FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

SAINT CLAIRE CLUB

N 2ND ST

E ST JAMES ST

15

15

PAVILION FACILITIES

10

8

10

9

PARK PASEO

5

11

11

CAFE & RESTROOMS

LEVITT PAVILION

SAN JOSE ATHLETIC CLUB

4

9

1

MCKINLEY MEADOW

11

10

14

10

COUNTY COURT HOUSE

10

ST JAMES PLAZA

FOUNTAIN

THE LAWN

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF SAN JOSE

4

8

4

4

PLAYGROUND

6

11

12

5

9

NAGLEE PICNIC GROVE

10

EAGLES LODGE

13

11

11

2

KENNEDY PLAZA

DOG PARK

N 1ST ST

U.S. POST OFFICE

9

PARK PASEO

10

8

3

8

N 3RD ST

E ST JOHN ST

15

15

N

7

PROGRAM KEY

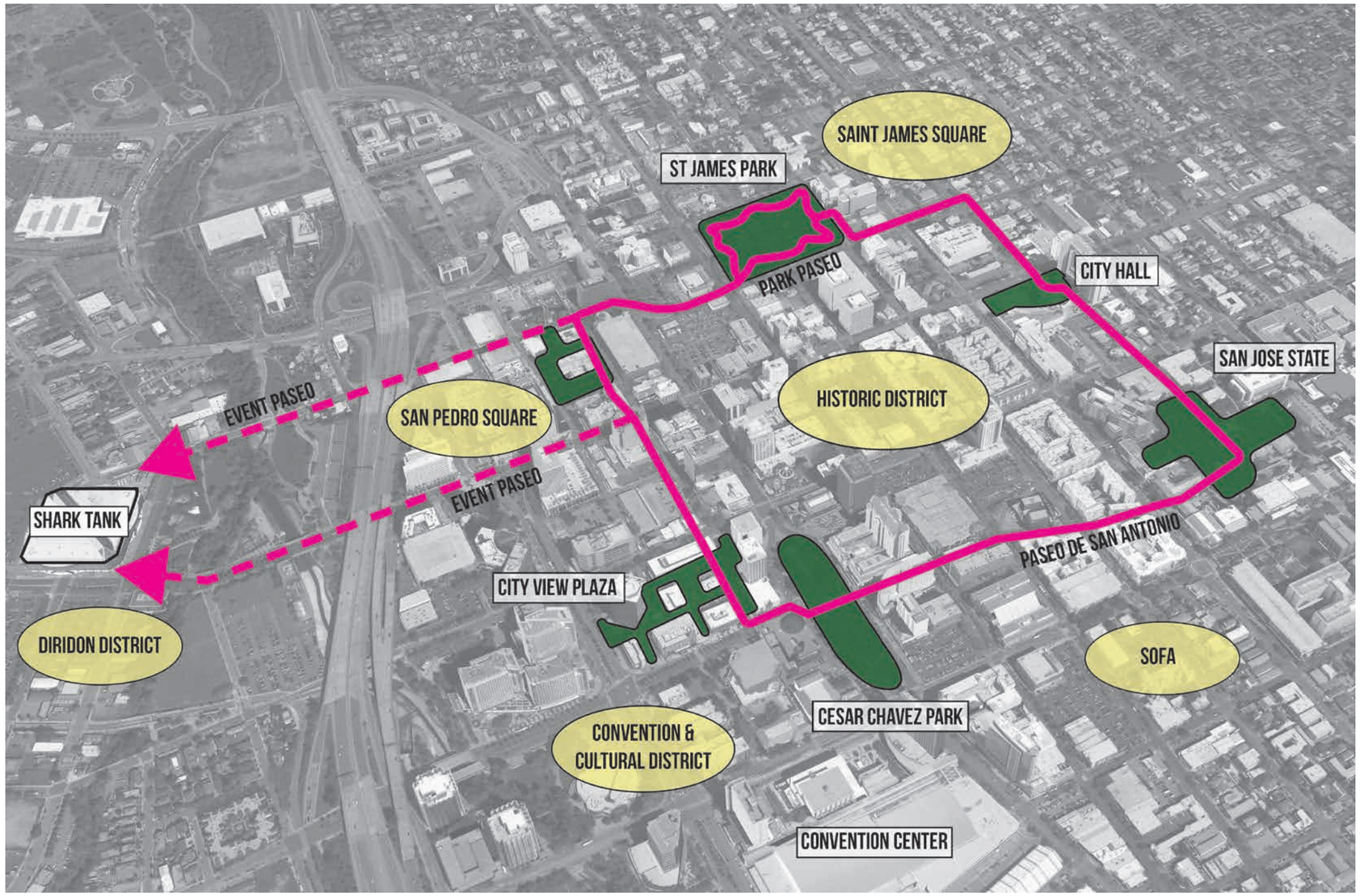
1 McKinley Monument
2 Kennedy Memorial
3 General Naglee Memorial
4 Heritage tree
5 Future monument
6 Restrooms & Park Docent Office
7 Light Rail Platform
8 Victorian Garden Walk
9 Park Paseo long bench
10 Victorian Gardens
11 Stormwater Gardens
12 BBQ booths
13 Picnic Shelter w/ Restrooms (Levitt Hospitality)
14 Pavilion monitor controls
15 Parallel parking

PARK SYSTEMS

REMEMBER I IMAGINE preserves the integrity of the historic resource while rejuvenating the park to provide memorable aesthetic experiences, infrastructure, and facilities for activities. The design reconciles a great variety of landscape spaces, specific amenities, multi-use areas, and technical concerns to be of great value to the broadest community.

CONNECTING THE PARK TO THE CITY

San Jose is positioned as the cultural capital of Silicon Valley by its wide range of complimentary offerings for recreational, intellectual and educational pursuits, and by its deeply rooted economic and arts communities. Downtown San Jose uniquely benefits from a multitude of civic and institutional anchors that are conceptual and real landmarks within the urban fabric. Most significantly landmarks exist at key points that contribute to a walkable loop for visitors to downtown San Jose—City Hall Plaza at the east, San Pedro Square at the west, Paseo De San Antonio at the south, and a revitalized St. James Park at the north. These landmarks speak to the variety of destinations in downtown and to the important role of St. James Park in constellation to connect residential communities to downtown amenities and civic life.



CIRCULATION

HISTORIC ANALYSIS

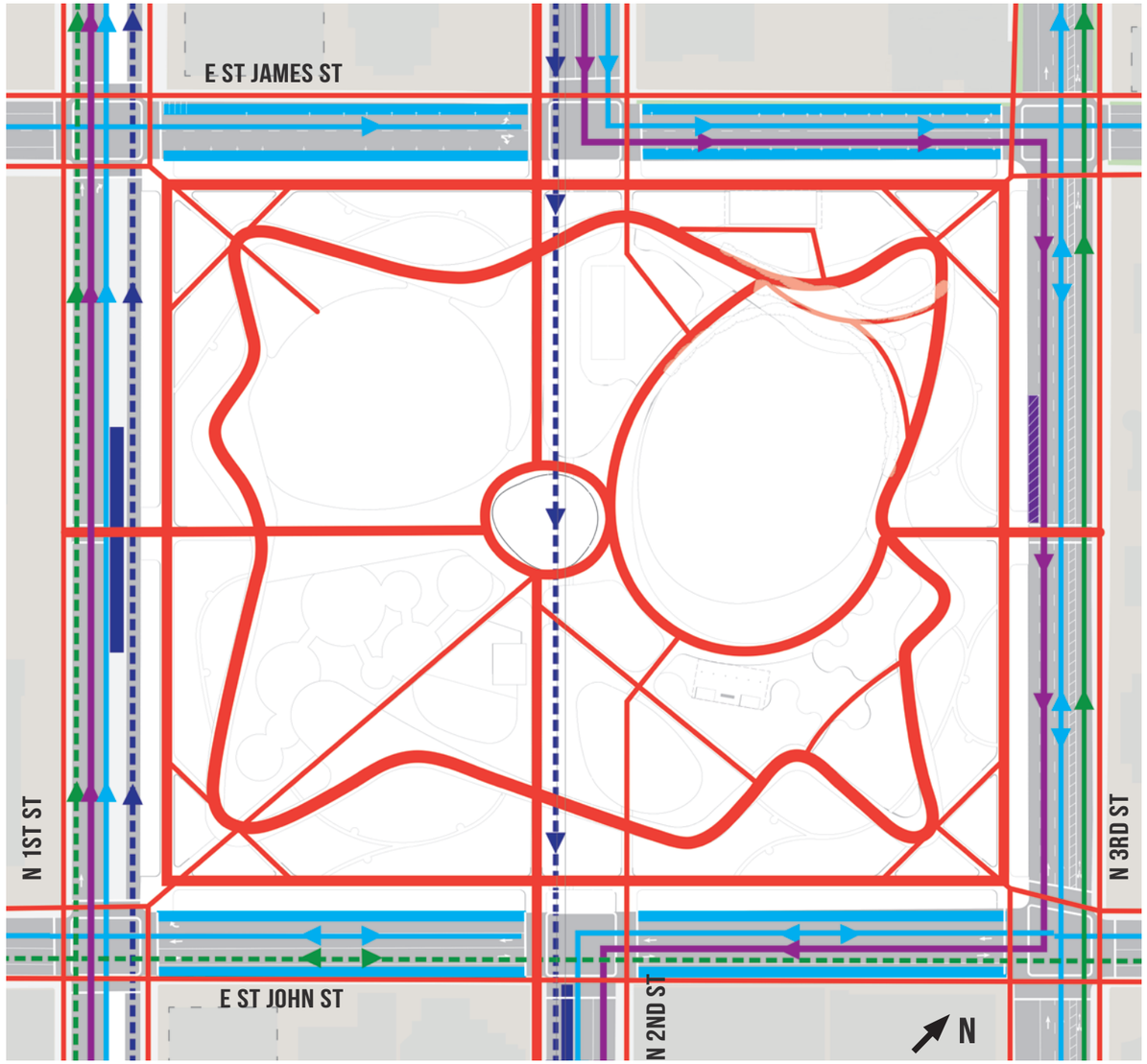
DIAGONAL CROSS-AXIS PATHS & UNDULATING PERIMETER PATHS

CDF CURRENT CONDITION:

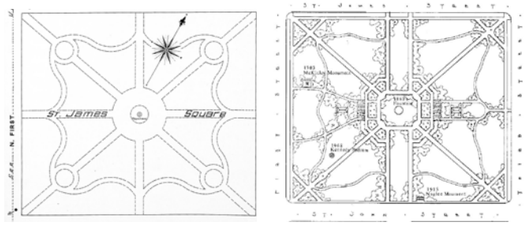
- Historic pathways are most intact in the western half of the park.
- Pathways and overall pedestrian circulation in the eastern half of the park have been heavily altered or removed completely due to several changes to the park's interior arrangement, most notably in the north eastern quadrant during the construction and subsequent removal of the St. James Park Senior Center, 1968–2010.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Site The Levitt Pavilion at the northeast quadrant of the park, which more than any other section of the park has changed dramatically throughout the park's existence.
- Retain or provide an undulating perimeter path that unites and connects the eastern and western halves of the park.
- Preserve diagonal entrances from each corner, reimagine as connections to new park programming.



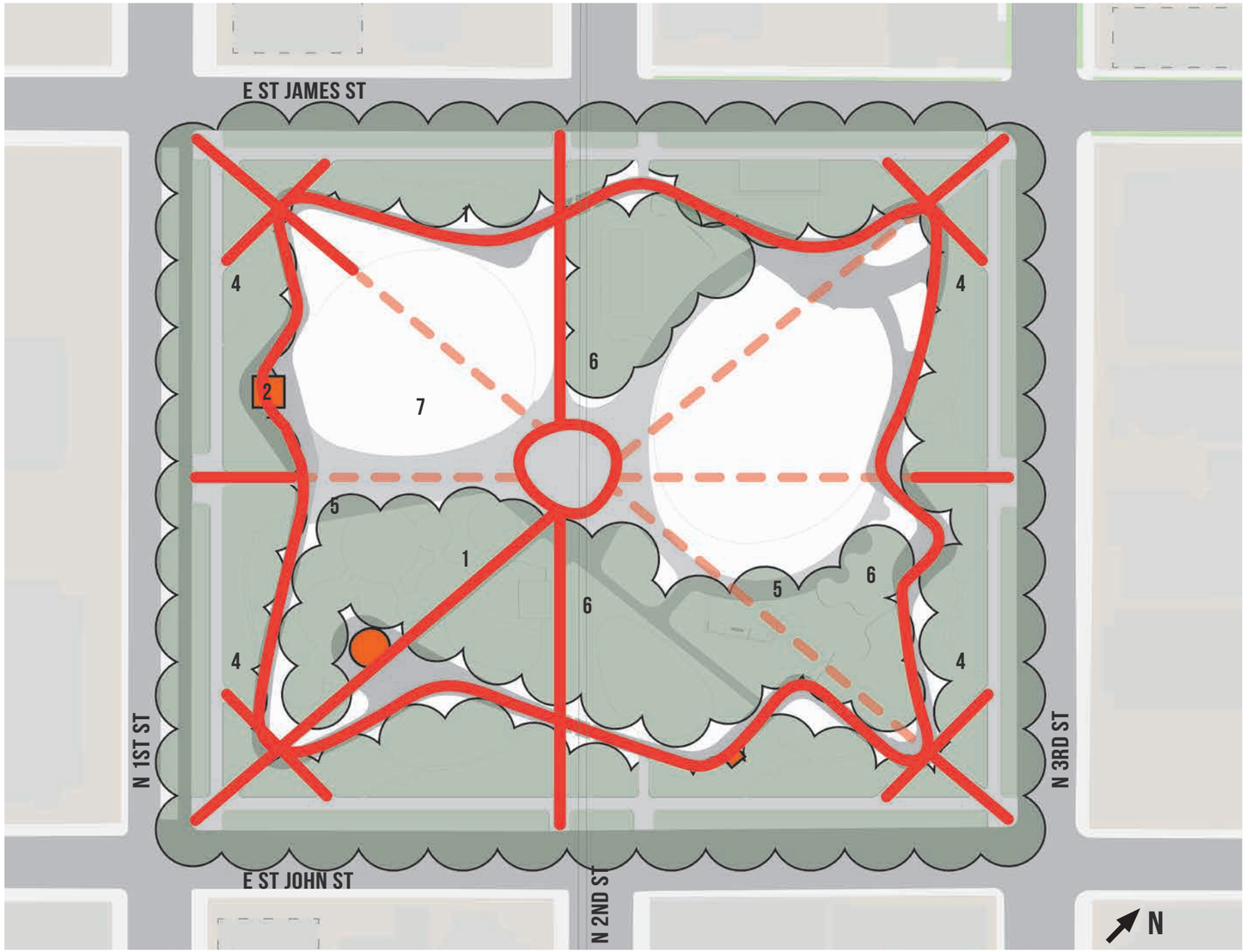
Historic access into the park is restored with diagonal paths entering at each corner as well as the midpoint of each side. The diagonal paths establish striking views into and across the park. All paths at the perimeter bring the visitor to the Park Paseo. This wide path can accommodate a group of elderly as they exercise around the loop, while a kid tries out her first bike. A variety of paths provides options for access through the park and defines various use areas. Stabilized crushed stone garden paths provide access through the Arboretum at the Historic Edge.



PEDESTRIAN
BUS
BUS STOP
LIGHT RAIL (VTA)
LIGHT RAIL PLATFORM/STATION
VEHICULAR
BICYCLE LANE
BICYCLE SHARED

HISTORIC FEATURES

All existing historic resources, monuments, and trees are preserved. In addition, the park is rehabilitated to maintain character defining features such as the flatness of the site, the expansive tree canopy, the diagonal paths and meandering perimeter walk, and central fountain. Custom site furnishings that recall the Victorian era are used judiciously.



KEY

1 Diagonal Cross-Axis Paths & Undulating Perimeter Paths
2 McKinley Monument
3 Tradition of Memorialization in the Park
4 Perimeter Trees
5 Flat Ground Plane
6 Tree Variety and Shade Canopy
7 Open Spaces of Western Side

Trees separate park core from traffic

Contemporary fountain with historic fish motif

Maintaining topographic uniformity

HISTORIC ANALYSIS

PERIMETER TREES

CDF CURRENT CONDITION:

- Historic palm trees surround the east and west sides of the park and deciduous trees line the northern edge. The south side of the park is currently planted sporadically. Perimeter planting appears in multiple historic photographs and bird's eye photographs published during the park's period of significance.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATION:

- Maintain perimeter tree planting on all sides, ensuring that the park's setting within St. James Square will be retained. The trees aid in separating pedestrian space from vehicular parking or travel lanes and a high canopy allows for views of the surrounding building fabric which is integral to the historic integrity of the park's setting.

OPEN SPACES OF WESTERN SIDE

CDF CURRENT CONDITION:

- The western side of the park has expansive turf and no buildings occupied this half of the park since its initial design in 1868.

- Although open space of the western side of the park was identified as a CDF in 2001, the park was more densely planted during its period of significance. Tree canopy shade enabled park users to stroll along paths while wandering through patches of greenspace beneath the canopy. The single-sided openness is not reflective of the park's historic plan which incorporated a larger number of plantings throughout the park while limiting structures within the park to memorials and, for a short period, restrooms.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATION:

- Incorporate a balance of both open and planted space on the east and west sides of the park, using historically-appropriate landscaping along the park edges. This approach creates a smooth transition between Square and Park.

FLAT GROUND PLANE

CDF CURRENT CONDITION:

- Topographic uniformity has remained unaltered through the park's history.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATION:

- Balance the continuation of open space of the park's flat ground plane with proposed new uses. Maintain a primarily flat lawn at the Levitt pavilion viewing area, allowing for continued recreational use of the northeast quadrant of the park while also providing a raised stage area for optimal audience view and site lines.

ARBORETUM

Existing trees are kept, as they provide essential shade with mature canopies, and establish the verdant character of the park. The Arboretum's lush planting around the perimeter of the park recalls the history of development of the St. James open space from initial dense and assorted tree planting to the Victorian-era gardens. The perimeter planting also recalls other successful city parks of the period with attractive gardens and mature trees.

HISTORIC ANALYSIS

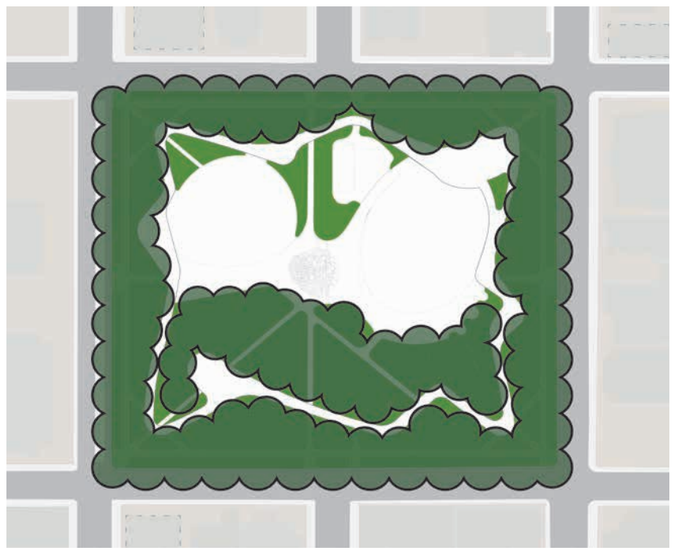
TREE VARIETY & SHADE CANOPY

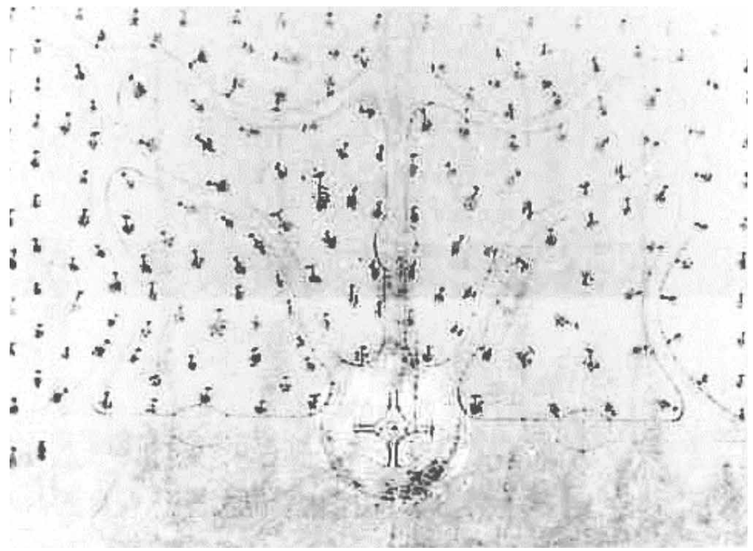
CDF CURRENT CONDITION:

- A variety of trees were planted in the park between 1869 and 1887 (some transplanted to other city open spaces in late 1880s due to extreme density).
- The current canopy is sparse relative to the level of shade coverage provided to park patrons during the period of significance.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATION:

- Incorporate denser and varied planting at relative programmed areas throughout the park to provide shade for park users to stroll along paths.
- Incorporate appropriate tree types and groupings as a tool to frame views and features.





RE-OAKING

“Re-Oaking” is an approach to reintegrate Oaks and other native trees within the developed Bay Area landscape to provide a range of ecosystem services, based on the idea that these historically local plants are most suited to past, present, and evolving environmental conditions.

PLANTING – UNDERSTORY

The Arboretum planting will be developed to recall the Victorian spirit of the most successful period of the park's life, utilizing climate appropriate plants. The underlying theme of the Victorian garden was conquest over nature. Taxonomy was an essential tool in this effort, and the Arboretum is a manifestation of this interest with the collection of plants for scientific and educational interest, and fun. If reclaimed water is available, plant species will be selected to accommodate irrigation with elevated salt content.

VICTORIAN GARDENS

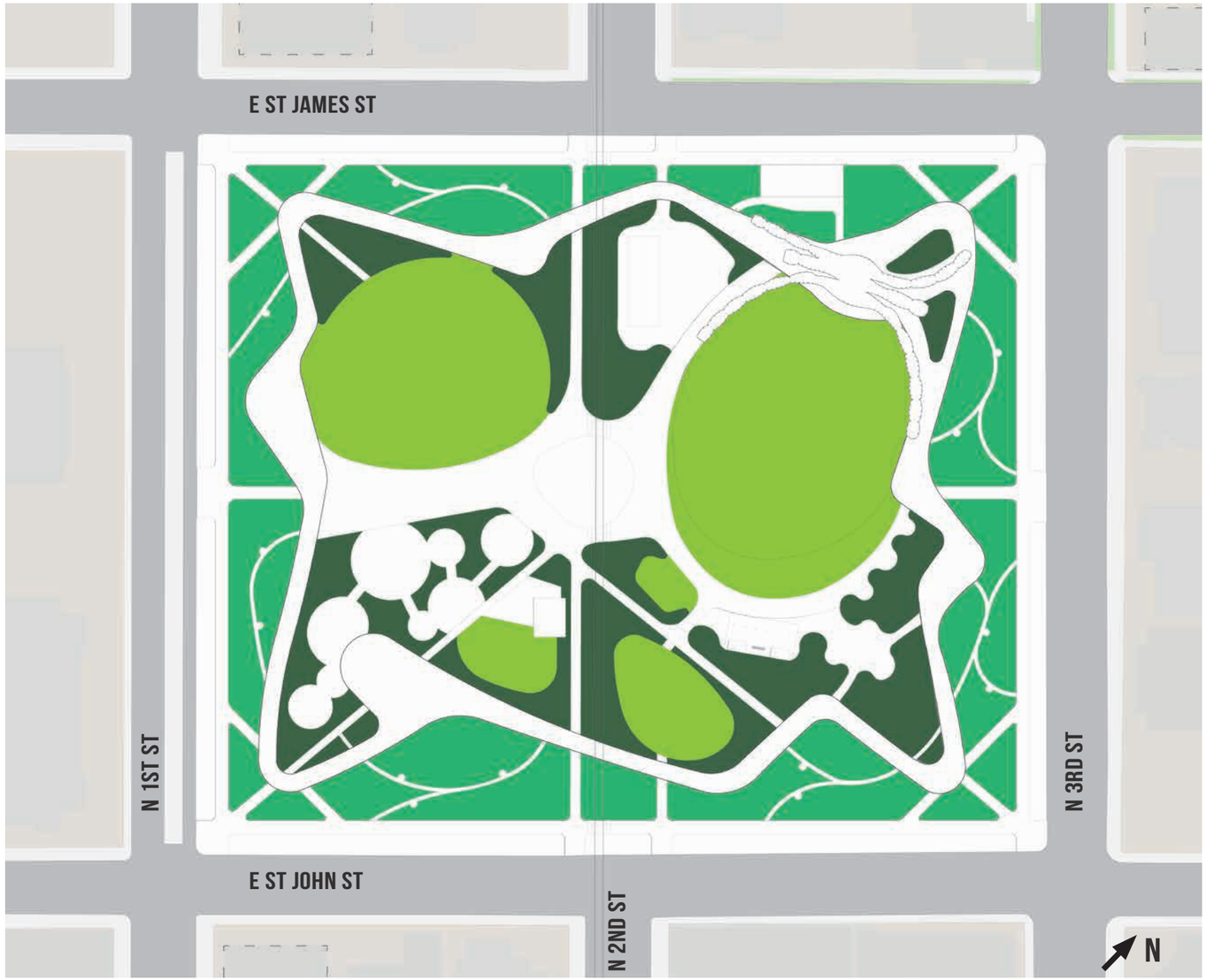
It was during the 19th-century Victorian era that gardening became widely popular. The number one reason gardening increased in popularity during this period was the rise in the amount of leisure time middle-class men and women could devote to it. The park design of the period also reflected this, with strolling gardens and idyllic settings to relax it. The Historic Edge recreates the Victorian garden with strolling paths and seating areas delineated by shrubs, shade trees to frame views, and exotic plants as curiosities.

STORMWATER GARDENS

Stormwater gardens integrated within the Arboretum will be planted appropriately to accommodate inundation with the rain water they detain and treat. A stormwater garden is a planted depression that allows rainwater runoff from impervious paved areas, like roofs, walkways, plazas and compacted lawn areas, the opportunity to be filtered and absorbed into the ground. This reduces rain runoff by allowing stormwater to soak into the ground.

LAWN

The turf type will be a blend of grasses for drought, heat, shade, and wear tolerances based on qualities of tall fescue, with the heavy, root rhizome qualities of bluegrass. Turf is to recover well from foot traffic while providing a dark green color and excellent appearance year round. A deeper, denser root system will require less frequent irrigation and can tolerate soil salinity.



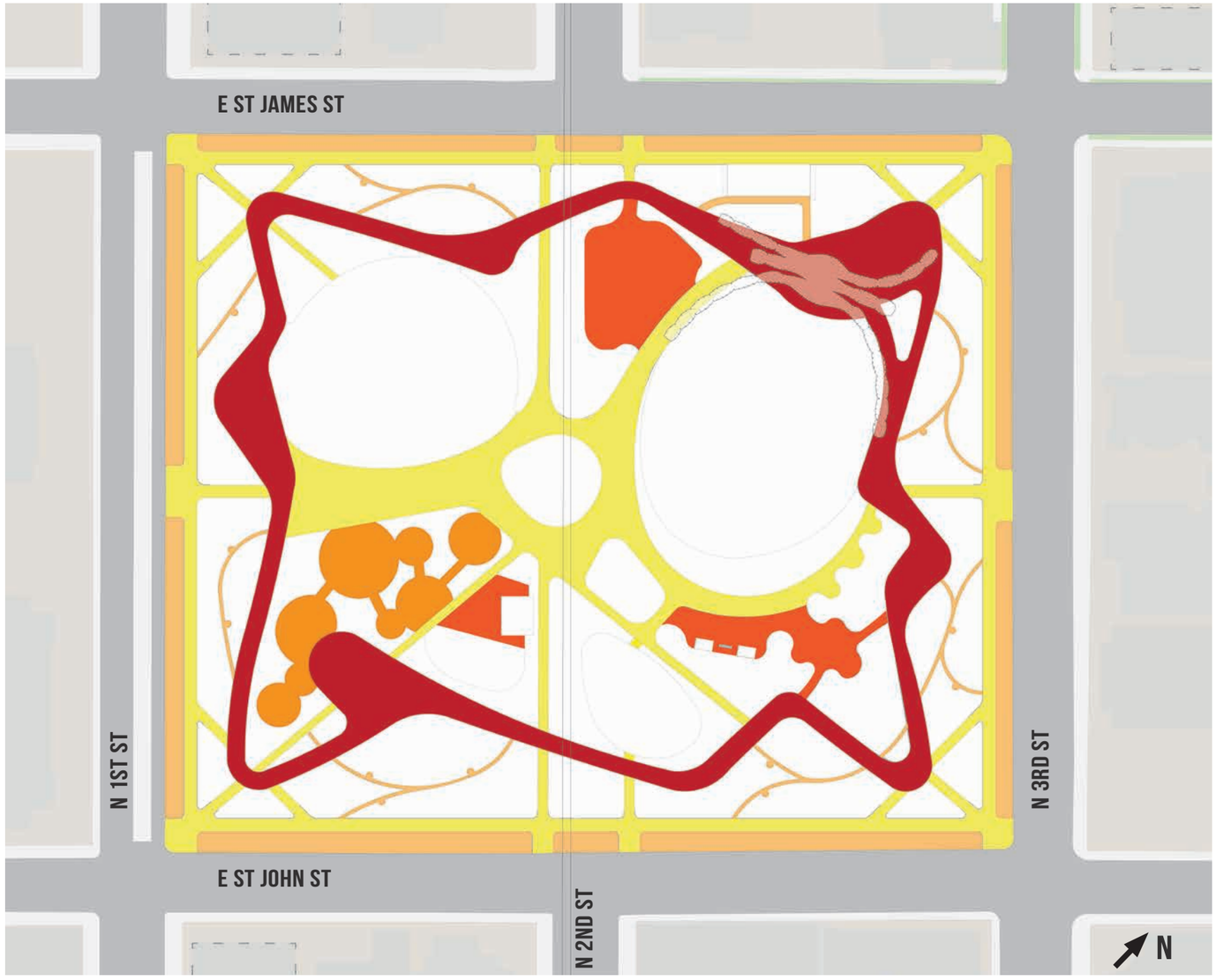
Historic Victorian Gardens

Victorian Gardens

Stormwater Gardens

PAVING

A simple palette of durable materials is proposed for park paving. Perimeter sidewalk and entry paths will be concrete. The monument walk paving will be stone with rich texture and color. Garden paths in the Arboretum will be stabilized cherished stone. The paths and plaza within the park will be hexagonal pavers familiar to parks throughout the country, including New York's Central Park.



- STONE PAVING WITH PATTERN
- ASPHALT HEX PAVERS
- WOOD DECK ON GRADE
- RUBBERIZED PLAY SURFACING
- STABILIZED DECOMPOSED GRANITE

Stone Paving with Pattern - Light Greys

Asphalt Hex Pavers

Wood Deck on Grade

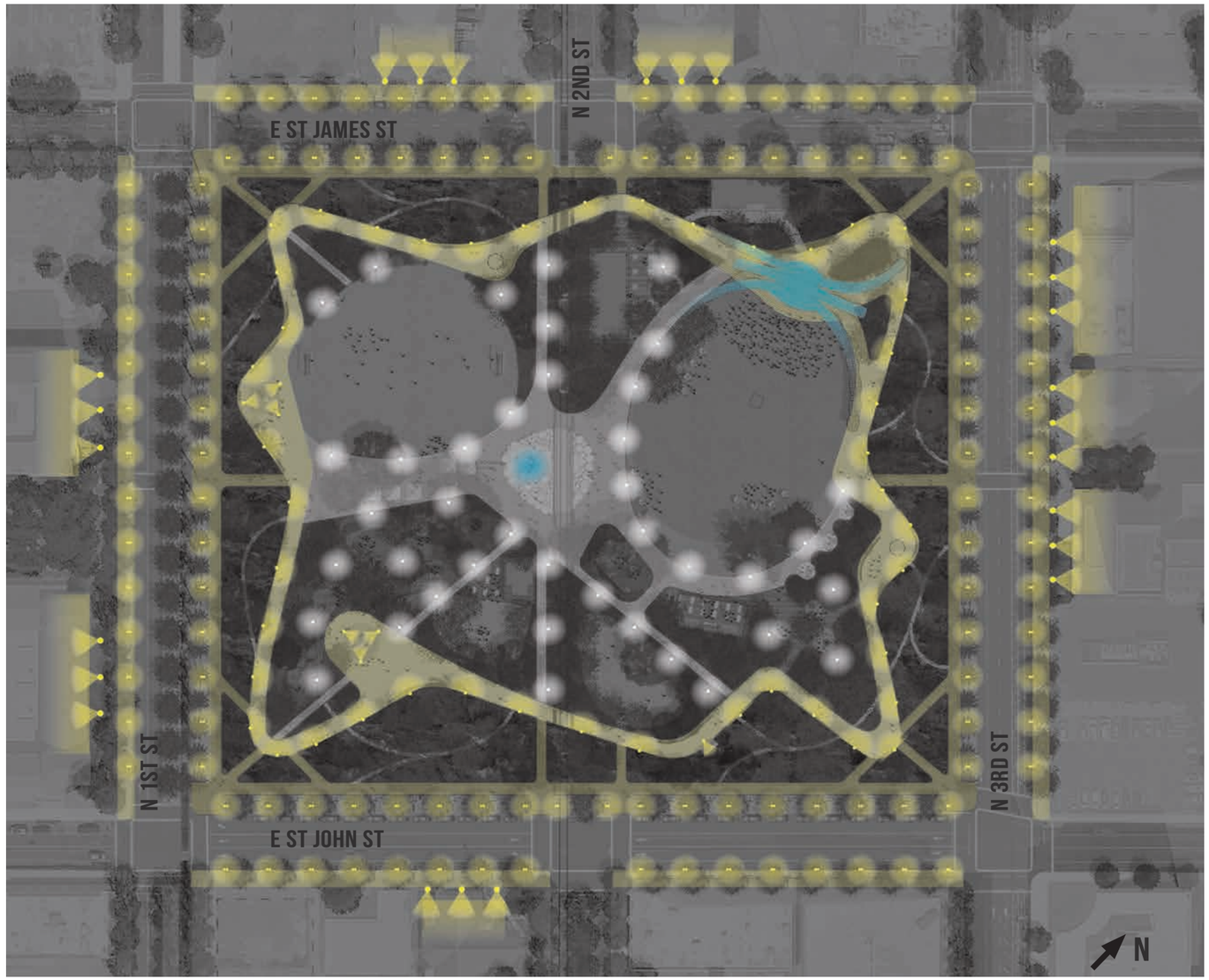
Rubberized Play Surfacing

Stabilized Decomposed Granite-Gold

LIGHTING

San Jose's Moon Tower was constructed in 1881 on a site at the intersection of Santa Clara and Market Streets. Inspired by this historic urban lighting fixture, the notion of lighting as spectacle is central to our conception of lighting, not only for safety, but also to enliven and activate the park with remarkable attractions. Both the Levitt Pavilion and Fountain have unique and dynamic lighting that will make these features evening destinations within the park. Existing and custom Victorian fixtures will light the park perimeter sidewalks and Historic Edge. Contemporary pedestrian lights will illuminate the Contemporary Core for safety. The lights around The Lawn will also support speakers for directed sound projection in the round. Lighting is an essential aspect of St. James Park's rejuvenation to an attractive and appealing environment.

Specialty Lighting

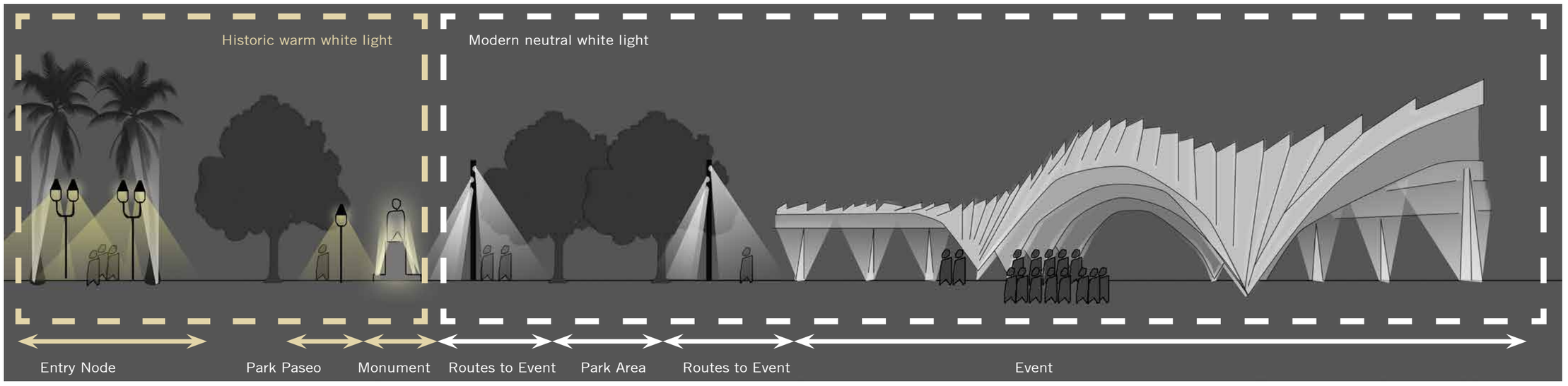


Street Lights

Paseo Lights

Contemporary Core Lights

Uplighting



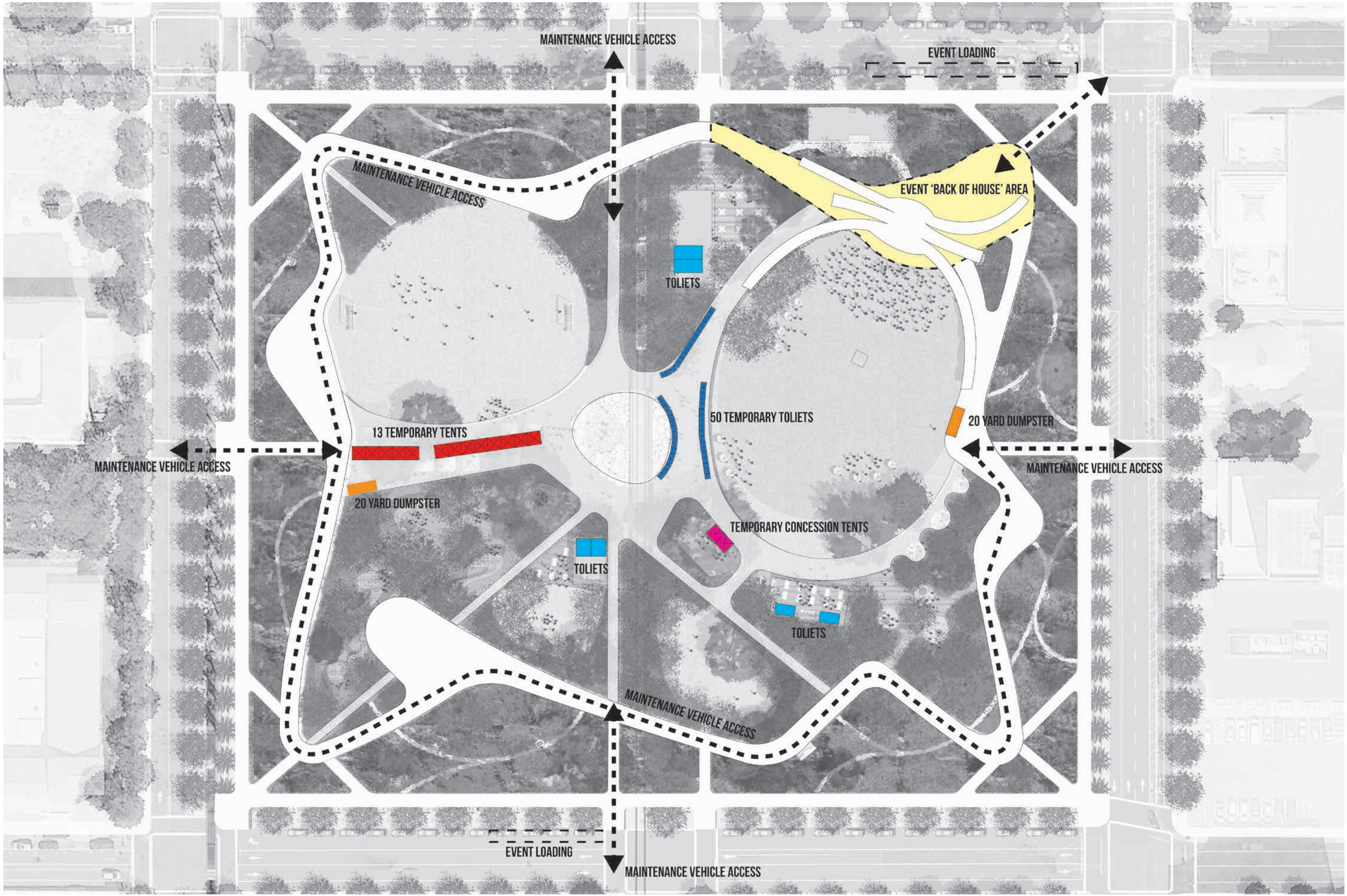
Lighting Approach — Color Temperature

LIFE OF THE PARTY

The preliminary operating projections for the maintenance and operation budget are conceptual and preliminary. The intent of the projections is to communicate the expense line items and a preliminary estimate of potential expenses. Expenses will not increase significantly over time as many of the expenses are base level services (such as landscaping and management). The base line level service costs are in place regardless of the level of park activity to ensure proper maintenance and upkeep of the park. Annual growth will be due to increased general park use over time and regular yearly expense increases.

Marketing and programming costs are conceptual and will depend on public agency mandates for events programming. Costs incurred by events, such as sod replacement, additional security, and utility costs, are passed on to the event client, organizer, etc. through service fees, thereby not causing additional operating expenses.

	Annual
EXPENSES	
Personnel	361,200
Contractual Services	1,209,400
Materials & Supplies	60,000
Utilities	228,000
Insurance - $25 million policy limit	48,000
Administration	8,400
Marketing	48,600
Programming	272,300
Management	128,665
Contingency	257,329
TOTAL EXPENSES	**2,621,894**


MAINTENANCE VEHICLE ACCESS
EVENT LOADING
MAINTENANCE VEHICLE ACCESS
EVENT 'BACK OF HOUSE' AREA
TOLIETS
13 TEMPORARY TENTS
50 TEMPORARY TOLIETS
20 YARD DUMPSTER
MAINTENANCE VEHICLE ACCESS
MAINTENANCE VEHICLE ACCESS
20 YARD DUMPSTER
TEMPORARY CONCESSION TENTS
TOLIETS
TOLIETS
MAINTENANCE VEHICLE ACCESS
EVENT LOADING
MAINTENANCE VEHICLE ACCESS