

Bloomingtondale Trail Revival

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Vitae



“Stations and paths together form a system. Points and lines, beings and relations. What is interesting might be the construction of the system, the number and disposition of stations and paths. Or it might be the flow of messages passing through the lines. In other words, a complex system can be formally described . . . One might have sought the formation and distribution of the lines, paths, and stations, their borders, edges and forms. But one must write as well of the interceptions, of the accidents in the flow along the way between stations. . . What passes may be a message but static prevents it from being heard, and sometimes, from being sent.” - Michel Serres



This is the transformation of an elevated industrial rail line into a viable, unique public park trail known as The Bloomingdale Trail.

The goal is to take a piece of pre-21st century infrastructure that is overrun with troublesome vegetation, litter, crime and underutilized and give it back to the community in the form of a celebrated, elevated park above the city.

005

The Bloomingdale Trail was constructed and used in 1873 as a main freight and passenger line to and from the city of Chicago. In the early 1900s it was raised 20 feet off the ground for safety concerns. At the turn of the century, such few trains actually used the rail anymore that it was shut down and became vacant under the possession of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The abandoned rail line is currently “off limits” but the public uses it for walking, dog walking, and biking.

The elevated line is a valuable asset that is already being used by the community and should be beautified to enhance an already unique experience. The approach is to create a series of access points and nodes along the 3.0 mile line to create different experiences for visitors. With recreation for all ages and unique experiences throughout the year via vegetation, festivals, and community activities, the Bloomingdale Trail will become an extraordinary asset to the city.

I will analyze the area around the site describing the characteristics, history, and demographics of the neighborhood to get a feel for what the story of the area is. With this information and interviews on what community members need and want, a development plan for the existing rail will come to fruition. Ideally, this project would spark an economic, social and overall quality of life upheaval in the community.



Key goals my research and design solution will satisfy include transforming a historic rail line that is underutilized and a crime magnet for the community into a unique, celebrated park above the city.

There are several key guiding goals and principles that will be employed to zero in on the characteristics and experiences of this transformation from death to rebirth of the line.

[1] Attraction

Provide a safe and comfortable environment along with easy accessibility using creative design solutions for visitors.

[2] Self Sustaining

Members of the community control specific aspects of the trail to provide income for the community and future projects.

[3] Enjoyment

Allowing the public to have a sense of freedom and entertainment within the trail.

[4] Nature

Helping human connections to nature within the boundaries of a city through a thriving ecosystem.

[5] Learning

Teaching the importance of nature and cohabitation within human life. Learning opportunities in the form of public programs, day cares, and exhibits.

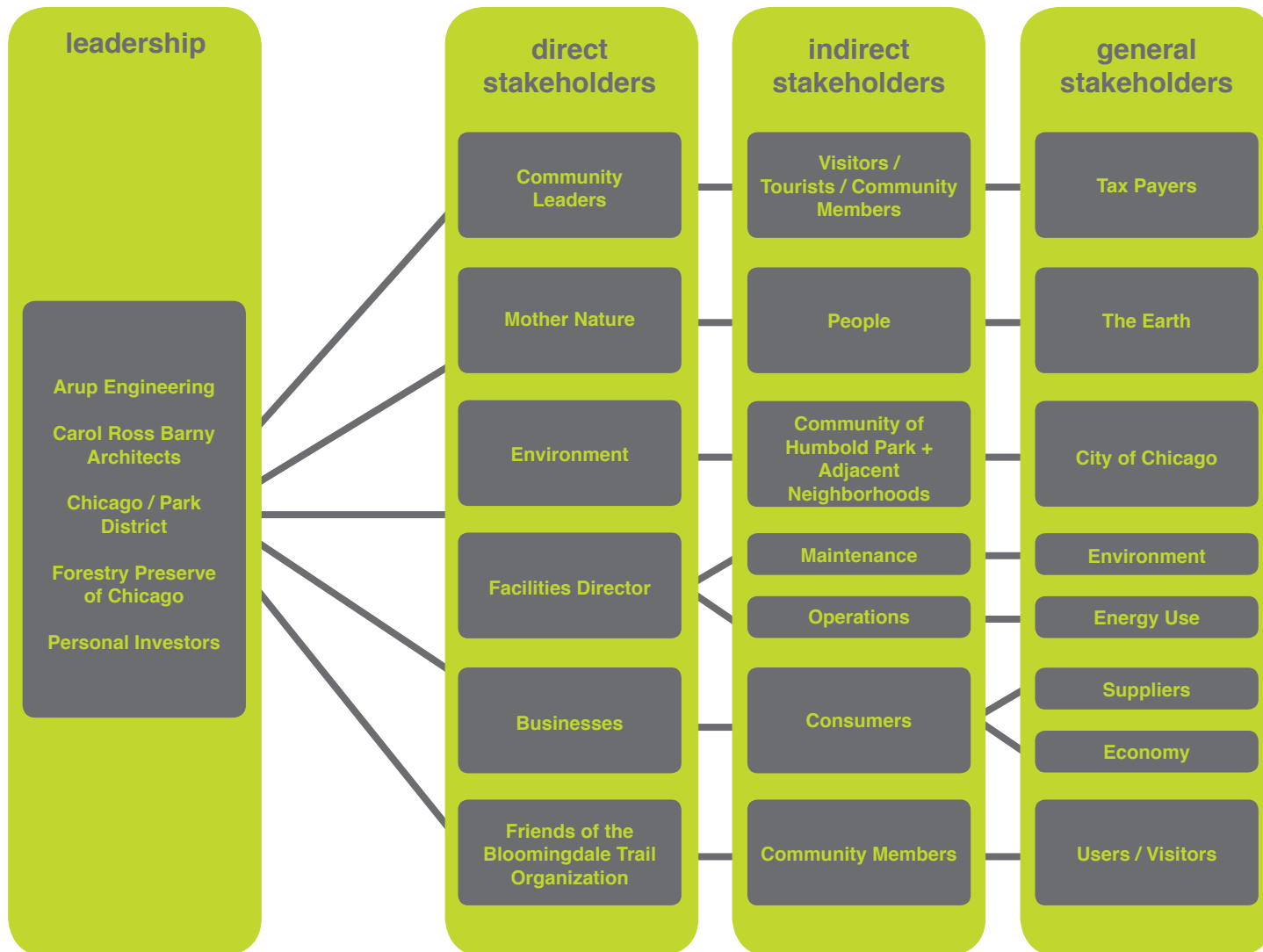
[6] Extraordinary

Provides a unique experience of vantage points and circulation within the city.

[7] Nodes + Connections

Contribute nodes of heightened experiences at different levels along the linear elevated park. Give connections to public amenities in the vicinity of the line.

The following page contains the Stakeholders Chart for the Bloomingdale Trail Revival. The leadership roles taken are by the administrations and major hands in the project. The direct stakeholders are just that, those directly affected by the leadership roles in a big way. The indirect stakeholders are those stakeholders who are indirectly affected by the actions of the leadership and direct stakeholders roles. The general stakeholders are just that, the generality of the public and environment that will be affected by the Bloomingdale Trail Revival project.





Deep in northwest Chicago spanning several neighborhoods is a 136 year old elevated freight line that is a blossoming beauty waiting to be brought to a new life. This is its history.

1871

The Great Fire of Chicago burns 4 square miles of the city. This in turn gives rise to The Chicago Frame. With this change in the city's building dynamics, transportation of steel for building is on the rise.

1872

The City Council of Chicago grants the Chicago + Pacific Railroad to build a railroad extending from the west into what is now the Industrial Corridor on the Chicago River. The initial plan is to lay the tracks on street level.

1873

Construction begins on the railroad.

1880

The railroad is absorbed by Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway in a 999 year lease with the City of Chicago for the land the rail occupies.

1893

Over the several years, deaths occur on the railroad due to it being constructed at street level. The City Council of Chicago orders that all railroad tracks become elevated due to the growing sprawl and population of the city.

The World's Columbian Exposition [400th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America] takes place in Chicago. This becomes the setting for the infamous slayings of 27 lives that is recounted in the book, "*Devil in the White City.*"





1900

The railroad, in an effort to fund and elevate the tracks, becomes part of the Soo Line Railroad which is a subsidiary of the Chicago Pacific Railway.

1910

The railroad becomes known as the Bloomingdale Line as it runs along and over Bloomingdale Avenue. The Bloomingdale Line is elevated to fifteen feet between Ashland Avenue and Lawndale Avenue.

The Bloomingdale Line continues its success through most of the century helping Chicago grow and prosper.

1990

Roughly one train a week travels along the Bloomingdale Line.

1997

Before its demise, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning outlines the conversion of the Bloomingdale Line into a green way in their document publication of the regional trail plan.

2000

The last train chugs through the Bloomingdale Line.





2002

With the last train traveling the line almost 2 years ago, the City of Chicago and several of its departments begin planning to turn the line into a multiuse trail. The name “Bloomingdale Trail” is birthed.

2003

Threatening to be torn down, the Bloomingdale Trail inspires a group of advocates known as Friends of the Bloomingdale Trail to make the public aware of its existence and importance.

Their purpose is to:

- [1] further the discussion about the line
- [2] prevent the destruction of the line
- [3] prevent the land from being sold to developers

2004

The Chicago Planning Commission approves the trail as a part of a plan to remedy the worst ratio of parkland-to-people in Logan Square.

2008

Buildings at the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Leavitt Street are demolished along with another at Albany Street.

The City of Chicago issues RFPs [request for proposals] for the competition *Envisioning the Bloomingdale Line*. 23 firms apply for the competition. Of the 23 entrants, the Chicago Architectural Club views 20 for exhibition.

2009

The Albany / Whipple Park opens providing 0.5 acres of greenspace near the trail.

ARUP + Carol Ross Barney become leaders for further development of The Bloomingdale Trail for the City of Chicago through the competition.

2010 +

The development of the Bloomingdale Trail is in discussion and firms, community members, and activists are making sure it is on the right path. Its future aesthetics and uses are underdetermined at the current phase but it is assured the project will be a landmark park for Chicago.

The park is tentatively slated to be opened in 2016.

The following photographs are taken of its existing conditions.



Railyard



Humboldt Boulevard



Railings



Existing Green



Examining the Trail



Above + Below



The L



Opening



Humboldt Boulevard



Overgrown



Moving Mass



Walking Dog



View



Above



Vacant



The L + Sky



Entrance



Through the Trees



Signage



Layered



New Construction



Intersecting Lines



Frontage



New Life



Rails



Embankment



Leftovers



Un Privacy



Entrance to Park



Western



More Leftovers



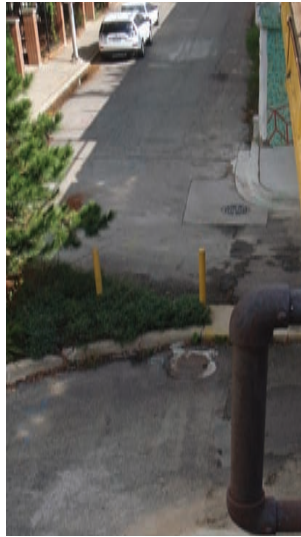
Steel



Concrete



Entrance



Street



Dead Shrubs



Beautiful

018



Backyards



Shield



Interlock



Meditation



Users



CTA



Condos



Rivets



Bolted Together



Green Roof



Title



Chicago Steel



Watch Panda Runnn

Precedents



The High Line New York, NY



Promenade Plantee Paris, France



Bay Bridge San Francisco, CA



Reading Viaduct Philadelphia, PA



Public Farm 1 New York, NY





The High Line New York, NY

“We wanted to save the High Line to make something extraordinary for New York City. It wouldn’t be enough to build stairs and add a few planters and benches. The design for the High Line had to be as interesting and unusual as the structure itself.” [Friends of the High Line, 007]

Built in the 1930s, the High Line consisted of freight lines transporting goods in, out, and through the lower west side of Manhattan in New York City. In 1980 the rail line stopped running and the piece of dead infrastructure sat for almost 20 years. Through the organization, The Friends of the High Line, and some key politicians, the High Line was saved from being demolished. Throughout those 20 years, the High Line grew without human presence. Overgrown wildflowers, trees, grass and other flora including fauna took over.

“We wanted to save the High Line to make something extraordinary for New York City. It wouldn’t be enough to build stairs and add a few planters and benches. The design for the High Line had to be as interesting and unusual as the structure itself.” [Friends of the High Line, 007]

With such an interesting piece of infrastructure left over from an era that created the neighborhoods around it, the High Line was thought to be an asset to the city. The problem was then proposed on what could the High Line be? In January of 2003, proposals for “Designing the High Line” were submitted from over 700 teams in 36 different countries. Winning the competition came in September of 2004 with the selection of James Corner Field Operations as the landscape architecture firm and Diller Scofidio + Renfro as the architecture firm.

The main scheme of the High Line consisted of 3 major aspects. [1] The development of a concrete planks allowing for a walkable surface and free growth of flora and water drainage and control. [2] To slow things down and give visitors the sense of being free of time. This was exhibited by meandering walkways and hidden sitting coves encouraging one to take their time. [3] Using design strategies to control dimension and scale along the High Line creating a subtlety within the city.

In April of 2006, construction began on the first of 3 sections of the High Line. The first section [from Gansevoort Street to 20th Street] opened in June 2009 with the second section [from 20th to 30th Street] projected to open in mid 2010.



Gansevoort Woodland



23rd Street Lawn



30th Street Cutout



30th Street Entrance



023

Chelsea Thicket



The High Line New York, NY



10th Avenue Square



Sundeck Water Feature and Rail Preserve



In September 2009 I visited the first section of the High Line with some family members. I would have to say that the project is so logical in character that I am surprised it has never been done before. Think of a park above the city! Heavily urban cities already have problems with giving land back to the public because it simply doesn't make sense from a business standpoint. That's what they want you to think, however, if done correctly, as the High Line has in its first impression, it can sprout business. Less than 3 months after its opening, I counted 5 developments around the High Line being proposed. Property values around the High Line have risen while crime has fallen because of the increased number of eyes on the street via the public. Business have seen almost a 200% increase in clientele with more shops opening around the immediate entrances to the High Line.

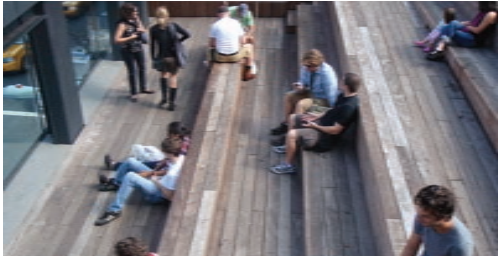
My one frustration, which I believe will be eased over the life of the project, was the congestion experienced once 30 feet in the air on the park trail. Yes the project has only been open for 3 months, but the sheer genius of it keeps neighbors, city dwellers and visitors coming back to it. It's a fascinating piece of urban fabric woven into the city without disrupting the land around it physically. Once the middle and final sections open, I believe the congestion will disperse.

The details of the benches, the concrete planks for walkways, and even the water feature that was not yet operational were absolutely amazing. It was as if divine intervention took place and married the historical structure with human existence. The one detail I thought was a little troubling was the rise in the concrete planks. Several people continually tripped almost falling into the wildlife. For a quick fix, the maintenance personnel made mini guardrails out of neon rope to warn people of the hazard.

In all, the experience was profoundly unique. Experiencing a city from 30 feet in the air without the obstruction of cars, signage, and the other obstacles freed the mind and provided a sense of personal space within the city. This park WAS built and IS for the people. The variation in paths, built planters, and seating allowed for that unique and personal experience that Diller Scofidio + Renfro stated as one of their design guiding principles.



View to the south at 10th Avenue



10th Avenue seating square



Benches morphing up from the decking



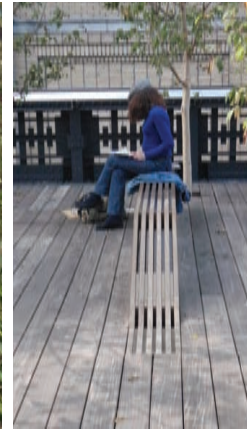
Lounging on the sundeck



Keeping it wild



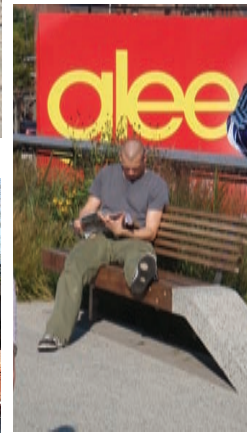
Gansevoort plaza entrance



Artist inspiration



Through the market



Concrete bench



Lego High Line



Promenade Plantee Paris, France

In 1859, a freight line was constructed connecting 2 main train stations 14 kilometers apart in Paris. However, in 1969 the rail line became abandoned and contributed to crime and hostility within the neighborhood around the Bastille. With a wonderful brick viaduct, the Parisian people didn't want it torn down but wanted something more for the life of it and the neighborhood.

In the 1990s architect Philippe Mathieux and landscape architect Jacques Vergely created the idea of the Promenade Plantee. Below the viaduct became the Viaduct des Arts which currently contains over 45 art galleries and exhibition space for artists.

The Promenade Plantee is also known in France as the Coulee Vert, which means the Green Flow. The elevated walkway extends 4.5 kilometers along the entire length of the 12th arrondissement [district]. With a ratio of equal walking space to planted space, the experience is a narrow one which allows visitors to see through the plants out into the city, have the feeling of being lost in a forest, and relaxation from a large European city. The walkway ends in a large grassy park in which festivals, sunbathing, sports, and relaxation take place. In concept, this piece of infrastructure is a line with several points ending in a large point, the open park.

In June of 2008 I also had the pleasure of visiting this fascinating piece of reused infrastructure. This project seemed to be less about people and providing them with various elements of interaction, but rather a symbiosis of human and nature. The viewing points were amazing within the city and rarely does a visitor get the chance to see Paris from this eye level unless at the top of the Eiffel Tower or the Pompidou Centre.

Unfortunately, graffiti is rampant in Paris and a lot of the line was tagged, but this didn't take over the sensation of relaxation and joy of walking. Like most European cities, the elevated walkway was designed as a boulevard in which there is a main walking space flanked by plantings and in some cases it is reversed with plantings in the middle and walkways flanking it.

In all, the project is very pleasing and achieves its goals of bringing people above the city to experience nature in a unique urban environment.



Wooden decking



Planted stair entrance



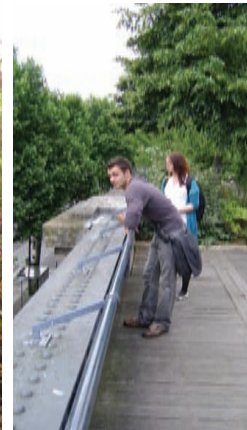
Destination park



Reflecting pond



Experiencing the trail



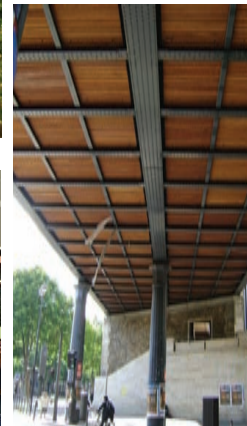
Viewing the city from above



Vegetation



Viaduct des Arts



Underside of the viaduct



Boulevard traffic



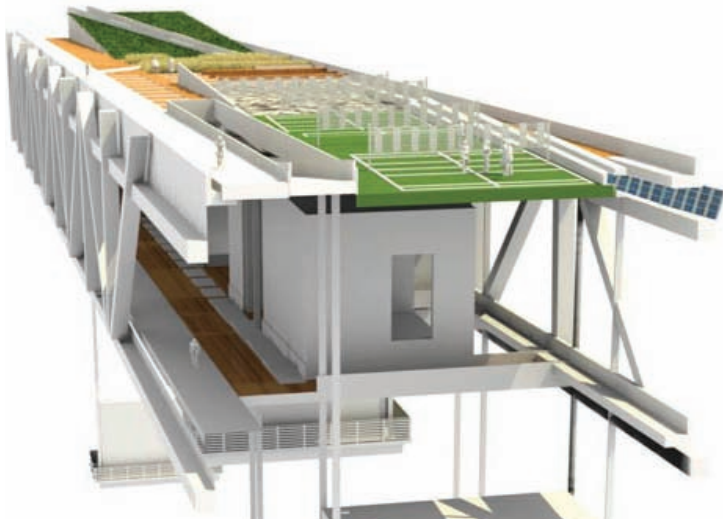
Bay Bridge San Francisco, CA

Currently the Bay Bridge is undergoing renovation and this requires that an aging section of the bridge be replaced. Inspired by New York's High Line, the firm Rael San Fratello Architects proposed a series of images representing a hanging neighborhood and sky park. Their scheme includes 2 miles of biking paths, climbing walls, and gardens and meadows.

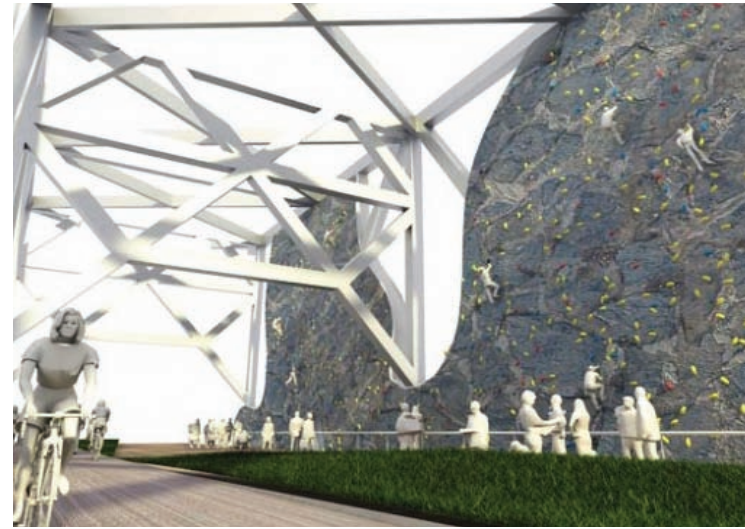
The project scheme seems to envelope a whole community within and under the bridge. This community seems more like a city under the bridge including housing, theaters, museums, along with sporting facilities and vegetation.

Although the reality of this design exercise is unlikely, it is an interesting reuse and imaginative design for an old bridge. The bridge section is being replaced because it isn't seismically stable for earthquakes.

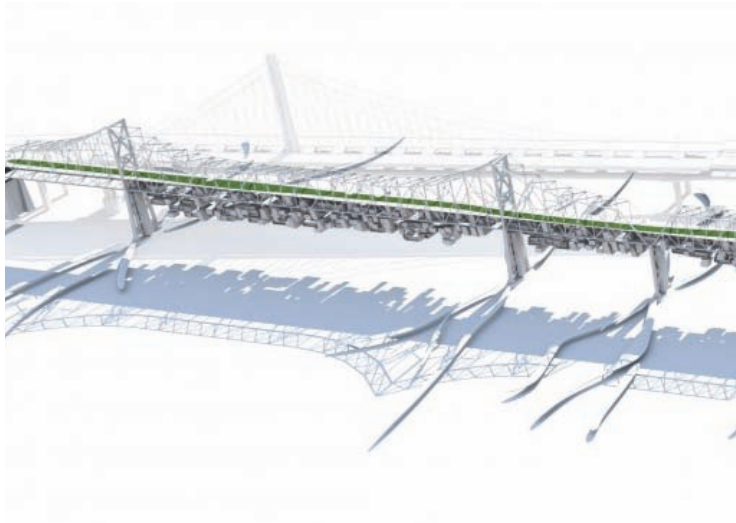
At its current stage, the Bay Bridge renovation is just a design exercise with no plans to carry it through.



Multilayered sports facilities



Climbing wall



Hanging community under the Bay Bridge



Urban harvesting



Reading Viaduct Philadelphia, PA

The Reading Viaduct in Philadelphia is another abandoned and unused rail line system that used to allow freight trains in and out of the city. It opened in 1893 and was used for about 100 years. Since then, it has been an eyesore for the city but a valuable asset as well like the High Line.

The viaduct runs through several neighborhoods that are currently under development. Although this project is at its early stages, legislation and making the public aware of this historical asset is becoming successful. Along with local community members and students of architecture at Drexel University.



Overgrown rails



From the street



Electrical lines + power station



Viewing the city



Abandoned



Forest among rails



Walking the line



Guards



Public Farm 1 New York, NY

Public Farm 1 [PF1] is a project designed in New York City in collaboration with WORK Architecture Company and students from PS1's Young Architects Program for MoMA in the summer of 2008.

PF1's goal is to create a place of education while bringing the community together to learn about sustainable urban agriculture and the idea of urban farming. The constructed system is made of 100% recyclable materials and is 100% solar powered.

The tubes contain different forms of vegetation such as herbs, fruits and vegetables. Some tubes are open to below to allow harvesters to pick and tend to the farms. Structurally, other tubes run the full length to the ground acting as columns and an overhead plane for protection from the elements. These columns also contain different programs including seating, educational materials, and a juice bar.



Side view



Planted seating nodes



Growing



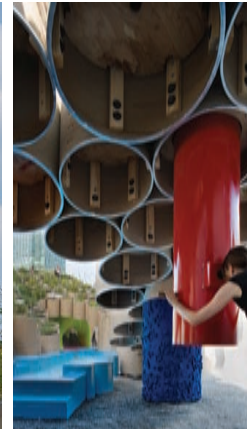
From the MoMA



Irrigation Pool



From the ground



Periscope



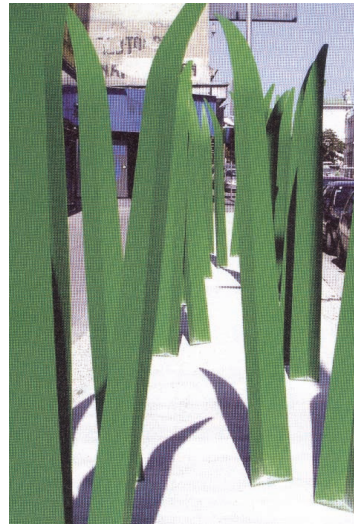
Solar Storage



Into the street



Experiencing



Other Influential Projects

The following couple of pages include projects on a smaller scale that could influence the design, organization, and concept for the Bloomingdale Trail Revival.

[immediate left]

This playful organization of large blades of grass is called Grasshopper by BKK-3 in Vienna, Austria. In both situations [a playground and entrance ramp into a building] the blades of grass become an organization element of circulation through a space.

[opposite page_from top left clockwise]

The Dalki Theme Park in Heyri, South Korea by Slade Architecture is a building and space based on a cartoon to market fashion products for shopping. Aside from the design of the building and its purpose, the special qualities of the outdoor space underneath the building is of some interest. The ground is laid with a cork material to cushion the fall of children in this rich learning and playing environment.

The Istria Cafe is near 57th street in Chicago and occupies the space under an existing Metra train line. This space is interesting because it utilizes dead space making it a community amenity within the neighborhood.

The A8ernA Community and shopping center by NL Architects is another project that occupies underutilized space underneath a piece of infrastructure. In this case, it occupies the underside of the A8 highway in the Netherlands. This project is interesting because it uses the existing pylons as part of the massive skatepark.

Vertical gardens have become a way to beautify a space and include vegetation without taking up valuable land area which could be used for a structure. Building gardens vertically allows for a symbiotic relationship between plants and buildings without extinguishing either in a project.



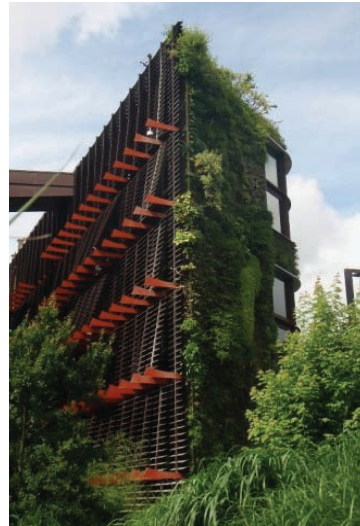
Dalki Theme Park



Istria Cafe



Vertical Vegetation in Paris



A8ernA Community + Shopping Center



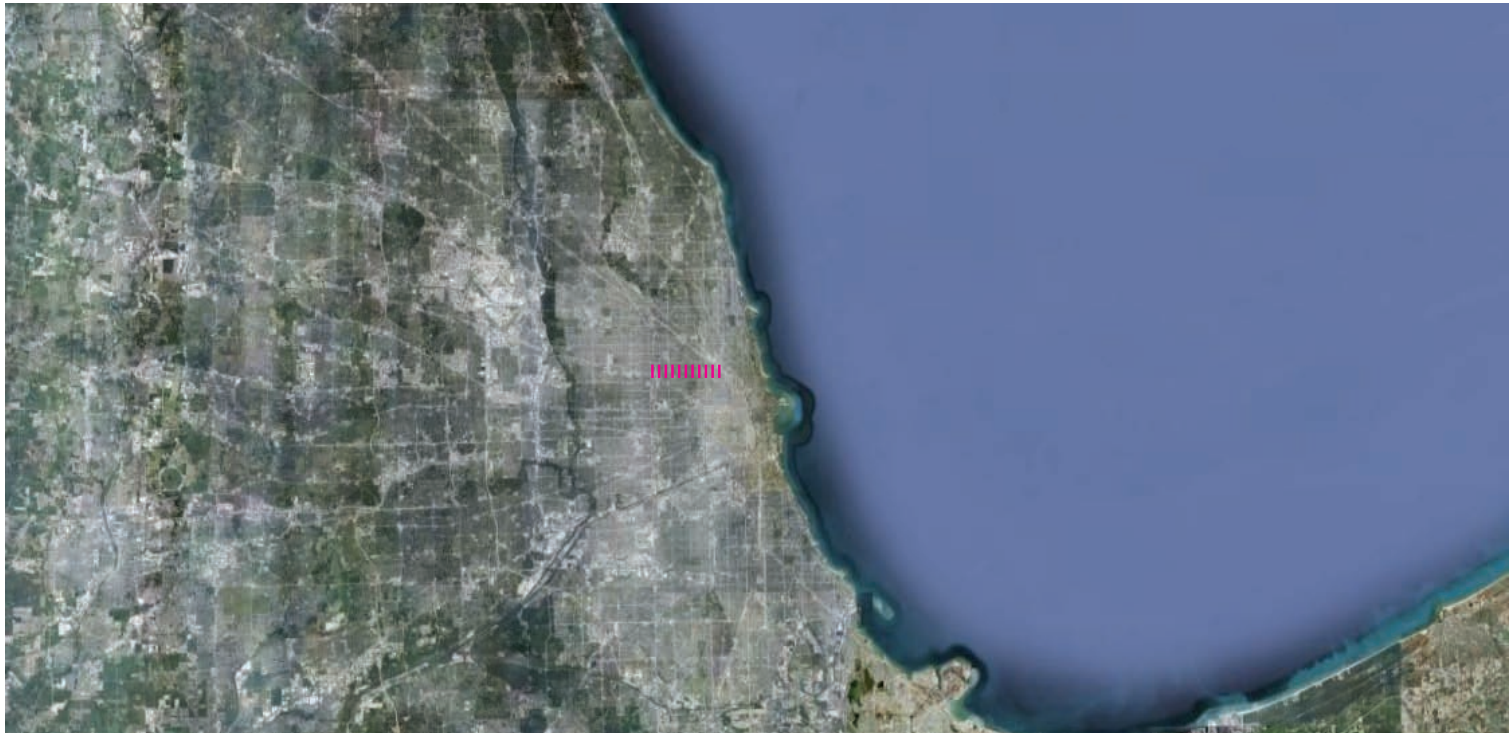


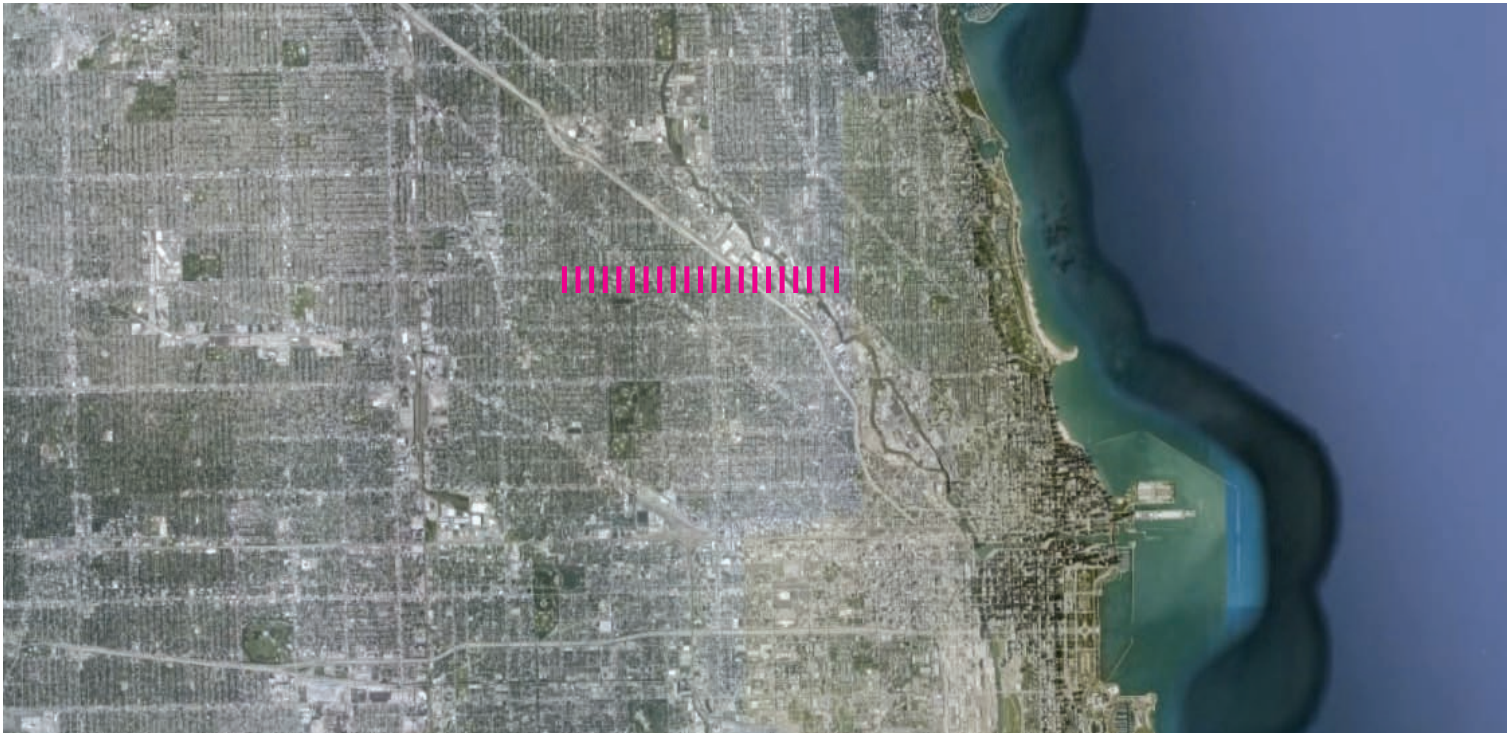
The Bloomingdale Line runs roughly 2.74 miles from west to the east towards the Chicago River. St. Louis Avenue binds the trail to the west and the Chicago River binds it to the east. Through observation and tests, the 33 viaducts that carry the line above the streets need to be replaced. The viaducts were built in the 1890s when the line was to be raised. This puts them over 100 years old which puts them in the category of faulty construction.

There are several parks located around the Trail that could be interconnected to the Trail and work as access points and future venues.

In addition, the Trail is surrounded by public amenities such as schools, grocery stores, bars, among others.

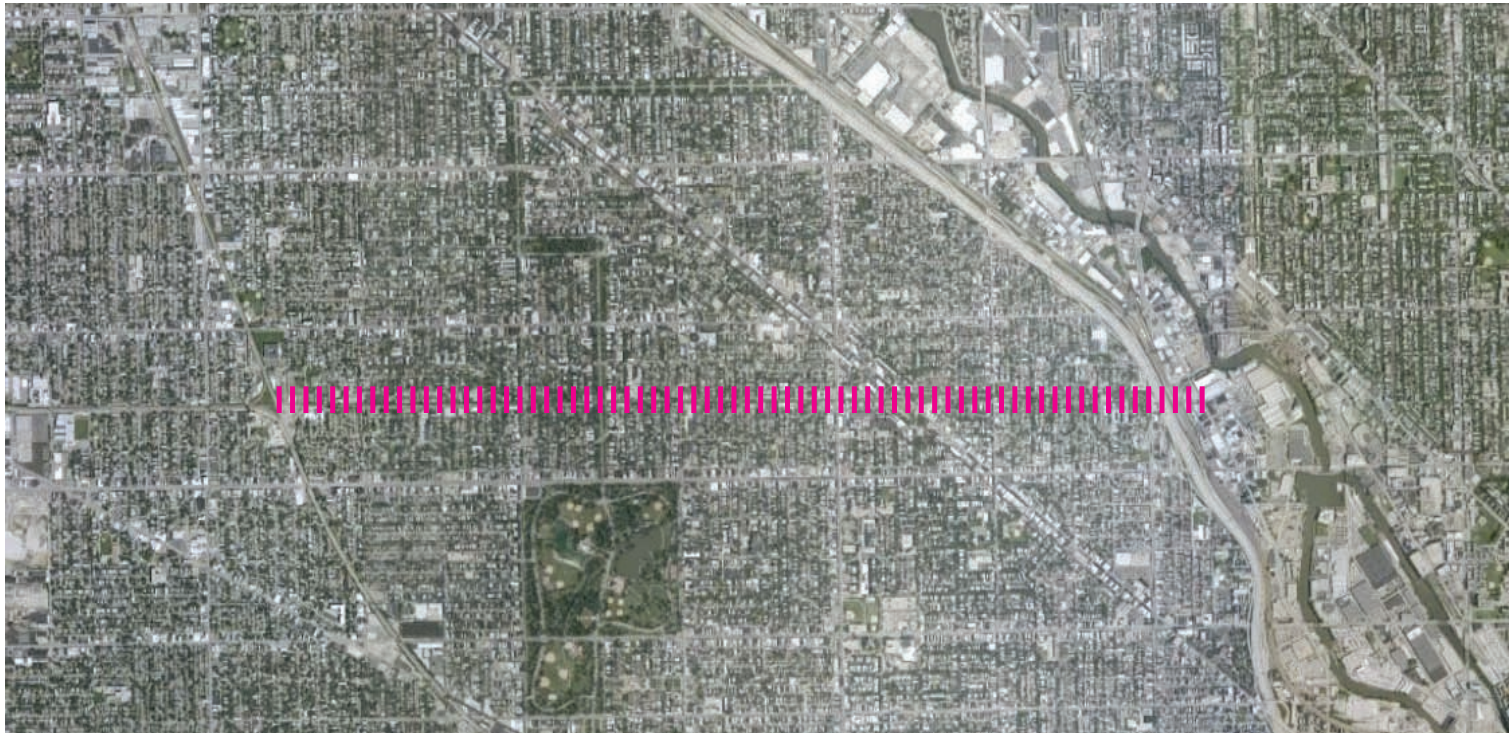
The following pages provide illustrations on climate, public amenities, and statistics.





039



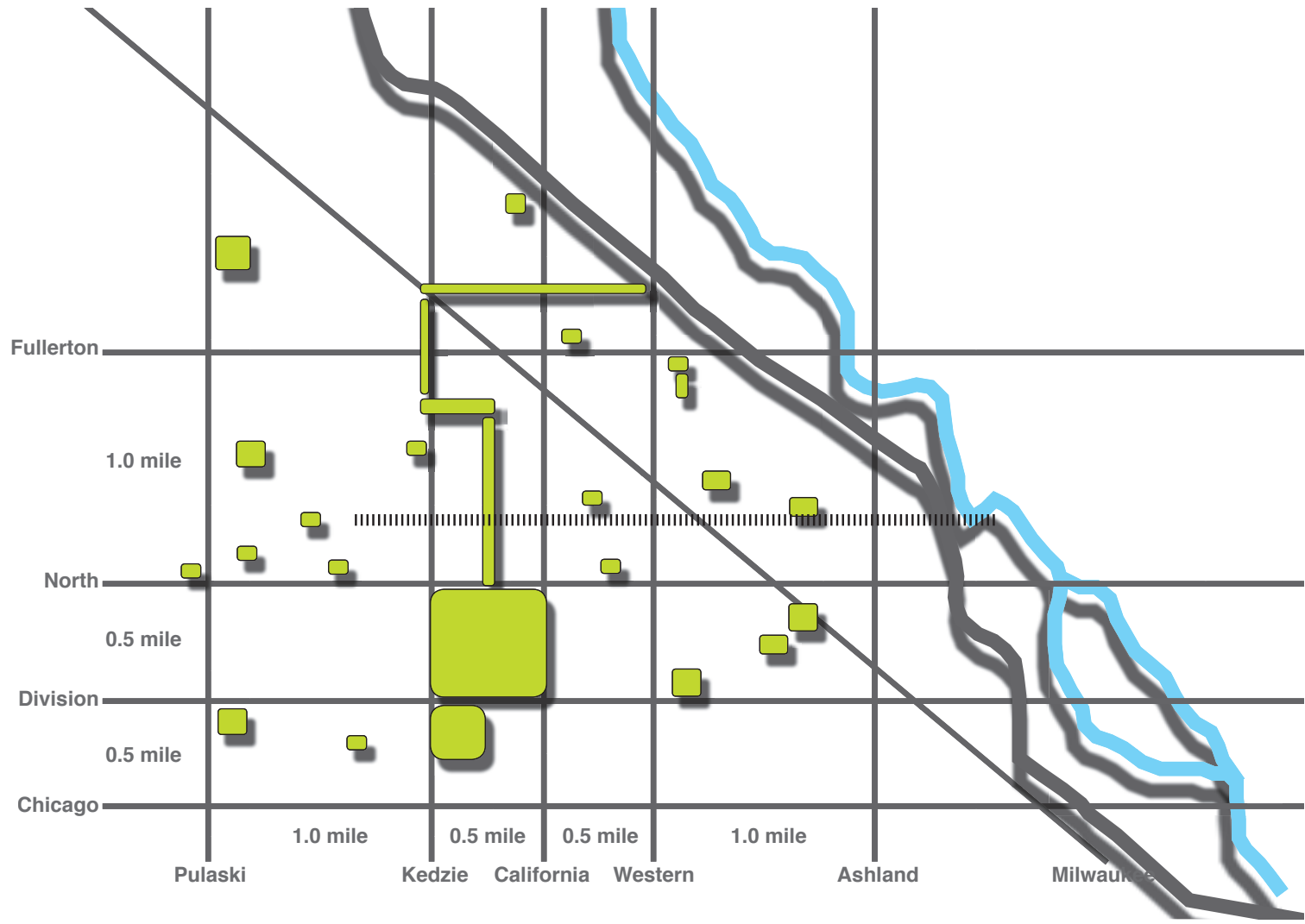




041

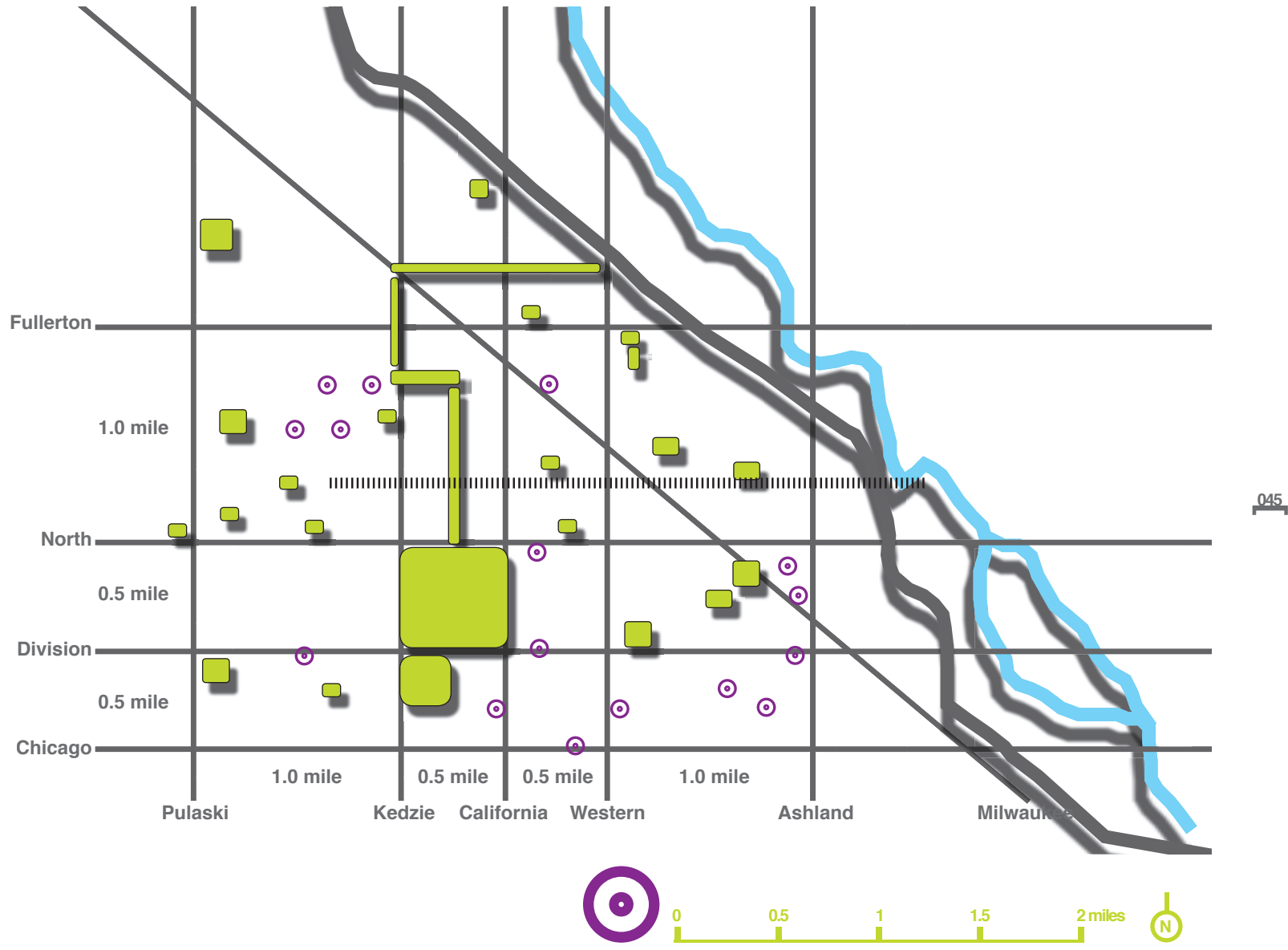


042



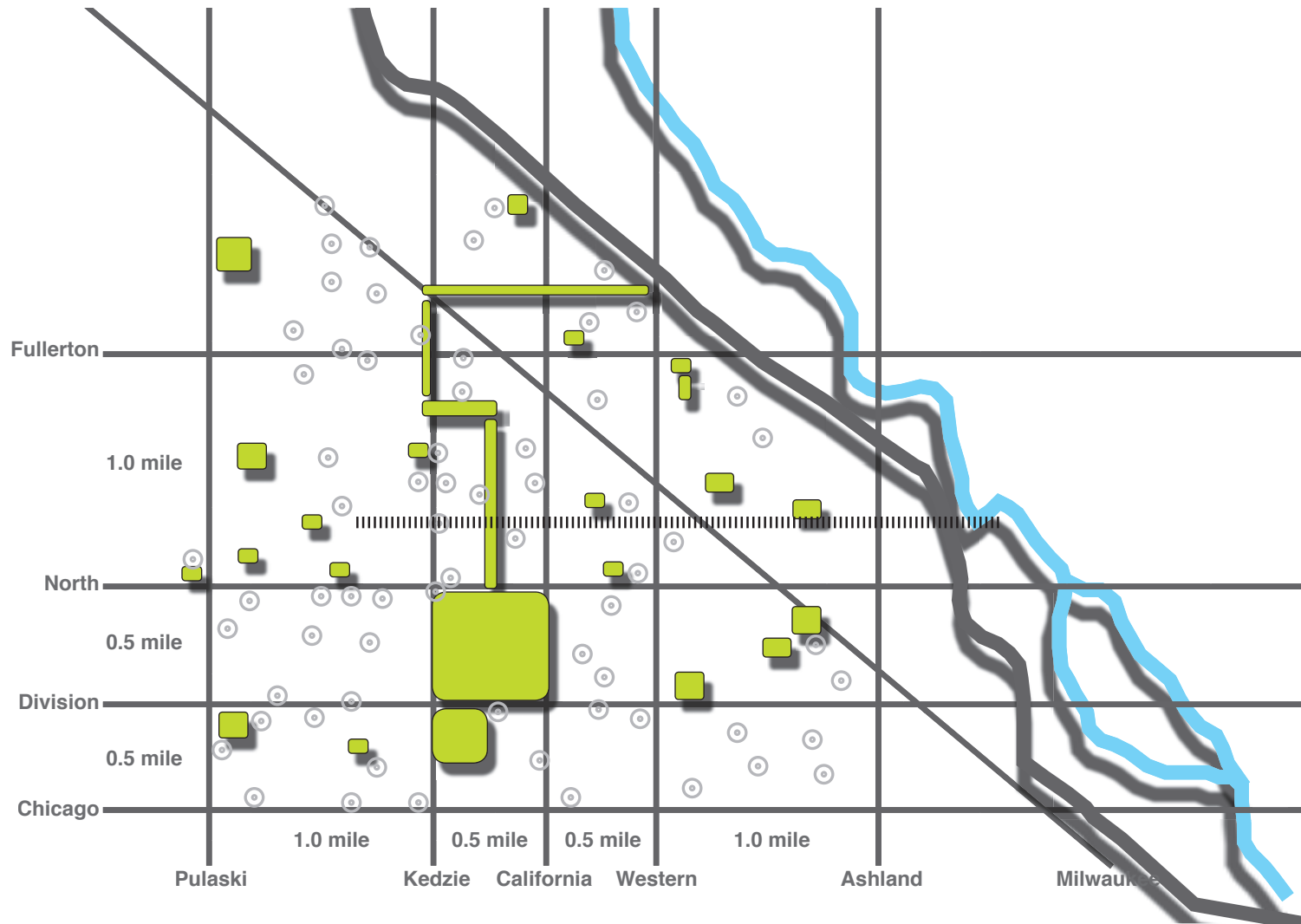


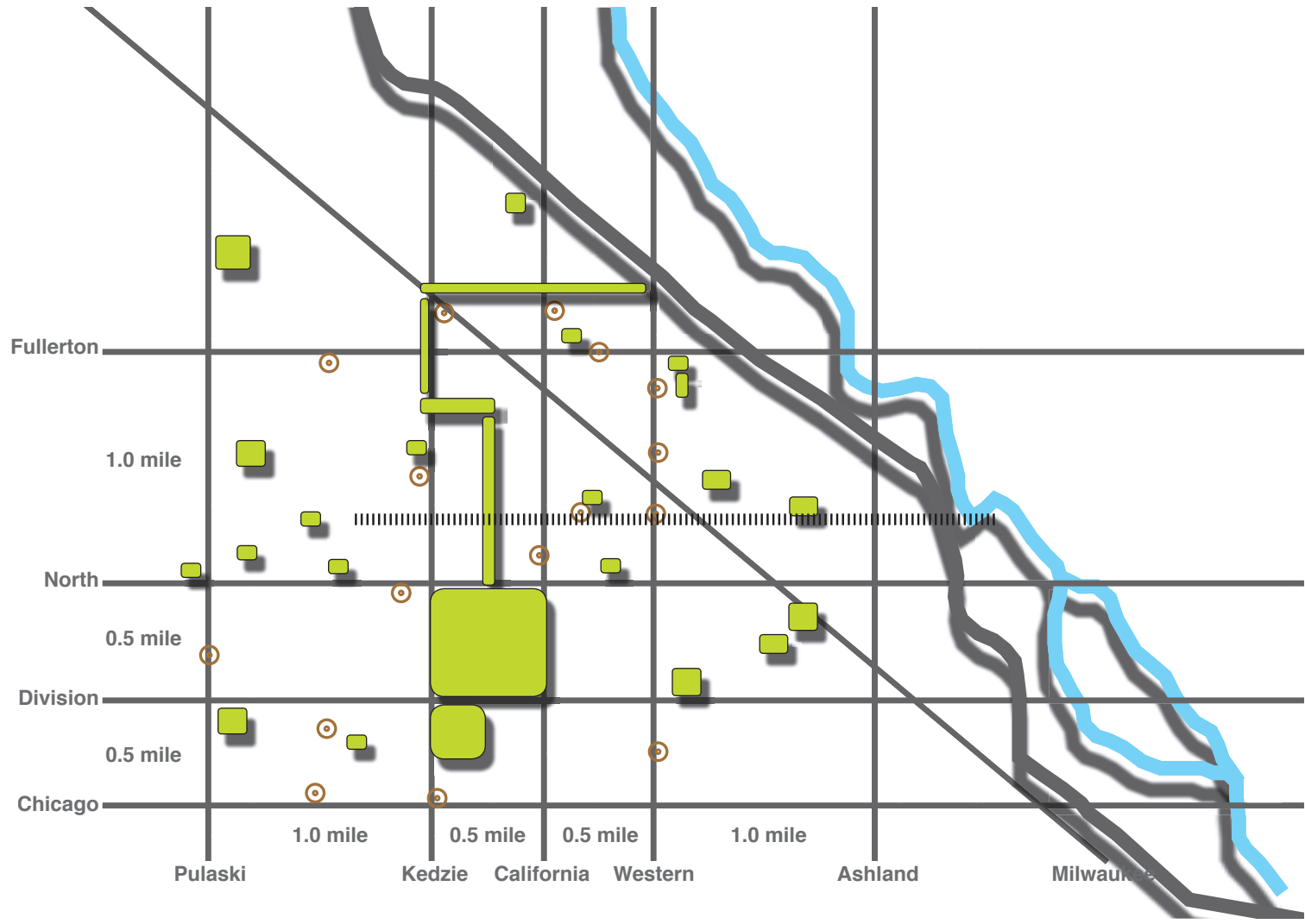




136 Bars + Pubs

046

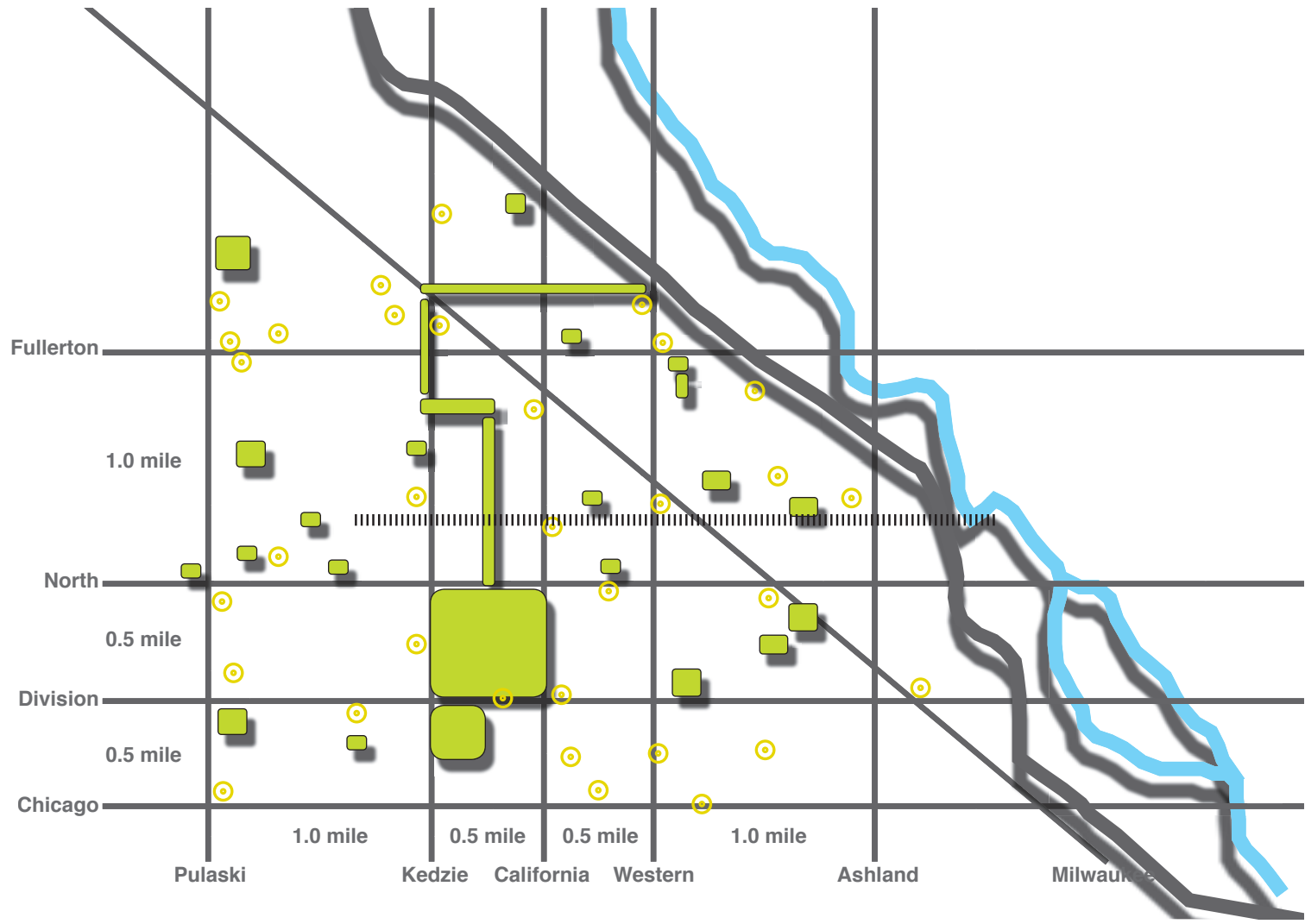


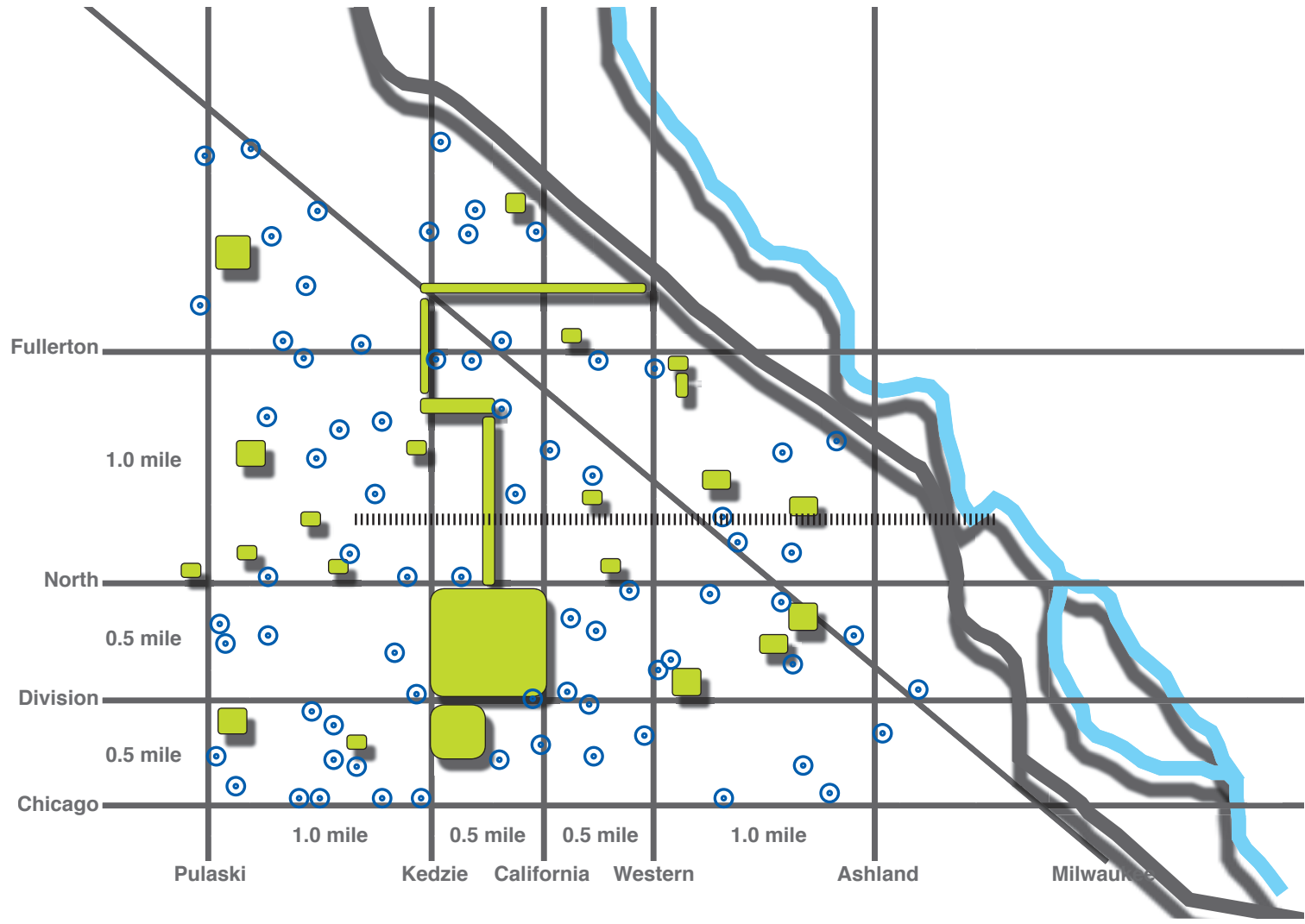


047



048

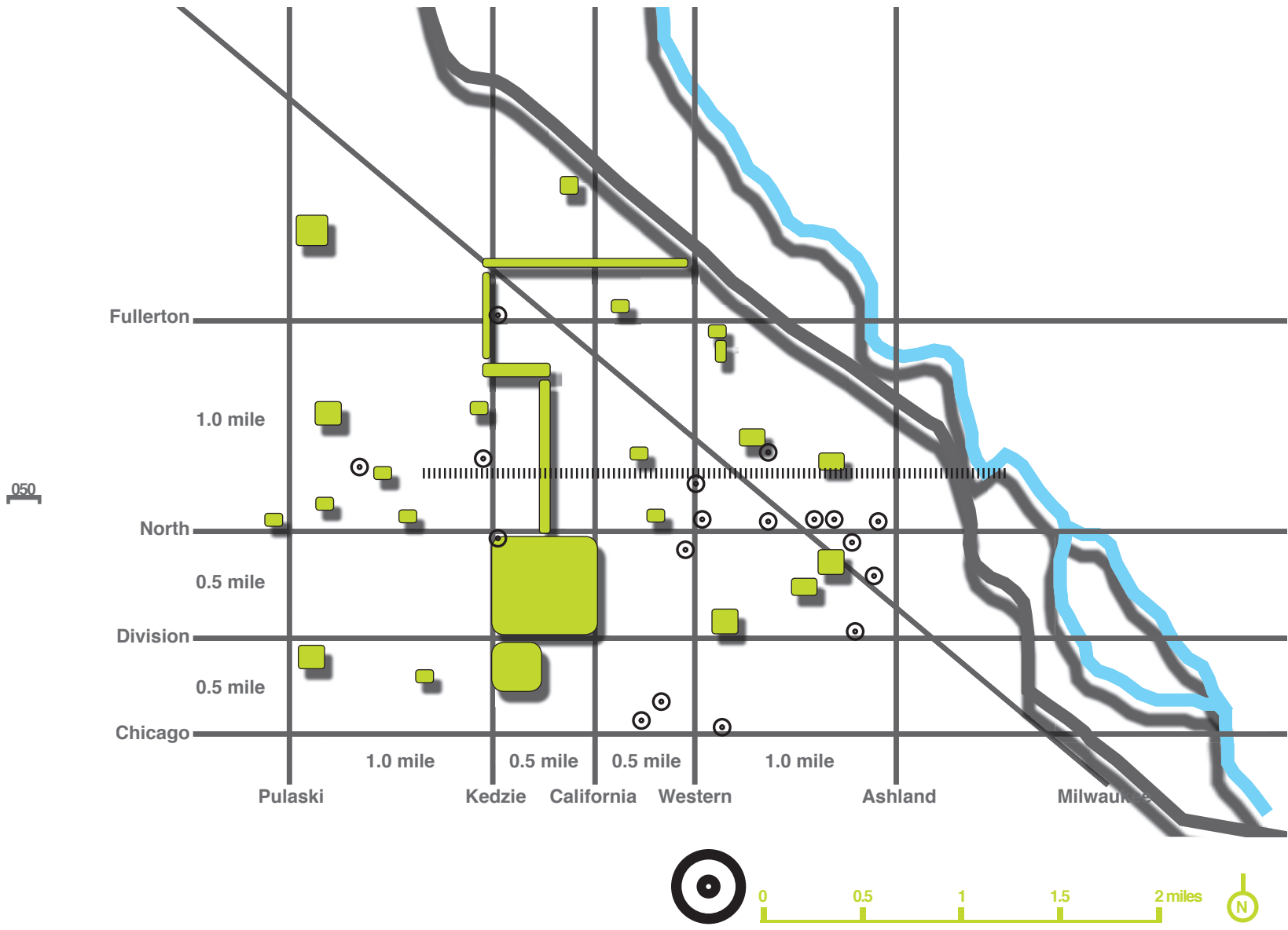


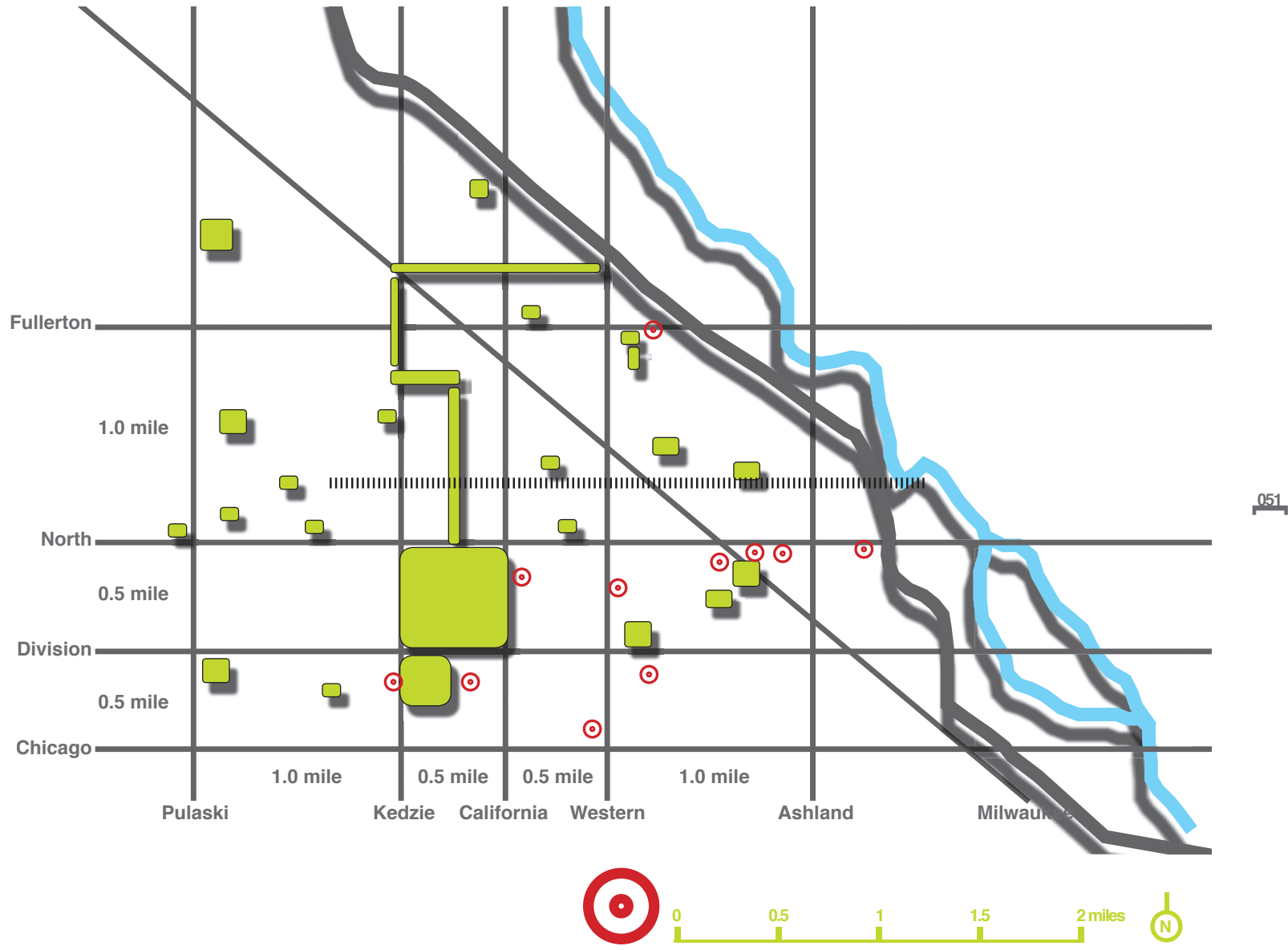


049



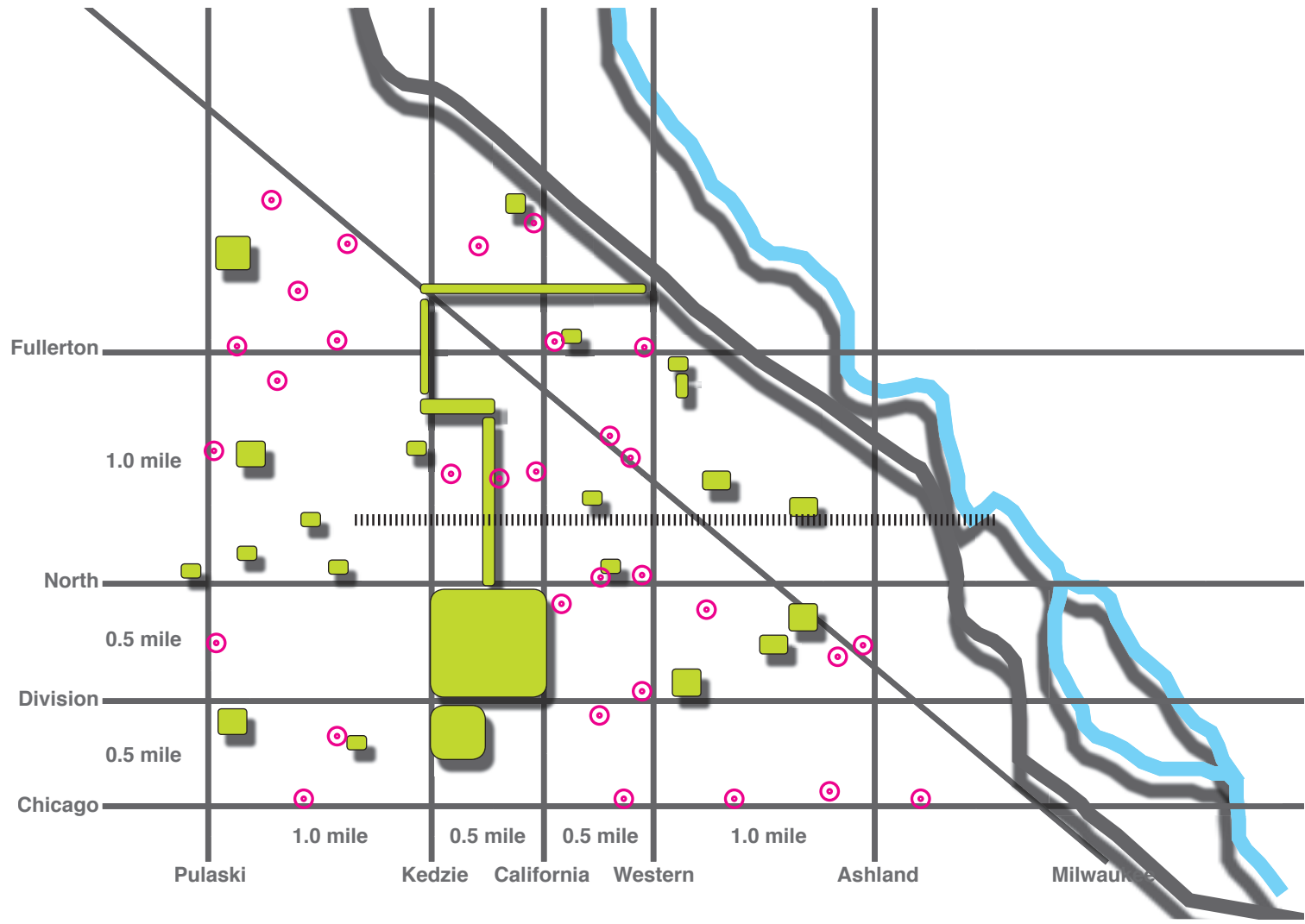
140 Grocery Stores + Fresh Markets



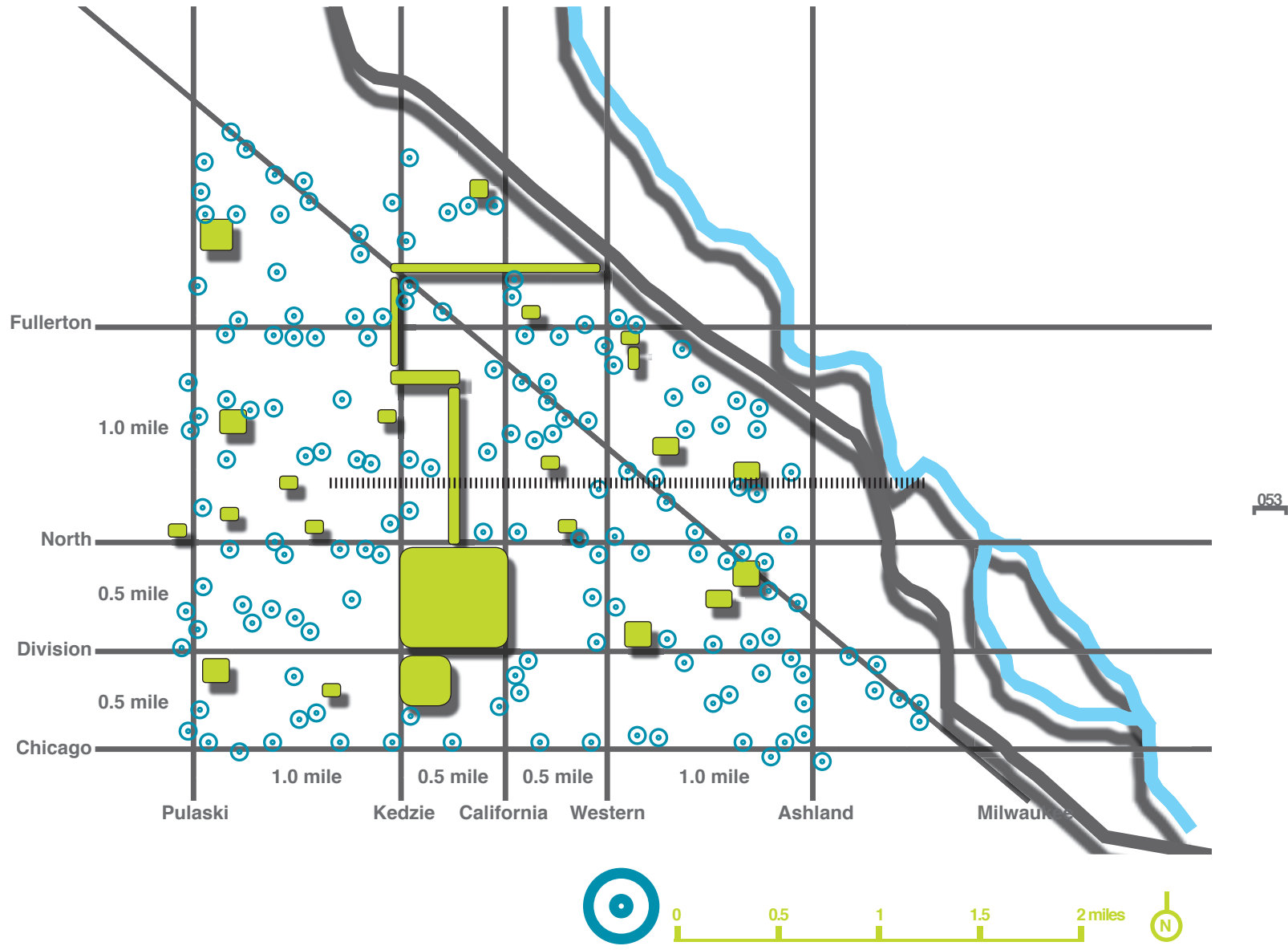


142 Hospitals + Doctor's Offices

052

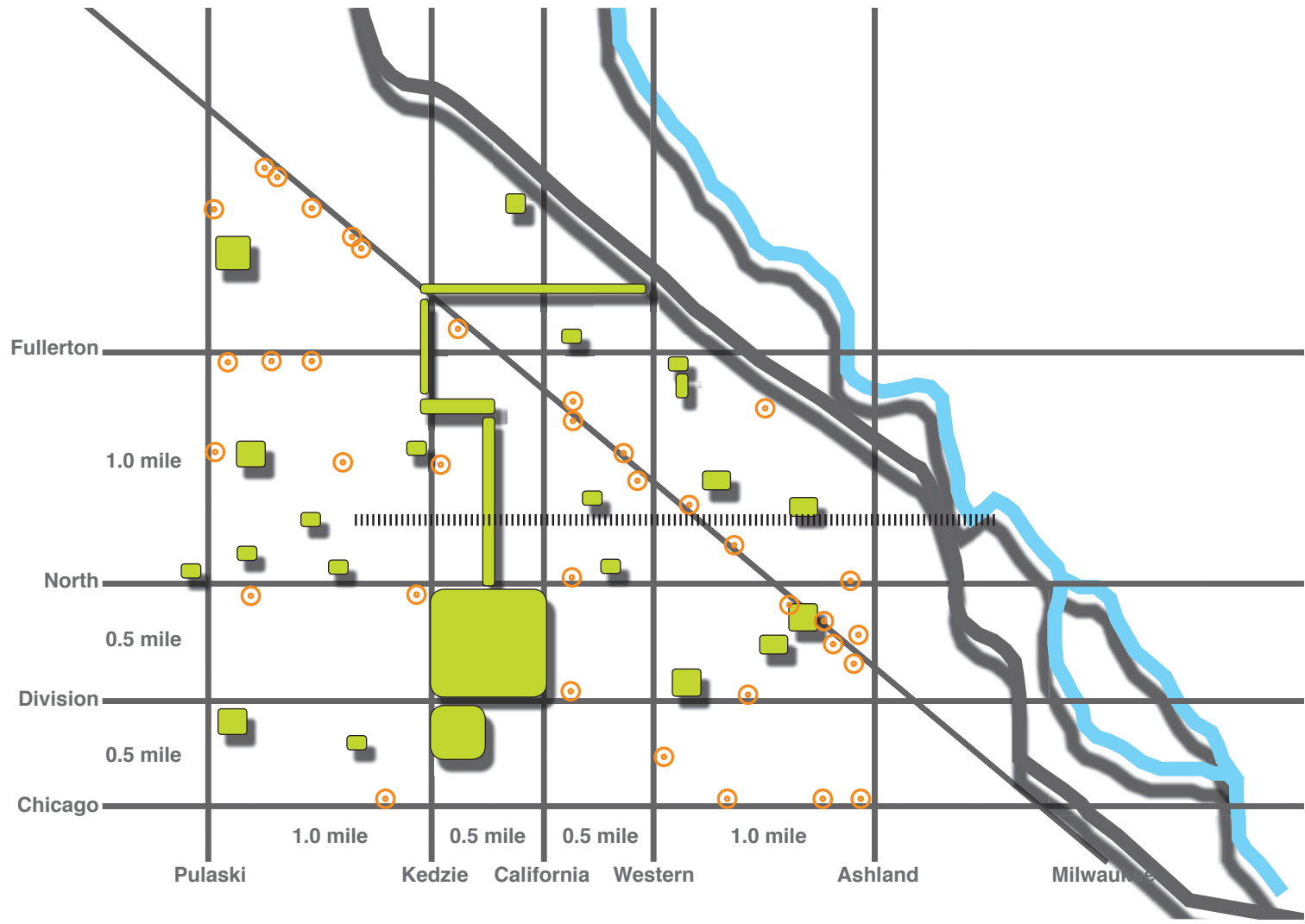


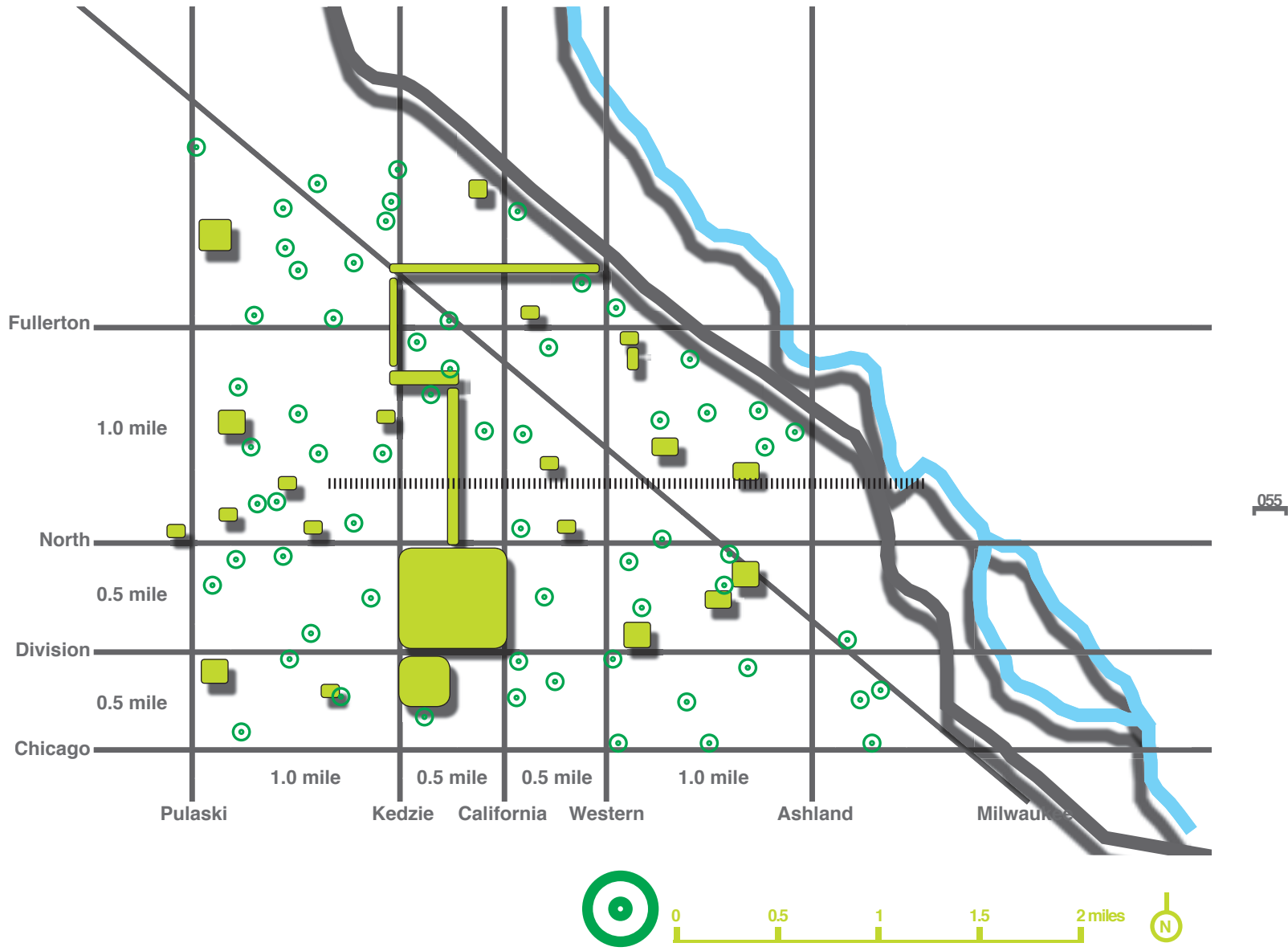
143 Pharmacies

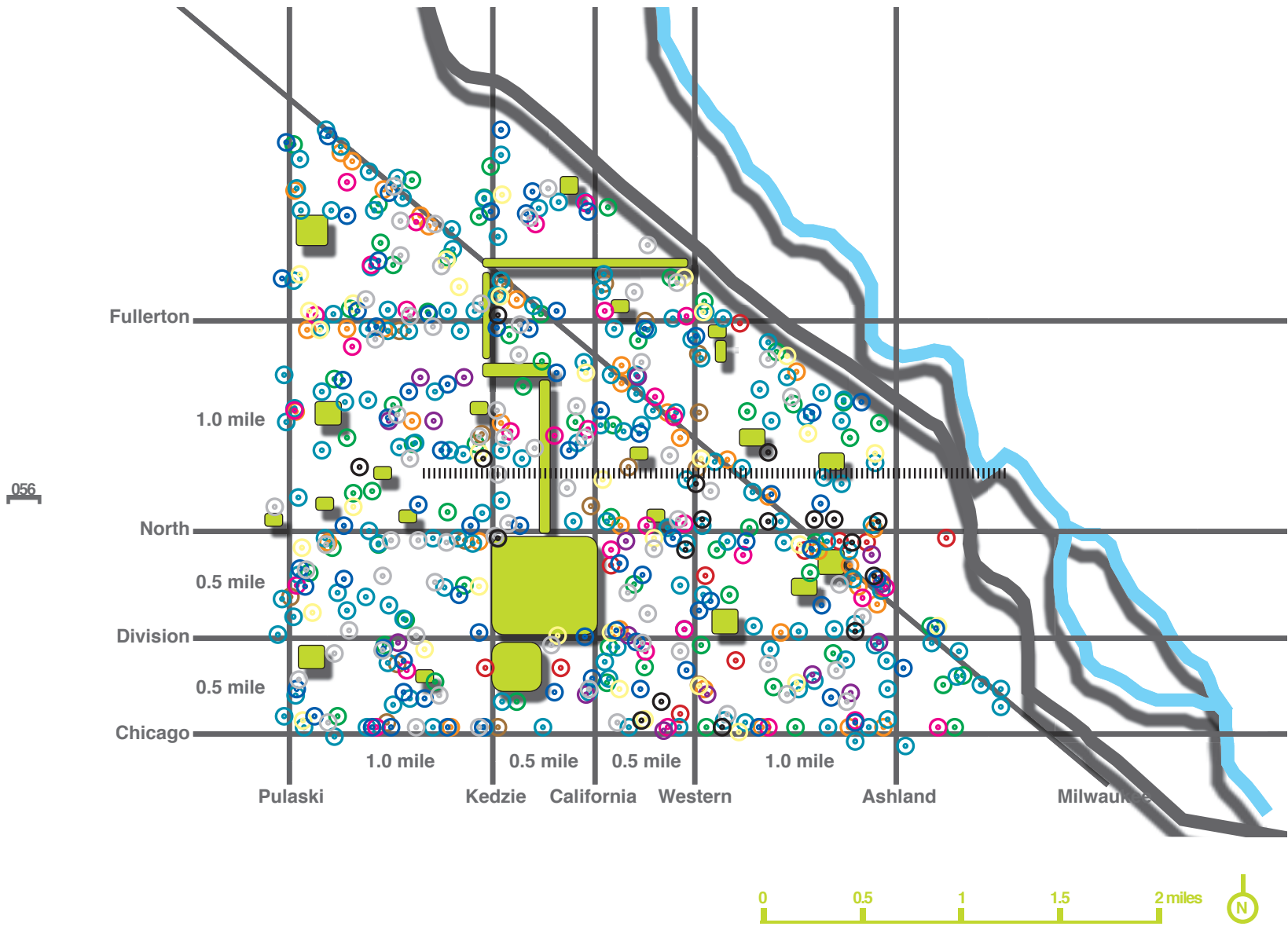


144 Restaurants + Eateries

054









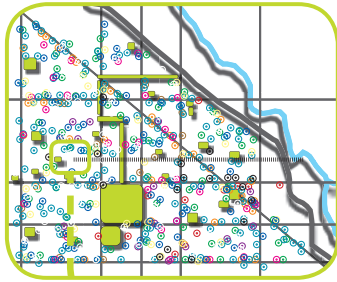
The following several pages include possible entrance and access points into and on top of the Bloomingdale Trail. Some of the parameters that made these sites next to the Bloomingdale Trail ideal include:

- [1] embankments for easy ADA accessibility and ramps
- [2] surrounding vacant lots
- [3] main circulation on public transportation and roads
- [4] community amenities

Some of the access and entrance points also allow for a building form to take place to add to public amenities in the form of several possibilities:

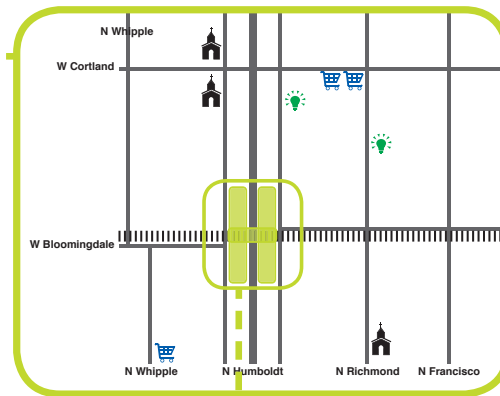
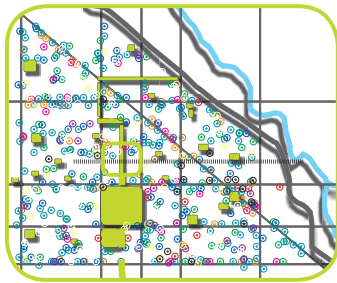
- [1] bookstore
- [2] cafe
- [3] community center
- [4] arts center
- [5] restaurant
- [6] public park





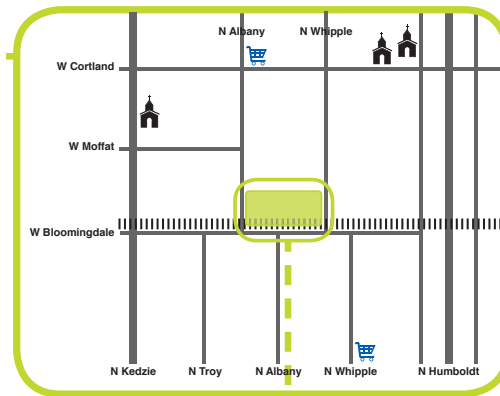
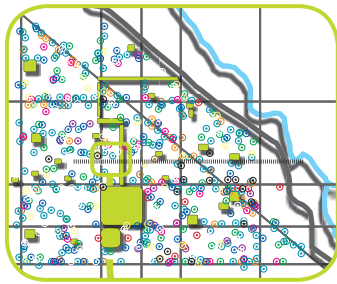
058

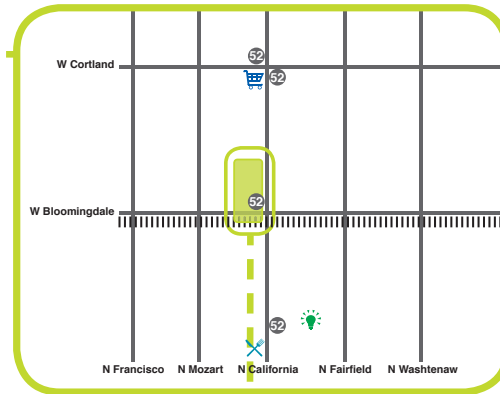
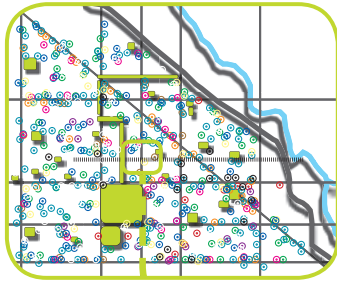


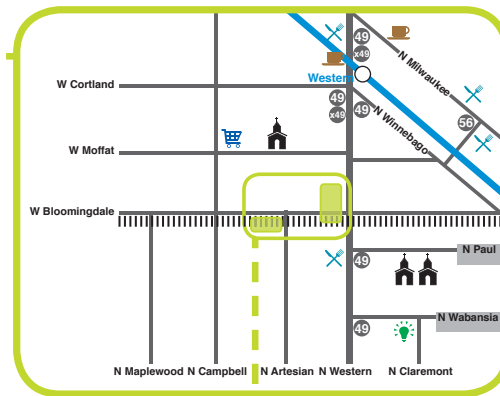
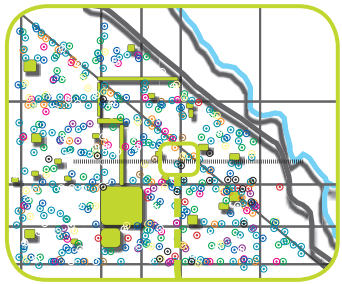


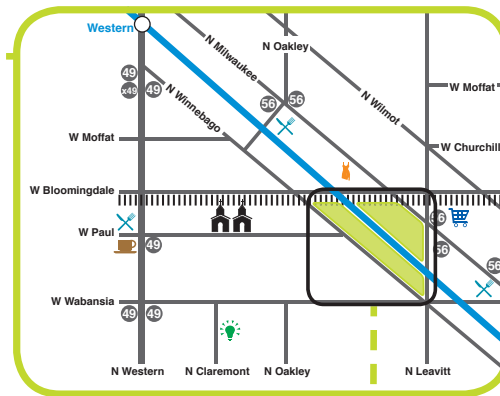
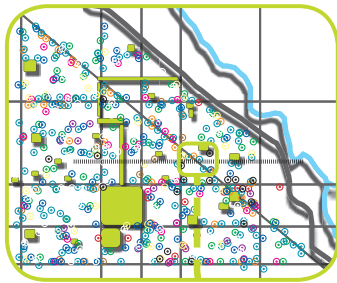
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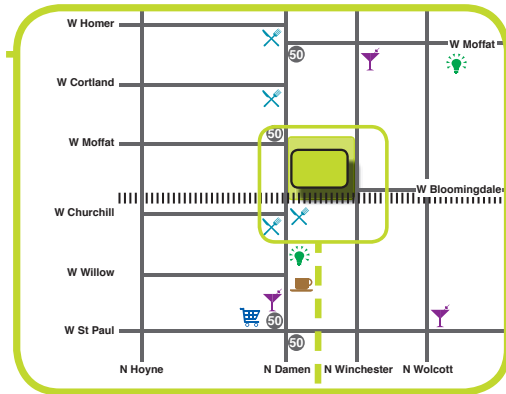
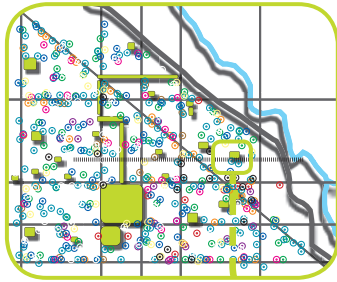






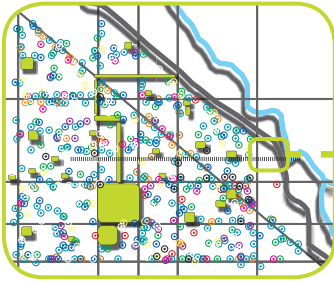






064





065



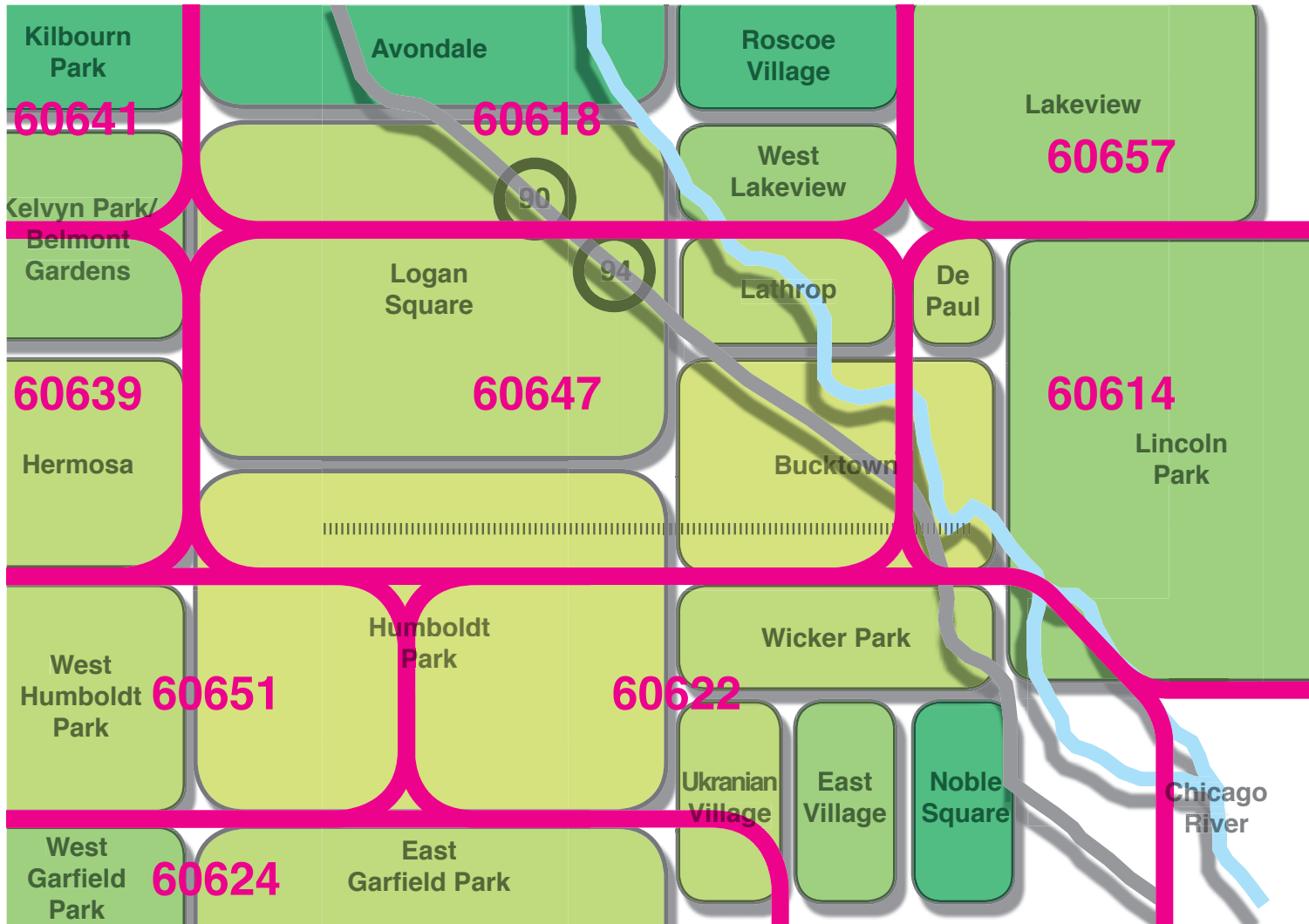
Pre Design

Information + Data

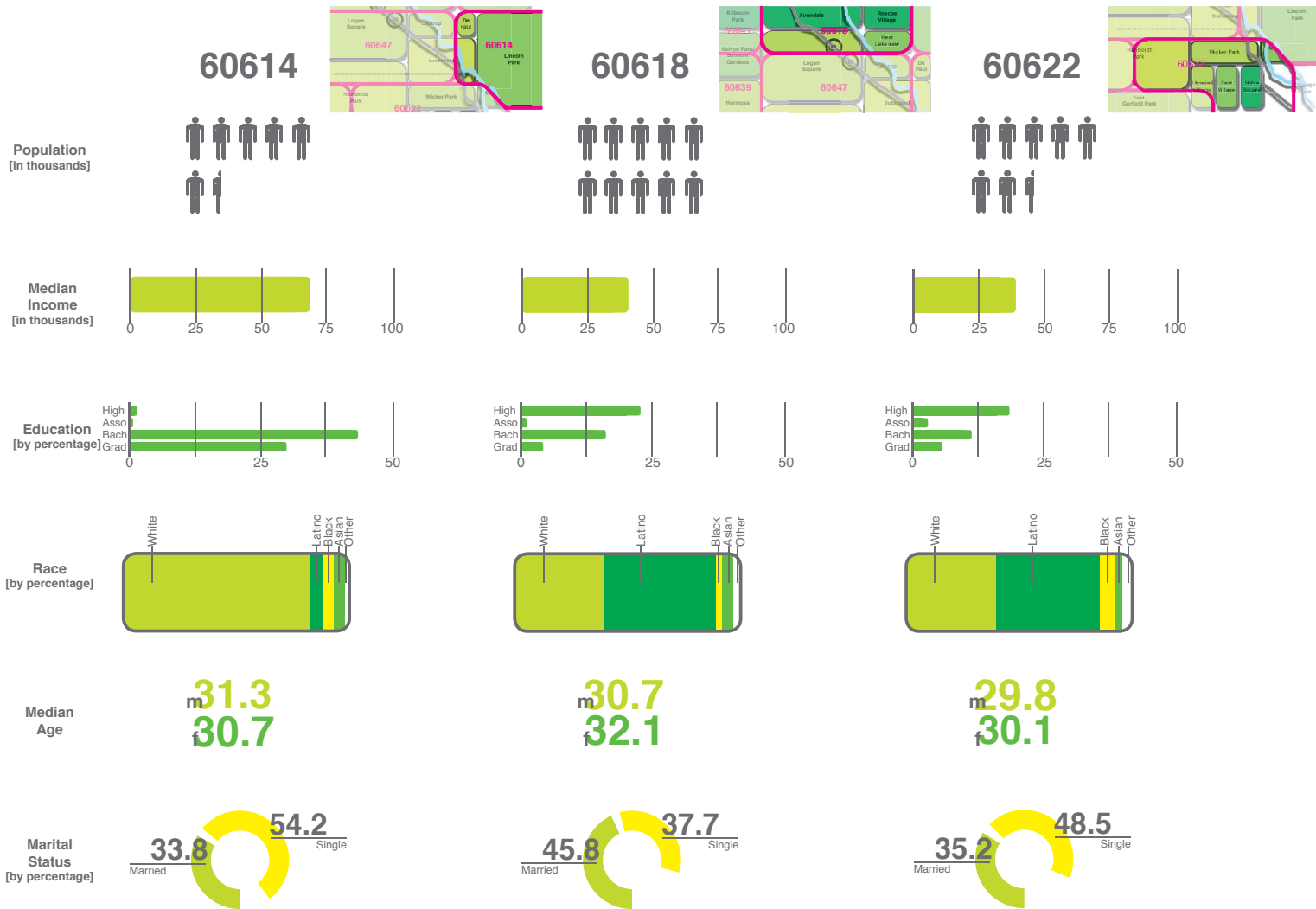


The Information and Data section contains windroses, sun paths, and climate information for the Chicago area around the site.

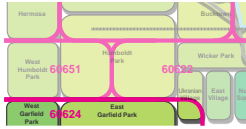




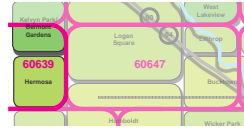
068



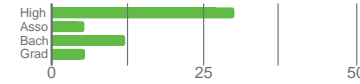
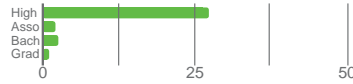
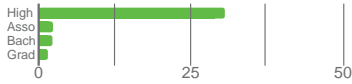
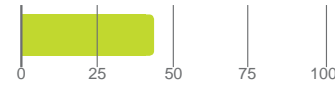
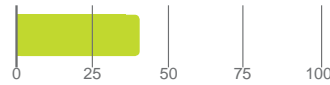
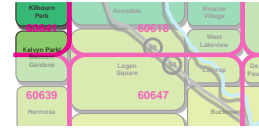
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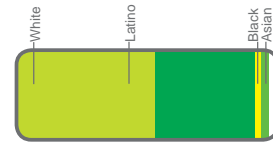
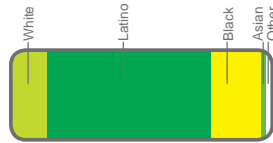
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60641



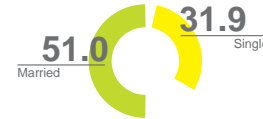
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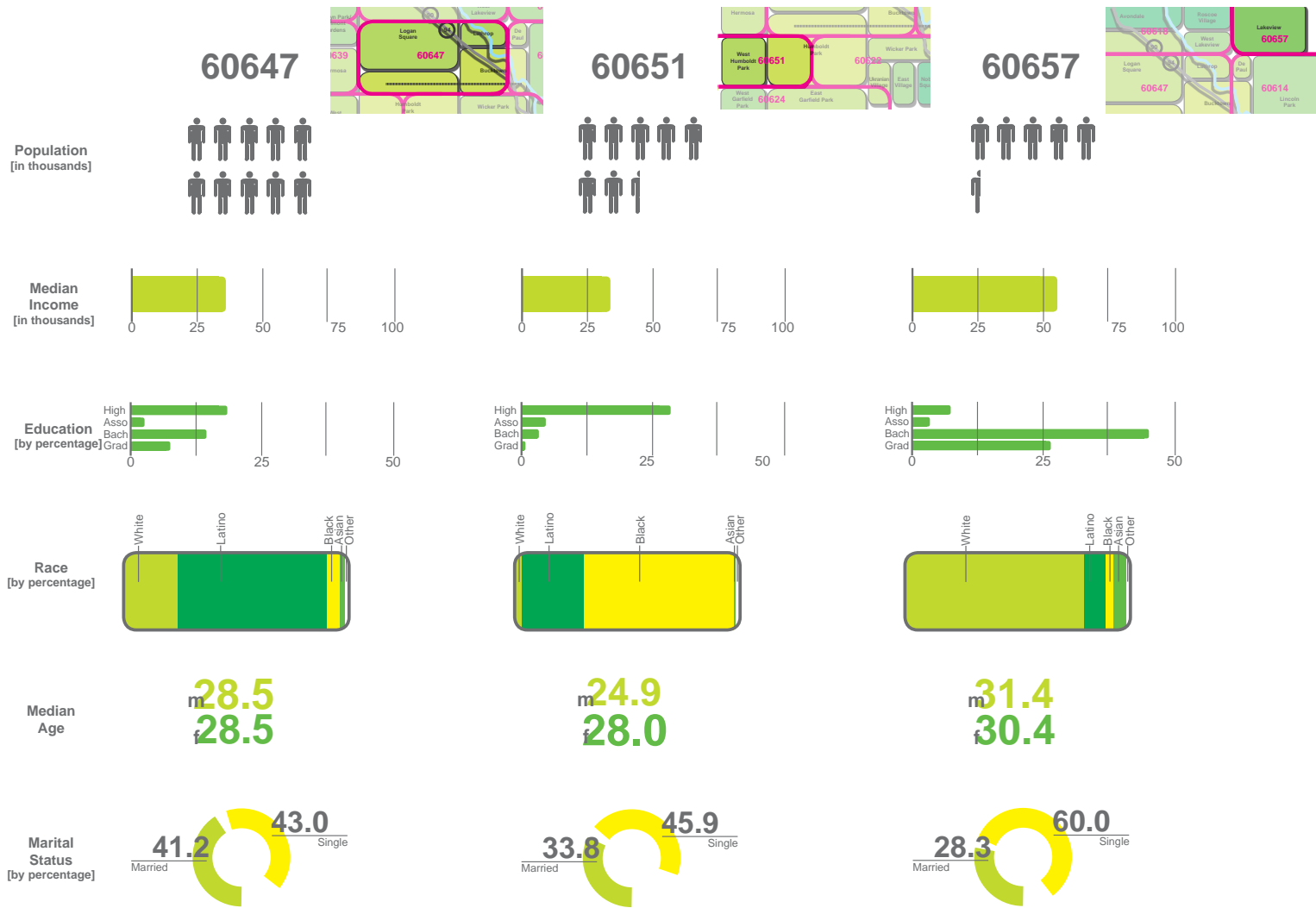


m 25.0
f 29.9

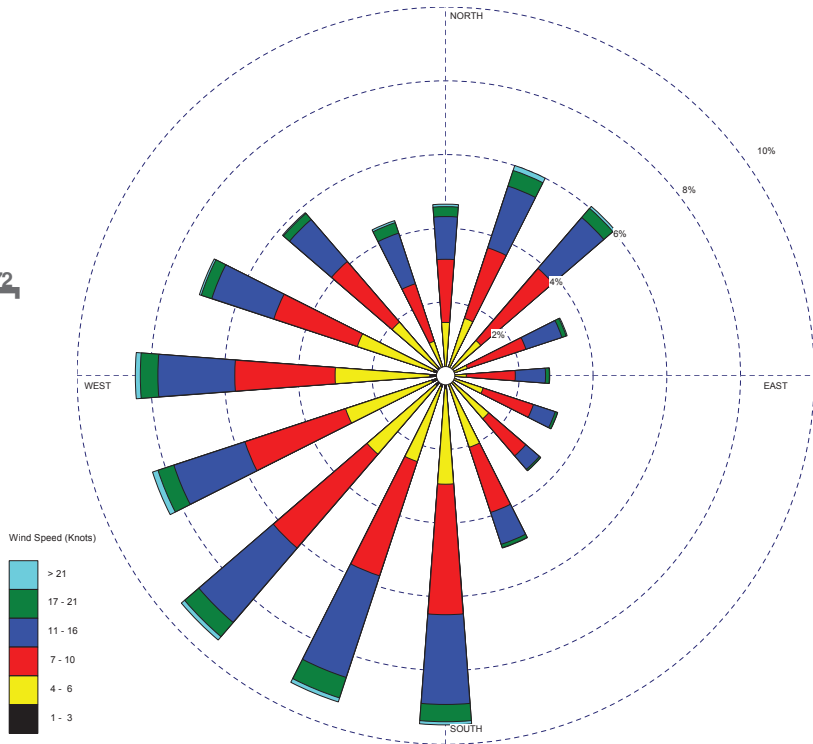
m 27.0
f 27.6

m 32.9
f 34.8



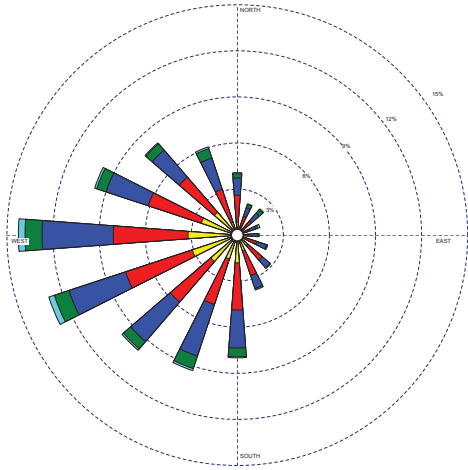


072

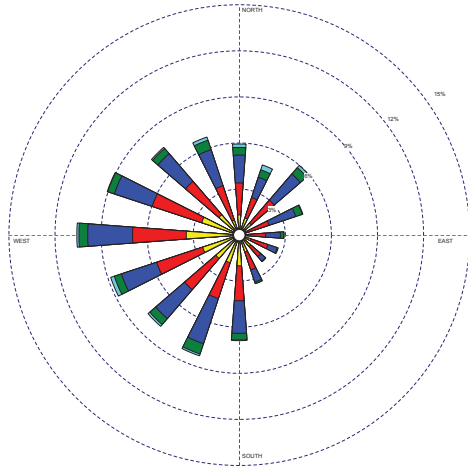


Annual

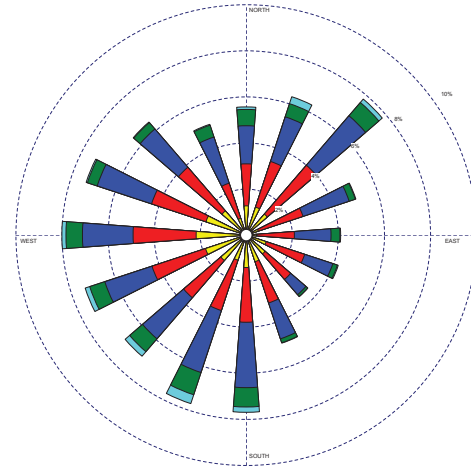
The wind rose patterns are collected from the Illinois State Climatologist's Office. The exact location of these measurements were taken at O'Hare International Airport through the years 1961 to 1990. The orientation in the directions signifies where the wind is blowing FROM.



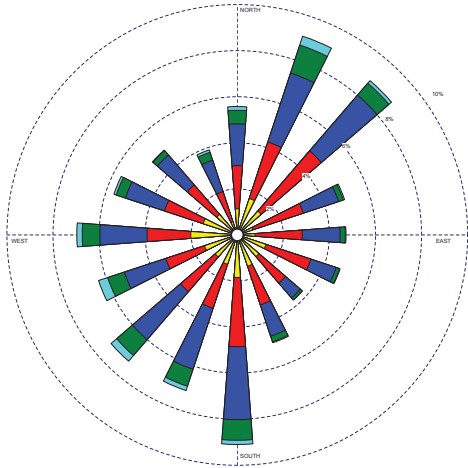
January



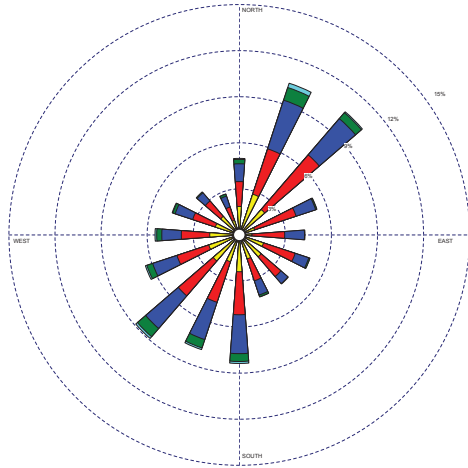
February



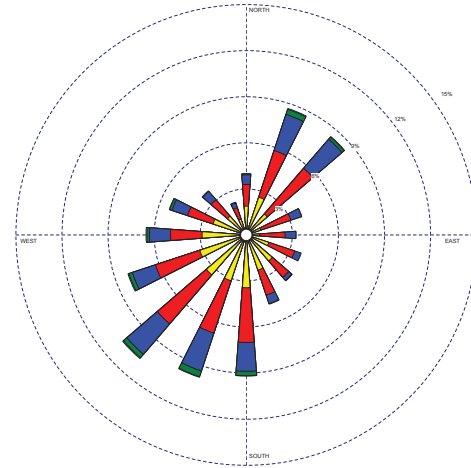
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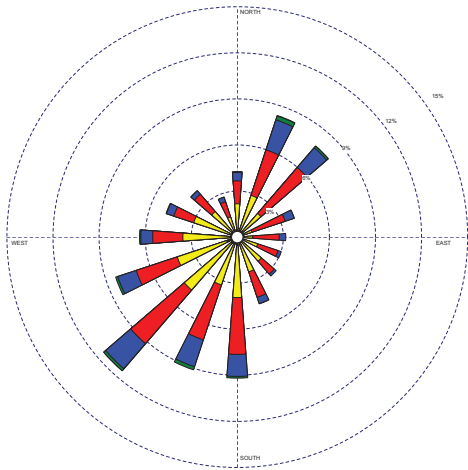
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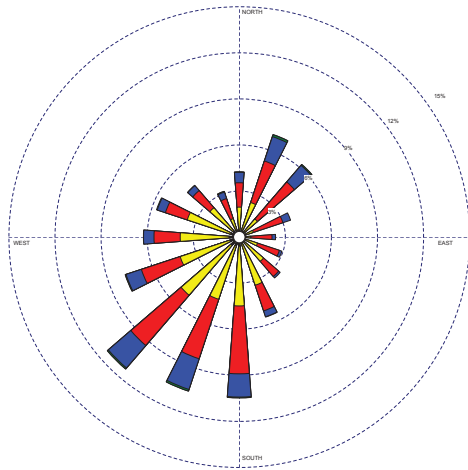
May



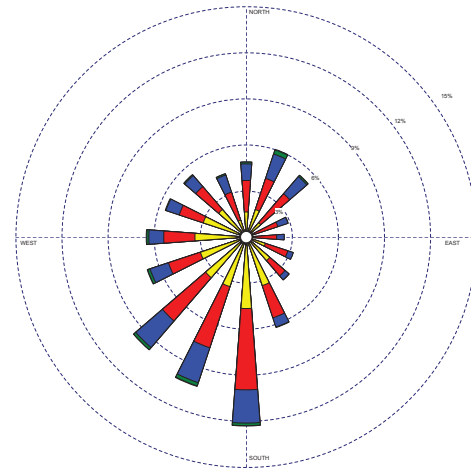
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July

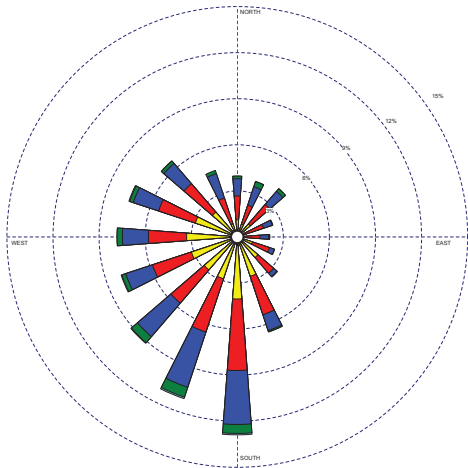


August

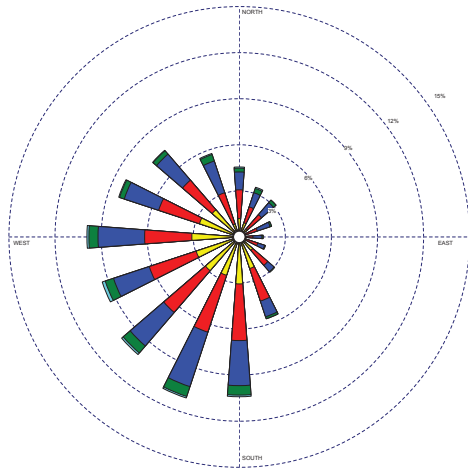


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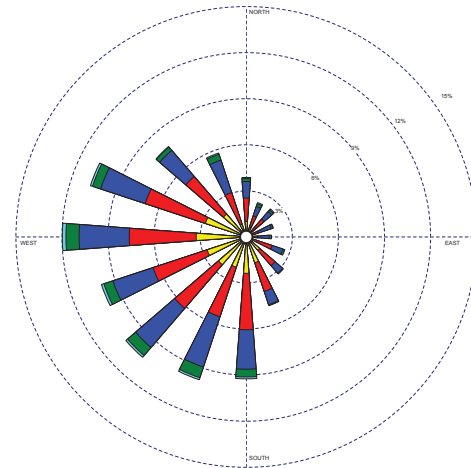
074



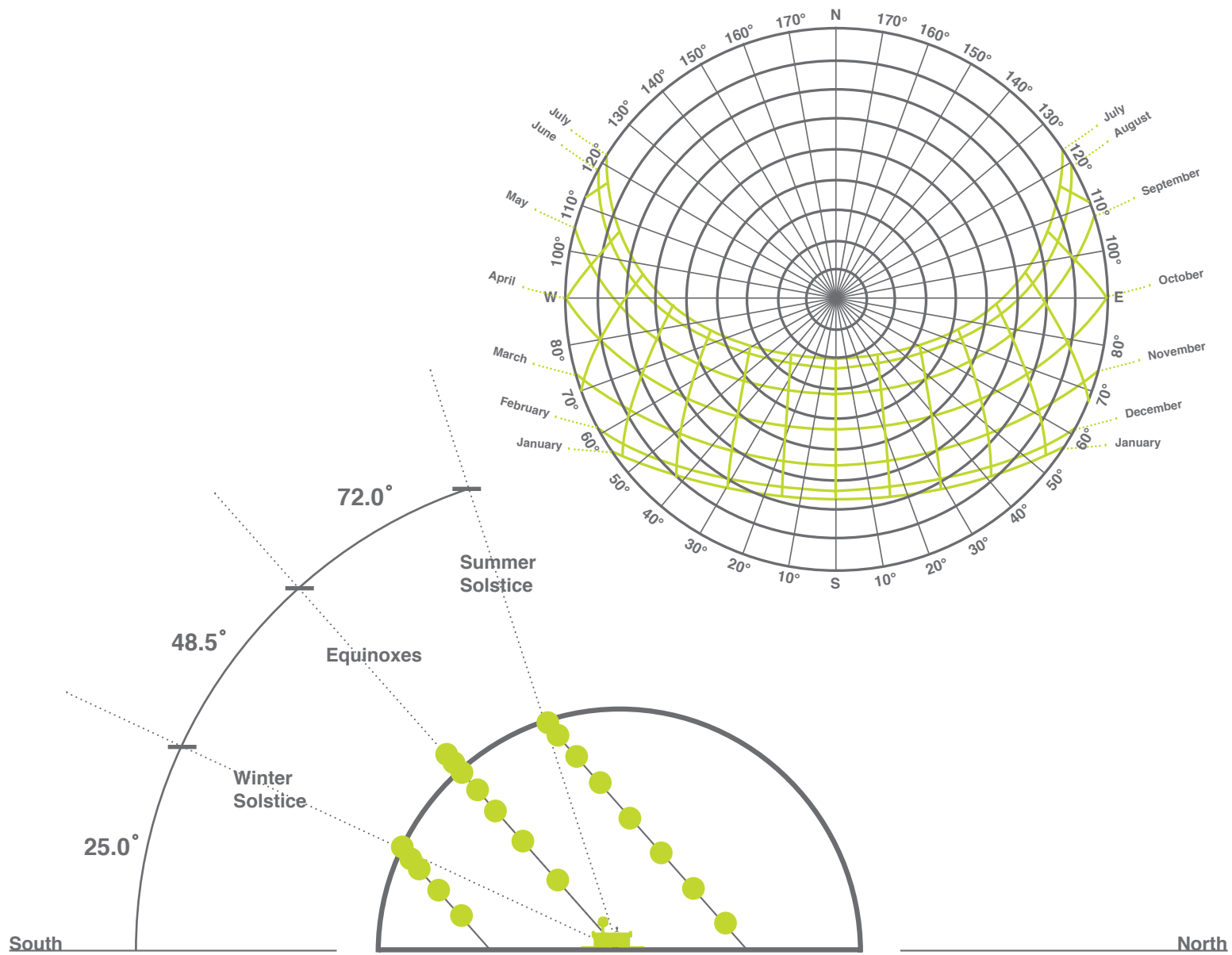
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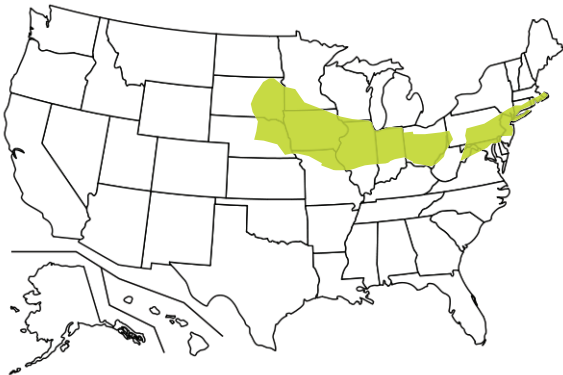
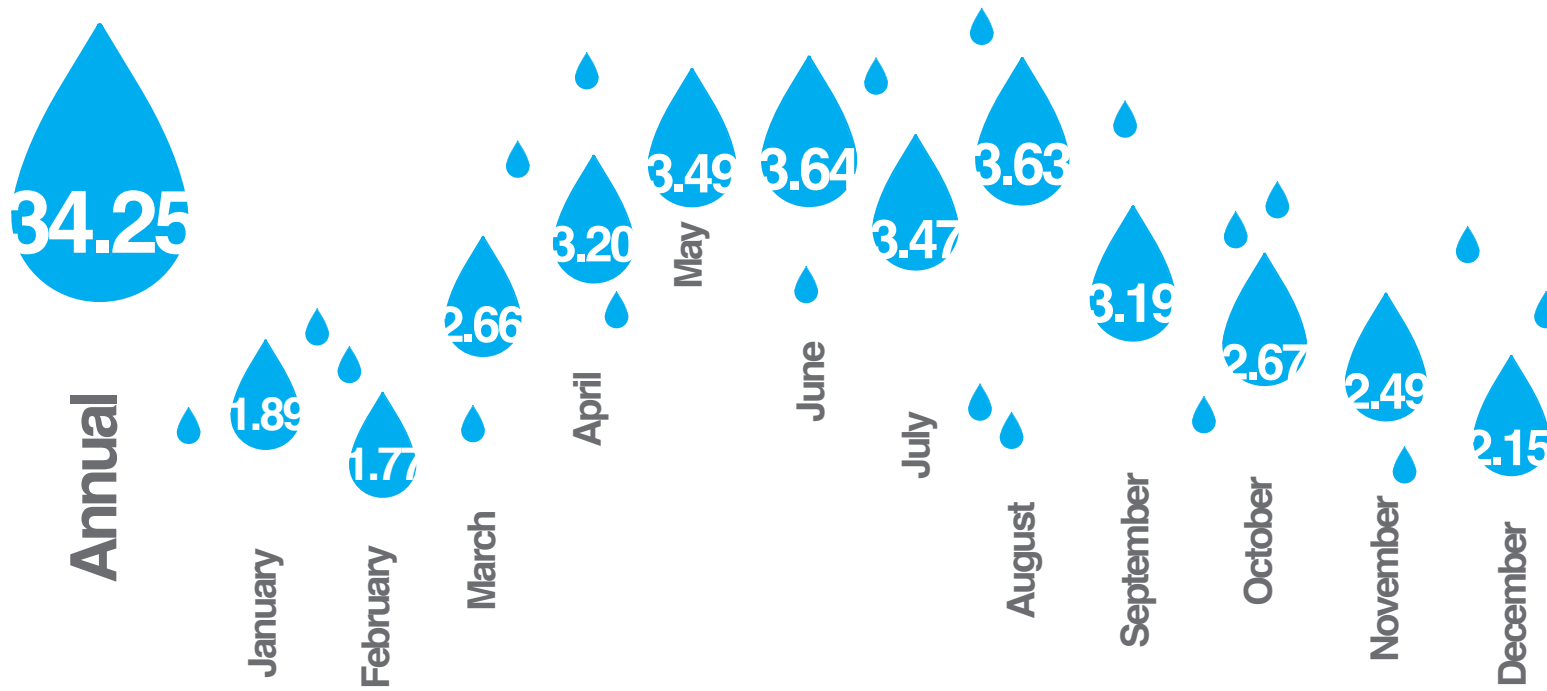
November



December



075



Chicago is located in Climate region 3 [shown to the left on the US map].

This climate region is like that of most of the Northern States bordering Canada except the winters are somewhat milder. There is a lot of potential for solar energy in the winter because the sun shines more than 40% of the daylight hours.

Cooling loads are prominent in this climate region since summer temperatures get high combined with humidity. However, the lakefront effect with winds is an asset which helps reduce the cooling load substantially. The top climatic design priorities for this area include keeping the heat in and the cold out in the winter, protection from cold winter winds, and providing means for the winter sun to heat interior spaces.

In climate region 3 it is too cold 66% of the time, too hot at 20% and comfortable at 14% of the time. The comfortable period occurs from mid-May to mid-June and mid-August to mid-September.

The above diagram shows the annual and monthly precipitation for Chicago provided by the American Meteorological Society.

Pre Design

Tool Kit of Spaces

The Information provided in this section is a basic tool kit of spaces and programmatic elements to help facilitate the design process. In addition to these spaces, an overall organizational schematic concept will be employed to help solidify and concentrate on the idea of points and nodes.

079

This section also includes the uses that would take place on the Bloomingdale Trail and some of the variations from a design exercise on what the line could be in the future. Also a list of plantings that are plausible for the line are included.

The Bloomingdale Trail will be zoned according to the external parameters of the entrances and area the section of the trail is located in. The zones consist of experiences on different levels and speeds for adults and children resulting in a wide range of experiences.

01

02

03

[ZONE 01]

Zone 01 would consist of programmatic elements and experiences to enhance the idea of FAST. This zone takes place in areas where the trail crosses over high traffic boulevards or under the existing “L” lines. Programmatic features and elements exemplifying those that would reinforce the idea of this “FAST ZONE” include fast growing vegetation + vines, streams + running water, running trails, and playgrounds among many others.

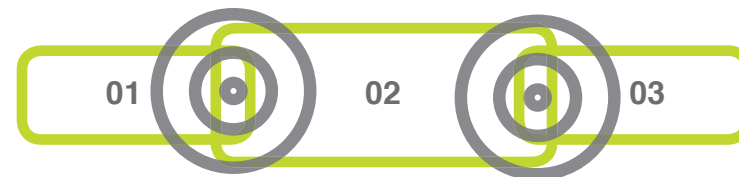
[ZONE 02]

Zone 02 would consist of programmatic elements and experiences to enhance the idea of MEDIUM. This zone takes place in areas where the trail experiences moderate activity within the community and is moderately visited on a regular basis. Programmatic features and elements exemplifying those that would reinforce the idea of this “MEDIUM ZONE” include mild growing vegetation through certain seasons, trails for walking and viewing spaces into the city and community among other amenities.

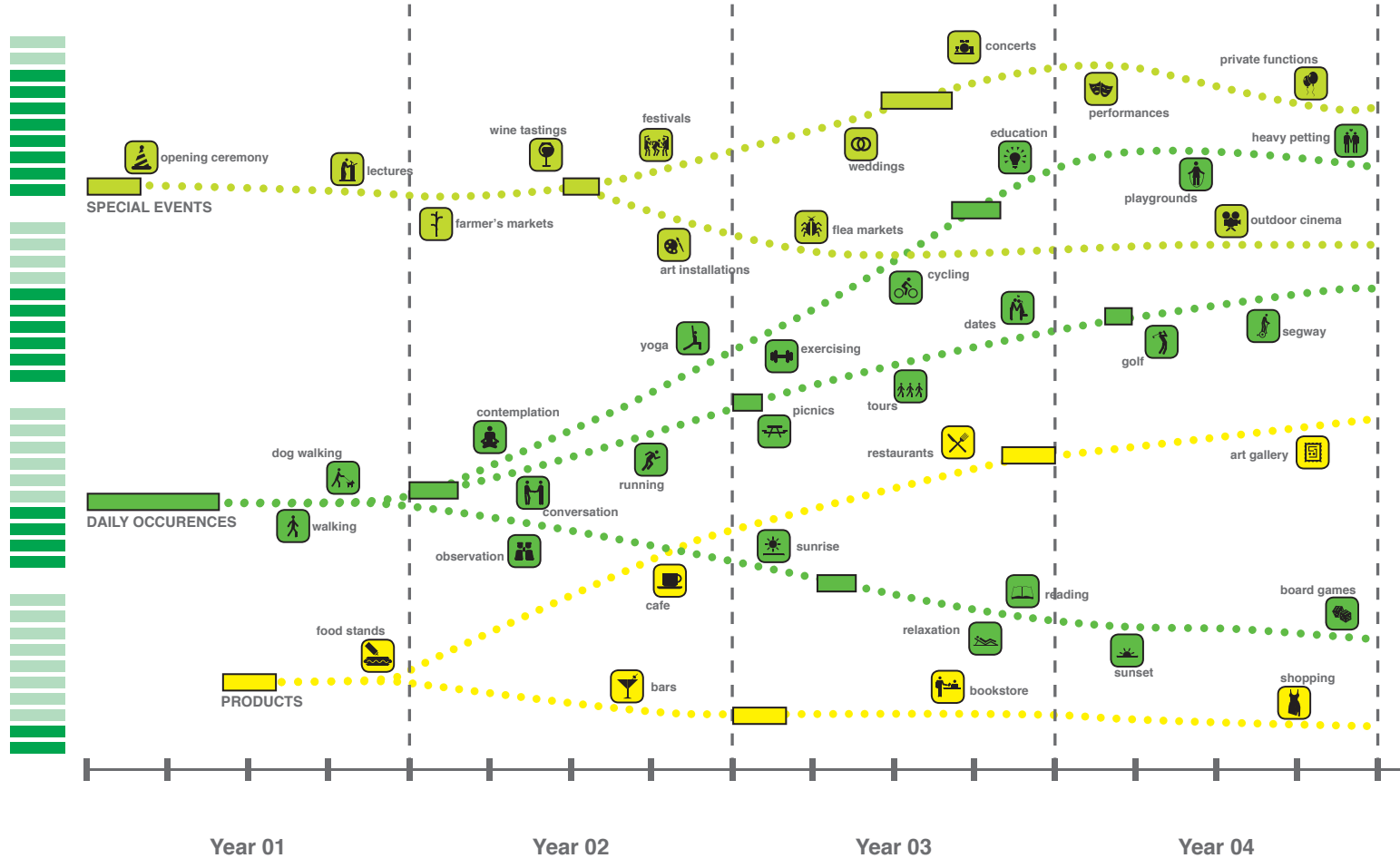
[ZONE 03]

Zone 03 would consist of programmatic elements and experiences to enhance the idea of SLOW. This zone takes place in areas where the trail experiences little to no interaction with external environments. Programmatic features and elements exemplifying those that would reinforce the idea of this “SLOW ZONE” include slow growing and creeping vegetation, reflecting ponds, and benches + observation areas among other experiences.

In some instances, zones would overlap on the line creating a special, unique experience at that specific node on the trail.

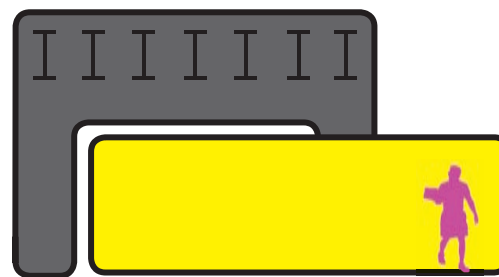
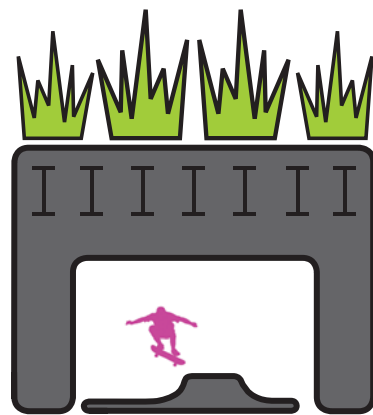
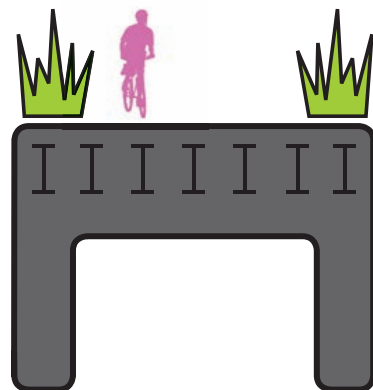
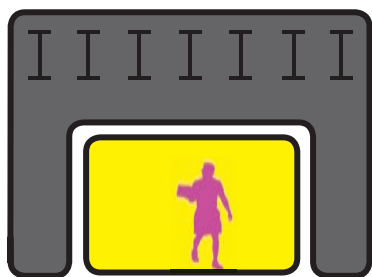
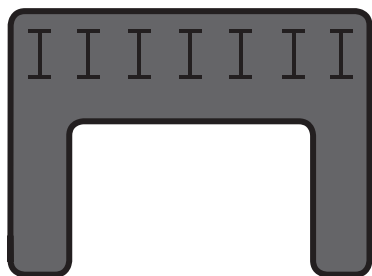


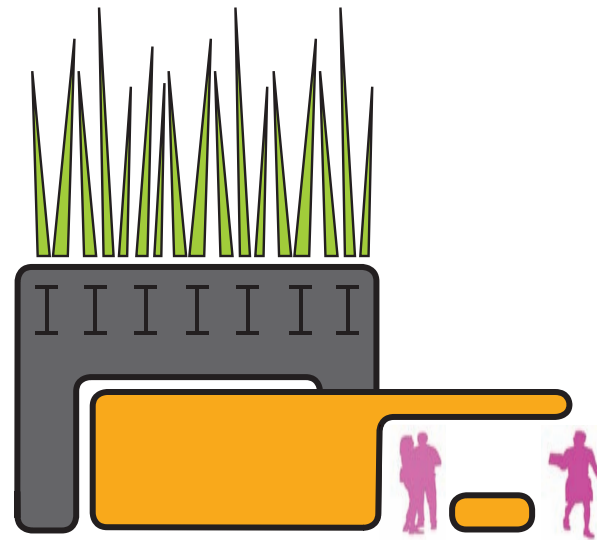
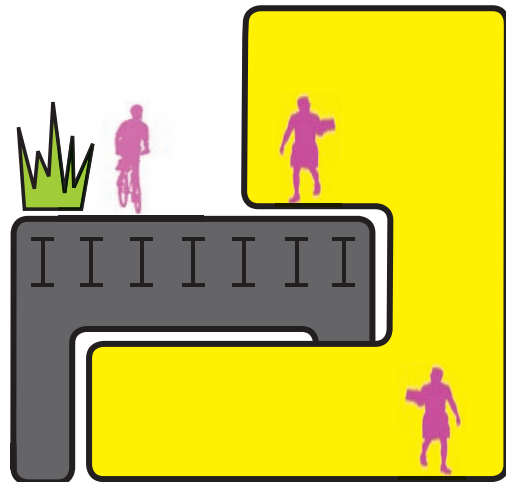
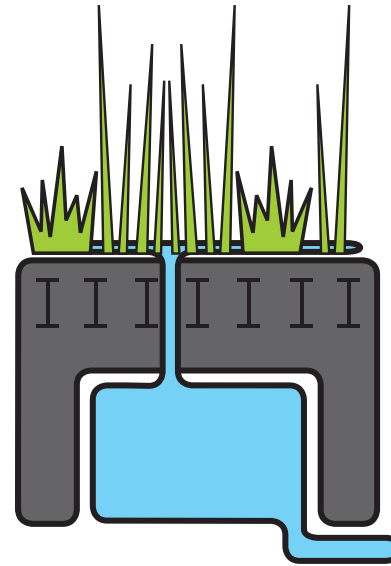
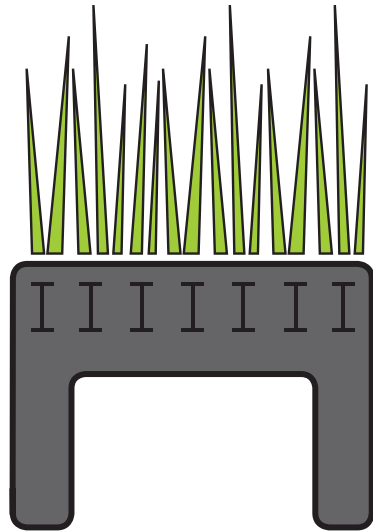
Intensity



These “iterations” show possible examples for what the Bloomingdale Trail could become in the future of the project in hopes of better serving the community and itself.

082





This list incorporates vegetation that is crucial to Zone 5 planting, where Chicago is located. These plantings range from a couple of inches to 25 feet. For the sake of the surrounding neighborhood, the structure of the line, and preventing diasters in the future, trees over 20 feet are not included in this list.

Acer palmatum Japanese Maple	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Acer triflorum Threeflower Maple	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Aesculus pavia Red Buckeye	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Amelanchier laevis Allegheny Serviceberry	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Cercis canadensis Eastern redbud	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Chionanthus virginicus White Fringe Tree	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Cornus alternifolia Pagoda Dogwood	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Cornus kousa Kousa Dogwood	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Cornus mas Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Corylus avellana European Hazelnut	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	

Crataegus crus-galli Cockspur Hawthorn	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Hamamelis mollis Chinese Witch Hazel	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	
Hamamelis virginiana Common Witch Hazel	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	
Hamamelis + Intermedia Hybrid Witch Hazel	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	
Heptacodium miconioides Seven-son Flower	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	
Hydrangea paniculata Panicle Hydrangea	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	
Magnolia Magnolia	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Magnolia + loebneri Loebner Magnolia	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Magnolia + soulangiana Saucer Magnolia	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Malus Crab Apple	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	
Malus floribunda Japanese Crab Apple	small flowering tree	15-20'	
Malus x zumi Zumi Crab Apple	deciduous tree/shrub	15-20'	



Prunus americana
American Plum

small flowering tree

15-20'



Magnolia Stellata
Star Magnolia

small flowering tree

8-15'



Philadelphus
Mock Orange

deciduous tree/shrub

15-20'



Rhus Copallina
Shining Sumac

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Prunus + vedoensis
Yoshino Cherry

small flowering tree

15-20'



Syringa vulgaris
Common Lilac

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Rhus typhina
Staghorn Sumac

deciduous tree/shrub

15-20'



Taxus cuspidata
Japanese Yew

evergreen

8-15'



Syringa pekinensis
Pekin Lilac

small flowering tree

15-20'



Taxus + media
Intermediate Yew

evergreen

8-15'



Viburnum prunifolium
Blackhaw Viburnum

deciduous tree/shrub

15-20'



Viburnum lantana
Wayfaringtree Viburnum

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Viburnum plicatum
Japanese Snowball Viburnum

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Aesculus parviflora
Bottlebrush Buckeye

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Weigela florida
Old-fashioned weigela

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Corylus americana
American Filbert

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Aronia arbutifolia
Red Chokeberry

deciduous tree/shrub

5-8'



Forsythia
Forsythia

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'



Berberis x mentorensis
Mentor Barberry

deciduous tree/shrub

5-8'



Ilex
Evergreen Holly

broadleaf evergreen

8-15'



Ilex verticillata
Winterberry

deciduous tree/shrub

8-15'


















































Buddleja davidii
Butterfly Bush








































deciduous tree/shrub

























5-8'



























Aronia arbutifolia Red Chokeberry	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'		Rhododendron catawbiense Catawba Rhododendron	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Berberis + mentorensis Mentor Barberry	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'		Rhododendron schlippenbachii Royal azalea	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Buddleja davidii Butterfly Bush	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'		Ribes alpinum Alpine Currant	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Cimicifuga racemosa Black Snakeroot	perennial	5-8'		Rudbeckia maxima Great Coneflower	perennial	5-8'	
Cornus sericea Red Osier Dogwood	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'		Sorbaria sorbifolia Ural False Spirea	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Eupatorium fistulosum Hollow Joe Pye Weed	perennial	5-8'		Spiraea + vanhouttei Vanhoutte Spirea	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Eupatorium maculatum Spotted Joe Pye Weed	perennial	5-8'		Stephanandra incisa Cutleaf Stephanandra	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Filipendula rubra Queen-of-the-prairie	perennial	5-8'		Syringa meyeri Meyer Lilac	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Hydrangea quercifolia Oakleaf Hydrangea	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'		Syringa patula Manchurian Lilac	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Ilex glabra Inkberry	broadleaf evergreen	5-8'		Syringa + prestoniae Preston Hybrid Lilac	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Malus sargentii Sargent Crab Apple	small flowering tree	5-8'		Viburnum carlesii Koreanspice Viburnum	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	
Myrica pensylvanica Northern Bayberry	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'		Virburnum x juddii Judd Virburnum	deciduous tree/shrub	5-8'	

Aconitum carmichaelii Azure Monkshood	perennial	3-5'		Digitalis purpurea Common Foxglove	perennial	3-5'	
Aconitum napellus Common Monkshood	perennial	3-5'		Digitalis + mertonensis Strawberry Foxglove	perennial	3-5'	
Artemisia lactiflora White Mugwort	perennial	3-5'		Helenium autumnale Sneezeweed	perennial	3-5'	
Aruncus dioicus Goatsbeard	perennial	3-5'		Heliopsis helianthoides False Sunflower	perennial	3-5'	
Aster novae-angliae New England Aster	perennial	3-5'		Hibiscus moscheutos Rose Mallow	perennial	3-5'	
Aster novi-belgii New York Aster	perennial	3-5'		Hydrangea arborescens Smooth Hydrangea	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'	
Astilbe chinensis var. taguetii Superba Chinese Astilbe	perennial	3-5'		Kerria japonica Japanese Kerria	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'	
Baptisia leucantha Prairie Wild Indigo	perennial	3-5'		Kirengeshoma palmata Yellow Waxbells, Yatabe	perennial	3-5'	
Boltonia asteroides False Aster	perennial	3-5'		Liquilaria dentata 'Desdemona' Desdemona Bigleaf Goldenray	perennial	3-5'	
Campanula lactiflora Milky Bellflower	perennial	3-5'		Monarda didyma Common Beebalm	perennial	3-5'	
Cimicifuga simplex Kamchatka Bugbane	perennial	3-5'		Patrinia scabiosifolia Golden Lace	perennial	3-5'	
				Perovskia atriplicifolia Russian Sage	perennial	3-5'	

Phlox paniculata Garden Phlox	perennial	3-5'	 	Spiraea nipponica Nippon Spirea	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'	 
Physostegia virginiana Obedient Plant	perennial	3-5'	 	Spiraea + cinerea Cinerea Spiraea	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'	 
Pieris 'Brouwer's Beauty' Brouwer's Beauty Pieris	broadleaf evergreen	3-5'	  ***	Thalictrum flavum glaucum Dusty Meadowrue	perennial	3-5'	
Potentilla fruitcosa Bush Cinquefoil	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'	 	Thalictrum rochebrunianum Lavender Mist Meadow Rue	perennial	3-5'	
Rhododendron 'Boule de Neige' Boule de Neige	broadleaf evergreen	3-5'	  ***	Themopsis villosa Carolina False Lupine	perennial	3-5'	
Rhododendron Mezitt-Weston Mezitt-Weston Hybrids	broadleaf evergreen	3-5'	  ***	Yucca filamentosa Golden Sword Adam's needle	perennial	3-5'	
Rhododendron Northern Lights Northern Lights Hybrid Series	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'					
Rhododendron 'P. J. M.' P. J. M. Hybrids	broadleaf evergreen	3-5'	  ***	Achillea Yarrow	perennial	2-3'	 
Rhus aromatica Fragrant Sumac	deciduous tree/shrub	3-5'	 	Amsonia hubrectii Arkansas Amsonia	perennial	2-3'	
Rodgersia aesculifolia Fingerleaf Rodgerswater	perennial	3-5'	  	Amsonia tabernaemontana Blue Star	perennial	2-3'	
Salvia azurea var. grandiflora Azure Sage	perennial	3-5'	 	Anemone tomentosa Graeleaf Anemone	perennial	2-3'	 
Solidago rugosa Rough-stemmed Goldenrod	perennial	3-5'	 	Anemone + hybrida Japanese Anemone	perennial	2-3'	

Aquilegia chrysantha Golden Columbine	perennial	2-3'		Dendranthema zawadskii Hybrid Red Chrysanthemum	perennial	2-3'	
Artemisia absinthium Wormwood	perennial	2-3'		Dicentra spectabilis Common Bleeding Heart	perennial	2-3'	
Artemisia ludoviciana White Sage	perennial	2-3'		Digitalis lutea Straw Foxglove	perennial	2-3'	
Asclepias tuberosa Butterfly Weed	perennial	2-3'		Echinacea purpurea Purple Coneflower	perennial	2-3'	
Aster + frikartii Frikart's Aster	perennial	2-3'		Eupatorium rugosum Chocolate White Snakeroot	perennial	2-3'	
Astilbe + arendsii False Goatsbeard	perennial	2-3'		Filipendula ulmaria 'Aurea' Golden Queen-of-the-Meadow	perennial	2-3'	
Astilbe + rosea Rose Astilbe	perennial	2-3'		Fothergilla gardenii Dwarf Forthergilla	deciduous tree/shrub	2-3'	
Baptisia australis False Blue Indigo	perennial	2-3'		Gyposophila paniculata Baby's Breath	perennial	2-3'	
Caryopteris + clandonensis Bluebeard	deciduous tree/shrub	2-3'		Hosta montana Hosta	perennial	2-3'	
Centaurea dealbata Persian Cornflower	perennial	2-3'		Hosta sieboldiana Siebold Hosta	perennial	2-3'	
Chelone lyonii Pink Turtlehead	perennial	2-3'		Hypericum 'Hidcote' Hidcote St. Johnswort	ground cover	2-3'	
Coreopsis verticillata Threadleaf Coreopsis	perennial	2-3'		Hypericum kalmianum Kalm St. Johnswort	deciduous tree/shrub	2-3'	

Iris sibirica Siberian Iris	perennial	2-3'		Platycodon grandiflorus Balloon Flower	perennial	2-3'	
Leucanthemum + superbum Shasta Daisy	perennial	2-3'		Rhododendron yakushimanum Yaku Rehododendron	broadleaf evergreen	2-3'	 ***
Liatris spicata Spike gayfeather	perennial	2-3'		Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii Showy Black-eyed Susan	perennial	2-3'	
Limonium latifolium Sea Lavender	perennial	2-3'		Salvia pratensis Meadow Sage	perennial	2-3'	
Lobelia cardinalis Cardinal Flower	perennial	2-3'		Salvia + sylvestris Violet Sage	perennial	2-3'	
Lychnis chalcedonica Maltese Cross	perennial	2-3'		Spiraea + bumalda Bumalda Spirea	perennial	2-3'	
Malva alcea 'Fastigiata' Fastigate Hollyhock Mallow	perennial	2-3'		Stachys macantha 'Robusta' Betony	perennial	2-3'	
Nepeta sibirica Siberian Catnip	perennial	2-3'		Tricyrtis formosana Formosa Toad Lily	perennial	2-3'	
Origanum laevigatum Ornamental Oregano	perennial	2-3'		Tricyrtis hirta 'Miyazaki' Miyazaki Toad Lily	perennial	2-3'	
Paeonia lactiflora Garden Peony	perennial	2-3'		Tricyrtis 'Togen' Togen Toad Lily	perennial	2-3'	
Papaver Orientale Oriental Poppy	perennial	2-3'		Trollius chinensis Chinese Globe Flower	perennial	2-3'	
Phlox maculata Wild Sweet William	perennial	2-3'		Trollius + Cultorum Hybrid Globe Flower	perennial	2-3'	

Veronica austriaca
Austrian Speedwell

perennial 2-3' 

Coreopsis grandiflora
Tickseed

perennial 1-2' 

Achillea millefolium
Common Yarrow

perennial 1-2' 

Coreopsis lanceolata
Lanceleaf Coreopsis

perennial 1-2' 

Alchemilla mollis
Lady's Mantle

perennial 1-2' 

Coreopsis rosea
Pink Coreopsis

perennial 1-2' 

Aquilegia canadensis
Canada Columbine

perennial 1-2' 


Dianthus plumarius
Cottage Pink

perennial 1-2' 

Aquilegia 'Hensol Harebell'
Columbine

perennial 1-2' 


Dicentra 'Luxuriant'
Bleeding Heart

perennial 1-2' 

Aquilegia vulgaris
Granny's Bonnet

perennial 1-2' 

Euphorbia dulcis
Sweet Spurge

perennial 1-2' 

Bergenia cordifolia
Heartleaf Bergenia

perennial 1-2' 

Euphorbia epithymoides
Cushion Spurge

perennial 1-2' 

Bergenia 'Silberlicht'
Silberlicht Bergenia

perennial 1-2' 

Geranium macrorrhizum
Bigroot Cranesbill

perennial 1-2' 

Brunnera macrophylla
Siberian Bugloss

perennial 1-2' 


Geranium maculatum
Wild Geranium

perennial 1-2' 

Centranthus ruber
Jupiter's Beard

perennial 1-2' 

Helleborus orientalis
Lenten Rose

perennial 1-2' 

Coreopsis auriculata
Mouse Ear Coreopsis

perennial 1-2' 

Heuchera
Coral Bells
























perennial 1-2' 

Heuchera americana
American Alumroot

perennial 1-2' 

Heuchera micrantha Small-flowered Alumroot	perennial	1-2'		Petrorhagia saxifraga Tunic Flower	perennial	1-2'	
Heuchera sanguinea Coral Bells	perennial	1-2'		Polemonium caeruleum Jacob's Ladder	perennial	1-2'	
Heuchera + brizoides Coral Bells	perennial	1-2'		Polygonatum odoratum Fragrant Solomon's seal	perennial	1-2'	
Hosta Hosta	perennial	1-2'		Pulmonaria saccharata Bethlehem Sage	perennial	1-2'	
Hosta fortunei Fortune's Hosta	perennial	1-2'		Pulmonaria 'Tim's Silver' Tim's Silver Lungwort	perennial	1-2'	
Hylotelephium Sedum	perennial	1-2'		Salvia verticillata Lilac Salvia	perennial	1-2'	
Hylotelephium spectabile Showy Sedum	perennial	1-2'		Scabiosa columbaria Pincushion Flower	perennial	1-2'	
Linum perenne Blue Flax	perennial	1-2'		Solidago 'Golden Baby' Golden Boy Goldenrod	perennial	1-2'	
Mertensia virginica Virginia Bluebells	perennial	1-2'		Solidago sphacelata Dwarf False Goldenrod	perennial	1-2'	
Nepeta + faassenii Persian Catnip	perennial	1-2'		Stachys byzantina Lamb's Ears	perennial	1-2'	
Oenothera fruticosa Common Sundrops	perennial	1-2'		Stokesia laevis Stokes' Aster	perennial	1-2'	
Paeonia tenuifolia Femleaf Peony	perennial	1-2'		Tanacetum coccineum Painted Daisy	perennial	1-2'	

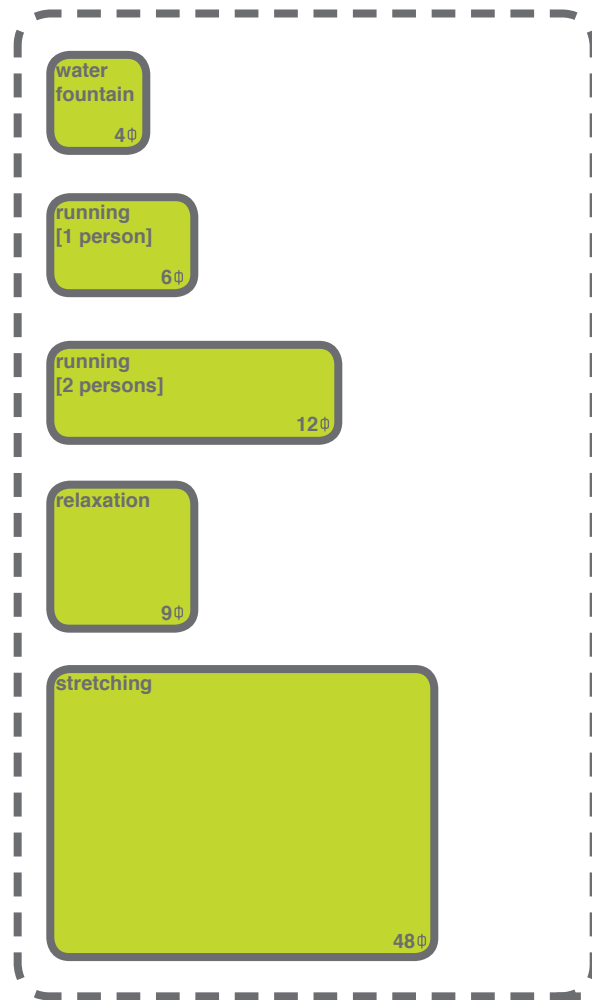


Trollius europaeus Common Globe Flower	perennial	1 - 2'		Dianthus deltoides Maiden Pinks	perennial	7 - 12"	
Veronica 'Icicle' Icicle Veronica	perennial	1 - 2'		Dianthus gratianopolitanus Cheddar Pinks	perennial	7 - 12"	
Achillea tomentosa Woolly Yarrow	perennial	7 - 12"		Dodecatheon meadia Common Shooting Star	perennial	7 - 12"	
Armeria maritima Common Thrift	perennial	7 - 12"		Geranium sanguineum Bloody Cransbill	perennial	7 - 12"	
Aruncus aethusifolius Dwarf Goatsbeard	perennial	7 - 12"		Geranium + cantabrigiense Cambridge Geranium	perennial	7 - 12"	
Asarum europaeum European Wild Ginger	perennial	7 - 12"		Iberis sempervirens Evergreen Candytuft	perennial	7 - 12"	
Astilbe simplicifolia Sprite Astilbe	perennial	7 - 12"		Iris cristata Crested Iris	deciduous tree/shrub	7 - 12"	
Campanula carpatica Carpathian Harebell	perennial	7 - 12"		Lamium maculatum Spotted Dead Nettle	perennial	7 - 12"	
Campanula poscharskyana Serbian Bellflower	perennial	7 - 12"		Oenothera macrocarpa Ozark Sundrops	perennial	7 - 12"	
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides Blue Leadwort	perennial	7 - 12"		Phlox 'Chattahoochee' Chattahoochee Phlox	perennial	7 - 12"	
Corydalis lutea Yellow Corydalis	perennial	7 - 12"		Phlox divaricata Blue Phlox	ground cover	7 - 12"	
				Phlox subulata Moss Phlox	deciduous tree/shrub	7 - 12"	

Pulmonaria longifolia Long-leaved Lungwort	perennial	7-12"	
Pulsatilla vulgaris Pasqueflower	perennial	7-12"	
Saponaria + lempergii Rock Soapwort	perennial	7-12"	 
Tiarella cordifolia Allegheny Foamflower	perennial	7-12"	 
Tiarella wherryi Wherry's Foamflower	perennial	7-12"	 



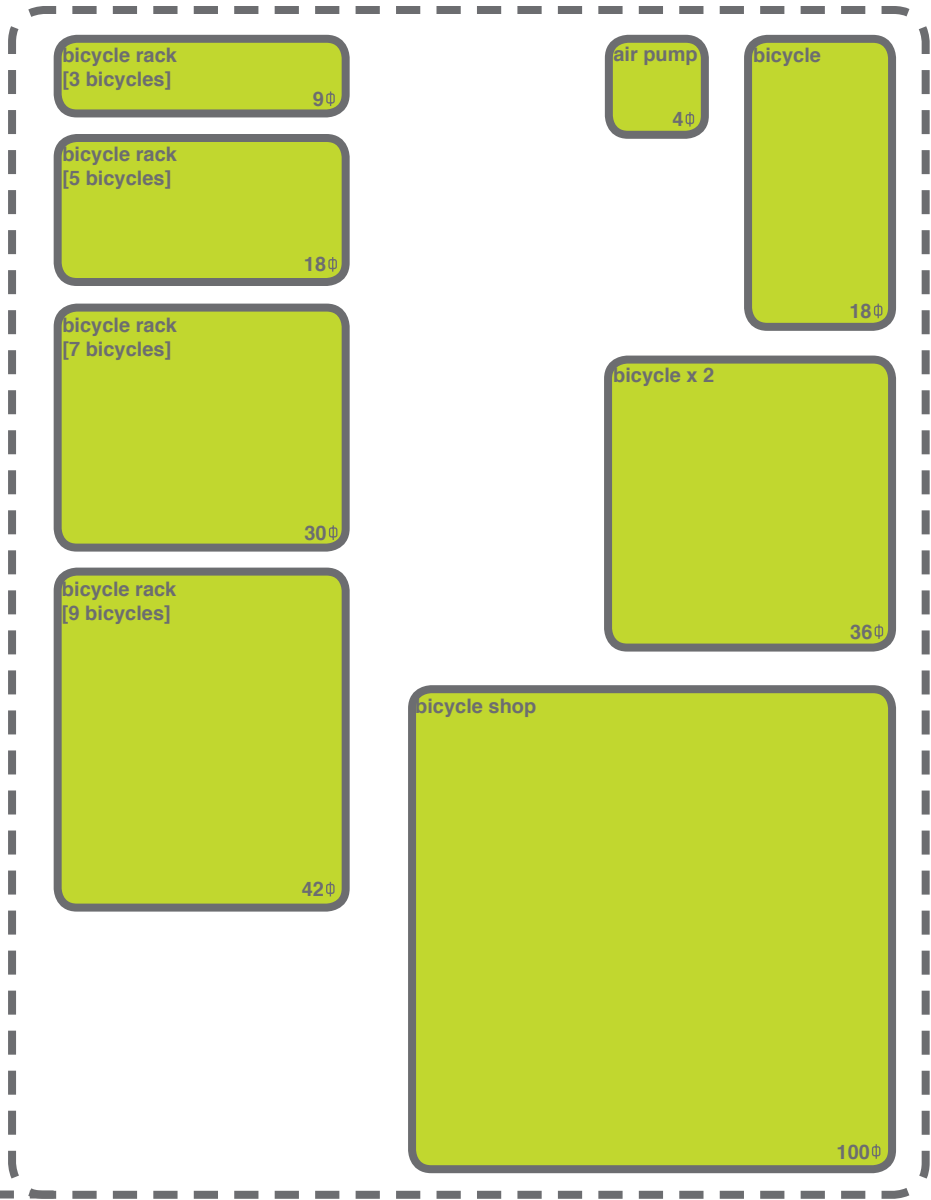
[ZONE 01] **FAST**



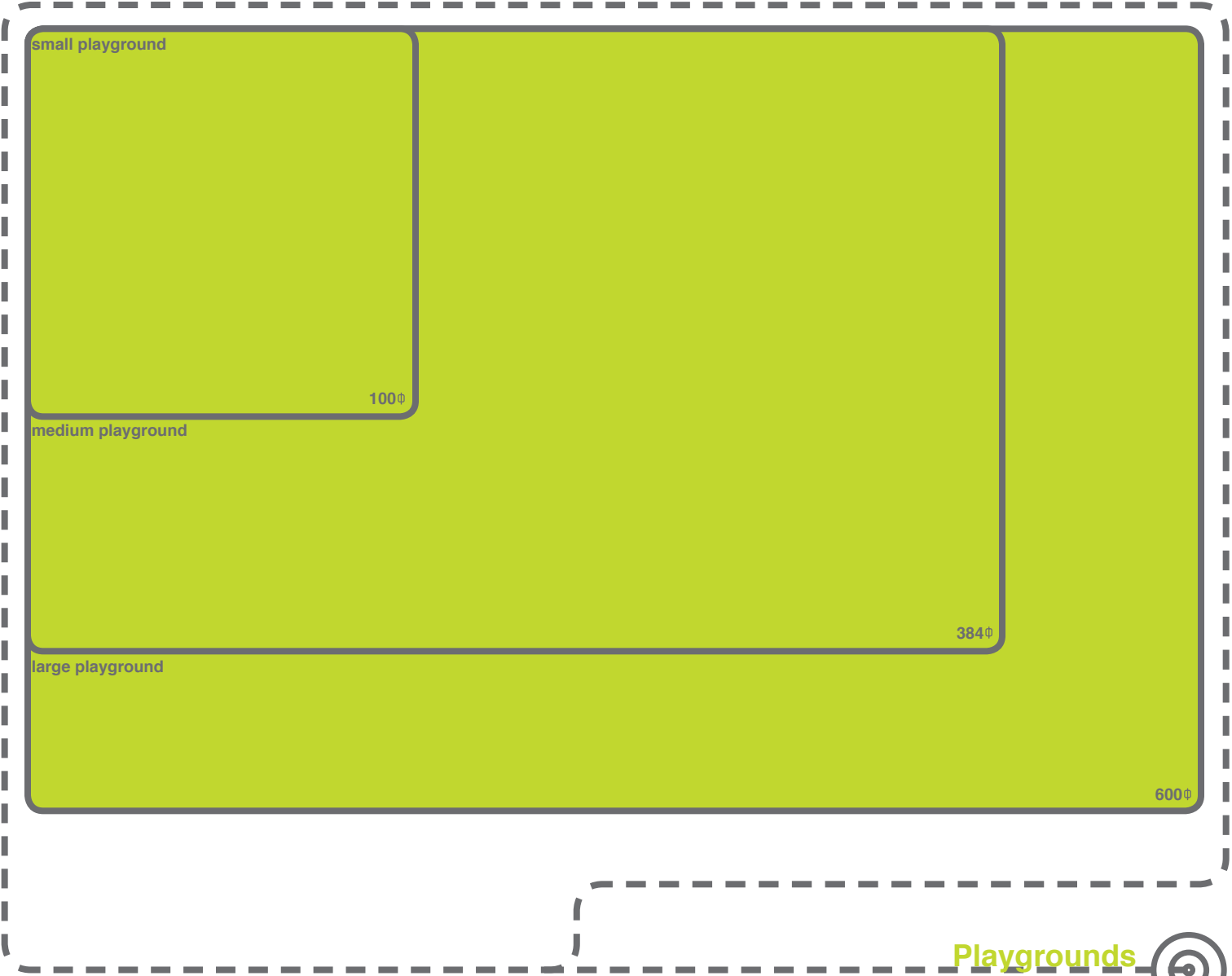
The programmatic elements and spaces are broken up into several categories. These are rough estimates and most are not concrete depending on the context and spatial requirements of the zone. For this basis, the base of these programs are small in size but can be multiplied to accommodate ranges of population.

095

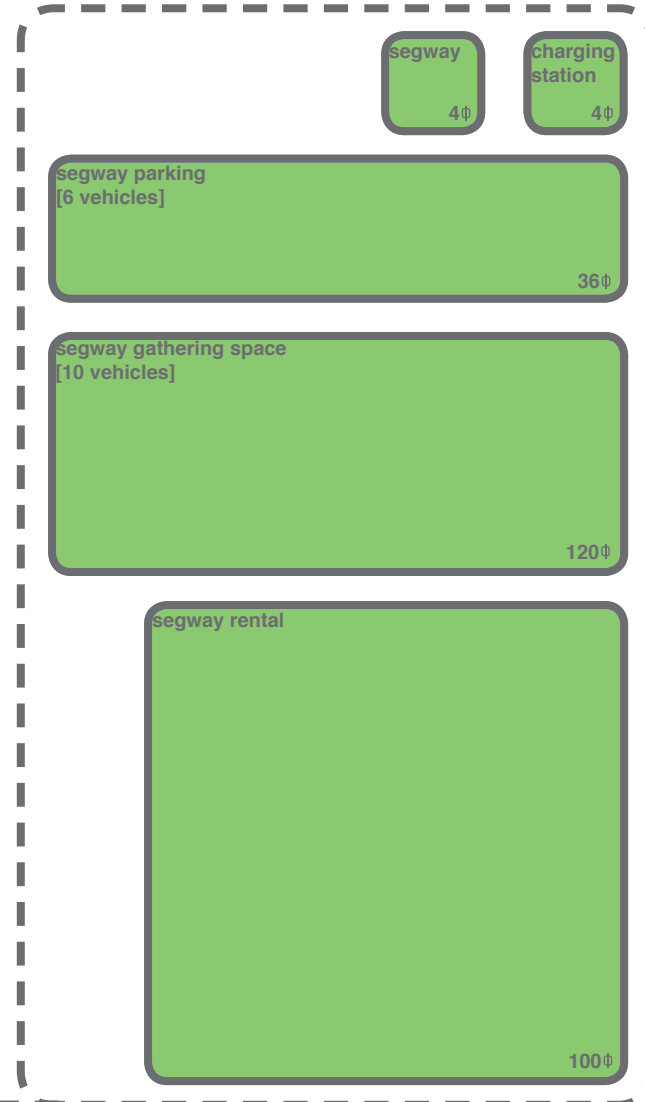




Bicycling



[ZONE 02] MEDIUM



segway
4φ

charging station
4φ

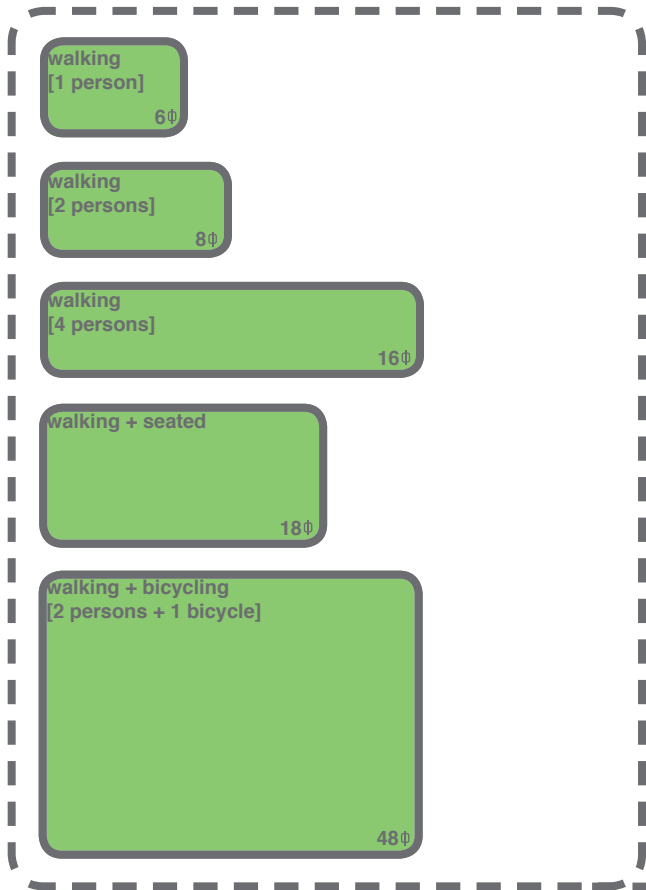
segway parking
[6 vehicles]
36φ

segway gathering space
[10 vehicles]
120φ

segway rental
100φ

098





Walking 

[ZONE 03] SLOW

standing
[1 person]
4.5⌚

standing
[2 persons]
9⌚

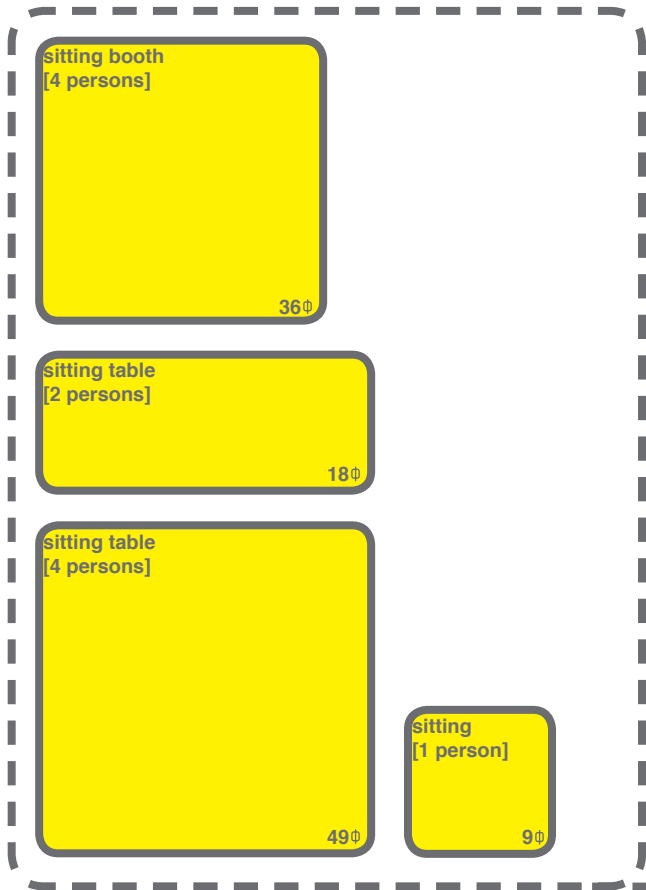
standing
[6 persons]
42⌚

standing
[12 persons]
112⌚

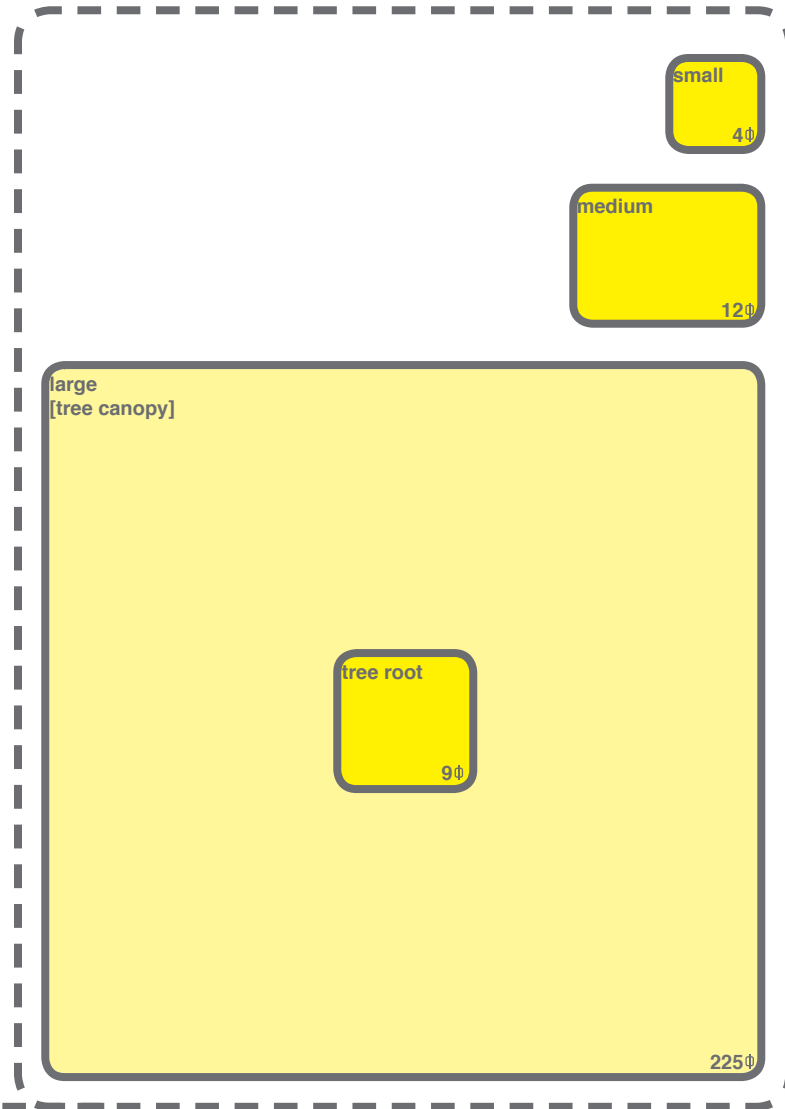
100



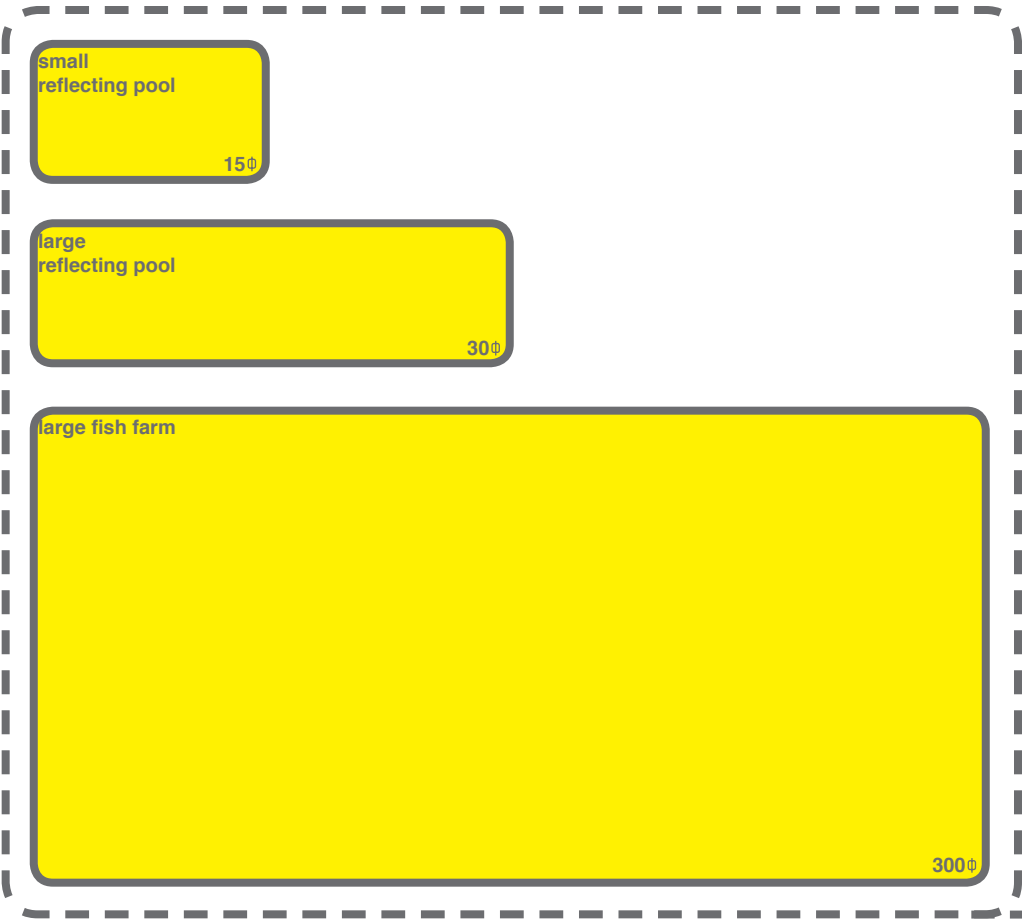
Standing



Sitting 



Vegetation



104



Recreation

rock climbing

240φ

table tennis

78φ

fencing

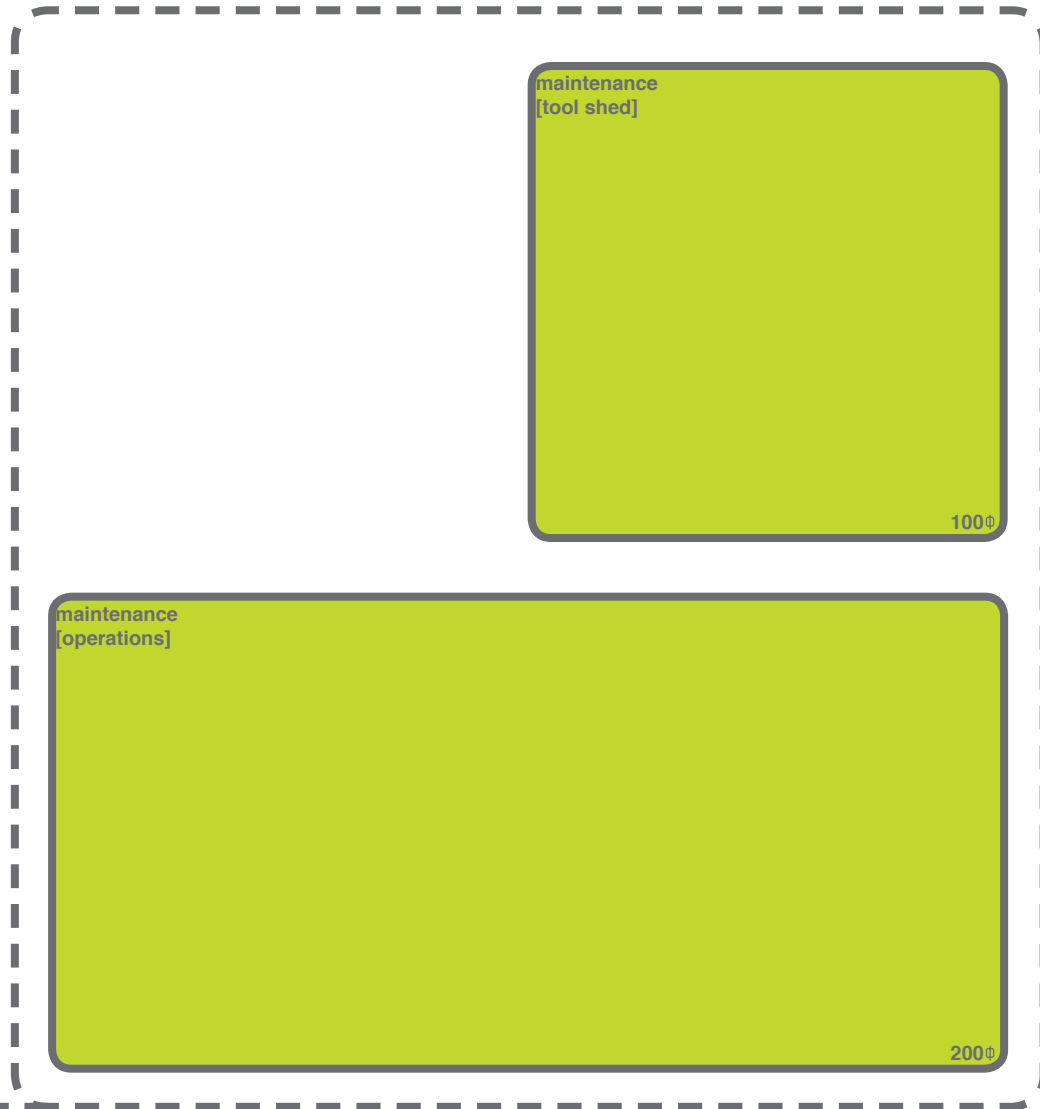
406φ

105

Recreation 



Facilities



restroom
[1 large ada]

56Φ

restrooms
[1 ada + 4 regular]

204Φ

107

Facilities 

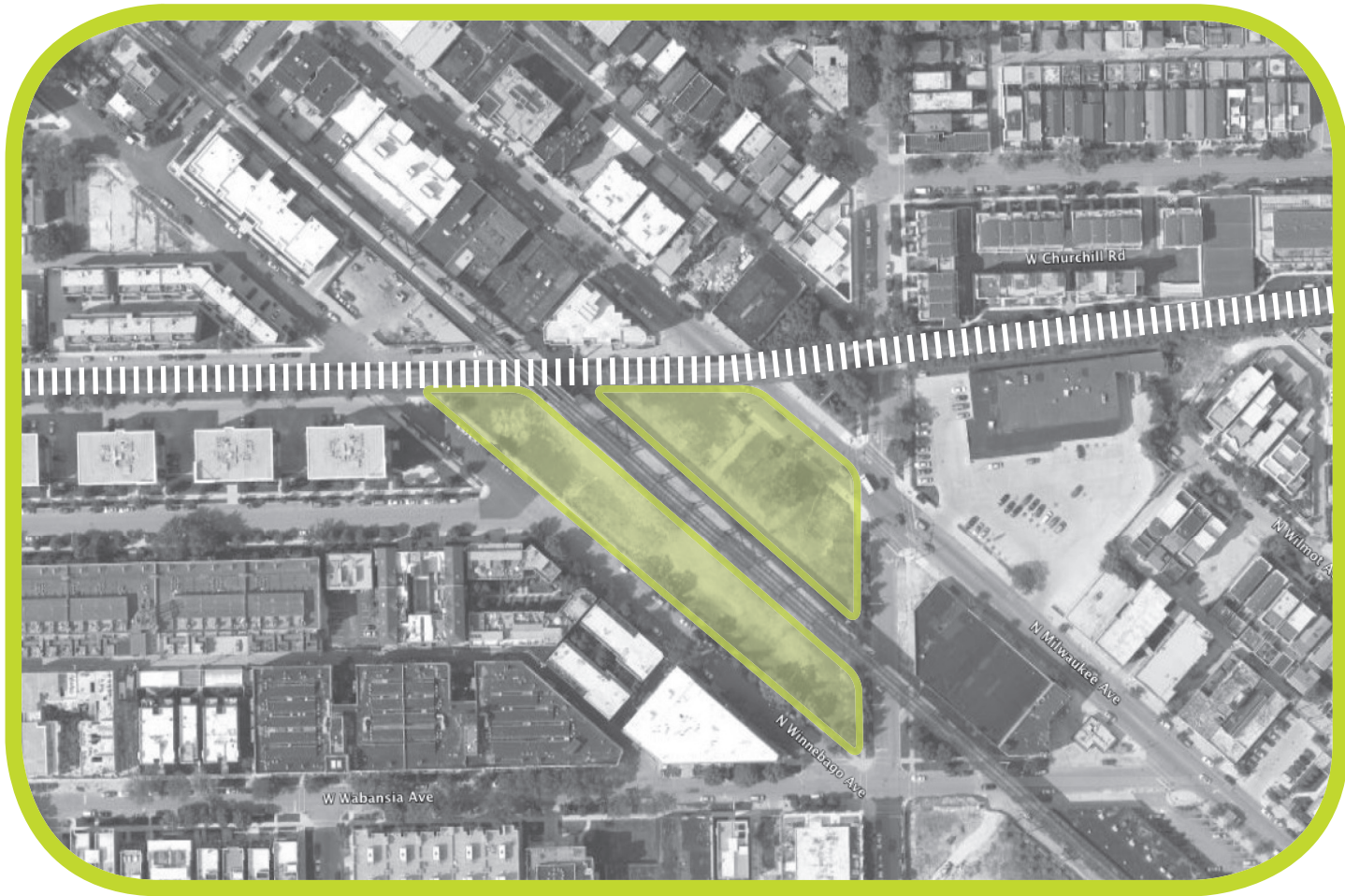
Concept



For the purpose of this project, it can be imagined that there would be several phases of the design and construction process based on funding and public involvement. For this reason, the focus of the concept and design in this project will be the starting of Phase 01.

To begin, the analyzation of access points onto the Bloomingdale Trail revealed a site with enough size, potential, and publicity to provide for the central hub as Phase 01 of the Bloomingdale Trail Revival.









195 Site Surroundings





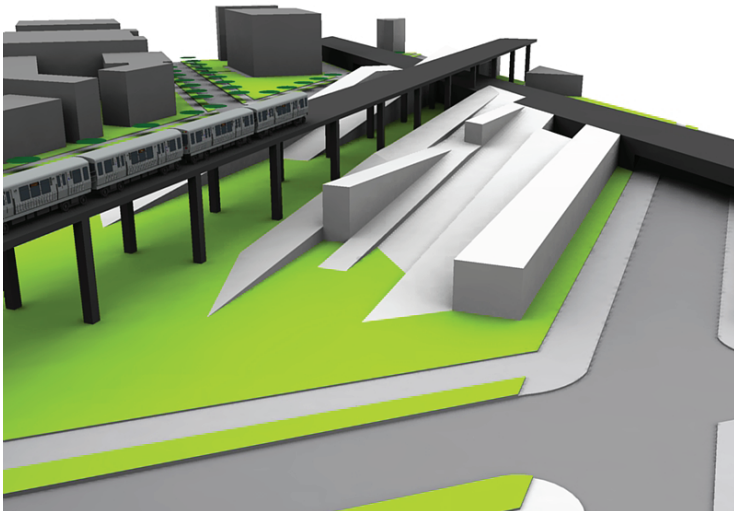
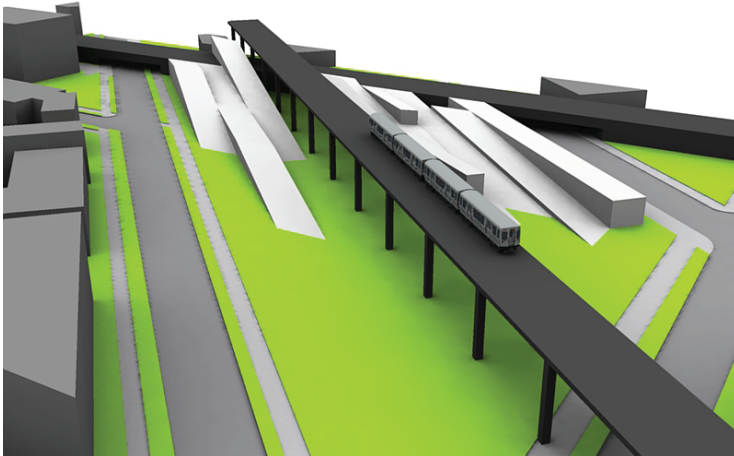
These images represent the forms of ramps with various programming extending down into the site. These would allow the community and the plants to cohabitate along these interstitial spaces while venturing to and from the Boomingdale Trail.

The concept for this site is to bring nature down into the site and into the community while bring the community out of their houses and up onto the trail.

The focus of the site and its design is to allow accessibility onto The Bloomingdale Trail along with educating the community on the its historical value, horticulture, and the pleasure of being outside.

The site will contain several breeding grounds for several types of flora. These growing fields will spawn and provide a beginning in populating the Bloomingdale Trail with a mixture of flora. The new facility will act as a greenhouse and market to allow the surrounding communities to purchase plantings while learning about how to properly take care of them. In addition, this new facility amongst a vibrant new site that was once vacant and dead will act as a leisure park allowing its patrons to enjoy all aspects of nature while providing a stimulating environment throughout the seasons.

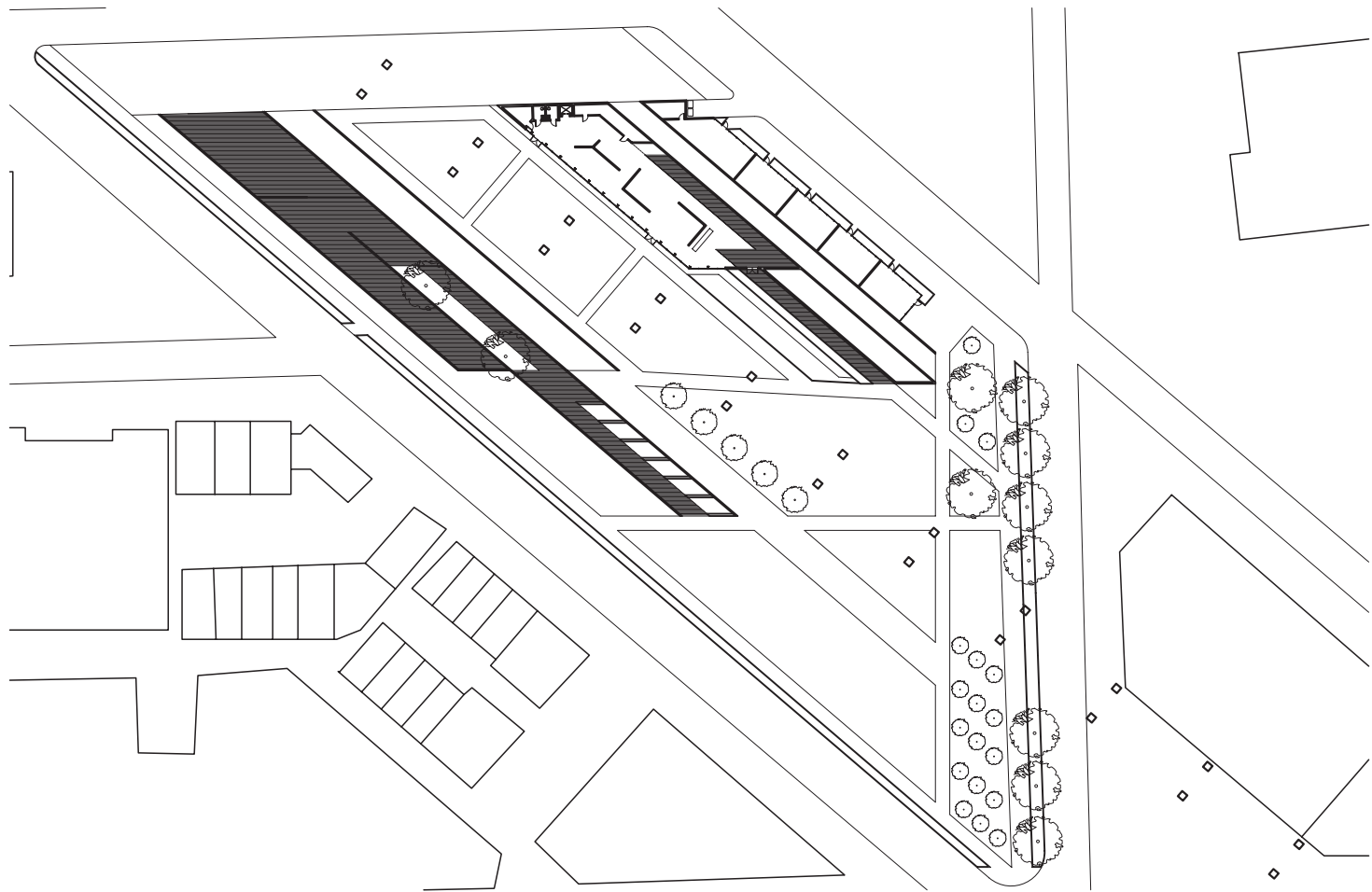


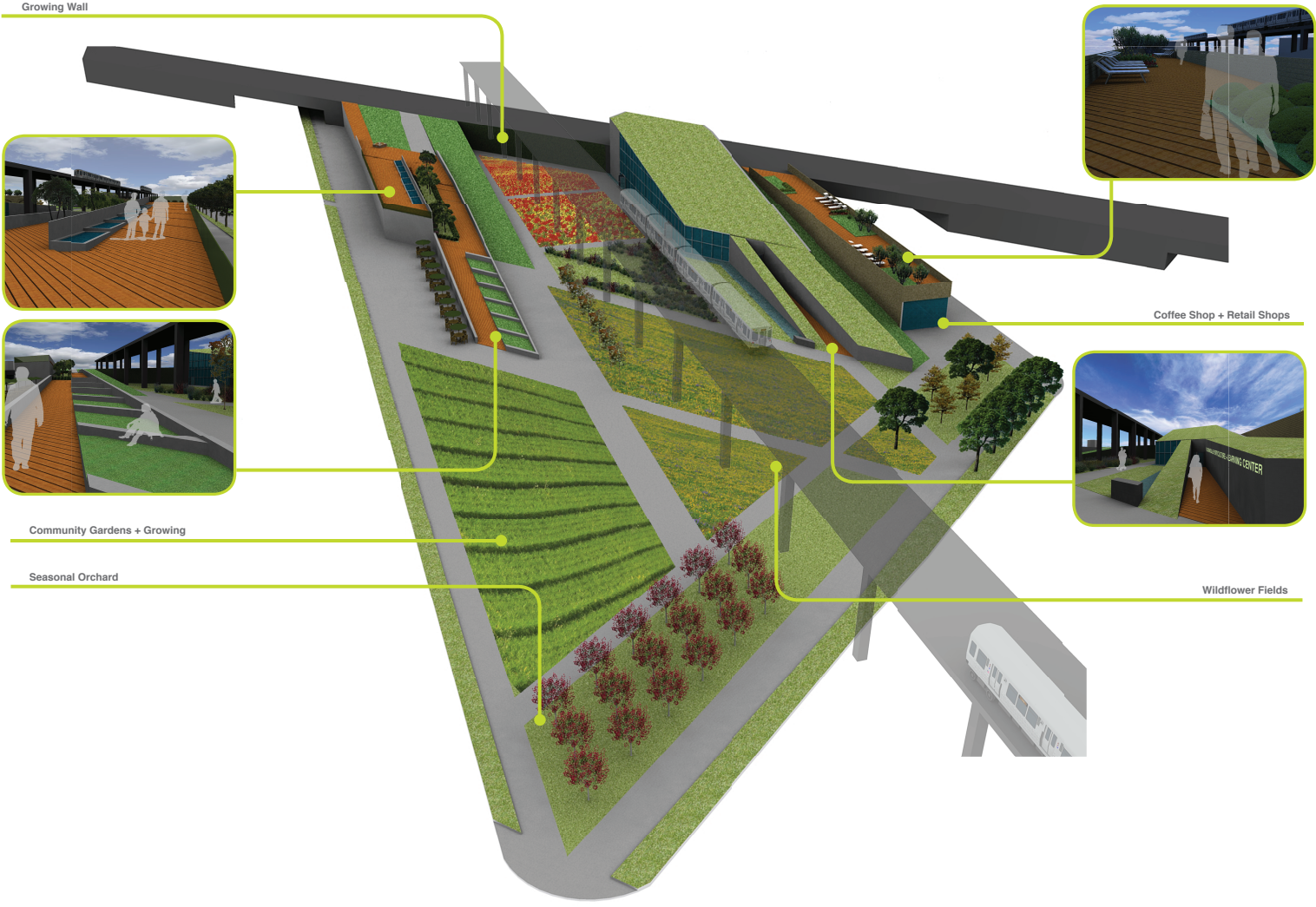


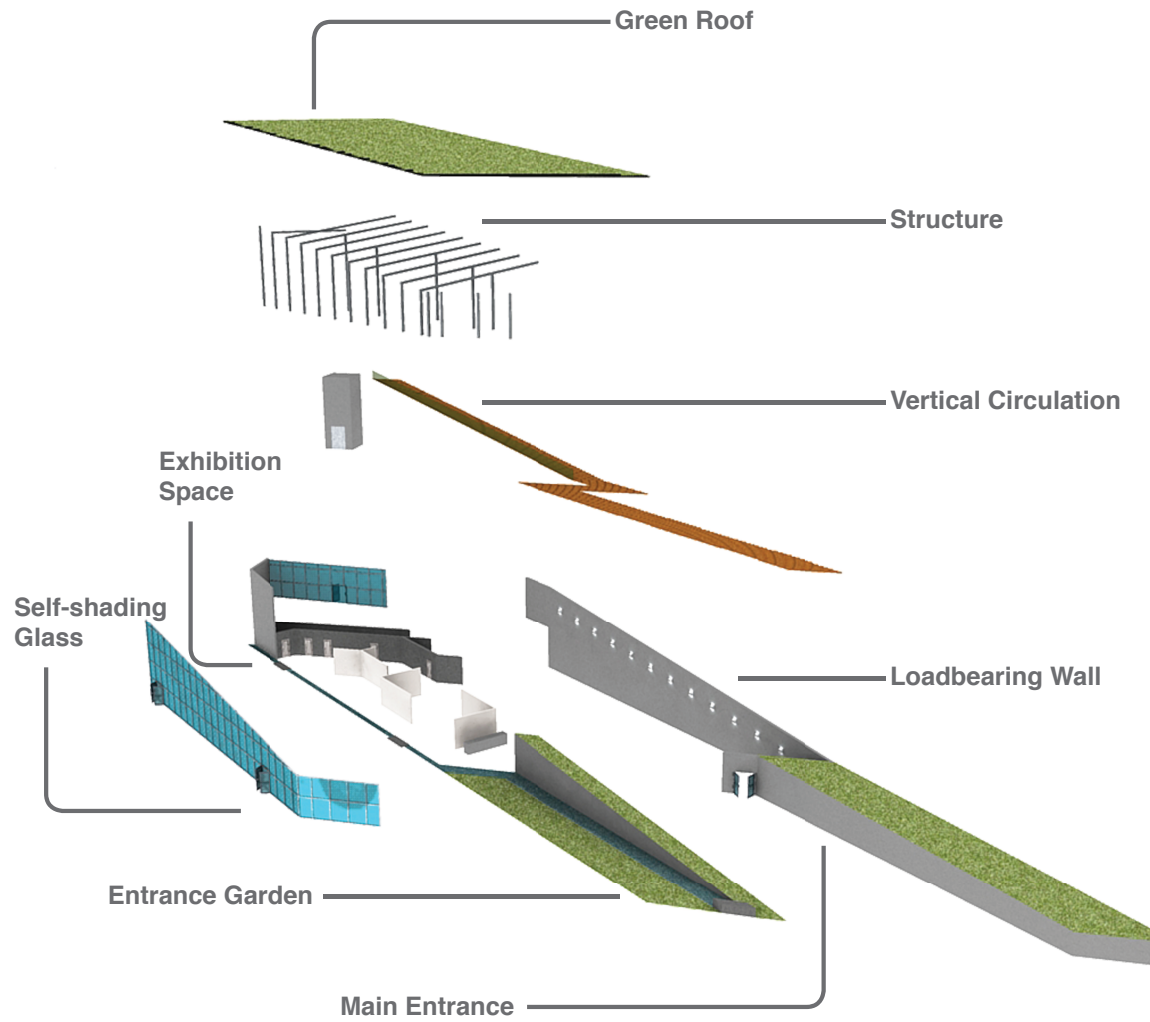
These images represent the forms of ramps with various programming extending down into the site. These would allow the community and the plants to cohabitate along these interstitial spaces while venturing to and from the Boomingdale Trail.

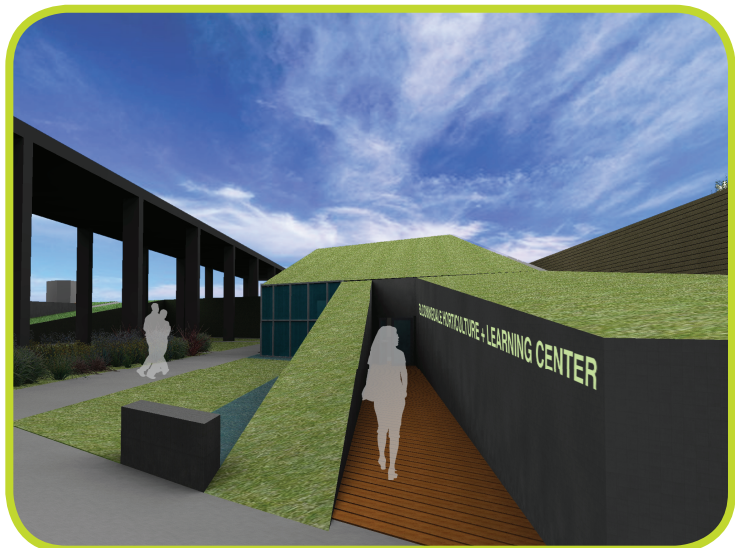
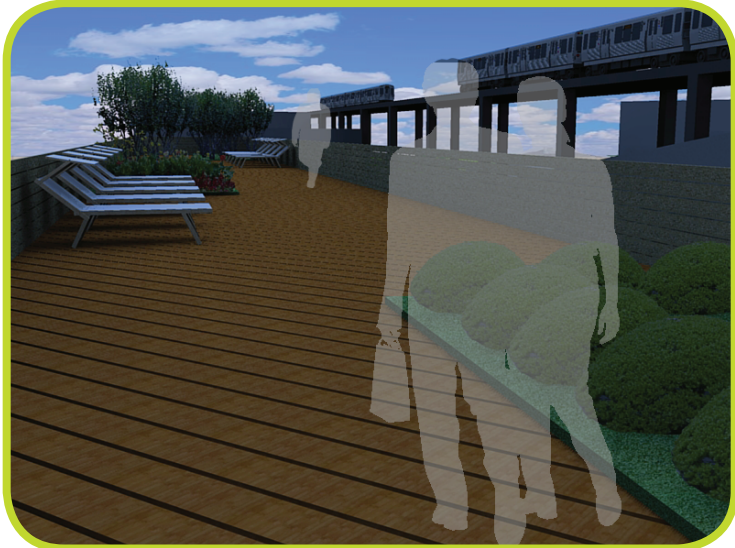
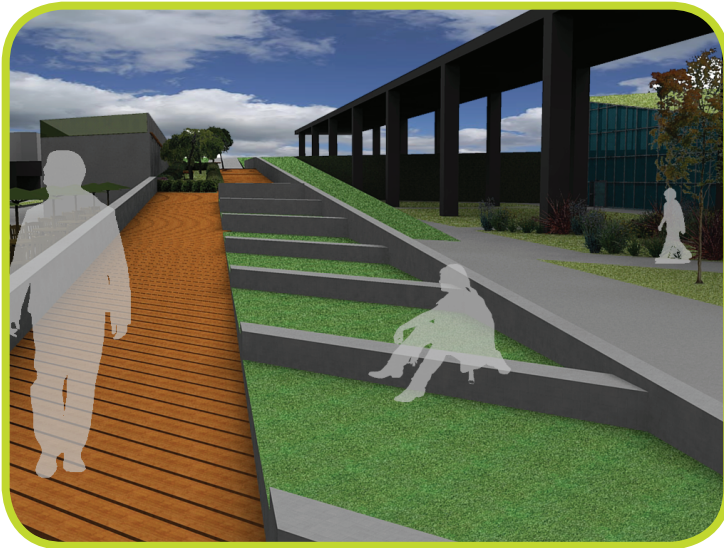
Final











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05	Murray, Tom. <i>Chicago and North Western Railway</i> . Voyageur Press, 2006.	148 - 154	Google Earth + author
06 - 12	Audra Jervey, photographer	159 - 171	http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/Roses/wind_climatology.htm
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First and foremost, I have to thank my professor for the past year Martin Felsen. I know I have slacked and have had rough occurrences throughout the second semester, but I hope I was able to live up to your expectations and I appreciate your guidance even though I know I frustrated you sometimes.

To all my family and friends, thanks for everything. Nothing specific, but just thank you for being there for me and answering the insane and mundane questions I ask almost always.

To those of you reading this, don't judge me too hard. I'm not perfect. But thanks anyway for spending your time. I know criticism will ensue.

And to all those out there wishing and hoping to do something with their lives, get to it! You start dying the moment you are born and you aren't getting any younger. There is never a better time for anything other than RIGHT NOW!

Live long and truthfully.





Vitae

Jeffrey Stuart Johnson was born in Germany and moved to the United States at a very young age. He graduated from Sycamore High School in Pleasant View, Tennessee before attending the University of Memphis for his undergraduate career. In 2008, Jeffrey graduated from the University of Memphis with a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Architecture with Honors and Thesis distinction. Upon completion, Jeffrey was accepted to Illinois Institute of Technology where he is expected to complete his Master's in Architecture as a professional degree readying him for the workplace in Chicago.

Jeffrey has worked at several firms including CM Design and Haizlip Studio.



