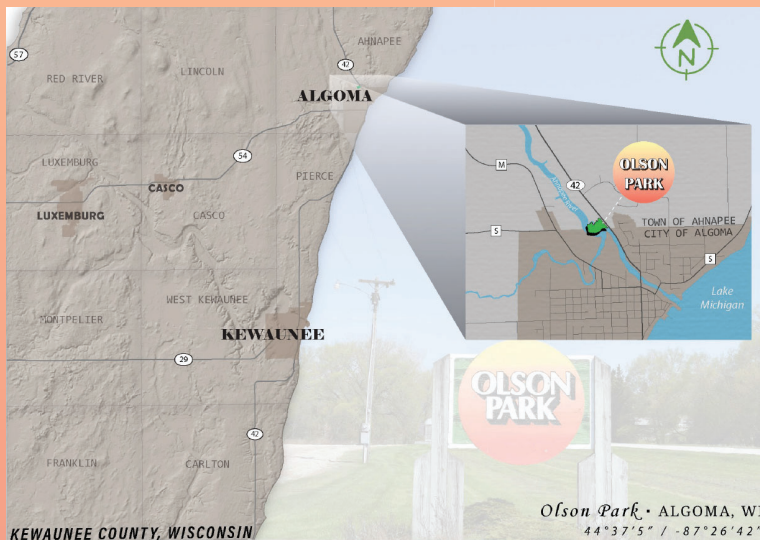


# OLSON PARK CONCEPT PLAN

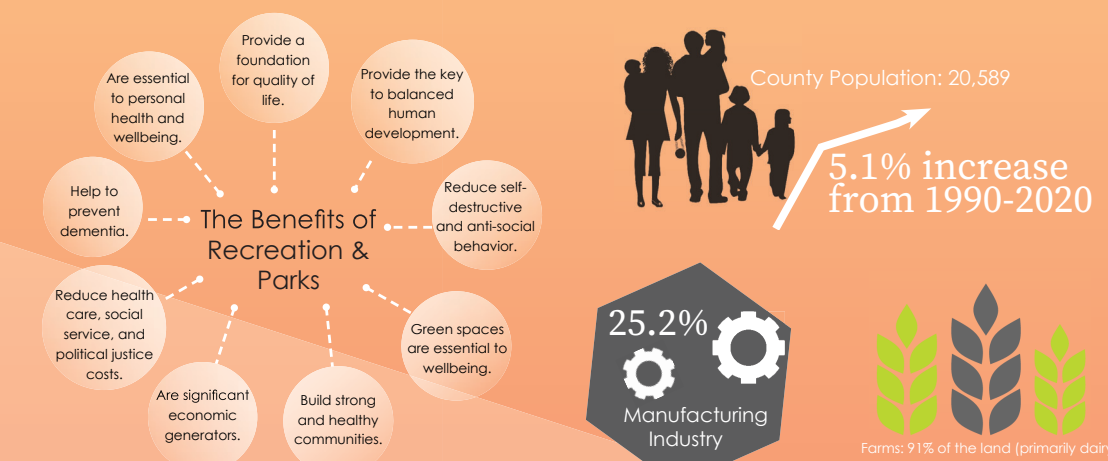


## OLSON PARK PLAN

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.



## ALGOMA



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 Keweenaw 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 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, Buck and Twin Creeks drain the southern county, and numerous small creeks drain the eastern part of the county.

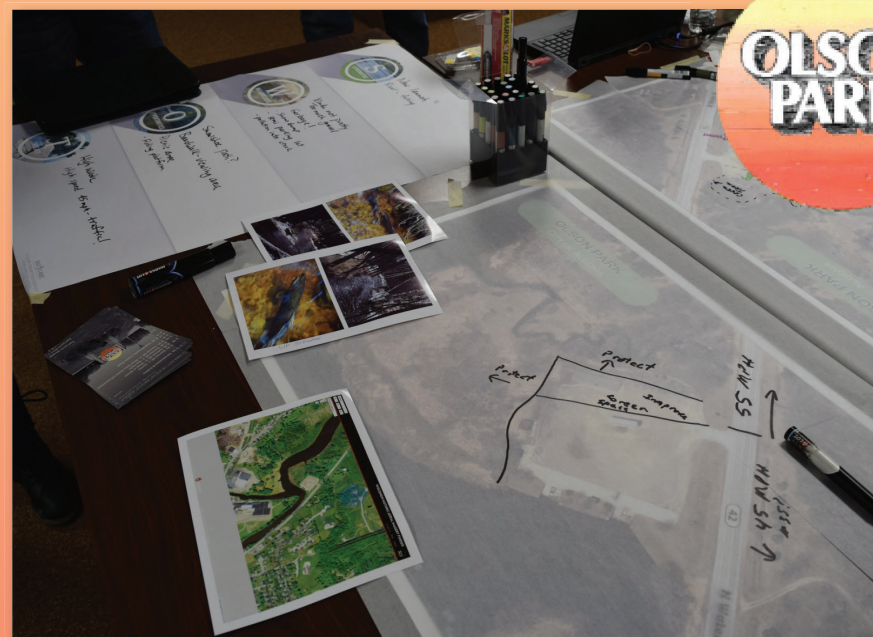
## METHODOLOGY

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 involvement in the planning process.



## 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 the following initiatives:

- Rain Gardens
- Native Planting
- Urban Tree Canopy
- Green Parking
- Land Conservation

## Tree Canopy

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.

## 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 hillsides. Conservation is 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

## THEMES

Promote Play  
Connect Conservation  
Natural Program  
Environment River  
Beautiful Wayfinding  
Inclusive Wildlife  
Educational Local  
Sustainable Creative



# concept Renders

## OLSON PARK

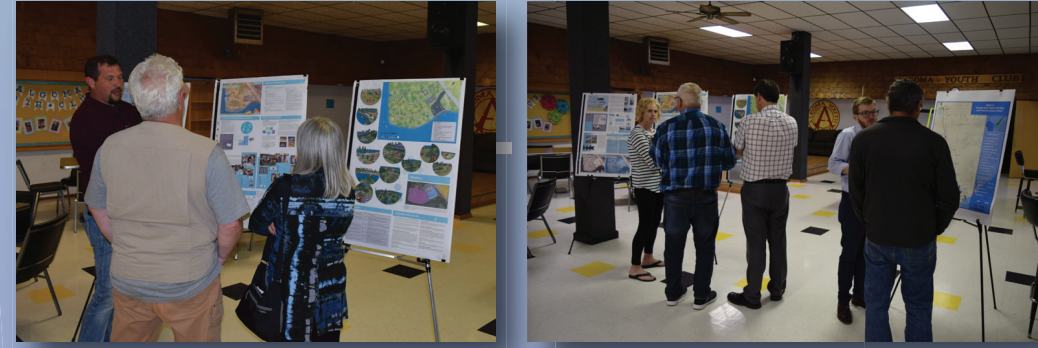
0 50 100 200

- LEGEND
1. Pavilion
  2. Nature inspired playground
  3. Boardwalk nature trail
  4. Picnic Area
  5. Parking Boat launch
  6. Restrooms
  7. Kayak launch and docks
  8. Ahnapee River
  9. Observation point
  10. Raised Lookout
  11. Tree canopy Green Space
  12. Local Art
  13. Conservation nests

## SITE ANALYSIS



## OPEN HOUSE



## FUNDING

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.