The Brownfield Renewal Recreation Park



Rosika Babakhanian



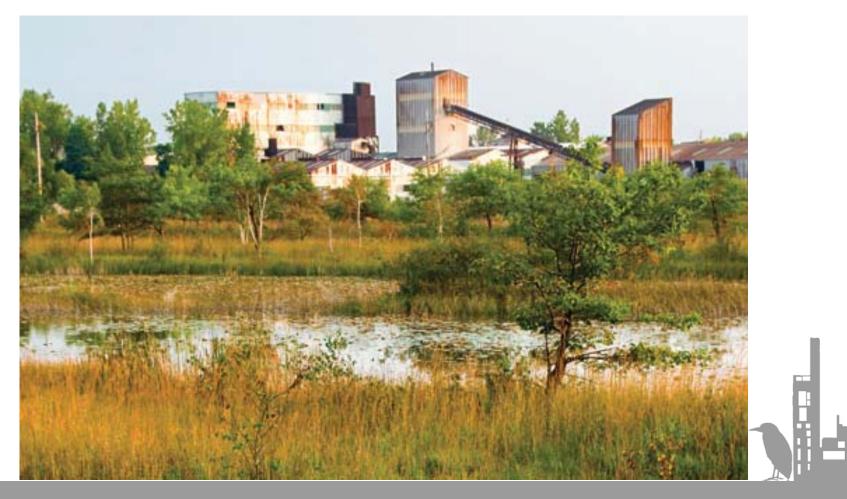
This Project is an urban renewal of an abandoned post-industrial land in the calumet region located on Chicago's far southeast. The Calumet region was once the largest and nichest wetland in lower north America, but 120 years of intensive industrialization, pollution and waste disposal tailored the ecosystem of this region and resulted in thousands of acres of brownfields. Today, a renewed interest in calumet region as well as an enlightened view of the environment provides a unique opportunity to develop a recreation park that contributes to development and strengthening of the identity of this region. The project also attempts to strike a balance between the area's ecology and economy, to foster a healthy, productive, and sustainable environment for the area's visitors, plants, animals.







Calumet region is historically an important region, both for its ecological richness as well as its contribution to the prosperity of Chicago. Prior to becoming one of the busiest transportation hubs in North America, calumet's land contained marshes, fens, swales, as well as prairies and savannas. The emergence of the industrial era altered the land of this region dramatically. The wetlands were filled by the byproduct of steel-making to create more land to support the high demand of the industry. For over a century, this region, manufactured and processed products essential for industry and in the everyday lives of citizens. However, the decline of industry in 1990s left this region with acres of Brownfields. Today, 3,000 acres of vacant industrial land and 4,800 acres of open space.



Why Calumet

Calumet has always been a popular destination for outdoor activities, especially fishing, since late 1800s and early 1900s. Thus, the park will provide ample fishing opportunities for the visitors. In addition, a recreation park in this region will contribute to the economic growth of this region. For an example, Workers in parks and recreation, sports agencies, organizations, non-profit organization all will utilize and benefit from this facility. A recreation park also brings along some civic benefits. For an example, Sports and youth activities offer leadership development for adults and children. These benefits extend to all ages, childhood, youth, younge adults, families, and seniors.





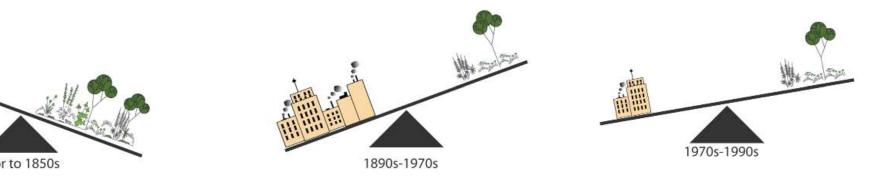
Why a Recreation Park



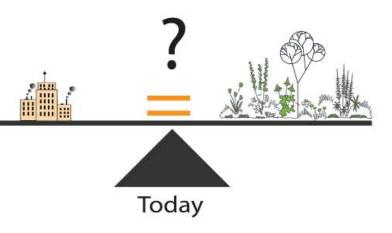


Calumet Region= 1% of Total Brownfields

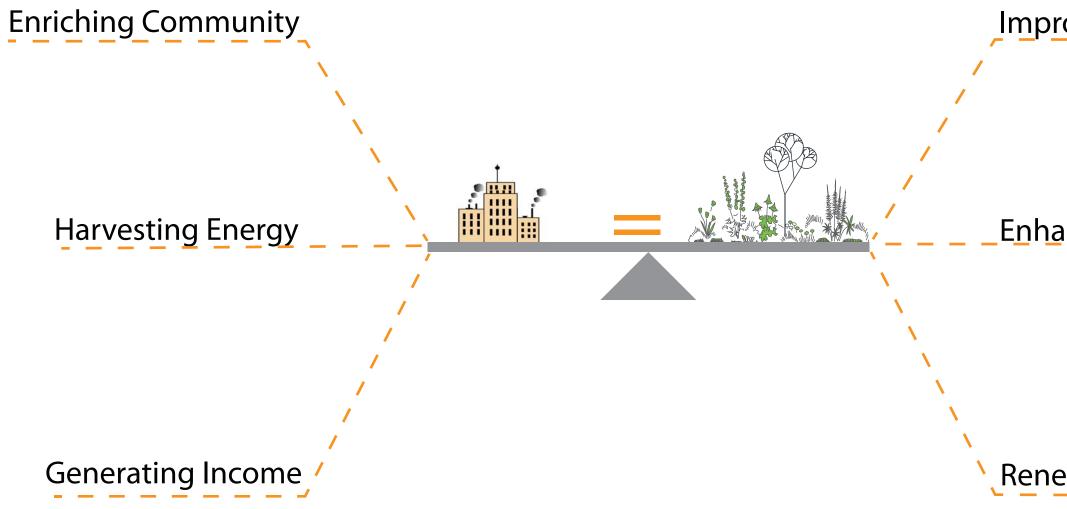












Improving the Aquatics

Enhancing the Biodiversity

Renewing the Ecosystem





The Evolution of Lake Calumet



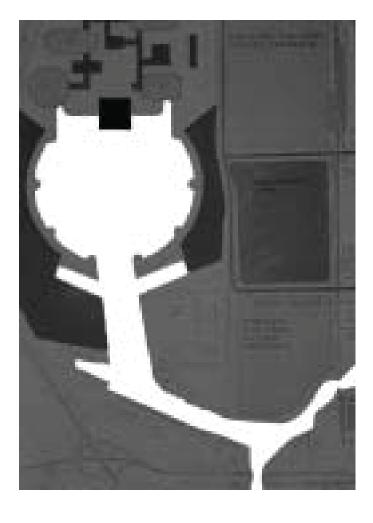




Burnham Plan, 1909

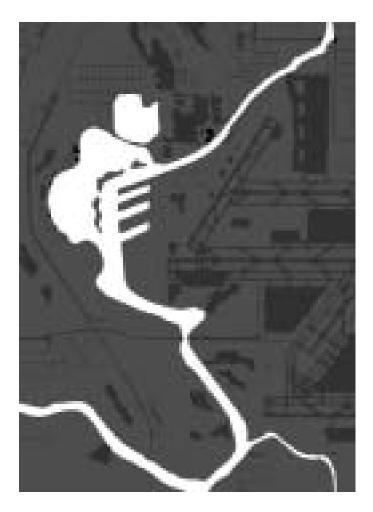


Comprehensive City Plan, 1946



World's Fair Plan, 1980

Former Proposals for Calumet Region



Third Airport Plan, 1990



Goals

-To develop a public space for civic, cultural, recreational, and leisure activities in calumet area.

-To attract new commerce and business through economic growth and community reinvestment.

-To develop a Brownfield into a sustained environment.

Guidelines

-Creating a space that comfortably accommodates the needs of diverse group of people.

-Attract new industrial and business development, and create new job opportunities.

-Protect and enhance wetland and natural areas within the Calumet area, and improve habitat for rare and

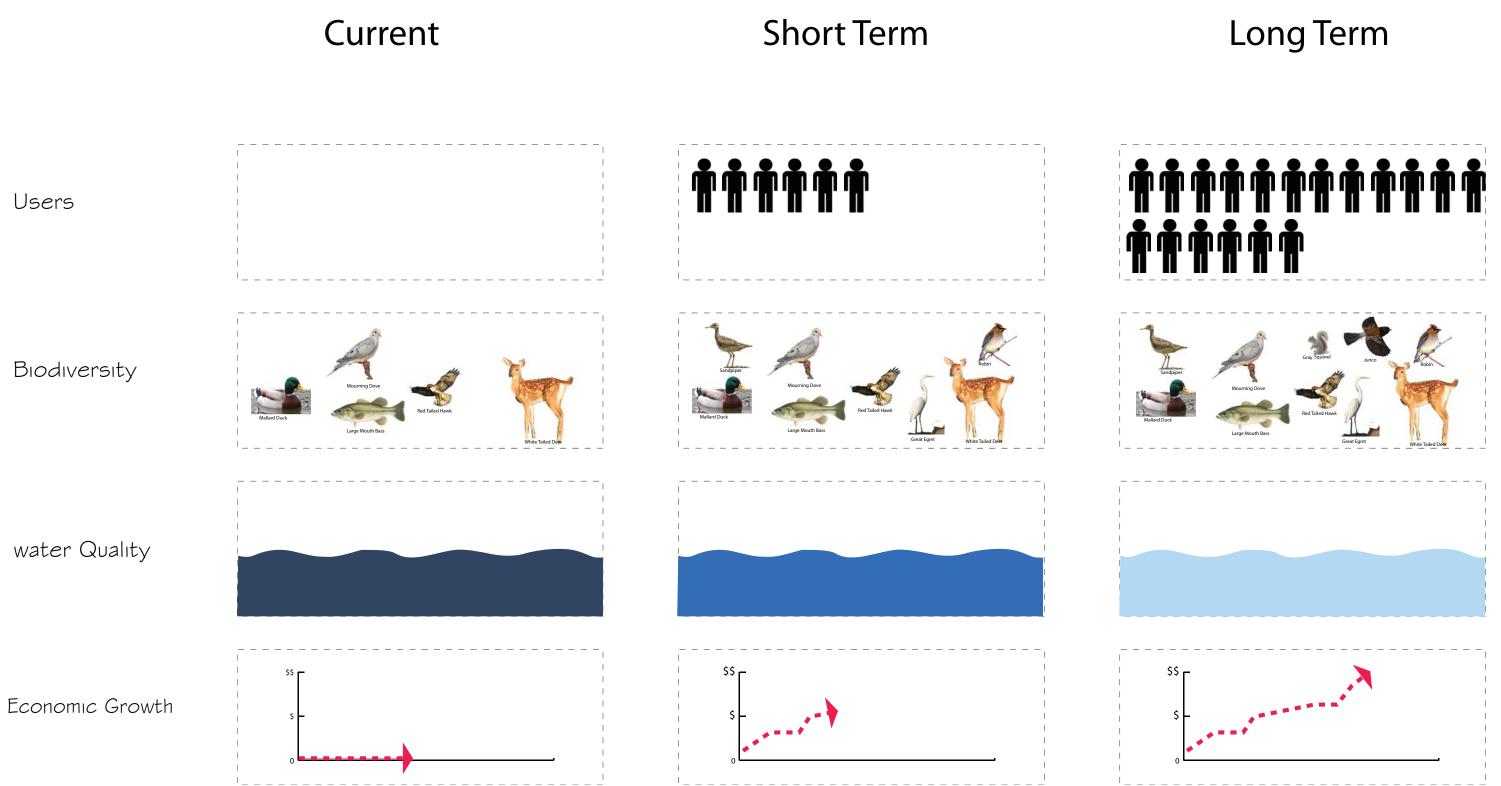
-Enhance habitat for native plants and animals. Promote energy efficient and environmentally sustainable design and construction techniques.

-Creating an environments the users to connect with the nature.

Goals & Guidelines

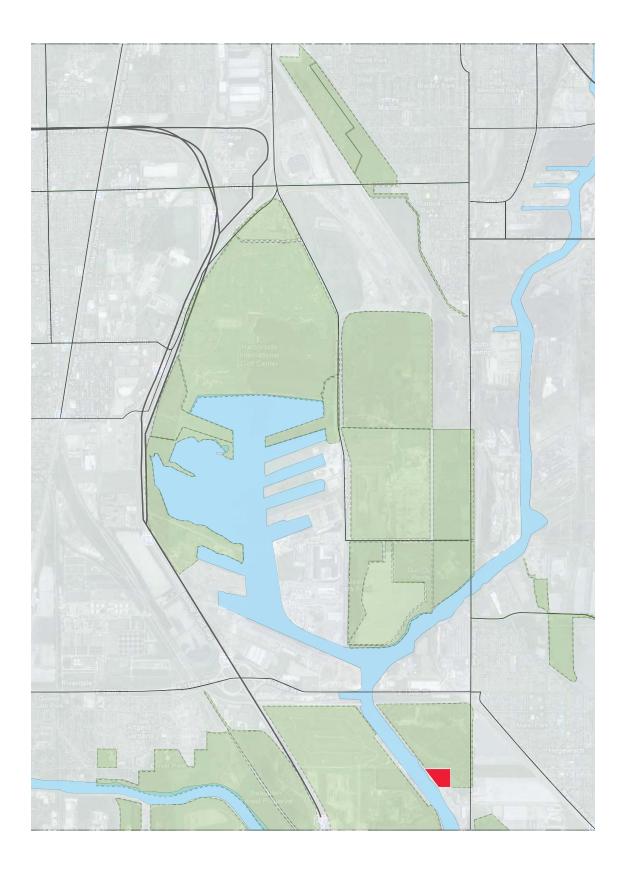


and endangered species.



Short-term & Long Term Result







Current efforts in Calumet Region: Ford Calumet Nature Center









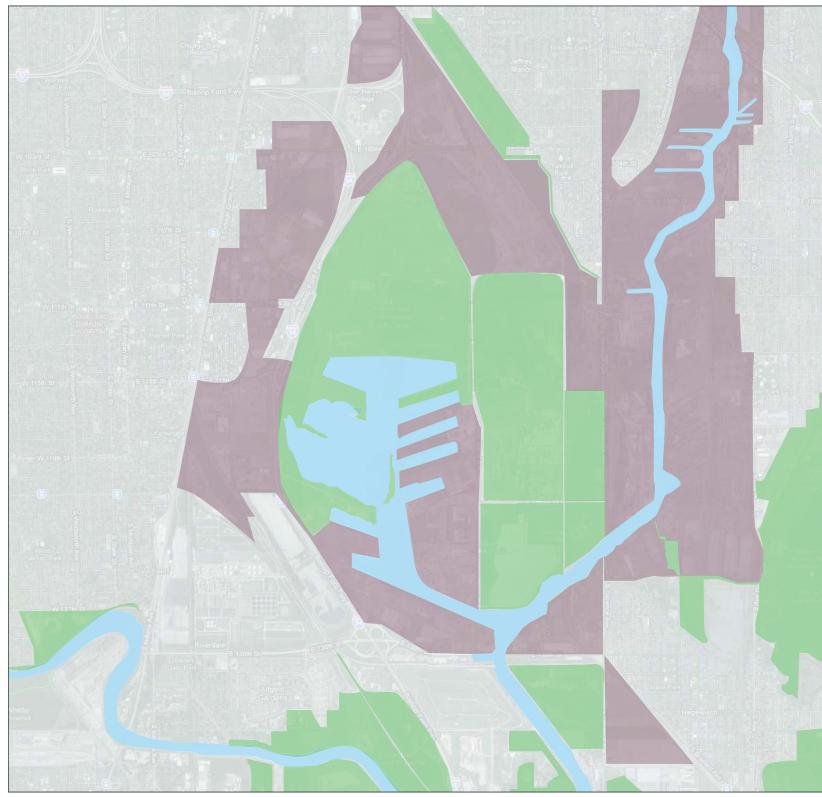
Current efforts in Calumet Region: Ford Calumet Nature Center





Aerial View of Calumet Region





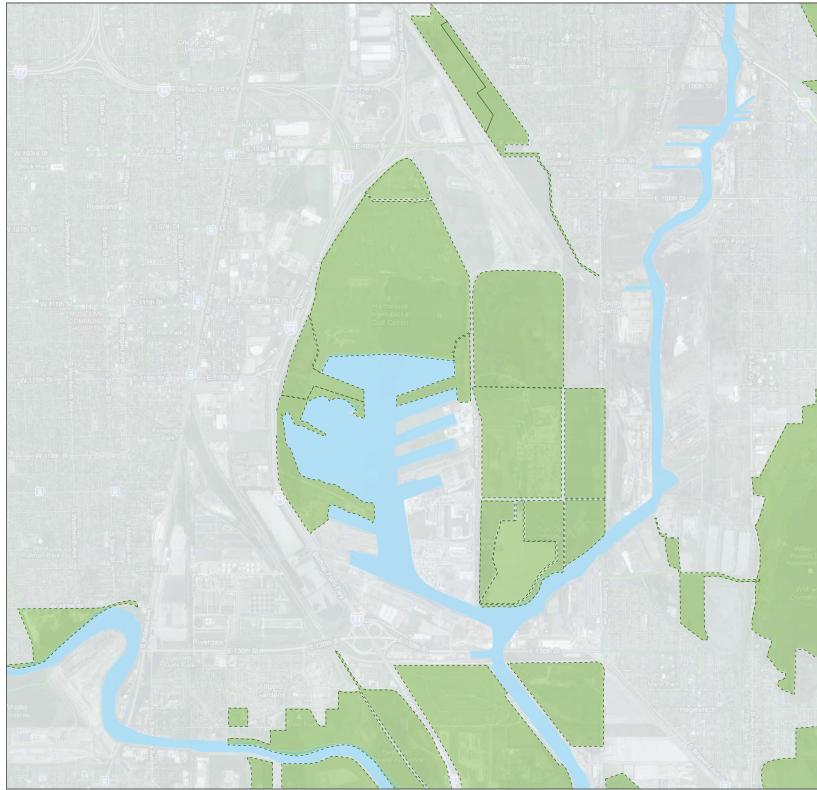
Open Space & Industrial land In Calumet



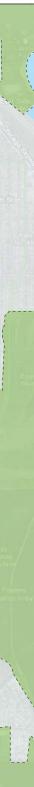
Industrial Sites

Open Space





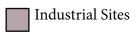
Calumet Open Space Reserve Management Units







COSR Land Designation



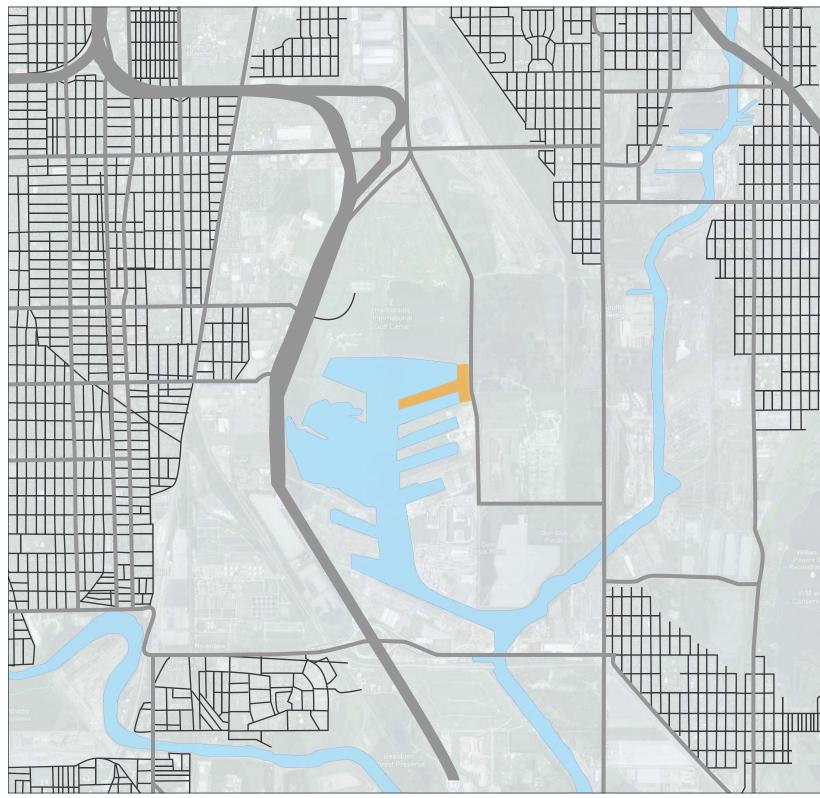


Public Open Space

Open Space Reclamation

Open Space Recreation

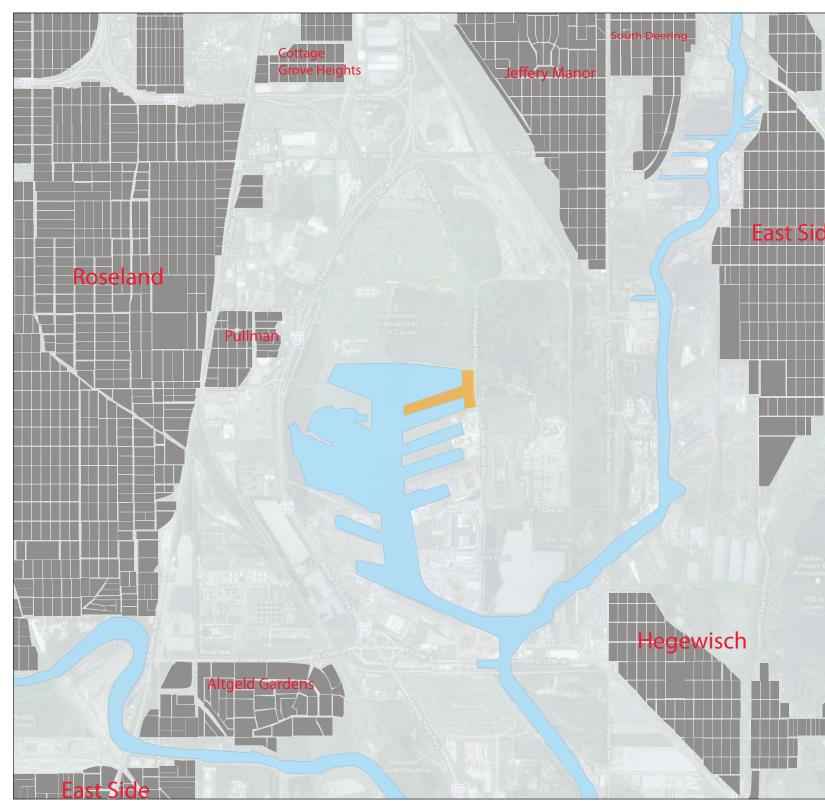




Calumet Infrastructure



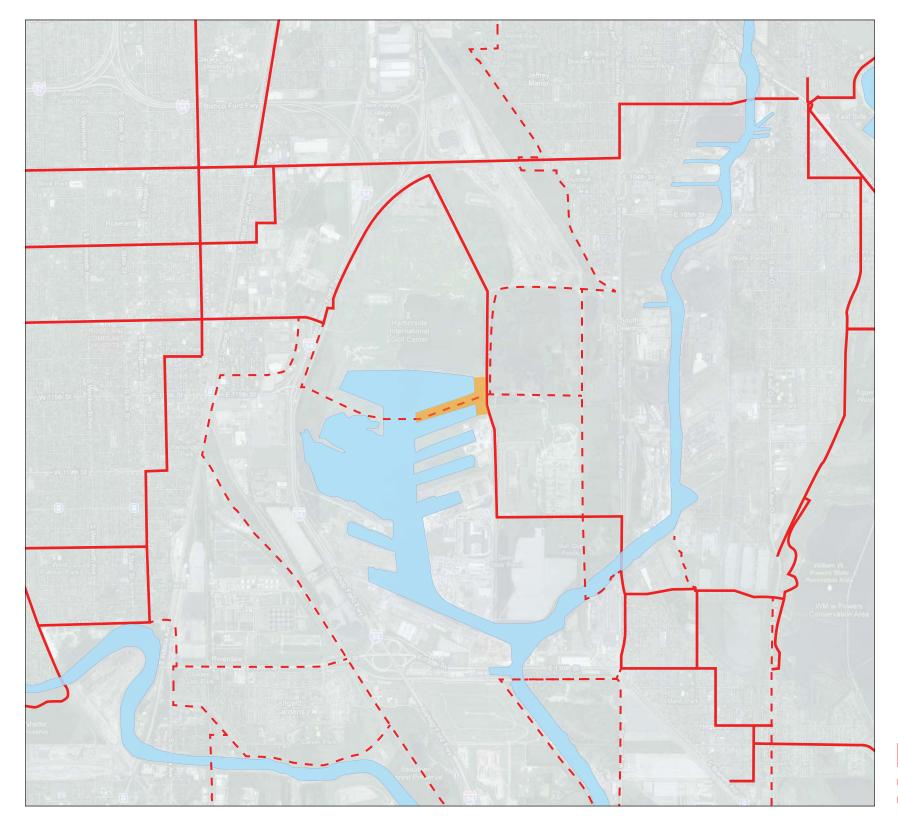




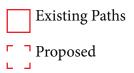
Surrounding Neighborhoods



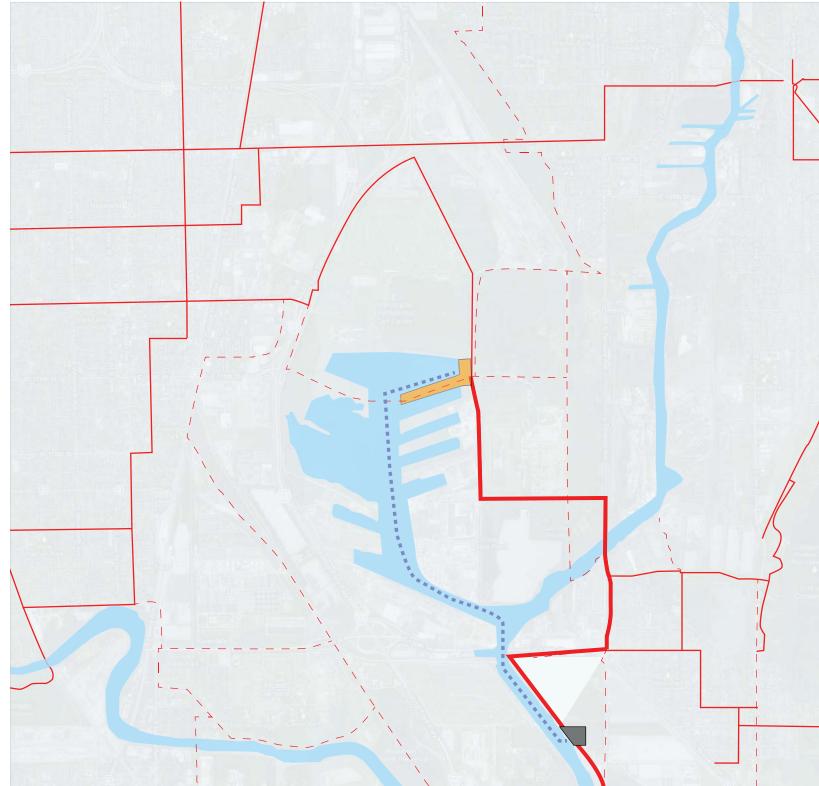




Bike Paths



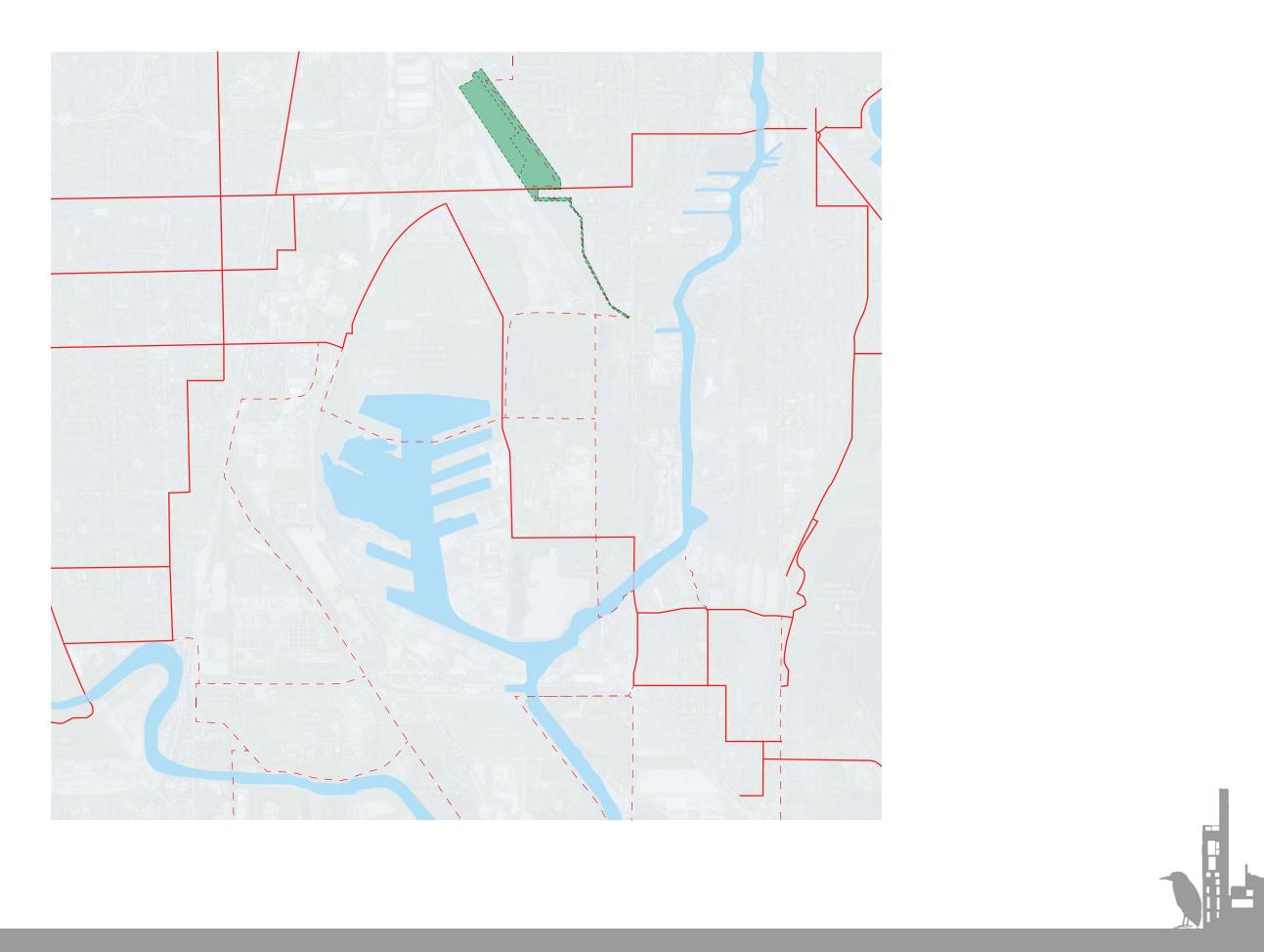




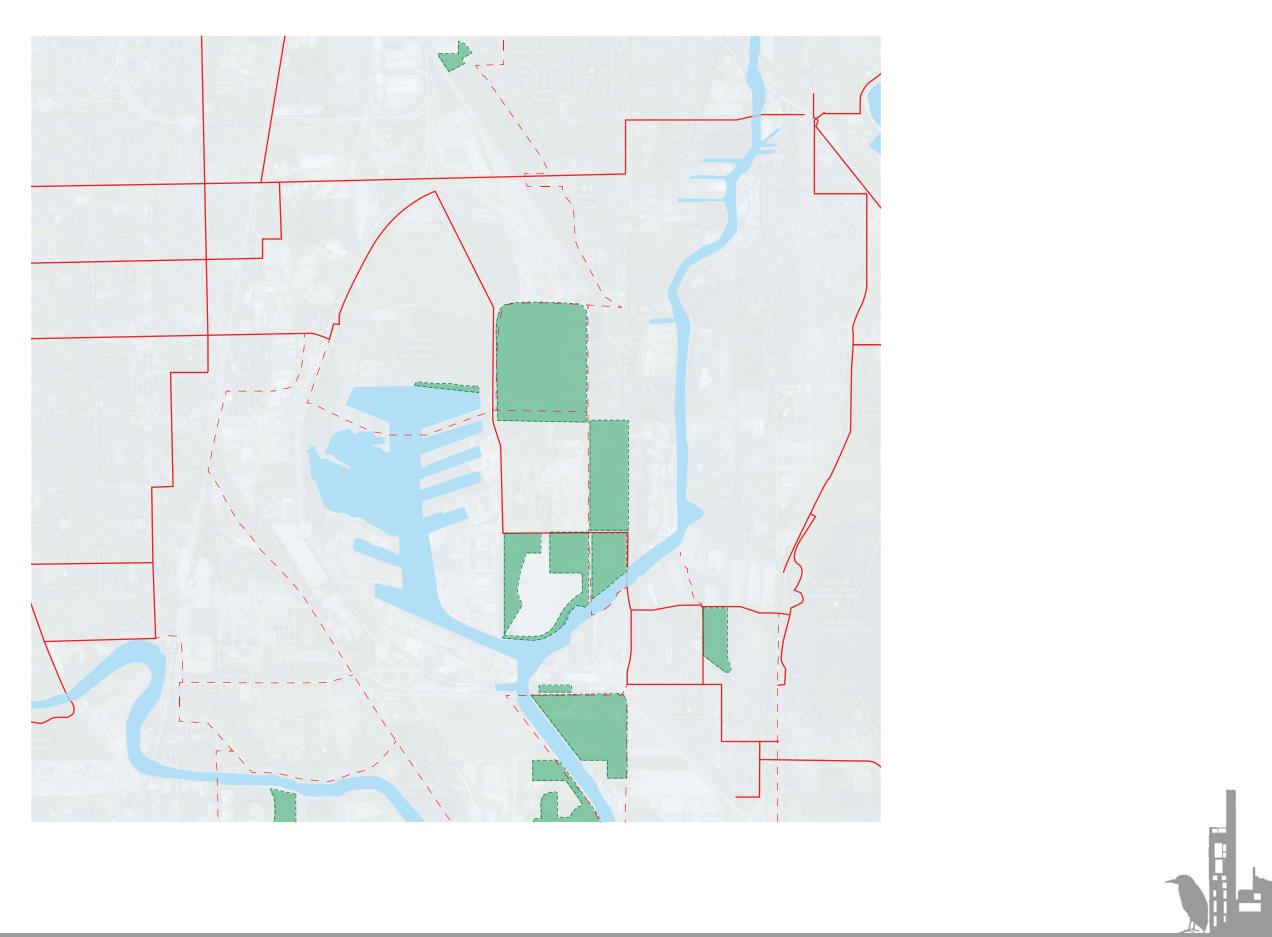
Access to Ford-Calumet Center



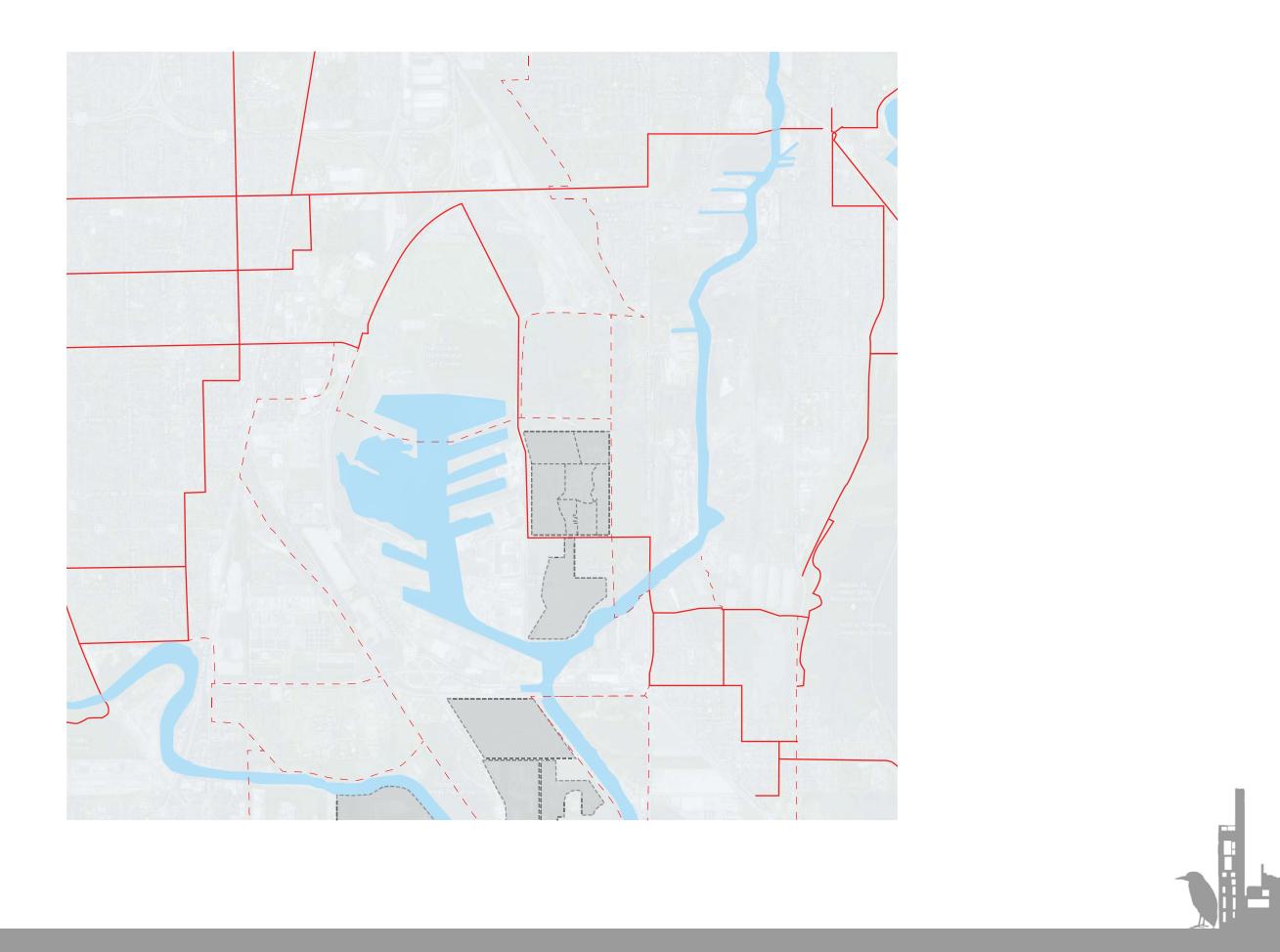




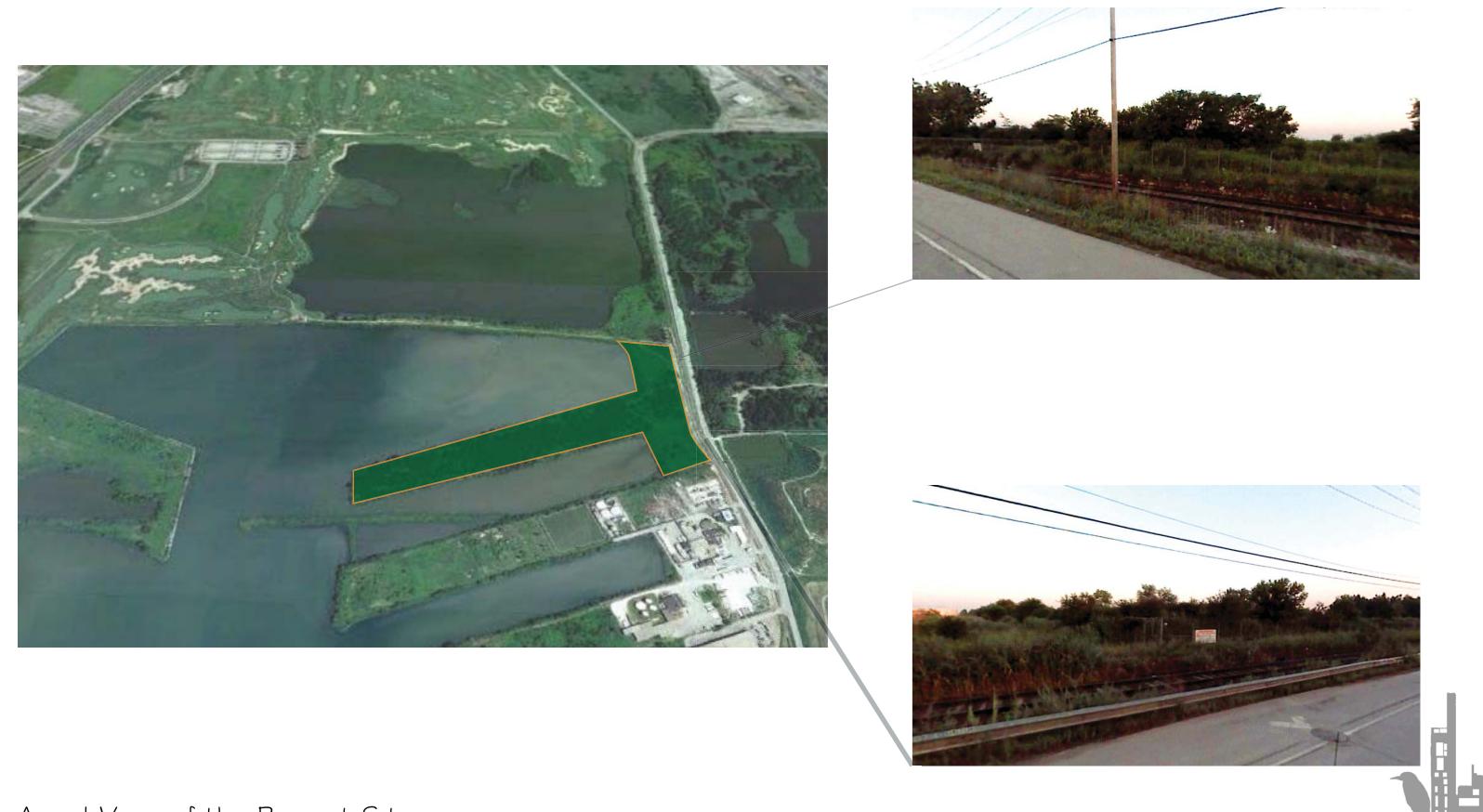
Calumet Prairie Units



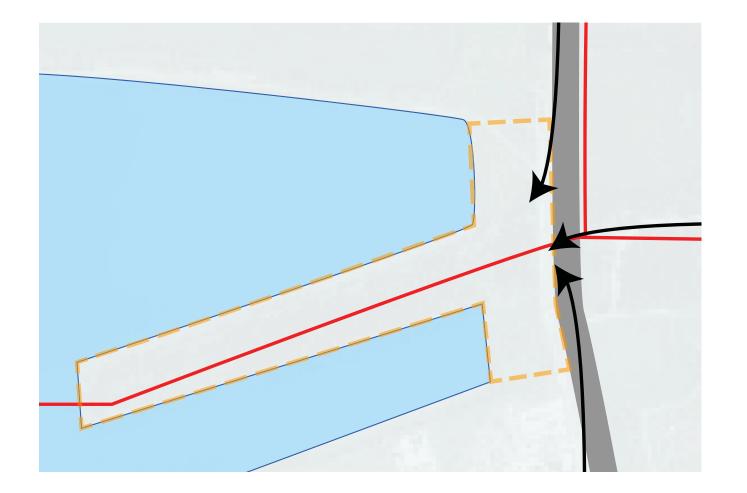
Calumet wetland Units



Landfills











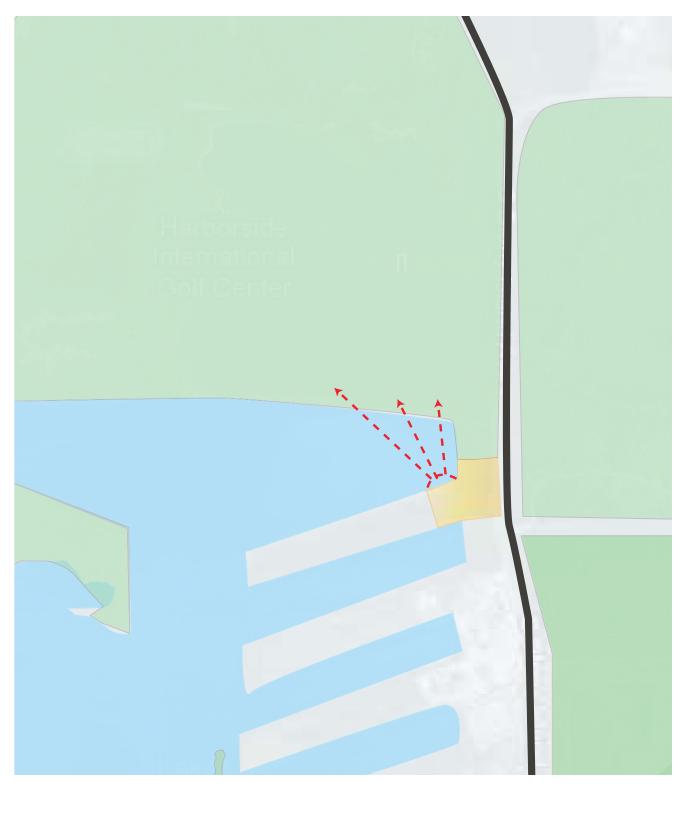
Existing Paths

□ Proposed

Immidiate Site Access

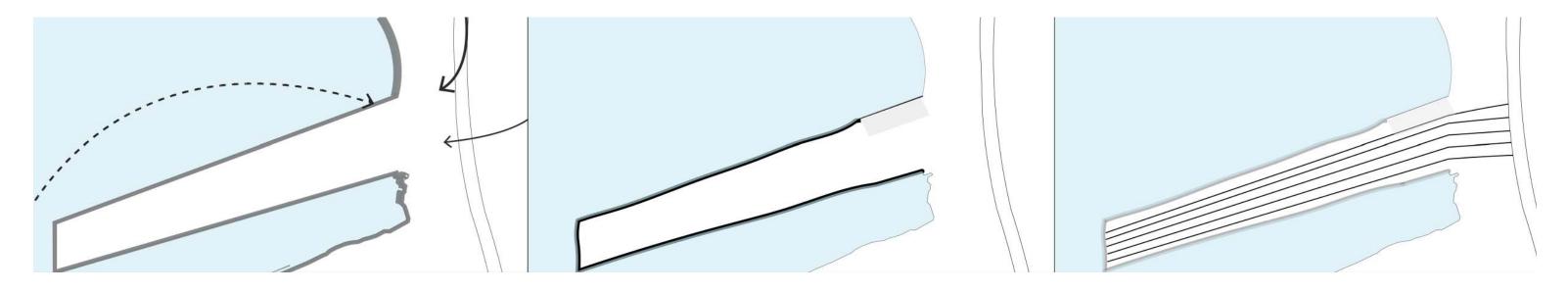






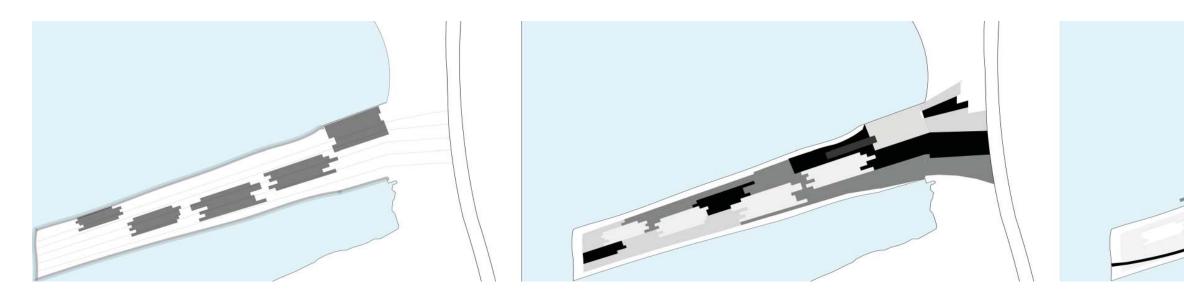
View from the Site





I. Identify the access points

2. Treating the edges

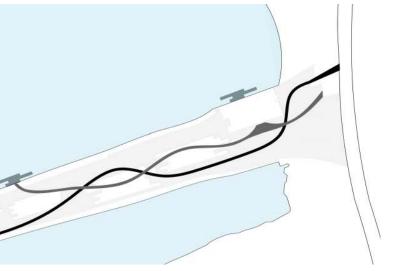


- 4. Define the new programs and their placement
- 5. Create the new landscape

6. Define the pathways

Site treatment

3. Establish the ecological framework







The Site Plan



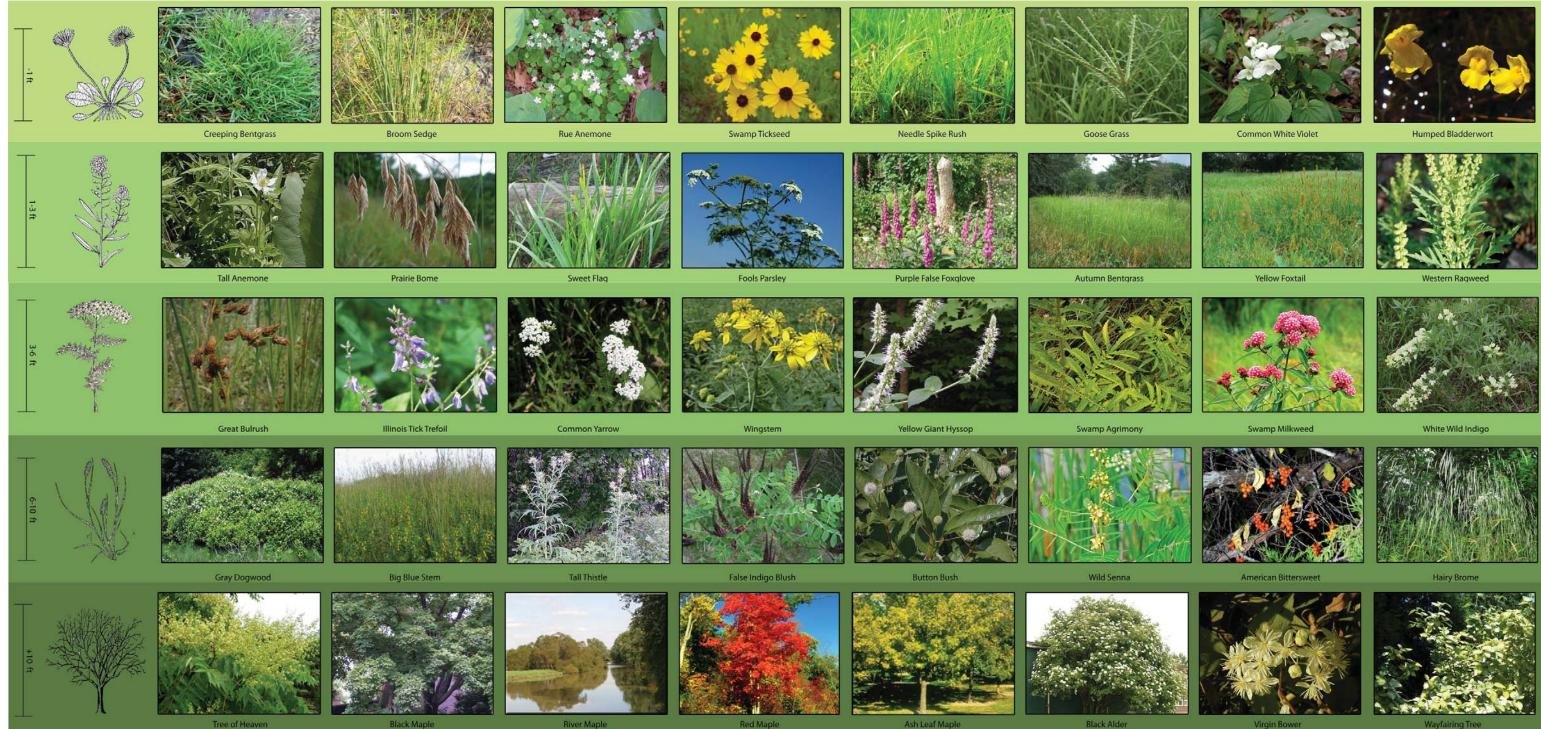




pedestrian walkway







different vegetations











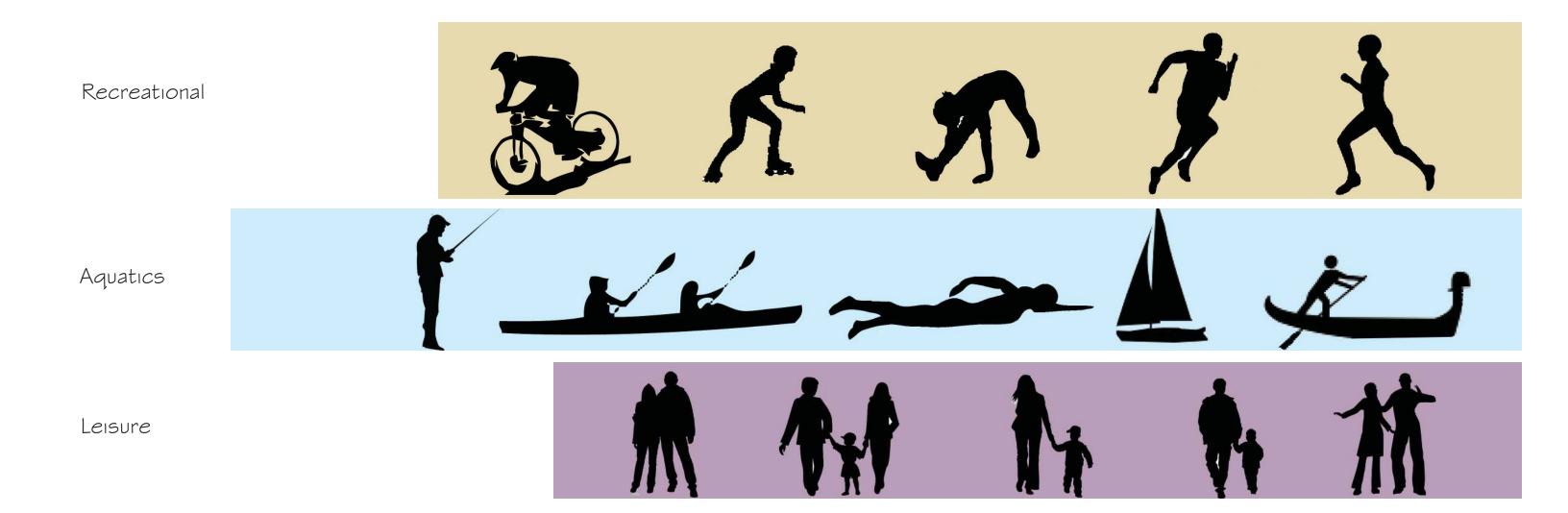




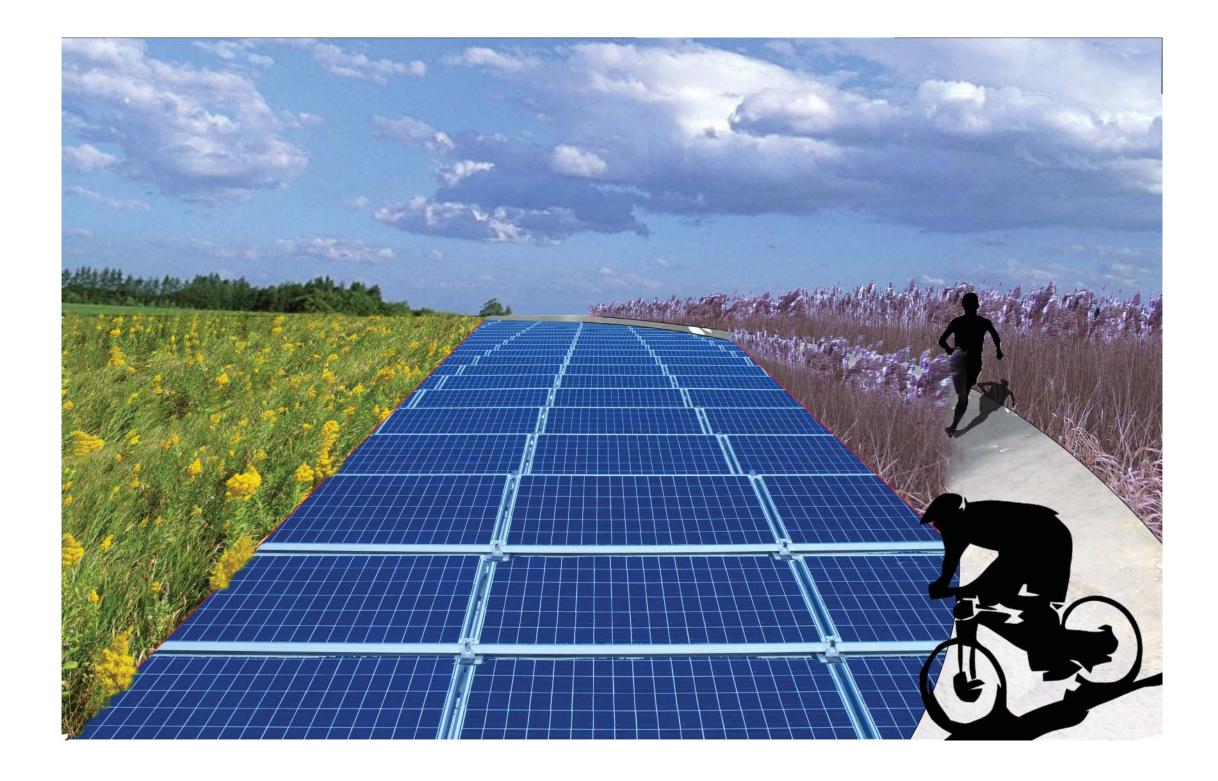












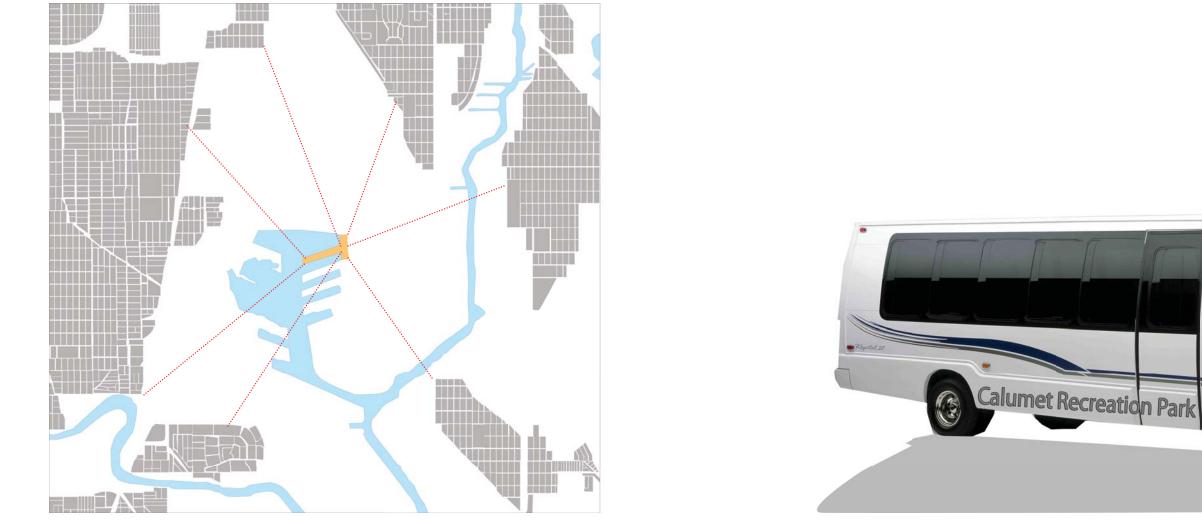
Solar Panel Field: Harvesting Energy





Wetlands: Improving the Aquatics & Enhancing Biodiversity



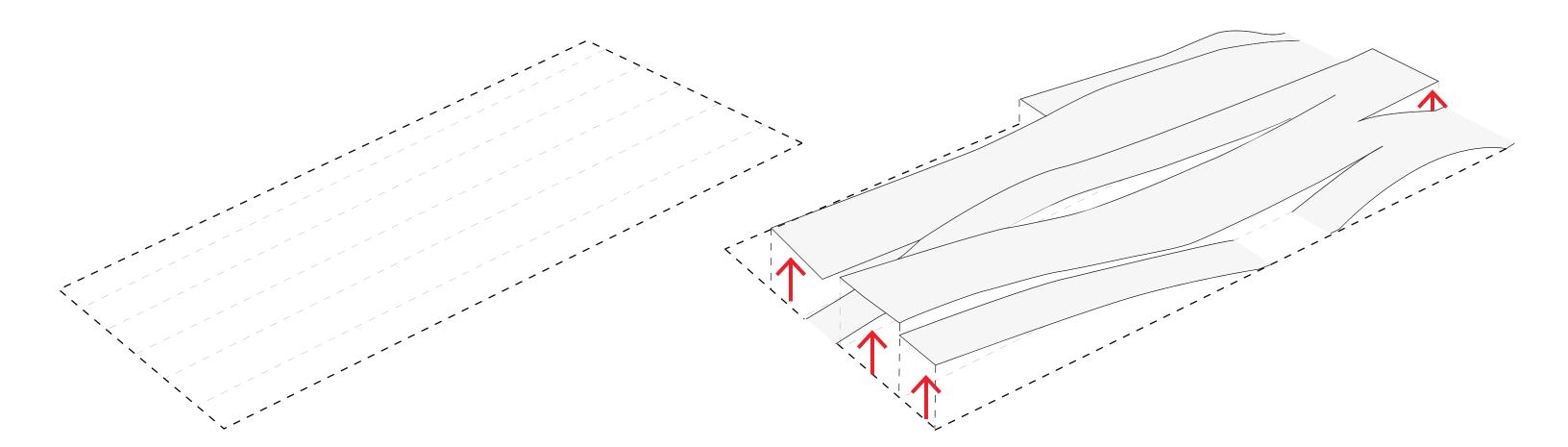


The major bus stops in all the surrounding neighborhood with be activated by a park's shuttle

Neighborhood connection: Enriching the Community

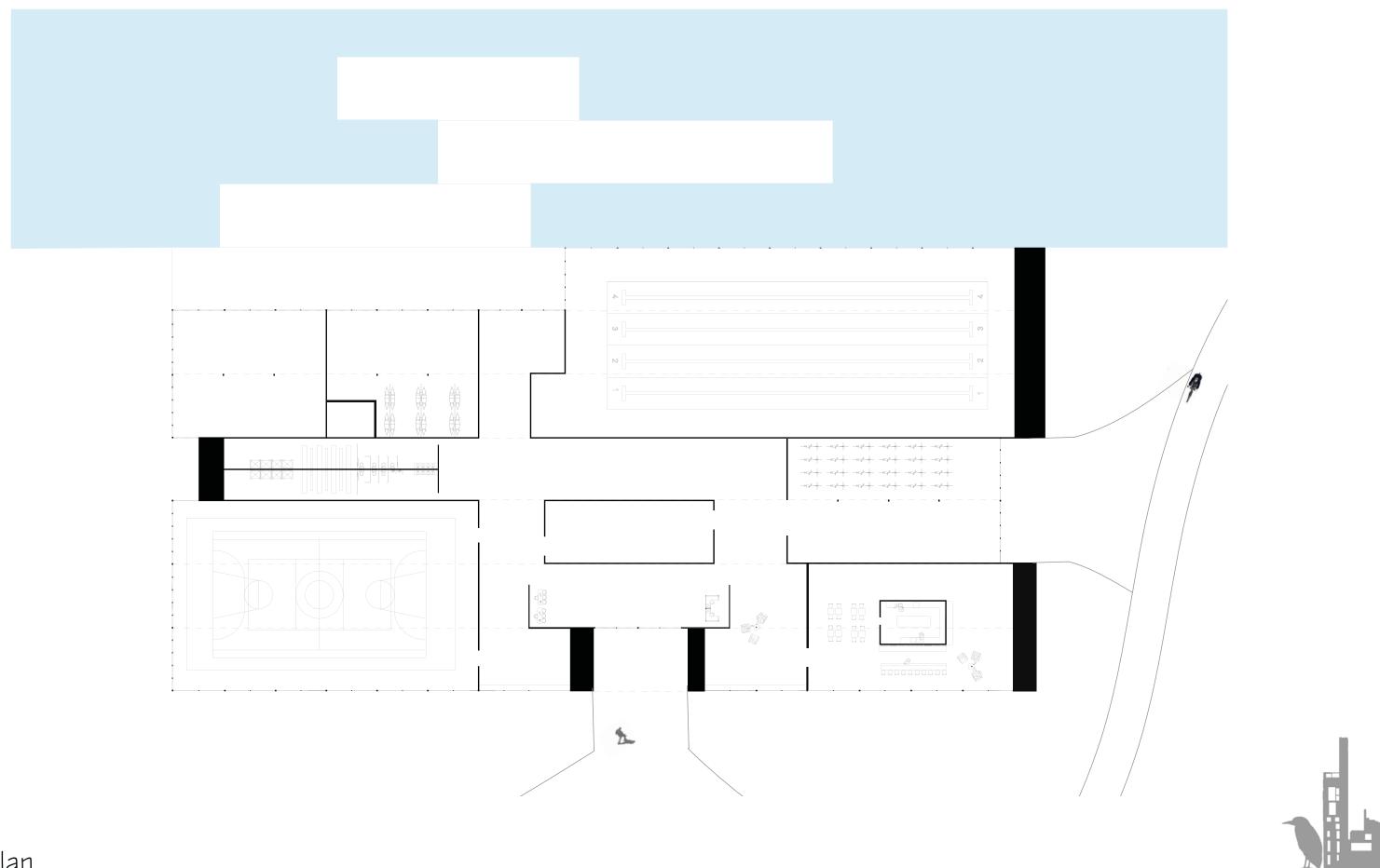




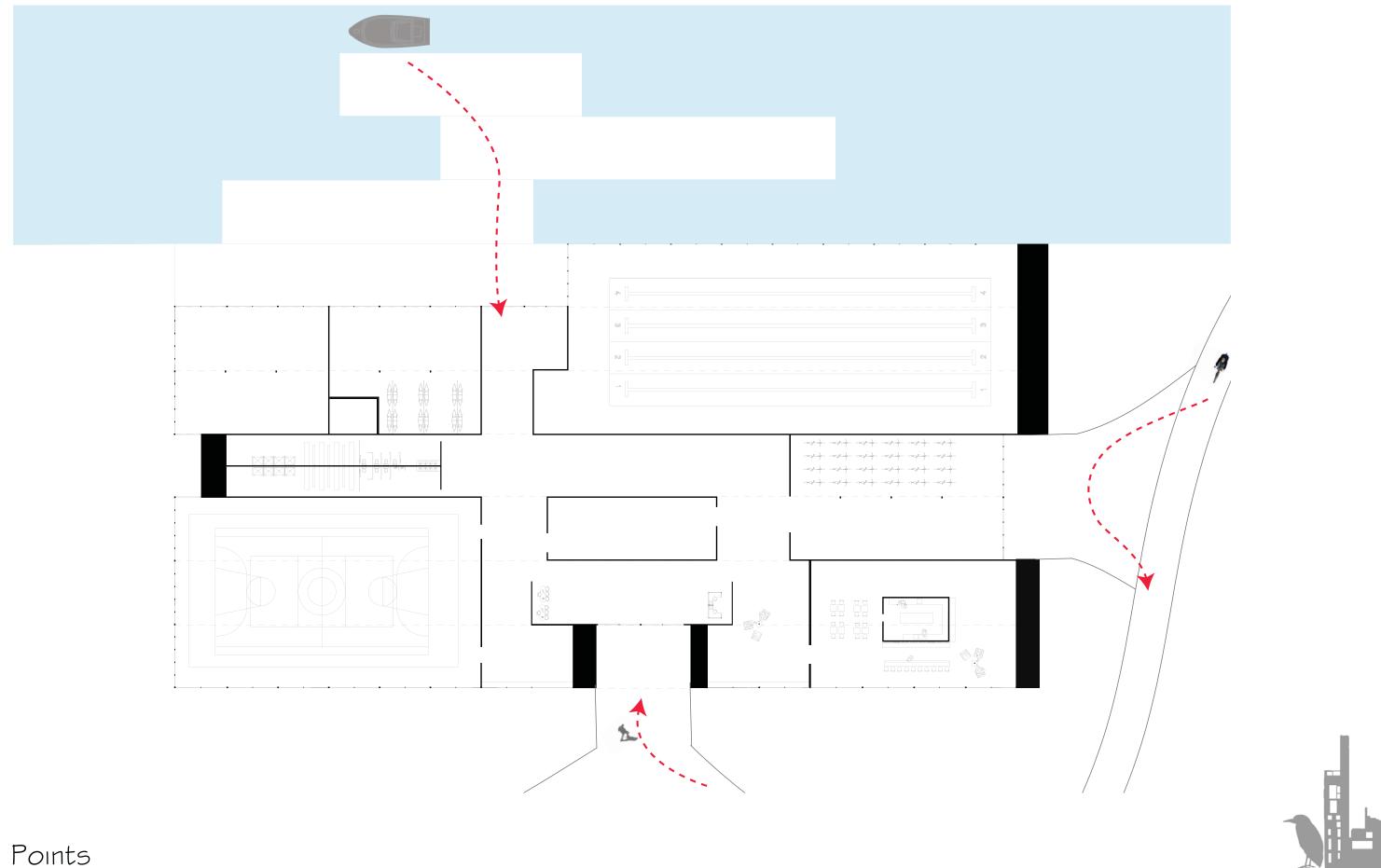


Building Concept

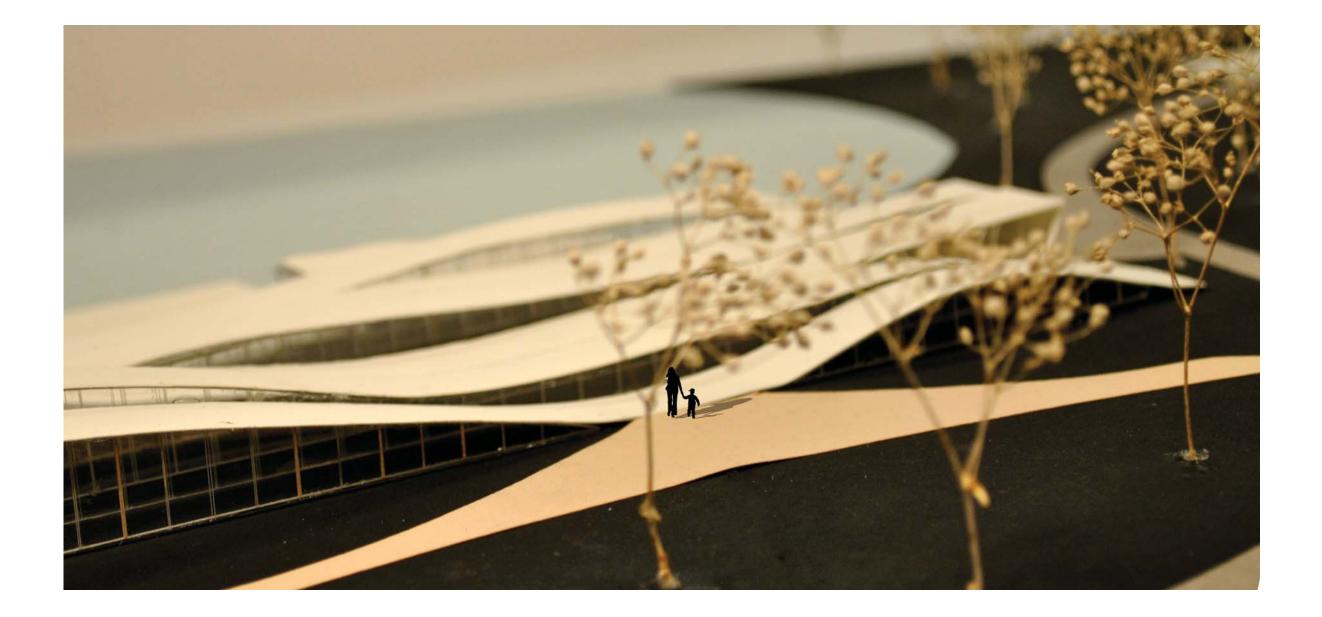




Floor plan

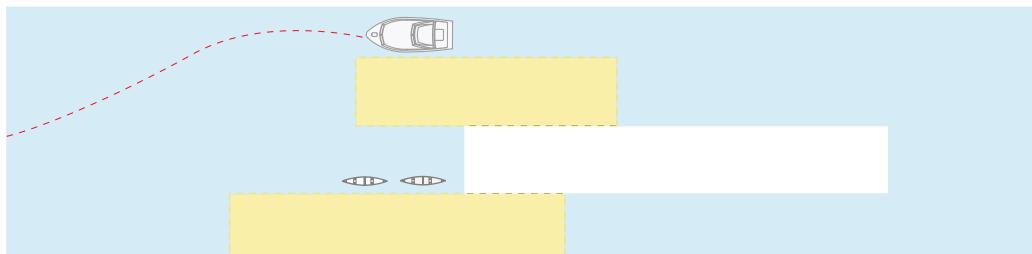


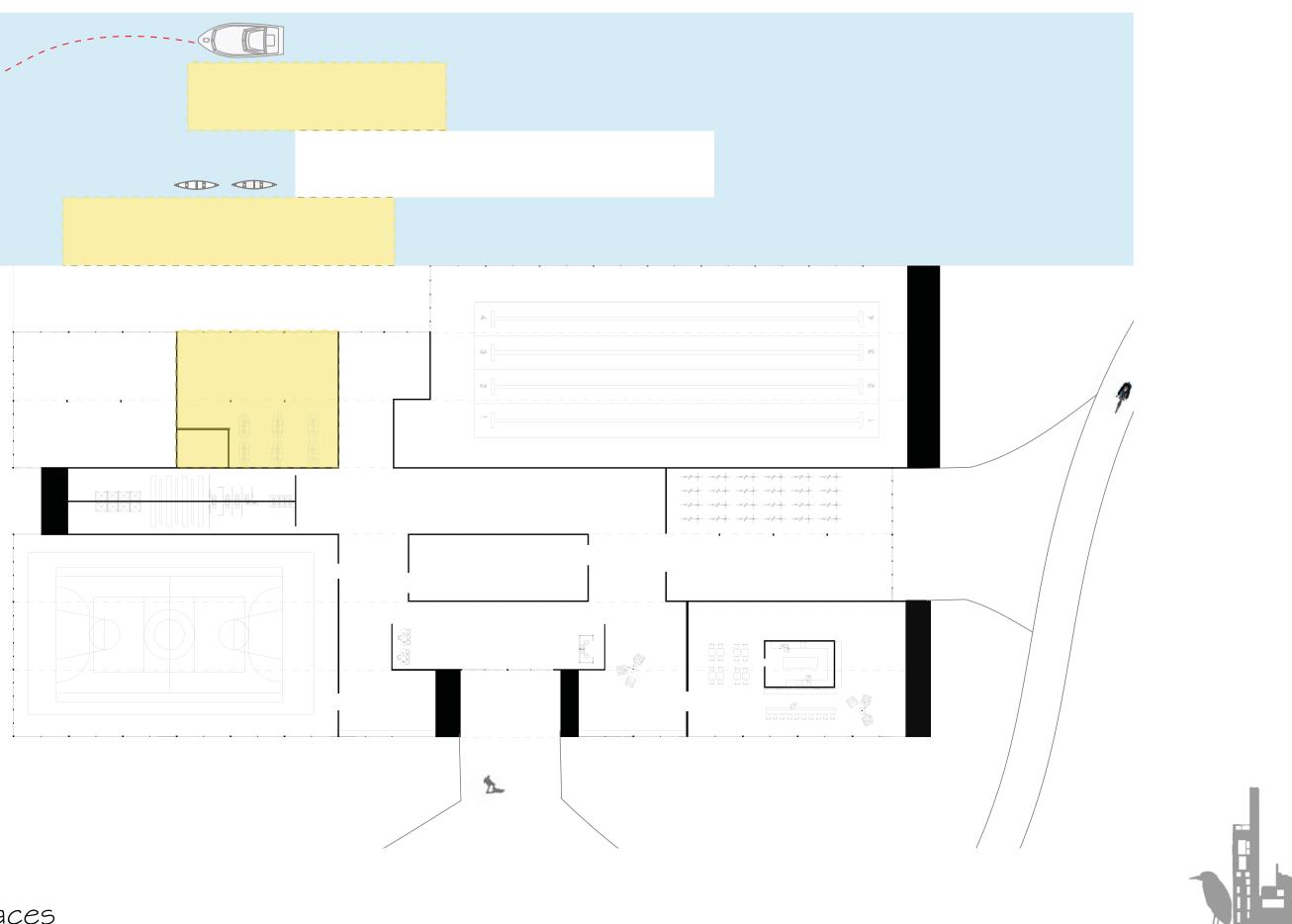
Access Points



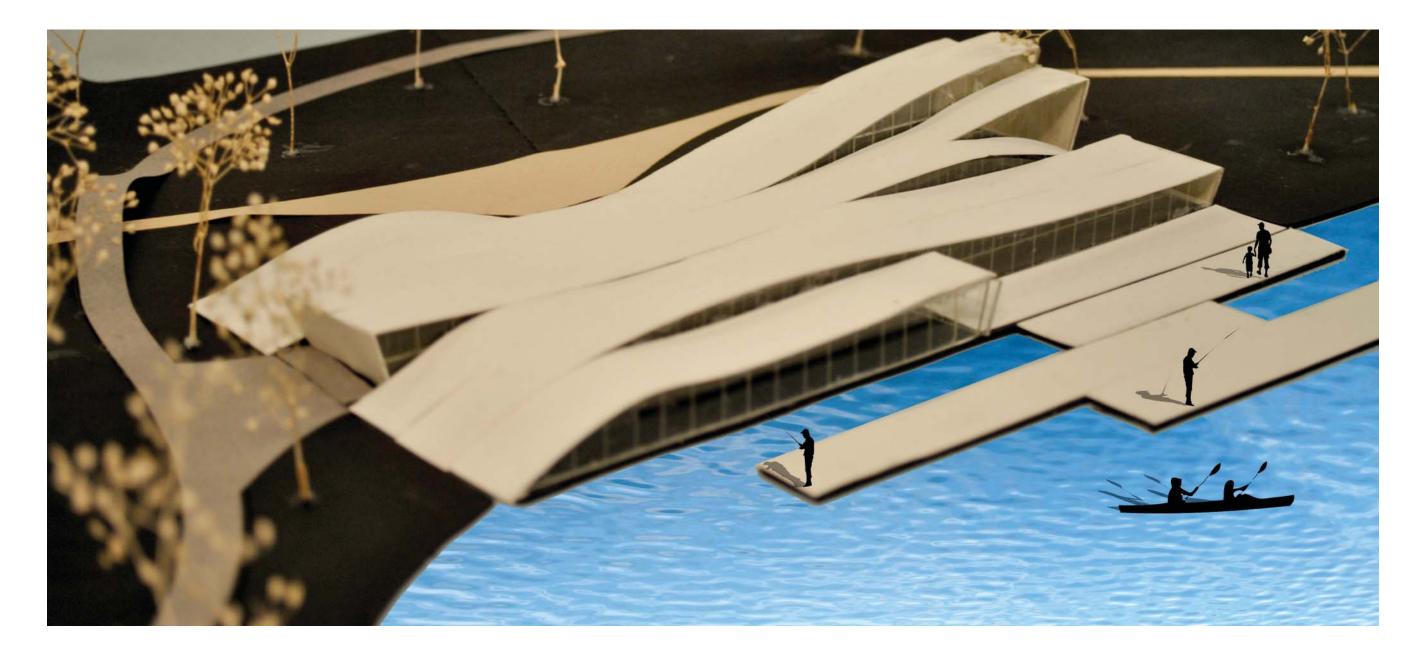
View of the Entrance





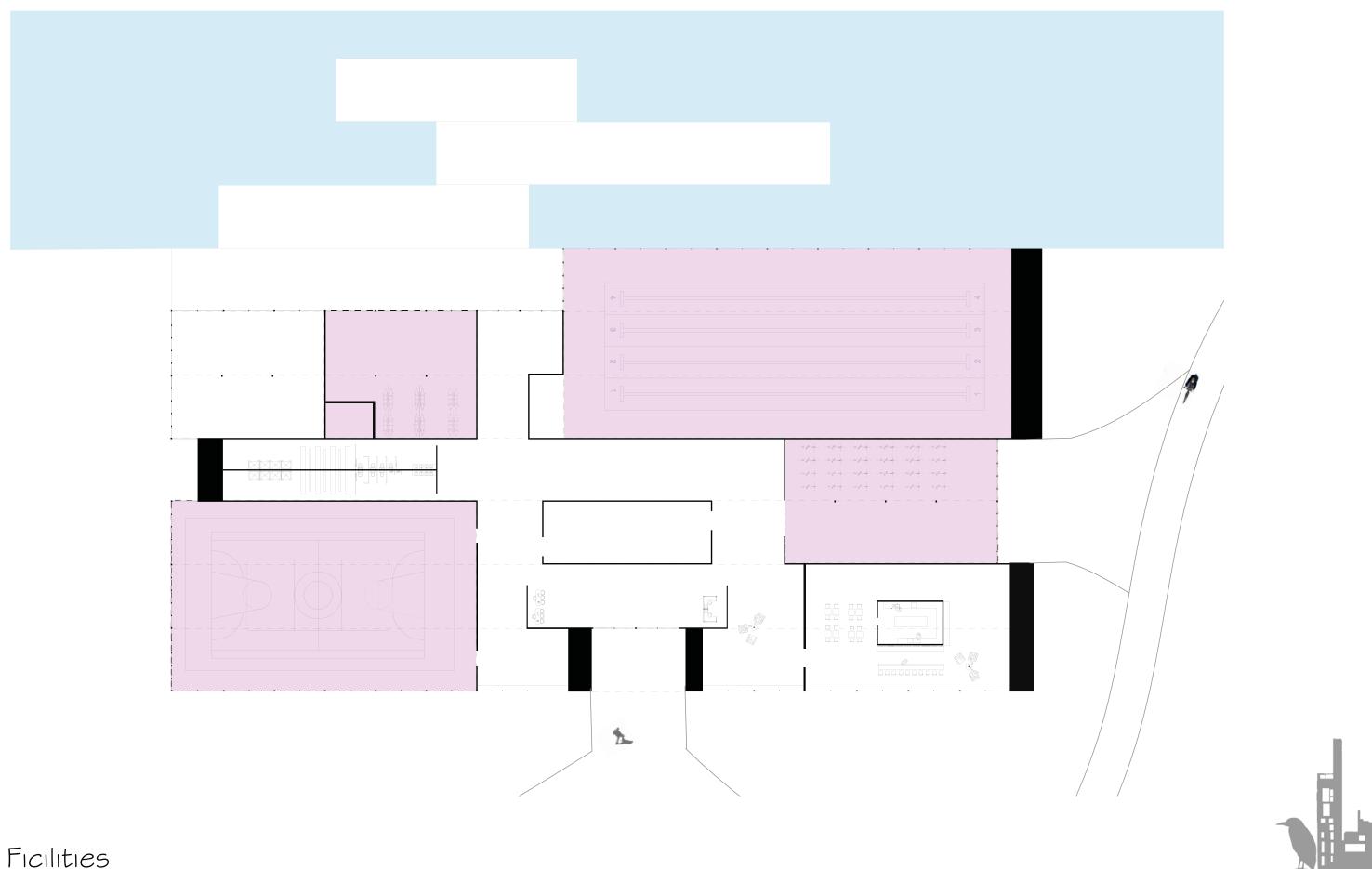


Aquatic Activity Spaces

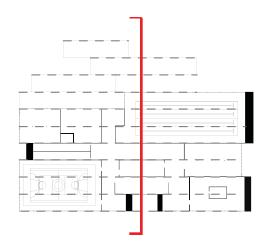


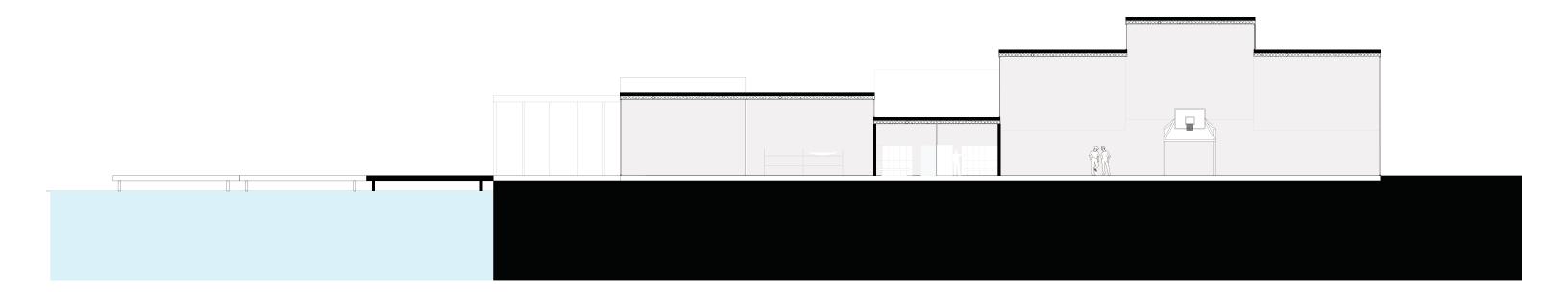
A View of the Fishing and Kayaking Platforms





Fitness Ficilities



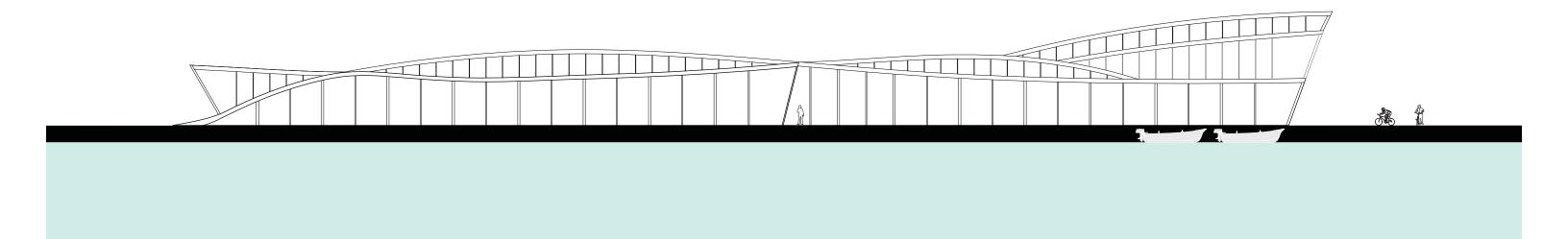






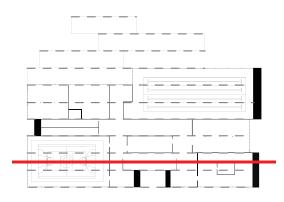
South Elevation

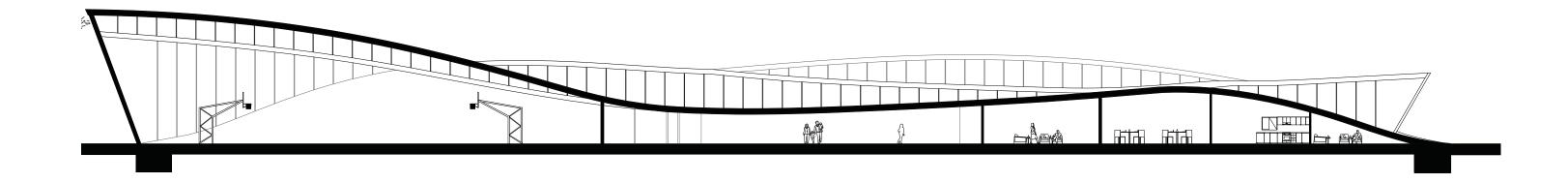




North Elevation

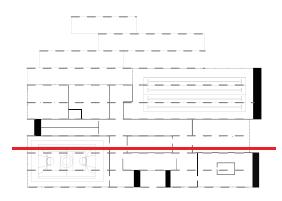


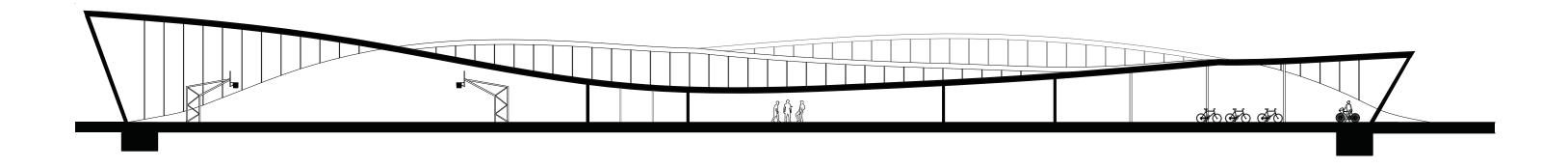






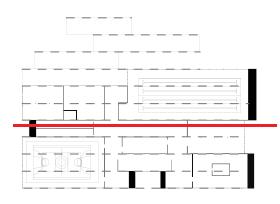


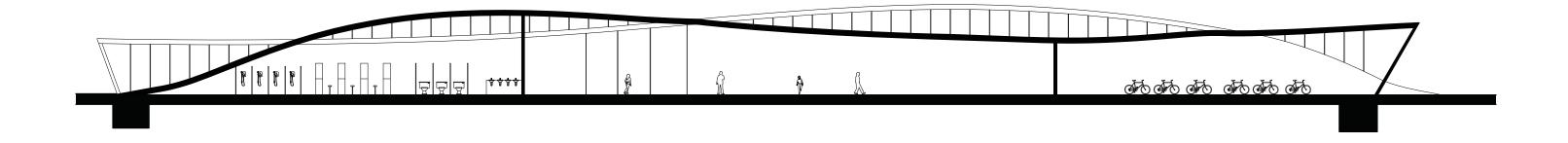








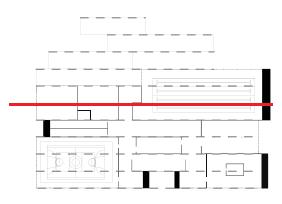


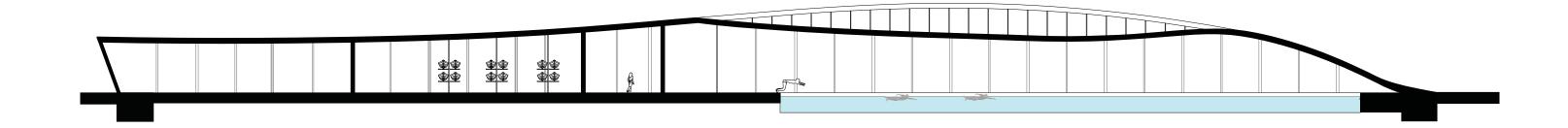




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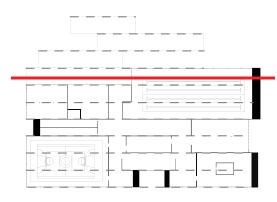


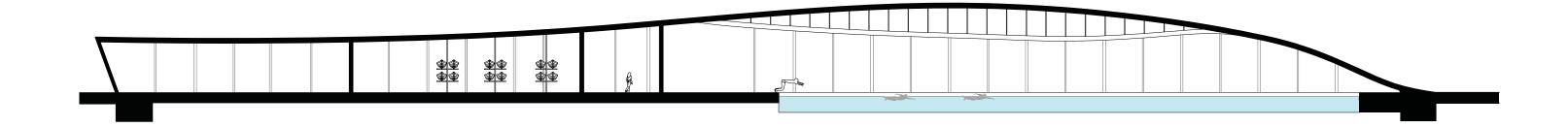




section 4

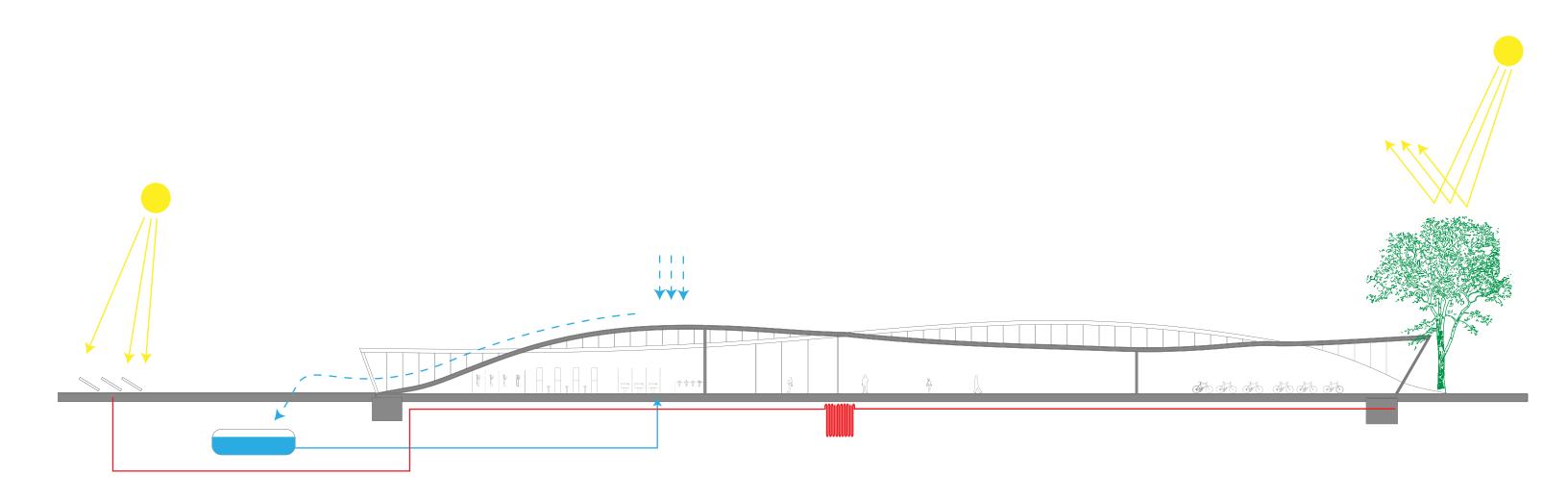






Section 5



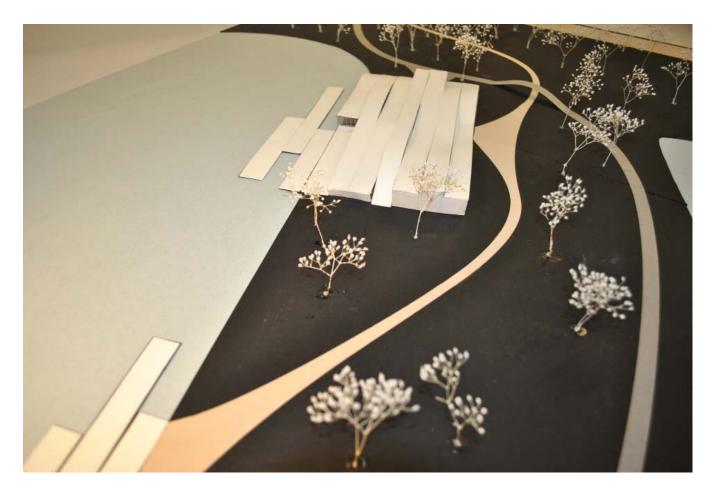


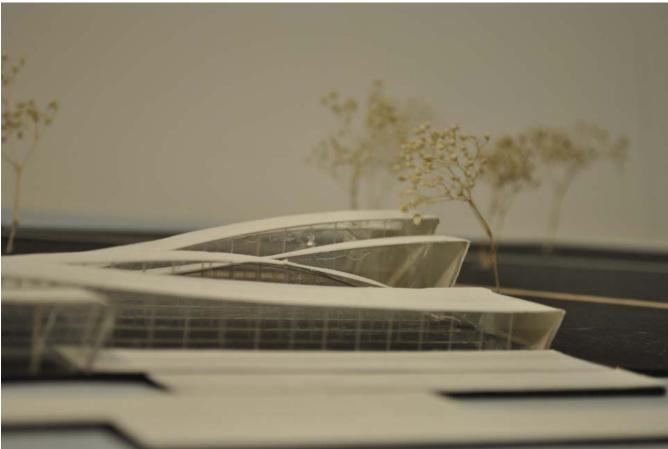
Green Elements

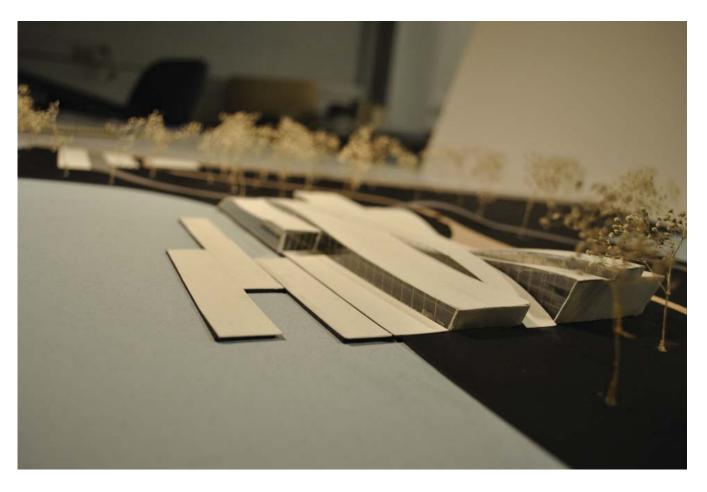


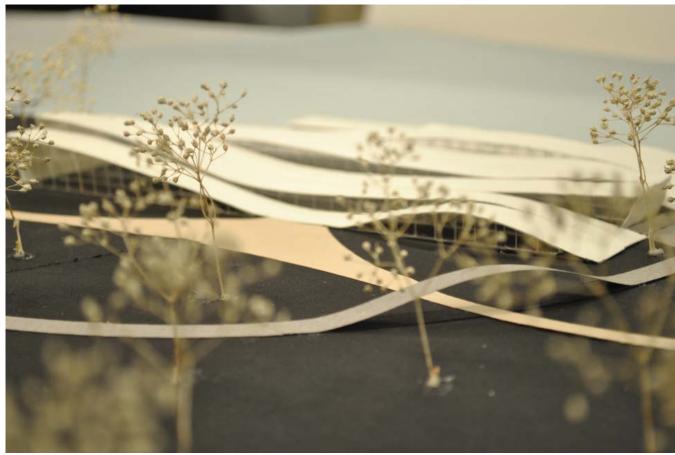
Appendix











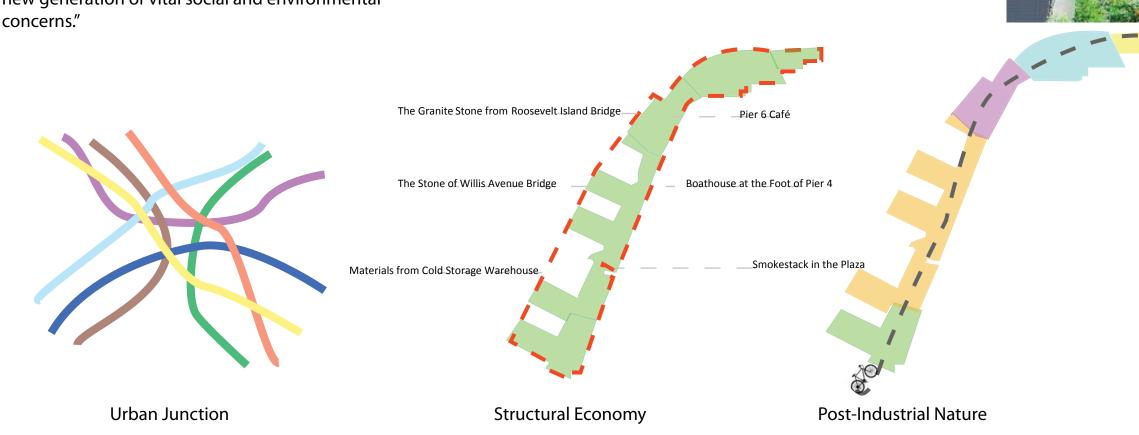


Brooklyn Bridge Park

Reusing Renewing



The water front of Brooklyn presents a postindustrial landscape which represents an unique opportunity for the neighborhoods and for the city as a whole- 85 acres of new parkland- adjacent to 800 acres of open water and harbor views. The project which represent a combination of different elements, required a kind of transformation that took the ordinary features of the siterock outcrops, hydrologic patterns, topography and transfigured into a more nobler and powerful version of themselves. "The master plan presented here describes a framework for how a powerful park landscape can, again, address a new generation of vital social and environmental



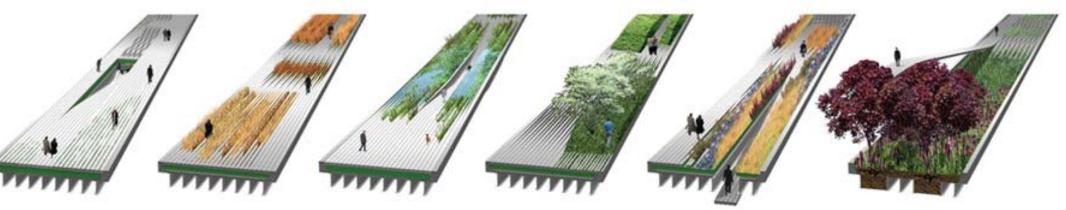


High Line Park

Reusing Renewing

The High Line Park was Inspired by the wild seeded landscape left after the line had been abandoned, the team created a paving system that encourages natural growth which creates a 'pathless' landscape. "Through a strategy of agri-tecture - part agriculture, part architecture the High Line surface is digitized into discrete units of paving and planting which are assembled along the 1.5 miles into a variety of gradients from 100% paving to 100% soft, richly vegetated biotopes," explained DS + Renfro. This undefined and unobtrusive environment allows the public to meander and experience the park as they wish.





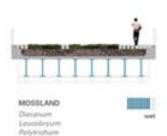




PLAINS 40% : 60%

BRIDGE 50%:50% MOUND 55%:45%

RAMP 60%:40%





Penniseture



Autor Cares

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WOODLAND THICKET Adjusture app





FLYOVER 100% : 10%



YOUNG WOODLAND tion mare Solly when



Refernces:

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