

Welcome

Netsch Lecture
Summer 2022 Series Re:design



Netsch Lecture: CDF Park Designs Showcase

Hosted by: Friends of the Parks

Presenters:

Ron Henderson, Amanda Soto, and Daniel
Garczyk from the Illinois Institute of
Technology

July 20, 2022



Welcome!

- Tonight's Agenda
 - Welcome and Introductions
 - Presentation and Design Scenarios
 - Open and Lively Discussion

Housekeeping:

- Please message Julie Malnak for any technology needs
- We will be recording the session. If you object to use sharing the dialogue portion please message Julie during the event or email - rachelbr@fotp.org



Questions and Discussions

Announcements

- Recording and materials can be found at <https://www.fotp.org/2022-netsch-lectures.html>
- Netsch Lecture: “DEPAVE CHICAGO”: a design approach and program to renature paved ground in communities
 - August 9, 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm - <https://tinyurl.com/NetschlectureDepave>
- Wellness Fair at Schafer Park
 - August 6 - In person
- DuSable Park Commemoration and Anniversary Event
 - August 20 at 10:30 am- 2:00 pm - In-person and online
- Netsch Lecture: Rivers Edge
 - September 1, 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm - Virtual - <https://tinyurl.com/NetschRiversedge>
- Netsch Lecture: Foster Beach Rock Drawings
 - September 24 - In person



FOTP Survey

- The Chicago Park District set a goal to reach 2020 acres of natural areas by 2020 (at 1890 as 2019) and to equitably invest in communities of color. Friends of the Parks is surveying the community to increase community engagement and to learn about park usage and investment priorities for parks in Chicago's SouthEast side.
- We would love to hear your input and opinions about how you use parks!
- Scan the QR code with your phone camera (hover the camera over the QR code until the link pops up and then tap the link)
- Or click the link in the chat



If you'd like to continue the conversation or talk more with our policy team, please contact us!

- Rachel Birkhahn-Rommelfanger (Director of Policy and Advocacy) :
 - Email: rachelbr@fotp.org
- Julie Malnak (Policy and Communications Associate):
 - Email: malnakj@fotp.org
- FOTP Website :<https://www.fotp.org/>

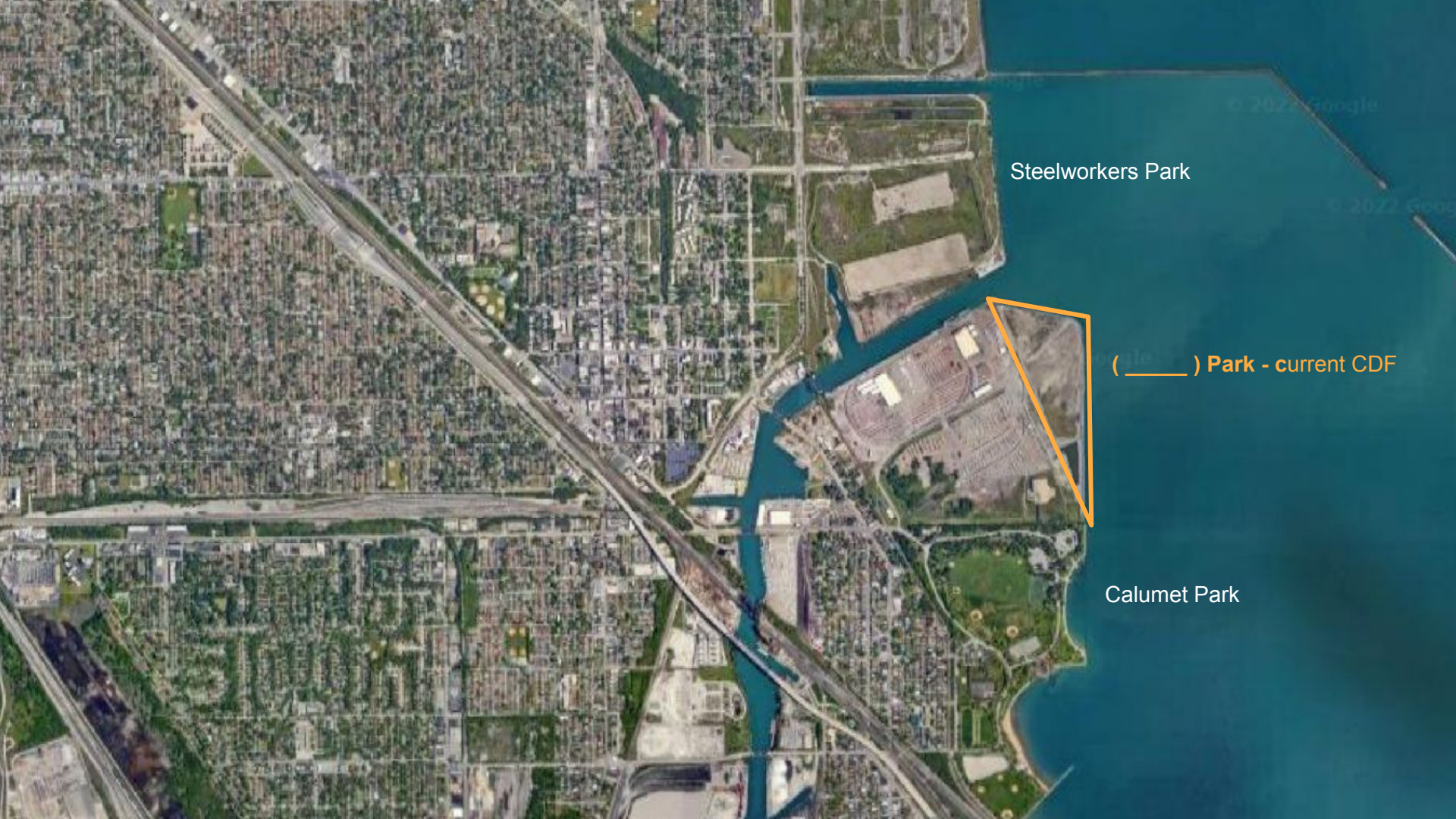


(_____) PARK

Landscape Architecture + Urbanism Program
Illinois Institute of Technology

Amanda Soto and Daniel Garczek
Professor Ron Henderson





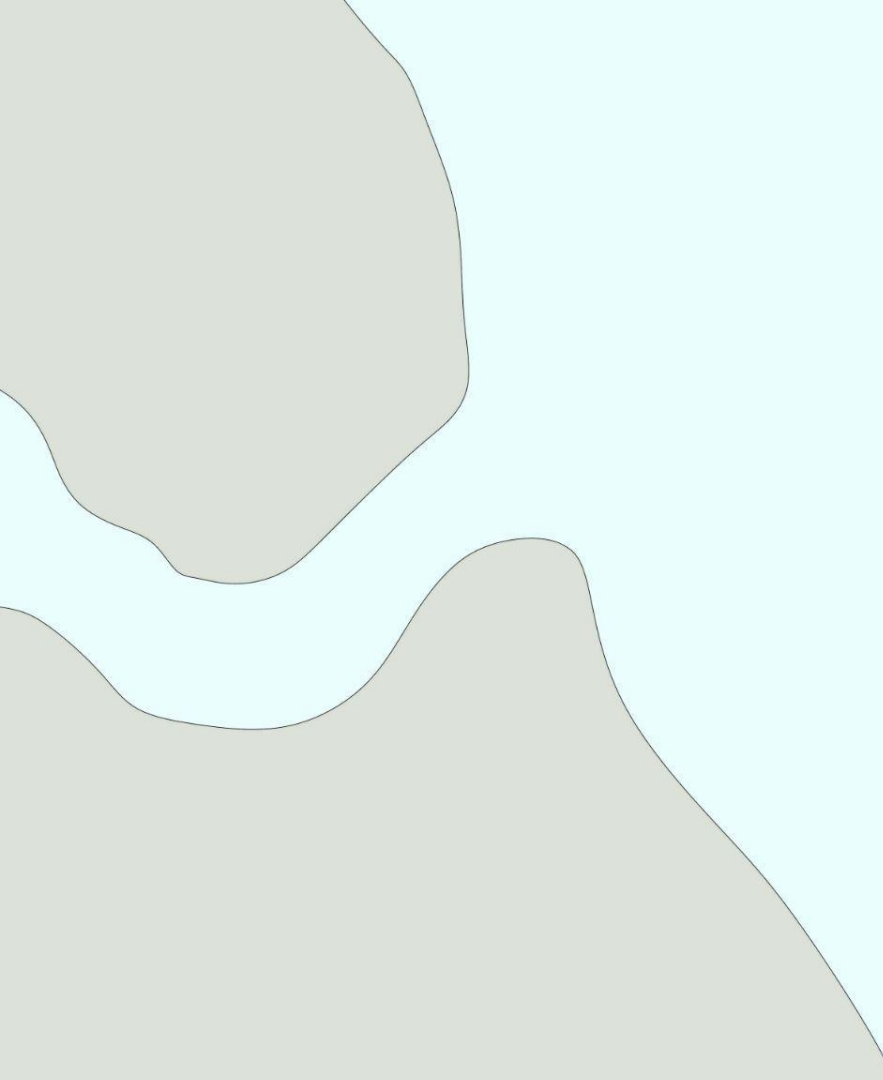
Steelworkers Park

() Park - current CDF

Calumet Park



FIRST, THE LAND



Pre-Industrial

The mouth of the Calumet River at Lake Michigan was a changeable shoreline of shifting sediments at the confluence of a slow river and a dynamic lake.



ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK
where the Dead River slowly flows into Lake Michigan
most closely resembles the pre-Industrial Calumet
River



Wet Prairies



Wetlands

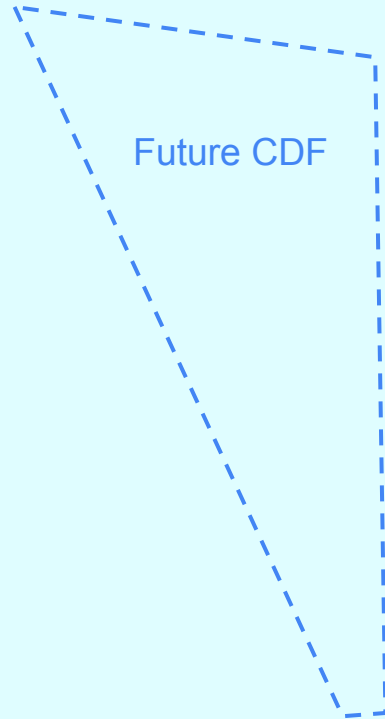
- Bog
- Panne
- Fens
- Marsh



Dunes



1870 (Chicago Fire was 1871)
Industrial development in the Calumet River area began around the 1870s, and by 1890 the western reach of the Grand Calumet River was heavily polluted with the waste of steel mills, foundries, a meat packing plant, and glue and cornstarch factories.



Calumet River, 1870s



1886

The Iroquios Iron Company is established on the south bank at the mouth of the Calumet River.

Future CDF

A map showing a light blue river (the Calumet River) flowing from the top left towards the bottom left. The river is bordered by grey land parcels. A dashed blue line outlines a large area on the right side of the river, labeled "Future CDF". The text "1886" and "The Iroquios Iron Company is established on the south bank at the mouth of the Calumet River." is located in the top right corner.

Industrial Growth

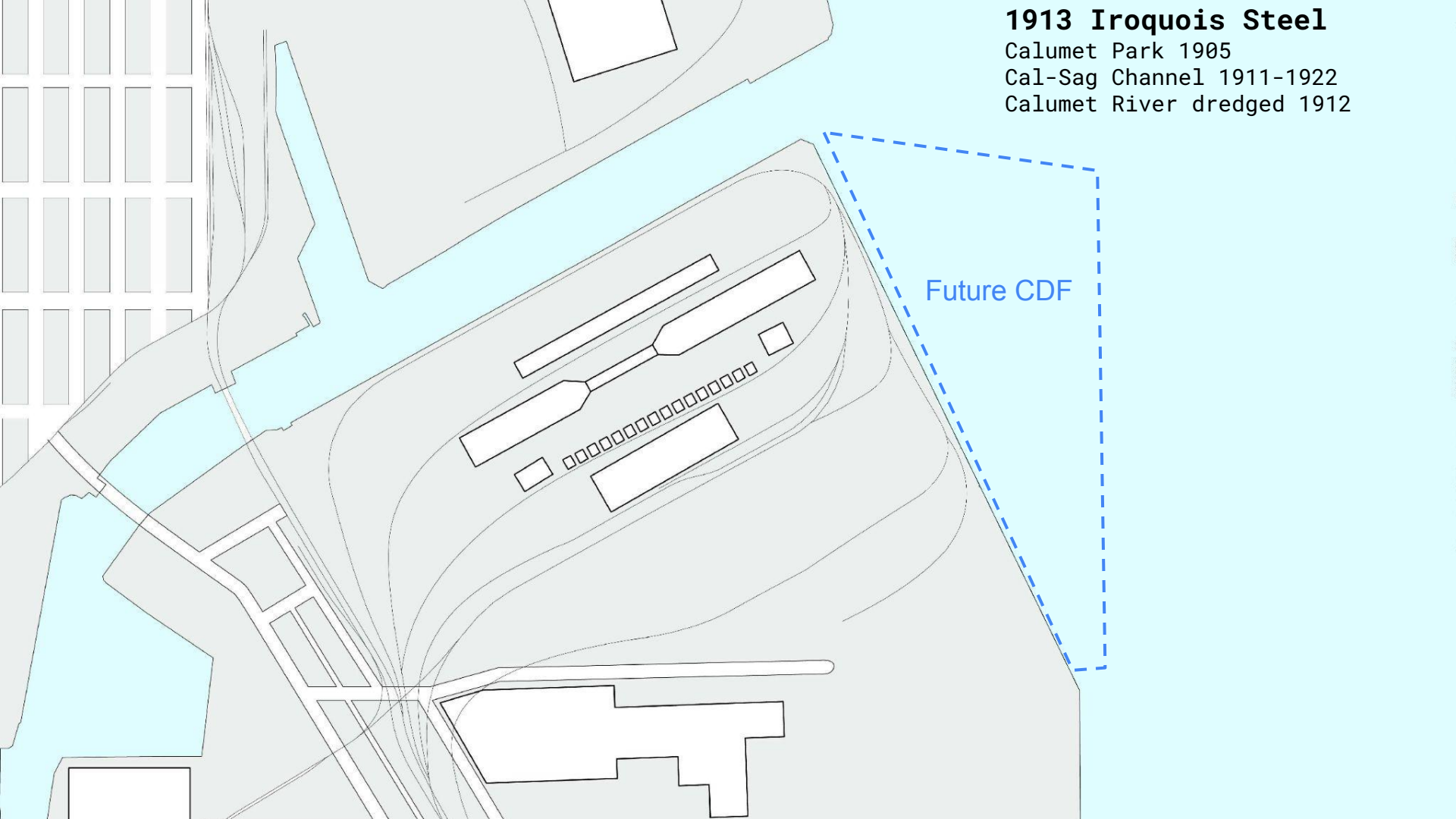


1913 Iroquois Steel

Calumet Park 1905

Cal-Sag Channel 1911-1922

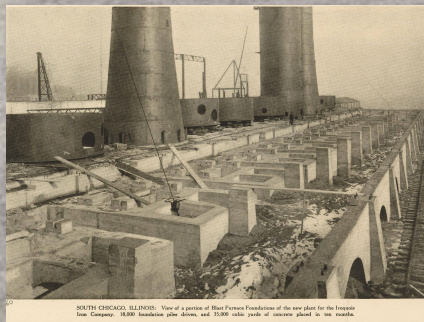
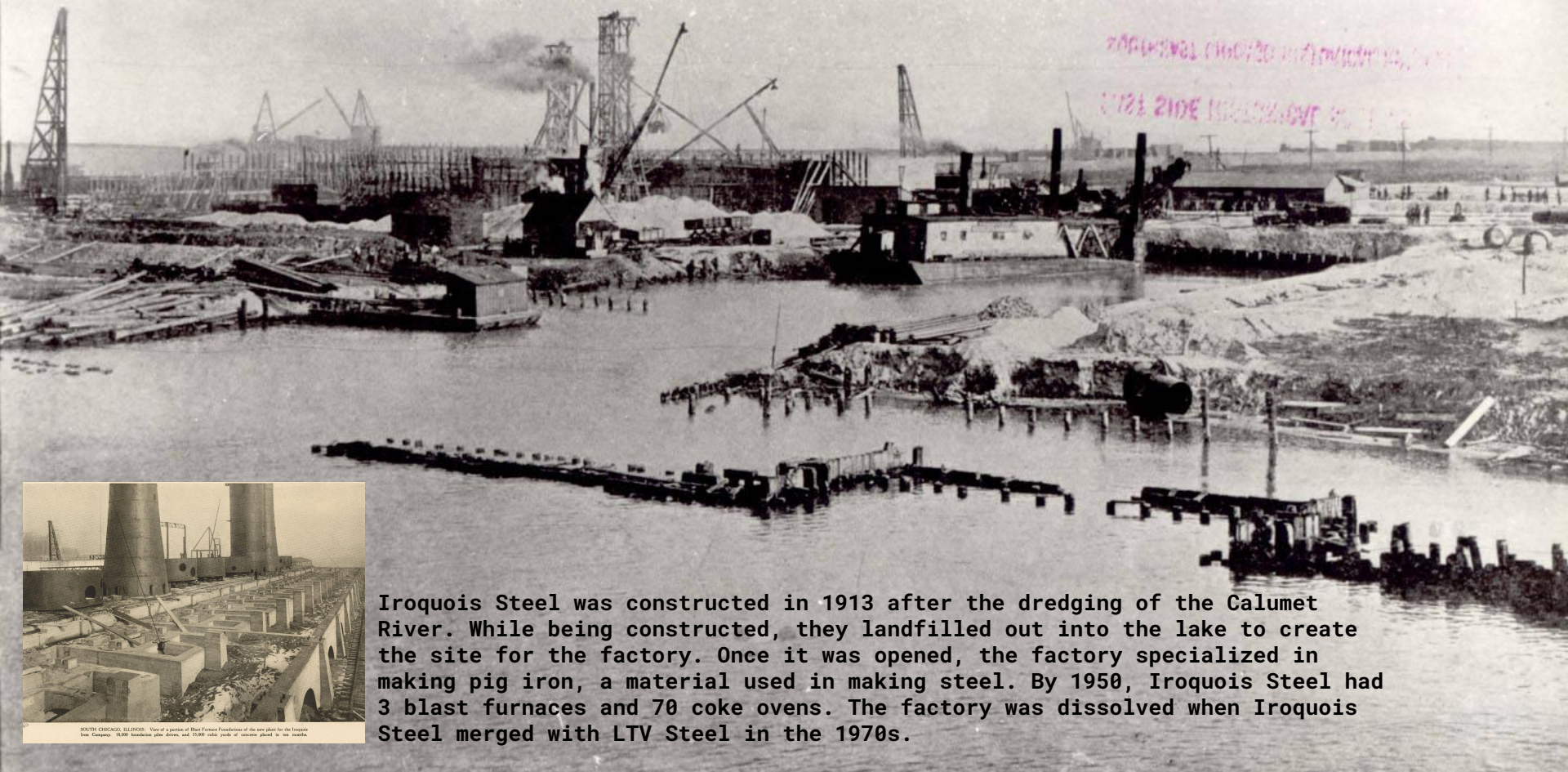
Calumet River dredged 1912



Future CDF

1912 Calumet River Dredged

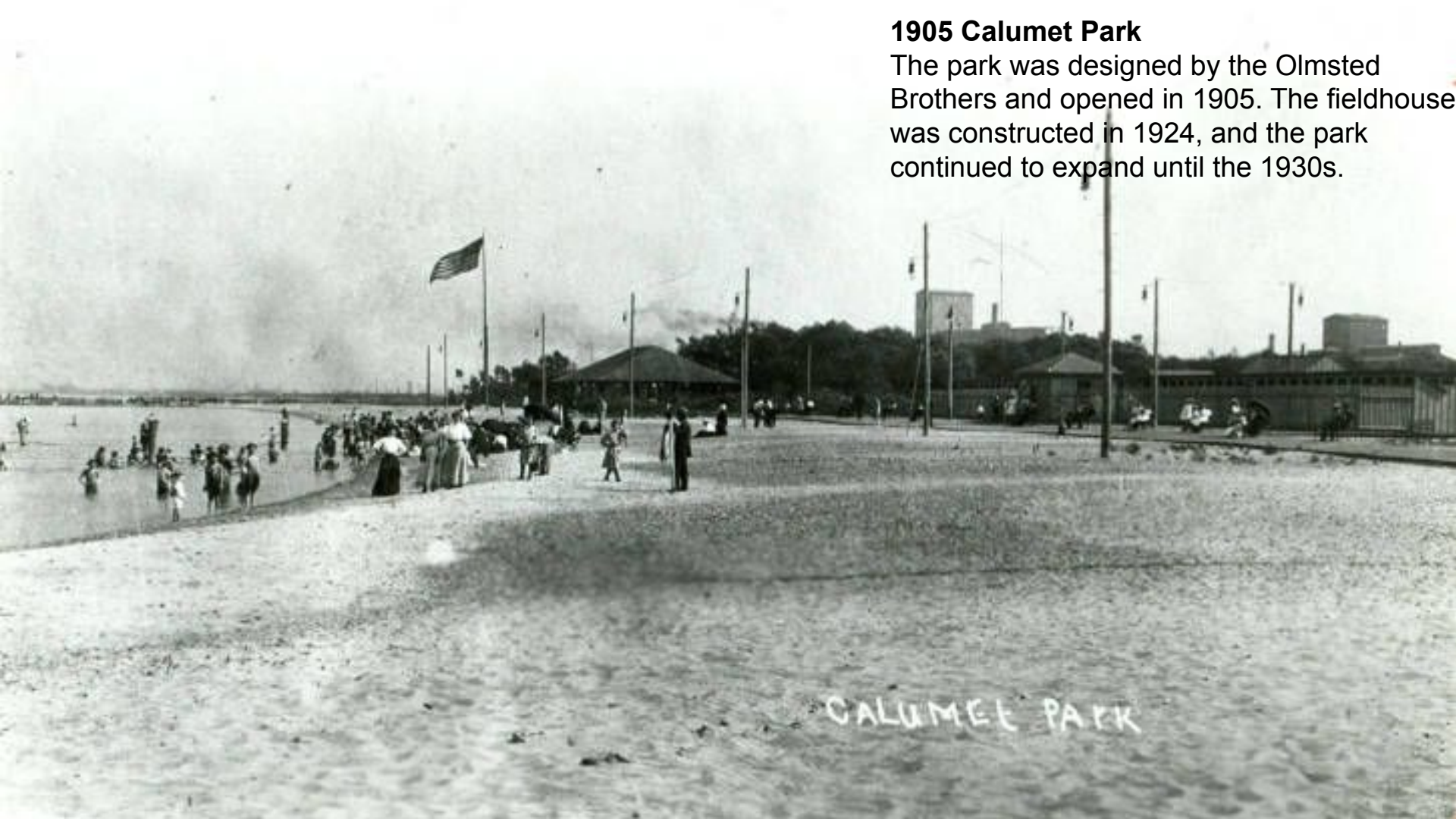
[https://www.pullman-museum.org/pshs/sechsBySubject.php?subject=Iroquois Iron and Steel Company](https://www.pullman-museum.org/pshs/sechsBySubject.php?subject=Iroquois%20Iron%20and%20Steel%20Company)
<https://www.csu.edu/cerc/researchreports/documents/ChicagoSESideIndustrialHistory.pdf>



Iroquois Steel was constructed in 1913 after the dredging of the Calumet River. While being constructed, they landfilled out into the lake to create the site for the factory. Once it was opened, the factory specialized in making pig iron, a material used in making steel. By 1950, Iroquois Steel had 3 blast furnaces and 70 coke ovens. The factory was dissolved when Iroquois Steel merged with LTV Steel in the 1970s.

1905 Calumet Park

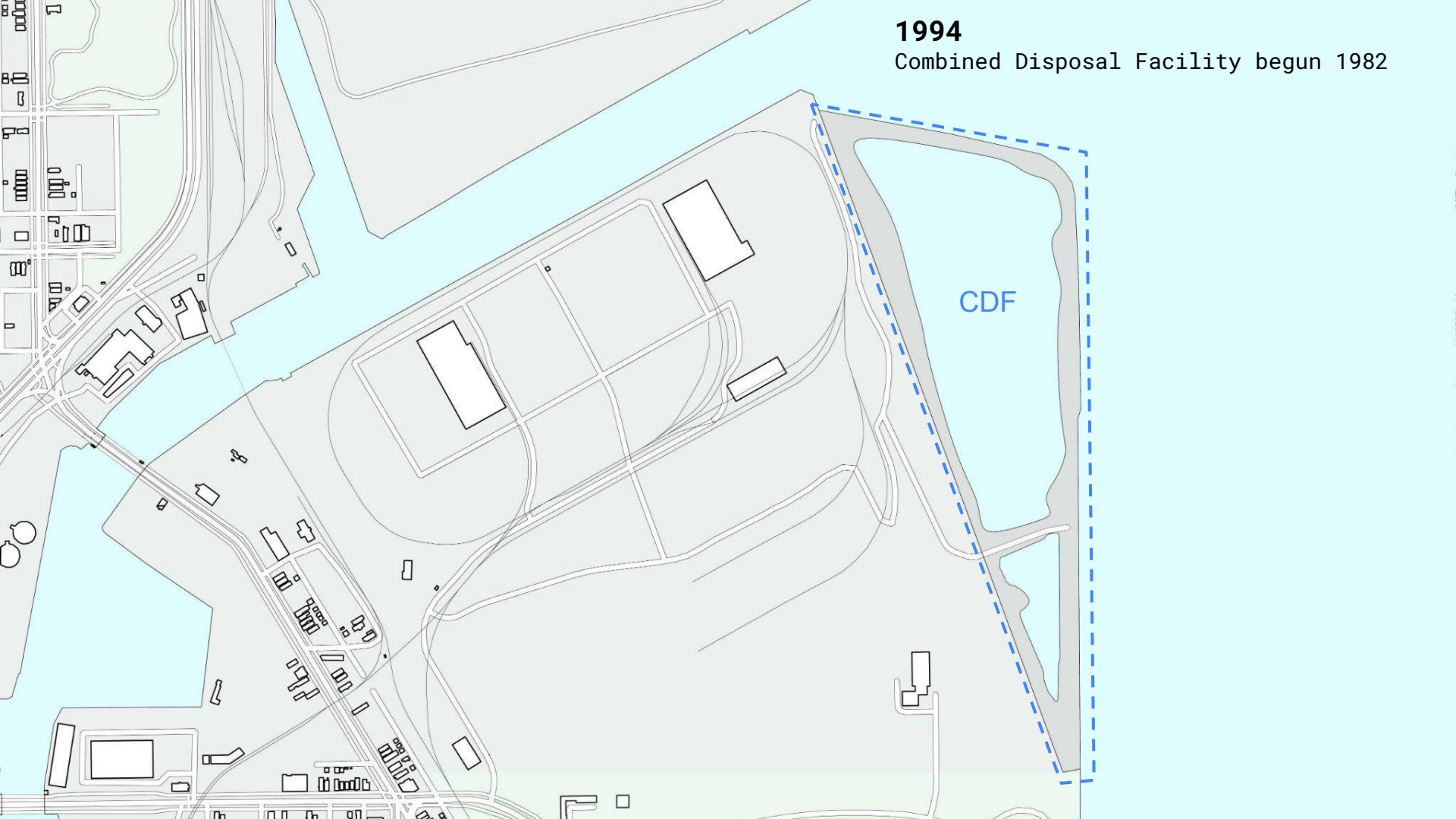
The park was designed by the Olmsted Brothers and opened in 1905. The fieldhouse was constructed in 1924, and the park continued to expand until the 1930s.



CALUMET PARK

1994

Combined Disposal Facility begun 1982





Active Confined Disposal Facilities on the Great Lakes

US Army Corps of Engineers



Approximate # Years of Capacity Remaining

- Red dot: Less than 5 years
- Yellow dot: 5-10 years
- Green dot: More than 10 years



NASCO 1984

North American Stevedoring Company's (NASCO) facility was constructed in 1984 at the Iroquois Iron shipping port.

Lake Michigan

Calumet Park

CDF

NASCO

Calumet River

to Steelworkers Park





NASCO handles bulk solid materials such as salt, steel, lumber, blast furnace iron, and ferromanganese.

The facility had been contacted by the Chicago Department of Health for releasing toxic levels of ferromanganese alloy dust into the air.

It wasn't until EPA investigated the facility in 2014 that they improved their output and ventilation within the buildings.

https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/environmental_health_and_food/PetCoke_Public_Comments/PubComNRDCSETFComonNAStevedoringVarReq922014.pdf
https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/InspactionsandPermitting/CDPHResp_NASCOReq_Reconsideration_7_182018.pdf
https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/environmental_health_and_food/VarReqfrmNorthAmericanStevedoring9301SKreiterAve.pdf
<https://www.epa.gov/il/north-american-stevedoring-company>



We will vision, dream, and create plans for this promised park!

Next to Calumet Park sits a Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) that stores the toxic sediment dredged from the Calumet River. This dump, at the point where river and lake meet, has been promised to be transformed into a park.

Scan the QR code to register for the online lecture!



Evidence of significant expansion of shipping container storage since 2015 that encroaches into the former woodland.

The potential area for the park is greatly diminished from the **LAST FOUR MILES CONCEPT PLAN** from July 4, 2009.



CDF
EXTENT OF PARK

Calumet River

S Kreiter Ave

E 94th St

North America Stevedoring Co...

Prospect Missionary Church

USACE Melvin C. McLaurin...

Sims Metal - Chicago, IL

Gornick's Auto Rebuilders

Turning Basin Number 1

Light Yard

Skyway Doghouse

North America Stevedoring Co...

Illinois International Port

Chicago Police/Cook County...

INDIANA
ILLINOIS



Drying dredge pad
(beneficial use)

Drying dredge pad
(confined disposal)

Illinois-Indiana
state boundary

Dewatering pond

Very narrow
connection to
Calumet Park

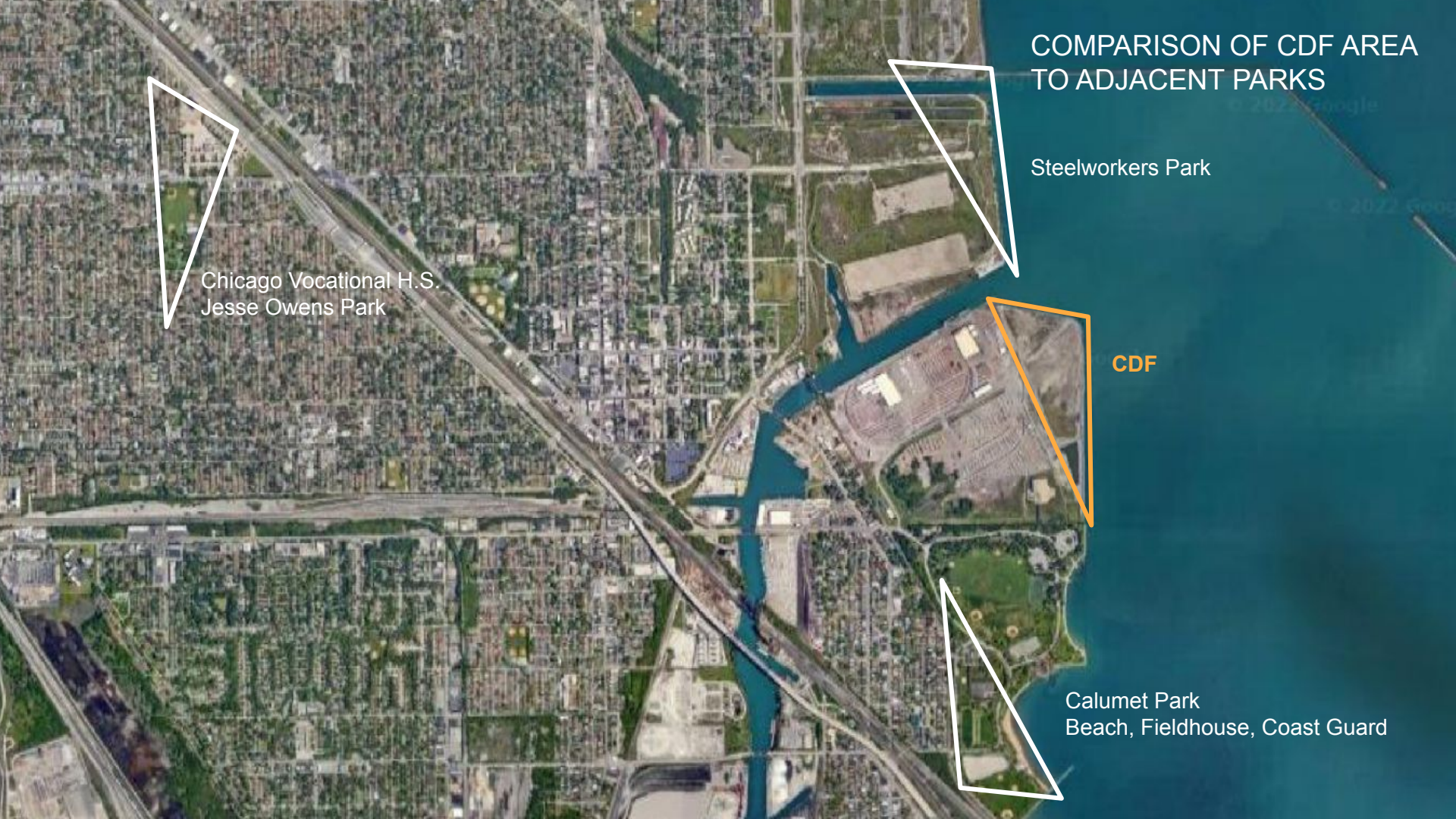


CALUMET RIVER SHORELINE
APPROXIMATELY 1,200 FEET

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE
APPROXIMATELY 2,800 FEET

ABOUT 1/2 MILE

ABOUT A 10-15 MINUTE
WALK ONE WAY



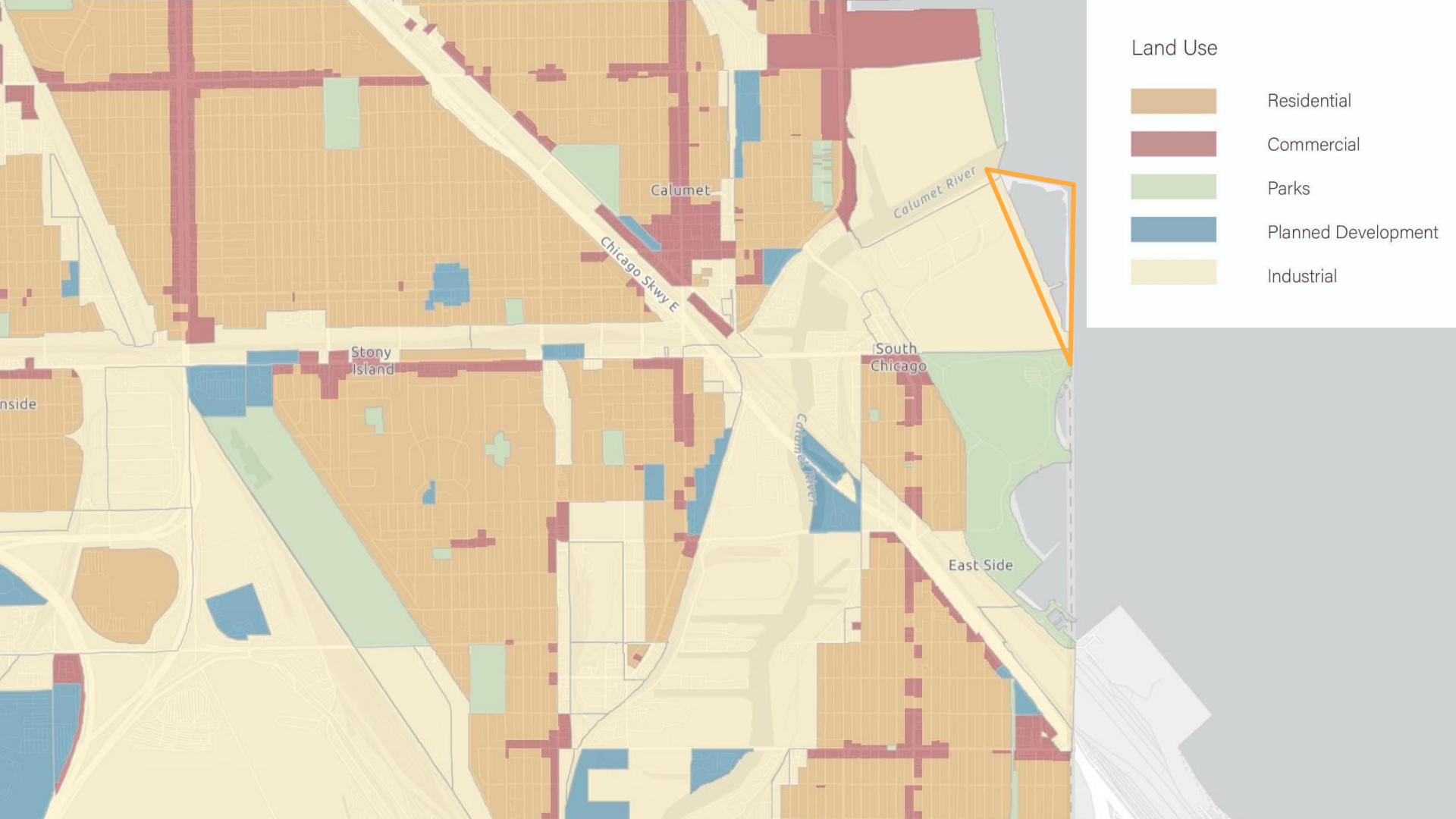
COMPARISON OF CDF AREA TO ADJACENT PARKS

Chicago Vocational H.S.
Jesse Owens Park

Steelworkers Park

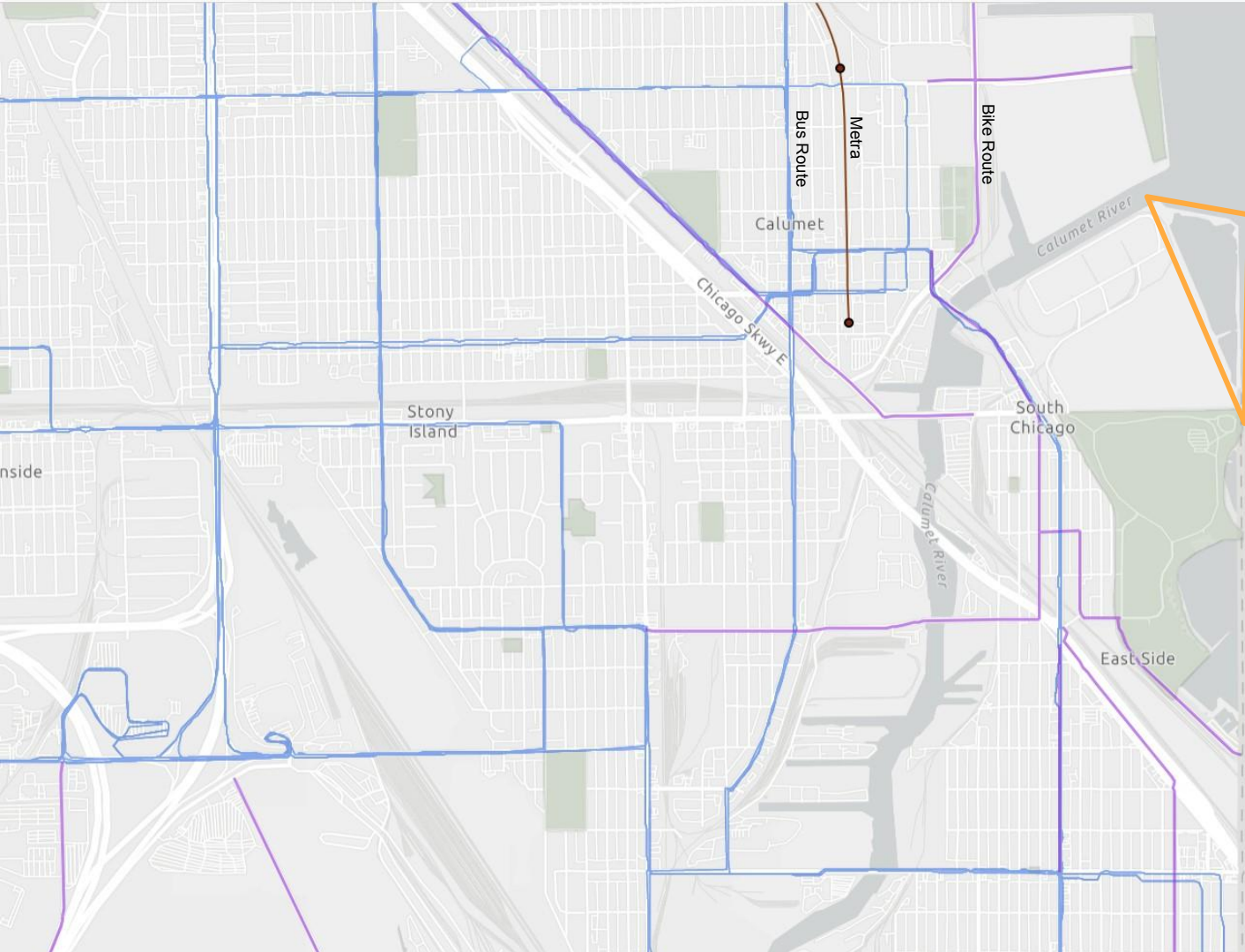
CDF

Calumet Park
Beach, Fieldhouse, Coast Guard



Land Use

- Residential
- Commercial
- Parks
- Planned Development
- Industrial

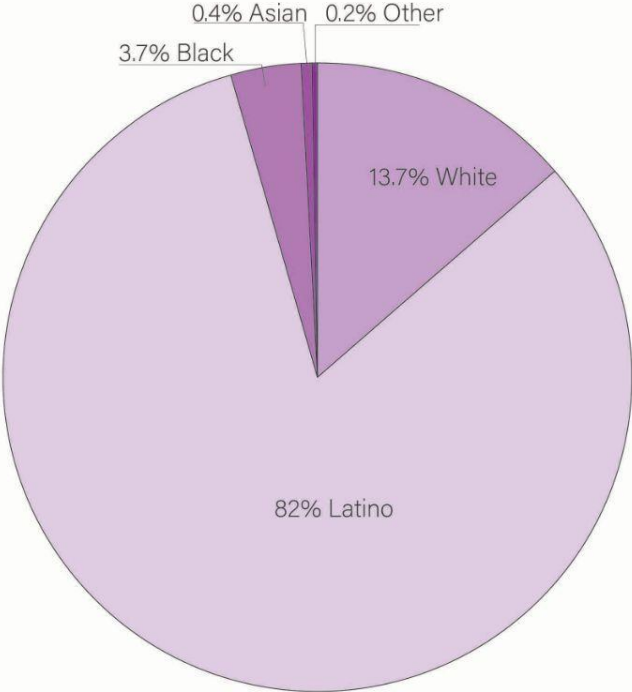


Public Transportation

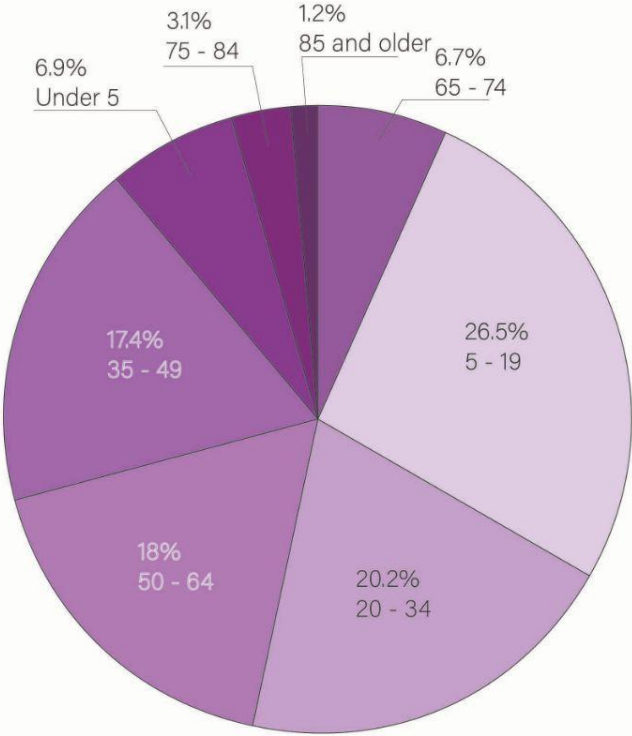
- Metra
- Bus Routes
- Bike Routes

POOR PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION
ACCESS

Race and Ethnicity



Ages



An aerial photograph of a beach. The foreground is filled with a dense layer of dark, smooth, rounded rocks and numerous white and light-colored seashells. The background shows a sandy beach with scattered shells and a few small pieces of debris, including a small orange object. The overall scene is a natural, textured landscape.

MATERIALS

Site Visit

Granitic pebbles and sand

Quagga and Zebra mussels

Industrial Slag

A mix of indigenous rocks,
invasive lake species,
and industrial waste.



Steel Slag

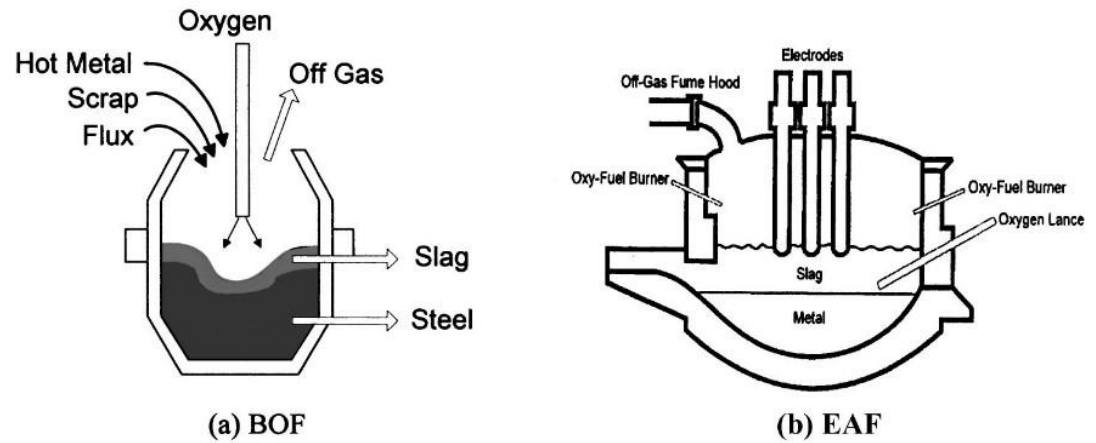


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of basic oxygen furnace and electric arc furnace

Slag is the by product of converting iron to steel. In basic oxygen furnaces (BOF) use hot metal from blast furnaces and blasts a high pressure of oxygen to collect and remove impurities such as slag. Electric arc furnaces reheat only scrap material and is the more hazardous of the two. The chemical composition of slag depends on which furnace it was made in. Chromium and Vanadium are the two most toxic metals found in slag (if found in large quantities). Studies have shown that Vanadium is harder to remove.

PRECEDENTS

4 NATIVE ECOSYSTEM MODELS
4 NATURE-INTENSIVE PARKS
4 HUMAN-INTENSIVE PARKS
AND
PROMONTORY POINT PARK



PINHOOK BOG



ORLAND GRASSLAND



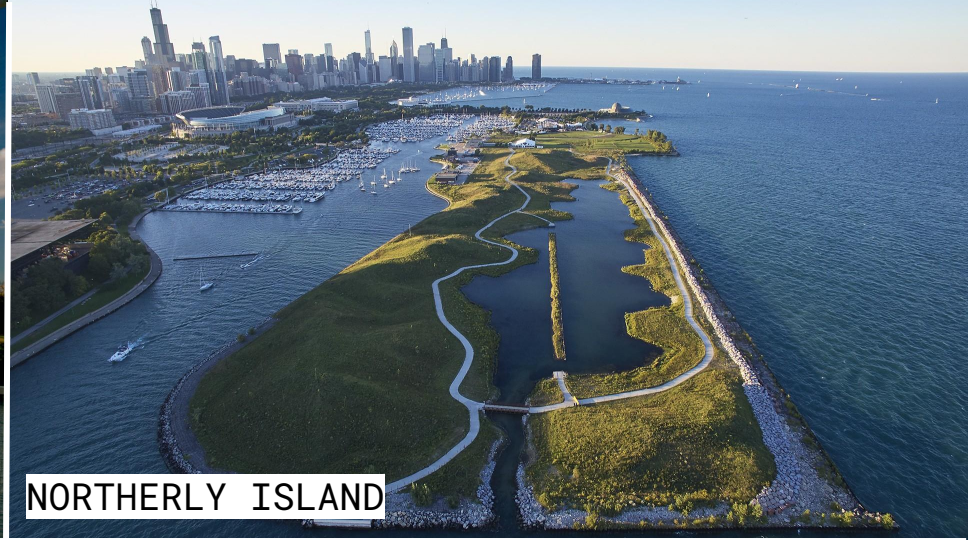
ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK



GREAT MARSH



OLYMPIA FIELDS PARK



NORTHERLY ISLAND



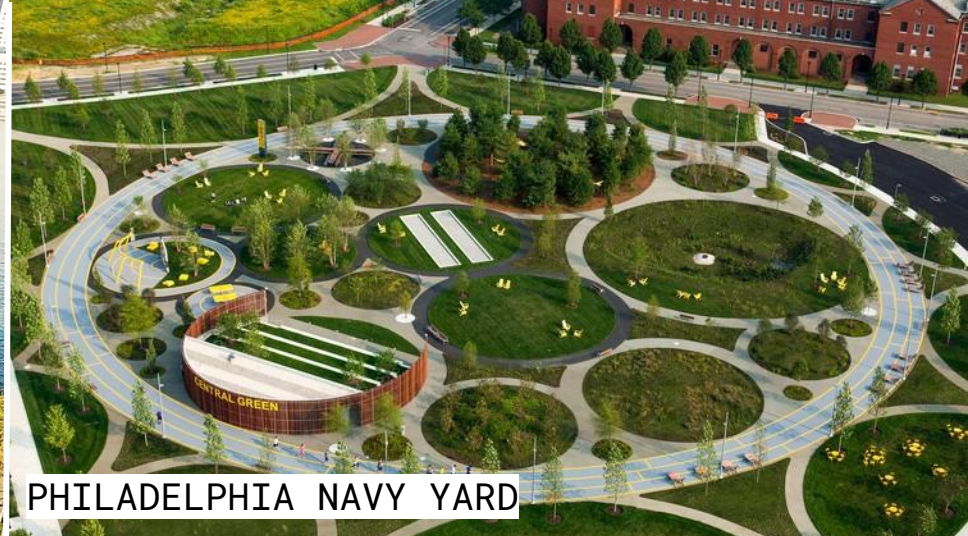
STEELWORKERS PARK



WEST 8 SCHELDT



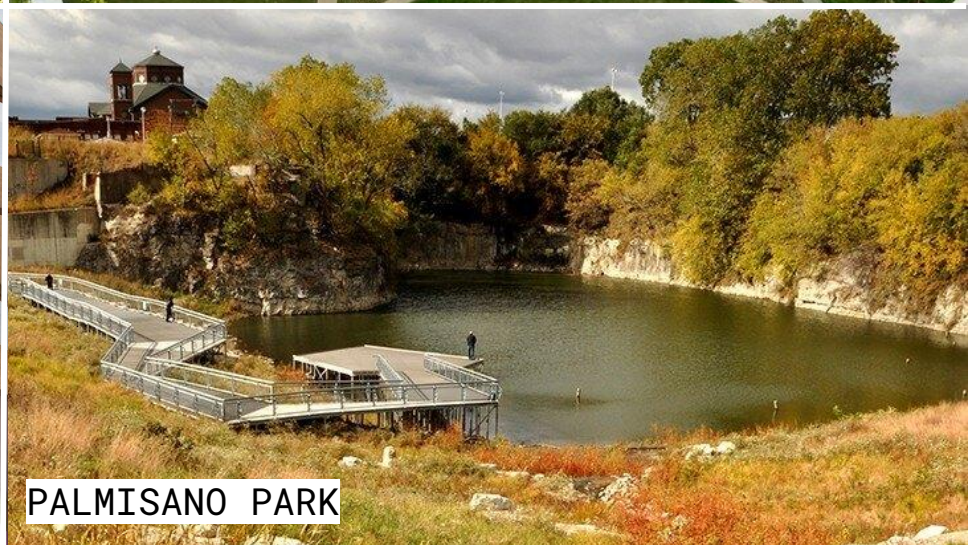
MILTON LEE OLIVE PARK



PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD



LINCOLN PARK NATURE CENTER



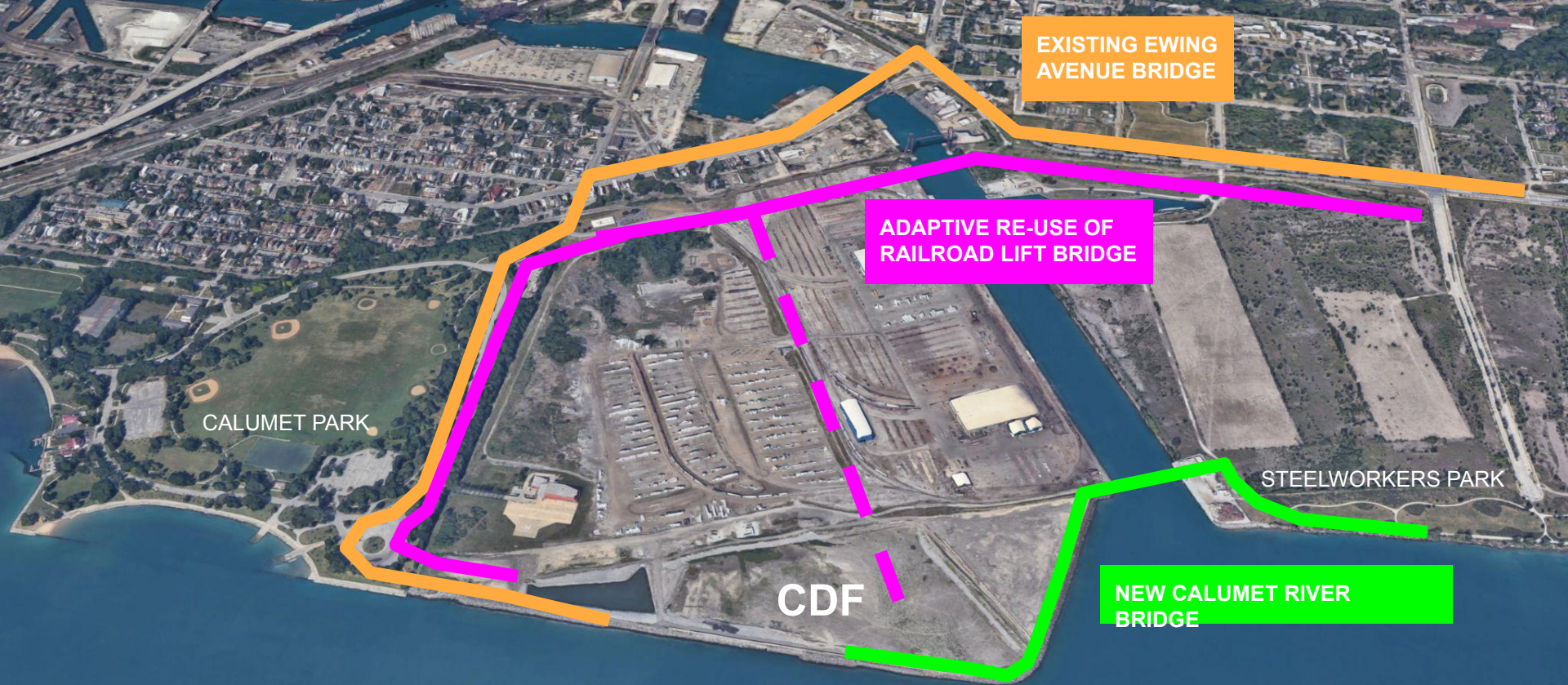
PALMISANO PARK



PROMONTORY POINT PARK

cul-de-sac, 12 acres vs. CDF 42 acres

ASSUMPTIONS



EXISTING EWING AVENUE BRIDGE

ADAPTIVE RE-USE OF RAILROAD LIFT BRIDGE

NEW CALUMET RIVER BRIDGE

CALUMET PARK

STEELWORKERS PARK

CDF

ASSUME NO NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION TO STEELWORKERS PARK

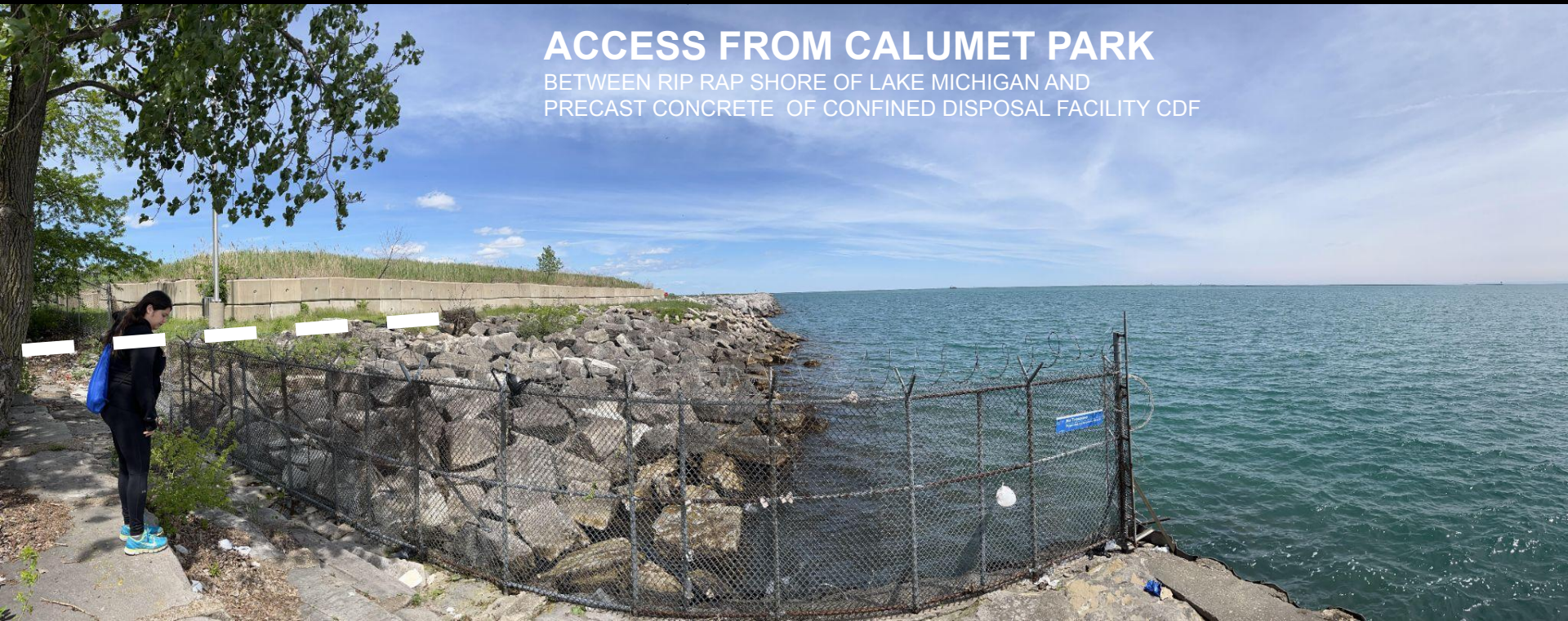
EXISTING ACCESS VIA EWING AVENUE BRIDGE

ADAPTIVE REUSE ACROSS RAILROAD LIFT BRIDGE (KREITER AVENUE ACCESS THROUGH PORT)

NEW CALUMET RIVER PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST BRIDGE

ACCESS FROM CALUMET PARK

BETWEEN RIP RAP SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN AND
PRECAST CONCRETE OF CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY CDF



PRIMARY CONNECTION WILL BE FROM CALUMET PARK
SHOWN HERE LOOKING NORTH FROM CALUMET PARK

ASSUMPTIONS

1. NO NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION TO STEELWORKERS PARK
2. PRIMARY CONNECTION WILL BE TO CALUMET PARK

ASSUMPTIONS

1. NO NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION TO STEELWORKERS PARK
2. PRIMARY CONNECTION WILL BE TO CALUMET PARK
3. NO STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT ON THE SITE

ASSUMPTIONS

1. NO NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION TO STEELWORKERS PARK
2. PRIMARY CONNECTION WILL BE TO CALUMET PARK
3. NO STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT ON THE SITE
4. NO HIGH INTENSITY PROGRAMMING OR USES (E.G. CONCERTS)

ASSUMPTIONS

1. NO NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION TO STEELWORKERS PARK
2. PRIMARY CONNECTION WILL BE TO CALUMET PARK
3. NO STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT ON THE SITE
4. NO HIGH INTENSITY PROGRAMMING OR USES (E.G. CONCERTS)
5. SITE WILL BE CAPPED AT CURRENT DREDGE CAPACITY. NEW CLEAN FILL AND SOIL WILL BE ADDED TO SHAPE THE TOPOGRAPHY ONLY.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. NO NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION TO STEELWORKERS PARK
2. PRIMARY CONNECTION WILL BE TO CALUMET PARK
3. NO STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT ON THE SITE
4. NO HIGH INTENSITY PROGRAMMING OR USES (E.G. CONCERTS)
5. SITE WILL BE CAPPED AT CURRENT DREDGE CAPACITY. NEW CLEAN FILL AND SOIL WILL BE ADDED TO SHAPE THE TOPOGRAPHY ONLY.
6. THE SITE IS LIMITED TO THE CURRENT CDF BOUNDARY.



CDF

EXTENT OF PARK

INDIANA
ILLINOIS

Prospect Missionary Church

USACE Melvin C. McLaurin...

North America Stevedoring Co...

Calumet River

Skreiter Ave

Sims Metal - Chicago, IL

Gornick's Auto Rebuilders

Burning Basin Number 1

E 94th St

Illinois International Port

Chicago Police/Cook County...

Light Yard

Skyway Doghouse

North America Stevedoring Co...

THREE SCENARIOS

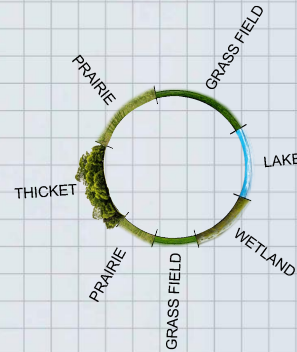
Daniel Garczek

Eco-Loops Park

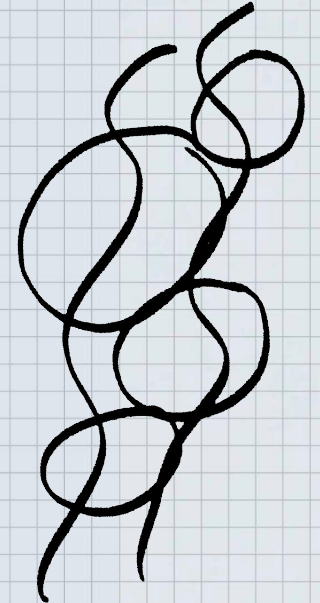
Landscape Plan



Eco-Loops Park creates the most diverse ecosystem. The four loops create pedestrian paths totalling 1.5 miles on which visitors experience changing environments through the thicket, prairie, grass field and shallow marsh wetland.



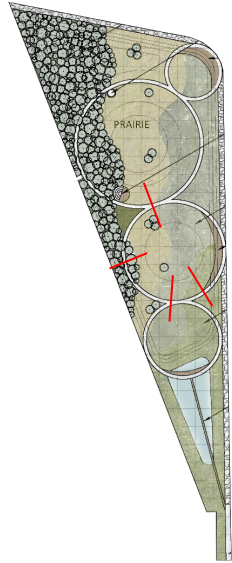
Diagram



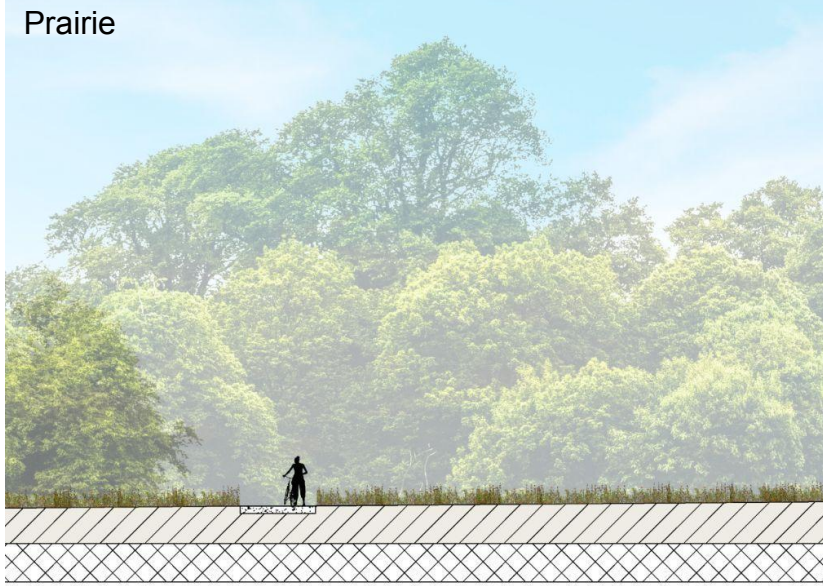
Concept Sketch

Eco-Loops Park

Sections



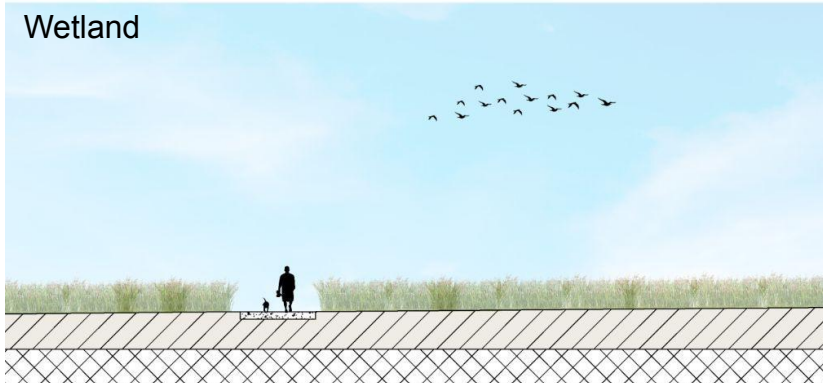
Prairie



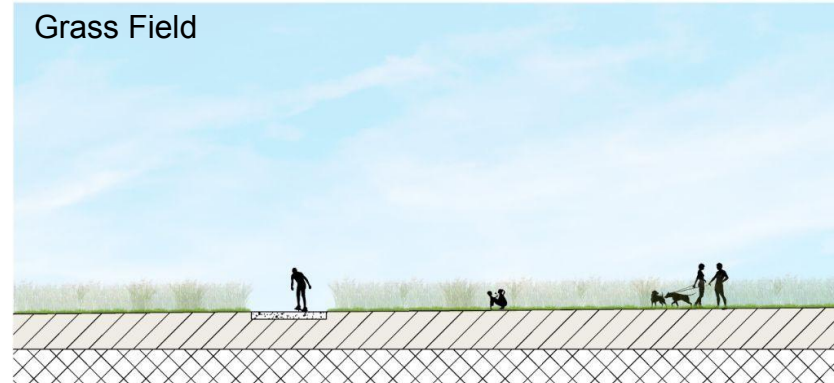
Thicket



Wetland



Grass Field



Eco-Loops Park

Aerial View



Thicket

Gathering Space

Prairie

Lake Overlook

Grass Field

Amphitheater

Activity Surface

Shallow Marsh Wetland

De-watering Pond

Eco-Loops Park

Perspective



Thicket

Amphitheater

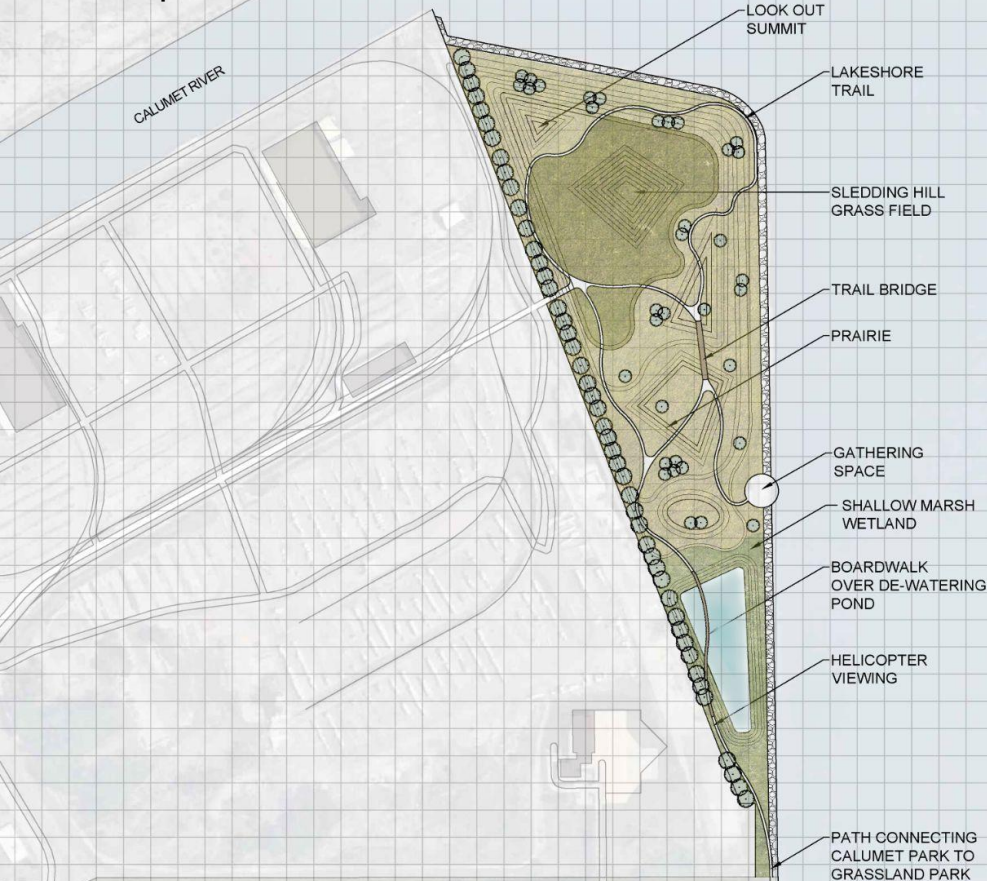
Accessible Path

Prairie

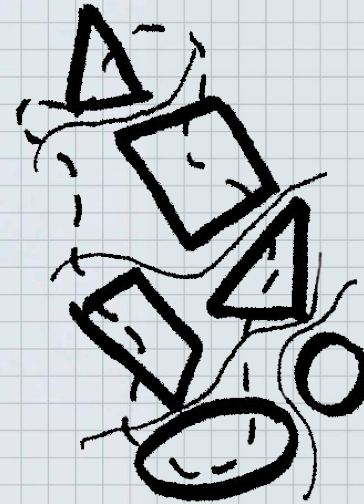
Grass Field

Grasslands Park

Landscape Plan



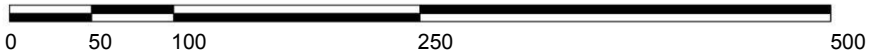
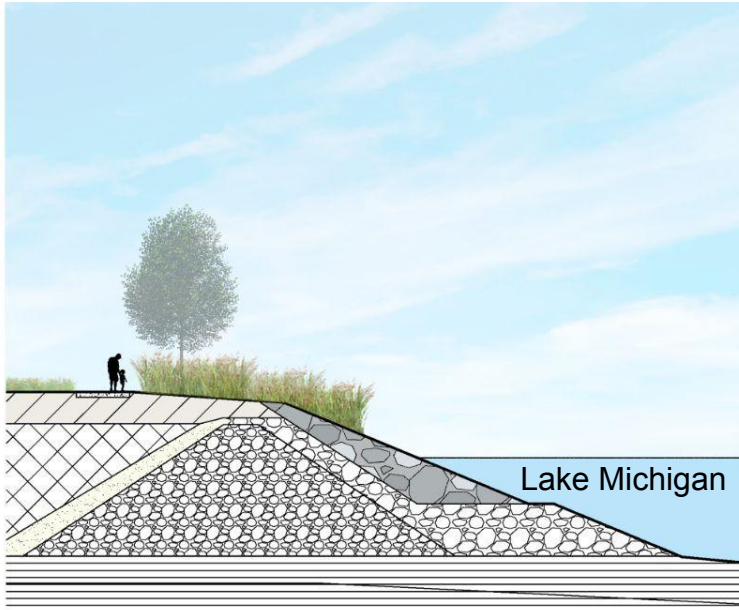
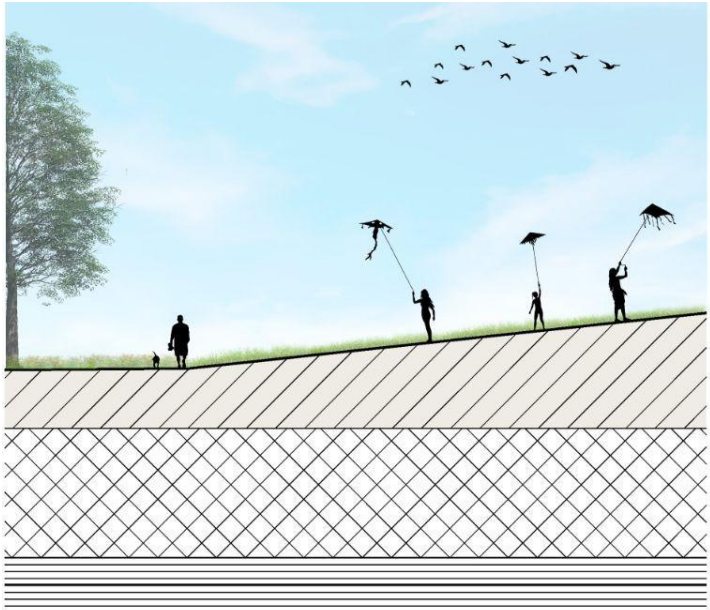
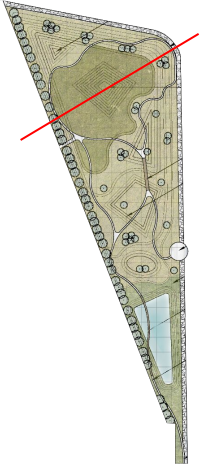
Grassland Park constructs an experientially-rich ADA accessible trail that meanders and gently slopes over hills and valleys leading to a lookout summit, sledding and kite hill, trail bridge and a gathering space overlooking the lake's edge.



Concept Sketch

Grasslands Park

E-W Section



Grasslands Park

Aerial View



Lookout Summit

Sled / Kite Hill

Trail Bridge

Gathering Space

De-watering Pond with Boardwalk

Helicopter Viewing

Grasslands Park

Winter Perspective of Sled Hill



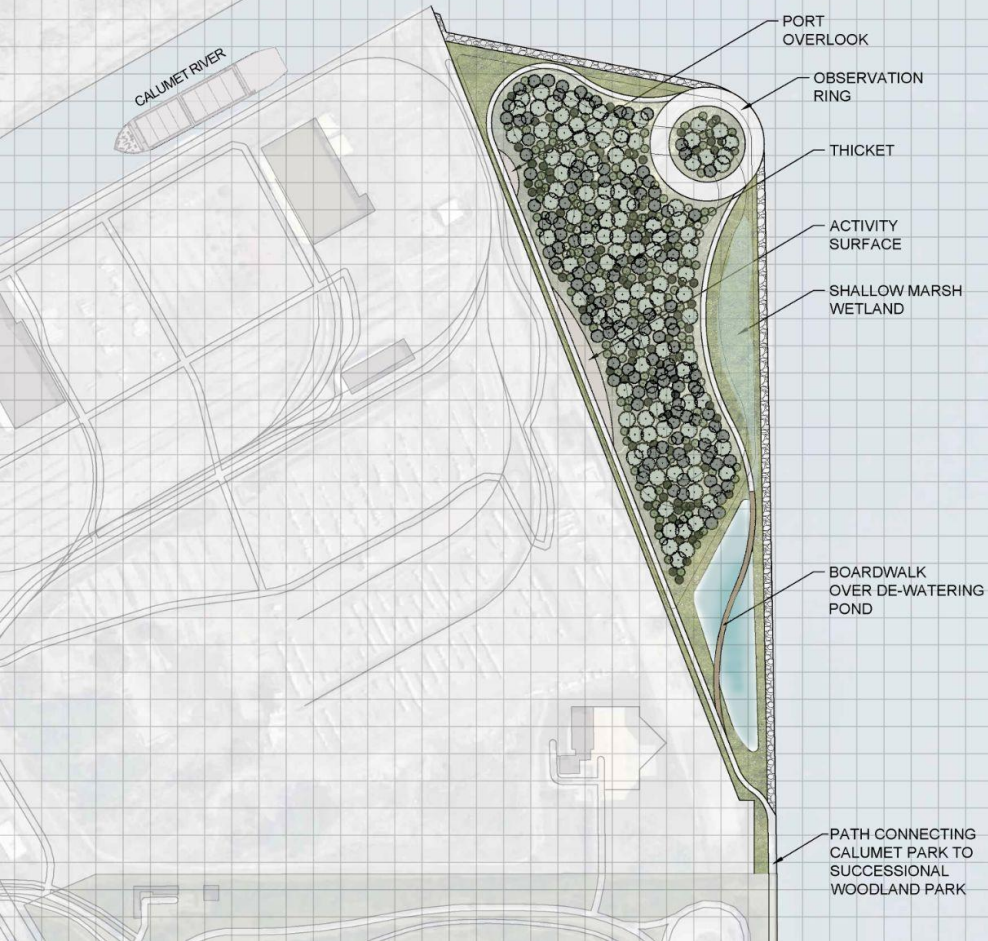
Grasslands Park

Summer Perspective of Kite Hill



Successional Woodland Park

Landscape Plan



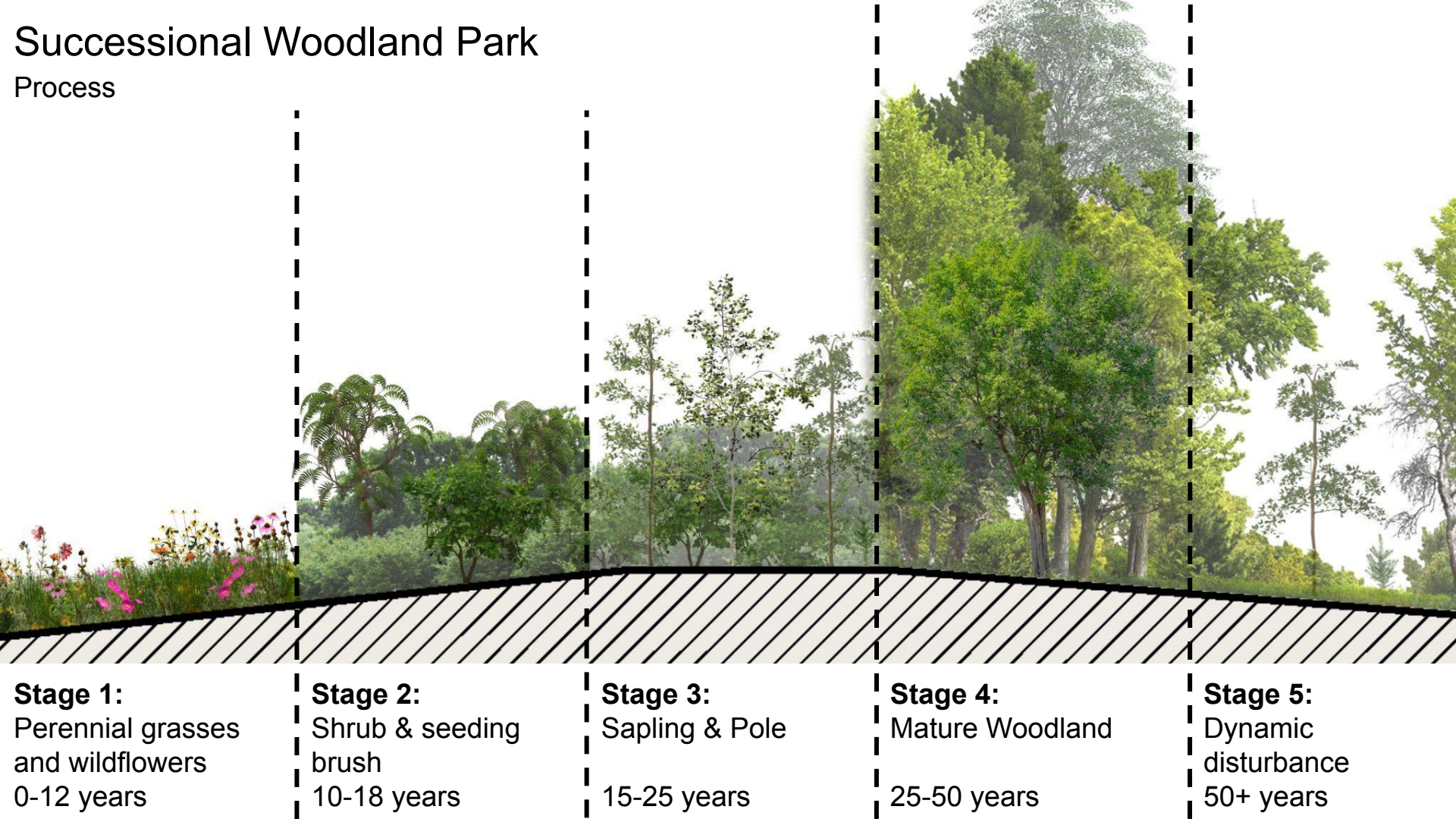
Successional Woodland Park will gather the efforts of the community through the planting of diverse species of trees that will grow into a biodiverse thicket over time.



Concept Sketch

Successional Woodland Park

Process



Stage 1:
Perennial grasses
and wildflowers
0-12 years

Stage 2:
Shrub & seedling
brush
10-18 years

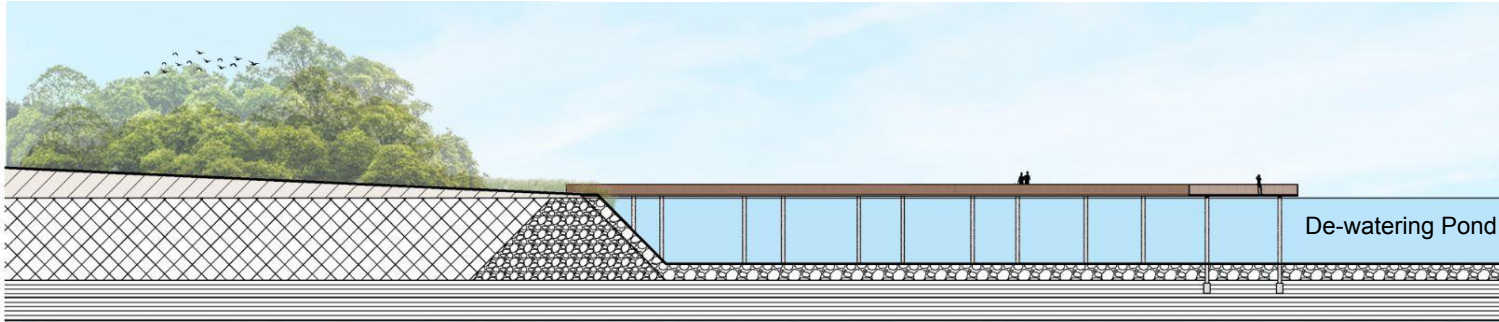
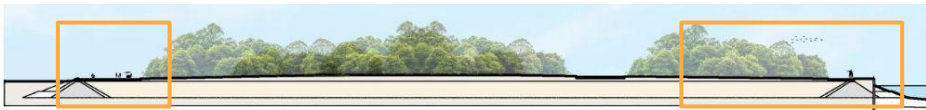
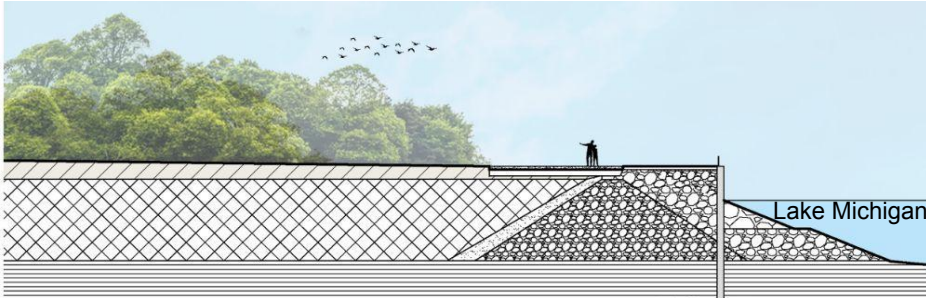
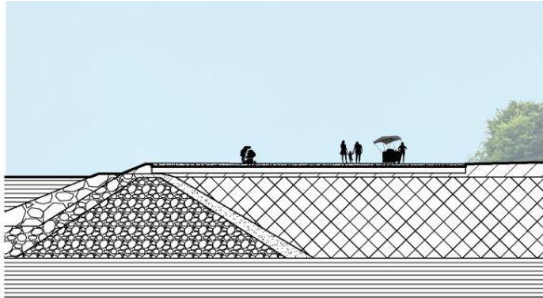
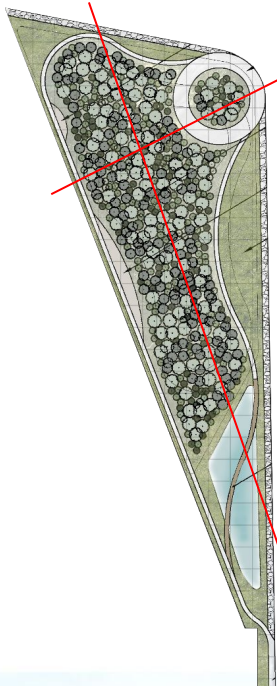
Stage 3:
Sapling & Pole
15-25 years

Stage 4:
Mature Woodland
25-50 years

Stage 5:
Dynamic
disturbance
50+ years

Successional Woodland Park

NS & EW Sections



Successional Woodland Park

Aerial View



Thicket

Observation Ring

Shallow Marsh Wetland

De-watering Pond and Boardwalk

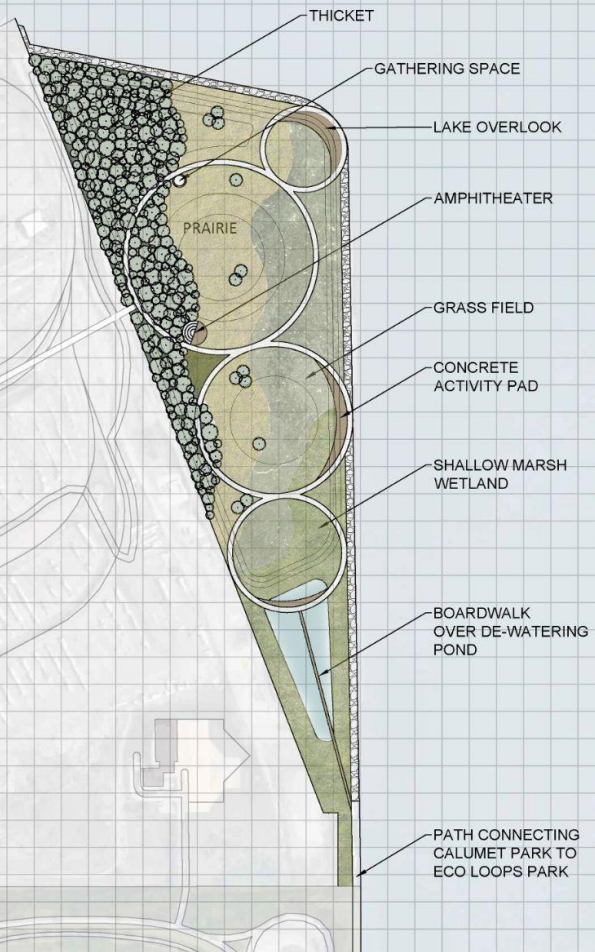
Successional Woodland Park

Perspective of Boardwalk looking East to Lake Michigan

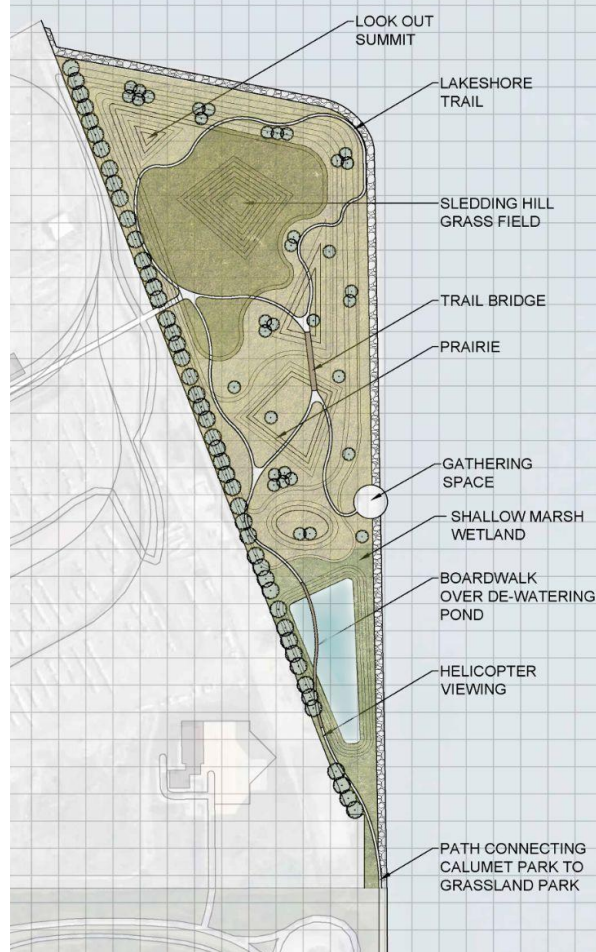


De-watering Pond
becomes bio-habitat

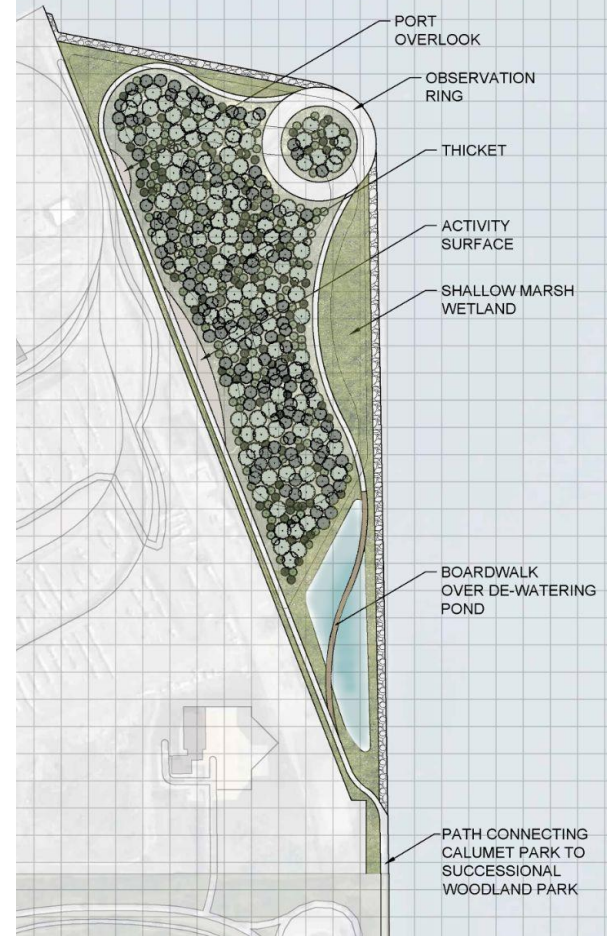
Eco-Loops Park



Grasslands Park



Successional Woodland Park

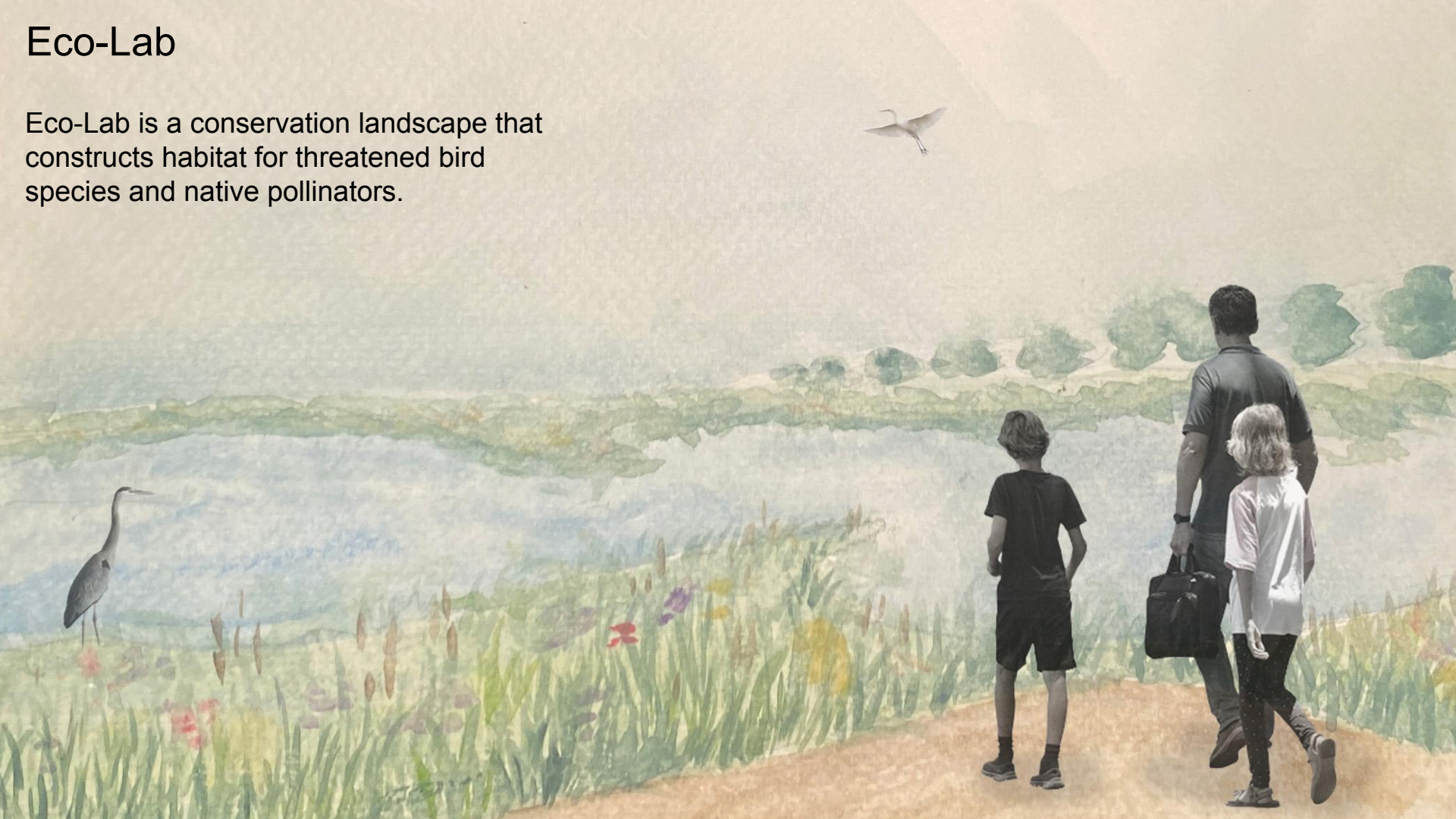


THREE SCENARIOS

Amanda Soto

Eco-Lab

Eco-Lab is a conservation landscape that constructs habitat for threatened bird species and native pollinators.



Eco-Lab

Landscape Plan + Diagrams



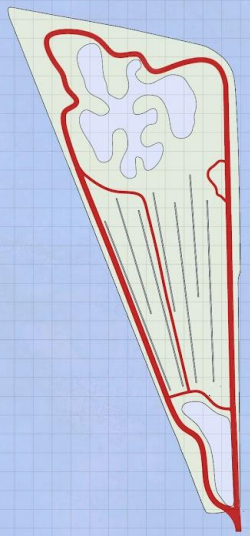
Seed Distribution

The Pollination Prairie has shallow channels that stay damp. Seed distributor stations located along the West side of the site let seeds disperse in the wind across the site.



Circulation Diagram

Bike path loops around the perimeter of the park. More intimate walking paths meander through the center of the park. Program heavy boardwalk on along the East side boarder.



Eco-Lab

Aerial



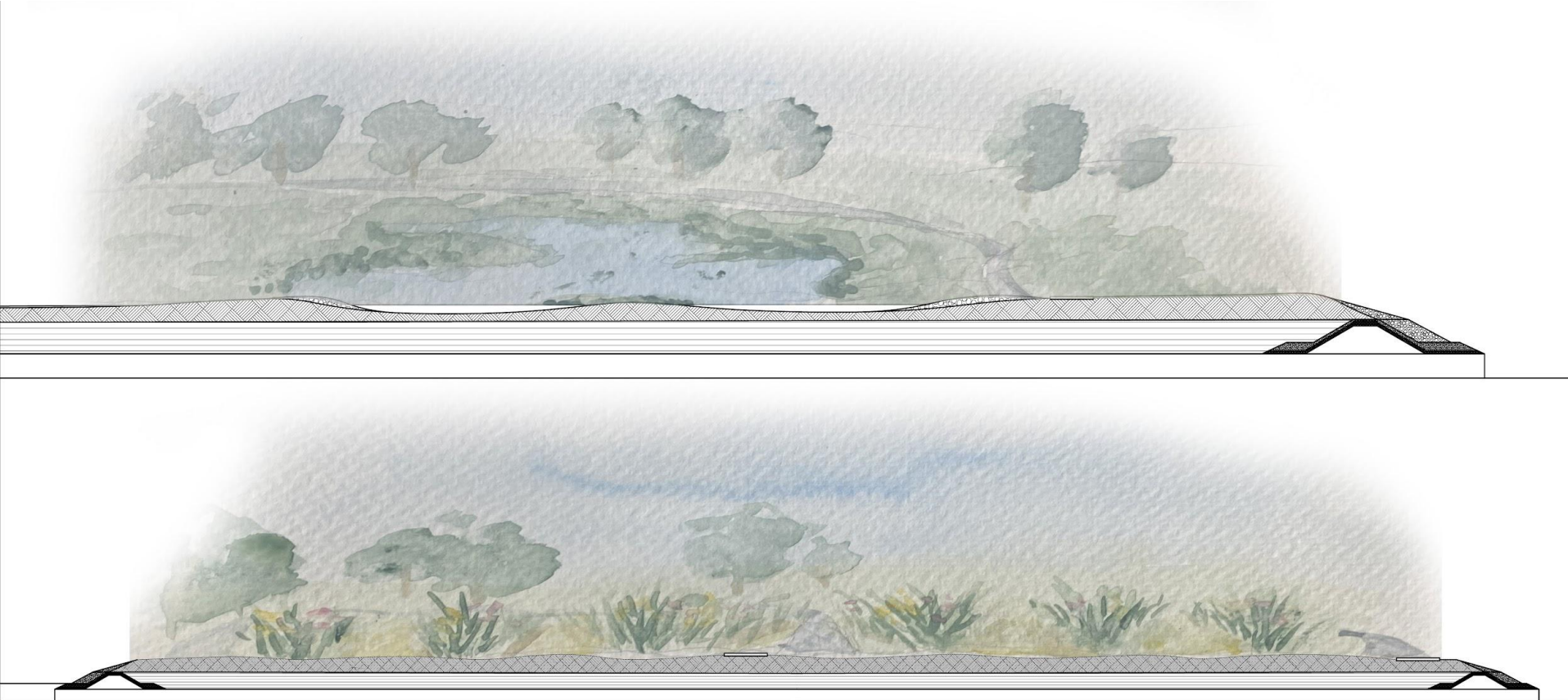
Eco-Lab

Perspective inside the grassland furrows



Eco-Lab

Sections



Eco-Lab

Ecological Zones

Trees

Cottonwood
Swamp White Oak

Grasses

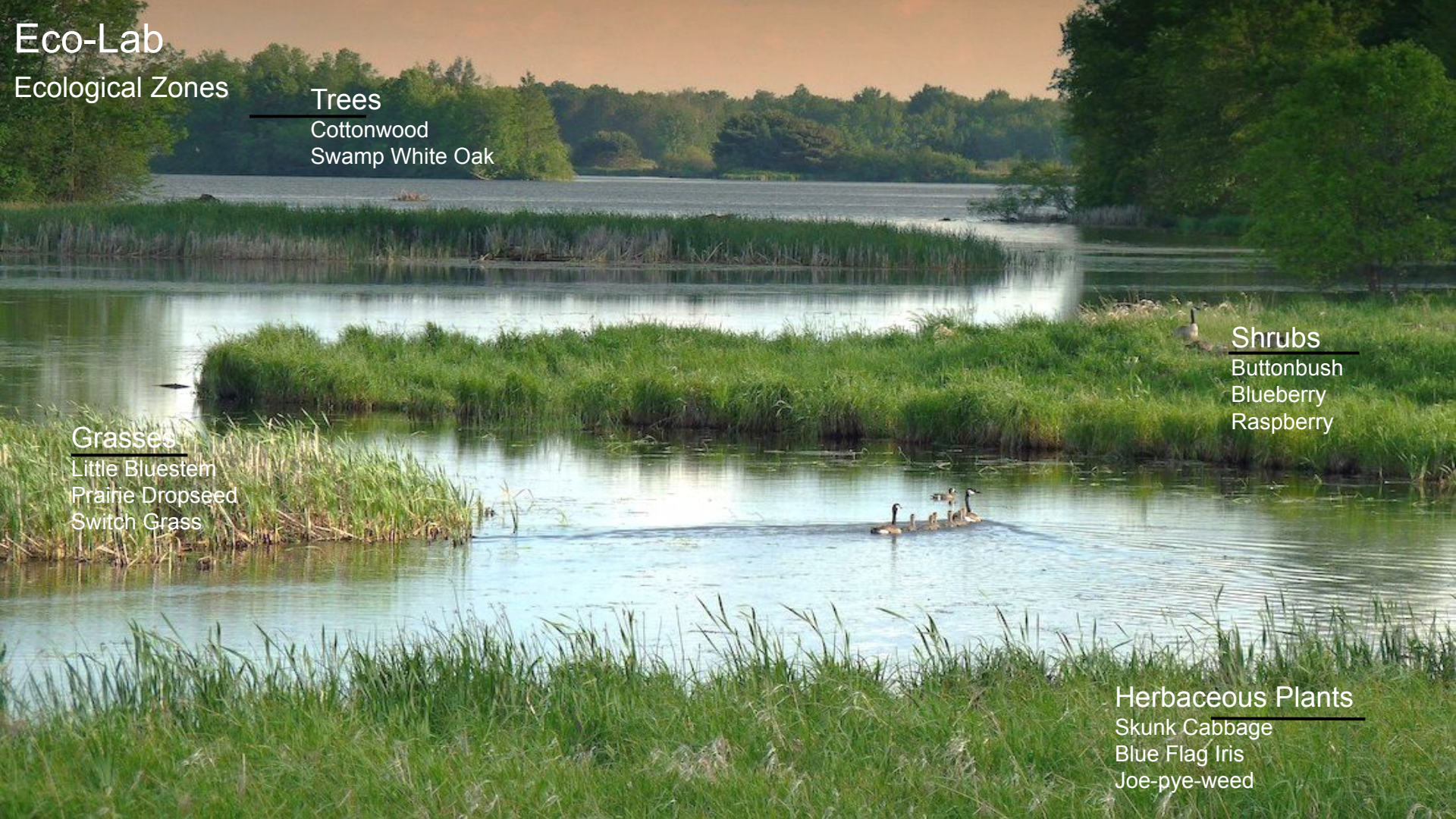
Little Bluestem
Prairie Dropseed
Switch Grass

Shrubs

Buttonbush
Blueberry
Raspberry

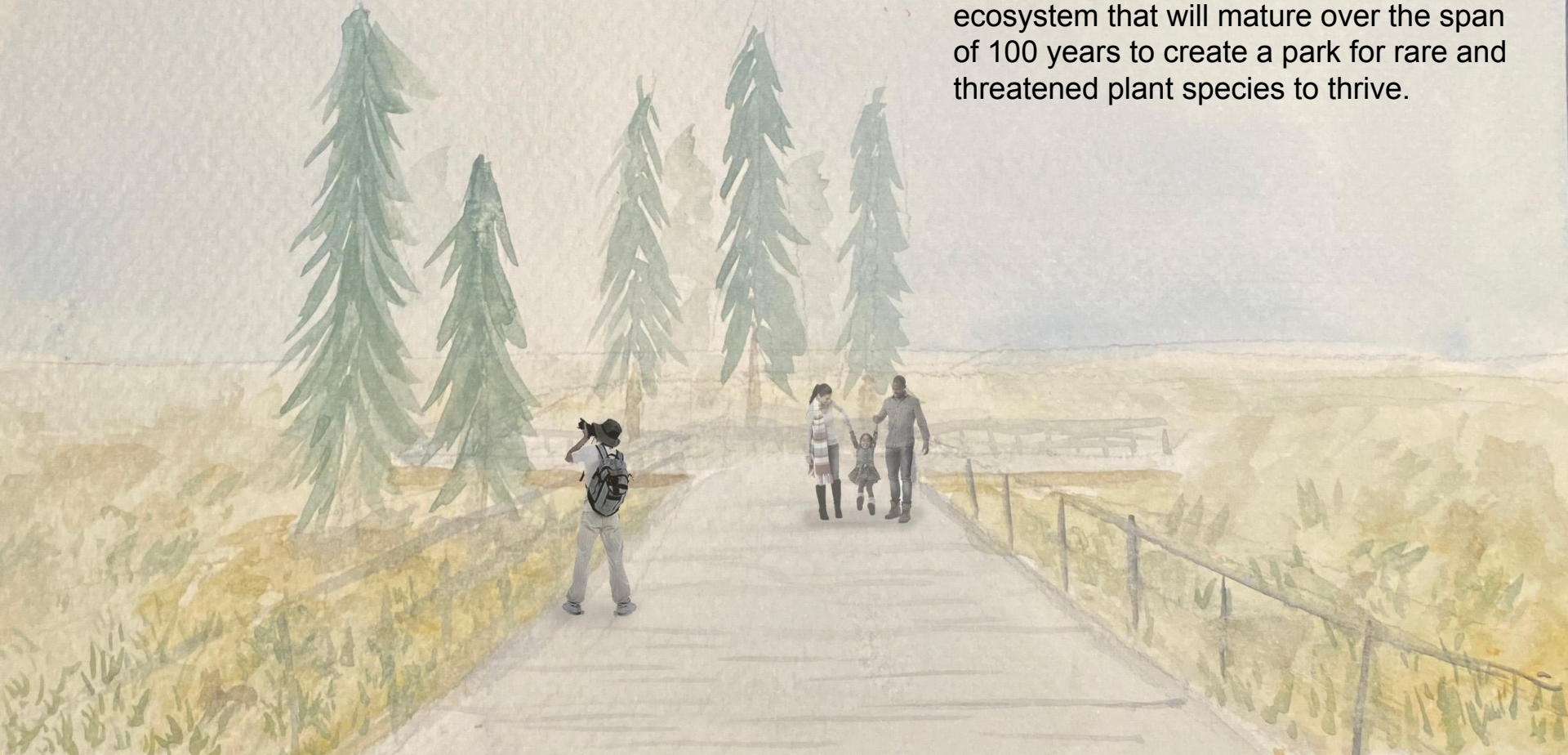
Herbaceous Plants

Skunk Cabbage
Blue Flag Iris
Joe-pye-weed



Iroquois Bog

Perspective of tamarack copse in bog

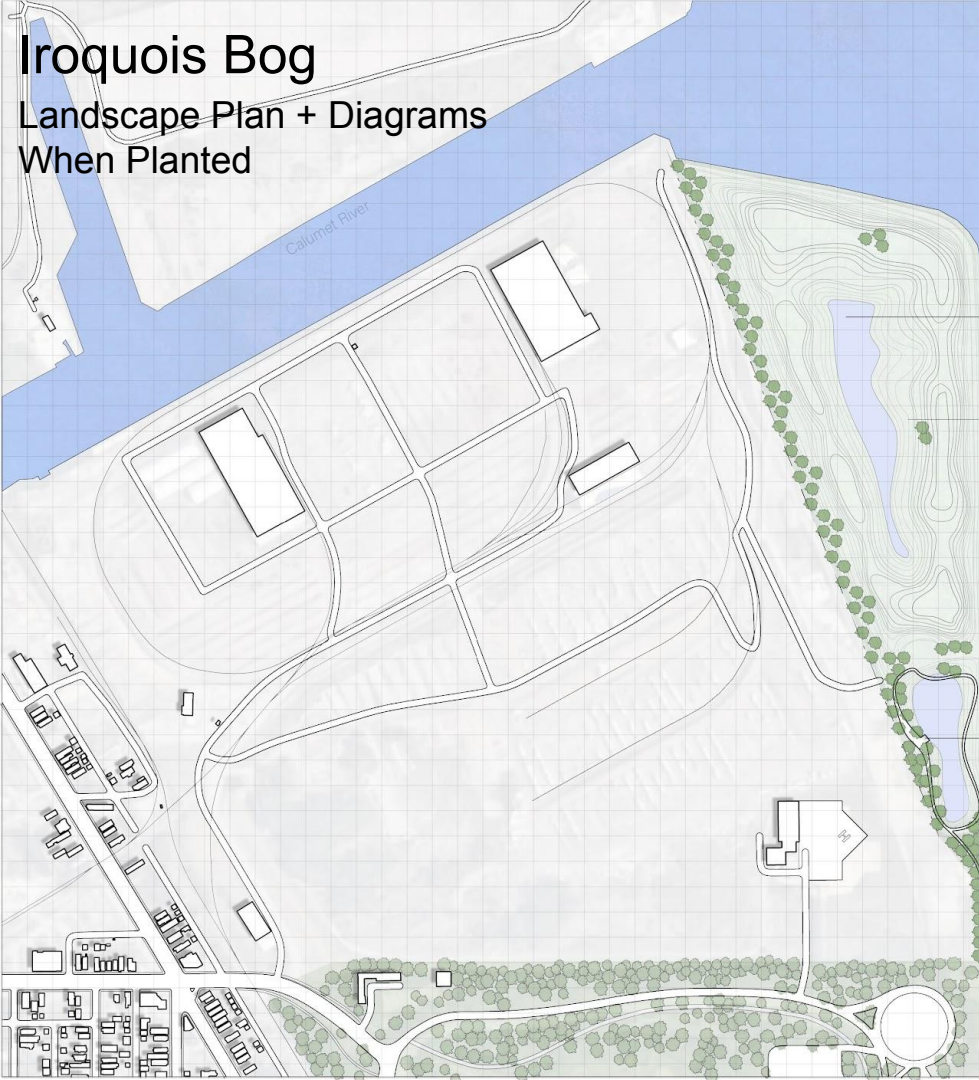


Iroquois Bog is a constructed native ecosystem that will mature over the span of 100 years to create a park for rare and threatened plant species to thrive.

Iroquois Bog

Landscape Plan + Diagrams

When Planted



Calumet River

Pinhook Bog Size Comparison
Located in La Porte, IN is part of the Indiana Dunes National Park.
Pinhook bog is a bit larger than the CDF site and has a East West orientation.

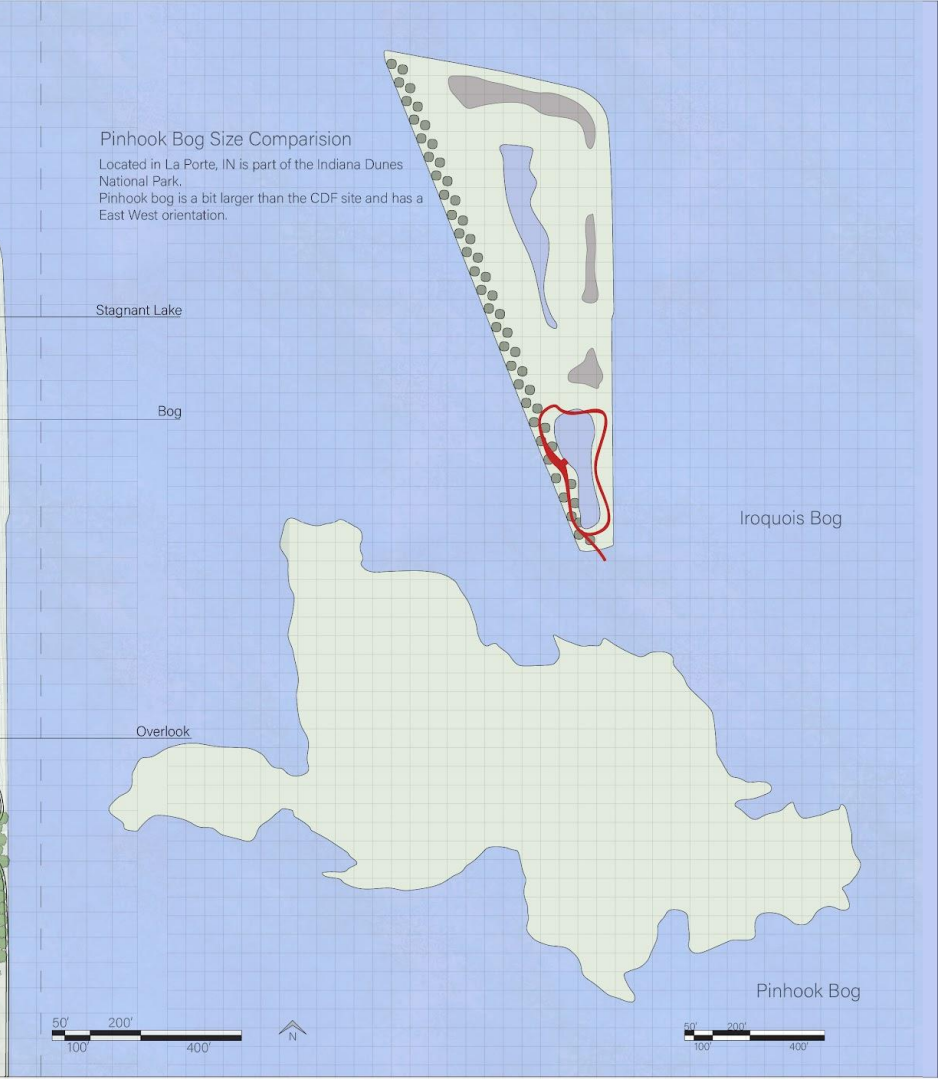
Stagnant Lake

Bog

Overlook

Iroquois Bog

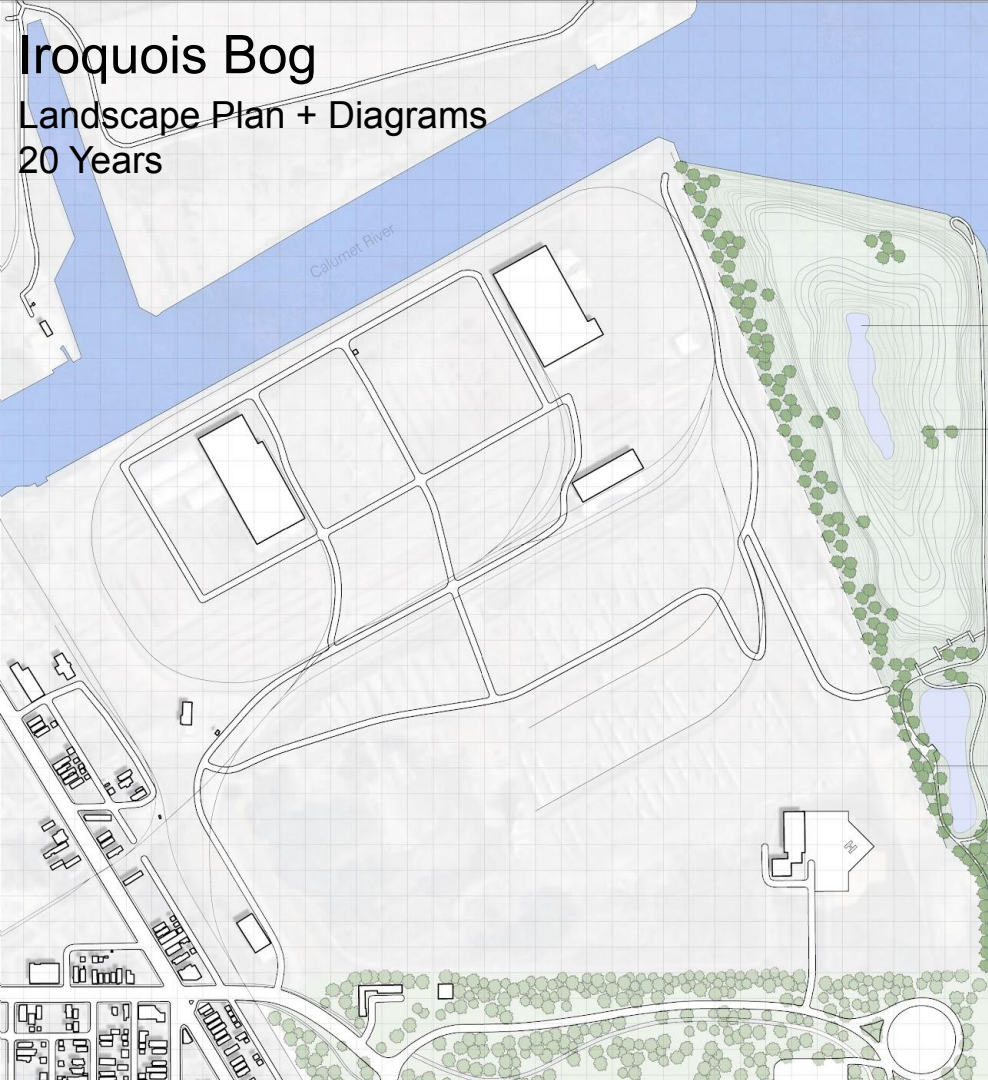
Pinhook Bog



Iroquois Bog

Landscape Plan + Diagrams

20 Years



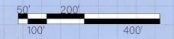
Acidity Level Diagram

Slag found in the Chicago / Gary area neutralizes acidity. By placing slag around the perimeter of the bog, more common plants can inhabit this area while the center of the bog remains acidic.



Circulation Diagram

Walking path extended to the corner of the park and hugs the perimeter tightly to avoid disturbing the bog.



Iroquois Bog

Landscape Plan + Diagrams

100 Years



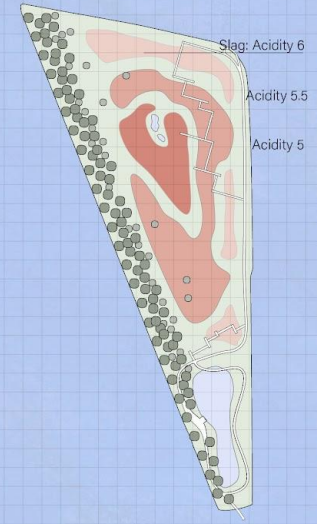
Acidity Level Diagram

High acidity levels continue to spread within the center of the bog creating the habitat for rare and endangered plants.

Stagnant Lake

Bog

Overlook



Circulation Diagram

As the bog starts to settle, a new boardwalk is added to allow access within the bog.



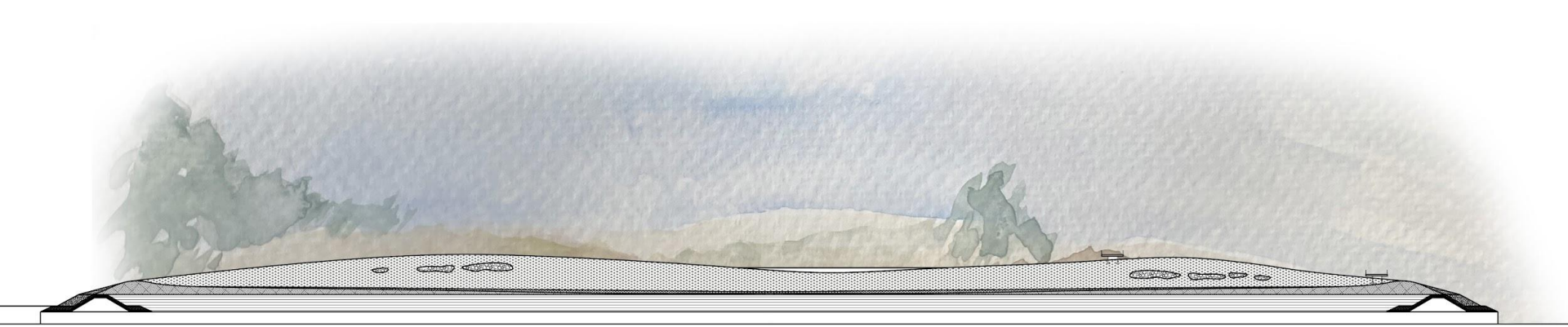
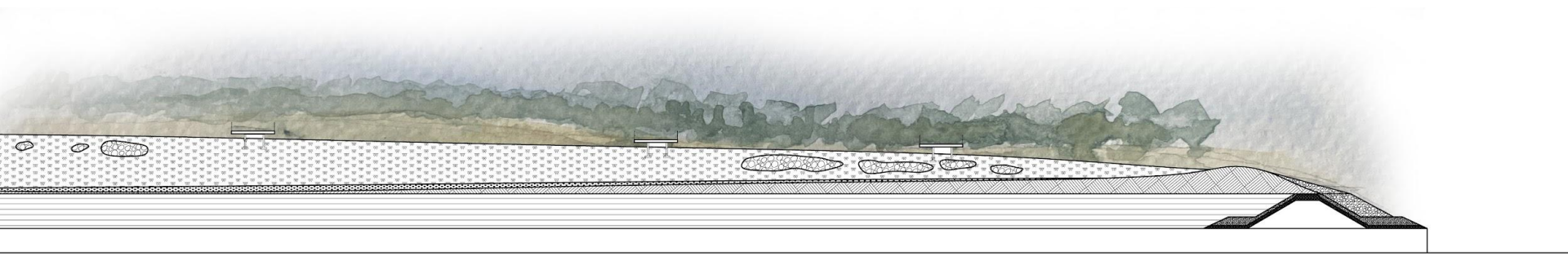
Iroquois Bog

Aerial



Iroquois Bog

Sections



Iroquois Bog

Ecology

Trees

Tamarack
Aspen

Acidity 5.5 - rare

Slipper Orchids
Sedges

Acidity 6

Blueberries
Ferns
Iris

Acidity 5 - most rare

Sundews
Sphagnum Moss
Pitcher Plants



Iroquois Bog

Perspective at 100 years with bog overlook



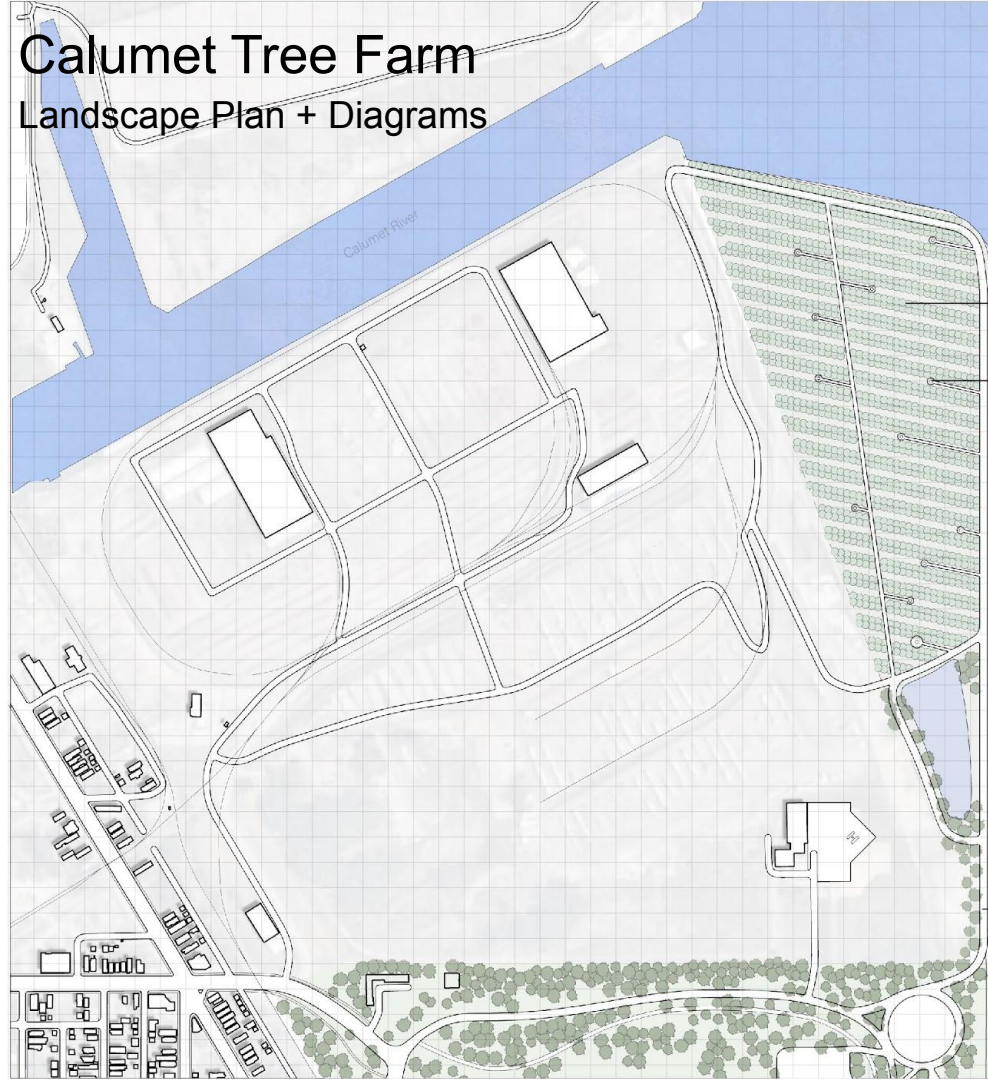
Calumet Tree Farm

Perspectives

Calumet Tree Farm is a green industry park that grows trees for reforestation existing parks and parkways within the community and create a managed forest for people to explore.



Calumet Tree Farm Landscape Plan + Diagrams



Tree Farm

Council Ring

Farmers Market



Circulation Diagram
Main walking paths at the perimeter that branch out to multiple council rings within the forest.



10 Year Old Trees = 99 tons of CO2 collected
OR
675,000 Barbeques

Calumet Tree Farm

Aerial



Calumet Tree Farm

Sections



Calumet Tree Farm

Ecology



Calumet Tree Farm

Perspective along Lake Michigan shoreline
access from Calumet Park



Eco-Lab



Iroquois Bog



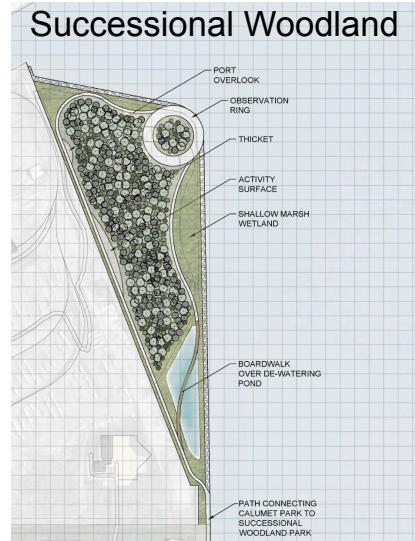
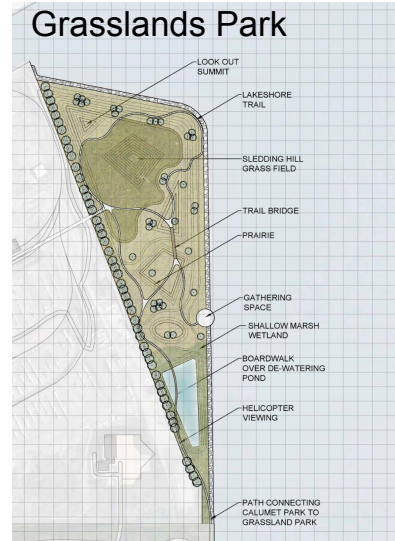
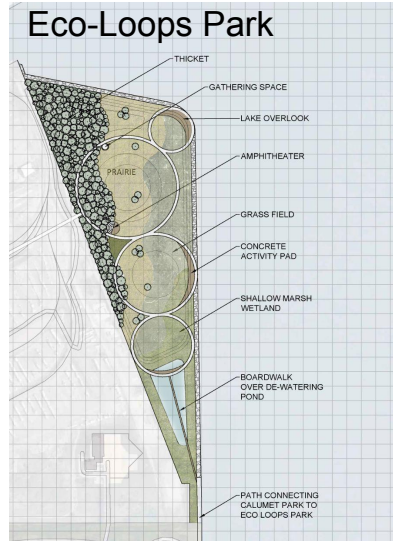
Calumet Tree Farm



THANK YOU FOR INVITING IIT AND THE MASTER OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE + URBANISM PROGRAM
TO JOIN YOUR COMMUNITY

ALL 6 SCENARIOS

Daniel



Amanda

