I-579 CAP Park

Final Design to Art Commission

Plans | References | Precedents
Prepared by
• LaQuatra Bonci Associates
• Office of Public Art

Design Consultant
• Communion LLC - Lake Byrd

Artist Team
• Dr. Kimberly C. Ellis
• Amir Rashidd, CW
• Jann Rosen-Queralt
SITE IMPROVEMENTS PLAN - RENDERING

Accessible Path Network to Downtown

Binary Drain & Spiral

Stormwater Management

Accessible Path Network

Existing Bigelow Boulevard Bridge Sidewalk

The Sitting Classroom/Gardens

Story Wall

Amphitheater/Mound

Stage

Event Lawn

Upper Terrace

Centre Avenue

Existing Centre Avenue Bridge Sidewalk

Existing Bigelow Boulevard Bridge Sidewalk

Accessible Path Network

Event Lawn

Out Parcel (not in project)

Amphitheater/Mound

Stage

Event Lawn

Washington Place

Existing Bigelow Boulevard Bridge Sidewalk

The Sitting Classroom/Gardens

Storm Wall

Amphitheater/Mound

Stage

Event Lawn

Upper Terrace

Centre Avenue

Existing Centre Avenue Bridge Sidewalk

Existing Bigelow Boulevard Bridge Sidewalk

Accessible Path Network
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
KEISHA SIGNAGE

Option to wrap light pole
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
KEISHA SIGNAGE

LaQuatra Bonci Associates · Sports & Exhibition Authority · November 29, 2017
I-579 CAP Park
Welcome Sign 1
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Welcome to the park! There is so much to see and do here! We play games, listen to music, eat yummy food and learn a lot! I love it! Want to learn more about the history of this park and where I live? Well, come on!

Explanatory Sign 1
Education
This garden is for learning! Do you want to hear a story? Learn about the plants in the garden? Can you play an instrument? Know any good games we can play?

Explanatory Sign 2
What’s a Rain Garden?
Well, a rain garden takes in the storm water from hard surfaces like rooftops, sidewalks, and parking lots, then filters the water, naturally, as it goes back into the soil and the plans. This process even improves the water that goes into our storm drains!

Explanatory Sign 3
Water Flow
Did you know there is water right beneath our feet? Pittsburgh has what’s called an “Aquifer,” also known as the “Wisconsin Glacial Flow.” You can’t see it but it’s a storehouse of water for us and super important to the city’s river ecosystem. The water from the river and precipitation seeps into our rocks, through all the dirt and sand, then it gets purified of bacteria, industrial waste and even suspended matter. Wow!

Explanatory Sign 4
Hills
Did you know that Pittsburgh’s hills are made of what once were rotating plants in swamps that became bituminous coal, between layers of sedimentary rock? Yup! They were formed over millions of years and all of those layers together produced chemical and physical changes such as heat, oxygen, lower moisture levels and an increase in what’s called, “carbon value.”

Explanatory Sign 5
Performing Arts / Stage
I love to sing, dance, recite poetry and listen to music! This might be my favorite section of the park. Do you like the performing arts? Show me what you can do onstage or right here in the grass!

Explanatory Sign 6
Sankofa
Did you know that the Sankofa bird is a big part of this park? Look at the colored concrete orgo up in a tall building and look down and then you will see it! The word “Sankofa” is an Akan word from a country called “Ghana,” in West Africa, and it means to go back in order to move forward. My grandfather says we should always remember our past so we can see clearly into the future. I like that this park honors the past and welcomes the future! I have plenty of things I want to do in my lifetime! What do you want to do?

Explanatory Sign 7
The North Star is amazing!
Did you know that the North Star is also called “Polaris” and is the brightest star in the constellation Urs Minor, which is also known as “The Little Dipper”? It’s super close to the North Celestial Pole, so you can get to the North if you follow it! Did you know that during slavery, the people traveling at night on the Underground Railroad would “follow the drinking gourd” and the North Star to Freedom?

Explanatory Sign 8 - Legend of places
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Here are some other great places for you to visit just up the street in the Historic Hill District! Ready? Let’s Go!

Freedom Corner - 1900 Crawford & Centre Ave
St. Benedict the Moor Church
Miller School - Miller Street
Labor Lyceum
Bethel AME Church (marker in Downtown Pittsburgh)
Martin Delany’s House - Arthur Street
Martin Delany’s office - Downtown Pittsburgh
Irene Kaufmann Center
New Granada Theater / Knights of Pythian Temple
Wylie Avenue - Former Business / Jazz Corridor
Jeron X. Grayson Center (formerly Otsana)
The Crawford Grille
August Wilson House - 1727 Bedford Avenue

For many years, the Anti-Slavery Society of Pittsburgh created safe houses and spaces to make sure the enslaved remained free above the Mason-Dixon Line and, later, on their way to Canada. But many of the people ended up staying right here in Pittsburgh and created communities in the Historic Hill District.
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
CONCRETE PIER AT ARBOR
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
CONCRETE PIER AT ARBOR

Pier (solid or engraved concrete)

“Braided” striations

Concrete base

Finished Grade

Side elevation

Front elevation

Plan

1'-6"

2'-2½"

2'-6"

5'-6"

6'-0"

2'-2¼"

1'-6"

2'-6"
TOTEMS

Total Element - Description

"Beads and Braids" Concept

The beads and braids concept is a contiguous representation of Keisha, and the playfulness of the park. This concept is translated in several expressions throughout the park, specifically, the totem. "Beaded and braided" totems are seen with horizontal elements at table, counter/laptop, and bar/standing height.
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
TOTEMS

"Beaded" Totem with Table
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
TOTEMS

“Beaded” Totem with Table
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
TOTEMS

“Beaded” Totem
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
TOTEMS

Perforated metal

Solid metal or ceramic

Perforated or engraved metal/ceramic

Precedent Sketches from Lake
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
STORY WALLS
Martin Delany
1812 - 1885

Frankie Pace
1905 - 1969

Community activist, educator, leader, and passionate voice for the Hill District

DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
STORY WALLS

LaQuatra Bonci Associates  ·  Sports & Exhibition Authority  ·  November 29, 2017

Dr. Kimberly C. Ellis
Sources: The New Pittsburgh Courier Archives, Heinz History Center, Explore PA History
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
STORY WALLS

Story Wall 1 & 2 - Elevation
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
STORY WALLS

Story Wall 1 & 2 - Section Metal Mounting Post Detail

Wood trellis
Channel steel post
Wood trellis
Channel metal support

Metal lattice panel for planting
Glass sign panel

Concrete footer
Metal mounting post

Section

Plan
Martin Delany was a profound scholar, doctor, journalist, activist, entrepreneur, abolitionist and war hero. His commitment to the “moral, social and political elevation of” Black America was unparalleled, which is why he is often called “the Father of Black Nationalism” but, in fact, he is not only a hero among African Americans, he is an American hero who had a significant impact on the United States and, beginning with his own son (appropriately named Toussaint L’Overture Delany), recruited soldiers and officers into the Massachusetts, 54th Regiment to fight in the Civil War. History proved Delany to be a visionary and a dedicated actor, along with all of the persons upon which we own the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Following the infamous “Compromise of 1877,” which ended Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

Martin Delany was born during the period of American enslavement; but he was also born into one of the eleven, free Black families in Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia). His parents, Samuel and Patti Delany taught him about his royal African ancestry and the history of human civilizations. Martin Delany was surprised at the start of the Civil War and, although he had almost given up on Americans’ willingness or ability to end slavery and grant citizenship to its formerly enslaved population.

In June, 1849, Delany left “The North Star” and returned to Pittsburgh, where he began studying to become a doctor and was accepted into Harvard Medical School in a blind admissions process. He was later dismissed from Harvard because white students protested his presence on campus. Nevertheless, he persisted in his study and in 1852, he published The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the African American people emigrate and leave the United States of America. In 1852, Delany published The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the African people, he felt that he had to contribute to the cause for liberation. Thus, he moved to Wilberforce, Ohio, joined the Anti-Slavery Society and began an office in Downtown Pittsburgh, and as a decorated hero of the United States of America to honor the human rights of its African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

Martin Delany was an abolitionist, journalist, educator, doctor, and Civil War spy, Harriet Tubman is best known. By 1847, famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass came from Rochester, New York and visited Martin Delany to convince him to join forces and co-edit the newspaper, the Liberator. Douglass was a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement and his work helped to advance the cause of emancipation. Delany was inspired by Douglass’s work and joined the Civil War effort as a spy and a military officer.

In the early 1850s, Delany participated in the Niger Valley Exploring Party, a group of abolitionists and adventurers who sought to establish a colony in West Africa for freed American slaves. The party was led by John J. Zuille, whom he and others credited as “the first to establish the famous Underground Railway, ” the journeys upon which abolitionist and civil rights leader Harriet Tubman is best known. Delany’s plans were interrupted and, thus, failed, but his work laid the foundation for future efforts to establish African American communities in Africa.

In 1856, Delany moved to Canada; and in 1859, he spent 18 months recruiting soldiers and officers into the Massachusetts, 54th Regiment to fight in the Civil War. History proved Delany to be a visionary and a dedicated actor, along with all of the persons upon which we own the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Following the infamous “Compromise of 1877,” which ended Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

As a doctor, Delany engaged in the practice of cupping and leeching, which were common medical treatments at that time. He wanted the United States of America to honor the human rights of its African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

Martin Delany was a profound scholar, doctor, journalist, activist, entrepreneur, abolitionist and war hero. His commitment to the “moral, social and political elevation of” Black America was unparalleled, which is why he is often called “the Father of Black Nationalism” but, in fact, he is not only a hero among African Americans, he is an American hero who had a significant impact on the United States and, beginning with his own son (appropriately named Toussaint L’Overture Delany), recruited soldiers and officers into the Massachusetts, 54th Regiment to fight in the Civil War. History proved Delany to be a visionary and a dedicated actor, along with all of the persons upon which we own the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Following the infamous “Compromise of 1877,” which ended Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

Martin Delany was an abolitionist, journalist, educator, doctor, and Civil War spy, Harriet Tubman is best known. By 1847, famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass came from Rochester, New York and visited Martin Delany to convince him to join forces and co-edit the newspaper, the Liberator. Douglass was a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement and his work helped to advance the cause of emancipation. Delany was inspired by Douglass’s work and joined the Civil War effort as a spy and a military officer.

In the early 1850s, Delany participated in the Niger Valley Exploring Party, a group of abolitionists and adventurers who sought to establish a colony in West Africa for freed American slaves. The party was led by John J. Zuille, whom he and others credited as “the first to establish the famous Underground Railway, ” the journeys upon which abolitionist and civil rights leader Harriet Tubman is best known. Delany’s plans were interrupted and, thus, failed, but his work laid the foundation for future efforts to establish African American communities in Africa.

In 1856, Delany moved to Canada; and in 1859, he spent 18 months recruiting soldiers and officers into the Massachusetts, 54th Regiment to fight in the Civil War. History proved Delany to be a visionary and a dedicated actor, along with all of the persons upon which we own the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Following the infamous “Compromise of 1877,” which ended Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

As a doctor, Delany engaged in the practice of cupping and leeching, which were common medical treatments at that time. He wanted the United States of America to honor the human rights of its African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

Martin Delany was an abolitionist, journalist, educator, doctor, and Civil War spy, Harriet Tubman is best known. By 1847, famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass came from Rochester, New York and visited Martin Delany to convince him to join forces and co-edit the newspaper, the Liberator. Douglass was a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement and his work helped to advance the cause of emancipation. Delany was inspired by Douglass’s work and joined the Civil War effort as a spy and a military officer.

In the early 1850s, Delany participated in the Niger Valley Exploring Party, a group of abolitionists and adventurers who sought to establish a colony in West Africa for freed American slaves. The party was led by John J. Zuille, whom he and others credited as “the first to establish the famous Underground Railway, ” the journeys upon which abolitionist and civil rights leader Harriet Tubman is best known. Delany’s plans were interrupted and, thus, failed, but his work laid the foundation for future efforts to establish African American communities in Africa.

In 1856, Delany moved to Canada; and in 1859, he spent 18 months recruiting soldiers and officers into the Massachusetts, 54th Regiment to fight in the Civil War. History proved Delany to be a visionary and a dedicated actor, along with all of the persons upon which we own the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Following the infamous “Compromise of 1877,” which ended Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.

As a doctor, Delany engaged in the practice of cupping and leeching, which were common medical treatments at that time. He wanted the United States of America to honor the human rights of its African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh civil rights hero.
Martin Delany was a profound scholar, doctor, journalist, activist, entrepreneur, abolitionist and war hero. His commitment to the "moral, social and political elevation" of the African American race was unparalleled, which is why he is often called the "father of Black Nationalism." In fact, he is not only a hero among African American intellectuals, but he is an American hero who had a national and international commitment to human rights and upliftment. He wanted the United States of America to be a land where man and woman would be free, and he insisted that African people emigrate and leave the United States of America. In 1852, Delany published "The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States," advocating for the rights of African Americans to be free and for the nation to be a land of opportunity for all races.

Delany was surprised at the start of the national campaign. In 1856, he moved to Canada; and in 1859, he spent 18 months in Nigeria, exploring real possibilities of emigration to the Niger Valley. When he returned, he recruited volunteers and raised monies for emigration to the new colony. His plans were interrupted and, thus, failed due to the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, which removed federal troops from the South and left the states thereby, ending Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African Americans in the United States. He joined the Union Army, became the first Black, commissioned Major of the United States and, beginning with his own son (appropriately named Toussaint L'Overture Delany), recruited a large number of African American soldiers who fought in the Civil War.

Delany right here in Pittsburgh, where he began studying law with Douglas McIlhenny, and established the "Free Press." Their collaboration helped to change the legal landscape of the country. They ended their partnership when they had an ideological split over the promise of America and whether the nation was truly free. Delany left the North and, after the War, returned to Pittsburgh, where he began studying law. In December 1865, he and several other African American residents met in the Historic Hill District and created the "Free Press." Delany was a visionary and a dedicated reformer, along with all the persons upon which he had a national and international commitment.

Sources: The New Pittsburgh Courier Archives, Heinz History Center, Explore PA History.
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

Frankie Pace
1905 - 1989

Leader, self-determined advocate, community organizer, and passionate voice for the Historic Hill District

Today, Wilson's plays are all becoming major motion picture, Hollywood films from a collaboration with his estate, Denzel Washington and HBO. There are inspirational quotes of Wilson on the stair risers including, "Always have a belief in yourself greater than anyone else's disbelief." Frankie Mae Pace helped save affordable housing for the Lower Hill. One person whose home she saved was the world famous playwright, poet and screenwriter, August Wilson. A native son to Pittsburgh's Hill District, Wilson lived with his family right here in the Lower Hill and frequented the Rhuumba Theater, which used to be one block away, on Fullerton Street. Later, the family would move up to 1727 Bedford Avenue, which is now known as "The August Wilson Ar...
The Historic Hill District might not be what it is today if it was not for the leadership of Frankie Mae Pace, who had been a leader in the neighborhood since 1937. She was an original member of the “Homeowners and Tenants Association,” the first organized group to march on City Hall during Mayor David Lawrence’s tenure, requesting paved streets and improved living conditions in the inner city areas of the Hill. Eight years after marching on City Hall, Frankie Pace formed the Citizens Committee for Hill District Renewal, which served as the umbrella group for all community organizations. Over the years, she maintained a leadership role in the Committee, which formulated and wrote the proposal for the Model Cities project. She was the only layperson in the Chicago University “Model Cities” Education Program. Frankie Pace collected thousands of signatures of one-time Lower Hill residents, whose protests during the erection of the Civic Arena were initially ignored. Pace would encourage Hill residents to value their neighborhood, stating, “We have got to see and think...what has the building of... valuable land and downtown wants it.” Initially, the Citizens’ Committee for Hill District Renewal was the only group not consulted on the proposed $20 million dollar Convention Center. Frankie Pace agreed with then-Pennsylvania House Majority Leader K. Leroy Irvis, who felt that many good uses could be put to use for $20 million than the Convention Center, particularly following the failures of a similar sum for the then-proposed Cultural Arts District around the Civic Arena.

In her position as Director of the Citizens’ Committee for Hill District Renewal, Frankie Pace fielded housing, job and other economic opportunities for Hill District residents before and after the federal, state and city plans for Urban Redevelopment were initially executed for the City of Pittsburgh from 1945-46. Thus, when the promises of “the Renaissance” that were made to Lower Hill residents were broken and unfulfilled, she led the orchestration of the now, historic billboard at the corner of Centre Avenue and Crawford Street, carried a pointed message to City Hall and the first Urban Redevelopment Authority in the United States to have “No More Redevelopment Beyond This Point! We Demand: Low Income Housing for the Lower Hill.” This billboard served as the major point in the fault line between Hill District Citizens and the local government, around demolitions, affordable housing, community development and public accountability. That protest space was the basis of what is now the public art project known as “Freedom Corner,” just two blocks up the street! The collage of pictures represents the storied and celebrated community of the Hill District’s jazz bands, theaters, businesses and baseball teams, but also the protests around the Civic Arena and the demand for equitable inclusion in Pittsburgh’s Renaissance. We remain grateful to Frankie Mae Pace for ensuring that Historic Hill District residents were better protected and had a strong advocate in her and her co-workers. Indeed, she believed that, “If I can help somebody, my living will not have been in vain.” Frankie Mae Pace believed in the Historic Hill District and she organized well to protect her beloved community. We are grateful for her leadership and love, so we honor her as a local hero in this park.

Having advocated for homes above Crawford Street meant that Frankie Mae Pace helped save affordable housing for the Lower Hill. One person whose home she saved was the world famous playwright, poet and screenwriter, August Wilson. A native son to Pittsburgh’s Hill District, Wilson lived with his family right here in the Lower Hill and frequented the Rhuumba Theater, which used to be one block away, on Fullerton Street. Later, the family would move up to 1727 Bedford Avenue, which is now known as “The August Wilson House,” the boyhood home of the only African American who has a Broadway Theater named after him. It is a project of the Daisy Wilson Artist Community that you should visit.

Today, Wilson’s plays are all becoming major motion picture, Hollywood films from a collaboration with his estate, Denzel Washington and HBO. There are inspirational quotes of Wilson on the stair risers including, “Always have a belief in yourself greater than anyone else’s disbelief.” The Historic Hill District is filled with persons who have made history since the 19th century and embodied this narrative.
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
THE GARDEN CLASSROOM

Design enhancements include:
- Story wall, typ.
- Concrete walls
- Concrete seat wall/story wall
- Teaching Space
- Chimes
- Wall engraving/etching

Example images show people engaging with the features, such as playing the cajon and chimes.
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
THE GARDEN CLASSROOM

"Milk and honey
have different colors
but share the same house
peacefully."

For health and wholeness, visit the farm and see.
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
THE GARDEN CLASSROOM

1. Nyame Dua
2. Bi Nka Bi
3. Gye Nyame
4. Nkonsonkonson
5. Sankofa
6. Adinkrahene

plan

elevation

“Be what you are, and not what you aren’t. If you are what you aren’t, you aren’t what you are.”

“A fight between grasshoppers is a joy to the crow.”

“There can be no peace without understanding.”

“Sticks in a bundle are unbreakable.”

“Wealth, if you use it, comes to an end; learning, if you use it, increases.”

“Show me your friend and I will show you your character.”

Stainless steel box drum

Finished Grade
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>Bald Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ornamental Trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shrubs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddleja davidii (invasive??)</td>
<td>Butterfly Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceonanthus americanus</td>
<td>New Jersey Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'</td>
<td>Annabelle Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana camara</td>
<td>Lantana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia greggii</td>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennials</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster x frikartii Monch'</td>
<td>Fritkart's Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borage officinalis (Native??)</td>
<td>Borage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danthys caryophyllus</td>
<td>Carnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare</td>
<td>Fennel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Baja'</td>
<td>Baja Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Black Eyed Stella'</td>
<td>Black Eyed Stella Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Stella D'Oro'</td>
<td>Stella D'Oro Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Happy Returns'</td>
<td>Happy Returns Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Pardon Me'</td>
<td>Pardon Me Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Rosy Returns'</td>
<td>Rosy Returns Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus moscheutos 'Ruby Dot'</td>
<td>Ruby Dot Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris siberica 'Caesar's Brother'</td>
<td>Caesar's Brother Siberian Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>Bee Balm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>Garden Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'</td>
<td>Black Eyed Susan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia greggii</td>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia splendens</td>
<td>Scarlet Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silphium perfoliatum</td>
<td>Cup Plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
WALL ENHANCEMENT - RELOCATION OF CANTINI MURALS
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
WALL ENHANCEMENT - RELOCATION OF CANTINI MURALS

Cantini Mosaic - Wall Elevation

Existing Cantini Mosaic

Existing Cantini Mosaic

Wall enhancement

Key plan

LaQuatra Bonci Associates · Sports & Exhibition Authority · November 29, 2017
I-579 CAP Park
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
WATER
**Water Element - Description**

References are made to the past, present and future. Life’s essentials, water and light would be layered with history creating a narrative throughout the park. Topography and geology of the vicinity, such elements as streams and rivers, coal seams, storm water/sewer systems and human development were the starting points of design. It is important that park goers experience both the visible and invisible, which make up the environment. Understanding how water has framed the history of the Hill District and is a finite natural resource is imperative. For example, many streams and creek paths that are no longer day-lit light run under the neighborhood. Dwellings were built along these and contemporary roads follow them. They were key to the abolitionist activity of the Underground Railroad, the settlements during the Great Migration and those African Americans who worked the rivers of Pittsburgh.

Design and detailing of the storm water and rain garden systems in the park were inspired by:

- Fossil impressions made millions of years ago when Pittsburgh was under water.
- Mythology from constellations in the night sky such as the North Star, also known as the Drinking Gourd and Mami Wata, (Mother Water) the African spirit, who represents the sacred nature of water and the potential for good fortune. One of her most striking characteristics is her voluminous hair, often curly or in braids.
- Networks/systems such as train tracks and routes, root systems which visually reference growth and filtration, as well as cross roads.
- Maps representing Pittsburgh's topography, hydrology, settlement trends, the Underground Railroad in addition to the Greenprint Plan by Walter Hood.
**Design Enhancements**

**Water**

- Custom trench drain
- Concrete runnel

**Spiral Detail**

- Concrete trench/bottom
- Concrete trench edge

**Inspiration for Spiral**

- Trench Drain Details

- Artist Trench Cover “Braids”

- Standard Trench Cover

**Trench Drain Details**

- Main trench drain
- No. 2 bar reinforcement
- 8” PVC pipe
- No trash grate

- Open trench drain
- No. 2 bar reinforcement
- Concrete trench drain

- Gravel trench drain

- Concrete trench drainage
- CAD drawing:
  - Top of structural CAP

---

LaQuatra Bonci Associates  ·  Sports & Exhibition Authority  ·  November 29, 2017

I-579 CAP Park
**Design Enhancements**

**Water**

Artistic interpretation of subgrade regional bedrock layering

1 of 5 Artistic etching (see images on right)

Gabian wall

Gabian Wall - Striation Elevation

Stormwater stone gabian

Galvanized steel plate

Axon

Top

Side
**Meaning of the symbolism of the Sankofa Bird**

“Sankofa” teaches us that we must go back to our roots in order to move forward. That is, we should reach back and gather the best of what our past has to teach us, so that we can achieve our full potential as we move forward. Whatever we have lost, forgotten, forgone or been stripped of, can be reclaimed, revised, preserved and perpetuated.

http://www.duboislc.net/SankofaMeaning.html