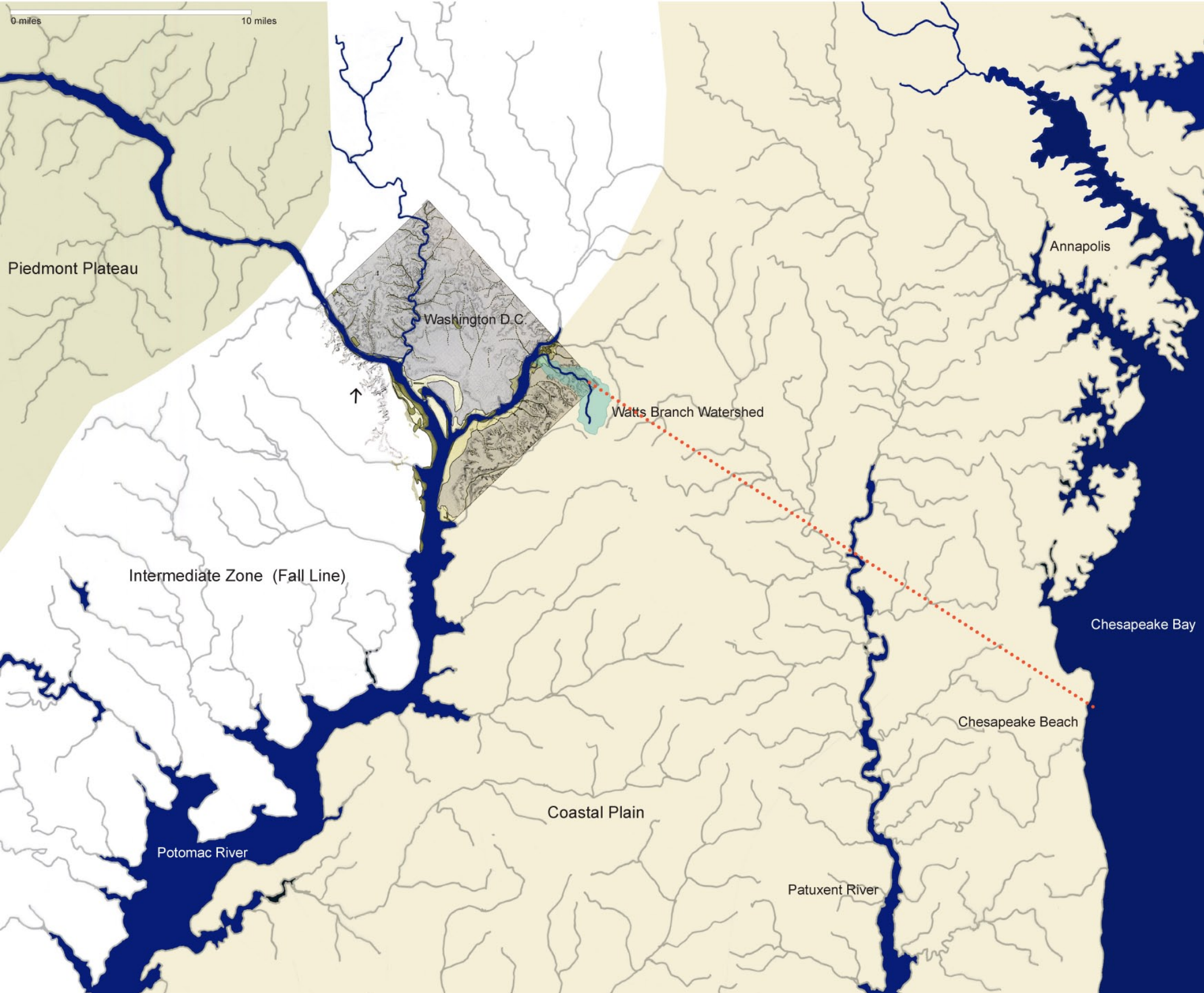


The Watts Branch stream valley and cultural corridor operate as an extension of the Anacostia Waterfront. The Anacostia Waterfront's vitality is interdependent upon the ecological health and cultural energy of the Watts Branch Waterfront.





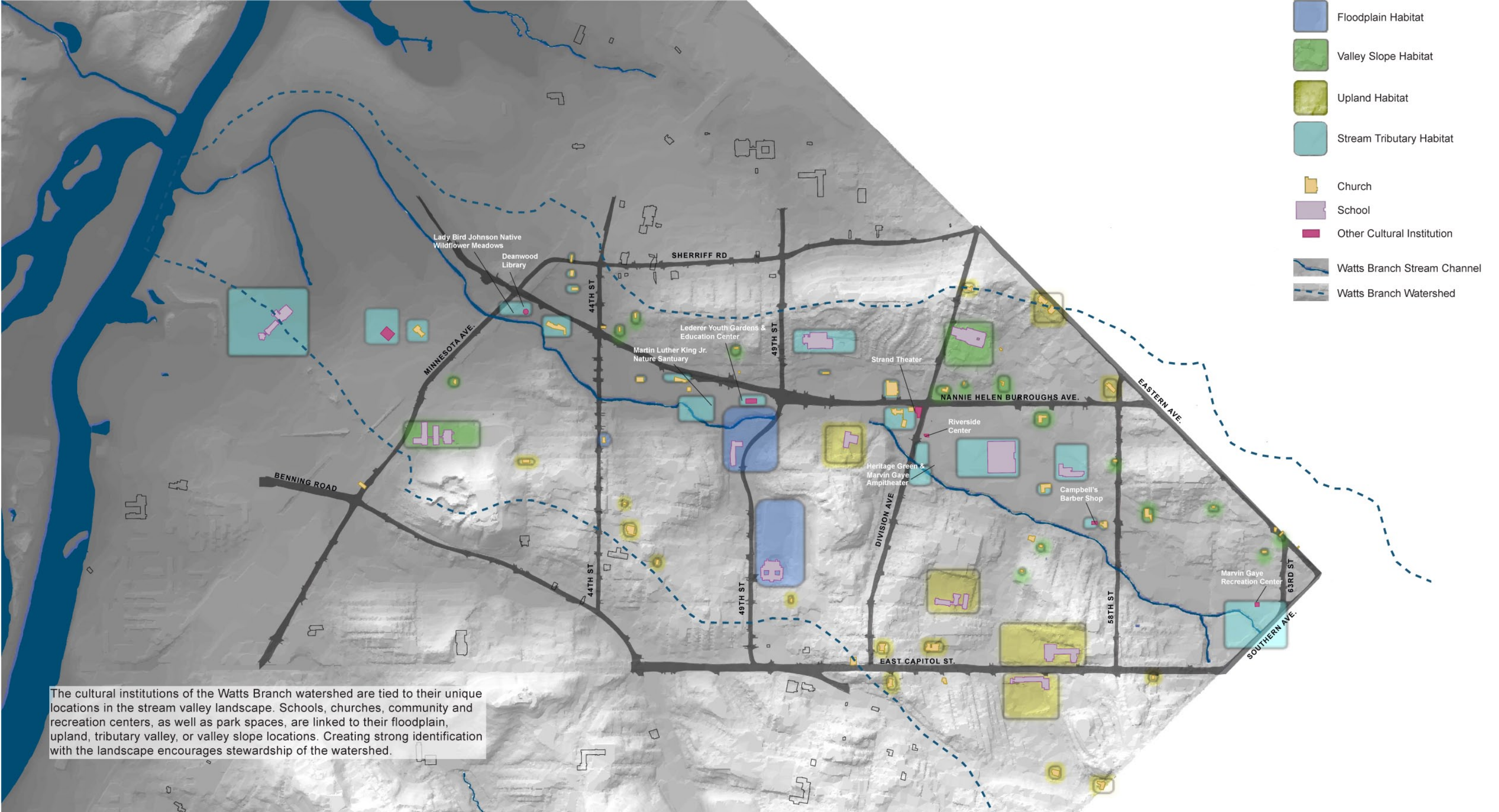
Regional geology situates the neighborhood watershed within a specific topographical and hydrological context: It is part of the coastal plain, it is a sub-watershed of the Anacostia River, and it is part of the larger Chesapeake Bay watershed.

- **Coastal Plain:** Multi-layered sediments. Slow moving streams and rivers.
- **Piedmont:** Ancient granite and gneiss formations.
- **Intermediate or Fall Zone:** Ancient sedimentary material. The end of navigable tidal waters.

The Chesapeake Beach Railway historically ran through the Watts Branch stream Valley, linking citizens of D.C. to regional recreation amenities like the Chesapeake Bay.

..... Historic rail connection to Chesapeake Beach





CULTURAL HABITATS

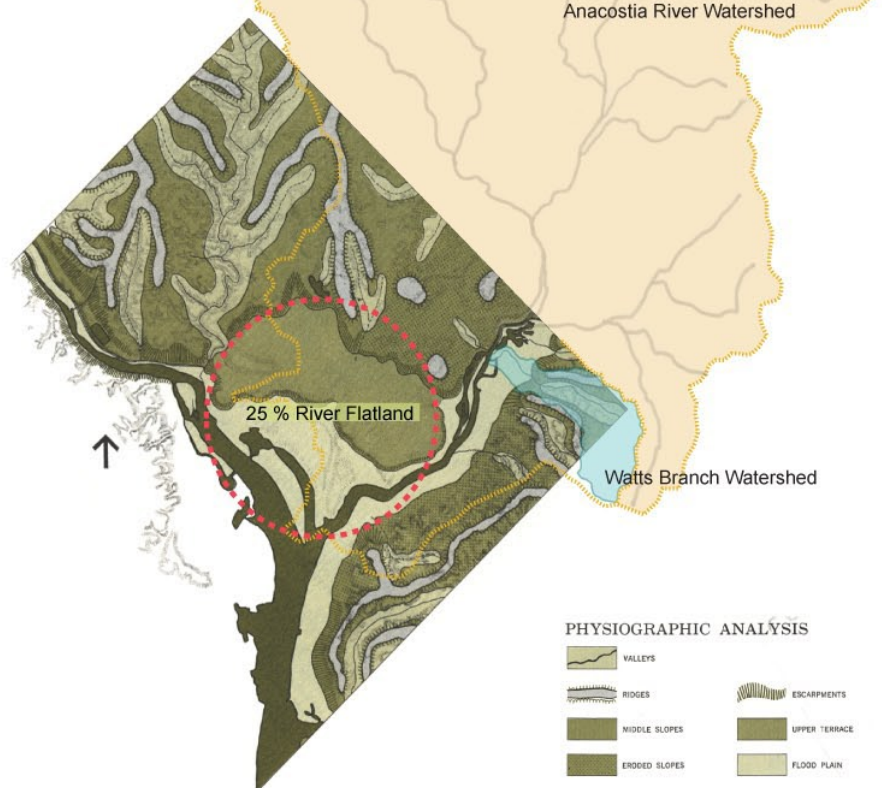
GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD, GREEN WATERSHED:
Greening the Watts Branch Stream Valley

15 August 2006

Scale: 1" = 500'

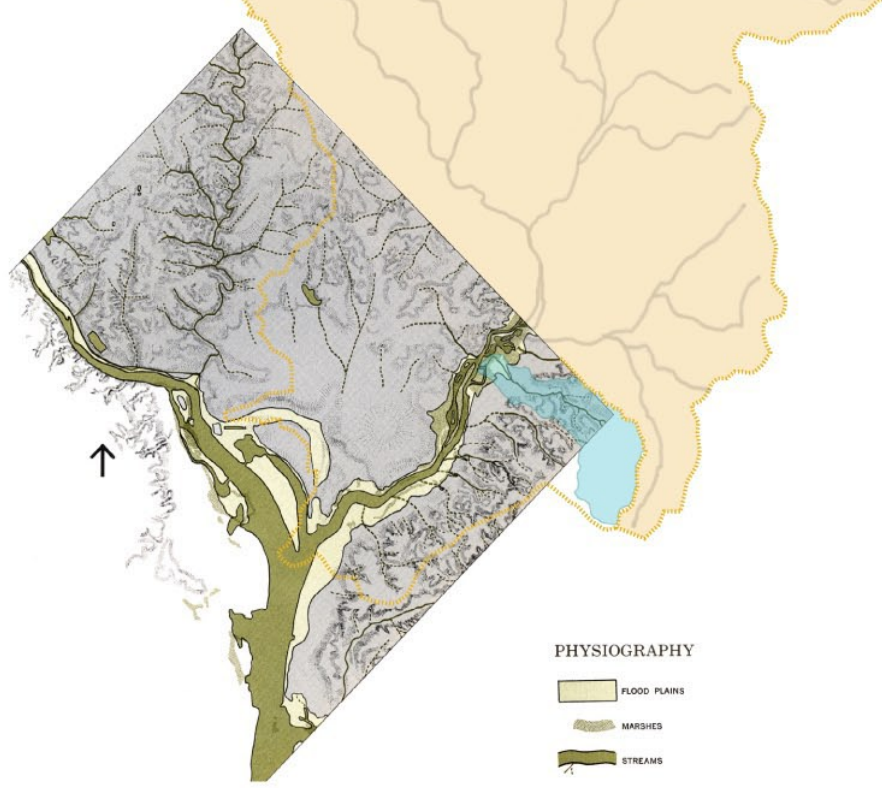


The District:
75% Heights and Valleys, 25% River Flatland



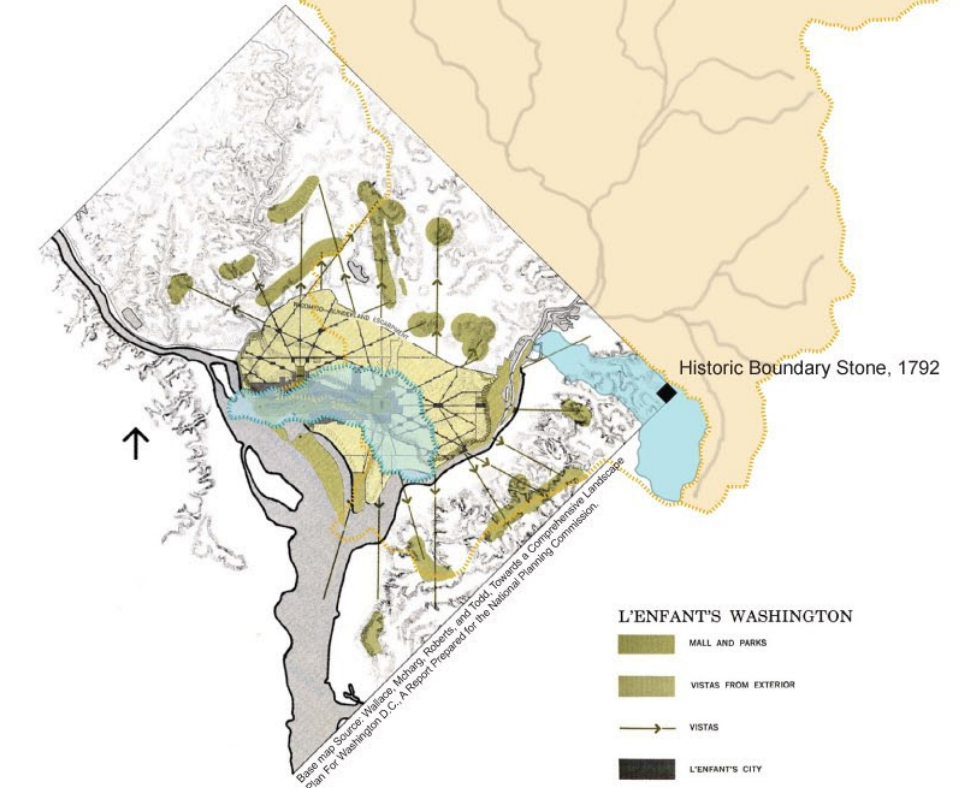
While Washington D.C. is best known for its monumental core, which is located on a terrace formed by the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, the majority of our nation's Capital is made up of small stream valleys, bluffs, terraces, and heights. The Watts Branch watershed occupies the eastern corner of D.C's neighborhood heights and valleys.

The Stream:
Largest D.C. Tributary of the Anacostia



Watts Branch is one of the prominent tributaries in Washington D.C's system of waterways. It is the District's largest tributary to the Anacostia River watershed. As such, it plays a major role in contributing to the quality and future vitality of the Anacostia waterfront.

The Neighborhood:
Cornerstone of the District's Cultural Landscape



The rich cultural history and promising cultural future of Watts Branch Watershed neighborhoods anchor the Northeast corner of Washington D.C. The watershed is a key District and regional cultural corridor, linking local neighborhoods to the monumental core.



Prepared for:
CASEY TREES

Design Research by:
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

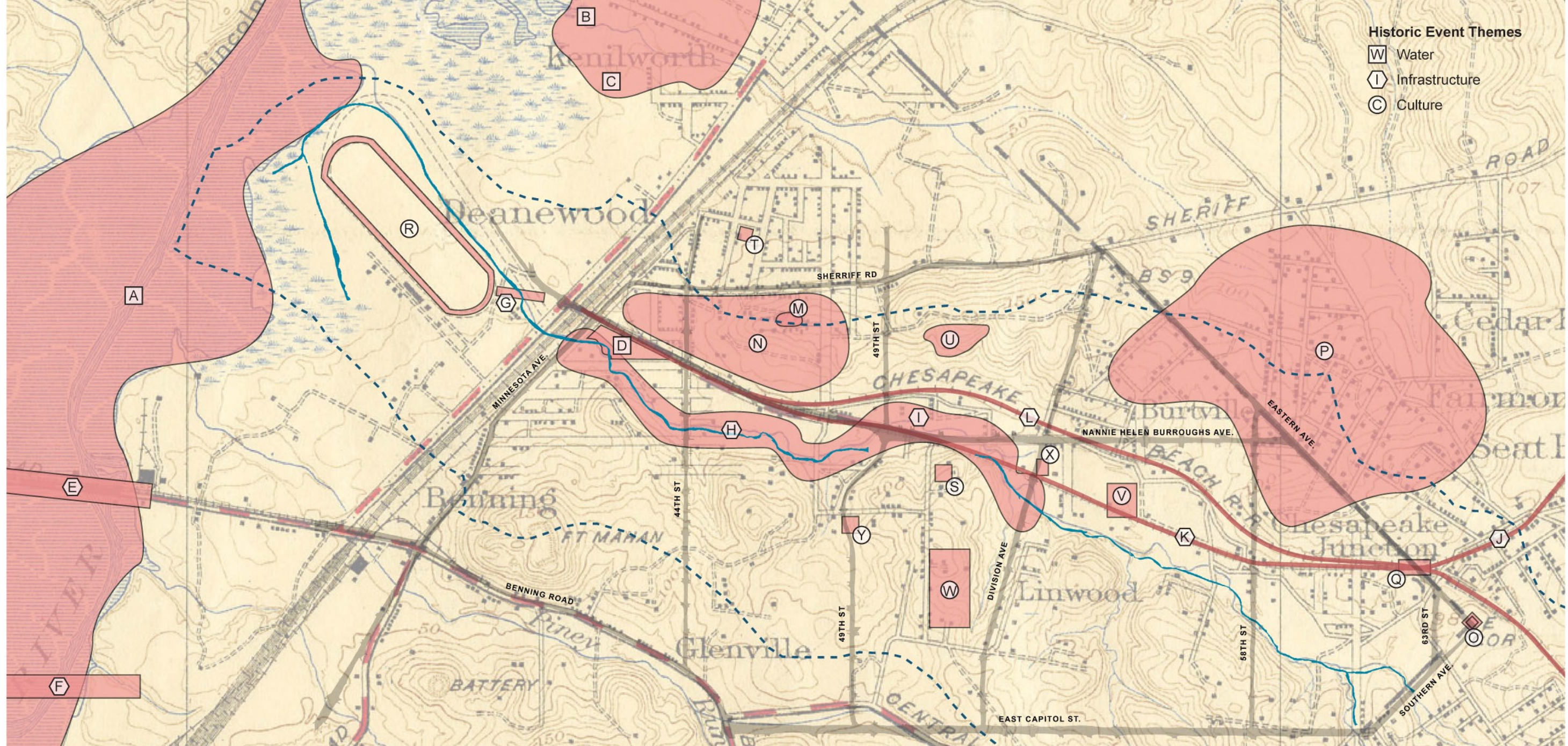
THE DISTRICT AND THE ANACOSTIA WATERSHED

GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD, GREEN WATERSHED:
Greening the Watts Branch Stream Valley

15 August 2006

Scale: Not to Scale





- Historic Event Themes**
- W Water
 - I Infrastructure
 - C Culture

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>[A] 1608 John Smith travels the Anacostia River
1890 Anacostia first dredged, bank shape altered and new islands created
1950-70 Renewed interest in Anacostia: Riverfront development, scenic views
1968 4,000 gallon oil spill, ongoing pollution from combined sewer system
1987 April named "Anacostia Month"</p> | <p>[E] 1800 Benning Bridge constructed
[F] 1954 East Capitol Bridge constructed
[G] 1954 Bridge over Watts Branch proposed to connect Dean and Kenilworth
[H] 1936-43 National Capital Parks & Planning Commission acquires land for proposed parkway and floodplain preservation management</p> | <p>[M] 1750 Benning homestead established; addition built in 1790
[N] 1833 Benning property sold to Levi Sheriff
1871 Sheriff subdivides land into unsuccessful "Whittingham" neighborhood
1874 Sheriff trades land to Burley for two city lots; Burley builds successful mixed-race development</p> | <p>[S] 1907 Nannie Helen Burroughs acquires permit for National Training School for Women and Girls; Building placed on National Register in 1991
[T] 1909 Deanwood School becomes first public black school in neighborhood
2000 IDEA Charter School established
[U] 1921 Suburban Gardens Amusement Park opens; closes in 1961
[V] 1948 H.D. Woodson School constructed
[W] 1948 Lincoln Heights Public Housing constructed
[X] 1960 Marvin Gaye performs at the Crystal Lounge
2000 Riverside Center established
[Y] 1961 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gives speech</p> |
| <p>[B] 1870 Shaw Water Gardens opens
[C] 1938 National Park Service purchases land for Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
[D] 1966 Lady Bird Johnson inaugurates "Keep America Beautiful" initiative</p> | <p>[I] 1940 District Commissioners proposed combined stormwater sewer and culvert
[J] 1902 Streetcar service begins
[K] 1883 Construction begins on Southern Maryland Rail Road
[L] 1897 Chesapeake Beach Railway opens; final run in 1935</p> | <p>[O] 1800 Washington D.C. founded
[P] 1864 Post-Civil War black community founded
[Q] 1907 Racial clash between Deanwood blacks and Maryland whites
[R] 1908 Benning race course closed
1948 Course bought by Gospel Spreading Assoc.; Mayfair Mansions built</p> | |



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HERITAGE BUNDLES: HISTORIC VALLEY MILESTONES

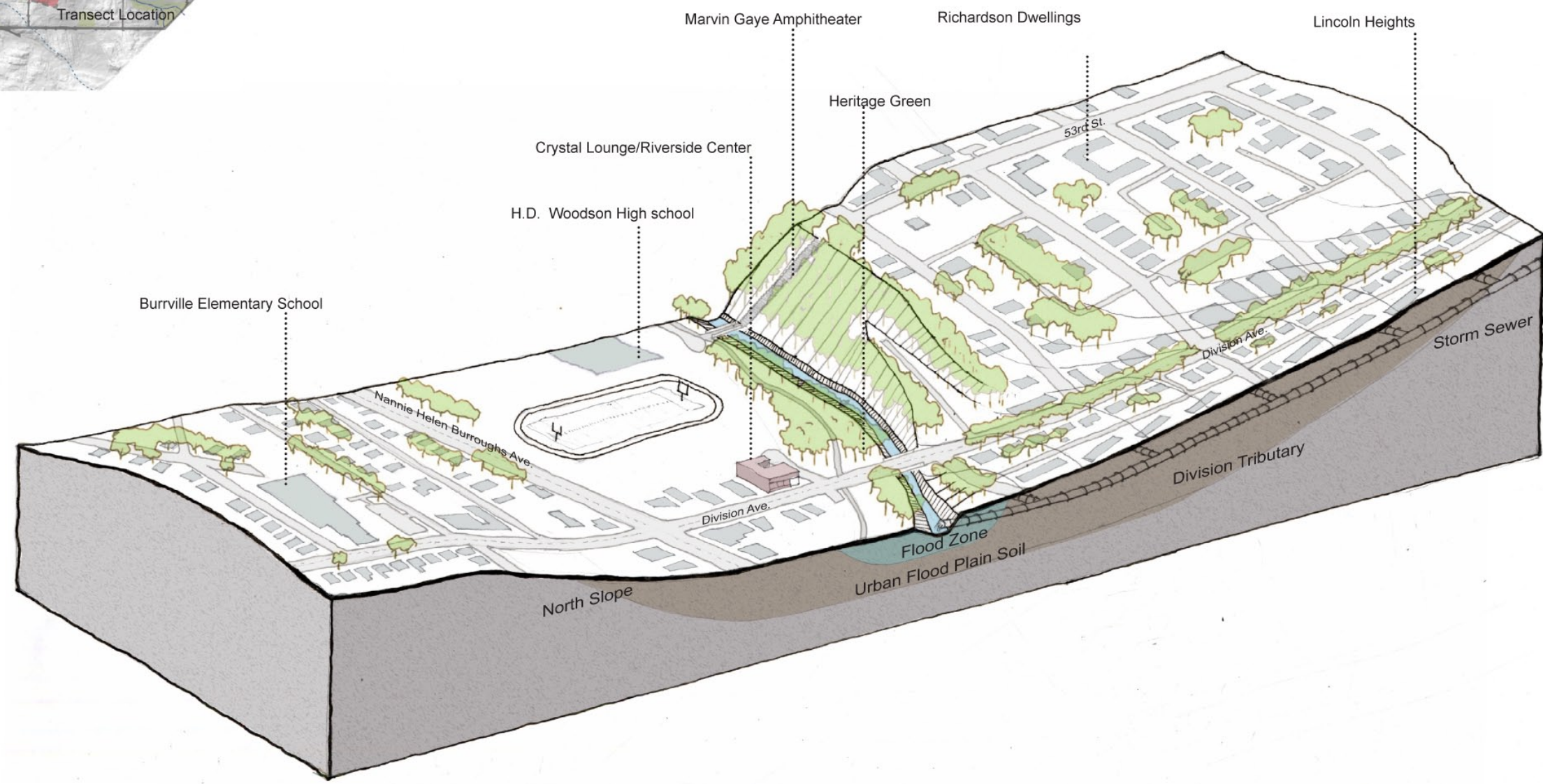
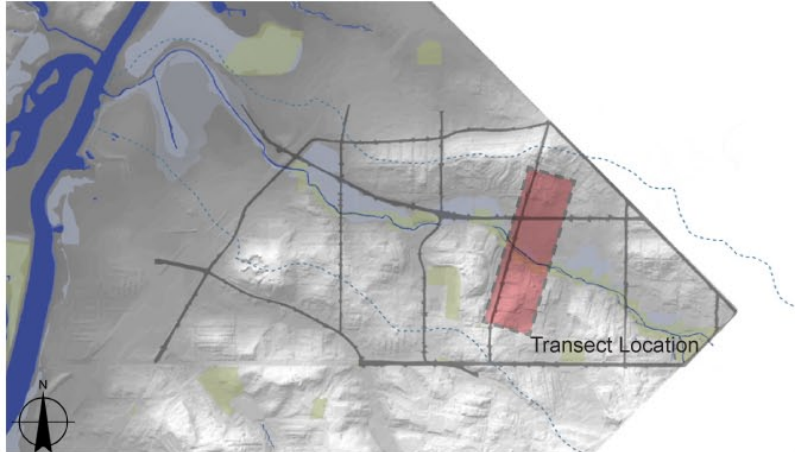
GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD, GREEN WATERSHED:
Greening the Watts Branch Stream Valley

15 August 2006

Scale: 1" = 500'

0' 500' 1000'





The Watts Branch stream valley is comprised of several distinct topographic rooms. For instance, Woodson High, Heritage Green and the commercial intersection at Division Avenue and Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue occupy a floodplain room, while Richardson Dwellings occupies an upland room of terraces. These two rooms are linked by both the steep bluff above the stream, and by the tributary valley of Division Avenue.



Prepared for:
CASEY TREES

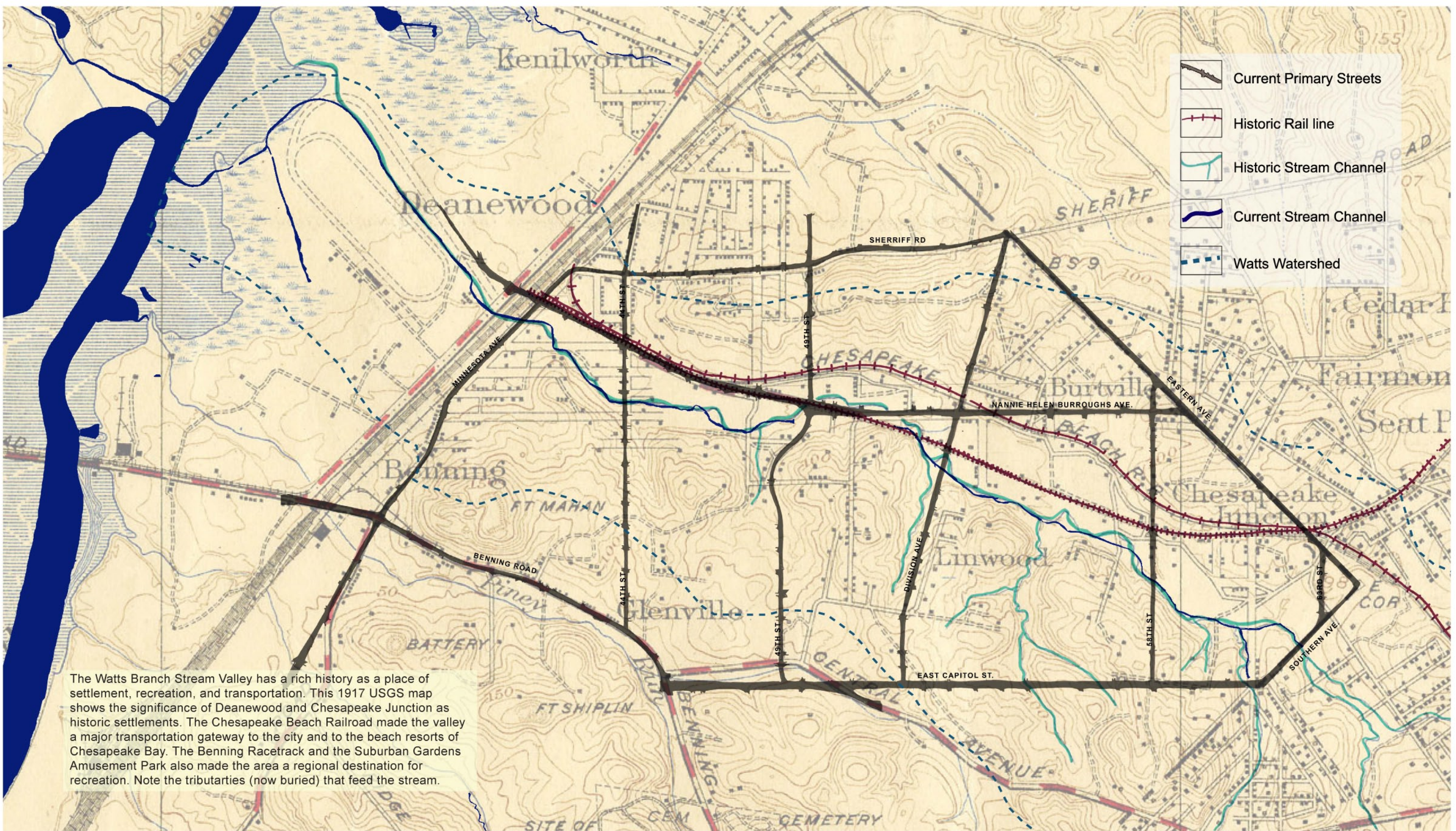
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HERITAGE VALLEY: TERRACE, TRIBUTARY, FLOOD PLAIN

GREEN WATERSHED, GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD:
Revitalizing Watts Branch

15 August 2006

Scale: Not to Scale



HISTORIC FLOWS AND SETTLEMENT

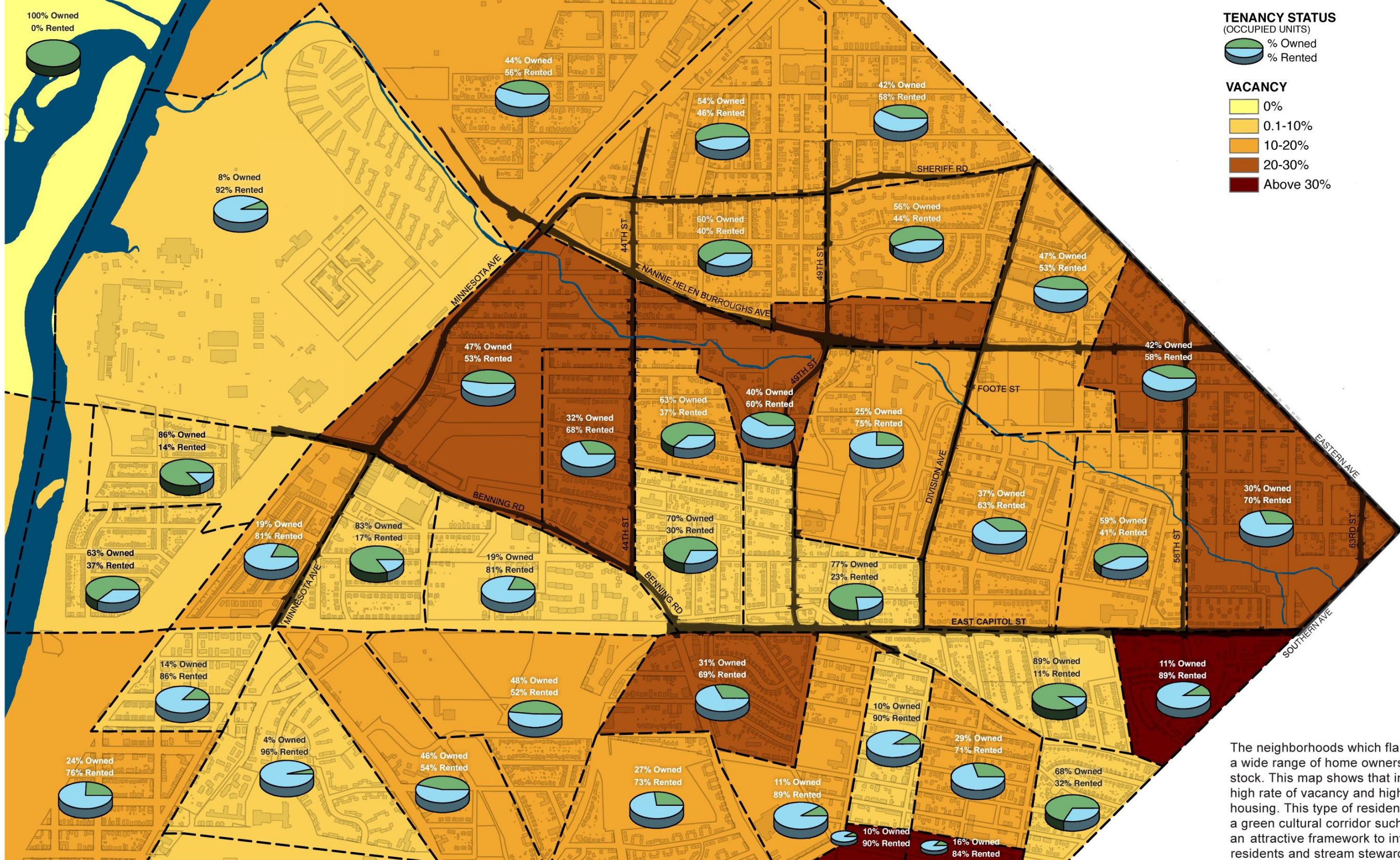
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0' 500' 1000'



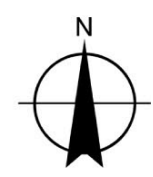


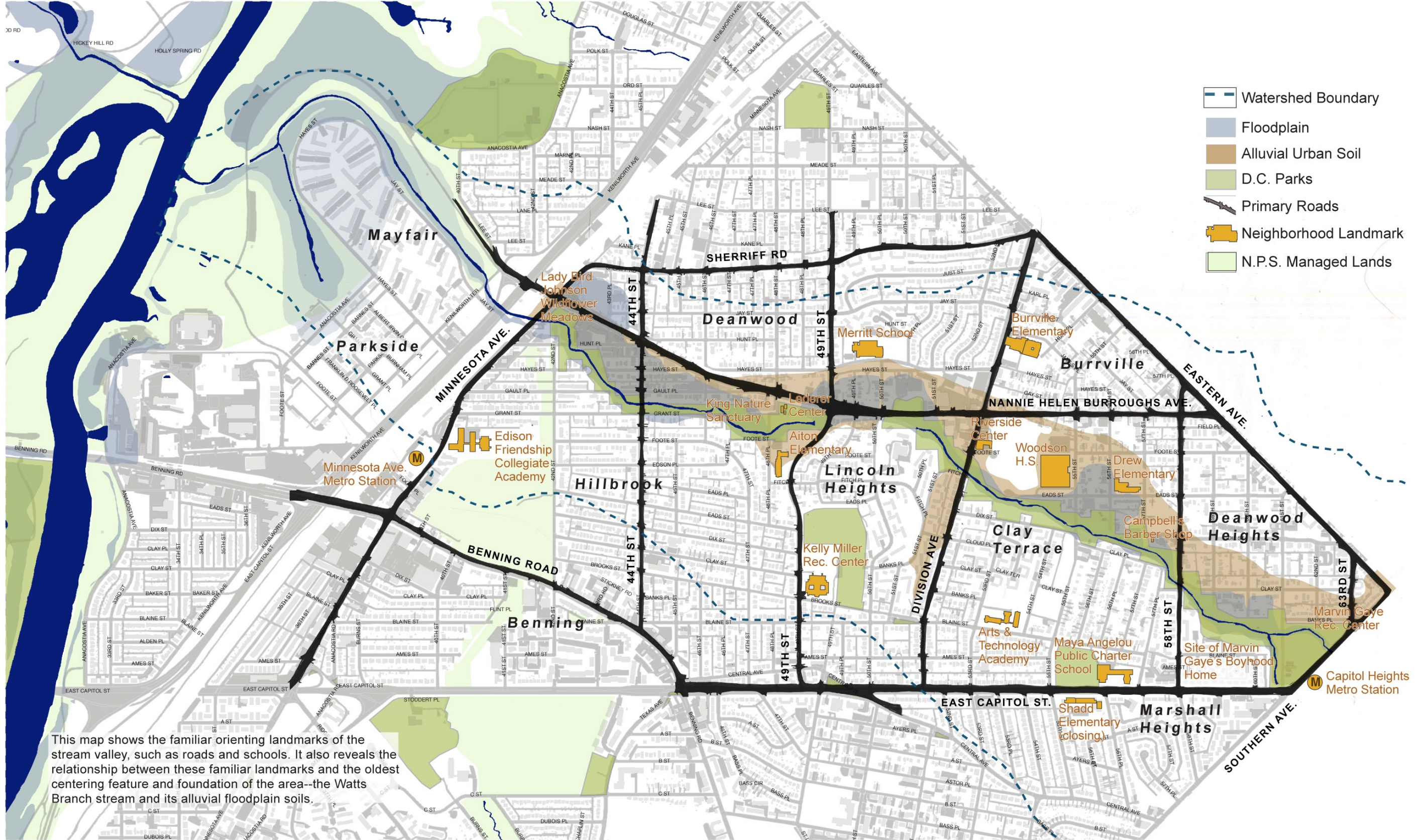
The neighborhoods which flank Watts Branch support a wide range of home ownership and rental housing stock. This map shows that in some areas there is a high rate of vacancy and high concentration of rental housing. This type of residential mosaic connected to a green cultural corridor such as Watts Branch offers an attractive framework to infill this vacancy with new residents and stream stewards.

RESIDENTIAL HABITATS: TENANCY & VACANCY ALONG WATTS BRANCH

GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD, GREEN WATERSHED:
 Greening the Watts Branch Stream Valley

15 August, 2006
 Scale: 1" = 500"





- Watershed Boundary
- Floodplain
- Alluvial Urban Soil
- D.C. Parks
- Primary Roads
- Neighborhood Landmark
- N.P.S. Managed Lands



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AT HOME IN THE STREAM VALLEY

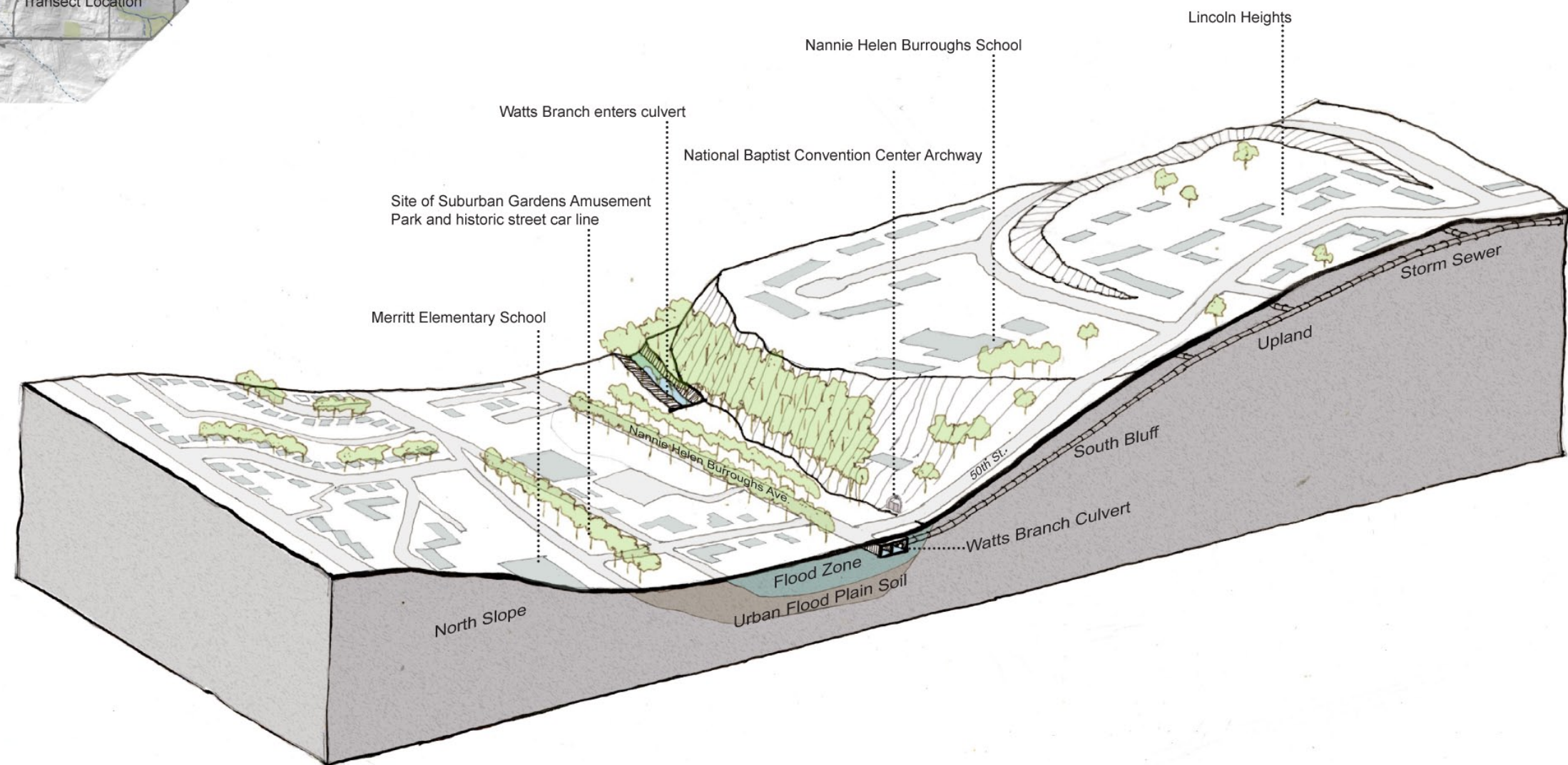
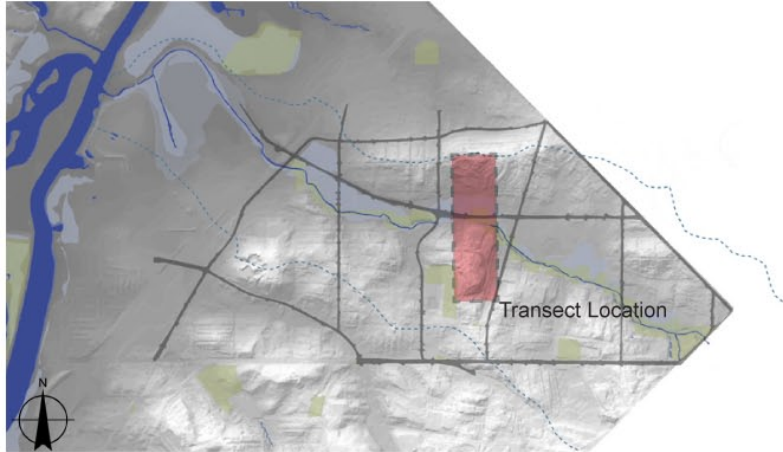
GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD, GREEN WATERSHED:
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15 August 2006

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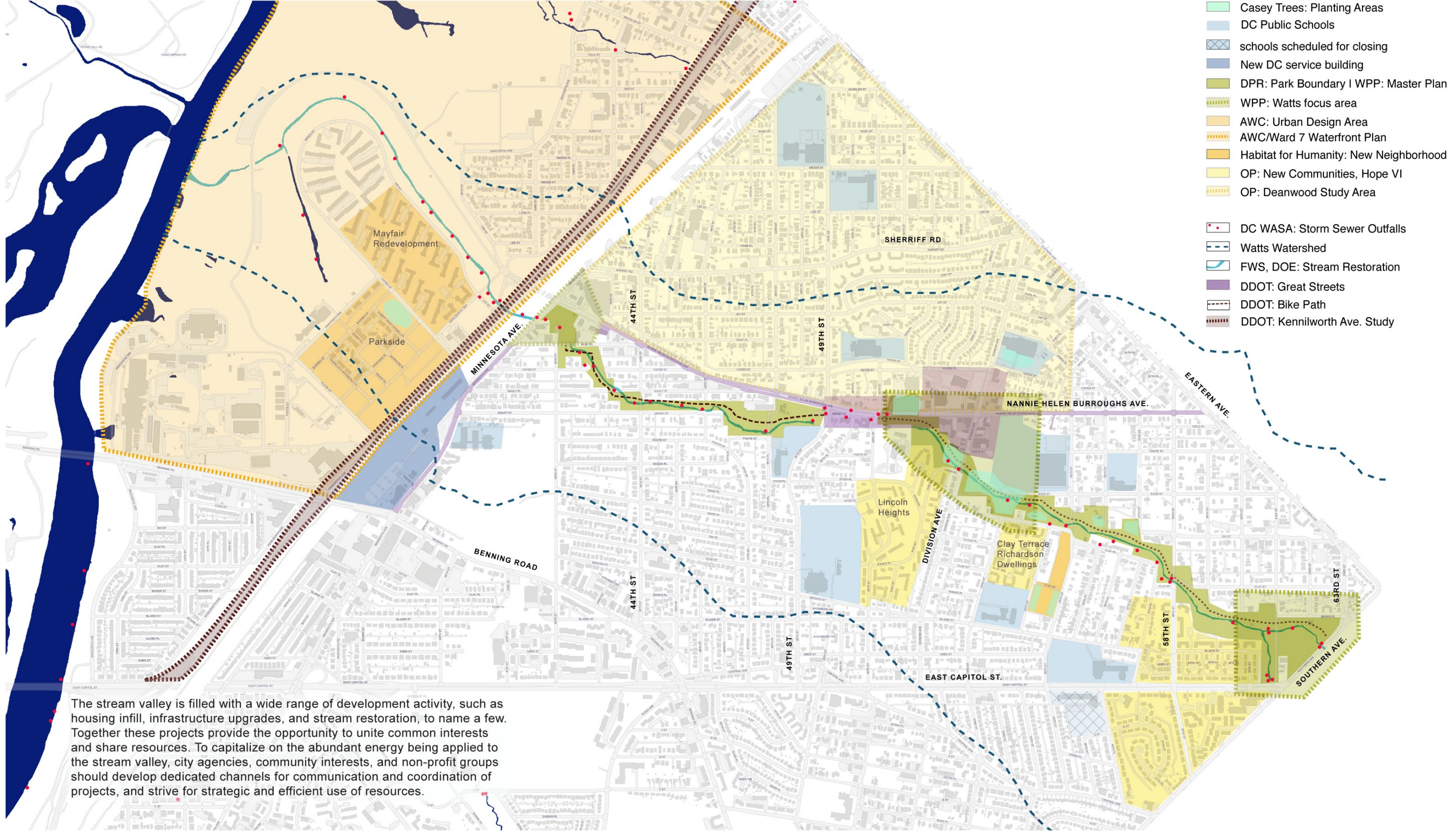
0' 500' 1000'





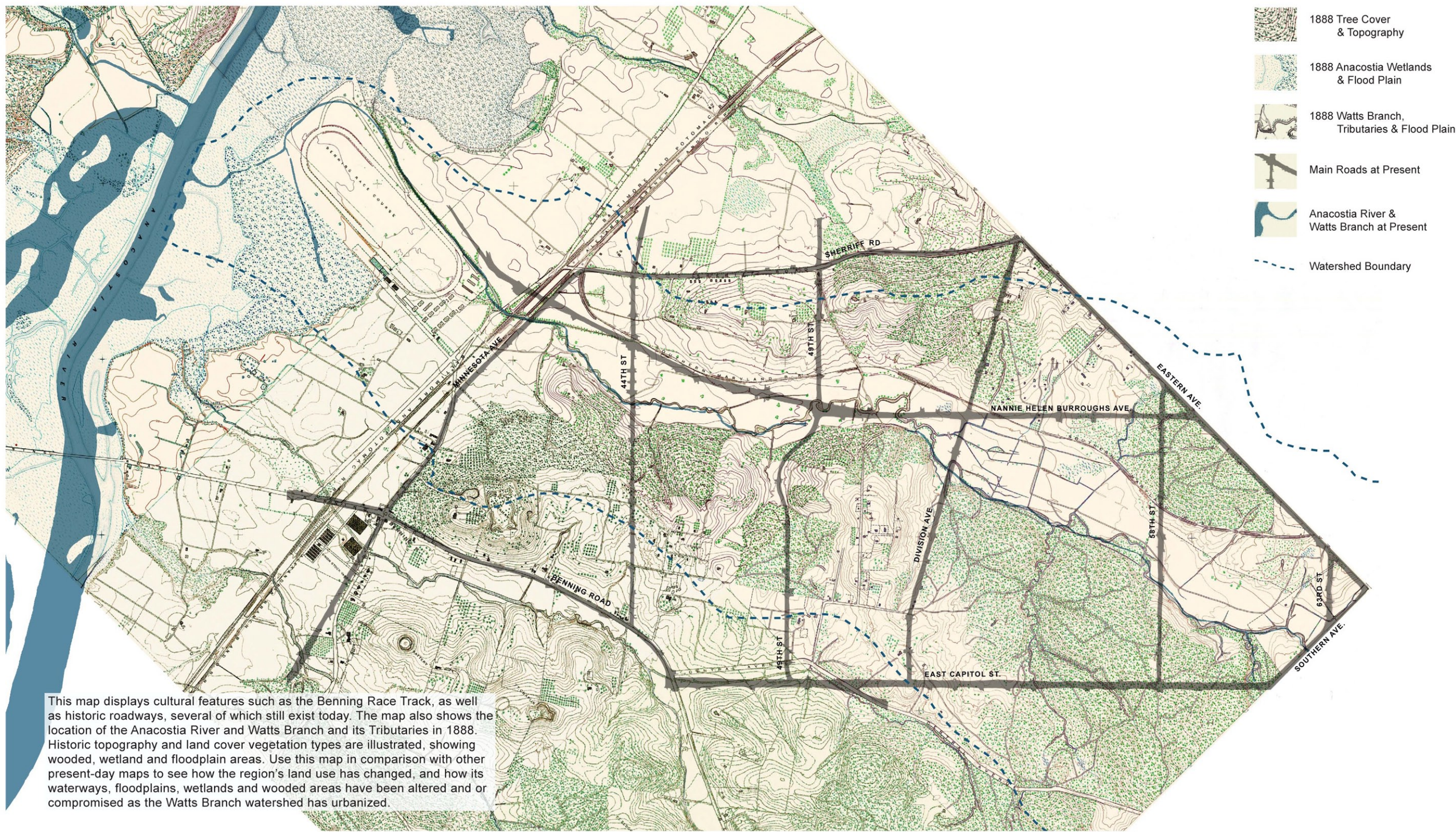
The Watts Branch stream valley is comprised of several topographic rooms. For example, Lincoln Heights occupies an upland room, distinct from the floodplain room below. These distinct rooms of upland, bluff, and floodplain are connected to each other by surface and subsurface water flow. All of the rain that falls on Lincoln Heights drains to the stream and the flood zone occupied by Nannie Helen Burroughs Avenue.

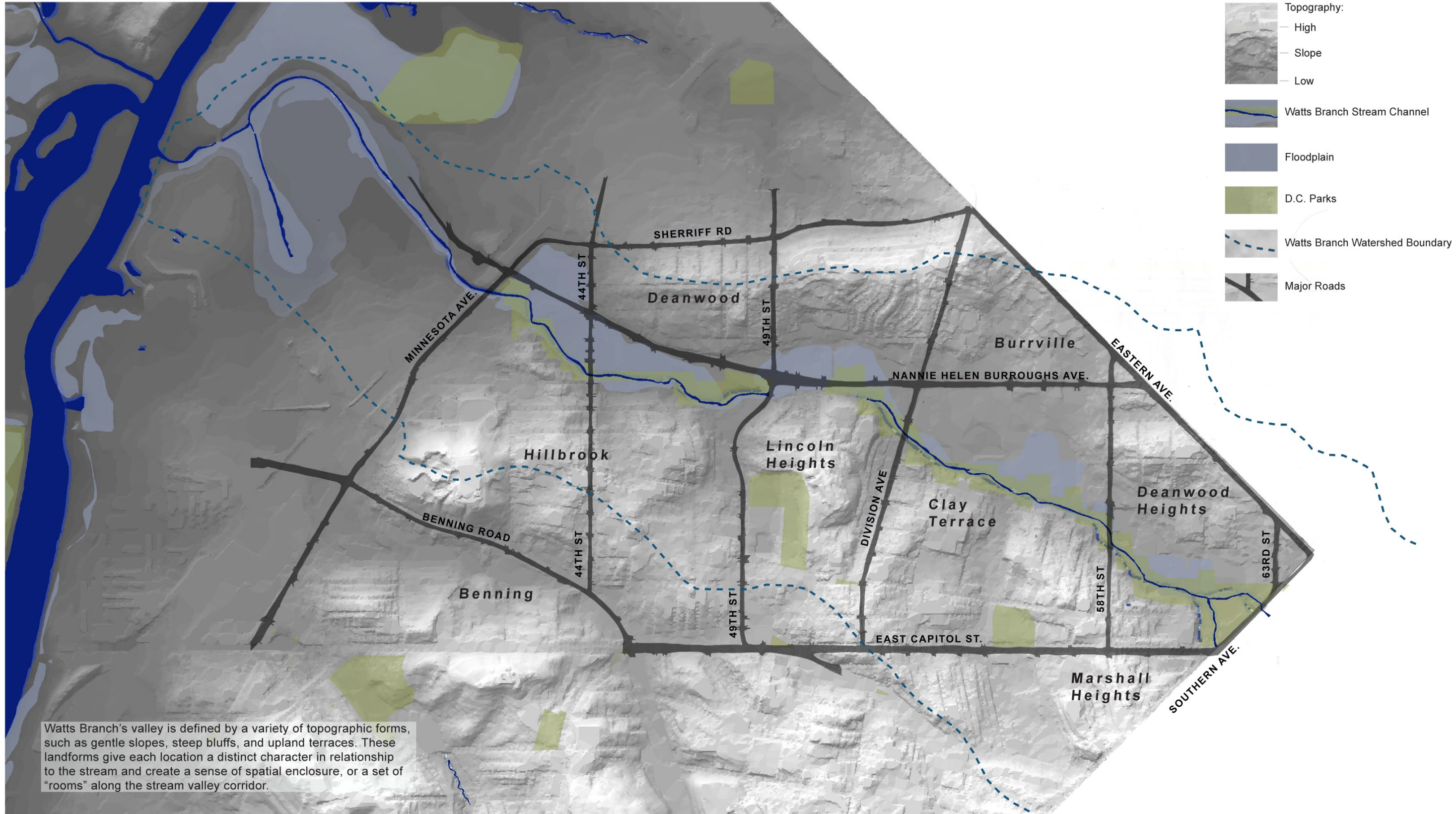


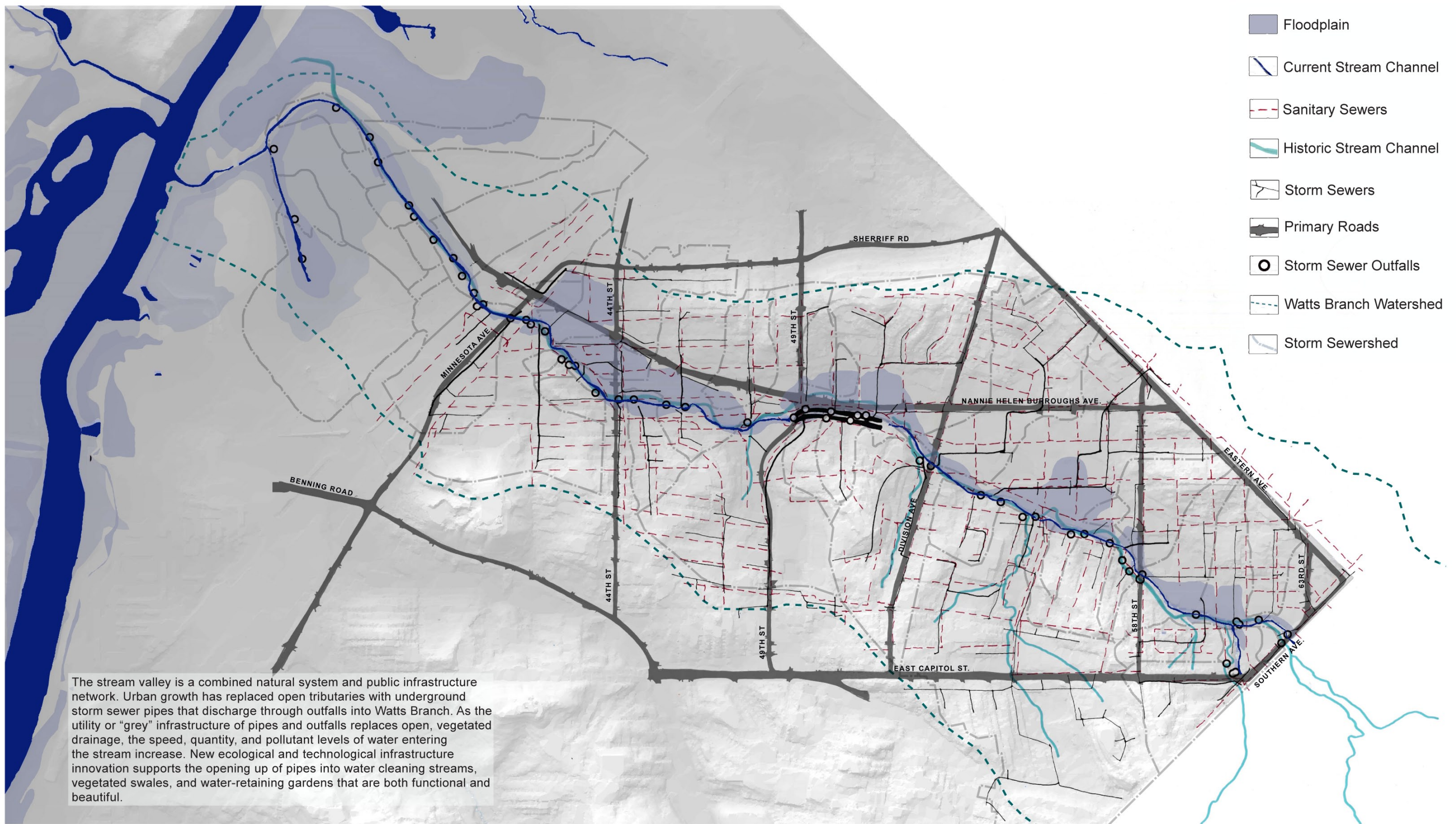


- Casey Trees: Planting Areas
- DC Public Schools
- schools scheduled for closing
- New DC service building
- DPR: Park Boundary I WPP: Master Plan
- WPP: Watts focus area
- AWC: Urban Design Area
- AWC/Ward 7 Waterfront Plan
- Habitat for Humanity: New Neighborhood
- OP: New Communities, Hope VI
- OP: Deanwood Study Area
- DC WASA: Storm Sewer Outfalls
- Watts Watershed
- FWS, DOE: Stream Restoration
- DDOT: Great Streets
- DDOT: Bike Path
- DDOT: Kennilworth Ave. Study









WATER INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDORS

GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD, GREEN WATERSHED:
Greening the Watts Branch Stream Valley