

LAKESIDE PARK

Cultural Landscape Report

History, Existing Conditions, Analysis & Rehabilitation Plan



August 2002

Prepared for

City of Fort Wayne, Department of Parks & Recreation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Prepared by

LANDSCAPES

Landscape Architecture • Planning • Historic Preservation
Charlotte, Vermont & Norwalk, Connecticut

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Landscape Architecture • Planning • Historic Preservation
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There is a groundswell of interest in and enthusiasm for the parks of Fort Wayne in the community. This surge of attention has built on several recent initiatives for new and improved city parks and an infusion of new Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation leadership. The touch point for the efforts to address Fort Wayne's historic parks is the Friends of the Parks of Allen County. This city-wide advocacy group was instrumental in bringing Charles Birnbaum, FASLA, director of the National Park Service Historic Landscape Initiative, to Fort Wayne to speak to community leaders and interested citizens about the cultural and community value of Fort Wayne's historic park system. Pursuing the need for a greater understanding of the historic park and parkway legacy, a preservation grant was sought, received and matched with private funds through the Fort Wayne Park Foundation. These combined sources provided funds for this initial study of three historic parks, Lakeside, Memorial and Swinney Parks. This project has been funded in part by a United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund Grant administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The Fort Wayne Park Board appointed the Cultural Landscape Committee to engage with LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP in this project. Don Orban, Historic Preservation Planner, Planning Department, City of Fort Wayne served as the project director. The Cultural Landscape Committee, a diverse group of individuals, dedicated considerable time and effort to meetings, progress review and input. These dedicated individuals include:

Will Clark, Cultural Landscape Committee Chair and Member, Fort Wayne Park Foundation
Tom Cain, Senior Urban Designer, Division of Community & Economic Development, Fort Wayne
Kathy Callen, Member, Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners
Richard Cline, President, Swinney Park Restoration Group
Julie Donnell, President, Friends of the Parks of Allen County
Daniel Ernst, Vice President, Land Plan Group, Earth-Source, Inc.
Al Hofer, Swinney Park Neighbor
Dianne Hoover, CPRP, Director, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Don Orban, Historic Preservation Planner, Planning Department, City of Fort Wayne
Angie Quinn, Director, ARCH
Rob Robinson, Memorial Park Neighbor
Pamela Schmidt, Lakeside Park Neighbor
Jody Hemphill Smith, Swinney Park Neighbor
Larry Walter, Manager of Landscape & Horticulture, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Lorraine Weier, Lakeside Park Neighbor

LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP would like to thank all the members of the community who participated actively in the planning process. Our sincere appreciation is extended to Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, particularly Dianne Hoover, Director, Jerry Byanski, Director of Maintenance, Jeff Baxter, Manager of Project Administration, and Perry Ehresman, Superintendent of Leisure Services, for their time, interest, the substantial materials provided, assistance in organizing and participation and input at project meetings. Tom Cain assisted in the process of gathering materials and provided valuable review on the rehabilitation plan. A number of local and regional repositories held particularly relevant materials to include the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society and the Allen County Public Library.

INTRODUCTION

The Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is one of three reports addressing selected Fort Wayne historic parks for the City of Fort Wayne, the others being Memorial Park and Swinney Park. LANDSCAPES Landscape Architecture•Planning•Historic Preservation was elected in a competitive process to serve as the project consultants working with the Fort Wayne community to understand the legacy of these three parks and, respecting that legacy, envision a vibrant future for these community resources. Fort Wayne has a rich inheritance of parks, often donated by local philanthropists that provide structure and beauty to the city. This Lakeside Park CLR is faithful to the legacy and sets forth a vision for the thorough rehabilitation of this neighborhood park in the coming years.

The objective of this CLR is to enhance use and stewardship of this important property by following the specified steps to document the rich history and current conditions, analyze landscape change and continuity, and to determine and provide detail about the preferred approach to preservation treatment. The Lakeside Park CLR addresses the required aspects of a cultural landscape report in accordance with federal guidance for cultural landscape preservation, with primary reference to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) serves a valuable purpose in providing a comprehensive study of a historically significant property and creating a sound basis for a treatment that addresses contemporary needs while preserving cultural heritage. Part 1 of a CLR focuses on researching property history and evolution, documenting existing character of the property and analyzing the integrity of the landscape today. Part 2 of a CLR explores the application of the four preservation treatments to the subject property, selects the most appropriate treatment and provides guidance for the implementation of that treatment. CLR Part 3 records the treatment undertaken. The Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report encompasses Parts 1 and 2.

This program has received federal financial assistance for the identification, protection, and/or rehabilitation of historic properties and cultural resources in the State of Indiana. Under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 105 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20240.

This Cultural Landscape Report has been financed in part with federal funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the United States Department of the Interior.

CHAPTER I: LAKESIDE PARK HISTORY

A. HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The history element of the Lakeside Park CLR includes research and documentation to develop an understanding of the evolution of the landscape design, character and details over time, the important periods in the evolution of the landscape, and the period conditions and landscape character as an as-built record of the landscape. This thorough research effort involved the review of records held by regional repositories, including: State Boulevard and Lawton Park offices, City of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation Department; City/County Building, Fort Wayne; Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne; Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society; Indiana State Archives, Indianapolis; and individual oral history contacts of several persons associated with the property. A wide variety of materials including published and unpublished text, annual park reports, historic photographs, historic aerial photographs, plans and surveys were gathered to provide evidence of property character and physical conditions.

B. BACKGROUND & EARLY PARK HISTORY: TO 1911

The formative period of Lakeside Park dates back to 1890, when a large tract of land north of the Maumee River and east of the St. Joseph's River was purchased by the Fort Wayne Land and Improvement Company. It became known as the Lakeside Park Addition, Fort Wayne's first suburb.¹ By 1894 the addition's streets had been laid out, giving form of the land that was to become Lakeside Park, as seen in Figure I.1, Polk's 1894 map of Fort Wayne. All of the streets south of Tennessee Avenue, called Sunnyside Avenue at the time – Lakeside Park Addition's north boundary, were in place. Delta Lake can be seen in the 1894 map bounded by Crescent Avenue to the west, Delta Boulevard on the east, and Lake Avenue on the north. Columbia Avenue divided the lake in two sections. North of Lake Avenue a large body of water is labeled Beulah Lake on the 1894 map, located in the vicinity where the Lagoons would later be created. It is likely that Delta and Beulah lakes were naturally occurring bodies of water prior to the creation of Lakeside Park Addition, or at least low-lying wet areas that were modified to handle runoff and flooding from the Maumee River to the south. The only occurrence of the name "Beulah Lake" found to date has been on the 1894 map. In fact on the 1898 map, Figure I.2, not only is the name omitted, but the lake is as well. On the 1908 map, Figure I.3, the lake is back but the name is not, and the lake is shown considerably smaller than in the 1894 edition. This could be due to an actual alteration of the lake or errors in mapping.

By 1908 the north boundary of the park had been established with the street layout of the new Forest Park Addition. The park was defined by California Avenue on the west, Vermont Avenue on the north, and Morton Avenue on the east (later to become Forest Park Boulevard).

Following a failed first attempt in 1906, approximately 22 acres were purchased by the city for \$5,000 for the construction of Lakeside Park in 1907.² This land had already been functioning as a park since as early as 1894 and was even labeled "park" on the 1894 map, although it was

not under the care of the Fort Wayne Parks Department. Additional evidence that this land was used for recreational purposes comes from an undated photograph of a baseball game in progress, seen in Figure I.4. Apparently the field that hosted the games of Fort Wayne's Interstate Baseball League team was located near the Delta Lake, although the location of the field has not been confirmed.³ When the park land was purchased the city also acquired a large extant "bathing house". This structure can be seen in a 1908 photograph, Figure I.5. It was probably located on Beulah Lake. Also visible in the photograph is a rather elaborate arrangement of docks, diving platforms and a water slide. The city made at least some attempt to maintain this area; the 1910 Annual Report recorded that "the triangular plot in front of the bathing house was improved", but in 1911 the "old bath house" was removed.⁴

C. PARK DEVELOPMENT: 1912 – 1932

Park improvements began in earnest in 1912 and continued for the next twenty years. In 1912 Henry J. Doswell, the Superintendent of Lindenwood Cemetery, drew a proposed plan of Lakeside Park for the Board of Park Commissioners.⁵ The plan, seen in Figure I.6, depicted curving paths, tree lined streets, naturalized water bodies and informal clumps of vegetation. Two islands were planned for Delta Lake, one in the north section and one in the south, and four islands were proposed for the "Lagoons". A park drive that entered from Lake Avenue, crossed over one of the islands and exited near the intersection of Vermont Avenue and Forest Park Boulevard was also proposed.

Physical changes to Lakeside Park in 1912 included two donations from the Boulevard Realty Company and the dismantling of the Parham warehouse that stood on park grounds.⁶ The following year tennis courts and a large number of flowering shrubs were added to the park.⁷ A 1913 photograph of the northwest corner of the park, seen in Figure I.7, shows well-maintained gravel paths, planting beds, young trees and benches.⁸ By the end of 1913 there had also been substantial work on the Lagoons and bridges. A 1913 panoramic photograph taken from the entrance to Forest Park Boulevard shows water-filled Lagoons and as many as five bridges (Figure I.8). The photograph also shows the stone entrance walls to the boulevard and many young trees.

In October 22, 1914 Lakeside Park hosted the 120th anniversary celebration of the founding of Fort Wayne.⁹ Figure I.9 shows a portion of the large crowd in attendance gathered on one of the bridges and around one of the empty Lagoons. The draining of the Lagoons was likely done to accommodate construction of the Forest Park sewer at the east end of the park. In 1915 President of the Park Board Colonel David N. Foster described six rustic bridges spanning waterways that would provide 1½ miles of canoeing "without passing twice any given point" when they were filled in the spring of 1916.¹⁰ The sewer was completed by 1916 and the eastern portion of the main lagoon was isolated to protect the sewer line. Plans were made to convert this area into a sunken garden.¹¹ In 1917 filling of the isolated portion was begun, although it wasn't until the end of 1921 that enough fill had been obtained to allow construction of the garden to begin in earnest.¹²

The Lakeside Park refectory, which also served as a comfort station and boathouse to replace the one removed in 1911, was built by 1916 but not completed until 1918.¹³ A 1916 photograph of the structure can be seen in Figure I.10. It was located on the second of three islands constructed in the Lagoons on the west side of the park. In 1917 a wide rustic bridge was built to the island to access the refectory.¹⁴ Narrower bridges had likely already been built.

Maintaining a consistent water level in the Lagoons was a troublesome issue in the early years of the park (and would reoccur periodically throughout the park's history), and in 1919 plans were made to replace the existing pump with a larger one in an attempt to maintain the desired level.¹⁵ Water lilies were also scheduled for planting in the Lagoons in 1919.¹⁶

In 1920 a 4' wide concrete walk 800' long was constructed, connecting Florida Drive with Lake Avenue. This walk followed the approximate alignment of the drive proposed in the 1912 plan, crossing two bridges and the east island. The drive was not built. A 54' wide concrete vehicular bridge was under construction across Delta Lake, however. The bridge was built to accommodate two streetcar tracks in addition to automobile traffic, and replaced the Columbia Street footbridge.¹⁷

In 1921 Adolph Jaenicke, Park Superintendent and City Forester drew plans for the Sunken Garden and pergolas, seen in Figure I.11.¹⁸ By 1920 the grading in the Sunken Garden was completed and the cement lily tanks were built.¹⁹ In 1923 4,000 roses were planted in the Rose Garden and under the pergolas, and 6,000 to 10,000 more roses were requested.²⁰ Planting continued through the end of 1925, when the Rose garden was declared complete.²¹ However, in 1926, the Rose Garden was expanded and large evergreen trees were planted north of the garden in order to "form a good background".²² More evergreens were added to this area in 1929.²³ By 1930 the gardens were popular enough among visitors to create parking problems on the nearby streets.²⁴ A circa 1930 postcard of the gardens is included as Figure I.12

The early 1920s also saw improvements elsewhere in the park. The Lawton monument was erected at the corner of Lake and Crescent in October of 1921 and planted with "an evergreen plantation".²⁵ In 1922 two new bridges were constructed and play equipment was added to one of the islands.²⁶ At the southern end of the park, 1200' of the riverbank along Edgewater Avenue was planted with shrubs and flowers – primarily iris – in 1923.²⁷ Concern was raised in 1923 Annual Report about neighborhood boys playing baseball and football and the resultant "misuse" of park lawns. Police had been deployed to "keep them off", and it was recommended in the report that a policeman be stationed in the park 15 hours every day to enforce the lawn policy.²⁸

In 1927 an experimental fish hatchery was established in the Lagoons. The first year proved successful, with thousands of baby bass and bluegill being distributed in local lakes and rivers. The hatchery also was a favorite attraction of park users.²⁹ In 1928 the Lagoons were divided into five "basins" for use by the fish hatchery. A fountain was added to each of the lagoons for aeration (Figure I.13). The fountains also contain colored lights in order to attract insects, which were then washed by the spray of the fountain into the lagoons, providing an inexpensive food source for the 44,000 young bass.³⁰ The lighted fountains also attracted large numbers of human observers, particularly at night.³¹

Funds were of course limited during the Depression, but several improvements were made in the early 1930s. In 1931 horseshoe courts were added to the park, and the following year a shelter house was built for use by ice skaters.³² Also in 1932, Delta Lake, which was not part of the fish hatchery, was stocked with fish and opened for fishing by children under the age of fourteen.

D. INTERIM: 1933 – 1950

Between 1933 and 1950 there are limited records due to the long gap in published Annual Reports, but a close study of the 1949 aerial photograph of Lakeside Park reveals that the park had maintained a level of status quo during that period, with few new additions or removals. The fish hatchery ceased operating after 1932 due to insufficient funds.³³ The Rose Garden appears to have been maintained throughout, although at some point the pergola dome was removed and not replaced. The Annual Reports were resumed in 1946, and in 1947 a footbridge connecting the mainland to the island was constructed.³⁴

On September 1st, 1948, Adolph Jaenicke died. The Rose Garden at Lakeside Park and Jaenicke Gardens at Swinney Park were honored as “monuments to his planning skill”.³⁵

E. REVITALIZATION AND CHANGE: 1950 - 1970

Over the next two decades there were many changes to the northern section of Lakeside Park. The first was a simple hard-surfacing of the tennis courts in 1952.³⁶ The next several changes were much more substantial. In 1953 the northeast lagoon, Lagoon I, was “filled in and beautified”, and in the early 1960s the main lagoon was enlarged and the remaining lagoons filled.³⁷ Reasons for filling the lagoons were not recorded in the annual reports, but other sources claim it was due to ongoing battles with stagnant water and mosquitoes, as well as the desire for more space for playground space.³⁸ The decision to fill the lagoons was not unanimously supported, however. Of 47 local residents polled, 44 were opposed to their removal.³⁹

With the removal of the lagoons, islands, and bridges came the replacement of the Refectory, which was torn down in 1962. Construction was begun that year on a new skating shelter, footbridge, skating access ramp, playground and new picnic pavilion.⁴⁰ The picnic pavilion was completed in 1964, and a new gravel drive was constructed from Vermont Avenue to the west end of the new pavilion.⁴¹ By 1965 Lakeside Park contained a new “tot-lot play area”, hard-surface basketball court, and a small softball diamond on the site of the former Lagoon I.⁴²

In the Rose Garden changes were related to the revitalization of the plants and in some cases redesign and new additions. This revitalization began as early as 1949, when 1,000 old roses were replaced in the Rose Garden and the need for a continued replacement program was expressed.⁴³ The desired program was put in place in 1952, when the District Director of the Indiana and Illinois District of the American Rose Society, local rose grower A. J. Ryan, became the consultant for the Rose Garden. The first of his detailed reports was included in the 1952

Annual Report, and they continued through 1957.⁴⁴ In 1957 five evergreen trees that were “badly diseased and had grown too large for the proper landscaping effect” were removed from the Rose Garden.⁴⁵

The Rose Garden beds were surveyed and rearranged in 1959.⁴⁶ That year 1,040 visitors signed a register at the Rose Garden, which was three times more than at any other City garden recorded in the survey.⁴⁷ The Annual Reports from the late 1950s and early 1960s also record a very high level of maintenance effort by the Parks and Recreation Department.⁴⁸

There were several additions to the Rose Garden in the 1960s. The first occurred in 1962, when a bed was created in the shape of the Girl Scout emblem to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Girl Scout organization. It was planted with 70 Girl Scout roses and edged with foliage plants. In the same area of the garden flowering shrubs, small trees, a bed of annuals and a hedge.⁴⁹ The following year the Northeast Civic Association placed a memorial stone in a rose bed as a part of ongoing efforts to redesign the garden “to add more interest for the average visitor”. A large bed of annuals was placed on the Forest Park Boulevard strip and at the corner of Vermont and Forest Park, and music was played during the Rose Garden’s June peak visiting hours over the park’s new amplifier system.⁵⁰ In 1964 the northwest section of the Rose Garden was redesigned on a “circular theme”, a sundial was added to one of the beds, seen in Figure I.14, and a rustic fence replaced the iron post and wire trellises. The beds in the Sunken Garden were also redesigned, combining two sets of four smaller beds into two larger beds, which were then edged with railroad ties “to facilitate edging and improve the appearance.”⁵¹ In 1967 130’ of rail fence and 400’ of steel curbing were added to the Rose Garden.⁵²

The concluding changes to the Lakeside Park gardens during this period were made in 1970, when the lily pools were restored and the paths in the Sunken Garden were paved with asphalt. Three small Norway spruce replaced mature specimens “in front” of the Sunken Garden, and an irrigation system was installed for the Rose Garden.⁵³

CHAPTER I ENDNOTES

- ¹ 1981 Walking Tour, ARCH.
- ² 1906 Annual Report, p. 154-155 and 1907 Annual Report, p. 171.
- ³ Mather, photo and caption, p. 114.
- ⁴ 1910 Annual Report, p. 13 and 1911 Annual Report, p. 31.
- ⁵ Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette, December 31, 1922, section 4, page 3. See also “Map of Lakeside Park”, 1912 (the author of the plan is not shown).
- ⁶ 1912 Annual Report, p. 98. Neither the location of the properties nor the Parham warehouse is identified.
- ⁷ 1913 Annual Report, p. 43.
- ⁸ Ibid., p. 42.
- ⁹ 1914 Annual Report, p. 20-21.
- ¹⁰ Wildwood Magazine, Christmas 1915, p. 9.
- ¹¹ 1916 Annual Report, p. 34-37.
- ¹² 1917 Annual Report, p. 21, 41.
- ¹³ 1918 Annual Report, p. 31.
- ¹⁴ 1917 Annual Report, p. 21, 41.
- ¹⁵ 1917 Annual Report, p. 41 and 1918 Annual Report, p. 14. For a detailed report of the water level issue in Lakeside Park, see Jeff Baxter’s “Report on Lakes at Lakeside Park”, October 2, 1989.
- ¹⁶ 1918 Annual Report, p. 31.
- ¹⁷ 1920 Annual Report, p. 28. The bridge was listing as 60’ wide and the walk as 1200’ in the 1921 Annual Report, p. 26.
- ¹⁸ 1921 Annual Report, p. 26-28.
- ¹⁹ 1922 Annual Report, p. 19.
- ²⁰ 1923 Annual Report, p. 16-18.
- ²¹ 1925 Annual Report, p. 19.
- ²² 1926 Annual Report, p. 22.
- ²³ 1929 Annual Report, p. 24.
- ²⁴ 1930 Annual Report, p. 17, 19.
- ²⁵ 1921 Annual Report, p. 28.
- ²⁶ 1922 Annual Report, p. 19.
- ²⁷ 1923 Annual Report, p. 16.
- ²⁸ Ibid., p. 16.
- ²⁹ 1927 Annual Report, p. 11, 23.
- ³⁰ 1928 Annual Report, p. 25, 27.
- ³¹ 1930 Annual Report, p. 17, 19.
- ³² 1931 Annual Report, p. 13 and 1932 Annual Report, p. 23. The location of the shelter has not been identified, and it cannot be seen in the 1938 or 1949 aerial photographs.
- ³³ 1933 Annual Report, p. 22.
- ³⁴ 1947 Annual Report, p.
- ³⁵ 1948 Annual Report, p. 3.
- ³⁶ 1951 Annual Report, p. 9.
- ³⁷ 1953 Annual Report, p. 10 and 1961 Annual Report, p. 12.

³⁸ Baxter, p. 10-11.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ 1962 Annual Report, p. 3, 11, 13, 14f, 24a, 24b.

⁴¹ 1964 Annual Report, p. 30, 35, 44. The construction of the new drive and the removal of the old drive also included in the 1965 Annual Report, p. 39, 44.

⁴² 1965 Annual Report, p. 56 and 1965 Employee Manual, p. 9.

⁴³ 1949 Annual Report, p. 5.

⁴⁴ 1952 Annual Report, p. 10-11.

⁴⁵ 1957 Annual Report, p. 9.

⁴⁶ 1959 Annual Report, p. 12.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 13.

⁴⁸ 1960 Annual Report, p. 24-25. See also 1961 Annual Report, p. 22-23, etc.

⁴⁹ 1962 Annual Report, p. 18-19.

⁵⁰ 1963 Annual Report, p. 33, 38-39.

⁵¹ 1964 Annual Report, p. 30, 35, 44. The installation of the sundial was also included in the 1965 Annual Report, p. 39, 44.

⁵² 1967 Annual Report, p. 29.

⁵³ 1970 Annual Report, p. 48. The interlocking brick paver walks in the Sunken Garden were added in the early 1980s. At this time the Sunken Garden beds were also redesigned.

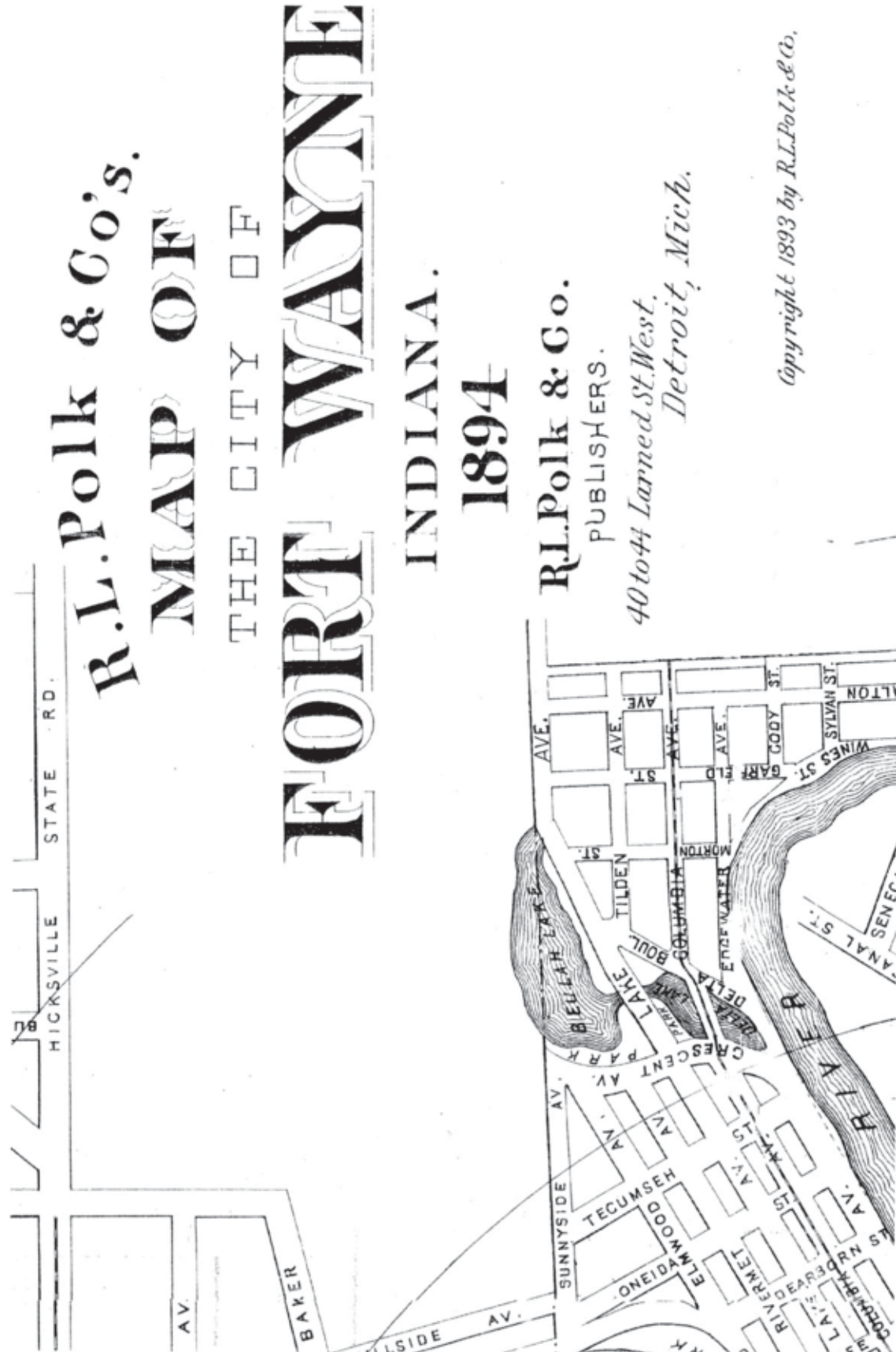


Figure I.1 Detail of the “Map of the City of Fort Wayne”, R. L. Polk & Co., 1894. Note “Beulah Lake” and the areas labeled “park” west of it and Delta Lake. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library.

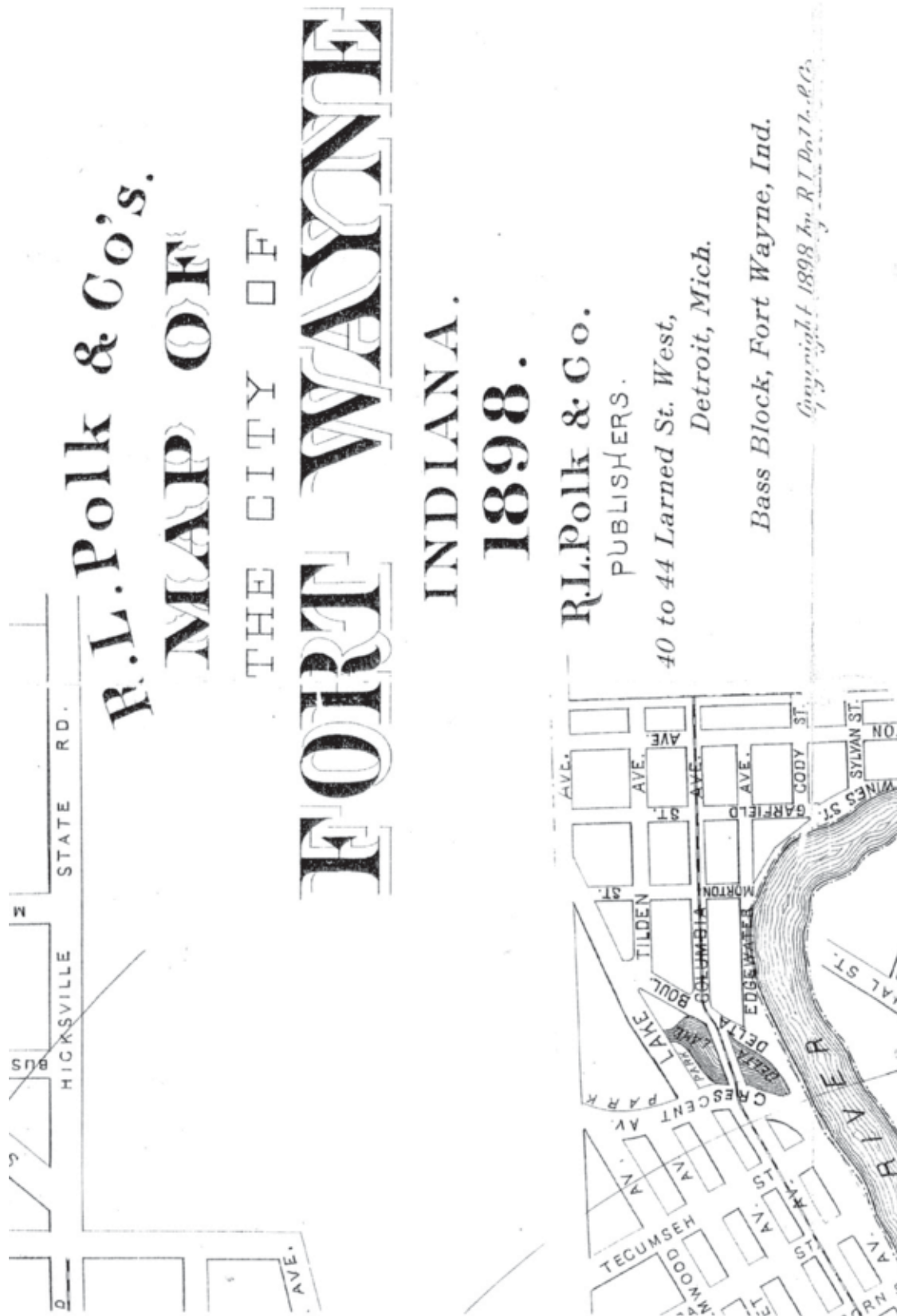


Figure I.2 Detail of the “Map of the City of Fort Wayne”, R. L. Polk & Co., 1898. The “Beulah Lake” label is omitted, as is the lake itself. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library.

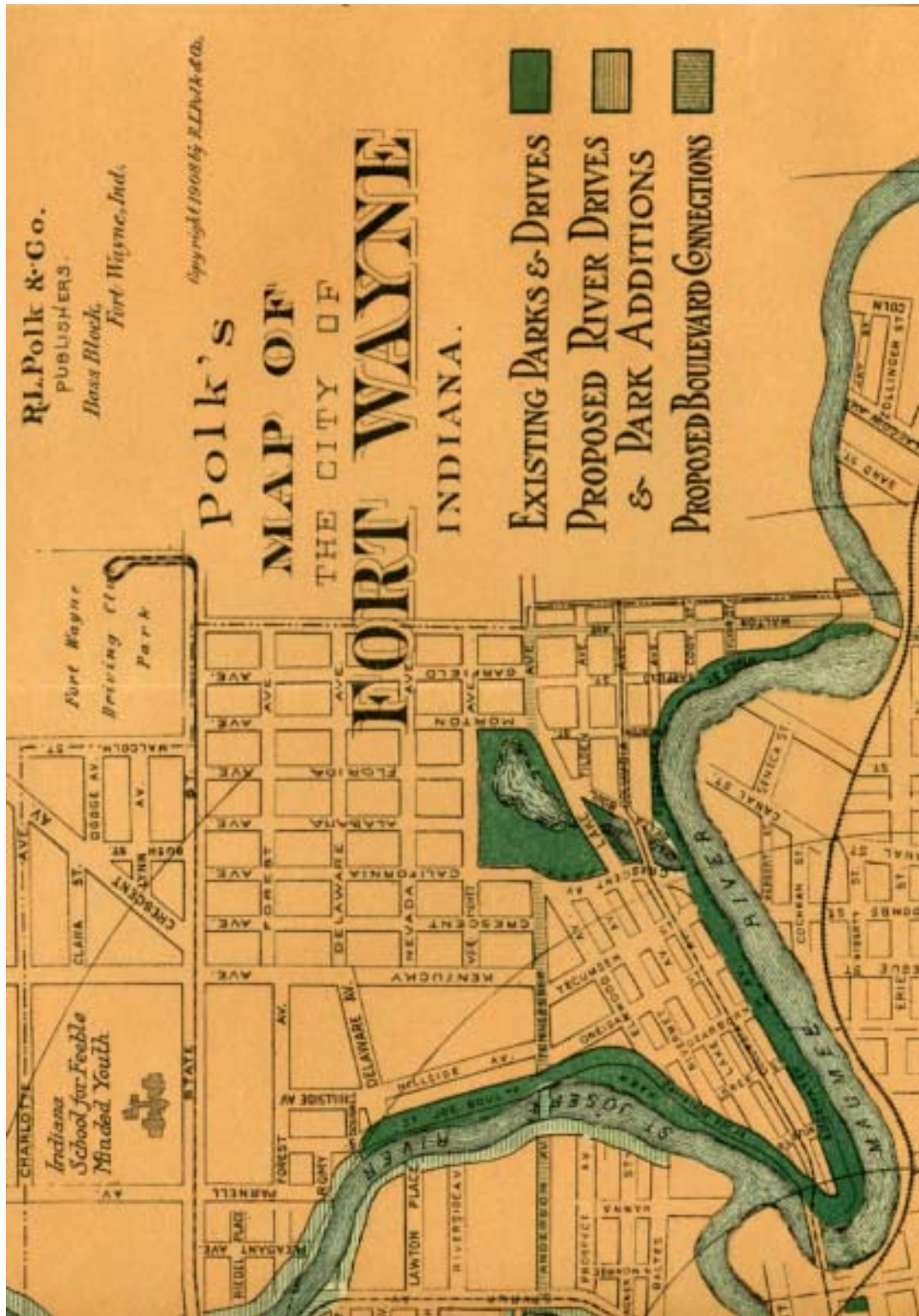


Figure 1.3 Detail of the “Map of Fort Wayne”, R. L. Polk & Co., 1908, as modified and included in “The Improvement of Fort Wayne Indiana”, a report filed in 1910 by Landscape Architect Charles Mulford Robinson. Note the existing park strip along the north side of the Maumee River and Edgewater Boulevard. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure 1.4 Undated photograph of an Interstate Baseball League game near Delta Lake prior to the creation of Lakeside Park. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library.

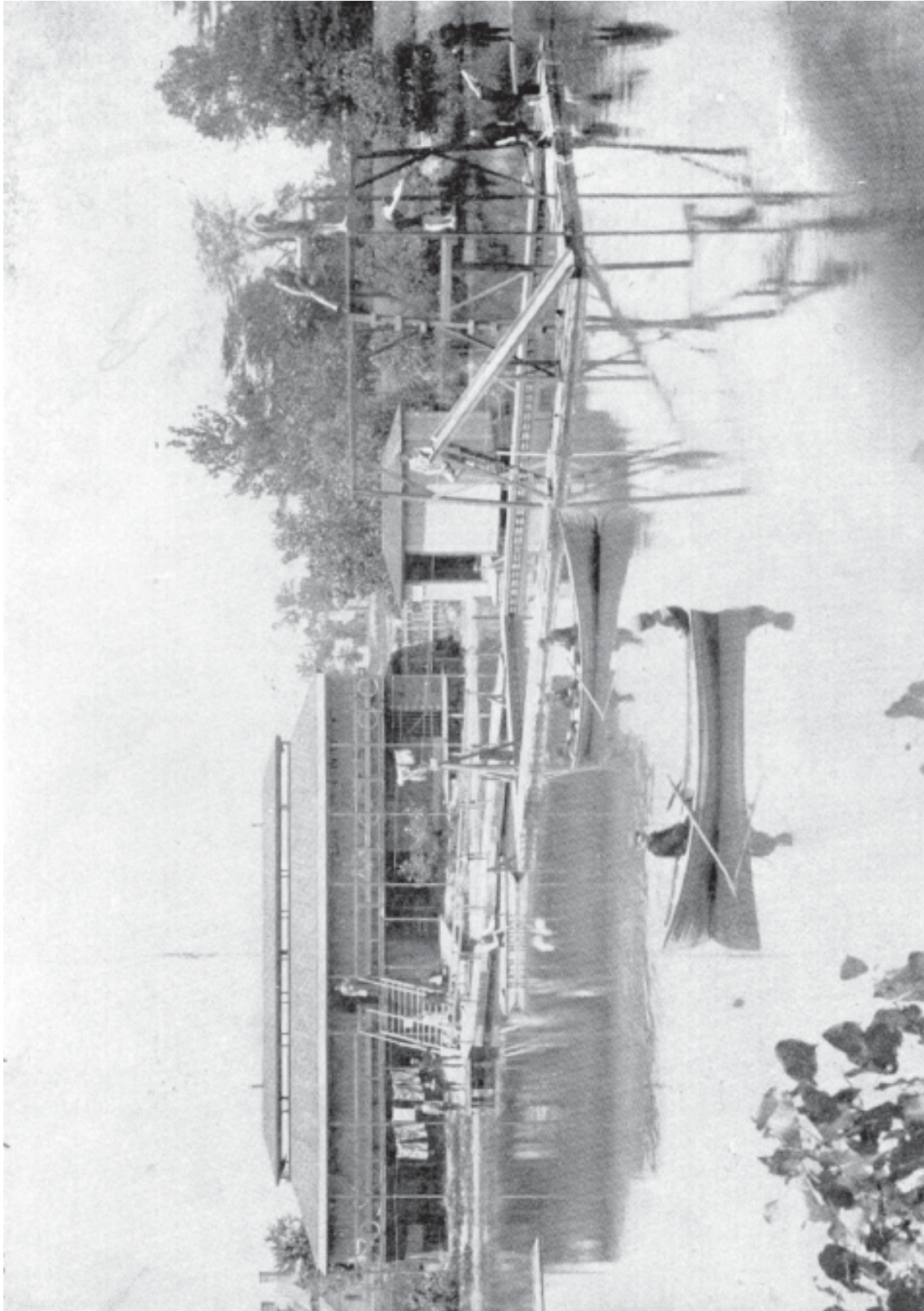


Figure 1.5 View of the Boathouse and recreational water equipment extant at the time of the creation of Lakeside Park, 1908. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001492.

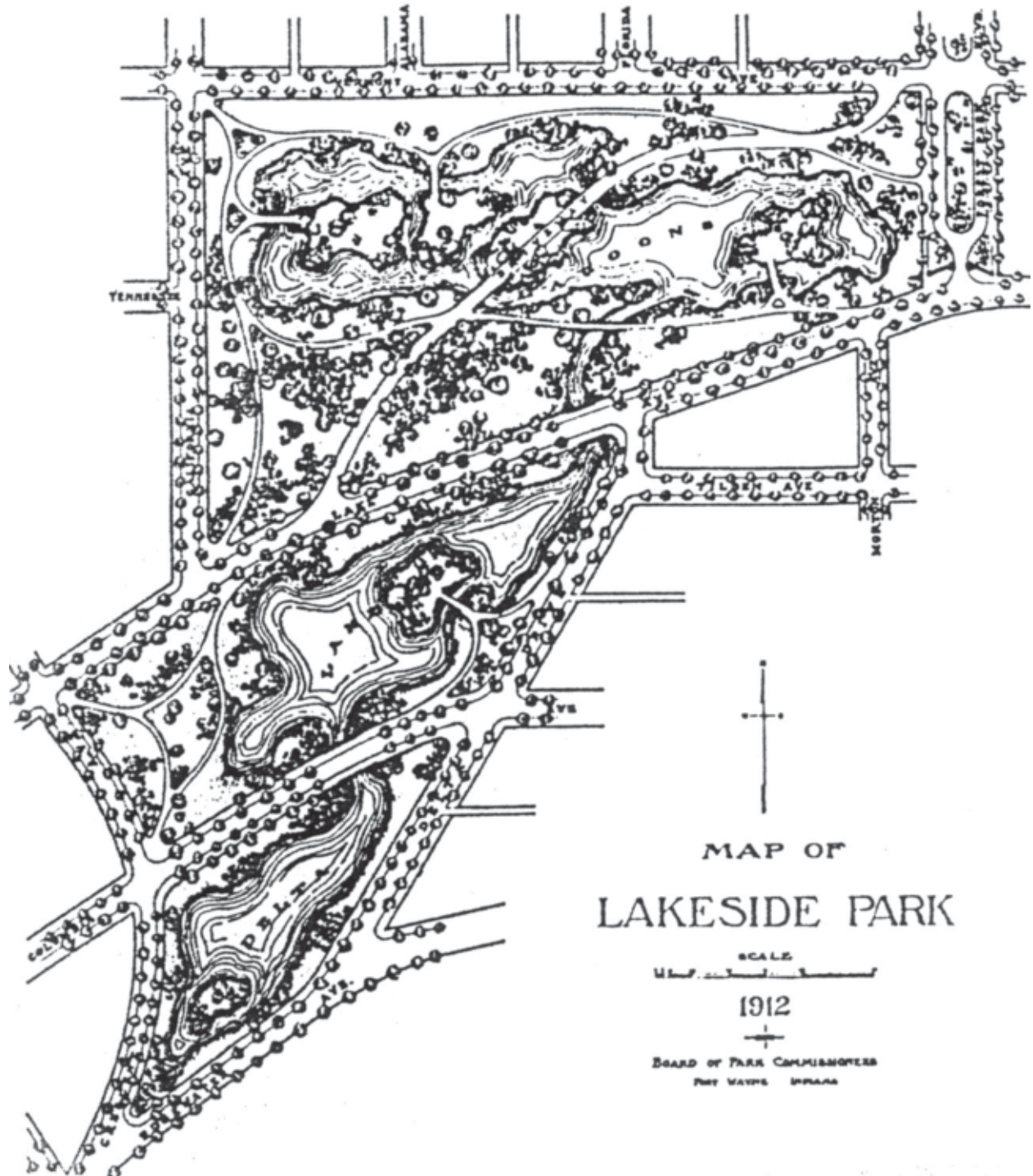


Figure 1.6 “Map of Lakeside Park”, 1912. It was actually a proposed plan drawn by Henry J. Doswell, Superintendent of Lindenwood Cemetery in Fort Wayne. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure 1.7 Postcard of gardens in the northwest corner of Lakeside Park, 1913. Fort Wayne Postcards: A Glimpse of the Past, Vol. II. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library.



Figure I.8 Panoramic view of Lakeside Park from the southern end of Forest Park Boulevard, included in the 1913 Annual Report. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.

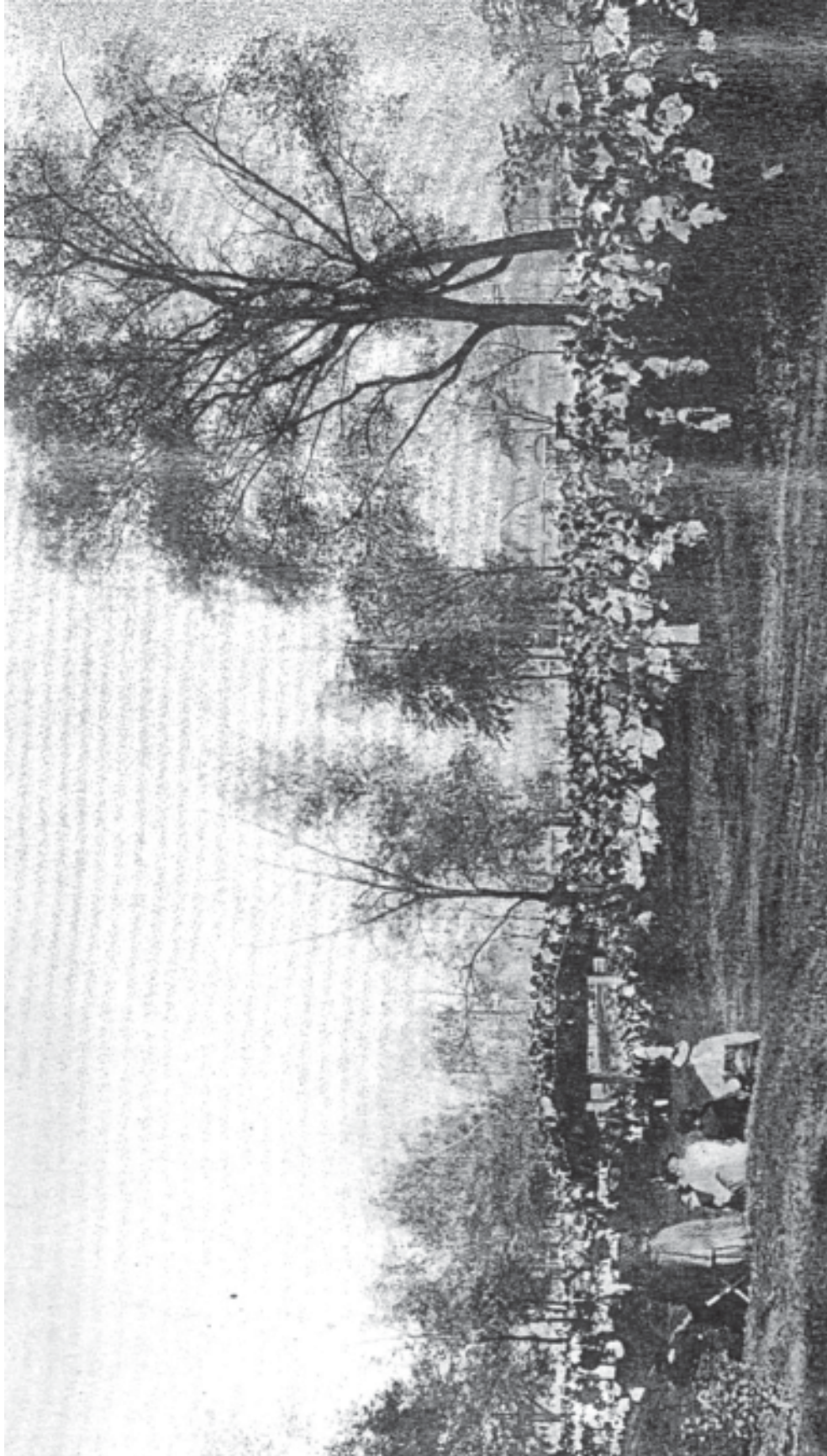


Figure I.9 The 120th anniversary celebration of the founding of Fort Wayne held in Lakeside Park, October 22, 1914. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure I.10 The newly constructed refectory/bathhouse/comfort station located on the central island in the Lagoons, 1916. 1916 Annual Report, p. 34. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.

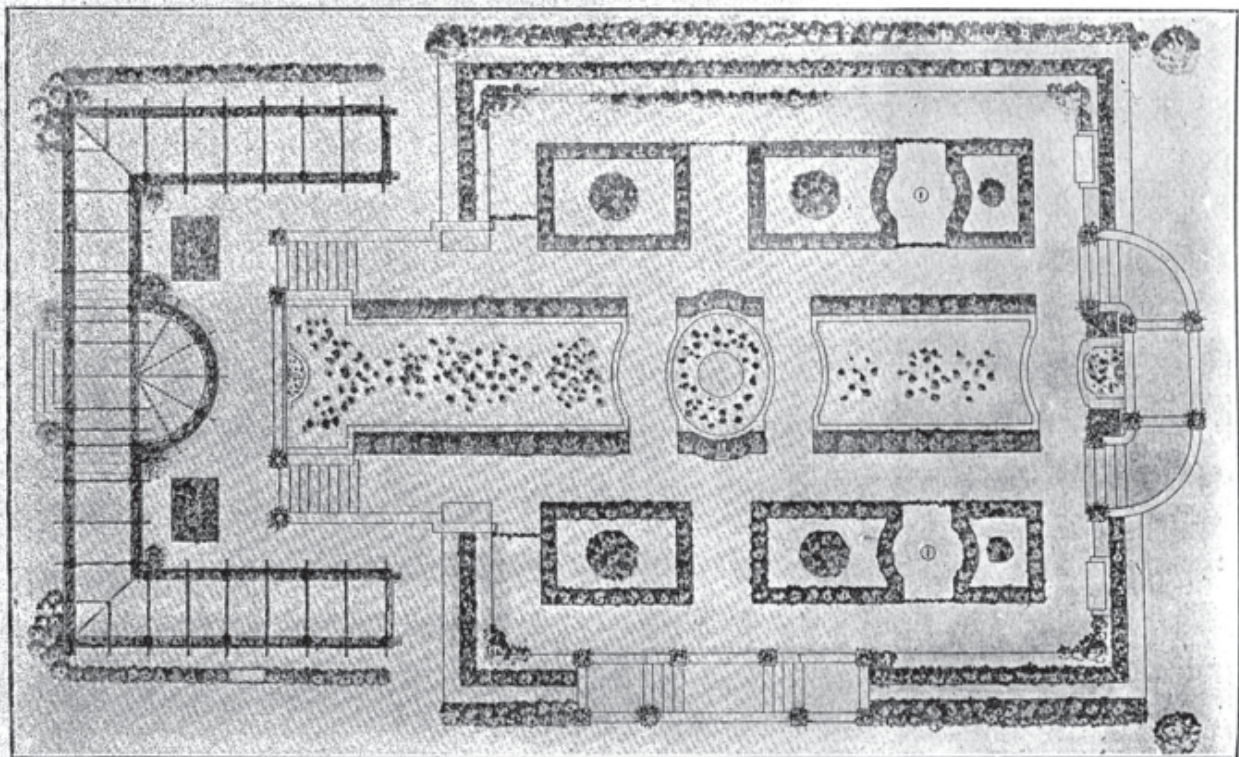
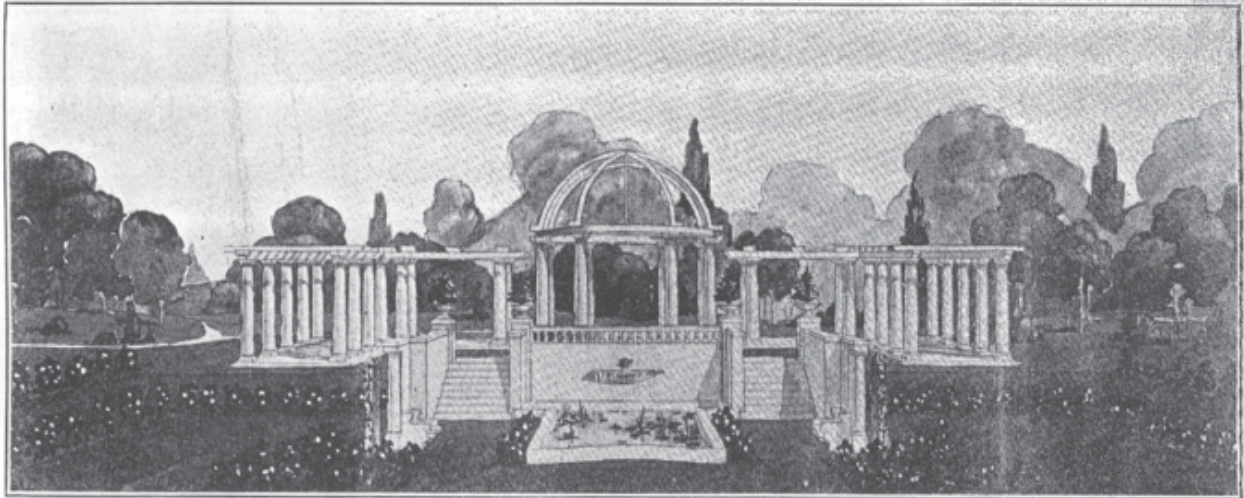


Figure I.11 Concept sketches of the pergolas and Sunken Garden, designed by Adolph Jaenicke, 1921. 1921 Annual Report, p. 25, 27. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure I.12 Postcard of the Sunken Garden, c. 1930. Courtesy of Allen County/Fort Wayne History Center.



Figure I.13 One of five fountains located in the Lagoons, installed for use in the fish hatchery process that operated in the late 1920s and early 1930s. 1933 Annual Report. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure I.14 The sundial garden, added to the Rose Garden in 1964. 1967 photograph by Virgil Marquat, No. 83B. Courtesy of Allen County/
Fort Wayne History Center.

CHAPTER II: 1949 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF LAKESIDE PARK

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed description of the Lakeside Park landscape circa 1949. The year 1949 was selected to represent the historic character of the park after an in-depth study of the park's history. By 1932 the initial design of Lakeside Park was "complete". However, there is not a significant archival source from that period that would allow a detailed period plan to be created. As discussed in Chapter I, the next period of Lakeside Park's history was a relatively dormant one in terms of change. By 1949, the year a high quality aerial photograph was taken, there had been few changes to the park's organization.

The period of significance is determined by the history and the character and details of the park over time. An important aspect of considering the duration of the period of significance is the determination of the timing of the final set of changes to the property that contribute to its historical importance and the point at which changes to the property begin to alter initial park features and character. In Lakeside Park, the first substantial alterations to park character occur in the 1950s with the filling of Lagoon I. Therefore, Lakeside Park's period of significance extends to the early 1950s.

LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP has prepared three plans to accompany the text and images in this chapter. The *circa 1949 Plan*, Plan PP, shows the park's principal drives, structures and vegetation. The 1' contours shown are included for context; they are from a contemporary survey and do not reflect historic topography in areas where drives have been removed or parking lots added. The Schedule of Landscape Elements included on the plan identifies key park features and the year they were added. The *1949 Aerial Photograph*, Plan PP AIR, is shown at the same scale and orientation as the Plan PP.

The third plan, *circa 1949 Landscape Units*, Plan PP LU, depicts the landscape units of Lakeside Park in 1949. Organizing a landscape into definable spaces, or landscape units, aids in the understanding of the landscape and allows for a more complete description of landscape character. The boundaries of units may be loosely delineated or clearly defined by physical features, such as a river, road or fence. A unit may also be determined by a particular function or activity that occurs within it. Within these landscape units are a variety of features that give character to each unit and the Lakeside Park landscape as a whole. Some of these features have remained constant, while others have been altered during the park's evolution. The landscape units for Lakeside Park are as follows:

1. Rose & Sunken Gardens: including the Sunken Garden and Rose Garden, from Forest Park Boulevard to the edge of the Lagoons.
2. Lagoons: containing the five Lagoons, three islands, refectory and bridges.
3. Tennis Courts & Playground: three clay-surfaced tennis courts and play equipment on a peninsula jutting out into the Lagoons.
4. Picnic Grounds: a shaded parkland with large deciduous trees, transversed by three paths.

5. Delta Lake: a large body of water divided into two sections by Columbia Avenue, and containing a small parkland with the Lawton memorial.

The text for this chapter is also organized by character-defining features, as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. They include:

- *Spatial Organization* - the three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in a landscape, created by the landscape's cultural and natural features. Views and visual relationships shaped within the landscape shaping its organization are often created or controlled by topography, open water, vegetation or small scale features such as fences;
- *Topography* - the shape of the ground plane and its height or depth; topography occurs naturally and as a result of human manipulation;
- *Vegetation* - may be individual plants, as in the case of a specimen tree or shrub, or a shrub mass, hedge, garden bed, informal grove, woodland, meadow, or aquatic planting;
- *Circulation* - includes drives, paths and parking areas which are often linked to form networks or systems; the elements of these circulation systems that constitute character include alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, materials and manner in which the circulation element is fit into the landscape;
- *Water Features & Drainage* - may be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape; features may be linked to the natural hydrologic system or fed artificially; associated plant and animal life as well as water quality may be an important component of a water feature; special consideration may be required due to seasonal changes in water, such as variations in water table, precipitation and freezing;
- *Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects* - Structures are non-habitable constructed features such as walls, terraces, arbors, pavilions, steps and bridges; Site furnishings are generally small scale elements in the landscape such as benches, lights, fences, sculptures or planters.

B. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, 1949

In 1949 the 26-acre Lakeside Park was surrounded on three sides by residential neighborhoods, with the Maumee River creating the southern boundary. The park was also divided into three sections by Lake Avenue and Columbia Avenue. The 16.9-acre portion north of Lake Avenue was bounded by Forest Park Avenue on the east, Vermont Avenue to the north, and California Avenue to the west. This northern portion was the most developed part of the park, as seen in two oblique aerial photographs, Figure II.1 and Figure II.2, both taken circa 1956. Delta Lake was located south of Lake Avenue and bounded by Delta Boulevard on the east, Edgewater Avenue and the Maumee River on the south, and Crescent Avenue to the west. The lake was divided into two portions by Columbia Avenue, with 6.3 acres of park north of Columbia, and 2.8 acres south of it.

As seen in Figures II.1 and II.2, much of the park contained large trees planted in the lawn; there were no sizeable meadows. "Open" areas of the park consisted of the substantial 9.5 acres of water (36% of the total park acreage), the Rose and Sunken Gardens and the tennis courts. Most

of the tree placement was informal, although there were regular rows along some of the city streets.

The pedestrian circulation system in the northern part of the park was fairly extensive. Plan PP shows the principal paths detected on the 1949 aerial photograph, although there were likely more, particularly along the banks of the lagoons and Delta Lake. It appears that almost all of these internal paths were dirt or gravel, with the exception of one concrete path that began at Vermont Avenue, crossed one of the islands of the lagoons, crossed Lake Avenue and connected to the intersection of Columbia and Crescent Avenue. There were also paved paths in the Sunken Garden, along Forest Park Boulevard, along the south side of Lake Avenue and along the north side of Columbia Avenue. There were no vehicular drives in the park open for public use; parking was provided along the city streets. There was a service drive provided along California Avenue that permitted access to the refectory.

As the name Lakeside Park suggests, water played an important role in the park. Water features included Delta Lake south of Lake Avenue, and five lagoons with three islands north of it. All of these water bodies were interconnected by waterways. Water was also a prominent feature in the Sunken Garden, which contained four lily pools.

Significant structures and site furnishings in Lakeside Park included the walls, steps and pergolas associated with the Sunken Garden, the refectory, three tennis courts, playground equipment, horseshoe courts, seven pedestrian bridges, two vehicular bridges on Lake Avenue and Columbia Avenue, and the Lawton memorial.

1. Rose & Sunken Gardens

An overview of the Rose Garden and Sunken Garden can be seen in Figure II.2. The Sunken Garden was contained within a depressed rectangular form created by precisely graded slopes and concrete retaining walls. A pergola, seen in Figure II.3, framed the northern end of the Sunken Garden, while a bank of earth containing a city sewer line separated the lagoons to the west. The Rose Garden consisted of beds on the north, east, and south sides of the Sunken Garden, as well as extending west along the north and south banks of the main lagoon.

Both the Sunken Garden and Rose Garden were geometrically arranged and ordered on axial symmetry. The principal axis ran down the center of the Sunken Garden. The pergola, pools, beds, walks and steps of the Sunken Garden were symmetrically mirrored on either sides of this axis. The Rose Garden beds to the north and south of the Sunken Garden were also identically laid out on either side of the axis. There were also extensive Rose Garden beds on the south side of the main lagoon, lagoon #4. These beds were laid out symmetrically on an axis that was perpendicular to Lake Avenue, but not parallel to the Sunken Garden axis.

Vegetation in the Sunken Garden featured lilies in the pools, as seen in Figure II.3, and patterned beds of annuals. The bed arrangement in 1949 can be seen in Plan PP and the aerials that accompany this chapter, as well as the postcard included as Figure II.4. Small evergreen trees were located at various entrances to the Sunken Garden, providing gateways through which one entered. Evergreens were also used at key locations in the Rose Garden to frame entrances and provide a backdrop at the northern end of the garden. A color postcard showing roses in bloom

south of the Sunken Garden is shown as Figure II.5. Roses were also located on the columns of the pergola and on pole and cable structures on the banks of the lagoon.

The pedestrian circulation system within the Rose and Sunken Gardens consisted of an extensive layout of turf paths, which also served to provide access to the beds. The principal paved path (or gravel, it is difficult to tell from the photographs) led from Lake Avenue down a flight of stairs, between a pair of evergreens, on the Sunken Garden axis. It then divided and proceeded north on either side of the central pools before climbing stairs that flanked the head pool. On the north side of the head pool a paved or gravel path led west, branched at the west pergola, and connected to two paths that continued west to other parts of the park, and a third that turned south and proceeded back to Lake Avenue on top of the sewer bank. Only the west pergola contained a designated path, which connected with a flight of stairs to the south and the sewer bank walk to the west. The only other paved or gravel path in the Rose Garden came down Forest Park Boulevard, through an opening in the stone wall at its entrance to Lake Avenue, and then bent sharply to the northwest, ending abruptly at the edge of the gardens.

The water features in the Sunken Garden were fed by a valve located north of the balustrade on the north side of the head pool. This valve also serviced the stone drinking fountain located here. The water was turned on to a slow trickle that came out of a lion's-head fountain at the base of the balustrade, spilled onto a shell basin and then into the rectangular head pool. From this pool the water then flowed underground through a pipe into the northernmost end of three pools, two rectangular pools with a small elliptical pool between them, which were connected with spillways. Overflow from the pools entered a drain at the southern end and did not recirculate.¹

Site furnishings were most elaborate in the Sunken Garden, which contained seven flights of stairs, five pergolas, sixteen urns along the rectangular pools, six more urns on the balustrade wall, security lights, and a stone drinking fountain. The pergolas were made of cast stone columns that supported an overhead framework of white painted wood. The pergolas were not connected, although from a distance they appeared to be so, as seen in Figure II.3. The central pergola consisted of a rectangular portion with a semicircular extension to the south, although in 1949 the extension did not contain the dome seen in earlier photographs. Site furnishings in the Rose Garden consisted of pole-and-wire structures for the climbing roses, and possibly sections of fence for the same purpose. East of the Rose Garden, a substantial stone wall created a grand entrance to Forest Park Boulevard.

2. Lagoons

Lakeside Park was well known for its Rose and Sunken Gardens, but it was also popular for its extensive system of pools and ponds. North of Lake Avenue were the "lagoons", five connected bodies of water that contained three islands. Figure II.6 contains Superintendent Jaenicke's c. 1930 plan for the fish brooderies, which were active in the lagoons during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The lagoons, or pools, were assigned numbers 1 through 5. All five were extant in 1949, although they did not operate as fish hatcheries.

The landscape unit encompassing the lagoons also contained the islands and the heavily wooded banks between the lagoons and Vermont and California Avenues. The large trees served to buffer the park from the residential neighborhood and frame long vistas across the water's

surface, such as the one seen in Figure II.7. This photograph was taken from the southern bridge of the eastern island, between lagoon #3 and lagoon #4. The islands were also heavily wooded.

As discussed previously, there were many pedestrian paths in this unit, some of which were constructed, and likely others that were footpaths worn along frequented routes. The path system was supplemented with six bridges that connected the three islands with the mainland and each other, as well as a seventh that crossed between lagoon #4 and lagoon #5, connecting the playground with the Rose Garden. The southern bridge to the central island was large enough to accommodate service vehicle access to the refectory.

The roof of the refectory can be seen in Figure II.2. In Figure II.1 the roof is hidden by the tree canopy. Lagoon #2 can be seen in this image, but Lagoon #1 has already been filled. The west island contained three horseshoe courts and playground equipment.

3. Tennis Courts & Playground

The three tennis courts were contained by a chain-link fence and were located south of the refectory. The narrow peninsula that jutted out between lagoon #4 and lagoon #5 contained a playground, although there are no known photographs of this area to identify the extent of the playground equipment. Much of this area is obscured in the aerial photographs by tree canopies, but the tennis courts can be clearly seen in Figure II.1.

As with other areas of the park, the shores of the neighboring lagoons contained large trees. Circulation in this unit included paths along the shores to the north and east and diagonal paths running past the northwest and southwest corners of the tennis courts.

4. Picnic Grounds

The picnic grounds were contained in the densely shaded grove at the corner of California Avenue and Lake Avenue. Lagoon #1 formed the northern boundary of this unit, and the tennis courts were to the east. A clear view of the extent of the large deciduous trees in this unit can be seen in Figure II.1.

A concrete path ran through the picnic grounds from the northeast to the southwest. There were also footpaths that led from the north to the intersection of California and Lake and past the southwest corner of the tennis courts. A wider path along the north boundary of the grove provided a service access into the park.

Site furnishings in the grove included a stone drinking fountain located near the shore of lagoon #1 and a very large wooden picnic table, seen in Figure II.8 (incidentally, it should be pointed out that the young boy holding a cup at the center of this 1947 photograph is Jerry Byanski, the current FWPR Superintendent of Parks). The table can also be seen from above in the 1949 aerial photograph, Plan PP Air.

5. Delta Lake

Delta Lake was the largest landscape unit in Lakeside Park, and was comprised almost entirely of water. It was also bisected by Columbia Avenue. There were narrow, wooded banks on all sides of the two halves of the lake, with the only substantial dry land being a triangular extension

west on the northern half of the lake. The deciduous and evergreen trees along the edges of this unit were densely planted but there were gaps where views could be obtained of the water surface. Long vistas were also possible, particularly in winter when trees were bare, as seen in Figure II.9. This 1952 photograph was taken from the Columbia Avenue bridge looking north. Delta Lake was clearly a popular ice-skating spot. A close study of this image reveals cars parked along Lake Avenue and the refectory in the distance, just right of center. Views south towards the Maumee River would have terminated at the earthen dike and the heavily wooded river's edge.

Most of the street edge plantings in this unit were informal, although the section of Lake Avenue along the triangular land extension contained a regularly planted row of deciduous trees. This extension also contained large shade trees and small evergreens. Judging from the 1949 aerial, the Lawton monument had a young, semicircular evergreen screen planted east of it. It is not known if there were also flowerbeds around the monument at this time.

Designated pedestrian circulation at Delta Lake consisted of a walk along the south side of Lake Avenue, another on the north side of Columbia Avenue, and a third connecting the two avenues on the west side of the lake. There were also likely footpaths worn around the banks. It is not known if the ice-skating access of the west side of Delta Lake, visible on the left side of Figure II.9, was a permanent feature. The only site furnishings in this unit were the two vehicular bridges and the Lawton memorial.

CHAPTER II ENDNOTES

¹ Larry Walter, Manager of Grounds and Horticulture, FWPR provided a description of the historic water features, May 2002.



Figure II.1 Oblique aerial photograph of Lakeside Park from the northwest, c. 1956. By this time Lagoon #1 had been removed. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001507.



Figure II.2 Oblique aerial photograph of Lakeside Park from the east, c. 1956. The extent of the Rose Garden can be seen clearly, as can the refectory roof. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001496.

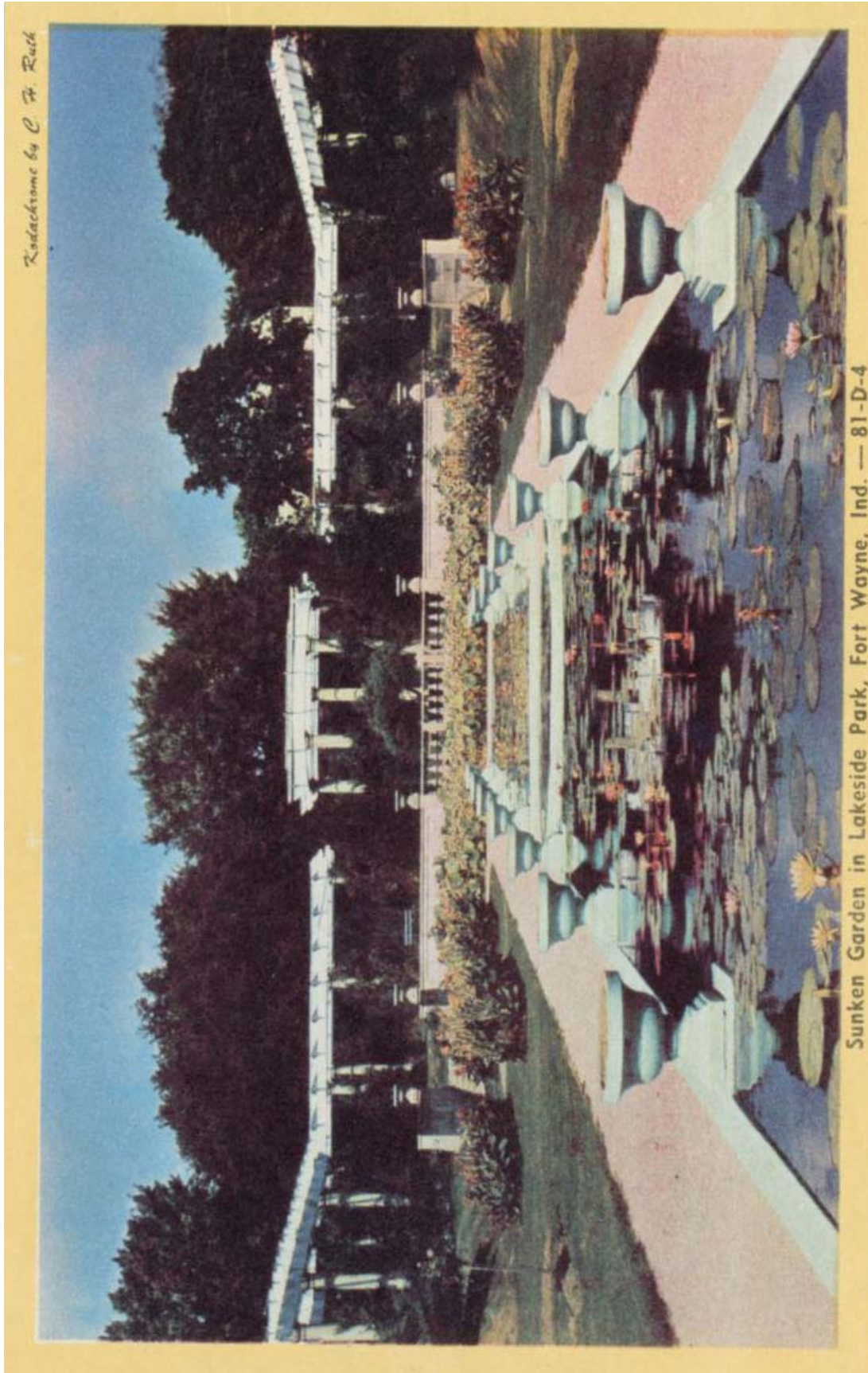


Figure II.3 Classic view of the lily pools in the Sunken Garden, this one in an undated postcard, c. 1950. Note the continuous appearance of the pergolas. Courtesy of Allen County/Fort Wayne History Center.



Figure II.4 C. 1950 postcard showing the west bed of annuals in the Sunken Garden. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001493.



Figure II.5 Postcard of the Rose Garden beds south of the Sunken Garden, c. 1950. The stone wall at the entrance to Forest Park Boulevard can be seen on the right. Courtesy of Allen County/Fort Wayne History Center.

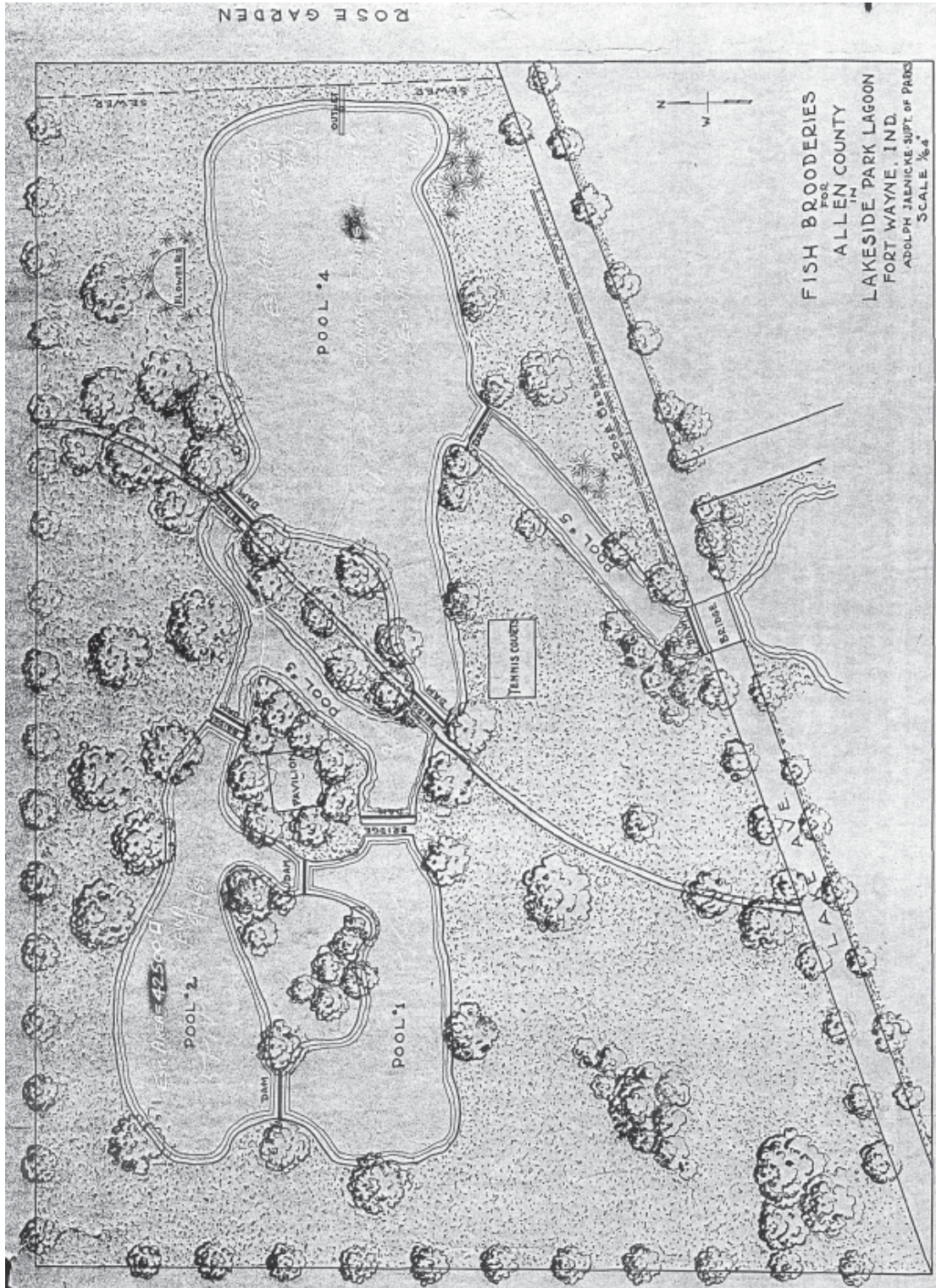


Figure II.6 Plan showing the designation of lagoons or pools in Superintendent Jaenicke’s plan “Fish Brooderies for Allen County in Lakeside Park Lagoon, c. 1930. The placement of the path and pavilion (or refectory) in this plan are accurate, but many features are not, including vegetation, size of the tennis courts, etc. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.

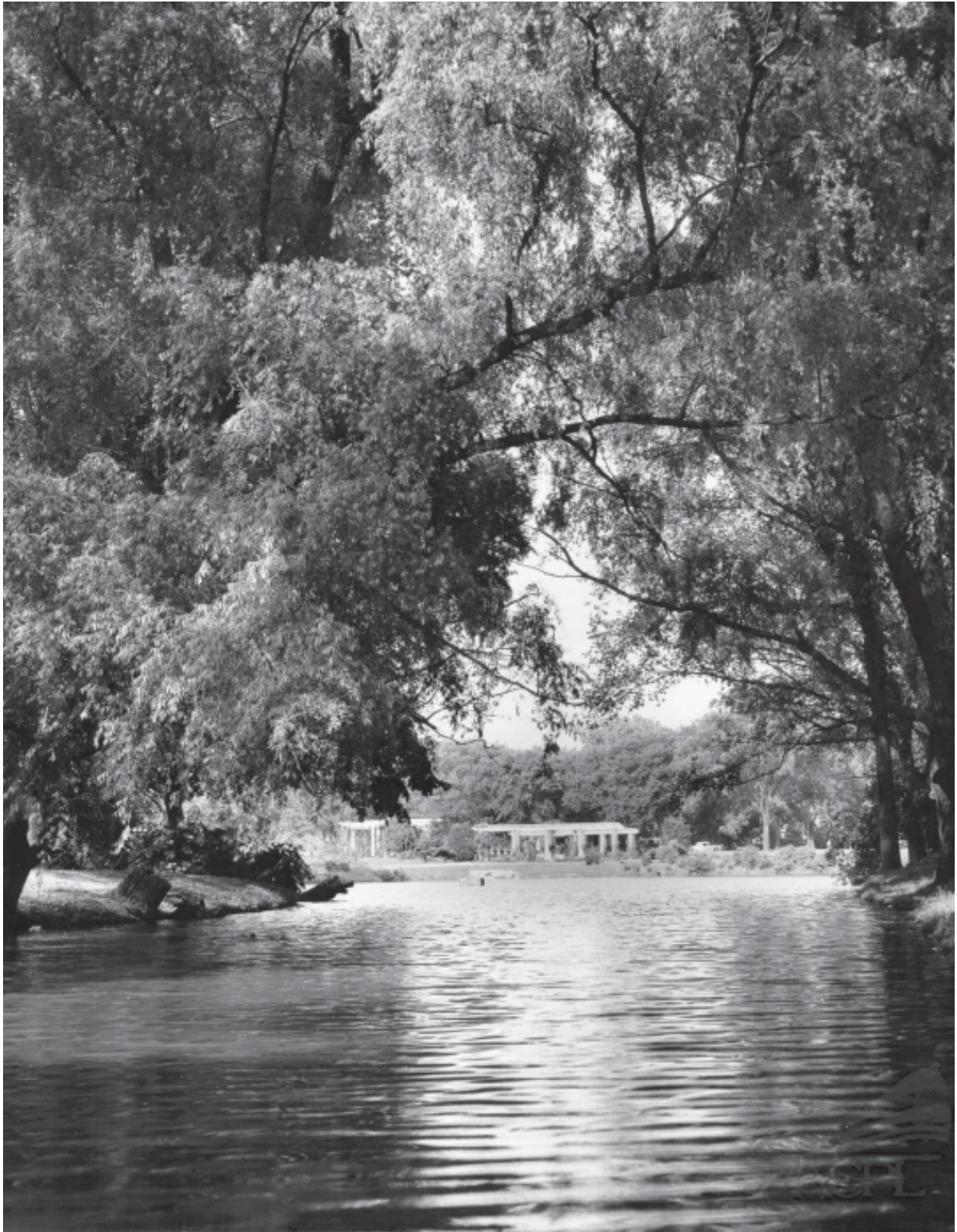


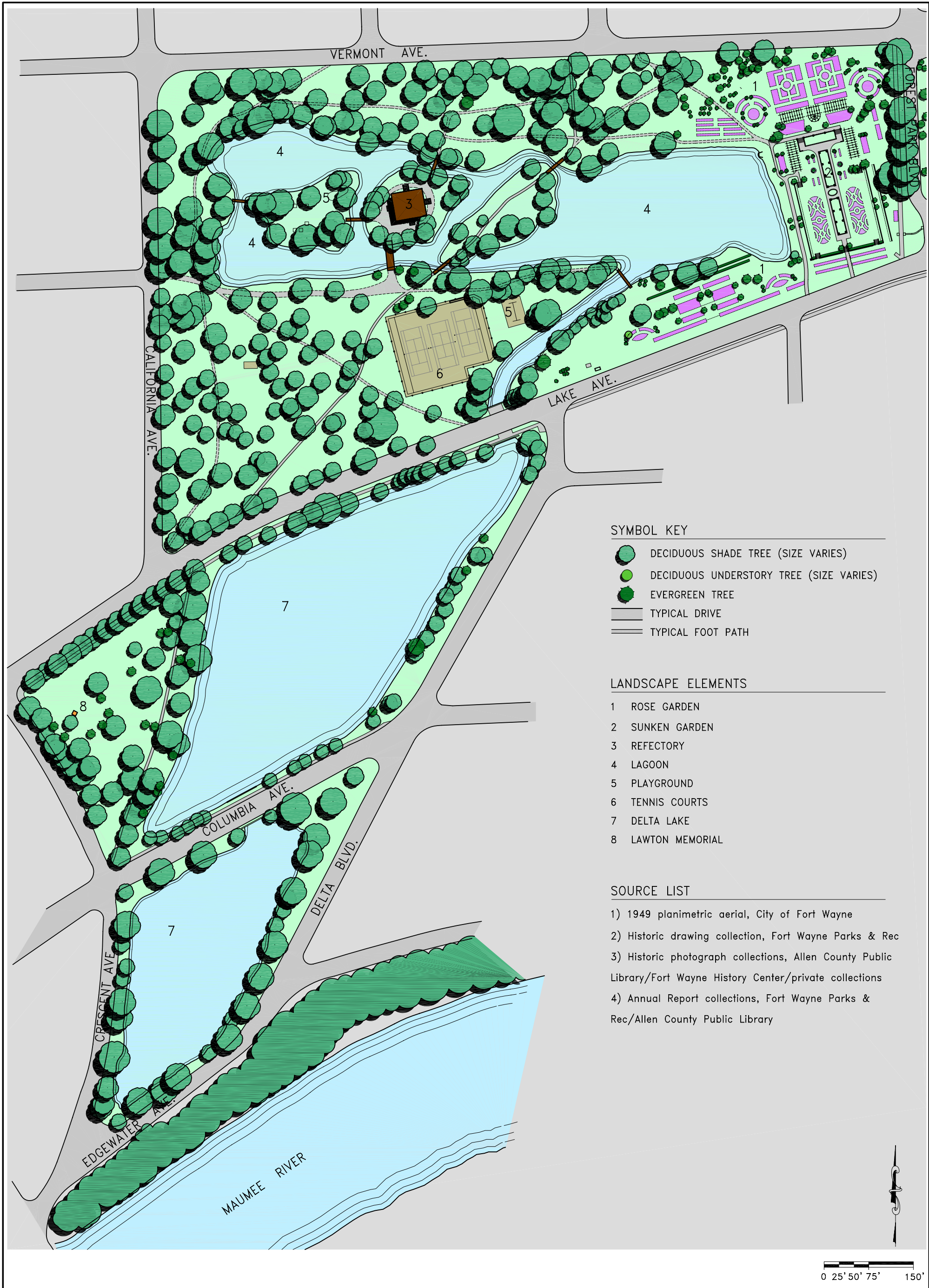
Figure II.7 View from a bridge down a shaded lagoon toward the pergolas of the Sunken Garden. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001494.



Figure II.8 “Lakeside Park Neighborhood Picnic” at the large table in the picnic grove, July 1947. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure II.9 View from the Columbia Avenue bridge north of ice-skaters on Delta Lake. The ice access ramp can be seen on the left, and the refectory is faintly visible to the right of center. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001503.



SYMBOL KEY

- DECIDUOUS SHADE TREE (SIZE VARIES)
- DECIDUOUS UNDERSTORY TREE (SIZE VARIES)
- EVERGREEN TREE
- TYPICAL DRIVE
- TYPICAL FOOT PATH

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

- 1 ROSE GARDEN
- 2 SUNKEN GARDEN
- 3 REFECTORY
- 4 LAGOON
- 5 PLAYGROUND
- 6 TENNIS COURTS
- 7 DELTA LAKE
- 8 LAWTON MEMORIAL

SOURCE LIST

- 1) 1949 planimetric aerial, City of Fort Wayne
- 2) Historic drawing collection, Fort Wayne Parks & Rec
- 3) Historic photograph collections, Allen County Public Library/Fort Wayne History Center/private collections
- 4) Annual Report collections, Fort Wayne Parks & Rec/Allen County Public Library

0 25' 50' 75' 150'



Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report Fort Wayne, Indiana



Client:
City of Fort Wayne
Department of Parks
& Recreation

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Landscape Architect:
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Drawing Title:

1949 Plan

Plan Number:

pp

Date:

August 2002



0 25' 50' 75' 150'

SOURCE LIST

- 1) 1949 planimetric aerial, City of Fort Wayne



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Cultural Landscape Report
Fort Wayne, Indiana*

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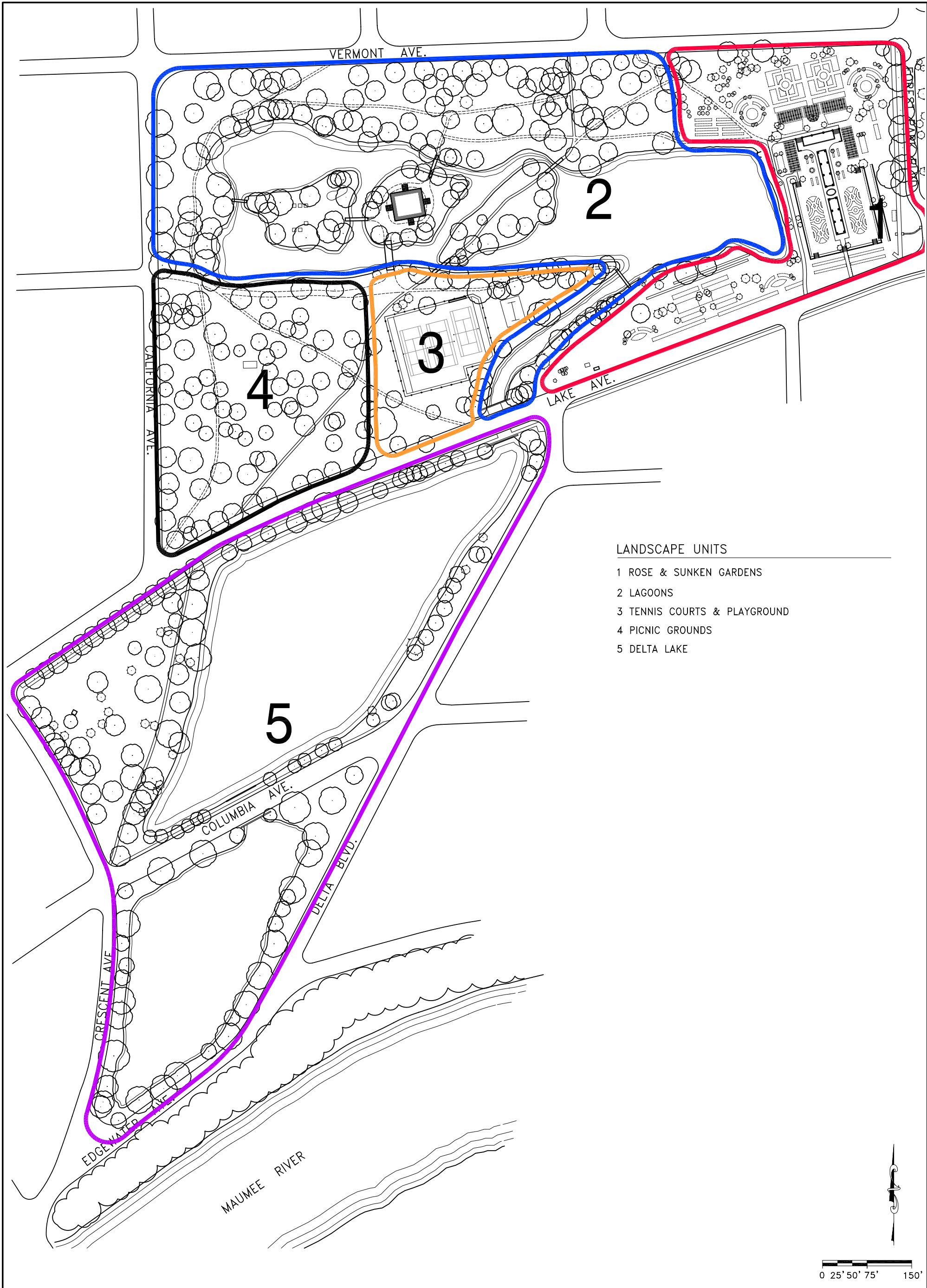
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Drawing Title:

**1949 Aerial
Photograph**

Plan Number:
PP AIR

Date:
August 2002



LANDSCAPE UNITS

- 1 ROSE & SUNKEN GARDENS
- 2 LAGOONS
- 3 TENNIS COURTS & PLAYGROUND
- 4 PICNIC GROUNDS
- 5 DELTA LAKE

0 25' 50' 75' 150'



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Drawing Title:

1949 Landscape
Units Plan

Plan Number:
PP LU

Date:
August 2002

CHAPTER III: 2002 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF LAKESIDE PARK

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter follows the outline established in Chapter II, describing in detail the contemporary character of Lakeside Park with text, images and plans. The *2002 Plan*, Plan EC, was compiled by combining the recent survey conducted of the park, obtained digitally from the Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation Department (FWPR), with digital files of the recent additions, also obtained from FWPR. Other principal sources included ground reconnaissance conducted by LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP and the 1999 aerial photograph, also included as *1999 Aerial Photograph*, Plan EC AIR.

The chapter is organized by the landscape units outlined in Chapter II and are shown in *2002 Landscape Units*, Plan EC LU. The following is a summary of the 2002 landscape units:

1. Rose & Sunken Gardens: containing the Sunken Garden and Rose Garden, from Forest Park Boulevard to the edge of the Lagoons.
2. Lagoons: consisting of the skating Lagoon, picnic pavilion, paved drive and parking lot, large playground, and open meadow extending west to California Boulevard.
3. Tennis Courts & Playground: three hard-surfaced tennis courts and ice skating shelter.
4. Picnic Grounds: a shaded parkland with large deciduous trees and a basketball court.
5. Delta Lake: a large body of water divided into two sections by Columbia Avenue, and containing a small parkland with the Lawton monument.

While the unit boundaries remain consistent on plans PP LU and EC LU, the relationship between the units in several instances has changed. These areas are depicted with dashed boundaries, rather than a solid line. A discussion of these changes occurs in Chapter IV: Landscape Change from 1949 to 2002.

This chapter follows the organization established in Chapter II, describing the character-defining features for the park and then specifically for each landscape unit. For reference, character-defining features include:

- Spatial Organization
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Circulation
- Water Features & Drainage
- Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

B. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, 2002

Lakeside Park consists of 26 acres divided into three sections by Lake Avenue and Columbia Avenue. Three ponds in the park, one in each section, occupy 7 acres, or 27% of the total park area. The highest ratio of water to land is in the southern two sections, where Delta Lake occupies 56% of the surface area. The park is set in a residential neighborhood and contained on all sides by city streets, with the dike of the Maumee River reinforcing Edgewater Avenue on the southern boundary. The park is generally level, with depressed areas in the Sunken Garden, ponds, and northwest field. The flat topography and surface of the ponds allows for long visual relationships and views, which are occasionally obstructed by vegetation.

Vegetation in the park consists of shade trees scattered in the lawn, clusters of flowering crabapples, and extensive planting beds and evergreen trees in the Rose and Sunken Gardens. Vehicular circulation consists of an asphalt drive that accesses a parking lot from Vermont Avenue, the park's northern boundary. Pedestrian circulation in Lakeside Park is limited, with the exception of the system of asphalt, brick paver and turf paths in the Rose and Sunken Gardens. Internal sidewalks access the playground from the parking lot and a bridge that crosses an arm of the skating lagoon and leads to Lake Avenue. There are also sidewalks along the west side of Forest Park Boulevard, the south side of Lake Avenue, and the north side of Columbia Avenue.

The principal water features are the aforementioned three ponds. The southern two are connected under a Columbia Avenue bridge and form Delta Lake. The northern skating lagoon is roughly rectangular in shape, with a narrow extended bay to the southwest. There are also four pools in the Sunken Garden that are filled seasonally. Structures and site furnishings include the walls, steps and pergolas of the Sunken Garden, benches and white vinyl fences in the Rose Garden, two park pavilions, a large, recently installed playground, three tennis courts, two basketball courts, and the Lawton memorial.

1. Rose & Sunken Gardens

The Sunken Garden is located between the skating lagoon and Forest Park Boulevard and is defined on all four sides by banks and low retaining walls. The Rose Garden consists of a collection of beds that encompass the Sunken Garden and flank the north and south ends of the skating lagoon. The Sunken Garden is symmetrically arranged on a central axis, and pergolas form the northern terminus of the space, as seen in Figure III.1. The same axis also orders the Rose Garden beds north of the pergolas, as seen on Plan EC. Beds to the south of the skating lagoon are also symmetrically arranged on the east and west sides of an axis.

The principal feature of the Rose Garden is the display beds. Beds also feature prominently in the Sunken Garden, although they are more supportive in design function to the hardscape elements, including the pools, urns, balustrade and pergolas. Most of the beds are arranged symmetrically. Noteworthy exceptions include five linear beds north of the skating lagoon and the beds northeast and northwest of the pergolas. As seen in Plan EC, these beds are similarly based on a circular theme but are not symmetrical. The western beds feature a circular bed with a white-painted metal sundial, seen in Figure III.2, and a semicircular lawn bordered with low hedges, planting beds and evergreens. The eastern beds include a triangular planting island with

rounded corners and a curved bed that is loosely based on a semicircle. There are occasional deciduous trees in this unit, which play a minor role, and evergreens, which function as structural elements in the composition. Pruned evergreen hedges define space at the north and south ends of the Sunken Garden and in Rose Garden beds north of the pergolas. Evergreen trees frame views and entrances, as well as form backdrops. In Figure III.3, a contemporary photograph looking south from the northwest corner of the Sunken Garden, many of the vegetative uses can be observed. Pruned hedges are seen forming the north and south boundaries of the garden, and a recently planted, unpruned hedge can be seen forming the west boundary. The two tall evergreens seen in the image flank the main entrance to the garden, and an overview of the geometrically ordered beds on the west side of the garden can be seen. The deciduous tree on the right is on the bank of the lagoon, where most of the deciduous trees in this unit are located.

Walks in the gardens consist primarily of turf paths between the planting beds. The Sunken Garden features seven sets of stairs and concrete paver walks along the central pools. An asphalt path runs along the west side of the Sunken Garden to Lake Avenue, as seen in Figure III.3, while another accesses the gardens from Forest Park Boulevard and passes north of the Sunken Garden's balustrade wall, seen in Figure III.4. The two paths join west of the pergolas, then separate again, with one continuing west to one of the park pavilions and the other curving north to Vermont Avenue.

The four pools of the Sunken Garden are filled from mid-May through mid-October. The pools are filled manually and do not circulate. They tend to lose water fairly rapidly due to leaks in the concrete liners. When filled, lilies are placed in the head pool, the northernmost of the four pools, but not in the other three because of past vandalism problems. Planting arrangements are also placed in each of the urns, which are also prone to vandalism.

The pergolas are the principal structures of this unit. The columns are painted and textured fiberglass, while the overhead members are white-painted wood. There are five separate pergolas, all of which are in a reasonable state of repair. Caulking in the seams of some of the columns has begun to flake, as has the paint. Concrete walls also feature prominently in the Sunken Garden, many of which are in a state of serious decline. Many of the low retaining walls have chipped, crumbled or failed, while in the taller walls at the north end there are many cracks and surface spalling. Many of the urns alongside the pools and balustrade wall are in poor repair. The stone fountain flanked by recently planted evergreens north of the balustrade wall is functional and can be seen in Figure III.4. Lighting in the garden is provided for security purposes and is not adequate enough to permit night use. In the Rose Garden there are three sections of white vinyl fencing; a curving section behind a bed in the northeast corner of the park, a straight section on the north side of rose beds north of the skating lagoon, and a long section divided by an ungated opening at the symmetrical rose-bed composition south of the lagoon. The southeast corner of the park contains the stone walls of the entrance to Forest Park Boulevard.

2. Lagoons

Both the boundaries and name of the "Lagoons" landscape unit reflect historic conditions, rather than contemporary ones. Today there is only one lagoon that occupies the southeast corner of

this landscape unit. The unit also contains a picnic pavilion, parking lot, large playground, and a large open lawn.

The open lawn contains large shade trees scattered around its periphery, particularly along Vermont Avenue. The new large playground has been separated from the lawn by an informal ring of newly planted deciduous and evergreen trees, as seen in Figure III.5. There are also several trees between the playground and the parking lot. Near the northern pavilion, called “pavilion #2”, there are several large trees and an evergreen hedge along Vermont Avenue. Among the trees are two specimens; a large *Acer palmatum*/Japanese maple at the northwest corner of the building, and a large *Platanus occidentalis*/American sycamore on the bank of the lagoon, between the pavilion and the Rose Garden.

The vehicular entrance into Lakeside Park is located midway along the park’s northern boundary on Vermont Avenue, and can be seen in Figure III.6. The drive passes west of pavilion #2, curves east around the end of the lagoon, turns south and terminates in the 12-stall lot on the north side of pavilion #1. A spur from this drive accesses pavilion #2. There are several asphalt and concrete paths at pavilion #2, including two that enter from Vermont Avenue, pass between the hedge and converge at the north side of the building. A path connects the northwest corner of the building to a path along the north edge of the Rose Garden, while another path, seen in Figure III.7, leads from the drive and passes south of the pavilion, also leading to the Rose Garden. From the parking lot a path leads to and then encircles the playground. There are no designated paths in the open meadow.

The view of the entrance drive seen in Figure III.6 does not show the recently installed mulch storage area, located directly east of pavilion #2 on the east side of the drive. The storage area contains a concrete floor and walls on three sides. It is 20 feet deep by 16 feet wide. The orange object that is visible in the center of Figure III.7 is nylon fence netting that is wrapped around the sides of a wooden dock that extends over the water. It is accessed from the parking lot. Other site furnishings include the playground equipment, a round picnic table installed on a concrete pad at the playground’s center, and a stone drinking fountain on the south side of the playground.

3. Tennis Courts & Playground

The landscape units including the tennis courts also includes pavilion #1 at the south end of the parking lot and an asphalt paved basketball court west of the tennis courts, located on the approximate boundary between the tennis courts and the picnic grove. Vegetation is limited to several shade trees and crabapples that screen the courts from Lake Boulevard. A partial sampling of tree species includes *Salix sp.*/weeping willow, *Acer platanoides*/Norway maple, *Acer saccharinum*/silver maple, *Tilia americana*/basswood, *Quercus macrocarpa*/bur oak, *Fagus grandifolia*/American beech, *Juglans cinera*/butternut and *Catalpa speciosa*/northern catalpa. Circulation consists of walks on the west side of the pavilion that lead southeast to a bridge over the extended arm of the skating lagoon. There is also an ice-skating access ramp connected to the pavilion. The tennis courts are fenced and lit for evening use, as seen in Figure III.8. The basketball court contains a single backboard and the pole for another, both on the east half of the court. The west half of the court does not contain backboards or poles, as seen in Figure III.9.

4. Picnic Grounds

The picnic grounds can be seen from the new playground in image III.10. This area is differentiated from the open lawn to the north by the large deciduous trees that occupy this unit, creating shade and an overhead canopy. A concrete walk angles through this unit from the playground, past the northwest corner of the tennis courts to Lake Avenue. There is also a small, asphalt paved basketball court in the grove that does not contain backboards or poles.

5. Delta Lake

The Delta Lake landscape unit is separated from the remainder of the park by Lake Avenue. North of Columbia Avenue is the larger part of the lake, with mown banks and large trees at the water's edge, as seen in Figure III.11. In the northeast corner, at the convergence of Lake Avenue and Delta Boulevard, there is a flat triangle of land containing eleven crabapples. West of the lake is a lightly wooded area containing the Lawton memorial, seen in Figure III.12. It is located on a small mound of turf. The banks of the southern half of Delta Lake also contain large trees, as well as sections of dense understory growth, as seen in Figure III.13. Portions of the banks on both halves show signs of erosion and high foot-traffic. In some instances the slopes are beginning to fail, and in other locations sections of the bank have been stabilized with rock or riprap.

The only defined paths in this unit are the sidewalks on the north and south sides of the northern section. Footpaths are worn along portion of the lake's perimeter. Columbia Avenue crosses Delta Lake with a bridge containing reinforced concrete rails that are showing signs of failure. The Lawton memorial is damaged, as Lawton's sword is missing. There are no other notable site furnishings in this landscape unit.



Figure III.1 View down the central axis of the Sunken Garden to the pergolas. LANDSCAPES L.A. • Planning • HP.



Figure III.2 The sundial bed in the Rose Garden at the northwest corner of the pergolas. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.3 View south to Lake Avenue on the path between the Sunken Garden and the skating lagoon. The two large evergreens on the left flank the main entrance to the garden. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.4 The east/west path on the north side of the Sunken Garden's balustrade, showing the drinking fountain flanked by two recently planted evergreens. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.5 Overview of the western half of the new playground, newly planted trees, and the open meadow beyond. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.6 View from the entrance drive looking east past pavilion #2 and the skating lagoon to the pergolas. LANDSCAPES L.A. • Planning • HP.



Figure III.7 The entrance drive from Vermont Avenue, which bends to the right (west) to access the parking lot and pavilion #1. Pavilion #2 is on the left. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.8 The three lighted tennis courts of Lakeside Park. LANDSCAPES L.A. • Planning • HP.



Figure III.9 View of the larger of two asphalt paved basketball courts, situated west of the tennis courts. Between the two courts there is only one backstop, seen here. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.10 View southwest from the playground to the shaded picnic grounds. The corner of the tennis courts can be seen on the left.
LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



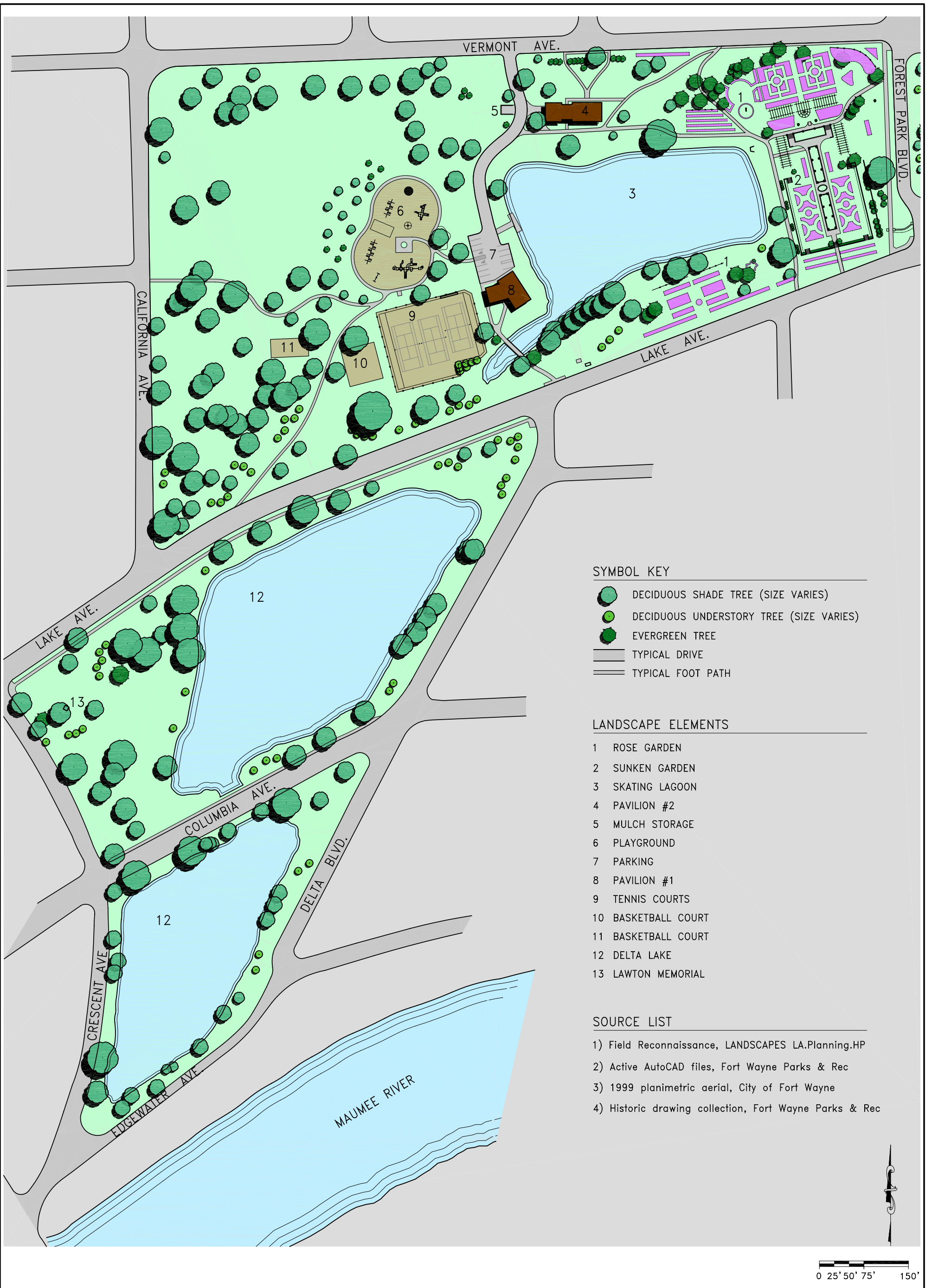
Figure III.11 The eastern side on the north half of Delta Lake, looking north towards Lake Avenue. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.12 The Lawton memorial, located on a small mound west of Delta Lake at the intersection of Crescent Avenue and Lake Avenue.
LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure III.13 View southwest of Columbia Avenue and the densely vegetated banks of the southern half of Delta Lake. LANDSCAPES
LA•Planning•HP.



Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report Fort Wayne, Indiana

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City of Fort Wayne
Department of Parks
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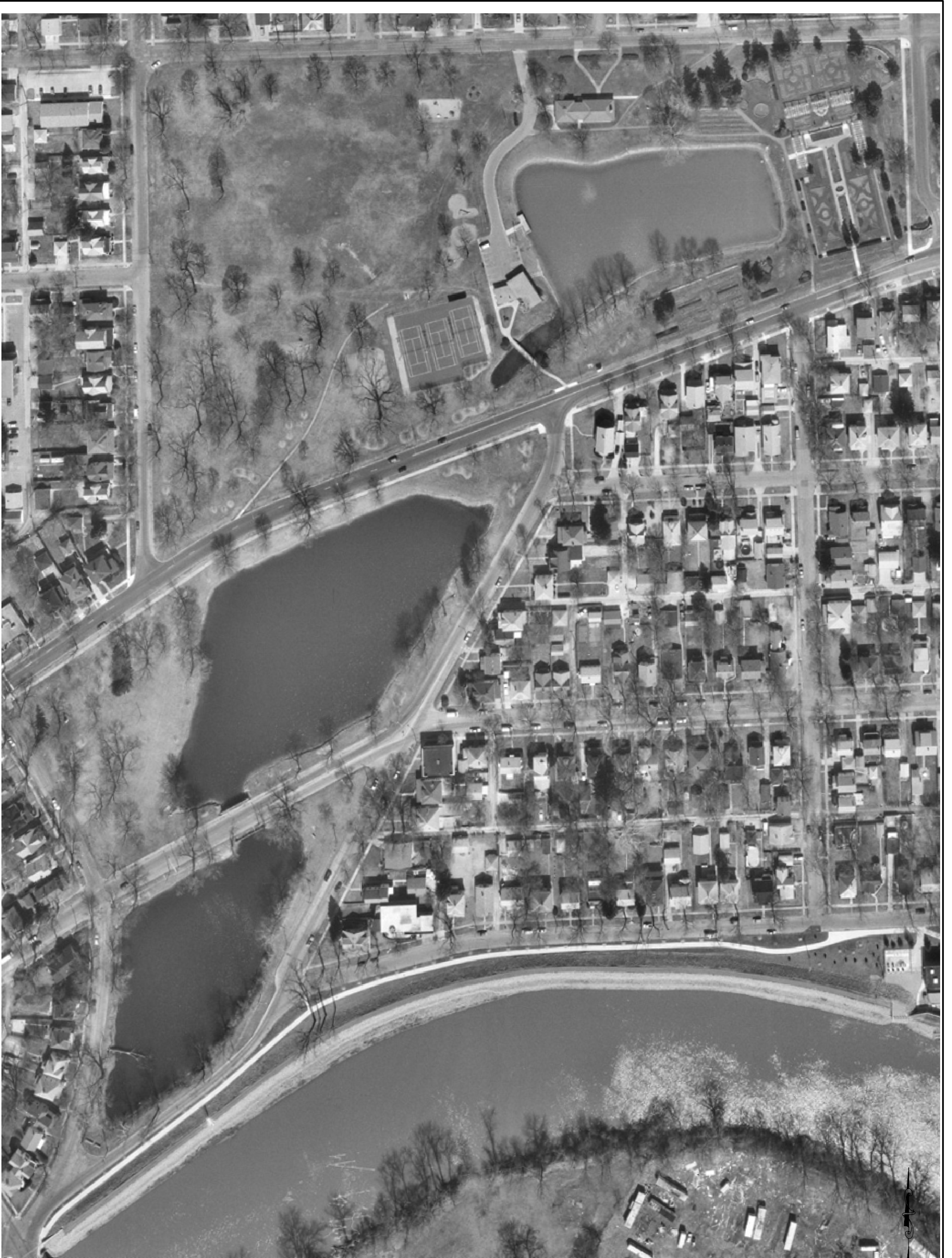
2002 Plan

Plan Number:

EC

Date:

August 2002



SOURCE LIST

- 1) 1999 planimetric aerial, City of Fort Wayne

0 25' 50' 75' 150'



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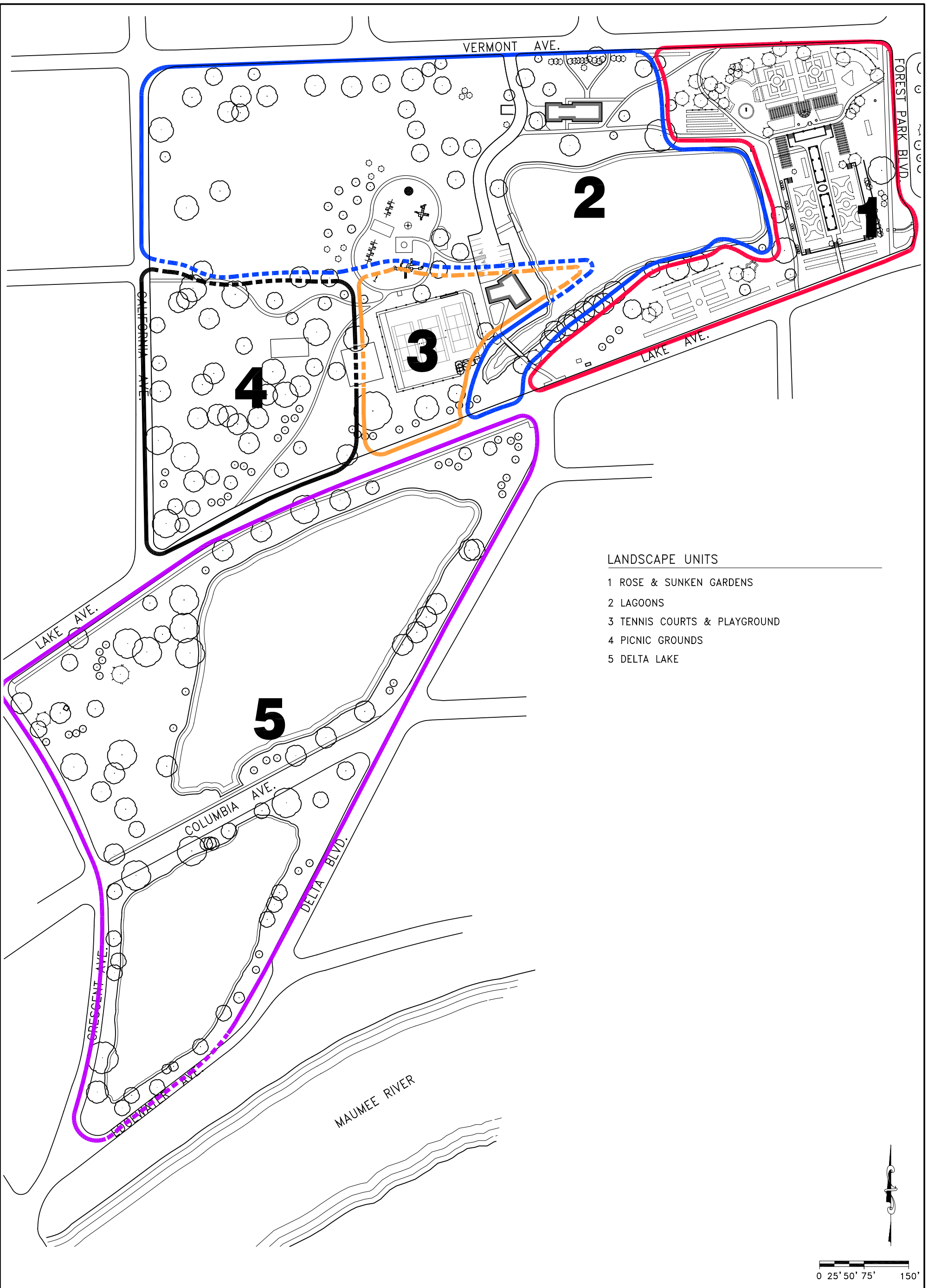
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1999 Aerial
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CHAPTER IV: LANDSCAPE CHANGE FROM 1949 TO 2002

A. INTRODUCTION

Using the groundwork established by the history and assessment of landscape character in 1949 and 2002, it is possible to obtain an accurate picture of the changes in Lakeside Park between the two periods. These changes occur in several ways, including the maturation and/or decline of extant features, the alteration of extant features, the removal of historic features and the addition of new features. Changes to the park's features often result in a change in the park's character, the level of which depends on the nature of the alterations.

Discussion of the park's changes is organized in the same manner as the preceding chapters; a description of character-defining features of the park in general, followed by a detail breakdown of change by the following landscape units:

1. Rose & Sunken Gardens
2. Lagoons
3. Tennis Courts & Playground
4. Picnic Grounds
5. Delta Lake

B. LANDSCAPE CHANGE

Lakeside Park has seen substantial change in 50 years, particularly in the northwest section of the park, as a comparison of Plan PP and Plan EC shows. There have been significant reductions in trees, paths and water surface, as well as substantial additions including two new pavilions, parking lot, two basketball courts, an open meadow, and a large playground. Between 1949 and 2002 there has been an approximate 57% reduction of large deciduous trees throughout the park. Only one path remains of the once comprehensive circulation system in the western half of the park. Water surface north of Lake Avenue has been reduced by 45% and the seven bridges over the lagoons have been replaced by one of a different design in a different location. The lagoons no longer connect with Delta Lake, the northern part of which has been reduced by 21%.

Elements that have remained fairly consistent include the tennis courts, Rose and Sunken Gardens. The gardens have seen many changes over the years, but their basic structure and layout has remained consistent. A detailed description of these changes follows.

1. Rose & Sunken Gardens

Spatial organization and views within the Rose and Sunken garden have been affected by the loss and maturation of vegetation. A row of large trees along Forest Park Boulevard have been removed, opening the east boundary. Many of the small evergreens that were used to mark the edges of beds or entrances remain, but have reached a size where they contradict their original design intent. For example, Figure IV.1 is a contemporary view from Lake Avenue down the

central axis of the Sunken Garden. The trees that were meant to frame the entrance and serve as a gateway into the garden now block the view and inhibit movement. This view can be compared with Figure IV.2, a 1929 photograph from same location, which affords an overview of the entire garden. There is not a circa 1949 photograph from this location to provide for comparison, but judging from other period images such as the oblique aerial in Figure III.2 these two trees would have been around 10-feet tall at the time – large enough to fulfill the frame and gateway functions without inhibiting views or movement.¹

Garden beds exist in similar locations in 2002 as they did in 1949. The Rose Garden beds north and south of the skating lagoon have changed little, with the exception of the loss of the flanking semicircular beds in the south. The beds northeast and northwest of the pergolas have similar circular themes to those found in 1949, but have changed substantially. The beds of the sunken garden also have a different layout. There are fewer evergreens in the gardens today, and as already pointed out some encroach on walkways and beds because of their size. The newly planted evergreens that flank the drinking fountain and the central pergola are more columnar than their pyramidal predecessors, but are placed the same location.

Paths have remained fairly consistent between the two periods, with the exception of the handicap access ramp added to the west pergola. Paving materials have changed, however, with the contemporary use of asphalt and gray concrete pavers. Turf paths between beds have of course been altered with the redesign of the beds themselves. There are some instances, however, where foot traffic and service vehicle traffic have worn the lawn, as seen in Figure IV.3.

The pools, wall and structures of the gardens remain, although many are in poor condition to the point of eminent failure. Exceptions include the pergolas, which have been recently rehabilitated. The urns are in poor condition, as seen in Figure IV.4, but are currently being molded for accurate replacement by FWPR. Many of the walls are also in poor repair. The pools are filled each year but the plumbing that allowed water to flow through them does not function. Vandals have broken the fountain at the head pool seen in Figure IV.5, but attempts to restore it are also underway.

2. Lagoons

This landscape unit has seen the most character altering changes in the park. The only area that bares resemblance to the 1949 landscape conditions is the skating lagoon, but even that has changed in size. Historically this area was densely wooded, creating an intimate landscape that was explored via paths and bridges, with extended views down the linear lagoons, framed by large, overarching trees. Passive recreation was the principal use, and the use for which the landscape was designed. Today the open field and playground allow for more active recreation, but also expose the park to the residential neighborhood, as seen in Figure IV.6. This area has experienced a complete re-design with an emphasis on different activities.

Only 33% of the deciduous canopy remains today. The islands and lagoons have been converted into open turf and playground, and the remaining lagoon enlarged. There is 45% less water surface in this unit than there was in 1949.

The entrance drive and parking lot have created easier access and convenience, but have also introduced a utilitarian feel into the park. As seen in Figure IV.7, there are utility poles, utility boxes, signs and dumpsters, in addition to the large amount of asphalt. The curbs made of tire-stops seen in this image protect the grass and permit drainage, but are also visually dominant and draw attention to the drive. The new walled storage bin on the entrance drive also fulfills an important function but compounds the visual impact of the drive.

With the exception some of the walks at pavilion #2, the extensive system of paths and bridges that accessed this unit in 1949 is gone. There is a path around the playground and a bridge over the remnant of lagoon #5, seen in Figure IV.8, but it differs in both design and location. The original bridges were not flat, but contained ramps at both ends and a different railing, as seen in Figure IV.9. The two pavilions found in the park today are also very different in design style and feel than the original foursquare refectory on the central island.

3. Tennis Courts & Playground

Changes to this unit include the removal of the peninsula that jutted east into the lagoons, trees along the banks of the lagoons that screened the courts, and the replacement of the playground with pavilion #1. Paths that cross through the north and southwest portions of the unit have also been removed. The basketball courts west of the tennis courts are another addition.

4. Picnic Grounds

The picnic grounds, seen in Figure IV.10, are still shaded by large trees, although there are 50% fewer than there were in 1949. The large picnic table is gone, as are three of the paths that crossed this unit. The remaining path was realigned to accommodate one of the basketball courts, of which there are two. There has been a resultant transition from passive to active recreation in this unit with the loss of strolling paths and trees and the addition of courts, but it has not been as complete as the shift in the lagoons landscape unit.

5. Delta Lake

As elsewhere in the park, the banks of Delta Lake now contain significantly fewer trees than were present in 1949. The banks of the lower half of the lake however, are also dense with new successive growth. As seen in Figure IV.11, this greatly reduces visibility, particularly during the summer when the vegetation is in leaf.

Like the lagoons, Delta Lake has also been modified and reduced in size, but not as severely. The principal change has occurred in the northeast corner, with the removal of the Lake Avenue bridge and the filling of the channel that connected the lake with the Lagoons. The Columbia Avenue bridge remains but is in poor condition, as seen in Figure IV.12. Riprap has been added to the severely worn and eroded banks around the bridge.

CHAPTER IV ENDNOTES

¹ Although this comparison in this chapter is between 1949 and 2002, Figure IV.2 shows a number of elements from the 1920s and 1930s that were gone by 1949. These include the pergola dome, globes or globe lights on the southern ends of the two flanking pergolas, and pedestals containing urns on the east and west sides of the entrance. The beds were also substantially different, as seen in Figure IV.2 and also Figure I.12.



Figure IV.1 Contemporary view from Lake Avenue down the central axis of the Sunken Garden, which is blocked by the large evergreens.
LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.

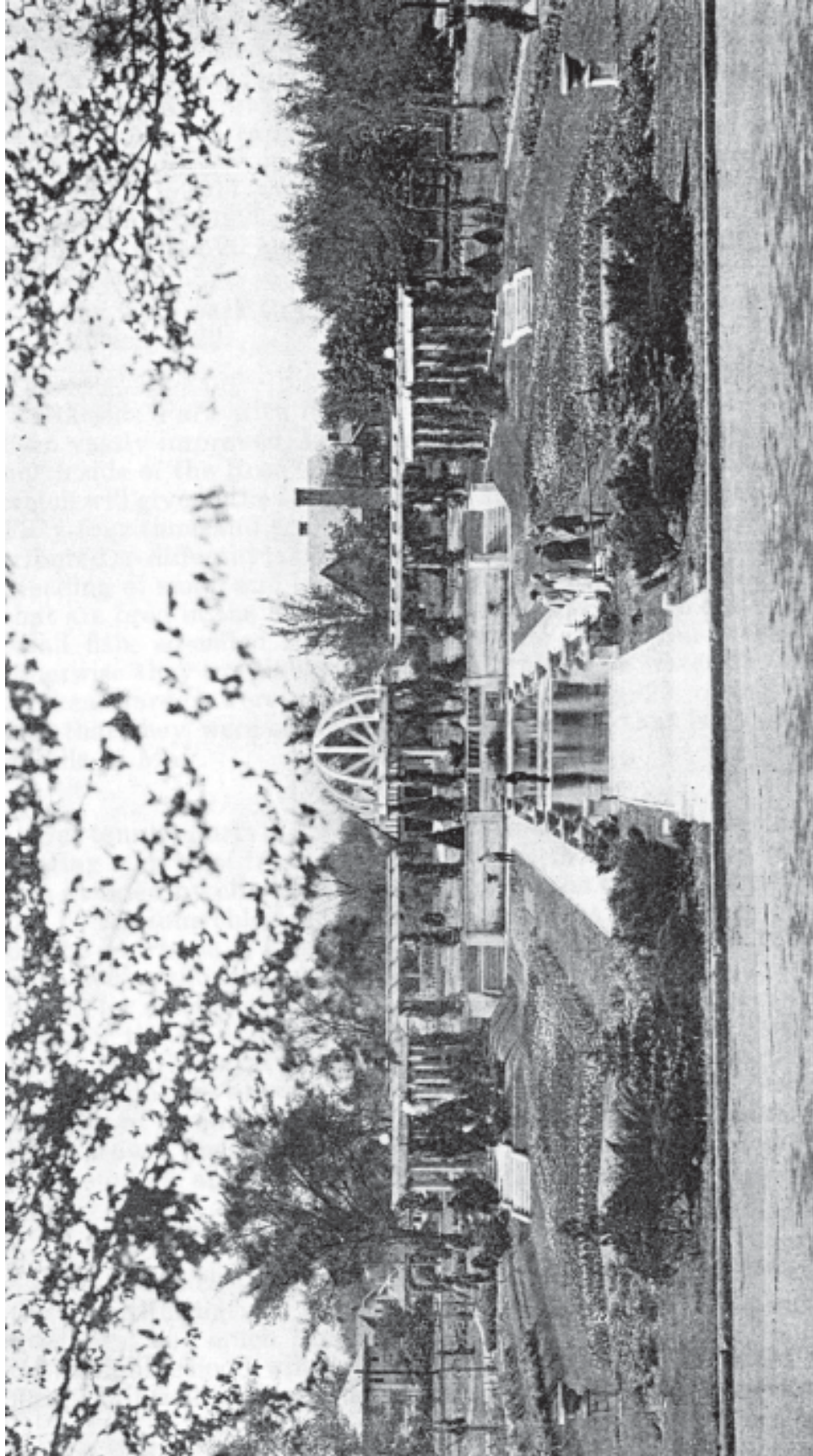


Figure IV.2 Historic view from Lake Avenue of the Sunken Garden, 1929. 1929 Annual Report, p. 20. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure IV.3 Path worn by service vehicles in the Rose Garden, along Lake Avenue. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure IV.4 Damaged base of urn and wall in the Sunken Garden. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.

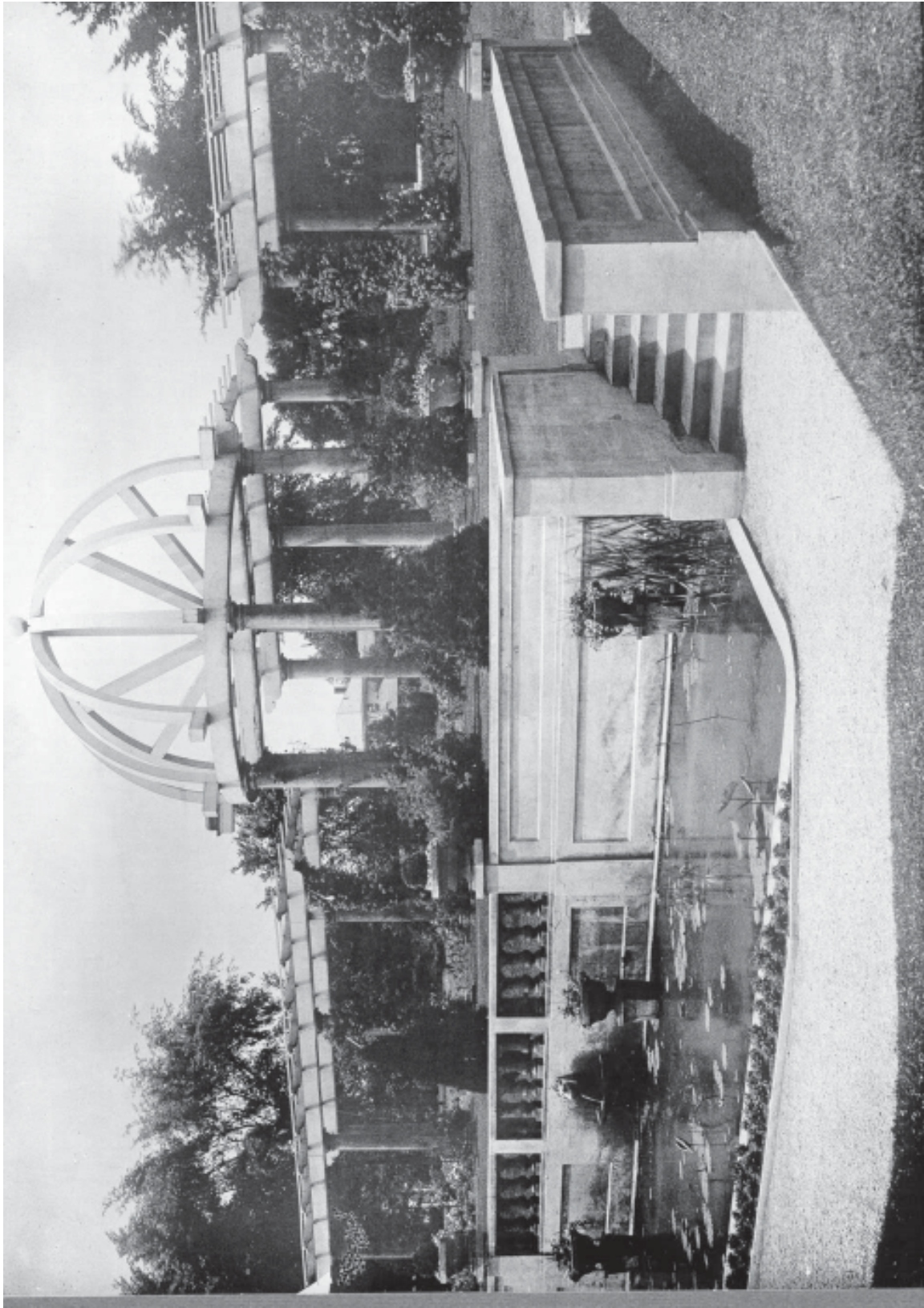


Figure IV.5 Historic view of the head pool and balustrade wall with the lion's head fountain and shell basin, c. 1930. Courtesy of Allen County Public Library, 00001500.



Figure IV.6 Broad view into the park from Vermont Avenue of the playground, open meadow and beyond. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure IV.7 The utilitarian parking lot access, with utility poles and boxes, fire-stop curbs and signage. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure IV.8 View of the pedestrian bridge over the extended arm of the skating lagoon, with the corner of the tennis courts and pavilion #1 visible on the left. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.

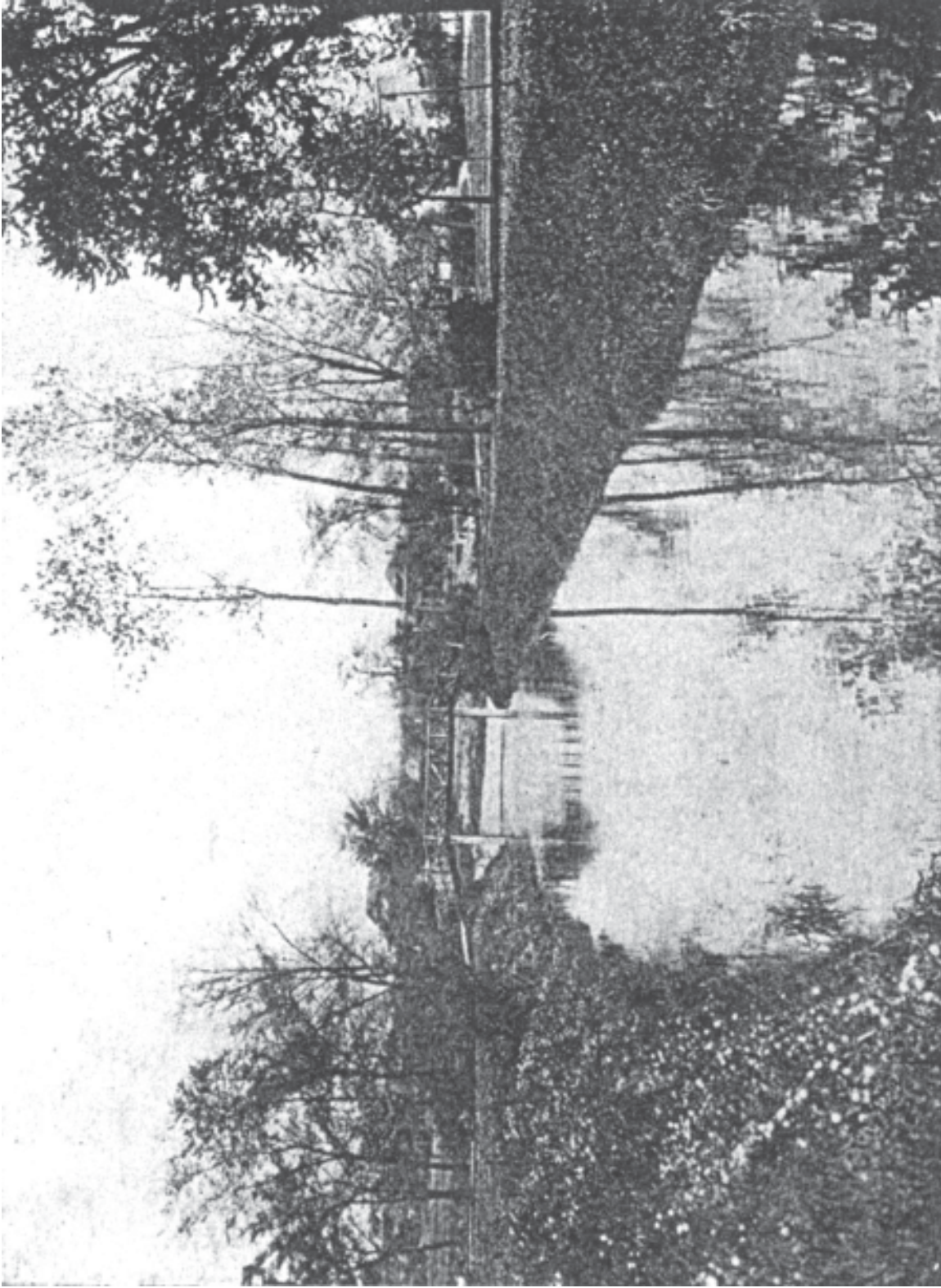


Figure IV.9 Historic view one of the original pedestrian bridges over the lagoons, 1919. 1919 Annual Report, p. 34. Courtesy of Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation.



Figure IV.10 View towards the basketball courts and the picnic grounds from the southeast corner of the tennis courts. LANDSCAPES
LA•Planning•HP.



Figure IV.11 Overgrown banks of the southern half of Delta Lake, looking north towards Columbia Avenue. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure IV.12 Damaged railing and riprap on the bank of the Columbia Avenue vehicular bridge. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.

CHAPTER V: CURRENT USE, PROGRAMMING & MAINTENANCE

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the use, programming and maintenance of Lakeside Park. It focuses on use and maintenance over the past several years, but where it is useful comparisons are also made with historic practices. Data was gathered through a park user survey, interviews with Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation (FWPR) personnel and a review of FWPR records. Observations within the park were also attempted, although they were generally unproductive given the winter season and the timing of the report.

The aim of this chapter is to provide a clear picture of the way in which Lakeside Park is fulfilling the needs of its users, and where the park may be falling short. This information will serve as the basis for the use, programming and maintenance recommendations and will shape the development of the historic landscape preservation treatment strategy.

B. PARK USE & PROGRAMMING

Lakeside Park offers a range of recreational activities. In order to understand to what extent these activities are being utilized, LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP conducted interviews with Perry Ehresman, Superintendent of Leisure Services and Rhonda Berg, Office Services, FWPR and reviewed printed materials provided by FWPR regarding the availability, use and cost of park recreation resources. Input from the public was also sought through public meetings and a user survey.

The user survey was conducted during the month of April 2002 that targeted Lakeside Park area residents. A copy of the survey form with a full tally of the findings has been included in this report as Appendix A. A total of 45 surveys were collected, of whom 55.6% indicated that they visited the park more than once a week. 88.9% responded that they were regular park users in the summer, as opposed to 35.6% in the winter. In addition, 64.7% of those surveyed in the Swinney Park neighborhoods for a similar Swinney Park survey reported use of Lakeside Park at least a few times a year.

The following discussion of park use and programming has been organized into six sections. The first four explain and address the four modes of recreation as accommodated by Lakeside Park. Section five provides a summary of the recorded use of park facilities, while the sixth section describes recreational, educational and event programming.

1. Active or Exertive Recreation

Active or Exertive recreation is defined as aerobic exercise involving equipment, field or court based games, and paths for running or walking. Facilities for active recreation at Lakeside Park include the tennis courts (13.3% of those surveyed reported use of this facility), basketball courts

(11.1%), playground (53.3%), and ice-skating pond (17.8%). The paths in the park do not lend themselves to aerobic exercise, although 20% of those surveyed did report jogging in the park.

2. Passive Recreation

Passive Recreation encompasses a wide range of casual and informal uses of parks and open spaces. The motive behind passive recreation is often to spend time in a green, scenic environment. Of all the park uses surveyed, passive recreation activities were reported most frequently. Passive recreation activities include walking (68.9%), sitting, reading, walking a dog (22.2%), picnicking (35.6%), enjoying being outdoors and observing the scenery (48.9%). Pedestrian paths, shady groves, views and gardens all enhance the passive recreation experience. Areas that lend themselves to passive recreation in Lakeside Park include the Rose Garden and Sunken Garden, the shaded picnic grove, Delta Lake and the skating lagoon, both of which can be fished from. 77.8% of all respondents reported use of the Rose Garden. In an open-ended question, 8.9% of respondents reported a need for more picnic tables and benches

3. Social or Gregarious Recreation

Social recreation involves joining with friends, family or groups in the park for a celebration, picnic, reunion, performance, dance, fair or festival. It also includes viewing sports and enjoying the company of others who are also spectating. Lakeside Park features two well-equipped pavilions that can be rented for private use, as can the Rose Garden. Social recreation can also accompany other passive and active recreation, such as playing tennis or ice-skating. 66.7% of park users reported visiting Lakeside Park with a family member, 46.7% with a friend, and 24.4% with a group. 26.7% reported attending organized activities or events, and 22.2% expressed a desire to see more such programs.

4. Educational or Interpretive Recreation

Educational or interpretive recreation includes casual or structured learning about local history, ecology, geology, horticulture, garden design, art, etc. Educational recreation in a park setting will often focus on elements found within the park landscape, or the park may merely provide an outdoor classroom. Ways in which educational recreation can be addressed in a park include guided or self-guided tours, informational signs, programs, lectures and exhibits. At Lakeside Park educational classes are occasionally held in the pavilions. The Rose Garden is an excellent source of horticultural knowledge. The Rose Garden and Lawton memorial are also sources of local history.

5. Facility Use & Reservations

FWPR records allow for an analysis of the structured use of three of Lakeside Park's facilities: the Rose Garden, pavilion #1 and pavilion #2.

The Rose Garden is available for wedding rentals from May through October. There is a \$30 fee for a two-hour period, and a single party may reserve several two-hour increments, if desired. Saturday is the busiest day of the week, with the garden frequently reserved from 8:00 in the morning until 8:00 at night. Friday is the next day most frequently reserved, followed by Sunday and Thursday. Reservation of the Rose Garden does not grant the renters exclusive use of the garden – other park users may visit the garden while weddings are being conducted. The most popular place for weddings to occur is at the pergola and in the Sunken Garden. The Rose

Garden was reserved 123 times over the 2001 season, with June and July being the busiest months with 30 and 31 reservations, respectively. By the beginning of April 2002 the garden had already been reserved 86 times for the 2002 season, with June leading the way at 28 reservations.

The Lakeside Park pavilions are open for use only during events or as rentals from May through October. Pavilion #1 is located south of the parking lot, next to the ice-skating access ramp, and features a fireplace, refrigerator, sink, hot plate, hot water, electrical outlets, tables, chairs and restrooms. It has a capacity of 72 persons. Pavilion #2 can host 80 people, and features large overhead doors that can be opened, a fireplace, sink, hot plate, hot water, electrical outlets, tables and chairs. Of Fort Wayne's 19 rentable park pavilions, Lakeside Park's pavilions rank 13th and 14th in seating capacity. The average size of the group reservation for the pavilion #1 in 2001 was 57, with a range of 25 to 75.¹ Pavilion #2 averaged 61, with a range from 15 to 80. Pavilion #1 was rented 48 times in 2001, ranking it 9th in frequency of use, while pavilion #2 ranked 6th with 66 rentals. The month of heaviest use was June, with 15 rentals for pavilion #1 and 16 for pavilion #2. In 2000 pavilion #1 was rented 46 times and it ranked 13th, while pavilion #2 was rented 61 times and ranked 8th. The two pavilions have the same rental fees; \$51 Monday through Friday and \$72 Saturday and Sunday for the 2002 season. This places Lakeside Park's pavilions in a three-way tie with the 10th through 12th ranked pavilions in terms of cost. When considering revenues generated, pavilion #1 ranked 10th in 2001 with \$2,808 and 11th in 2000 with \$2,686. Pavilion #2 ranked 8th in 2001 with \$3,535 and 10th in 2000 with \$3,378.

The Fort Wayne park pavilion rental program operates on a deficit. Operating costs exceeded revenues in 2001 by 15%. This figure was down however, from 21% in 2000 and 30.7% in 1999. Further sustainability will likely be achieved for 2002 with the modest increase in rental fees, on average of just over \$2 per rental. The increase was weighted towards the higher use pavilions. The Lakeside Park pavilions' rental fee increased \$1 for weekday use and \$2 for weekends.

6. Park Programming

The principal programmed event in Lakeside Park is the annually held Rose Walk, a one-day event conducted by FWPR in conjunction with the two-day long Rose Show, which is organized by the Fort Wayne Rose Society. This event generally occurs in June, although it has been held other months as well. The Rose Walk features tours of the Rose Garden lead by FWPR horticultural and garden staff, as well as music and other activities. The Rose Show includes a judged competition of roses from private collections and utilizes the park's pavilions. Other programs are organized independently of FWPR and also utilize the pavilions. Funding is currently being sought by FWPR to re-introduce a summer playground program at Lakeside Park that would operate two days a week between June and August in 2002.

C. PARK MAINTENANCE

LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP conducted interviews with Jerry Byanski, Superintendent of Parks and Larry Walter, Manager of Landscape & Horticulture, and reviewed records provided by Byanski in order to understand the current maintenance efforts at Lakeside Park. FWPR does

track maintenance efforts by task for each park, although a detailed breakdown of Lakeside Park person hours and cost is not available because this data is not used to create annual park-by-park summaries. It would be possible for FWPR to create such a summary if it were deemed necessary, but it would be difficult and time consumptive because the records would need to be compiled and sorted from eight sub-departments. This section will therefore outline the basic structure of the FWPR maintenance department, and then general tasks associated with Lakeside Park also be described.

Park maintenance falls under the responsibility of one of eight business groups of the Park Division, which include the following:

- Grounds Management/Heavy Equipment: turf maintenance, sports fields, waste management, heavy equipment
- Facilities Management: repair and construction and janitorial services
- Project Coordination: security and contract maintenance management
- Safety and Operations Support: safety programs, training, fleet operations and storeroom
- Project Administration: capital improvements, new project management, design, site/facility planning and field engineering
- Forestry: city street and park trees
- Landscape and Horticulture: planting and maintenance
- Greenhouse Operations: plant propagation

Maintenance is conducted by skill-based teams that rove through the city parks, as opposed to a dedicated system where crews are devoted to geographically defined areas. Selected tasks are also contracted out. Lakeside Park also has a devoted team of gardeners to maintain the Rose and Sunken Gardens, which includes two FTE and four seasonals (two of which are 6-7 month term and two of which are 3-4 month term). The following is a summary list of general in-house and contracted tasks based on the Byanski interview and a list included in a 1997 park maintenance report:²

- Park Trees: park tree maintenance on a seven-year pruning schedule by three crews under one arborist
- Mowing: large area mowing with 16' swath mowers, small area mowing contracted out
- Paving: asphalt roads, parking lots and paths, concrete walks and slabs, pavers and color coating athletic courts
- Masonry: tuck pointing, stone and block work, glass block repairs and installation, dry laid landscape stone walls, caulking
- Fencing: wood (plank, stockade and split-rail), ornamental metal, chain link, backstops and gates
- Play Equipment: installation of new structures, major repairs and renovations, demolition of aging sites
- Miscellaneous: roofing, gutters and downspouts, site drainage and signage
- Painting: buildings, structures, lot striping and play equipment
- Janitorial/Cleaning Services: including park pavilions and public restrooms, graffiti removal

- Site Utility Repairs: electrical – including lighting, pumps, signs, etc., plumbing – including fountains, pools, sewer systems, etc., and HVAC
- Specialized Vehicle and Equipment Repairs

Over the past 30 years there has been a trend of reducing personnel while increasing park acreage. A detailed report of this trend made in 1997 can be found in “Park Maintenance: Finance History – Past and Present”, filed by the Board of Park Commissioners. The report points out that in 1974 there were 197 full-time employees (FTE) devoted to park labor and management. In 1997, when the report was filed, there were 119 FTE. In 2002 there are 115 FTE, 64 of which are devoted to labor. Two explanations of this decrease include improved technology and equipment, such as the recent acquisition of large area mowers, and the increased use of subcontractors, which have proven cost effective and increased efficiency on selected tasks.³ Meanwhile, park acreage increased from 1,636 in 1970 to 2,270 in 1997, and 2,369 in 2002. This represents 45% growth over a 32-year period. It is not the purpose of this cultural landscape report to analyze or resolve department-wide issues, but these numbers indicate that the current level of staff hours devoted to Lakeside Park is the minimum available to maintain the park in its current state. The additional maintenance of future capital projects would either require shifts in staff and fund devotion to Lakeside Park, thus affecting other parks, or the creation of new positions.

A portion of the user survey dwelt on park maintenance and condition. Most areas received a majority of marks of “good” out of excellent, good, average, fair, and poor categories. Areas that received a majority of marks in another category include the playground, which received 51.1% “excellent” marks, and the basketball courts and tennis courts, both of which received 37.8% “average” marks. Categories with the most “poor” marks included the condition of the lagoons, park access, and the condition of drives and parking.

CHAPTER V ENDNOTES

¹ The reservation number does not reflect actual attendance. Events where the anticipated attendance will exceed the pavilion's capacity are permitted.

² Board of Park Commissioners. "Park Maintenance: Finance History – Past and Present". City of Fort Wayne, IN, 1997, p. 8.

³ Byanski interview follow-up, May 13, 2002.

CHAPTER VI: EXPLORATION, SELECTION & DESCRIPTION OF LAKESIDE PARK LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

The purposes of any landscape preservation treatment are to retain the remaining historic character and features, to mitigate negative changes and deterioration when possible, to prevent future such changes from occurring, and to address the range of current and future use and maintenance issues affecting the property while achieving these purposes. These complex purposes are accomplished by selecting an intervention philosophy and specific treatment approach that is most appropriate for the property and its uses. Treatment looks at the property as a whole and then, based on the history, level of change, significance, proposed uses, level of documentation, financial resources and maintenance capabilities, and establishes a comprehensive framework within which work on individual features may be proposed and implemented. At Lakeside Park the exploration of a preservation treatment must address all of these issues. Stated differently, the selected treatment acts as a preservation “philosophy” that guides decision-making about the scope of interventions and the continuing management of the historic property.

This chapter explores the range of possible landscape treatment alternatives and reviews their appropriateness in regards to the needs of Lakeside Park. The recommended treatment is then described and discussed in detail, as well as illustrated graphically on the *Lakeside Park Rehabilitation Concepts Plan*, Plan RC.

B. EXPLORATION OF LANDSCAPE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

The *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes (Guidelines)* recommends four possible preservation treatments for historic landscapes: Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. In the *Guidelines* it is stated that a preservation treatment “cannot be considered in a vacuum”, and selection is affected by the practical and philosophical concerns of the present day and the future. Therefore, the choice and implementation of an overall treatment must consider such real world concerns as new or expanded uses, operational requirements such as access in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act, safety and security, parking, as well as anticipated capital improvements, staffing, and maintenance costs. Although the four treatments differ in the level of activity and change they propose for a property, they share an important commonality: all treatments avoid anachronistic conditions, in which features which never co-existed historically in a landscape are placed together today. All these issues are considered in the testing of appropriate preservation treatments for the historic landscape at Lakeside Park.

1. Preservation

Preservation is a low-impact approach, in which stabilization, repair, and replacement in-kind of character-defining features is emphasized, with minimal change occurring on the property. Preservation is an appropriate choice when many elements are intact, interpretive goals can be met within the existing conditions, or when financial resources or staffing are limited. Preservation can also be viewed as an interim treatment, until such time as additional documentation provides a sound basis for restoration or additional resources are garnered to address more ambitious treatments. Therefore, Preservation, with its goals to retain and maintain the existing historic fabric, is in fact the treatment approach on which the other three, more intensive treatments, are based. Preservation alone, however, is not a sufficient treatment for Lakeside Park, as a Preservation strategy would not address the present and future needs of the park users nor would it restore the park's lost historic character.

2. Restoration

In contrast to Preservation, a Restoration treatment depends on considerable documentation so that the historic condition can be authentically recaptured. Appropriate resources to perform the more intensive intervention required in a Restoration are also needed. The application of sound Preservation actions underlies this treatment. Restoration treatment seeks to first preserve, through stabilization and repair, all historic features present during the period of significance that remain, and then to replace missing character-defining features in an authentic manner. Restoration may address a landscape unit or an entire landscape. Restoration treatment may also require the removal of subsequently added features, recapturing the overall spaces, form, character and details of the landscape to a high degree of accuracy. While a Restoration approach would recapture Lakeside Park's lost historic character, it would not fully accommodate the contemporary needs of the park users. Restoration as a whole is therefore not recommended, although the restoration of certain elements of the park should be considered, such as the restoration of the Rose and Sunken Gardens.

3. Rehabilitation

The third treatment, Rehabilitation, emphasizes the modification of the historic property to suit new, compatible uses, implemented in a manner sensitive to conditions during the period of significance. Preservation of existing historic features, character and details is required in Rehabilitation, while contemporary use is accommodated. Rehabilitation "is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or (landscape) architectural values... When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment". Rehabilitation is frequently most appropriate treatment for urban public parks, as it blends the needs for historic preservation and interpretation with the recreational needs of contemporary park users and contemporary maintenance levels. With the baseline of Preservation, Rehabilitation is the best overall treatment for Lakeside Park.

4. Reconstruction

Reconstruction of a landscape is the most intensive of the four treatment approaches, involving a complete re-creation of a missing historic landscape or, perhaps more often, a landscape unit or

features within a landscape. It is implemented when a high level of detailed documentation is available to construct an exact replica, without reliance on speculation. Reconstruction is usually chosen to provide an interpretive potential and presentation to the visitor that is not possible at the property without this effort to reconstruct.

C. RECOMMENDED REHABILITATION TREATMENT

A rehabilitation treatment is recommended for Lakeside Park because it preserves and respects history while addressing and incorporating current and future needs. Under such a treatment the park is to be enhanced as a recreational destination drawing on its unique historic character for inspiration, and the remaining historic features will be preserved, repaired or reconstructed as required. The Lakeside Park history, as revealed in this project, is interesting and should be used as an educational resource for interpretation. In addition the park, when rehabilitated as recommended, will better meet the needs of the park users. Under rehabilitation strategy contemporary amenities, such as the new playground, can be retained as a part of the park evolution while they are more effectively incorporated into the character of the overall park. A rehabilitation treatment is also flexible in the philosophy of respecting history and historic character while incorporating new use and can accommodate a range of future needs.

Lakeside Park's rehabilitation treatment is comprehensive and addresses the diversity of active, passive, social and educational recreational needs and desires that are appropriate to this historic park. This is accomplished by improving the physical aspects of the park to include spatial organization and visual relationships, vegetation, circulation, water features, structures, site furnishings and by shaping these physical aspects to enhance the individual and group recreational uses of the park in a variety of ways. All the previous chapters, including the findings of Chapter V: Current Use, Programming & Maintenance, have guided the recommendations. The following text organizes and describes the components of the rehabilitation treatment. The text is accompanied by the *Rehabilitation Concepts Plan*, which highlights the changes proposed to the existing park.

1. Restore Rose & Sunken Gardens

The Rose and Sunken Gardens have been the principal attraction at Lakeside Park since the 1920s and today retain much of their historic character. Considerable effort is expended on their care and upkeep, which is to be commended. There are key features, however, that are in a state of serious decline particularly in the Sunken Garden. All of the hardscape elements, including retaining walls, steps, and pools, have reached or exceeded the lifespan of the original concrete. In most cases these elements are in need of replacement rather than repair. Further expert analysis may determine that some elements may be able to be stabilized and repaired. The replacement of these elements should be done by skilled, qualified craftsmen in a manner that closely replicates historic detail while utilizing contemporary construction technique much like the recent reconstruction of the pergolas. Once built, a routine inspection and repair schedule should be established to ensure long life.

The planting bed arrangements of the gardens are also recommended for restoration to their historic form. This work is desirable but is secondary to the critical need for reconstruction of the

deteriorated concrete pool basins and walls. While the gardens evolved over time, the early patterns were all geometric. The recommended configuration of the gardens is the bed configuration that was in place with the pergola and dome of the 1920s. The principal plant materials in these garden beds are annuals, perennials and roses. Since this is a rose display garden, the display beds for new varieties will change every few years. A constant level of horticultural effort and alteration is expected in the future as it was in the past. The overall recommendation is that the configuration of the beds be historic and that the plant materials chosen reflect that character of the garden overall. As the bed plantings are replaced, the evergreens are also recommended for replacement in their historic locations. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP finds it appropriate to consider first the use of the original evergreens, then to explore the benefits of using more dwarf or slower growing cultivars. The final selection should be based on providing a plant with the character and qualities of the historic and if possible, a better choice for its growth habit and level of effort to control size, and its disease and pest resistance as well as availability and cost. A cyclical replacement schedule may be required in order to conserve historic character.

2. Recapture Historic Planting Patterns

The trees highlighted in color on Plan RC represent both historic tree locations and, in few areas, trees placed to enhance the park experience, scenic quality and cohesion of the park landscape, particularly around newer features and at the park perimeter. Individual tree placements shown on the plan are based on the 1949 aerial photograph and are accurately placed, however, no early plan exists to show the historic species. Some photographic views provide partial coverage of these areas, and tree identification from these views can aid the selection process.

The principal area of historic tree restoration is the picnic grove west of the basketball courts. By supplementing the remaining grove with new trees in historic locations, as seen on Plan RC, the pleasant pattern of shade and sunlit openings will be recaptured. The new trees at the park's northwest corner, along Vermont and California Avenues, also recall a historic pattern. In 1949 trees lined the banks of the lagoons, creating pleasant walking conditions and partially screening the park from the streets. By replanting this edge, the presence of the traffic and parked cars will be reduced and the open play field will be better defined. Visibility into the park will be retained as new trees are to be planted in the lawn without an understory planting of shrubs thus not jeopardizing the safety or perceived comfort of park users walking at dawn, dusk or dark.

Trees should also be planted at the west edge of the skating lagoon, enhancing views from the Rose Garden and screening the service drive and the bright equipment of the new playground. By planting trees around the southwest arm of the lagoon, the one remaining narrow, linear section of the former lagoon system, the historic scenic character of Lakeside Park can be restored and interpreted.

All of these tree replacements are to be considered within the goal of reestablishing park canopy over time. The overall objective with tree canopy renewal is to replace the 50% of lost trees over time. The park canopy is not intended to be all of the same age. Since no early tree list has been found in the research effort, a Lakeside Park tree replacement species list should be developed from specific information to include trees identified from historic photographs and the remaining, old trees within the park today.

As a rule of thumb, the shade tree canopy and evergreen trees in a park have about a 100-year life span. The flowering tree canopy is expected to live between 25 and 50 years although in several historic landscapes, apple and hawthorn trees remain that are known to be 100 years old or more. With this life span in mind, the renewal rate for an intact park tree collection would be between 1% and 2% per year minimum replacement. The count of trees in Lakeside Park in the 1940s was approximately 421 trees. Since Lakeside Park has less than half of its original tree density, only 186 trees today, a higher renewal rate is required. A 4% replacement rate would indicate 17 tree plantings per year and a 5% rate would be 21 annual plantings. The ideal renewal would be 4% to 5%, which, when accounting for additional losses during the time period, would bring Lakeside Park to full canopy density in about 20 years. During that period, additional historic trees within the park will be lost and should be replaced in-kind and in location to the greatest degree possible. As this two-decade renewal process is completed, a 1% to 2% rate of renewal should proceed, based on the actual park tree life spans accounting for about 8 tree plantings per year.

Appendix B: Creating the Urban Forest: The Bare Root Method has been included as an example of a successful, cost effective method of tree canopy renewal employed by the Ithaca Department of Public Works in conjunction with the Urban Horticulture Institute at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. This publication explains the cost and tree health benefits of transplanting bare root trees that have been treated with a solution of hydrogel as opposed to the traditional balled and burlapped method.

3. Rehabilitate & Enhance Park Parking Arrangements

One of the frequently mentioned issues in the survey responses and at the public meeting concerned the current parking arrangements at Lakeside Park which consist of the small internal lot north of pavilion #1 and streetside parking on Vermont Avenue and Lake Avenue. These arrangements do not adequately meet the needs of the neighborhood or park users. High use occurs at the Rose Garden and rental pavilions, and a consistent level of parking need is experienced by users of the playground, basketball and tennis courts, and Delta Lake to the south. The internal park drive and parking lot for twelve cars brings a utilitarian feel and an expanse of asphalt into the park's tranquil, green interior while degrading views across the lagoon from the gardens. Parking along both sides of Vermont Avenue restricts traffic flow to a one-lane road, decreases safety, and places strain on the neighboring residences. These issues can be successfully resolved through:

- Reducing the interior park access drive and parking to a narrow service drive, handicap parking for the playground and pavilions and drop-off of supplies for pavilion users
- Addition of two nose-in parking bays on Vermont Avenue to serve park users while increasing useable width on Vermont Avenue
- Upgrading parallel parking along the south side of Lake Avenue

To reduce the visual impact of the current entry drive and internal parking lot, the drive should be narrowed to 12 to 14 feet in width. Consideration should be given to constructing two parallel paths of five-foot width with a three-foot gap between. These parallel paths would provide for car and maintenance truck movements without a wide paved surface, each side would serve as

wheel routes. The concrete tire-stops lining the edges of the drive should be removed for all but the remaining handicapped spaces, as should all but the most necessary signage. The internal lot should be reduced from 12 stalls to two handicap parking spaces with a drop-off and turn-around area used for deliveries and service to pavilion #1. Visual aspects of this area are also important to address. Tree planting between the drive and the lagoon and the lagoon and playground will also serve to screen this area thereby enhancing the scenic quality of the lagoon. In addition, the fishing pier is proposed for placement at the northwest corner of Delta Lake in an area where fishing activity is high. Moving the pier would also improve the scenic views from the gardens across the lagoon.

The proposed parking areas on Vermont and Lake Avenues will create parking for approximately 71 cars, far more than can currently be safely and efficiently accommodated. Vermont Avenue will remain clear for two-way traffic and the Vermont Avenue lots will be screened from within the park by the restored edge planting. On Lake Avenue LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP recommends that the current two-lane, one way traffic between Delta Boulevard and California Avenue be reduced to a single lane. The west-bound traffic east of Delta Boulevard is one lane, and by retaining this single lane of traffic an additional 700 feet before widening to two lanes, traffic speeds through the park will be reduced, ensuring safer pedestrian crossings and safer parallel parking for 29 cars on the south side of Lake Avenue.

The issue of fast moving traffic along Lake Avenue and pedestrian safety was discussed in some detail at community meetings. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP recommends the testing of several approaches to increased pedestrian safety and easier movement between park areas across Lake Avenue. First, the designation of parallel parking along the south side of Lake Avenue and the reduction to one lane of west-moving traffic for this area would decrease moving traffic width. If possible, the south curb along Lake Avenue would be shifted north to gain additional park land. The moving lane would be 14 to 16 feet wide to accommodate emergency vehicles and a generous moving lane for traffic. Pedestrians crossing islands and crosswalks are recommended at either end of the designated parking areas. Additional traffic calming techniques that could be tested are reducing the speed limit along Lake Avenue, placing a traffic cone with a “yield to pedestrians” message in the crosswalks and adding raised crosswalks of about 8 feet in width that function like speed bumps. Each of these methods of slowing traffic and making the crossing more pedestrian friendly can be tried and the most suitable and effective techniques incorporated as permanent improvements.

4. Create a Comprehensive Pedestrian Circulation System that Improves Connections

A principal recreational attraction of this historic park was its extensive system of paths, which allowed visitors to explore the lagoons and move through the park landscape. Today the ability to explore the park via path is limited, as a remnant, somewhat disconnected network of paths remains. A high demand for walking in the park is reported by contemporary park users, as completed surveys indicate that the most popular recreational activity in parks today is leisure walking, followed by “being outdoors and observing the scenery”. To accommodate this park use while recapturing elements of historic park character, a system of paths is proposed. This system primarily follows the routes of the former paths but also contains new segments to link destinations and enable users to walk from feature to feature and to complete a circuit of the

interior of the park. New segments would also provide access to rehabilitated fishing areas at the skating lagoon and the north and south sections of Delta Lake.

A subtle way of communicating path lengths for exercise walkers would be a practical addition. Posting a park map with paths, path lengths, and park features at park entrances is one way of providing path length data, along with other relevant information. Another method would be incremental path distance markings on the pavement. Because of the relatively small scale of Lakeside Park, the primary paths are recommended at five feet in width to accommodate use in various forms of movement but still retain an appropriate scale.

One of the challenges facing Lakeside Park is connectivity as the park is divided into three areas by Lake Avenue and Columbia Avenue and separated from the neighborhoods it serves by additional streets. The addition of appropriately placed crosswalks and the implementation of other traffic calming measures will improve the connectivity and increase pedestrian safety as discussed in the section above. Slightly elevated crosswalks and a stop sign at the intersection of Vermont Avenue and California Avenue would reinforce the posted speed limit on Vermont Avenue. On Lake Avenue, the new lane of parallel parking should be protected by curbed “dog-ears” or pedestrian crossing islands at the east and west ends that allow pedestrians to cross just one lane of traffic on slightly elevated crosswalks, as shown on Plan RC. The existing path and crosswalk that crosses Lake Avenue on the east side of Delta Boulevard should be removed. Crosswalks should also be installed over Columbia Avenue and at other street intersections around the park where they do not currently exist.

The expanded path system also provides an opportunity to place benches along paths in appropriate locations to stop and enjoy park scenery. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP prefers a detail that extends pavement under the bench for about three feet beyond the path surface providing space for a bench (usually about two feet wide and seven to nine feet long depending on a bench length of six or eight feet) and for the feet of the person sitting. To accommodate the handicapped, the paved space can extend for three to four feet beyond the bench at one end affording a place for a wheelchair to locate next to one end of the bench.

As the path system is expanded and linked, it provides an opportunity to upgrade the underground utility supply lines. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP has found that path edge utility conduit placement during path construction is an efficient way to lay new supply lines in locations where they can be accessed in the future with limited disruption to the park landscape. Electric lines along paths can service pedestrian scale light poles and outdoor electric outlets can be installed where uses may warrant the need for electric supply. When choosing lighting, LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP recommends the use of luminaries that spread light downward to light park paths and the surrounding areas as needed, rather than spilling it into the night sky. The location of park lighting should be considered in some detail. Lights draw people into the park at night and should relate to desired nighttime uses. If no night uses are intended, only perimeter lighting should be installed. As underground utility lines are installed, we recommend adding an empty conduit for future use. In addition to the placement of utilities, water supply lines can also be added along paths. These water lines should be equipped with frost-free, covered hose hydrants to distribute water to new plantings. Drinking fountains can also be placed along paths in a few logical locations.

5. Improve Pond Ecology & Fishing Access

Water has always been a key element of the scenery of Lakeside Park, as the name of the park itself suggests, and it is therefore important that the existing waterbodies be retained and cared for in a way that will ensure an ecologically healthy future. Delta Lake and the skating lagoon are enjoyed for their scenic beauty and popular among park users who enjoy walking, looking, fishing and winter skating. Heavy use and the pressures of frequent foot traffic have clearly taken a toll on the banks of the each water body. Signs of extensive erosion and slope failure are widely noted. The historic and current maintenance practice of mowing the turf up to the water edge leaves an unstable turf edge that breaks down with wave action and use pressure. The active erosion along the banks adds soil to the water bodies, continually building mass and decreasing depth. A few years ago an Indiana Department of Natural Resources grant was received to dredge the skating lagoon and add the wooden fishing pier. This lagoon was deepened to provide a cool water fishing hole. The Delta lakes both require dredging to increase depth as about nine feet of water depth is required to stratify the temperature layers of the water and provide a deep, cool area for desirable fish.

A more sustainable strategy for the banks is one that would minimize erosion and sedimentation, improve habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic species, improve water quality and reduce the need for frequent disruptive and expensive dredging and bank regrading operations, while continuing to provide scenic views and water edge access. This can be achieved by completing the dredging of the ponds to a sufficient depth and then implementing the following recommendations. Rather than mowing to the water's edge, a planted edge should be established. This planting would include submerged, emergent and bank plantings of no less than eight to ten feet in depth. These three-planted zones, terrestrial, riparian and aquatic, would consist of a diverse palette of native plants that are adapted to each soil and water regime at the pond edge. The plants selected should be relatively low so as to retain open water views. The establishment of a planted buffer when combined with the armoring of selected areas of the banks with stone and the construction of paths will reduce erosion and sedimentation, increase habitat quality, and reduce foot traffic in undesignated areas. In order to install the buffer, the current algae suppression program will need to be reviewed and revised. The addition of a second fountain, this time in Delta Lake, will improve aeration and dissolved oxygen content of the water reducing the likelihood of algae blooms.

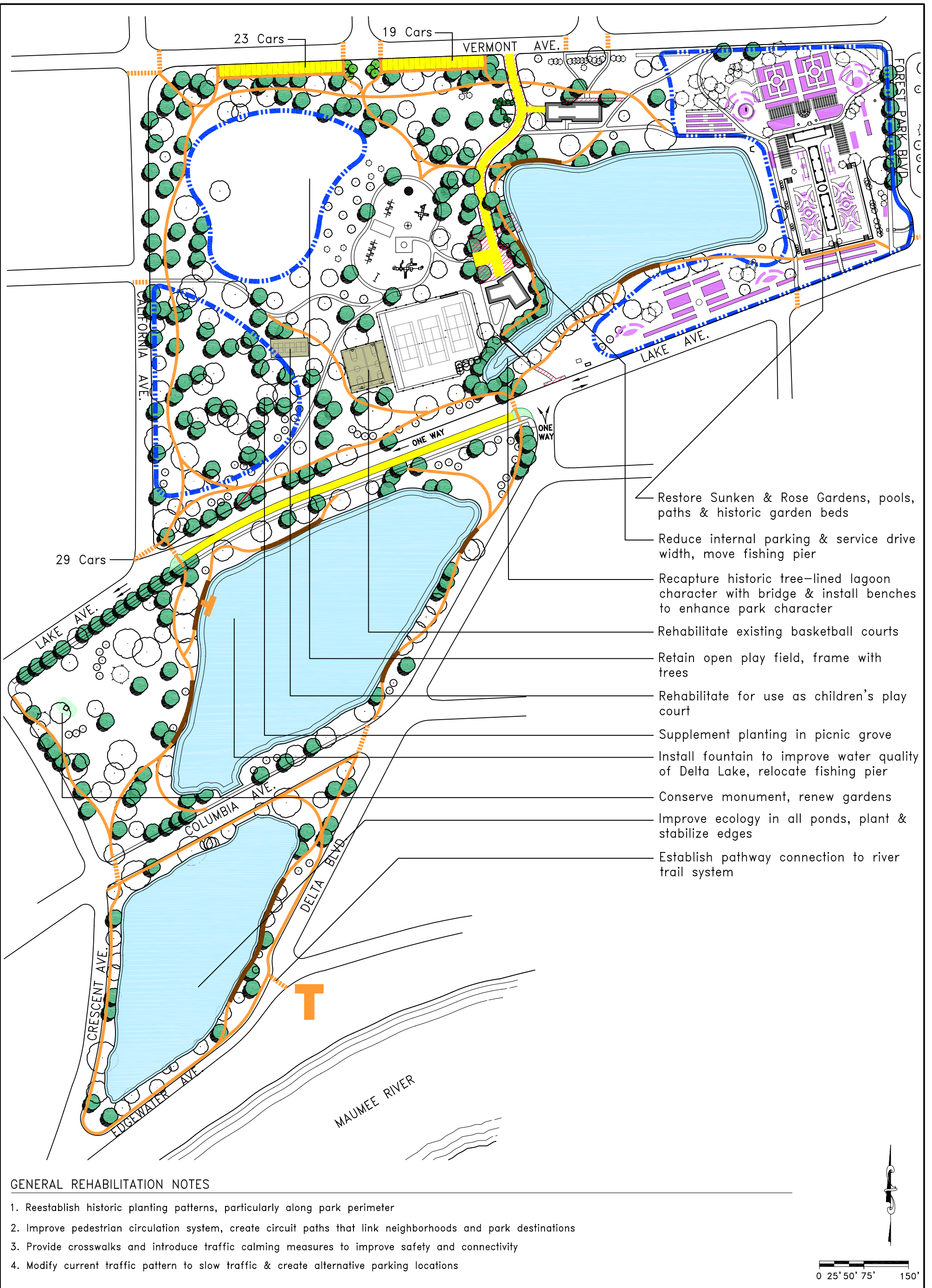
Fishing in the ponds is a popular activity, but high traffic on the banks leads to their failure. This can be remedied by providing designated paths around each of the waterbodies.

Along selected sections where grades allow, the path should access the shore, widening to accommodate both pedestrian activities and fishing. The bank at a typical fishing area should be armored, or reinforced, with stone. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP has completed a project with armored banks at Seneca Park in Rochester, NY, photographs and section details of which have been included as Appendix C: Pond Bank Stabilization: Seneca Park, Rochester, New York. This Olmsted park focuses on Trout Pond. The degraded pond edges were stabilized and made more ecologically sound and sustainable with the armoring of five areas as “beaches” along the banks ranging in size from 25 feet to 75 feet in length. These areas were detailed in two

basic ways. One group was designed as path extensions with a water edge of vertical stone extending above the path surface for at least 14 inches. These “beach” were graded for not more than 5% pitch for handicapped access and the edge served as a wheel stop for wheelchairs as well as a safety element. The second detail extended path paving to a distance of several feet to the water edge and then stone paving with a deep gravel underlay was placed at the same gradient as the path paving and extended into the water for a distance of about two feet. At the underwater edge a vertical stone of not less than 30 inches was placed into the pond bottom to secure the horizontal stone. Fishing activity would be limited to these armored areas so that the vegetation can thrive and the use pressure will be directed toward the areas most able to handle it.

6. Rehabilitate Selected Recreational Facilities

Two of Lakeside Park’s recreation facilities are in need of rehabilitation: the two basketball courts west of the tennis courts. Both are currently slated for improvements to be conducted by FWPR, and LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP concurs with their plans as expressed in a written memo. The larger court is to be expanded slightly to better accommodate basketball, but it is to be done in such a way that the large trees in the vicinity of the court will not be damaged. The smaller court is to be retained and converted for use as a children’s play court, accommodating games such as foursquare. Additional active recreation facilities in Lakeside Park, the playground and tennis courts are all in good repair. The open play field area may require some modest grading for a more even surface and should continue to be maintained for informal play, as it is today. The boundaries of the field will receive better definition with the addition of the proposed edge planting of large trees.



- Restore Sunken & Rose Gardens, pools, paths & historic garden beds
- Reduce internal parking & service drive width, move fishing pier
- Recapture historic tree-lined lagoon character with bridge & install benches to enhance park character
- Rehabilitate existing basketball courts
- Retain open play field, frame with trees
- Rehabilitate for use as children's play court
- Supplement planting in picnic grove
- Install fountain to improve water quality of Delta Lake, relocate fishing pier
- Conserve monument, renew gardens
- Improve ecology in all ponds, plant & stabilize edges
- Establish pathway connection to river trail system

GENERAL REHABILITATION NOTES

1. Reestablish historic planting patterns, particularly along park perimeter
2. Improve pedestrian circulation system, create circuit paths that link neighborhoods and park destinations
3. Provide crosswalks and introduce traffic calming measures to improve safety and connectivity
4. Modify current traffic pattern to slow traffic & create alternative parking locations

0 25' 50' 75' 150'



Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report Fort Wayne, Indiana



Client:
City of Fort Wayne
Department of Parks
& Recreation
705 East State Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
260.427.6000

Landscape Architect:
LANDSCAPES
LA • Planning • HP
501 Lakes Road
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Rehabilitation Concept Plan

Drawing Title:
Rehabilitation
Concept Plan

Plan Number:
RC

Date:
August 2002

CHAPTER VII: LAKESIDE PARK TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION PHASING & STRATEGIES

A. INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive rehabilitation of Lakeside Park is a long-term effort that is expected to span ten to twenty years. Within the context of this effort there are a number of tools, techniques and methods that serve as routes to progress. The first among these is a phasing strategy and LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP presents and enumerates the recommended elements of the Lakeside Park *Rehabilitation Phasing Plan* in the first section of this chapter. The second section sets forth the potential elements of an implementation strategy. The development of an effective collaboration of public and private partners for park renewal is at the core of successful efforts in several cities and aspects of this type of partnership are presented in the closing section.

B. LAKESIDE PARK REHABILITATION PRIORITIES & PHASING

Each project or renewal initiative needs to be considered within the whole and carried out in a logical sequence. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP has put forward a logical phasing sequence that addresses areas of greatest need and most compelling renewal opportunity first. The rehabilitation treatment of Lakeside Park is a flexible process and is easily phased according to need, interest and economic opportunities. A suggested phasing strategy, laid out in five project phases, is shown on the *Rehabilitation Phasing Plan*, Plan RP.

In general, when an area of a park is the subject of a project, LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP recommends the renewal of all aspects of that area from underground utility and drainage infrastructure to paths, features, equipment, furnishings and plantings. This plan divides the treatment projects into five geographically arranged project areas ordered by priority. The boundaries of project areas are logical. As implementation progresses, the sequence and focus of projects can follow this plan or be adjusted to suit current resources and interests. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP finds that the first one to three phases often follow the planned strategy and then, as park renewal gains momentum and uses increase and shift, the priorities also shift to accommodate needs, desires and funding opportunities.

For Lakeside Park, two projects appear to be logical early steps toward park renewal. The Sunken and Rose Gardens are the symbols of this park and receive citywide visitation and constant use. The North Delta Lake is heavily used by neighborhood residents and requires significant improvements. Both of these projects have merit as early initiatives in Lakeside Park. Either could proceed first; but both are ambitious and costly undertakings and detailed planning and securing of funds will require some time and effort to accomplish. Either project can proceed when all the elements are in place. The following text lists the project areas and enumerates the principal tasks.

1. Restore Sunken & Rose Gardens

- Reconstruct reinforced concrete Sunken Garden walls, steps and pools
- Replace pool water supply and filtration systems
- Fabricate replica urns and other sculptural elements as required
- Repair the pergola as needed
- Replace overgrown evergreens in kind and in location
- Replant row of shade trees along Forest Park Boulevard
- Reorganize garden beds to reflect historic plan and replant as required

2. Renew North Delta Lake, Install Paths & Parking

- Dredge lake to increase depth for ecological health with an area of nine feet or greater
- Move fishing pier to Delta Lake
- Stabilize banks and provide enhanced access by planting banks and adding armored fishing areas with stone detailing
- Construct system of paths encircling lake
- Install fountain for increased oxygenation of water for ecological health and as pleasing visual element that recalls the lagoon fountains
- Plant additional shade trees to frame this area and to enhance park character
- Add modest picnicking tables for family use
- Change traffic pattern on Lake Avenue to clearly delineate a parking lane
- Improve pedestrian safety by adding pedestrian islands and crosswalks, test additional approaches to traffic calming to include yield pedestrians warning cone in crosswalk, pedestrian crossing signs, raised crosswalk ramp, reduced speed limit for Lake Avenue
- Conserve Lawton memorial, develop planting bed at base

3. Enhance Picnic Grove & Play Field, Install Paths & Parking

- Augment plantings at picnic grove and perimeter of play field with large deciduous trees
- Construct nose-in parking along Vermont Avenue to increase park user parking capacity and consider relocation or underground installation of overhead utility lines along Vermont Avenue
- Construct circuit paths and links to overall path system, install crosswalks
- Rehabilitate basketball court and children's play court

4. Rehabilitate Skating Lagoon & Service Drive

- Construct new paths to link to existing in comprehensive path system including path around lagoon
- Traverse slopes with paths at 5% handicap accessible grades if possible
- Along paths in selected areas stabilize banks and provide enhanced access by adding armored viewing and fishing access areas with stone detailing, make some bank fishing areas handicap accessible and wheel stop and railing along edge
- Install fountain and water-edge plantings Plant additional shade trees along lagoon margins with intent to recapture quality of historic images
- Narrow service drive, reduce parking lot for drop-off and handicapped only, and place existing overhead utilities underground
- To enhance scenic quality of lagoon and separate types of use relocate fishing pier to North Delta Lake

- Plant additional trees at west edge of lagoon to screen new playground
- Install crosswalks for pedestrian crossing at neighborhood streets

5. Renew South Delta Lake, Install Paths

- Dredge lake to increase depth for ecological health, with an area of nine feet if possible
- Construct encircling path to move completely around park area
- If desired, add one path downslope to traverse steep grades, with steps if needed, to provide one fishing access area along the bank as an armored stone edge or boardwalk
- Stabilize steep banks with plantings on banks and at water-edge Plant additional shade trees around perimeter of park and lake edge

Each of these phased projects is intended to address all aspects of the area they cover. The overall objective is to enhance the scenic quality and recreational enjoyment of Lakeside Park. Each project is intended to contribute to this enhancement.

C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

When plans are put forward to address the implementation of projects, the approach most often considered is to develop project documents, secure bids, choose a contractor and undertake the desired improvements. In historic park rehabilitation LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP has worked in three basic ways to make progress in implementing plans. The three strategies that can be adopted to economically assist in the implementation of the rehabilitation treatment include:

- Traditional capital projects carried out under municipal or private partner lead contract process
- Staff initiatives with Recreation & Parks and other City Departments carried out generally in new areas of work such as training for and implementing a forest management plan
- Volunteer initiatives that address rewarding hands-on work in the parks, undertaking rehabilitation tasks that are difficult to achieve today, including such tasks as suppression of invasive species, vista management, erosion control, tree planting and the like

These three approaches are each viable and make contributions to the overall park renewal effort. The application of these strategies varies in their ability to address project needs and are often used in combination to achieve the desired results. There are additional benefits as well; city staff can undertake new areas of work, add training, and enhance skills, morale and team spirit. In order to add new areas of work, selected other tasks will need to be reduced or overall capacity increased. Fort Wayne Recreation & Parks demonstrates in its record that efficiencies have been applied with care and the staff is working a full capacity. What is found in other city park systems is that mowing and trash removal are considerable staffing efforts absorbing a high percentage of field staff time. An approach that was implemented in our work in Rochester, New York's historic parks was to institute a carry in/carry out trash policy for park areas and wherever possible by removing trash containers and posting friendly, informative signs for park users. While the level of litter remained, overall staff time on trash collection and hauling was substantially reduced thereby allowing staff to engage in more productive activities. In

Pittsburgh Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Works staff members are training in horticultural skills at Phipps Conservatory and are working hands on in woodland trail and drainage rehabilitation with LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP staff providing expertise and hands-on training.

The use of volunteers to carry out implementation tasks is often overlooked. This is in part due to challenges to organization, commitment, reliability, and defining appropriate tasks. Despite these challenges, the use of volunteers has several long-term benefits. Community volunteers are empowered; the efforts raise a sense of collective stewardship and pride in the parks is instilled. This in turn raises use levels in the park and lessens the likelihood of negative behaviors and vandalism thus enhancing the quality of the park environment.

Volunteer initiatives, such as seasonal park clean-up efforts, erosion control work, display garden preparation, planting and care, trail repair, plantings and plant and habitat inventories can engage interested park users in rewarding, hands-on park work. Volunteers learn skills, gain knowledge about the parks, and develop greater pride in their shared public green spaces. In several cities a “Weed Team” has been organized to work on invasive species suppression. The Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy has organized a number of hands-on park sessions for education and park improvements to include planting efforts, erosion control and trail repair. In particular, cost-saving strategies such as using grant dollars or technological construction breakthroughs should be sought. City of Pittsburgh Partners in Parks and the local Student Conservation Association, as well as corporate and business work groups, collaborate with the PPC in these volunteer park efforts.

Staff and volunteer initiatives can also have a positive benefit on project budgets with a notable level of savings over fully contracted services. The Buffalo, New York, Olmsted Parks Conservancy undertook a significant volunteer effort to plant trees, 1,000 trees on Arbor Day weekend, 2001. Using gel-coated bare-root trees as opposed to the conventional ball-and-burlap method of transplanting, crews of ten with one team leader planted three or four trees at a time after a start-up training session. Nina Bassuk, Ph.D. and her associates at Cornell University developed this technology and have implemented it in conjunction with Schichtel’s Nursery in Springville, New York. The one-inch diameter trees weigh about twenty-five pounds, are easily shipped and carried, and can be planted in prepared soil quite readily.

D. PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIES FOR PARK RENEWAL

In the past twenty-five years, several cities have undertaken significant partnership efforts to bring additional resources and skills to city parks from the private sector. Over time, parks and recreation budgets in municipalities throughout the United States have been reduced. Parks and recreation departments have traditionally been seen as amenity elements rather than basic services. In recent years, a hue and cry for improved parks, both physical and programming, has been heard, but city and county resources are inadequate to meet the level of demand. Both the level of field staffing for operations and maintenance and the level of funding and oversight for capital improvements are well below need. An important issue for parks is the opportunity to raise capital dollars more readily than to fund maintenance and repairs to keep facilities in good

working order. Deferred maintenance cycles into the need for thorough rebuilding but takes a toll in the decline of facilities. The other issue is that capital dollar availability often requires a visible, compelling project that focuses on facilities and features rather than the broader park landscape. This focus on objects within the landscape, rather than the larger whole, often leads to project-specific thinking and well-intended projects that are implemented in parks in unfortunate ways. It is important to remember that the majority of people use parks as green oases, places of nature, beauty and tranquility. A comprehensive, holistic approach is needed to address these issues and this rehabilitation plan for Lakeside Park takes a comprehensive approach to strengthening the unique character and qualities of this civic park to support healthy enriching park use.

In several cities private non-profit partners have been formed to bring additional support to the parks and recreation arena. Private partners bring enthusiasm, skills, dedication, and often, substantial private dollars to add value beyond what America's cities can provide. In order to gain funding support for capital projects and endowments from private sources, it is important to begin with a comprehensive plan and to form appropriate agreements with responsibilities of the partners delineated. A well-respected private partner organization serves to assure potential donors that their contributions will be meaningful, durable and properly cared for in the long term. Partnership agreements take various forms. Areas of activity most often include aspects of operations, capital projects, programs, marketing and development and citizen advocacy. In each city LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP has studied, the specific areas of interest and activity vary to a degree. In all examples there is a level of mutual respect, trust and cooperation that is brought to the effort in every collaboration. In its most basic formula, the private partner is a conduit and partner that brings management and community support for the funding of projects, initiatives, programs and endowments.

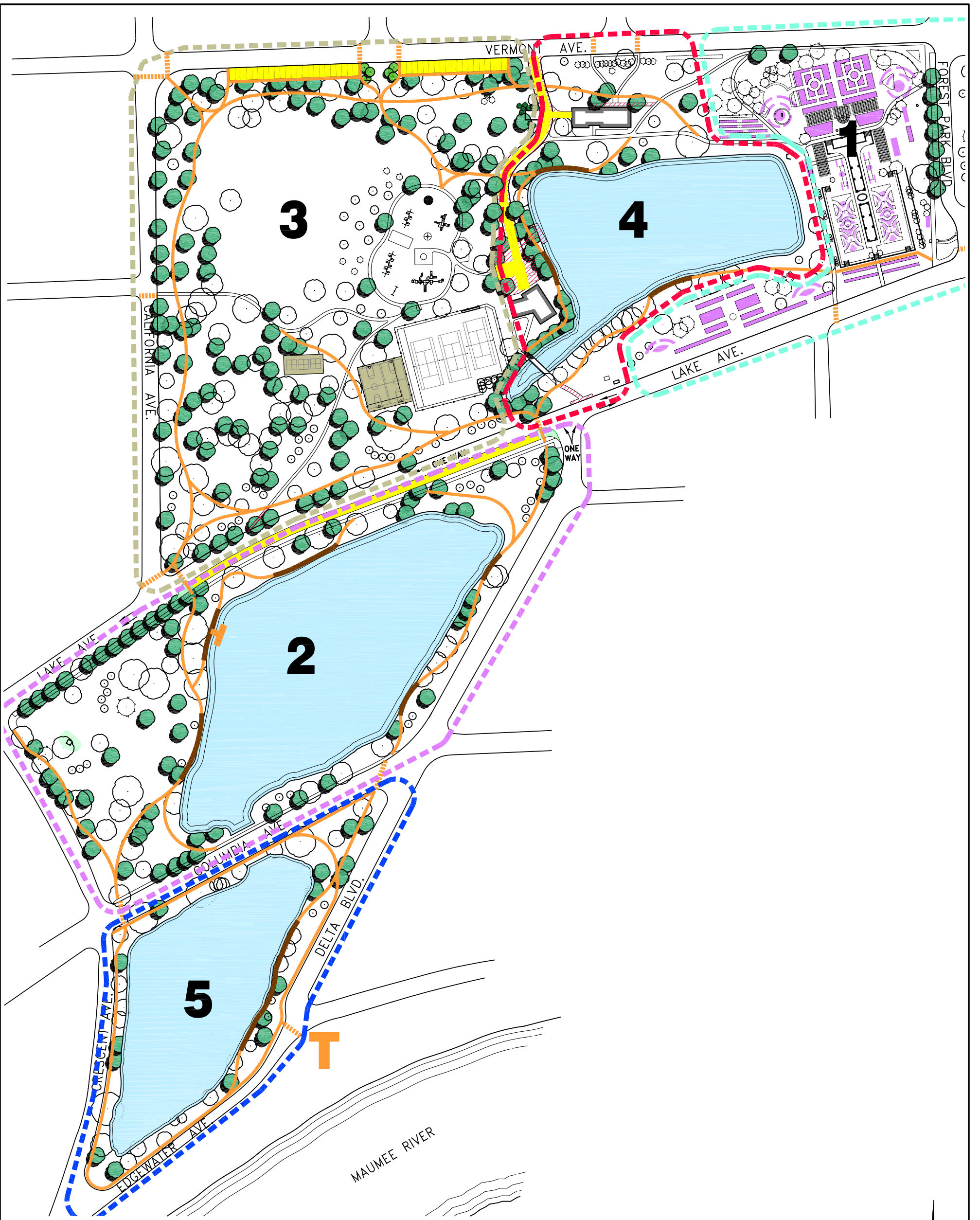
The Louisville, Kentucky, Olmsted Parks Conservancy, established in 1994 to address 2,000 acres of historic Olmsted landscapes has partnered effectively with Louisville and Jefferson County Parks. Beginning with community-based master planning, the LOPC has implemented \$10 million in capital projects and an array of programs for staff and volunteer efforts to put some shine on their tarnished park and parkway system. The LOPC is overseen by a Board of Directors and includes divisions in fund development, public programs and volunteers, landscape architecture, market and community relations, administration and specialized contract maintenance. They have also begun to build an endowment fund for the future by using a portion of capital project funding for endowment as projects are undertaken.

Riverfront Recapture in Hartford, Connecticut, began with a focus on the Connecticut River that advocated planning and public access. Over a period of fifteen years they sequentially reinvented themselves to bring planning to implementation, ongoing maintenance and programming that succeeded in recapturing the river to an amazing degree. Between 1981 and 1999, they focused \$44.5 million of public and private funds on capital projects along the Hartford and East Hartford riverfronts.

In Pittsburgh, the five-year-old Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy has over 1,200 citizen members and has partnered effectively with the City Planning Department to complete a master plan and a management study for the four regional parks with 1,400 acres of parkland. They have raised

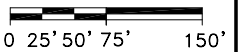
substantial private funds to support capital project, educational programs and volunteer initiatives. An example is the privately funded rehabilitation of the Homewood Entry Landscape and Gatehouse at Frick Park. This project addressed the rebuilding of an historic stone wall, replicating the deteriorated bluestone paving, replanting a grove of hawthorn trees, pines and maples, the reroofing, cleaning and lighting of the gatehouse, the design and installation of a wayfinding park map as well as an illustrated welcome sign communicating park history and user rules. In conjunction with the project, a seventh grade class from a neighborhood school engaged in a four-session program to learn about landscape architecture, design, and team work that used the project as a resource. Both the entry renewal and the school educational component have been widely praised.

Parks are not simply amenities. They communicate the health of our cities and the values we place on shared resources. In recent research, Richard Florida, Ph.D., has determined that the creative class of young, bright people value ready access to healthy, scenic parks as a primary indicator of their choice to live in a city and neighborhood. In the current climate and foreseeable future, it is not enough to demand greater service from the municipality. The added value that a private, non-profit partner can bring to parks and recreation is not optional. It is required and critically needed to provide graceful, beautiful, enriching parks for modern life.



Proposed Phasing

- 1 Restore Sunken & Rose Gardens
- 2 Renew north Delta Lake, install paths & parking
- 3 Enhance picnic grove & play field, install paths & parking
- 4 Rehabilitate skating lagoon & service drive
- 5 Renew south Delta Lake, install paths



Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report Fort Wayne, Indiana



Client:
City of Fort Wayne
Department of Parks
& Recreation
705 East State Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
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Landscape Architect:
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Rehabilitation Phasing Plan

Plan Number:

RP

Date:

August 2002

APPENDIX A: USER SURVEY FORM & RESULTS

LAKESIDE PARK
User Survey

A Historic Landscape Report is in progress for Lakeside Park. It will assess the historic and current conditions of the park and the needs of park users. This process includes the input of the local community and park users in order to understand park uses, attitudes and opinions about the park. This survey will assist in the process by providing information that will be incorporated into the rehabilitation plan for the park. Please use the back of this survey for additional comments. Your time is greatly appreciated. Please return the completed survey to:

Don Orban, Project Manager
Planning Department
City of Fort Wayne
One Main Street Room 800
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Phone: 219-427-2160 Fax: 219-427-1132

I am a regular park user in (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Summer | <input type="checkbox"/> Winter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fall | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

In summer, do you come to the park:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daily | <input type="checkbox"/> A few times a year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A few times a month | |

How long do you usually stay in Lakeside Park when visiting?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour or less | <input type="checkbox"/> more than 3 hours |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 hours | |

How do you get to the park?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car | <input type="checkbox"/> Walk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Bike |

How close do you live to the park?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Right next to the park | <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 minute walk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a 5 minute walk | <input type="checkbox"/> Not within easy walking distance |

When you come to the park, do you come (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alone | <input type="checkbox"/> With a family member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> With a friend | <input type="checkbox"/> With a group |

What do you do when visiting the park?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jogging/Fitness | <input type="checkbox"/> Skating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure Walking | <input type="checkbox"/> Basketball |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Walking | <input type="checkbox"/> Tennis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Picnicking | <input type="checkbox"/> Children's Playground |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enjoying Nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Relaxation/Socialization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunbathing | <input type="checkbox"/> Visit Rose Garden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attending Organized Activities/Events | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Are there additional activities you would like to see in Lakeside Park?

Are there activities you would like to see eliminated from Lakeside Park?

Please rate the following areas of Lakeside Park (please check one rating for each):

	Excellent	Good	Ave.	Fair	Poor
General Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cleanliness/Litter Pick-up	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety/Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Rose Garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Trees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Plants (Grass, Shrubs, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Lagoons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Picnic Pavilion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Ice Skating Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Playground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Basketball Court	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Tennis Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Park Access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Drive & Parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Condition of Park Walks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adequacy of Park Signage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What aspects or facilities of Lakeside Park do you see as adequate?

What aspects or facilities of Lakeside Park do you see as inadequate or unnecessary?

What ideas would you suggest to improve Lakeside Park?

What is your age range?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10-16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 36-45 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 46-64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-35 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ |

What is your gender?

- Female
 Male

Do you have children aged 18 or under?

- Female: How Many? _____ Ages _____
 Male: How Many? _____ Ages _____

What is the highest level of education you have completed (optional)?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Primary/middle school | <input type="checkbox"/> College graduate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school/ GED | <input type="checkbox"/> Post college/graduate school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college | |

What is your ethnic background (optional)?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Native American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Cultural Landscape Reports are also being conducted for two other local parks, Memorial Park and Swinney Park. If you would like to a complete survey for these parks, please contact Don Orban at 219-427-2160

How often do you visit Memorial Park?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daily | <input type="checkbox"/> A few times a year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A few times a month | |

How often do you visit Swinney Park?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daily | <input type="checkbox"/> A few times a year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A few times a month | |

Thank you for your time and participation.

Lakeside Park Survey Results

Total Surveys Collected 45

1. I am a regular park user in:

A. Summer	40	88.9%
B. Fall	32	71.1%
C. Winter	16	35.6%
D. Spring	35	77.8%

2. In summer, do you come to the park?

A. Daily	7	15.6%
B. More than once a week	18	40.0%
C. A few times a month	15	33.3%
D. A few times a year	6	13.3%
E. Never		

3. How long do you usually stay in Lakeside Park when visiting?

A. 1 hour or less	20	44.4%
B. 1-3 hours	25	55.6%
C. More than 3 hours	1	2.2%

4. How do you get to the park?

A. Car	18	40.0%
B. Public Transportation	0	0.0%
C. Walk	31	68.9%
D. Bike	11	24.4%

5. How close to the park do you live?

A. Right next to the park	3	6.7%
B. Less than a 5 minute walk	10	22.2%
C. 5-15 minute walk	22	48.9%
D. Not within easy walking distance	6	13.3%

6. When you come to the park, do you come:

A. Alone	22	48.9%
B. With a friend	21	46.7%
C. With a family member	30	66.7%
D. With a group	11	24.4%

7. What do you do when visiting the park?

A. Jogging/Fitness	9	20.0%
B. Leisure walking	31	68.9%
C. Dog walking	10	22.2%
D. Picknicking	16	35.6%
E. Enjoying nature	22	48.9%
F. Sunbathing	2	4.4%
G. Attending Organized Activities or Events	12	26.7%
H. Skating	8	17.8%
I. Basketball	5	11.1%
J. Tennis	6	13.3%
K. Children's playground	24	53.3%

L. Relaxation/Socialization	19	42.2%
M. Visit Rose Garden	35	77.8%
N. Other	6	13.3%

8. What additional activities would you like to see offered at Lakeside Park?

Social Events	10	22.2%
Youth Programs	3	6.7%
Pool/Splash Area	2	4.4%

9. Please rate the following area of Lakeside Park:

	Excellent		Good		Average		Fair		Poor	
General Appearance	11	24.4%	27	60.0%	4	8.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cleanliness/Litter Pick-up	9	20.0%	23	51.1%	8	17.8%	2	4.4%	0	0.0%
Safety/Security	7	15.6%	16	35.6%	11	24.4%	5	11.1%	3	6.7%
Condition of Rose Garden	17	37.8%	21	46.7%	4	8.9%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
Condition of Trees	10	22.2%	24	53.3%	8	17.8%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
Condition of Plants	13	28.9%	17	37.8%	10	22.2%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
Condition of Lagoons	7	15.6%	12	26.7%	11	24.4%	7	15.6%	6	13.3%
Condition of Picnic Pavillion	8	17.8%	19	42.2%	11	24.4%	3	6.7%	0	0.0%
Condition of Ice Skating Shelter	6	13.3%	16	35.6%	6	13.3%	3	6.7%	2	4.4%
Condition of Playground	23	51.1%	14	31.1%	4	8.9%	2	4.4%	0	0.0%
Condition of Basketball Courts	5	11.1%	7	15.6%	17	37.8%	4	8.9%	3	6.7%
Condition of Tennis Courts	5	11.1%	9	20.0%	17	37.8%	5	11.1%	2	4.4%
Park Access	11	24.4%	11	24.4%	10	22.2%	4	8.9%	6	13.3%
Condition of Drives and Parking	5	11.1%	14	31.1%	12	26.7%	6	13.3%	5	11.1%
Condition of Park Walks	11	24.4%	20	44.4%	7	15.6%	3	6.7%	2	4.4%
Adequacy of Park Signage	6	13.3%	16	35.6%	6	13.3%	7	15.6%	4	8.9%

10. What aspects or facilities do you see as adequate?

Playground	10	22.2%
Rose Garden	7	15.6%
Fountains	2	4.4%

11. What aspects or facilities of Lakeside Park do you see as inadequate or unnecessary?

Patrols to prevent vandalism	3	6.7%
Lack of restrooms/ facilities	3	6.7%
Under utilization of pavillions	2	4.4%
Lack of picnic tables/benches	4	8.9%
Lack of lighting	2	4.4%
Parking	4	8.9%

12. What ideas would you suggest to improve Lakeside park?

Addition of social programs and events	10	22.2%
Vandalism clean up	6	13.3%
Clean lagoons	3	6.7%
Pedestrian connections	3	6.7%
More restrooms	3	6.7%
Patrols to deter vandals	3	6.7%
Re/move basketball courts b/c of foul language	2	4.4%
Increase picnic tables and benches	4	8.9%
Utilize all buildings/pavillions	2	4.4%
Consistent Maintenance	4	8.9%

Increased plantings	3	6.7%
Better lighting	2	4.4%
Resolve parking needs and wants	6	13.3%

13. What is your age range?

A. 10-16	1	2.2%
B. 17-24	2	4.4%
C. 25-35	13	28.9%
D. 36-45	8	17.8%
E. 46-64	13	28.9%
F. 65+	7	15.6%

14. What is your gender?

A. Male	17	37.8%
B. Female	28	62.2%

15. Do you have children aged 18 or under?

A. No	27	60.0%
B. Yes	12	26.7%

16. If so, are they?

A. Male	How many?	22	Ages:	3mo., 1, 2, 2, 2.5, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8.5, 9, 11, 15, 14, 17
B. Female	How many?	19	Ages:	Inf, 1, 1-6, 2, 4, 4.5, 5, 7, 11, 11, 11.5, 13, 13, 16, 16, 17, 17

17. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

A. Primary/Middle School	0	0.0%
B. High School/GED	8	17.8%
C. Some College	10	22.2%
D. College Graduate	19	42.2%
E. Post College/Graduate School	5	11.1%

18. What is your ethnic background?

A. Black	1	2.2%
B. White	34	75.6%
C. Asian	0	0.0%
D. Hispanic	1	2.2%
E. Native American	0	0.0%
F. Other	2	4.4%

19. How often do you visit Memorial Park?

A. Daily	0	0.0%
B. More than once a week	0	0.0%
C. A few times a month	1	2.2%
D. A few times a year	13	28.9%
E. Never	27	60.0%

20. How often do you visit Swinney Park?

A. Daily	0	0.0%
B. More than once a week	0	0.0%
C. A few times a month	2	4.4%
D. A few times a year	16	35.6%
E. Never	22	48.9%

**APPENDIX B:
CREATING THE URBAN FOREST: THE BARE ROOT
METHOD**

**Creating the Urban Forest:
*The Bare Root Method***



UHI

*Cornell University
Ithaca, New York*

The video “Creating an Urban Forest: *The Bare Root Tree Planting Method*” and this publication are joint projects of Cornell University’s Urban Horticulture Institute (UHI) and the Ithaca City Forestry Department. This method works for us but success depends on many factors and each situation will be unique. For more information contact:

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To order more copies of the bare root transplanting video, contact the Urban Horticulture Institute at the above address. This and all UHI publications are available on-line at the UHI web site:

<<http://www.hort.cornell.edu/department/faculty/bassuk/uhi>>.

Text: Michelle Buckstrup and Nina L. Bassuk

Design and layout: Michelle Buckstrup

Illustrations: Olivia DiRenzo

Acknowledgments

Sincere thanks to George Schichtel and Schichtel’s Nursery for their invaluable collaboration over the years on this and many other research projects.

We thank Rose Marrabitt and Eric Woodward for their dedication to Ithaca’s urban forest.

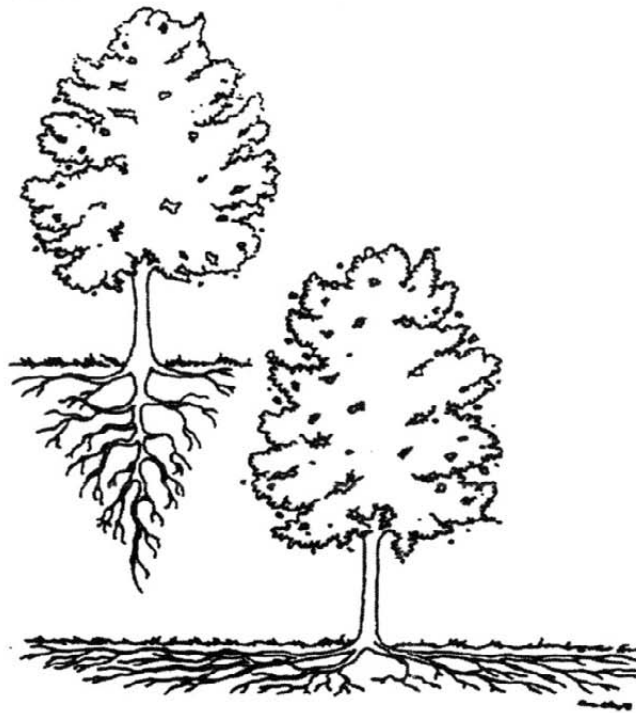
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Why Transplanting is Traumatic

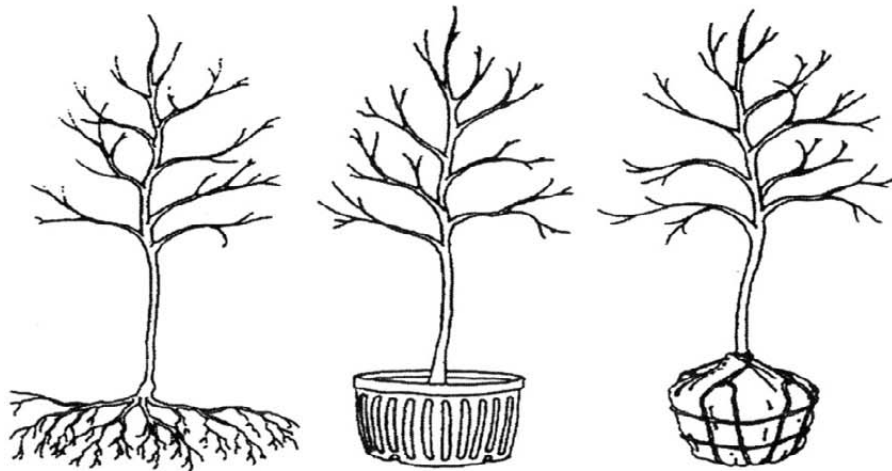
Whether from a nursery field to the city tree lawn or just from one place in your yard to another, it's the roots that suffer when trees are transplanted. Consider this: Shade tree roots are found primarily in the top 12 inches of soil. Tiny absorbing roots, responsible for most of the tree's intake of water and nutrients, are in the top several inches of soil. Roots not only grow horizontally beyond the dripline, there often is a higher percentage of them beyond the dripline than within it.

An unbelievable 90% of tree roots are routinely left behind in the nursery at the time of harvest. The fine absorbing roots that are harvested are easily broken off, damaged and desiccated. Water stress, resulting in part from the tremendous reduction in root mass, is the main reason transplanted trees fail.



Far left: The incorrect “mirror of the canopy” version of how tree roots grow.

Near left: The correct depiction: tree roots are close to the surface, laterally spreading, and spread significantly beyond the dripline of the tree.



The three principal nursery production methods, left to right: **Bare root**, **Container grown**, **Balled and burlapped (B&B)**.

Why Bare Root? --- ---

The three main nursery production methods are balled and burlapped (B&B), bare root, and container grown. Container nurseries are less common in the northern U.S. where low winter temperatures restrict their use to smaller sized plant material. Container grown trees are generally the most expensive of the three methods and are subject to circling roots that can reduce a tree's vigor. While the lightweight media used in containers is useful for free drainage out of pots, once in the ground the medium may lose its water too readily to the surrounding native soil.

Conventional wisdom says that B&B production is superior to bare root because a protective ball of soil surrounds the roots at harvest. However, we find that for many species the positive attributes of bare root planting outweigh the perceived B&B edge. The three best arguments for the bare root method:

1. **You can plant more trees more cheaply.** Bare root trees are one-third to one-half less expensive than B&B trees. Because they are so much lighter and many more can fit on the bed of a truck, they are cheaper to ship. Planting a bare root tree costs virtually nothing when done by volunteers with shovels. The cost of planting a B&B tree, by contrast, is markedly higher because the sheer weight of the ball requires machinery and machinery operators to load the tree, unload it, and to get it in the ground.
2. **You will take more roots along.** A simple study was done at Cornell to compare the amount of roots in a B&B ball with the root mass on a bare root harvested tree of the same size and species. The bare root trees had 200% more roots. The reason for this? The harvesting machinery for bare root trees digs a much larger root system than the tree spade used for B&B digging.
3. **You'll avoid the deadly planting-too-deep syndrome.** Frequently when a newly transplanted B&B tree dies, it is because it was planted too deep. When the fine absorbing roots are buried too far down, they can't access oxygen and the tree suffocates. Trees should be planted so that

their root flare begins just at the soil line. With B&B trees, the soil may be mounded on the trunk, making it difficult to see the buried root flare. On the other hand, the root flare of bare root trees is obvious and the proper planting depth easy to determine.

Need more persuasion? When you plant bare root you can spot girdling roots and remove them before you plant; with B&B trees girdled roots can be buried. With bare root trees you won't rob nurseries of their valuable field soil and there is no ball of nursery soil meeting the city soil with potential "interface" problems in terms of water movement.

For municipalities with limited tree budgets, the low cost of the bare root method is the most critical factor. With a budget of \$500, volunteers can plant ten trees a year.

So why hasn't everyone switched to bare root planting? With municipal tree planting there is an inevitable holding period between digging the trees and planting them. During this period, *root desiccation* is the most critical disadvantage to planting bare root trees. In the past, people put wet straw around the roots or coated them in a mud slurry. These methods did not prove satisfactory or practical; the straw did not protect fine roots adequately and the mud slurry tended to dry out and chip off.

We use a synthetic, non-toxic product called *hydrogel* to solve the desiccation problem for that critical time between digging and replanting. Hydrogels are polymers that look like table sugar when dry, but can hold several hundred times their weight in water. There are fine grades and coarse grades available; be sure to use the fine grades because they give much better coverage of the absorbing roots. We dip tree roots in a hydrogel slurry and immediately bag them in plastic to protect the roots from drying out until the tree is planted no more than a week later.

Getting Started

At Least Three Months Before Planting Day

- Contact your local *wholesale* nursery growers. Find out who does bare root digging and request that they let you set up a dipping operation the day the trees are dug. Some nurseries, such as Schichtel's in Buffalo, are equipped to do the dipping themselves. Our hope is that consumer-driven demand will prompt more nurseries to offer this service.
- Place an order for 1 ½ - 2 inch caliper trees that are good bare root prospects (see Appendix). Caliper size greater than 2 inch is not recommended for bare root transplanting. Even a 2 inch tree will be more difficult to transplant than a 1.5 or 1.75 inch tree, so the smaller the caliper, the better. The digging should be one during the dormant season for your area. In Ithaca, we fetch dormant bare root trees in late October or early November for fall planting, mid-April for spring planting. Trees should not be leafed out — in fall most dormant trees have lost their leaves; in spring dormant trees have not yet broken bud.
- Order and gather the supplies: fine-grade hydrogel, plastic bags, tree tags, shovels (manufacturers listed in Appendix). Consider investing in tree irrigator bags (illustrated on page 11). They hold 20 gallons of water and slowly release it to the roots, saving watering time and aiding in tree establishment. Tree irrigator bags also keep the mowers and string trimmers away from young trunks, where just one wound can cause serious damage.

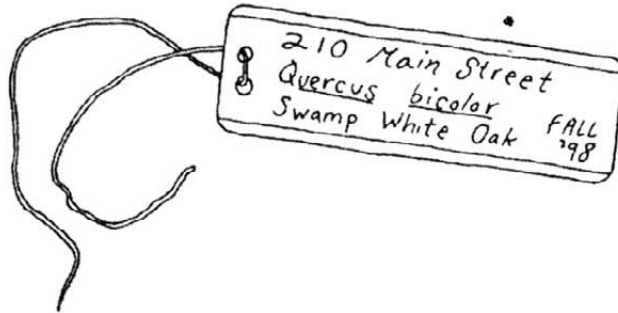
Urban Trees: Site Assessment, Selection for Stress Tolerance, Planting, edited by Nina L. Bassuk and published by the Urban Horticulture Institute (UHI) at Cornell, contains lists of tough urban trees, detailed instructions on how to conduct a site assessment, and transplanting guidelines. See the UHI web site at: <http://www.hort.cornell.edu/departments/faculty/bassuk/uhi>.

- Assess available planting sites. The more comprehensive your site assessment, the better your tree will be matched and will thrive in its location. If overhead wires are present, consider planting a small species, one that matures no taller than 30 feet. Make sure there is adequate soil volume for the mature tree size. Note drainage problems, soil texture and pH. Note how windy or hot the site is. Will snow removal mean deicing salts get deposited on tree roots? Match the conditions of the site with the strengths of the tree species.
- Cluster sites for ease of planting. Select 20% more sites than you need, since some sites will not work out. Write or speak to the property owners near the sites (including those near the alternate sites) and get their OK. Inform them of what's going to happen and invite their participation.
- Galvanize your volunteer crew and plan the dipping day and planting day.

The Week Before Planting Day

- Make a call to have underground utilities marked for the sites you plan to use. Call directory assistance and ask for your state's "underground locating service." In New York State it is the Underground Facilities Protective Organization (1-800-962-7962). In New York City and Long Island, the number is 1-800-272-4480. In New York you must call at least two but not more than ten working days ahead of the day you wish to plant. Ask them if they'd like you to mark your proposed planting site ahead of time (usually with a white spray paint circle) and about the legal distances you need to maintain once the underground utilities are located and painted for you. Be prepared to adjust your planting site to accommodate utilities.
- Prepare aluminum marking tags for your trees (see supplies). Label each tree with its intended address before it gets dipped and bagged so that when volunteers pick up the trees to plant, they can simply go to the address on the label. You may also want to label the tree's scientific name, its common name, and the date of planting.

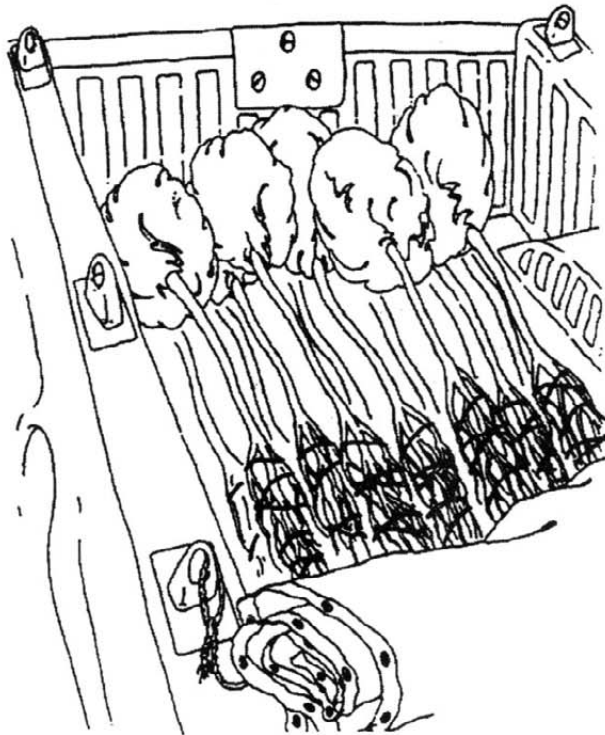
- Work with the nursery to have your trees dug within 24 hours of your arrival. If they absolutely must be dug earlier, they should be kept in a cool, dark place and watered frequently. Bare roots should never be allowed to dry out! Verify that the nursery will tie the branches with twine to prevent breakage in transit.



Dipping Day at the Nursery

- Take an enclosed truck or a truck that can be tarped to transport the trees after dipping. Bring hydrogel, buckets, metal tags, plastic bags. If the nursery can't supply a large (50-100 gallon) plastic vat for mixing the hydrogel and water, bring a vat and something to stir with. The vat should be much wider than tall to allow for the widespreading root system of bare root trees. We use durable plastic horse troughs.
- Follow manufacturer's recommendations for root dips; we use about 15 oz of hydrogel per 25 gallons of water. Allow 30 minutes to an hour for the hydrogel to become fully hydrated in the water; it should be the consistency of thick gravy when you start dipping. You can stir to hasten the hydration process; while you're waiting, attach pre-marked aluminum tags loosely to a lateral branch of each tree.
- Dip the root system in the slurry. Don't shake the hydrogel off the roots — you want to leave as much coating on the roots as possible. Immediately slip the roots into a large, pleated plastic bag. Pleated, or gusseted, bags are important — if you use non-pleated bags the roots will poke through the sides. Knot the bag around the trunk to hold in moisture.

Dipping and bagging at the nursery. Make sure all roots are covered in the hydrogel slurry.



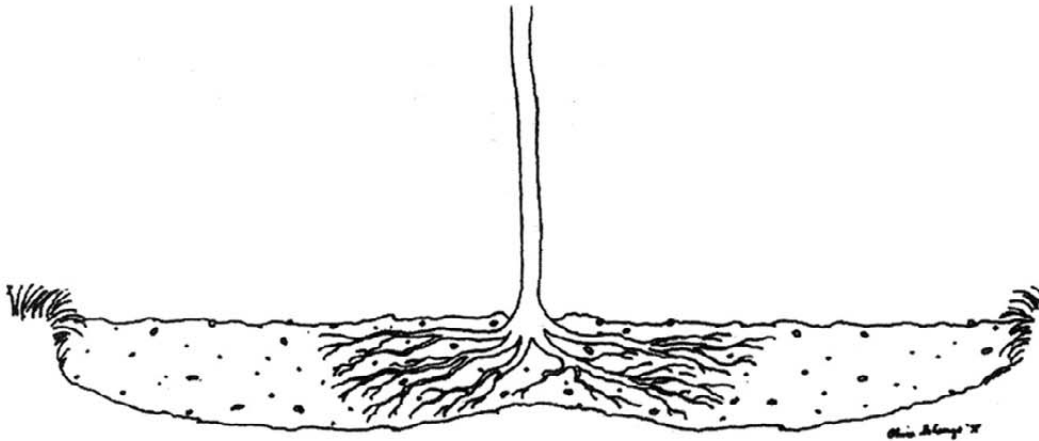
Dipped and bagged trees ready to be tarped and transported. A tarp is essential to keep the wind from desiccating tree tops and roots.

- After bagging, trees should be stored in a cool, shaded place until ready to be transported. Stack trees in the truck bed, being careful not to injure bark or break branches. Water down the bagged trees to create humidity in the truck bed. Close the truck bed or securely tarp it for your trip back to the city. Upon arrival trees should be stored in a cool, shaded building until ready to plant. The sooner you plant, the better — but wait no more than a week after dipping.

Planting Day

On the day of planting, bring trees out of storage and lay them down in a central, shady staging area. Keep them out of the sun. Remind volunteers about underground utility considerations, and instruct them on proper planting.

- Carry the tree, with roots still bagged, to the planting site. Lay the tree on its side and remove all string and nursery plastic flags. Leave only the aluminum marking tag and make sure it is attached loosely to prevent girdling.
- Prune only dead or broken branches. At this stage the tree needs all the potential leaves it can get.
- Dig the planting hole wide and shallow. Do not loosen the soil that will be underneath the root system; instead concentrate on creating loose soil horizontally for the spreading roots. The hole should be 2-3 times wider in all directions than the root spread. A hint for loosening soil: use the hole you are digging as a “bowl” to first break up the soil clods, then shovel the loosened soil out.
- Turf surrounding the tree should be completely removed so it doesn't compete with the newly planted tree for water.
- Remove the tree from the plastic bag and stand it upright in the hole. Plant the tree so that the beginning of the root flare is visible at soil level. It is critical not to plant the tree too deep. Lay your shovel across the hole to see where the shovel meets the root flare and adjust the planting depth

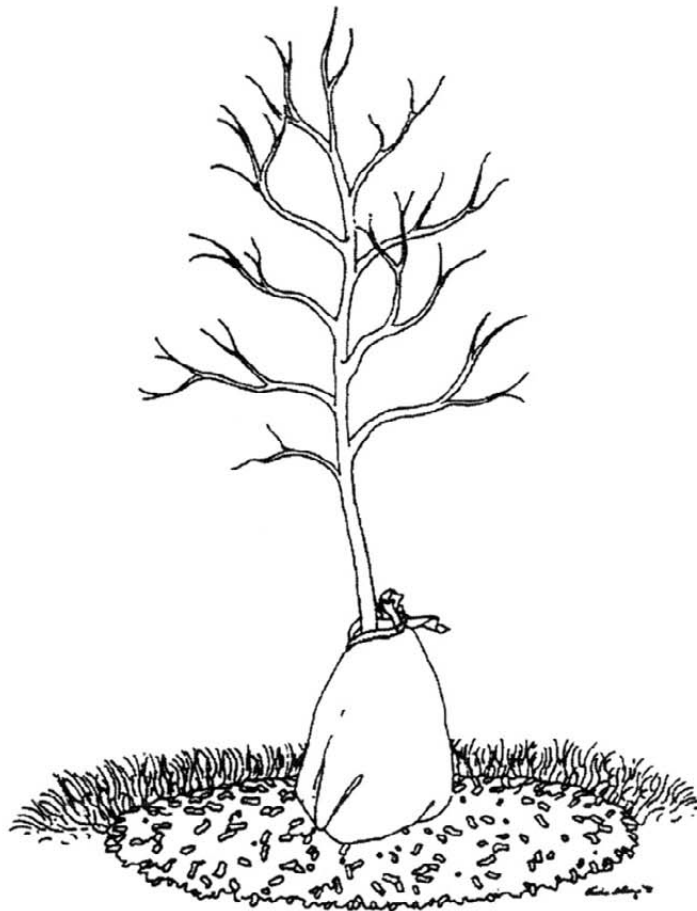


Dig the planting hole shallow and wide, at least three times the diameter of the tree roots. The beginning of the root flare should be at soil level.

accordingly. If you anticipate settling of the soil, plant a little high. *It is better to plant too high than too deep.*

- Check to see that the tree is plumb, then backfill with the native soil that you have removed. Do not use amendments in the planting hole. When you've replaced half of the backfill, water the hole to help collapse air pockets. Alternatively, use the opposite, wood end of your shovel to gently poke out air pockets. Finish backfilling, and gently firm soil. Make sure the soil is not mounded against the trunk and that the beginning of the root flare is showing above ground.
- Mulch over the entire rooting area with 2-4" of wood chips or shredded bark mulch. The farther out you mulch, the better. Don't let mulch mound against the trunk since this could create a favorable environment for fungi.
- Attach a tree irrigator bag, making sure the tape has been removed from all trickle holes. Fill bags at least once a week during dry spells. Fertilizer is *not* recommended for newly planted trees.

- Staking is not necessary and can even be detrimental for most young trees. The exceptions: an extremely windy site, a tree with an unusually small root system, an unusually large sail/canopy relative to a tree's root system, or a tree whose trunk is seriously bowed. A final reason to stake is to protect trees in high traffic areas where vandalism is feared. Young trees are less likely to be victimized when staked.
- Initial maintenance: Mulch should be maintained at a depth of 2-4". If you employ stakes or guy wires, remove these devices after 1-2 years to prevent girdling of the tree. Start training trees one full year after they are planted.



Appendix

These lists are based on the experiences of UHI and Ithaca's urban forestry program. Success may vary from city to city.

Trees Easy to Plant Bare Root

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	Trident Maple
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple
<i>Acer x fremanii</i>	Freeman Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Acer truncatum</i>	Shantung Maple
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Cigar Tree
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura Tree
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Yellowwood
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Parrotia
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree
<i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade'	Accolade Flowering Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> 'Canada Red'	Chokecherry
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Pear
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> cultivars: 'Purple Robe,' 'Pyramidalis,' 'Globosum,' 'Bessoniana,' 'Twisty Baby'	Black Locust

<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	European Mountain Ash
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden
<i>Ulmus americana</i> and elm hybrids except 'Frontier'	Elm
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova

Trees Moderately Difficult to Transplant Bare Root

(Note: With the remaining species, we have better success transplanting in fall.)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European Alder
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Filbert
<i>Crataegus crus-galli inermis</i>	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'	Winter King Hawthorn
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> var. <i>autumnalis</i>	Flowering Cherry
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver Linden

Trees Difficult to Transplant Bare Root

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Carpinus</i> spp.	Hornbeam
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American Hophornbeam
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress
<i>Ulmus</i> 'Frontier'	Frontier Elm

List of Manufacturers

This list is not meant as an endorsement of particular companies but rather is provided for the convenience of the reader. It is not a complete list of the manufacturers that supply products for bare root tree planting.

Hydrogel

Tips: Be sure to ask for the *fine* grade of hydrogel. Size may be given in microns; use particle size 1000 microns or less. Be sure you're buying the synthetic cross-linked polymer hydrogel, not starch-based hydrogel. The latter can break down too quickly.

Soil Moist
JRM Chemical Inc.
15663 Neo Parkway
Cleveland, OH 44128
1-800-962-4010

Viterra Root Dip
Amereq Inc.
19 Squadron Blvd
New City, NY 10956
1-800-832-8788

Terra-Sorb
Plant Health Care, Inc.
440 William Pitt Way
Pittsburgh, PA 15238
1-800-421-9051

Plastic Bags

Tip: Use *gusseted* bags; the ones we use are 42" x 30" x 70"

Consolidated Plastics Company, Inc.
8181 Darrow Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087
1-800-362-1000

National Bag Company, Inc.
2233 Old Mill Road
Hudson, OH 44236
1-800-247-6000

Aluminum Marking Tags

Ben Meadows Company
3589 Broad Street
Atlanta, GA 30341
1-800-241-6401

Gempler's
100 Countryside Drive
PO Box 270
Belleville, WI 53508
1-800-382-8473

Tree Irrigator Bags

American Arborist Supplies, Inc.
882 S. Matlack Unit A
Westchester, PA 19382
1-800-441-8381

Gempler's
100 Countryside Drive
PO Box 270
Belleville, WI 53508
1-800-382-8473

Northern Nurseries, Inc.
8633 US Route 11
PO Box 1480
Cicero, NY 13039
1-315-699-3999

APPENDIX C: POND BANK STABILIZATION, SENECA PARK, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The recommendations provided in this report propose the stabilization and ecological enhancement of the banks of park ponds. In a previous project LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP worked with a team to develop details and carry out construction on a very similar project. This appendix provides a brief explanatory text and a group of photographs that summarize that project and offer additional details so that the intent of the work in Fort Wayne is better understood.

LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP was a team member in a project that addressed the Trout Pond area of Seneca Park, an Olmsted park in Rochester, New York. This project was planned, designed and completed from 1989 to 1993 by Environmental Design & Research P.C. of Syracuse, NY, with LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP as historic landscape architect and Charles Eliot Beveridge, PhD as Olmsted historian on the team. The objectives of the project were to:

- Reinststate a circulation pattern around Trout Pond that was derived from the Olmsted Plan
- Adapt the circulation to current needs for a complete system around the pond
- Provide several water access areas
- Improve ecological health and pond edge stability
- Clarify and decrease pond edge maintenance to the extent possible

The detailing of the project included the development of an asphalt path encircling Trout Pond and crossing a new, rustic timber bridge, as well as five areas where the pavement was widened and a stone paved landing provided water edge access. The team developed a diverse, ecologically sound planting plan to include submerged, emergent and bank plantings of wetland and pond edge, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees that were appropriate for these conditions. The water edge treatment served to armor the banks with stone in two details:

- Install large, relatively flat stone vertically into pond at water edge and then pave asphalt path up to the stone edge, this detail can also serve as handicapped access with proper grading and edge protection
- Install a series of boulder size stones along edge and for seating and pave around them

The following set of images shows an historic view of the planted pond banks, an existing conditions image of the deteriorated pond edges, plan sections showing bank stabilization strategies, and images of construction underway and completed.



Figure App.C.1 Trout Pond, Seneca Park, with diverse vegetation at water edge and banks, c. 1888-98. Courtesy of City of Rochester Archives.



Figure App.C.2 Deteriorated banks of Trout Pond showing eroded edge conditions, 1989. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.

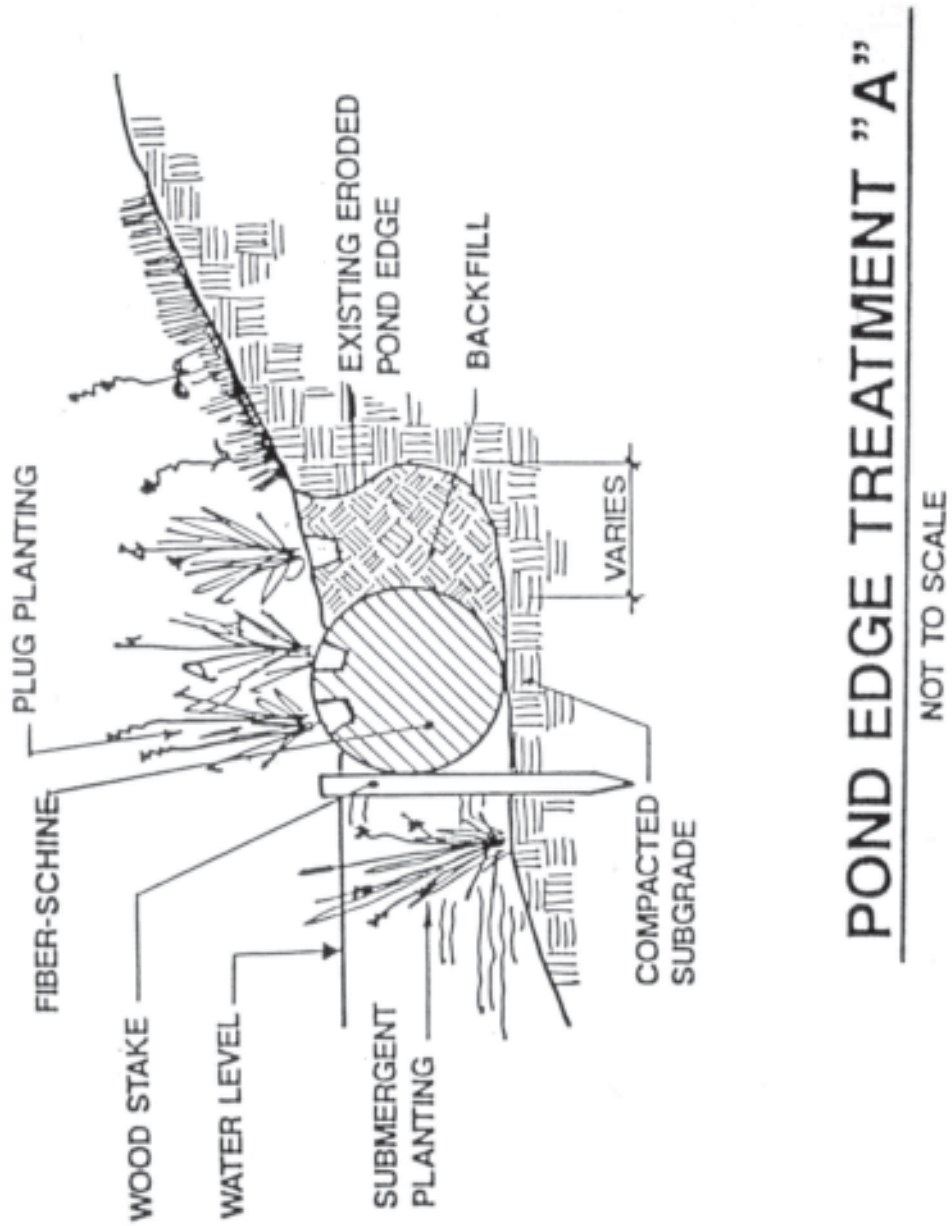


Figure App.C.3 Detail of pond bank showing fiber-schine at water level, fill for eroded bank and plantings. EDR PC project team with LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure App.C.4 Photograph of bank reshaping and installation of fiber-schine at Trout Pond. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure App. C.5 Photograph of Trout Pond bank with stabilized edge and new growth. LANDSCAPES LA • Planning • HP.



Figure App.C.6 Edge of planting above bank at path, showing infrequent mowing of pond edge plants on left and turf mowing regime on right.
LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure App.C.7 Access area with stone construction shown at intersection with stabilized, planted pond bank. LANDSCAPES LA•Planning•HP.



Figure App.C.8 Trout Pond access area and bank as seen from across the pond, showing seating rocks as well as stone armoring. LANDSCAPES
LA•Planning•HP.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society

Annual Reports, 1911
Historic postcard & photograph collections

Allen County Public Library

Annual Reports, 1894-1900
City of Fort Wayne Park Master Plans: 1974, 1979, 1980
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Cairns, Malcolm. “Historic Designed Landscapes of Indiana Survey, Phase I”. Ball State University, June 1995.

City of Fort Wayne, City/County Building

Planimetric aerials: 1949, 1956, 1966, 1973, 1999
Allen County survey from planimetric aerials: 1974

Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation, Lawton Park Office & State Boulevard Office

Annual Reports, 1901-1910, 1912-1933, 1946-1975
Current AutoCAD files
Historic newspaper clipping scrapbooks
Historic plans collection
Jerry Byanski, Director of Maintenance, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Jeff Baxter, Manager of Project Administration, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation
Perry Ehresman, Superintendent of Leisure Services, Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation

Indiana State Archives, Indianapolis

Planimetric aerial: 1938

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Leonard, Craig. Historic Preservation Consultant

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Orban, Don. Historic Preservation Planner, Planning Department, City of Fort Wayne

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