OLSON PARK PLAN The City of Algoma has long been a leader in Kewaunee County by ensuring health and wellness for its residents. Alongside other community plans, there are recommendations for increasing active living among city residents, including continuous assessments in order to maximize public spaces and parks to help enhance the quality of life of all Algoma residents. The Olson Park plan is intended to fulfill the park initiatives and future recommendations that align with pre-existing plans. A Steering Committee was created in order to guide efforts and ensure an equitable distribution of park-planning resources.







A key strategy within the concept plan is the development of an action plan for Olson Park to facilitate maximum availability of and accessibility to recreational amenities for Algoma residents and to enhance conservation programming in the park for native species. The City of Algoma's woodlands, wetlands, floodplains and the water features provide habitat for many species of wildlife.

These species include white-tailed deer, turkey, grouse, beaver, muskrat, gray and red squirrel, and chipmunks which are some of the more well-known species found in the area. Migratory fowl also frequent to the city's streams and wetland areas to raise their young. The City of Algoma contains both Lake Michigan and the Ahnapee River and several creeks, each of these provide habitat for fish such as northern pike, perch, bass, smelt and panfish.

TOPOGRAPHY

Forests make up approximately 13-14% of the county with the most common trees being hard maple, oak, and aspen. The primary minerals are sand and gravel. The terrain varies from primary minerals are sand and gravel. The terrain varies from primarily level to sloping and is best described as gently rolling.

WATER RESOURCES

In the City of Algoma, the ground water is available from the Niagara dolomite aquifer. Cracks provide an avenue for water to enter drilled involvement in the planning process. wells, however, the water quality tends to be very hard. Sand and gravel aquifer provides a water source for the south-central county. Surface water is abundantly available from Green Bay and Lake Michigan. There are five major watersheds in Kewaunee County: Red River drains to the west into the bay of Green Bay, Kewaunee and Ahnapee River drains the west-central county county, Buck and Twin Creeks drain the southern county, and numerous small creeks drain the eastern part of the county.

METHODOLOGY

Public involvement is a fundamental part of the master planning process that should be documented and incorporated into all steps of the master planning process. The Olson Park Steering Committee worked with Bay-Lake RPC and the public during an open house design workshop and meetings.

Through the completion of this plan, a mix of high-touch engagement opportunities (e.g., workshops, open houses, charrettes, public meetings) and high-tech engagement strategies (e.g., online surveys, websites, and social media) were considered and used to provide optimal public



Connect Conservation

Sustainable







 too much gravel Garbage Semi truck parking lot Pollution into the creek



Picnic Area Fishing Platform Fish planting - trout River trail: water trail from Mill pond to harbor. Increase wetland

High speed on adjacent raod - 45

education and protection

Tree Canopy Not overly aesthetically pleasing

the following initiatives:

Trees reduce and slow stormwater by intercepting precipitation in their leaves and branches. Many communities have set tree canopy goals to restore some of the benefits of trees that were lost with developments. Homeowners, businesses, and community groups can participate in planting and maintaining trees throughout the urban environment.

COMMUNITY DESIGN WORKSHOP

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNIQUES

The Steering Committee expressed interest to

incorporate green infrastructure techniques into

the concept site plan. Since the focus of this

concept is conservation, recreation, and

sustainability, it is recommended to incorporate

Rain Gardens

Native Planting

Green Parking

Urban Tree Canopy

Land Conservation

Land Conservation

The water quality and flooding impacts of stormwater can also be addressed by protecting open spaces and sensitive natural areas within the adjacent to a city while providing recreational opportunities for Algoma's residents. Natural areas that should be a focus of this effort include riparian areas, wetlands, and steep hilsides. Conservation is INCLUSIVE not only a tool to protect native species habitats and reduce the risks of stormwater runoff, it also helps with sewer overflows.

Green Parking Many green infrastructure elements can be seamlessly integrated into parking lot designs. Permeable pavements can be installed in sections of a lot of rain gardens and bioswales can be included in medians and along the parking lot perimeter. Benefits include mitigating the gravel or pavement heat and creating a more walkable built environment.



PROJECTS & GOALS

Priority Ranking	Project	Cost
1	Kayak and boat launch	\$30,000
2	Pavilion/shelter	\$20,000
3	Boardwalk and observational points	\$55-95/sq.ft
4	Benches and picnic tables	\$5,000
5	Pave existing parking lot and add ADA parking spaces	\$40,000
6	Nature inspired playground equipment	\$15,000
7	Landscaping to include more green space	\$5,000 - 10,000
8	Trash and recycling bins	\$1,000
9	Interpretive signage	\$3,000

 Branding of Bird City PROGRAM Development of recreational programming in parks that is Parks tree school system responsive to the needs/preferences of Algoma residents (events, new activities, festivals) PROMOTE Stewardship of environment, water, and existing parks and open spaces to protect city and public investments to maximize use Enhancement of amenities in current parks to address the Transportation needs/preferences of local residents water trail Identification of opportunities to create connections between

existing outdoor recreational spaces to maximize access, particularly in geographic areas of the greatest need within CONSERVATION Educate, and increase the overall health of the natural environment in public parks. Promoting biodiverse ecosystem sanctuaries. Conserving natural spawning and nesting sites

Integrate art to create play features inspired by nature and surrounded by native plantings. Use design techniques to match natural environment Create an environment for all gaes and diverse cultures

which encourages active hobbies

 Host bird events, kayaking events, and nature inspired days at the park • Develop "Friends of Olson Park" for stewardship, grant writing and additional fundraising beyond City budget Create flyers, social media pages, and conduct outreach at schools

Medium • Address safety concerns with adjacent road speed with the Department of • Increase bicycle and pedestrian connections to the downtown, waterfront, and other trails. Implement bicycle racks to encourage cyclists Rehabilitate kayak launch for better connection with the Ahnapee River

edium • Work with Department of Natural Resources for interpretive signage throughout the boardwalk trail

 Increase signage in Olson Park to address the location of park amenities Place signs in the city directing visitors and residents to Olson Park Include organizations, expert speakers on topics. Use schools to educate and motivate. Maintain and monitor quality of natural habitats and surrounding wetlands. Working with organizations such as Bird City, Tree

Committee, Department of Natural Resources, and Wisconsin Coastal

Management Program edium • Include the local art community and galleries Integrate Olson Park in events such as Art of Water, Shanty Days, etc. Landscaping urban design techniques with parks and recreation and planting trees in the green space

Medium • Invest in standards that meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to ensure the built environment meets accessible design standards Include a variety of recreational options on site (playground, nature walks,

High water levels

Invasive species

Wetland Impacts



























LEGEN (



aunch and docks

onservation nests













Funding for recreational development can come from a number of sources

both public and private. Most funding for this type of development comes from public local funds. Primarily, local funds come from a number of sources including the sale of bonds, allocations from the local tax base, and donations from individuals and organizations. Non-local funding can come from a number of sources, either in the form of a grant or a loan. Currently, the DNR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and Rural Development (RDA) provide competitive funding relating to outdoor recreation. The Wisconsin Waterways Commission is a good source of funding for acquiring and improving those amenities that primarily benefit recreational boaters in the state. Boat ramps, launches, parking lots, restrooms, and other boating related improvements can be 50% funded under this quarterly grant program administered by the WDNR. Please see full plan for information.







