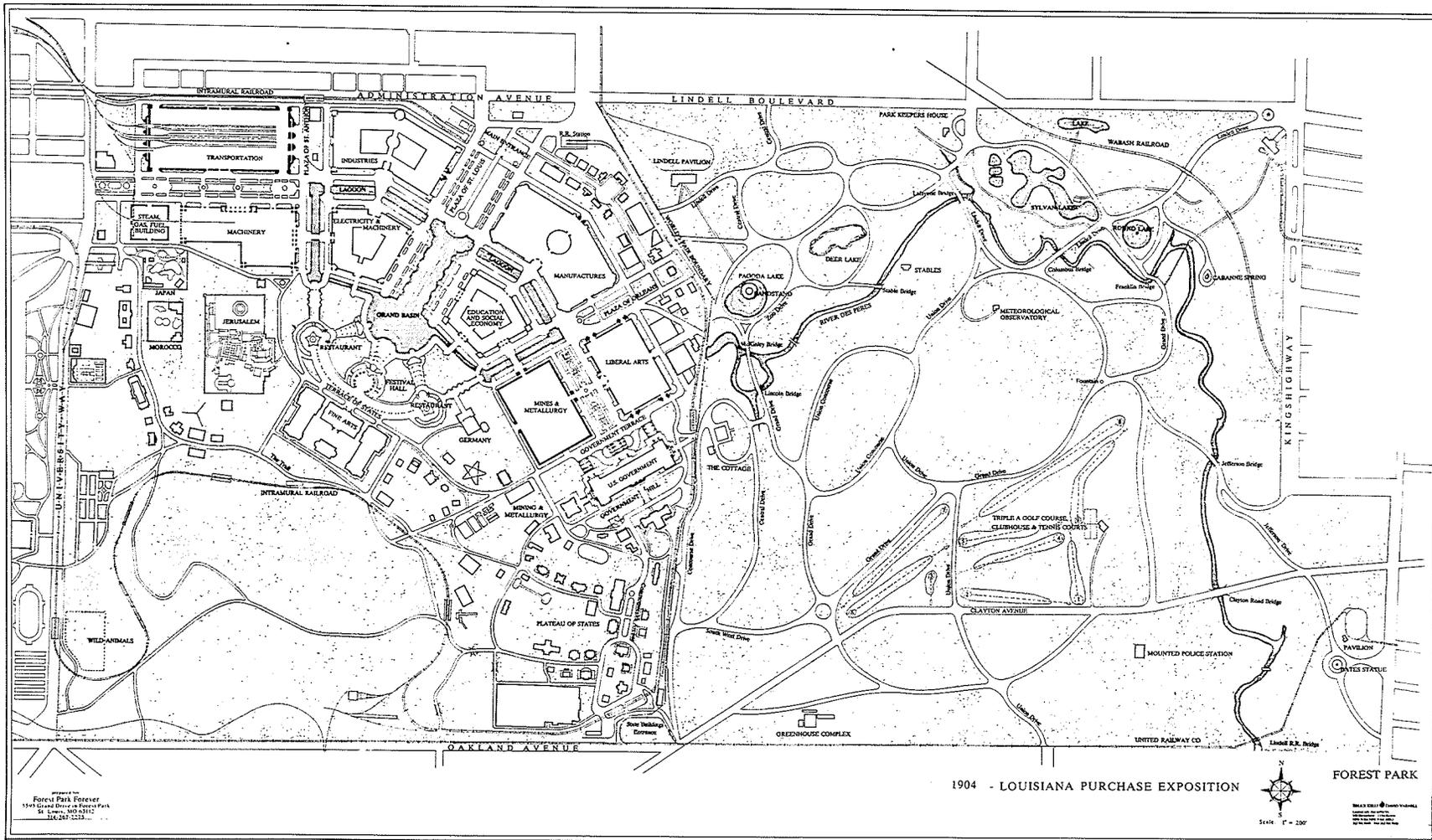
ST. LOUIS, MO



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1903



1904 LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION DESIGN



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

ST. LOUIS,

MO

SCALE: 1" = 400'



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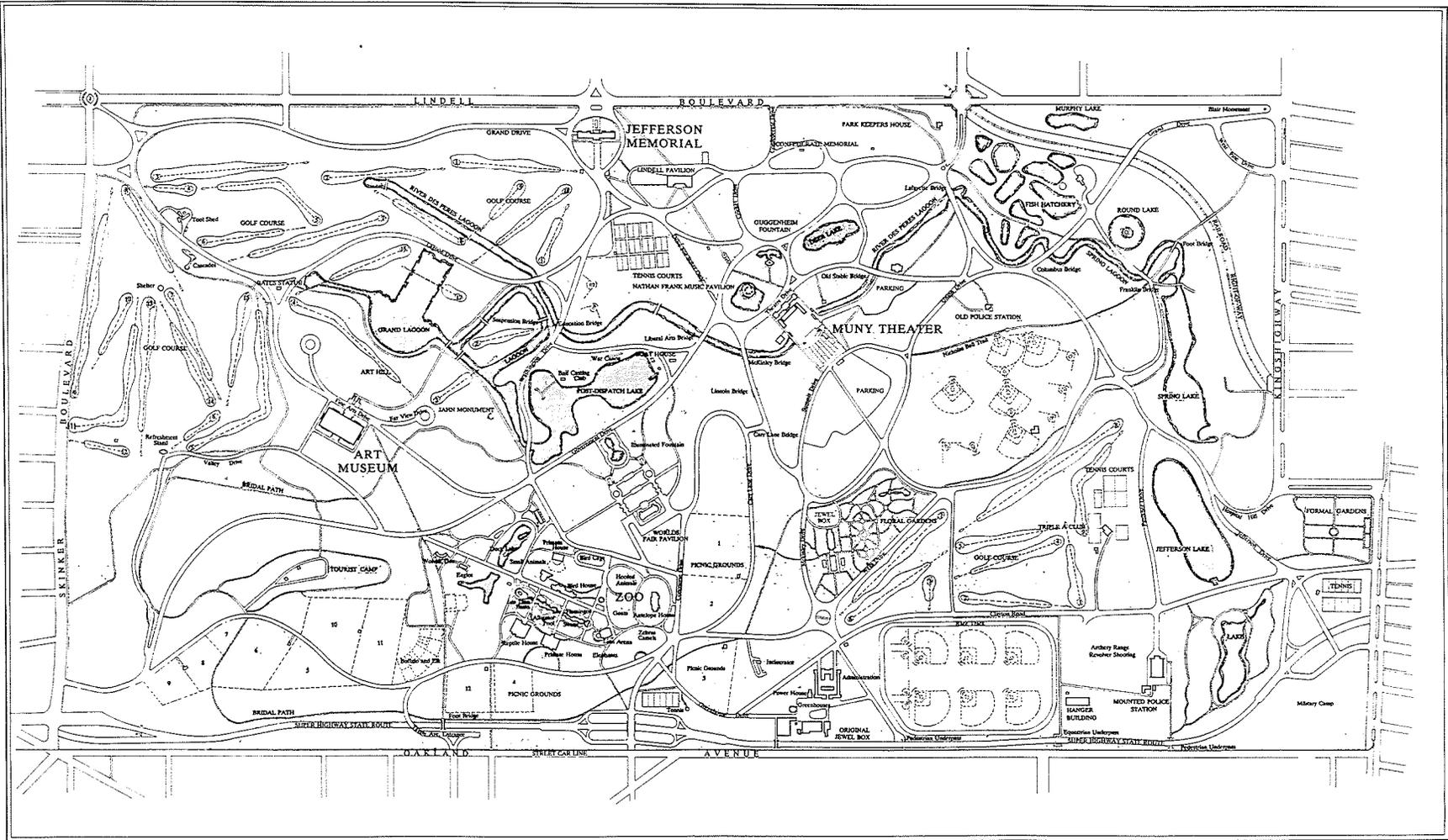
FOREST
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3. *The 1911 Dwight Davis Era*

In the years following the World's Fair, up until the late 1920s, Forest Park underwent a series of changes which altered the shape, design, and use of many areas of the park. Many of these changes involved the addition of active recreation facilities in the park, under the guidance of Park Commissioner Dwight Davis. The changes, while greatly expanding the attraction of the park for many citizens, resulted in a park whose natural systems and linkages were disturbed, a condition that exists to this day.

4. *The Federal Era*

The park continued to change, as new facilities, institutions, and amenities were built. In 1930, the River Des Peres disappeared from the park as it was buried in two underground sewer pipes. More and more of the park's passive green space was replaced by buildings, athletic fields, golf courses and paths. Highway 64/40 and the Forest Park Parkway were routed through the park's perimeters during this time. Some attempts were made to plan for the park's continued growth during this period, but none had any significant physical impact.



1943 PLAN



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

ST. LOUIS, MO

SCALE 1" = 400'

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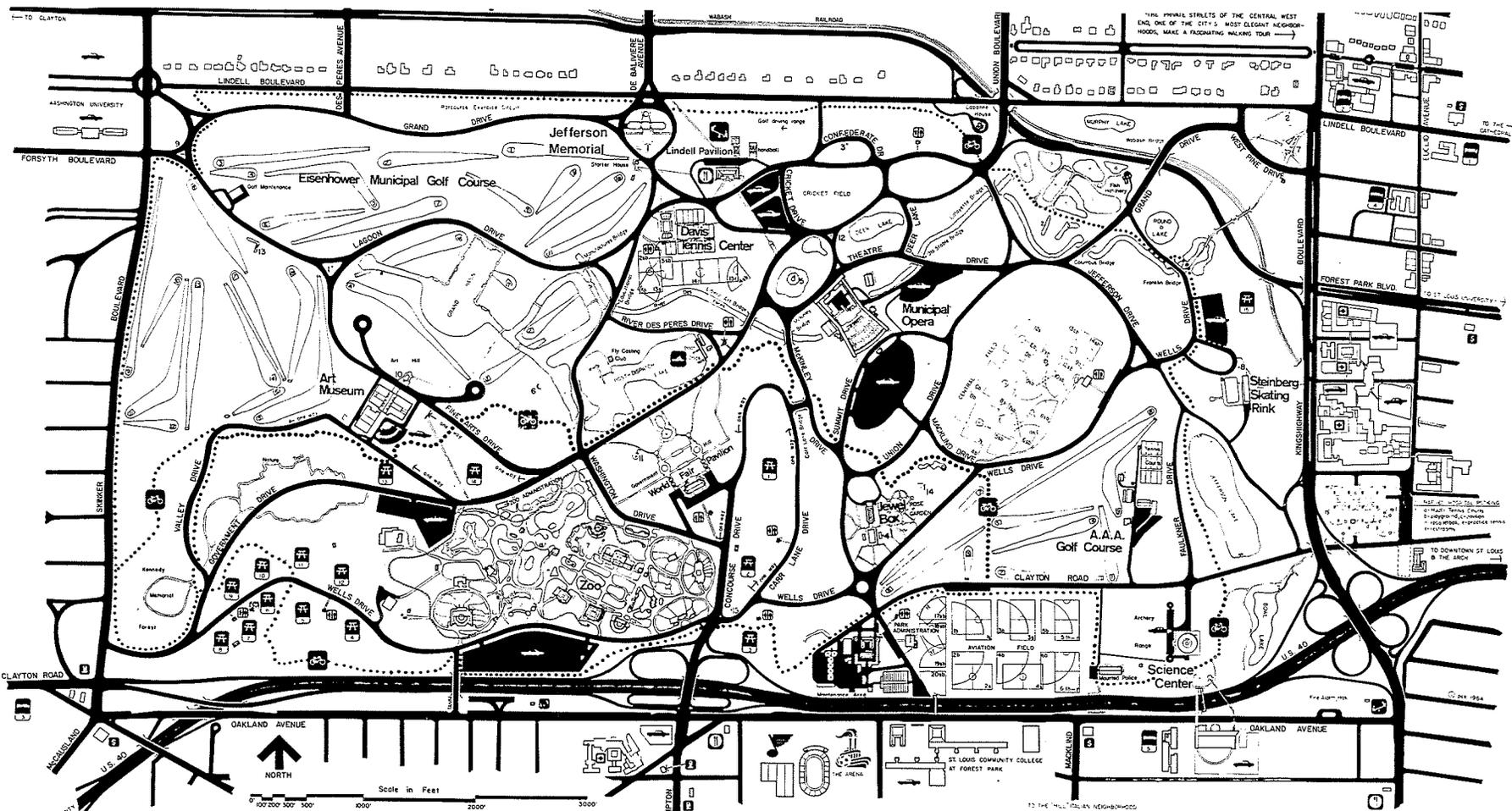
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 PLAN
 1943

5. *Contemporary Plans*

The 1983 plan was adopted by the Community Development Commission of the City of St. Louis as the only comprehensive plan for the park since the 1904 plan for the fair and the original plan of 1876. However, it was not significantly implemented. There have been a number of changes to the park subsequent to the 1983 plan. The most significant have been a number of road removals, road re-surfacing and in-fill of the lagoons around Post-Dispatch Lake.

In Fall 1993, a plan was prepared by the New York firm of Kelly/Vernell Landscape Architects to augment the 1983 plan's landscape component. However, it was never adopted or implemented.



Legend

- PARK ACTIVITIES**
- BICYCLE PATH
 - BOATING
 - MONUMENTS
 - PARKING LOTS
 - PICNIC GROUNDS
 - PLAYGROUNDS
 - RESTROOMS

- ATHLETIC FIELDS**
- Baseball
 - Softball
 - Field Hockey
 - Rugby
 - Soccer
 - Touch Football

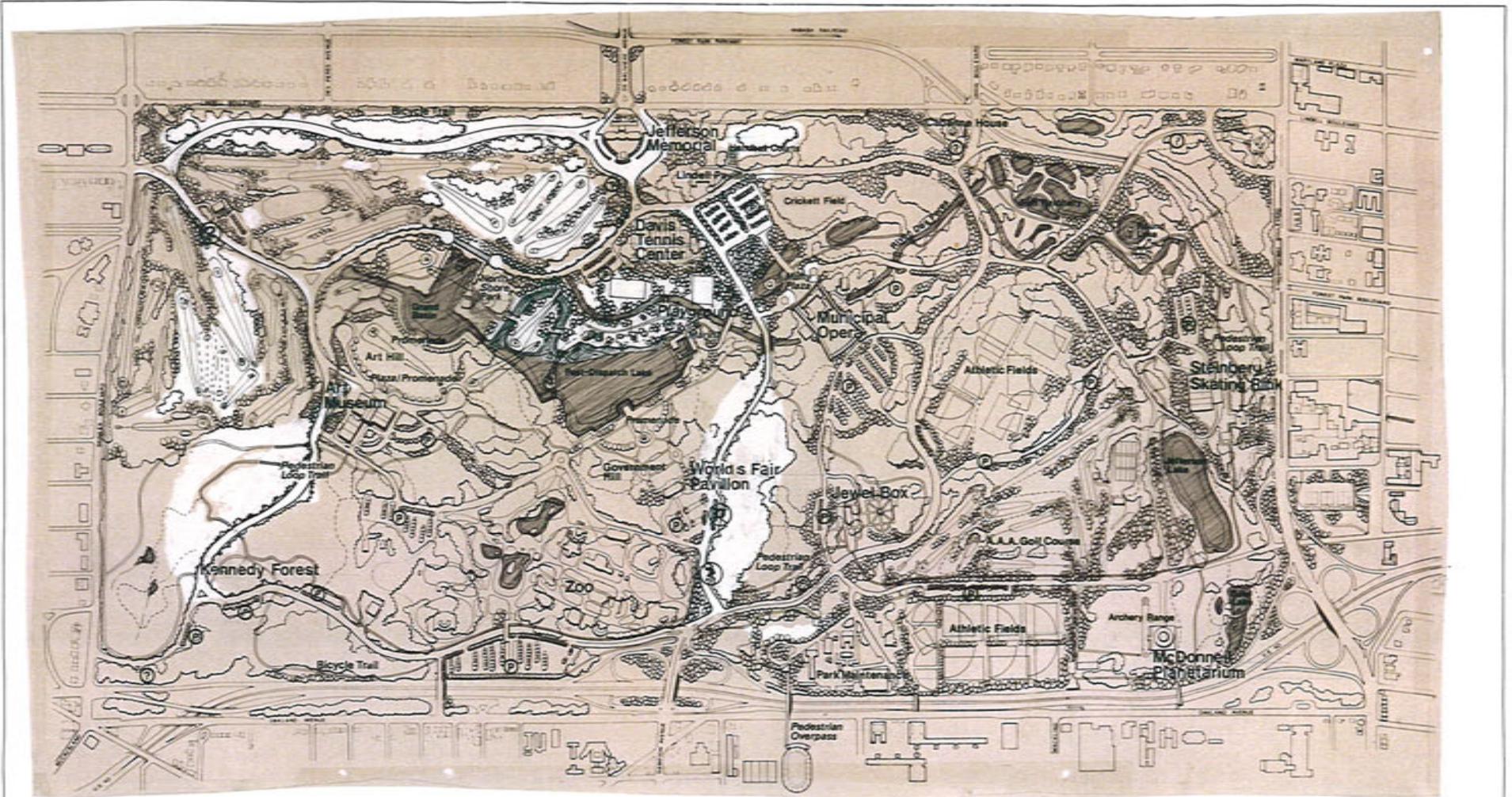
- PARK BOUNDARY SERVICES**
- BANKS
 - DINING
 - GASOLINE STATIONS
 - HISTORIC HOMES
 - HOSPITALS
 - LODGING

- MONUMENTS & STATUARY**
1. EDWARD BATES, 1876
 2. FRANK BLAIR, 1880
 3. CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, 1944
 4. ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, 1942
 5. NATHAN FRANK BONDING, 1924
 6. FREDRICH JAHN MEMORIAL, 1913
 7. JEWISH FIRST AMERICAN SETTLEMENT, 1956
 8. JOE DE MURE, 1982
 9. MUSICIANS VEHICULAR, 1925

10. APOTHEOSIS OF ST. LOUIS, 1904
11. ST. LOUIS GRAND, 1965 & 1975
12. GENERAL FRANK SHEL, 1908
13. CASADEL, 1958
14. WANDERLUST PLACE ENTRANCE, 1990
15. NATIVE AMERICAN, 1976

NOVEMBER 1983 EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP





1983 MASTER PLAN PROPOSAL



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

ST. LOUIS,

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SCALE 1" = 400'



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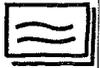
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LEGEND

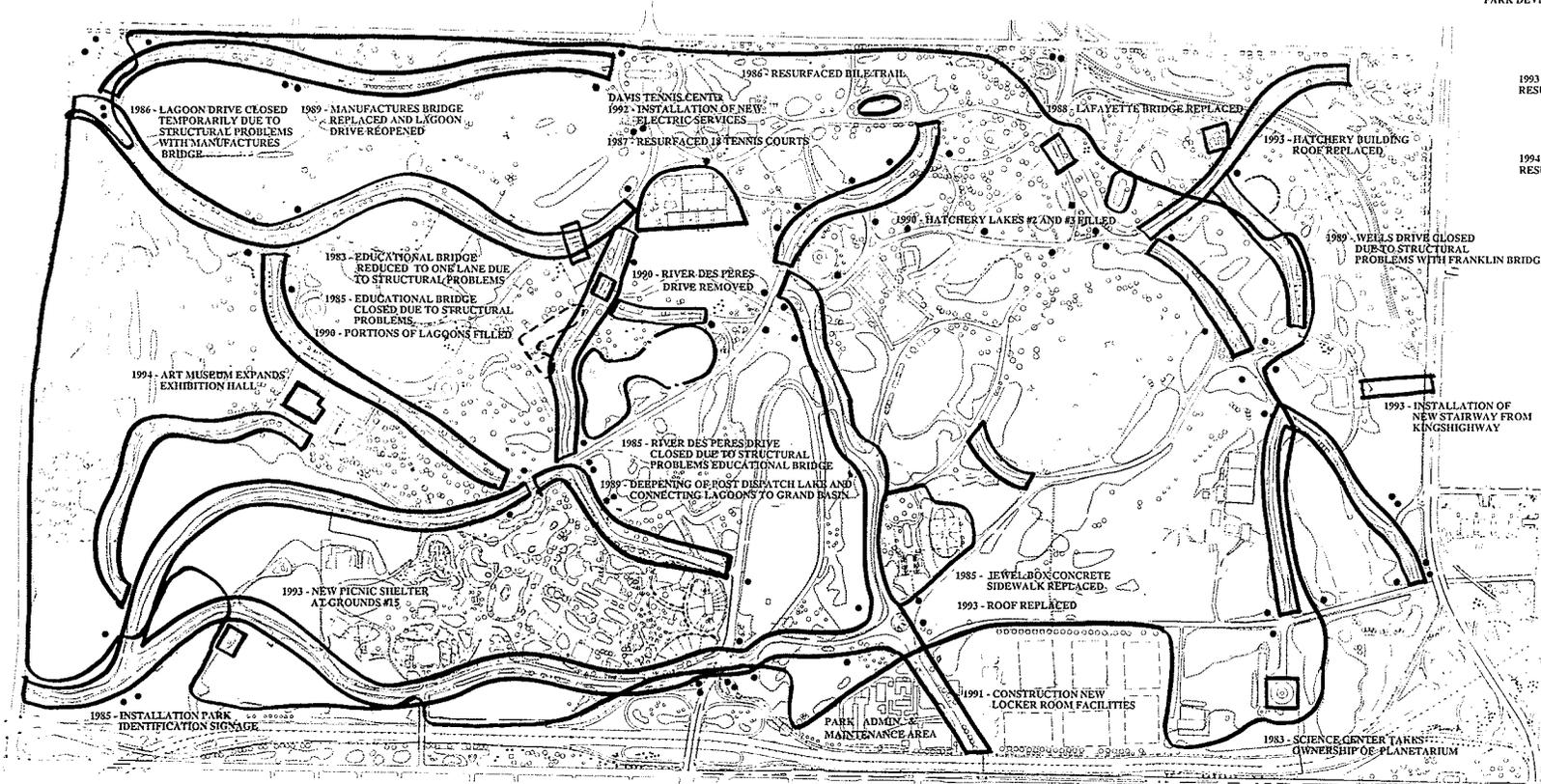
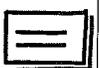
PARK DEVELOPMENT



1993 ROAD RESURFACING



1994 ROAD RESURFACING



PARK DEVELOPMENTS 1983 - 1994



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

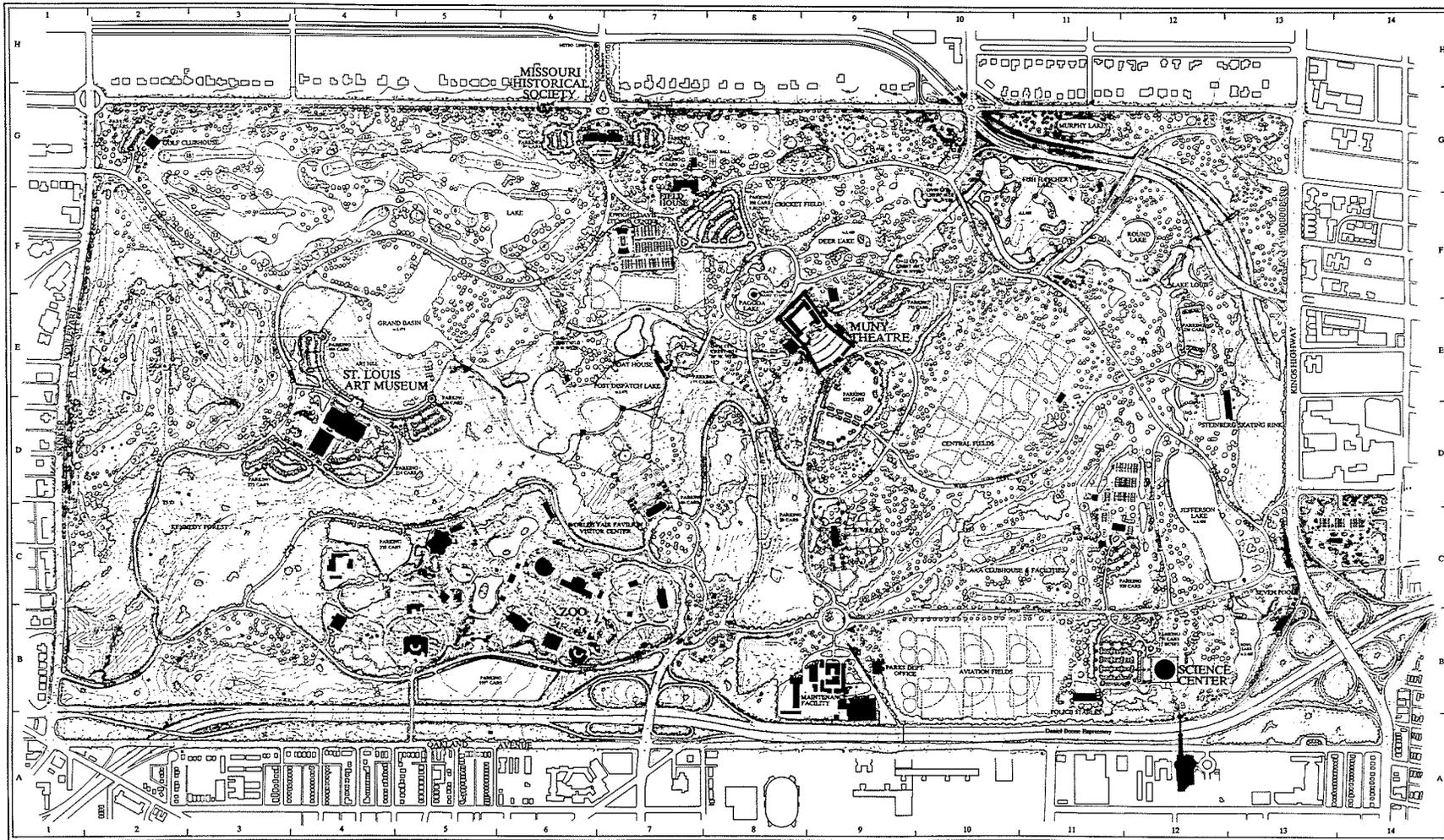
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SCALE 1" = 400'



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1993 MASTER PLAN PROPOSAL



FOREST PARK MASTER PLAN

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