



GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Chapter IV: Existing Conditions

A. INTRODUCTION

A study of the present day character of Garfield Park shows a landscape that has evolved through more than a century of human use. Heritage Landscapes conducted several site studies of the existing landscape conditions to gain an understanding of the character and features of the present day landscape in its current context. The historic document review, as summarized in Chapter III, and existing conditions fieldwork were carried out simultaneously as these investigations inform each other by directing attention to features and details, and by supporting a comparison and dialogue about former and current conditions while the work was underway.

This chapter is based on the same landscape units used in Chapter III, to describe in detail the contemporary character of Garfield Park with text, images, and plans. The narrative begins with the existing landscape character in those landscape units, followed by a description of the overall vegetation patterns within the park today. This description is augmented by a summary of the methodology used and the findings made by Heritage Landscapes in the 2003 Tree Inventory of Garfield Park (See Appendices B and C). The chapter concludes with a brief description of the buildings and bridges of Garfield Park.

The 1972 and 2002 aerial photographs used in the development of the existing conditions plan are included as AP1972 and AP2002. The Existing Conditions Plan, EC, was developed using the aerial photographs and Heritage Landscapes detailed field reconnaissance. Plans, aerial photographs and images are the graphic resources for the existing conditions narrative. The EC plan was compiled by combining field information with a recent survey of the Sunken Gardens and other digital files of recent additions and alterations to the park provided by Ratio Architects and Weihe Engineers.

The 2003 Landscape Units Plan, plan EC LU uses the same units and allows direct, uniform comparison with the 1930s units shown on PP-LU in Chapter III.

The landscape units are:

LU1: Conservatory & Sunken Gardens: containing the Park and Conservatory entry from Shelby Street, the conservatory and greenhouse grounds, the library grounds, tennis court and pavilion areas, and the wooded rise between Conservatory Drive and East Garfield Drive.

LU2: Bean Creek & Pleasant Run: consisting of the existing creek areas and banks extending between Conservatory Drive and Southern Avenue and the peninsula area containing the parking lot, playground, horseshoe pits, and pavilion at the convergence of Pleasant Run and Bean Creek.

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LU3: Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial & Valley Drive: comprised of the Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial, the linear walk leading north from the monument, and associated plantings around the monument and along the walk.

LU4: Playfields, Old Shelter House/Pagoda, Open Air Theater/MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts, Community House/Garfield Arts Center: The playfields area of the park includes the Pagoda (Old Shelter House), MacAllister Center for Performing Arts (Open Air Theater) and the Garfield Arts Center (Community House), plus the Burrello Family Center with the aquatic center. This variety of park destinations and the open landscape of play fields with tree groves and individual trees comprise this landscape unit.

LU5: Grove of Remembrance & North West Grove: includes the World War I monument, additional tree groves, the park entrance, and Indianapolis Fire Station 29.

LU6: The Sledding Hill: containing the open area of high ground bordered by Conservatory Drive, South Garfield Drive and Raymond Street. The northwest slope is used for sledding during the winter and there are remnants of a croquet court on the crest. Deciduous trees, some of great size, and groves of evergreens punctuate the landscape.

As described in Chapter III, the character defining features of each landscape unit described in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* include the following topics, as described in greater detail previously:

- *Topography*
- *Spatial Organization*
- *Vegetation*
- *Circulation*
- *Water Features & Drainage*
- *Landscape Structures*
- *Structures, Site Furnishings & Other Objects*

B. 2004 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Today Garfield Park consists of 128.52 acres bounded by three sizeable, busy city streets. These streets are Raymond Street to the north, Shelby Street to the southwest, and Southern Avenue on the south. Two residential streets, South Garfield Drive and East Garfield Drive comprise the northwest boundary of the park while the Conrail rail line defines the western park boundary. The surrounding neighborhood is predominantly residential interspersed with some commercial enterprises. Manual High School and its grounds are beyond the railroad tracks to the west of the park.

The topography of Garfield Park is a combination of natural and human altered landscape features that remains relatively unchanged, with a few exceptions, from the original streamside

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and upland landscape through the park development to the present. The terrain of the park consists of the streams of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run, the flood plains and slopes, and the elevated plateaus. The topography contrasts with the surrounding regional, predominantly flat landscape.

The character of the existing vegetation in Garfield Park is primarily mown turf with individual and clustered groupings of trees on the gently rolling landscape. Steeper slopes and a variety of vegetation, dominated by opportunistic colonization by exotic and native plant species, are found along the creek banks. Dense vegetation in some areas obscures views of the water along Bean Creek and Pleasant Run.

Pagoda Drive, Conservatory Drive, and Pleasant Run North Drive provide vehicular circulation through the park, to interior destinations, and a number of parking areas. The interior vehicular loop no longer exists since the closure of the southern part of Center (Main) Drive and its conversion to a walkway. The South Drive of Pleasant Run Parkway has also been removed.

Pedestrian walkways within the park include sidewalks along Pagoda Drive and Conservatory Drive, a recently constructed trail, and the replica custom brick walks of the Sunken Gardens. Walkways connect parking lots to the buildings, a walk replaces Center Drive linking the southern part of Pagoda Drive to Conservatory Drive, and a stone dust path connects Pleasant Run Trail on the alignment of Pleasant Run South Drive at the northeast corner of the park.

Water features are the Bean Creek and Pleasant Run streams, the swimming and splash pools, and the formal fountains of the Sunken Gardens.

Structures and facilities within the park today include the Conservatory complex with related offices, greenhouse, and storage building; the Shelby Branch Library, several picnic shelters, several memorials, eight tennis courts, the Sunken Gardens Overlook terrace, five bridges, the MacAllister Center for Performing Arts amphitheater, the Pagoda, three baseball fields, a football and soccer field, the Garfield Arts Center, horseshoe pits, multiple parking lots, the Burrello Family Center, two playgrounds, a basketball court, and Indianapolis Fire Station Number 29. Site furnishings include the decorative planters, lighting, benches, fountains, and drinking fountains in the Sunken Gardens, and benches, picnic tables and barbecue grills at other locations in the park.

This general character of the park landscape is described more specifically in the following landscape units discussion. Each landscape unit is identified on the accompanying Existing Conditions Landscape Units Plan (EC-LU).

LU1: The Conservatory & Sunken Gardens

The Conservatory and Sunken Gardens, Unit 1 on Plan EC-LU, are bordered by Shelby Street to the east, East Garfield drive to the north, Southern Avenue on the south and Bean Creek on the west. A main vehicular entry into the park is located near the northeast corner of Garfield Park, at the intersection of Conservatory Drive and Shelby Street. Here, an entry sign framed by brick

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piers is situated in a triangular perennial island bed announcing the entry for the Garfield Park Conservatory and its upcoming events (Fig. IV.1). Smaller-scale signage in the triangle indicates direction to the MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts and the Garfield Arts Center. Conservatory Drive runs west from the entry then curves northwest through the northern half of the park. A treed stretch of lawn between Conservatory Drive and East Garfield Drive acts as a buffer zone between the park and the neighboring blocks to the north. A larger triangular island at the entrance to the Conservatory from Conservatory Drive has parking on two sides and is the setting for the statue of General Lawton backed by mature spruce trees.

The Conservatory retains the rectangular lines of its welded aluminum frame with the Art Deco façade from the 1954 renovation. The main entry to the conservatory is now at the north end of the building, in order to be fully accessible and convenient to the adjacent parking lot. The entry is emphasized with a planting of hornbeam, yew, and ornamental grasses. A brick extension on the east side contains office space for the Conservatory staff and a production greenhouse. A corrugated butler-building on the southeast of the Conservatory and greenhouse serves as a storage and potting facility. On the west side, the former front, grass panels slope to the paved brick plaza that replaces the original drive between the Conservatory and the Overlook, and connected the present-day Conservatory Drive and Pagoda Drive. As seen in Figure IV.2 modern ornamental iron gates close the northern and southern ends of the plaza, while an iron fence, visible in Figure IV.3, extends from the Conservatory to enclose the Terrace and the Sunken Gardens. The fence limits vandalism and vagrancy within the garden during off hours.

To the west and adjacent to the plaza is the terraced Overlook (Figure IV.4). Large concrete planters and steps define the boundary between the plaza and Overlook. The terrace is furnished with formed concrete benches, ornamental iron benches, wooden benches, and stylized lampposts. Prairie-style urns break the line of the concrete walls of the terrace and accentuate the transition between the Conservatory above and the garden below. A low groundcover shrub, *Cotoneaster*, is planted along the base and in panels at the sides of the terrace.

As seen in Figure IV.5 the Sunken Gardens extend westward from the base of the terrace across the Bean Creek floodplain terminating at a border of mature trees on the west. Linear brick walkways separate and symmetrically organize turf panels containing ornamental border gardens and fountains. The fountains, seen in Figures IV.4 and IV.5, are defining features of the Sunken Gardens. They are programmed for water and light displays from spring to fall, however they are currently not functioning. A central lawn panel carries the eye from the center fountain west to a Victorian-style planting of cannas and taro at the end of the garden. Rectilinear turf beds with border plantings extend along the side of the central turf panel (Fig.IV.6). Site furnishings replicated to match the original garden elements are visible in the photograph, including concrete benches, lampposts, planters, and drinking fountains. The furnishings are placed symmetrically throughout the garden and add to the cohesive palette of elements. Turf lawns extend from the garden to the north and south terminating in curving plantings of honey locusts (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) that mark the boundaries of the Sunken Gardens. There is a single, large, flowering cherry (*Prunus* cv) planted in the north lawn of the Sunken Gardens.

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The Shelby Branch Library, adjacent parking areas, the tennis courts, open lawns, street trees, and other plantings characterize the park landscape fronting Shelby Street. The Shelby Branch Library is located on Shelby Drive due east of the Conservatory (Fig. IV.7). This neighborhood public library, operated by the City of Indianapolis, was built during the 1970s on city property that extends into the park. Parking for the Shelby Branch Library is located to the north of the Library. A wood-post and metal roofed shelter is located in the grove of trees west of the Library parking lot. Eight tennis courts surrounded by chain link fencing are located south of the library (Fig. IV.8). The courts are in regular use and need repair. Vegetation within this section of the landscape unit consists of informal groupings of mature trees on a well-established lawn. Shrub rows screen the library parking from Shelby Street and the Conservatory. Pine trees planted to screen the Library from the adjacent parkland are now old and in poor condition but continue to isolate it from the park.

Southern Avenue defines the southern boundary for the park and crosses through the southeast corner of this landscape unit. The original vehicular connection from Southern Avenue to Pagoda Drive was closed and turfed over to limit “cruising” through the park. The historic triangular-shaped remnant of the intersection of Southern Avenue with Pagoda Drive and Plaza Drive is now the east terminus for Pagoda Drive, with parking serving the Conservatory and Sunken Gardens and the adjacent tennis courts. A memorial allée of maples has recently been planted on the alignment of the former Plaza Drive leading to the Conservatory and a new oval entry island on its west side, embellished with flagpoles can be seen in Figure IV.9.

LU 2: Bean Creek & Pleasant Run

The two waterways, topographical features, and internal park roads define the shape of Landscape Unit 2. Unit 2a is bounded on the north and west by the bridge and the north-south walk (that was Center Drive) to the Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial. The path, trees and fence line of the Sunken Gardens mark the eastern edge of the unit, extending further east in a “foot” along the south side of Pagoda Drive to the remnant triangle. Southern Avenue forms the southern border. Unit 2b begins on the north side of the Center Drive bridge and extends northwest along the Bean Creek floodplain to Pleasant Run and its floodplain with the adjacent slopes marking the northwestern boundary and the rise in topography to the Burrello Center area marking the southern boundary of that section. Raymond Street is the northern boundary of Unit 2b as Pleasant Run leaves the park, and the railroad defines the western boundary as Pleasant Run leaves the park in that direction. Conservatory Drive defines the eastern boundary.

Bean Creek and Pleasant Run are the prominent features within the natural landscape of Garfield Park. Pleasant Run, seen on the left in Figure IV.10, is the larger waterway flowing northeast to southwest through the northern portion of Garfield Park. Pleasant Run has few meanders and the channel is wider and deeper than Bean Creek due in large part to the volume of water carried along its path. Bean Creek, on the right in the photograph, flows northwest through the main body of Garfield Park to join Pleasant Run near the Pagoda Drive bridge which is just visible in the foreground.

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The water in Pleasant Run is visible along much of its course, particularly throughout the northern region of the park and at the picnic and parking area where it meets Bean Creek. The northern bank perimeter of Pleasant Run is largely unused by park visitors due to the proximity of the Pleasant Run Parkway traffic. Bean Creek is less visible due to the flatter adjacent landscape and the amount of plant growth along the banks (Figures IV.11 and IV.12). Erosion of the banks, invasive plant species, insufficient maintenance, storm water surges, and seepage from the regional waste water system have degraded the integrity of both natural water features.

The meandering of Bean Creek establishes the spatial organization of Unit 2a. The lower elevation and the vegetation limit views. Circulation elements consist of the Pagoda Drive bridge that crosses the creek through the southern portion of the unit and a walking path along the eastern edge of the creek adjacent to the Sunken Gardens.

Vegetation consists of large deciduous trees many of which are native. Three pines remain west of the Sunken Gardens indicating a former connected planting across the banks, and the previous existence of the rock gardens. In the central portion of the unit the parkland is open and punctuated by single large trees in contrast to the groves of deciduous trees along the unit borders. Across Pagoda Drive the tree cover evolves into a treed lawn with single and grouped trees along Southern Ave.

Structures within Unit 2a include a memorial and the bridges crossing Bean Creek at Pagoda Drive and Southern Avenue. The memorial, located by the creekside path adjacent to the Sunken Gardens, is dedicated to Mayor Al Feeney for his efforts in bringing the “yard parks” demonstration gardens to Garfield Park in the 1950s. The Pagoda Drive bridge, built in 1923 to Park Board design, has railings with rectangular openings (Fig.IV.12). Southern Avenue crosses Bean Creek on another filled spandrel arch bridge dating from 1907. This bridge has stone faced rails with diamond-shaped openings.

Unit 2b follows the alignment of the north part of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run. The topography within the unit rises from the floodplains of the creeks in a northeasterly direction toward Sledding Hill.

Pedestrian and vehicular circulation within Unit 2b is oriented to interact with and provide views and recreational opportunities related to the water bodies. Vehicular circulation within Unit 2b includes the west side of Conservatory Drive and the Drive with its bridge as it arrives at and crosses Pleasant Run. A parking area accessed from Conservatory Drive extends westward on the peninsula formed by the two streams. Pagoda Drive crosses the westernmost portion of the unit at the confluence of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run. Pedestrian walks skirt the eastern and western boundaries of the unit, with two pedestrian bridges crossing Bean Creek.

The two vehicular bridges across Pleasant Run are entries into the park. The bridge on Pagoda Drive, near the Burrello Family Center, seen in Figures IV.10, IV.11, and IV.13, is a re-built 1928 filled spandrel arch bridge. It is probably a Park Board design having spandrel walls faced with stone and railings with rectangular openings. The Conservatory Drive bridge is also a stone-faced filled spandrel arch bridge of 1927 Park Board design with bush hammered rectangular

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decorative coffering. Its arched configuration makes it a well-known structure within the park for its tummy tickler/roller coaster like effect.

A contemporary concrete and steel pedestrian bridge links the parking lot in Unit 2b to the Burrello Family Center in Unit 4. The second pedestrian bridge is the filled spandrel arch bridge of Park Board design, built in 1896 with the decorative block-and-void pattern railings, crossing Bean Creek from Conservatory Drive. The bridge conveyed traffic across Bean Creek but due to structural problems now serves as a pedestrian bridge. Also, as seen in Figure IV.14, pedestrian bridge footings remain in Bean Creek west of the Sunken Gardens bearing witness to the existence of former circulation patterns within the area.

The bridges throughout Garfield Park were important elements in the Kessler-designed landscape, but over the years they have become neglected elements. The bridges have fallen into disrepair due to the effects of time, acid rain, and lack of maintenance. Cracking and spalling of the concrete surfaces and in some cases protrusion of reinforcing steel can be seen today. Corrective and preventative repairs need to be undertaken to save these important features.

There is variety in the general vegetative character of the banks of both waterways. Some areas of the banks are mown, while others retain large original trees, like the native sycamore or buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*) and black willow (*Salix nigra*). In a few areas trees are regenerating from nearby specimens serving as a seed source. Other banks are populated with invasive herbaceous plants and pioneer woody species, both native and invasive. In several areas large rip-rap stabilizes banks where erosion is evident, and less vegetation was found there.

LU3: Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial & Center Drive Walk

The memorial is the focal feature of this unit with boundaries defined by Pagoda Drive on the south and the grounds of the MacAllister Performing Arts Center to the west. Unit 2a, the Bean Creek flood plain and remnant evergreen plantings define the eastern boundary. Conservatory Drive marks the north edge of the unit. An axial path, once part of Center (Main) Drive, runs northward connecting the anchoring features of the monument and the bridge crossing Bean Creek, creating the linear nature of this area. The monument is set in a triangular area created by the entries to the path from Pagoda Drive. This triangular island corresponds with the former road alignment entries to Center Drive. The landscape is composed of turf and single, free-standing trees giving a semi-open view under the tree canopies to and from the monument and into the surrounding park. Streetlights extending from Conservatory Drive line the walkway providing illumination during the park's evening hours. A single bench at the Memorial allows visitors quiet contemplation of the memorial (Fig. IV.15).

LU4: Playfields, Pagoda (Old Shelter House), MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts (Amphitheater), Garfield Arts Center (Community House) & Burrello Family Center

The playfields and buildings located in this unit are discussed with their present day names, the Pagoda, MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts (Amphitheater), Garfield Arts Center, and

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Burrello Family Center rather than the historic names of Old Shelter House, Open Air Theater, and Community House. The largest landscape unit within Garfield Park, this area contains most of the buildings that are destinations for park users. Landscape Unit 4 is bounded on the west by the railroad, on the north and east by the Bean Creek floodplain, and on the south by Southern Avenue. This southwest quadrant is home to a large percentage of the active recreational features within the park.

The topography in the unit is high and level, sloping at its east side to the flood plains of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run, with views through large portions of the park. The Burrello Family Center, seen in Figure IV.16, opened in 1998 along with its associated basketball court, pool and splash pool, and large parking lot in the northwest corner of the unit. The Burrello Family Center has been incorporated into the sloping bank of the Bean Creek floodplain. The higher southwest corner of this unit is well-treed, opening to the wide turfed spaces of the playing field area. The open area is large enough for a baseball diamond, two softball diamonds and a large field for soccer or football.

The playing fields are visually anchored by the Garfield Arts Center. Originally a shelter house, it is currently under renovation to accommodate programs and exhibition space for all the arts. A double row of flowering crabapples is planted along its façade. To the rear of the structure a concrete tunnel leads from the building to the site of the former swimming pool, now a parking lot for the MacAllister Center for Performing Arts. A large shelter shown in Figure IV.17, known as the Corporate Pavilion, is in a level area below the bowl shaped slope of the MacAllister Center. The MacAllister Center is an open-air amphitheater with a stage in an open-fronted brick structure (Fig. IV.18). The amphitheater seats over 3,000 people on permanent benches, chairs, and surrounding turfed slopes. It is accessed by an asphalt drive from the parking area and on foot by a central walk from Pagoda Drive. Iron rail fencing encloses the amphitheater and deters vandalism, vagrancy, and the entrance of non-ticket holding customers. Beside the front walk of the amphitheater is a stump that has been carved into the likeness of an owl.

The new formal entry to the park is from Southern Avenue on the southeast boundary of the unit. Vehicles are routed through paired one-way entry and exit roads separated by a central island. The street corners of the entry are marked by two brick-pier masonry signs for Garfield Park with replicas of the Prairie Style planters atop each pier in the Sunken Gardens. Curving walks connect to the adjacent neighborhood for pedestrian access. Another path, used by people entering that park from the southwest corner, provides access up steps and along the edge of the railroad embankment. This frequently used access along Southern Avenue is quite derelict today.

Flowering trees emphasize the signage while large trees behind them screen the adjacent neighborhood. The pattern of large trees found singly or grouped, with turf, continues along the park frontage of Southern Avenue. Vandalized brick and masonry pillars, visible in Figure IV.19, define the roadside boundary of the park and are remnants from the streetcar era of Indianapolis. A waiting shelter from that era, now in disrepair but still used as a park shelter, is in the southwestern corner of the park. A second shelter constructed of wood and steel is located near the amphitheater. Five additional parking lots are aligned along Pagoda Drive.

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Adjacent to the Pagoda on its south side is an oval garden with a playground (Fig. IV.20). The garden is encircled by ornamental trees creating a private atmosphere where children can run and play on the prefabricated playground equipment, while adults stroll or sit on cast iron benches. A cross-axial sidewalk separates the garden into four quadrants. The north-south sidewalk is the main access to the Pagoda. The Pagoda is a distinctive structure that draws the eye from any part of the park where it is visible. Four circular stone turrets anchor a square central pavilion used for picnics, parties, dances, and performances. Within the Pagoda a central spiral stair leads to a second level with views across the park and to downtown Indianapolis. The platform is closed, however, due to the liability associated with an open second story. A large concrete sidewalk runs from the west side of the Pagoda to the parking lot on Pagoda Drive, doubling as an access drive for caterers' deliveries for events held at the Pagoda. A second walk from the eastern side of the pagoda leads to the Arts Center. Two mature white pines to the north of the Pagoda enhance the character and scale of the structure. The railroad, some pines, numerous significant deciduous trees, and weedy pioneer growth compose the west boundary of the park in this landscape unit.

LU5: Grove of Remembrance & Northwest Grove

The major thoroughfares of Raymond Street, Pleasant Run North Drive, and the railroad and its associated bridge delineate the boundaries of this landscape unit while Pagoda Drive curves through the area dividing the unit. The western side contains the North West Grove and the eastern side the Grove of Remembrance. There are views into and out of the park that are framed or somewhat limited by the trees. The visibility of the streets, the associated automobile presence, and the lack of sidewalks or crosswalks make this part of the park less inviting and less used than the core area. Fire Station 29, at the corner of Raymond and Pleasant Run Drive, is the second municipal structure within Garfield Park.

The unit's terrain slopes gently from Raymond Street southeast toward Pleasant Run North Drive. The landscape is similar to the rest of the park with single and grouped deciduous trees punctuating a turf ground plane. Flowering trees emphasize the brick and masonry park signage at the corner of Pagoda Drive and Raymond Street. Some of the trees in the eastern triangle are relics of the Grove of Remembrance. The commemorative features of the Grove include a plaque on a dressed limestone base commemorating American War Mothers. Two commemorative boulders lie in the Grove, one with a plaque memorializing the founder of the American War Mothers, and a second boulder from which a plaque has been removed. A small wooden sign identifies this grove today.

LU6: The Sledding Hill & Northeast Area

Landscape Unit 6 is bounded by Raymond Street on the north, South Garfield Drive on the east and Conservatory Drive for much of its western length. A path at the bend in Conservatory Drive forms the southern boundary. The topography is the distinctive feature of the Sledding Hill landscape. A high elevation thrusts into the park from the adjacent neighborhood to the east, then drops sharply to the flood plain of Bean Creek and Pleasant Run. The slopes, particularly those

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on the northwest, have traditionally provided the only good sledding area in the city. To the south the slope becomes shorter with decreasing distance between the toe of the slope and Conservatory Drive. Pines and spruce have been planted in groups on the grass slopes framing views across the park (Fig. IV.21). Majestic old trees and groves of recently planted ash occupy the high ground and south slopes. Planting has been done to replace the numerous very large trees, mostly basswoods, whose stumps remain visible.

Vehicular circulation in the unit is limited to the perimeter roads. Pedestrian traffic moves across the grass and along a turfed former access road running down the southwest slope. The only structure located within the sledding hill unit is a rectangular concrete frame on the high ground, shown on Plan EC-LU, which was originally used as a croquet court.

C. GARFIELD PARK VEGETATION PATTERNS

Several distinct vegetative patterns exist within Garfield Park today. The following discussion presents the character of the patterns and the contribution vegetation makes to the existing character of Garfield Park's landscape.

The most distinct vegetative pattern within the park is that of the Sunken Garden, an open area with formally designed floral beds and border plantings that consist of changing displays of annuals and alternating bands of turf. Open lawns surround the central gardens. A few flowering trees and two evenly spaced, crescent-shaped hedgerows of honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*) form the perimeter of the garden. A grouping of evergreens along the western garden forms a solid backdrop for the bright, open Sunken Garden.

Along the watercourses there are areas of dense growth consisting primarily of pioneer woody and herbaceous growth, some invasive species, and some large native deciduous trees including poplars (*Populus deltoides*, *Populus grandidentata*) and sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*). The one sassafras tree (*Sassafras albidum*) in the park is growing in such an area on Bean Creek. There is a small amount of natural regeneration of other desirable native species occurring. Also along both sides of Bean Creek west of the Sunken Gardens, open areas of grass are interspersed with large evergreen and deciduous trees, some of which are native. The pattern of rough-grass openings to the stream continues, interspersed with areas of brush, to the junction with Pleasant Run and east along the banks of Pleasant Run. The brush is composed of opportunistic herbaceous and young woody growth.

Away from the streams in much of the rest of the park the general pattern is a turf covered ground plane with trees of various ages arrayed singly, in small groups and in a few areas in dense groves. There is variation in the spacing but the park trees are usually seen as individual specimens.

In the southwestern area of the park from Bean Creek west along Southern Avenue and north to the Pagoda, the pattern is turf under a variety of large deciduous trees. Flowering crab apples are planted on either side of the entrance from Southern Avenue and a few flowering trees are scattered through the area. Following the general pattern, the trees are planted singly as

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specimens though the size of the canopies creates a sense of density and shade. There is an arboretum-like feeling in this area of the park. A similar type of planting occurs north of the Conservatory and in the buffer area north of East Garfield Drive.

The Pagoda wooded area continues north along the rim and slope of the embankment past the Garfield Arts Center with some smaller, scrubby tree growth. On the western boundary of the park various age trees, including Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), catalpa or North American bean tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*) and several evergreen trees give way to another untended area of opportunistic herbaceous and woody growth adjacent to the railroad tracks.

West of the Arts Center on the high elevation with the open playing fields, another pattern occurs with the wide, open grass area that continues north to the Burrello Family Center. This type of grass open space recurs in the northeastern section of the park from the north boundary to the sledding hill, blending gradually into trees planted singly and then in groups.

The high elevation along South Garfield Drive has a relatively young single genus grove of ash (*Fraxinus* spp). In the northwest area of the park a variety of deciduous trees were planted as a group to create the Grove of Remembrance.

Park edges create the final pattern where trees have been planted with formal, even spacing in lines as street trees or planted quite densely such as in the northwest corner to screen a busy street.

D. TREE INVENTORY METHODS & FINDINGS

Trees are an integral feature within urban parks, in particular, and all parks, in general. The trees within Garfield Park are no exception. Trees are an important attribute and a valuable resource to park users, visitors, and neighbors. Mature trees are scenic and benefit park users by providing shade, conserving energy, mitigating the heat generated by the surrounding urban environment, reducing storm water runoff, increasing property values, enhancing the attractiveness of the community, promoting human health and psychological well-being, contributing to the level and quality of wildlife, and improving local air, soil, and water quality. They are a significant indicator of the health of the park environment. For the many people who come to Garfield Park to enjoy nature the large number and size of the trees are an important part of their experience within the park landscape. Because each tree contributes to the overall character of Garfield Park, better understanding of the qualities of individual trees within the landscape can inform park management for a sustainable and viable continuity of tree cover.

D1. Tree Inventory Methodology

Heritage Landscapes undertook a survey of tree species and condition in Garfield Park as part of the existing conditions study for the Cultural Landscape Report. This tree inventory, provided in Appendices B and C and linked to the AutoCAD base plan of the park, is also an aid to the future care and maintenance of park trees. Heritage Landscapes staff mapped and assessed the condition of over 90 percent of the trees in Garfield Park. The field mapping was carried out

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using the 2002 aerial photograph as a base plan. Trees were located and numbered on the existing conditions base map. The numbers are keyed to lists of genus, species, and cultivar where possible. Cultivars (cultivated varieties, or cv) are often difficult to determine in the field and planting records or previous tree mapping was not available and may not exist.

The park trees were individually assessed for root growth, trunk diameter and condition, and canopy health according to the following code list.

Roots	U	Unrestricted: open
	U/R	Partially Restricted: One side paving, less than full root zone
	R	Restricted: Enclosed within three to four feet of tree on two sides
Trunks	1	Fine: no visible damage
	2	Minor: minor decay issues
	3	Major: wounds, mushrooms, or cracks
Canopy	A	Good: full crown, vigorous growth, no immediate care required
	B	Fair: minor problems, maximum of 2" deadwood, minor pruning recommended
	C	Poor: major problems, deadwood of 3-4" and not more than six branches, major pruning recommended, possible hazard to be monitored for possible removal
	D	Failing: major dieback in crown, near dead, hazard to be removed
	E	Dead: Stump or depression (tree identified if possible)

The rating system used for the root zone was U for unrestricted space for growth, U/R for partially restricted, and R for restricted space. Restriction is usually caused by adjacent sidewalks, roads or buildings, and in a few cases by crowding. The degree of restriction is relative to the mature size and root-space requirements of a particular tree. For example a sycamore will need far more root space than a flowering crabapple. Where problems such as root girdling were visible and problematic they were noted.

Trunks were rated from one to three. Trunks in good condition with no visible problems or very minor ones that would be outgrown were rated #1. Trunks exhibiting relatively minor cracks or wounds that did not appear to be structurally unsound were rated #2. Trunks with major damage such as cracks, wounds, and visible decay were rated as #3.

Canopies were rated in alphabetical order from A to E. An A-rating indicates trees in good condition with a full crown, vigorous growth and no maintenance required. B signifies canopies with minor problems, such as minimal deadwood up to two inches in diameter. Routine maintenance pruning will aid tree health and appearance. The C-rating is applied when major deadwood is present with up to six branches with three to four inch diameters. Pruning should be done for the health and longevity of the tree and for potential hazard control. A rating of D signifies major dieback in the crown indicating that the tree is in serious decline and an arborist

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should review for potential removal or significant repair. The E-rating was used for dead trees, stumps, or depressions where a tree had been removed, with stumps identified where possible.

The ratings will serve as a guide for the Indianapolis Parks department, helping them to quickly determine the needs of individual trees within the park and possible methods of care, maintenance, removal and replacement where needed. The mapping will allow maintenance crews and or arborists to pinpoint problem areas with minimal in-field investigation involved.

D2. Tree Inventory Results

A total of 1,760 trees were assessed, including a total of forty different genera and seventy species. Of these, 69 trees were assigned category E as stumps, depressions, or standing dead trees and have been removed from the percentage calculations below. There were five species having 100 or more specimens in the park and six with more than 50 representatives. Eleven trees were single specimens and thirty-five species had 5 or fewer representatives within the park landscape.

In terms of park tree health about 44% or 782 trees, were assessed as an A-rating for canopy health indicating no remedial work needed and very limited deadwood. Less vigor and minor pruning was noted for 33% or 572 trees that were given a B classification. Significant tree work and loss of canopy vigor and fullness was noted in 316 trees or 18% given a C rating and needing extensive maintenance. Only 19 trees, with trunk diameters ranged from 4 inches to 38 inches, were rated as D and needing to be checked by an arborist for possible removal. E classification was designated for stumps and depression left where stumps were removed and some 67 trees were recorded in this manner.

Trunk conditions ranged from 1,181 trees (70%) with a rating of #1, in good condition. 422 trees were rated #2 (25%), with minor problems. 77 trees (5%) had serious trunk damage problems and were ranked in the #3 category, needing major maintenance and assessment by an arborist.

Root space was unrestricted for 1,252 trees (74%), semi-restricted root zones indicated that for 202 trees (12%) there was an impediment to full root growth entirely around the tree. Throughout the park only 237 trees (14%) were in restricted growing space meaning that walk and drive pavements or curbs significantly limited the available soil for their root zone.

488 trees (28%) had diameters of 6-inches or less. 271 trees (15%) had 7-12 inch diameters. 408 (23.2%) trees had 14-24 inch diameters. Older trees in the park, indicated by over two-foot diameters, make the balance of the park trees. Heritage Landscapes usually finds deciduous trees of 30" or over to be about 100 years of age, depending upon tree genus, species and growing conditions. 232 trees 25-36 inch diameters represent some 13% of the park trees and likely range in age from about 70 to 100 years. The larger, over 36-inch diameter trees are all likely older than 100 years of age and with a count of 96 representing some 6% of the park trees. The largest diameter at five feet above the ground seen was 78 inches (6.5 feet) on a native sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). These older park trees ranging from 30" to 78" diameter and remaining from early park days or pre-dating the park development were broken out by size and range of species. Of the 295 trees over 30" diameter 24 stumps were counted and mapped. In terms of

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size, as might be expected the 30” to 38” group was the largest with 209 trees and then counts decrease as diameters increase as follows, 40” to 48” trees counted 62, 50” to 58” counted 17, 60” to 68” counted only 4 and above 70” only 3 trees were inventoried. The species identified of these large sizes are, in descending order of count:

- 36 Red oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- 34 Ash (*Fraxinus species*)
- 31 Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- 26 White oak (*Quercus alba*)
- 24 Burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- 22 Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa or bignoides*)
- 18 Linden (*Tilia Americana or cordata*)
- 12 Red elm (*Ulmus rubra*)
- 8 Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- 8 Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*)
- 5 American beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
- 5 Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- 4 Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
- 4 Black oak (*Quercus velutina*)
- 3 Sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- 3 Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)
- 3 Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- 2 Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- 2 Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)
- 2 Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)
- 2 Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)

Additional large tree species with one individual inventoried included Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), Big-tooth poplar (*Populus deltoides*), Black pine (*Pinus nigra*), Flowering crab (*Malus species*), Overcup oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), White Spruce (*Picea abies*) and Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*).

D3. Tree Inventory Observations

The variety of tree types represented within the park includes forty genera; however, the range of native tree species was less diverse than expected. The wide variety of species within the park portrays Garfield Park as an example of a planned park landscape. Specific, non-native tree species and cultivars were added to the pre-existing wooded parkscape to increase species richness and visual appeal of the park. This practice has continued to present day. Varying species planted, staggering of tree plantings, and replacement of dead or dying trees within the park also are important practices to ensure a standard of health and appearance of the parks trees. Groupings of deciduous trees make a visual impact by creating differing punctuations of greenery within the hardwood-dominated landscape.

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Overall, the trees within Garfield Park appear to be in relatively good health. The canopy health profile contains a majority population within the A-B range. It is assumed that good canopy health results from good canopy management and lack of stress due to climate and nutritional depletion or pests and disease. A green and full canopy provides the user respite from the sun and a natural environment that provides seclusion from the surrounding city. General tree trunk condition reveals similar health patterns as canopy condition. Structural damages to tree trunks occurring within the park are related to age, disease, and, in recent history, weather related damages from a tornado touching down in the Indianapolis region. The careful placement of roads, structures, and new plantings greatly contributes to the low amount of root zone restriction within the park. Root zone restriction causes balling and knotting of root mass material often resulting in the tree choking or girdling itself, or weakening the stability of the tree during wind and storm events. Structures placed near tree roots often crack and shift due to root growth. Preventative and stabilizing maintenance frequently leads to root loss and compromises tree health.

While the majority of the park's tree population is healthy, trees in poor condition or with special maintenance needs require special management consideration. Trees that are determined to be a hazard to forest health and the enjoyment and safety of the park should be removed. Newly planted trees that succumb to stress should be removed and trees that have middling problems should be cared for by an arborist to return them to a pristine state.

This survey also provides additional information on the population of individual tree species within Garfield Park (See Appendices B and C). Results of the survey reveal that many large, single-species plantings consist of ash (*Fraxinus* spp) and that some of the biggest and oldest trees are sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*). Most of the old catalpas (*Catalpa bignoides*) are failing. These large and mature trees make significant contributions to the character of the park and justify increased maintenance and special attention. The catalpas and the few black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) are unusual as they flower with fragrant blossoms in the summer. Recorded tree trunk sizes also serve as indicators of the age of the tree and can vary from species to species. The population of trees within Garfield Park maintains a healthy range of ages and sizes allowing for a continuity of loss and renewal as time progresses although many new plantings fall outside of the palette of species planted originally or occurring naturally within the park.

The primary maintenance and care problems occurring in Garfield Park include trunk damage from mowing equipment, soil erosion from foot traffic around roots on slopes, and root girdling. Mulch was often applied too deeply and piled high too close to the trunks. Light maintenance pruning is needed on 34% of the trees in the park, while about 20% need major pruning.

E. PARK ARCHITECTURE & STRUCTURES OVERVIEW

The following section provides a brief overview of the origin, evolution, and current status of architecture and other structures within Garfield Park. The buildings of Garfield Park range from the utilitarian to the exotic and represent a variety of uses, styles, and periods of

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development. Discussion of the maintenance and operations of park facilities is provided in Chapter VII.

Equal in significance to park buildings, the bridges of Garfield Park form an important historic and scenic resource. Each of the early bridges was designed as an element of the park landscape and scenery. Modifications that alter the character of bridges should be avoided; efforts should be made to maintain and rehabilitate these bridges rather than replace them with functional but fundamentally uncharacteristic contemporary bridges. It is imperative that the contribution these bridges make to the park landscape is communicated to the Indianapolis Department of Public Works, the public body responsible for their inspection and maintenance.

Greenhouses were the first park structures, and were probably in place by 1888. By 1896 the Annual Report records 72,000 plants being grown for Garfield Park and other city parks and properties. In 2004, there is only one greenhouse remaining behind the Conservatory. There are also some storage buildings near the same location.

The Pagoda, built in 1903 as a shelter, bandstand, and dance pavilion, is a signature building for the Garfield Park. Between 1977 and 1979, improvements included new paint, a new roof, structural steel reinforcements, and a restored concrete floor.

The Conservatory and Overlook were built initially in 1915. The first Conservatory had a curving glass form. In 1955 the Conservatory was replaced with a welded aluminum and glass, rigid frame design with an Art Deco façade. The structure was renovated in 1983, damaged by fire in 1987, and subsequently rebuilt. In 1996, the introduction of a rainforest theme for the structure resulted in further renovations. The building retains the 1954 Art Deco façade today. The Overlook or Terrace was constructed in 1915 to give a view over the patterned Sunken Gardens. Constructed of concrete it is 196 feet long, 95 feet wide, and has a 7-foot elevation above the Sunken Gardens. Repaired in 1978, it was restricted to pedestrian access.

The MacAllister Center for the Performing Arts opened in 1997 to replace the original 1922 Garfield Amphitheater. The MacAllister Center is a brick structure forming the backdrop and back stage area for a roofed open-air theater. Permanent folding seats, benches, and a sloping lawn area provide seating for an audience of about 3,000 people.

The Community Center was built from 1921 to 1922 in the Dutch Colonial style of architecture and originally called the Outdoor Shelter (House). Renovation of the Community Center is underway in 2004 to create an Art Center that provides space for fine art programs and exhibitions.

Shelby Branch Library was built in 1966 in the Modern style on property owned by the city within the park. A grove of mature and declining Austrian pines (*Pinus nigra*) screen this stone and wood building from the Conservatory and greenhouse area.

Fire Station 29, built in 1989, is a city property within the park boundaries on Pleasant Run Drive North. The utilitarian brick building houses an active fire station.

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Burrello Family Center is a contemporary style building opened in 1998 as a year-round sports and exercise facility for the community. Indoors there are basketball/athletic courts, classroom and events space, and a weight room. Outside the Family Center the Aquatic Center opened in 1996 with a new swimming pool, splash pool, water slides, a basketball court, and a large parking lot with space for one hundred fifty vehicles.

Park Bridges are important elements that connect the areas of the public landscape and also serve as scenic features. There are six historic bridges within the park boundaries. Four bridges cross Bean Creek, of which three are in the Indiana Concrete Bridge Survey with the one at Southern Avenue being a National Register candidate. The two bridges that cross Pleasant Run are both in the Indiana Survey and candidates for the National Register. The Existing Conditions section of the NRHP Report states that the historic bridges have been maintained although photos presented in this chapter show a need for attention. The following itemized description presents an inventory of the bridges as recorded on the Marion Co. Iron and Concrete Bridge Survey by James Cooper, Professor Emeritus of History, DePauw University.

Bridge over Pleasant Run - S. East St (Pagoda Drive) - #3216, NRC significance, 1927– designer/ engineer J E Perry, builder E F Smith (Park Board design) – Filled spandrel arch, skewed, paneled pilasters, rails removed (flat deck)

Bridge over Pleasant Run – Garfield Park East Rd. – Survey #3215, NRC significance, 1908 - builder H F Hackedorn (Park Board design) – filled spandrel arch, spandrel walls decorated like stone, deck rides on ring at crown, rails removed (arched deck)

Bridge over Bean Creek – Southern Ave. –Survey #3221, NRC significance, 1907 – builder T Frazier – filled spandrel arch, skewed, stone-faced, stone rails with open-diamond panels (flat deck)

Bridge over Bean Creek – Garfield Park Rd – Survey #3219 – 1923 - engineer/designer J L Elliott, builder Todd & Reid – filled spandrel arch, Park Board design, stone rails removed

Bridge over Bean Creek – Garfield Park Rd – Survey #3220 – 1923 – engineer/designer J L Elliott, builder Todd & Reid – filled spandrel arch, Park Board design, skewed, rails removed

This summary of existing bridges serves to highlight these scenic, historic and functional features of Garfield Park. Not included within this survey is the 1896 Bridge over Bean Creek built of oolitic limestone with a decorative block and void balustrade. The use of this bridge is restricted to pedestrian traffic. Current vehicular and pedestrian bridges, along with missing bridges shaped the circulation system. The care of these bridges and the replacement of lost elements are important to the experience of moving through and experiencing Garfield Park.

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Figure IV.1 Garfield Park entry triangle at Shelby Street with contemporary signage and perennial planting. (IV-1-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.2 View from the Conservatory and upper terrace overlooking the Conservatory and entry area with the contemporary ornamental iron gates, iron rail fencing, and the reproduction lampposts. (R-IV-4-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.3 The Sunken Gardens seen from the north through the perimeter iron rail fencing. (R-IV-5-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.4 The relationship of the Overlook and Conservatory to the Sunken Gardens is seen in the background. One of the fountain basins with typical planting is in the foreground. (R-IV-8-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.5 The Sunken Gardens looking west from below the Overlook, over the central fountain basin to the tree planting along Bean Creek. (R-IV-7-HL-jpg)



Figure IV.6 The formal, symmetrical composition of lawn panels, plantings, and walks in the Sunken Gardens with lamp posts, benches, planters, and brick walk patterns replicating the original designs. (R-IV-9-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.7 The Shelby Branch Library and surrounding park along the east perimeter with Shelby Street to the right. (R-IV-11-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.8 The Garfield Park tennis courts with chain link fencing and cut-off lighting. A variety of mature trees shade the surrounding lawns. (R-IV-12-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.9 A walkway lined with young red maples is located along the former Conservatory drive with contemporary flagpoles in a planting island bed on the left. The Conservatory and greenhouse complex are in the background. (R-IV-14-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.10 Stream corridors and vegetation along Pleasant Run (left) and Bean Creek (right) seen from the Pagoda Drive bridge with Burrello Center in the background. (R-IV-15-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.11 A curving portion of Bean Creek with early successional and invasive species vegetating the banks. (R-IV-119_1950.jpg HL)



Figure IV.12 1923 filled-spandrel arch bridge on Pagoda Drive spanning a densely vegetated section of Bean Creek. (R-IV-17-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.13 Rebuilt 1928 filled-spandrel arch bridge with original stone wing walls and rectilinear concrete railings crossing Pleasant Run. Remnants of the old dam are visible in lower center of photograph. (R-IV-119_1954.jpg)



Figure IV.14 Foundations of a former pedestrian bridge are visible in Bean Creek on the west side of the Sunken Gardens. (R-IV-23-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.15 Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial with circular walk and bench surrounded by characteristic landscape pattern of lawn and trees. (R-IV-24.HL.jpg)



Figure IV.16 Burrello Family Center area with basketball court, playgrounds, parking, lawn, and mature trees. (R-IV-25-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.17 Contemporary Corporate Pavilion surrounded by lawn, north of the MacAllister Center for Performing Arts. (R-IV-26_HL.jpg)



Figure IV.18 The MacAllister Center for Performing Arts is an open-air amphitheater with fixed and lawn seating, having an audience capacity of about three thousand. (R-IV-27-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.19 Located along Southern Avenue, the streetcar shelter built in 1905 is used as a picnic shelter. On the left is one of the masonry piers marking the streetcar turning loop. (R-IV-29_HL.jpg)



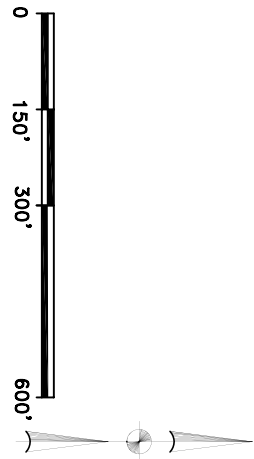
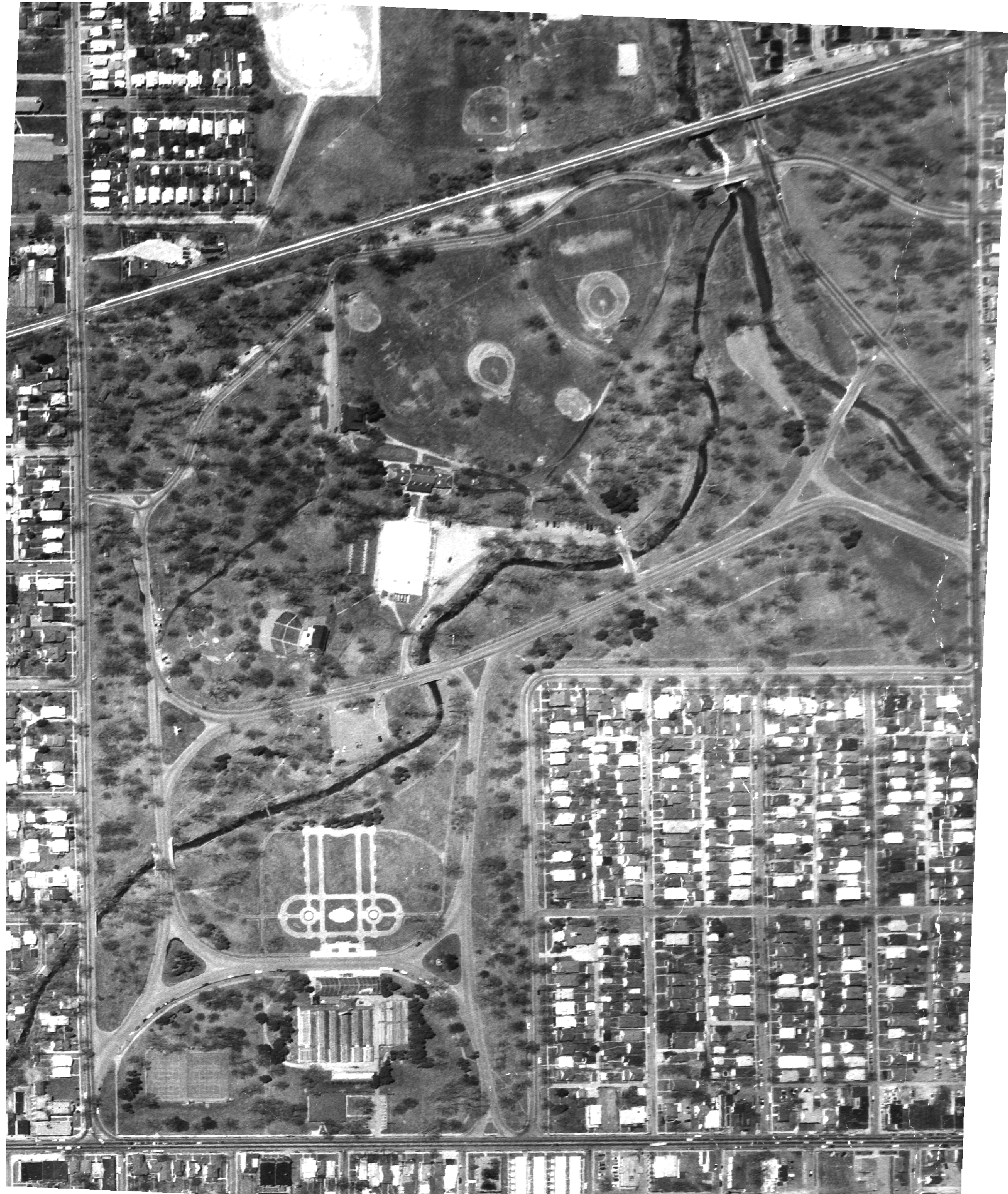
Figure IV.20 Restored Pagoda with surrounding plantings and the contemporary garden of a park playground. (R-IV-30_HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.21 The open landscape of the sledding hill with a group of spruce trees. In the background is a formal line of trees along the park boundary.
(R-IV-33_HL.jpg)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:

Friends of Garfield Park Inc.

P.O. Box 33002

Indianapolis, IN 46203

in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation

200 E Washington, Suite 2301

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Landscape Architect:

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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

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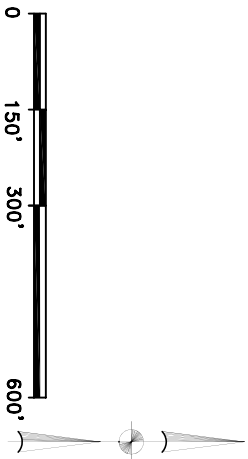
**1972 Aerial
Photograph**

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

AP1972



Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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2002 Aerial Photograph

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2004

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**Existing Conditions
Plan**

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EC



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Indianapolis, Indiana

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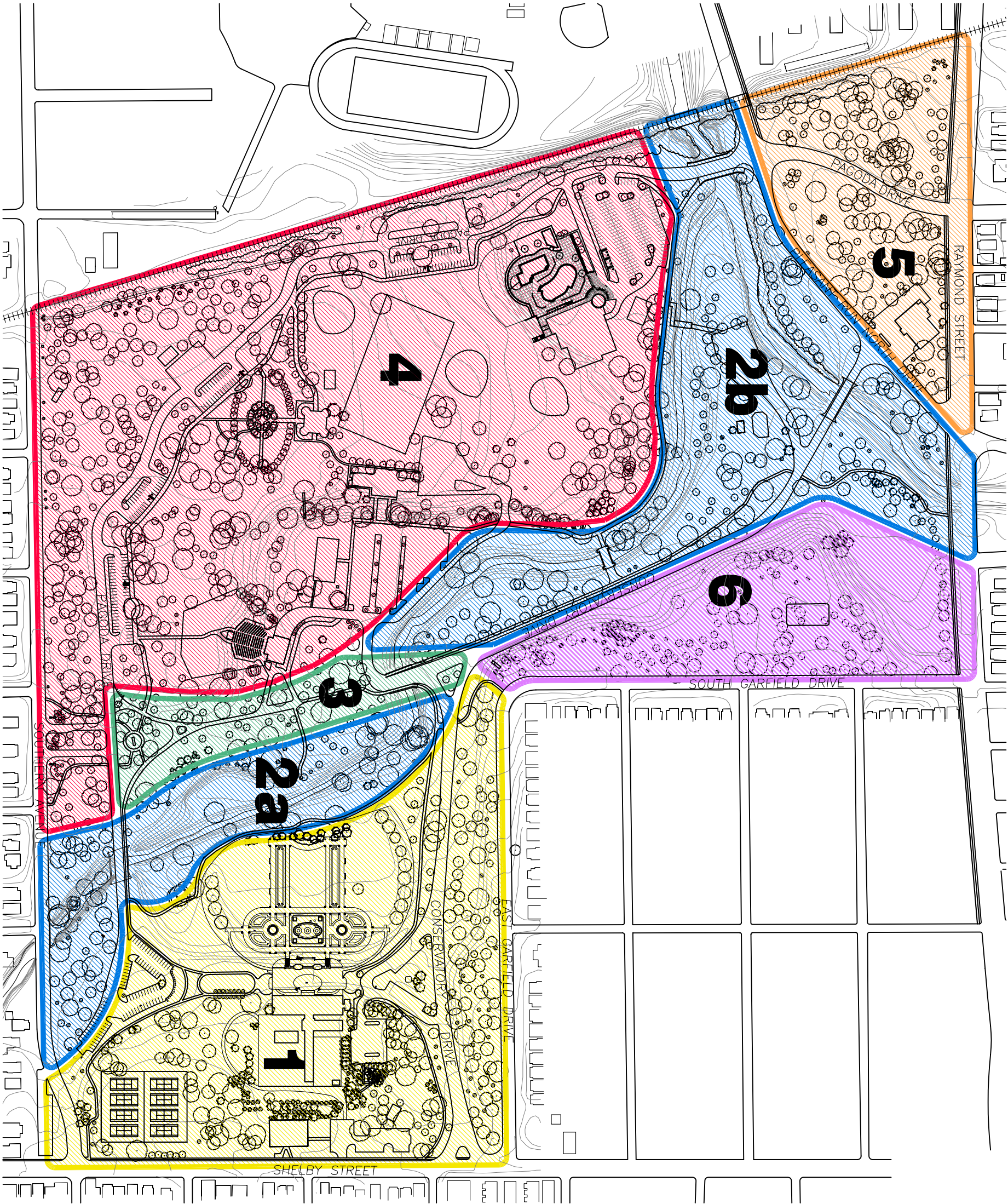
**Existing Conditions
Landscape Units Plan**

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

EC-LU



SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Pool
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Successional Vegetation





Garfield Park
Cultural Landscape Report
Indianapolis, Indiana

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Drawing Title

Tree Survey Plan

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

TS



SYMBOL KEY

Structure

Poo

Ball Field

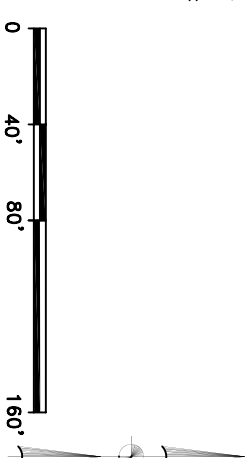
Tennis Court

Deciduous Tree

Evergreen Tree

22 Tree Identification Number

Successional Vegetation



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Figure IV.1 Garfield Park entry triangle at Shelby Street with contemporary signage and perennial planting. (IV-1-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.2 View from the Conservatory and upper terrace overlooking the Conservatory and entry area with the contemporary ornamental iron gates, iron rail fencing, and the reproduction lampposts. (R-IV-4-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.3 The Sunken Gardens seen from the north through the perimeter iron rail fencing. (R-IV-5-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.4 In this twilight view garden details and grade changes are apparent with the lower garden and the higher Overlook and Conservatory. One fountain with typical planting is in the foreground. (R-IV-cons-ftn-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.5 The Sunken Gardens looking west from the Overlook, over the central fountain basin to the tree planting along Bean Creek. (R-IV-7-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.6 The formal, symmetrical composition of lawn panels, plantings, and walks in the Sunken Gardens. Light posts, benches, planters, and brick walk patterns replicate the character and details of the original design. (R-IV-9-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.7 The Shelby Branch Library and surrounding park along the east perimeter with Shelby Street to the right. (R-IV-11-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.8 The Garfield Park tennis courts with chain link fencing and cut-off lighting. A variety of mature trees shade the surrounding lawns. (R-IV-12-HL.jpg)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Figure IV.9 A walkway lined with young red maples is located along the former Conservatory drive with contemporary flagpoles in a planting island bed on the left. The Conservatory and greenhouse complex are in the background. (R-IV-14-HL.jpg)



Figure IV.10 Stream corridors and vegetation along Pleasant Run (left) and Bean Creek (right) seen from the Pagoda Drive bridge with Burrello Center in the background. (R-IV-15-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.12 1923 filled-spandrel arch bridge on Pagoda Drive spanning a densely vegetated section of Bean Creek. (R-IV-17-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.13 Rebuilt 1928 filled-spandrel arch bridge with original stone wing walls and rectilinear concrete railings crossing Pleasant Run. Remnants of the old dam are visible in lower center of photograph. (R-IV-119_1954.jpg)



Figure IV.14 Foundations of a former pedestrian bridge are visible in Bean Creek on the west side of the Sunken Gardens. (R-IV-23-HL.jpg)

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Figure IV.15 Confederate Prisoners of War Memorial with circular walk and bench surrounded by characteristic landscape pattern of lawn and trees. (R-IV-24.HL.jpg)



Figure IV.16 Burrello Family Center area with basketball court, playgrounds, parking, lawn, and mature trees. (R-IV-25-HL.jpg)

GARFIELD PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Figure IV.17 Contemporary Corporate Pavilion surrounded by lawn, north of the MacAllister Center for Performing Arts. (R-IV-26_HL.jpg)



Figure IV.18 The MacAllister Center for Performing Arts is an open-air amphitheater with fixed and lawn seating, having an audience capacity of about three thousand. (R-IV-27-HL.jpg)

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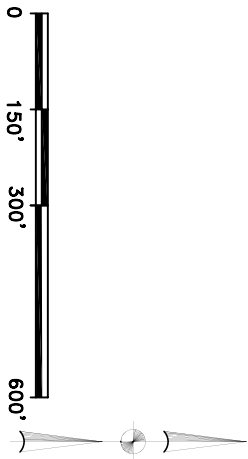
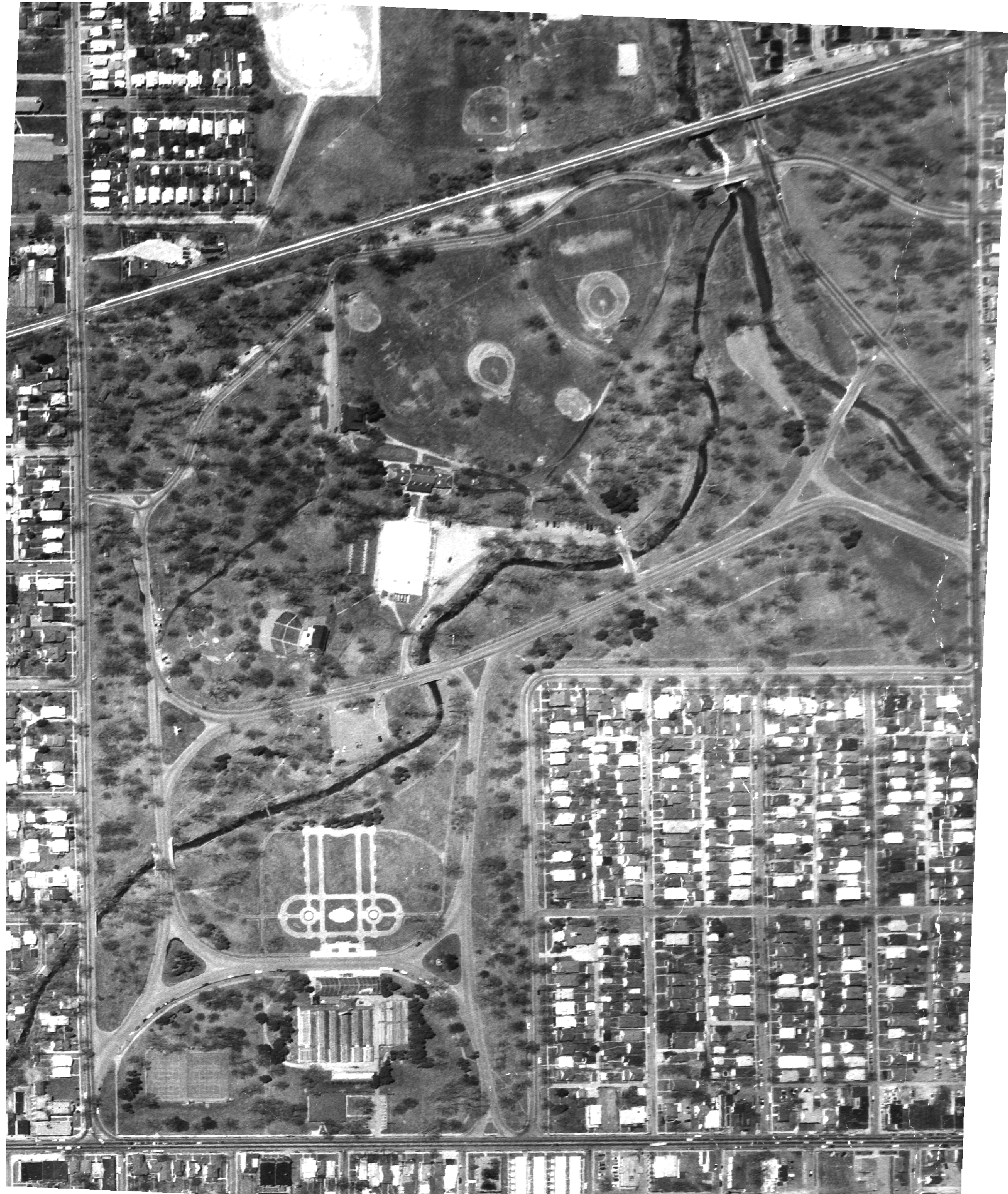
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Figure IV.21 The open landscape of the sledding hill with a group of spruce trees. In the background is a formal line of trees along the park boundary.
(R-IV-33_HL.jpg)

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Chapter IV: Existing Conditions



Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

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Landscape Architect:
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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

501 Lake Road
Chantolte, VT 05445
802.425.4330

34 Wall Street
Norwalk, CT 06850
203.852.9966

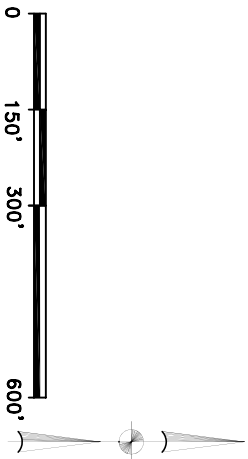
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Drawing Title:
1972 Aerial Photograph

Date:
2004

Drawing Number:
AP1972



Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:
Friends of Garfield Park Inc.

P.O. Box 33002
Indianapolis, IN 46203

in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation

200 E Washington, Suite 2301
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners:

501 Lake Road
Charlottesville, VT 05445
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Drawing Title:
2002 Aerial Photograph

Date:
2004

Drawing Number:
AP2002



Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:
Friends of Garfield Park Inc.
P.O. Box 33002
Indianapolis, IN 46203

in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation
200 E Washington, Suite 2301
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Landscape Architect:
Heritage Landscapes
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners:

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Drawing Title:

**Existing Conditions
Plan**

Date:
2004

Drawing Number:
EC



Garfield Park

Cultural Landscape Report

Indianapolis, Indiana

Clients:
Friends of Garfield Park Inc.
P.O. Box 33002
Indianapolis, IN 46203

in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation
200 E Washington, Suite 2301
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Landscape Architect:
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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

501 Lake Road
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Drawing Title:

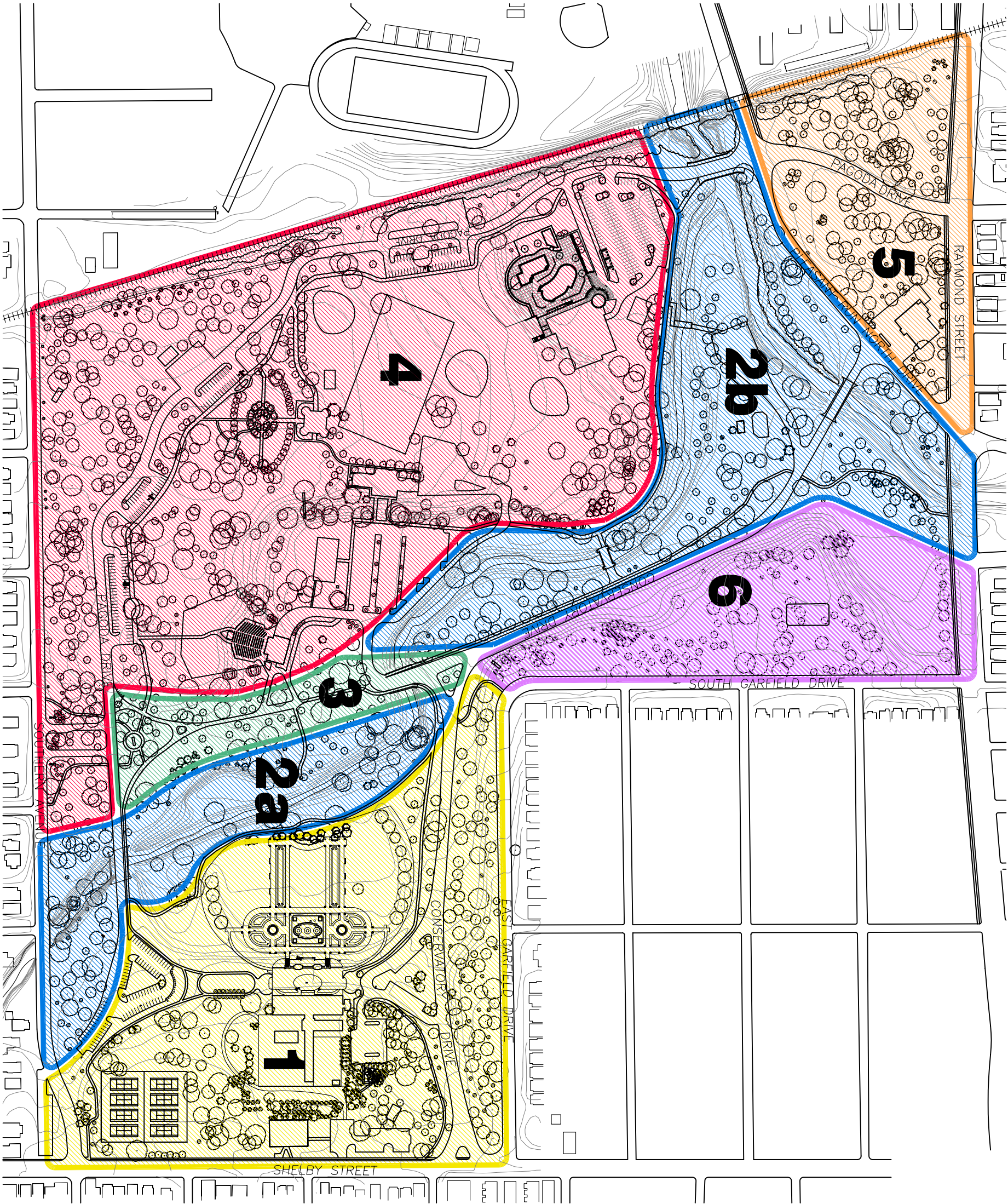
**Existing Conditions
Landscape Units Plan**

Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

EC-LU



SYMBOL KEY

- Structure
- Pool
- Ball Field
- Tennis Court
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Successional Vegetation





Garfield Park
Cultural Landscape Report
Indianapolis, Indiana

Client:
Friends of Garfield Park Inc

P.O. Box 33002
Indianapolis, IN 46202

in cooperation with

Indy Parks & Recreation

200 E Washington, Suite 230

Indianapolis, IN 4620.

Landscape Architect

Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners

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Charlotte, VT 05443

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Drawing Title

Tree Survey Plan








Date:

2004

Drawing Number:

TS



SYMBOL KEY	
	Structure
	Pool
	Ball Field
	Tennis Court
	Deciduous Tree
	Evergreen Tree
22	Tree Identification Number
	Successional Vegetation

