

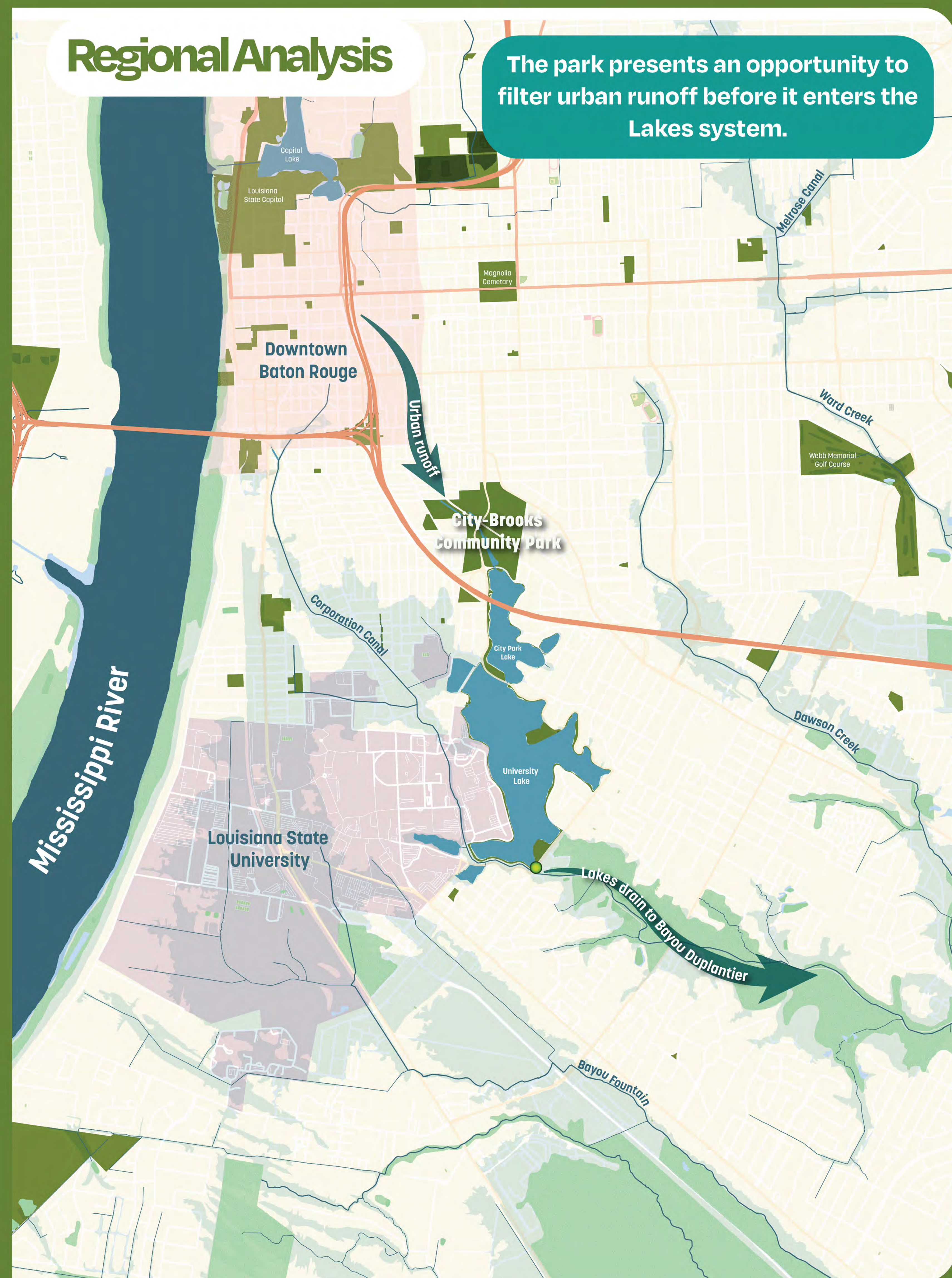
Existing Conditions Analysis

1

ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY

Prior to the creation of the lakes, this area was a diverse mosaic of wetlands and uplands. Targeted restoration can enhance habitat diversity and strengthen ecosystem services.

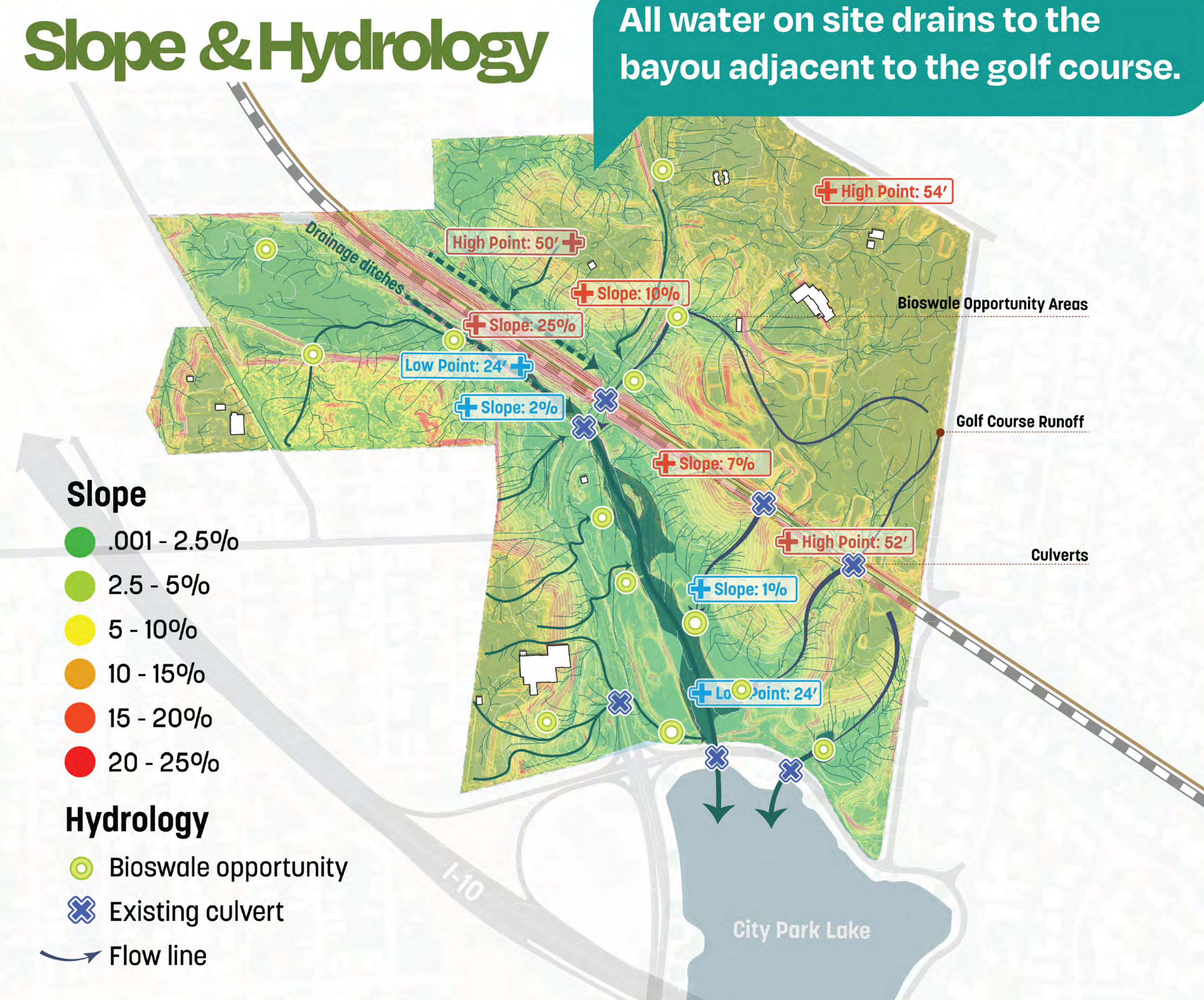
STATION A



Landscape Typologies & Tree Canopy



Slope & Hydrology



Key takeaways

- + City-Brooks Park can be used to improve water quality throughout the Lakes system
- + Floodplain restoration can improve water quality and habitat



SASAKI

Access the latest information here: <https://www.brec.org/lakesvision>

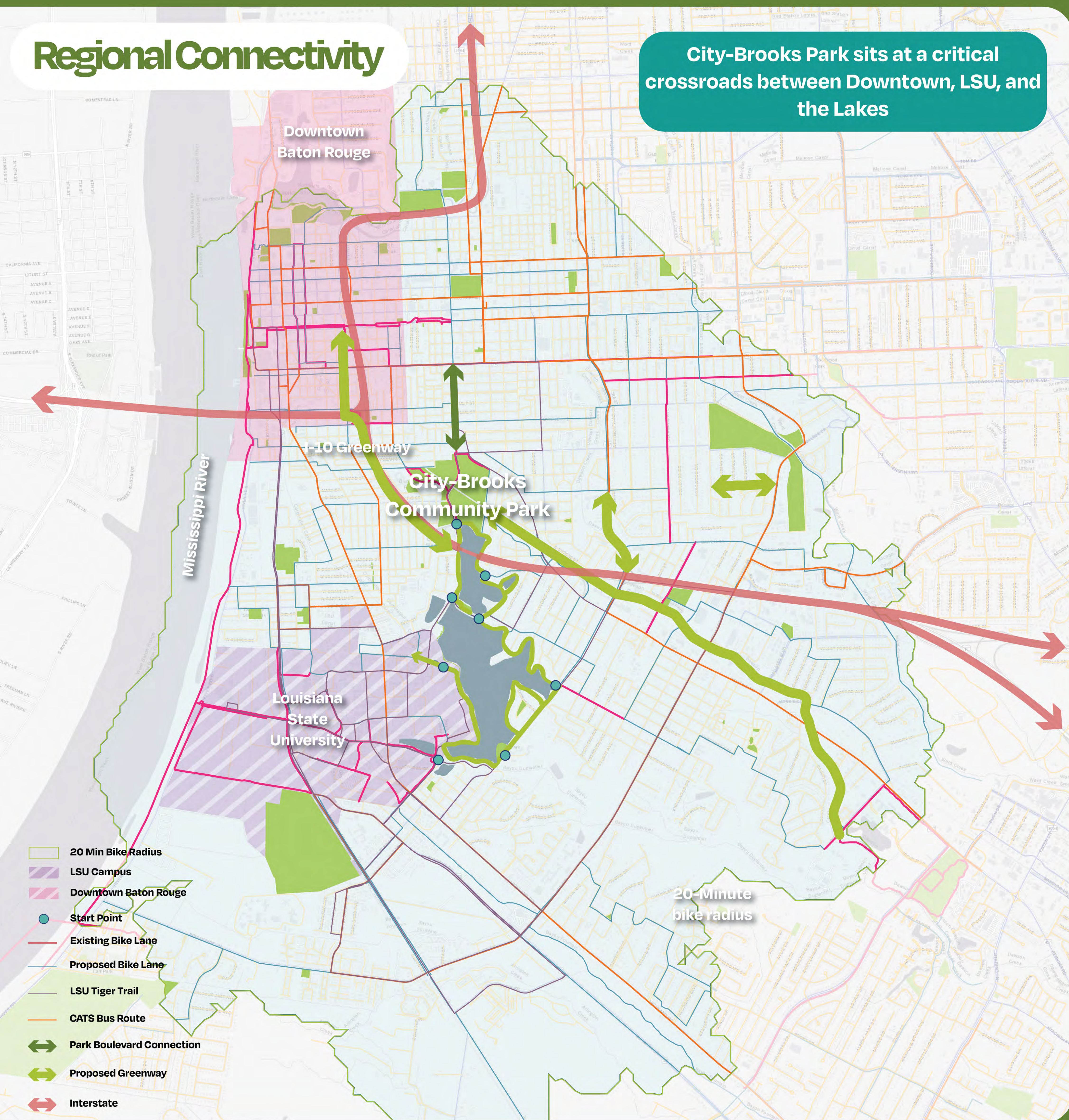


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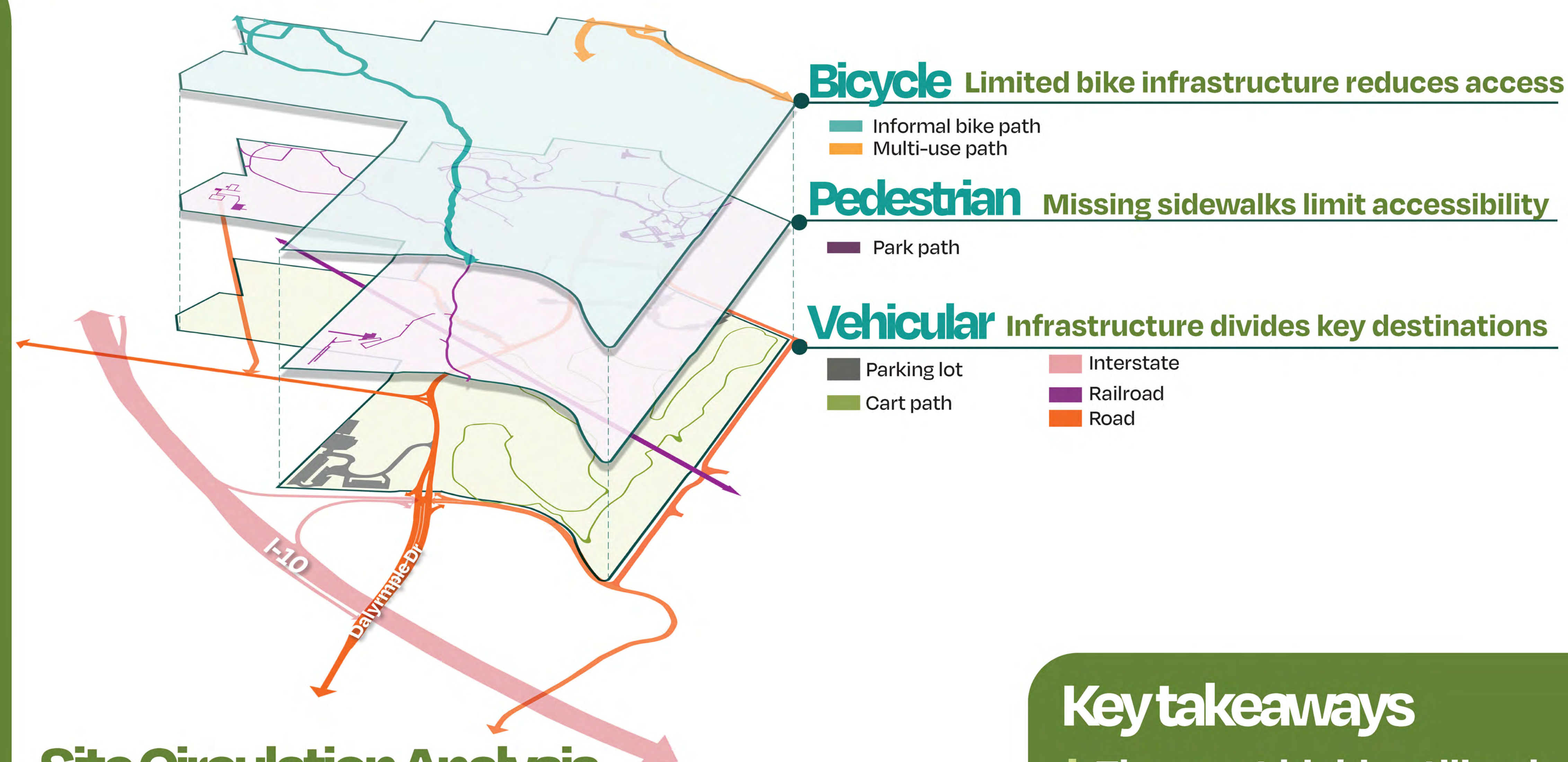
CIRCULATION & CONNECTIVITY

Connectivity shapes how people experience City-Brooks Park. These diagrams illustrate regional connectivity and on-site circulation throughout the park.

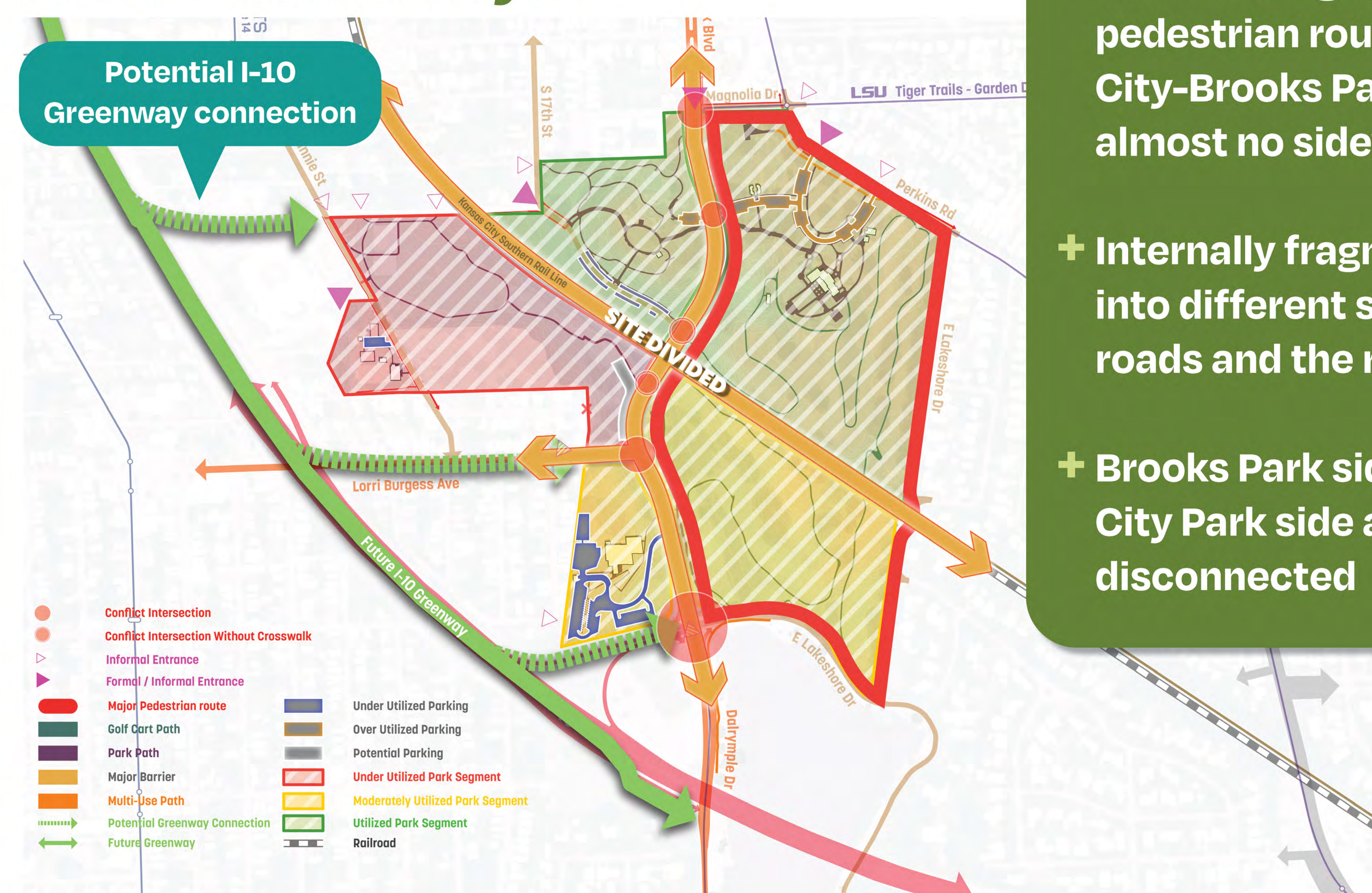
Regional Connectivity



On-site Circulation



Site Circulation Analysis



Key takeaways

- + The most highly utilized pedestrian routes within City-Brooks Park have almost no sidewalks
- + Internally fragmented into different spaces by roads and the railroad
- + Brooks Park side and City Park side are disconnected

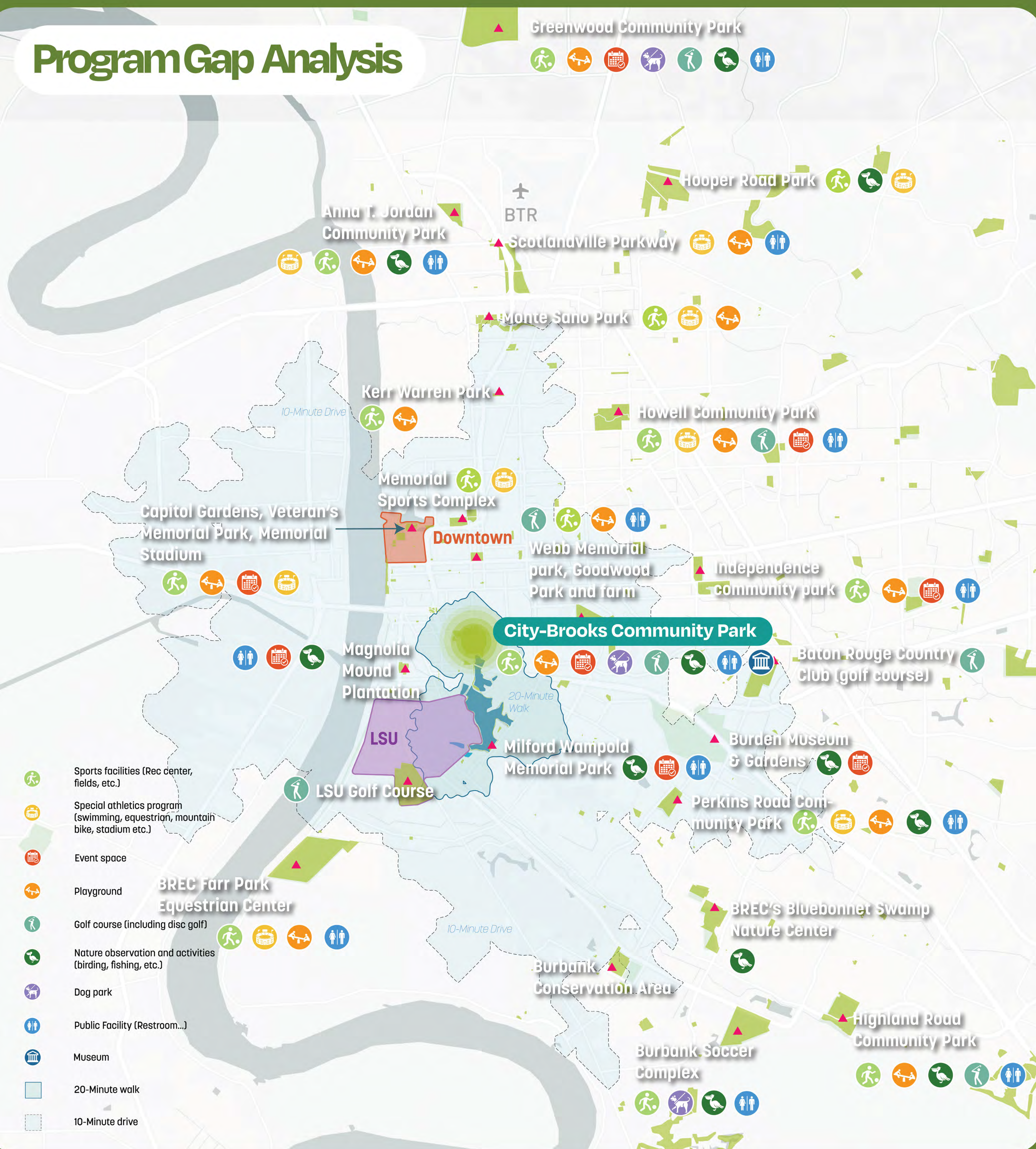


3

PROGRAM & AMENITIES

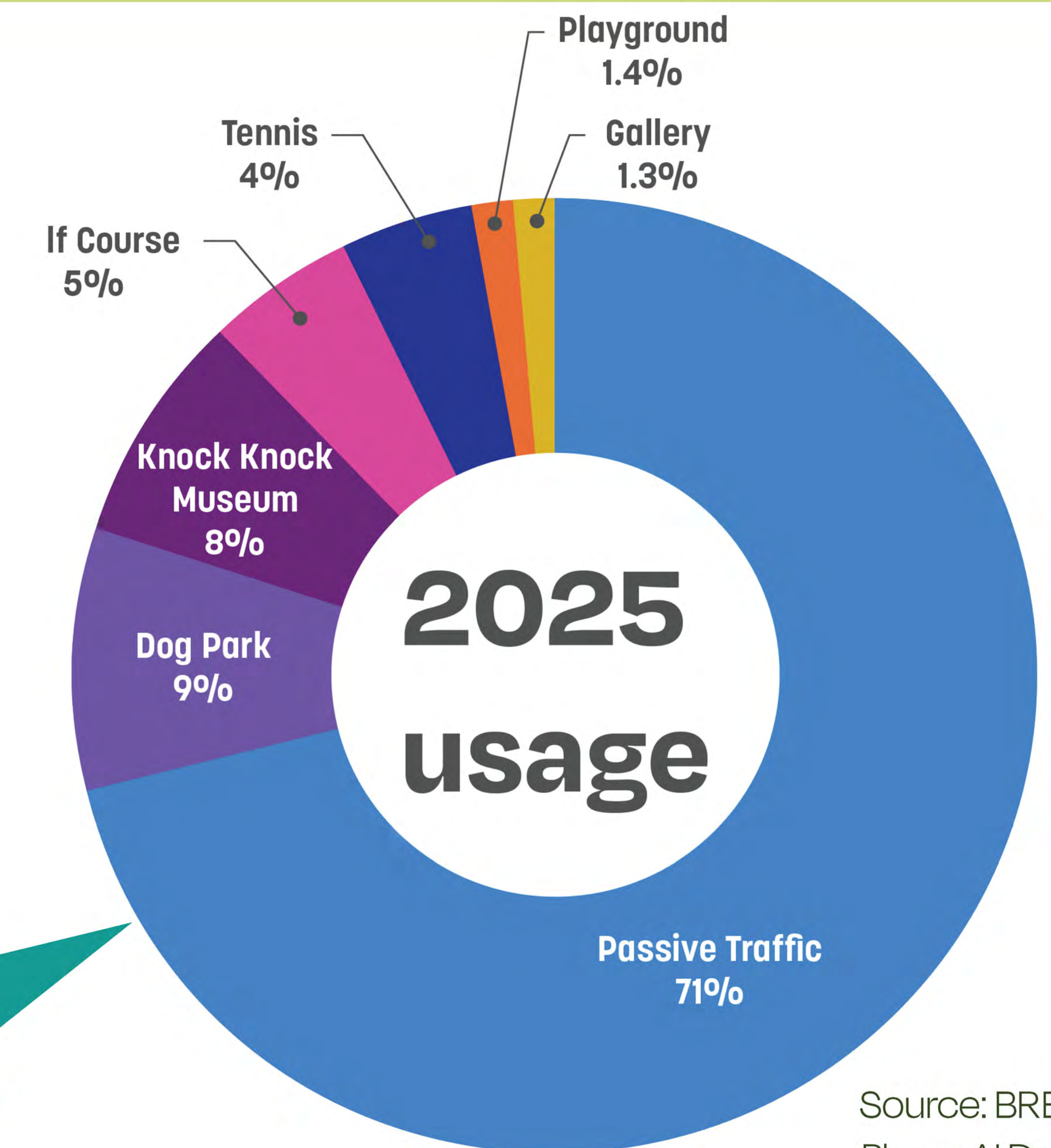
Baton Rouge has many recreational amenities but lacks a central park for everyday use. Located between Downtown and LSU, City-Brooks Park is uniquely positioned to serve as the city's regional central park.

Program Gap Analysis



Regional takeaways

- + There is a lack of public waterfront access
- + Proximity to the Lakes makes the site an excellent location for nature-based programming



Passive traffic makes up the majority of City-Brooks Park's usage



Key takeaways

- + Program elements are disconnected
- + Most program elements are under-utilized, such as the Brooks Park side and the picnic hill playground
- + Lack of programmable space due to large area occupied by golf course

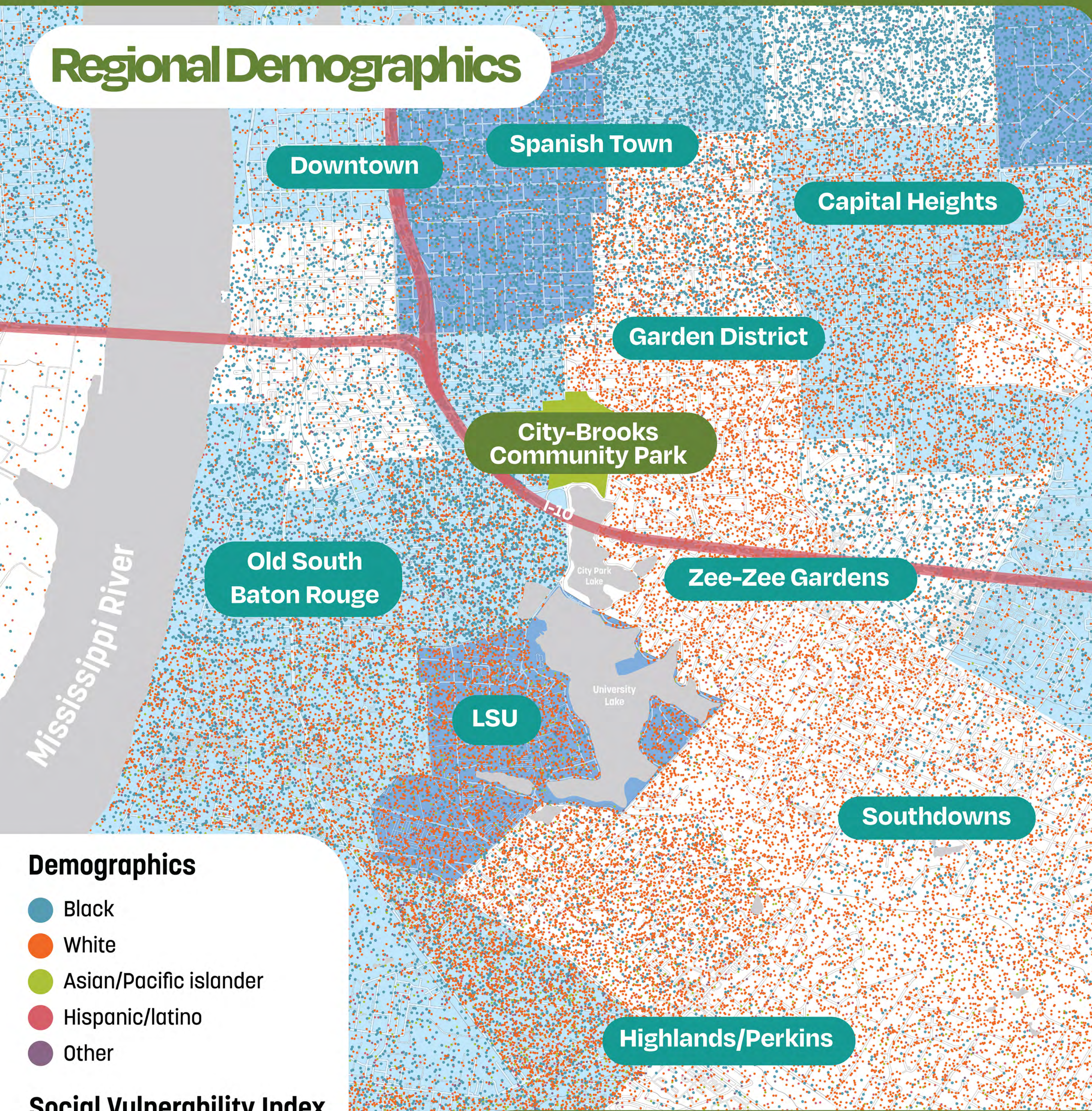


4

HISTORY & CULTURE

Originally Old Perkins Swamp, the site was dredged to create City Park Lake. The golf course and City Park pool opened in 1928, while Brooks Park and pool opened in 1949 and played an important role during segregation. In 2008, the park was re-dedicated as City-Brooks Park.

Regional Demographics



What is the Social Vulnerability Index?

This CDC metric identifies vulnerable communities and helps guide equitable investments in parks and community resources.

Site Historic Elements



Key takeaways

- + The Park embodies both Baton Rouge's civic ambitions and its civil rights history
- + Brooks Park stands as a legacy of equal access to recreational facilities
- + Despite changes over time, the golf course remains a key historic element

City-Brooks Park Over the Years

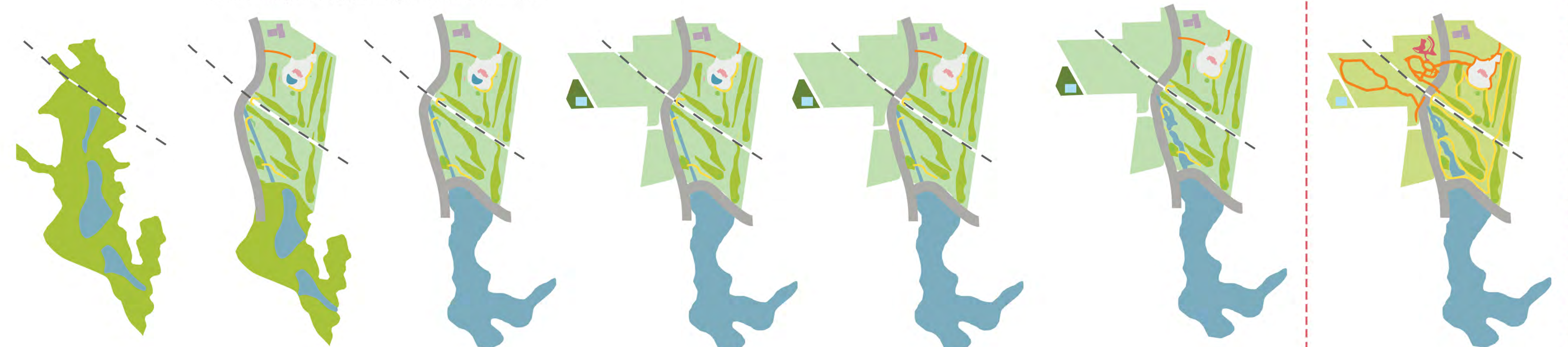


1928

Period of significance

Baton Rouge's only public golf course until 1952.

1952



City-Brooks Today!

